

THE
RISINGS
ON THE
North-West Frontier.

1897-1898.

Allahabad.

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APPENDIX I.

THE REWARDS FOR MAIZAR.

THE following rewards to the native troops engaged on the Maizar action were notified in the *Gazette of India* :—

Subadar Narayan Singh, 1st Sikhs, is admitted to the 2nd class of the Order of British India with the title of Bahadur.

The admissions to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit are as follows :—

Havildar Nihal Singh commanded his sub-section with great coolness, firing blank cartridges when the supply of shell was exhausted, so as to induce the enemy to think the gun was still in action, and helped to carry the carriage back to the relief line.

Naick Shara Ali kept his gun in action under great difficulties. The gun and carriage twice turned over backwards, and twice the lanyard broke, but he continued to load and fire after getting a spare lanyard from Havildar Nihal Singh.

Salutri Kewal helped to carry Captain J. F. Browne, R.A., out of action, and dressed his wound, under a heavy fire.

Driver Havildar Rur Singh carried the body of Lieutenant F. A. Cruickshank, R.A., out of action, and gave great assistance in sending the wounded to the rear and saddling up the mules under fire.

Gunner Jawala Singh helped to carry the carriage of No. 3 Sub-division to the relief line, and then returned to help in carrying Lieutenant Cruickshank's body.

Gunner Diwan Singh, after finishing his duties in limbering up, picked up Gunner Chet Singh, who was lying stunned and carried him out of action.

1st Sikh Infantry.

Havildar Maha Singh, Sepoy Tara Singh, Sepoy (Lance-Naick) Jalandhar. These three men brought Colonel Bunny, when mortally wounded, out of action under a very heavy fire.

Havildar Mahomed Baksh, Sepoy (Lance-Naick) Khoja Mahomed, Sepoy Isar Singh, Sepoy Habibulah. These four men carried Surgeon-Captain Cassidy out of action under a heavy fire. Sepoy Khoja Mahomed was also subsequently very prominent in the firing line, and Sepoy Isar Singh helped to bring away the reserve ammunition under a heavy fire.

Naick Lachman Singh was in charge of the reserve ammunition which was stacked in the valley when the firing commenced. Though under heavy fire he remained by the boxes, opening two ready for issue, and subsequently helped to carry the reserve ammunition away.

Sepoy Sheo Singh helped to bring away the reserve ammunition, returning twice under a heavy fire, each time bringing away a box. He was subsequently twice wounded.

The action of these men in bringing away the reserve ammunition enabled fire to be kept up throughout the retirement, and probably was the means of enabling the escort to secure its retreat.

Sepoy (Lance-Naick) Shah Sowar helped to carry Captain J. F. Browne, R.A., out of action when wounded, and kept off some Waziris, who came close up, by his steady firing. He then again helped to carry Captain Browne when the enemy fell back.

Sepoy (Lance-Naick) Sundar Singh helped to bring Lieutenant Higginson out of action, when wounded, under a heavy fire, and remained with him the rest of the day, taking him back from the entrance of the lane to the kotal under a heavy fire.

1st Punjab Infantry.

Bugler Bela Singh assisted in saving and distributing the reserve ammunition, and was also one of the defenders of the garden wall, where he fought bravely with a rifle he had taken from one of the killed.

Sepoy (Lance-Naick) Ishar Singh behaved with great gallantry at the garden wall, where he bayoneted two men, and much encouraged his men by his example and tenacity, only retiring when actually ordered to do so.

Sepoy Allayar Khan carried Lieutenant Seton-Browne when wounded, to the kotal where the second stand was made.

Naick Assa Singh helped Lieutenant Seton-Browne during the subsequent retirement, though they were hard pressed by the enemy and under heavy fire. Without his aid Lieutenant Seton-Browne could not have played the part he did in the conduct of the retirement.

Sepoy Nurdad shot down several of the enemy at very close quarters, and subsequently led a gallant counter-charge against them, repulsing them, but being himself very severely wounded.

The Governor-General in Council is also pleased to notify that had the undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men survived, the distinction of the 3rd class of the Order of Merit would have been conferred upon them in consideration of their conspicuous gallantry and heroic devotion to duty on the occasion referred to. Their widows are admitted to the pension of the 3rd class of the Order of Merit, with effect from the date of their death.

No. 6 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.

Havildar Umardin and Lance-Naick Utam Chand,

1st Sikh Infantry.

Lance-Naicks—Atr Singh, Kesar Singh, and Achar Singh. Sepoys—Shankar Khan, Mahomed Khan, and Roshan Khan.

1st Punjab Infantry.

Naick Bur Singh, Lance-Naick Khanaya Singh, Sepoy Indar Singh.

The promotion to the 2nd class of the Order of Merit is also sanctioned of Havildar (now Jemadar) Hussain Shah, 1st Sikh Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry on the same occasion, in having helped to carry Surgeon-Captain Cassidy out of action under a heavy fire.

The Governor-General in Council is further pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of Langri (Cook) Jhandla Singh, 1st Sikh Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry on the same occasion, in having, when Lance-Naick Atr Singh was killed, run out and brought in the box of ammunition the Naick was carrying when he met his death.



APPENDIX II.

THE TOCHI FIELD FORCE.

THE following General Order gives the exact details of the above Force :—

The Governor-General in Council sanctions the despatch of a force, as detailed below, to exact reparation for the treacherous and unprovoked attack on the escort of the Political Officer, Tochi, on the 10th June 1897. The force will be styled the Tochi Field Force :

Formation of Force.—The force will be composed as follows :—

1st Brigade.

- 2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
- 1st Regiment of Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.
- 1st Regiment of Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.
- 33rd (Punjabi Mahomedan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
- Squadron, 1st Regiment of Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force.
- 6 Guns, No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force.
- No. 2 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.
- 2 Sections, No. 2 British Field Hospital.
- No. 28 Native Field Hospital.
- 2 Sections, No. 29 Native Field Hospital.

2nd Brigade.

- 3rd Battalion, The Rifle Brigade.
- 14th Sikh (The Ferozepore) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
- 6th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry.
- 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
- 1 Squadron, 1st Regiment of Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force.
- 4 Guns, No. 4 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.
- 2 Sections, No. 2 British Field Hospital.
- No. 30 Native Field Hospital.
- 2 Sections, No. 29 Native Field Hospital.

C and D Sections, No. 32 Native Field Hospital, are detailed for the line of communications, and Section No. 1, Field Veterinary Hospital, for the base.

Commands and Staff.—The following officers are detailed for the staff of the force :—

<i>General Officer Commanding the Force.</i>		Major-General G. Corrie Bird, C.B.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i>	...	... Captain H. M. Twynam, East Lancashire Regiment.
<i>Orderly Officer</i>	...	... Captain S. W. Scarse Dickens, H.L.I.
<i>Assistant Adjutant-General</i>	...	... Major J. Wilcocks, D.S.O., Leinster Regiment.
<i>Assistant Quarter-Master-General</i>	...	... Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Nixon, 18th Bengal Lancers.

<i>Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General (Intelligence).</i>	Major G. V. Kemball, R.A.		
<i>Field Intelligence Officer.</i>	Lieutenant G. K. Cockerill, 28th Punjab Infantry.		
<i>Superintendent, Army Signalling</i>	... Captain G. W. Rawlins, 12th Bengal Cavalry.		
<i>Principal Medical Officer</i>	... Surgeon-Colonel R. H. Carew, D.S.O., A.M.S.		
<i>Field Engineer</i>	... Major T. Digby, R.E.		
<i>Assistant Field Engineer</i>	... Captain A. L. Schreiber, R.E.		
<i>Assistant Field Engineer</i>	... Lieutenant W. D. Waghorn, R.E.		
<i>Field Paymaster</i>	... Captain P. G. Shewell, Military Accounts Department.		
<i>Ordnance Officer</i>	... Major C. H. L. F. Wilson, R.A.		
<i>Chief Commissariat Officer</i>	... Major G. Wingate, Assistant Commissary-General.		
<i>Assistant to Chief Commissariat Officer.</i>	Lieutenant J. L. Rose, 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkhas.		
<i>Divisional Transport Officer</i>	... Captain H. James, Assistant Commissary-General.		
<i>Assistant to Divisional Transport Officer.</i>	Lieutenant E. C. Hagg, 18th Hussars.		
<i>Inspecting Veterinary Officer</i>	... Veterinary-Major G. T. R. Rayment, A.V.D.		
<i>Survey Officer</i>	... Lieutenant F. W. Pirrie, I.S.C.		
<i>Protost Marshal</i>	... Captain P. Malcolm, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkhas.		
1st Brigade Staff.			
<i>Commanding</i>	... Colonel C. C. Egerton, C.B., D.S.O., A.-D.-C. with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General.		
<i>Orderly Officer</i>	... Captain A. Grant, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkhas.		
<i>Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General</i>	... Captain H. P. Watkis, 31st Punjab Infantry.		
<i>Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General.</i>	Brevet-Major F. Wintour, Royal West Kent Regiment.		
<i>Brigade Commissariat Officer</i>	... Lieutenant E. C. R. Annesly, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.		
<i>Brigade Transport Officer</i>	... Captain M. S. Welby, 18th Hussars.		
<i>Regimental, Commissariat and Transport Officers.</i>	{ Lieutenant H. W. R. Senior, 20th Punjab Infantry. { Lieutenant T. S. Cox, 11th Bengal Lancers. { Lieutenant J. Muscroft, 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkhas.		
		<i>Veterinary Officer</i>	... Veterinary-Lieutenant F. W. Hunt, A.V.D.
		2nd Brigade Staff.	
<i>Commanding</i>	... Brigadier-General W. P. Symons, C.B.		
<i>Orderly Officer</i>	... Captain A. G. Dallas, 16th Lancers.		
<i>Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General</i>	... Captain J. McN. Walter, Devonshire Regiment.		
<i>Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General.</i>	Major H. M. Grover, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.		
<i>Brigade Commissariat Officer</i>	... Lieutenant E. A. R. Howell, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.		

<i>Brigade Transport Officer</i>	...	Captain P. W. D. Brockman, 5th Bengal Infantry.
<i>Regimental, Commissariat and Transport Officers.</i>		Lieutenant N. J. H. Powell, 23rd Bengal Infantry (Pioneers). Lieutenant P. H. Cunningham 1st, Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers). Lieutenant G. E. Tuson, 16th Lancers.
<i>Veterinary Officer</i>	...	Veterinary-Lieutenant C.B.M. Harris, A.V.D.



APPENDIX III.

THE MALAKAND AND SWAT VALLEY DESPATCHES.

WE take the following extracts from the despatches which appeared in the *Gazette of India* :—

No. 727-F.—Field Operations—Malakand, dated Simla, 15th September 1897.

From Major-General G. de C. MORTON, C.B., Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying report from Brigadier-General W. H. Meiklejohn, C.B., C.M.G., giving details of what occurred at the Malakand from the 26th July to the 1st August 1897, on which latter date Major-General Sir B. Blood, K.C.B., took over command of the Malakand Field Force.

2. The Commander-in-Chief desires to draw attention to the success with which the first sudden attack of the tribesmen was promptly met and repulsed, while he considers that the subsequent arrangements made to hold the position reflect great credit on Brigadier-General Meiklejohn and the force under his command.

3. Sir George White wishes to express his entire concurrence with the remarks of Brigadier-General Meiklejohn as regards the admirable behaviour of the troops during the defence of the Malakand. For five consecutive nights large numbers of the enemy, led on by their Mullahs, and strongly imbued with a spirit of fanaticism, attacked the position with determination, during which time the troops had no rest or sleep. Each successive attack was met and repulsed with steadiness and success.

4. The incident mentioned when an advanced post in the line of defence was held by a party of a native officer and 25 men of the 31st Punjab Infantry cannot pass unnoticed. The small party detailed for this duty gallantly maintained their position for 6½ hours, and resisted what is described as a most determined attack, until at length the Serai they were holding was set on fire and rendered untenable. Out of the party of 26 men detailed for the duty, 19 were either killed or wounded, which in itself testifies to the gallant stand they made.

5. His Excellency also wishes to express his admiration of the manner in which the Corps of Guides marched at very short notice from Mardan, a distance of 32 miles. Despite the intense heat they had gone through, the corps arrived in such a soldierlike condition that, on reaching the Malakand, the Infantry of the Guides at once took up the position allotted to them in the line of defence, and were under arms and fighting throughout the same and ensuing nights. Nor can Sir George White omit a reference to the march of the 35th Sikhs and the 37th Dogras, under Colonel Reid, which regiments proceeded to reinforce the Malakand Brigade as rapidly as possible. The march was carried

out under the most trying conditions and in exceptionally sultry weather, but all ranks pushed on to reinforce their comrades, notwithstanding that they left 18 of their number dead from heat apoplexy *en route*, a loss which His Excellency deeply deploras.

Sir George White has also heard with the deepest regret of the death of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Lamb, 24th Punjab Infantry, Major W. W. Taylor, 45th Sikhs, Lieutenant L. Manley and the non-commissioned officers and men mentioned in the report.

In conclusion, the Commander-in-Chief desires to recommend to the favourable consideration of the Government of India, Brigadier-General W. H. Meiklejohn and the officers mentioned by him in his report.

Brigadier-General Meiklejohn, in a despatch, deals with the attacks from July 26th to August 1st. He says:—

Of the behaviour of the troops of all ranks, I cannot speak too highly. The courage with which they have faced overwhelming odds night after night, the endurance with which they have stood and fought with next to no sleep for five days and five nights has been beyond all praise. The trial has been a very severe one, and I trust that His Excellency will agree that they have come out of it honourably.

All have done well, but I should like to bring before His Excellency for favourable consideration the following names of officers and men :

24th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Lamb, on the first alarm being sounded on the night of the 26th July, took prompt action in reinforcing the outpost line held by his regiment, and later was of great assistance in directing the defence of the central enclosure till he was severely wounded.

Captain H. F. Holland showed great courage in assisting to drive a number of the enemy out of the central enclosure and was severely wounded in doing so.

I would specially wish to mention Lieutenant S. H. Climo, who commanded the 24th Punjab Infantry after Lieutenant-Colonel Lamb and Captain Holland had been wounded. This officer has shown soldierly qualities and ability of the highest order. He has commanded the regiment with dash and enterprise and shown a spirit and example which have been followed by all ranks. I trust His Excellency will be pleased to favourably notice Lieutenant Climo, who has proved himself an officer who will do well in any position and is well worthy of promotion.

Lieutenant A. K. Rawlins has behaved well all through. I would recommend him to His Excellency for the plucky way in which he went to the fort on the night of the 26th July to bring down reinforcements, and again for the dash he showed in leading his men on the 27th and 28th, of which Lieutenant Climo speaks most highly.

Lieutenant E. W. Costello, 22nd Punjab Infantry, temporarily attached to the 24th Punjab Infantry, has behaved exceedingly well and is the subject of a separate recommendation.

31st Punjab Infantry.

Major M. I. Gibbs commanded the regiment in the absence of Major O'Brien with skill and in every way to my satisfaction.

Lieutenant H. B. Ford, Acting Adjutant, 31st Punjab Infantry, rendered valuable assistance in helping to bring in a wounded sepoy during the withdrawal from North Camp. He also behaved with courage in resisting an attack of the enemy on the night of the 28th when he was severely wounded.

Surgeon-Lieutenant J. Hugo, attached to 31st Punjab Infantry, rendered valuable service on the night of the 28th in saving Lieutenant H. B. Ford from bleeding to death. Lieutenant Ford was wounded and a branch of an artery, was cut. There were no means of securing the artery, and Surgeon-Lieutenant Hugo for two hours stopped the bleeding by compressing the artery with his fingers. Had he not had the strength to do so Lieutenant Ford must have died. Early in the morning thinking that the enemy had effected an entrance into Camp, Surgeon-Lieutenant J. Hugo picked up Lieutenant Ford with one arm, and, still holding the artery with the fingers of the other hand, carried him to a place of safety.

45th Rattray's Sikhs.

Colonel H. Sawyer was away on leave when hostilities broke out, but he returned on the 29th and took over command of the regiment from Lieutenant-Colonel McRae, and from that time rendered me every assistance.

I would specially bring to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the name of Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. McKae, who commanded the regiment on the 26th, 27th and 28th. His prompt action in seizing the gorge at the top of the Buddhist Road on the night of the 26th and the gallant way in which he held it undoubtedly saved the camp from being rushed on that side. For this, and for the able way in which he commanded the regiment during the first three days of the fighting, I would commend him to His Excellency's favourable consideration.

Also Lieutenant B. M. Barff, Officiating Adjutant of the regiment, who, Lieutenant-Colonel McRae reports, behaved with great courage and rendered him valuable assistance.

The Guides.

I also wish to bring the name of Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Adams of the Guides to His Excellency's notice. The prompt way in which the corps mobilised and their grand march reflect great credit on him and the corps. Since arrival at the Malakand on the 27th July and till the morning of the 1st August, Lieutenant-Colonel Adams was in command of the Lower Camp, i.e., that occupied by central and left position, and in the execution of this command, and the arrangements he made for improving the defences he gave me every satisfaction. I have also to express my appreciation of the way in which he conducted the cavalry reconnaissance on the 1st August on which occasion his horse was shot under him.

