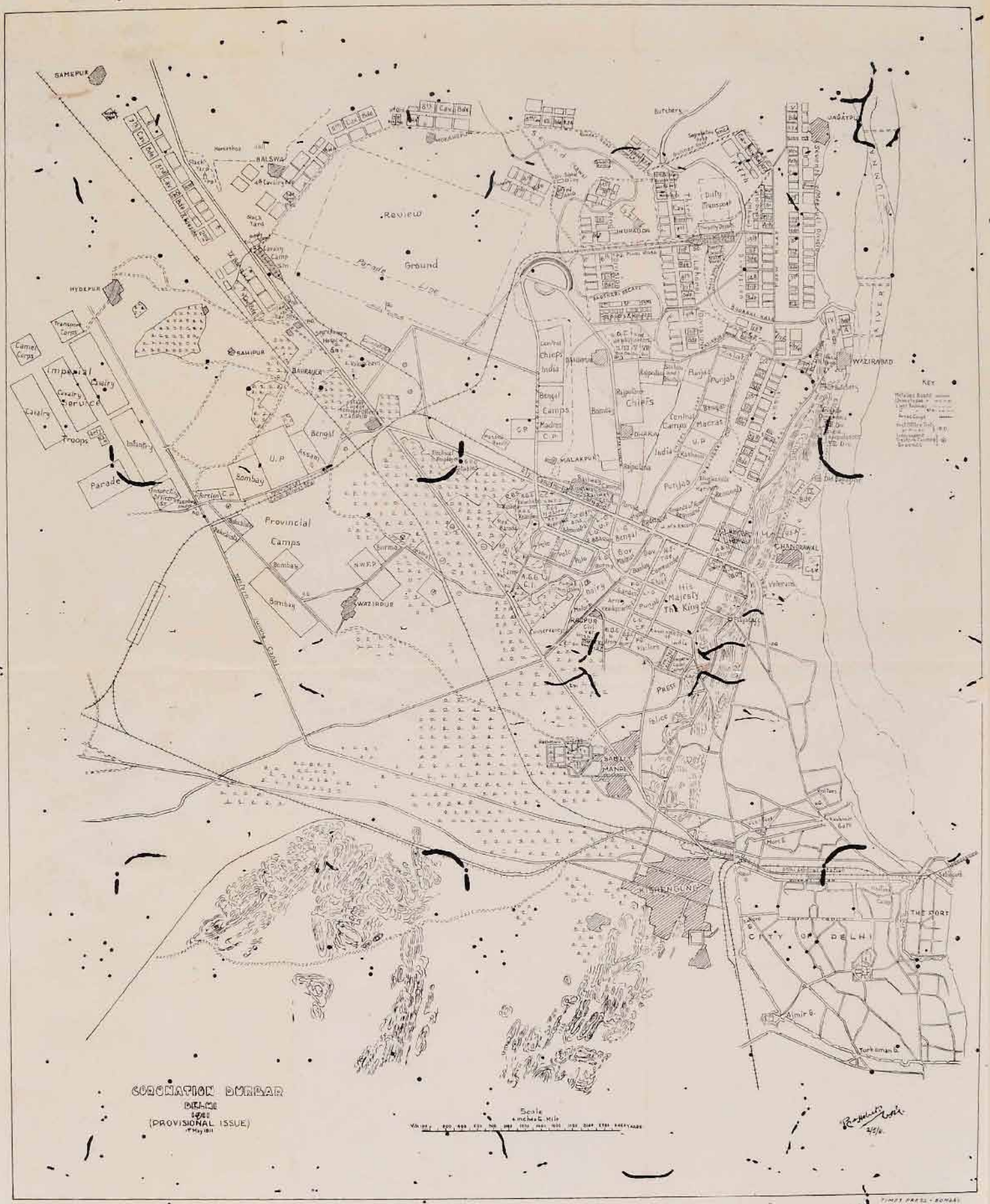


CORONATION DURBAR

DELHI

1911

(PROVISIONAL ISSUE)

4th May 1911

TIMES PRESS - BOMBAY

DELHI

The Imperial City.

BY

J. RENTON-DENNING.

Printed at the Times Press, Bombay,
and
Published by J. Renton-Denning, Bombay.

1911

PREFACE.

THIS Handbook of Delhi has been produced with a view to afford the thousands of visitors to Delhi this year an interesting and succinct account of the famous City at a price within the reach of all. It does not profess to be an entirely original work, but it is hoped it may be an acceptable and useful one. Brevity and handiness, salient matters of interest and good plain print have been the objects aimed at. The literary matter of the first five chapters has been contributed by Mr. S. Sen, the Editor of the *Morning Post*. My own work has been mainly that of compilation and arrangement and the purely business side of the undertaking. The poems in connection with the immortal John Nicholson have been included at the request of many of my friends. The one "John Nicholson," was originally contributed by me to the *Times of India*, Bombay, and I have to acknowledge the courteous permission of the Editor of that paper to incorporate my verses in this volume. The other will be found in the life of John Nicholson by Captain Lionel J. Trotter, published by John Murray. The author of this ballad is apparently unknown. All the blocks for the illustrations were made in the Times Press, Bombay.

J. RENTON-DENNING.

His Majesty King George V.

Copyright. Messrs. Lafayette, London

HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.

Photo. Lafayette

His Excellency Lord Hardinge,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

I.—Delhi: A General View.

It was Von Orlich who first styled Delhi the Indian Rome. The merchant Finch described it as "a city of seven castles and fifty-two gates." Bernier and Tavernier, again, have left glowing accounts of its splendour and opulence and power. Delhi has, indeed, been the Imperial City of India for over seven centuries. In this respect, as well as in the coincidence that the seven hills of Rome may be represented by the seven cities of Delhi, the analogy between Rome and Delhi is certainly striking. Moreover, no city in the world, perhaps, is so rich in historical associations, and, as of Venice, it may be said of Delhi, every stone in it has a history.

Apart, however, from its varied interests, for this year at least all roads, to adapt the old proverb, will lead to Delhi, and for one crowded glorious week it will witness an event which, in a political aspect, has never been paralleled in the annals of the world's history. One can but have a faint idea at present of the magnificent character of the ceremonies and gorgeousness of the scenes in which their Majesties the King and Queen will be the central figures, and there can be no doubt that the *venue* of the solemn ceremony of celebrating the King's coronation has been happily selected, for Delhi is the one city in India which can justify her claim both as an historic capital and as an Imperial City. Calcutta, although the seat of Government, is in comparison a city of yesterday and is besides

Copyright. Johnston and Hoffman, Calcutta.

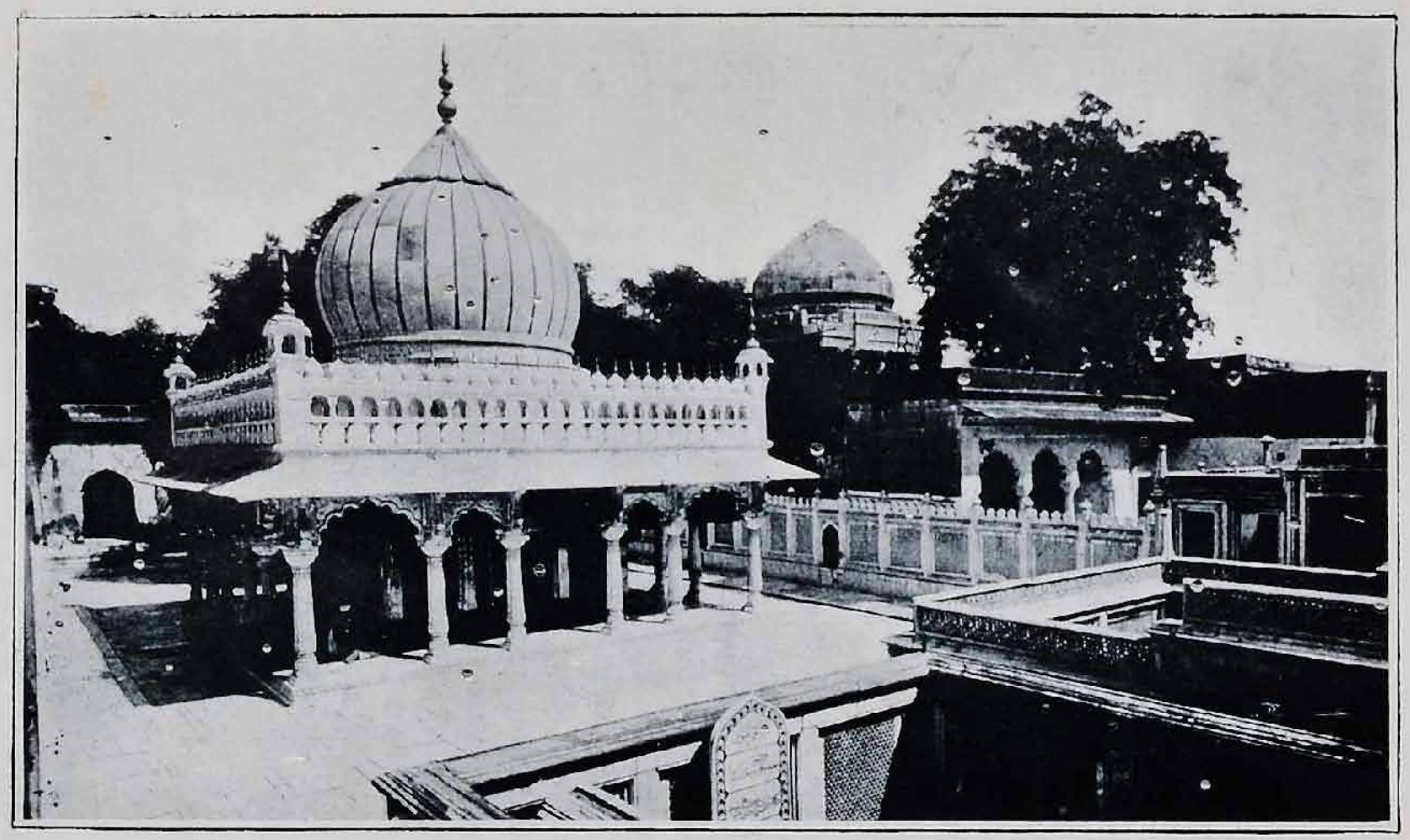
LADY HARDINGE.

of exotic growth. Of course, the actual Delhi of to-day is also a comparatively modern city, but the glamour of its glories under the Moghal Emperors still clings round its walls. In his "Cities of India," Mr. G. W. Forrest thus sums up the historic vicissitudes of the city: "Delhi is the Empress of Indian cities. She has often been sacked and left naked and desolate. But she could not be despoiled of the incomparable situation which marks her the metropolis of a great Empire. Standing on her high battlements, the eye can sweep over a wide expanse of yellow country scarred by ravines and dotted with trees and gardens, till it reaches a long range of barren hills bathed in orange and lilac. Scattered over this wild stretch of land are surviving ruins, remnants of mighty edifices, tombs of warriors and saints which convey a more impressive sense of magnificence than Imperial Rome. They are a memorial, not of a single city, but of supplanted nations. Eight centuries before the Latins settled on the plains of Latium and Campania, a band of Aryans drove from here aboriginal savages and founded on the left bank of the Jumna, the City of Indraspatna, which grew into a mighty kingdom. Then the Moslem appeared on the scene, and Hindu civilisation disappeared in smoke and ruin."

As said before, for over seven hundred years Delhi has been the seat of several kingdoms. Of course, various cities which were the scene of various imperial pageants cannot be identified with modern Delhi, but these were situated on a broad plain on the west bank of the Jumna. These were abandoned one by one till modern Delhi was built partly on the site of one of the oldest cities. No mention of Delhi as such, is, however, found in the accounts of India that have been preserved to us by either the Greek historians who chronicled the campaigns of the great Alexander or the Chinese travellers who came to India in the 6th century of the Christian era. These facts make it clear that the city of the Hindu Kings of the Mahabharata had been abandoned, and that the tradition of its being inhabited again after eight centuries has some foundation.

Modern Delhi still lies within the walls of Shah Jahanabad, the last of the seven cities, and was built by Shah Jahan, the third great Moghul Emperor. The walls start from the water bastion on the north face, run practically west for five-sixths of a mile to the Mori bastion, and thence curve in a great arc, of a length of nearly three miles, to the river at the Wellesley bastion; they then follow the river bank to the water bastion again, their line broken by the "Fort," which is about midway in this last face. The principal street is the Chandni Chowk, running east and west from the Lahore Gate of the castle to the Lahore Gate of the city, with a slight detour at the Fatehpuri Musjid.

From a careful examination of historical and archæological records it may be accepted as fairly established that the later cities to which was given the name of Delhi had to be abandoned one after the other till the builder of the Fort and the Jama Musjid pitched upon the site of the modern city. Another outstanding fact is that the city of Delhi was fully repeopled in the middle of the eleventh century after the final disappearance of the Ghaznavi invader from the plains of Hindustan. One is tempted to discuss in this connection the interesting question as to why so many cities of Delhi should be built one after the other and then abandoned for good. The fact itself admits of no doubt, and numerous explanations of it have been attempted. One feels certain of the cause of the abandonment of Fatehpur Sikri by Emperor Akbar as we have an authentic and authoritative record of the events of that illustrious period from the pen of one of the principal Ministers of State. That cause was the badness of the water and the consequent insalubrity of the climate. The copious supply of fresh water is the one thing that makes life endurable in a tropical climate, where the months immediately preceding the rains are intensely hot and trying, and where besides the high temperature one has to reckon with fierce hot winds surcharged with the heat of the desert or of the dusty plains stretching for many miles around. That fact explains why all the classic cities of India are built on great rivers and



TOMB OF SULTAN NIZAM-UD-DIN AND JAHÀNÀRÀ BEGUM, DELHI.

why the spots which are the scene of the confluence of mighty streams have a peculiar value both from the material and the spiritual points of view. Delhi and Muthra, Kanauj and Prayag, Ajodhya and Kashi, are all situated on great rivers and have inherited in our days the prestige derived from their past history.

The site of which the unsurpassable Kutab Minar is the most prominent landmark formed the earliest of the cities of Delhi. According to the inscriptions on the iron pillar, king Anang Pal built the first city in the middle of the eleventh century. This king and his dynasty reigned in Delhi for nearly a century. Ruins still exist of Anang Pal's time. The Chauban Rajputs then overran Delhi, which passed into the hands of the Tuar dynasty. After the middle of the twelfth century history speaks of King Visala Deva of Delhi. Visala was the grandfather of the famous Prithwi Raj, the last Hindu King of Delhi. Then came the Mahomedan invasion, and though for a time Prithwi Raj was successful in repressing the aggression of the Pathans, the City soon came into the possession of the latter. Kutbuddin was the first king of the dynasty. Since that time, till the victory of Lord Lake, Delhi remained the principal Mahomedan city in Asia.

Modern Delhi lies in north latitude 28° 39 ft. 40 in. and east longitude 77° 17 ft. 45 in. Its population, according to the last census, is little over 235,000. It is the civil head-quarters of the District and Division of Delhi under the Punjab Government.

P. & O. PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO.

List of Departures from Bombay for Port Said, Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1912

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1911.				
2nd Dec. ..	Egypt ..	8000	.....	.....
9th ,, ..	Salsette ..	6000	India ..	8000
16th ,, ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	.....
23rd ,, ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
30th ,, ..	Maloja ..	12500	.....	.....
1912.				
6th Jan. ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
13th ,, ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	.....
20th ,, ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
27th ,, ..	Oceana ..	7000	.....	.....
3rd Feb ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
10th ,, ..	China ..	8000	.....	.....
17th ,, ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mantua ..	11000
24th ,, ..	Egypt ..	8000	.....	.....
2nd Mar ..	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	.....
9th ,, ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	.....
16th ,, ..	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
20th ,, ..	*Arcadia ..	7000	.....	.....
23rd ,, ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	.....
30th ,, ..	Marmora ..	10500	.....	.....
6th April ..	Mooltan ..	10000	.....	.....
13th ,, ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
20th ,, ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	.....
27th ,, ..	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
4th May ..	Egypt ..	8000	.....	.....
11th ,, ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
18th ,, ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	.....

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY*
* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER

The Homeward rates of Passage Money from Bombay are as follows :—

		First Saloon				Second Saloon.			
		"A"		"B"		"A"		"B"	
		Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
To London ..	Single ..	858	0	759	0	627	0	528	0
Do. ..	Return ..	1,287	0	1,138	8	940	8	792	0
To Marseilles ..	Single ..	792	0	693	0	594	0	495	0
Do. ..	Return ..	1,188	0	1,039	8	891	0	742	8

The above rates include Surtax.

Railway fares from Marseilles to London.

	Rs.	a.
First Class	102	0
Second Class	70	0
Special Train (Rail and Sleeping Car)	144	0

Passengers taking return tickets can obtain rail tickets Home and Out at double the above rates.

The "B" rate of Passage Money either FIRST or SECOND SALOON has reference to the situation of the accommodation only. Passengers occupying such accommodation in either class enjoy all the privileges of those paying the higher rate, the only difference being in the position of the cabins allotted.

A family consisting of 3 full single fares are allowed an abatement of 10% or of 4 or more full single fares, 15%

Railway Employees and Missionaries are also granted a reduction of 5% off the sea passage money on singlee or return tickets

To Colombo Straits, China, Australia and New Zealand.

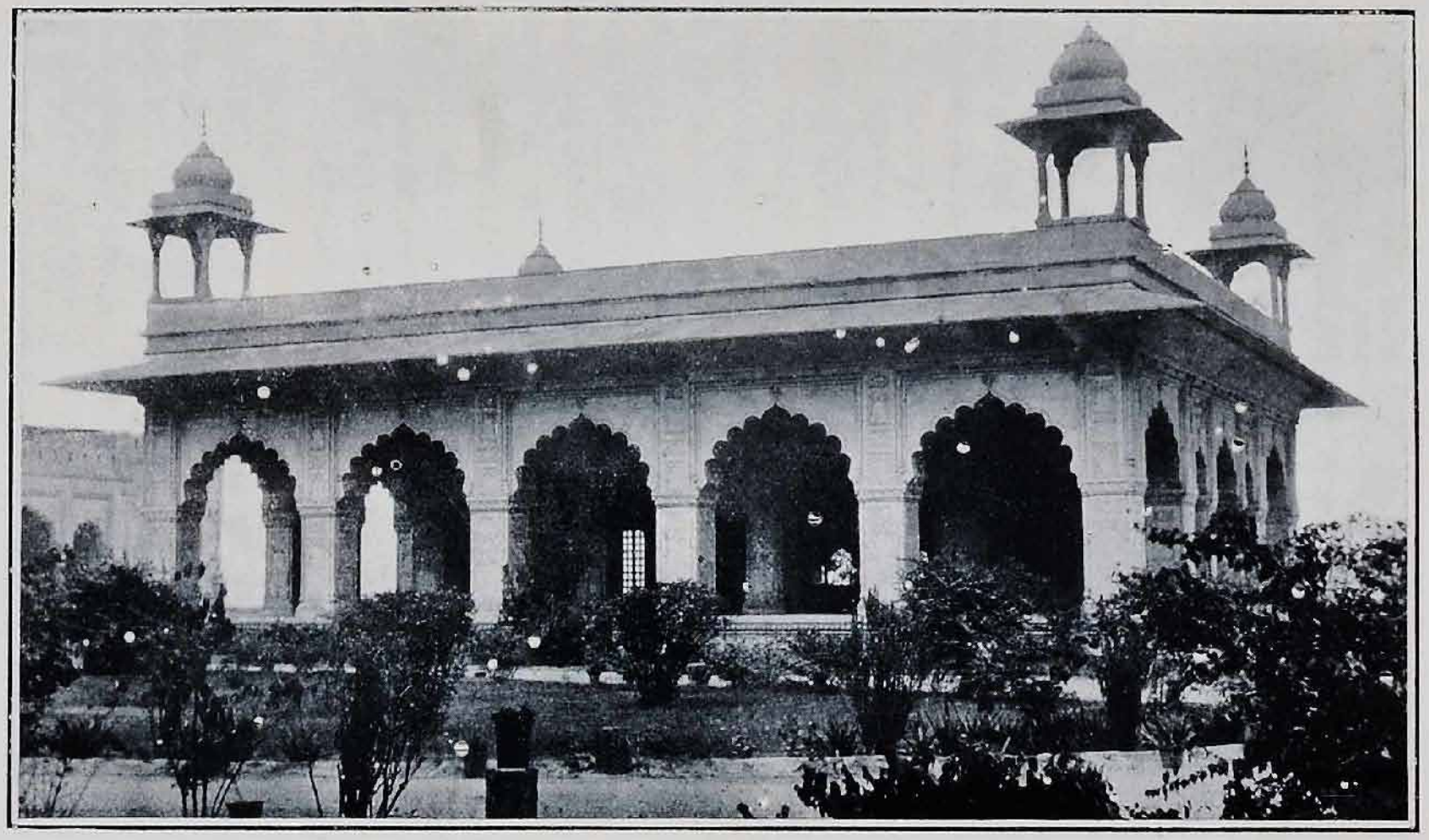
The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on Wednesdays, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, also transhipping at Colombo for Australia.

Any further information required will be furnished on application to

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
P & O, S. N. COMPANY, BOMBAY

II.—Delhi: A General View.

THE Sepoy Mutiny and the Siege of Delhi in 1857 are the most remarkable events in the history of the city in modern times. When the 3rd Light (Indian) Cavalry and the 11th and 20th Indian Infantry mutinied at Meerut on the 10th May there was a brigade of all arms in the cantonments of that station, consisting of the 6th Carabiniers, the 60th Rifles, a troop of Royal Horse Artillery and a light field battery, in addition to the Indian regiments, but for some unexplained reason, no action was taken to punish the revolted regiments, or to stop them on their way to Delhi, in consequence of which they arrived at the latter town on the morning of the 11th May, and having been admitted into the fort by the sepoy guard, slaughtered every European man, woman and child they could put hands on, both in the fort and city. In the cantonments, the sepoys for some time went no further than refusing to fire upon the mutineers, evidently expecting, as also did their British officers, that aid would come from Meerut. None, however, coming, they joined the others, and the Europeans who were left sought safety in flight towards Meerut and Karnal, which stations very few of them reached. When the news was received by the Commander-in-Chief at Simla, he lost no time in getting together what troops were available, and started from Umballa for Delhi on the 25th May; but he died of cholera on the following day, and his successor, General Barnard, having effected a junction with the Meerut Brigade, captured the ridge on the 8th June and from there directed the siege of Delhi, which was garrisoned by 40,000 sepoys, protected by the strong walls of the city, and armed with 114 pieces of heavy artillery, against which strong force he had only 3,000 British soldiers.



