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THE IMPERIAL TOUR

IN

INDIA AND DURBAR,

1911-12.

COMPLETE PICTORIAL RECORD OF
THEIR MAJESTIES TOUR IN INDIA AND THEIR STAY
AT BOMBAY, DELHI, NEPAL, CALCUTTA AND KOTAH.

Numerous Illustrations.



THE IMPERIAL PUBLISHING CO.,

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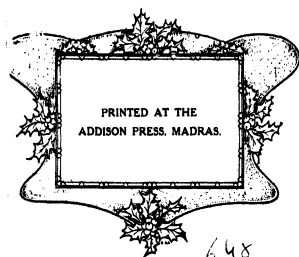


THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

(KHOSLA BROS.),

LAHORE.

NAWAB SALAR JUNG SHAHJAHANPUR.

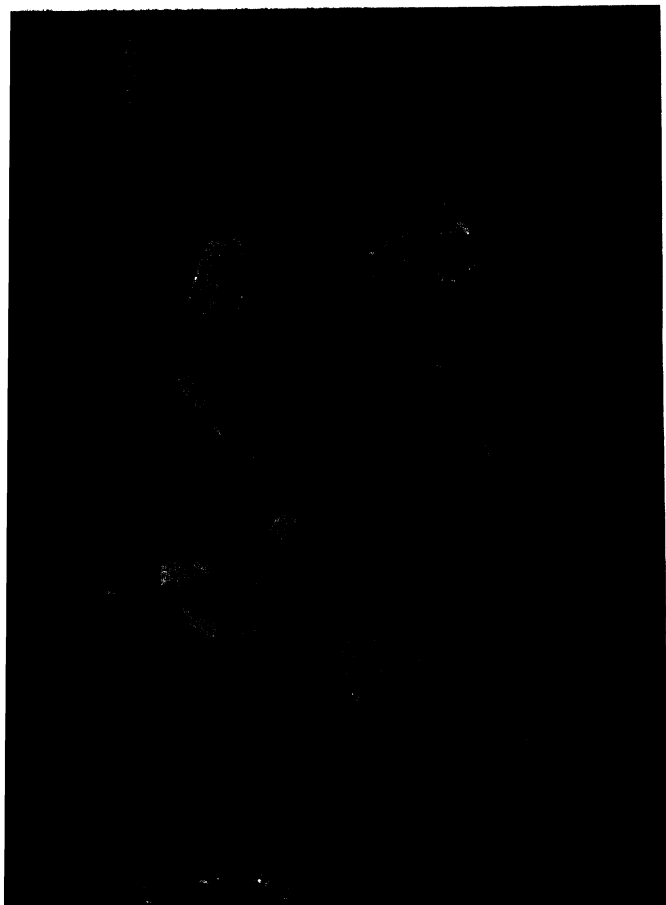


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CONTENTS.

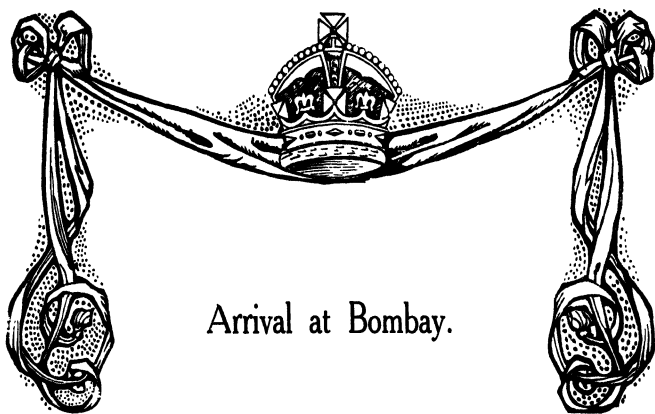
CHAPTER	PAGE
I. ARRIVAL AT BOMBAY 	3
II. THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION 	11
III. THE RULING CHIEFS 	19
IV. THE STATE ENTRY	28
V THE IMPERIAL MAJESTIES IN THE KING-EMPEROR'S CAMP ...	41
VI. IMPERIAL FUNCTIONS 	47
VII. THE CORONATION DURBAR 	54'
VIII. IMPERIAL DELHI 	69
IX. THE STATE BANQUET AND RECEPTION 	72
X. THE PEOPLE'S DAY... 	75
XI. THE REVIEW AND THE INVESTITURE 	81
XII. LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE NEW CAPITAL AND OTHER CEREMONIES 	89
XIII. DEPARTURE OF THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES FROM DELHI ...	95
XIV. ON THE WAY TO CALCUTTA AND NEPAL SHOOT ...	101
XV. THE EVE OF DEPARTURE 	123
APPENDIX I. THE NEW CAPITAL. THE DESPATCHES ...	i
„ II. HIS MAJESTY'S UNIVERSITY ADDRESS ...	vii
„ III. THE DURBAR HONOURS... 	ix



Johnston & Hoffman, Calcutta.

THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES KING GEORGE V AND QUEEN MARY.

NAWAB SALAR JUNG BAKARGUR.



Arrival at Bombay.

CHAPTER I.

ERY soon after his accession to the Throne of his ancestors, His Imperial Majesty King George announced his intention to visit India and hold there, at Delhi, an Imperial Durbar, in order to announce in person to his Indian subjects the solemnity of his Coronation in Westminster Abbey.

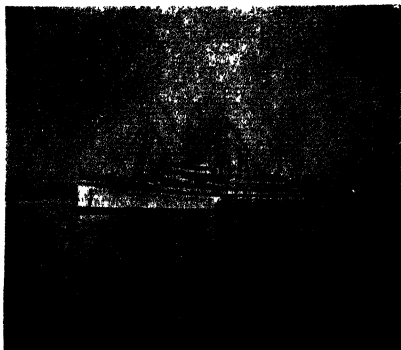
For almost a year, Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta were making preparations for the promised Royal Tour, and everyone felt sorry that want of time would prevent Their Imperial Majesties from going to Madras and thus enabling the people of Southern India to participate in the Royal Visit. The Princes of India were informed that their presence would not be required in Westminster Abbey, as they would be able to do homage to the King-Emperor at Delhi; and it was officially announced that the Queen-Empress would accompany the King-Emperor and that all Addresses were to include both of Their Imperial Majesties. The robes worn by Their Imperial Majesties in Westminster Abbey were to be worn at Delhi but a new Crown would be made in India for the King-Emperor—a Crown that has now been placed in the Tower of London, with the rest of the royal Regalia and which will, it is said, be used for future Imperial Durbars in this country.

The public watched the progress of the preparations with keen interest, and the Ruling Chiefs vied one with another concerning their Camps and Durbar tents. The death of His Highness the late Nizam, which was followed by the demise of the popular Maharaja of Cooch Behar, saddened many, and reminded all of the brevity of human life and the uncertainty of earthly events. No English monarch had ever been more truly loved and deeply mourned than King Edward the Peacemaker; and that the forthcoming visit to India was the direct wish of the son and successor of King Edward VII, and the grandson of Queen Victoria—the first Empress of India—impressed on the minds of all classes of persons the assurance that His Imperial Majesty King George is as anxious to further the good and the prosperity of this great country as were his illustrious predecessors.

From the day that the Imperial yacht "*Medina*" left England with the royal passengers and the suite on board—which suite included the Marquis of Crewe, the Secretary of State for India—special prayers were offered up in the British Isles for the success of the Royal visit to India and the safe return home of the British Raj and his beloved Consort. To leave Europe was a thing no English Monarch had done for many centuries, and to cross the high seas and visit Hindustan was thought to be so adventurous an undertaking that only a Sailor King could have set such a precedent. As His Imperial Majesty said after he left

India, but for the great confidence that exists between himself and the British people this piece of Imperial work could not have been accomplished, for to bring to millions of his Indian subjects the watchword

"Hope" seemed to the King-Emperor a task of supreme importance. Moreover during their visit here as Prince and Princess of Wales, Their Imperial Majesties had learnt to love and admire the people of India, and they were glad and proud to be the first English King and the first English Queen to set foot on Indian soil. The unbounded love and enthusiasm with which they were received touched their hearts, and after the "*Medina*" had left Indian waters, His Serene Highness the Duke of Teck, the brother of the Queen-Empress, who came in the royal suite and remained here for a short time after the departure of Their Imperial Majesties, received from the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress a message saying that they had left dear India with deep regret.



H. M. S. "*Medina*,"

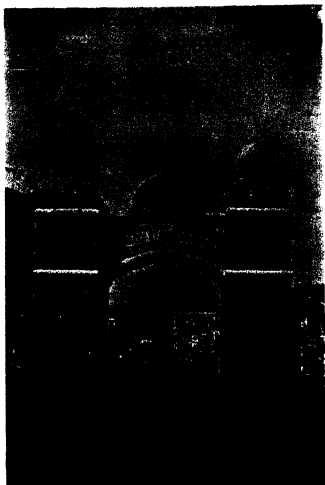
Bourne and Shepherd, Bombay.

At 9 A. M. on the 2nd of December, 1911, H. M. S. "*Medina*" entered Bombay harbour, having the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress on board, and flying the Imperial flag. The "*Medina*" was followed by the four Dreadnought cruisers that made her escort. At 10 A. M. the "*Medina*" anchored; and immediately afterwards His Excellency the Governor-General proceeded on board, accompanied by Sir Edmund Slade, the Naval Commander. Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, followed; and his staff included the Chief Justice, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Chief Secretary and Major-General Alderson, Commanding the Poona Division.

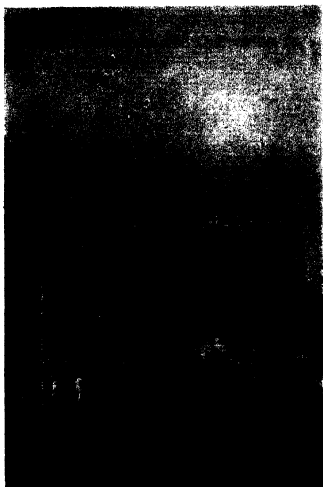


Bourne and Shepherd, Bombay.
THEIR MAJESTIES LANDING AT BOMBAY ON SATURDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

Immense crowds had gathered in the streets, and all day holiday-makers walked about, admiring the decorations. The plan of adornment had been designed by an artist and was uniform throughout. A series of triumphal arches had been erected, most of which were copies of some famous piece of oriental architecture. Thus the city was entered through a Saracenic arch, and by the Bombay Club was a Syrian arch. But "the Cotton arch," typifying the chief industry of Bombay, was considered to be the most interesting, its square pillars and dome being constructed of bales of pressed cotton. The streets were lined by tall, white, gold-tipped minarets, and between these were festoons of red, white and blue with hanging bells of the same colours. The general effect was extremely picturesque; and the gaily dressed people in the streets and at the windows and on the roofs of the houses gave to the scene a truly

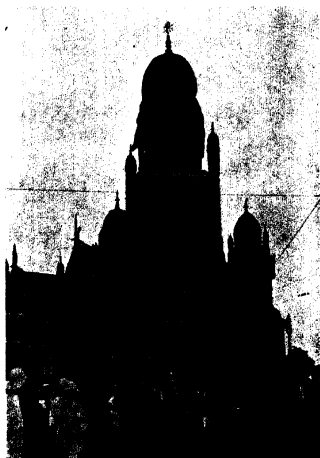


Bourne & Shepherd, Bombay.
THE COTTON ARCH.



Bourne & Shepherd, Bombay.
GOAN ARCH.

NAWAB SALAR JUNG

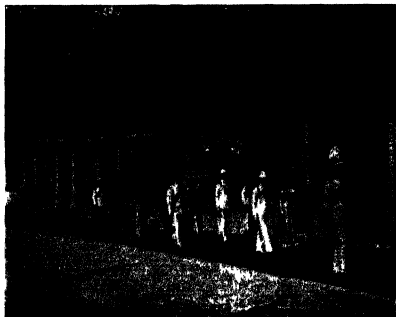


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THE MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

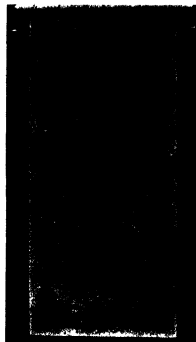


Bourne & Shepherd, Bombay.
NAWAB SALAR JUNG BAHADUR. THE CASKET.

oriental character. Each night during the Royal Visit to Bombay the city was illuminated, and on the 4th of December there was a display of fireworks on a scale that had never been seen in Bombay before, large set pieces and other novelties being arranged and carried out by experts.



Bourne & Shepherd, Bombay
THEIR MAJESTIES PROCEEDING TO THE DAIS



Bourne & Shepherd, Bombay
THE ADDRESS



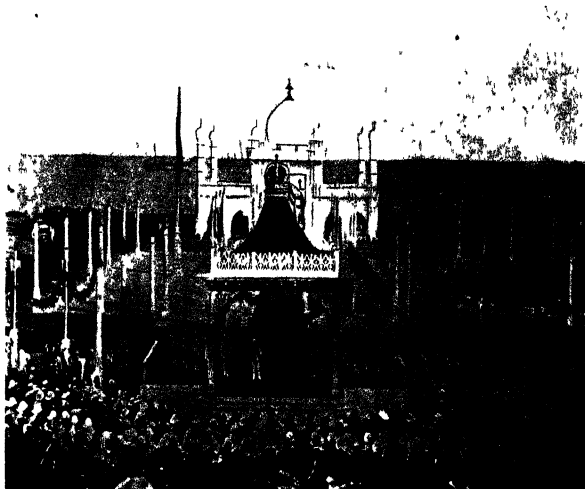
Bourne & Shepherd, Bombay
SIR PHEROZ SHAH MEHTA READING BOMBAY CORPORATION ADDRESS.

At 8-50 P. M. Their Imperial Majesties made their State Entry into India; and, attended by their suite, landed at the Apollo Bunder, where a guard-of-honour of British Infantry with flag and band was drawn up at the pier head. A Royal Salute was fired and Their Imperial Majesties were conducted by His Excellency the Governor-General to a pavilion where they were received by the Governor of

Bombay and Lady Clarke, and high Government officials. Thence they proceeded to a dais in the amphitheatre, where an Address of Welcome was presented by the President of the Municipal Board, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

The King-Emperor replied to the Address as follows :—

“You have rightly said that I am no stranger among you and I can heartily respond that I feel myself no stranger in your beautiful city. Six years ago I arrived, indeed, as a new comer. But the recollection of your cordial and sympathetic greeting is still fresh in my memory. The wondrous aspect disclosed by the approach to your shores, the first glimpse of the palms rising, as it were, from the bosom of the sea, have not been forgotten and have lost none of their fascination for me. From Bombay I set forth in 1905,



Bourne and Shepherd Bombay

HIS MAJESTY'S REPLY TO BOMBAY CORPORATION ADDRESS

encouraged by your affectionate welcome, to traverse at any rate a part of this vast country and to strive to gain some knowledge of its people.” Such knowledge as I acquired could not but deepen my sympathy with all races and creeds, and when through the lamented death of my beloved father I was called to the Throne of my ancestors, one of my first and most earnest desires was to re-visit my good subjects in India. It is with feelings of no common emotion that I find myself here again to-day with the Queen-Empress at my side and that desire fulfilled. And I come with a heart full of gratitude that the anxiety due to a threatened scarcity in certain areas of the Presidency has, thanks to favourable and opportune rains, been happily dispelled and that there is every prospect of your land being blessed with a good spring harvest.

“Your eloquent address has recalled to me that Bombay was once the dowry of a British Queen. As such Humphrey Cook took it over two hundred and fifty years ago—a mere fishing village. You, gentlemen, and your forerunners, have made it a jewel of the British Crown. I see again with joy the rich setting of its beautiful and stately buildings. I note also the less conspicuous, but also more profitable, improvement lately effected. But, above all, I recognise with pride your efforts to heighten what must always be the supreme lustre of such a jewel as this—the peace, happiness and prosperity of all classes of the citizens.

“From my heart I thank you for the generous reception accorded to the Queen-Empress and myself to-day. We earnestly pray that God's blessings may rest upon our Indian Empire and that peace and prosperity may be ever vouchsafed to its people.”

Afterwards Their Imperial Majesties drove through the city, attended by an escort, *via* Apollo Bunder Road, Esplanade Road, Hornby Road, Cruickshank Road, Kalbedevi Road, Parel Road, Sandhurst Road to Sandhurst Bridge, Queen's Road as far as the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Offices, Church

Gate Street down Mayo Road, past the Secretariat and Esplanade College grounds and thence back to the Apollo Bunder.

Everywhere they were warmly welcomed, and people cheered, salaamed and waved flags and pocket handkerchiefs, and Their Imperial Majesties seemed to be glad to be back again among their Indian friends and subjects. The King-Emperor was wearing a white uniform, and white topee, his tunic was decorated with a light blue sash worn crosswise, and several Orders were on his breast. The Queen-Empress was gowned in coffee-coloured silk, and wore a hat



Bourne & Shepherd, Bombay
THEIR MAJESTIES PASSING THROUGH GAAKWAR'S ARCH.

covered with pink roses. The Order of the Garter was across her shoulder and she held a bouquet of exquisite pink and white roses presented to her by Lady Mehta. Their Imperial Majesties looked in the best of health and appeared to be in excellent spirits. The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress noticed with evident pleasure while driving through the streets the 28,000 school children armed with flags, each batch of children having flags all of one pattern, which they waved with loyal enthusiasm to the accompaniment of shrill cheers.

During the day loyal telegrams were received by Their Imperial Majesties from all parts of India ; and the Governor of Madras wired the following message :—

"With humble duty on behalf of the Government and people of Madras Presidency I beg respectfully to convey to Your Imperial Majesty and to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress, a most loyal and hearty welcome to India, and an expression of our heartfelt delight that Your Majesties have been graciously pleased once more to visit this portion of the Empire."

His Majesty replied as follows :—

"The Queen-Empress and I greatly appreciate the hearty welcome which we have received from you on behalf of the Government and people of the Madras Presidency. We sincerely thank you."

His Excellency the Governor-General, His Excellency Rear Admiral Slade, Commander-in-Chief East Indian Squadron, and Lady Slade, General and Lady Alderson, and a number of other distinguished guests dined on board the Imperial yacht that evening ; and the "*Medina*" and her escort were watched from the shore by many thousands of persons who had gathered in Bombay to welcome Their Imperial Majesties.

The following day being Sunday, Their Imperial Majesties attended Divine Service on the "*Medina*," afterwards they landed at the Apollo Bunder and proceeded to Government House in motors and honoured Sir George and Lady Clarke with a visit and remained for luncheon. In the afternoon Their Imperial Majesties went to the Church of England Cathedral, escorted by a squadron of the 7th Dragoon

Guards and the 26th Cavalry, the Royal North Lancashires providing the guard-of-honour. At the top of the Apollo Bunder Road there was a crowd almost as large as that which had assembled there on the previous day, and they gave Their Imperial Majesties a hearty ovation, and the cheering was continued by a yet larger assemblage in Church Gate Street. Needless to say the Cathedral was crowded when Their Imperial Majesties walked up the centre aisle. The King-Emperor was wearing a dark grey frock coat and carried a grey Curzon topee with gold pugree, while the Queen-Empress had a hat and costume of pale heliotrope. They were accompanied by the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Marquis of Crewe, the Earl of Durham, Lord Annaly and Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson and Commander Cust, also by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Clarke. The sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop, who took as his text "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness." After the service Their Imperial Majesties returned to the "*Medina*," and that evening the following distinguished persons were commanded to dinner on the Imperial yacht:—

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Clarke, the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Morison, the Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Lamb and Mrs. Lamb, the Aga Khan, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. P. Russell, and Mrs. Russell, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. L. Batchelor and Mrs. Batchelor, the General Officer Commanding the Bombay Brigade, the Hon'ble Sir Henry Procter, the Director of Royal Indian Marine and Mrs. Lumsden, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. C. A. Kincaid and Mrs. Kincaid, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. Shapurji Barjorji Broacha, the Captain of H. M. S. "*Fox*," and the Captain of H. M. S. "*Highflyer*."

Early on Monday, the 4th, Their Imperial Majesties landed at the Apollo Bunder and drove to the Children's Fete at the Old Bombay Exhibition. On arriving at the Fête they were received by the Governor of Bombay, the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and the General Secretary of the Royal Visit Fund Committee, and by the Chairman and General Secretary of the Old Bombay Exhibition Committee. Guards-of-honour of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Cadets of the same Corps were stationed at the entrance and within the arena, and the Royal Standard was unfurled as Their Imperial Majesties mounted the dais. In the stadium 24,000 children of all nationalities had assembled, and the gay and varied costumes of the boys and girls made a pretty picture. The European children sang the National Anthem, then the Parsee and Gujrathi children sang a Gujrathi National Anthem, and then Marathi and Urdu Anthems were sung. Finally the Parsee and Hindu girls sang a blessing song in the usual dancing style, and this was much applauded. The delight and



CHILDREN'S FETE, BOMBAY *Bourne & Shepherd, Bombay*



CHILDREN'S FETE, BOMBAY. *Bourne & Shepherd, Bombay.*

enthusiasm of the children was so spontaneous that Their Imperial Majesties smiled continually on their youthful subjects. After visiting the Old Bombay Exhibition, where they appeared to be greatly interested in the exhibits, Their Imperial Majesties returned to the Imperial yacht and spent there a quiet evening.

Before leaving for Delhi on the 5th of December, Their Imperial Majesties and their suite visited the Elephanta Caves. The hour for this expedition was not announced, as the visit was private. But spectators lined the streets when the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress drove from the Apollo Bunder at 10-15 p. m. that evening to the Victoria Terminus Station of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. The city was brilliantly illuminated and the cheering along the route, which was lined by troops, was continuous. The Terminus presented a magnificent appearance, being illuminated externally by thousands of multi-coloured lamps. Inside the platform and pillars were draped with yellow and white muslin, and flowers and ferns complete the scheme of decoration, with banks of palms and pot plants. The royal saloon coaches wore cream colour, picked out with gold; and the whole train was a moving palace, being fitted with everything that could add to the comfort and the pleasure of the royal travellers and their suite.

Their Imperial Majesties were received at the Terminus by the Governor of Bombay and conducted to the royal train; and in attendance at the station were—Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, Dr. Palmer, Bishop of Bombay, Hon'ble Mr. Lamb, Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal, and Major-General Swann, Commanding the Bombay Brigade, the Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General, Mr. Cadell, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. S. M. Edwards, Police Commissioner, Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Secretary to Government, Political Department, the chief Railway officials and Shapurji Barjorji Broacha, Sheriff of Bombay.

Their Majesties shook hands with those present and the Royal train steamed out of the station at 10-45 P. M. amidst cheers.



Houses & Shepherd, Bombay
APOLLO BUNDER BY NIGHT.



CHAPTER II.

The Royal Proclamation.



HEREAS upon the death of our late Sovereign of happy memory King Edward upon the 6th day of May in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten, We did succeed to the Throne under the style and title of George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; and whereas by our Royal Proclamation bearing date the nineteenth day of July and the seventh day of November in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten, in the first year of our reign, we did publish and declare our royal intention, by the favour and blessing of Almighty God, to celebrate the solemnity of our Royal Coronation upon the twenty-second day of June one thousand nine hundred and eleven; and whereas it is our wish and desire ourselves to make known to all our loving subjects within our Indian dominions that the said solemnity has so been celebrated and to call to our presence our Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and others of our Officers, the Princes, Chiefs and Nobles of the Native States under our protection and the representatives of all the Provinces of our Indian Empire, now we do by this our Royal Proclamation declare our royal intention to hold at Delhi on the twelfth day of December one thousand nine hundred and eleven an Imperial Durbar for the purpose of making known the said solemnity of our Coronation, and we do hereby charge and command our trusty well beloved Councillor, Charles Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, our Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to take all necessary measures in that behalf. Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace on the twenty-second day of March in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven and in the first year of our reign."

In this manner did His Imperial Majesty George V confirm his gracious intention of proceeding to India six months after his Coronation in Westminster Abbey and holding at Delhi an Imperial Durbar, and thereby announcing in person to the Princes and peoples of India his accession to the Throne of his forefathers. The preparations for the Imperial Durbar were placed by His Excellency the Viceroy in the hands of Sir John Hewett, who was relieved of his duties as Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces in order that he might devote his time and energy to the Durbar Committee of which he was President. Needless to say the Governor-General was above the President and the Committee; but Lord Hardinge did not assert his authority further than to give advice, and Sir John Hewett was left free to make all the necessary arrangements.

Speaking of the way in which Sir John Hewett fulfilled his arduous task, the *Times of India* said on the 18th of December, two days after the departure of Their Imperial Majesties from Delhi:—

"The brain of the Durbar of 1911 was Sir John Hewett, G.C.I.E.

"The qualities required of the President of the Durbar Committee were exceptional. He had to be an official of high position, whose decision would carry weight with the Government of India and with the Court. He had to be a born administrator with the faculty of choosing his men wisely and of getting the best out of them when chosen. He had to be a man who knew how to make up his mind and to insist on obedience to executive orders. But above all he had to be a man of imagination. Sir John Hewett fulfilled all these requirements in a remarkable degree. As Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces he had acquired the prestige of being the first Administrator in India. Before that, as Member for Commerce, he had come into contact with men of every shade of opinion and had won their confidence. He was a man who, whilst accessible to opinion from every source was intolerant of obstruction once a decision had been reached. But above all he had the priceless gift of imagination. We English are accused of being an unimaginative race. The man who, standing on the ugly waste north of Delhi, conceived the perfect arrangement of the Durbar, with its wonderful massing of every component element is living proof of the unfairness of the gibe.

"To see Sir John at work was to see the art of administration exemplified. All important questions were threshed out in Committee or in Sub-Committee, then the officers responsible were set to their tasks. Every day after October 1st the great white motor car, which grew to be such a familiar sight in the Durbar area, was to be seen speeding from one point to another, where each question was settled with the officer on the spot. There was no scheme too large to meet with broad-minded approval, there was no item too minute, not even the flies at Selimgarh station, to receive personal attention. Those who saw Sir John day by day, almost it may be said hour by hour, inspecting works and arrangements *in situ*, must have wondered how time was made for the despatch of the immense mass of routine work, for no one had to wait long for a reply to an important communication to the President of the Committee. If rumour speaks true, and it may be trusted, these heavy files were tackled before the sun was up, for the day's work commenced at four o'clock, and by the time the hour was sufficiently advanced to permit of inspection being commenced, say at seven o'clock, an immense pile of papers had been settled. It was most instructive too to find the supreme confidence Sir John inspired in his colleagues. Wherever you turned you met this remark: 'Yes, many difficulties did crop up until Sir John put his foot down, then they disappeared.' The knowledge that the foot would press very heavily if need be rendered its application infrequent."

The Members of the Durbar Committee were :—

The Hon'ble Sir John Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., *President*.
 Major-General His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O.
 Colonel His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Partab Singh, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
 Colonel His Highness the Nawab of Rampur, G.C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble Lieut-Colonel Sir A. H. McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble T. R. Wynne, K.C.I.E.
 Brigadier-General R. E. Grimston, C.I.E.
 Lieut-Colonel C. M. Dallas.
 Brigadier-General H. V. Cox.
 Colonel C. J. Bamber, I.M.S.
 Colonel S. R. MacLagan, C.B., R. E.
 Lieut-Colonel F. A. Maxwell, V. C., D. S. O.
 Mr. W. M. Hailey, I.C.S.
 Lieut-Colonel C. F. T. Murray.
 Mr. V. Gabriel, C. V. O., *Secretary*.



G. P. O.

Suama Das, Delhi.

On the 1st of October Sir John Hewett and the Durbar Committee moved from Simla to Delhi; and at that time, although everything had been thought out and arranged there was very little to be seen on the Coronation Durbar Camp area except trenches, heaps of stone and rubble, long strings of horses, donkeys, camels and mules, and armies of coolies busy with spade and pickaxe.

The first pucca building to appear was the Coronation Durbar Post Office—a handsome structure with a frontage of 250 feet and a garden that enhanced the architectural effect. The Coronation Durbar Post Office was situated in the centre of the Civil and Military Camps, and had twenty-four out-lying sub-offices, some being pretty red and white kiosks and others large tents. Each camp had during the period of Their Imperial Majesties' visit a post-box, and the mails were delivered by a host of postmen, after being brought to the centre post office in horse tongas and motor cars. Writing on December 4th, the Delhi correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* said —“The Coronation Post Office dealt with something like 75,000 postal packages this morning. The Post Office is a triumph of organization, letters are delivered with the utmost promptitude and I understand that complaints are practically unknown.” The Telegraph Service was equally efficient; and when it is noted that on the 12th of December over 9,000 messages of congratulation were received for recipients of Durbar honours, and coped with as well as the ordinary business and cable messages to Europe, the work of the Telegraph Department will be understood and appreciated



TRIUMPHAL ARCH

Swami Das Delhi



THE FOUNTAIN

Swami Das Delhi.

The next structure to command attention on the Durbar Camp area and become a landmark was the Kingsway terminus with its long, wide platforms and magnificent entrance. At Kingsway the special trains of high officials and Ruling Chiefs were received, and ample space was provided for the guards-of-honour that had to attend, while in front of the arched entrance was a spacious enclosed area to accommodate state carriages, retinues and escorts.

And attention must be called to the perfection of the railway arrangements. During the month of December 150 trains were sometimes worked through Delhi in a day; nevertheless no serious accident took place. Fifty thousand troops were conveyed to and from Delhi, to say nothing of the Ruling Chiefs and their retinues and the uncountable number of Government guests, visitors and sightseers; and although

trains were often very late to arrive and to depart, there was no serious congestion of traffic. Stations were built to serve special areas. To the north-east was the Army Camp Station, to the north-west the Military Camp Station, to the west the Imperial Troops Station; and trains were turned off to these places before they reached Delhi, or from the Delhi Central Railway Station. A broad gauge line reached to the Amphitheatre and skirted the Parade Ground, and this line had junctions and detraining platforms in abundance.



KINGSWAY STATION.

Johnston and Hoffman, Calcutta.

A light railway, with twenty little stations, some of which were made pretty by flowers and creepers, started from the Tis Hazari and bifurcated at the Ridge Junction to the Amphitheatre and the Polo ground. On December 6th, thirty thousand persons travelled by this railway, and on the 12th of December, trains ran from Tis Hazari to the Amphitheatre every five minutes. These lines relieved the roads of an immense amount of traffic, and were, if rough and uncomfortable, safe and cheap. At night, tanks moving on a train at uniform speed poured oil on the line as from a watercart. Coke was used instead of coal, so dust and smoke were unknown; and if time was of no importance—and from the 7th until the 17th of December blocks on the road made all moving about difficult—then to travel by railway was not only cheap but convenient.

No official map was available before November, and with difficulty the camps were distinguished. But metalled roads, such as the Grand Trunk Road, the Mall, Kingsway, Coronation Road, Prince's Road and other fine broad roads made it possible to compass the Durbar Camp area with comfort. Later on these roads were oiled and rendered practically dustless, a great improvement on the Durbar of 1903, when dust spoilt so many of the most important ceremonies. More than two thousand motor cars arrived in Delhi before December; indeed, the Imperial Durbar of 1911 was nicknamed "the Motor Durbar," and the Durbar of 1903 was brought to memory as "the Durbar of Elephants." Turf was laid down, grass that had been planted sprang up, and the barren valley beyond the Ridge began to break out in red lines and green patches. In every direction buildings were brought to completion, and fire picquets, post and telephone call offices, enquiry and telegraph offices sprang into existence, flowers appeared in the gardens as if by magic, fences were covered with convolvuli and roses, and a plentiful water-supply, aided by the indefatigable bhisti, made the once barren wilderness into an earthly paradise. And at night the Durbar Camp area began to shine with innumerable electric lamps, twenty-five square miles of flat country being illuminated by a power station whose tall chimney was unfeelingly described by journalists as "the only blot on the landscape."

Tents were not pitched until the last, for the long draught that had put fear into the hearts of the Durbar Committee might end in rain and spoil their immaculate whiteness. But when rain came early in November, little harm was done; and December saw a mighty Camp of snowy white tents stretching as far as the eye could reach, with the Camp of the King-Emperor in front of the Circuit House.

The main gateway of the King-Emperor's Camp stood at the termination of Kingsway, a noble road that swept from the Imperial Camp to the Amphitheatre where the Coronation Durbar was held on the 12th of December. A wide drive of red laterite led from the entrance of His Imperial Majesty's Camp to the main pavilion, in front of which was a circular lawn having in the centre a tall flagstaff from which waved the Royal Standard while Their Imperial Majesties were in residence. The drive continued in a straight line, on either side of which were white tents; and the whole appearance of the Camp was simple and businesslike.

On the right of the main pavilion were the private tents of Their Imperial Majesties, and on the left those of His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge. The tents of the Royal Suite followed those of Their Imperial Majesties and the tents of the Royal guests, such as Sir Arthur Lawley and Sir John Hewett, were directly opposite. The Royal pavilion was reached by a long, low flight of steps. The Royal dais was covered with a magnificent Delhi-made crimson cloth embroidered with gold, and a similar cloth hung behind the thrones. The walls were draped with light blue mousseline, relieved with pale yellow and white, and the roof was supported by many white and gold pillars. Behind the reception room was a long, low, narrow dining-room, also a banquetting-room of the same description; and these rooms were hung with pale blue mousseline and had white Mirzapore carpets and furniture covered with dark blue tapestry.

The private tents of Their Imperial Majesties were divided into six small apartments, all of which were simply but tastefully furnished under the personal superintendence of Her Excellency Lady Hardinge. The writing-room of the King-Emperor had mahogany tables and chairs, a white Bikanir carpet on the floor and handsome Persian rugs. A few good engravings ornamented the walls, and on the mantelpiece was a small image of Buddha. The drawing-room was in blue, with Chippendale furniture, and the bedrooms were



THEIR MAJESTIES CAMP, DELHI DURBAR

Fred Bremner, 1884

lined with pink and blue silk, and had chintz furniture coverings of an early English pattern. Flowers in pots lined the walls, and everywhere flowers met the eye, and between the tent of the Queen-Empress and the Circuit House was a small garden filled with carnations, roses and mignonette. A passage led to the Circuit House, and here the apartments of Their Imperial Majesties were similar to those in the tents. Soft colours prevailed, one tint seeming to melt into another, and flowers were the chief ornaments. The dining and drawing rooms used by the Royal Suite were blue in colour, with ivory-white doors and vieux rose furniture coverings. Electricity was extensively used, and large cut glass chandeliers lighted the larger apartments.

The tents provided for the Royal Suite were all much alike. A bright chintz covered the furniture on the floor was a warm carpet, and comfortable chairs and sofas were added ; but the general appearance of the tents was camp-like. The tent occupied by the Marquis of Crewe had a large writing-table and a telephone, but was void of all that was not absolutely necessary. The arrangements for warmth were perfect, a smokeless fuel in small blocks being used in closed stoves, and white ants that made camping in Delhi so difficult were kept away by the latest devices for floor and wall coverings. The tent of the Duke of Teck, the brother of the Queen-Empress, was exactly like the rest ; and Prince George of Battenberg, the cousin of the King-Emperor, had a tent without display or magnificence.

The following members of the Royal Suite were in the King-Emperor's Camp :—

H. S. H. the Duke of Teck, G.C.V.O., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Personal Aide-de-Camp ; the Duchess of Devonshire, Mistress of the Robes ; the Right Hon'ble the Marquis of Crewe, K.G., P.C., Secretary of State for India, Minister in Attendance ; the Countess of Shaftesbury, Lady of the Bed Chamber ; the Hon'ble Venetia Baring ; the Earl of Durham, L.G., Lord High Steward ; the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O., Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress ; the Right Hon'ble the Lord Annaly, P.C., C.V.O., Lord-in-Waiting, the Right Hon'ble the Lord Stamfordham, P.C., G.C.V., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., Private Secretary to the King-Emperor ; Lieutenant-General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, K.C.B., D.S.O., Aide-de-Camp-General ; Major-General Sir S. B. Beatson, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Equerry ; Rear-Admiral Sir C. R. Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., Equerry ; Sir E. R. Henry, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I. ; Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. R. Dunlop-Smith, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Political A.-D.-C. to the Secretary of State for India.

Equerries.—Commander Sir C. L. Cust, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., R.N., and the Hon'ble Lieut.-Colonel D. W. G. Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E., Lieut.-Colonel Sir F. G. E. Ponsonby, K.C.V.O., C.B., Assistant Private Secretary ; Major Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, M.V.O., Equerry ; Major Clive Wigram, M.V.O., Assistant Private Secretary ; Lieut.-Colonel Sir R. Havelock Charles, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S., Sergeant-Surgeon ; F. H. Lucas, Esq., C.B., Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for India ; The Hon'ble J. W. Fortescue, M.V.O., Official Historian ; Jacomb Hood, Esq., Official Artist ; The Hon'ble Sir J. P. Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., President, Durbar Committee ; The Hon'ble Lieut.-Colonel Sir A. H. McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Master of Ceremonies ; Brigadier-General R. E. Grimston, C.I.E., 6th K. E. O. Cavalry, Military Secretary.

Assistant Military Secretaries.—Major H. R. Stockley, R. E. ; Major E. D. Money, 1st Gurkha Rifles ; Captain R. E. T. Hogg ; Lieut.-Colonel H. D. Watson, C. I. E., 9th Gurkha Rifles, Equerry.

Aides-de-Camp.—Brigadier-General W. R. Birdwood, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E. ; Brigadier-General H. D. U. Keary, C.B., D.S.O. ; Brigadier-General C. J. Melliss, V.C., C.B. ; Colonel J. M. Stewart, C.B., 5th Gurkha Rifles ; Colonel F. Goodwin, C.I.E., V.D., B.-B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteers.

Honorary Aides-de-Camp.—Major His Highness Maharajah Sir Madho Rao Scindia, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., Maharajah of Gwalior ; Major-General His Highness Maharajah Bahadur Sir Partab Singh, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., Regent of Jodhpur State ; Honorary Colonel Nawab Sir Muhamad Aslam Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E. ; Colonel His Highness Sir Muhamad Hamid Ali Khan, Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Nawab of Rampur ; Colonel His Highness Maharajah Sir Ganga Singh, Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharajah of Bikaner ; Lieut.-Colonel R. Bird, C.I.E., I. M. S., extra Surgeon.