Great credit is due to Lieutenant P. C. Elliott Lockhart, who was in command of the Guides Infantry, for bringing up the regiment from Marlan to Malakand in such good condition after their trying march.

Captain G. M. Baldwin, D.S.O., behaved with great courage and coolness during the reconnaissance of the 1st August, and though severely wounded by a sword cut on the head, he remained on the ground and continued to lead his men.

Lieutenant H. L. S. Maclean also behaved with courage, and displayed an excellent example on the night of the 28th July when he was severely wounded.

11th Bengal Lancers.

Major S. B. Beatson commanded the Squadron, 11th Bengal Lancers, which arrived at Malakand on the 29th, and led them with great skill and dash on the occasion of the reconnaissance on the 1st August.

No. 8, Benga' Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant F. A. Wynter was the only officer with No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery from the 26th till the 30th July, and he commanded it during that time, when all the severest of the fighting was going on, with great ability.

and has proved himself a good soldier. I should like especially to mention him for His Excellency's consideration. The Battery did excellent work all through.

No. 5 Company, Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant A. R. Watloe, R.E., commanded the company from the 7th July till the 1st August to my entire satisfaction. His services in strengthening the defences were invaluable.

Lieutenant F. W. Watling, R.E., was in command of the company in the absence of Captain Johnson on the 26th, and commanded it well until he was wounded in gallantly trying to resist a charge of the enemy. After Lieutenant Watling was wounded the command for the remainder of the night of the 26th and till Lieutenant Winsloe returned on the 27th devolved on Lieutenant E. N. Manley, R.E. He performed his duties with great credit, and afterwards was of great assistance, by his zeal and his exertions, to Lieutenant Winsloe.

Medical Staff.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Smyth was most zealous and performed his duties to my satisfaction. He volunteered to perform the duties of Provost-Marshal and did so for a short time during the illness of Lieutenant H. E. Cotterill.

The arrangements made by Surgeon-Major S. Hassan, Senior Medical Officer, 38th Native Field Hospital, and the indefatigable attention and care with which he devoted himself to the wounded deserve great praise. The list of casualties is large, and Surgeon-Major Hassan has been untiring in his exertions for their relief. I hope His Excellency will think fit to consider his services favourably.

Surgeon-Captain T. A. O. Langston, 38th Native Field Hospital, rendered valuable assistance in attending to the wounded under a heavy fire on the night of the 26th and each following night, and behaved with courage and devotion in carrying out his duties under very exceptional circumstances.

Surgeon-Lieutenant W. Corr has worked night and day in the hospitals in trying to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded, and has most ably and efficiently aided Surgeon-Major Hassan.

Brigade Staff.

Major L. Herbert, my Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General, was of the greatest assistance to me by the zeal and energy with which he performed his duties from the moment the news of the approach of the enemy was received till he was severely wounded while standing next to me in the enclosure of the Sappers and Miners' Camp on the night of the 26th. Since being wounded, he has carried on all his office duties on his bed. I would wish to commend his gallant conduct for the favourable consideration of the Commander-in-Chief.

Although Major H. A. Deane is in no way under my authority, I feel I am under a great obligation to him for the valuable assistance he rendered me with his advice and for volunteering to put himself at my disposal with the object of carrying on the active duties of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General when Major Herbert was wounded. He was indefatigable in assisting me in every way he could, and I am anxious to put on record my grateful appreciation of the services he rendered me.

The above list of names may appear to be somewhat long; but I would point out that the fighting was almost constant for a week, and was of such a close nature as to demand incessant exertion from every officer in the force and to elicit constant acts of courage and gallant example which cannot be overlooked.

I would not like to close this despatch without paying a tribute to the memory of a fine soldier and charming companion whose death the whole force deploras.

Major W. W. Taylor had behaved with the greatest gallantry and dash in meeting the enemy's first charge with Lieutenant-Colonel McRae, and had he lived he would undoubtedly have distinguished himself in his career. His loss is a heavy one to his regiment and to the Service, and there is no one in the Brigade who does not mourn him as a friend.

I have also to deplore the death of Honorary Lieutenant L. Manley, as my Commissariat Officer, who had rendered me great assistance and who died fighting manfully. His loss is a very serious one to the Brigade.

I attach separately for favourable consideration a list of native officers, non-commissioned officers and men who have done especially good service, some of whom I have therein recommended for the Order of Merit.

I trust these recommendations will meet with the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

MALAKAND FIELD FORCE.

Return of casualties in action at Malakand from 26th July to 1st August 1897 inclusive.

SUMMARY.						
<i>Officers.</i>						
Killed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wounded	...	...	...	...	...	19
<i>Non-commissioned Officers and men.</i>						
Killed	...	...	...	...	...	22
Wounded	...	...	...	...	...	131

No. 723-F.—Field Operations—Malakand, dated Simla, 15th September 1897.
From Major-General G. de C. MORTON, C.B., Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 727-F, dated 15th September 1897, I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward herewith despatches from Major-General Sir B. Blood, K.C.B., describing the operations at the Malakand and in the Swat Valley from the 1st to 3rd August 1897 including the defence and relief of Chakdara.

2. In submitting these reports His Excellency desires to express his approbation of Sir B. Blood's energy, of the sound dispositions made by him, and of the able way in which he was supported by Brigadier-General Meiklejohn, Colonel Reid, and all ranks under his command.

3. The advance from the Malakand to the relief of Chakdara was carried out with skill and judgment. The troops, in spite of the exertions and hardships they had undergone during the past week, advanced with great energy and drove the enemy disheartened and panic-stricken in all directions into the plain, where they were pursued by the cavalry and still further dispersed.

4. The separate report on the defence of Chakdara speaks for itself, but Sir George White wishes to record his admiration of the manner in which this small garrison successfully held their own for six nights and days against overwhelming numbers. He would also specially refer to the patient courage and endurance of the followers, both at the Malakand and Chakdara, during the operations from the 26th July to the 2nd August.

5. Among many other brave acts performed during the defence, Sir George White desires to draw special attention to the gallantry and devotion of the

signalers who, isolated as they were in the signal tower under very trying circumstances, without water to drink, and at times under a heavy fire, continued to perform their duties in a most soldierlike manner.

That the morale of the small garrison of Chakdara was in no degree shaken by the severe strain to which they had been subjected is evident from the brilliant sortie which was made by the party under command of Lieutenant Rattray on the arrival of the Relieving Force.

His Excellency desires to commend the services of Major-General Sir B. Blood, and those mentioned by him in the operations under reference, to the special consideration of the Government of India.

Sir Bindon Blood closes his despatch describing his relief of Chakdara in the following terms :—

The complete and comparatively easy success of these operations, which I have been privileged to direct, was, chiefly and in the first place, due to the steadfast courage and conduct of our native soldiers under the gallant leading of their British Officers. Not a little was also due to the patient courage of our mule-drivers and other followers, who behaved in the somewhat exciting circumstances of the early morning of the 2nd August, as if they were parading for a peaceful march in the plains of India. Their confidence in us was something touching, especially when we consider the scenes they had witnessed for nearly a week, the heavy and continuous firing at short range which had gone on round two-thirds of our position up to an hour or two before the start of the relieving column, and the constant sight at no great distance of hordes of wild barbarians thirsting for their blood. These circumstances were calculated to unpleasantly affect the steadiest nerves, and the way in which all sorts and conditions of our native soldiers and followers came out of the trial is a source of keen satisfaction to all of us. Truly these men deserve to bear the good old motto *Nec asperat terrent*.

In operations such as those connected with the relief of Chakdara Fort, it is very difficult to select individuals for reward with fairness, and I would accordingly suggest that, if possible, in this case some distribution of rewards should be made to the native ranks at proportionate rates per unit to be allotted in each unit by the British Officers acting as a sort of committee.

I have the honour to invite the special attention of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India to the good services of the following officers during the operations described above, viz :—

Brigadier-General W. H. Meiklejohn, C.B., C.M.G., carried out his duties in command of the force which relieved Chakdara Fort with great gallantry and judgment.

Colonel A. J. F. Reid, officiating Colonel on the Staff, Malakand Brigade, afforded me valuable assistance by carrying out the re-arrangement of the defensive posts at the Malakand on the 1st August after the Relieving Force had been drawn from them and in making the preparations for Colonel T. H. Goldney's attack on the 2nd.

Colonel T. H. Goldney, 30th Sikhs, disposed and led the troops on the morning of the 2nd in the successful attack on the hill since named after him in a most judicious and satisfactory manner.

Major E. A. P. Hobday, R.A., was most energetic and indefatigable in assisting Colonel A. J. F. Reid and me in carrying out the multifarious work which had to be done at the Malakand and in the Swat Valley on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

Brigadier-General Meiklejohn reports favourably on the following officers who were under his command during the operations above detailed, viz :—

Captain G. F. H. Dillon, 40th Pathans, who acted as Staff Officer to the Relieving Force, showed great readiness and resource, and his assistance was of the utmost value.

Lieutenants C. R. Gaunt, 4th Dragoon Guards, Orderly Officer, and E. Christian, Royal Scot Fusiliers, Signalling Officer, carried out their duties most satisfactorily.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Adams, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, commanded the cavalry (four squadrons) with the Relieving Force, in the most gallant and judicious manner.

The following Officers Commanding Units and Detachments of the Relieving Force are stated by Brigadier-General Meiklejohn to have carried out their duties in a thoroughly capable and satisfactory manner, viz :—

Colonel H. A. Sawyer, 45th Sikhs.

Major Stuart-Beatson, 11th Bengal Lancers.

Major J. G. Ramsay, 24th Punjab Infantry.

Captain A. H. C. Birch, R.A. (8th Bengal Mountain Battery).

Lieutenant, G. de H. Smith, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, attached to Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Cavalry).

Lieutenant A.R. Winsloe, R.E., (No. 5 Company, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners).

Lieutenant P. C. Elliott-Lockhart, Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Infantry).

Surgeon-Captain H. F. Witchurch, V.C., attended to the wounded under fire throughout the fighting.

The following officers under Colonel T. H. Goldney's command led their detachments under my own observation with gallantry and judgment, viz :—

Lieutenant-Colonel L. J. E. Bradshaw, 35th Sikhs.

Captain L. C. H. Stainforth, 38th Dogras.

Jemadar Nawab who commanded two guns of No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery in support of Colonel Goldney's attack, attracted my favourable notice by his smartness, quickness and thorough knowledge of his work.

I would also wish to bring to His Excellency's notice the good work done by Major H. Burney, Gordon Highlanders, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major H. Wharry, D. S. O., Chief Commissariat Officer, and Captain A. B. Dunster-ville, 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, my Aide-de-Camp, the only officers of the Divisional Staff of my force who had arrived at the Malakand on the 2nd August. These officers worked very hard and were of great use to me.

Major H. A. Deane, C.S.I., Political Agent, Dir and Swat, was not in any way under my orders during the operations above described, but, notwithstanding, I hope I may be permitted to express the obligations under which I lie to him for valuable information and general assistance which he gave me.

MALAKAND FIELD FORCE.

Return of casualties in action at relief of Chakdara on 2nd August 1897.

SUMMARY.

Non-commissioned Officers and men.

Killed	...	...	...	...	...	5
Wounded	...	...	...	...	...	23

No. 729-F.—Field Operations—Malakand, dated Simla, 15th September 1897.

From Major-General G. de C. MORTON, C.B., Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 728-F., dated 15th September 1897, I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to submit for the information of the Government of India the accompanying despatch from Major-General Sir B. Blood, K.C.B., Commanding the Malakand Field Force, giving an account of the operations of the force under his command from the 4th to 26th August 1897 inclusive.

2. His Excellency has much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Government of India the admirable manner in which Sir B. Blood has exercised his command and the skilful way in which that officer handled his troops at the action of Landaki on the 17th August when he dislodged the enemy from an extremely strong natural position.

3. Sir George White deeply regrets the loss of Lieutenants R. T. Greaves, Lancashire Fusiliers, and H. L. S. MacLean of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides; and he also desires to record his admiration of gallantry displayed on the occasion of their death by Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Adams, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, Lieutenant Viscount Fincaisle, 16th Lancers, and the Native Officers and Non-commissioned Officers and men of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides who accompanied them, and whose conduct will form the subject of a separate communication.

4. The Commander-in-Chief, cordially endorses the opinions expressed in paragraphs 31 and 35 of the report, and favourably commends to the notice of the Government of India the officers therein mentioned.

Sir Bindon Blood in his despatch says :—

I would wish to express my admiration of the fine soldierly qualities exhibited by all ranks of the special force which I led into Upper Swat. They fought the action at Landaki in a brilliant manner, working over high hills under a burning sun with the greatest alacrity and showing everywhere the greatest keenness to close with the enemy. They carried out admirably the trying duties necessitated by marching in hot weather with a transport train of more than 2,000 mules, and they endured with perfect cheerfulness the discomforts of several nights' bivouac in heavy rain. The Officers of the Divisional Staff and of my personal staff who were with me, Brigadier-General W. H. Meiklejohn, C.B., C.M.G., and his staff and the several heads of departments and Commanding Officers of Divisional Troops all carried out their duties in an entirely satisfactory manner.

Major H. A. Deane, Political Agent, and his Assistant, Lieutenant A. B. Minchin, gave valuable assistance in collecting intelligence and supplies.

While the operations above described were in progress a diversion was made towards the southern border of the Buner country from Mardan by the 1st Reserve Brigade, which, on its head-quarters leaving Mardan, came under my command as the 3rd Brigade, Malakand Field Force.

A force under Brigadier-General J. Wodchouse, C.B., C.M.G., was concentrated on the 17th August at Rustam, 18 miles north-east of Maidan and about four miles from the Buner border, with the object of acting as a containing force, and so preventing the sections of the Bunerwals who had not already committed themselves against us from joining in opposition to our advance into Upper Swat.

The presence of this force had the desired effect, and Brigadier-General Wodehouse and his staff made good use of the time they spent at Rustam in acquiring valuable information about several of the passes in the neighbourhood.

Brigadier-General Wodehouse states that throughout the operations of his force, which involved considerable fatigues and exposure to heat and rain, the spirit of his troops left nothing to be desired. He makes special mention of the work of No. 3 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners, under Captain C. E. Baddeley, R.E. He also reports very favourably on the assistance given him by Lieutenant C. P. Down, Assistant Commissioner, and has expressed to me a high opinion of that officer's abilities and acquirements, particularly of his proficiency in the local vernacular.



APPENDIX IV.

THE MOHMAND AND MAMUND DESPATCHES.

THE despatches from Major-General Sir Bindon Blood and Major-General E. R. Elles dealing with the operations of the Malakand and Mohmand Field Forces in September and October were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 3rd December.

The Adjutant-General, in a covering letter to Sir Bindon Blood's despatch, says:—The Commander-in-Chief considers that Brigadier-General P. D. Jeffrey's disposition of the troops under his command on the 16th September showed that that officer had greatly underestimated the fighting power of the Mamunds as regards both numbers and strength of position. His Excellency has, however, much pleasure in endorsing Sir Bindon Blood's commendation of the subsequent operations of this Brigade. Sir George White desires me to express his approval of the general conduct of the operations carried out under Sir Bindon Blood's directions, and of the resource and appreciation of the situation he evinced when confronted with unexpected difficulties. He also concurs in the terms in which Sir Bindon Blood speaks of the services rendered by Brigadier-Generals Meiklejohn and Wodehouse, the latter of whom was severely wounded in the night attack on the 3rd Brigade on the 20th September. The gallantry and discipline of the troops were, in Sir George White's opinion, conspicuous throughout the operations; especially so in the night attacks made by the enemy on the 14th, 16th and 20th September, as well as during the trying incidents of the 16th September and in the attack on the villages of Agarh and Gat on the 30th September. The valuable reconnaissances made by the 11th Bengal Lancers under Major Beatson when establishing connection with Major-General Elles's force, and the skilful handling of the cavalry of the Corps of Guides by Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Adams on the 30th September appear to the Commander-in-Chief to be specially worthy of commendation. His Excellency has much pleasure in endorsing the favourable terms in which Sir Bindon Blood has mentioned Colonel A. J. F. Reid, who was responsible for a great portion of the line of communications and for the efficient supply of troops at the front; as well as in commending to the favourable notice of the Government the Staff, Departmental and Regimental Officers named in the despatch. The advance made in knowledge of their special duties evinced by the Transport Officers during the operations now reported on, and the attention that has been paid to the care and treatment of Transport animals, are, in Sir George White's opinion, most satisfactory and creditable. In conclusion the Commander-in-Chief desires to bring to the notice of the Government the services rendered by Major-General G. de C. Morton, Adjutant-General, and Major-General A. R. Badoock, Quarter-Master-General in India, in the performance of the onerous duties which devolved upon them in connection with these operations.

In a letter from the Government of India it is said that the Governor-General-in-Council concurs in the Commander-in-Chief's expression of approval of the general conduct of these operations, and of the skill and resource shown

by Sir Bindon Blood. His Excellency-in-Council also shares with the Commander-in-Chief his appreciation of the gallantry and discipline displayed by all ranks throughout the operations.