DIWAN-I-KHAS, FORT, DELHI.

and a battalion each of the Guides and Gurkhas, with about twenty field guns. General Barnard was seized with cholera and died on the 5th July, and the command subsequently devolved upon General Wilson, who, after the arrival of the siege guns and reinforcements, on the 4th September resolved to storm the city, which was carried by assault in a most gallant manner on the 14th September, the besiegers being led by the immortal John Nicholson. After some days of desperate street fighting, the Palace was taken on the 20th and Delhi was won.

The trade of Delhi is extensive and developing; it is served by the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand and North-Western Railways, which enter from the east over a fine girder bridge that spans the Jumna, and by the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka, Southern Punjab, Great Indian Peninsula and Rajputana-Malwa lines which connect it, with Simla on the north, Lahore and Karrachee on the west and Bombay on the south-west. The roads are good, and the large number of mills which have during late years been established in the town, speak well for its commercial prosperity. Electric Tramways were started in 1908, and electric lighting and electric punkahs and power generally are now fast superseding the old order of things.

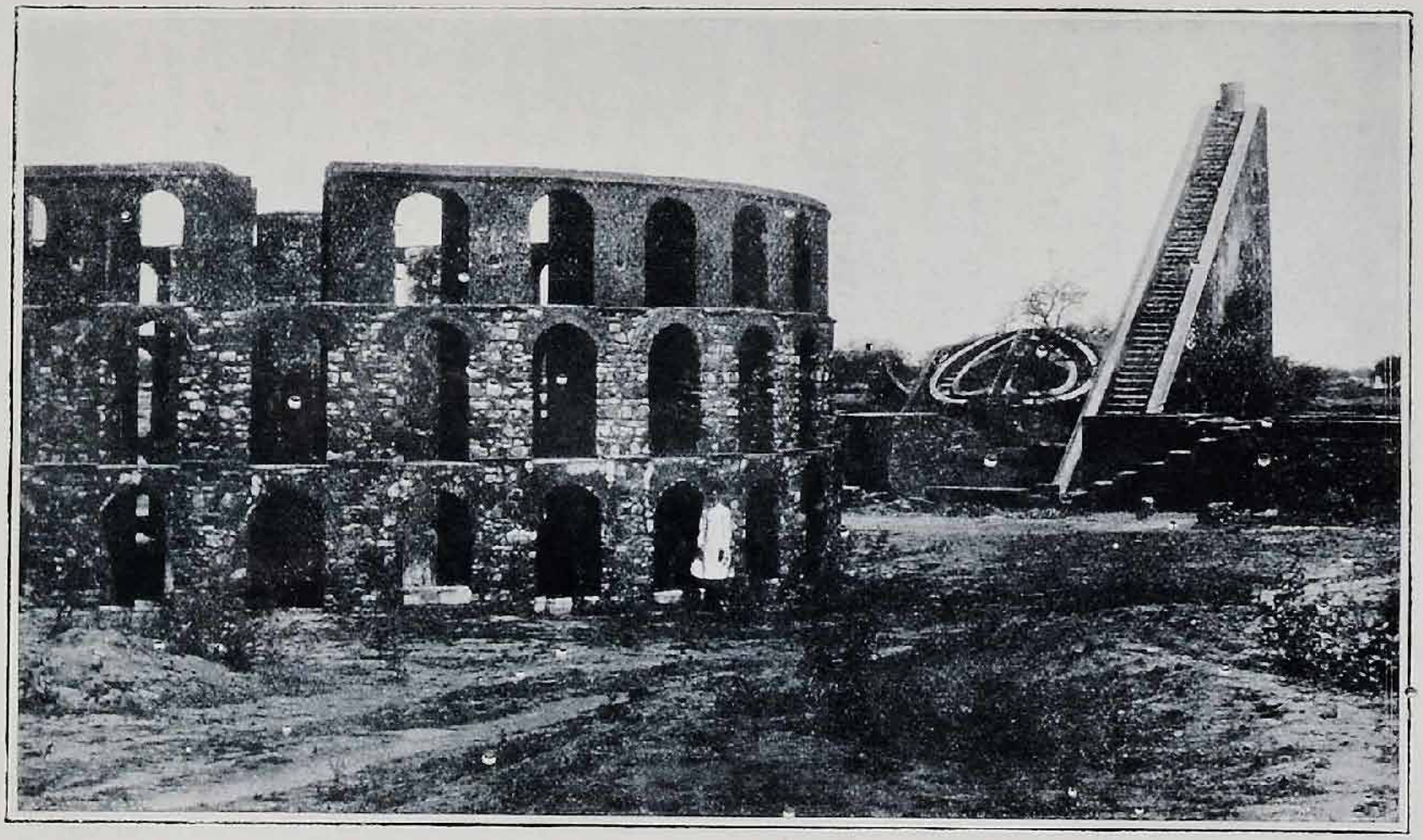
The bridge over the Jumna at mile 902 near Delhi is 2,640 feet in length. It consists of 12 spans of 211½ feet. The substructure is for a double line, but girders for a single line only have been erected. It has the rails above and roadway for cart traffic below. The piers are built on 10 wells 10 feet outside diameter, sunk 33 feet below low water level. There is also a row of wells between the piers sunk to the same depth to prevent scour. The height from low water level to underside of girders is 23½ feet. The total cost of this bridge was Rs. 16,60,355, or Rs. 629 per lineal foot. It was opened on 1st January 1867.

The following interesting account of modern Delhi is reproduced from the *Times* (London) and conveys an excellent idea of the main features of the city.

The City of Delhi is so modern that it was only being built when Charles I died at Whitehall; but the plain in which it stands is covered with the dust of dead empires. No one knows how often great capitals have arisen on the banks of the Jumna, in the heart of the richest and most fertile region of Hindustan. The first authentic record of a city in the neighbourhood of Delhi dates back to the eleventh century, yet it is possible that far older sites lie buried beneath the soil. The early history of India is a sequence of blotted pages, and no systematic attempt has ever been made to trace the remains of the original ruling races.

No fewer than six cities are known to have been constructed south of the present Delhi, and as the visitor leaves the Ajmer Gate he wanders over ground where dynasty after dynasty has risen and fought and built and ruled and died. Each new ruling family wanted a new capital, and when the older cities were torn up, the shrines and tombs were sometimes reverently left. Thus it is that vestiges of the earlier Delhis are still visible in the stately sepulchres embowered in trees, which astonish and delight the wayfarer. Miles away, down a long and dusty road, stands the Kutab Minar, the most wondrous tower in the world, the abiding monument of the Moslem conquest of India. Beyond, and far too rarely seen by travellers, is the city of Tughlakabad, relic of a dream never destined to be fulfilled. Its Cyclopean masonry has withstood the ravages of time. Within its mighty walls one wanders through the ruined and deserted streets of a capital built but never occupied. Tughlakabad is one of the minor wonders of the world, yet few regard it now, though it is far more worth seeing than most places within a morning's drive of Delhi. At its gate stands, grim, four-square, more like a miniature fortress than a mausoleum, the tomb of its stern founder, Tughlak Shah.

See, then, the older Delhis first, and ponder awhile upon the long pageant of history their remnants recall. The whole future of India has been decided again and again within a day's ride of their mouldering ruins. Thrice on the field of Panipat, north of Delhi, conflicts have been fought which are counted



JAI SINGH'S OBSERVATORY.

among the decisive battles of the world. Then turn next to the famous Ridge, beyond the northern walls, and see where the fate of British rule in India hung trembling in the balance for long weeks in 1857. It was no idle chance which led the heroes of the Mutiny to cling to those rocky heights, though they were often more besieged than be ieging. They knew that Delhi spelt dominion, that the fall of Delhi would mean the eventual collapse of the revolt, that, while the British flag flew on that bare slope, victory was still within their grasp. The Ridge of Delhi is ground as hallowed as Waterloo, yet the first impression is always one of disappointment. It has bulked so large in history that it is something of a shock to discover it to be only 60 feet high. The view, however, from the near vicinity of the Mutiny Memorial is undoubtedly very fine.

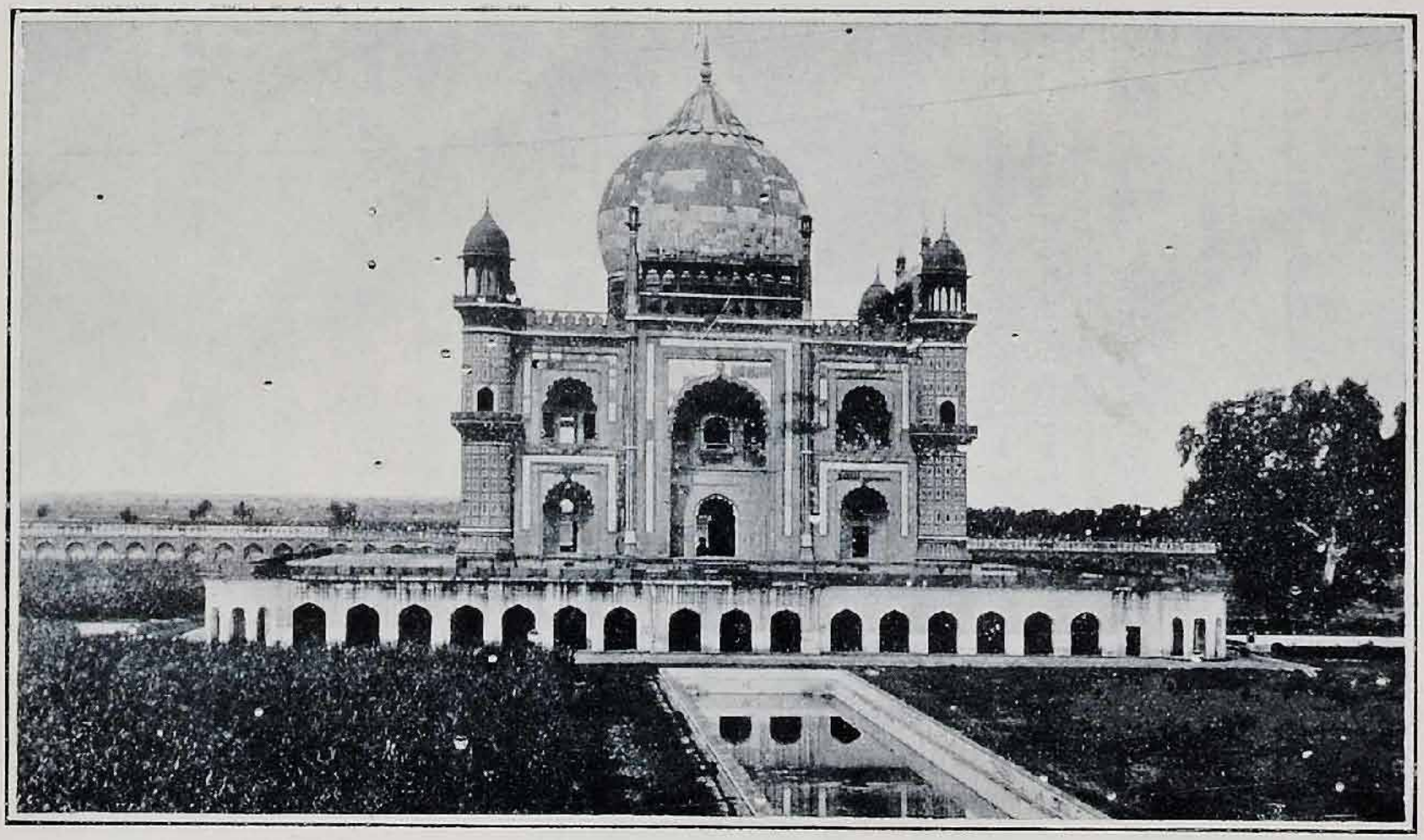
The plain to the south of Delhi for memorials of Moghal rule is India; the plain to the north for relics of the historic episodes of British domination; that is the simple division which may be made. Just beneath the Flagstaff Tower, on the site of the old cantonment sacked by the mutineers, stands the Circuit House where the King-Emperor will reside during his visit. The camp of the Court will be on the very spot where the British troops camped during the siege. The amphitheatre, a couple of miles away across the plain, is to be reconstructed at the exact point where Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India, and where King Edward's Accession was announced. The northern walls of the city still bear the marks of the siege. The breaches can be traced; the Kashmir Gate is scarred and battered; the narrow lane where John Nicholson fell remains almost unaltered; his modest tomb is in the cemetery near by though quite recently during Lord Minto's Viceroyalty a Memorial worthy of the hero, (an illustration of which appears in this volume) has been erected in the heart of the Civil Station. If Delhi is full of memories of the older rulers of India, it is sacred soil for the British also. Lake rode in triumph through its streets; at its gates the destiny of the British in India was decided; its walls echoed the salute proclaiming the assumption of the Imperial title by Queen Victoria; it heard

the guns announce the Accession of the first British Emperor of all India ; and in its precincts the princes of India will gather to render fealty to the first British Monarch who has ever gone in person to his Asiatic dominions. No city in the Empire has more poignant or more glorious associations for Englishmen.

The pride of Delhi, the structure which invests it with visible grandeur, is the vast Fort, whose rose-pink battlemented walls confront across a tree-clad pleasance the mighty Jama Musjid, the Cathedral Mosque of India. The Fort was the Imperial Palace of Shah Jahan, and is a great enclosure containing gardens and several beautiful buildings. No Imperial residence in the world possesses a more majestic portal. The lofty gateway leads into an entrance hall like the nave of a cathedral. The courtyard beyond is as spacious as a London Square. Though some of the structures within the Fort have long been used, somewhat carelessly, for military purposes, there yet remain gems of architecture which are almost unspoilt. The Diwan-i-Am, or Hall of Public Audience, is a magnificent arcade with red stone pillars and engrailed arches, where the Emperors showed themselves to their followers. In a high marble recess, whose sides are now robbed of their original encrustation of precious stones, stood the famous Peacock Throne, which Nadir Shah carried off to Persia when he left Delhi scattered and desolate. It may save much disputation to say at once that Lord Curzon, during his visit to Teheran, satisfied himself that the Peacock Throne no longer exists. The ultimate marvel of the Fort is the Dewan-i-Khas, or Hall of Private Audience, a pavilion with an open portico, surmounted at the corners by domes on slender pillars. It is a dream in white marble, a vision of arches and pillars adorned with gold and inlay work of delicate pierced tracery, of cool shady retreats. The jewels have been torn from its walls, but the impression it conveys is abiding. It was meant for use, not in the chilly atmosphere of a Punjab cold weather, but in the fierce heat of May and June, when within earshot of plashing fountains the Emperor, dallied with his women. Its essential beauty is unspoilt, and

no one who has seen it marvels at the spirit of ecstasy in which its creator inscribed upon it the words:—"If a Paradise be on the face of the earth, it is this, it is this, it is this!"

The Private and Public Halls of Audience will be so transformed and temporarily enlarged for the visit of the King-Emperor, that strangers will not see them in their natural state. Within them will be held more than one great gathering. One of the minor wonders of official achievement is that these halls can be made the nucleus of large temporary structures without an offence to taste, or the slightest injury to the fabrics; but it was done with success in 1903, and will be done again. Everything in and around Delhi is a little abnormal and unreal when a great Imperial Assemblage is toward. The Chandni Chauk, the great thoroughfare of the city, swarms with animated crowds, and becomes towards evening radiant with vivid garments and head-gear. The greatest marvel of Delhi at such a time is not the organized spectacles, but the wondrous variety of people within its gates. Yet the real modern tendency of Delhi, as in its early prime, is towards industrial development. Its ultimate destiny is possibly to become the chief manufacturing centre of Northern India, but the smoke of its spinning and weaving mills cannot entirely veil its romance.



SAFTAR JANG'S TOMB, DELHI.

III.—Delhi : A General View.

IT has been mentioned before that the city of Delhi is enclosed on three sides by a high wall of solid stone, mainly the work of Shah Jahan's time but subsequently strengthened by us with a ditch and glacis. Towards the east, the city extends to the edge of the high bank which bounds the bed. The circuit of the wall is as nearly as possible 5½ miles. There were in all fourteen gates originally, but some of these have been demolished. The best known now are the Kashmir and Mori Gates to the north, the Kabul and Lahori Gates to the west, the Ajmer and Delhi Gates to the south, and the Calcutta Gate, by which the whole traffic of the Grand Trunk Road passes.

The Moghal Palace, now the Fort, lies inside the city, situated in the centre of the eastern or riverside. It is 1½ miles in circuit, and like the city is surrounded on three sides by lofty stone walls, the fourth side being open to the river-bed which lies at the level of about 40 feet below the inside surface. The Fort is entered by two gates, the Lahori Gate to the west leading to the Chandni Chauk, and the Delhi Gate to the south, leading to the Faiz-bazar, and the Delhi Gate of the city. The interior is now almost entirely cleared of buildings, only a few relics of the old Moghal Palaces being allowed to stand. Their place has been taken by barracks for European troops. Outside, towards the city, a space of 300 yards in width has, since the Mutiny, been completely cleared of buildings, which in former days came close up under the Fort walls.

Outside the Fort, at its north-east corner and only connected with it by a bridge, is the massive fort Salimgarh, erected in the 16th century by Salim Shah; and at this point the Railways enter the city by a magnificent bridge across the Jamna. In the north-east corner of the city, within the walls, and close to the Kashmir Gate, lie the Treasury, District Courts, and other

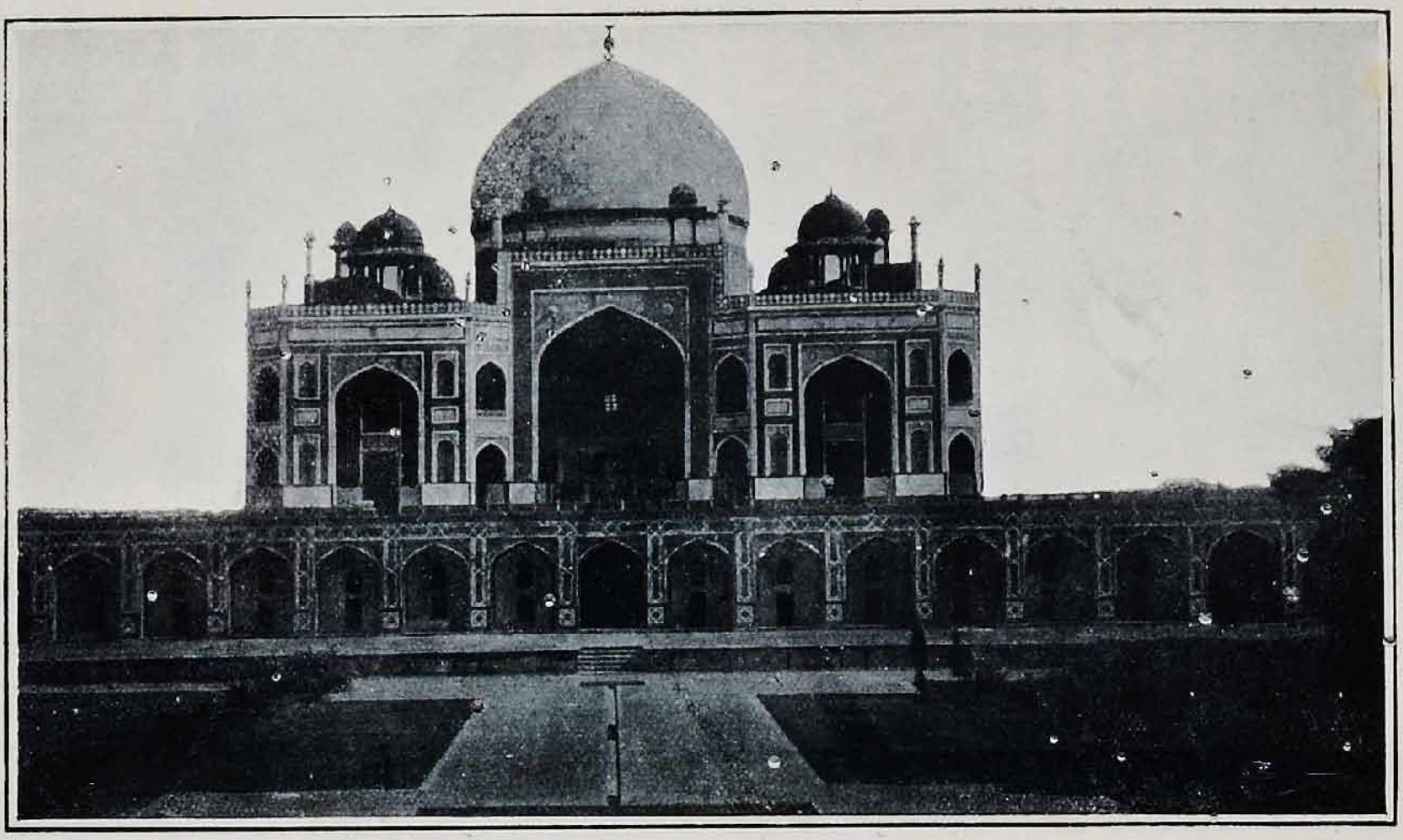
offices; while immediately to the south of these lie the Church and the Telegraph and Post Offices.

On the north-west side of the city, runs a low line of rocky hills, known as the Ridge, which ends on the banks of the Jamna about a mile above the city, and forms a very prominent object from the surrounding country, and is possessed of great historical interest as the vantage ground from which the English batteries played upon the city in the siege of 1857. Outside the city to the west and north-west lie some considerable bazars. The largest, that of Sabzi Mandi, lines the Grand Trunk Road on either side for a considerable distance. The most important is the Sadar Bazar, next comes Telewara. Further south the main suburb is that of Pahar Ganj.