In the Centre Camp were the Camps of the Government of India, the Governors of Bombay and Madras, the Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and Burma, the Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Foreign Office, the Visitors' Camps, Press Camp, Police Military Camp, the Camps of the Residents of Hyderabad, Kashmir, Mysore and Baroda, the Imperial Cadet Corps, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, the Veterans Camps, the Central Telegraph Office, the Civil and Military Hospitals, the Army Head-quarters, the Military Special Camp, the Camp of the Nepalese Envoy, the Police Camps and the Camp of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. The Grand Trunk Road divided the Centre Camp from the Provincial Camp in which were the Camps of the Governments of the Punjab, Central India, Burma, Madras, North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces, Bombay and the Central Provinces.

By common consent the Eastern Bengal and Assam Camp took the palm for external appearance, the central pavilion in front of this Camp was the only one situated on a raised mound and it made a striking impression on beholders. The earth to make the mound had been taken from behind the pavilion and

the hole thus made had been converted into a charming little lake in the centre of a garden. A handsome lawn with a fountain and surrounded by gay flower beds delighted visitors; and the curved paths were a pleasing variety, the paths in the other Camps being straight.

A sweeping gravel path, having on either side white posts and chains, led to the centre pavilion of the Bengal Camp, which contained two drawing-rooms, a billiard-room, a smoking-room and a ball-room. The furniture used in this Camp was all of imitation Sheraton made by Chinamen in Calcutta.

The Government of India Camp was on the same plan as the Bengal Camp, only much larger. It had two drawing-rooms, one in pink and the other in blue, also dining, card, billiard and smoking rooms. The tents allotted to Members of Council were the best in the whole encampment; in fact, those occupied by the Royal Suite could not compare with them. By night a Star of India lighted by electricity showed where the head-quarters of Civil Government were situated.

The Punjab Camp was particularly attractive, having a wealth of chrysanthemums in the gardens. Its reception pavilion was large enough to receive nearly one thousand guests, and was so designed that it could be used later on for Durbars in Lahore. Indian carpets covered the floor, part of which had been boarded for dancing. The walls were hung with rich tapestries and the ceiling had the Punjab Coat-of-Arms embroidered on it. Dining, drawing and smoking rooms were attached to the centre shamiana, and these were draped in red and ornamented with trophies of old arms and shields. Unfortunately on the evening of December 3rd, the reception pavilion took fire and was burnt to the ground. The private apartments of the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab and Lady Dane also suffered; and the total damage done amounted to nearly a lakh and a half of rupees. A mistri was arranging wires for electric bells in the smoking room, and it is thought that a short circuit was established and thus the regrettable fire took place.

The Imperial Cadets, who formed the principal escort of the King-Emperor while he was at Delhi, and whose soldierly appearance was universally admired, had a neat Camp close to that of His Imperial Majesty. The following Cadets were under canvas during the Coronation Durbar:—

Nawab Abdul Majid Khan of Savanur, Sardar Autar Singh of Bhunga, Thakur Narput Singh of Rajpura, Shaik Imtiaz Rasul Khan of Jehangirabad, Kunwar Keshri of Detha, Bala Sahib Trimbak Rao Khanvelkar of Kholapur, Kunwar Savai Singh of Jamnagar Kathiawar, Kunwar Daji Raj of Jamnagar Kathiawar, Kunwar Jorewar Singh of Lathi, Kunwar Sultan Numbalkar of Kolhapur, Rana Jodha Jung of Allahabad, Nana Sahib Gopal of Kolhapur, Aba Sahib Ram Chandra Rao of Kolhapur, Kunwar Hira Singh of Panna, Sahibzada Haji Khan of Bahawalpur, Raja Haider Zaman Khan of Khanpur, Raja Fateh Singh Rao of Akalkot, His Highness the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur, Thakur Dalpat Singh of Rohat, Kunwar Gambhir Singh of Vala Kathiawar.

And the following ex-Cadets were also in the Camp of the Cadet Corps:—

His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengarh, His Highness the Nawab of Jaora, His Highness the Raja of Ratlam, Sahibzada Tale Mahomed Khan of Palanpur, Kunwar Bharat Singh of Amlata, Maharaj Akhai Singh of Jodhpur, Raja Pratab Singh of Kama, Lieutenant Pirthi Singh of Kotah, the Raja of Baria, Kunwar Nahar Singh of Baria, Maharaj Kunwar Bijay Singh of Rajpipla, Lieutenant Bala Sahib Dafle, Kunwar Ram Singh of Narsingarh, Thakur Sahib of Rajkot, Lieutenant Amar Singh, Lieutenant Zorawar Singh, Kunwar Prakam Singh of Rajpipla, Madho Rao Kadam of Gwalior, Sardar Harnarain Singh of Thol, Nawab Rais Yar Jung of Hyderabad, Nawab Rais Jung of Hyderabad, Aga Murtaza Khan of Bombay, Khan Fateh Din Khan of Manawadar, Mir Gulam Raza Khan of Khairpur Mirs, Lieutenant Aga, Cassim Shah, Sheikh Gulam Jilani of Wai, Sheikh Abdul Wahab Hazratiji of Gwalior, Nawab Khusrav Jung of Hyderabad, Lieutenant Khan Mahomed Akbar Khan, and the Nawab of Sachin.

The Veterans had several Camps, and many people went to see and talk with these heroes of past battles. Before the Coronation Durbar the following notice appeared in the Army Orders:—

"It is notified for general information that the Veterans attending the Durbar Concentration as the guests of Government wear a red ribbon with a small bronze V attached. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief feels sure that all ranks of the Army will treat with respect and assist in every way these distinguished old soldiers and honoured guests of Government whenever they meet them."

These instructions were willingly carried out by both soldiers and civilians, and more than once the Veterans were invited to visit other Camps than their own, while on public occasions they were always given a prominent and honourable place.

The Press Camp accommodated ninety Government guests, forty-five of whom were English and forty-five were Indian. The former were selected by the India Office and the latter by the Local Government. This Camp was very elaborate, and fitted up with everything that the scribes could desire. Motor cars and other conveyances were provided, also all the latest cables and newspapers. Information concerning everything that was going on was posted up at the entrance of the centre shamiana, and details could be had from officers who had been appointed to make the task of describing the Coronation Durbar as easy as possible. The journalists included a gentleman from Paris, and another from Germany and one or two from Australia; but America was not represented.

The Visitors' Camps were many and luxurious, but they were not well filled. The prices charged varied from Rs. 110 to Rs. 30 a day, without conveyances, and for a fixed period. Many visitors were expected from England, but few arrived. High prices, no doubt, frightened them away, and it was not generally known that residence in a Government Visitors' Camp carried with it the privilege of seeing the Coronation Durbar and most of its accompanying events. The Durbar Committee had been afraid that a great influx of English visitors would fall heavily on Indian ratepayers; and the rules for admission to the Visitors' Camps were made many and stringent, so paying visitors were not numerous, and the elaborate preparations made for them ended in a deficit.

The Military Camps skirted the more luxurious Camps of the Civilians. The Imperial Service troops had a Camp of their own on the western bank of the Jumna. The Cavalry Division, the Composite Division, the 3rd (Lahore) Division, and the 7th (Meerut) Division were on the east, north and north-east of the Central Camp, near the Review ground. The Supply and Transport Corps numbered 2,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men and 5,000 animals. It had to ration 18,000 British troops, also the Indian troops who usually ration themselves, and to feed daily 18,600 animals. Twenty thousand loaves a day were turned out of the field ovens and 18,000 lbs. of fresh meat were daily distributed. Before the Coronation Durbar 90,000 maunds of grain and 70,000 maunds of wood had to be contracted for, and with the exception of jam and cheese for the English troops all the supplies were bought in India. Even the contract for biscuits for the English troops was secured by a Hindu firm in competition with European firms, and many an Indian manufacturer made a fortune during the Coronation Durbar.

The Durbar Dairies were worked by the Military Department, and two thousand milch cows supplied milk and cream and fresh butter, which was carried to the various Camps in carts and motor-vans under the charge of Europeans. The same Department undertook the fodder requirements of all the Camps, and stocked 180,000 maunds of hay, 75,000 maunds of bhoosa, and 23,000 maunds of bedding grass during the summer months, all of which was retailed at reasonable rates to the public during the Coronation Durbar period.

Private contracts for provisions and refreshment rooms were evenly divided. The Coronation Durbar Committee showed no favouritism, and all over India business people benefitted by the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to Delhi.

The local missionary societies received large sums of money from Ruling Chiefs for the use of their houses, and willingly moved into Camp or to the City while the Coronation Durbar lasted. Enterprising hospitals provided accommodation for purdah ladies who would pay to see the processions and institutions put up stands for sightseers that gave them a handsome profit. Government Camps did not hesitate to offer the whole of their elaborate furniture for sale before the Durbar to anyone who would carry it away immediately afterwards. Private bidders were encouraged to buy things that could not be put up to auction; and although it was not possible to advertise the things in the Camp of the King-Emperor and in the Amphitheatre, it was generally known that no reasonable offer would be refused for anything there by Sir John Hewett and his Committee.

CHAPTER III.

The Ruling Chiefs.



Y the express desire of the King-Emperor the camps of the Ruling Chiefs were placed near the Circuit House, so that the State visits could be easily made and returned. Kingsway, Coronation Road and Prince's Road were lined by the magnificent Camps of the Princes of India in the following manner:—

CORONATION ROAD.

H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior.
H. H. the Nawab of Bahawalpur.
H. H. the Maharaja of Jind.
H. H. the Maharaja of Indore.
H. H. the Raja of Nabha.
H. H. the Begum of Bhopal.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rewa.
H. H. the Raja of Kapurthala.
H. H. the Raja of Sirmur.
H. H. the Maharaja of Orcha.
H. H. the Raja of Mandi.
H. H. the Raja of Faridkot.
H. H. the Maharaja of Datia.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir and Jammu.
H. H. the Raja of Dhar.
H. H. the Raja of Dewas (Senior).
H. H. the Raja of Dewas (Junior).
H. H. the Nawab of Rampur.
H. H. the Maharaja of Benares.
H. H. the Raja of Tehri.
H. H. the Raja of Samthar.
H. H. the Nawab of Jaora.
H. H. the Raja of Cochin.
H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore.
H. H. the Raja of Ratlam.
H. H. the Khan of Kalat.
H. H. the Jam of Las Bela.
H. H. the Sardar of Kalsia.
H. H. the Raja of Suket.
H. H. the Raja of Chamba.
H. H. the Nawab of Maler Kotla.
H. H. the Raja of Bilaspur.
H. H. the Maharaja of Sikkim.
H. H. the Maharaja of Bhutan.
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooh Behar.
H. H. the Rana of Jubbal.
H. H. the Rana of Baghat.

KINGSWAY.

H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda.
H. H. the Maharana of Mewar.
H. H. the Raja of Dungarpur.
H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner.
H. H. the Raja of Jaisalmer.
H. H. the Maharao of Sirohi.
H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur.
H. H. the Raja of Jaipur.
H. H. the Raja of Kishangarh.
H. H. the Nawab of Tonk.
H. H. the Raja of Bundi.
H. H. the Maharao of Kotah.
H. H. the Raja of Jhalawar.
H. H. the Maharaja of Karauli.
H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar.
H. H. the Rana of Dholpur.
H. H. the Maharaja of Bharatpur.
H. H. the Nawab of Janjira.
H. H. the Nawab of Cambay.
H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla.
H. H. the Thakor Sahib of Gondal.
H. H. the Thakor Sahib of Morvi.
H. H. the Raja Sahib of Dhrangadra.
H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavangar.
H. H. the Jam of Nawanagar, Kathiawar.
H. H. the Nawab of Radhanpur.
H. H. the Nawab of Palanpur.
H. H. the Mir of Khairpur.
H. H. the Rao of Cutch.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur.
H. H. the Maharaj of Idar.

PRINCE'S ROAD.

H. H. the Raja of Sitamau.
H. H. the Raja of Sailana.
H. H. the Raja of Raigarh.
H. H. the Raja of Narsingharh.
H. H. the Chief of Sonpur.
H. H. the Chief of Bamra.

H. H. the Nawab of Dujana.
 H. H. the Nawab of Loharu.
 H. H. the Nawab of Patavdi.
 H. H. the Nawab of Chhatarpur.
 H. H. the Nawab of Baoni.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Bijawar.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Charkhari.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Panna.
 H. H. the Raja of Ratlam.
 H. H. the Nawab of Jaora.
 H. H. the Raja of Samthar.

H. H. the Chief of Dhenkanal.
 H. H. the Raja of Kharond.
 H. H. the Raja of Sombalpur.
 H. H. the Nawab of Banganapalle.
 H. H. the Raja of Makrai.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Kanker.
 H. H. the Raja of Raigarh.
 H. H. the Raja of Jashpur.
 H. H. the Raja of Bastar.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Sirguja.
 H. H. the Raja of Sarangarh.

The route of the King-Emperor on the 12th of December to the Coronation Durbar Amphitheatre was by Kingsway, and the return by Prince's Road, and nothing was left undone by the Ruling Chiefs to make these roads as magnificent as possible. Coronation Road was the longest road and had the greatest number of Camps, and this road was also visited by Their Imperial Majesties during their residence in Delhi, although the Camps were near together, space was allowed to each Ruling Chief for a large garden, and as no two gardens were the same, the frontages of the Camps were a constant delight to passers by. In the centre of each Camp was the Durbar SHAMIANA, in which His Excellency the Governor-General was received when, as His Imperial Majesty's representative, he returned the State visit of a Ruling Chief.



HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S CAMP.

Fred Bremner, Lahore

On either side and at the back of the Durbar SHAMIANA were the tents of the people residing in the Camp. Some of the Ruling Chiefs, and notably the Nizam, the Maharaja of Mysore, the Maharaja of Bikanir and the Maharaja of Travancore preferred to live in hotels and private houses rented for the Durbar period, but in each Camp was a magnificent Durbar SHAMIANA to which the Chief went in order to receive the Governor-General with Stately ceremonial when His Excellency returned this State visit of the Chief to His Majesty the King-Emperor.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE CAMPS (DAY).

Johnston and Hoffman, Calcutta.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE CAMPS (NIGHT). SEE P

Johnston and Hoffman, Calcutta.



THE CORONATION ROAD.

Johnston and Hoffman, Calcutta.

To describe all the Camps of the Ruling Chiefs would be impossible, although each was different and not one was wanting in originality, richness and splendour. Time, money and thought had been lavished for many months on the gardens, the tents, the Durbar SHAMIANAS and above all the grand arches at the entrances; and although the Ruling Chiefs did not come into residence before the end of



THE CORONATION ROAD

Fred Bremner Lahore

November or the beginning of December, they themselves superintended the designs for the various parts of the Camps and ordered the arrangements. The Durbar Chairs were in some cases heirlooms, in others made to order, and the Durbar carpets were in many cases made in Delhi. Crimson and gold prevailed, and the hangings of the Durbar SHAMIANAS were of silk and satin. Electricity was largely used, and at night the Camps were like fairyland, being illuminated by innumerable little coloured lamps, magnificent cut-glass chandeliers and torch-lights encased in ruby, pink and blue glasses.



D N Bati, Rawalpindi

H H MAHARAJA KASHMIR'S GATES (PRESENTED TO HIS MAJESTY)

were courteously received by the Private Secretary of His Highness in whose charge the Camp had been placed.

By common consent the Camp of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir was the most beautiful and interesting of all the Camps. Its splendid gates of Kashmir wood were after the Coronation Durbar accepted by the King-Emperor and sent to England to be erected there at some place to be selected by His Imperial Majesty. Each panel of the long wall in front of the Camp was carved with a different design, thistles, roses, lotus flowers, fruit, ferns and plants being represented; and half-an-hour could be spent in examining this unique and beautiful structure of carved black walnut wood. At each end of the wall was a gothic lodge of the same carved wood, and at each side of the gateway was a gabled tower of carved wood with a roof of burnished copper surmounted with a dome and a pinnacle. The Durbar tent was hung with magnificent tapestry and the floor was covered with the richest and most costly Kashmir carpets. The drawing-room was equally beautiful; and the whole Camp showed the sumptuous effect of Kashmir work. In the gardens were roses that excited the envy of the many visitors who crowded to see all that there was to be seen and who

The Camp of His Highness the Nizam cost many lakhs of rupees. It was the largest of all the Camps and accommodated the many guests from Hyderabad who enjoyed the hospitality of His Highness during the period of the Coronation Durbar. The Prime Minister, Maharaja Kishen Pershad, had tents in it, and unfortunately these were destroyed by fire, causing His Excellency much personal loss and proving how dangerous it is to have valuables under canvas. Nawab Faridoo Jung was in charge of the Camp, and no one could have proved a more delightful representative of His Highness, for he was here, there and everywhere among the guests in spite of his many arduous duties and constant engagements. A garden that looked as if it had been years under cultivation surrounded the Durbar tent and also the tents of the guests, and in its centre was a lounge SHAMIANA replete with luxury and comfort. In the drawing-room were two large oil paintings of Their Imperial Majesties that had been brought from England, and the furniture was the same as had been chosen by His Highness the late Nizam for the drawing-room of Their Imperial Majesties when they visited Hyderabad as Prince and Princess of Wales. In the Durbar tent were two gold thrones, and satin hangings of old-gold colour, and on the floor were Kashmir carpets and the skins of panthers that had fallen to the gun of His Highness the late Nizam. Costly, but in perfect taste was the Camp of the Premier Prince of India; and if music was wanting, it must be remembered that rules concerning native bands were stringent at the Coronation Durbar of 1911, and the Military bands were fully engaged in the English Camps.

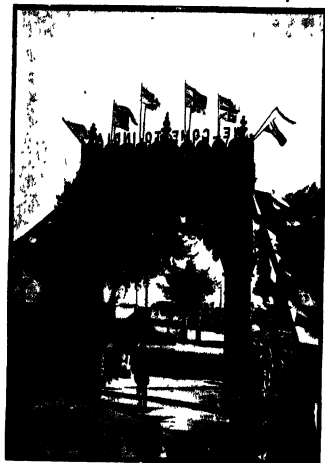
The Maharaja of Baroda had a fine site for his Camp, and his gardens were beautifully laid out, the flowers in them costing twenty-five thousand rupees. All the furniture for the Camp had been made in Baroda, thus allowing the people of that State to benefit by the Coronation Durbar. Twenty-five thousand rupees had been spent on the furniture, and English manufacturers would have found it hard to beat. The rooms were lined with delicate grey and pink silk, and the whole Camp was English in style, the private rooms of His Highness the Maharaja being extremely simple. Trellis-work covered with blue convolvuli screened the apartments of the ladies; and the many guests had comfortable tents of the latest manufacture as regards windows, doors and other fittings. Twenty-five thousand rupees had been allowed for electric lighting, and by night the archway of Gujarati architecture leading into Coronation Road was a mass of colour, while the garden was illumined by lamps in many devices and different hues that suggested how much can be done by the combination of western science with eastern imagination.

The white and gold gate posts of the entrance to the Camp of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala were surmounted by small gold canons that attracted the gaze of passers-by. In the garden was a wealth of cosmos and roses and palms lined the paths leading to the private apartments. In front of the Durbar tent was an open shamiana lined with crimson silk and supported by pillars thickly coated with silver. The Durbar tent was crimson in colour and had two crimson and gold State chairs, and a magnificent gold and crimson carpet of Delhi work. Interesting oil paintings of His Highness' ancestors were arranged on the walls; and from the roof were suspended chandeliers of cut-glass fitted with electric bulbs. The private tents of His Highness were furnished in French style, and in the dining room were trophies that he has won in the world of sport. A small tent had been set apart for religious observances, as His Highness begins each day by hearing a chapter read from the Granth. Throughout the Camp were tracers of the Sikh religion and pictures of the saints who wrote the Granth; and beautiful gardens led to the tents used by the Maharani of Patiala and her little daughter who visited Delhi for the Imperial Durbar and took part in it owing to the excellent arrangements made by the Coronation Durbar Committee for purdah ladies.

The Maharana of Udaipur had in his Camp many tents painted red. An archway of light blue with gilt decorations and large figures of Thakurs led to the Durbar shamiana; and in the background was a large square enclosure of red canvas with a broad pattern running round the top that was very effective.

The Idar Camp was noticeable for its many flags and much bunting, and the monogram G. R. was seen in a border on the Durbar shamiana. The Bikanir Camp showed life-sized portraits of Their Imperial Majesties, flanked by a Highlander and a Bluejacket. The Janjira Camp was remarkable for its light and pretty appearance, and its many small tents of delicate colours, and the loyal designs on the archway. The Maharaja of Jaipur had an appropriate emblem on his entrance—a golden Sun surrounded by rays. The Morvi Camp was rendered remarkable by numberless little pink and blue flags of a pennon shaped. The

Bhavanagar Camp was entered by a curious archway covered with brass household implements, lotahs, spoons, &c., which, however, looked very well. The green arch of the Camp of the Jam Sahib of Navanagar was decorated with numerous portraits of Their Imperial Majesties, having in the centre



D. N. Bati, Rawalpindi.

HACK VIEW OF A GATEWAY

an excellent picture of the King-Emperor. The Camp of the Rao of Cutch had a yellow archway with paintings of Indian warriors and had real spears, tulwars, targets and other warlike instruments fastened to it.

On the archway leading to the Sirohi Camp were painted ladies offering royal orbs to the King-Emperor. The Ruler of Alwar had a regular house with a large pillared porch, a vestibule and rooms painted white and picked out with gold, and walls surmounted by battlements and minarets. The whole place was magnificently furnished and safer to live in than a tent, if less camp-like. The Camp of the Maharaja of Jind was crimson and possessed the largest Durbar tent in the whole encampment. The gateway was of mediæval Indian design, with turrets and windows, carried out in Jafa work, and had iron flights of steps leading to the galleries. The Maharaja of Mysore had only one structure in his Camp—a large Durbar tent standing in a beautiful garden. The two frontages to this Camp were formed of handsome Corinthian pillars and the effect of the whole was handsome and imposing.

The Bhutan and Sikkim Camps were Chinese in style and had a dragon painted on the roof of the Durbar tent, its body being lost in a curious design of a dark blue colour that was very distinctive and quite different to anything in the other Camps. The Camp of the Chief of Bhutan was a delightful blend of oriental colours, and surrounded by flags of Bhutan design, each flag being oblong and painted differently, and on the roof of the Durbar tent was painted a large peacock. The Camps of the Maharajas of Benares and Cooch Behar, and the Camp of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal were simple and unostentatious.

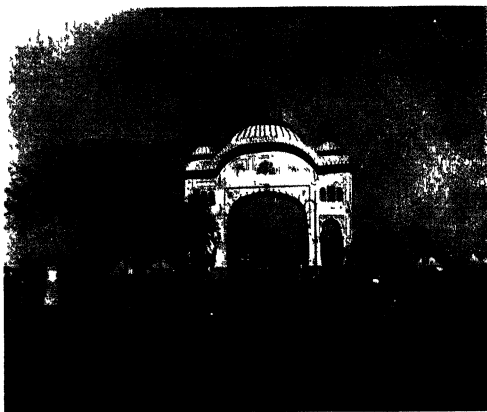
The Bijawar and Chhatturpur Camps were ornamented by painted figures of English soldiers in old-fashioned red uniforms that had a quaint effect. The Sirmur Camp was surrounded by a wall with many pillars on each of which was a female statuette in Greek robes and painted silver. Arches of Uriya design were seen in some of the Camps of the Bengal Chiefs, and jungle views showing the heads of tigers and elephants—also dolphins and shell-fish—were painted on the walls.

Words can give but a feeble idea of the multiform designs used by the Ruling Chiefs and the varied colours brought together in order to make the roads through which Their Imperial Majesties would pass as bright and pleasing as possible. Flags were extensively used and the Union Jack fluttered in many places, while the armorial bearing of the Rulers were often surmounted by the likenesses of Their Imperial Majesties "Welcome to the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress" was a constant motto, "Long live our King-Emperor!" "God save the King!" and other loyal desires were written on archways, and the roads were lined on either side by beautiful gardens that had been brought to perfection with much care and had cost an enormous amount of money.

Each Ruling Chief arrived in Delhi by a special train, and was received at Kingsway Station with a Salute, a guard-of-honour, and in some cases a band. He was met by the Resident or Political Officer, as the case might be, and conducted, after he had inspected the guard-of-honour, along a wide strip of crimson cloth to his carriage, which, with his own escort, was waiting outside the station. A soldier mounted on the roof of Kingsway terminus waved a flag and thus announced that the Chief had arrived, and immediately he received the Salute to which he was entitled. Some of the State saloons in which the

Chiefs travelled to Delhi were very magnificent, being upholstered in silk or plush and lined with mirrors. His Highness the Maharaja of Benares had a saloon 66 feet long, that contained in addition to a sitting room and a bed-room, a worshipping room of white marble.

Purdah apartments for the ladies who desired to witness the Coronation Durbar were provided, and all possible arrangements were made at Kingsway terminus for their comfort. After the Ruling Chief had been received with strict ceremonial and had left the station with the representative of His Excellency the Governor-General, screens were brought into use and the ladies were taken privately to the carriages that waited for them. In many cases the Maharani or Rani had an English lady as her companion, in fact almost every Camp had in it English ladies as companions, secretaries or guests.



TRIUMPHAL ARCH (DURBAR)

Lord Roemner Lahore

Sir Henry McMahon, as Master of the Ceremonies, had under his care the strict etiquette of the receptions of the Ruling Chiefs, and Lady McMahon did much for the comfort and happiness of the purdah ladies who accompanied them.

Towards the close of November and at the beginning of December the Ruling Chiefs arrived from 7 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon, and the booming of guns was constant. Some day saw ten and even twelve of these ceremonial receptions, and King-way Station was thronged with Government representatives, officers in gay uniform, members of the suites of the Ruling Chiefs who were already in Delhi, sightseers, journalists and photographers.

His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad had a very hearty welcome. A guard-of-honour with band and colours was stationed on the Kingsway Railway Station platform, and a large crowd gathered to see the young Ruler. The Hyderabad Resident, Colonel A. F. Pinhey, Major A. B. Minchin, Mr. Glancy, Nawab Faridoun Jung, and many more were present when His Highness, who wore a simple suit of mourning and a Hyderabad turban stepped out of his carriage, followed by his Prime Minister, Maharaja Kishen Pershad, and the members of his suite. His Highness, in his quiet unassuming way inspected the guard-of-honour, and then left in a motor car for his residence. His train had five saloons for ladies who were accommodated in the houses he had engaged in Delhi.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore had a grand reception and afterwards drove to Maiden's Hotel where he resided during the Coronation Durbar. His Highness went to his Camp on the occasion of the return visit of His Excellency the Governor-General; but he preferred the greater seclusion and comfort afforded by Maiden's Hotel to camp life.

In one day arrived the Khan of Kalat, the Maharaja of Kotah, the Maharaja of Datia, the Raja of Nabha and the Maharaja of Sargujah. On another day special trains conveyed to the Kingsway Railway

terminus the Maharaja of Panna from Central India, the Raja of Faridkot from the Punjab, the Maharaja of Charkhari from Central India, and the Fuedatory Chiefs from Orissa. And so it continued from day to day until just before the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties; and the strictest courses of etiquette were followed, the reception on the platform and the departure from the station being carried out with all possible pomp and ceremony.

The days before the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties were spent in visiting the various Camps and in private entertainments. Only at an Imperial Durbar can all the Ruling Chiefs meet together, and there can be no doubt that much good results from such great ré-unions of Rulers from all parts of India. In the Imperial Service troops all the Chiefs took an interest, also in one another's escorts.

An Educational Conference that was held at Delhi early in December was well attended. Motor tours and excursions to historical places were undertaken and Polo and Hockey Tournaments were eagerly watched, more especially the former in which many of the Native States took an active part. The retainers of the Chiefs delighted in the football, boxing and wrestling that went on, also the displays on the Bela. The preparations for the Military Tournament and the Point-to-Point Races attracted large crowds, and the arrangements made for watching these things were excellent—stands, refreshment rooms, open-air seats—all these things being available for those who could afford to pay for them.

And as the time approached for the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties, rehearsals of the principal events of the Coronation Durbar occupied a good deal of time and thought. Everything was rehearsed once, and some things were gone through several times so that no hitch might occur anywhere. Soldiers lined the streets and fired *feu de joie*, processions were formed, and even the Durbar ceremony itself was carefully practised in the Amphitheatre area. The Chiefs had to send their carriages and retinues, and in some cases to attend themselves, and in each Camp was bustle and excitement. Friendly rivalry existed among the Ruling Chiefs, and even more so among their suites, and everyone was anxious to make everything perfect.

A great deal of entertaining went on in all the Camps before the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties. In the neat, white English Camps music was heard at night, and motor cars sped home in the early hours of the morning carrying beautifully dressed ladies who had been dancing on the wooden floors of *impromptu* ball-rooms. The Ruling Chiefs had in most cases guests in their Camps—both English and Indian—and they entertained these people in true princely fashion. The purdah ladies gave Badminton Parties and Afternoon Teas, and through the crowded streets went closed motor cars and carriages bearing Maharanis and Ranis who were seeing the sights or paying visits.

The principal streets of the Coronation Durbar Camp furnished a liberal education as regards things of the Orient. Diversity of race and colour, variety of costume and head-gear, brilliant hues skilfully blended together—all these things made kaleidoscopic views that delighted the people on foot who thronged the pavement and the richer folk who drove slowly backwards and forwards. Every sort of equipage was there, from the humble ekka and tonga to the motor-omnibus and the barouche covered with gold and silver. The carriage of the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab drawn by camels and having six Shutar sowars in crimson excited universal admiration. The Body-guards of Governors and the escorts of Ruling Chiefs mixed with troops on the march, lorries carrying tents and bricks, motor bicycles, pack mules and baggage carts. Motor cars of every variety, size and colour were there, and the speed limit was strictly enforced by the soldiers who took the places of policemen and controlled the traffic. But the "Tommies" in red jackets and armed with a little cane were good humoured and pleasant so long as rules were kept; and they added to the brightness of the scene and gave a finishing touch to its variety, charm and Imperial significance.

Ten days before the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties in Delhi, His Excellency the Governor-General sent the following cable to the King-Emperor at Aden.

"With humble duty, on behalf of India, I beg respectfully to welcome Your Imperial Majesties, on arrival in Indian waters and on Indian territory. India with the deepest loyalty awaits with eager expectation the safe arrival of her Emperor and Empress."

And the following reply was received at Delhi from His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor:—

"The Queen-Empress and I sincerely thank you and the people of India for the hearty greetings which you have sent us on entering Indian waters. We look forward with the utmost pleasure to our arrival and to seeing you on Saturday."

On the 30th of November His Excellency the Governor-General went to Bombay to receive Their Imperial Majesties; and on his return to Delhi the final rehearsals of the Coronation Durbar took place. By December 6th everything was in readiness, and to the joy of the vast assemblage that had gathered to take part in and witness the Coronation Durbar perfect weather prevailed, the sun shining regally on the great white Camp that spread itself over twenty-five miles of country, which only a few months before had been a barren wilderness, but was then a fair city replete with comfort, luxury and magnificence.

The following programme of events from December 7th to December 16th was published for general information :—

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS.

December 7th—Their Imperial Majesties enter Delhi in State at 10 A. M. Public holiday throughout India (Government offices closed as far as practicable from 7th to 12th December inclusive). Arrival of Their Imperial Majesties at Selimgarh Bastion Station in the Fort; reception by the Governor-General and other high officials. Presentation of Ruling Chiefs. Procession through principal streets of Delhi to the Ridge. Their Imperial Majesties then proceed to their camp. In the afternoon visits will be received from the principal Indian Chiefs.

December 8th—Morning: Further visits from Ruling Chiefs. Afternoon: His Imperial Majesty lays the memorial-stone of the All-India King Edward Memorial (equestrian statue).

December 9th—Morning: Further visits from Ruling Chiefs.

December 10th—Sunday: Their Imperial Majesties attend Divine service.

December 11th—The King-Emperor presents colours to three British and two Indian Regiments.

December 12th—The Durbar Day. The Durbar is to be held at 12 (noon) in an arena composed of two amphitheatres witnessed by 100,000 persons. After receiving homage within the inner amphitheatre Their Imperial Majesties will appear at the Royal pavilion in centre of arena, where Royal Proclamation will be read before the whole assemblage. Evening: State banquet in King-Emperor's Camp, followed by reception. Public holiday throughout India. Royal Proclamation will be read in every town and village and portrait of King-Emperor exhibited on all Government and public buildings, which will be illuminated in the evening. Royal salutes fired at all military stations.

December 13th—Morning: Reception of Volunteer Officers and Native Officers of the Indian Army. Afternoon: Garden party in the Fort. Great fair for the people below the Fort walls, from which Their Imperial Majesties will show themselves to the multitude. Historical exhibition in the Mumtaz Mahal. Feeding of the poor. Evening: Illumination of the Fort and pyrotechnic display on the Bela.

December 14th—Grand review of the troops (upwards of 50,000), occupying 2½ hours. Evening: Investiture by His Imperial Majesty in the pavilion of the Royal Camp.

December 15th—Military tournament and Point-to-Point races attended by Their Imperial Majesties.

December 16th—State Procession to Selimgarh Bastion Station, and departure of Their Imperial Majesties from Delhi at 1 P. M. The Governor-General and Lady Hardinge subsequently leave for Barrackpore, Calcutta.

The State Entry.



IN the morning of the 7th of December Delhi was awakened long before daybreak by martial music and the marching of many soldiers to line the streets. The military arrangements were undoubtedly perfect. At Selimgarh Station the 128th Pioneers and the 30th Lancers were on duty; and the Royal Berkshires, in vivid scarlet, formed the guard-of-honour. On the broad



WAITING FOR THE STATE ENTRY.

D. N. Bhat, Rawalpindi.

green turf of the Bastion representatives of every arm of the fighting forces of British India, also 850 Veterans, were drawn up. Each unit in Delhi sent two privates, five officers being in command, and each Battalion of British Infantry sent one Colour-Sergeant. Volunteer and British Service troops were represented by selected men, and special detachments from regiments of which the King-Emperor is Colonel-in-Chief shared the honour of sending representatives. Dancing pennons and glittering spear points greeted the rising sun, and on the emerald grass were plots of red, green and brown, marking the places held by the soldiers who had

been selected to salute Their Imperial Majesties on the historical Selimgarh Bastion.

In the Fort were two Companies of the Royal Berkshires facing the 18th Lancers, and the lines were continued to the Delhi Gate by the Seaforth Highlanders, 34th Pioneers, 33rd Punjabis, 107th Pioneers, and the 3rd Battalion of the King's Royal Rifles. From the Delhi Gate to the Jumma Musjid the Cavalry Division provided regiments on the outer side of the wall running on three sides of the Musjid, while the 7th, 3rd and Composite Infantry Divisions had regiments extending up to the Mori Gate. A battery of Field Horse and Mountain Artillery guarded the Chandni Chawk. Outside the City walls the Imperial Service Mounted troops were on duty. Up Rajpur Road the Imperial Service Infantry and Sappers were stationed; and then, right up to the Pavilion on the Ridge, the Volunteers made two long lines. From the Ridge to the King-Emperor's Camp were Sappers and Miners, Division Signal Companies, Royal Fusiliers, and the 130th Baluchis. And from the entrance of the King-Emperor's Camp to the Royal tents were men of the Naval Contingent.

Indeed, so closely was the King-Emperor guarded that on the 7th of December very few of his devoted subjects were able to see him.

The fifty thousand troops that were in Delhi for the Coronation Durbar were all busy on the day of the Royal Entry; in fact, many of the soldiers did not break their fast from the evening of the 6th until late on the afternoon of the 7th. The perfect order that prevailed everywhere and the clock-like regularity

of the proceedings were largely due to the English and Indian troops who framed the great historic pageant of the State Entry of the first Emperor of an United India into Imperial Delhi.

With royal punctuality the train arrived, and at 10 a.m. drew up opposite the pavilion on the Selimgarh station. The King-Emperor who was wearing the full dress uniform of a Field-Marshal in the British Army and had the light blue ribbon of the Star of India across his breast, stepped out; and he was immediately followed by the Queen-Empress. Her Imperial Majesty wore a trained dress of soft white satin with a faint design of pink roses and blue bows. Her white hat was shaded by light blue feathers, and she carried a white silk parasol. On her breast were the ribbons and badge of the Garter and the badge of the Crown of India.

Their Imperial Majesties smiled graciously upon the select company on the platform and glanced with evident interest at the Selimgarh Fort—a Fort with a history older than the Fort of Delhi—where by some happy inspiration their first reception had been arranged. The Governor-General, who wore a political uniform and his many Orders, advanced with Lady Hardinge to receive Their Imperial Majesties, and the Hon'ble Diamond Hardinge, the only daughter of Their Excellencies, presented the Queen-Empress with a shower bouquet of mauve and white flowers, which Her Imperial Majesty graciously accepted.

Many eyes sought the Minister in Attendance, the Marquis of Crewe, who wore a Trinity House uniform; the Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Devonshire; the Lord High Steward, the Earl of Durham; the Duke of Teck, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury and other distinguished persons among the Royal Suite. But no look or movement of Their Imperial Majesties escaped notice and the good health and cheerfulness of the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress were matters of general rejoicing.

Meanwhile 101 guns boomed from the ramparts of the Fort and *feu de joie* ran the whole way up to the Ridge and back again. The Royal Salute was divided into three parts, and between each part *feu de joie* sent forth the joyous message, telling the vast assemblage in Delhi that the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress had arrived.

His Excellency the Governor-General then presented the members of the Indian suite, *viz.*, Sir John Hewett, Colonel Sir A. McMahon, General Grimstone, Colonel Watson, General Birdwood, Generals Keary and Mellis, *V. C.*, Colonel Stanton, Major Money, Major Stockley, Colonel Bird, I. M. S., Major Hon'ble J. D. Cadogan, Captain Ashburner, Captain Hill, the Maharaja Scindia, Sir Partab Singh, the Maharaja of Bikanir, Colonel Nawab Sir Muhammad Aslam Khan, the Nawab of Rampur, the Maharana of Udaipur, and Nawab Hafiz Abdullah Khan.

Afterwards the following gentlemen were presented:—The Governor of Bombay, the Governor of Madras, the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the Lieut.-Governor of Burma, the Lieut.-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces, the Chief Justice of Bengal.