SIR BINDON BLOOD'S DESPATCH.

Sir Bindon Blood gives the following reasons for separating his two brigades on the march to co-operate with Major-General Elles in the Mohmand country : -

Some little delay being necessitated by political arrangements with the Jandoul Chiefs and others, the disposition of the force on the 12th September had altered to the following :—

3rd Brigade, Watelai, three miles south-west of Khar on the left bank of the Chaharmung stream.

2nd Brigade, Gosam.

1st Brigade, two battalions and the 10th Field Battery at Panjkora and Serai, the remainder on the Line.

Divisional Head-quarters, with the 3rd Brigade at Watelai.

On the 13th, the 3rd Brigade halted, the 2nd Brigade moved to a point close to south-west of Khar, and I personally examined the Rambat Pass, finding that the country to the south of it was very deficient in water and forage. This being so, I directed Brigadier-General P. D. Jeffreys, C.B., commanding the 2nd Brigade, to encamp on the 14th, north of Markhanai, to improve the Rambat Pass, to cross it into Butkor on the 15th with two battalions, a company of Sappers and Miners, a squadron, and five days' supplies, and to send the remainder of his brigade on the same day, under Colonel T. H. Goldney, 35th Sikhs, to join me at Nawagai, to which place I intended to march on the 14th with the 3rd Brigade. I further directed Brigadier-General Jeffreys to move his special force through Butkor as quickly as possible to Danish Kol, where I promised to join him, or send him further instructions. Both brigades carried with them rations for men up to the 23rd September; and I had arranged to drop my communications with the Malakand and draw my next supplies from Shabkadr, where the Mohmand Field Force, under Major-General E. B. Elles, C.B., was waiting to march on the 15th to join me in the Mohmand country south of Nawagai.

The movements detailed in the foregoing paragraph were duly carried out by the 2nd and 3rd Brigades, so far as the 14th was concerned; the 3rd Brigade, with Divisional Head-quarters, being encamped on the evening of that day about a mile south of the village of Nawagai, while Brigadier-General Jeffreys, with three battalions, a mountain battery and a squadron was on the right bank of the Chaharmung stream, north of Markhanai, having detached the Buffs and the 4th Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, to the crest of the Rambat Pass to prepare it for the passage of his special force next morning.

At about 8 P.M. on the 14th, while it was still quite dark, before the moon rose, Brigadier-General Jeffreys's camp was suddenly assailed by a heavy musketry fire from the ravines close by. The attack was continued, with little intermission for six hours, being directed at first chiefly against the faces of the camp held by the Guides under Major F. Campbell and the 35th Sikhs under Colonel T. H. Goldney, and afterwards against that defended by the 38th Dogras under Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Vivian. The enemy showed no inclination to come to close quarters, and ultimately drew off about 2 A.M., doubtless having in view the desirableness of getting beyond reach of cavalry before daylight. This, however, they did not succeed in doing, as they were overtaken in the Manymund Valley about 8 A.M. on the 15th by Captain E. H. Cole

and his squadron of the 14th Bengal Lancers, who killed 21 of them and dispersed the rest.

I regret to say that two British Officers were killed* and one dangerously wounded† in this affair. The other casualties were : *killed*,—two native soldiers and two followers; *wounded*,—one native officer, five other native ranks and two followers; ninety-eight horses and transport animals were also killed or wounded.

Meanwhile, on my arrival at Nawagai on the 14th September, I found the Khan disposed to be friendly, and to do all in his power to provide such supplies as we required. The Hadda Mullah was reported to be in the Bedmanai Pass with a small gathering, which was said to be increasing in numbers; but the tribes inhabiting the Mittai and neighbouring valleys seemed somewhat half-hearted about opposing us. The tribes south of the Kambat Pass also sent to disclaim hostile intentions; but, notwithstanding this, some of their men joined in the night attack of the 14th-15th on Brigadier-General Jeffreys's camp.

Early in the morning of the 16th I received a brief report by heliograph of the attack on Brigadier-General Jeffreys's camp the night before, and at once sent him orders to concentrate his force and proceed to the punishment of the tribes concerned. Later in the day I received a fuller report of what had happened, together with information from Brigadier-General Jeffreys that he had received my orders and was concentrating his brigade at Inayat Kili in the Mamund Valley, with a view to carrying them out. He had ascertained that the attack on his camp had been made by a small gathering of Mamunds, who had been reinforced by some of Umra Khan's followers from Zagai, a village in the Mamund Valley, and by a few men from the neighbouring tribes.

Naturally the night attack of the 14th-15th, with the consequent turning aside into the Mamund Valley of Brigadier-General Jeffreys's Brigade made a considerable change in the aspect of affairs in South Bajour and the Mohmand country; and the strategical situation which had now developed itself was interesting. I found myself at Nawagai with a brigade of all arms ‡ in a strongly entrenched position, faced by the Hadda Mullah's gathering in the Bedmanai Pass,—a not very difficult defile, some six or eight miles in length, the mouth of which is about seven miles south-west in a straight line from the site of my camp,—itself about one mile south of Nawagai village. The intervening ground is a plain of which the western half is cut up by ravines, while the rest is favourable for cavalry. East of and behind me lay the road to the camp of the 2nd Brigade at Inayat Kili running for about six miles through a network of deep ravines, and then for the remaining six or seven over a plain. I was not strong enough to attack the Mullah's gathering in their position with sufficient amount of odds in my favour, while I did not think it advisable

‡ 3 Battalions.
1 Mountain Battery.
3 Squadrons.
1 Company of Sappers.

§ 4 Battalions.
1 Mountain Battery.
1 Squadron.
1 Company of Sappers.

to rejoin Brigadier-General Jeffreys,—first, because he was strong § enough already for immediate requirements; secondly, because it would have been most unwise to have retired through the ravines above mentioned in face of the Mullah's gathering; thirdly, because I expected that one of Major-General Elles's Brigades would join me in the Nawagai Valley on the 17th or the 18th at latest, and finally, because my support was necessary to keep the Khan of Nawagai with us,—as, if I had deserted him, he would have been compelled by the Mullah's men to throw in his lot with them, which would have been a serious matter on account of his influence in Bajour. Accordingly, I determined to stay where I was until Major-General Elles's advance should make it possible to dispose effectually of the Mullah's gathering, and to clear out the Bedmanai Pass and the Mittai and neighbouring valleys with completeness.

The most interesting part of Sir Bindon Blood's despatch is that which deals with the action of September 16th. It may be well to give it in full. Sir Bindon Blood says :—

At about 6-30 on the morning of the 16th September Brigadier-General Jeffreys moved out from his camp at Inayat Kili with the greater portion of his force in three columns, to deal with the villages of the Mamunds. The right column under Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Vivian, 38th Dogras, consisting of six companies and a detachment of Sappers was directed along the eastern side of the Mamund Valley on the villages of Shinkot, Chingai, Damadolah, and Badam Kili; the central column under Colonel T. H. Goldney, 35th Sikhs, consisting of six companies, four guns, one squadron and a detachment of Sappers, was directed against the villages of Minar, Hazarnao and Badalai; while the left column under Major F. Campbell of the Guides was composed of five companies and a detachment of Sappers, and was directed along the right bank of the Watelai ravine parallel to the centre column. The right column under Colonel Vivian having advanced by the route ordered as far as Damadolah, found that place too strongly held to be reasonably attempted without artillery, and returned thence to camp arriving at 4 P.M. with two men slightly wounded. The centre column under Colonel Goldney advanced some six miles up the valley without seeing anything of the enemy, who were first reported at Badam Kili to which place a detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Ommanney was sent to dislodge them. The remainder of the column pushed on, and at about 10-30 A.M. two companies of the 35th Sikhs which led the advance occupied a knoll near Shahi Tangi upwards of nine miles from camp. In this movement, however, the two companies advanced too far from their supports and as the enemy promptly attacked them in force they were compelled to retire about a mile with the loss of one British Officer and one sepoy killed and sixteen non-commissioned officers and sepoy wounded. Soon afterwards, the Buffs under Colonel Ommanney coming up, the knoll was again occupied without much opposition, being the furthest point reached by the column during this advance. The guns came into action first on the spur north of Badalai and afterwards on the north of Chingai (II); they were covered in the first position by two companies of the 35th Sikhs posted to their right, and on their moving towards the second position one-and-a-half of these companies under Captain W. I. Ryder were ordered to cover the movement by climbing to the top of a high ridge to their right and then advancing along it towards the north. Owing to subsequent orders not reaching him Captain Ryder went further. In the earlier part of the day the left column had remained far behind, being fully occupied for some considerable time in dealing with the numerous villages met with along the road shortly after leaving camp. Towards 9 A.M. it was called up by General Jeffreys, as the enemy began to appear in force on his left near Agrah and it joined the centre column about noon. At about 2-30 P.M., as soon as the fortified villages of Chingai (II) and Shahi Tangi had been dismantled, General Jeffreys ordered the troops to return to camp; Captain Ryder was still on the high ridge above Chingai (II), along which he attempted to retire in a direction which diverged from the line of the retreat of the main body of the force. Soon after the retirement commenced a message was received from him stating that he was hard pressed and could not rejoin the main body, whereupon General Jeffreys ordered Major Campbell with six companies of the Guides Infantry to go to his assistance which they did about 4 P.M., a short time being taken up in assembling the companies which were in extended order. The fact of this movement having to be undertaken so late in the afternoon was a most unfortunate occurrence, since General Jeffreys had to wait until the safety of the Guides and Captain Ryder's detachment was assured; and the consequent delay at that time of the day made it impossible for him to reach camp before dark. The Guides, under Major Campbell, most successfully and gallantly relieved and brought off Captain Ryder's detachment, which had suffered heavy losses,

The combined detachments did not, however, succeed in rejoining General Jeffreys, being prevented by nightfall and a thunder-storm which came on about the same time. Ultimately they made their way to camp without further loss, arriving about 9 P.M. Meanwhile, as soon as the safety of Captain Ryder's detachment was certain, General Jeffreys continued his retirement towards the camp. So long as daylight lasted the enemy kept at a respectful distance from him, but as it got dark they got bold and the ground being broken and difficult they were able to bring a hot fire to bear on the troops, while a heavy thunder-storm which came on at dusk greatly increased the difficulties of the situation. Ultimately, however, by about 8-30 P.M. all the troops had arrived in camp except General Jeffreys, four guns of No. 8 (Bengal Mountain Battery, a small party of Sappers and a few men of the Buffs and the 35th Sikhs who got separated from the rest in the darkness. About dusk General Jeffreys, then about three miles and a half from camp, decided to occupy a neighbouring village called Bibot for the night, chiefly with a view to sheltering the battery mules with him from the enemy's sharpshooters, and while he was engaged in arranging this the thunder-storm before referred to came on, causing sudden and complete darkness. In the consequent confusion the troops got separated and only the detachments above detailed remained with General Jeffreys. He proceeded to occupy and entrench an angle of the village, part of which was burning, while the rest was soon occupied by the enemy, who fired on the General and his detachment from behind walls at a few yards' range, inflicting serious losses on men and animals. This state of things continued, in spite of several gallant attempts to clear the village which were led by Lieutenants Watson and Colvin, R.E., until the arrival about midnight of Major J. F. Worledge, 55th Sikhs, with two companies of Guides and two of his own regiment. After this the enemy were easily driven off, and gave no further annoyance during the night. Major Worledge had left camp about 5-30 P.M. in obedience to an order from General Jeffreys, and on joining the General about dark had been sent to find and support the Guides under Major Campbell. Failing to find the Guides in the dark, Major Worledge tried to retrace his steps to the General but only succeeded in finding him after the moon rose about midnight, although he had been close to him for some time previously without knowing it. General Jeffreys ultimately reached camp at 8 A.M. on the 17th, some of the troops there having been sent out to his assistance and returning with him.

After detailing the losses, 151 killed and wounded, Sir Bindon Blood, continues :—The behaviour of the troops throughout this trying day was very good. The steadiness and discipline shown by the Buffs under Colonel Ommamney were admirable, while General Jeffreys has specially commended the gallantry with which the Guides Infantry under Major Campbell brought off Captain Ryder's detachment of the 35th Sikhs, carrying the wounded on their backs under a heavy fire. He has further strongly endorsed Major Campbell's favourable mention of the courage and judgment shown by Captain G. B. Holson and Lieutenant H. W. Colbrington of the Guides who commanded the companies of the battalion which were chiefly in contact with the enemy; the gallantry of Surgeon-Captain J. Fisher who made a most determined though unsuccessful attempt to take medical aid to the wounded of Captain Ryder's detachment through a hot fire; of Surgeon-Lieutenant E. L. Perry; of Jemadar Skandar Khan of the Guides, and of several non-commissioned officers and sappers of the same corps. General Jeffreys has also described in very favourable terms the gallant and valuable work done on this day by Captain E. H. Cole and his squadron of the 11th Bengal Lancers. He has commended the conduct of Captain Ryder and Lieutenant O. G. Gunning, 35th Sikhs, who were both wounded, and of Jemadar Narayan Singh, Havildar Ram Singh and Sepoy Karim Singh of the same regiment. He has also brought to notice a gallant set of Captain Birch and his trumpeter Jivan in rescuing a wounded sepoy of the 35th Sikhs, as well as the distinguished gallantry of Jemadars

Nawab and Isha Singh and several non-commissioned officers and men of the same battery. General Jeffreys further refers in the strongest terms of commendation to the gallant conduct of Lieutenants Watson and Colvin, R.E., and of the handful of men of the Buffs and No. 4 Company Bengal Sappers who spent the nights of the 16th and 17th with him in the village of Bijot. The conduct of these officers and men in entering the village several times in the dark, in the face of a heavy fire directed upon them at close quarters, seems deserving of the highest recognition, and I have consequently made a special communication to you on it. General Jeffreys has also commended the gallant conduct of his Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Major Hamilton; and finally he has praised the courage and resolution of Lieutenant Churchill of the 4th Hussars, correspondent of the *Pioneer* newspaper with the force, who made himself useful at a critical moment.

Sir Bindon Blood, in closing his despatch, pays a high tribute to the work done by the cavalry. The health of the troops was generally good; only seven British and five native soldiers and eight followers died from disease between September 6th and October 27th. The officers mentioned in the despatch include all the heads of departments, the general staff, Major Deane and Mr. Davis, Political Officers. The commissariat, transport and medical arrangements are all said to have been excellent. The telegraph arrangements were well carried out by Lieutenant W. Robertson, R.E., under the direction of Mr. C. E. Pitman, while the postal service under Mr. H. C. Sheridan was also satisfactory.

Sir Bindon Blood adds:—It will have been gathered from the foregoing narrative that the three brigades of the force were ably commanded by Brigadier-Generals Meiklejohn, Jeffreys and Wodehouse, who were efficiently seconded by their staffs. The line of communications and base were also most efficiently managed by Colonel Reid and by Lieutenant-Colonel V. A. Schaleh, Base Commandant, and their respective staffs.

A description is given of the movements about Nawagai, and the account of the night-attack on the camp on September 29th closes in the following words:—

The steadiness of the troops during this somewhat trying action was quite perfect, and the safety of the camp was never in the slightest degree doubtful, although the enemy's swordsmen were so determined that many of them were shot down close to the entrenchment. The fire discipline of the infantry was shown to be excellent, especially that of the 1st Battalion, Queen's (under Lieutenant-Colonel Collins) who are in all respects an example of what a battalion of infantry should be. The star shells fired by the mountain battery were most useful, and shrapnel and case were also fired at different times with great effect, all under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Aitken, C.B., Commanding the Royal Artillery with my force. In short, the affair was a most satisfactory one, as proving the admirable discipline, confidence and steady shooting of our troops, as well as the efficiency of the simple defensive arrangements which had been made.

The following comments are made on the operations in the Watelai Valley:—

It will have been observed, of course, that there was much more difficulty in dealing with the Mamunds than was experienced with the Swatis, the Maszai Mojmunds, or with the Mamunds' neighbours, the Salarzai and Shamozai.

Much of this difficulty was due to the fact that our invasion of the Mamund Valley was not preceded by a decisive action like that at the Malakand on the 2nd August, at Lashkai on the 17th August, at Nawagai on the night of the 28th September, or, as in the case of the Salarzai and Shamozai, by such an object-lesson as our operations against the Mamunds themselves.

Besides this, however, the special physical features of the Mamund Valley gave the tribes great advantages, which they utilised with considerable tactical skill. It will be seen that the valley consists of a broad and gently sloping plateau, cut up by ravines, especially towards the top, and with hills rising somewhat suddenly on all sides. This plateau is well cultivated for rain crops, but is practically waterless at this season; the only good water above a point near Inayat Kili being in the ravines on the sides of the hills, where many of the most important villages are consequently situated, those on the level depending for their water-supply on tanks or, in one or two cases, on doubtful wells. Thus, as soon as the lower villages had been dealt with, which was done without opposition, it was necessary for our troops to attack those on the sides of the hills, on ground very difficult for assailants and extremely favourable for defenders.