One of the finest buildings within the walls is the Jama Masjid built in the reign of Shah Jehan (1627-58), and said to have cost Rs. 10,00,000. It is built of red sandstone and consists of a large quadrangle with the mosque itself on the west side. The mosque itself is of oblong form, 201 feet by 120 feet, and is surmounted by three white marble cupolas with spires of gilded copper. On the north and south sides are two minarets composed of alternate stripes of white marble and red sandstone placed vertically, about 130 feet high, from which extensive views are obtained. It is situated on a rocky eminence a little to the south of the Chandni Chauk, and to the east of the open space cleared round the Fort, with three entrances approached by broad flights of steps on the south, east and north sides. The finest entrance is that on the east.

Another building of antiquarian interest is the Kalan Masjid near the Turkman Gate, built by Feroz Shah in 1351. It is now falling into decay, and is mainly of interest as being a remnant of a former city.

Inside the Fort are to be found some of the finest buildings in Delhi. The Lahore Gate of the Fort, built of red sandstone, leads into a "long and lofty vaulted arcade with an octagonal opening at the centre to admit light and ventilation." This is now used as a bazar where supplies are sold for the benefit



TOMB OF THE EMPEROR HUMAYUN.

of the European soldiers of the Fort. On emerging from the Lahore Gate the Diwan-i-Am or Hall of Public Audience comes into view. It is a large hall enclosed at the north, but open on the other three sides, and supported by red sandstone pillars. Further on, close to the river, is the handsomest building in the Fort, known as the Diwan-i-Khas or Hall of Private Audience. Close to the Diwan-i-Khas is the Moti Masjid, also of marble, the private mosque of the Emperor and his family much injured during the Mutiny.

At a little distance from the Jama Masjid stands the gorgeous temple of the Jains built a hundred years ago at a cost of eight lakhs of rupees by Lala Harsukh Rai Shugan Chand.

There are several fine gardens, both inside and outside the city. The Queen's Gardens, in the centre of the town, between the railway and the Chandni Chauk, made by order of Jehanara Begam, the daughter of the Emperor Shah Jahan, are largely used as a pleasure resort by natives. Outside the city, near the Kashmir Gate, are the Kudsia Gardens, which owe their origin to Kudsia Begam; the Nicholson Park, containing the statue of John Nicholson; between the Sabzi Mandi and the canal are the Roshanara and Sirhindi Gardens, now forming one large and beautiful garden, including the tomb of Roshanara Begam, another of the daughters of Shah Jahan and the favourite sister of the Emperor Aurangzeb.

The famous Kutab Minar, a magnificent tower which is 11 miles from Delhi, was began by Kutb-ud-din about the year 1200 and was finished by the same Altamish in 1220. The height of the Minar as it now stands is 238 feet 1 inch, with a base diameter of 47 feet 3 inches, and an upper diameter of nearly 9 feet. The shaft is divided into 5 storeys, separated by balconies decorated with ornamental bands. The column is built of red sandstone, of which the lowest is 94 feet 11 inches in height and the highest 22 feet 4 inches, the two together being just equal to half the height of the column. The intermediate storeys are 50 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 40 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and 25 feet 4 inches, respectively. Of these three storeys, the lowest

has semi-circular fluting, the next angular fluting, and the third is a smooth cylinder. The circular shaft of the topmost storey is decorated with ornamental bands of marble and red sandstones: on each storey are numerous inscriptions. The plinth is 2 feet in height and is a polygon with 24 sides; and the base of a broken cupola, also 9 feet high, makes up the total of 238-1 A spiral staircase of 272 steps leads to the present summit. In 1803 the cupola, which formerly crowned the edifice, was thrown down and the whole pillar seriously injured by an earthquake. It was repaired by Major Robert Smith, who substituted for the fallen cupola "a flaming Mughal pavilion" utterly out of keeping with the Pathan architecture of the pillar. This was taken down in 1847 or 1848 by order of Lord Hardinge. The summit is now surrounded by a simple iron railing. At a distance of 425 feet due north from the pillar stands the unfinished Minar of Ala-ud-din, commenced in 1311 A. D., which was intended to double in its proportions the Minar of Qutab-uddin. It reached a height of 87 feet, but at this point building ceased. The site chosen for the great mosque was that already occupied by the iron pillar of Raja Dhava, which forms the centre ornament of the inner courtyard.

Close to the Kutab Minar is the iron pillar called the pillar of Raja Dhava which is one of the most curious monuments in India. It is a solid shaft of wrought iron 23 feet 8 inches in length, the shaft 20 feet 2 inches, of which 18½ feet are above ground, and the capital 3½ feet. The diameter of the shaft increases from 12-5 inches at the top to 16-4 in hes at the ground. Below the ground the shaft expands in a bulbous form to a diameter of 2 feet 4 inches, and rests on a girdiron of iron bars let into the stone pavement with lead. Although there are flaws in many parts, yet this hardly diminishes the wonder caused by the manufacture of this monster pillar in those early times; and it is equally startling to find, that, after exposure to wind and rain for at least fourteen centuries, it is unrusted, and the capital and inscription are as clear and as sharp now as when it was first erected. The pillar records its own history in a deeply cut Sanskrit inscription in six lines on its western face. This has

been deciphered by Mr. James Prinsep, who remarks that "the pillar is called the arm of fame (kirthi bhiya) of Raja Dhava; and the letters cut upon it are called the typical cuts inflicted on his enemies by his sword, writing his immortal fame." It also records in the words already quoted that Raja Dhava "obtained with his own arm an undivided sovereignty on the earth for a long period."

On the other side of the Kutab is the Alai Darwaza or gate of Ala-ud-din Khilji. It was built about 1310 A. D. The building is a square of 34½ feet inside, and 56½ feet outside; the walls being 11 feet thick; from the inner floor to the domed ceiling it is about 47 feet high. The corners are ornamented with a series of arched niches, which cut off the angles of the square, and so turned the support of the dome into an octagon. On each side of the gateway is a lofty door, those on the northern and southern sides being the loftiest. The doorways are most elaborately ornamented; each door is formed by a pointed horse-shoe arch, of which the outer edge is panelled. The whole face of the building is ornamented with elaborate chiselling, the most attractive features being the bands of inscription.

Adjoining the Kutab is the Kila Rai Pittora, the remains of an old Hindu fort, with the walls clearly discernible.

Between the Qutab and Delhi is the tomb of Safdar Jung, the wazir of the Emperor Ahmed Shah. It is about five miles from modern Delhi, and stands in the centre of an extensive garden on a lofty terrace containing arched cells. The roof of the tomb is surmounted by a marble dome, and is supported by open marble pavilions on the four corners. The garden is about 300 yards square, and at each of the four corners is an octagonal tower, the sides of which, with the exception of the entrance, are covered with perforated red stone screens. Behind the gateway, and a little to the north of it, there is a masjid with three domes and three arched entrances built throughout of red sandstone. The terrace over which the tomb stands is 10 feet above the level of the garden and 110 feet square. In the centre of the terrace is a vault under which is the grave of Safdar Jang. The building over the grave is

about 60 feet square and 90 feet high. In its centre there is a room 20 feet square, containing a beautiful marble monument highly polished and massively carved. Round the centre room there are eight apartments, four square and four octagonal. The pavement and the walls of the room up to the waist are marble. The roof of the centre room is about 40 feet high, and the ceiling is formed by a flattish dome. In the centre of the roof stands a bulbous marble dome with marble minarets at each angle. The four faces of the tomb are alike both in construction and ornamentation; the latter consists of inlaid bands of marble. A stone aqueduct deprived both of its fountains and water may yet be seen in front of the tomb.

Continuing along the road from the Kutab to Delhi on the right hand side about two miles from Delhi the Jantar Mantar is reached. This was erected in the third year of Muhammad Shah 1724 A. D. by the astronomer Jai Singh, founder of the principality of Jaipur. The work was begun, but never completed, owing to the death of the projector and the disturbed state of the Empire. What was finished has been seriously injured by the Jats and others, but even now proves considerable astronomical skill on the part of the projector. The great equatorial dial is still nearly perfect, but the gnomon and the periphery of the circle on which the degrees are marked have been injured in several places. The length of the gnomon is 118 feet, base 104, and perpendicular 56. Besides the gnomon there are two others on a smaller scale, all three being connected by a wall on which is described a graduated semicircle for measuring the altitude of objects lying due east or west from hence. In a southerly direction from the great equatorial dial are two buildings exactly alike, both for observing the altitude and azimuth of the stars, each apparently intended to correct the other. The whole collection of instruments shows astronomical knowledge of a very high order.

The road to Delhi enters the town sideways at the Delhi Gate. Outside the Delhi Gate of the city near the Muthra Road is a tall column known as Firoz Shah's Lat. It was formerly surrounded by the city of Firozabad, but that city

MUTINY MEMORIAL ON THE RIDGE, DELHI.

is merely a ruin without inhabitants. The pillar is a sandstone monolith placed on a pyramidal building of rubble stone. It is 42 feet high, of which 35 feet towards the summit are polished, and the rest is rough. The upper diameter is 25 inches, and lower 38 inches. The colour of the stone is pale pink, and it resembles dark quartz. The chief point of interest about this monolith is that the inscription on it forms part of the edicts of Asoka, King of Magadha, by which he proclaimed his talents to the world. The pillar forms one of a series erected by him from Kabul to Orissa. There is also another on the ridge inscribed with one of the edicts of King Asoka. He lived about 250 B. C.

Further along the Muthra Road is Purana Kila or Qudrapat, supposed to be the site of the most ancient site of Delhi. Akbar, the son of Humayun, restored the Purana Kila and called the new Fort so built as Din Panah. But the name soon fell out of use and the Fort is ordinarily known as Purana Kila.

Still further along the same road is the tomb of Humayun which was finished in 1865 at a cost of 15 lakhs of rupees. Besides the tomb of Humayun himself, this mausoleum contains the graves of many others of the house of Timour. This tomb of the first hereditary monarch of the Moghal race may be remembered as being the spot where Bahadur Shah, the last Mughal Emperor of Delhi, surrendered himself to the British Government after the capture of Delhi during the Mutiny, and in sight of which his sons and nephew were summarily shot for murder and treason by Hodson. The tomb of Humayun stands near the old bed of the Jamna in the centre of a high-walled enclosure. On the west and south are two lofty tower-like gateways, which add much to the grandeur of the building. The gateways are built of gray stone ornamented with bands of red stone and marble. In the centre of the garden is a platform 5 feet high and 100 yards square, surmounted by a second platform 20 feet high and 85 yards square. In the centre of the floor of the upper platform are the graves of Humayun, and of the other Moghal princes just described. Above these graves is erected the mausoleum, the centre room of which

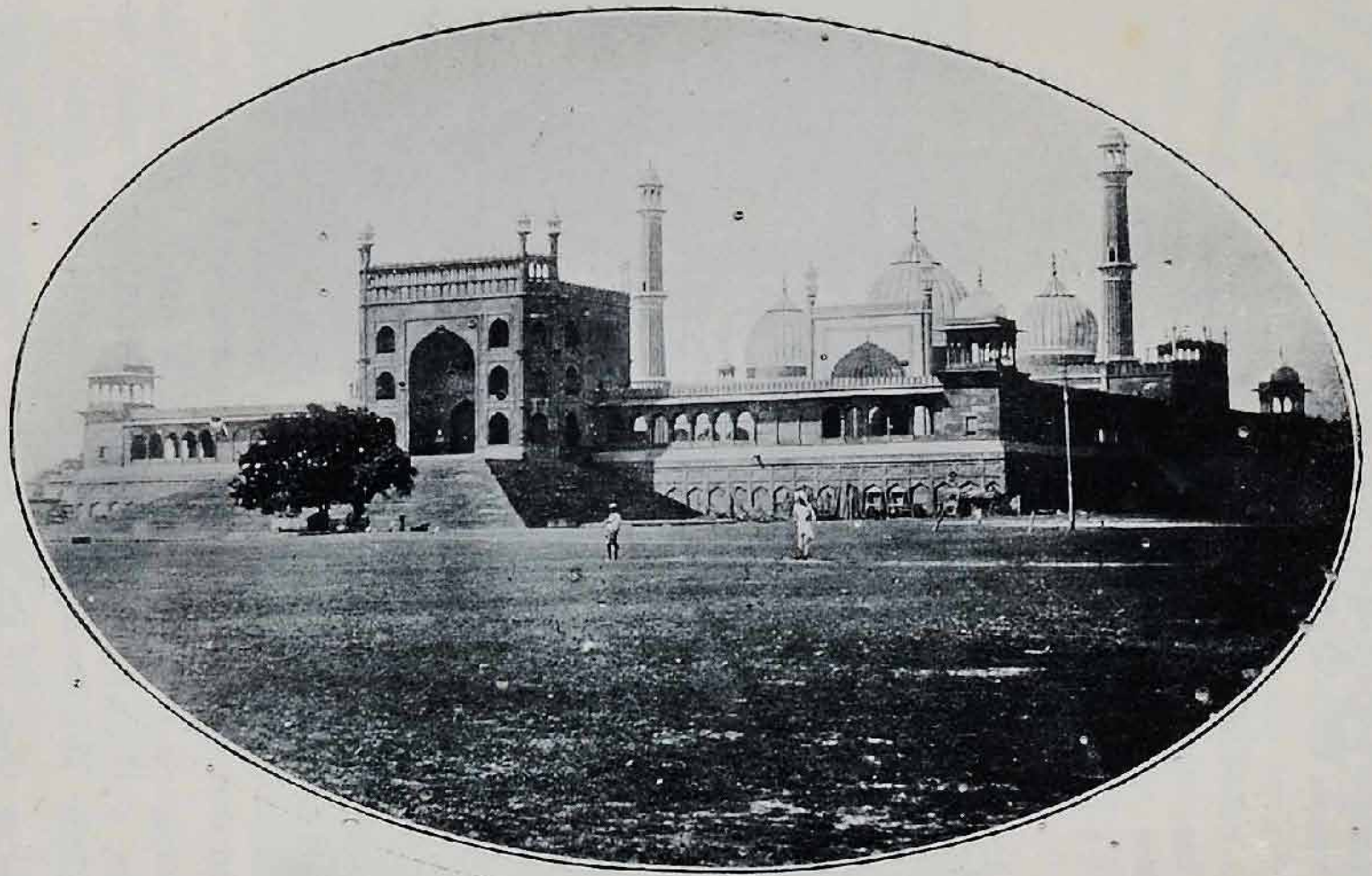
is a square of 45 yards. It is built of red sandstone and is ornamented with marble bands. The form of the main body of the tomb is that of a square with the corners cut off, that is to say an octagon with four short and four long sides. Each of the short sides forms one side of four octagonal cornered towers. The tomb itself is a lofty square tower surmounted by a magnificent marble dome topped with a copper pinnacle standing 140 feet from the level of the terrace. The corner towers are two-storeyed, and round these towers and the centre room in the upper storey there runs a narrow gallery. The roof is oval, and is about 80 feet in height, and formed by a dome. The tomb itself is about 40 feet square, and 72 feet high to the top of the dome. The tomb inside is about 24 feet square, and has one entrance on the south. There are two marble monuments on the tomb covered with engravings of verses from the Kuran. The tomb is built almost entirely of red and gray sandstone.

A short distance from Humayun's tomb is the tomb of Nizam-uddin, whose enclosure is about 48½ yards long and 19½ yards broad, and within its walls are the graves of Queens and the daughters of Akbar. On the left of it is the tomb of Khusro, the first Urdu poet.

The only queen who ever reigned in Delhi was Razia, the daughter of the Sultan Altamash. It is believed that she was a beautiful and learned woman and ruled over her kingdom with tact and judgment. She, however, came to a sudden and sad end for one so beautiful and learned. Queen Razia was deposed and put to death by some Afghan Generals, who considered that she showed favour to a young Abyssinian slave.

Further on the same road is Okhla and the Canal Head Works, a charmingly pretty spot and favourite place for picnicing. The Jumna weir is one of the longest in India.

Further along the Muthra Road and somewhat to the right of it going from Delhi is the fort of Tughlaq-a-bad. It is situated on a rocky height surrounded by ravines. Its walls are built of massive blocks of stone of great thickness. But the fort is now in ruins.



THE JAMA MUSJID, DELHI.

IV.—Durbar Preparation at Delhi.

THE following article will, it is hoped, be read with interest, as it treats very fully with the various projects carried out in Delhi by the Municipality in honour of the King's visit. The article was written by the Editor of the *Morning Post of India* and appeared in the *Pioneer* of May 27th last.

In view of the forthcoming Royal Durbar and the increasing needs of Delhi city, the Municipal Committee have many large schemes of public works in hand. Perhaps the most important of these is the extension of the waterworks, for which nearly six lakhs of rupees have been sanctioned. The Delhi waterworks were originally designed to supply 1,730,000 gallons in sixteen hours. In consequence, however, of the greatly increased demand owing to the growth of population and sanitary and other requirements, the engines have frequently had to work 23 hours a day. It was found that even 2½ million gallons were not sufficient for the needs of Delhi. The present project is expected to yield five millions gallons daily in sixteen hours, and it is interesting to note that to secure an adequate and constant supply during the Durbar, the Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 90,000 towards the cost of the work. At present the Civil Lines and the city are supplied with water, but the large suburbs of Pahargunj and Sabzi Mundi are unserved and the Sudder Bazar area is only partially supplied. The capacity of the sedimentation tanks is to be considerably enlarged. Six large sand filter beds and an additional reservoir at the waterworks capable of holding 1,200,000 gallons are now under construction. In order to pump the extra amount of water required from the river and again to pump the filtered water to the reservoir on the Ridge new and up-to-date machinery is being installed. The increase of the water supply

has been hanging on for some years, but the extra supply required for the Durbar brought the matter to a head and, it is expected, Delhi will soon have one of the largest and most complete waterworks in India.

As regards drainage works all, except in Pahargunj, are practically completed. The drainage scheme for the suburbs is estimated to cost 4½ lakhs. The city drainage works were completed three years ago at a cost of nine lakhs of rupees.

Road improvements have been sanctioned on a large scale. Alipur Road is to be widened to 50 feet, the estimated cost being Rs. 30,000. The reconstruction of the dilapidated "patree" walls, the reformation of the wall and the construction of storm water sewers and side drains in Queen's Road will cost Rs. 50,000. Kutab Road from the Grand Trunk Road will be completely altered for the better, Rs. 40,000 having been car-marked for this important thoroughfare leading to the Minar. Rajpur Road is to be widened from 20 to 25 feet. All roads in the vicinity of the Jama Masjid are being entirely reconstructed, and the Esplanade Road is being widened. Moreover the Grand Trunk Road has been increased to double its former width and will, in all probability be further improved. Besides the above improvements, the arching of the city ditch has been carried out in several places. The new Fire Brigade station and quarters for the police and the engineer have been completed. Another improvement of considerable importance is rapidly approaching completion outside Ajmer Gate where the old bastions have been removed, the city ditch arched over and new roads diverging from the gate towards the new railway overbridge, the Circular Road and the Arabic School. The new overbridge is completed and will shortly be opened to traffic. The advantages of the overbridge are very considerable as the city traffic in this direction is very excessive and the frequent delays at the level-crossing caused much inconvenience.

In order to reduce as far as possible the danger of malaria to the city by depression on the Bela, Rs. 50,000 is to be spent.

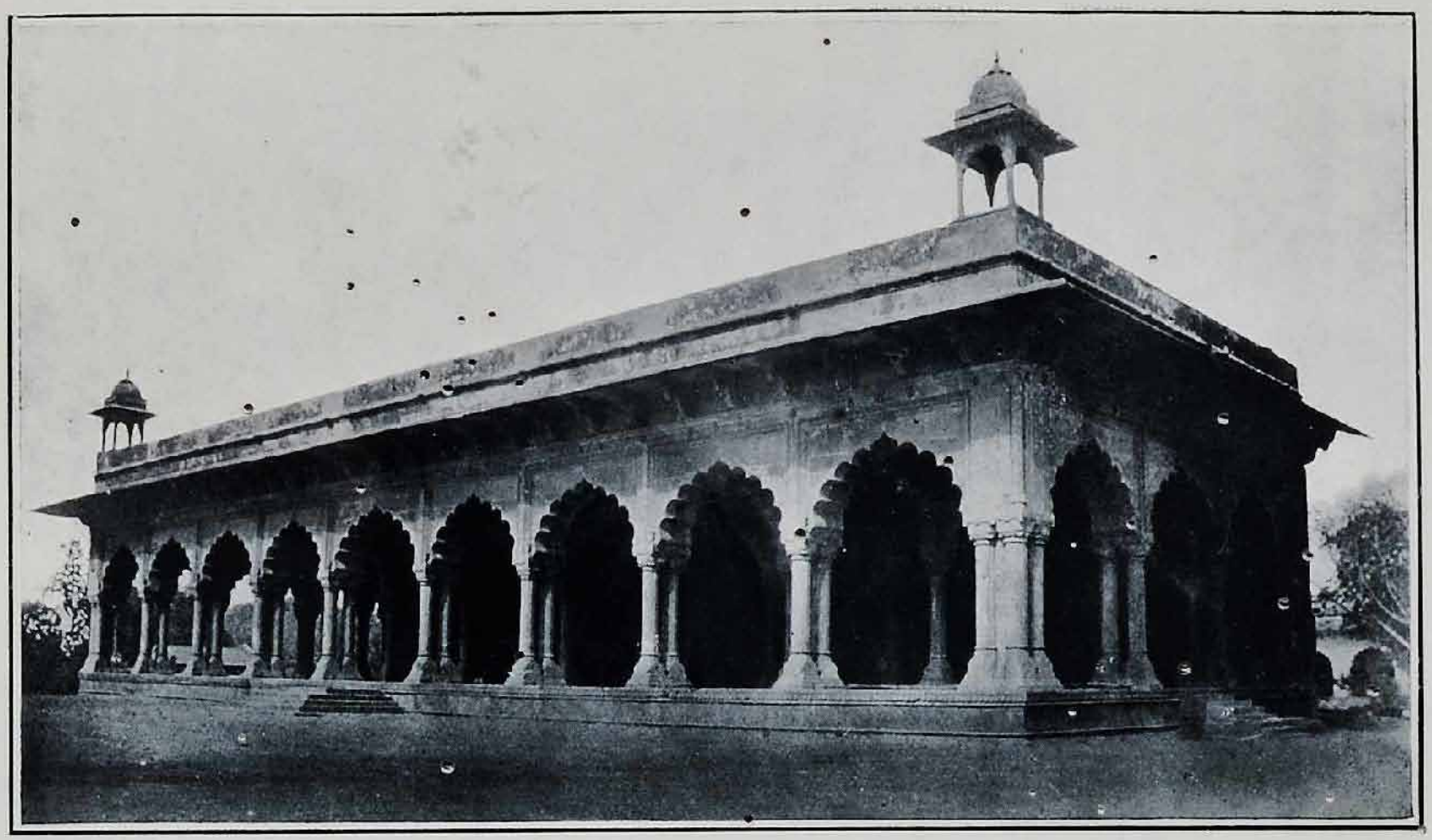
All depressions will be filled up and the Bela cleared of vegetation and levelled, and a portion set aside for cultivation. At the present time all the sullage water from the extensive railway premises passes "via" the Punchakki channel on to the Bela near the Nigambodh Gate, but this will be diverted, and for this purpose, a deep nine inch glazed pipe sewer is being constructed from the city ditch at Kashmere Gate to the junction of the Lothian and Hamilton Roads, a length of 2,200 feet. In connection with the diversion of the Kudsia Creek water at the Bela, it may be mentioned that 150 men of the 33rd Punjabis are engaged in the operations. The water will run into the river and the diversion is parallel to old Grand Trunk Road. The arches of the Tripolia Bridge are to be closed so that it will be impossible for any sullage water in future to find its way into the moat under the Fort walls.