The Governor-General's Executive Council, *viz.*, The Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, the Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Jenkins, the Hon'ble Mr. R. W. Carlyle, the Hon'ble Mr. S. H. Butler, the Hon'ble Saiyid Ali Imam, the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Clark.

The Naval Commander-in-Chief.
The General Officer Commanding Southern Army.
The Chief of the General Staff.
The General Officer Commanding Northern Army.
The Resident in Mysore.
The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
The Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

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

The presentations having been made, the King-Emperor inspected the guard-of-honour; and seeing three Veterans just outside the right of the line, in full uniform and wearing medals and orders, His Imperial Majesty stopped to speak to each of them about his services. They, one Englishman and two Indians, had been selected to represent the Veterans, and they were proud men when the King-Emperor shook them one and all warmly by the hand.

A procession was then formed, and Their Imperial Majesties moved slowly across the bridge leading from the Selimgarh Fort into the Fort of Delhi. Then for the first time the trumpeters and heralds who afterwards played such a prominent and imposing part in the ceremonies of the Coronation Durbar came into notice. The Chief Herald, Brigadier-General Peyton, in a golden tabard blazoned with the arms of the Sovereign, was a magnificent figure; and the twelve British and twelve Indian Heralds, all in tabards of crimson and gold, and splendidly mounted on white horses, were without doubt the most gorgeous feature of the whole Coronation Durbar. In the order of the procession they now came first, proclaiming Their Imperial Majesties' approach; and they closed the procession when Their Imperial Majesties had entered the SHAMIANA where the Ruling Chiefs had gathered to greet them.

A guard-of-honour of the 16th Rajputs presented arms; and then with high officials and the Royal suite Their Imperial Majesties passed to their gold and silver thrones. The Heralds blew a blast on their silver trumpets, the Royal Standard was hoisted over the Fort, and the Ruling Chiefs came forward one by one for presentation.

Unfortunately the beautiful SHAMIANA lent by the Bhawalpur Durbar had been destroyed by fire immediately after the rehearsal of the presentation of the Ruling Chiefs in the presence of the Governor-General a few days before. This first specimen of the Indian tent maker's art had been composed of two parts, one flat-roofed in SHAMIANA style, the other ridge-roofed. The ceilings had been supported by pillars coated with silver and the whole had been lined throughout with fine Bhawalpur appliqué work. Red, green and yellow had been the prevailing colours, and the whole had been covered with heraldic signs. It had been hoped that the presentation of the Ruling Chiefs would take place in this truly oriental environment; and of all the fires that occurred during the Coronation Durbar that of the tent of the gallant little Nawab of Bhawalpur was the one most deeply regretted. The origin of the fire was, it is thought, the end of a cigarette, or a lighted match dropped on the ground; but all that is known concerning it is that immediately after the rehearsal ceremony some soldiers saw fire ascending from the roof and, in spite of all efforts to save the tent, it was burnt to the ground.

In a hastily improvised SHAMIANA the Ruling Chiefs, headed by the Nizam of Hyderabad, passed in turn before the King-Emperor, moving from right to left, and made their reverence. No nazzars were presented, by order, but a Chief from the Shan States was so much overcome by his feelings that he unwound his gold embroidered sash and laid down at the feet of His Imperial Majesty. For the little Nawab of Bhawalpur, aged seven, His Imperial Majesty had a kind smile. This youthful Ruling Chief had, it is said begged the Master of the Ceremonies to go with him when he passed before the King-Emperor, but he had been told to watch what the others did and copy them, and right gallantly did he rise to the occasion indeed, such was his courage that on each public occasion he received a great and growing ovation.

So the Rulers of India passed before the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, some wearing cloth of gold and jewels of priceless worth, others in soldierly attire, the Nizam in simple English mourning and a Hyderabad turban with a diamond aigrette. In most cases the Ruling Chiefs wore the costumes that had come down to them from generation to generation, and the great variety of apparel and the magnificent jewellery lent to the scene much of its charm and interest.

The presentation ceremony being finished, the trumpeters sounded a flourish, and Their Imperial Majesties left the SHAMIANA and prepared to pass through Delhi. The route lay by the Delhi Gate, then round the Jumma Musjid to Chandni Chowk and Fattēhpuri Bazar, and then on by Queen's Road to the Dufferin Bridge, and through the Mori Gate to Boulevard Road, Rajpur Road and Chaburja Road to the Pavilion on the Ridge and finally to the King-Emperor's Camp.

His Imperial Majesty mounted his horse, a magnificent bay of over sixteen hands, and in a moment his horsemanship became visible. Easily he sat in the saddle, and regally he led the way through the Fort of the Mogul Emperors to the homes of his humble subjects. The Queen-Empress followed in an open landeau, drawn by six bays, with postillions and grooms in scarlet, accompanied by the Mistress of the Robes and the Lord High Steward.



STATE ENTRY INTO CHANDNI CHOWK, DELHI. HIS MAJESTY ON HORSEBACK.

Rajee, & Co., Rawalpindi

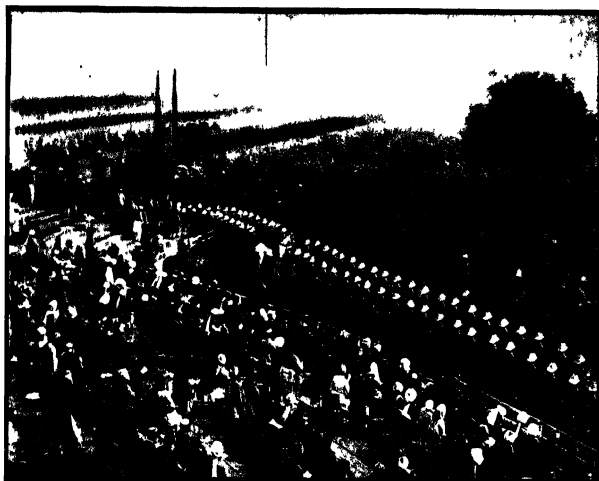
As the procession left the Fort another Royal Salute was fired, and this time from the Ridge. By salvos of a battery it roared and thundered and all Delhi then knew that the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress were coming into the crowded town and going to their Camp beyond the Ridge where they would spend ten days among their devoted subjects.

Sir John Hewett in his well-known white motor car, and Sir James Willcocks who commanded the troops on duty, and who was on horseback, preceded the first procession in which were the Governors of Provinces including the Chief Commissioner of the Frontier Province with his Escort, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces with his Escort, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Central 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 Punjab with his Escort, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with his Escort, the Governor of Madras with Staff and his Body-guard, and the Governor of Bombay with Staff and his Body-guard. At the Pavilion on the Ridge, where four thousand seats had been provided for

privileged spectators, these high officials waited for the arrival of the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress ; and with them on the lawn that had been made gay with flower beds, were Judges and Bishops, the Members of the Imperial Legislative Council and other dignitaries from all parts of India.

After a pause of about half an hour the Royal Procession followed in the following order :—

Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.
 Officer of Army Head-quarters.
 British Cavalry Regiment of Escort.
 Royal Horse Artillery Battery of Escort.
 Escort Staff.
 Army Head-quarter's Staff.
 His Excellency the Commander-in Chief's Staff.
 Indian Trumpeters.
 Assistant Herald.
 British Trumpeters.
 Delhi Herald.
 Body-guard.
 The Governor-General's Staff.



STATE ENTRY—HER MAJESTY.

Johnston & Hoffman, Calcutta

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.	A. M. S.
Colonel Nawab Sir Muhammad Aslam Khan.		
A.-D.-C.	A.-D.-C.	A.-D.-C.
A.-D.-C.	A.-D.-C.	A.-D.-C.
Equerry.	Equerry.	Equerry.
Br.-Gen. R. E.		Lt.-Gen. Sir
Grimston.		Horace Smith-
		Dorrien.

Sir Henry McMahon. Lord-in-Waiting. Lord Stamfordham.
 Hony. Indian A.-D.-C.'s.
 Body-guard.
 Household Cavalry Orderlies.
 The Duke of Teck. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.
 Equerry-in-waiting. Equerry-in-waiting.

The King-Emperor.

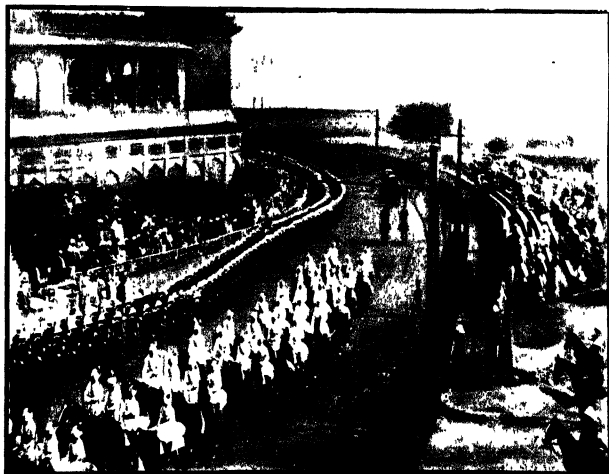
Minister in Attendance. H. E. the Governor-General.
 Royal Groom. Royal Groom.

The Queen-Empress

(In a carriage with the Mistress of Robes and Lord High Steward).

Lt.-Col. H. D. Watson, Maj-Gen. Sir Stuart Beatson.

The Commandant of the Body-guard on the right and the Honorary Commandant of the Imperial
 Cadet Corps on the left of the carriage.
 The Imperial Cadet Corps.



STATE ENTRY—IMPERIAL CADET CORPS.

D. N. Balt, Ranaipindi.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, the Earl of Shaftesbury and the Hon'ble Diamond Hardinge (*in a carriage*).
 Members of the Household (*two landaus*).

First Landau.

Ladies-in-waiting.

The Countess Shaftesbury and the Hon'ble Venetia Baring.

Rear-Admiral Sir Colin Keppel.

Second Landau.

Sir James Dunlop-Smith.

Sir R. Havelock Charles.

Mr. DuBoulay.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bird.

Native Cavalry Regiment of the Escort.

Slowly the Royal Procession moved forward, and the people in the streets strained their eyes to see one human figure and one only. When the gorgeous trumpeters on white horses with gold saddle

cloths and trappings to match, and in dazzling golden tabards, sounded shrill notes on their silver trumpets, the people whispered "Our Emperor is coming!" "Our Emperor will soon be here!"

The glistening sabres and lances, the graceful red and white pennons, all spoke of him whom before daylight, and many without food, hundreds of thousands of men, women and children had gathered to see His Imperial Majesty's Staff and Household, the Stately Lifeguards, the Blues in their gleaming breastplates, the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Teck, Prince George of Battenberg, the Maharaja Scindia, the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Nawab of Rampur, all these were noticed. But the people, silent and filled with emotion waited for their Emperor. The band played "The King," and a murmur ran along "Our Emperor is coming!" "Our Emperor is here!" Again the band played "The King;" and the Governor-General and Lord Crewe were noticed. And a third time the band played "The King," and the people saw a graceful, gracious lady sitting in a carriage, bowing here and there, and looking with loving eyes on the people whom she had come so far to visit. "O that our Emperor had been with her!" was the general comment, as the Queen-Empress passed by, "O that our Emperor had been mounted on an elephant so that we all could have seen him!" said the crowd.

And so the Royal Procession passed through the streets, the King-Emperor saluting and the Queen-Empress smiling and bowing, and the people were made glad by the thought that Their Imperial Majesties had come across the seas to be for a time among their Indian subjects.

On reaching the Pavilion, on the top of the Ridge, Their Imperial Majesties were received with joyous cheers. The trumpeters, with a fanfare, divided into two lines and took up their position inside the centre. The King-Emperor drew rein and prepared to receive the Address. The carriage of the Queen-Empress stopped beside the King-Emperor; and the people in the Pavilion cheered again. Again there was a flourish of trumpets, and again the bands played "The King." The Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Minister of State for India drew near to His Imperial Majesty; and the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins, Vice-President of the Imperial Council, after rendering due homage, read the following Address:—

THE ADDRESS.

"May it please Your Imperial Majesties,

"On behalf of the peoples of British India we, the Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, with dutiful respect, desire to tender to Your Imperial Majesties, a sincere and hearty welcome.

"We welcome Your Imperial Majesty as the first sovereign of All India who has appeared on Indian soil in this ancient city, full of historic memories where many famous Kings and Emperors have kept regal state. The noble monuments of past glories which survive attest their greatness, yet the greatest of them in the plenitude of his power never held undivided rule over the vast Empire which owns Your Imperial Majesty's sway. Your Imperial Majesty's presence here is, therefore, an event without precedent in all the varied and moving scenes of Indian history and will for ever be memorable.

"Loyalty to the Sovereign is pre-eminently an Indian virtue inculcated by sages and religious preceptors from time immemorial and in all Your Imperial Majesty's wide dominions Your Imperial Majesty has no subjects more loyal and faithful than the inhabitants of British India.

"The Indian Empire holds many peoples of diverse races, speaking various languages and professing different religions, but from the snowy heights of the Himalayas to legendary Rameshwaram, from the mountain barriers of the west to the confines of China and Siam, they are all united in loyalty and devotion to Your Imperial Majesty's throne and person, and during the all too brief period of Your Imperial Majesty's sojourn among us, the feeling of joy and pride to which we endeavour to give expression here, will be manifested in every city and town and village throughout the land, with less pomp and circumstance but no less enthusiasm.

"The pleasure which we feel at Your Imperial Majesty's coming is immeasurably enhanced by the gracious presence of Her Imperial Majesty whom we welcome not only as the illustrious consort of Our Sovereign but in the character held in the highest reverence in India and dear to all Indian hearts.

"We pray that Your Imperial Majesties may be granted health and happiness and length of days, and we wish that under Your Imperial Majesties' beneficent rule, the Indian Empire may continue steadily to advance in the days of peace, prosperity and contentment.

"We are well assured that there is no wish nearer to Your Imperial Majesties' heart."

There was loud applause at the conclusion of the Address and then the King-Emperor receiving the scroll handed it to one of his staff. His Imperial Majesty read his reply in clear and resonant tones which every one facing him could hear distinctly.

THE KING-EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

"In the name of the Queen-Empress and on my own behalf I heartily thank you for your loyal and dutiful Address, the words of which deeply touched us. They recall those countless messages of affectionate devotion with which India in common with all parts of my Dominions greeted us on our Coronation in England, and which have been repeated by all classes and creeds of my Indian subjects since our arrival in your country.

"I know from my Governor-General what strength and support he has received from the wide experience of the Members of his Legislative Council, the chosen representatives of India.

"I much appreciate the welcome you offer us on behalf of its people.

"Rest assured that there is no wish nearer to our hearts than that in the words of your address the Indian Empire may continue steadily to advance in the ways of peace, prosperity and contentment."

Loud and renewed cheers greeted His Imperial Majesty's gracious speech, and afterwards, with flourishes of trumpets, Their Imperial Majesties moved on in procession and passed down the Ridge to their Camp.

The Royal Procession was followed by a grand procession of the Ruling Chiefs, who passed in the following order:—

His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad with the Resident and His Highness' own Escort.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda with the Resident and His Highness' own Escort.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore with the Resident in Mysore and His Highness' own Escort.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir with the Resident and His Highness' own Escort.

The Rajaputana Chiefs with their Political Officers and their own Escorts; the Agent to the Governor-General accompanying the leading Chief.

The Central India Chiefs with their Political Officers and their own Escorts; the Agent to the Governor-General accompanying the leading Chief.

The Madras Chiefs with their Political Officers and their own Escorts

The Bombay Chiefs with their Political Officers and their own Escorts.

The Punjab Chiefs with their Political Officers and their own Escorts.

The Baluchistan Chiefs with their Political Officers and their own Escorts; the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner accompanying the leading Chief.

Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Sikkim and Bhutan with their Political Officers and their own Escorts.

North-West Frontier Chiefs with their own Escorts; the Agent to the Governor-General leading.

The United Provinces Chiefs with their Political Officers and their own Escorts.

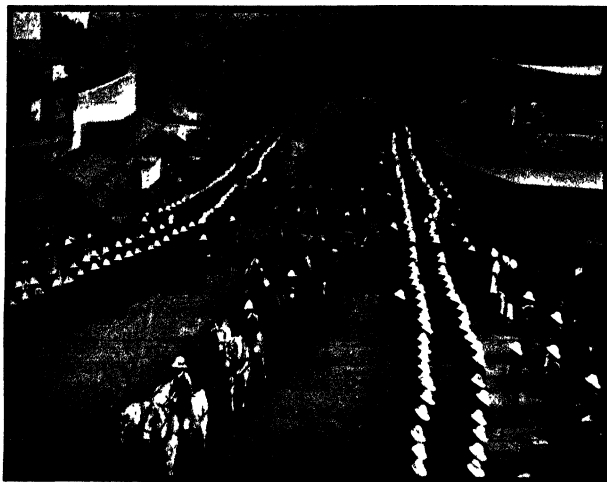
The Bengal Chiefs with their Political Officers and their own Escorts.

Eastern Bengal and Assam Chiefs with their Political Officers and their own Escorts.

The Central Provinces Chiefs with their Political Officers and their own Escorts.

The Burma Chiefs with their Political Officers and their own Escorts.

THE PROCESSION OF THE CHIEFS.



D. N. Bait, Rawalpindi

STATE ENTRY—HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM.



D. N. Bait, Rawalpindi

STATE ENTRY—HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

The Nizam came first, clad in black and wearing the Hyderabad turban, and with him was the English Resident, also his Prime Minister and A.-D.-C., Nobles and members of ancient families followed, and among His Highness' Escort were retainers drawn from Arabia and the Somali Coast. The Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers, in a dark green uniform with buff facings, looked smart and soldierly; and soldiers in yellow kurtas with pink pugris and with leopard skins on their saddles were greatly admired

As the yellow carriage with white horses and English postilions in yellow drove by, many a thought went back to the distinguished father of the present Ruler of Hyderabad, and many a hope for the long life and happiness of the young Nizam was expressed.

The Gaekwar of Baroda came next, in his familiar dress of pale blue, surmounted by a red Mahratta turban. His troops wore red and yellow, and from their shoulders hung white coats. His Highness was well received, and his escort drew forth exclamations of admiration as the whole cortège swept by.



D N. Hali R. alprndt.

STATE ENTRY—HER HIGHNESS THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL

The Maharaja of Mysore wore a flowing blue robe and the turban of the Urs, and his handsome face won for him rounds of applause.

The Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir was dressed as usual in simple black and a large white turban. He was preceded by Halbadiers in scarlet and escorted by His Imperial Service troops in red and blue. With him was his nephew and heir, the handsomest young Prince in India.

The Maharaja of Jaipur headed the long string of Rajputana Chiefs, his venerable grey beard parted and brushed up on each side in Rajput fashion. A band marched before him, dressed in drab and bright crimson. The famous mailed horsemen of Jaipur followed their Chief's carriage, clad in the armour of bygone days from head to foot and reminding spectators of the ancient origin of their august Ruler and his State.

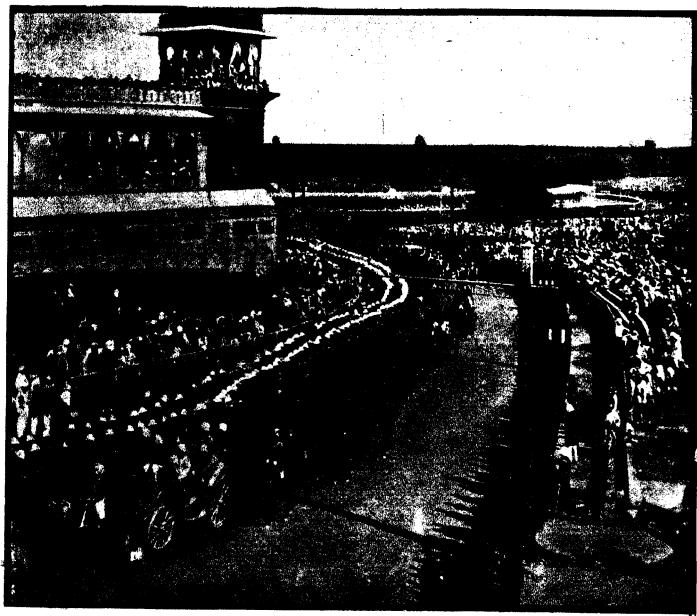
The young Maharaja of Jodhpur was on horseback, his handsome bay horse having a gold saddle-cloth. He wore a white uniform, and he was escorted by a detachment of the Jodhpur Lancers in similar attire. He saluted gravely in response to the cheers with which he was greeted and rode bravely on.

The other Rajput Chiefs drove by amid cheers and acclamations, and beside each Ruler sat a blue clad, white-helmeted Englishman, reminding spectators that at the Court of each Ruling Chief the Governor-General has a Representative. "Guide, philosopher and friend"—such is the rôle of His Excellency's Representatives, a rôle so important and so difficult! Plainly dressed, unobtrusive, the English Representatives sat in the gorgeous carriages—carriages sometimes completely covered with plates of silver and gold, and shining with dazzling splendour in the sunlight. Before each Ruling Chief



STATE ENTRY—HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA.

D. N. Bali, Rawalpindi.



STATE ENTRY—HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF JIND.

D. N. Bali, Rawalpindi.

rode standard-bearers carrying standards of varying colours—red, blue, green, yellow, purple, pink, orange, magenta. The kettledrums were draped with gorgeous colours and the *jhuls* and bridles of the led horses glistened with silver and gold.

The Ruling Chiefs of Central India followed the Ruling Chiefs of Rajputana, and the loudest welcome of all was given to Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, who, wore a light blue *burqa* that prevented her from being seen but permitted her to see all that was going on. Behind her carriage was borne the grand banner given to her by the late Queen Victoria, of which she is so justly proud. Her Highness' Imperial Service troops, in a chocolate uniform, rode gallantly after her carriage, and were welcomed with ringing cheers. Her Highness appeared to be pleased with the warmth of her reception and talked to the Political Officer sitting by her side.

The Ruling Chiefs of Central India drove slowly by, each in distinctive dress, and some wearing jewels that are priceless and matchless.

After Central India came Madras, the Maharaja of Travancore driving first and having as his Escort the Nairs Brigade in a gay uniform of red and yellow. The Raja of Cochin followed, and lastly came the Raja of Banganapalee, the smallest Mahomedan State in India.

Then came the Ruling Chiefs of the Bombay Presidency, and among them was the Jam of Nawanganagar, a gorgeous figure in pink silk robes and red and gold turban and sitting in a carriage every bit of which was covered with precious metal. He received an ovation from the English people, who were mindful of his past prowess in the world of sport and regretted the days that are no more.

The Maharaja of Patiala led the Punjab Chiefs, his beautiful horses exciting general admiration as his grand carriage rolled smoothly along. His Halbadiers in green with gold facings and his Lancers with green and yellow pennons were greatly admired. Then came in an impressive equipage the Maharaja of Jind, whose ancestor behaved so gallantly during the siege of Delhi and was the only Indian Ruler who led his troops in person and fought side by side with the English in 1857. The Maharaja of Karputhala, who was in a closed carriage, was recognized and cheered.

The Baluchistan Ruling Chiefs were mostly on horseback, and their Political Officers were also mounted. They were followed by foot soldiers wearing smocks and kilts of black and white and carrying formidable looking weapons.

The Chiefs of the Frontier Province were also on horseback, and their stalwart appearance won for them loud applause.

The Maharaja of Bhutan had a fine reception and his followers in smocks and head-gear turned down over their ears excited great interest.

The Ruler of Sikkim in gorgeous Chinese costume moved slowly past with his Escort.

The Ruling Chiefs of the United Provinces and those of Bengal were recognized and cheered; and none had a warmer reception than the young Maharaja of Cooch Behar, whose carriage was drawn by the magnificent horses.

The Burmese and Assamese Ruling Chiefs closed a procession that took over two hours to pass a given point; and the golden head-dresses of the Shan and Kachin Chiefs were matters of admiration and astonishment. Their pagoda-shaped golden head-gear was something new to India and the exquisite Burman silks of delicate hue were greatly admired.

Nowhere out of India would it be possible for so much hereditary wealth to make such a magnificent appearance. But some people missed the elephants that were such a marked feature of the Durbar held at Delhi in 1903; and thought that their absence robbed the procession of its most characteristic feature. Picturesque, gay, brilliant, however, was the long procession of Ruling Chiefs, and in the procession East and West were strangely blended, for here came a camel, followed by a palanquin of silver and gold, and then was seen a detachment of Imperial Service troops. Musketeers with ancient firearms marched close to men trained in the latest methods of Western warfare; and all the length of the line were seen banners with ancient and modern designs. No two Chiefs had the same sort of carriage or the same entourage, and the wonder grew as the long, long procession passed slowly along that so much variety and such wonderful combinations of colour could exist without being duplicated.

" Never since the Field of the Cloth of Gold has such a gorgeous and magnificent procession been seen " wrote an enthusiastic newspaper correspondent ; and indeed the golden umbrellas, the silver trumpets, the decorated cymbals and kettledrums, the wonderfully caparisoned horses, the gold and silver carriages, the priceless jewels worn by some of the Ruling Chiefs and their princely attire left on the minds of spectators an impression of wealth and magnificence that is without any modern comparison. Brilliant sunshine—" King's weather"—helped to make this marvellous procession a thing beyond compare. Words and photographs can give but a poor idea of it, and only the painter with all the colours lent to his palette by modern science can furnish posterity with a fitting record of the manner in which the Ruling Chiefs of India followed to his Camp the King-Emperor. The varied uniforms of the many thousands of soldiers who lined the streets added not a little to the gorgeousness of the long procession ; and martial music was in the air, varied from time to time by the booming of guns, *feu de joie* and Indian instruments.



Their Imperial Majesties in the King-Emperor's Camp.



N the afternoon of the 7th of December His Imperial Majesty received some of the Ruling Chiefs.

During the ceremony a guard-of-honour of the Royal Berkshire Regiment and the 16th Rajputs was mounted in front of the Reception Tent. No salutes were fired; but all other honours were paid; and the King-Emperor devoted ten minutes to individual conversation with each Chief and was, it is said, exceedingly gracious.

The routes by which the Chiefs drove to pay their visits were lined with spectators, and brilliantly dressed figures in carriages and gay escorts continued for an hour and a half to pass in and out of the King-Emperor's Camp. The visits were so arranged that His Excellency the Governor-General might as conveniently as possible return them, and not according to territorial rank, as had been the case in the Chiefs' procession earlier in the day.

The following Chiefs had the honour of being received on the day of the Royal Entry:—

The Nizam of Hyderabad, the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Maharaja of Mysore, the Maharaja of Udaipur, the Maharaja of Jaipur, the Maharaja of Jodhpur, the Maharao Raja of Bundi, the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Maharao of Kota, the Maharaja of Kishengarh, the Maharaja of Bharatpore, the Maharawal of Jaisalmer, the Maharaja of Alwar, the Maharao of Sarohi, the Maharawal of Dungarpur, the Maharaja of Kolhapur, the Rao of Kutch, the Maharaja of Idar, the Mir of Khairpur, &c.

For the first time at a Royal Durbar held at Delhi the visits of the Ruling Chiefs were returned; and this was done by command of the King-Emperor. The Governor-General, with a fitting escort to mark his dignity as the King-Emperor's representative, returned the visit of each Ruling Chief received by His Imperial Majesty, and remained in his Camp for ten minutes. His Excellency was received with all the pomp and magnificence befitting such an Imperial function; and, hand in hand with the Chief, he walked slowly up the Durbar Tent, between two lines of gentlemen who bowed low as he passed to the dais, on which two magnificent State Chairs stood under a princely canopy. After a few minutes spent in conversation, leave was asked and given to present the leading members of the Chief's Court and Durbar; and these gentlemen advanced, bowed twice, and presented each a nazar on a silk handkerchief. The gold coins having been touched and remitted by the representative of His Imperial Majesty, the presenters retired, walking backwards.

Afterwards liveried servants advanced, bowing as they did so, and brought to the Chief on gold salvers *atar* and *pan* in gold vessels. The Chief rose, and all the gentlemen rose with him, and he offered to the representative of the King-Emperor the time-honoured tokens of Indian hospitality. These having been accepted, the Ruler and all the gentlemen took their seats. *Atar* and *pan* were then offered to the leading guests by a high official, and shortly afterwards the representative of His Imperial Majesty departed, walking down the Durbar Tent, between the two rows of gentlemen, hand in hand with the Ruler, who conducted him back to his carriage.

The Chiefs vied with one another as regards the magnificence of the reception accorded to the representative of His Imperial Majesty; and the Camps, and more especially the gorgeous Durbar Tents, made these Return Visits like scenes from the Arabian Nights. Only at a Royal Durbar could such varied pictures of Oriental grandeur and ceremonial be witnessed; and although the booming of guns was lacking, the stately etiquette, the liveries of the retainers, and above all, in many cases, the priceless jewels and cloth of gold worn by the Rulers of India rendered the Return Visits a ceremony of unique beauty and interest.

The next morning, December 8th, the following Ruling Chiefs were received by His Imperial Majesty one after another :—

The Maharaja of Travancore, the Raja of Cochin, the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, the Maharaja of Gwalior, the Maharaja of Indore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Rewa, the Maharaja of Orchha, the Rajah of Dhar, the Rajah of Dewas (Senior), the Rajah of Dewas (Junior branch), the Maharaja of Patiala, the Nawab of Bahawalpore, the Rajah of Nabha, the Maharaja of Bhutan, the Maharaja of Sikkim, the Khan of Kalat.

The Lord-in-Waiting, the Equerries-in-Waiting, Brigadier-General C. J. Melliss, Colonel Goodwin, Major Cadogan and Captain Rabam were in attendance on His Imperial Majesty, and guards-of-honour of the King's Royal Rifle Corps and the King's Own Sappers and Miners were mounted in front of the Reception Tent during the ceremony.

And on the morning of the 9th of December, His Imperial Majesty received the following Ruling Chiefs, entering into conversation with each of them for ten minutes :—

Bombay Chiefs.—The Nawab of Palanpur, the Jam of Navanagar, the Maharaja of Bhavanagar, the Raja Saheb of Dhrangadra, the Raja of Rajpipla, the Nawab of Cambay, the Nawab of Radhanapur, the Thakur Sahib of Gondal, the Nawab of Janjira, the Sultan of Lahej, the Sultan of Sheher and Mokalla, the Fadhli Sultan, the Raja of Dharampore, the Raja of Bansda, the Raja of Chhota Udepur, the Maharawal of Bariya, the Nawab of Sachin, the Rao Sahib of Wankaner, the Thakur Sahib of Palitana, the Thakur Sahib of Limbdi, the Thakur Sahib of Rajkot, the Chief of Bhore, the Chief of Mudhol.

Rajputana.—The Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar.

Central India.—The Maharaja of Samthar, the Nawab of Jaora, the Raja of Rutlam, the Maharaja of Panna, the Maharaja of Charkhari, the Maharaja of Bijawar, the Maharaja of Chhatarpur, the Raja of Sitamau, the Raja of Sailana, the Raja of Rajgarh, the Raja of Narsingarh, the Rana of Barwani the Rana of Alirajpur.

Bengal.—The Maharaja of Cooch Behar and the Raja of Karond.

United Provinces.—The Nawab of Rampur, the Maharaja of Benares, the Raja of Tehr (Garhwal).

Punjab.—The Raja of Jhind, the Raja of Kapurthala, the Raja of Mandi, the Raja of Sirmur (Nahan), the Raja of Bilaspur (Kohlar), the Nawab of Kotla, the Raja of Faridkot, the Raja of Chamba, the Raja of Suket, the Nawab of Loharu.

Madras.—The Raja of Pudukota.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—The Raja of Hill Tippera and the Raja of Manipur.

Burma.—The Sawbwa of Kengtung, the Sawbwa of Yangghur, the Sawbwa of Hsipaw.

Baluchistan.—The Jam of Las Bela.

The Lord-in-Waiting, Lieutenant-General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, Major the Lord C. Fitzmaurice and Captain B. Godfrey Fausett (Equerries-in-Waiting), Brigadier-General Birdwood, Brigadier-General Mercer, Colonel the Viscount Hardinge, Captain Ashburner and Captain Hill were in attendance.

After the reception the King-Emperor inspected the guards-of-honour of the 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, and the 1st Battalion, King George's Own Gurkha Rifles, which were mounted in the front of the Reception Tent.

Meanwhile the Queen-Empress was equally busy.

On the afternoon of the 7th, after the Royal Entry, Her Imperial Majesty motored to the Fort, with her Ladies-in-Waiting and other members of her suite, and there she was conducted over the Palace and the Fort by Sir John Hewett. These places she had visited before; nevertheless she spent two hours in renewing her acquaintance with some of the most beautiful architecture in the world.

On the morning of the 8th, Her Imperial Majesty motored to the Kutab Minar, and passed a considerable time there.

And on the 10th, the Queen-Empress received a deputation of Indian ladies who presented her with two pieces of jewelry, one being a large square emerald, carved and engraved and set in diamonds, a historic jewel dating from Mogul times.

After accepting the presents, Her Imperial Majesty spoke as follows:—

The Queen-Empress's Speech.

"The beautiful spirit of your welcome affects me deeply, and I trust that those who meet me here to-day will themselves accept and convey to the sisterhood of this great Empire my warm thanks for their gentle greeting and sincere homage.

"I desire to assure you all of my ever-increasing solicitude for the happiness and welfare of those who live 'within the walls.'

"The pages of history have set forth what splendid influences for good can be brought to bear in their homes by the women of India, and the annals of noble races are coloured by acts of devoted fealty and magnificent service as fruits of the lessons instilled by mothers in the hearts and minds of their children.

"I have learnt with deep satisfaction the evolution which is gradually but surely taking place amongst the inmates of the purdah, and I am convinced that you all desire to encourage education amongst your children, so that they may grow up fitted to become useful and cultivated companions to their future husbands.

"The jewel you have given me will ever be very precious in my eyes, and whenever I wear it though thousands of miles of land and sea separate us, my thoughts will fly to the homes of India, and create again and again this happy meeting, and recall the love your tender hearts have yielded me.

"Your jewel shall pass to future generations as an Imperial heirloom, and always stand as a token of the first meeting of an English Queen with the ladies of India.

"I thank you for your congratulations, and for the good wishes expressed by you towards the King-Emperor and myself, and join my prayers to yours for the strength, unity, and well-being of the Empire."

Her Imperial Majesty's gracious speech was translated into Urdu by Mrs. Grant, and listened to with deep interest by the Indian ladies. The address, printed on white satin embroidered with gold had been read by Lady Hardinge and afterwards handed to the Queen-Empress. The presentation of the jewels was made by the Maharani of Patiala, the idea having originated with the Maharaja of Patiala and his Prime Minister, Zulfikar Ali Khan.

The second piece of jewelry presented consisted of a necklace composed of large cabouchon emeralds, with a large drop emerald pendant.

Each Indian lady was presented by Lady Hardinge, the Mahomadan ladies salaaming and the Hindus doing overna, and with each lady Her Imperial Majesty shook hands after the salutation was finished. This ceremony over, the Queen-Empress bowed to the ladies and went away.

Among the Indian ladies present were the Maharani of Patiala, and the three sisters of the Maharaja of Patiala, the Maharani of Kapurthala, the Maharani of Maurbhanj, the Begum of Janjira, the Lady Harnam Singh, the Maharani of Vizianagram, Lady Tata, Lady Mehta, Mrs. M. A. N. Hydri, the Rani of Malerkotla, the Rani of Gajapati, Mrs. Dadabhoy, Mrs. Sinha and Mrs. Mudholkar.

And on the 13th of December, Her Imperial Majesty gave a purdah party at which over one hundred Maharanis and Indian Princesses were present.

The party was arranged by Lady Hewett and other English ladies, and Mrs. Anderson, wife of Colonel Anderson, I. M. S., acted as interpreter.

Her Imperial Majesty wore a cream chiffon dress with lace, and among her ornaments was the historic emerald presented to her a few days previously by the ladies of India. She was accompanied by Lady Hardinge, who was dressed in white and mauve, and by the Duchess of Devonshire, who wore white and blue.

The Indian ladies were presented to Her Imperial Majesty by Lady McMahon. The Begum of Bhopal was presented first, being a Ruling Chief in her own right.

The Indian ladies were magnificently dressed, and some wore priceless jewels, heirlooms that have descended from generation to generation. They were quite at home in the Imperial Presence, and

behaved as Royalties are wont to do. With those who could speak English, Her Imperial Majesty entered into conversation, reminding those whom she had met before of various little incidents and showing that she had not forgotten them or their interests. The party lasted over two hours; and the Indian ladies will never forget the kind words spoken to them by the Queen-Empress, and the knowledge that she showed of the life that goes on in India "within the walls."

THE ALL-INDIA KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

On the afternoon of the 8th, His Imperial Majesty unveiled the memorial tablet of the All-India King Edward Memorial, which will take the form of a bronze equestrian statue of the late King-Emperor of blessed memory, and will stand on a high pedestal of red Agra sandstone in a garden on the open ground between the Fort and the Jumma Musjid. This historic statue has seventy-five thousand contributors residing in all parts of India, and the King-Emperor's presence in Delhi was made the occasion of a most stately and touching ceremony in connection with the memory of his august predecessor and parent.

At an early hour the route from the King-Emperor's Camp to the Fort was lined with soldiers; and at some distance behind the troops clustered the people who had come to Delhi to see their Badshah. To the great delight of the multitude on this occasion, His Imperial Majesty was not on horseback and surrounded by A.D.-C.'s, but rode in a State landau, drawn by four horses, with the Queen-Empress. The King-Emperor wore the uniform of a British Field-Marshal, with the sash of the Star of India across his breast; and the Queen-Empress was dressed in pale mauve, with side draperies showing an underdress of a darker shade, and she wore mauve hat lined with black. Gold umbrellas were held over the heads of Their Imperial Majesties, and they were escorted by a squadron of British Cavalry, *viz.*, the 10th Royal Hussars, and a squadron of Indian Cavalry, *viz.*, the 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse). The route followed was Alipore Road, through the Kashmir Gate and along Elgin Road and under the walls of the Fort to the Memorial garden.

Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge preceded Their Imperial Majesties and were received with a general salute. In the circle of seats round the Memorial were the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, most of the Ruling Chiefs, officers in every variety of uniform, Indian nobles dressed in all the colours of the rainbow, and English and Indian ladies in dainty attire. And round the pavilion were grouped detachments of all available regiments of which the late King-Emperor was Colonel-in-Chief. Prominent among these groups was that of the 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles, who carried the truncheon which had been presented to them for gallant service before at Delhi during the Mutiny. The same regiment provided one of the four guards-of-honour which lined the approach to the pedestal. The other three were provided by the Gordon Highlanders, the Royal Navy and the Royal Marine Artillery. The heralds and trumpeters, in their golden tabards, were drawn up beneath the pedestal, and formed a shining line at the place where Their Imperial Majesties would pass to the Royal Shamiana.