The tribesmen were further much assisted by the circumstances that a great part of their best lands lie in Afghanistan, on the north-western side of the high range of mountains whose crest forms the Afghan frontier in that direction. Thus, much of their property was beyond our reach, while they had a secure refuge to which they could send their movables from our side of the frontier and betake themselves if pressed. They showed commendable

* There was an exception at Agrab and Gat on the 30th September.

skirmishing order as far as the open ground on their withdrawal to their camp, which had to remain low down the valley on account of the difficulty about water higher up. The more credit is due to the Mamunds for holding

† It is now known that 220 of the tribes were killed, besides about 150 of their friends who came to help them.

skill and patience in adhering to the only tactics which could give them any measure of success, always retiring * before our troops so long as they advanced, and then following them up in the open ground on their withdrawal to their camp, which had to remain low down the valley on account of the difficulty about water higher up. The more credit is due to the Mamunds for holding out so well, as they suffered † severely in every encounter with us, besides undergoing much loss of property and destruction of their defences whose speedy reconstruction, though costly and difficult for them, is necessary to their existence.

Both in the Nawagai and Mamund Valleys a considerable number of Martini-Henry and other rifles were used against us with apparently unlimited supplies of ammunition.

The conduct and discipline of the troops in the operations under reference was in the highest degree satisfactory. The operations, which extended over seven weeks, were carried on without tents and on a very low scale of baggage, while the rations though abundant and excellent in all respects, were necessarily open to the objection of sameness. Notwithstanding these inconveniences, the troops remained uniformly cheerful, especially when active hostilities were going on.

The despatch closes with the following remarks :—

I have already alluded to the steadiness and gallant bearing of the infantry in the several engagements that took place during the operations under reference, and I would now wish to invite attention to the invaluable nature of the services rendered by the cavalry. At Nawagai three squadrons of the 11th Bengal Lancers, under Major S. B. Beatson, swept the country everywhere that cavalry could go, carrying out reconnaissances, protecting signalling parties, and watching every movement of the enemy. In the Mamund Valley a squadron of the same regiment, under Captain E. H. Cole, took part in every engagement that occurred while they were there, establishing such a reputation that the enemy even when in greatly superior numbers never dared to face them in the open. Afterwards when Captain Cole and his men left the Mamund Valley, the Guides Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, being in greater strength, acted still more effectually in the same manner, showing tactical skill of a high order, combined with conspicuous gallantry.

A very interesting feature of the operations was the presence of field artillery in the Mamual and Salarzai Valleys, where, although active operations did not go on after their arrival, their presence produced a great effect, while it was amply proved that they could have been brought into most useful action with comparative ease.

The health of the force was remarkably good throughout, only seven British and five native soldiers and eight followers having died from disease between the 6th September and 27th October, out of a force (including Communications and Base Hospitals) which for nearly a month of that time included three brigades of infantry, besides a considerable proportion of the other arms.

The Commissariat arrangements under Major H. Wharry, D.S.O., were most successful. The rations were always abundant and of uniformly good quality; and I may here observe that in five previous campaigns I have never seen the supply of bread anything like so continuously good as it has been throughout the operations of the Malakand Field Force. No doubt the excellence of the Commissariat arrangements has had a great deal to do with the good state of health of the troops which I have remarked upon.

The transport was most efficient throughout the operations under reference, and its management under the direction of Captain C. G. R. Thackwell, Divisional Transport Officer, who was most ably and energetically assisted by Veterinary-Captain H. T. W. Mann, Senior Veterinary Officer, was most successful. In proof of this I will cite a report just made to me by Brigadier-General Jeffreys, commanding the 2nd Bridgade of my force, that this morning, on inspecting 1,265 mules attached to his brigade, which have just returned from seven weeks in the field, he found fourteen sore backs and four animals otherwise unfit for work, or a total of only 18 disabled animals in all.

The medical service was carried out in a very satisfactory manner. Some difficulties arose on the transfer of officers and material to the Tirah Expeditionary Force on its formation, especially as large convoys of sick and wounded were on the line of this force at the time, but these difficulties were successfully overcome by Colonel A. J. F. Reid, who was in charge of the Line, and matters were ultimately restored to smooth working on the arrival of Surgeon-Colonel J. C. G. Carmichael, Indian Medical Service, who is now Principal Medical Officer of the Force.

The telegraph arrangements were well carried out by Lieutenant W. Robertson, R.E., under the direction of Mr. C. E. Pitman, C.I.E. The postal service under Mr. H. C. Sheridan was also satisfactory.

The working of the several departments of the Head-quarters Staff was most satisfactory and successful. The heads of departments were:—

Major H. H. Burney, Gordon Highlanders, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Masters, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, Assistant Quarter-Master-General.

Captain H. E. Stanton, D.S.O., R.A., Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General (Intelligence).

Captain E. W. M. Norie, Middlesex Regiment, Superintendent, Army Signalling.

Surgeon-Colonel J. C. G. Carmichael, Indian Medical Service, Principal Medical Officer.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Aitken, C.B., R.A., Commanding Royal Artillery.

Colonel J. E. Broadbent, R.E., Commanding Royal Engineer—relieved early in October by Lieutenant-Colonel W. Peacocke, C.M.G., R.E.

Captain W. E. Banbury, 25th Madras Infantry, Field Treasure Chest Officer.

Captain W. W. Cookson, R.A., Ordnance Officer.
Major H. Wharry, D.S.O., Staff Corps, Chief Commissariat Officer.
Captain C. G. R. Thackwell, Staff Corps, Divisional Transport Officer.
Veterinary-Captain H. T. W. Mann (Wounded in action, 20th September),
Army Veterinary Department, Senior Veterinary Officer.
Captain C. L. Robertson, R.E., Survey Officer.
Captain C. G. F. Edwards, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Provost Marshal.
The Rev. L. Klogh, Chaplain.
Lieutenant W. Robertson, R.E., in charge of Telegraphs.

I am under great obligations to my personal staff - Captain A. B. Dunster-ville, 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, Aide-de-Camp; Captain A. R. Dick, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and Lieutenant Viscount Fincastle, 16th (The Queen's) Lancers.

It will have been gathered from the foregoing narrative that the three brigades of the Force were ably commanded by Brigadier-Generals W. H. Meiklejohn, 1st Brigade, P. D. Jeffreys, (Wounded in action, 16th September) 2nd Brigade, and J. H. Woldhouse (Wounded in action, 20th September) 3rd Brigade, who were efficiently seconded by their staffs. The Line of Communications and the Base were also most efficiently managed by Colonel A. J. F. Reid, and by Lieutenant-Colonel A. V. Schalch, 11th Bengal Infantry, the Base Commandant, and their respective staffs.

In my final report on the conclusion of the operations of the Force, I shall have the honour to bring the services of the officers above briefly referred to more fully to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Major H. A. Deane, C.S.I., Political Agent, Dir, Chitral and Swat, was in separate and independent charge of the political arrangements connected with the operations I have described as far as Nawagai. He accompanied my headquarters to Gosan, where I left him on the 12th September, and rejoined me at Hayat Kili on the 4th October. He gave much assistance in arranging for the collection of local supplies.

Mr. W. S. Davis was my Political Officer throughout the operations beyond Nawagai and in the Mamund Valley prior to Major Deane's return to my headquarters on the 4th October. He carried out his duties to my complete satisfaction. His native assistant, Khan Bahadur Ibrahim Khan, also made himself very useful.

• MAJOR-GENERAL ELLES'S DESPATCH.

Major-General Elles in a despatch, dated October 13th, gives a very clear account of the operations in the Mohmand country. The despatch contains the following remarks:—

The expedition proved productive of little fighting, but the splendid Force under my command would, I believe, have made little of any possible opposition. I cannot speak too highly of the 20th Punjab Infantry and 21st Gurkhas, on whom the brunt of the work fell. I would wish for no better regiments for hill fighting under their respective commanders. The work done during the expedition by the 28th Bombay Pioneers and No. 5 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, is worthy of the highest commendation. The 28th Pioneers also did excellent work in reserve to the 1st Brigade in the attack at Badmatui, and at Jarabi covered the retirement showing high soldierly qualities in both instances. The main difficulties to contend with were the passes, over which roads had always to be made, and anxiety regarding water as in the western Mohmand country; the supply is almost entirely from tanks, the dams of which had been cut by the Mohmands, and they often only contained a little dirty water.

The Imperial Service Troops under my command proved their fitness to fight in the first line and were utilised exactly the same as the regular native troops. The cavalry escorts of the Patiala and Jodhpore Cavalry did good reconnaissance work on more than one occasion and came under fire. The 1st Patiala Regiment was employed under Lieutenant-Colonel Graves in the operations in the Mittal and Suran Valleys, and covered the retirement of the brigade under fire ; their good service was brought to my notice by the General Officer Commanding the 3rd Brigade. The Nabha Regiment, owing to its having been added to my Force late in September, had to be kept on the Line of Communications.

I trust the objects of the expedition were fully carried out, thanks to the fine body of troops I had the honour of commanding and to the hearty co-operation of my staff and of all ranks in the Force.



APPENDIX V.

THE TIRAH FIELD FORCE.

General object.—The general object of this expedition is to exact reparation for the unprovoked aggression of the Afridi and Orakzai tribes on the Peshawar and Kohat Borders, for their attacks on our frontier posts, and for the damage to life and property which has thus been inflicted on British subjects and on those in the British service.

It is believed that this object can best be attained by the invasion of Tirah, the summer home of the Afridis and Orakzais, which has never before been entered by a British force.

Formation of the Force.—The Force which will be styled the "Tirah Expeditionary Force" will be distributed for operations as follows:—

- (a) A main column of two Divisions, each consisting of two Infantry Brigades and certain Divisional Troops, will advance on Tirah from the neighbourhood of the Samana Range.
- (b) The Line of Communication of the main column between Kohat and Tirah (including the posts on the Samana Range) will be held by a force consisting of one Native Cavalry Regiment and four Native Infantry Battalions.
- (c) A mixed Brigade, to be styled the "Peshawar Column" will operate, as may be required, from Peshawar.
- (d) A force, which will be designated the "Kurram Movable Column" will be formed in support on the Hangu-Parachinar line, for employment as circumstances may require.
- (e) A mixed brigade will be formed at Rawalpindi as a Reserve.

Composition of the Force.—These Forces will be composed as follows:—

• THE MAIN COLUMN.

FIRST DIVISION.

First Brigade.—2nd Battalion the Derbyshire Regiment, 1st Battalion the Devonshire Regiment, 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, 3rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, No. 6 British Field Hospital, and No. 34 Native Field Hospital.

Second Brigade.—2nd Battalion the Yorkshire Regiment, 1st Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, 3rd Regiment of Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, Sections A. and B. of No. 8 British Field Hospital, Sections A. and C. of No. 14 British Field Hospital and No. 31 Native Field Hospital.

Divisional Troops.—No. 1 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery, No. 2 (Udrayat) Mountain Battery, No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery, two Squadron 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, 25th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Pioneers), No. 3 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners, No. 4 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners, one Printing Section from the Bombay Sappers and Miners, the Nabha Regiment of Imperial Service Infantry, the Maier Kotla Imperial Service Sappers, Section A. of No. 13 British Field Hospital and No. 63 Native Field Hospital.

SECOND DIVISION.

Third Brigade.—1st Battalion the Gordon Highlanders, 1st Battalion the Dorsetshire Regiment, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, 15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, No. 24 British Field Hospital and No. 44 Native Field Hospital.

Fourth Brigade.—2nd Battalion the King's Own Scottish Borderers, 1st Battalion the Northamptonshire Regiment, 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, Sections C, and D, of No. 9 British Field Hospital, Sections A, and B, of No. 23 British Field Hospital and No. 48 Native Field Hospital.

Divisional Troops.—No. 8 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery, No. 9 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery, No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery, Machine Gun Detachment, 16th Lancers, two Squadrons 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, 21st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers), No. 4 Company Madras Sappers and Miners, one Printing Section from the Madras Sappers and Miners, the Jhind Regiment of Imperial Service Infantry, the Sirmur Imperial Service Sappers, Section B, of No. 13 British Field Hospital and No. 43 Native Field Hospital.

LINE OF COMMUNICATION.

No. 1 Kashmir Mountain Battery, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, 2nd Battalion 2nd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, 30th (Garhwal Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, 2nd Regiment of Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, 3rd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, No. 1 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners, No. 42 Native Field Hospital, No. 52 Native Field Hospital, the Jeypore Imperial Service Transport Corps, the Gwalior Imperial Service Transport Corps, Ordnance Field Park, Engineer Field Park, British General Hospital of 500 beds at Rawalpindi, Native General Hospital of 500 beds at Rawalpindi, No. 1 Field Medical Store Depot. (For First Division), No. 2 Field Medical Store Depot. (For Second Division), No. 5 Veterinary Field Hospital, No. 11 British Field Hospital, No. 25 British Field Hospital, No. 47 Native Field Hospital, and No. 64 Native Field Hospital.

THE PESHAWAR COLUMN.

2nd Battalion the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Maxim Gun Detachment, 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment, 9th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, 34th Pioneers, 45th (Battray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, 57th Field Battery Royal Artillery, No. 3 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery, 9th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, No. 5 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners, No. 5 British Field Hospital, No. 45 Native Field Hospital, A, and B, Sections, No. 54 Native Field Hospital, British General Hospital of 250 beds at Nowshera* and Native General Hospital of 500 beds at Nowshera.*

THE KURRAM MOVABLE COLUMN.

Twelfth Regiment of Bengal Infantry, the Kapurthala Regiment of Imperial Service Infantry, 4 Guns 3rd Field Battery Royal Artillery, 6th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, one Regiment of Central India Horse, Section D, of No. 3 British Field Hospital, No. 62 Native Field Hospital, Section B, of No. 46 Native Field Hospital and Native General Hospital of 200 beds at Kohat.

THE RAWALPINDI RESERVE BRIGADE.

2nd Battalion the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, 1st Battalion the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 27th Regiment (1st Baluch Battalion) of Bombay (Light) Infantry, 2nd Regiment of Infantry Hyderabad Contingent,

* These General Hospitals will also receive the sick and wounded from the Force at the Malakand and in the Swat Valley.

Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers, No. 12 British Field Hospital and ~~53~~
Native Field Hospital.

All units which will be concentrated at Peshawar except such as are detailed for the Peshawar Column, will march from Peshawar to Kohat through the Kohat Pass under the orders of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Force, Punjab, under instructions which will be given from Army Headquarters. The General Officer Commanding the Expeditionary Force will direct all movements at and beyond Kohat, and he will also direct all movements of the Peshawar Column beyond Peshawar.

Kohat will be the Base of Operations for the First and Second Divisions and the Kurram Movable Column, but the Line of Communication will commence at and include Kushalgarh. Kohat and Kushalgarh will, for the time being, be de-severed from the Punjab Command.

Peshawar will be the Base of Operations for the Peshawar Column, but will remain in the Punjab Command.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

ARMY STAFF.

<i>Lieutenant-General Commanding the Force,</i>	General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i> ...	Lieutenant F. A. Maxwell, 18th Bengal Lancers.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i> ...	2nd Lieutenant J. H. A. Annesley, 18th Hussars. ...
<i>Orderly Officer</i> ...	Lieutenant G. R. de H. Smith, Central India Horse.
<i>Orderly Officer</i> ...	2nd-Lieutenant E. H. E. Collen, Royal Artillery.
<i>Deputy Adjutant-General, Chief of the Staff.</i>	Brigadier-General W. G. Nicholson, C.B.
<i>Assistant Adjutant-General</i> ...	Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Barrow, 7th Bengal Infantry.
<i>Assistant Quarter-Master-General.</i>	Major G. H. W. O'Sullivan, R.E.
<i>Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.</i>	Captain J. A. L. Haldane, Gordon Highlanders.
<i>Assistant Quarter-Master-General for Intelligence.</i>	Colonel G. H. More-Molynaux, Assistant Quarter-Master-General.
<i>Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General for Intelligence.</i>	Captain E. W. S. K. Macouchy, D.S.O., 4th Sikhs.
<i>Field Intelligence Officer</i> ...	Captain F. F. Badcock, D.S.O., 1st Battalion 5th Gurkhas.
<i>Principal Medical Officer (with the temporary rank of Surgeon-Major-General).</i>	Surgeon-Colonel G. Thomson, C.B., Indian Medical Service.
<i>Secretary to Principal Medical Officer</i>	Surgeon-Major W. A. Morris, Army Medical Staff.
<i>Brigadier-General, Commanding Royal Artillery.</i>	Brigadier-General C. H. Spragge, R.A.
<i>Brigade-Major, Royal Artillery</i> ...	Captain C. de C. Hamilton, R.A.
<i>Orderly Officer, Royal Artillery</i> ...	Major H. F. Mercer, R.A.
<i>Brigadier-General, Commanding Royal Engineers.</i>	Brevet-Colonel J. E. Broadbent, R.E., (with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General.
<i>Brigade-Major, Royal Engineers</i> ...	Captain S. L. Craster, R.E.
<i>Orderly Officer, Royal Engineers</i> ...	Lieutenant H. Widdulph, R.E.
<i>Superintendent, Army Signalling</i> ...	Major G. J. N. Logan-Horne, 1st Pe- Lor-shire Regiment.