It may be of interest to archæologists to learn that during the excavation of the road leading to the Kashmere Gate Mr. Salkield, the Municipal Engineer, has lighted upon remains which appear to be those of very ancient buildings probably dating from the time of Feroz Shah. Among other things a winding staircase of Agra stone and a red-stone "jali" have been found. The remains are being plotted on a drawing and the depths below the present road surface and details of filling up materials are also being recorded as it is the intention of the Municipal Engineer to give the fullest information possible to the Archæological Department.

The new Circular Road for connecting up Lahori and Ajmer Gates has been commenced and the city ditch has been arched over this road with the new overbridge at Ajmer Gate, and the improved Kutab Road will be much appreciated by all going towards Paharganj, Jeysingpura and the Kutab who wish to avoid the city. Another improvement which bids to add much to the sanitary amenities of the city is the filling up of the Saadat Khan Canal in Queen's Road. The water will be conveyed for irrigation purposes into the Queen's Gardens by means of an underground conduit which is now being constructed. To safeguard foot-passengers in the Mori-

Gate Road, and the Lothian Road, Kashmere Gate and Queen's Road from motor cars and extraordinary traffic during the Durbar it is proposed to construct raised foot-paths in the roads named. As it is impossible to interfere with the fabric of the historical Kashmere Gate how to improve the road at this point is now receiving serious consideration. In addition to the works enumerated the Municipality intend to renew all the important roads of the city and to carry out many minor improvements such as rounding dangerous corners, etc.

From the above it is clear that the Municipality deserve much credit for their grip of the situation, which is being capably handled by the President and Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Barron, I. C. S., and the Municipal Engineer, Mr. Salkield, and all working under the latter have a strenuous seven months before them to make the city worthy of its old title "Imperial."



DIWAN-I-AM, FORT, DELHI.

V.—Famous Places in Delhi.

THE Fort the castle with its rose-red sandstone walls, is entered by the Lahori Gate, over which are rooms occupied in May 1857 by the Captain of the Palace Guard. Here were done to death the Captain, the Commissioner, the Magistrate, the Chaplain, his daughter, and a young lady friend; also a man unknown, who is said to have been a portrait-painter. Beyond the portal is a fine vaulted passage with rooms on either side, meant, no doubt, for the guards in Moghal times. Facing the exit from this passage is the Nakkār-khāna, or music-gallery, in which a museum has been recently formed. Under a large tree which stood on the North of the vaulted entrance, were collected, five days after the outbreak of the Mutiny, a considerable number of poor people, who had surrendered, and had been taken into the palace, on a promise that their lives should be spared, forgetful of the proverb, "Twist a Cobra, not an Afghān!" Only a very few were spared, and told the terrible story at the King's trial.

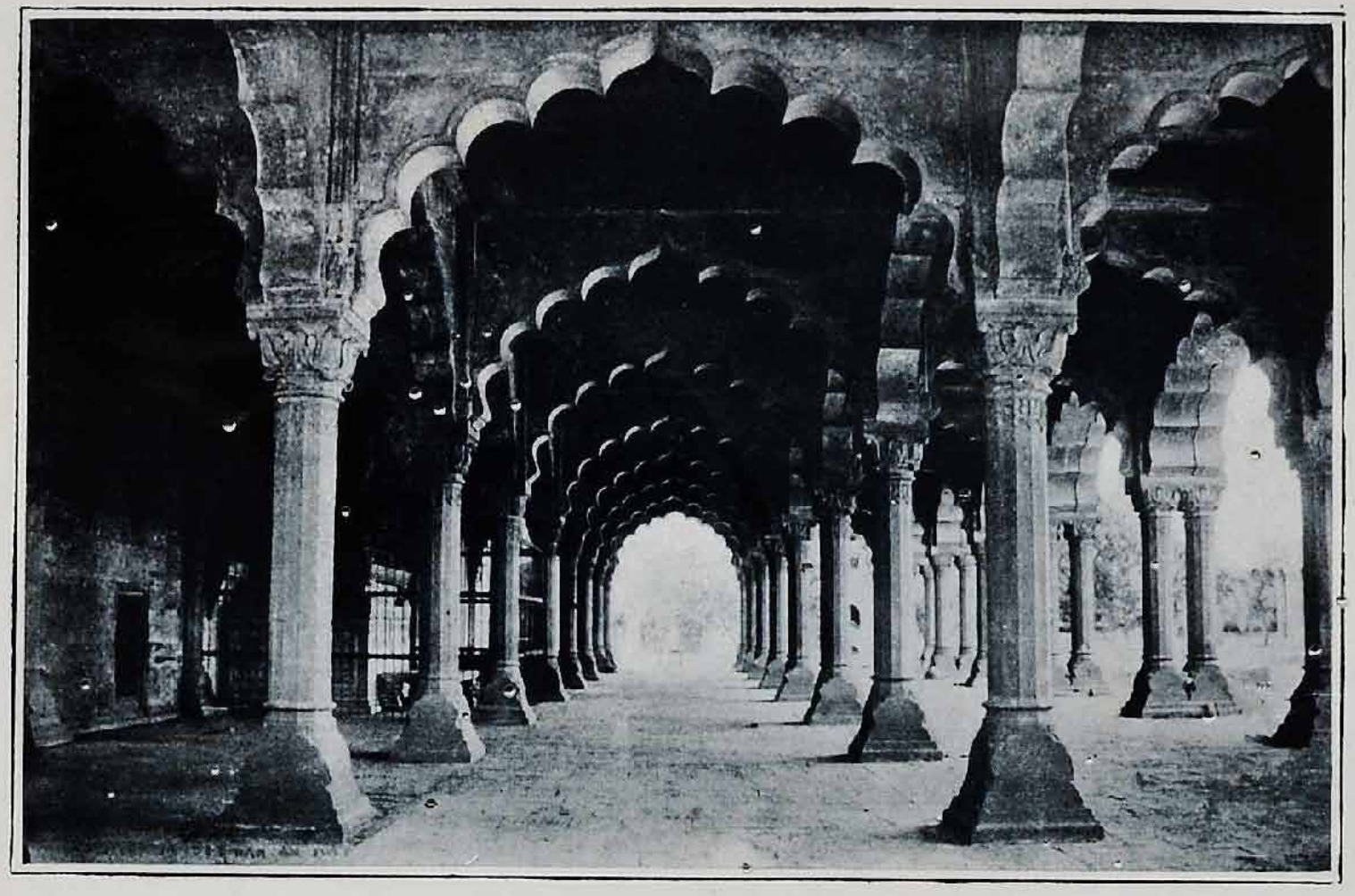
Diwan-Am.—The road now makes a slight detour to avoid the music-gallery, at the gate, under which all nobles had to dismount from their elephants, and approach on foot, or in palanquin, the Hall of Public Audience—Diwān-ām. This noble hall is built in the Hindu style, with sixty pillars of red sandstone carrying cross-beams, and a roof of flat slabs. Once upon a time these pillars were covered with polished limewash, like those in the Public Audience Hall in the palace at Agra; but time has flaked it off, and the building has a somewhat gloomy appearance. What a contrast to the splendid scenes of the days of Shah Jahan and of Aurangzeb! When a magnificent tent, lined with flowered chintzes, and supported by poles

"as high as the masts of a barque," was pitched between this hall and the music-gallery; when the court in front was filled by a brilliant throng of nobles; when the Emperor sat on his Peacock Throne, while Ambassadors from all countries brought rare gifts and paid their respects. Such a scene was sufficient to bring men thousands of miles to see the court of the Great Moghal; one man, Dan Coryat in the days of King James the First, walked most of the way in order to do so. Now, however, the Moghal Courtiers rest in their nameless graves; the ashes of the Hindu princes have long been consigned to the Ganges or Jumna; the Peacock Throne was taken by Nādir Shāh to Persia in 1739; and the last King of Delhi died, a prisoner, in Rangoon. These buildings also would crumble into dust, were it not for the care of Government; and descendants of kings work, but not very hard, for their living.

There is a raised throne, of carved marble and inlaid work against the back wall. In the recess behind it are some pictures in "Pietra dura" recently returned from the South Kensington Museum; others again have been restored by the orders of Lord Curzon, who, at his own expense, imported an Italian Artist from Florence to carry out the work. On a seat below the throne sat the Prime Minister, rising from time to time to present a petition to the King for his perusal.

It must not be supposed that this throne is the famous Peacock Throne, which appears to have been a sort of four poster marble bed, moveable, and covered with jewels. It was valued at Rs. 10,70,00,000 by Tavernier, a French connoisseur, who "travelled" in works of arts. But as already said we have Lord Curzon's authority for considering this marvellous throne to be no longer in existence.

There are two doors to the right of the throne in the wall, the further giving access by steps to the recess behind the throne, while the nearer gave entrance to the private gardens. Formerly there was a gate in the wall of an inner court abutting on the north end of the hall; through this court the privileged entered, by a slightly devious route, the court in front of the Hall of



THE DIWAN-I-AM, DELHI.

Private Audience. The door now used led to the Imtiāz Mahal, among the part given up to the women. The gardens are now in process of restoration, but can never regain the aspect which once they must have presented, when fair ladies in many-hued dresses filled the gay scene, and the cloistered courts resounded with their laughter. At the beginning of the last century, the interior of the castle presented a mixture of tawdry show and squalor amid magnificent surroundings; the King found it rather difficult to meet expenses on his income of over thirteen lakhs of rupees (which included allowances from the Company to himself and his family), and the courtiers saw very little pay. After the Mutiny, many of the buildings were cleared away and barracks were built for the garrison, which now consists of two companies of European infantry and a company of garrison artillery.

Diwān-Khas.—The lovely Hall of Private Audience or Diwān-Khas, which alone among the private apartments was used for the reception of Ministers, Nobles or Ambassadors, stands on the river wall. It is faced with marble, painted or inlaid, and, with costly awnings on all sides, and Persian carpets on the floor, must have looked splendid, and have justified the inscription above the arches at the end of the centre room—

> *Agar Firdaus baru-i-zamin ast, hamin ast, hamin ast, hamin ast*, i.e., "If Paradise be on earth, it is this, it is this, it is this."

Once the Peacock Throne stood in this hall; when that had been carried away a canopied throne of wood, covered with thin gold plates was substituted. This, presumably, was broken up after the Mutiny. Another throne of block crystal, which used to stand in this hall, is now at Windsor; this may have come from Arangpur, a few miles south of Delhi. There remains now only a marble seat.

Baths.—On the north side of Diwān-Khas is a range of baths. They consist of a cool room, looking out over the river, and two hot rooms, heated from below by furnaces. The inlaid floors and dados are very beautiful; the paintings, which formerly

adorned the upper part of the walls and the roofs, have been hidden by whitewash.

PEARL MOSQUE.—Next to the baths is a lovely little "Pearl" Mosque, built by Aurangzeb as a private chapel for himself and the ladies of the Zenānā, who could obtain entrance by a door (now closed) to the right of the covered portion. On the floor are marble slabs of prayer-carpet pattern, showing each person where to stand, and in the centre of the open court is the usual ablutionary basin, fed by water from below. The door is of bronze, and a flight of stairs close by leads to the top of the walls, whence it is apparent that the outer sides of the walls conform to the lines of the baths and other buildings, but the inner sides are carefully oriented towards Mecca; the difference in direction is but slight, but was too important to be overlooked. The marble domes look heavy, but they have replaced domes of copper gilt, which were sold by auction for a mere song, after the seige in 1857. A similar fate befell the dome over the Octagon Tower and the small domes on the Diwān-Khas, all of which were of gilded copper plates.

To the north and south of this group of buildings, only a few scattered pavilions remain, one near the Shāh Burj at the north end of the river-terrace, three others close by, which stood in a garden-court, which has been demolished, and one or two more on the river-wall—sole survivors of the buildings which stretched from the Shāh Burj to the baths, and again from the Rangmahal to the Asd Burj tower near the Water Gate, in the south-east corner of the fort. The courts, which once existed for the seclusion of the women, have all been removed.

GOLDEN MOSQUE.—Outside the Delhi Gate is a pretty little mosque, with gilded minarets; this escaped the general demolition of buildings round the fort, which followed the events of 1857. The quarter of Dariaganj lies among some trees to the south, where two tall towering minarets mark the Mosque called "Zinat-ul-Masjid," the "beauty among Mosques." A road to the Rajghat Gate, now filled up, ran in between the castle and Dariaganj and near the gilded mosque was the staying

bungalow; in this two officers, whose names are unknown, met their death on the morning of the outbreak of the Mutiny.

JÁMA MASJID.—The road to the Jáma Masjid ran past elephant stables, on the left, and through a bazar and "chouk" all of which have been swept away thereby opening up a splendid view of the magnificent mosque, which stands on high, erected as it is on an outcrop of rock, called the Jujula Pahár. The Jáma Masjid is the Cathedral Mosque of India, and here on Friday all assemble for prayer, the service on other days being attended in the parish mosques. The word "Jáma" means "collected together," and must not be confused with "Juma" which means "Friday." The efficiency of prayers at home being counted as one, to pray in the Jáma Masjid brings the reward of twenty-five prayers, while a prayer in the Kabahr at Mecca is equal to one hundred thousand. During the month of Ramzán (which now falls in October, but constantly advances, for the Mohamedan is a lunar year) an enormous congregation assembles here at 1-30 P.M., on Fridays; it is a most impressive sight to see the long lines of worshippers, rising, falling, waving like corn in a hurricane. But it is still more impressive at sunset, when the Muezzins call to prayer from the minarets, after two bombs have been fired to announce the termination of the obligatory fast, and, in the gathering darkness, the murmur of prayer echoes through the gloomy domes.

In the centre of the courtyard is an ablutionary tank; the covered mosque proper, with its three bulbous domes, lies along the western side; and in one corner of the surrounding colonnades is a room, where are kept certain relics of Mahomed and of other saints. On a pillar in the court is engraved an old map of the world.

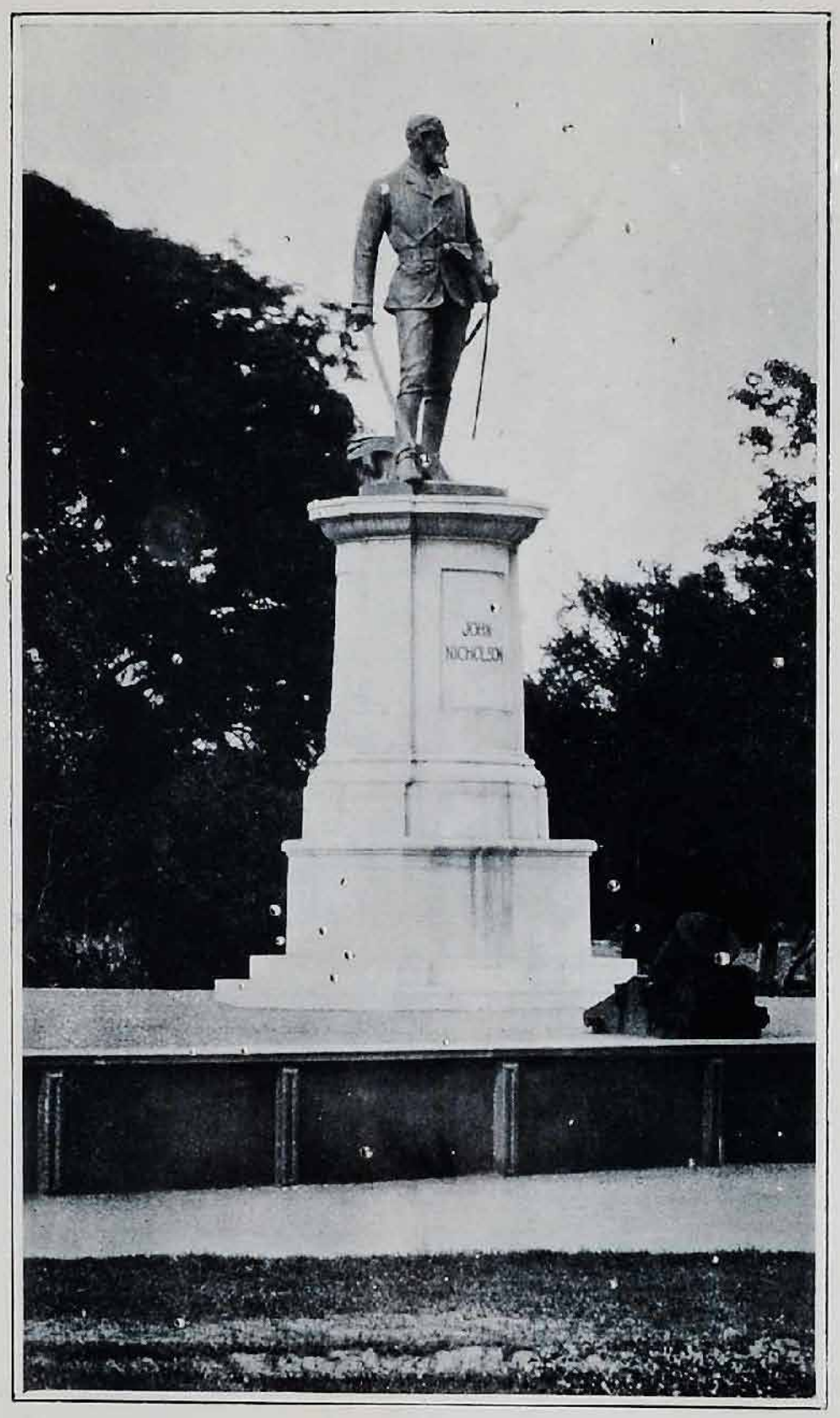
DELHI AND THE MUTINY.

The Storming of Delhi, September 14, 1857.

BEFORE daybreak on the eventful September 14, 1857, some 3,000 of Wilson's infantry were drawn up in three columns on the ground between the ridge and Ludlow Castle, awaiting the signal for an advance. Nicholson himself was at their head, and every one felt that under such a leader the victory was certain, against whatever odds. As Roberts stood 'on the crenellated wall which separated Ludlow Castle from the road,' he wondered, naturally enough, what was passing through Nicholson's mind. 'Was he thinking of the future, or of the wonderful part he had played during the past four months?....At Delhi every one felt that during the short time he had been with us, he was our guiding-star, and that, but for his presence in the camp, the assault which he was about to lead would probably never have come off.....Any feeling of reluctance to serve under a captain of the Company's Army, which had at first been felt by many, had been completely overcome by his wonderful personality. Each man in the force, from the General in command to the last-joined private soldier, recognized that the man whom the wild people of the frontier had deified, the man of whom Edwardes had said to Lord Canning, if ever there is a desperate deed to be done in India, John Nicholson is the man to do it, was one who had proved himself beyond all doubt capable of grappling with the crisis through which we were passing, one to follow to the death.' *

The storming columns were ready for the work before them, but they had to wait until our batteries had cleared the breaches, which the enemy during the night had partially repaired. The

* Lord Roberts.



JOHN NICHOLSON'S STATUE, DELHI.

first column, 1,000 strong, commanded by Nicholson himself, and made up from the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, the 75th Foot, and Green's Punjabis, was to carry the main breach and to scale the face of the Kashmir Bastion. On its left stood the second column of 850 men, from the 8th Foot, the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, and Rothney's Sikhs, with Brigadier Jones of the 61st Foot in command. Its first duty was to storm the breach in the Water Bastion. The third column, on the right and rear of the first, was commanded by Colonel Campbell of the 52nd Light Infantry, and consisted of the 52nd, the Kamaon Battalion, and the 1st Punjab Infantry, 950 men in all. This column was to rush in at the Kashmir Gate as soon as it had been blown open by our engineers.

These three columns, covered by the 60th Rifles, formed the left attack. A fourth column, under the gallant Major Reid, was to advance from the right of the ridge, and force its way through the Kishnganj suburb towards the Lahore Gate. It numbered about 860 men, from Reid's own Gurkhas, the Guide Infantry, and the pickets left in camp; besides several hundred of the Kashmir contingent, which had come in a few days before. Three Engineers accompanied each column. A fifth or reserve column of 1,500 under Brigadier Longfield was formed out of the 61st Foot, Wilde's Punjab Infantry, the Biluch Battalion, the troops of the brave old Rajah of Jhind, and the 60th Rifles.