The historic walls of the Fort, gleaming red and crimson in the afternoon sunlight, made a stately background for the solemn ceremony, and the Jumma Musjid, crowded with spectators, added to the grandeur of the scene. Thoughts crowded the mind while looking at these eloquent reminders of Mogul times; and then eyes wandered to the Mutiny veterans, who had been given an honoured place near the Memorial tablet, and to the Imperial Cadet Corps, composed of scions of noble houses united under the aegis of the British Sovereign.

As Their Imperial Majesties arrived at the entrance to the Memorial garden, the Royal Standard was hoisted on the Delhi Gate of the Fort, and the troops presented arms in a Royal salute. The Governor-General received Their Imperial Majesties and presented to them the following members of the Executive Committee with the officers in charge of the work:—

The Hon'ble Mr. R. W. Carlyle, C.S.I., C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mukherji, the Hon'ble Mr. Robertson, C.S.I., C.I.E., the Hon'ble Sir A. H. McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., the Hon'ble Mr. W. B. Gordon, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. C. W. N. Graham, the Hon'ble Sir V. D. Thackersey, KT., the Hon'ble Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan, the Hon'ble Malik Umar Hayat Khan, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Ker, KT., C.I.E. (Hony Treasurer), Raja Sir Harnam Singh, K.C.I.E., Mr. J. H. DeBoulay, C.I.E., Colonel C. M. Dallas, Captain J. Mackenzie (Hony. Secretary).

Their Imperial Majesties, attended by their suite, then walked between the guards-of-honour, into the garden and were conducted to their crimson velvet and gold chairs beneath the Shamiana. The heralds and trumpeters sounded a flourish on their silver trumpets as the procession advanced; and when the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress were seated, the Governor-General on behalf of the Executive Committee presented to His Imperial Majesty the following address :—

THE ADDRESS.

“ May it please Your Imperial Majesty,

“ On behalf of the Committee of the All-India Memorial to your illustrious and greatly beloved father, the King-Emperor Edward the VII, I have the honour to ask Your Imperial Majesty to place in position the memorial stone of a statue to his memory to which subscriptions have been contributed by thousands and thousands of Your Imperial Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects in India, rich and poor, sharing the privilege of testifying to the love and reverence with which the name of their illustrious ruler will ever be cherished.

“ In the statue that is to adorn this pedestal will be enshrined a lasting pledge of the gratitude of the many millions of your Indian people for the peace, justice and prosperity that prevailed during the late King-Emperor's all too short but strenuous reign, which brought him in the glorious victories of peace, the reward of high endeavour and of duty unflinchingly fulfilled.

“ In this city of ancient historic memories and heroic achievements, the statue of our great and revered King-Emperor will stand not only as a splendid sentinel guarding the records of the great dynasties of the past and of the loyal devotion to your throne of the countless races and peoples of your Majesty's great Empire in India, but it will remain as a lasting symbol of the love of England and her rulers for India and her people, and a guarantee of their power and desire to lead India forward on the path of noble aims and high aspirations.

“ And now asking Your Imperial Majesty to place this stone in position, we entrust this noble memorial of a most noble Sovereign to the homage of posterity and to the loyal keeping of Your Majesty's Indian subjects.”

To this address His Imperial Majesty made the following reply :—

THE KING-EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

“ The address which you have just read has touched my heart and awakened memories of what we all, and I most of all, owe to my dear father, the late King-Emperor.

“ He was the first of my house to visit India, and it was by his command that I came six short years ago to this great and wonderful land. Alas ! little did we then think how soon we should have to mourn his loss.

“ You tell me that this memorial represents the contributions not only of a few who may have had the privilege of personal acquaintance with my father, but of thousands of his and my people in India. I am glad to know that the deep and abiding concern which he felt for India has met with so warm a response from the hearts of her children. I rejoice to think that this statue will stand a noble monument on a beautiful and historic site to remind generations yet unborn of your loyal affection and of his sympathy and trust, sentiments which, please God, always will be traditional between India and members of my House.”

His Imperial Majesty then advanced and ascended the steps to the place where the inscribed slab of red sandstone was kept in position by ropes suspended from scaffolding. At this height he was clearly visible to the vast crowds that had gathered round the Memorial garden, to the people on the roofs of the neighbouring houses, and to the serried rows of spectators on the steps of the Jumma Musjid. Cheers broke forth and were echoed far and near ; and thus for a time stood the King-Emperor, in Imperial Delhi, which has been rebuilt again and again and was made magnificent by Shah Jahan, the Imperial City where Her Most Gracious and Glorious Majesty Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India, in 1876, and King Edward, the Peacemaker, was proclaimed Emperor in 1903. The band played “ God save the King,”

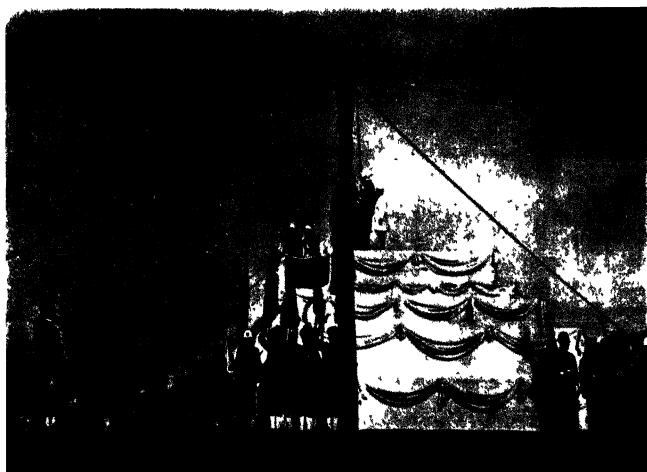
rifles gave forth the **Royal** salute, and guns thundered from the Fort while His Imperial Majesty, after bowing to the people, laid the great stone on which is engraved :—

THIS TABLET WAS PLACED IN POSITION BY HIS MAJESTY KING
GEORGE V ON THE 8TH DECEMBER, 1911.

Above this inscription is the Crown and below is the Royal Cypher. It faces north, as will the Statue, and on the east will be another memorial stone with the following inscription :—

EDWARD VII, KING AND EMPEROR.

“Let this monument, erected by the voluntary donations of thousands and thousands of his subjects throughout his Indian Empire, the rich giving of their wealth, and the poor out of their poverty, bear witness to their grateful memory of his virtues and his might. He was the father of his people, whose diverse religions and customs he preserved impartially; his voice stood for wisdom in the councils of the world; his example was an inspiration to his Viceroy, his Governors, his Captains, and the humblest of his subjects; his sceptre ruled over one-fifth of the dwellers upon earth. His justice protected the **weak**, rewarded the deserving, and punished the evil-doer. His mercy provided hospitals for the sick, food for the famine stricken, water for the thirsty soil, and learning for the student. His sword was ever victorious, soldiers of many races served in his great army, obeying his august commands. His ships made safe the highways of the ocean, and guarded his wide dominions by land and sea. He ensured amity between the nations of the world, and gave well-ordered peace to the peoples of his vast empire. He upheld the honour of Princes and the rights of the defenceless. His reign was a blessing to his well-beloved India, an example to the great, and an encouragement to the humble: and his name shall be handed down from father to son throughout all ages as a mighty Emperor, a Merciful Ruler, and a Great Englishman.”



KING EDWARD'S ALI-INDIA MEMORIAL

Fred Bremner, Lahore

After the King-Emperor had descended the steps, the Senior Member of the Executive Council presented to His Imperial Majesty a miniature of the proposed Memorial, which was graciously accepted.

CHAPTER VI

Imperial Functions.



ON the afternoon of the 9th of December, Their Imperial Majesties drove in State to the Tournaments grounds.

A procession of carriages was formed as follows :—

First Carriage.—The King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress.

Second Carriage.—The Duke of Teck, the Duchess of Devonshire, Captain B. Godfrey Faussett.

Third Carriage.—The Marquis of Crewe, the Lord High Steward, Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice.

Major Stockley and Captain Hogg were in attendance on horseback.

The escort was furnished by the 13th Hussars and 3rd Skinner's Horse.

The full emblems of State were used, the gold umbrellas, the "Surajmukhi," or head-shaped, richly embroidered fan, the morchals and chowries; and directly these signs of royalty were perceived on the Tournaments grounds cheers arose from the spectators and there was much clapping of hands. An immense crowd had assembled to witness the semi-finals in the Polo Tournament and the final of the Football Tournament, and the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties had not been expected by the greater number of the people who had been watching the polo and the football for days past and were now in a fever of excitement concerning the semi-final and final results of the long and interesting tournaments.

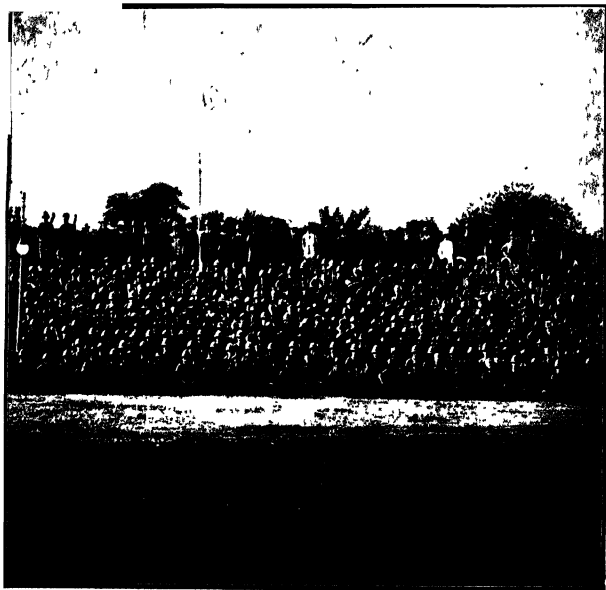
Their Imperial Majesties had been preceded by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, by whom they were received and conducted to a central place reserved for them, whence they could watch the polo.

A close game was going on between the Inniskilling Dragoons and Kishengarh, and Their Imperial Majesties were greatly concerned when a collision took place, resulting in a somewhat serious accident to Risaldar Moti Lal, one of the finest players in the Kishengarh team. Play was suspended while Moti Lal was carried off the ground; and the King-Emperor, accompanied by Lord Hardinge and members of his suite, walked across the polo ground to watch the football. The Lancashire Fusiliers were playing the Border Regiment, and the mounds on either side of the field were closely packed with spectators, three parts of whom were soldiers, and the King-Emperor received a great ovation from the soldiers, both English and Indian.

His Imperial Majesty wore a grey lounge suit and a grey topee, but the soldiers recognized him, and loud and hearty cheers went up when he arrived on the football ground. For the best part of an hour he watched the game; and when he rose to go away, he was surrounded by a cheering mob, and the policemen and the soldiers had some difficulty in making a way for him.

Looking pleased with this informal reception, the King-Emperor rejoined the Queen-Empress, who had meanwhile been talking to Lady Hardinge, Lady Hewett, His Highness the Nizam, the Maharaja of Patiala, and others. Her Imperial Majesty wore a magnificent dress of white satin on which coloured flowers were embroidered, and a large hat covered with white plumes. Tea was served in the Royal Pavilion, and at five o'clock Their Imperial Majesties returned to the King-Emperor's Camp, amidst cheers and salaams. The cheering was continued by the crowds that lined the roads. His Imperial Majesty remained uncovered, and Her Imperial Majesty continuously bowed, and it was evident that the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress were pleased with the spontaneous and hearty greeting of their loyal subjects.

The Massed Bands, which added greatly to the charm of the Coronation Durbar, had for weeks before the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties practised on the polo ground during the afternoon and evening and large crowds had gone to hear them. And on the night of the 9th of December, they took part in a great military tattoo on the polo ground that was honoured by the presence of the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress.



MASSED BAND, DELHI

Johnston & Hoffman Calcutta.

The night was perfect ; not too cold, but cold enough to make wraps pleasant. The waning moon gave light to the thousands that made their way to the polo ground, and in the throng were ladies in evening dress, officers in every variety of uniform, Ruling Chiefs with their retinues, Indian nobles and merchants, soldiers both English and Indian and the great un-named multitude that had helped to turn the site of the Coronation Durbar from a desert into a mighty Camp.

And here it may be said that the population of Delhi was not as large during the period of Their Imperial Majesties visit as the authorities had expected it to be. Reports of exceedingly high prices had frightened away English visitors, American tourists, and even the poor people who were expected to flock in their thousands to Delhi while the Coronation Durbar was being held. The master mind of the whole great pageant, Sir John Hewett, had an eye to economy, and all his arrangements had a strictly commercial basis. Nothing, not even the buying of a duster, could be done without his knowledge and consent; and he had ever before him the fact that the tax-payers would have ultimately to pay for the whole of the proceedings. Thanks to Sir John Hewett, provisions in Delhi remained during the Royal Visit at almost their usual prices, though people in England, in America, and, indeed, in India, had been afraid that it would be very different. Rumours of famine prices kept away both rich and poor; and (so it is said) the authorities were glad thereof, since many millions of people in Delhi might have led to disease, scarcity, and railway accidents. As it was, not one railway accident occurred of any importance; and the railway arrangements were the wonder and admiration of visitors from all parts of the world.

On the occasion of the military tattoo on December 9th, the Massed Bands were in the centre of the polo ground, and their torches rose in a white, yellow and orange flame that paled the moon and made spectators forget how glad they had been of her subdued and kindly light while, by train, in motor, carriage, tonga and humble ekka they had made their way to the polo ground. Selections from secular and religious music were played, and the programme was long and varied. Separating into lines, and flaming torches, the bands played singly, and then united again. The music passed from band to band, sometimes fifes and drums preponderating, and then the pipes taking up the fading strains and breaking forth into some well-known march, or selection from a hymn, or Indian melody. The performance closed with a battle fantasia, rendered realistic by the explosion of imitation bombs and rapid rifle-firing; and amid the booming of guns, and the burning of lights and fireworks, Their Imperial Majesties returned to the King-Emperor's Camp, having spent quite a long time in watching a tattoo that delighted the people who had gone to see it.

A MEMORABLE DIVINE SERVICE.

Sunday is always spent quietly by the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress wherever they may happen to be. They have always set an example, as did the late Queen-Empress and the late King-Emperor, of reserving one day of the week as a period of rest and religious observance. And at Delhi this rule was not broken, no engagements having been undertaken by Their Imperial Majesties for Sunday, December 10th.

On the morning of that day Their Imperial Majesties were present at Divine Service, which was held on Jagatpur island, opposite the Delhi Garrison Troops Camp.

Their Imperial Majesties drove to the Church parade ground, and the procession of carriages was as follows :—

First Carriage—The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress.

Second Carriage—The Duchess of Devonshire, the Lord High Steward, the Marquis of Crewe, and Lord Shaftesbury.

Third Carriage—The Duke of Teck, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Lord-in-Waiting and Lord Stamfordham.

Major Lord Fitzmaurice and Major Clive Wigram were in attendance on horseback. The escort was furnished by the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons and 9th Hodson's Horse.

The route of the procession, which was by the Kingsway and the Military Road, was lined throughout by British and Indian Infantry and Imperial Service troops.

Three small shamianas had been erected for the shelter of the officiating clergy and Their Imperial Majesties; and when the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress reached Jagatpur, a procession was formed, led by the Rev. J. C. Foster, with the Processional Cross, followed by the Bishops of Lahore and Lucknow, Rangoon, Chota Nagpur, Nagpur, Bombay and Madras. The Rev. G. D. Barne bore the Pastoral Staff, and the Bishop of Lahore immediately preceded Their Imperial Majesties.

As the procession moved up towards the altar the hymn "Now thank we all our God" was sung by the choir, accompanied by the band. The service, specially arranged for the occasion as "an act of solemn worship of Almighty God appointed for use at the State Church Parade of the Coronation Durbar as a thanksgiving for the Coronation of Their Most Gracious Majesties," was a most impressive one. It opened with the 20th Psalm followed by the lesson, verses thirteen to seventeen, Chapter 2 of the Epistle of St. Peter. Then came the hymn "Praise the Lord, Ye heavens adore Him," followed by the Creed, the Lord's Prayer and the usual responses. Special prayers for the King-Emperor, the Royal Family, the Viceroy, and the Government of India, the Church, the Indian Princes, and the peoples of India were offered. The Bishop of Madras preached the sermon, taking for his text—"The Kingdom of the World has become the Kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ."

In the course of his address he said :—

"Our service this morning forms part of a great historic event, unique in the history of the British Empire, and it is, too, more impressive because it is being offered not only by this congregation, but by many thousands of our brethren and Europeans throughout India. The prayers that we have used are being said this morning in cities and villages, in Cathedrals and mud prayer-houses, in twenty different languages, and this union in prayer, on this historic occasion, expresses our deep sense of the spiritual and religious truths which lie behind the Coronation Durbar. We believe that all power comes from God, and the

splendour of the scenes amid which our Emperor is crowned emphasizes the truth that he reigns as God's representative. Behind all the magnificence of this Durbar stands the supreme sovereignty of God, and as we worship this morning before God's throne, the whole significance of the Coronation of our King lies in our profound belief that he is truly called by God to his high office, that he has received from the hands of God the Crown of the British Empire, and that he is anointed by the holy spirit of God to give him wisdom and strength for his great work.

"I speak only as a representative of the Christian community in India, but our non-Christian fellow-subjects believe no less firmly than we do in the divine authority of their sovereign, and the enthusiastic loyalty felt by the whole people of India towards their Emperor is due in no small degree to their belief that he rules over them as the representative of God. This service too brings home to us the vast responsibility of Empire. As all power comes from God, so it is given us to fulfil the purpose of God. The history of the world is the gradual fulfilment, even through the working of human passions and ambitions, of God's eternal Will. Whatever is out of harmony with that Will comes to naught; whatever opposes it is swept away. The Kingdom of the world must at last become the Kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ, that kingdom where the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man reign supreme. It may seem now a goal that is very far off, but whether far or near, it is the final goal towards which God is guiding all created life, and the permanent value of any Empire or any social institution must depend upon its power of bringing nearer the Kingdom of God, by making real and effective in the world the ideal of brotherhood.

"Here then lies the work of our Empire in the coming year, and let us not forget that the achievement of the great end does not lie merely with statesmen and politicians, but far more with ordinary people in the ordinary routine of daily life. What is needed above all things is the sweeping away of the narrow traditions and unchristian feelings that make brotherhood impossible, and a sincere effort on the part of individual man and woman to look fairly at the facts of life in the spirit of Christ and to apply to their relations with all classes and races the principles of brotherhood. We need to keep steadily before us the very highest ideal that the Gospel of Jesus Christ can give us. We must not be content with lower standards. The Englishman in India stands for efficiency, for duty, for justice. Let him stand yet more definitely for brotherhood and love. Nothing less than the love and self-sacrifice of Christ will avail for the great work of Empire which God has entrusted to us to-day. There are high barriers and deep gulfs that separate race from race and class from class in our Empire and in the world. The one power that can enable us to bridge the gulfs and break down the barriers is the love of God, and the power of the living Christ in our hearts and lives. God grant that this power may be ours. May this great gathering at Delhi of so many races and peoples united in one common sentiment of loyalty to our King-Emperor be the foreshadowing of a still higher unity in the days to come when, through stress and storm, through conflict and self-sacrifice, through faith and love, we move steadily on towards the final goal when brotherhood becomes no longer an ideal but a reality, and the Kingdom of the world becomes indeed the Kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ."

The Bishop of Lahore pronounced the Benediction and the National Anthem was sung, the bands drowning to some extent the voices of the large congregation.

At the conclusion of the Service Their Imperial Majesties entered their carriage and returned to the King-Emperor's Camp, the return route being by the Military Road, Parade Road and Prince's Road.

Before the departure of Their Imperial Majesties from England, the Archbishop of Canterbury had announced that special prayers would be offered up in all English Churches during the period of Their Imperial Majesties' absence; and on the 10th of December, only a few hours after the service held on Jagat pur island, all England joined in these prayers for the success of the Royal Visit, and the safe return of Their Imperial Majesties from India. These prayers were no doubt in the minds of the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress on the morning of December 10th when they took part in the simple Church of England service held under the cloudless Indian sky in Imperial Delhi. For in Sandringham Church, Norfolk, England, the widowed Queen-Empress, the Prince of Wales and the younger children of Their Imperial Majesties would join in these prayers, and millions of people in the British Isles would repeat them.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.

On the 11th of December His Imperial Majesty presented new colours to the following nine Regiments:—

1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers.	1st Battalion, Highland Light Infantry.
1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry.	1st Battalion, Connaught Rangers.
1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders.	Ninetieth Punjabis.
2nd Battalion, The Black Watch.	Eighteenth Infantry.
2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders.	

The ceremony was held on the polo ground, a wide expanse of turf near the left centre of the Durbar Camp. The difficulties experienced in covering this arid ground with green grass and converting it into two vast lawns will be appreciated if the small rainfall of Delhi be taken into consideration. But the work was done; and, standing on the mounds for the accommodation of spectators, one looked down upon a wide, smooth sward fringed with bosage. The polo ground was divided into two, and on the morning of the 11th of December, the presentation of colours to the seven English Regiments took place on the West polo ground, and to the two Indian Regiments on the East polo ground.

Before daybreak spectators made their way to the place where the beautiful ceremonies would be conducted, and when the sun rose, a vast crowd had already formed round the polo ground and the mounds for spectators showed masses of brilliant colours. Clouds from time to time lessened the heat of the sun, but the weather was perfect throughout the proceedings.

The formation of the parade on the West polo ground was that of hollow square, the two English Regiments on the right, the kilted Highland Regiments in the centre, and the Highland Light Infantry and Connaught Rangers on the left. All the officers except Brigadier-General C. Young, Commanding the Parade, and his staff, who took up a position immediately in front of the centre face, were dismounted.

The Church of England Chaplain and his assistant Clergy, the Presbyterian Chaplains and the Roman Catholic Priests were drawn up on the extreme right of the square.

At 10 o'clock loud cheering at the gate announced the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties; and as the Royal procession came along the road skirting the stands, the cheering was loud and continuous. His Imperial Majesty was in the full dress of a Field-Marshal and rode with his suite. The Queen-Empress following in the State carriage. A Royal salute having been given, His Imperial Majesty dismounted and inspected the Parade. The Chaplains advanced to the centre of the square where the new colours of the seven regiments were piled on the drums, and the service of consecration began. The Chaplain-General consecrated the colours of the English Regiments, the Presbyterian Chaplains those of the Scotch Regiments, and the Roman Catholic Priests those of the Connaught Rangers. The words of consecration in each case were as follows:—

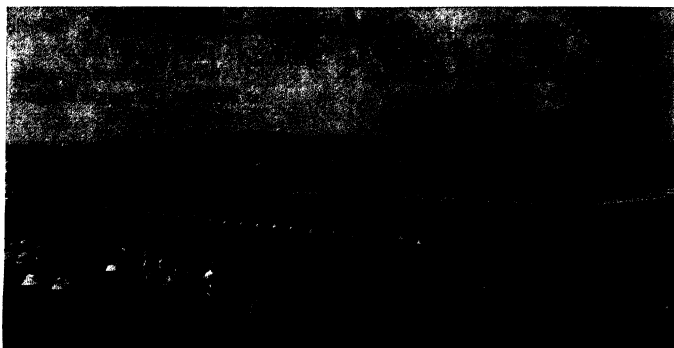
Church of England.—"In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost we do dedicate and set apart these colours that they may be a sign of our duty towards our King and country in the sight of God."

Presbyterian.—"In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost we do dedicate and set apart these colours that they may be a sign of our duty towards our King and country in the sight of God."

Roman Catholic.—"Almighty and everlasting God, source of all blessing who gives strength unto those who conquer, graciously hear our humble prayers and hallow with Thy Heavenly benediction this flag which has been prepared for the use of war. Grant that it may prevail against our enemies and that girt with Thy protection it may carry terror to the foes of the Christian people, whilst to those who hope in Thee it may ever be as a bulwark of strength and an assured pledge of victory, for Thou art the God who destroyest wars and who shieldest with Thy Heavenly protection those who put their trust in Thee."

The Roman Catholic priests, in gorgeous vestments, sprinkled with holy water the colours of the Connaught Rangers after they had been blessed, and this closed the ecclesiastical ceremonies for the British Regiments.

THE PRESENTATION CEREMONY.



THE PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.

Fred. Bremner, Lahore.



THE PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.

Fred. Bremner, Lahore.



THE PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.

D. N. Bati, Rawalpindi.

The Senior Majors of each corps then advanced to the pile of drums, and in turn placed the new colours in the hands of His Imperial Majesty, who handed them to the Subalterns, the later receiving them on bended knee. The officers concerned advanced and retired in slow time. Afterwards the Commanding Officers advanced in line and His Imperial Majesty made the following speech :—

“ I am very glad to have this opportunity of giving new colours to so many of my battalions while I am in India. The presentation of colours is a solemn occasion in the history of a regiment, for you bid farewell to the old flag, which bears upon it the records of past achievements, receiving in return a new flag, upon which it lies with you to inscribe the names of future victories, recalling with pride the deeds of those who have gone before you and looking forward with hope to the coming days.

“ Remember these are no common flags which I am committing to your keeping ; a colour is a sacred ensign, ever by its inspiration, though no longer by its presence, a rallying point in battle. It is the emblem of duty, the outward sign of your allegiance to God, your Sovereign and country, to be looked up to, to be venerated, and to be passed down untarnished to succeeding generations.”

His Imperial Majesty presented to each of the Commanding Officers a copy of this address, after which the colour parties returned to their respective corps.

Then came the pathetic ceremony of carrying the old colours to the rear to the strains of “ Auld Lang Syne ” in slow time. The whole ceremony was concluded with a Royal salute and “ three cheers ” for the King and Queen shouted by the whole parade.

Their Imperial Majesties then proceeded to the East polo ground where the two Indian Regiments, the 18th Infantry and the 90th Punjabis, were drawn up in a square to receive their colours. The former of these fine regiments was raised in 1795, the latter in 1799. Both have seen active service, the 18th bearing on its colours “ Burma, 1885 to 1887,” and the 90th having the honours “ Ava,” “ Afghanistan, 1878 to 1880, and Burma, 1885 to 1887.”

The ceremony here was exactly the same as with the British Regiments, but without any consecration service.

To the Indian troops the King-Emperor made the following speech :—

“ For many ages the colours of a regiment were its rallying point in battle. To-day they remain an emblem of duty, the outward symbol of allegiance to God and Empire ; and as a record of past victories. As such I commit these new colours to your keeping. May they recall to the old soldiers gallant deeds of the past and kindle within their younger comrades zeal for fresh achievements and for devoted service to the Crown. Religious freedom is now your birthright. Consecrate these colours as you will recognize in them a sacred trust. In your hands they are safe. Under their inspiration you will, I know, ever maintain untarnished the proud record of your forefathers.”

Amidst ringing cheers Their Imperial Majesties left the polo ground and returned to the King-Emperor's Camp ; and no heartier cheers were heard than these that came from the Indian Veterans.

THE VETERANS.

Drawn up on the ground and making three sides of a square, were a number of old veterans, all wearing uniform, and the breasts of most of them covered with medals. Before leaving the East polo ground, His Imperial Majesty walked down the line and greeted these splendid old men, continually stopping to speak and make enquiries as to their service, and congratulating them on their records, and wishing them a long enjoyment of their pensions. It would have been impossible, of course, for His Imperial Majesty to speak to each man individually, but not a man was unnoticed, and where the King-Emperor did not address himself to a single individual he spoke to the men in groups.

There was one especially noticeable incident when an old greybeard, in coming smartly to the salute, overtaxed his strength and very nearly collapsed. The King-Emperor at once gave him permission to leave the ranks, and in fact urged that he should do so ; but the splendid old fellow would not leave his post and continued to stand at the salute until His Imperial Majesty had passed on. The delight of the veterans was added to by the fact that the Queen-Empress followed the King-Emperor down the line in her carriage, bowing and smiling most graciously. This recognition by Their Imperial Majesties made the veterans proud men, and their cheers were among the loudest and heartiest heard on the East polo ground.

CHAPTER VII.

The Coronation Durbar.



DECEMBER 12th, 1911, will ever be memorable in India as the day on which His Most Gracious Majesty King George V held his Coronation Durbar at Delhi.

The weather was perfect. The sun shone with veiled splendour, and a cerulean sky made a uniform environment for the wonderful pageant.

For months past people in Delhi had watched the great amphitheatre coming into existence, but the neighbourhood had been carefully guarded and only persons with passes had been allowed to come within the enclosed area. Policemen were stationed outside the Durbar arena, and none was permitted to enter the closely-guarded precincts unless he had a pass signed by a member of the Durbar Committee or by some person well-known to that all-powerful and august assembly. But the outlines of the Durbar Amphitheatre had for months past been clearly visible, even when one stood on the Ridge near the Flagstaff. From that point of vantage could be seen, above the tents that grew into a mighty camp before the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties, a roof glittering in the sun-light; and coming nearer, it was easy to discern two huge, concentric amphitheatres, making a great irregular circle, the smaller one, on the south side, covered in and painted white, and having small domes touched with gold, the larger one, on the north, uncovered, and known as "the Spectators' Mound."

The site chosen for the Coronation Durbar of 1911 had a history of its own. There the first Imperial Durbar had been held in 1877, when Lord Lytton had announced the assumption by Queen Victoria of the title of Empress of India. And there, twenty-six years later, Lord Curzon had proclaimed the Coronation of King Edward VII. "India would dearly love to see the face of her Emperor" Lord Curzon had said on the day when the last great Durbar was held. And he had spoke the truth, for proud Indian Princes who went as a duty to the Durbar held at Delhi on 1903, gladly paid their homage to their Emperor when he came from beyond the seas to announce in person his accession to the Throne of England and his Coronation as Sovereign of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen.

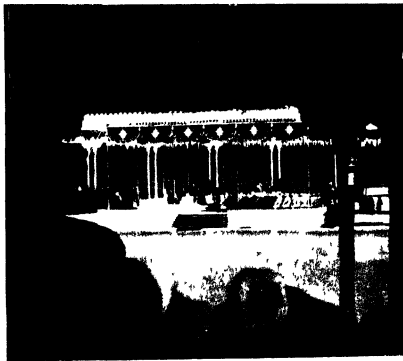


DURBAR SHAMIANA

Fred Bremer Lahore

As the time grew near for the great event, the Durbar area took on new and interesting features. The amphitheatre on the south was found to be a graceful, covered building of carved work in the Saracenic style, with seats rising tier on tier until they reached boxes of the trellis-work for the accommodation of the many Maharajas, Begums and Indian Princesses who had accompanied their sons, husbands and fathers to the Coronation Durbar of His Imperial Majesty George V. Crimson carpet covered the floor of this

amphitheatre, and the chairs wore white with crimson seats. It faced the Durbar SHAMIANA, where His Imperial Majesty would receive the homage of the Ruling Chiefti; and it accommodated twelve thousand persons, including the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, the Ruling Princes and the Officers of State, and privileged guests. A broad walk led from the Durbar SHAMIANA to the Royal Pavilion, on which were the thrones. This pavilion was of imitation marble, and rose in three stages, and was covered with a gold dome. From the dome the Royal Canopy was suspended, a gorgeous piece of work done in the Lahore Art School and worth, it was said, together with the covered ceiling and the carpet, three lakhs of rupees. The Royal Canopy was of crimson velvet, embroidered with gold, and it had a Crown of gold above the head of the King-Emperor and the initials of the Queen-Empress beside the Crown. For many months before the Coronation Durbar took place this magnificent Canopy was being made in the Art School of Lahore; and there, too, the brass pillars that supported the dome were cast and gilded, in fact the Royal Pavilion and the Durbar SHAMIANA were almost entirely constructed in Lahore.



Johnston and Hoffman, Calcutta

ROYAL PAVILION

shire, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, and a small number of English and Indian notabilities followed Their Imperial Majesties to the Royal Pavilion; but few indeed mounted the three tiers of that edifice that day, or stood near the Royal Thrones under the Royal Canopy.

The Thrones faced the larger amphitheatre where fifty thousand persons were accommodated during the Coronation Durbar ceremony. This was terraced for seats and divided into sections, and places were reserved for six thousand school children.

And here it must be mentioned that school children were brought from all the neighbouring places to Delhi to see the Royal Entry and the Coronation Durbar. When Their Majesties left the Fort on the 7th of December by the Delhi Gate, they were greeted by thousands of boys who waved flags, cheered and salaamed. And on the 12th of December many boys and girls were taken with infinite care to the Spectators' Mound in order that they might share in the glories of the Coronation Durbar.

The Royal Canopy was finished with a deep gold fringe, and above all was the gold dome, which when seen from the Ridge, looked like the glowing sun. The gold dome, the gilded pillars, and the glittering Royal Canopy were completed by two Coronation Thrones made in His Majesty's Mint, Calcutta. These were of solid silver, richly gilded and exquisitely chased. The cushions, of crimson velvet, were embroidered with gold, and the footstools were of crimson velvet with gold settings.

Only with a pass from the Durbar Committee could the Thrones be seen when they stood in the Royal Pavilion; and on the day of the Coronation Durbar very few persons entered this place. Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, the Marquis of Crewe, the Duchess of Devon-



Harrington and Riles, Calcutta

THE ROYAL CHAIRS USED AT DELHI.

Conspicuous among the boys in Delhi during the Coronation Durbar festivities were twelve lads under fourteen years of age who had been brought from Australia by their Schoolmaster to witness the greatest ceremony they will probably see in their lives. Dressed in grey uniform, armed with kodaks, and in the care of the Cambridge Brothers, with whom they were putting up, these boys made quite a feature among the visitors.

The two amphitheatres enclosed the arena where twenty thousand troops would be mustered during the great ceremony ; and this was divided by three roads of shining red laterite, one running northward and two running east and west. A few palms had been placed in the arena ; and if a fault may be found with the almost perfect arrangements, it may be said that more greenery would have been a relief to the eye when the place became a confused mass of gorgeous colours. On the great day, eyes ached, and the mind sought for some relief from the grand, coloured panorama ; and if Nature had been there in the shape of palms and ferns, well, it would have made the vast picture less difficult to paint on the memory, less like a gigantic garden of flowers from which all leaves had been banished.

Very early on the morning of the 12th vast crowds began to move towards the Coronation Durbar area. The railways were busy from 5 A.M. ; and many people preferred to go by special trains, for which they had secured tickets, rather than risk being caught in the congested traffic. Every imaginable conveyance was seen on the prescribed route from the magnificent carriage of the Native Prince to the humble tonga. Soldiers lined the Kingsway and Prince's Road long before daylight ; and again that day nearly all the troops in Delhi were on duty, and in many cases without a meal from the night of the 11th until the afternoon of the 12th. In the cold of dawn and under the midday sun, the soldiers helped to make the Coronation Durbar a success. "If we weren't working here, we'd be working somewhere else," said a philosophical English Tommy.

Horse and Foot held the Kingsway and Prince's Road, and twenty thousand armed men marched into the Durbar arena long before the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties. All morning bands were heard, and into the arena poured Cavalry with flashing lance heads and fluttering pennons, Volunteer Contingents, Imperial Service troops, Skinner's Horse in yellow tunics, Royal Marines, and Blue Jackets.

Spectators arrived early in both amphitheatres ; and the Spectators' Mound began to assume distinct colours. Here was a plot of yellow showing where the people brought from a Native State had congregated ; there was a mass of blue, of red, of crimson.

The Ruling Chiefs with their Escorts came before eleven, and each was recognised as he passed to the place allotted to him. The Governors arrived with their Escorts and Body-guards, and no salutes were fired, His Imperial Majesty being in Delhi. The Massed Bands gave selections from well-known music. Each moment the scene gained in splendour, and the enthusiasm and excitement of the assembled people increased.

For the ladies of each Ruling Chief a separate little room had been provided, and very early a hum of voices came from behind the trellis-work. "Sit down, please," an officer said in the smaller arena if anyone rose in his place. "Remember the purdah ladies." So the time passed until half-past eleven.

Then with pipes and drums the Black Watch marched in and formed up on the right side of the Durbar SHAMIANA. The 53rd Sikhs, with their band followed. The ceremonial of the day was about to commence.

Suddenly, excitement and commotion was seen in the arena, and a mounted officer rode in, waving his helmet. The Sikhs' band struck up "See the Conquering Hero Comes," and the people rose to their feet, for they saw, slowly marching into the arena, eight hundred old men. Proud and erect the old men marched to their places, while soldiers cheered and spectators clapped. These were the veterans of 1857 who the previous day had sent to the King-Emperor the following letter and had received the gracious reply given next below :—



EUROPEAN VETERANS DEHI DUKHAR

I. d. Bremner, Lahore.



INDIAN VETERANS

Fred. Bremner, Lahore.

THE VETERANS' LETTER TO THE KING-EMPEROR.

"To His Most Excellent and Imperial Majesty King George V, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and to Her Most Excellent and Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress.

"We, the Indian Mutiny Veterans, European, Eurasian and Indian, beg most humbly and respectfully to tender to Your Most Gracious and Imperial Majesties our most heartfelt and sincere gratitude for Your Imperial Majesties' kind invitation to us to witness the Royal Delhi Durbar, and beg Your Imperial Majesty will be graciously pleased to accept our heartfelt and respectful congratulations on this most auspicious occasion. As Ruler of the mightiest Empire in the world, Your Majesty directs the destinies of millions of Your Majesty's subjects, and we fervently pray that God may assist you in this difficult task.

"We sincerely hope that Your Imperial Majesties' reign may be long, happy and glorious, and that Your Majesties' efforts may be rewarded by the thankfulness and love of Your Majesties' loyal subjects.

"We pray Your Imperial Majesties to think sometimes of the old veterans of the Indian Mutiny and soldiers of Their late Majesties Queen Victoria and King Edward of blessed memory, and to continue to them that kindness Your Imperial Majesties have ever shewn. Be assured that our prayers are always for Your Imperial Majesties' welfare.

"We beg to remain,

"Your Most Excellent and Imperial Majesties obedient,
humble and loyal subjects,

"(Signed) A. S. HUNTER, MAJOR-GENERAL, R.A.,
On behalf of the Indian Mutiny Veterans."