<i>Head-Quarters Commandant</i>	...	4. Captain R. E. Grimston, 6th Bengal Cavalry.
<i>Assistant Judge-Advocate-General</i>	...	Captain F. J. S. Lowry, 29th Bombay Infantry.
<i>Principal Provost Marshal</i>	...	Lieutenant-Colonel E. Balfie, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General.
<i>Chief Ordnance Officer.</i>	...	Colonel G. H. Scott, R.A.
<i>Commissariat Transport Officer</i>	...	Captain G. W. Palin, Assistant Commissary-General.
<i>Inspecting Veterinary Officer</i>	...	Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel B. L. Glover.
<i>Comptroller of Military Accounts</i>	...	Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. LeG. Anderson, Comptroller of Military Accounts, Punjab Command.
<i>Field Pay-Master</i>	...	Captain P. G. Shewell, Military Accounts Department.
<i>Chief Survey Officer</i>	...	Brevet-Colonel Sir T. H. Holdich, R.C.I.E., C.B., R.E.

MAIN COLUMN.

First Division.

<i>Commanding (with the local rank of Major-General).</i>	Brigadier-General W. P. Symons, C.B.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i>	... Captain A. G. Dallas, 16th Lancers.
<i>Extra Orderly Officers</i>	... { Lieutenant J. M. Wikeley, 17th Bengal Cavalry. Lieutenant G. H. Badcock, 7th Bengal Cavalry.
<i>Assistant Adjutant-General</i>	... Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Muir, C.I.E., 17th Bengal Cavalry.
<i>Assistant Quarter-Master-General</i>	... Major E. A. G. Gosset, 2nd Derbyshire Regiment.
<i>Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General for Intelligence.</i>	Captain A. Nicholls, 2nd Punjab Infantry.
<i>Field Intelligence Officer</i>	... Lieutenant C. E. E. F. K. Macquoid, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.
<i>Principal Medical Officer</i>	... Surgeon-Colonel E. Townsend, Army Medical Staff.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Royal Artillery.</i>	Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Duthy, R.A.
<i>Adjutant, Royal Artillery</i>	... Captain W. K. McCool, R.A.
<i>Divisional Ordnance Officer</i>	... Captain A. R. Braid, R.A.
<i>Commanding Royal Engineers</i>	... Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Hart, R.E.
<i>Adjutant, Royal Engineers</i>	... Captain O. M. B. Thackwell, R.E.
<i>Field Engineer</i>	... Major J. A. Ferrier, D.S.O., R.E.
<i>Assistant Field Engineer</i>	... Lieutenant J. F. N. Carmichael, R.E.
<i>Assistant Field Engineer</i>	... Lieutenant W. H. Bunbury, R.E.
<i>Assistant Superintendent, Army Signalling.</i>	Captain H. T. Kenny, 2nd Bombay Lancers.
<i>Provost Marshal</i>	... Captain H. W. G. Graham, D.S.O., 5th Lancers.
<i>Commissary-General</i>	... Colonel L. W. Christopher, Commissary-General.
<i>Assistant to Commissary-General</i>	... Captain H. S. G. Hall, Assistant Commissary-General.
<i>Chief Transport Officer</i>	... Major H. Mansfield, Assistant Commissary-General.

<i>Assistant to Chief Transport Officer,</i>	Captain T. H. Smith, 12th Bengal Cavalry.
<i>Roman Catholic Chaplain</i>	... Rev. Father N. J. Winkley.
<i>Divisional Commissariat Officer</i>	... Major W. R. Yielding, C.I.E., D.S.O., Assistant Commissary-General.
<i>Assistant to Divisional Commissariat Officer.</i>	Lieutenant C. H. Corbett, 18th Hussars.
<i>Divisional Transport Officer</i>	... Captain F. C. W. Rideout, Assistant Commissary-General.
<i>Assistant to Divisional Transport Officer.</i>	Captain A. W. V. Plunkett, 2nd Battalion the Manchester Regiment.

First Brigade (First Division).

<i>Commanding</i>	...	Brigadier-General R. C. Hart, V.C., C.B.
<i>Orderly Officer</i>	...	Captain C. O. Swanston, 18th Bengal Lancers.
<i>Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General,</i>		Captain A. G. H. Kembal, 1st Battalion 5th Gurkhas.
<i>Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General.</i>		Captain H. R. B. Donne, 1st Norfolk Regiment.
<i>Brigade Commissariat Officer</i>	...	Captain A. Mullaly, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
<i>Assistant to Brigade Commissariat Officer.</i>		Lieutenant H. I. Nicholls, 1st Bedfordshire Regiment.
<i>Brigade Transport Officer</i>	...	Captain E. de V. Wintle, 15th Bengal Lancers.
<i>Veterinary Officer</i>	...	Veterinary-Lieutenant W. J. Tatam.

Second Brigade (First Division).

<i>Commanding</i>	...	Brigadier-General A. Gaselee, C.B., A.D.C.
<i>Orderly Officer</i>	...	Lieutenant A. N. D. Fagan, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.
<i>Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General,</i>		Major W. Aldworth, D.S.O., 1st Bedfordshire Regiment.
<i>Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General.</i>		Major A. A. Barrett, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkhas.
<i>Brigade Commissariat Officer</i>	...	Lieutenant C. S. D. Leslie, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
<i>Assistant to Brigade Commissariat Officer.</i>		Captain H. de la P. Gough, 16th Lancers.
<i>Brigade Transport Officer</i>	...	Lieutenant H. Macandrew, 5th Bengal Cavalry.
<i>Veterinary Officer</i>	...	Veterinary-Lieutenant W. F. Shore.

Second Division.

<i>Commanding</i>	...	Major-General A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, C.B.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i>	...	Captain E. St. A. Wake, 10th Bengal Lancers.
<i>Orderly Officer</i>	...	Captain B. G. Brooke, 7th Hussars.
<i>Orderly Officer</i>	...	Hon.-Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. Maharaja Sir Nripendra Narayan, Bahadur, of Cooch Behar, G.C.I.E., 6th Bengal Cavalry.
<i>Assistant Adjutant-General</i>	...	Lieutenant-Colonel R. K. Ridgeway, V.C.
<i>Assistant Quarter-Master-General</i>	...	Major C. P. Triscotti, D.S.O., R.A.

<i>Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General for Intelligence, Field Intelligence Officer</i>	...	Major R. C. A. B. Bewicke-Copley, King's Royal Rifle Corps.
<i>Principal Medical Officer</i>	...	Captain H. F. Walters, 24th (Baluchistan) Regiment of Bombay Infantry.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding</i>		Surgeon-Colonel G. McB. Davis, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service.
<i>Royal Artillery, Adjutant, Royal Artillery</i>	...	Lieutenant-Colonel R. Purdy, R.A.
<i>Divisional Ordnance Officer</i>	...	Captain H. D. Grier, R.A.
<i>Commanding Royal Engineers</i>	...	Captain H. F. Head, R.A.
<i>Adjutant, Royal Engineers</i>	...	Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Wilkieson, R.E.
<i>Field Engineer</i>	...	Captain T. Fraser, R.E.
<i>Assistant Field Engineer</i>	...	Captain F. H. Kelly, R.E.
<i>Assistant Field Engineer</i>	...	Lieutenant W. A. Stokes, R.E.
<i>Assistant Superintendent, Signalling.</i>	...	Lieutenant C. B. L. Greenstreet, R.E.
<i>Provost Marshal</i>	...	Captain G. C. Rigby, 1st Wiltshire Regiment.
<i>Field Treasure Chest Officer</i>	...	Captain W. C. Knight, 4th Bengal Cavalry.
<i>Roman Catholic Chaplain</i>	...	Lieutenant W. M. Grimley, 20th Punjab Infantry.
<i>Divisional Commissariat Officer</i>	...	Rev. Father A. Vanden Deyssel.
<i>Assistant to Divisional Commissariat Officer.</i>	...	Lieutenant-Colonel B. L. P. Reilly, Assistant Commissary-General.
<i>Divisional Transport Officer</i>	...	Lieutenant A. D. Macpherson, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.
<i>Assistant to Divisional Transport Officer.</i>	...	Major H. L. Hutchins, Assistant Commissary-General.
<i>Survey Officer</i>	...	Major H. R. W. Lumsden, 3rd Bengal Infantry.
	...	Mr. E. A. Wainwright, Survey of India Department.

Third Brigade (Second Division).

<i>Commanding (with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General).</i>	Colonel F. J. Kempster, D.S.O., A.-D.-C.
<i>Orderly Officer</i>	... Lieutenant G. D. Crocker, 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers.
<i>Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General</i>	Major H. St. Leger Wood, 1st Dorsetshire Regiment.
<i>Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General.</i>	Major H. S. Massy, 19th Bengal Lancers.
<i>Brigade Commissariat Officer</i>	... Lieutenant D. H. Drake-Brockman, D.-A.C.-G.
<i>Assistant to Brigade Commissariat Officer.</i>	Lieutenant F. W. Birch, 29th Punjab Infantry.
<i>Brigade Transport Officer</i>	... Lieutenant R. A. N. Tytler, 1st Gordon Highlanders.
<i>Veterinary Officer</i>	... Veterinary-Lieutenant C. Rose.

Fourth Brigade (Second Division).

<i>Commanding</i>	... Brigadier-General R. Westmacott, C.B., D.S.O.
<i>Orderly Officer</i>	... Lieutenant B. C. Wellesley, Royal Horse Artillery.
<i>Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General...</i>	Captain W. P. Blood, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers
<i>Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General.</i>	Captain F. J. M. Edwards, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.

<i>Brigade Commissariat Officer</i>	...	Captain E. Y. Watson, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
<i>Assistant to Brigade Commissariat Officer,</i>		Lieutenant N. G. Fraser, 4th Bombay Cavalry.
<i>Brigade Transport Officer</i>	—	Captain W. H. Armstrong, 1st East Yorkshire Regiment.
<i>Veterinary Officer</i>	...	Veterinary-Lieutenant F. W. Wilson.

LINE OF COMMUNICATION.

<i>General Officer Commanding</i>	...	Lieutenant-General Sir A. P. Palmer, K.C.B.
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i>	...	Lieutenant F. C. Galloway, R.A.
<i>Orderly Officer</i>	...	Lieutenant H. O. Parr, 7th Bengal Infantry.
<i>Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General.</i>		Captain (temporary Major) J. W. G. Tulloch, 24th Bombay Infantry.
<i>Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General.</i>		Captain I. Phillips, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkhas.
<i>Principal Medical Officer (with the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel).</i>		Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Saunders, Army Medical Staff.
<i>Senior Ordnance Officer</i>	...	Captain Watkins, R.A.
<i>Section Commandant</i>	...	Captain O. B. S. F. Shore, 18th Bengal Lancers.
<i>Section Commandant</i>	—	Captain St. G. L. Steel, 2nd Bengal Lancers.
<i>Section Commandant</i>	...	Captain F. de B. Young, 6th Bengal Cavalry.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Royal Engineers.</i>		Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Thurburn, R.E.
<i>Adjutant, Royal Engineers</i>	...	Captain H. V. Biggs, R.E.
<i>Field Engineer</i>	...	Captain C. H. Cowie, R.E.
<i>Assistant Field Engineer</i>	...	Lieutenant H. S. Rogers, R.E.
<i>Assistant Field Engineer</i>	...	Lieutenant R. P. T. Hawksley, R.E.
<i>Assistant Field Engineer</i>	...	Lieutenant A. E. Turner, R.E.
<i>Provost Marshal</i>	...	Major L. S. Peyton, 14th Bengal Lancers.
<i>Chief Commissariat Officer</i>	...	Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Keighley, D.S.O., Assistant Commissary-General.
<i>Chief Transport Officer L. of C.</i>	...	Major C. V. W. Williamson, Assistant Commissary-General.
<i>Veterinary Inspector</i>	...	Veterinary-Captain F. W. Forsdyke.

Staff at the Base.

<i>Base Commandant</i>	...	Colonel W. J. Vousden, V.C., Indian Staff Corps.
<i>Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General.</i>		Major A. J. W. Allen, 1st East Kent Regiment.
<i>Commandant, British Troops Depot</i>	...	Major A. de B. V. Paget, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry.
<i>Adjutant and Quarter-Master, British Troops Depot.</i>		Captain A. F. Bundock, 2nd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment.
<i>Commandant, Native Troops Depot</i>	...	Captain S. M. Edwards, D.S.O., 2nd Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers).
<i>Base Ordnance Officer</i>	...	Captain M. W. S. Pasley, R.A.
<i>Officer-in-charge of Engineer Field Park.</i>		Captain C. W. Evans, R.E.
<i>Base Commissariat Officer</i>	...	Major H. R. Marrett, Assistant Commissary-General.*

<i>Departmental Assistants to Base Commissariat Officer.</i>	Captain W. H. D. Rieh, Assistant Commissary-General. Lieutenant F. W. H. Forteath, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General. Lieutenant L. H. Marriott, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General. Lieutenant H. G. P. Beville, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
<i>Departmental Assistant (for Transport) to the Base Commissariat Officer.</i>	Captain H. N. Hilliard, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
<i>Regimental Assistants to Base Commissariat Officer.</i>	Captain W. P. M. Pollock, 18th Hussars. Captain H. Smyth, 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment. Lieutenant T. E. Bayley, 20th Hussars. Lieutenant C. G. E. Ewart, 5th Bengal Cavalry. Lieutenant E. N. Davis, 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

THE PESHAWAR COLUMN.

<i>Commanding</i>	Brigadier-General A. G. Hammond, C.B., D.S.O., V.C., A.-D.-C.
<i>Orderly Officer</i>	Lieutenant H. D. Hammoud, R.A.
<i>Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General.</i>	Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Gwatkin, 13th Bengal Lancers.
<i>Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General.</i>	Major C. T. Becker, 2nd King's Own Scottish Borderers.
<i>Field Intelligence Officer</i> ...	Captain F. H. Hoghton, 1st Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers).
<i>Principal Medical Officer</i> ...	Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Thomsett, Army Medical Staff.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Royal Artillery.</i>	Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. M. Smith, R.A.
<i>Adjutant, Royal Artillery</i> ...	Captain F. R. Drake, R.A.
<i>Brigade Ordnance Officer</i> ...	Major T. E. Rowan, R.A.
<i>Field Engineer</i> ...	Major E. C. Spilsbury, R.E.
<i>Assistant Field Engineer</i> ...	Lieutenant C. B. Farwell, R.E.
<i>Assistant Superintendent, Army Signalling.</i>	Lieutenant C. E. Cobb, 1st Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment.
<i>Brigade Commissariat Officer</i> ...	Lieutenant H. H. Jones, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
<i>Assistant to Brigade Commissariat Officer.</i>	Lieutenant V. R. Pigott, 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment.
<i>Brigade Transport Officer.</i>	Lieutenant C. Charlton, Royal Horse Artillery.
<i>Veterinary Officer</i> ...	Veterinary Lieutenant F. U. Carr.

THE KURRAM MOVABLE COLUMN.

<i>Commanding (with rank and pay of Colonel on the Staff).</i>	Colonel W. Hill, Indian Staff Corps.
<i>Orderly Officer</i> ...	Captain R. O. C. Hume, 1st Battalion, Border Regiment.
<i>Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.</i>	Major E. F. H. McSwiney, D.S.O., 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

<i>Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General.</i>	Captain C. P. Scudamore, D.S.O., 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers.
<i>Principal Medical Officer</i>	... Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. *Murphy, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service.
<i>Brigade Ordnance Officer</i>	... Lieutenant D. R. Poulter, B.A.
<i>Field Engineer</i> ...	... Captain J. A. Gibbon, B.E.
<i>Assistant Field Engineer</i>	... Lieutenant E. A. Tandy, B.E.
<i>Assistant Superintendent, Signalling.</i>	Army Lieutenant C. R. Scott-Elliot, 4th Madras Pioneers.
<i>Brigade Commissariat Officer</i>	... Captain C. F. T. Murray, Assistant Commissary-General.
<i>Assistant to Brigade Commissariat Officer.</i>	Captain P. H. Rogers, 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry.
<i>Brigade Transport Officer</i>	... Captain H. W. Colquhoun, 24th Madras Infantry.
<i>Veterinary Officer</i> ...	... Veterinary-Lieutenant W. N. Wright.

THE RAWALPINDI RESERVE BRIGADE.

<i>Commanding</i> ...	... Brigadier-General C. R. Macgregor, D.S.O.
<i>Orderly Officer</i> ...	... 2nd-Lieutenant E. W. C. Ridgeway, 29th Punjab Infantry.
<i>Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.</i>	Major Sir R. A. W. Colleton, Bart., 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
<i>Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General.</i>	Captain H. Hudson, 19th Bengal Lancers.
<i>Brigade Commissariat Officer</i>	... Lieutenant E. G. Vaughan, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
<i>Assistant to Brigade Commissariat Officer.</i>	Lieutenant A. P. Trevor, 20th Bombay Infantry.
<i>Brigade Transport Officer</i>	... Lieutenant K. E. Nangle, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
<i>Veterinary Officer</i> ...	... Veterinary-Lieutenant W. S. Anthony.