Nicholson's own column now marched on into the Kudsia Bagh, while Jones's column turned off into the custom-house garden, and Campbell's men passed up the high road to the Kashmir Gate. At the head of this column moved the explosion party of two young Engineer Officers, Home and Salkeld, three sapper sergeants, Carmichael, Burgess and Smith, and Bugler Hawthorne of the 52nd, who was to sound the advance when the gate had been blown in. Eight native sappers under Havildar Madhu carried the powder-bags with which their white comrades were to assay their perilous task. *

* Cave-Browne; Forrest.

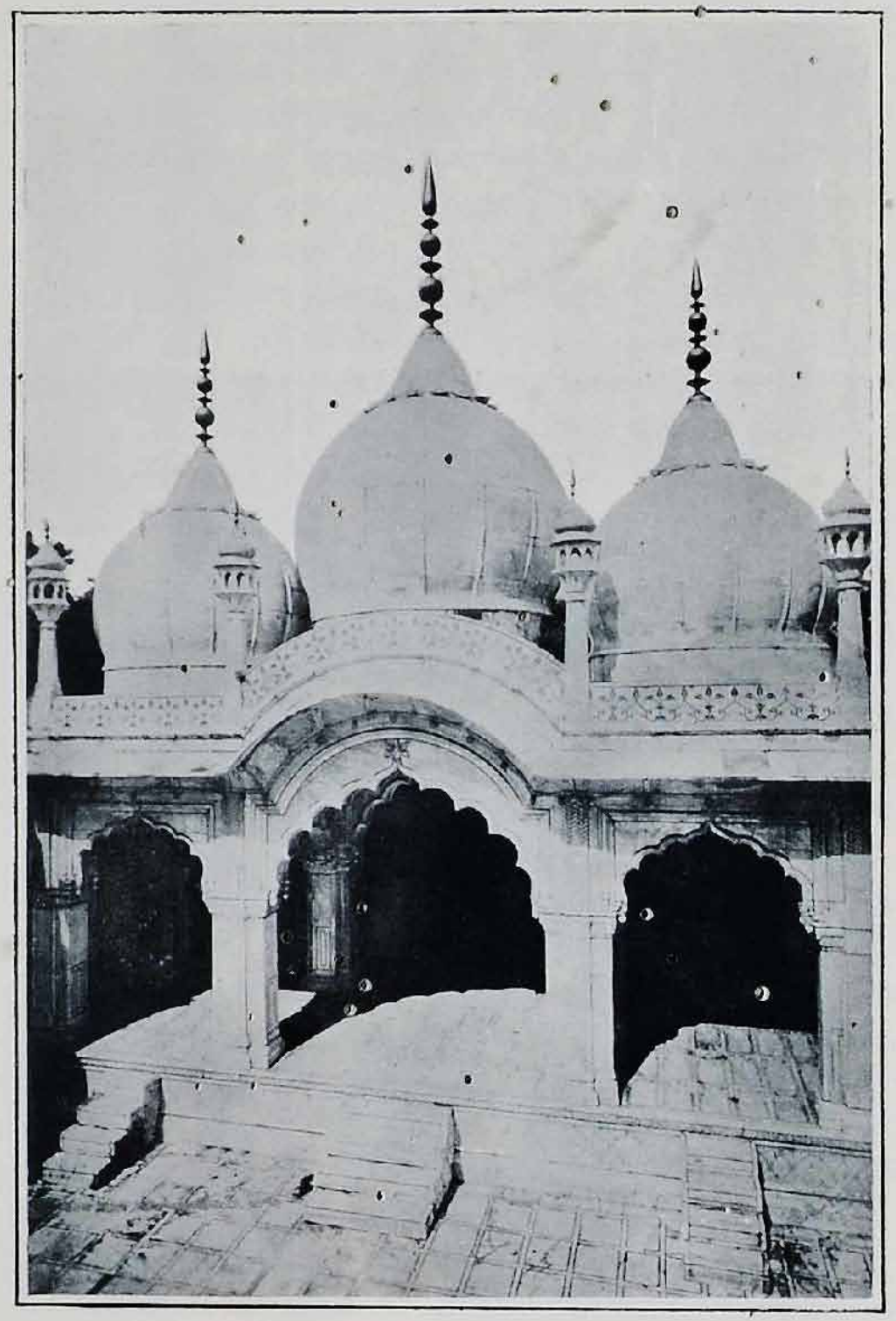
The sun had risen some way above the horizon when our heavy guns suddenly ceased firing. They had done their work, and the breaches were once more clear. Nicholson gave the signal for an advance. The 60th Rifles, with a loud cheer, dashed forward in skirmishing order, followed by the ladder parties of the first two columns. As our troops emerged from the low brushwood which lay between the Kudsia Bagh and the open slope of the *glacis*, they encountered a furious storm of musketry from front and flanks, which laid many a brave man low. But Nicholson strove on unhurt and unheeding, as if death itself could not stand against him. In a few minutes the leading stormers were in the ditch with Nicholson, planting their ladders on the heaps of fallen masonry which nearly filled it. In a few minutes those who escaped the bullets and stones showered upon them clambered over the breaches in their front, and, with a wild exultant cheer, drove the Pandies before them in momentary rout. *

While the first two columns were clearing the ramparts from the Water Gate to the Kashmir Bastion, the explosion party under Home and Salkeld had succeeded, by force of sheer self-sacrificing heroism, in bursting open the Kashmir Gate after four of their number had fallen dead or wounded into the ditch. Once inside the shattered gate, Campbell's column drove the rebels from the main guard, and pushing on past the English Church and along the broad Chandni Chauk—the street of silversmiths—found its progress stayed by a heavy fire from Delhi's great mosque, the Jama Masjid, and the adjacent buildings. Nothing remained for Campbell but to fall back on the police station and the line of the church. Here, in the open space around the church, Longfield's reserves were already posted. They, too, had come in through the Kashmir Gate; and, clearing the rebels out of the college gardens, had occupied the neighbouring houses, and with two guns commanded all the approaches to the Kashmir Gate. †

---

* Bourchier; Innes; Cave-Browne.

† Norman; Cave-Browne.



PEARL MOSQUE, FORT, DELHI.

Meanwhile a party of the 1st Fusiliers under the brave young Gerard Money had been ordered by Major Jacob to advance along the ramparts to their right. Money hastened on, fighting his way at times against heavy odds, driving the enemy out of the Shah Bastion, turning their own guns against them, and finally halting at the Kabul Gate. He had expected to be joined by the rest of his regiment on the way. But Nicholson had carried them off to the attack and capture of various buildings held by the enemy along the line of his advance. By this means he enabled Jones's column to push on before him towards the Kabul Gate, and hoist the British colours on the spot which Money had been the first to reach.*

An hour later Nicholson himself, with the toil-worn remnant of his troops, appeared at the point beyond which no further advance was that day to be made. For the murderous repulse of Reid's column on its advance through Kishnganj had sadly diminished our fighting strength, and was now encouraging the mutineers to renewed resistance within the city. It had been part of Wilson's plan that the storming columns should clear and hold the ramparts as far westward as the Lahore Gate. Nicholson was bent on fulfilling his instructions to the last letter. But what would have been possible an hour or half an hour earlier on that sultry day could not, in the opinion of those around him, be prudently attempted now.

Beyond the Kabul Gate ran a lane which skirted the ramparts leading up to the Burn Bastion. Its left side was lined by the backs of mud huts, and further on by a few houses. No doors or windows opened into the lane. On the other side there was only a line of broad recesses surmounted by the rampart itself. Up this lane a few of the 1st Fusiliers had already ventured as far as the Burn Bastion, when the returning tide of mutineers constrained them to fall back. † A little later the fearless Jacob caught his death-wound in leading his Fusiliers against some guns which swept the rampart and the lane below it with showers

---

* Kaye; Innes.

† Colonel Graydon's MS. Letter to Sir N. Chamberlain. Lord Roberts speaks of houses beyond the huts.

of grape and shrapnel. A few brave fellows who spiked a gun or two were struck down the next moment, and Captain Greville withdrew his men from what seemed a hopeless task.

It became clear, indeed, that the only way to win the bastion and the gateway beyond was to break through the huts and houses along the lane. Our men, in fact, had little strength or spirit left for another call upon their courage and endurance. They were utterly spent and worn out by the strain which that morning's work had placed upon energies severely tried by a week of open trenches and the poisonous air of the camp. The fierce excitement of the assault was over. They had 'stormed the gates of Hell,' had done their duty like good soldiers, and felt that, for the present, they could do nothing more.

But Nicholson, who had worked as hard as the meanest soldier, failed to realize the true condition of things. He called upon the 1st Fusiliers to 'charge down the lane, while the 75th were to charge along the ramparts and carry the position above.' Once again his men rushed forward, only to be driven back by the deadly hail of rifle-bullets and grape. Still, Nicholson would not give in. He had been reconnoitring the field outside the walls from the top of the Shah Bastion, and he longed to reach the Lahore Gate in time to secure an entrance for the fourth column. Collecting his men for one last effort, he marched proudly forward, waving his sword above his head and pointing it towards the foe in front. Two or three officers came close after him, one of whom, Captain—afterwards Colonel—Graydon, was doing duty with the 1st Fusiliers. But the men behind were slow in moving—too slow for their impetuous leader, who was by this time halfway up the lane.

What followed must be told by Colonel Graydon. 'He found his troops checked; and it was while again encouraging the men, with his face towards them and his back to the enemy, that a shot, evidently fired from the Burn Bastion, struck him in the back, causing him to reel round. Luckily the recess before alluded to was close by. Indeed, he was partly inside it, but not sufficiently sheltered from the enemy's fire.

Fortunately also for him, a sergeant was at hand—probably an orderly—who immediately caught him, and laid him on the ground inside the recess, and tended him. I happened to be on the opposite side of the lane, and went across to Nicholson, and did what I could, giving him some brandy, which seemed to revive him. Thus we remained for some little time, when it occurred to me that the enemy would most likely gain confidence, and move down the lane, when Nicholson would fall an easy victim to their fury.

'I therefore suggested to Nicholson that he should let the sergeant and me remove him to a place of safety. He however declined, saying he should allow no man to remove him, but would die there.' Finding persuasion fruitless, Graydon 'judged it best to bring up assistance to him. So, leaving him in charge of the sergeant, I returned down the lane, meeting an officer and some men, to whom I mentioned Nicholson's state and the place where he was, and advised their hurrying up to his help; which I believe they hastened to do.' Shortly after, he met Nicholson's aide-de-camp, Captain Trench, who on hearing the sad news immediately went in search of assistance. About half an hour later Nicholson was brought back to the Kabul Gate, and Graydon learned from the faithful sergeant that his wounded commander wished to see him. 'I went across to him, found him in great suffering, and gave him a little brandy, which evidently did him good. This was the last I saw of this gallant soldier, who was taken to the hospital in camp, where he lingered, I think, for a week before death put an end to his sufferings.'

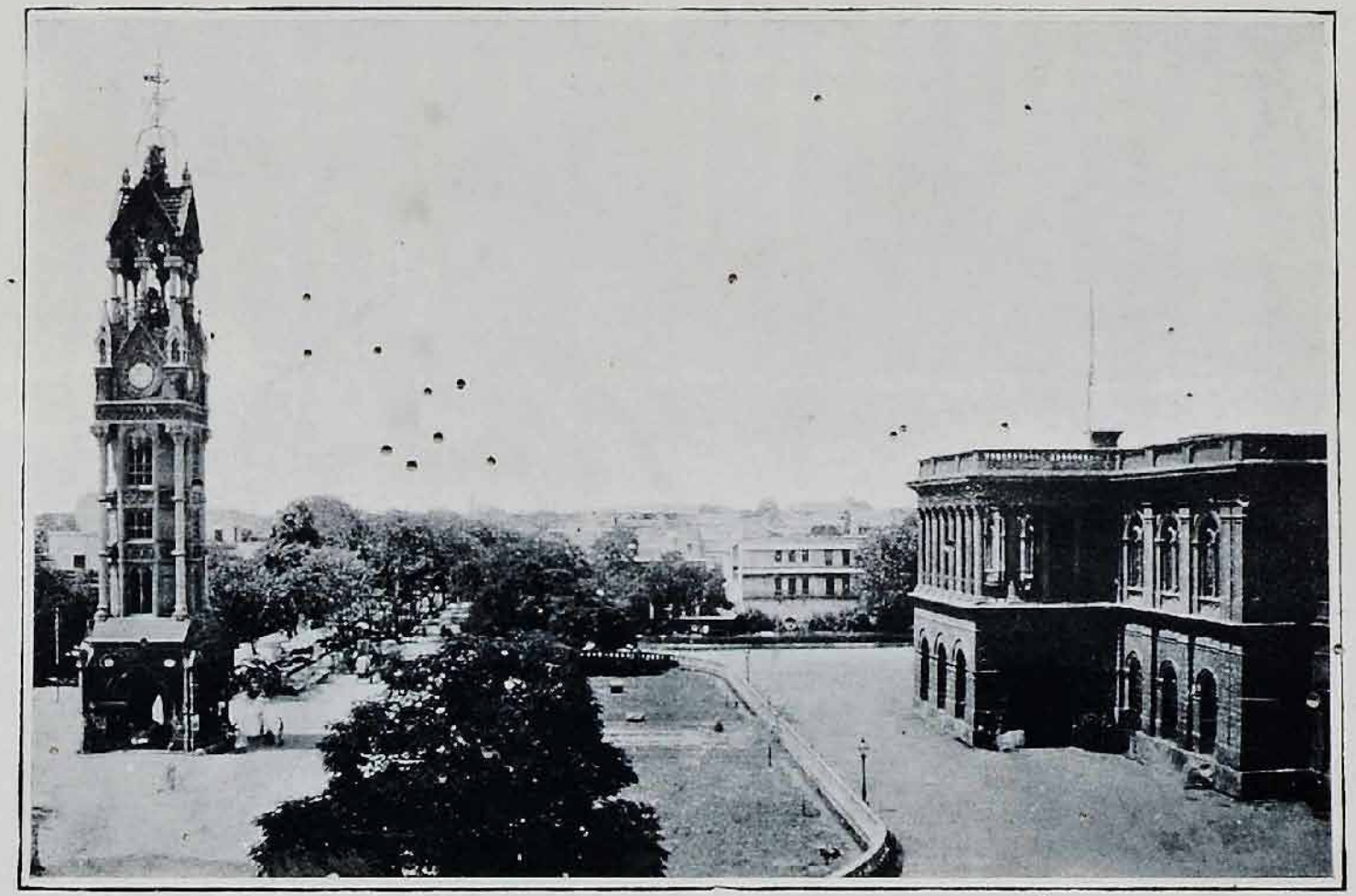
At the moment of Nicholson's fall, several officers of the 1st Fusiliers had just been struck down, so that none but Graydon and the sergeant were at hand to help him. Graydon was now told that soon after his departure several others came up to assist the sorely wounded hero. But no one was allowed to touch him, except Captain Hay of the 60th Native Infantry, with whom, says another informant, he was not upon friendly terms. 'I will make up my difference with you, Hay,' he gasped out; 'I will let you take me back.' And so, under Hay's direc-

tion, John Nicholson was borne slowly back to the sheltering gateway, whence he was presently removed in a doolie to the field hospital below the ridge.

But his native carriers had small regard for the safety of their precious burden. By this time General Wilson, who had taken up his quarters in the church, was growing seriously alarmed about the issue of that morning's work. The failure of Reid's column, and the news that Reid himself had been badly wounded, were disheartening enough for a man of his temperament. But the sad tidings of Nicholson's fall, coupled with false reports about the death of Hope Grant and Tombs, drove him to the verge of despair, and he began to talk of withdrawing his troops from the positions they had already won. Roberts, who had now resumed his place on Wilson's staff, was sent off to 'find out the truth of these reports, and to ascertain exactly what had happened to No. 4 column and the cavalry on our right.'

On his way through the Kashmir Gate, Roberts noticed by the roadside 'a doolie without bearers, and evidently a wounded man inside.' Dismounting to see what help he might render, he found to his 'grief and consternation, that it was John Nicholson, with death written on his face.' He told me that the bearers had put the doolie down and gone off to plunder; that he was in great pain, and wished to be taken to the hospital. He was lying on his back, no wound was visible, and but for the pallor on his face, always colourless, there was no sign of the agony he must have been enduring. On my expressing a hope that he was not seriously wounded, he said, "I am dying; there is no chance for me." The sight of that great man lying helpless and at the point of death was almost more than I could bear. Other men had daily died around me, friends and comrades had been killed beside me; but I never felt as I felt then—to lose Nicholson seemed to me at that moment to lose everything. *

* *Forty-one years in India.*



TOWN HALL AND CLOCK TOWER, CHANDNI CHOWK, DELHI.

With no small difficulty, for the doolie-bearers and other camp-followers were busy plundering the nearest houses and shops, Roberts hunted up four men, whom he placed under charge of a sergeant of the 61st Foot, bidding him see that Brigadier-General Nicholson was taken direct to the field hospital. This was the last that Roberts was to see of John Nicholson; for though he managed several times to ride over and inquire after the dying hero, he was never admitted to his bedside.

It was late in the afternoon when John Nicholson was brought into the field hospital. Beside the doolie in which he awaited his turn for surgical inspection, another doolie was presently set down. Its occupant, Charles Nicholson, had been badly wounded in leading Coke's Punjabis to the assault, and the shattered arm had since been amputated at the shoulder. Surgeon H. Buckle, who had assisted in this operation, had since gone to see John Nicholson and ask what he could do for his old acquaintance. He found the poor sufferer 'as collected and composed as usual, but very low, almost pulseless.' What struck him was Nicholson's face. 'It was always one of power; but then, in its calm, pale state, it was quite beautiful' *

It was piteous to see the two brothers lying there so helplessly side by side in the prime of their stately manhood, looking sadly into each other's eyes, and exchanging their last words on this earth. 'Last words, I fancy, they must have been,' writes Dr. Mactier, 'for, as far as I can remember, they never saw each other again, both being too severely wounded to be moved from their respective tents.' † From a child, indeed, Charles Nicholson had been John's favourite brother, and the letters he wrote to a friend after his own recovery show that in losing John he had lost his heart's idol and guiding-star.

A little later John Nicholson was borne away to the camp on the ridge, where Dr. Mactier as Staff-Surgeon attended to him till within a day or two of his death. He at once called in Dr. Campbell Mackinnon of the Horse Artillery, a friend of

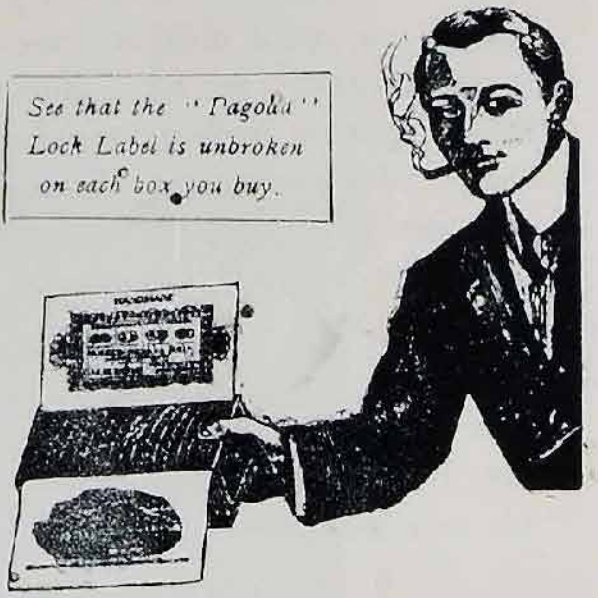
* Buckle's Letter to John Becher quoted by Kaye.

† MS. Letter from Dr. Mactier.

OAKES' MADRAS CIGARS

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS, AND HIGHEST AWARDS AT LONDON, PARIS, NEWCASTLE, CAPE TOWN, CALCUTTA, MELBOURNE, DUNEDIN, AND LAHORE.

See that the "Pagoda" Lock Label is unbroken on each box you buy.

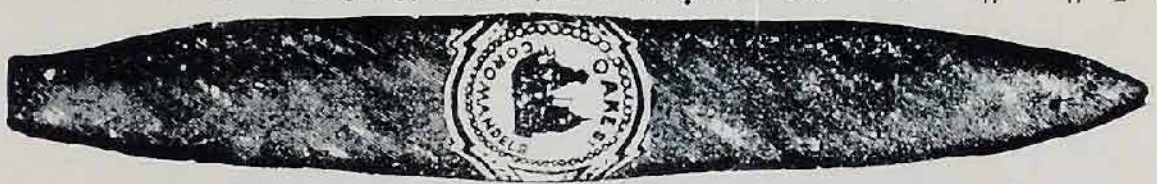


"The man who smokes thinks like a Sage and acts like a Samaritan."
—SIR BULWER LYTTON.

"Oriental Cheroots,"	Length 5 inches, packed in boxes of 100	..	per box.	**Rs.**	**3 0**
Do do Cherry Tipped,	Length 6 inches, packed in boxes of 100		,,		**4 0**

"Anglo-Indian" Specials,	Length 5 inches, packed in boxes of 50,	per box,		**Rs.**	**2 4**
Do No. 1,	Length 4½ inches, packed in boxes of 100,	,,		,,	**3 8**
Do No. 2,	Length 4 inches, packed in boxes of 100,	,,		,,	**3 4**
Do No. 3,	Length 3⅞ inches, packed in boxes of 100,	,,		,,	**3 0**

"Supers"	**No. 1,** Length 4¼ inches, packed in boxes of 50	..	per box,	**Rs.**	**2 4**
Do	**No. 2,** Length 4 inches, packed in boxes of 50	..	,,	,,	**2 2**
Do	**No. 3,** Length 3¾ inches, packed in boxes of 100	..	,,	,,	**4 0**



La Flor de Coromandels ("NUR JEHAN" BRAND.)