THE KING-EMPEROR'S REPLY.

THE KING-EMPEROR'S CAMP, INDIA,
11th December, 1911.

"DEAR SIR,

"The King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress were much pleased to receive the address from the Indian Mutiny Veterans forwarded by you on their behalf. The sight of so many old veterans on parade to-day was for Their Imperial Majesties a most touching scene, for they were looking into the faces and speaking to those who in a time of sore distress stood loyal to their Queen and country, and were ready to sacrifice their own lives in defence of that sacred trust. Please assure these old veterans and soldiers of Queen Victoria and King Edward that they will never be forgotten by their present King-Emperor who with Her Imperial Majesty will ever pray that their declining years may be spent in peace and happiness.

"Believe me,

"To

"Yours truly,

MAJOR-GENERAL A. S. HUNTER."

"(Signed) STAMFORDHAM."

The members of the Royal Household now arrived; and eyes were strained to see the Minister of State for India, the Marquis of Crewe, who looked a commanding figure in black with a white topee and wore the Ribbon of the Garter. The Duchess of Devonshire, in a trained dress of pale yellow satin and a hat with yellow plumes, and wearing Orders on her breast, stopped to speak to the little pages, scions of Royal Houses who would carry the trains of Their Imperial Majesties. The Duke of Teck, the Earl of Durham, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, and other distinguished members of the Royal Household party took their seats in the Durbar SHAMIANA on the left of the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress.

His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge arrived shortly afterwards, escorted by a squadron of the 1st King's Dragoon Guards, and a squadron of 11th Lancers. Lord Hardinge was in full Levee dress and wore the Ribbon of the Bath, and his breast glittered with Orders. Lady Hardinge, in a dress of softest grey satin and a small black hat with a white osprey standing upright in front, looked altogether charming.



London & South-East India

THEIR MAJESTIES' ARRIVAL AT DELHI DURBAR IN STATE CARRIAGE



D. N. Kati Riwalspindi
THEIR MAJESTIES GOING TO DURBAR

People rose to their feet and cheered as the tall, dignified Governor-General and Lady Hardinge passed to their seats on the right of Their Imperial Majesties, and smiles followed the little princely pages who gravely took their places beside Their Excellencies the little Sahibzada Raffakullah Khan, grandson of the Begum of Bhopal, standing on Lady Hardinge's right hand, while Kuran Singh of Orchha and Kunwar Shree Indar Singh of Faridkot sat close to the Governor-General and watched his every movement. In surtouts of gold cloth and turbans fastened with aigrettes, these little Princes lent to the scene not a little of its beauty and significance.

At half past eleven the booming of guns announced that Their Imperial Majesties had left the King-Emperor's Camp and were on their way to the Royal Durbar. They were escorted by a great cavalcade of horse, the 10th Royal Hussars, the "N" Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, the 18th Tiwana Lancers, the Red-coated Body-guard, and the Imperial Cadets. Their Imperial Majesties drove in a State landau drawn by four bays, with scarlet postillions and outriders, and they were immediately preceded by a picked Body-guard of their own Household Cavalry, three men from the Lifeguards and the Blues, in shining steel. A gigantic Guardsman, in his bear-skin head-dress, took up a position on the highest step of the Royal Pavilion, and remained motionless during the first part of the proceedings, a marvellous figure in the midday light of an Indian day—a figure India had never seen before and may never see again.

Their Imperial Majesties were preceded by the heralds and trumpeters, who dashed into the arena on their white horses sounding blasts on their silver trumpets. Dazzling and magnificent, they rode round the arena proclaiming that Their Imperial Majesties were about to arrive; and shining like gold in their brilliant tabards, they retired to take up a position near the Royal Pavilion.

Immediately afterwards the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress drove up to the Durbar SHAMIANA; and one hundred and one guns told the people of Delhi that the Royal Durbar was about to commence. Their Imperial Majesties wore their Coronation robes of Royal purple velvet and ermine, and Imperial diadems resplendent with jewels. Gold umbrellas, emblems of royalty, were held over their heads; and as they entered the arena, amid booming guns, the strains of "The King" from the massed bands, and the cheers and the salaams of the multitude, that had sprung as one man to its feet, they made a picture that will be remembered as unique, beautiful and magnificent.

The Royal Standard spread itself above the Durbar SHAMIANA, and the Governor-General stepped forward to receive the King and Queen.

Six Indian pages bore the King-Emperor's train. They were (1) Bir Singh of Orchha, (2) Krishna Singh, Maharaja of Bharatpur, (3) Sahibzada Zafar Khan, grandson of the Begum of Bhopal, (4) Biseswar Singh, Maharaja of Jodhpur, (5) Himat Singh of Idar, and (6) the Maharaja Kumar Sadul Singh of Bikanir.

The train of Her Imperial Majesty was borne by the Thakore Sahib of Palitana, Maharaja Kunwar Ghulab Singh of Rewa, Raj Kumar Ram Chandra Singh and Maharaj Mandhatta Singh, both of Sailana.

His Imperial Majesty wore the Imperial purple robe, a surcoat of purple, white satin breeches and white silk stockings, also the Collar of the Order of the Garter and the Star of the Order of the Star of India. The Imperial Crown consisted of a band of diamonds, studded with four large emeralds and four large sapphires. Above this band were four *crosses patees* with ruby centres, alternated by four *fleurs de lys* with emerald centres. The cap was of purple velvet turned up with ermine.

The dress of the Queen-Empress was of white satin, embroidered with a design of gold roses, thistles and shamrocks, with a border of lotus flowers. Her robe was of purple velvet trimmed with ermine and gold. Her Orders were the Garter and the Crown of India. Diamonds and emeralds sparkled on her neck. Long white kid gloves covered her arms. On her beautiful fair hair was a diamond and emerald diadem. Radiant and graceful she followed the King-Emperor up the steps of the *Shamiana* and stood beside him, acknowledging the enthusiastic reception of the cheering multitude.

After bowing right and left, Their Imperial Majesties seated themselves on their thrones; and Sir Henry McMahon, the Master of the Ceremonies, approached and craved leave to open the Durbar.

His Imperial Majesty having given his assent, the trumpeters sounded a blast on their silver trumpets and Massed Bands beat a great roll of drums.

The Durbar being open, the King-Emperor rose, and signified his intention to speak, and took from the hands of the Governor-General a roll of manuscript.

The Queen-Empress rose and stood beside the King-Emperor, and history will relate that the slight figure of the King-Emperor stood regally before the assembled people, and that the Queen-Empress, tall, fair and graceful enhanced the charm of the wondrous scene. Behind Their Majesties, garbed in crimson and gold, were tall, bearded Indians on whose breasts were medals and clasps won in battles fought in India, China and Africa. Each had a record for prowess. One had been the personal attendant of Lord Roberts, and carried a watch given to him by that famous warrior when together they visited the spot where the only son of Lord Roberts fell. These old soldiers had been chosen as the personal attendants of Their Imperial Majesties at the Coronation Durbar on account of their brave deeds; and proudly they grasped and held aloft the Eastern emblems of royalty, the fringed *chhatra*, the *moorcha* of peacock's feathers, the *suraj mukhi*, the *chowri* of flaxen yak's tails, also the English golden mace surmounted by a Crown. Their turbans were stiff with gold, and their crimson coats were embroidered with gold, and each of them was a tall, strong and valiant warrior. The pages, in their cloth of gold tunics, stood on the steps leading to the thrones; behind the thrones were His Imperial Majesty's A.D.-C.'s, both English and Indian, and the Imperial Cadet Corps, in white and blue, formed the Imperial Body-guard.

Before Their Majesties stood the great Ruling Princes, with their ministers and nobles, the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, the Judges of the High Court in old-time wig and scarlet gown, the Bishops in canonicals, the distinguished Officers of the British forces in India, the leading Indian noblemen, the Councils of the Governor-General and of the Provincial Governors, and eminent men from all parts of India in levee and Court dress, also privileged ladies in every variety of Durbar attire.

And in the background, beyond the Royal Pavilion, was a vast concourse of men, women and children who had come from far and near to see Their Imperial Majesties. To give an idea of this brilliant, many-coloured assembly would be impossible in sober print. Let the reader, then, imagine a vast garden in which the flower-beds are composed of human beings, grouped in coloured masses, a garden stretching as far as eye could reach, for the great Spectators' Mound rose tier on tier. Here were the soldiers who were off duty, the retainers of the Ruling Chiefs, the selected people brought to Delhi from the Native States, the school children, and, in the standing places, the people of many castes and nationalities who had assembled in Delhi to witness the great function.

In the arena stood the troops, in varied uniforms, giving to the scene a martial air and speaking of its Imperial significance. Glittering lances and waving pennons, white helmets and scarlet jackets, again the garden simile must suffice to conjure before the mind of the reader something of the wonderful spectacle presented by the Coronation Durbar of 1911.

The applause having subsided, the King-Emperor read the following speech in far-reaching tones:—

THE KING'S DURBAR SPEECH.

"It is with genuine feelings of thankfulness and satisfaction that I stand here to-day among you.

"This year has been to the Queen-Empress and myself one of many great ceremonies and of unusual, though happy, burden and toil. But in spite of time and distance the grateful recollections of our last visit to India have drawn us again to the land which we then learned to love, and we started with bright hopes on our long journey to re-visit the country in which we had already met the kindness of a home.

"In doing so I have fulfilled the wish expressed in my message of last July, to announce to you, in person, my Coronation celebrated on the 22nd of June in Westminster Abbey, when, by the grace of God, the Crown of my forefathers was placed on my head with solemn form and ancient ceremony.

"By my presence with the Queen-Empress I am also anxious to show our affection for the loyal Princes and faithful peoples of India and how dear to our hearts is the welfare and happiness of the Indian Empire. It is moreover my desire that those who could not be present at the solemnity of the Coronation should have the opportunity of taking part in its commemoration at Delhi.

"It is a sincere pleasure and gratification to myself and to the Queen-Empress to behold this vast assemblage, and in it my Governors and trusty officials, my great Princes, the representatives of the peoples, and deputations from the military forces of my Indian dominions, I shall receive in person with heartfelt satisfaction the homage and allegiance which they loyally desire to render.

"I am deeply impressed with the thought that a spirit of sympathy and affectionate good-will unites the Princes and the people with me on this historic occasion. In token of these sentiments I have decided to commemorate the event of my Coronation by certain marks of my special favour and consideration, and this I will later on to-day cause to be announced by my Governor-General to the Assembly.

"Finally, I rejoice to have this opportunity of renewing in my own person those assurances which have been given you by my revered predecessors of the maintenance of your rights and privileges, and of my earnest concern for your welfare, peace and contentment.

"May the divine favour of Providence watch over my people and assist me in my utmost endeavour to promote their happiness and prosperity. To all present feudatories and subjects, I tender our loving greeting."

His Imperial Majesty's gracious speech was followed by the ceremony of Homage.

His Excellency the Governor-General first approached the Throne. He bowed, drew nearer, bowed again, kissed His Imperial Majesty's hand and retired.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief followed and bowed; and afterwards the Ordinary Members of His Excellency's Executive Council advanced in a body and made a deep obeisance.

Then came the Ruling Chiefs, and the Agents to the Governor-General, and the Residents, in territorial order.

His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad advanced first, in virtue of his position as Ruler of the Premier Native State. He wore a plain black suit and a yellow turban with a diamond aigrette. Slowly and proudly he advanced, looking to right and left, conscious of his position as Ruler of a great Kingdom within a vast Empire, and mindful that the Ruling Princes of India look on him as their leader, and follow his example. So the successor of "our faithful ally," as His Highness' grandfather has often been termed in England, walked up to the Throne and bowed before the King-Emperor.



HOMAGE PAVILION.

Baird & Co., Ransolfprints.

It was noticed that His Imperial Majesty bowed at the same time as His Highness the Nizam, and that he did this in the case of every Ruling Prince, and that he looked long and earnestly at each of the Chiefs who did him homage.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda followed the Nizam of Hyderabad.

Then came the Maharaja of Mysore, a princely figure, who made his homage with the dignity and grace that characterise all his movements.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, in plain black and with a large white turban, next came up and bowed before His Imperial Majesty, and then before the Queen-Empress, and being the first to set this precedent he was greeted with rounds of applause that followed him until he returned to his seat.

Then in the same way came the Ruling Princes of Rajputana, Central India, Baluchistan, Sikkim and Bhutan, The Chief Justice and Puisne Judges of the High Court of Bengal, the Governor-General's Legislative Council. The Governor of Madras, the Governor's Executive Council, the Ruling Chiefs of Madras, Provincial Representatives of Madras. The Governor of Bombay, the Governor's Executive Council, the Ruling Chiefs of Bombay, the Representatives of Bombay. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor's Executive Council, the Ruling Chiefs of Bengal, Provincial Representatives of Bengal. The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, Ruling Chiefs of the United Provinces, Provincial Representatives of the United Provinces. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Ruling Chiefs of the Punjab, Provincial Representatives of the Punjab. The Lieutenant-Governor and the Ruling Chiefs of Burma, Provincial Representatives of Burma. The Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Ruling Chiefs of Eastern Bengal and Assam, Provincial Representatives of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Representatives of the Central Provinces, Representatives of Baluchistan, Chief Commissioner of North-West Frontier Province, and Representatives of the North-West Frontier Province.

The massed bands played soft music, and the imposing ceremony of homage lasted over an hour. The Representatives of British India for the first time took part in the homage paid to the King-Emperor,

and this lengthened the proceedings. Many persons had never before seen the Judges of the High Court in their scarlet robes and long wigs, and some said that the homage of the Judges was the most picturesque part of the ceremony. But the clapping was reserved for the Ruling Chiefs. Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal received an ovation, as in a gold *burqa* she advanced towards Their Imperial Majesties, bowed in regulation way, and returned to her seat. The same *burqa* had been worn by Her Highness at the Coronation Ceremony in Westminster Abbey, and when she had appeared there in cloth of gold with a gold *burqa*, the English people had seen the veiled figure of the only woman Ruler in India.

The little Nawab of Bhowalporé was loudly clapped when he mounted the steps, walked with childlike dignity to the place where he had to bow, bowed to the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, and stepped backwards until he had left the Imperial presence.

The young Maharajah of Jodhpur was cheered when he placed his sword against his forehead and then laid it at the feet of his Sovereign.

The homage varied greatly. Sometimes it was a bow from an English official in gold lace, at others a low salaam from an Indian Ruler who wore emeralds as large as pigeons' eggs and gorgeous silk robes. In stiff military style some of the Ruling Chiefs saluted, while others spread white scavers before the feet of Their Imperial Majesties and removed their head-gear. The Chiefs from Burma and Siam, in golden, pagoda-shaped head-dresses, spoke of "the silken East"; and the stiff skirts of the Rajputana Chiefs reminded spectators of the days when their gallant ancestors had used the sword. Nowhere else in the world could such a wonderful ceremony be seen, for no Empire possesses so many independent Rulers as the British Empire, indeed, but for India there could be no British Empire.

The Massed Bands played softly Schubert's *Ave Maria* and the significance of the scene was slowly borne in upon those who had the privilege to see it. How often in centuries gone by did the Rulers of India dream of a time when all the kingdoms of this great country would be gathered together "under one umbrella," the symbol of royalty from time immemorial in Hindustan! Conqueror after conqueror had this object before him when he sent his officers and generals to govern distant part of his dominions. In Imperial Delhi the Mogul Emperors came near to the ideal of their fore-runners; but the time was not then ripe for the union of so many races, such varied religions and so many languages. Modern science, with post office, telegraph service, and railway, cheap steamer fares to distant parts of the world, newspapers in the vernaculars, general education and a raised standard of comfort, modern civilization and democratic ideas have made possible and actual the ideals and the dreams of so many dead monarchs. Moreover the Empire of India may be said to have been cemented by the love and care of the first Queen-Empress, and of her successor King Edward the Peacemaker. And now His Imperial Majesty King George the Fifth, with his Royal Consort, had come across the seas to give in person to the people of India news of his accession to the Throne and promises of good-will and never-ceasing love and interest. That the Royal Visit was a wish direct from the heart of the King-Emperor everyone knew full well; and the fact that no British Sovereign had left Europe for hundreds of years, and that the peoples of the British Isles had parted for a time from their most precious and cherished Monarch, was a token of good-will and friendly feeling that none could put aside. The prayers of English men, women and children followed Their Imperial Majesties, and with anxiety and confidence in God, they waited and prayed for the safe return of King George and Queen Mary.

The music grew louder, and thoughts returned to the present.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress rose from their seats, and hand in hand descended the steps leading from their thrones to the broad open path leading to the Royal Pavilion. The procession was formed in the following order:—

Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress, Lord High Steward, the Queen-Empress's pages, the Thakur Sahib of Palitana, Raj-Kumar Ram Chandra Singh of Sailana, Maharaj Kumar Gulab Singh of Rewa, Maharaja Manohata Singh of Sailana, the King-Emperor's pages, the Maharaja of Bharatpur, Maharaj Kumar Himmat Singh of Idar, Vir Singh, grandson of the Maharaja of Orchha, the Maharana of Jodhpur, Maharaj-Kumar Sadul Singh of Bikanir, Sahibzada Mahamad Wahiduz Zufarkhan of Bhopal, Lady Hardinge, the Governor-General, the Duke of Teck, the Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquis of Crewe, the Hon'ble Venetia Baring, Maharaja Sir Partab Singh, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Nawab of Rampur, Sir John Hewett, the Maharaja of Bikanir, the Lord Annaly, Lord Stamfordham, Sir Edward Henry, Sir H. McMahon, Lieut.-General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. Dunlop, Sir C. Keppel, Sir Stewart Beatson, Brigadier-General Grimston, Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice, Hon'ble Sir D. Keppel, Commander Sir C. Cust, Captain B. G. Godfrey Fausett, Lieut.-Colonel H. D. Watson, His Highness Prince George of

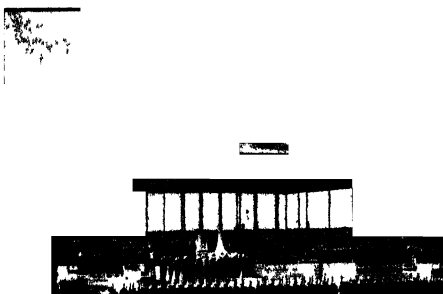
Battenberg, Major Wigram, Sir R. H. Charles, Colonel Lord Harris, Brigadier-General H. DuKeary, Brigadier-General Birdwood, Brigadier-General C. J. Mellis, Brigadier-General Mercer, Colonel Goodwin, Colonel Viscount Hardinge, Colonel Stanton, Major Stockley, Hon'ble Colonel Nawab Sir Hafi Mahomed Abdulla Khan, Hon'ble Colonel Sir Mahomed Aslam Khan, Major Money, Lieut.-Colonel Bird, Hon'ble J. Fortescue, Mr Lucas, Captain Hogg, Captain Raban, Captain Ashburner, Major Cadogan and Captain Hill.

The Massed Bands sounded a summons to the Heralds, who replied with a flourish of trumpets, and rode up to the amphitheatre, where they sounded a second flourish of trumpets, and finally rode to the front of the Royal Pavilion, where they sounded a third flourish. The masses in the two amphitheatres rose to their feet, and all eyes followed Their Imperial Majesties while the procession moved slowly along the open path and up the steps of the Royal Pavilion. The massed bands played a Coronation March, especially composed for the occasion, and when the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress reached their Thrones the multitude on the Spectators' Mound broke into rounds of applause, which continued until Their Imperial Majesties had taken their seats.



HERALDS

Fred Peters Lahore



THE DURBAR PAVILION DELHI

Johnston & Hoffman, Calcutta.

The Chief Herald, Major-General Peyton, was then commanded by the King-Emperor to read the Royal Proclamation announcing the solemnity of His Imperial Majesty's Coronation in London on the 22nd of June, 1911, and this was afterwards read in Urdu by the Assistant Herald, Malik Umar Hayat Khan.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

"For making known within His Majesty's Dominions the Celebration of the Solemnity of the Coronation of His Majesty GEORGE, R. I."

"**Whereas** by Our Royal Proclamations bearing date the nineteenth day of July and the seventh day of November in the Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten in the First Year of Our Reign, We did publish and declare Our Royal intention, by the Favour and Blessing of Almighty God, to celebrate the solemnity of our Royal Coronation upon the twenty-second day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven;

"**And whereas**, by the Favour and Blessing of Almighty God, We were enabled to celebrate the said solemnity upon Thursday, the 22nd June last;

"**And whereas**, by Our Royal Proclamation bearing date the twenty-second day of March in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven in the First Year of Our Reign, we did declare that it was Our wish and desire ourselves to make known to all Our loving subjects within Our Indian Dominions that the said solemnity had so been celebrated, and to call to Our Presence Our Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and others of Our Officers, the Princes, Chiefs, and Nobles of the Native States under Our Protection, and the Representatives of all the Provinces of Our Indian Empire :

"Now we do, by this Our Royal Proclamation, make announcement thereof and extend to all Our Officers, and to all Princes, Chiefs, and Peoples now at Delhi assembled, Our Royal and Imperial greeting and assure them of the deep affection with which we regard our Indian Empire, the welfare and prosperity of which are and ever will be Our constant concern.

"Given at Our Court at Delhi, the twelfth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, in the second year of Our Reign.

"GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR."

The Royal Proclamation was followed by a salute of 101 guns, by salvoes of batteries, and *feu de joie* by the troops outside the amphitheatre. The Massed Band played the National Anthem, and Their Majesties stood until the last strain of "The King" had died away.

THE IMPERIAL BOONS.

The Governor-General then advanced and by His Imperial Majesty's command made the following announcement :—

"To all to whom these presents may come, by the command of His Most Excellent Majesty George the Fifth, by the grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, I, his Governor-General, do hereby declare and notify the grants, concessions, reliefs and benefactions, which His Imperial Majesty has been graciously pleased to bestow upon this glorious and memorable occasion.

"Humbly and dutifully submissive to His Most Gracious Majesty's will and pleasure the Government of India have resolved, with the approval of His Imperial Majesty's Secretary of State, to acknowledge the predominant claims of educational advancement on the resources of the Indian Empire, and have decided in recognition of a very commendable demand to act themselves to make education in India as accessible and wide as possible. With this purpose they propose to devote at once fifty lakhs to the promotion of truly popular education, and it is the firm intention of Government to add to the grant now announced further grants in future years on a generous scale.

"Graciously recognising the signal and faithful services of his forces by land and seas the King-Emperor has charged me to announce the award of half a month's pay of rank to all non-commissioned officers and men and reservists both of His British Army in India and His Indian Army, to the equivalent

ranks of the Royal Indian Marine, and to all permanent employees of departmental or non-combatant establishments paid from the Military estimates whose pay may not exceed the sum of Rs. 50 monthly.

"Furthermore His Imperial Majesty has been graciously pleased to ordain that from henceforth the loyal Native Officers and men and reservists of his Indian Army shall be eligible for the grant of the Victoria Cross for valour; that membership of the Order of British India shall be increased during the decade following His Imperial Majesty's Coronation Durbar by fifty-two appointments in the first class, and that in mark of these historic ceremonies fifteen new appointments in the first class and nineteen new appointments in the second class shall forthwith be made; that from henceforth Indian officers of the Frontier Militia Corps and Military Police shall be deemed eligible for admission to the aforesaid order; that special grants of land or assignments or remissions of land revenue, as the case may be, shall now be conferred on certain native officers of His Imperial Majesty's Indian army who may be distinguished for long and honourable service; and that the special allowances now assigned for three years only to the widows of deceased members of the Indian Order of Merit shall with effect from the date of this Durbar hereafter be continued to all such widows until death or marriage.

"Graciously appreciating the devoted and successful labours of his Civil Service, His Imperial Majesty has commanded me to declare the grant of half a month's pay to all permanent servants in the civil employ of Government whose pay may not exceed the sum of Rs. 50 monthly.

"Further it is His Imperial Majesty's gracious behest that all persons to whom may have been, or hereafter may be granted the titles of Dewan Bahadur, Sardar Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, Rai Bahadur, Khan Sahib, Rai Sahib or Rao Sahib, shall receive distinctive badges as a symbol of respect and honour, and that on all holders present or to come of the venerable titles of Mahamahopadhyaya and Sham-ul-ulma shall be conferred some annual pension for the good report of the ancient learning of India.

"Moreover in commemoration of this Durbar and as a reward for conspicuous public service certain grants of land free of revenue tenable for the life of the grantee or in the discretion of the local administration for one further life shall be bestowed or restored in the North-Western Frontier Province and in Baluchistan.

"In his gracious solicitude for the welfare of His Royal Indian Princes His Imperial Majesty has commanded me to proclaim that from henceforth no *Nazerana* payments shall be made upon succession to their States, and sundry debts owing to the Government by the non-jurisdictional States in Kathiawar and Guzerat and also by the Bhumia Chiefs of Mewar will be cancelled and remitted in whole or in part under the orders of the Government of India.

"In token of his appreciation of the Imperial Service troops certain supernumerary appointments in the Order of British India will be made.

"In the exercise of His Royal and Imperial clemency and compassion His Most Excellent Majesty has been graciously pleased to ordain that certain prisoners now suffering the penalty of the law for crimes and misdemeanours shall be released from imprisonment; and that all those civil debtors now in prison whose debts may be small and due not to fraud but to real poverty shall be discharged, and that their debts shall be paid. The persons by whom and the terms and conditions on which these grants, concessions and benefactions shall be enjoyed will be hereafter declared.

"GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR."

The herald and the trumpeters again sounded a flourish and the Chief Herald called for three cheers, first for the King-Emperor and then for the Queen-Empress. In these the troops joined, the soldiers outside the arena cheering with the thousands of people on the Spectators' Mound. Flags and scarves were waved, helmets were lifted high in the air and twirled on bayonets, and from eighty thousand throats came "Hip! hip! hip! hurrah!" again "Hip! hip! hip! hurrah!" and again "Hip! hip! hip! hurrah!" Never before had Imperial Delhi heard such a volume of human sound. Their Imperial Majesties stood smiling and bowing until the enthusiasm of the multitude had exhausted itself. Then, hand in hand, slowly and with great dignity, the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress descended the steps of the Royal Pavilion, and returned by the broad open path to the Durbar *Shamiana*, the Massed Bands playing a Coronation March, and the procession being formed as before.

Their Imperial Majesties resumed their seats on their thrones, and the Assembly thought that the great Coronation Durbar was about to be closed. But there was yet to come a momentous and dramatic incident. A little Indian page advanced behind the throne of the King-Emperor with a scroll in his hand. Hesitating, and evidently nervous, the boy looked towards the Governor-General, who beckoned to him to go on. The boy then pushed into the hand of His Imperial Majesty the scroll of paper, and the King-Emperor rose and made the following historic announcement:—

THE IMPERIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

"We are pleased to announce to Our people that on the advice of Our Ministers, tendered after consultation with Our Governor-General in Council, We have decided upon the transfer of the seat of the Government of India from Calcutta to the ancient capital of Delhi, and simultaneously and as a consequence of that transfer, the creation at as early a date as possible of a Governorship for the Presidency of Bengal, of a new Lieutenant-Governorship in Council, administering the areas of Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, and of a Chief Commissionership of Assam, with such administrative changes and redistribution of boundaries as our Governor-General in Council, with the approval of Our Secretary of State for India in Council, may, in due course, determine.

"It is our earnest desire that these changes may conduce to the better administration of India and the greater prosperity and happiness of our beloved people."



IMPERIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

His Excellency the Governor-General advanced, bowed low, and received the roll of paper from His Imperial Majesty. The Assembly, having heard every word of the King-Emperor's announcement, was taken by surprise by the carefully concealed secret. Silence alone was the natural reception for the announcement that henceforth Imperial Delhi will be the Capital of India; and silently the Assembly received the news.

The King Emperor then commanded the Master of Ceremonies to close the Durbar. The bands played the National Anthem, and the people sang softly "God save the King." The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress returned to their Camp in the same way as they had come; and the great historic and momentous Coronation Durbar of 1911 was at an end.



THE IMPERIAL PAGES

FROM THE EAST



THE AMPHITHEATRE

THE GREAT AMPHITHEATRE

Imperial Delhi.

DELHI SPEAKS.

I, that am called Delhi, and have seen
 Change upon change, through countless tale of years,
 Watching my land of Hind through joy, through tears,
 I cry thee Hail, my Emperor ! Hail, my Queen !
 Rajput, Pathan and proud Mogul have been
 Throned with me ; Timur's and Nadir's spears
 Gleamed o'er my Ridge, where now yond camp appears
 Smiling, no longer fierce, as once its mien.
 Through many days, and long nights, 'neath dim skies,
 Ploughing thy shifting seas thou com'st my King !
 Such Kingly toil winneth a nobler fleece
 Than Jason's meed of gold—Love, that dehes
 All changes ; mine and Hind's. Lo, Sire, we cling
 Unto the hand that brings us Love and Peace.

14th December, 1911.

"The Pioneer."



MODERN Delhi, or Shahjahanabad, lies in the south-east corner of the Province of the Punjab, in a narrow plain between the river Jumna and the northernmost spur of the Aravalli Mountains. It dates from 1650 A.D., and is the latest and most beautiful of the Capitals built by the Mogul Emperors.

But long before Shahjahan built the palace and the fort of modern Delhi, there had been another city of the same name, for Delhi is but a Mahomedan corruption of "Dilli."

"Pahle Dilli Tuwar, piche Chauhan, aur piche Moghal Pathan" (First the Tuwar held Delhi, then the Chauhan, and then the Pathan and Mogul), says an old distich.

Twelve miles from modern Delhi are the remains of old "Dilli." The famous Iron Pillar there dates back to the sixth century A.D. An inscription on this pillar says that it was dedicated to Vishnu. The pillar is 23 feet 8 inches high, and the Capital, it is thought, was once surmounted by an image of garuda (Hindu demi-god), like the columns in front of the temple of Jaggarnath, at Puri. The Hindu legend connected with the pillar is that it rested on the head of the great World Serpent, and that a Tuwar prince having unadvisedly moved it to see if this was really the case, the curse fell upon him that his kingdom too should be removed.

"Dilli" is said to have been refounded by the Tuwar King Anangpal the First in 730 A.D.

The Tuwars were defeated by the Chauhans, and about 1180 A.D. Rai Pithora built the Lal Kot at "Dilli" as a defence against the Mahomedan invaders. But not long afterwards, he fell in battle, or was killed while fighting against Shabad-ud din Ghori, and "Dilli" was captured by the Mahomedans. The Kutab Minar at "Dilli" is said to have been begun by Kutab-ud-din Aibak, in 1206 A.D. He called himself "Emperor of India," and he died while playing polo in Lahore in 1210 A.D. His successor completed the Kutab Minar, which is 238 feet high and is climbed by 379 steps. This tower is one of the wonders of the world ; and writing of it Mr. Fergusson says :—

"It is probably not too much to assert that the Kutab Minar is the most beautiful example of its class known to exist anywhere. The Campanile at Florence, built by Giotto, beautiful though it is, wants that poetry of design and exquisite finish of detail which marks every moulding of the Minar."

In the thirteenth century "Dilli" was a city of great extent. Its walls had no equal. Historians speak of its fortifications, its strong towers, and its ten gates. It rivalled Baghdad and Cairo as regards wealth and magnificence. But Timur and his horde crossed the Jumna in 1398 A.D., and from that time

"Dilli" was the centre of battles and bloodshed. The Kutab Minar was the scene of a terrible massacre in the aforesaid year; the ancient city was destroyed; and "so complete was the desolation that not a cat or a dog was left among the ruins."

Agra and Fatehpur Sikri were the Capitals of Akbar; and Agra and Lahore were the Capitals of Jahangir; and ancient Dilli became a name and a ruin.

In 1638 A.D. the Emperor Shahjahan began to build in modern Delhi his wonderful palace, using largely materials taken from "Dilli" and other deserted cities in the neighbourhood. First he built the palace, then the city walls and then the Jumma Masjid; and before these works were finished, he fell ill and was carried off to Agra by his eldest son Dara Shikoh, and was there deposed by his youngest son Aurangzebe in 1658 A.D. Bernier says that Shahjahan longed to see his beautiful buildings in modern Delhi finish, but refused to look at them from a war vessel on the river, as his successor stipulated. Aurangzebe resided at Delhi during the early years of his reign; and while his court was there, modern Delhi reached the zenith of its short period of Imperial glory and magnificence.

Writing of the palace during the time of Aurangzebe, Bernier says:—"Nothing can be conceived much more brilliant than the great square in front of the Delhi fortress at the hours when the Omrahs, Rajas and Munsabgars repair to the citadel to mount guard, or attend the assembly of the Am-i-Khas. The Munsabgars flock thither from all parts, well mounted and equipped, and splendidly accompanied by four servants, two behind and two before, to clear the street for their masters. Omrahs and Rajas ride thither, some on horseback, some on majestic elephants; but the greater part are conveyed on the shoulders of six men in rich palanquins, leaning on a thick cushion of brocade, and chewing their betel for double purpose of sweetening their breath and reddening their lips. On one side of every palanquin is seen a servant bearing a spittoon of porcelain or silver; on the other side two more servants fan the luxurious lord, and flap away the flies, or brush off the dust with a peacock's tail fan; three or four footmen march in front to clear the way, and a chosen number of the best groomed and best mounted horsemen follow in the rear."

The same author gives a description of the splendour of the Hall of Audience, when the Emperor Aurangzebe held his court at Delhi in 1663 A.D.

"The King appeared, seated upon his throne at the end of the great Hall in the most magnificent attire. His vest was of white and delicately flowered satin, with a silk and gold embroidery of the finest texture. His turban of gold cloth had an aigrette whose base was composed of diamonds of an extraordinary size and value, besides an oriental topaz which may be pronounced unparalleled, exhibiting a lustre like the sun. A necklace of immense pearls, suspended from his neck, reached to the stomach."

Tavernier, who visited Delhi in 1665 A.D., thus describes the Peacock Throne on which the Emperor was seated.

"The throne was of the shape of a bed, supported by four golden feet twenty to twenty-five inches high, from the bars above which rose twelve columns to complete the canopy; the bars were decorated with crosses of rubies and emeralds, and also with diamonds and pearls. Three steps led up to one of the longer sides of the throne, on which were three golden cushions; round it were suspended a mace, a shield, a bow and a quiver of arrows. In all, there were 108 large rubies on the throne and 116 emeralds, but many of the latter had flaws. The inside of the canopy was covered with diamonds and pearls, and had a fringe of pearls all round it, and on the four-sided dome stood a peacock with large bouquets of gold inlaid with precious stones on either side of it. The peacock's tail was made of sapphires and other coloured stones, the body being of gold inlaid with precious stones, having a large ruby in front of the breast, from whence hung a pear-shaped pearl of fifty-six carats or thereabouts, and of a somewhat yellow water. On the front side of the canopy was a jewel consisting of a diamond (the Koh-i-nur), from eighty to ninety carats weight, with rubies and emeralds round it. Placed in front of the throne, at the sides, were two umbrellas of red velvet embroidered and fringed with pearls, with sticks seven to eight feet high, covered with diamonds, rubies and pearls."

At the foot of the throne were assembled all the Omrahs in splendid apparel, upon a platform surrounded by a silver railing, and covered by a spacious canopy of brocade with deep fringes of gold. The pillars of the hall were hung with brocades of a gold ground, and flowered silk canopies were raised over the whole expanse of the extensive apartment, and the floor was entirely covered with carpets of the richest silk, of immense length and breadth.

From the Hall of Public Audience, or *Diwan-i-am*, a gateway led to the Red Curtain (*Lal Pardah*), and this gave admission to the Abode of Splendour (*Jalal Khana*), in front of the Hall of Private Audience (the *Dewan-i-Khas*).

The *Dewan-i-Khas*, built of white marble, was, no doubt, in the days of the Emperor Aurangzebe a dream of loveliness, "*Agar Fardus ba rue Zamin est, Hamin ast o hamin ast a hamin ast*. (If a Paradise is on the face of the earth, it is this, it is this, it is this—)" was written twice on the panels of the narrow arches. The ceiling was of embossed silver and the hall was decorated throughout with precious stones. The private apartments of the Emperor and the rooms of the *Zenana* were of white marble; and the *Moti Masjid*, or private mosque of the Court, added in 1659 A.D. by the Emperor Aurangzebe, was of white marble adorned with precious stones.

Every Friday the Emperor Aurangzebe proceeded in state to the *Jumma Musjid* in a palanquin, with one son mounted on horseback at his side, and all the nobles of the Court on foot. If the Emperor went to the *Jumma Musjid* on an elephant, the nobles accompanied him on horseback. But more often he was carried to the mosque in a palanquin, four elephants with standards heading the procession, and a Bodyguard of 500 pikemen and 400 matchlock men preceding "the Emperor, the conqueror, the warrior in the cause of God."

The *Diwan-i-Khas*, one of the most beautiful, if not the most beautiful, buildings in the world, contained at one time the Peacock Throne, constructed in the reign of Shahjahan at a cost of one crore of rupees. This Hall witnessed the greatest glories of the Mogul Emperors; and also the saddest scenes during their period of decay. In it Nadir Shah was received by the Emperor Muhammad Shah, who was the last to sit upon the Peacock Throne. The conqueror cast greedy eyes upon the throne and in 1739 A.D. carried it away to Persia. In the *Dewan-i-Khas* the Emperor Shah Alum was blinded by Ghulam Kadir Khan, the Rohilla; and when asked by his cruel foe whether he could see, replied :—

"I see only the Holy Koran between us."

In the *Diwan-i-Khas* Lord Lake was received in 1803 by the blind King, who conferred on him the titles *Samsam-i-Daulah*, *Ash-jah-ul-Mulk*, *Khan Dauran* (Sword of the State, Hero of the Realm, Ruler of the Age); and in it the last King of Delhi took his trial in 1858, an old man 85 years of age, "a striking-looking personage with aristocratic looking features, a pleasant expression and a sense of humour; too old to have initiated or taken any part in the horrors of those days, the tool of bolder and more truculent spirits, male and female, about him."