APPENDIX VI.

THE SAMANA AND KURRAM VALLEY DESPATCHES.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the subjoined letter from the Adjutant-General in India, submitting despatches from Major-General A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, C.B., Commanding the Kurram-Kohat Force, describing the operations which took place on the Samana Range and in the Kurram Valley in August and September last.

The Governor-General in Council concurs with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in his appreciation of the conduct of these operations, and of the behaviour of the troops engaged.

The Governor-General in Council desires especially to express his admiration of the brilliant defence of Fort Gulistan by the 36th Sikhs, and of the post of Saragheri by a party of twenty men of the same regiment under the command of Havildar Ishar Singh, who died fighting to the last, displaying a heroic devotion which has never been surpassed in the annals of the Indian Army.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S COMMENTS.

Major-General G. de C. Morton, C.B., Adjutant-General in India, in forwarding the despatches from the Commander-in-Chief to the Government of India, says :—

His Excellency is of opinion that the operations in question were well planned and skilfully carried out. The march to the relief of Gulistan was performed under very trying circumstances, owing to the heat and to a great scarcity of water *en route*, but the force successfully accomplished its object with the same gallantry and cheerfulness as have been evinced on every occasion by our troops during the various operations which have recently taken place on the North-West Frontier.

The Commander-in-Chief wishes to draw attention to the admirable conduct and steadiness of the 36th Sikhs, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton, during the attack on the various posts held by that regiment on the Samana Range.

At Sangar, the small garrison made a sortie and gallantly captured a standard from the enemy, while the brilliant defence of Fort Gulistan by the detachment under the command of Major Des Vœux, reflects the greatest credit on that Officer and the garrison of the post.

The Government of India will, His Excellency is assured, appreciate fully the intrepid manner in which the late Havildar Kala Singh led the sortie from the Gulistan Fort, and also the conduct of Havildar Sundar Singh, who assisted his comrades at a critical moment.

The Commander-in-Chief deeply regrets the loss of the garrison of Saragheri, a post held by 21 men of the 36th Sikhs, and he wishes to record his admiration of the heroism shown by those gallant soldiers. Fighting against

overwhelming numbers they died at their post, thus proving their loyalty and devotion to their Sovereign, while upholding to the last the traditional bravery of the Sikh nation.

The creditable manner in which the attack of the enemy on the post at Salla was repulsed is due, in His Excellency's opinion, not only to the steadiness and good discipline of the garrison, but also to the satisfactory arrangements for the protection of his camp which were made by Colonel G. L. R. Richardson, C.I.E.

In conclusion, the Commander-in-Chief recommends to the favourable consideration of Government the services of Major-General Yeatman-Biggs, C.B., and those mentioned by him in his despatch. Among the names brought specially to notice is that of Miss Teresa McGrath, whose heroism is described in terms which His Excellency cordially endorses.

GENERAL WOLSELEY'S COMMENDATION.

Lieutenant-General Sir G. B. Wolseley, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces, Punjab, sent the despatches to the Adjutant-General. In doing so he said:—

These operations seem to have been well planned and carried out. The heroic defence of Sarazheri is, in my opinion, worthy of the highest praise, and I deeply lament the loss of the garrison.

I fully endorse the Major-General's commendation on the defence of Fort Gullistan and the behaviour of all ranks. Major Des Vœux proved himself a gallant and skilful leader, and the Major-General's remarks on this Officer's conduct appear to be fully deserved.

I have much pleasure in recommending for the Order of Merit all the non-commissioned officers and men the Major-General has brought to notice.

THE ATTACKS ON HANGU AND THE SAMANA POSTS.

Major-General A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, Commanding the Kohat Field Force, writing from Fort Lockhart, the 21st September, says:—

I have the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that news was received by me from reliable sources at Hangu on the 8th instant, to the effect that the Afridis had decided to come and assist the Orakzai in attacks on Hangu and on the Samana posts on Friday, the 10th instant.

Having on the same day received reports that the necessary amount of transport and supplies for putting thirty days supplies into the Samana posts had been collected, I gave orders to start that night with a column, strength as per margin. The ammunition supply had, ten days previously, been sent up by me to the Samana, making up the total number of rounds to four hundred per rifle, 36th Sikhs.

Concentrating at Pat Darband at 1-30 A.M. on the 9th instant, the 1-2nd Gurkhas moved up the road as advanced guard, and occupied the plateau on which Dhar is situated before daylight. At 4 A.M. the remainder of the column started. No enemy were reported in sight, and the road was found too bad for guns; I sent the cavalry and artillery back to Hangu, and the convoy proceeded up the road, arriving at Fort Lockhart about mid-day.

On the 10th I sent the half-company of the Bombay Sappers and Miners to improve the defences of Gullistan.

4 guns, 9th Field	} To Pat Dar-	band only.
Battery, Royal Artillery.		
2 squadrons, 3rd	}	}
Berghat Cavalry.		
1 squadron, 3rd	}	}
Punjab Cavalry.		
4 companies, Royal Irish Regiment, 350.		
1-2nd Gurkhas, 500.		
1-3rd Gurkhas, 500.		
2nd Punjab Infantry, 500.		
Half-company No. 4 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.		
Sect. No 2, British Field Hospital.		
Sect. No 42, Native Field Hospital.		

At 7-30 P.M. Major Bewicke-Copley reported that he had seen clouds of smoke north of the Sampagna Pass, and that the Afridis were coming over the pass.

Hearing that the whole of the Afridi *lashkar* had arrived at Khorappa during the night, I sent a few scouts of the 1-3rd Gurkhas down the spurs towards the Khanki Valley, to ascertain if the information was correct, as Khorappa cannot be seen from the Samana plateau. These scouts were supported by the 1-3rd Gurkhas and two companies of the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Irish Regiment.

About 10 A.M., large numbers of the enemy could be seen marching down the Khanki Valley. I at once recalled the troops by heliograph. Just before receiving the order to retire the 1-3rd Gurkhas fired a few long-range volleys into a party of the enemy, and three were seen to drop. At 1 P.M. Major Bewicke-Copley reported to me from Crag Picket that 22 standards and about 10,000 men had passed down the valley.

It seemed probable that the tribesmen intended to carry out their threat of attacking Hangu, or perhaps Shahu Khel, a small post guarding the Khanki Valley, about four miles north-west of the point where it is crossed by the Kohat-Hangu road.

This post had been reinforced by me with one company of the Royal Irish and 61 rifles of the 15th Sikhs, under command of Major Forster, Royal Irish Regiment.

I ordered the 2nd Punjab Infantry to seize Gogra Hill, supported by the 1-2nd Gurkhas.

The Commandant of the Border Militia Police, Mr. D. Donald, informed me that a large number of the enemy were making for the Darband Kotal, and the Officer Commanding the 1-2nd Gurkhas reported to me (7 P.M.) that seven standards and a considerable number of tribesmen were retracing their steps up the valley.

A convoy with two days' supplies had been ordered out from Hangu to meet me at the Pat Darband Kotal, where I found them when I advanced with the remainder of the column. The supplies had been sent up on 51 camels, as no mules were available.

The advanced guard and main column halted for the night at 9 P.M. on the hill. A few shots were fired at the rear-guard from Gogra Hill, and the whole of the *waranus*, except one, bolted, and the camels, being left without drivers and without nose-strings stampeded. The rear-guard, consisting of a wing of the 1-3rd Gurkhas, under Lieutenant-Colonel Pulley, and two companies of the 1-2nd Gurkhas, under Captain Robinson, withstood several determined attacks, and did their utmost to save the convoy. At midnight I sent out two companies of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, under Lieutenant Elsmie accompanied by Captain Scudamore, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, to assist in bringing the camels in. All but two were found to have thrown their loads, so it was useless, and by 2 A.M. the rear-guard had taken up the position assigned to them in the bivouac. The enemy consisted of Sheikhas, Mishtis, Malla Khels and Ali Khels, and they admit to their losses being over 100 killed and wounded. A leading *malik* of the Sheikhas was wounded, and five leading Malla Khels killed.

When morning broke (12th); I sent out Colonel Lawrence, Royal Irish Regiment, with two companies of his Battalion and five companies of each of the remaining corps, to endeavour to recover the camels and stores, but only thirteen camels were recovered, and of these only two had loads. The Royal Irish fired long-range volleys to keep the tribesmen at a respectful distance.

On the return of Colonel Lawrence's reconnaissance, I set the column once more in motion towards Lakka, as being the best position from which both Hangu and Shahu Khet could be protected. I arrived there at 1 P.M. but, finding no water, and having lost our food, I issued orders to commence the march to Hangu at 3 P.M. At 3-30 P.M. I received a message by helio from Fort Lockhart that Saragheri was hard pressed, and at 4-30 P.M. it was helioed that Saragheri had fallen, and that Gulistan was hard pressed.

Four riflemen of the 1-2nd Gurkhas who had been reported missing the previous evening, rejoined, having made their way by the Darband Kotal.

The troops, after their hard day without food or water, had earned a rest, but about 3-30 P.M. on the 13th, a letter was brought to me from Major Des Vœux, 36th Sikhs, Commanding at Gulistan, urgently asking for help. I immediately despatched two guns of the 9th Field Battery and the 3rd Bengal Cavalry with their signallers to gallop along the road at the foot of the hills as far towards Gulistan as they could go, and sent a wire to Doaba to despatch two more guns of the 9th Field Battery and the squadron of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry to join in the demonstration.

The guns from Hangu were accompanied by Mr. D. Donald, who knows the country well, and he was able to show them a position from which they could fire a few rounds to encourage the garrison, and Major Middleton, commanding the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, sent through by helio, just before sunset, a message to assure the garrison that they would be relieved by mid-day on the 14th.

The four guns of the Derajat Mountain Battery had reached Hangu the previous day, having marched 35 miles in under thirteen hours, so they were added to our column, and we set out at midnight for Lakka.

At 4 A.M., on the 14th instant, I arrived at Lakka, and sent on two companies of the 1-3rd Gurkhas to occupy the hill on which we had bivouacked on the night of the 11th.

At 5 A.M. we marched for Gulistan. On arrival opposite Tsalai (7 A.M.) the advanced guard of the 1-3rd Gurkhas was assailed with a heavy fire. I brought up the guns and shelled the enemy's marksmen out of Tsalai tower at a range of 900 yards, and at once ordered the 1-3rd Gurkhas to attack the enemy's position on Gogra, the 1-2nd Gurkhas following in support. Gogra Hill was quickly taken under cover of the fire of the guns, and one company of the Royal Irish fired long-range volleys at the Orakzal retreating down the Sarmela spur. The strength of the enemy was estimated at about 4,000.

The 2nd Punjab Infantry pressed on, followed by the guns, and the Gurkhas held the position until they had passed through.

As we neared Sangar the garrison of that post displayed a white standard which they had captured from the enemy. Sangar and Dhar had been attacked all night, but a sortie had been made from the first-named as soon as our guns opened fire, and Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton, Commanding the 36th Sikhs, had joined the party with 12 men of the Royal Irish and 35 Sikhs, and had poured long-range volleys into the foe as they retreated down the Sarmela.

At 10 A.M. I reached Fort Lockhart and reconnoitred the enemy's position from a bastion of the fort, and found about 8,000 to 10,000 Afridis holding a strong position, which was skilfully occupied with lines of *sungars* on Saragheri ridge.

I ordered up the guns, and by 10-30 A.M., they were playing on the enemy's position with shrapnel, whilst the 36th Sikhs from Fort Lockhart advanced to turn the Afridi right, and the 2nd Punjab Infantry made a frontal attack on their position supported by the two Gurkha battalions as they arrived on the ground. The Afridis did not wait for the infantry, but fled from their position and made for the Khanki Valley. I pressed on with all possible

speed, as I did not know whether Gulistan was holding out or not. On reaching the high ground overlooking Gulistan, I found that the fort was invested by about 6,000 Orakzais, but they did not wait for the attack of the 2nd Punjab Infantry and 36th Sikhs, which was made under an accurate fire of the guns of the mountain battery, and by 8 P.M. they were in full retreat down the Khandartang spur and Gulistan was relieved, after having been hard pressed by some 7,000 to 8,000 Afridis and Orakzais since the 12th instant. The enemy's casualties are reported over 400 killed.

I wish to bring to the notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for special recognition the names of—

Major C. H. Des Vœux, 36th Sikhs, who was the life and soul of the defence of Gulistan. He did all that could be done, with the slender means at his disposal, to frustrate each device of the enemy, whose attack was a most determined one, with riflemen ready, on ridges and terraces within fifteen yards of the fort, to open a heavy fire on any one who exposed himself in the slightest degree. His judgment in permitting the sortie was, in my opinion, good, as the success attending it encouraged the garrison and made the enemy move away from the walls.

Second-Lieutenant H. R. E. Pratt, 36th Sikhs, who, though suffering from dysentery, was always ready for any emergency, and is very highly spoken of by Major Des Vœux.

Surgeon-Captain C. B. Prall, Indian Medical Service, whose care of the wounded was unremitting, and who was often under heavy fire.

Miss Teresa McGrath, who had been previously attached to the hospital by my orders, who rendered most valuable assistance to the Medical Officer. Her conduct is spoken of most enthusiastically by all ranks.

No. 755, Havildar Sundar Singh, 36th Sikhs, who is reported to have been conspicuous for his gallantry throughout the siege, and who, of his own accord, sprang over the wall of the horn-work, carrying with him those who happened to be near him, to the succour of his comrades who had made a sortie to capture a standard, and were in imminent peril of being killed to a man.

Havildar Bishen Singh, 36th Sikhs, who was in command at Sangar, and kept the enemy at bay against heavy odds, who led a successful sortie, capturing a standard.

The rank and file named below, who took part in the sortie made by the 36th Sikhs from Gulistan:—No. 807, Lance-Naik Sadu Singh. No. 1078, Sepoy Attar Singh. No. 1046, Sepoy Sajin Singh. No. 1380, Sepoy Bakram Singh. No. 1603, Sepoy Chajja Singh. No. 1369, Sepoy Bada Singh. No. 1597, Sepoy Phuman Singh. No. 1741, Sepoy Thaman Singh. No. 1066, Sepoy Sawan Singh. No. 1600, Sepoy Ghuna Singh. No. 1588, Sepoy Bhagwan Singh. No. 1589, Sepoy Harnam Singh. No. 180, Sepoy Rur Singh. No. 368, Sepoy Sher Singh. No. 1632, Sepoy Ralla Singh. No. 1123, Sepoy Kala Singh. No. 1177, Lance-Naik Dewa Singh. No. 817, Lance-Naik Harnam Singh. No. 939, Lance-Naik Jiwan Singh. No. 1167, Sepoy Mihan Singh. No. 823, Sepoy Mehma Singh. No. 1183, Sepoy Hira Singh. No. 1539, Sepoy Nabha Singh. No. 1338, Sepoy Jowahir Singh. No. 907, Sepoy Basawa Singh (since dead). No. 1146, Sepoy Ghulla Singh. No. 1854, Sepoy Jiwan Singh.

No. 2509, Rifleman Phانبir Sahai, 1-2nd Gurkhas, for helping in a wounded naick of the same battalion on the night of the 11-12th instant, under heavy fire.

I should also have brought forward the names of Havildar Kala Singh, 36th Sikhs, who volunteered to command the sortie from Gulistan, and Sepoy Gurmukh Singh, 36th Sikhs, for special recognition, but the former has, I regret to say, succumbed to his wounds, and the latter was last seen signalling from Saragheri just before the enemy swarmed in. I trust that in the cases

of those brave soldiers who lost their lives at Saragheri and Gulistan, their wives and families may be considered for pension as if they had survived to receive the rewards they so justly deserved.

My thanks are due to the various members of my staff, Majors Bewicke-Copley, King's Royal Rifles, and E. F. H. McSwiney, D.S.O., 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, and Captains C. P. Scudamore, D.S.O., Royal Scots Fusiliers, and E. St. A. Wake, 10th Bengal Lancers, who, without even the organisation of a Brigade Staff to help them, performed the duties of Divisional Staff to a force larger than a division, scattered over a wide area, to my entire satisfaction. My thanks are also due to His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, G.C.I.E., Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, 6th Bengal Cavalry, who accompanied me throughout as Orderly Officer, and to Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Murphy, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service, Captain C. F. T. Murray, Staff Corps, Commissariat Department, and Captain P. H. Rogers, Yorkshire Light Infantry, Transport Officer, who organised their respective departments under circumstances of exceptional difficulty.