"Imperials,"	Length 5¾ inches, packed in boxes of 50	.. ..	per box.	**Rs.**	**4 0**
"Cabinets,"	Length 4½ inches, packed in boxes of 50	.. ..	,,	,,	**2 12**
"Bouquets,"	Length 4 inches, packed in boxes of 50	.. ..	,,	,,	**2 10**
"Petit Bouquets,"	Length 3½ inches, packed in boxes of 100	.. ..	,,	,,	**5 0**
"Operas,"	Length 3 inches, packed in boxes of 100	.. ..	,,	,,	**4 0**

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma or direct from the Company at the Madras Prices quoted above. Write for illustrated Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd., Post Box 24, MADRAS.

Chamberlain's in the old Afghan days, in whom many besides Chamberlain had the greatest confidence. Nicholson's case, says Dr. Mactier, 'was from the first a hopeless one, and it was a matter of surprise to his medical attendants that he survived even so long as he did. The nature of his wound—a shot through the lung—necessitated absolute quiet of mind and body; and we would fain have enforced complete silence upon him. All this it was impossible to carry out, for he would insist upon hearing how matters went on in the city, and would excite himself terribly over the news that was brought in from time to time.

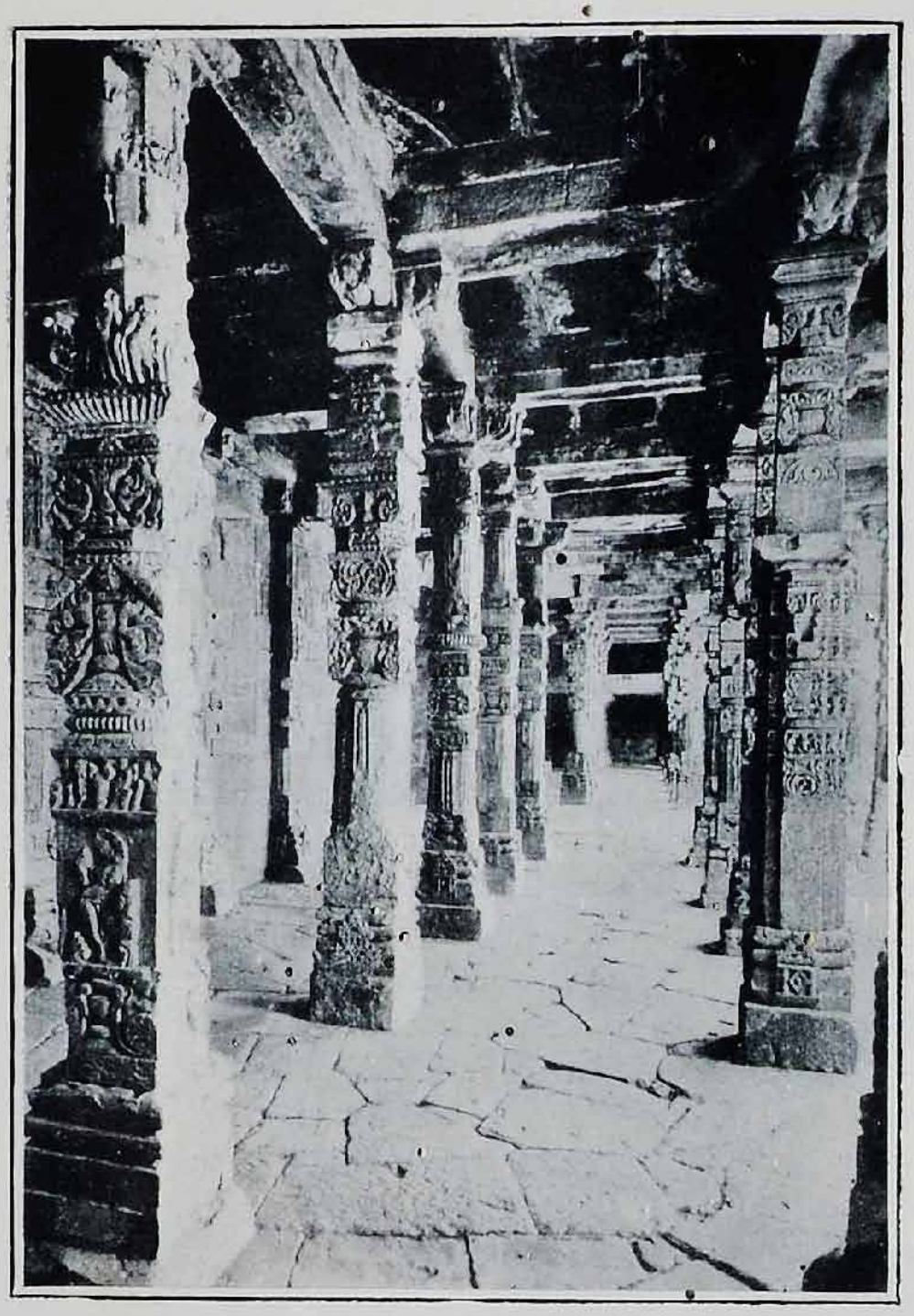
'Not only did he make comments and criticisms to friends about him, but he sent them to Sir John Lawrence and others at a distance, I had myself to act as amanuensis in conveying his views to Sir John. Professionally speaking, all this was of course wrong, and the cause of grave anxiety to his medical attendants. Still, we could only admire the man who seemed to think little of his own sufferings, and whose whole thoughts were absorbed in the success of the military operations.' *

Lieutenant Montgomerie of the Guides had helped to lift Nicholson out of his doolie on to a bed prepared for him in his own tent. As he kept on bathing the sufferer's temples with eau-de-cologne, Montgomerie saw that he 'was in fearful agony.' He had been shot through the body, and the blood was flowing from his side. 'It was terrible,' he wrote, 'seeing the great strong man, who a few hours before was the life and soul of everything brave and daring, struck down in this way. . . . I could have followed him anywhere, so brave, cool, and self-possessed, and so energetic, you would have thought he was made of iron. The shot that killed him was worth more to the Pandy than all the rest put together.'†

On the evening of that memorable day Chamberlain came over to see his poor friend from his post at Hindu Rao's, whence with Daly and a few other disabled comrades he had watched the fortunes of the fight, and prepared to hold the ridge with a hand-

* Letter from Dr. W. Mactier.

† Kaye.



Rai Pithora's Temple, Delhi

ful of soldiers, scarcely fit for any sort of duty. Thanks, however, to the heroic steadiness of Hope Grant's cavalry brigade, and the desperate courage displayed by Tombs's gunners in covering the retreat of Reid's infantry; Chamberlain was free at last to go forth on his sorrowful errand. He found John Nicholson 'lying stretched on a charpoy [native bed], helpless as an infant, breathing with difficulty, and only able to jerk out his words in syllables at long intervals, and with pain..... He asked me to tell him exactly what the surgeons said of his case; and after I had told him, he wished to know how much of the town was in our possession, and what we proposed doing. Talking was, of course, bad for him and prohibited, and the morphia, which was given him in large doses, to annul pain and secure rest, soon produced a state of stupor.'*

About 11 p.m. Chamberlain saw his friend again, before he himself returned for the night to his post of command at Hindu Rao's house. 'He was much the same; but feeling his skin to be chilled, I suppose from the loss of blood and two hand-punkahs going, I got him to consent to my covering him with a light Rampore blanket.'

What Wilson himself proposed to do on the evening of that momentous September 14 is well-known. When Roberts made his report of what had really occurred, his general seemed for the time a little happier. But presently, when he learned at how heavy a cos —1,170 killed and wounded out of 5,000 engaged—a part only of that day's programme had been accomplished, Wilson returned to his croaking, and talked once more about retiring to the ridge. Lord Roberts thinks that he would have carried out this 'fatal measure,' to which every officer on his staff was utterly opposed, and against which Chamberlain firmly protested, had not Baird Smith been at his elbow in front of Skinner's House, when Wilson asked him whether we could hold what we had won. 'We *must* hold on,' was the laconic answer of the Chief Engineer, whose indomitable spirit had borne

* Letter to Sir Herbert Edwardes, quoted by Kaye.

him up through the pain of a recent wound and the weakness caused by a wasting disease. *

To fall back indeed at such a moment would have been sheer madness, while everything could be gained by holding on. Our success, however partial, was really decisive, for our men had won a footing inside the walls, from which nothing but their own folly or their leaders' blundering could dislodge them. To hold on was to go forward, until the last mutineer had been driven out of a stronghold whose fate was sealed on that September 14.

'Poor Nicholson was most dangerously wounded,' writes Hodson next day to his brother; 'at a time, too, when his services were beyond expression valuable.' His grief was shared by Wilson himself and the whole army. It was soon known throughout the Punjab that John Nicholson, 'our best and bravest,' had been badly wounded; and men's hearts were chilled in the midst of their rejoicing by fears for the safety of their wounded hero. For some days yet they tried to hope against hope that a life so precious might be spared for the service of his country in her great need. 'What a time of suspense it is,' wrote Herbert Edwardes on the 16th, 'until more news can reach Peshawar.' He had already heard through John Lawrence that 'both the Nicholsons were severely wounded,' and with unspeakable anxiety he longed, yet dreaded, to hear more.†

---

* Kaye; Lord Roberts.

† Lady Edwardes.

'Triumph Weeps above the Brave,' September 23, 1857.

On September 15 the struggle within the city was maintained chiefly by our Engineers and Artillery; the former sapping their way from house to house, while our guns played from various points of our line upon the palace, the magazine, and the old riverside fortress of Salimgarh. That evening Chamberlain was again at Nicholson's bedside. His poor friend "breathed more easily, and seemed altogether easier—indeed, his face had changed so much for the better, that I began to make myself believe that it was not God's purpose to cut him off in the prime of manhood..... On this evening, as on the previous, his thoughts centred in the struggle then being fought out inside Delhi; and on my telling him that a certain officer had alluded to the possibility of our having to retire, he said, in his indignation, 'Thank God! I have strength yet to shoot him, if necessary.'" *

The natural man broke out in that fierce denouncement of a commander who could talk thus openly of abandoning a field already half won. Such conduct seemed to John Nicholson at least as criminal as that of an officer deserting his post in the face of the enemy. How strongly he felt on this subject came out in the message sent at his dictation to Sir John Lawrence, begging him by his own authority to depose Wilson and appoint Chamberlain in his stead.†

Among the ruins of the cantonment was a small bungalow, a part of which had escaped destruction by the mutineers on May 11. Hither John Nicholson, who had complained of the

* Chamberlain's Letter quoted by Kaye.

† Bosworth Smith.

heat in his tent, was removed next morning under his good friend's careful supervision. The bungalow was not far off, and his removal was effected without causing him much pain. He expressed his thankfulness for the change, and said he was 'very comfortable.' He dictated to Chamberlain the following message for Herbert Edwardes: 'Tell him I should have been a better man if I had continued to live with him, and our heavy public duties had not prevented my seeing more of him privately. I was always the better for a residence, however short, with him and his wife. Give my love to them both.'

'Up to this time,' writes Chamberlain, 'there was still a hope for him, though the two surgeons attending him were anything but sanguine. He himself said he felt better, but the doctors said his pulse indicated no improvement; and notwithstanding the great loss of blood from internal hemorrhage, they again thought it necessary to bleed him..... One of the surgeons attending him used to come daily to the town to dress my arm, and from him I always received a trustworthy bulletin. From the 17th to the 22nd he was sometimes better and sometimes worse; but he gradually became weaker, and on the afternoon of the latter date, Dr. Mactier came to tell me that there was little or no hope. On reaching him I found him much altered for the worse in appearance, and very much weaker—indeed, so weak, that if left to himself he fell off into a state of drowsiness, from which nothing aroused him but the application of smelling-salts and stimulants. Once aroused he became quite himself, and on that afternoon he conversed with me for half an hour on several subjects as clearly as ever. He, however, knew and felt that he was dying, and said that this world had now no interest for him.'

Nicholson regretted that he had been unable to make his will the day before the assault, and was anxious to get that business done without more delay. But feeling tired just then with so much talking, and too weak to keep his senses collected, he begged his good friend to come again that evening, and arouse him for the purpose in view. And then he dictated another message for Herbert Edwardes. 'Tell him that, if at this

moment a good fairy were to grant me a wish, my wish would be to have him here next to my mother.' When these words had been written down, he said, 'Tell my mother that I do not think we shall be unhappy in the next world. God has visited her with a great affliction; but tell her she must not give way to grief.' *

Chamberlain at once telegraphed to Edwardes that Nicholson was worse. 'He has directed a few kind words to be said to you. I fear a letter from Peshawar may not reach in time. Send me any message you wish given to him. He talks much of you both.' Feeling that the worst was come, Edwardes telegraphed back: 'Give John Nicholson our love in time and eternity. God ever bless him! I do not cease to hope and pray for him as a dear brother.' †

It comforted the dying hero to know that he had not fought and bled in vain. Day after day our troops had carried one strong position after another, until, on the morning of the 21st, a grand salute from our guns proclaimed that the whole of Delhi was once more in British keeping. Later in the same day the capture of the fugitive king by Hodson gave fresh significance to the achievements of the previous week. It was a marvellous feat of arms which its foremost hero had lived to see accomplished—a feat which broke the neck of a widespreading rebellion, and ensured the safety of our countrymen in the Punjab. Thenceforth they could breathe more freely, as men awaking from a hideous nightmare.

But their anxiety for Nicholson had not been allayed. 'It did not sound like a victory,' Edwardes wrote, when the news of our success in the opening assault was coupled with the things of General Nicholson's fall. And each day, as fresh news from Delhi travelled up the Punjab, the question still was, 'Is Nicholson any better?' On the 20th it was known that Delhi had fallen, and 'there seemed a hope that Nicholson might live.' ‡

Late in the evening of the 22nd, when asked if he could dictate his will, Nicholson replied that he felt too weak to do so, and

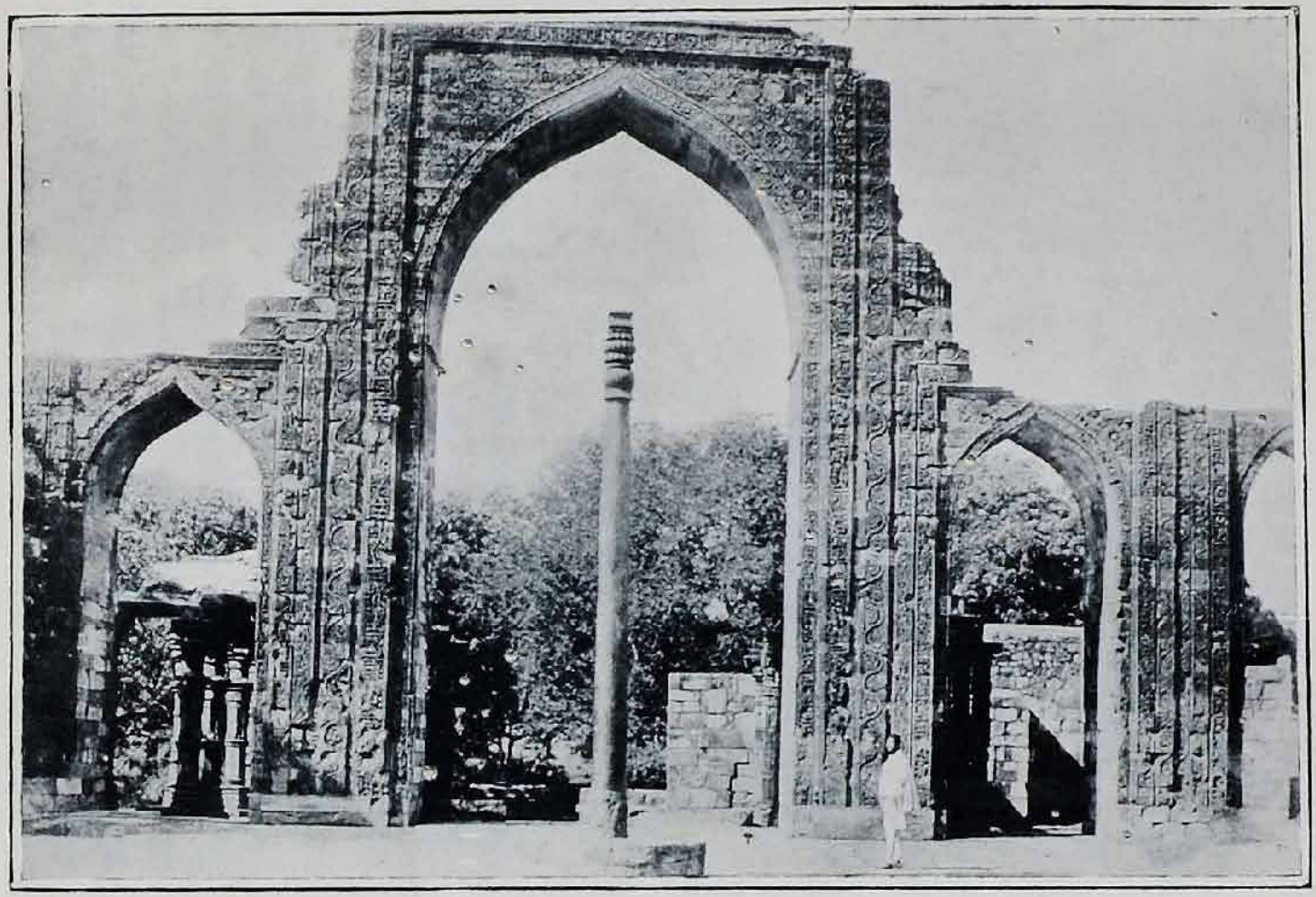
* Kaye.
† Lady Edwardes.
‡ Edwardes, *Official Report*.

begged that it might be deferred until the morrow, when he hoped to be feeling stronger. 'But death,' says Chamberlain, 'had now come to claim him. Every hour he became weaker and weaker, and the following morning his soul passed away to another and a better world.'

'Throughout those nine days of suffering,' says Chamberlain, in his touching letter to Edwardes, 'he bore himself nobly; not a lament or a sigh ever passed his lips, and he conversed as calmly and clearly as if he were talking of some other person's condition, and not his own.....I wish you could have seen him, poor fellow, as he lay in his coffin. He looked so peaceful, and there was a resignation in the expression of his manly features that made me feel that he had bowed submissively to God's will, and closed his eyes upon the world, full of hope..... It is a great consolation to think that he had the most skilful medical attendance, and was waited upon as carefully as possible. Nothing was left undone that could be done to allay suffering and prolong life.' It had been to Chamberlain a source of much regret that his duties prevented him from being oftener with his dying friend. He had the comfort, however, of knowing that Nicholson clearly understood the cause of his frequent absence. "When, the afternoon before his death, I said to him he must have thought me very neglectful, his reply was, 'No; I knew that your duty to the service required your being at headquarters, and I was glad to think that you were there to give your counsel.'"

At half-past nine on the morning of September 23, 'the heroic Nicholson,' as all his friends and brother-officers were wont to call him, breathed his last, in the thirty-fifth year of his age, at the moment when his greatness seemed aripening. As he lay there in his last sleep, one might truly say of him what Walter Scott had said of the younger Pitt—

> 'Now is the stately column broke;
> The beacon light is quench'd in smoke;
> The trumpet's silver voice is still;
> The warder silent on the hill.'



IRON PILLAR, DELHI.

During the last hours of that long death-struggle General Wilson officially recorded his deep regret that the services of 'that most brilliant officer, Brigadier-General J. Nicholson, whose professional character and qualifications are so well known and appreciated, were for the present lost to the State.' * A few hours later the whole army knew that those services were lost for ever.

JOHN NICHOLSON.

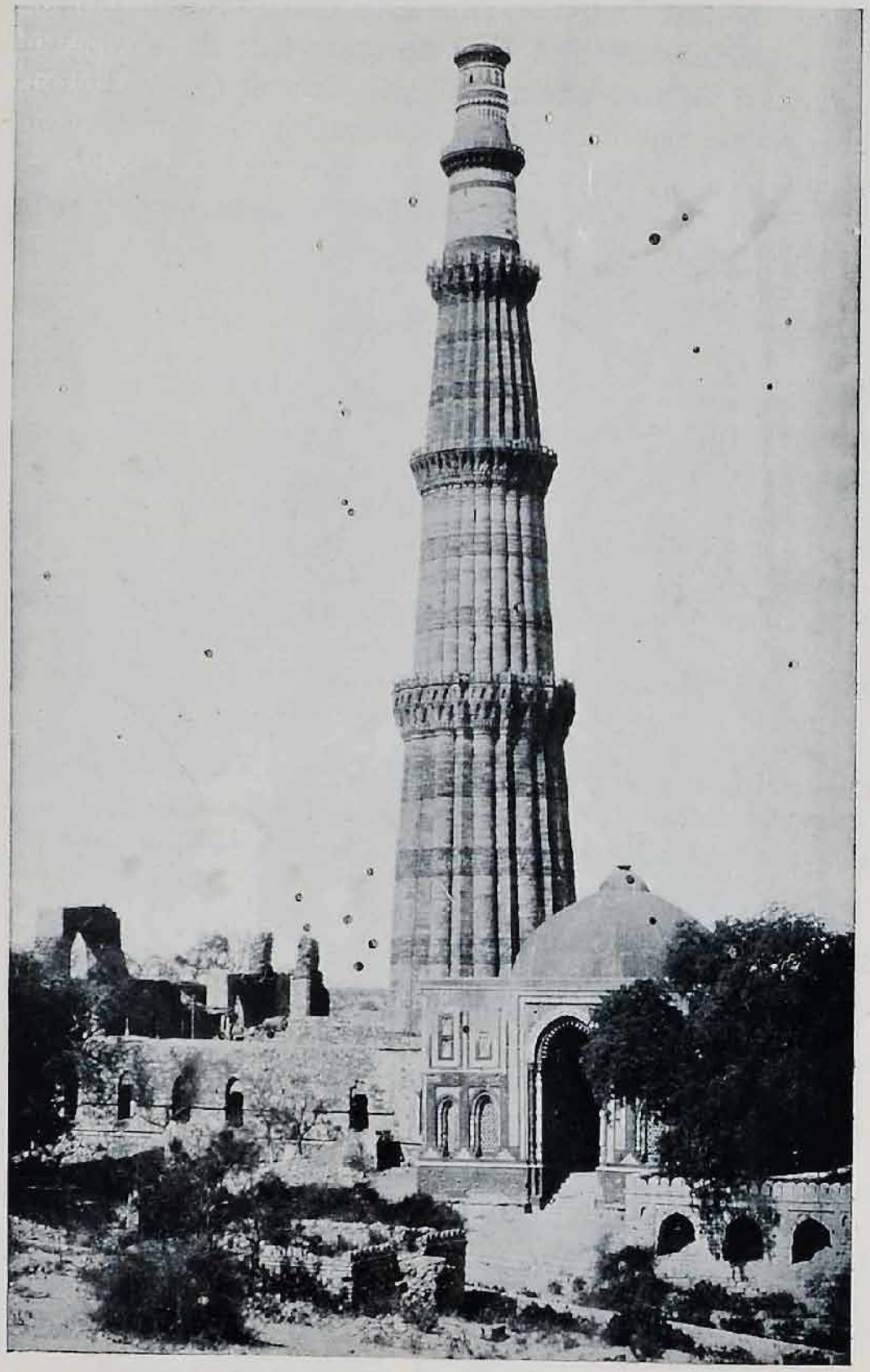
Over Jumna's turbid waters break the Dawn expectant, solemn,
Hushed each little storming column lay below the Ridge's wall,
Waiting silent, stern and steady, eager, resolute and ready
Even as at old Engedi sallied forth his host with Saul:
Only waiting while our gunners cleared the breaches ere advancing,
Watching there the sunlight glancing over gate and rampart grim
While the Morning throbbed around us pulsing with a high vibration
Holy ardour, exaltation stirring like a battle hymn.