In the *Diwan-i-Khas* was held the thanksgiving service for the capture of Delhi when Mogul rule gave way before the British and Indian soldiers of Queen Victoria. In it Her Majesty's health was drunk at the close of the Mutiny of 1857-58; and in the *Diwan-i-Khas* the army at Delhi gave a great ball to King Edward VII when he visited India as Prince of Wales in 1876. And in 1887, when the Imperial title of India was assumed by Queen Victoria, and again in 1903 when Lord Curzon celebrated the Coronation Durbar of King Edward VII, the *Diwan-i-Khas* was the scene of brilliant ceremonies.

DARSHAN.

Never, however, has the *Diwan-i-Khas* seen a happier and more historical moment than on the 13th of December, 1911, when Their Imperial Majesties King George and Queen Mary, wearing the Imperial robes of velvet and ermine, and having crowns sparkling with jewels on their heads, showed themselves there to the great crowd below the walls of the palace and received the homage of many thousands of Hindus, Sikhs, Mahomedans, Christians, Buddhists and Parsees. In the garden of the Fort were High Officials and Ruling Chiefs from all parts of India, a brilliant throng. Below, in the valley, were people brought from the Native States and others who had come of their own accord to see the King-Emperor who had crossed the seas with his Imperial Consort and had on the previous day made known that once again Delhi was to be an Imperial City and the Capital of India. Never has the *Dewan-i-Khas* witnessed a more momentous occasion of far-reaching consequences than when the King-Emperor, whose message is "Peace upon earth, goodwill towards men," stood with his beautiful and gracious Consort before the multitude in the valley below the palace of the Moguls, and bowed to the great concourse that will see a new Delhi rise on the plain that has been made hallowed ground by ancient "Dilli" whose history is lost in the dim past, and modern Delhi whose palace and fort are still "beyond compare and greatly glorious."

CHAPTER IX.

The State Banquet and Reception.



N the night of the Coronation Durbar Their Imperial Majesties gave a State Banquet in the King-Emperor's Camp to which the following had the honour of being invited :—

STATE BANQUET.

The Governor-General of India and Lady Hardinge of Penshurst, the Governor of Bombay and Lady Clarke, the Governor of Madras and Lady Carmichael, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and Lady Dane, the Governor of Ceylon and Lady McCallum, the Governor of the Straits Settlements and Lady Young, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Maharaja of Kolhapur, the Commander-in-Chief in India and Lady Creagh, Sir John Hewett (President, Coronation Durbar Committee) and Lady Hewett, the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam and Lady Bayley, the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma and Lady Adamson, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Mrs. Duke, the Chief Justice of Bengal and Lady Jenkins, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson (Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General), Mr. J. L. Jenkins (Member of the Council of the Governor-General), and Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. R. W. Carlyle (Member of the Council of the Governor-General) and Mrs. Carlyle, Mr. Syed Ali Imam (Member of the Council of the Governor-General), Mr. S. H. Butler (Member of the Council of the Governor-General) and Mrs. Butler, Mr. W. H. Clark (Member of the Council of the Governor-General) and Mrs. Clark, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Simla, the Earl and the Countess of Mar and Kellie, Lord Charles Montagu, Admiral the Hon'ble Sir H. and Lady Meux, Major-General Maharaja of Gwalior (Honorary A.-D.-C. to the King-Emperor), the Maharaja of Indore, Major-General the Maharaja Sir Partap Singh Bahadur, Regent of Jodhpur (Honorary A.-D.-C. to the King-Emperor), Colonel the Maharaja of Bikanir (Honorary A.-D.-C. to the King-Emperor), the Maharaja of Patiala, the Maharaja of Bhutan, the Maharaja of Kishengarh, the Maharaja of Alwar, the Raja of Dewar (Junior branch), the Maharaja of Sikkim, the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur, the Maharaja of Dungarpur, the Maharaja of Idar, the Nawab of Jaora, the Raja of Hill Tippera, the Aga Khan, the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies and Lady Slade, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry McMahon (Master of Ceremonies) and Lady McMahon, Sir Charles Arnold White (Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Madras) and Lady White, Sir Basil Scott (Chief Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay), the Hon'ble Sir H. G. Richards (Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature of the North-Western Provinces) and Mrs. Richards, the Bishop of Madras and Mrs. Whitehead, the Bishop of Bombay, Sir Murray Hammick (Member of Council, Madras) and Lady Hammick, Mr. M. B. Chaulal (Member of Council, Bombay), Mr. W. T. Morrison (Member of Council, Bombay), Mr. T. R. R. A. Lamb (Member of Council, Bombay) and Mrs. Lamb, Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyer (Member of Council, Madras), the General Officer Commanding Southern Army and Lady Barrow, the Chief of the General Staff and the Hon'ble Lady Haig, the General Officer Commanding the Northern Army and Lady Wilcox, Agent to the Governor-General of Rajputana and Mrs. Colvin, the Resident in Kashmir and Mrs. Fraser, the Chief Commissioner of North-West Frontier Province, the Resident in Mysore and Mrs. Daly, Mr. F. A. Slacke (Member of the Executive Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal) and Mrs. Slacke, Rai Kesori Lal Goswami Bahadur (Member of the Executive Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal), the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, and Mrs. Ramsay, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India and Mrs. O'Dwyer, the Resident in Hyderabad and Mrs. Pinhey, Mr. R. T. Greer (Member of the Executive Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal) and Mrs. Greer, Justice Sir G. H. Knox (Judge of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces) and Lady Knox, Mr. Justice P. C. Banerjee (Judge of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces), Justice Sir Ralph Benson (Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras) and Lady Benson, Justice Sir Richard Harington, *Bart.* (Judge of the High Court of Bengal), and Lady Harington, Mr. Justice C. M. W. Brett (Judge of the High Court of Bengal) and Mrs. Brett,

Mr. Justice H. L. Stephen (Judge of the High Court of Bengal) and Mrs. Stephen, Mr. Justice J. E. P. Wallis (Judge of the High Court of Madras) and Mrs. Wallis, Mr. Justice C. Sankaran Nair (Judge of the High Court of Madras) and Mrs. Sankaran Nair, Mr. Justice H. D. Griffin (Judge of the High Court of North-Western Provinces) and Mrs. Griffin, Mr. Justice Abdar Rahim (Judge of the High Court of Madras), Sir Charles Fox (Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Burma) and Lady Fox, Sir Arthur Reid (Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Punjab) and Lady Reid, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the 1st (Peshawar) Division and Lady Nixon, Lieutenant-General Sir A. R. Martin, Commanding the 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the 7th (Meerut) Division and Lady Lake, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the 3rd (Lahore) Division and Lady Pearson, Lieutenant-General Sir J. B. Moon, Commanding the 9th (Secunderabad) Division, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the 4th (Quetta) Division and Mrs. Selater, the Bishop of Lahore, Mr. J. B. Wood (Additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department) and Mrs. Wood, Brigadier-General H. E. Grimston, Military Secretary to the King-Emperor, Mr. H. V. Cobbs (Resident at Baroda), Major F. W. Wodehouse (Political Agent, Kolhapur), Mr. C. A. Bell (Political Officer, Sikkim), the Private Secretary to the Governor-General and Mrs. DuBoulay, Captain the Hon'ble E. Hardinge, Aide-de-Camp-in waiting to the Governor-General.

His Excellency the Governor-General in proposing the Royal Toast at the State Dinner said :—

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SPEECH.

"Your Excellencies, Your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen ;

"With His Imperial Majesty's gracious permission, it is my proud privilege, on this unique occasion in the history of India, to have the honour of proposing the health of Their Imperial Majesties our King-Emperor and Queen-Empress. Many conquering hosts have in bygone centuries swept over this land, some leaving devastation behind them, while others established famous dynasties of which many historic monuments happily still remain in testimony of their splendour and magnificence, and not a few of the finest of these in Delhi itself. Still, whatever may be the past historic memories of Delhi, none can vie with that of the scene which we have all witnessed to-day when our noble King-Emperor, in company with His Most Gracious Consort, the Queen-Empress, received the public homage of all the great Ruling Chiefs and Representatives of all classes and from every part of India.

"Surely no such vast and notable assemblage has ever gathered in India before, nor has any announcement made by a Sovereign ever appealed so deeply to the sentiments of all classes as that made by Your Imperial Majesty to your loyal and devoted Indian subjects at the Durbar to-day.

"Delhi with all its teeming wealth of historic incidents once more becomes the Capital of the Indian Empire, and on this the first official celebration in Your Majesties' newly-appointed capital, we all, with true loyalty and devotion, thankfully accept a decision of which the true import and profound significance could not have come home to the millions of the Indian people had it fallen from any lips but your Imperial Majesty's own, a decision which the Government of India believe at the same time to be essential to the better Government and greater prosperity of the Indian Empire.

"I now propose the health of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress."

After the State Dinner Their Imperial Majesties held a reception at which nearly four thousand persons were present. The State Pavilion of the Royal Camp covered a large area, but it was closely packed, and some of the ladies and gentlemen who had the honour of receiving the Royal Command were unable to see Their Imperial Majesties, although at eleven o'clock, shortly before the close of the reception, the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress made a circuit of the Shamianas and smiled on the gay crowd.

At the further end of the State Pavilion a place was reserved for Their Imperial Majesties and their suite. The King-Emperor was in the dress of Admiral of the Fleet and he wore the Star of India Ribbon and many other Stars and Orders. The Queen-Empress wore a dress of pearl white satin with a corsage blazing with precious stones, a high diamond tiara on her golden hair and ropes of pearls round her neck. In the dense crowd were seen high officials in full dress and military officers in every variety of uniform. Ruling Chiefs in regal attire, and English ladies in rich and varied costumes. Some of the Chiefs carried on their persons jewels of priceless worth. His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, and His Highness the

Maharaja of Kashmir, being almost the only exceptions as regards personal adornment. The Honours List had been announced, and many congratulations were heard in the hum of conversation. The scene was stately and magnificent; but some of the people who were present spoke of the danger that made for this Imperial function an awful environment. What would have happened if the State Pavilion had caught fire? Would it not have been better and safer to hold Imperial functions in the Fort? These questions were asked by people who shuddered to think that Their Imperial Majesties and all the Rulers of India were under canvas and who congratulated one another on the fact that when another Imperial Visit takes place a new Delhi will have a new palace.


On the 12th of December 11,763 prisoners were released, including 199 poor debtors whose debts did not amount to more than Rs. 100, their debts being paid by the Government. And convicts, who in the interests of Society could not be released, but who were deserving of some concession, were granted remission of sentence at the rate of one month for each year of sentence imposed on them. The list of Coronation Honours announced was the largest on record, and the value of the decorations was enhanced by the presence in Delhi of the King-Emperor who himself invested some of the recipients at the investiture held on the 14th of December.

On the night of December 13th the city was illuminated with innumerable little oil lamps. All the public buildings were made fairy like and beautiful in this fashion, and the changes thus brought about were such that the city became almost unrecognizable. The ancient Fort appeared like a picture from fairy-land, and for miles silver and yellow lights, small, steady, and subtle in effect, kept spectators spell-bound. In the most frequented parts of the city, such as the Chandni Chauk, the illuminations were more varied and brilliant, Japanese lamps being largely used. Variety and bright colour were aimed at in the places where people chiefly congregated. But the Central Railway Station, the Post Office, and above all the ancient walls of the City were outlined by countless little oil lamps that were more effective and pleasing than any other form of illumination. Looking down from the Ridge, the Camps were seen in shining masses of gold and silver, and in Coronation Road and Kingsway the magnificent arches set up to the Ruling Chiefs were lighted by electricity. Inside the gates the Camps were equally brilliant, for the night of December 13th was one of universal feasting and rejoicing. Music, laughter, cheers, snatches of "God save the King" and merry voices were heard, and night had given place to morning before the festivities closed and the lights were extinguished.



CHAPTER X.

The People's Day.

N the morning of December 13th the King-Emperor received two important and influential deputations. Mr. Lawson, Sheriff of Madras, presenting an Address of Welcome from the Madras Presidency, and Mr. Barton, President of the Delhi Municipal Committee, heading a deputation from the Delhi Municipality.

To the Madras Address His Imperial Majesty made the following gracious reply :—

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY'S REPLY TO THE MADRAS ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

"I thank you heartily for your loyal and dutiful Address of Welcome to the Queen-Empress and myself on behalf of the people of the Presidency of Madras. We are deeply moved by the loyal feelings which have inspired the inhabitants of the oldest province in our Indian dominions, numbering over forty million people, to unite in giving so cordial a demonstration of their attachment to our throne and persons. The great volume containing signatures of representatives of all the different races, castes and creeds of Southern India will ever be treasured by us as precious testimony of your loving welcome.

"We appreciate highly the terms in which you have referred to the occasion of our present visit to India and your affectionate remembrance of our stay in Madras in 1906. We have not forgotten the hearty greeting which was then extended to us, and it is a source of deep regret that the limited time available has not permitted us to accede to your wishes and to include a visit to your famous city.

"I have heard with profound gratification your kindly allusions to the sympathetic interest which the great Queen Victoria and my beloved father and mother displayed in the prosperity of their Indian Empire. I need not assure you that I share those feelings, and that the welfare and prosperity of my Indian subjects will ever be objects of my earnest solicitude."

To the Address of the Delhi Municipality the King-Emperor replied as follows :—

THE KING-EMPEROR AND DELHI CITY.

"The Queen-Empress and I thank you most heartily for the kind sentiments of welcome and goodwill to which your address gives expression.

"A few months ago we feared lest the occasion of our visit to India might be marked by a serious scarcity due to a period of unusual drought, thus causing grievous calamity to the large majority of my Indian people, whose prosperity so closely depends upon an abundant rainfall and upon the produce of agriculture. I am thankful that the scarcity has been restricted in extent, and that, owing to better communications and the extension of irrigation, famine to-day is no longer the dreaded scourge of past generations.

"I am glad to know that in other directions the agricultural position of India has improved. The cultivator has always been patient, laborious, and skilful, though his methods have been based upon tradition. Lately the resources of science have been brought to bear upon agriculture and have demonstrated in a very short time the great results that can be secured by its application, not only in the actual improvement of the land, but in dealing with the diseases of the live-stock and also with those insect pests which are such formidable enemies of the tiller of the soil. If the system of co-operating can be introduced to the full, I foresee a great and glorious future for the agricultural interests of this country.

"We greatly appreciate the successful efforts made to beautify and prepare your city for our visit. At the same time I know how during the past 20 years you have not neglected sanitary reform. Steady progress with your drainage system has had most happy results, and the supply of the pure water which you have secured has justified its heavy cost in the immunity thereby given from cholera and other epidemic diseases. The unusual freedom from malaria which Delhi has enjoyed this year is, I understand, to be ascribed largely to the clearance and drainage of the Bela by which a jungle swamp has been converted into an extensive park.

"I most earnestly trust that these lessons may be more universally understood and utilised to ensure the better health and greater safety of my Indian subjects. The remedy or protection from those terrible visitations of plague, malaria and cholera must be sought in the action of the people themselves and their leaders in cordial co-operation with the scientific efforts of the authorities.

"Considerable progress had been made by research and of the study of local condition as to the causes of these scourges, but much remains to be done, above all in the education of the masses, teaching them to understand and adopt precautions dictated by elementary hygiene and domestic sanitation for their protection and welfare.

"We have looked forward with keen pleasure to the prospect of re-visiting your ancient and famous city which, as your address reminds us, has been the scene of events memorable in the history of this country and some of them intimately associated with my House and Throne. In the future it will be bound to us by yet closer ties. The traditions of your city invest it with a peculiar charm. The relic of dynasties of bygone ages that meet the eye on every side, the splendid palaces and temples which have resisted the destroying hand of time, all these bear witness to a great and illustrious past.

"In seeking a more central spot for the seat of the Government of India, these traditions and characteristics conduced in no small degree to the decision which I have so recently announced, that from this time forth Delhi shall be the Capital of our Indian Empire. At the same time I wish to bear testimony to the care with which the Government of the Punjab, during the fifty years since Delhi was incorporated in that Province, have developed this beautiful city while doing their utmost to preserve its historic monuments and thus preparing the city of Delhi for its restoration to its former proud position of the Capital of the Indian Empire.

"This change will necessitate considerable administrative re-arrangements, but I am assured that the Imperial city may anticipate from the Imperial Government a care for its ancient monuments and a solicitude for its material development by no means less than the Provincial city of Delhi has in the past received from the Provincial Government. I pray that this Empire, of which Delhi is now the Capital, may ever stand for peace and progress, justice and prosperity, and that it may add to the traditions of your city still brighter chapters of greatness and glory."

The same morning His Imperial Majesty held a reception of the officers with the Volunteer Contingent and the Indian officers of the Indian Army and the Imperial Service troops on duty at Delhi.

The reception took place in the lawn before the reception shamiana in the King-Emperor's Camp, and His Imperial Majesty, who was in Field-Marshal's uniform, presented Albert medals for bravery to the officers and the men who won this Honour in connection with the recent explosions at the arsenals at Hyderabad and Ferozepur. The recipients of these medals were:—Sub-Conductor Purkis, 1st class; Major C. C. Donovan, R. A., 1st class; Captain H. Clarke, R. A., Lieutenant F. Handley, Conductor Pargiter, Sub-Conductor Robinson, and Soldier Mechanic Smith, 2nd class each.

The scene was a very impressive one, for no less than 1,500 Indian officers saluted the King-Emperor, each presenting his sword hilt which His Imperial Majesty touched. Thirty Volunteer Officers were presented to His Imperial Majesty and with each the King-Emperor shook hands. Three cheers for His Imperial Majesty closed the proceedings. Afterwards the King-Emperor was photographed in front of the Royal Pavilion with the British and the Indian Officers of the following Indian regiments of which he is Colonel:—

1st Lancers, 6th Cavalry, 11th Lancers, 17th Lancers, 26th Cavalry, 38th and 39th C. I. Horse, 1st (King's Own) Sappers and Miners, 14th Sikhs, 61st Punjabis, 102nd Infantry, 130th Infantry, 1st Gurkhas and 2nd Gurkhas.

And during the morning the King-Emperor motored to the Camp of the Naval Contingent, where he mounted his charger and rode through the following camps:—

The Naval Contingent, the 19th Infantry Brigade, the 20th Infantry Brigade, the 9th Brigade, the 8th Brigade, the 7th Infantry Brigade, the 21st Infantry Brigade, and the 1st Composite Infantry Brigade.

Meanwhile Religious Services were being held by Hindus, Mahomedans and Sikhs, and prayers were being made in temples and mosques for the long life and happiness of His Imperial Majesty and the

Queen-Empress, and thanks for the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties were being offered up by the various religious communities in Delhi. Afterwards processions were formed and on the Bela, below the Fort, the religious communities offered prayers in conjunction with one another.

The Mahomedans started in a procession from Jumma Musjid and the procession included all the Pirs, Ulama and notables, and a large party from the Bilochs and Pathans.

The Hindus met in the Queen's gardens, and their procession consisted of Sadhus, Mahants, Vid-yarthi, Pundits and Sawari of Vedas, and Hindus of all classes from prince to ryot.

The Sikhs assembled on Coronation Road, and their procession included Sri Guru Granth Sahib, Sants and Mahants, Ramis, soldiers on horseback and on foot, the Nishan Sahib (Sikh Flag), Chiefs, Raises, Sardars, and people of high and low degree.

The three processions marched to the Fort, where the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, His Highness the Nizam and other Rulings Chiefs had assembled. They then proceeded slowly to the Saman Brui, and stopped within a few yards of a space reserved for the ceremony. Here the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors and Ruling Chiefs were waiting, and when the leaders of the processions had drawn up in a line before a platform, a combined prayer was offered up, eloquent symbol of the unity and peace enjoyed under the King-Emperor's aegis! The band played "God save the King," and cheers were given for Their Imperial Majesties, each procession joining in the cheers according to its own fashion.

December 13th was the crowning day of the Badshahi Mela, which took place during the Coronation Durbar on the place where the Mogul Emperors in by-gone days held the Royal sports. And here it may be said that the Badshahi Mela was not so well attended as had been expected. Some of the Ruling Chiefs sent people from their States, but the masses outside Delhi stayed away, being frightened no doubt by reports of high prices and finding that the Mela would consist largely of amusements that had to be paid for at a high rate. An elephant to carry a sightseer could not be procured at the Mela for less than 20 rupees an hour; and theatres, bioscopes, merry-go-rounds, circling waves, magic mirrors and shooting galleries, also wrestling matches, were all very expensive.

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala carried out the lighting of the Mela, and His Highness the Maharaja of Jhind made all the medical and ambulance arrangements.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur gave a performance with his trained elephants, the Maharaja of Patiala and Nawab of Rampur arranged circus and musical rides, and His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior lent a Chinese fort for a show attack; and on the 13th of December the events included Kabaddi, Saunchi, Pakki Pirkaudi, Doda, Danda, Gatka Farri, Ram fighting, Kite flying, Sword playing acrobats, hill and Khattak dance, and music, including Katora, also fireworks.

Unfortunately the fireworks that were to have been used on the night of the 13th December caught fire before the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties, and the fireworks hastily brought from Bombay and Calcutta proved a disappointment. The daylight fireworks imported from England were, however, new to most of the people, and these gave a vast amount of pleasure and amusement. Most noticeable among these fireworks was a gigantic cobra that hovered over the head of Their Imperial Majesties and did not leave the Fort while they were there.

On the 13th of December, the day on which the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress had promised to show themselves on the historical marble balcony of the Saman Brui and grant the *Darshan* or appearance before the people assembled on the Zir Jhorokha below, a vast crowd gathered on the Bela before midday. Many people had marched there in the religious processions, others gathered there at noon to take up good positions.

Some thousands of persons have been commanded to a Garden Party within the Fort, and long before 3-30 p.m., the time at which Their Imperial Majesties would arrive, Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, officers of British and Indian regiments, high officials from Native States and from all parts of British India, Ruling Chiefs, English ladies of high degree in exquisite costumes and non-pardah Indian ladies attired in costly saris, entered the Fort gates and spread themselves over the gardens that surround Shahjahan's palace. Bands played on the lawns, fountains showered water among the flower-beds, and from a shamiana erected on the roof Indian Maharanyes and Princesses watched the gay throng. The

palace, sad to relate, had in many places been whitewashed, and the spick-and-span new appearance of some historical apartments jarred on students of history, but by common consent the past was put aside and the commanded guests avowed that they were enjoying a "perfect garden party." Refreshments were liberally provided, champagne flowed, and cigars were of the best quality and on the soft, well kept lawns walked Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Parsis, Hindus, and Buddhists in friendly conversation, waiting for the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties.

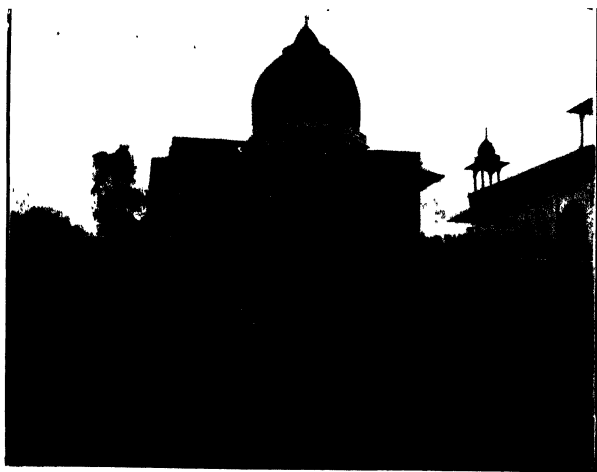
The processional route from the King-Emperor's Camp was over the Ridge to Alipur Road and thence through Kashmir Gate into the City and so by Elgin Road to the Lahore Gate of the Fort. The roads were lined by the Infantry of the 3rd and 7th Divisions, the 10th and 17th Cavalry, the Royal Berkshire Regiment and the 33rd Punjabis from the Delhi garrison, 350 Imperial Service Cavalry and 2,700 Imperial Service Infantry. Lieutenant-Generals Pearson and Lake commanded a section of the route up to Lahore Gate, while Lieutenant-Colonel H. King was in command of the troops in the Fort. The units of the 3rd and 7th Divisions bearing "Delhi" as a battle honour had each detachments of one Officer and five men at and on the Kashmir Gate. The procession to the Fort was with fitting military display, the Royal carriage being escorted by the 1st King's Dragoon Guards and the 8th Cavalry. The Highland Light Infantry and the 25th Punjabis furnished a guard-of-honour between the Nawab Khana and the Dewan-i-Am. The procession was formed in the following order:—

First carriage.—The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress.

Second carriage.—The Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquis of Crewe, the Lord High Steward, the Duke of Teck.

Third carriage.—The Countess of Shaftesbury, the Hon'ble Venetia Baring, Lord Annaly, Lord Stamfordham. Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice and Major C. Wigram were in attendance on horseback.

Their Imperial Majesties were received at the Fort by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, and afterwards proceeded through the gardens to the palace, where they visited a collection of Mogul pictures and relics in the Mumtaz Mahal.



DARSHAN AT BADSHAI MELA.

Johnston & Hoffman, Calcutta.

The King-Emperor wore a Staff uniform, and the Queen-Empress was dressed in a delicate shade of heliotrope. After speaking to some of the guests, Their Imperial Majesties retired, and presently re-appeared in the Imperial robes and wearing their crowns. Then the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress

entered alone the marble balcony of the Saman Bruj and granted the old-time Darshan or appearance before the people.

Sir John and Lady Hewett and Sir Louis and Lady Dane, and a few more English people descended to the Zir Jharokha to witness this historical scene, but very few English persons were there. British soldiers had been excluded from the Bela and the great multitude there was composed entirely of Indians. As far as the eye could reach was a seething mass of Indian humanity, clad in holiday attire. Here and there the people from the Native States making blots of brilliant colour, owing to their gorgeous head-gear. On seats of honour were the religious leaders of the Hindu, Mohamaden and Sikh religions. And interfused among the people were native soldiers and policemen.

When Their Imperial Majesties appeared before the multitude, a great shout went up, flags were waved, and the Bela became a scene of joyous excitement. Then to the great delight of the multitude, the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress left the small balcony and took their seats on two gold and crimson thrones on an open platform between the Bruj and the Rani Mahal, and sat there in royal splendour for the people to gaze upon them. Princely pages stood on either side of Their Imperial Majesties; but the suite retired; and for nearly an hour the multitude feasted their eyes on their Emperor and Empress.

It was growing dark when Their Imperial Majesties returned to the King-Emperor's Camp in a Motor Car. Afterwards the city was again illuminated, and the old Fort shone with countless little star-like lamps. The Camps of the Ruling Chiefs were again made into fairy places by electrical decorations, and the masses from the Bela streamed over the bridge to see the wonderful illuminations in the Coronation Durbar Camp area. Music was heard everywhere, and many persons gathered outside the King-Emperor's Camp to listen to the stringed massed band that played while Their Imperial Majesties gave their final dinner party, to which the following had the honour of being invited:—



Johnston & Hoffman Calcutta.

THEIR MAJESTIES AT THE SAMAN BRUJ JHAROKHA (DARSHAN).

The Governor-General of India and Lady Hardinge of Penshurst, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Agra, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Madras, the Raja of Jindh, the Raja of Kapurthalla, the Raja of Padukottai, the Maharaj Rana of Jahalawar, the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad.

Additional Members of the Council of the Governor-General.—The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. N. Graham (President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce), the Maharaja Adhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, the Hon'ble Raja of Dighapatia, the Hon'ble Maulvi Syed Shamsul Huda, the Hon'ble the Raja of Kurupam, the Hon'ble Nawab Syed Muhammed Sahib Bahadur, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, the Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.

The Commissioner, Fyzabad Division, and Mrs. Holmes, the Hon'ble Nawab Zulfikarli Khan of Maler Kotla, the Hon'ble Malik Umar Hayat Khan, Tiwana, the Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Macpherson, the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service and Mrs. Lukis, the Director-General of Telegraphs in

India and Mrs. Dempster, the Inspector-General of Excise and Salt and Mrs. Todhunter, the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. B. Kenric, Advocate-General, Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Kesteven, the Hon'ble Kour Sir Ranbhir Singh of Patiala, the Hon'ble Sir Ghulam Mahummad Ali Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Prince of Arcot.

The Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, the Hon'ble Mr. E. D. MacLagan, Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, the Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp, Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Education, the Hon'ble Mr. W. B. Gordon, Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, and Mrs. Meredith, the Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Lyon, Member of the Board of Revenue, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and Mrs. Lyon, the Hon'ble Mr. R. C. C. Carr, I. C. S., Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras, the Commissioner, Northern India, Salt and Revenue, and Mrs. Arther.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. A. Robertson, a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, and Mrs. Robertson, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Kensington, a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, and Mrs. Kensington, the Hon'ble Mr. D. C. Johnson, a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, and Mrs. Johnson, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras and Lady Stuart, the Director of Supplies and Transport and Mrs. Mansfield.

Major-General W. du G. Gray, Inspector-General of Volunteers in India, the General Officer Commanding the 5th (Mhow) Division and Mrs. Blomfield, Major-General T. D. Pilcher, Commanding the Sirhind Brigade, Major-General G. C. Kitson, Quartermaster-General in India.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. E. C. Stuart, Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras, and a Member of the Madras Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Mr. J. McC. Douie, First Financial Commissioner, Punjab, and a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council, and Mrs. Douie, the Hon'ble Mr. P. G. Melitus, Member of the Board of Revenue, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and a Member of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Legislative Council, and Mrs. Melitus, the Hon'ble Mr. A. H. Diack, Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman and Miss Bannerman, the Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson, Member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal, and Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and Mrs. Macpherson.

The Rev. J. C. R. Ewing, Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University, the Commissioner of Delhi Division, and Mrs. Dallas, the Political Agent, Phulkian States and Bahawalpur, and Mrs. Atkins, Colonel Viscount Hardinge, C. B., A.-D.-C. to the King-Emperor, and Viscountess Hardinge, Colonel Nawab Muhammed Aslam Khan, Sirdar Bahadur, A.-D.-C. to the King-Emperor, Raja Sir Harnamsingh of Kapurthalla and Rani Lady Harnamsingh.

The Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, and Mrs. Lee-French, the Raja Dhiraj of Shahpura, the Maharaja of Mourbhanj, the Nawab of Bhangnapalle, the Raja of Sarangarh, the Surgeon to the Governor-General of India and Mrs. O'Kinealy, the Comptroller of the Governor-General's Household and Mrs. Mackenzie, Captains Burn and Todd, Aides-de-Camp-in-waiting to His Excellency the Governor-General.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household.—Duke of Teck (Silverstick and Personal Aide-de-Camp), the Right Hon'ble the Marquis of Crewe (Minister-in-Attendance), the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Durham (Lord High Steward), the Duchess of Devonshire (Mistress of Robes), the Earl of Shaftesbury (Lord Chamberlain to Her Imperial Majesty), the Countess of Shaftesbury (Lady-in-waiting), the Lord Annaly (Lord-in-waiting), the Lord Stamfordham (Private Secretary to His Imperial Majesty), the Hon'ble Venetia Baring (Maid of Honour), Major-General Sir S. S. Beatson (Private Secretary to Her Imperial Majesty), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. R. Dunlop-Smith (Political A.-D.-C. to the Secretary of State), Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble Sir D. W. G. Keppel (Master of the Household), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. Havelock Charles (Sergeant Surgeon to His Imperial Majesty), Captain B. Godfrey-Faussett, Rear-Admiral Sir C. Keppel.

During dinner the Massed Bands (string) under the direction of Major Stratton played a selection of music.



The Review and the Investiture.



LARGE and imposing parade of troops was held by the King-Emperor on the morning of the 14th of December, nearly fifty thousand rank and file were present, consisting of the bulk of the army concentrated for the Coronation Durbar and the Delhi Garrison troops.

Their Imperial Majesties left the King-Emperor's Camp by motor at 9-30 a.m. and proceeded by Kingsway to the Dahirpur village, where they were met by His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge. His Imperial Majesty then mounted his charger and the Queen-Empress entered the Royal carriage and proceeded to the Railway crossing where a procession to the review ground was formed as follows:—

The Governor-General's personal staff.

Captain R. Raban, Captain R. E. T. Hogg, Major the Hon'ble W. Cadogan, Major H. R. Stockley.

Hon'ble Colonel Nawab Sir Hafiz Mahomed Abdulla Khan, Major E. D. Money, the Hon'ble Colonel Sir Muhammed Aslam Khan.

Colonel Viscount Hardinge, Colonel Stanton, Colonel Goodwin, Brigadier-General H. D'U. Keary, Brigadier-General C. J. Melliss, Brigadier-General Birdwood.

Sir E. Henry, Brigadier-General Mercer, Lieutenant-General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, General Sir E. Barrow.

Lord Stamfordham.

The Lord-in-waiting.

Bodyguard.

The King-Emperor.

Adjutant, Bodyguard; Commandant, Bodyguard.

The Duke of Teck.

The Governor-General.

Major Lord L. Fitzmaurice, Brigadier-General Grimston, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell.

The Maharaja of Bikanir, the Maharaja of Gwalior.

The Queen-Empress (in a carriage with the Mistress of the Robes and the Lord High Steward).

The Commandant, Imperial Cadet Corps, Major-General Sir Pratap Singh, Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Watson, Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson, Captain H. Hill, Captain L. P. Ashburn.

Second Carriage.—Lady Hardinge, the Marquis of Crewe, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress, Aide-de-camp.

The Imperial Cadet Corps under the command of Major-General Sir Pratap Singh.

The troops presented a magnificent spectacle as they were drawn up in review order facing the Saluting base, the double line extending along a front for nearly two thousand yards. In the first line was the Third Division under the command of Lieutenant-General P. Lake, a Composite Division commanded by Major-General C. J. Bromfield, and the Delhi garrison under Major-General B. T. Mahon.

In the second line was the Cavalry Division under the command of Major-General Rimington, the Volunteers commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Beer, and the Imperial Service Troops commanded by Major-General Drummond.

On either side of the Saluting base were guards-of-honour composed of Bluejackets, and the Royal Marine Artillery.

On the arrival of the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress on the Parade ground a salute of 101 guns was fired; and on reaching the Saluting point His Imperial Majesty was received with the Royal Salute and the massed bands played "God save the King." The King-Emperor wore the uniform of a Field-Marshal and the Order of the Star of India; and he was mounted on a magnificent charger. Attended by the Commander-in-Chief His Imperial Majesty proceeded to the right of the line

and slowly rode down the parade, and the Queen-Empress followed in the State carriage. The procession was as follows :—

Army Headquarters staff.

Foreign General Officers and military attaches.

The Commander-in-Chief's personal staff.

The Governor-General's personal staff.

Captain Raban, Captain Hogg, Major the Hon'ble W. Cadogan, Major Stockley.

The Hon'ble Colonel Nawab Sir Hafiz Muhammad Abdullah Khan, Major Money, the Hon'ble Colonel Muhammed Aslam Khan.

Colonel Viscount Hardinge, Colonel Stanton, Colonel Goodwin, Brigadier-General Keary, Brigadier-General Melliss, Brigadier-General Birdwood, Sir E. Henry, Brigadier-General Mercer.

Lieutenant-General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, General Sir E. Barrow.

Lord Stamfordham, The Lord-in-waiting.

1st Division Bodyguard.

THE KING-EMPEROR.

Adjutant, Bodyguard.

The Commander-in-Chief.

Commandant, Bodyguard.

The Duke of Teck, The Governor-General.

Major Lord S. Fitzmaurice, Brigadier-General Grimston, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Maharaja of Gwalior.



THE GRAND REVIEW

Johnston & Hoffman, Calcutta.

2nd Division, Bodyguard.

1st Division, Imperial Cadet Corps.

The Queen-Empress in a carriage with the Mistress of the Robes and Lord High Steward.

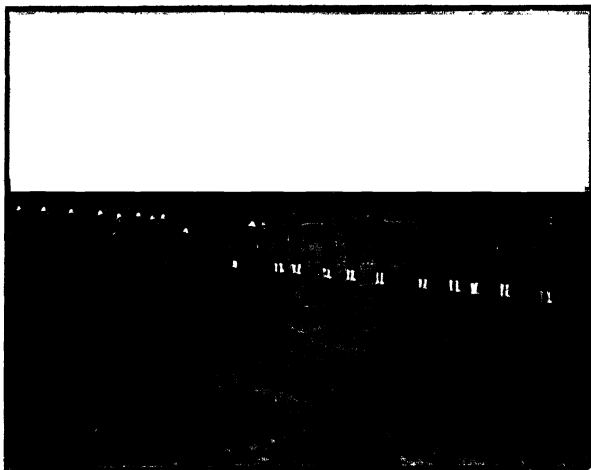
Commandant, Imperial Cadet Corps.

The Hon'ble Major-General Sir Pratap Singh, Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Watson, Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson, Captain H. Hill, Captain Ashburner.

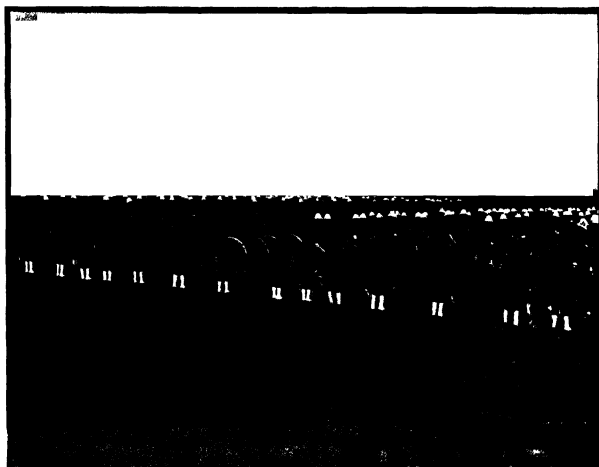
Second Carriage—Lady Hardinge, the Marquis of Crewe, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress, and Aide-de-Camp.

2nd Division, Imperial Cadets.

In about half-an-hour the King-Emperor returned to the Saluting base to review the march past and the Queen-Emress drove to the Grand Stand and entered the Royal box. Behind His Imperial Majesty



D N Hall, Rawalpindi.
THE GRAND REVIEW—H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA IN THE FRONT



D N Hall, Rawalpindi.

THE REVIEW—ARTILLERY

were grouped—the Governor-General, the Duke of Teck, the Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haigh, General Sir E. Barrow, Brigadier-General Grimston, Colonel F. Maxwell, and the Maharaja of Bikanir, Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, and Maharaja Sir Pertap Singh (A.-D.-C.'s).