I wish also to favourably mention the following Officers:—Colonel W. W. Lawrence, Royal Irish Regiment, Commanding the Column. Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Travers, Commanding the 1-2nd Gurkhas. Lieutenant-Colonel C. Pulley, Commanding the 1-3rd Gurkhas. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Haughton, 36th Sikhs, Commanding on the Samana. Lieutenant-Colonel R. R. N. Sturt, Commanding the 2nd Punjab Infantry. Major B. J. C. Doran, Royal Irish Regiment, Staff Officer to the Column. Captain J. L. Parker, R.A., Commanding No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery. Captain J. G. Robinson, 1-2nd Gurkhas, for coolness and gallantry on the occasion of the rear-guard action, 12th instant. Lieutenant A. M. S. Elsmie, Adjutant, 2nd Punjab Infantry, for coolness displayed in assisting to bring in the camels on the night of 11-12th instant. Lieutenant G. W. M. West, 1-3rd Gurkhas, for conspicuous gallantry on the occasion of the rear-guard action, 11-12th instant. Jemadar Harakbir Gurung, 1-3rd Gurkhas, for conspicuous gallantry on the occasion of the rear-guard action, 11-12th instant.

I am also indebted to Mr. D. Donald, Commandant, Border Militia Police, whose unrivalled knowledge of the country and people has been of the greatest service to me.

THE ATTACK ON SADDA.

Major-General Yeatman-Biggs, writing from Fort Lockhart on the 30th September, says:—

I have the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, that the camp at Sadda was attacked on the night of the 16th and 17th September.

Colonel G. L. R. Richardson, C.I.E., Commanding the Flying Column, had established himself in a well-intrenched camp and high ground overlooking Sadda. About 10-10 P.M. on the 16th, a *lashkar*, consisting of Massuzais and Chamkannis, numbering about 2,000, collected in the Khurmandarra and attacked a picket of the 5th Punjab Infantry about a hundred yards outside the south-east corner of the camp. The picket had to abandon their *sangar* and retire into camp, losing the Havildar in so doing. The moon was obscured by passing clouds, and the noise of the water rushing in the *nullah* prevented the patrols of the 5th Punjab Infantry and 1-5th Gurkhas hearing or seeing the approaching enemy.

The enemy's attack was pushed to within twenty or thirty yards of the stone wall with which the camp was surrounded with a certain amount of resolution up to midnight, after which it slackened off considerably. In no case did the enemy come to close quarters, though two standards were brought up to within fifty yards of the camp. They seemed to have lost heart at the last moment in the face of the steady fire which was brought to bear on them.

The expenditure of ammunition was as follows :—

				Rounds.
15th Sikhs	...	...	...	525
15th Punjab Infantry	...	...	...	1,200
1-5th Gurkhas	...	...	...	373
			Total	2,098

The usual casualty returns have been already forwarded.

FURTHER OPERATIONS ON THE SAMANA.

On the same day Major-General Yeatman-Biggs reported :—

I have the honour to report that on the 27th August last, a large gathering of Orakzai appeared on the Samana Suk, and heavy firing was heard in the direction of Shinawari, which was held by the Border Police. This was reported to me at Kohat.

Reconnaissances were made from Gulistan towards the Samana Suk, and from Hangu to Shinawari.

The enemy was found to be about 4,000 in number, strongly posted on the Samana Suk. In this reconnaissance, I regret to say Lieutenant A. K. Blair, 36th Sikhs, was wounded in the chest. Reinforcements were sent from Fort Lockhart, but soon after their arrival at Gulistan information was received that the enemy's *lashkar* was assembling to the east of Fort Lockhart, so Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton, 36th Sikhs, Commanding on the Samana, decided to return to Fort Lockhart.

The Officer Commanding the reconnaissance made by a squadron of the 18th Bengal Lancers to Shinawari, returned the same day to Hangu, and reported all well. This was the second reconnaissance made from Hangu to Shinawari (a distance of over twenty miles) within the last few days.

The following day the enemy were discovered to be holding the Chagru Kotal as well as the Samana Suk on the west of the Samana Range, and the Sarmela spur on the east end of the range, and during the day they burnt the posts of Gogra and Tsalai, which had been evacuated by the Border Police.

In order to anticipate the enemy, should a second attack be made on Shinawari, I ordered two companies of Gurkhas to march to reinforce the garrison there. One squadron of cavalry accompanied them, with orders to return to Hangu as soon as the Gurkhas had reached the post. Reliable reports were received on the morning of the 29th August that Shinawari had been evacuated by the Border Police, and the post burnt by the tribesmen the previous evening, so the troops *en route* to reinforce the garrison, were recalled.

The Orakzai held a *jirga* this day, and decided that the Ali Khel, Mamuzai, Alsherzai and Aka Khel should attack Gulistan on Friday, September 3rd, whilst the Misati, Sheikhan, Malla Khel and Rabia Khel attacked Hangu.

During the night of the 29th the post of Sangar was fired into, and a sepoy of the Border Police deserted from the adjacent post of Dhar with his rifle and ammunition. This post was therefore reinforced by one Native Officer and 37 sepoy of the 26th Sikhs, so that all posts on the Samana should be held by Sikhs.

(The three following days the enemy remained on the east and west ends of the Samana, but made no further move.

On the 3rd September a *bhiasi* from Dhar was murdered by the enemy, and his three mules stolen. Mr. D. Donald, Commandant of the Border Police, proceeded to Dhar to make inquiries into the circumstances, and he and his escort were fired on.

As the tribesmen were reported to be advancing on Gulistan and Saragheri in force, these posts were reinforced from Fort Lockhart. Towards evening the enemy, in considerable force, took up a position in and about Picquet Hill 400 yards west of Gulistan, and set fire to the thorn hedge which had been placed as an obstacle a few yards outside the horn-work of the place. The fire was extinguished by volunteers, whose names have been brought to notice by me in a separate letter. At 8 P.M. the bonfire, which had been previously prepared between the horn-work and Picquet Hill, was lit by volunteers, whose names have also been mentioned in the despatch of the 21st September.

The enemy kept up a hot fire until midnight when they retired.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Haughton and Lieutenant and Adjutant R. C. Munn, of the 36th Sikhs, strove hard, with their little handful of men from Fort Lockhart, to succour the many small posts scattered over the Samana Range that were beset on all sides by overwhelming numbers of the enemy.

The expenditure of ammunition between the 27th August and the 3rd September on the Samana was—

Rifles	...	...	...	...	...	410
Rounds expended	...	...	...	...	...	3,649

I have not considered it necessary to attach any sketch, as the whole ground is so well known, and has already been mapped by the Survey Department.



APPENDIX . VII.

THE TIRAH DESPACHES.

THE following notification and despatch are taken from the *Gazette of India* :—

The right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the subjoined letter from the Adjutant-General in India, submitting a despatch from General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., describing the operations of the Tirah Expeditionary Force, from the 18th to the 31st October 1897.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council concurs with his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in his appreciation of the ability and judgment shown by General Sir William Lockhart in the conduct of the operations recorded in his despatch, and also of the gallant and soldierly behaviour of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men under his command.

His Excellency in Council, while deeply regretting the loss of life which occurred in the attack on the heights of Dargai on the 20th October, 1897, fully shares in the admiration expressed by the Commander-in-Chief of the gallantry displayed by both Officers and men on that occasion.

In the assaults on the Sampagha and Arhanga Passes, the skilful dispositions of the General Commanding and the excellent qualities displayed by the troops enabled these strong positions to be won with comparatively little loss.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S COMMENT:

Major-General G. de C. Morton, C.B., Adjutant-General in India, in forwarding the despatch to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, said:

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying despatch from General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., describing the operations of the Tirah Expeditionary Force from the 18th to the 31st October, 1897.

2. The general object of the expedition was to exact reparation for the unprovoked aggression of the Afridi and Orakzai tribes on the Peshawar and Kohat borderers, in attacking our frontier posts, and for the damage to life and property which had thus been inflicted on British subjects and on those in the British service. The despatch now submitted shows the measures which were taken by General Sir William Lockhart to carry out the orders of the Government of India and to enter Tirah, a country which until now has never been invaded by a British force.

3. The incidents which occurred between the 18th and 20th October, and which immediately preceded the concentration of both divisions of the force at Khanjarbur, in the Klanki Valley, are detailed in the despatch. With regard to paragraph 21 thereof the Commander-in-Chief agrees with Sir William Lockhart that a flanking demonstration combined with a frontal attack would in all probability have enabled the Dargai heights to have been taken at less loss of life, but he is confident that the Government of India will share his admiration of the distinguished gallantry and the marked devotion to duty evinced by all ranks in assailing that difficult position, defended as it was by a resolute and well armed enemy.

4. The measures subsequently taken by Sir William Lockhart to force the Sampagha and Arhanga Passes, where it had been anticipated the greatest resistance would be met, were thoroughly successful, and to their skilful conception and the employment of concentrated artillery fire may be ascribed the small loss of life that characterised both operations.

5. His Excellency cordially endorses the remarks which the General Officer Commanding the Force makes regarding the behaviour of the troops engaged in these operations, and he desires to recommend for the favourable consideration of Government the distinguished services of General Sir William Lockhart, and of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men mentioned by him in the despatch.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART'S DESPATCH.

The despatch from General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, to the Adjutant-General in India, is dated Head-quarters, Tirah Expeditionary Force, Camp Dwatoi, the 9th December 1897. It is as follows:—

In compliance with the instructions conveyed in your letter No. 2235-F, dated the 20th November, 1897, I have the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the following account of the operations of the force under my command from the 18th to the 31st October, 1897.

2. On October 16th, the 2nd Division of the Main Column had concentrated at Shinawari, with the exception of the troops occupying the Samana ridge near Forts Lockhart and Gulistan*; the 1st Division was expected to assemble at the same place on the 19th; and I consequently issued orders for the march of the Main Column on the 20th and following days from Shinawari to Khorappa, each corps being directed to leave behind its tents and heavy baggage under charge of a regimental guard. Meanwhile the road from the Chagru Kotal towards Khorappa was being improved by military and hired labour, working under the protection of covering parties. It was reported, however, that the troops and labourers thus employed were being so molested by the enemy's sharpshooters who occupied the heights to the west of the Chagru defile, especially by those living in a small village called Dargai, about 1,800 yards to the left of the road shortly after it crosses the crest of the pass, that the improvement of the road could not be continued until the heights had been cleared, while two days' work was said to be necessary to render the road sufficiently good for the passage of laden transport animals. It was further reported that no water was obtainable in the immediate vicinity of Dargai, the inhabitants getting water from the valley below to the west, where there were several rich Akkhal villages and a number of cattle.

3. I therefore determined to attack and destroy the village of Dargai while by a simultaneous flanking movement I seized the heights overlooking

the valley to the west, and cleared out the lower villages referred to above. Although I was aware of a hostile gathering in the Khanki Valley, the information I had received through native channels led me to believe that the Orakzai, other than the Alkhel section of that tribe, did not intend seriously to oppose my advance until I had reached Khorappa, and that the Afridis were too busily engaged in fortifying the Samqacha and Arhanga Passes to be able to assist the Orakzai in any considerable strength.

4. During my stay on the Samana, Major-General Yeatman-Biggs had been in indifferent health, and though he was able to move to Shinawari on October the 17th, while the troops to be employed were drawn almost exclusively from the 2nd Division, I thought it better to spare him the fatigue of conducting the operations designed to clear the road and punish the Alkhels. These operations I accordingly entrusted to Lieutenant-General Sir A. P. Palmer, Commanding the Line of Communication.

5. The front attack on Dargai was directed by Brigadier-General Westmacott, C.B., D.S.O., who had the following troops placed at his disposal:—No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery, Rocket Detachment, Royal Artillery, 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

The Main Column employed on the flanking movement was commanded by Brigadier-General Kempster, D.S.O., and consisted of the following troops:—No. 8 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery, Machine Gun Detachment, 16th Lancers, 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkha Rifles, 15th Sikhs, No. 4 Company Madras Sappers and Miners, Scouts of the 5th Gurkha Rifles. This column was accompanied by Lieutenant-General Sir A. P. Palmer, K.C.B., with an escort of one company of the 3rd Sikhs.

Brigadier-General Kempster's Column left Shinawari at 4-30 A.M., and Brigadier-General Westmacott's at 5 A.M. On the latter reaching the Charu Kot at 8-30 A.M., it was joined by No. 9 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery, and the 1st Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment from Fort Lockhart. At 9 A.M. the attack was commenced, the 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas leading, with the 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers in support and the 1st Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment in reserve. At the same time a working party under Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Thurburn, Commanding Royal Engineers, Line of Communication, consisting of the 21st Madras Pioneers, the Sirmur Imperial Service Sappers, and the hired labourers, was pushed forward beyond the *katul* to improve the road.

6. The advance of the troops, which was covered by No. 9 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery and No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery, was necessarily slow, the slopes being extremely steep and affording but little cover. The enemy at first kept up a vigorous fire from the walled terraces and rocks in front of the village, but shortly before noon, when the flanking movement began to develop and the tribesmen's line of retreat was threatened, the opposition slackened and the position was carried by a company of the 3rd Gurkhas under Major Rose. About 20 of the enemy's dead were left on the ground, a sure indication of the heavy loss which had been inflicted.

7. Meanwhile the Main Column had moved in a north-westerly direction, along a track which had been reported as practicable for baggage animals. At the fifth mile, however, the road was found to be impassable for mules, and No. 8 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery with all laden animals had to be ordered back to Shinawari escorted by the 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment and two companies of the 15th Sikhs. The remainder continued their march, led by the Gurkha sappers, a few of the enemy's marksmen firing at the advancing troops and wounding two riders of the 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas.

At 11 A.M., heliographic communication was established with Brigadier-General Westmacott's Column, and shortly before noon the 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, which was leading, reached a commanding position at Khand Talao, about two and a half miles west of Dargai, thus causing the tribesmen hastily to evacuate that village as well as the villages in the valley below. During their retirement the enemy, estimated to number some 800 men, came under the fire of the 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, and suffered considerable loss.

8. At this point, owing to the great difficulties of the road, the Main Column had to be halted to allow of the Gordon Highlanders and 15th Sikhs closing up, and also to cover the return to camp at Shinawari of the mountain battery and its escort. At 2.30 P.M. the concentration had been completed, and the Main Column began to move towards Dargai in order to join Brigadier-General Westmacott's force, which in the meantime had destroyed that village. The path was extremely difficult, and in some places precipitous, so that progress was slow, and it was found impossible to reach villages below Dargai which it had been intended to deal with, and near which the water-supply to Dargai was situated. The track to the water was afterwards found to be about three miles in length, so commanded from the adjacent heights that water could not have been obtained in the presence of an enemy unless these heights as well as Dargai itself had been held.

9. At this time a hostile force, numbering about 4,000 men, was observed advancing from the Khanki Valley up the Narik Darra towards Khand Talao, while another body of the enemy began to ascend the Dargai heights from the same direction. It was clear, therefore, that the gathering of tribesmen near Khorappa, having heard the sound of the guns earlier in the day, had resolved to reinforce the Alikhels who had just been driven out of Dargai and the neighbouring villages. But before the enemy could come within fighting distance, the junction between the two columns had been effected, the 15th Sikhs covering the climb of Brigadier-General Kempster's Column along the rugged path described above and the retirement of the Sikhs being in turn covered by the Gordon Highlanders and two companies of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, who took up a strong position just below the village of Dargai.

While this was going on, Brigadier-General Westmacott began his withdrawal to the Chagru Kotal, having first posted No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery near the kotal itself, and sent No. 9 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery with the 1st Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment to a position on the Samaua Suk, which flanked the road from Dargai to the crest of the pass. The enemy pressing on, a hot engagement ensued between them and the rear-guard, our guns making excellent practice, and the Gordon Highlanders with the two companies of the King's Own Scottish Borderers steadily holding their ground and checking the advance of the tribesmen. The heavy loss inflicted on the enemy caused them to lose heart, no reply being made to a final volley fired by the rear-guard about 7 P.M., after which the withdrawal to the Chagru Kotal and thence to Shinawari was entirely unmolested. Camp was reached by the rear-guard at 11 P.M.

10. Lieutenant-General Sir A. P. Palmer has commented most favourably on the steadiness and gallantry of the troops engaged on October the 18th, and has brought to my special notice the services of the following Officers with Brigadier-General Westmacott's Column:—Major H. Rose, 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas; Captain A. P. Bateman-Champain, 2nd Battalion 2nd Gurkhas; and Lieutenant W. G. L. Beynon, D. S. O., 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas, who led the attack on Dargai. Also Captain T. G. MacLaren, Captain D. R. Sladen, Captain A. E. Haig, Lieutenant H. F. Pipe-Wolferstan and 2nd Lieutenant T. H. Keyes of the 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, who were engaged in supporting the attack and covering the withdrawal.

With Brigadier-General Kempster's Column—
Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Mathias, C.B., 1st Battalion Gordon High-landers.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Abbott, 15th Sikhs.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Travers, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas,
Captain I. Phillips, 1st Battalion 5th Gurkhas, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant
and Quartermaster-General, Line of Communication.
Captain F. G. Lucas and Lieutenant the Hon'ble C. G. Bruce, 5th Gurkhas,
who were in charge of the Gurkha scouts.
No. 2967, Private W. Rennie, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, who shot
down four of the enemy at very close quarters.