Mustered clansmen of the Gordons, mustered sons of England's yeomen,
Children of our battle bowmen staunchly brave as them of yore:
Ghurkhas sturdy, short, deep-chested, mountain-reared, and mountain-nested,
Gallant Sikhs whose strength had tested Britain's valour to the core;
Brawny, massive, tall Punjabis, rough Baluchis, almost brothers,
Greene's and Wilde's—The Guides and others, bred in burning wastes of Sind,
Christian—Khalsa—Hindu—Moslem—leaves were we from many branches,
Gathered up through battle's chances in one mighty rushing wind.

Loud I hear the Rifles cheering on that morning in September,
Yea, as yesterday remember how we rushed the glacis broad:
When the breaches open battered gaped before us smashed and shattered
Life or Death but little mattered in that anthem of the sword!
Home and Salkeld's band of heroes blew the Kashmir gate to splinters
Money's swift and sturdy sprinters swept the ramparts to the right,
But with Nicholson I followed onward—westward—thro' the city,
Onward to the crowning pity—crowning pathos of the fight.

---

* General Wilson's Dispatch of September 22.



DELHI : KUTAB MINAR.

Breathless—sweating—blood-bespattered: spent to fainting—trembling—aching;
Strength and spirit almost breaking: throbbing heart and maddened brain,
On we fought through street and alley, here dispersed and there a rally
Check—advance and cheering sally, yet again and yet again!
Ever still to lead us onward frowned that bastion unshaken,
Ever Nicholson unshaken towered dauntless scatheless there,
Ever calling—called the children—called the mother's bitter wailing
Outraged sorrow unavailing, stricken, frenzied to despair!

Then the blood-red past behind us; then—the Island home that bred us
Hope that urged us—Chief who led us, War's desire and grace of God
Poured for us a battle potion, blended of supreme emotion
So that duty-fired devotion stirred and thrilled the meanest clod:
Yea our spirits were assuaged, almost spent, begrimed, and breathless
Welled within us all the deathless lust of battle, potent, free,
Whispered aye a grim avengement while the ne'er forgotten hour
Swept us on to splendid power, crown and palm of victory!

Nicholson—I see him standing—hear his mighty accents falling
Like a battle trumpet calling: "Charge—the ramparts—down the lane!"
Scarce that rousing order given ere we forward rushed—but riven
Gapped our ranks were—broken—driven backward fell our few again!
Still was Nicholson unconquered; sword uplift he strode a giant
Peerless leader—fate defiant mingled rashness and control,
Calling while we slowly followed—backward glanced he sudden turning
Flushed his face with ardour burning lit by lightnings of the soul!

Just one moment—then he stumbled: nigh the bastion sorely stricken
I could feel my spirit sicken while I watched him as he reeled,
Friendly arms were nigh to tend him; human aid no more could fend him
Scarce could all entreaty bend him even then to move or yield;
Death had sealed him with the chosen, Fame had crowned him with her glory,
So he lives in song and story while the fleeting years pass on,
And I seem to hear him calling—calling through Earth's dying voices
While the heart of me rejoices that I fought with Nicholson!

J. RENTON DENNING.

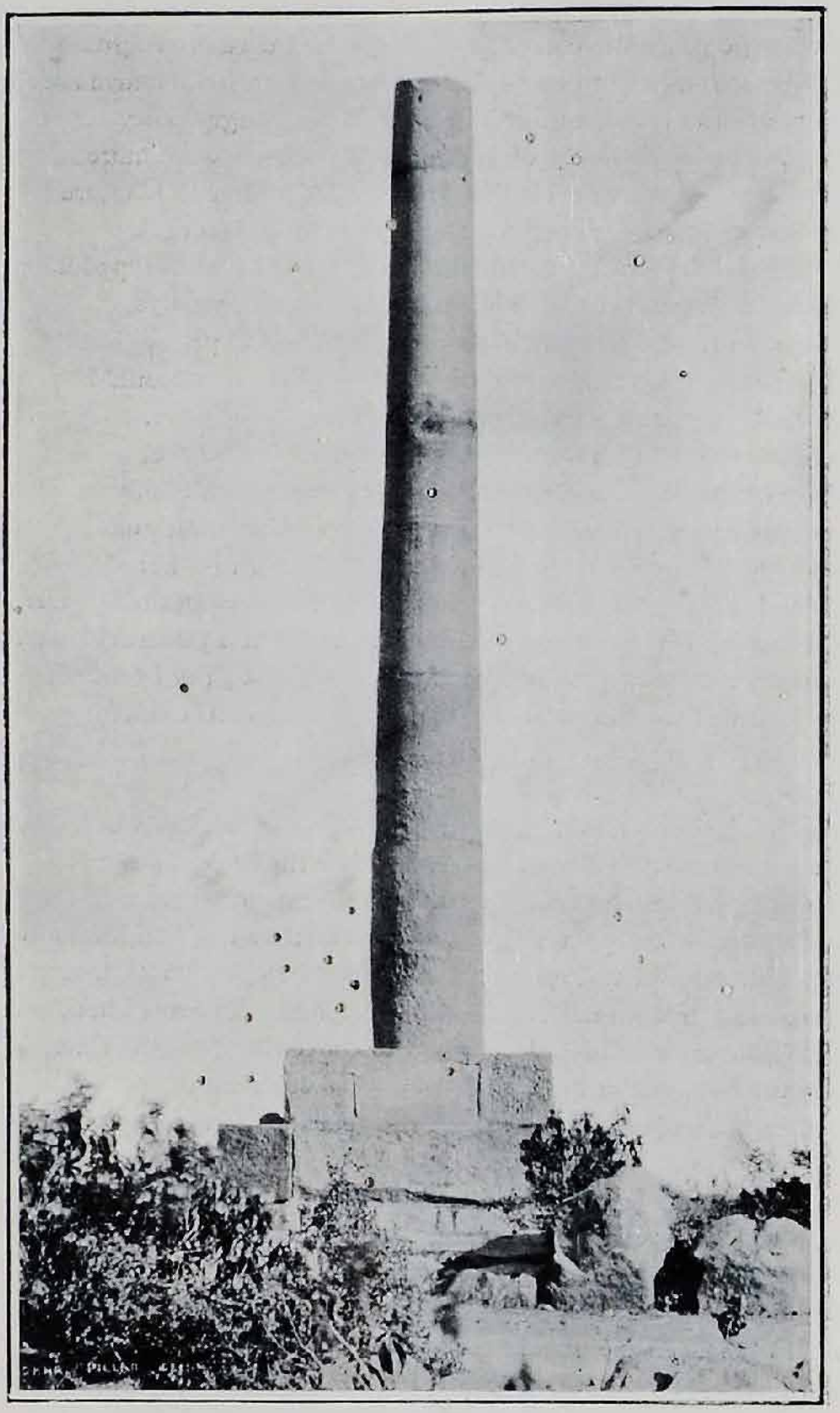
Death of Nicholson.

Brigadier-General John Nicholson received his mortal wound when storming Delhi, September 14, 1857, from the effects of which he died on the 23rd of the same month, aged 34 years.

The following is an attempt to convey to an English reader an idea of a Punjábi ballad recently sung in the streets of Delhi; some of the monotonous repetition has been omitted, but the translator considers it incumbent on him to follow as far as possible the disjointed sentences of the original.

When Nicholson addressed Sir John, right quickly came reply,
To Delhi haste with armed host and make the rebels fly.
With joy brave Nicholson advanced, to meet a warrior's fate,
His cannons pour'd unceasing storm full on the Kashmir Gate;
And gazing at the combatants, he swore 'twere mortal sin,
With food or drink to break his fast, until his troops should win.
Oh, brother! 'twas an awful sight, the stormers' vengeful tread;
Then fired the caitiff Káleh Khan, brave Nicholson was dead!
A soldier of Towana race upbore his dying frame,
Expiring Nicholson exclaim'd, 'Lawrence shall know thy fame—
'He'll make thee lord of Pindee's lands, of Pindee Gheb a chief,
'And give thee noble heritage, with many a smiling fief;
'When the glad news of Delhi's fall to Britain's Queen is told,
'She'll deck my troops with guerdons rare and necklets red and gold.'
When Nicholson to Delhi came, right solemnly he swore,
If God will only spare my life, her name shall be no more;
Proud Jumna's flood shall wash her streets, her battlements I'll raze,
And nought but blacken'd moulds shall meet the wond'ring traveller's gaze.
Oh, brother! see the English charge, the Chándni Chauk is won,
In the red palace of the kings their bloody work is done;
The quaking Pourbeahs hear the tale and curse their losing fate.

Now magic peace the conqu'rors bring where carnage reign'd so late,
While merchants vend again their goods 'neath British arms secure,
The warriors lay aside their hate to feed the hungry poor.
Oh, Lion-hearted Nicholson ! could thou but live once more;
We'd slay, and leave each Pourbeah dog to welter in his gore !
But British hearts are merciful, and vengeance is forgot,
E'en injured serfs obtain their rights, and bless their happy lot ;
Where erst a vicious emperor sat, an honest ruler sways,
Aiding the ruined citizens, who murmur grateful praise.
Oh, Nicholson was bravest brave that English Chief could be :
My brother, such a gallant man seems very God to me.
And thus the dying hero wrote, to Lawrence at Lahore,
' Thou art lord of the Khâlsa's land, my brother chief of yore ;
' List to my pray'r for Hyât Khan, my brave Towana guard :
' Make him a noble of the land, with him my all is shared.
' Write and let India's Viceroy hear, a childless Captain's prayer,
' Regard my troops as dearest sons, make them my country's care,
' To recompense my children's deed the choicest gifts I crave.'
Oh, brother ! we can ne'er forget John Nicholson the brave.
Oh, dearest spark of chivalry, let a Punjabi cry,
All shame that British soldiery left Nicholson to die !
Upon our father's honoured grave, thy Khalsa soldiers weep,
Towanas brave and stout Pathans lament thy lifeless sleep ;
Mourning we say, hadst then but lived, what riches were in store,
For us, who war for stranger chiefs, since thou can'st fight no more.
John Lawrence sent a missive sad to Britain's gracious Queen,
Recounting first proud Delhi's fall, and the great hero's mien,
How gallantly he stormed the breach, above the Kashmir Gate,
And ever foremost in the van, had met a soldier's fate.
The Queen, with gentle sympathy, in tears this letter read,
And then her chieftain's mother called, whose only son was dead.
She soothed the mother's bitter grief, and from her royal neck,
Weeping, a priceless necklet took, her sobbing guest to deck ;
' Oh ! mother's heart, be comforted, nor mourn thy soldier son ;
' God owns thy child, in England Queen thou hast a mother won.'
Oh ! foremost in the deadly breach, no foe could make thee halt,
Slain by the dastard Káleh Khan, the traitor to his salt.
We ceaseless pray the warrior's God, with all a soldier's love,
That he would make brave Nicholson a prince in heaven above.
Oh ! Godlike chieftain Nicholson, our children lisp thy name,
Thou'lt not forget the Khâlsa's prayers, their babies prate thy fame.



ASOKA'S PILLAR ON THE RIDGE, DELHI.

Hyat Khan.

Sirdar Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I., whose name appears in the foregoing Ballad, was John Nicholson's Native Orderly during the campaign of 1837. From information supplied by Colonel Urmston, and Colonel J. Johnstone, he seems to have been a son of Fathi Khan, the brave Pathan chief, who fell by Nicholson's side in the attack on the Margalla Tower in 1848. Fathi Khan's people dwelt at Wah, about a mile from Hasan Abdal. Some years later, at Nicholson's request, Edwardes gave Hyat Khan the post of Police Darogah (Superintendent) of Peshawar. After the outbreak of the mutiny he served as Nicholson's Native Orderly through all the enterprises which marked his chief's victorious progress from Peshawar to Delhi. For several years after the mutiny he served as Assistant to successive Deputy Commissioners of Bannu and Kohat.

During the Afghan War of 1878-80 Hyat Khan served as Political Assistant to General, now Lord Roberts. For some years he was a divisional judge in the Punjab

---

Asoka's Pillar.

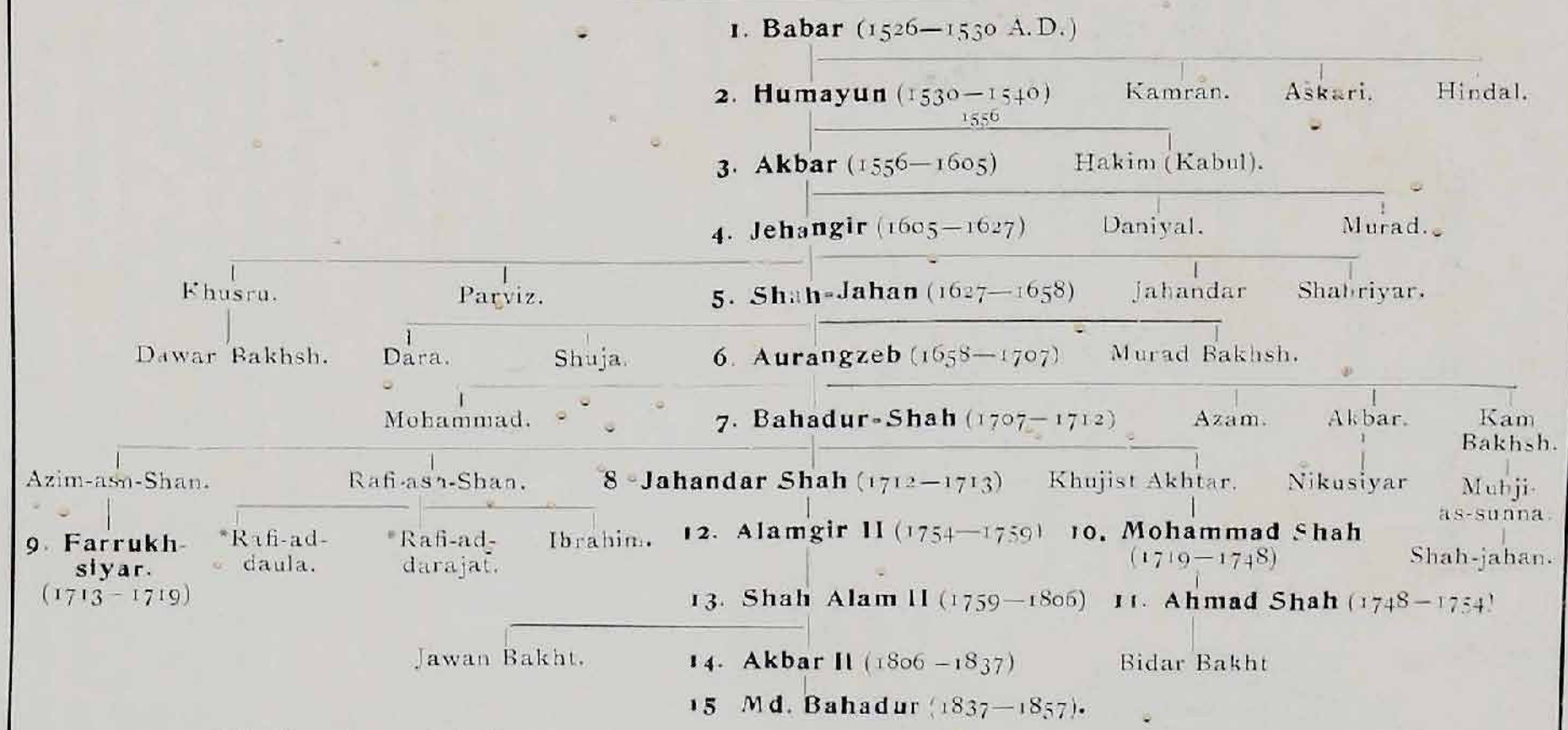
Asoka's Pillar II was found near Meerut by Firoz Shah Taghla, who re-erected it in his Kushak-i-Shikar (Hunting Palace), at a spot somewhere in the compound of the building now known as Hindu Rao's House. It was thrown down in 1719, by the explosion of a powder magazine, and broken into five pieces. Burt, who joined the pieces in 1833, found the length of the pillar to be 33 feet, and he believed that 2 feet of its top end was lost. "In 1838, Hindu Rao, whoseems to have purchased the pillar with Mr. Fraser's house, presented it to the Asiatic Society of Bengal" (Stephen), for whom a part of the inscription was cut out and sent to Calcutta, where it was placed under the bust of Mr. James Prinsep, the great Indian antiquary, who died in 1840. The severed piece was returned to Delhi in 1866, and next year the pillar was erected as it now stands; the returned inscription is in the third piece from the top, and gives the pillar the appearance of being composed of six pieces. The

pillar is of sandstone, and according to Cunningham, i has a length of 32¾ feet. Asoka's inscriptions on this pillar are similar to those on pillar I described later under the heading "Firozabad;" and the later inscriptions are dated, 1312, 1359, and 1524. The historian Shams-i-Siraj Afif states that this pillar was re-erected by Firoz Shah Taghlak "amid great feasting and rejoicing," and that after its erection "a large town sprang up, and the khans and maliks of the court built houses there."

The pillar stands on a two-stepped grey-granite platform, in the west face of the upper step of which is inserted a greystone slab, with the following inscription :—

"This pillar was originally erected at Meerut in the 3rd century, B. C., by King Asoka. It was removed thence, and set up in the Koshuk Shikar Palace, near this, by the Emperor Firoz Shah, A. D. 1356. Thrown down and broken into five pieces by the explosion of a powder magazine, A. D. 1713-1719. It was erected and set up in this place by the British Government, A. D. 1867."

GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE MOGHAL EMPERORS.



N.B.—The princes marked with an asterisk were proclaimed emperors as stopgaps, but cannot be said to have reigned.

Routes Recommended.

TO visitors and tourists whose stay in Delhi is likely to be brief, the following routes are recommended as the best means of seeing the City quickly and systematically.

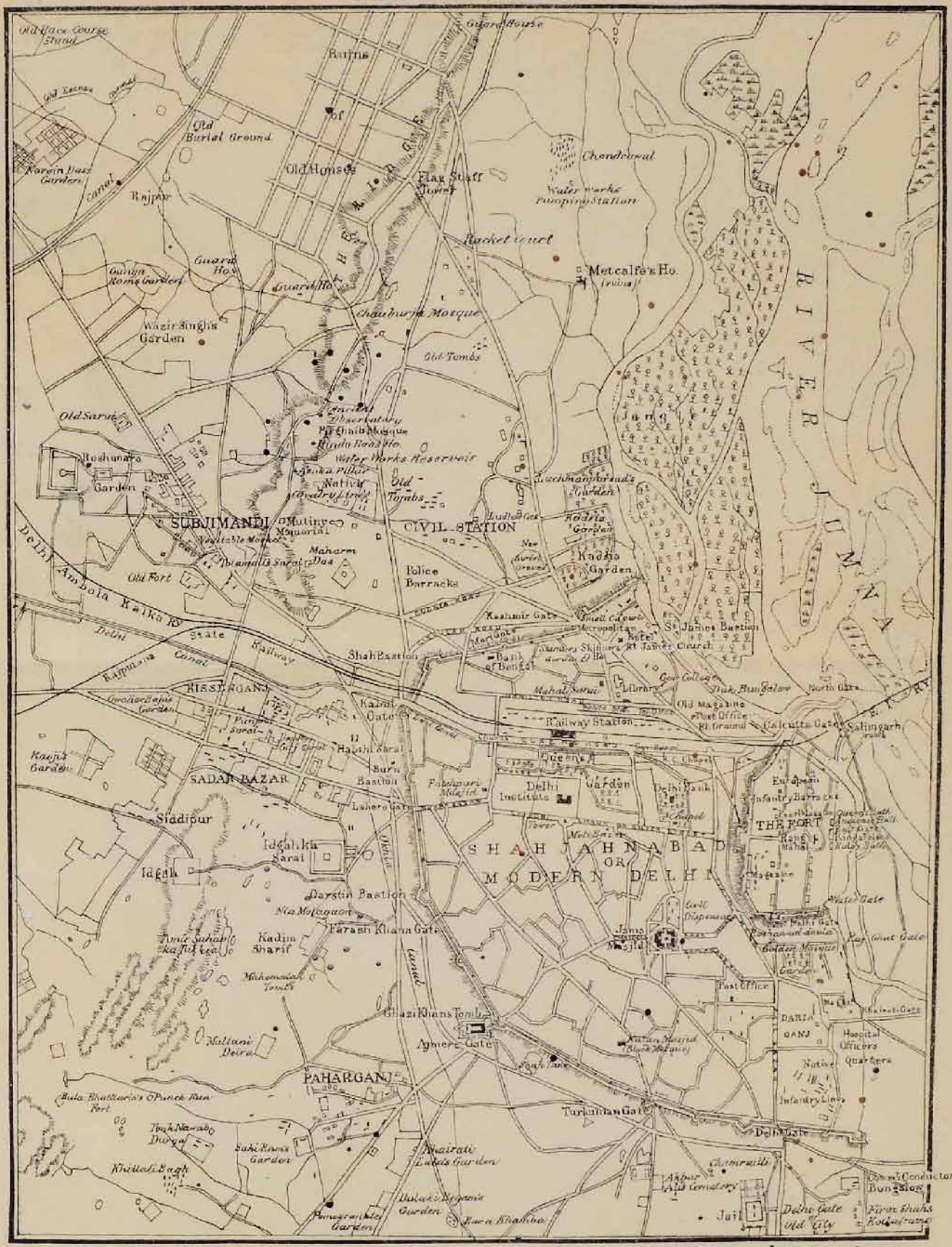
The FIRST ROUTE comprises Kashmir Gate, Kissenganj, Ali Mardan's Canal, Chandni Chowk, Clock Tower, Delhi Public Library, Sonehri Masjid (Roshan-ud-Daula), Kotwāli Jama Masjid, Jain Temple, Khas Maidan, Sonehri Masjid (Jāved Khan), Zinath-ul-Masjid, Salimgarh, Old Cemetery, Old Magazine, Nigambodh Ghat, Nilichatri, Telegraph Memorial, St. James' Church, Col. Skinner's House, Fakhr-ul-Masjid.