The 9th and 10th Brigades of the Royal Horse Artillery led the way, in line of batteries at close interval, and then came the 3rd Cavalry Brigade, the 1st King's Dragoon Guards, the 8th Cavalry and the 36th Jacob's Horse, in brigade mass. The guns roused the applause of spectators, and no just was raised the Review ground being in excellent condition. Afterwards came the 7th Brigade, the 13th Hussars, the 3rd Skinner's Horse, and the 18th Lancers, followed by the Composite Brigade of the 10th Hussars, the 9th Hodson's Horse and the 30th Lancers, with the Divisional Engineers bringing up the rear.

As the 10th Lancers swept into view the massed bands played the march past; and they were followed by the 46th Brigade, R. F. A., and the 3rd Mountain Artillery Brigade moving in perfect line and with a precision that drew forth from the spectators much applause. Then came the Divisional Engineers and Pioneers in line of quarter columns, followed by the 7th, the 8th and the 9th Brigades, and the wide sweep of red uniforms was greeted with loud cheers.

The 7th Division was led by the 17th Cavalry, and their blue uniform was greatly admired as they moved by in mass. The Divisional Artillery, in line of batteries at close interval and the Divisional Engineers and Pioneers in line of quarter columns followed, and then came the 19th Brigade comprising the 4th King's Royal Rifles, the 130th Baluchis, the 2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles, and the 20th and 21st Brigades. The little Gurkhas in their green uniform with scarlet facings proved very popular with spectators and were loudly applauded as they marched briskly past the Saluting base.



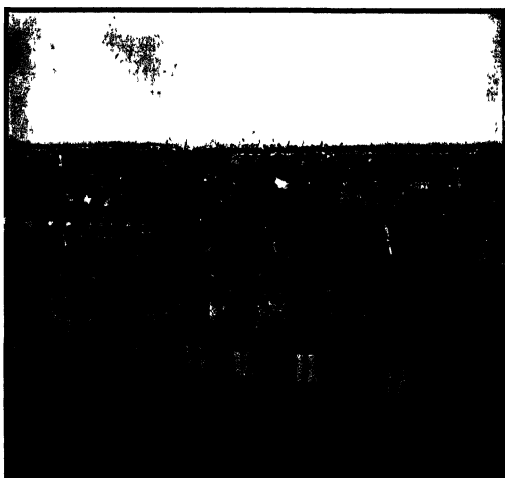
D. N. Rati, Rawalpindi.

THE GRAND REVIEW—H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF JODHPUR IN FRONT.

When the Composite Division came into view, the Maharajas of Gwalior and Bikanir left their places behind the King-Emperor and cantered down to lead their troops past. The 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons headed the Division, which was composed of Divisional Artillery, Divisional Engineers and Pioneers and the 1st and the 2nd and the 3rd Composite Brigades. The 3rd Composite Brigade, which included the 1st Highland Light Infantry, the 74th Punjabis, the 36th Sikhs and the 41st Dogras, formed a magnificent piece of colour; and applause loud and long followed the four regiments in this Division carrying the new colours presented to them on the 11th of December by His Imperial Majesty.

The long line of British troops was ended by the Delhi Garrison troops and the Volunteer Contingent, the former composed of British Officers, 112; British ranks, 2,175; Indian Officers, 57; Indian ranks, 2,251; Maxim guns, 4; Horses, 416; Mules, 24; and the latter having a strength of British Officers, 52; British ranks, 822; Horses, 143.

Then came the March Past of the Imperial Service troops with a strength of British Officers, 25 Indian Officers, 347; Indian ranks, 7,640; Guns, 4; Horses, 2,173; Mules, 2,065; Camels, 179; and composed as follows :—



D. N. Bali, Rawalpindi.

THE GRAND REVIEW—H. H. THE NAWAB OF BAHAWALPUR LEADING.

Imperial Service Troops.

Major-General F. H. R. Drummond, C.B., C.I.E., Commanding.

Cavalry Division.

Brigadier-General J. S. Turner, C. B., Commanding.

1st Cavalry Brigade.

Major A. W. Pennington, M.V.O., Commanding—

Alwar Lancers.

Bhopal Lancers.

Gwalior Lancers.

Formation—By regiments in mass.

2nd Cavalry Brigade.

Major M. H. Henderson, Commanding—

Hyderabad Lancers.

Jodhpur Lancers.

Kashmir Lancers.

Mysore Lancers.

Formation—By regiments in mass.

3rd Cavalry Brigade.

Major E. J. M. Molyneux, D. S. O., Commanding—

Patiala Lancers.

Rampur Lancers.

Formation—By regiments in mass.

Camel Corps

Major J. F. Finnis, Commanding—

Bahawalpur Mounted Escort.

Bikanir Camel Corps.

Khairpur Mounted Escort.

Formation—Column of squadron.

Artillery.

Major A. T. A. Mahomed Khan, Commanding—
Kashmir Mountain Battery.

Formation—In line.

Engineers.

Major G. H. Boileau, Commanding—

Faridkot Sappers.

Sirmoor Sappers.

Maler Kotla Sappers.

Tehri Sappers.

Formation—Company columns.

1st Infantry Brigade.

Major H. J. Riddell, Commanding—

Alwar Infantry.

Bikanir Infantry.

Bharatpur Infantry.

Gwalior Infantry, 3rd Infantry

Composite Regiment, 4th Infantry.

Formation—Column of double companies.

2nd Infantry Brigade.

Major J. L. Rose, Commanding—

Jind Infantry.

Kashmir Infantry.

Kapurthala Infantry.

Formation—Column of double companies.

3rd Infantry Brigade.

Major W. B. Douglas, Commanding—

Nabha Infantry.

Patiala Infantry.

Rampur Infantry.

Formation—Column of double companies.

Conspicuous among the Imperial Service troops were the Gwalior Lancers, led by the Maharaja Scindia in the First Cavalry Brigade, and while they marched past the Saluting base, in blue uniforms with red facings and with red and white pennons on their lances, shouts of applause rose from spectators. In the 2nd Cavalry Brigade the young Maharaja of Jodhpur, on a white horse and wearing a white and gold uniform, received a loud welcome. In the 3rd Cavalry Brigade the popular Maharaja of Patiala led his troops past, and their uniform of dark green with primrose facings was greatly admired. The Maharaja of Bikanir led his Camel Corps and he was well received, and the little Nawab of Bahawalpur, aged 7, who appeared at the head of his Camel Corps, with an attendant behind him, and saluted like a man as he passed his Sovereign, received an ovation.

The Gallop Past caused a scene of wild excitement, the Royal Horse Artillery—guns and horsemen—thundering past the Saluting base, amidst rounds of applause. Then the Commander-in-Chief rode out to take command of the parade that had been formed and the King-Emperor advanced in front of the Saluting base. The command to advance was given, and as the massed bands played "The British Grenadiers," the whole fifty thousand foot, horse and guns advanced. From each flank of the line a Royal Horse Artillery brigade galloped up and came into action. The general advance was for two hundred yards, and then, after a Royal Salute had been given the Commander-in-Chief called for three cheers for the King-Emperor and three cheers for the Queen-Empress. Division after division joined in the cheering, while white helmets were raised, and from the flanks broke out the firing of an Imperial Salute. The vast crowd of spectators took up the cheering and amid this scene of enthusiasm the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress left the Review ground and returned in procession as before to the Dahipur village, where Their Imperial Majesties entered their motors and returned to the King-Emperor's Camp.

The strength of the whole procession was—

British Officers.—1,177.

Indian ranks.—31,669.

Horses.—9,945.

British ranks.—15,050.

Guns.—106.

Mules.—2,562.

Indian Officers.—894.

Maxim Guns.—42.

Camels.—206.

It had been intended to assemble 80,000 troops at Delhi for the Coronation Durbar, but the scarcity and high prices of fodder upset these arrangements, and the concentration was reduced to 50,000

men, chiefly drawn from the surrounding districts; and some of the Native States were excused from bringing their contingents of Imperial Service troops. Nevertheless, the review was one of the largest ever seen in India, and the organization was almost perfect. "King's weather" prevailed and the precautions against dust proved very satisfactory. The accommodation provided for spectators was ample and among the people on the Grand Stand were the Ruling Chiefs and their many guests and the Governors and Lieut.-Governors; while in the Royal Box Her Imperial Majesty and the Royal suite formed a brilliant centre for notabilities from all parts of India and many parts of the world.

THE INVESTITURE.

On the evening of December 14th one of the most stately and interesting of the Coronation Durbar ceremonies took place in the State Reception Pavilion of the King-Emperor's Camp.

This was the Investiture of the new Knights and Companions of the various Orders of Knighthood, the Imperial Service Order, and the Kaiser-i-Hind medals.

Some three thousand spectators were seated in two semi-circular tiers facing the Royal dais, and on the dais were the thrones that had been in the Durbar shaniana on the 12th of December. Behind the thrones was a curtain of ruby velvet with the Royal Arms embroidered in gold, and to the rear of the thrones were the grand old soldiers who on the day of the Coronation Durbar had acted as Their Imperial Majesties attendants. Again they held the golden surjunks, and the other Eastern symbols of royalty, their brilliant, gold-laden crimson uniforms giving to the blue and white reception pavilion deeper tones and beautifying the white and yellow draperies on the walls. And again the tall, solitary Guardsman with bearskin head-gear stood immovable in front of the dais, which was covered with crimson cloth and oriental rugs.

A brilliant assemblage filled the reception tent before the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties, every Englishman present wearing either uniform or levee dress and the ladies shining with diamonds and the Ruling Chiefs being clad in their richest and most costly attire.

When all who had been commanded to attend were assembled, the processions of Knights and expectant Knights arrived and were conducted to their places. Commanders, Companions and Members of the various Orders came first, then Knight Commanders, and finally Knight Grand Commanders, and Knights of the Grand Cross. The last named included Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, in a cloth of gold dress and a gold *bhirkha*. The Knights and expectant Knights on reaching the dais went to right and left, and took their seats according to prescribed orders, and the spectators watched them with extreme interest. Then the Imperial Cadets marched in and lined up on either side of the centre passage. They were followed by the Heralds, and shortly afterwards His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge arrived, and moved with His Excellency's staff in procession to the dais. His Excellency the Governor-General was in Star of India robes and wore many Orders, and Lady Hardinge was exquisitely gowned in pale mauve satin and had on her head a beautiful diamond tiara. Their Excellencies were attended by pages as on the day of the Coronation Durbar, and they proceeded to the dais and took their seats to the right and left of the thrones. The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress arrived at the grand entrance at 9.30 p. m., where a procession was formed and proceeded to the dais in the following order:—

Delhi Herald, Major Stockley, Captain Hogg, Major Money, Lieutenant-Colonel Bird, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. Charles, Prince George of Battenburg, Major C. Wigram, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir D. Keppel, Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice, Captain Godfrey Faussett, Commander Sir C. Cust, Sir James Dunlop-Smith, Major-General Sir Stuart Beaton, Sir Colin Keppel, Sir Edward Henry, Lieutenant-General Sir R. Smith-Dorrien, Sir J. Hewett, the Lord-in-waiting, the Lord Stamfordham, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress, the Lord High Steward, the Queen-Empress, the King-Emperor, Pages, Maharaja Kishen Singh of Bharatpur, Maharaja Sumer Singh of Jodhpur, Maharaja Kunwar Saduh Singh of Bikaner, Vir Singh, grandson of the Maharaja of Orcha, Maharaja Kumar Hummat Singhji of Idar, Sahibzada Muhammad Wabiduz Zafar Khan of Bhopal, the Thakur Sahib of Palitana, Raj Kumar Chandra Singh of Sailana, Maharaj Kumar Gulab Singh of Rewa, Maharaj Mandhata Singh of Sailana, the Duke of Teck, the Mistress of the Robes, Lady-in-waiting, the Marquis of Crewe, Sir H. McMahon, and the Assistant Herald.

The entry of the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress was announced by a flourish of trumpets and the National Anthem, and a Grand March was played while Their Imperial Majesties, bowing right

and left, walked hand-in-hand to the dais and took their seats on the thrones. Their immediate attendants were the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, the Minister-in-Attendance (Lord Crewe), the Lord High Steward (the Earl of Durham), the Mistress of the Robes (Duchess of Devonshire), the Duke of Teck, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Lord-in-waiting, and the Lady-in-waiting.

The King-Emperor wore the robes and insignia of the Star of India and Her Imperial Majesty wore a robe of pale blue satin with a diamond collar and pointed tiara.

Almost immediately after Their Imperial Majesties had taken their seats, the Queen-Empress rose again, and bowing profoundly to the King-Emperor, left the reception pavilion, escorted by the Governor-General and followed by her Ladies-in-waiting. After a brief interval Her Imperial Majesty returned to the Reception Pavilion, preceded by a Knight of the Star of India carrying the insignia of that Order. On reaching the King-Emperor's throne, Her Imperial Majesty curtsied low to His Imperial Majesty, who invested her with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Star of India and kissed her on the cheek on the conclusion of the ceremony. The Duchess of Devonshire and Lady Shaftesbury robed the Queen-Empress in blue and white, and Her Imperial Majesty then took her place on the throne in robes harmonizing with those of the King-Emperor.

By His Imperial Majesty's command the Master of the Ceremonies then introduced in turn the gentlemen who had had conferred on them the Honour of Knighthood and the Riband and Badge of the division of the Order into which they were admitted.

The new Knights received their honour by being tapped on each shoulder with a sword according to time-honoured custom, and picturesque scenes were enacted while one by one the recipients of honours knelt before their Sovereign and kissed his hand. The investiture of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal and the Maharani Shri Qundkanparha of Bhavnagar were features of special interest; and when Her Excellency Lady Hardinge knelt before the King-Emperor and he pinned on her dress the Kaiser-i-Hind medal there was a murmur of rejoicing. Her Excellency having already distinguished herself in India by many charitable acts.

Nevertheless the Investiture was fraught with anxiety and danger. At a quarter past ten, three quarters of an hour after the commencement of the ceremonial, fire whistles were heard close to the Reception Pavilion and the electric lights flickered. Spectators rose in their seats and stern voices bade them be seated again. The ceremonial proceeded, but fear was in every heart and it was borne in upon the minds of the people present that to hold such ceremonials under canvas is exceedingly dangerous. Few knew before the following day what had actually happened. The tent of Mr. Lucas, the Private Secretary to the Marquis of Crewe, had caught fire. The tent was in line with and not far from the Reception Pavilion, and before the fire could be extinguished several tents had to be cut down. The cause of the fire is said to have been a bicycle lamp leaning against the canvas, and left there by some careless peon. There was no wind, and the fire was soon brought under control, but the thought that the Reception Pavilion itself might have caught fire made people shudder and turn pale.

The whistles ceased and the electric lights burned steadily again, and the ceremonial continued until nearly twelve o'clock. At that hour Their Imperial Majesties left the Reception Pavilion in procession as on arrival, bowing graciously right and left. The trumpets sounded, the band played "God save the King;" and the three thousand and more persons who had been present at the magnificent and stately ceremonial passed out of the King-Emperor's Camp, where the guards-of-honour outside the Reception Pavilion had been furnished by the 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, and the 5th Sikhs.



Laying the Foundation Stones of the New Capital and other Ceremonies.



Johnston & Hoffman, Calcutta

HIS MAJESTY LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF DELHI.

the momentous change of Capital from Calcutta to Delhi, and was profoundly interested.

A visit to the Government of India Camp on the 14th of December showed that the Public Works Department was working day and night to have everything in readiness for the important ceremony. By the morning of the 15th a wall seven feet high, running some fifteen feet from east to west, had been built. Two blocks of dressed stones were slung by pulleys over the masonry, and these stones were two and a half feet wide and one and a half feet deep. A platform with a wide approach completed the arrangements. Captain Allanson, who was in charge of the Government of India Camp, and Mr. R. J. Angus, Assistant Engineer, were responsible for these primary arrangements for the inauguration of the new Imperial Capital, or as the official circular stated "the restoration of Delhi as Capital of India."

Only five hundred persons, including the residents of the Government of India Camp, received invitations to be present at the laying of the foundation stones by Their Imperial Majesties. The Ruling Chiefs, Heads of Governments, High Military Officers, and Provincial Representatives who did homage at the Durbar were invited—that was all.

The procession from the King-Emperor's Camp was formed in the following order:—

First carriage.—The King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress.

Second carriage.—The Mistress of the Robes, the Marquis of Crewe, the Lord High Steward, the Duke of Teck.

Third carriage.—The Countess of Shaftesbury, the Hon'ble Venetia Baring, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress, the Lord Stamfordham.

ON the morning of December 15th a ceremony took place that had not appeared on the official programme. The previous day an official circular had been sent out with the heading "Ceremony of inaugurating the restoration of Delhi as Capital of India by laying foundation stones." The hour given was 10 a.m. on the 15th of December, and the spot chosen was in the avenue of the Government of India Camp where the tents of the Executive Members of Council were pitched.

The announcement was received with bewilderment, for the King-Emperor's boon had been kept so secret that probably only a score of persons in India had known about it before His Imperial Majesty made the announcement at the Coronation Durbar on the 12th of December. Already newspapers in all parts of India were discussing

every one in the Coronation Durbar Camp

Brigadier-General Sir R. Grimston and Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice were in attendance on horse back.

The route from the King-Emperor's Camp was lined with troops, the Gordon Highlanders extending their line to the dais where, under a small shamiana, two thrones had been placed. His Imperial Majesty was in Field-Marshal's uniform, and the Queen-Emress wore a cream dress, a magnificent crimson velvet cloak that had been specially embroidered in Kashmir, and a large hat with black feathers.

Their Imperial Majesties were received by the Governor-General and the Members of his Executive Council and conducted to their thrones on the dais. The Governor-General and his Councillors then walked towards the foundation stones, on which in gilt lettering were the words "15th December, 1911," and at the foot of the platform all faced toward the dais.

His Excellency then spoke as follows:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SPEECH.

"May it please Your Imperial Majesties,—By graciously consenting to lay the first stones of the Imperial Capital, to be established at Delhi, Your Imperial Majesties will set a seal upon the announcement made by His Imperial Majesty on the day of the Coronation Durbar, a day which will ever be memorable in the history of India, partly owing to the splendour with which it was celebrated, but much more on account of the fervent demonstrations of loyalty which it evoked. Many capitals have been inaugurated in the neighbourhood of Delhi, some of which are so ancient that their origin is lost in the mists of antiquity; but none has ever arisen under happier auspices than those which attend the ceremony which Your Imperial Majesties are about to perform, and assuredly none ever held promise of greater permanence or of a more prosperous and glorious future.

"The decision to remove the Capital of the Government of India from Calcutta was not reached without mature and anxious consideration. Proposals of a similar nature had been fully discussed as long ago as 1868, and ample materials were on record for the formation of a just opinion upon all debateable points. No great change, however beneficial, can be carried out without some sacrifice, without some injury to personal interest or some offence to local sentiments. Yet, if I may be permitted to speak as Your Imperial Majesty's Governor-General on behalf of myself and my colleagues in Council, I desire to say that we are confident that there have been few changes so important which have been so much to the advantage of the many and so little injurious to the interests of the few; that the injury which the few may anticipate will be merely temporary, and within no long time will be greatly outweighed by the benefits which will ensue; and that Your Imperial Majesty's decision, constitutionally, upon the advice of Your Imperial Majesty's Ministers will, with the concomitant changes which are necessarily involved, result in a vast and progressive improvement in the methods of government of the Indian Empire, will put an end to strife and dissension, and will usher in an era of general peace and contentment.

"We are convinced that the decision could have been taken and announced in no way which would have been provocative of so little discord and debate or so well calculated to enlist the enthusiastic and loyal support of all classes of Your Imperial Majesty's faithful subjects. "We sincerely trust that the noble city which, under God's Providence, we hope to rear around the spot where these stones are laid will be worthy of the occasion to which it owes its birth. The stones themselves will for ever remain a monument of Your Imperial Majesty's gracious presence at this ancient seat of civilization and Empire and of the momentous decision which was declared and published to Your Imperial Majesty's loyal subjects at this place."

His Excellency's closing announcement that Gwalior had offered a gift of the statue of the King-Emperor was received with applause.

His Majesty the King-Emperor then made the following reply:—

THE KING-EMPEROR'S SPEECH

"It is a matter of supreme satisfaction to the Queen-Emress and myself that it has been possible for us before leaving Delhi to lay the first stones of the Imperial Capital which will arise from where we now stand."

"This is the first step to give material effect to the important announcement which it was my pleasure to make on that magnificent and to us deeply impressive occasion of my Coronation Durbar three days ago.

"I earnestly hope that the anticipation of the beneficial and far-reaching results from the great changes now to be effected may be amply fulfilled, securing to India improved administration and to its people increased happiness and prosperity.

"It is my desire that the planning and designing of the public buildings to be erected will be considered with the greatest deliberation and care so that the new creation may be in every way worthy of this ancient and beautiful city.

"May God's blessing rest upon the work which is so happily inaugurated to-day."

Loud applause followed His Imperial Majesty's speech.

The King-Emperor then left the dais, attended by the Governor-General, the Lord High Steward, and the Lord-in-waiting, and proceeded to the platform where the stones were raised by pulleys worked by Madras Sappers under the superintendence of Mr. Angus. A gold trowel was handed to His Imperial Majesty who spread the mortar on one of the stones, which was then lowered into position and tapped in the usual ceremonial way.

The King-Emperor returned to the dais, and the Queen-Empress, attended by the Governor-General, the Lord Chamberlain, the Mistress of the Robes, and the Lady-in-waiting, laid the second stone in a similar manner. Her Imperial Majesty returned to the dais, and General Peyton, Delhi Herald, and Malik Umar Hyat Khan, Assistant Herald, then advanced to the platform.

General Peyton proclaimed that the stones to inaugurate the restoration of Delhi had been "well and truly laid" by Their Imperial Majesties, and ended the announcement by words "God save the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress."

Malik Umar Hyat Khan made in Hindustani a similar announcement, and a flourish of trumpets was sounded.

Sir Louis Dane, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, called for three cheers for the King-Emperor and for "the old Capital that is the new." These were heartily given and were followed by three cheers for the Queen-Empress. Afterwards the King-Emperor mounted his charger and Their Imperial Majesties proceeded to the Polo ground, where the review of the Police took place.

The site on which the foundation stones of the new Imperial Capital were laid is in a bee line from the Flagstaff, on the further side of the Ridge. The land on every side is flat, and there are no villages in the neighbourhood. The ground available for the new Imperial Capital is practically unlimited, and Delhi beyond the Ridge has space for parks, boulevards, and open spaces. His Imperial Majesty said:—

"It is my desire that the planning and designing of the public buildings to be erected will be considered with the greatest deliberation and care so that the new creation may be in every way worthy of this ancient and beautiful city"; and we may be sure that the King-Emperor's wishes will be carefully carried out by the Government.

After laying the foundation stones Their Imperial Majesties proceeded to the western Polo ground, the King-Emperor being on horseback and attended by Sir E. Lee French. The order of the procession that followed His Imperial Majesty was as follows:—

The Duke of Teck, the Governor-General, Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice, Brigadier-General Sir R. Grimston, the Maharaja of Bikaner, Major-General Sir Pratab Singh, the Maharaja of Gwalior, General Sir E. Barrow, Lord Annaly, the Commander-in-Chief, Major-General Sir S. Beatson, Lieutenant-General Sir A. E. Smith-Dorrien, the Lord Stamfordham, Colonel Maxwell.

The Queen-Empress in a carriage with the Mistress of the Robes, and the Lord High Steward.

Captain Hill, Lieutenant-Colonel Watson.

Lady Hardinge in a carriage with the Marquis of Crewe and the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress.

The escort was furnished by the 13th Hussars and the 17th Cavalry.

On arriving at the Polo ground, the Queen-Empress alighted from her carriage and entered the Royal Pavilion, and the King-Emperor, accompanied by Sir Lee French and followed by Lord Hardinge and the Royal suite, at once proceeded to the inspection of the police force.

There were present on parade:—The Inspectors-General of the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bombay, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Madras, Burma, the Central Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, Central India and Indore State, all gazetted officers on duty at the Durbar, and all non-gazetted officers who could be spared, while the total rank and file numbered 2,722. Except in the case of the Punjab, these represented 75 per cent. of the strength of the Provincial detachments on duty at the Durbar, the contingent being made up as follows:—Punjab, 1,600; the United Provinces, 550; North-West Frontier Province, 101; Bengal, 70; the Central Provinces, 100; Madras, 46; Eastern Bengal and Assam, 70; Central India, 8; Bombay, 52; Burma, 42; Rajputana, 33; and Baluchistan, 50.

The men were grouped according to provinces, Khaki prevailed, but the dark blue uniforms of the Central Provinces and the Burma contingents made a pleasing variety of colour. Behind the front line was a strong body of mounted police and a small detachment of camel sowars. A police band played the National Anthem and the police gave a Royal Salute as His Imperial Majesty approached.



POLICE REVIEW

Fred. Bremner, Lahore



Fred. Bremner, Lahore

KING-EMPEROR AT POLICE REVIEW, DELHI DURBAR.

of receiving medals from the hand of their Sovereign. A Burman policeman received a medal, and the King-Emperor examined the dah he wore and pronounced it to be a formidable weapon.

After the presentation of medals, Mr. Percy Bramley called for three cheers for the King-Emperor, and these were given in *feu de joie* fashion, the cheers rippling up and down the long line of policemen. His Imperial Majesty congratulated Sir E. Lee French upon the smart and workmanlike appearance of the men on parade, and expressed his complete satisfaction at the services rendered by the police during the Coronation Durbar and commanded Sir E. Lee French to convey to the police force the Royal thanks for their successful efforts.

The King-Emperor then re-mounted his charger, the Queen-Empress re-entered her carriage and the Royal party returned to their Camp escorted by the 1st King's Dragoon Guards and the 18th Cavalry. As the royal cavalcade left the Polo ground the National Anthem was played and rousing cheers were given by the police and spectators.

On arriving in their Camp Their Imperial Majesties received the Commanding Officers of units which had provided escorts and guards-of-honour during the Royal visit and Officers Commanding units with which His Imperial Majesty is associated as Colonel-in-Chief.

Each Commanding Officer had the honour of being presented to Their Imperial Majesties, and the King-Emperor handed to each officer portraits of Their Imperial Majesties to be kept as mementoes of the Coronation Durbar by their regiments.

During the afternoon Their Imperial Majesties drove to the Review Ground and witnessed the Military Tournament and the Point-to-Point races. The procession was as follows :—

First carriage.—The King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress.

Second carriage.—The Mistress of the Robes, the Marquis of Crewe, the Duke of Teck, the Lord High Steward.

Third carriage.—The Countess of Shaftesbury, the Hon'ble Venetia Baring, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress. Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice and Major Wigram were in attendance on horseback.

The route was by the Kingsway, Prince's Road and the Parade Road.

The escort was furnished by the Volunteer Light Horse, and detachments of the 1st Lancers, the 6th Cavalry and the 39th Central India Horse.

Their Imperial Majesties were received by His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge and conducted to their seats on the Grand Stand. Their Imperial Majesties were welcomed by the vast concourse of spectators with much enthusiasm and they appeared to take great interest in all the events. The musical drive by "R" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, was one of the most interesting of the proceedings, and when the battery formed in line on the side of a three-feet mud wall and then, advancing at the canter, all teams and guns jumped it together, there was loud applause. The only dismounted event was when Captain Jackson of the 27th Cavalry fell at the first hurdle in the Point-to-Point races. The St. John Ambulance men, who had been doing good service during the Coronation Durbar, were on the scene without any delay, and carried the sufferer to the Ambulance that had been posted by Colonel Bamber, I. M. S., behind the Grand Stand.

On the conclusion of the Tournament Her Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased to present the prizes to the successful competitors in events in the military tournament and point-to-point races and also to the winning teams of the football and hockey tournaments.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress then returned to camp by motor.

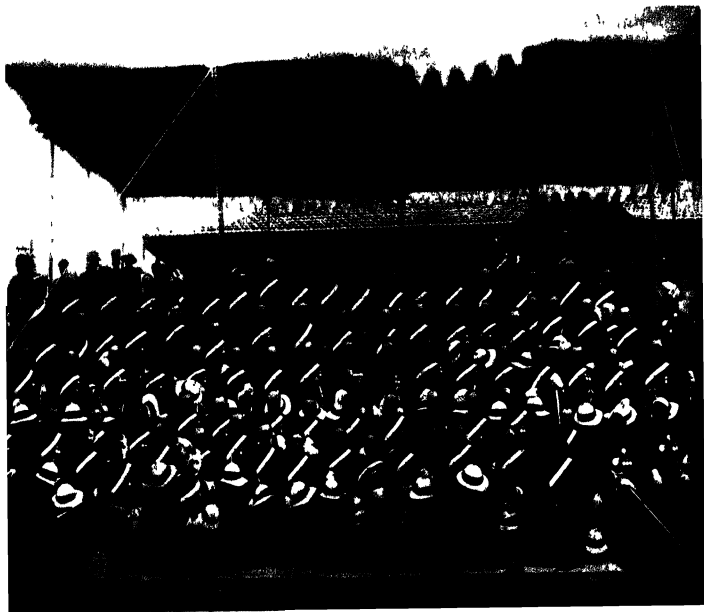
Towards evening Her Imperial Majesty, attended by Lady Shaftesbury and General Sir Stuart Beatson, motored round the principal camps, and afterwards visited Nicholson's Statue and the Roshanara Gardens. Indeed, there were few places of interest in Delhi that the Queen-Empress did not see, and the Oriental merchants were not overlooked although Her Imperial Majesty had to keep so many important engagements.

And His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor did not forget the Press Correspondents. The following gracious message was sent to the English Press Camp during the afternoon of December 15th and circulated by Mr. C. B. Bayley, the Officer in charge of the Camp :—

"His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor sent General Keary, A.-D.-C., to this camp this afternoon and commanded him to convey to the correspondents His Majesty's thanks for the splendid services

they have rendered during the Durbar. His Imperial Majesty sympathises with them for the arduous work they had to perform and desires his appreciation to be conveyed to all correspondents."

And during the evening of December 15th Brigadier-General Birdwood, A.D.C. to the King-Emperor, visited the Indian press camp and gave a message of thanks and good wishes from Their Imperial Majesties. Dewan Bahadur Karunakar Menon, speaking on behalf of his brother journalists, asked the General to convey their loyal and dutiful greetings to Their Majesties for their gracious solicitude in their welfare. And after dinner that evening Mr. Alma Latifi, C. S., the officer in charge of the Indian Press Camp, gave the loyal toast, before a distinguished party which included Sir Dorab and Lady Tata, Dr. and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. and Mrs. Haydari, and Mr. Harold Cox.



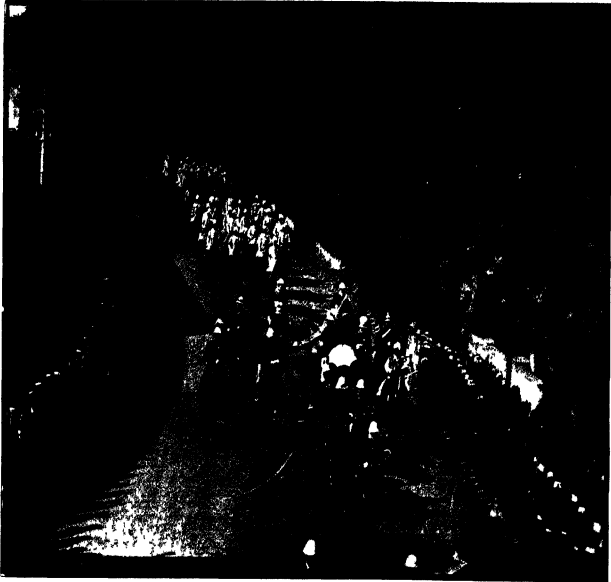
POLICE OFFICERS AT THE DURBAR.

1st Birmen, Lahore

Departure of Their Imperial Majesties from Delhi.

On the morning of the 16th Their Imperial Majesties received the representative heads of the Hindu, Mahomedan and Sikh religions who had taken part in the prayer ceremony on the 13th of December. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab first presented the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga, who as leader of the Hindus had first settled the scheme at Simla in August 1911, in consultation with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and latterly worked out the same at Delhi. Then were presented Sri Sankarcharya of Goberdhan Matha, Mahamahopadhyayas Sukumar Sastri, Chitradhar Misra, Krishna Sinha Thakur, and the heads of other Hindu sects and leading Pundits. Then the heads of the Mahomedan sects were presented, followed by those of the Sikhs. The Hindu heads uttered benedictions and presented benedictory verses specially composed for the occasion, and Their Majesties gladly received the same. The Mahomedan heads also presented benedictory verses enclosed in a handsome cover, and the Sikhs presented the emblem of their faith enclosed in a beautiful cover.

After the presentations had been made Their Imperial Majesties received the blessings of the religious heads and thus a notable and solemn ceremony was concluded.



THEIR MAJESTIES' LEAVING DELHI.

D N Behl, Rau alpinda

The following is the text of the address presented to Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress by the Punjab Hindu Sabha :—

“ May it please Your Imperial Majesties—We, the members of the Punjab Hindu Sabha, crave leave to offer, on behalf of the Hindus of this province, our most loyal and cordial welcome to Your Imperial Majesties to the ancient and sacred land of India and tender you our profound and heart-felt homage.

"We gratefully rejoice that Your Imperial Majesties have been pleased to honour this country by commemorating the auspicious ceremony of the Coronation, and that the ancient city of Delhi in our province has been selected for the purpose.

"The Imperial traditions of Delhi date back in ancient Hindu history to the times of the Pandava brothers by whom it was founded, and the eldest of whom Maharaja Yudhishtira was crowned here after its foundation. The great Hindu epic, the Mahabharata, speaks of an Imperial Assembly, the Rajsuya Yajna, held in the city on that occasion. In later times it regained its position as the centre of Imperial authority. It was therefore chosen as the place where the assumption of the Imperial Dignity by Queen-Empress Victoria of blessed memory was proclaimed, and where subsequently an Imperial Durbar to celebrate the accession to the Throne of His Most Revered Majesty King-Emperor Edward VII was held. This long line of Imperial traditions has rendered it hallowed ground and made it the fittest place for the holding of the first Coronation Durbar in India by Your Imperial Majesties.

"To the Hindu, Royalty is an expression of the Divinity, and he associates with it all that is noble, beneficent and just. His religion has taught him to look upon the Sovereign as the embodiment of righteousness and as the father and protector of his subjects.

"The British Government has secured an abiding place in the hearts of the people of India by its high sense of justice and its enlightened solicitude for the welfare of its subjects. The three august Sovereigns, who have reigned since the passing of the Indian administration under the Crown, have by the ample evidence of Their Royal virtues won for the Throne the esteem and affection of the millions of its Indian subjects, and the further proof of the personal love and attachment for the subject people now given by the presence of Your Imperial Majesties, on this auspicious occasion, has touched the innermost chords of their hearts.

"In the simple and unsophisticated faith inculcated by our religion, we, therefore, beg to assure Your Imperial Majesties of our unfailing loyalty and devotion to Your Throne, and to place ourselves, our services and our all at Your Imperial Majesties' disposal for the well-being of the Empire, and we pray to the Almighty that He may grant to Your Imperial Majesties health and long life, shower His choicest blessings upon your illustrious reign, and enhance for ever and ever the glory of the Crown over whose dominions the sun never sets."



RECEPTION OF OFFICERS, KING'S CAMP.

Fred Bremner, Lahore.

At 11 A.M. the Ruling Chiefs and their Political Officers and Sardars assembled in the reception tent of the King-Emperor's Camp to say farewell to Their Imperial Majesties. The Coronation medals were distributed and worn forthwith. The recipients of honours were wearing their new insignia and all the Ruling Chiefs were magnificently dressed.

Shortly after 11 o'clock a flourish of trumpets announced the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties who passed down the Chamber. Sir Henry MacMahon, Master of Ceremonies, announcing the name of each chief who made the usual reverence.



DEPARTURE, KING'S CAMP

Ived Bremner, Lahore



THEIR MAJESTIES' DEPARTURE, SELINGARH.

D. N. Bala, Rawalpindi

When the leave-taking had been completed, Their Imperial Majesties left and entered the royal carriage. The King-Emperor was wearing his Field-Marshal's uniform and the sash of the Star of India and the Queen-Emress wore light blue and white in honour of her admittance to the Order of the Star of India.

The band played the National Anthem, the guard-of-honour presented arms, and the procession was formed as on the occasion of the State Entry on the 7th December in the following order:—

Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.
Officer, Army Head-quarters.
British Cavalry Regiment of Escort.
Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.
Escort Staff.
Army Head-quarters Staff.
The Commander-in-Chief.
Indian Trumpeters.
Deputy Herald.
British Trumpeters.
Herald.
King-Emperor's Staff (*on horseback*).
Bodyguard.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress.

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

The Golden Umbrella and other emblems were in full evidence, and Their Imperial Majesties could be distinguished at once by all who watched the procession pass. Troops lined the whole route which was by way of Chauburja Road and Alipur Road to Kashmir Gate, and thence by way of Lothian Bridge to the Lahore Gate of the Fort, outside which on the Champs de Mars stood troops in solid mass.

The procession was at a trot and as it passed loud cheers were heard. Enormous crowds had gathered, though the route did not lie through the heart of the city and was consequently much shorter than on the day of the State Entry. The cavalcade was practically as imposing as on that day, but there was no procession of Ruling Chiefs.

A Royal Salute of 101 guns announced the entry of the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress into the Fort, by salvoes of batteries, and after 33 guns, *feu de joie* rattled up and down the line of troops guarding the route.

As the procession passed through the Fort various portions of the escort filed off, and only the Heralds and Trumpeters, the Bodyguard, and the Imperial Cadet Corps entered the Selimgarh Bastion, the Heralds and Trumpeters taking up positions to the right, the Bodyguard to the left, and the Imperial Cadet Corps behind the guard-of-honour, which consisted of one company of the Durham Light Infantry, one company of Volunteers, and one company of the 57th Wilde's Rifles drawn up at the foot of the steps leading to the platform.

Their Imperial Majesties were received on the platform by Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge and staff, who had 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 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, *viz.*, 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 Rampur, Sir T. Wynne, Sir H. McMahon, Lieutenant-Colonel Dallas, Brigadier-General Cox, Brigadier-General Grimston, Colonel Bamber, Colonel Maclagan, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, Lieutenant-Colonel Murray and Mr. Gabriel.

