

*Secretaries of State.**Viceroy and Governors-General.*

1886 Viscount Cross	Marquis of Lansdowne	1888
1892 Earl of Kimberley (3rd time)		
1894 Sir Henry Fowler	9th Earl of Elgin	1894
1895 Lord George Hamilton	Lord Curzon*	1899
1903 Right Honble. St. John Brodrick		
1905 Right Honble. John Morley (became in 1908 Viscount Morley of Blackburn)	Earl of Minto	1905
1910 Earl (later Marquess) of Crewe	Lord Hardinge of Penshurst	1910
1915 Right Honble. Austen Chamberlain		
1917 Right Honble. Edwin Montagu	Lord Chelmsford	1916
1922 Viscount Peel	Earl of Reading	1921
1924 Lord Olivier		
1924 Earl of Birkenhead	Lord Irwin	1926

* Lord Curzon vacated the office by returning to England in April, 1904, and was reappointed in December. In the interval Lord Ampthill, as senior Presidency Governor, held the vacant office. When Lord Reading came to England on leave in 1925, Lord Lytton, as senior Presidency Governor, acted as Governor-General.

Appendix II

THE INDIAN ORDERS AND MEDALS

THE Most Exalted Order of the Star of India was instituted in 1861 to consist of the Sovereign, a Grand Master (the Viceroy) and twenty-five Knights (apart from Extra or Honorary Knights), who were known as K.S.I. Only sixteen appointments were made in the first instance, the British recipients of the K.S.I. being Lord Gough, Lord Harris, Lord Clyde (Sir Colin Campbell), Sir John Lawrence, Sir James Outram, Sir Hugh Rose, and Sir George Clerk. In 1866 the Order was greatly enlarged, and the three present classes were formed: the G.C.S.I., still limited to twenty-five, absorbed the existing holders of the K.S.I., while provision was made for a second class (K.C.S.I.) of fifty and a third (C.S.I.) of one hundred members. For the second and third classes services in (not merely "to") the Indian Empire were made a necessary qualification. This qualification of service has been preserved, except that since 1876 "not less than thirty years' service in the Department of Our Secretary of State for India" has rendered officials eligible. The Order has been from time to time enlarged, and now, as regards ordinary members, is limited to forty-four Knights Grand Commander ("of whom twenty-two shall be Native Princes and Chiefs of India and twenty-two British subjects"),

one hundred Knights Commander, and two hundred and twenty-five Companions.

The Order of the Indian Empire also started with one class only, but that original class was the Companionship (C.I.E.). Instituted in 1877 "to commemorate the event of the proclamation of Our style and title of Empress of India," with the Sovereign, a Grand Master (the Viceroy) and not more than fifty Companions (with an annual limitation of twenty new members), it was to be bestowed upon "persons who by their services, official or other, to Our Empire in India, have merited Our Royal favour, and upon such distinguished representatives of Eastern Potentates as We, Our heirs and successors may think fit." In 1886 a higher class of Knights Commander was added, and the Order became "The Most Eminent." The third or highest class of Knights Grand Commander (G.C.I.E.) was added in 1887. But a series of further modifications and enlargements has brought the Order to its present form. Apart from Honorary, Extra, or Additional Members, the ordinary number of Knights Grand Commander now stands at 40, and that of Knights Commander at 140, while the annual number of new Companions has been raised to 48.

The year 1877 saw also the institution of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India (C.I.) for ladies, limited to Princesses of the Royal House, "the Wives or other female relatives of such Princes of Our Indian Empire, and such other Indian Ladies as We, Our heirs and successors, shall from time to time think fit," and to the "Wives or other female

relatives" of a few very high officials connected with India.

As regards the Imperial Orders, senior officers of the Indian Army are eligible for the Military Division of the Bath, and the Royal Victorian Order and the Order of the British Empire extend to India. The Imperial Service Order (I.S.O.), instituted in 1902 and extended to India in 1912, reserves two hundred Companionships out of seven hundred for the Civil Services in India and the India Office. A decoration, the precedence of which contrasts rather sharply with the quality of the action by which it is often earned, is the King's Police Medal (1909), awarded for acts of exceptional courage or skill or conspicuous devotion to duty. The annual award for India is limited to fifty. Recommendations are made by the Government of India to the Secretary of State, who, if he approves, transmits them to the Secretary of State for Home Affairs* for submission to His Majesty. Perusal of the unemotional pages of the *London Gazette* will show the very remarkable acts of courage on the part of officers and men of the Indian Police that have been recognised by the award of this distinction; the hunting down of dacoits may involve actions which would earn for a military or naval officer a high military decoration.

India has a separate minor distinction in the "Kaisar-i-Hind" Medal (as well as in the Durbar Medals created for special occasions), awarded for Public Service in India. The medal, instituted by Queen Victoria in 1899, has two classes, gold and

* See "The Home Office," by Sir Edward Troup, p. 32.

silver, and bars may be awarded for further services. Its range is, of course, wide and it has provided a means of recognising devoted service in combating famine, as well as useful and unostentatious medical or educational work. Its award in 1923 to Mrs. Starr for a perilous journey into tribal territory to rescue an English girl is fresh in the public memory.

India has two military decorations* of her own—the Order of British India and the Indian Order of Merit, both instituted in 1837, nineteen years before the Victoria Cross, and awarded by the Government of India. As regards the Distinguished Service Order and the Military Cross the Indian Army is in the same position as the British, while for the Military Divisions of the Bath and the British Empire Orders it has a separate allotment. The Indian Distinguished Service Medal is, for Indian officers and other ranks, the equivalent of the British D.S.M.

The Order of British India was established for "Native officers" only, for long and honourable service, with two classes. The Indian Order of Merit was founded for the recognition of any conspicuous act of gallantry on the part of any "Native officers or soldiers" in the field. A Civil Division of the Order with three classes was subsequently established, to be "conferred on natives of India, whether servants of Government or not, as a reward for personal bravery shown in aid or support of the public authority or safety."

* See J. H. Mayo's "Medals and Decorations of the British Army and Navy," Vol. II, pp. 437-446.

The Victoria Cross, from October, 1857, was open to European officers of the Indian Army and Indian Navy (the precursors of the Royal Indian Marine), in 1858 was extended as regards Europeans to "non-military persons who have borne arms against the Mutineers," and in 1881 to members of the Indian Ecclesiastical establishments serving with troops in the field. The ineligibility of Indians was not, at least in the first instance, due to the Home Government. The Government of India had stated that "as Native troops are eligible to (*sic*) honorary distinctions, the Order of Merit (accompanied by pecuniary emolument) being available to them exclusively, we do not recommend the extension of the Order of the Victoria Cross to the Native troops." But as time went on it became a striking anomaly that Indian soldiers could not win an honour open to all other Imperial Forces, including native troops in Africa, and the decision of 1914 was universally felt to remove what had become an indefensible differentiation.