The SECOND ROUTE comprises General Nicholson's Statue, Kudsia Bagh, New Cemetery, Metcalfe House, The Ridge, Flag-staff Tower, Char Burji, Pir Ghaib, Hindu Rao's House, Asoka's Pillar II, Mutiny Memorial, Roshanara Bagh.

The THIRD ROUTE comprises Ghazi-ud-din's Tomb, Masjid and College, Kali or Kalan Masjid, Tomb of Razia Begam, Firozabad, Delhi Shershahi, Purana Kila, Lal Bangla, Arab Sarai, Tomb of Isa Khan, Humayun's Tomb, Nizamuddin and its Shrines, Mausoleum of Safdar Jang, Jantar Mantar, Kadam Sharif.

The FOURTH ROUTE comprises the Tomb of Mabarak Shah, Hauz Khas, Tomb of Firoz Shah Taghlak, Begampuri Masjid, Chirag Delhi, Tomb of Altamash, Tomb of Ala-ud-din, Adham Khan's Tomb, Tomb of Jamali, Temple of Yoga Maya, Dar-ul-aman, Tomb of Balban, Kasar Safed, Kushak Firozi, Kushak Sabaz, Kushak Lal, Hauz Shamsi, Tomb of Sultan Ghari, Tombs of Rakan-ud-din and Bairam, Temple of Kali Devi, Khizrabad, Kilokheri, Bara Pula, Tomb of Khan Khānān.

DELHI AND ENVIRONS



TIMES PRESS - BOMBAY.

Hints to Visitors.

APART from the historical, political, military, financial and artistic side of the Durbar, the main problem for the vast majority of visitors to Delhi during the Royal Visit is, of course, the housing one. If this has been solved, visitors will find everything comparatively comfortable, but naturally expensive. The Government of India's arrangements for the accommodation of visitors from home have been carefully made and if one can secure room in one of the sumptuously furnished "Visitors' Camps" he may be congratulated upon having won half the battle. Hotel accommodation is expected to be taxed to its utmost capacity, the two largest hotels in Delhi—Maiden's and the Cecil—having been respectively rented by an Indian Prince and the Supreme Government. Houses and bungalows are simply unavailable at short notice, and the rent demanded for even a small and uninviting bungalow is ridiculously prohibitive and quite beyond the purse of all except the very rich. It is well therefore for intending visitors to examine the Durbar period in its social and domestic side with the greatest care. It is well to regard it from the point of view not of the great satellites that will blaze about the person of the King, and the powers that will move and ordain, but from that of the myriad units that compose Society, the majority of whom will do their sight-seeing and cheering by deputy, who will feel the stir as the Irish Coasts feel the hurricanes that lash Labrador, or the calms that still a little the restless mid-Atlantic. For all these, most importantly unimportant units the Durbar means a great increase of interests and an almost equally considerable increase in expenditure.

If they are coming to Delhi, officially or non-officially, as participators, or as spectators, of this wonderful historic event, this unrivalled pageant, they must prepare themselves early, taking heed to wherewith they shall be clothed, and how they shall lodge, and especially to the lining of their purses. The matter of what they shall do at Delhi, how they shall be bestowed, will be largely settled for them.

Trade of Delhi.

THE Punjab Chamber of Commerce with affiliated branches in Lahore, Amritsar and Srinagar is the representative Trade Institution for the Punjab. It owes its inception largely to the influence and exertions of Mr. James Currie, of James Currie & Co., who has been President since its formation some years ago. The Rules and Regulations state that the object and duties of the Chamber shall be to encourage a friendly feeling and unanimity among commercial men on all subjects involving their common good, to promote and to protect the general mercantile interests of this Province (including the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir), to collect and classify information on all matters of general commercial interest, to obtain the removal, as far as such a Society can, of all acknowledged grievances affecting merchants as a body or mercantile interests in general, to receive and decide references on matters of usage and custom in dispute, recording such decision for future guidance and by this and other means to assist to form a code of practice for simplifying and facilitating business, to communicate with the public authorities, with similar associations in other places, and with individuals, on all subjects of general mercantile interest, and to arbitrate between parties willing to refer to, and abide by, the judgment of the Chamber Committee under the provisions of the By-laws.

The East Indian Railway enters Delhi by an iron bridge over the Jumna, from Ghaziabad Junction in Meerut District. The Punjab Railway also runs its trains over the same branch line. The terminus stands in the city, near the fort. The Rajputana State Railway, running to Ajmer, has its station adjoining that of the other lines. The Grand Trunk Road and othe

metalled highways lead to all important centres, and the Jumna carries a large portion of the heavy traffic. Delhi possesses a very considerable trade, though the continuation of the great North-Western Trunk Railway on the eastern bank of the river has thrown it somewhat off the modern line of traffic. It still forms, however, the main entrepot for commerce between Calcutta or Bombay on the one side, and Rajputana on the other. The chief imports include indigo, chemicals, cotton, silk, fibres, grain, oil-seeds, *ghi*, metals, salt, horns, hides, and European piece-goods. The exports consist of the same articles in transit, together with tobacco, sugar, oil, jewellery, and gold or silver lacework. Beyond the borders of the Province, Delhi merchants correspond with those of Jind, Kabul, Alwar, Bikaner (Bickaneer), Jaipur (Jeypore), and the Doab; while with all the Punjab towns they have extensive dealings. European finance is well represented by several banks. The great trade avenue of the Chandni Chauk is lined with the shops and warehouses of merchants, and is one of the chief sights of interest to the visitor at Delhi. The only manufacture of importance consists of gold, silver, or tinsel filigree work, for which Delhi has long been famous; but the imitation of European models is unfortunately destroying its originality and beauty. The abolition of the Moghal court has also acted prejudicially to this branch of industry. The manufacture of fine muslin is peculiar to Delhi among the Punjab towns, and glazed work, carved work, and shawl-weaving are also carried on. Jewellers and dealers in precious stones throng the Chandni Chauk, and have agents in every European settlement of any importance in Upper India. The internal affairs of the city are managed by a first-class municipality.

Former Durbars at Delhi under British Rule.

THE first great gathering at Delhi in the nature of a Durbar under British Rule was held by Lord Lytton on 1st January 1877 to announce the assumption by Her Majesty Queen Victoria of the title of Empress of India. Officially this great and historic gathering was known as an "Imperial Assemblage" and though considered a big affair for those days it was only, as events have proved, the forerunner of more magnificent ceremonies of a similar kind. There were some 68,000 people at this first assemblage which lasted 14 days. Seventy-seven ruling Princes and Chiefs were present, 300 prominent Indian noblemen and gentlemen and over 15,000 troops, British and Indian. The public Durbar was held on New Year's day on the site on the open plain afterwards selected by Lord Curzon and again chosen for the Durbar of 1911.

The Imperial Assemblage of 1877 was followed in 1903 by what is known as the first Coronation Durbar held to proclaim the accession of His Majesty King Edward VII. The pageant was most skilfully and effectively arranged by Lord Curzon, then Viceroy of India, and was in every respect the most magnificent spectacle of its kind that India has ever seen. It has been described a thousand times and is naturally still fresh in the memory of thousands of people now living. There were 40,000 troops in attendance at this great Durbar, which was followed by other brilliant ceremonies which made up a programme of events in which the powers of organisation of those responsible and the physical strength of those who took part in these gorgeous and impressive gatherings, were strained to the utmost.

Delhi Durbar Races.

IN connection with the Royal Durbar a prospectus of five point to point races for officers of the civil, naval, and military services has been issued. The King and Queen will present cups for the same. The Stewards are: the Maharaja Pertab Singh, Brigadier-Generals Peyton and Cox, Lieut.-Colonels Lecky and Cole and Major Trent; Major Hambro will act as Secretary. The following are the details:—

King's Cup.—An All-comers' Race—Distance about 3 miles.—Open to ponies 14-1 and under, Weights, English and Australians, 12-lbs. Allowances, country breds, allowed 21-lbs; Arabs, allowed 2st. weight for inches, as per C. T. C. Rule 88. Owners riding their own horses allowed 7-lbs.

Queen's Cup.—Welter Weights—Distance about 4 miles.—A race open to horses "bonafide" and unconditionally the property of Gazetted Officers of His Majesty's civil, naval and military services on full Indian pay at the date of closing the entry. Horses must have never won a flat race, hurdle race or steeplechase of the value of Rs. 1,100 or over, nor have cost at any time a greater sum than Rs. 2,000. Weights, 13st. 7-lbs. Allowance, country breds, allowed 2 st. Arabs, allowed 3 st. Owners riding on their own horses, allowed 4-lbs.

Queen's Cup.—A Light Weight Race—Distance about 4 miles.—Open to horses "bonafide" and unconditionally, the property of Gazetted Officers of His Majesty's civil, naval and military services on full Indian pay at the date of closing the entry. Horses must never have won a flat race, hurdle race or steeplechase of the value of Rs. 1,100 or over, nor have cost at any time a greater sum than Rs. 2,000. Weights, 12 st. Allowances, country breds, allowed 2st.; Arabs, allowed 3st. Owners riding their own horses, allowed 7 lbs.

KING'S CUP.—An Indian Officers' Race—Distance about 4 miles.—Open to horses "bonafide" and unconditionally the property of Indian Officers or the regimental funds. Entries limited to one entry per regiment. To be ridden by an Indian Officer belonging to the regiment entering. Australians, catch weights, over 11st. 7-lbs.; country breds, over 9st. 7-lbs.; Arabs, over 8st. 7-lbs.

KING'S CUP.—Imperial Service Troops Race—Distance about 4 miles.—Open to horses "bonafide" and unconditionally the property of Indian Officers of the Imperial Service Troops or the regimental funds. Entries limited to one entry per regiment. To be ridden by an Indian Officer belonging to the regiment entering. Australians catch weights, over 11st. 7-lbs.; country breds, over 9st. 7-lbs.; Arabs over 8st. 7-lbs.

The General Conditions.—The General Conditions are: (1) The Welter Weight, Light and All-comers' Races will be ridden, in colours, in ordinary riding costume.

(2) Only G. R.'s are allowed to ride at the meeting.

(3) Entries for the Welter Weight, Light Weight and All-comers' Races will be Rs. 19. The remainder of the races will be free. The entry money will be allotted as follows:—75 per cent. to the winner, 20 per cent. to the 2nd, and 5 per cent. to the 3rd. The entries, which must be addressed to Major P. O. Hambro, Cavalry School, Saugor, will close at 10 p. m. on November 1, 1911. All entries must, where necessary, be accompanied by a remittance or they will not be accepted. Colours must be declared at the time of entry. In making entries for the All-comers' race, height, if measured, must be included in the entry; measuring certificates of G. T. C., W. I. T. C. and I. P. A. will be accepted. Ponies not in possession of a certificate from any of the above authorities will not be able to start without a certificate of measurement given on behalf of the Stewards.

(4) The course may be walked over, but not ridden over, before the race.

(5) No horse or pony running at the meeting may undergo preparation at the hands of a professional trainer for three months previous to the date of the race.

(6) The decision of the Stewards shall in all cases be final.

(7) No betting or totalizators will be allowed on the course. No lotteries will be permitted.

(8) The races will be run over a fair hunting country marked out by flags. This course will be made and marked out by the Stewards, who will settle all minor details. For the purpose of these races, the Native Cavalry Grand Annual Chase will count as of the value of Rs. 1,000. The value of all other races will be calculated as in C. T. C. Rule 96. All expenses will be defrayed by the competitors and they must make all arrangements regarding stabling, etc., at Delhi. Any further information can be obtained up to August 1911, from Major G. A. Trent, Kasauli. After that date all communications should be addressed to Major P. O. Hambro, Cavalry School, Saugor.

Military Tournament Programme.

A GRAND Military Tournament will be held at Delhi during the Durbar week and an attractive prospectus has now been issued. The Tournament Committee will consist of the President : H. H. the Maharaja Sir Pertab Singh ; Members : Brigadier-Generals Peyton and Cox, Lieut.-Colonels Lecky and Cole, Major Hambro and Riding Master Bastyan. Major G. A. Trent will act as Honorary Secretary. The following are the details :—

British Officers—Event No. 1.—Best officer-at-arms, Mounted Corps, open to one British officer per Division including Volunteer Officer, Mounted Corps ; Cavalry School, Saugor, and Army Head-quarters to count as a Division, the three independent brigades together to count as one division ; Inspecting Officers, Imperial Service Troops, to be considered as belonging to the division to which their Head-quarters are nearest. (A) Tent-pegging with lance ; (B) Swords. 1st prize, King's Cup ; 2nd prize, King's Cup.

Event No. 2.—Best officers-at-arms, Dismounted Corps, open to one British officer per Division including Volunteer Officers Dismounted Corps. Gymnastic Staff and Army Head-quarters to count as one Division. The three independent brigades to count as one Division. Inspecting Officers, Imperial Service Corps, to be considered as belonging to the Division to which their Head-quarters are nearest. (A) Bayonet. (B) Sabre. 1st prize, Queen's Cup ; 2nd prize, Queen's Cup.

Indian Officers—Event No. 3—Best officers-at-arms, Mounted Corps, open to one Indian officer per Division, the three independent brigades together to count as one Division. (A) Tent-pegging with lance ; (B) Sword *vs.* Sword. 1st prize, King's Gold Medal ; 2nd prize, King's Silver Medal ; 3rd prize, King's Bronze Medal.

Event No. 4.—Best officer-at-arms, Dismounted Corps, open to one Indian officer for a Division. The three independent brigades to count as one Division. (A) Bayonet *vs.* Bayonet ; (B) Sword *vs.* Sword (single stick). 1st prize, King's Gold Medal ; 2nd prize, King's Silver Medal ; 3rd prize, King's Bronze Medal.

INDIAN OFFICERS, IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.—Event No. 5.—Best officer-at-arms, Mounted Corps, open to one Indian officer per circle, Imperial Service Troops. (A) Tent-pegging with lance; (B) Sword *vs.* Sword. 1st prize, King's Gold Medal; 2nd prize, King's Silver Medal; 3rd prize, King's Bronze Medal.

Event No. 6.—Best officer-at-arms, Dismounted Corps, open to an Indian officer per circle, Imperial Service Troops. (A) Bayonet *vs.* Bayonet; (B) Sword *vs.* Sword (single stick). 1st prize, King's Gold Medal; 2nd prize, King's Silver Medal; 3rd prize, King's Bronze Medal.

BRITISH WARRANT AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.—Event No 7.—Best man-at-arms, Mounted Corps, open to one British Warrant Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer or man per Division, including Volunteer Mounted Corps. The three independent brigades and Cavalry School, Saugor, to count as one Division. (A) Tent-pegging with lance; (B) Sword *vs.* Sword. 1st prize, King's Gold Medal and £10; 2nd prize, King's Silver Medal and £5; 3rd prize, King's Bronze Medal and £3.

Event No. 8.—Best man-at-arms, Dismounted Corps, open to one British Warrant Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer or man per Division including Volunteer Corps, Gymnastic staff of the four Central Schools to count as one Division. (A) Bayonet *vs.* Bayonet; (B) Sword *vs* Bayonet. 1st prize, King's Gold Medal and £10; 2nd prize, King's Silver Medal and £5; 3rd prize, King's Bronze Medal and £3.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN OF INDIAN ARMY.—Event No. 9.—Best man-at-arms, Mounted Corps, open to one Non-Commissioned Officer or man per Division. The three independent brigades to count as one Division and Cavalry School at Saugor as one Division. (A) Tent-pegging with lance; (B) Sword *vs.* Sword. 1st prize, King's Gold Medal and £10; 2nd Prize, King's Silver Medal and £5; 3rd Prize, King's Bronze Medal and £3.

Event No. 10.—Best man-at-arms, Dismounted Corps, open to one Non-Commissioned Officer and man per Division and three independent brigades to count as one Division. (A) Bayonet *vs.* Bayonet; (B) Sword *vs.* Sword. 1st prize, King's Gold Medal and £10; 2nd Prize King's Silver Medal and £5; 3rd Prize, King's Bronze Medal and £3.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN, IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.—Event No. 11.—Best man-at-arms, Mounted Corps, open to one Non-

Commissioned Officer or man per circle, Imperial Service Troops (A) Tent-pegging with lance; (B) Sword *vs.* Sword. 1st prize, King's Gold Medal and Rs. 100; 2nd prize, King's Silver Medal and Rs. 50; 3rd prize, King's Bronze Medal and Rs. 30.

Event No. 12.—Best man-at-arms, Dismounted Corps, open to one Non-Commissioned Officer or man per circle, Imperial Service Troops. (A) Bayonet *vs.* Bayonet; (B) Sword *vs.* Sword (single stick). 1st prize, King's Gold Medal and Rs. 100; 2nd prize, King's Silver Medal and Rs. 50; 3rd prize, King's Bronze Medal and Rs. 30.

General Conditions.—Preliminary competitions will be held in Divisions, etc., under the orders of General Officers Commanding Divisions, etc., to decide upon their representatives at Delhi. The fares of competitors from Divisions, etc., not taking part in the Delhi Durbar Event Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10 will be paid. Non-Commissioned officers and men of Division, etc., not taking part in the Delhi Durbar in events Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, and 10 will be attached to Corps at Delhi. Officers can make their own arragements or can be attached to units at Delhi on intimating their desire to be so attached to the Honorary Secretary when their entries are sent in. Officers must however bring their own tents and camp furniture. One house only will be allowed for Mounted Events. The Aden Brigade will be considered as belonging to the 6th Division. Entries from the Burma Division and Aden Brigade are limited to Event Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8 and 10.

Coronation Addresses.

The following Press Communique was issued by the Home Department in June:—Intimation has been received from the India Office that addresses for presentation to the King Emperor on the occasion of his Coronation in London should be addressed to the King and Queen jointly, but that addresses to the King only will not be declined. No addresses can be acknowledged or will be received by His Majesty until after the Coronation ceremonies are completed. His Majesty would prefer that the money which is proposed to expend in this connection should be devoted to charities.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

DURBAR RATES FOR TICCA GHARRIES.

AT a Special Meeting of the Municipal Committee held on the 1st August 1911, the Hackney Carriage Rules sanctioned by Punjab Government Notification No. 655, dated 5th July 1894, were amended and their publication was ordered. Notice is hereby given under Section 189, Act XX of 1891, that the Municipal Committee of Delhi will, at a Special Meeting to be held on or after the 5th September 1911, receive and consider any objections or suggestions made in respect of the said amended rules, if made in writing to the Secretary, Municipal Committee, on or before 1st September 1911.

The following special bye-laws will have effect during the period of the Coronation Durbar, 1911.

I—For Rule 4 of the present bye-laws the following rule shall be substituted :—

License Fees.—The fees for carriage licenses issued between the 1st October 1911 and the 15th November 1911 shall be—

Special and 1st class	Rs.	10
2nd class	,,	8
3rd ,, (palki carriages)	,,	6
3rd ,, (tongas and tumtums)	,,	2
4th ,, (ekkas)	Re.	1

For licenses issued between the 16th November and 25th December 1911 double these fees will be charged. Licenses applied for after the 26th December will be granted at the ordinary rates.

II—For the first sentence of Rule 5 the following shall be substituted :—

Period of licenses.—Licenses under these special rules shall continue in force from the 1st October 1911 to the 30th September 1912.

III.—For Rule 16 (*a*) and 16 (*b*), the following rule shall be substituted :—

Rate of Hire.—The rates of hire which may be demanded by drivers of carriage licensed under these special rules shall not exceed the following :—

WITHIN MUNICIPAL LIMITS.

For Troops	Special and 1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class Palki Carriage.	3rd class Tumtum and Tonga.	4th class Ekkas.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Per hour or part thereof	5 0	4 0	3 0	1 8	1 0
Per day of 10 hours ...	40 0	30 0	20 0	15 0	10 0

OUTSIDE MUNICIPAL LIMITS.

The fares which may be demanded for a drive to or to and from—

Humayún's Tomb ... ...
Nizam-ud-din ... ...
Safdar Jang ... ...
Badli ... ...

} Direct or circular tour.

Which are within six miles of Municipal limits and to the Kutab Okhla and Kalkaji, which are more than six miles from Municipal limits, shall be calculated by the hour or day according to the above schedule.

These special rates of hire shall only be in force between the 15th of November and the 29th December 1911, and may only be charged for hackney carriages of all descriptions licensed under these special rules.

Printed by E. G. Pearson for the Proprietors of the Times Press, Bombay, and Published by J. R. Denning.

Established 1825.

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

In India 1846.

Annual Revenue	**£ 1,525,000**
Bonus Additions	**£ 8,170,000**
Accumulated Funds	**£12,750,000**
Claims Paid	**£28,590,000**

For full information & Prospectus apply to:—

The Secretary,

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,

BOMBAY or CALCUTTA.