The ceremony at the Selimgarh Station was very brief. The King-Emperor talked to the Governor-General for a few minutes and afterwards inspected the guard-of-honour. The Queen-Emress accepted a beautiful bouquet of Burman orchids produced by Messrs. Chatterjee, who had adorned the Selimgarh Station with palms and flowers. The King-Emperor is believed to have said that he could never forget the great impression made on his mind by the magnificent ceremony on the 12th of December; and to have thanked Sir John Hewett for his untiring efforts. It was noticed that the farewells of Their Imperial Majesties were particularly cordial as regards the members of their Indian suite.



THEIR MAJESTIES DEPARTURE FROM DELHI.

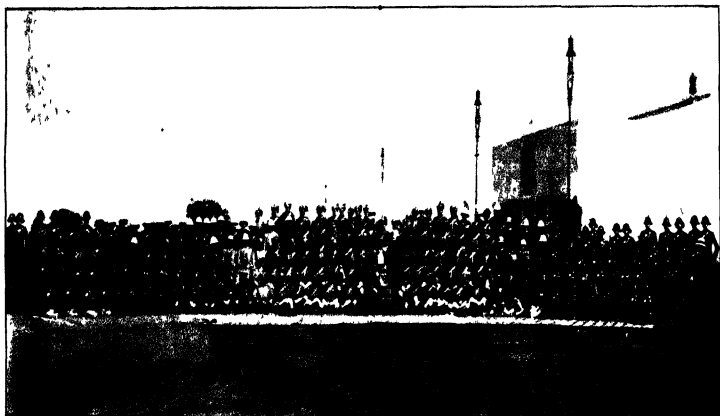
D N Bali, Raasarpindi

After various presentations had been made, the Governor-General kissed hands, and Lady Hardinge kissed Her Imperial Majesty's check, and soon after 1 o'clock the King-Emperor, having bade an affectionate farewell to the Queen-Emress entered his train, which steamed off amid the hearty and continued cheers of those on the platform.

The Queen-Empress's train immediately drew alongside, and there was again an enthusiastic outburst of cheering as it bore Her Imperial Majesty away. The Viceregal train quickly followed ; and the select company on the platform of the Selimgarh Station dispersed.

Thus closed the great and historic Coronation Durbar of His Imperial Majesty George V.

“All was royal,
To the disposing of it nought rebelled.
Order gave each thing view, the office did
Distinctly its full function.”



HIS MAJESTY WITH BRITISH AND INDIAN OFFICERS OF KING'S OWN REGIMENTS

Ind. Times, July 14

The far-reaching results of the Coronation Durbar of 1911 will be recorded by history, and future generations will know, as we cannot to-day, the consequences of the removal of the Capital of India from Calcutta to Imperial Delhi. The reunion of the two Bengals has called forth the cry from Indian hearts "Behold our Emperor, who is the Father and Mother of his people!" In King George Indians see their ideal, an ideal of justice, virtue, honour and protection. The devotion and loyalty of Indians towards their Ruler is based on the belief that he is a living representation of the Deity, and to the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress who crossed the seas to prove that India is dear to them is in fact, "the brightest gem in England's Crown" the people cry

All Hail King-Emperor !
All Hail Queen-Empress !

On the way to Calcutta, Nepal Shoot.

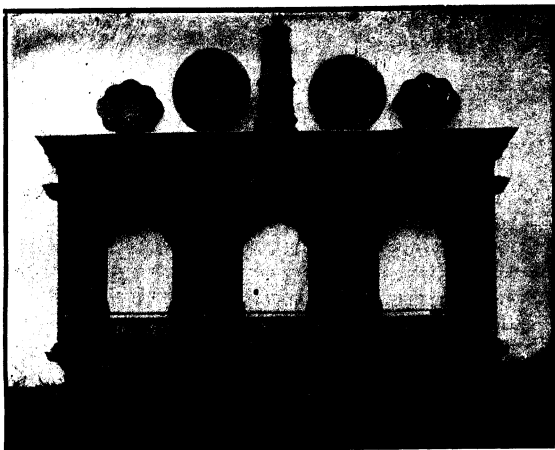


AFTER leaving Delhi, His Imperial Majesty proceeded to Nepal for a shooting expedition. The death of the King of Nepal saddened this pleasure trip, but by the express wish of the deceased Ruler no alterations were made in the programme. The expedition was carried out privately, no Court Circular being sent to the newspapers and no press correspondents being permitted to accompany the royal shooting party. Excellent sport, we are told, was found in the Nepal jungles, and to the gun of the King-Emperor fell many tigers and other beasts of the forest. The King-Emperor spent



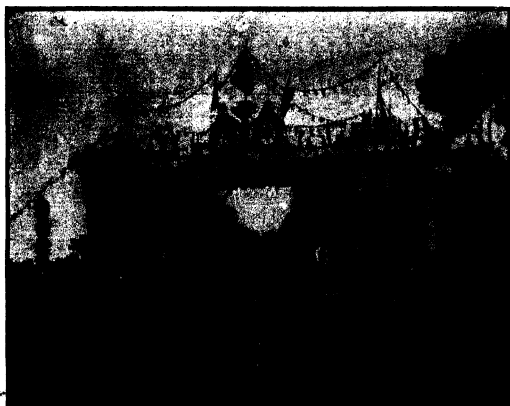
SPECIAL METRE GAUGE TRAIN AS USED BY HIS MAJESTY THE KING-EMPEROR WHEN GOING TO NEPAL.

Christmas Day in Camp, and he received wonderful Christmas presents, including a collection of Nepal animals that was sent to Calcutta for shipment to England. The London Illustrated Papers produced pictures of the King-Emperor as "Nimrod," and to the artists who were allowed to accompany the royal shooting party we are indebted for the greater part of the information concerning His Imperial Majesty's well-earned holiday. The King-Emperor is, as every one knows, a keen sportsman and one of the best shots in Europe, and that his gun proved his skill in the Nepal jungles we are assured by gentlemen who had the honour of being included in the royal shooting party.



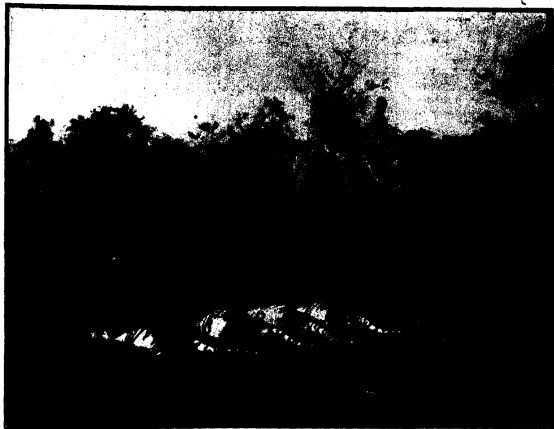
Herzog and Higgins, Mhow.

SOME OF THE WOOD-CARVING PRESENTED TO HIS MAJESTY.



Herzog and Higgins, Mhow

TRIUMPHAL ARCH, NEPAL.



Herzog and Higgins, Mhow.

HIS MAJESTY ON ELEPHANT IN FRONT OF A DAY'S BAG OF TIGERS AND BEAR.



Herzog and Higgins, Mhow.

HIS MAJESTY STANDING NEAR THE SHOT RHINO.



Herzog and Higgins, Mhow

HIS MAJESTY, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS DUKI OF TFCK AND HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA. HIS MAJESTY POINTING
AT THE WOUNDED TIGER



Herzog and Higgins, Mhow

HIS MAJESTY ON ELEPHANT IN THE RING LOOKING OUT FOR THE TIGER.

PANORAMA OF SUKHBIR CAMP, NEPAL



Herzog and Higgins, Mhow

SHIKAR GROUP WITH HIS MAJESTY AND HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF NEPAL WITH BAG OF
4 TIGERS AND 1 BEAR.



Herzog and Higgins, Mhow
 GROUP OF HIS MAJESTY AND HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF NEPAL WITH TIGER.

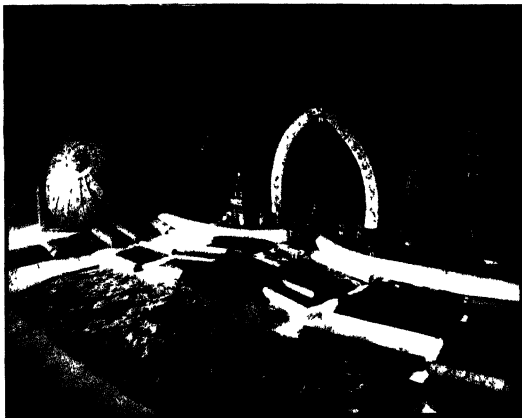


Herzog and Higgins Mhow
 SHOOTING BOX, KASRA.



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SHOOTING BOX, KASRA.



Herzog and Higgins Mhow.

INTERIOR OF SHAMIANA SHOWING CARVED ELEPHANT TUSKS, ORNAMENTS, &C, PRESENTED TO HIS MAJESTY.

YAWAB SALLA

YATA JUR



Herzog and Higgins, Mhow.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING AND HIS HIGHNESS WITH PARTY STANDING IN RIVER AWAITING INSTRUCTIONS TO PROCEED TO THE RING.



Herzog and Higgins, Mhow.

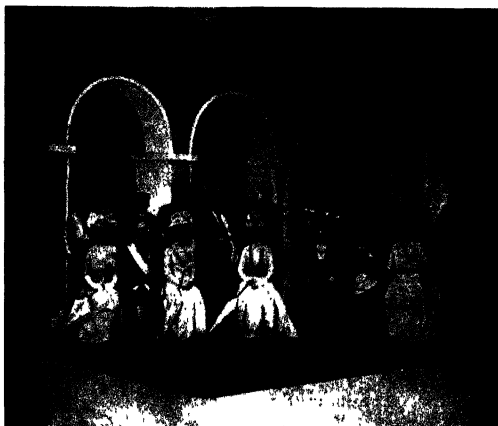
INTERIOR OF SHAMIANA SHOWING TROPHIES, &C., PRESENTED TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.



Herzog and Higgins, Mhow.

HIS MAJESTY AND HIS HIGHNESS WITH STAFF GUESTS, NEPAL.

Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Emress went from Delhi to Agra, and spent some days there visiting the Fort, the Taj Mahal, and the Palace of the Emperor Akbar at Fatehpur Sikri.

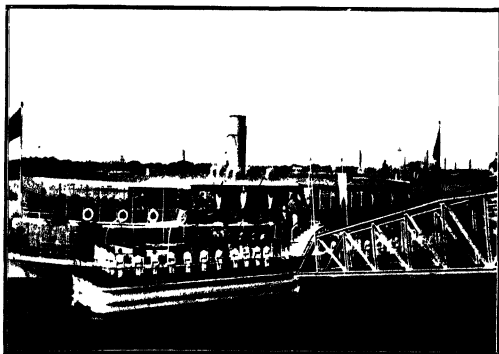


Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AT KOTAH.

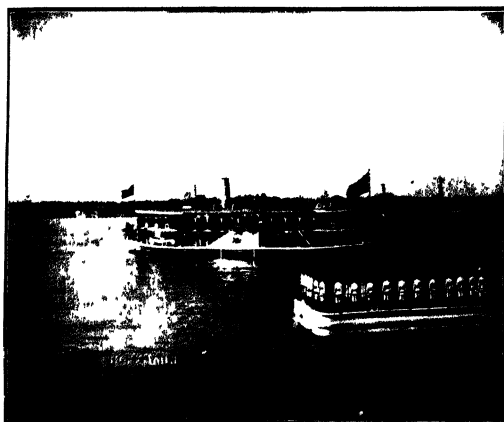
Day was spent by the Queen-Emress at Kotah, and the Maharao of Kotah offered her the "peshkash," consisting of elephants, horses, jewels and costly fabrics, which the Queen-Emress inspected and remitted.

On the 29th of December the King-Emperor and the Queen-Emress met at Arrah and thence they journeyed together to Calcutta where they arrived at Howrah Station at 12-30 P.M. the following day. Their Imperial Majesties were received at Howrah by His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge. Directly His Imperial Majesty set foot on the platform, the guard-of-honour gave the Royal Salute. Both of Their Imperial Majesties wore the insignia of the Star of India; and the Queen-Emress looked very charming and graceful in a gown of white lace. After a few formalities, Their Imperial Majesties left the station and proceeded down the Hooghly in the S.S. "*Howrah*" escorted by a procession of boats; and the royal progress was witnessed by vast crowds who lined the banks of the river and cheered the Royal steamer. The cabins on the upper deck of the "*Howrah*" had all been removed, and the entire length of the vessel was free for the use of Their Imperial Majesties and their party.



Johnston & Hoffman, Calcutta.

THEIR MAJESTIES LEAVING S.S. "HOWRAH" ON THEIR ARRIVAL AT PRINCEP'S GHAT.

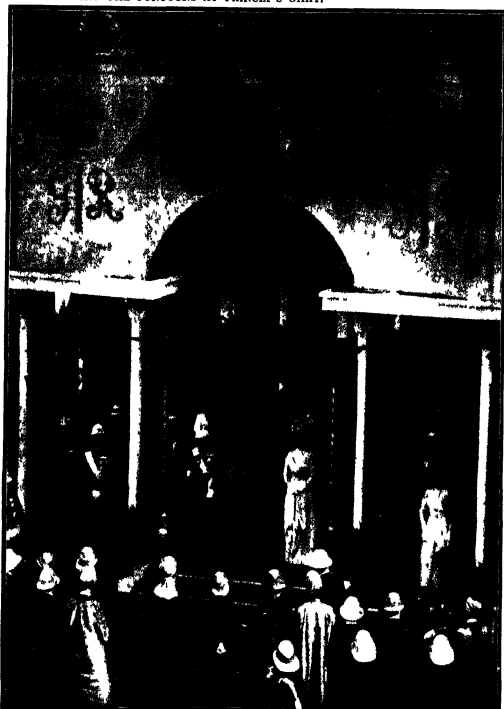


HOWRAH' IN MIDSTREAM LEAVING THE PONTOONS AT PRINCE'S GHAT.

Johnston & Hoffman Calcutta

Their Imperial Majesties landed at Prince's Ghat, and here the Corporation Address was presented to the King-Emperor, who made the following reply:—

"I thank you warmly on behalf of the Queen-Empress and myself for the assurances of loyalty and devotion on the part of the Corporation and citizens of the City of Calcutta, to which your address gives expression. "We are deeply touched by your kindly reference to my beloved Father's stay in your city and by your affectionate allusion to our own visit here six years ago. We can never forget the cordial welcome given us on that occasion, while the sympathetic interest in our Indian Empire, which the first sight



THEIR MAJESTIES IN THE ROYAL CHAIR STANDING AND READING THE ADDRESS AT THE PRINCE'S GHAT, CALCUTTA.

Johnston & Hoffman, Calcutta.

A carpet of royal blue, especially made in India, was spread on the deck, which was furnished with luxurious chairs and lounges and ornamented with palms and pot plants. The rails were draped with rich hangings of royal blue and gold, the paddle boxes were emblazoned with the Royal coat-of-arms in gold and on each bow of the steamer was a glittering Star of India.

of this great city inspired, has in no way abated. It is a source of great pleasure to us to re-visit Calcutta and to see for ourselves evidence of your progress and prosperity.

"The changes in the administration of India, resulting from the announcement made by me at the great Durbar at Delhi, will affect, to a certain extent, Calcutta. But your city must always remain the premier city of India. Its population, its importance as a commercial centre and great emporium of trade, its splendid historic traditions—all combine to invest Calcutta with a unique character, which should preserve to it a pre-eminent position. At the same time the status of the Province, of which Calcutta is the Capital, has been enhanced by the creation of a Presidency of Bengal, and I feel confident that under the wise administration of a Governor in Council, the new Presidency will enjoy increased prosperity with the blessing of tranquillity and order.

"I know that you cherish ambitions that India will one day become a great manufacturing as well as an agricultural country. I have watched with keen interest the progress of your business enterprises, and I trust that the success which has attended your commercial energy will attract more and more of the youth of this country to regard commerce as a distinguished and honourable profession.

"I thank you for your kind wishes and prayers. It shall ever be our earnest endeavour to promote the welfare of our Indian Empire, and we fervently hope that the years as they pass will ever strengthen the feeling of warm attachment that exists between my House and my Indian people."

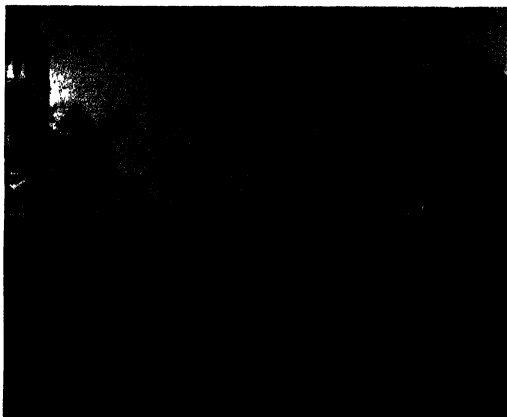


Harrington and Ellis, Calcutta.

STATE ENTRY ARRIVAL OF THEIR MAJESTIES ON THE RED ROAD. 10,000 SCHOOL CHILDREN TO WELCOME.

Various presentations were made, and afterwards Their Imperial Majesties proceeded in State to Government House. The route was lined by troops and behind the soldiers were hundreds of thousands of spectators of all nationalities and creeds, in holiday attire. Twenty thousand school children waved flags and cried "Long Live the King-Emperor," "Long Live the Queen-Empress." "*Jai Rajrajeswar,*" "*Jai Rajrajeswari,*" "*Shahan Shah, O Salamat,*" "*Malika Salamat.*" In a purdah stand holding some five thousand Indian ladies the Queen-Empress appeared to be very much interested. And when the Indians waved handkerchiefs and shouted *Rajaki Jai* (Victory to the King), Their Imperial Majesties acknowledged the greeting, the King-Emperor saluting and the Queen-Empress responding with smiling bows.

A long line of Corinthian pillars, with festoons of flowers, ornamented the route from the ghat to Government House; and the pillars were surmounted by artistic figures. Arches spanned the road. On one arch were the words "Welcome to Calcutta" on the one side and "Long Live Their Imperial Majes-



STATF ENTRY INTO CALCUTTA.

Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.



THEIR MAJESTIES GOING DOWN THE RED ROAD.

Harrington and Biles, Calcutta.

ties" on the other. In the centre of the road facing Lord Roberts' and Lord Lansdowne's statues was a colossal Crown suspended overhead with wires. The south gate of Government House bore the motto "*Sasagara dharadha chiranjiba jayanwita*" (O Master of the Land and Seas, mayst thou live long, adorned in victory). On the Government House side was the Sanskrit motto of "*Jato Dharmas Tato Jaya*" (Victory is where virtue is). Also a Persian motto appropriate to the occasion.



Harrington and Blee, Calcutta.

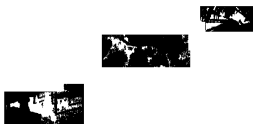
THEIR MAJESTIES ON THE RED ROAD, THE ESCORT OF GENERALS AND PRINCES.



Harrington and Blee, Calcutta.

ON THE RED ROAD WAITING FOR THEIR MAJESTIES.

The assembly waiting on the steps of Government House to receive Their Imperial Majesties consisted almost entirely of the high officials of the Government of India, the Chief Justice and Puisne Judges of the High Court, the Commander-in-Chief and the head-quarters staff, the Members of the Imperial Council, the Secretaries to the Government and the Metropolitan of India. The military officers were in full uniform, and their brilliant scarlet vied with the crimson robes of the Judges, who wore, also, their full bottomed wigs. The Metropolitan in his purple Court costume, the Nepalese Envoy in the



Harrington and Bloor, Calcutta

QUEEN MARY'S PRIVATE DRAWING ROOM AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CALCUTTA



Harrington and Bloor, Calcutta

QUEEN MARY'S BED ROOM AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CALCUTTA.

typical head-dress of his country, the Commander-in-Chief in dark blue with brilliant gold epaulettes and aiguettes, members of the Imperial Cadet Corps in white and pale blue uniform, and the Secretaries to the Government in full dress made a splendid picture when Their Imperial Majesties arrived at Government House and were received there by His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge.

The King-Emperor inspected the guard-of-honour of the East Yorkshire Regiment and the 66th Punjabis, and after the inspection the following had the honour of being presented to Their Imperial Majesties by the Governor-General :—

The Chief Justice, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Members of the Executive Council, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the Chief of the General Staff, the President and Members of the Railway Board, the Additional Members of the Legislative Council, the Secretaries to the Government of India.

After which the senior officers of Army Head-quarters Staff had the honour of being presented by the Commander-in-Chief, and the Puisne Judges by the Chief Justice.

The following day being Sunday, Their Imperial Majesties drove in State to the Cathedral and attended Divine Service there. In the afternoon, the Queen-Empress went to the Botanical Gardens by water, having the previous day visited the Zoological Gardens with His Imperial Majesty. Early on the morning of Monday, January 1st, the King-Emperor rode to the Race Course, and in the afternoon Their Imperial Majesties motored to the Polo Ground and witnessed the semi-final of the Polo Tournament,



THEIR MAJESTIES AT THE REVIEW, CALCUTTA.

Johnston A. Hoffman, Calcutta.

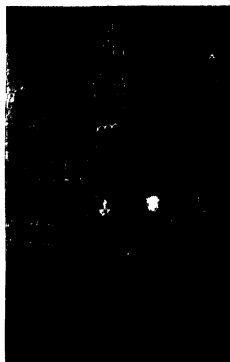
On Tuesday, January 2nd the King-Emperor reviewed nine thousand troops on the maidan. Hundreds of thousands of people assembled to witness the parade and Their Imperial Majesties were enthusiastically welcomed. In the afternoon Their Imperial Majesties honoured His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge with their presence at a Garden Party at Government House, and remained for an hour-and-a-half in the grounds, talking with the many guests, and took tea in a SHAMIANA

erected for the purpose. Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress was wearing a beautiful gown of thick, white silk, with bunches of small pink roses and knots of blue ribbon embroidered on it, and a hat covered with blue and white feathers. The Governor-General's band, under the direction of Herr Buchner, played a selection of music that was greatly appreciated by the English and Indian ladies and gentlemen who strolled about the grounds. That evening His Imperial Majesty held a Levee at which about one thousand officers and gentlemen had the honour of being presented. The Officers of Regiments in Calcutta were presented together. The function which lasted for an hour-and-a-quarter was extremely picturesque, owing of the varied uniforms and costumes worn by those who were present.



HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE KING AND HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL RETURNING AFTER REVIEW, CALCUTTA

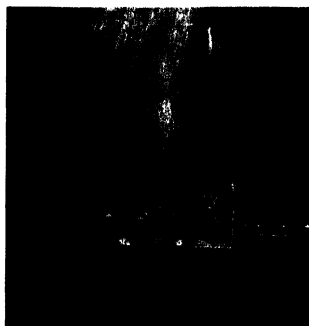
On Wednesday, the 3rd, the King-Emperor was present at the final game of the Coronation Polo Tournament, and presented the Cup to the winners. And in the afternoon Their Imperial Majesties attended the races in State, and witnessed the race for the King-Emperor's Cup, which His Imperial Majesty afterwards presented to Mr. Galstaun, the owner of "Brogue," the winner. Large crowds assembled on the route to the race course and gave Their Imperial Majesties an ovation as they passed; and the brilliant crowd on the race course gave to Their Imperial Majesties a magnificent reception. At half-past nine that evening Their Imperial Majesties visited the Maidan for the Tattoo and the display of fireworks.



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FIREWORKS, CALCUTTA.



Harrington and Blee, Calcutta.
FIREWORKS, CALCUTTA.



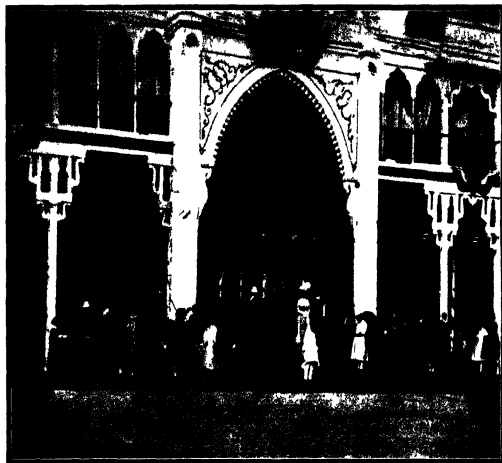
Harrington and Blee, Calcutta.
FIREWORKS, CALCUTTA.

The National Anthem was played when the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress arrived on the raised dais, and the proceedings included a musical ride by the 16th Cavalry, a Highland dance by men of the Black Watch, a wonderful Khattak dance by men of the 27th Punjabis, and torchlight evolutions by the British and Native Infantry of the Garrison. Afterwards came the firework display, and for nearly an hour the huge crowd on the maidan—by far the largest crowd Calcutta had ever seen—enjoyed Bengal Lights, bouquets of rockets, fire balloons and large set pieces, including portraits of Their Imperial Majesties which were exhibited at the close of the proceedings.

On Thursday, the 4th, the King-Emperor went for an early ride to the race course, and afterwards motored to the site of the Victoria Memorial and from thence proceeded to the Calcutta Museum where he inspected the Victoria Memorial Collection and the Art Collection. The Queen-Empress also visited the Calcutta Museum before luncheon. During the afternoon Their Imperial Majesties honoured the Tollygunge Horse Show with their presence, and the Queen-Empress was graciously pleased to hand the prizes

to the successful competitors in the various classes and competitions.

Friday, the 5th, was a particularly busy day for Their Imperial Majesties. In the forenoon the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress visited the Belvedere Jute Mills and were shewn over the works by Sir David Yule. A little Marwari girl, in a wonderful costume, presented the Queen Empress with a bouquet, and Their Imperial Majesties spoke to the children who had gathered to see them and graciously responded to the salaams of the work people. In the afternoon the much-talked-about Calcutta Pageant took



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RAJA OF NADIA PAYING HOMAGE AT THE ROYAL PAGEANT.
place, and Their Imperial Majesties were greeted on their arrival there by an immense audience. The



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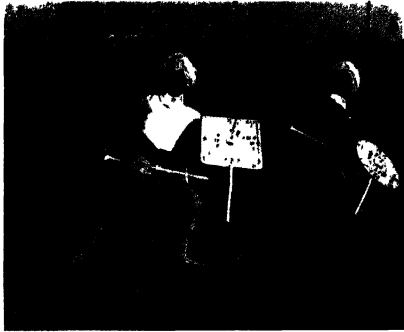
THE ROYAL DAIS AT THE PAGEANT.

Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad presented to Their Imperial Majesties, after they had taken their seats on two gold thrones in the shamiana, 110 gold Mohurs on behalf of the people of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and these, according to custom, His Imperial Majesty graciously remitted. Many presentations were made, and afterwards the entertainment took place, consisting of the Naoroz Procession, the Dasahra Procession and the Orissa Paik Dance. After taking tea, the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress left the shamiana and were



THEIR MAJESTIES ARRIVAL AT ROYAL PAGEANT

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AT THE PAGEANT THE LEADING DANCERS OF PAIRS FROM ORISSA.



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THE PAGEANT—THE BAND FROM BENARES.

ELEPHANTS AT ROYAL PAGEANT

conducted to their carriage by the Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore and the Maharaja of Nattore, who held the State umbrellas, and also by the Maharaja Kumar of Mourbhanj and the Mirza of Murshidabad, Pages to the Queen-Empress. Their Imperial Majesties then made a circuit of the grounds on which the Pageant took place, and in the arena they had a rousing reception.

That evening the King-Emperor held an Investiture, and afterwards Their Imperial Majesties held a Court which will never be forgotten by those who had the honour of attending it. Many ladies from all parts of India were present, and the dresses and the jewels worn were magnificent.



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THE PAGEANT—THE PROCESSION PASSING THE ROYAL PANDAL.

The Queen-Empress looked exceedingly stately in a gown of amber satin, with epaulets of diamonds. Her Imperial Majesty wore the Star of India and other Orders. Her beautiful train of rich lace, which was presented by the ladies of Ireland as their Coronation gift, was borne by two little Indian pages. Her Imperial Majesty's jewels consisted of a diamond Crown, a collar of diamonds and ropes of pearls.



Harrington and Biles, Calcutta.

THE PAGEANT—ELEPHANT CARRIAGE FROM REWAH.



Harrington and Biles, Calcutta.

THEIR MAJESTIES LEAVING THE PAGEANT.

After the Court was over Their Imperial Majesties honoured His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge with their presence at a dance, where the State Quadrille was danced as follows :—

- The King-Emperor and Lady Hardinge.
- The Queen-Empress and the Governor-General.
- The Duke of Teck and the Duchess of Devonshire.
- The Earl of Crewe and the Countess of Shaftesbury.
- Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson and Lady Duke.
- The Commander-in-Chief and Lady Bailey.
- Lord Stamfordham and the Countess of Sefton.
- Lord Alington and the Countess of Mar and Kellie.

Sir H. McMahon and the Hon'ble Lady Meux.
 The Lieut.-Governor of Bengal and Lady Hewett.
 The Earl of Shaftesbury and Lady Creag.
 Admiral Sir C. Keppel and the Hon'ble Venetia Baring.

On Saturday, December 6th, the King-Emperor inspected the military camps on the Maidan, at Kidderpore and Alipore, and went thence to the Fort, where the troops were drawn up in line on the parade ground. His Imperial Majesty returned to Government House by motor and during the forenoon received a deputation from the University of Calcutta, and presented to the Vice-Chancellor signed portraits of Their Imperial Majesties as mementoes of the Imperial visit to Calcutta. The Queen-Empress visited during the morning the Young Women's Christian Association, the Presidency General Hospital, the Dufferin Hospital and the Medical College Hospital. In the afternoon Their Imperial Majesties went to the Tollygunge race course and witnessed some of the races, including the Indian Grand National. After taking tea, Their Imperial Majesties returned to Government House, calling on the way there at St. Vincent's Home and St. Catherine's Home for Incurables. That evening Their Imperial Majesties honoured His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge with their presence at a dinner party, and after dinner Their Imperial Majesties watched the illuminations of the city from the dome of Government House.



Johnston & Hoffman, Calcutta

THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES AND STAFF AT CALCUTTA.

The following day being Sunday, Their Imperial Majesties drove in State to the Cathedral for Divine Service. Afterwards the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress motored to Chandpal Ghat, and embarked on the R. I. M. S. "*Empress Mary*" and proceeded up the Hooghly to Barrackpore. Their Imperial Majesties honoured His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge with a visit and remained to luncheon, and then returned to Government House, Calcutta, where they spent the remainder of the day quietly.

On Monday, January 8th, Their Imperial Majesties took their departure from Calcutta. After saying farewell to a number of distinguished persons at Government House at 11 A.M., they drove in procession to Princeps Ghat, where they were received by His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge. The Hon'ble Mr. Slacke, Vice-President of the Legislative Council of Bengal, presented an Address to Their Imperial Majesties to which the King-Emperor made the following gracious reply:—

"The Queen-Empress and I are deeply moved by the words of your address. And they are no empty words. They have been amply and visibly proved by the enthusiastic reception accorded to us on our arrival here, and no less by the affectionate demonstrations with which we have been greeted every where and by all classes in Calcutta and its surrounding neighbourhood. For the remainder of our lives we shall remember with feelings of pride and emotion the stirring experience of these past eight days. We shall recall the warm-hearted greeting extended to us on arrival in your capital, and the sight of those patient and sympathetic multitudes, which had assembled from all parts of the province to testify their loyalty and devotion to my throne and person. And I am gratified by the assurances given in your address that these outward proofs of allegiance and affection reflect the general sentiments of your fellow-subjects throughout the length and breadth of North-Eastern India.



THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES AND STAFF.

Johnston & Hoffman, Calcutta.

"Nor shall we forget the striking scenes and brilliant displays which have been so successfully organised and carried out to celebrate our visit.

"The people of Bengal offer us as a farewell gift their 'overflowing love and gratitude.' Rest assured that the Queen-Empress and I could ask for nothing more precious to us and to our children. We take it back to them to be cherished by them as a priceless heirloom. Our hearts are too full to express adequately the gratitude for all you have done to welcome us and to make us at home amongst you. In bidding you farewell the Queen-Empress and I fervently pray that all my subjects in Bengal, of whatever race or creed, united by the ties of sympathy and brotherly love, may, under divine guidance, ever strive towards the advancement of their common happiness, contentment, and general well-being."

Their Imperial Majesties then went on board the steamer "*Howrah*," and proceeded up the Hooghly to Howrah Station. Here the final good-byes were said. Sir Pertab Singh bent down and performed the ancient Indian ceremony of taking dust from the King-Emperor's feet. A little girl presented the Queen-Empress with a beautiful bouquet of roses, and Her Imperial Majesties smiled and patted the child on the shoulder. After shaking hands with all present, Their Imperial Majesties entered the train. A salute of 101 guns was fired, the band played "God save the King," and the train left for Bombay.

The Eve of Departure.



AT 6 p.m. on Wednesday, at the Apollo Bunder, Sir Richard Lamb presented to Their Imperial Majesties the following Address on behalf of the people of the Bombay Presidency :—

"We, the members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, with dutiful respect, tender to Your Imperial Majesties our grateful thanks for the ever-memorable visit, fraught with momentous issues, which had now reached its close. We have been privileged to be the first of Your Imperial Majesties' subjects in India to welcome Your Imperial Majesties to these shores and the last to offer a warm and regretful farewell."

"We beg to express to Your Imperial Majesties our humble appreciation of the far-seeing wisdom which prompted Your Imperial Majesties to undertake this visit, and of the great benefit which it has conferred on our country. The presence of Your Imperial Majesties in India during the past five weeks and the gracious words which Your Imperial Majesties addressed to the people will ever remain a precious memory in our hearts and will constitute new links between the British Crown and its Indian Empire. Among all classes of people in this Presidency there have been manifestations of devotion to Your Imperial Majesties, and the strong sentiment thus evoked will, we are convinced, bear good fruit in the future. We believe that Your Imperial Majesties will carry back to England vivid impressions of the love and loyalty of the Indian people, and we pray that Your Imperial Majesties may long be spared to reign over us, and to witness the great and assured progress in India, which Your Imperial Majesties so ardently desire and have done so much to promote. May all blessings attend Your Imperial Majesties for the voyage to England and in the time to come. We fervently wish Your Imperial Majesties God-speed."

To this address His Imperial Majesty replied as follows :—

"I thank you sincerely on behalf of the Queen-Empress and myself for the kind and generous terms of the address of farewell which you present in the name of the people of the Bombay Presidency.

"The cordial welcome which we received on our arrival in your Capital was the prelude to that display of warm-hearted loyalty which has characterised every stage of our progress during the past five weeks. And now we have listened with mingled feelings of gratification and sorrow to your touching words of farewell and God-speed.

"Your hopeful forecasts as to the benefits which India will derive from this visit deepens our thankfulness at having accomplished the earnest wish of our heart.

"It has given me infinite pleasure to be once more among my faithful subjects in India, and the Queen-Empress and I have been touched beyond words by the genuine love and devotion towards us which we feel have entered into the spirit of the people.

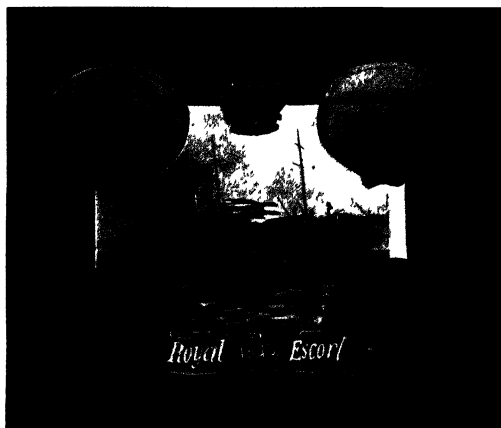
"Our one and only cause of regret during these past happy weeks has been our inability to stay longer in this country, and to visit the ancient Presidency of Madras, and the States of the many Chiefs who have offered us their generous hospitality.

"On leaving the shores of India we carry lasting memories of experiences made pleasant by every means that thoughtful care and affectionate regard could devise.

"We fervently trust that our visit may, by God's grace, conduce to the general good of the people of this great Continent. Their interests and well-being will always be as near and as dear to me as those of the millions of my subjects in other quarters of the globe.

"It is a matter of intense satisfaction to me to realise how all classes and creeds have joined together in the true-hearted welcome which has been so universally accorded to us. Is it not possible that the same

unity and concord may, for the future, govern the daily relations of their private and public life? The attainment of this would indeed be to us a happy outcome of our visit to India.



Ponsie & Shepherd, Bombay

THE ROYAL FLUET



Bourne & Shepherd, Bombay

THEIR MAJESTIES LEAVING STEPS OF APOLLO BUNDER.

"To you, the representatives of Bombay, who have greeted us so warmly on our arrival and departure, I deliver this, our message of loving farewell to the Indian Empire.

"May the Almighty ever assist me and my successors in the earnest endeavour to promote the welfare, and to secure to it the blessings of prosperity and peace."

At sunset H. M. S. "*Medna*," with the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress on board, escorted by the cruisers "*Cochrane*," "*Argyle*," "*Natal*" and "*Defence*," slowly steamed out of Bombay Harbour, and the booms of a last salute concluded a Royal Tour that has left an indelible impression on the hearts and minds of Their Imperial Majesties loyal subjects in India.



Bourne & Shepherd, Bombay.

DEPARTURE. THEIR MAJESTIES LAST SALUTE TO BOMBAY.

Before beginning the return voyage His Imperial Majesty sent the following telegram to the Prime Minister —

BOMBAY, *January 10th*, 1912.

"Before leaving India on our homeward voyage I am sure that you, as Head of my Government, will be glad to know that from all sources, public and private, I gather that my highest hopes have been realised and that the success of our visit has exceeded all anticipations. Not only in Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta, but in every other part of the country where the Queen and I have been, all classes, races and creeds have united in receiving us with unmistakable signs of enthusiasm and affection. The magnificent display at the Durbar was the outcome of wise and well-considered plans brilliantly carried out through the untiring efforts of the Viceroy and those who worked under him. During our present visit to the Viceroy, all Calcutta combined in doing everything possible for our comfort and enjoyment. I rejoice that thanks to the mutual confidence between me and my people at home, I have thus been enabled to fulfil the wish of my heart. This satisfaction will be still greater if the time proves that our visit has conduced to the lasting good of India and of the Empire at large.

GEORGE, R. I.

God Save the King.



D. N. Bala, Rawalpindi.