11. The casualties on October 18th comprised—
Major R. D. Jennings-Bramly, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, killed.
Lieutenant M. L. Pears, 1st Battalion Scottish Rifles, attached to the
Gordon Highlanders, severely wounded.
British Non-Commissioned Officers and men :—killed 2, wounded 10.
Native ranks :—killed 6, wounded 21.
Followers :—wounded 3.

12. I am much indebted to Lieutenant-General Sir A. P. Palmer and
Brigadier-Generals Westmacott and Kempster for the skilful manner in which
the troops were handled and the operation described above brought to a satis-
factory conclusion.

13. Having watched the action from the Samana Suk until Dargai had
been captured and the two columns had established communication with each
other, I returned to Fort Lockhart, where at 5 P.M. I received a heliogram
from Lieutenant-General Sir A. P. Palmer, informing me that the object of the
reconnaissance had been attained, and that the troops were returning to Shinawari.
I accordingly directed the General Officer Commanding the 2nd Division to
continue work on the road the next day, under the protection of two battalions
and a mountain battery. At 11 A.M. on October 19th, a heliogram was
received from Major-General Yeatman-Biggs, reporting that the troops of his
division had reached camp so late on the previous evening that he thought it
better not to employ them in the manner indicated, especially as an advance
to Khorappa had to be made the next day. I regret that my orders were not
carried out even at the risk of fatiguing the troops, as the presence of a force on
the Chagru Kotal might have deterred the enemy from re-occupying Dargai,
and in any case would have enabled the road to be further improved. But the
heliogram reached me too late to allow of the employment of the working
party, which otherwise might have been covered by troops detailed from the
1st Division.

14. On October 19th the Dargai heights were observed during the day
from the Samana ridge, but there was no sign of a formidable gathering,
although a few tribesmen were seen moving about near the village.

15. Late on the evening of the 19th I received a telegram from Shinawari,
reporting that Dargai and the adjacent heights were believed to be strongly
held by the enemy, and that the General Officer Commanding the 2nd Divi-
sion proposed to advance the next day to Khorappa *via* Fort Gulistan, the
Samana Suk, and the Tsalai spur, instead of down the Chagru defile. For reasons
which need not here be detailed, I was unable to accept this suggestion
and in reply desired Major-General Yeatman-Biggs to adhere to the original
plan of movement. I remarked that while it would be necessary to clear the
Dargai heights overlooking the road to the west, the enemy would probably
retire as soon as troops had been pushed on to the point where the Narik Darra
joins the Chagru defile, as the enemy's rear would thus be threatened; and to
assist him in the frontal attack, I placed at his disposal two battalions and
one mountain battery from the 1st Division. I also informed him that No. 9
Mountain Battery Royal Artillery, and the 1st Battalion Northamptonshire
Regiment would be directed to co-operate from Fort Lockhart, by taking up
a position on the Samana Suk opposite Dargai at 7 A.M.

16. On October 20th the troops of the 2nd Division, as detailed below* moved as directed, the advance guard leaving camp at Shinawari at 4-30 A.M. and reaching the Chagru Kotal at 8 A.M. At the latter hour the 1st Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment and No. 9 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery were in position on the Samana Suk. The troops detailed from the 1st Division to assist in the advance of the 2nd Division were No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery, the 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment and the 3rd Sikhs.

The 3rd Brigade under Brigadier-General Kempster began its attack on the Dargai heights at 10 A.M., by a concentrated artillery fire from No. 8 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery, and No. 1 (Kohat) and No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Batteries, these being posted slightly in advance of the *kotal*. No. 9 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery, assisted by shelling the enemy's *sungars* from the Samana Suk. The attack was led by the 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, supported by the 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment. The 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment was in reserve, followed by the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

By 11-30 A.M. the above force was in formation, under cover, in readiness to capture the heights, but when the 2nd Gurkhas, accompanied by the Gurkha scouts of the 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas, made their first rush across the open, they were met by such a hot and well-aimed fire that all they could do was to hold on to the position they had reached, without being able to advance further.

At 2 P.M. the Dorsetshire Regiment was ordered to storm the enemy's entrenchments, but though a few men were able to get across the fire-swept zone, an advance beyond the line held by the 2nd Gurkhas was reported by the Commanding Officer to be impracticable, owing to the large number of tribesmen lining the edge of Dargai plateau and the steepness of the slope leading up to it. The General Officer Commanding the 2nd Division accordingly ordered Brigadier-General Kempster to move up the Gordon Highlanders and the 3rd Sikhs, the former regiment being replaced on the lower spur which it had hitherto occupied by the Jhind Imperial Service Infantry. The Gordon Highlanders went straight up the hill without check or hesitation. Heded by their pipers and led by Lieutenant-Colonel Mathias, C.B., with Major Macbean on his right and Lieutenant A. F. Gordon on his left, this splendid battalion marched across the open. It dashed through a murderous fire and in forty minutes had won the heights, leaving three Officers and thirty men killed or wounded on its way. The first rush of the Gordon Highlanders was deserving

* The troops of the 2nd Division referred to above were as follows:—

3rd Brigade.

1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment.
1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.
1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas.
15th Sikhs.
No. 24 British Field Hospital.
No. 44 Native Field Hospital.

4th Brigade.

2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers.
1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas.
Two sections, No. 9 British Field Hospital.
Two sections, No. 23 British Field Hospital.
No. 48 Native Field Hospital.

Divisional Troops.

No. 8 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery.
No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.
Machine Gun Detachment, 16th Lancers.
21st Madras Pioneers.
No. 4 Company Madras Sappers and Miners.
Jhind Regiment of Imperial Service Infantry.
Sinnur Imperial Service Sappers.
One section, No. 13 British Field Hospital.
No. 43 Native Field Hospital.

of the highest praise, for they had just undergone a very severe climb, and had reached a point beyond which other troops had been unable to advance for over three hours. The first rush was followed at short intervals by a second and a third, each led by Officers, and as the leading companies went up the path for the final assault, the remainder of the troops, among whom the 3rd Sikhs were conspicuous, streamed on in support. But few of the enemy waited for the bayonet, many of them being shot down as they fled in confusion.

17. The position was won at 3-15 P.M., with the loss of three Officers killed, namely:—Major C. B. Judge, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas; Captain W. E. C. Smith, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment; and Lieutenant A. Lamont, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders; and nine wounded, namely:—Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Mathias, C.B., 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders; Major F. Macbean, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders; Captain H. P. Uniacke, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders; Lieutenant M. F. M. McKiejohn, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders; Lieutenant K. Dingwall, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders; Lieutenant G. S. G. Craufurd, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders; Captain W. R. Arnold, 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment; Captain J. G. Robinson, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas (since dead); Lieutenant G. E. White, 3rd Sikhs; of other ranks 33 were killed, and 158 wounded.

18. The enemy's loss has not been ascertained, but must have been heavy. Nearly every section of the Afridis was represented, but not in full strength; and there were about 1,500 Sheikhs, Mishtis, Mallakhels and Akhels, besides contingents from the Mamozai, Massozai and Akhels.

19. The General Officer Commanding the 2nd Division has brought to my special notice the gallant conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Mathias, C. B., Commanding the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, in leading his battalion to the assault of a most difficult position at a critical period of the fight, when previous attempts had failed. I recommend this Officer for the Victoria Cross.

Major-General Yeatman-Biggs has also reported most favourably on the behaviour of the following British and Native Officers and soldiers:—

Major F. Macbean, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, who was the first to spring out of cover and lead his company to the attack, and who, being immediately afterwards wounded, continued to cheer his men on while lying on the ground.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Travers, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, who led the first rush of his men.

Captains D. C. F. Macintyre and J. G. Robinson, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas; and Lieutenant A. B. Tillard, 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas, commanding the Gurkha scouts of his regiment.

No. 2951, Piper G. Findlater, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, who after being shot through both feet and unable to stand, sat up under a heavy fire playing the regimental march to encourage the charge.

No. 3456, Private E. Lawson, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, who carried Lieutenant Dingwall, when wounded and unable to move, out of a heavy fire, and subsequently returned and brought in Private McMillan, being himself wounded in two places in so doing.

Subadar Kirpa Ram Thapa, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, who, though wounded in two places, continued to discharge his duties in the front line.

I recommend Piper Findlater and Private Lawson for the Victoria Cross.

20. The General Officer Commanding the 2nd Division has also brought to notice the services of the following Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men as deserving of recognition:—

Major G. T. F. Downman, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

Captain C. C. Miller-Walnut, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

Captain and Adjutant W. Campbell, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

Lieutenant G. F. Mackenzie, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

Lieutenant G. E. G. Cameron, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

No. 1771, Colour-Sergeant J. Craib, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.
No. 2025, Colour-Sergeant T. Mackie, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.
No. 2021, Sergeant F. Kichie, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.
No. 3056, Sergeant D. Mathers, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.
No. 1952, Sergeant T. Donaldson, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.
No. 2465, Sergeant J. McKay, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.
No. 3711, Lance-Corporal (piper) G. Milne, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

Captain W. B. Arnold, 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, who led the first rush of his battalion.

No. 3937, Private S. Vickery, 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, who ran down the slope, rescued a wounded comrade, and brought him back to cover. This soldier has subsequently greatly distinguished himself during the withdrawal of Brigadier-General Kempster's Column from the Waran Valley, and I propose in due course to recommend him for the Victoria Cross.

Lieutenant H. S. Pennell, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, who endeavoured to bring in Captain Smith's body, and only desisted on finding that Captain Smith was dead.

Captain C. E. de M. Norie, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, who was conspicuously forward at the commencement of the action.

21. In recording my acknowledgments to Major-General Yeatman-Biggs, C.B., and Brigadier-General Kempster, D.S.O., for the success of the operations on October 20th, I think it necessary to point out that the advance was not conducted in the manner in which I had intended, and as I thought I had clearly indicated. The General Officer Commanding the 2nd Division restricted himself to a frontal attack on the Dargai heights, without employing a portion of the large force at his disposal to turn the enemy's rear by pushing on as rapidly as possible to the point of junction of the Narik Darra with the Chagru defile. Undoubtedly the troops would have been under fire and might have suffered some loss in moving along the road below the heights; but if full advantage had been taken of the inequalities of the ground, I am of opinion that the loss would not have been heavy, and I feel confident that, as soon as their line of retreat was threatened, the tribesmen would have begun to disperse.

At the same time, I recognise that the enemy's defeat was rendered more complete and decisive by their being encouraged to hold on to the last, and the result of the action must be regarded as satisfactory, inasmuch as the movement of the troops, baggage and supplies from Shinawari to Khorappa, subsequent to the capture of the Dargai heights, was almost unmolested.

22. On the night of October 20th, Dargai was held by the 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment and 3rd Sikhs, supported by the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, while the remainder of the troops bivouacked on or near the Chagru Kotal.

23. At daybreak on the 21st, the march of the 2nd Division to Khorappa, or, more properly, to Khangarbur, on the left bank of the Khanki stream, was resumed, while in order to avoid a block on the main road, I proceeded from Fort Lockhart to the same point *via* Fort Gulistan and the Tsalai spur, taking with me No. 9 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, the 1st Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, the 36th Sikhs, and No. 3 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners. The track from the village of Tsalai down to its junction with the main road was so bad that none of the baggage of the troops accompanying me reached camp at Khorappa until late the next day, that of the 36th Sikhs not arriving until mid-day on the 23rd.

24. The 4th Brigade and some of the Divisional troops of the 2nd Division arrived at Khorappa towards the evening of the 21st October, the remainder of the division coming in the next day; but owing to the steepness and narrowness of the road, and the inferiority of a considerable proportion of the transport

animals, several days elapsed before all the baggage of the division had come up. On October 24th, the troops of the 1st Division began to move from Shinawari to Khorappa, and by the evening of the 27th the Main Column, with its supplies and transport, had concentrated in readiness for a further advance. Advantage was taken of the halt at Khorappa to improve the road from the Chagru Kotal, to complete the organisation of the transport service, and to adjust the loads of the several classes of animals employed, namely, mules, ponies and donkeys.

25. And here I may mention that during the halt at Khorappa, though every military precaution was taken, the camp was fired into every night, sometimes by large bodies of the enemy, and our foraging parties were pertinaciously opposed and followed up by the tribesmen. The losses from this cause were heavy, aggregating three British Officers, twenty-five British soldiers, and twenty-one native ranks, killed or wounded. The names of the Officers are given below :—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Hadow, 15th Sikhs, severely wounded.

Captain F. F. Badcock, D.S.O., 1st Battalion 5th Gurkhas, dangerously wounded.

Lieutenant G. D. Crocker, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, wounded.

26. On October 28th, in accordance with instructions issued on the previous evening, the force marched in two columns to Gundaki, the 1st Division across the plain and the 2nd Division up the bed of the Kandi Mishti stream, while a detached column consisting of the 1st Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment and the 36th Sikhs occupied the hills to the right of my line of advance. As the left column was threatened from the west, I also occupied three hills which commanded that flank with the 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment, a wing of the 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas, and a wing of the 3rd Sikhs, respectively. This display of force led the enemy to believe that I intended to turn their right, which they at once began to strengthen, and during the night of the 28th the detachment of the 4th Gurkhas, which in the evening had been reduced to two companies, was continuously attacked at close quarters, suffering, however, but slight loss owing to the care taken in the day time to protect the position by *sungars*. The strong flanking parties which had pushed out enabled me to reconnoitre the Sampagha Pass, and having settled on my plan of action I directed the whole force to bivouac near Gundaki, and issued orders for the attack on the following day.

Our casualties on October 28th were :—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. R. Sage, 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkhas, severely wounded. Other ranks :—killed two, wounded 10.

27. Here it may be noted that, previous to my advance, on October 28th, I had to detach two battalions to strengthen the force on the Line of Communication. The 30th Punjab Infantry was detailed to hold the Dargai heights, and the 21st Madras Pioneers to form part of the Khorappa garrison.

28. On October 29th, at 5 A.M., the 1st Brigade moved out of camp to cover the advance to the Sampagha. The 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment seized the village of Nazeno, thus protecting my right. Lieutenant-Colonel Yule quickly brushed away all opposition on that side. The 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkhas covered my left by occupying the village of Kandi Mishti, and met with no opposition. The 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, advancing in the centre, occupied without resistance a low rocky hill stretching across the plateau between the Kandi Mishti and Sampagha ravines, which I had chosen as my first artillery position.

At 5-15 A.M., the 2nd Brigade, preceded by the Gurkha scouts, left camp with orders to enter the Sampagha ravine, and to advance by a path leading towards the enemy's position. Up a long bare spur as soon as the guns should have sufficiently silenced the fire from the *sungars*; this advance to be supported in succession by the 4th and 3rd Brigades.

At 6-30 A.M. the first shots were fired by the enemy, but the action did not really begin until 7-30 A.M., when the three mountain batteries of the 1st Division opened fire on the *sungars* from the first artillery position above mentioned. Their fire was effective, the range being 1,850 yards, and the enemy quickly evacuated the entrenchments which commanded the lower slopes of the pass, these being seized by the 2nd Brigade at 8 A.M. The three batteries of the 2nd Division, together with the rocket detachment, were now pushed on, and opened fire on the crest of the pass at a range of 2,200 yards. The fire of the guns was, however, soon masked by the rapid advance of the 2nd Brigade, which, with the 1st Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment (the Queen's) leading, reached the summit of the pass at 9-45 A.M. The artillery was again ordered up in support, No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery in front. On reaching the crest this battery did excellent service in assisting the infantry of the 2nd Brigade to dislodge the tribesmen from the heights they were holding on either flank, but while engaged on this duty I regret to report that Captain De Butts, Royal Artillery, Commanding the battery, was mortally wounded. The heights on the north-east of the pass were eventually cleared by the 1st Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment and the 3rd Sikhs, while those on the north-west were stormed by the 36th Sikhs, supported by six companies of the 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers. The last shots were fired at 11-30 A.M., and the 15th Sikhs were then sent on as an advance-guard into the Mastura Valley, where I proposed to bivouac.

29. While the troops were moving down into the valley some slight resistance was met with, but this ceased as soon as the hills commanding the camp-ground had been occupied by pickets.

The 1st Brigade remained on the Sampagha for the night, with a view to protecting transport animals and baggage.

30. The casualties during the action were:—

Captain F. R. McC. De Butts, Royal Artillery, killed.

Major R. T. Hanford-Flood, 1st Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, slightly wounded.

Other ranks:—Killed one, wounded three.

31. On October 30th, the Main Column, with the exception of the 1st Brigade, which continued to hold the Sampagha Pass, remained in camp on the right bank of the Mastura stream. In the morning I made a reconnaissance of the Arhanga Pass, and issued orders for the attack on the following day. My great difficulty was the want of food, some corps having absolutely nothing in hand and the steep and narrow track over the pass delaying the arrival of supplies. But by redistributing what there was, and making use of what could be collected in the neighbouring villages each man was eventually provided with two days' rations. I therefore determined not to postpone the attack on the Arhanga Pass, as I was convinced that a protracted halt in the Mastura Valley, expedient as it might seem from a commissariat point of view, would not only encourage the Afridis and give them time to collect their fighting men, but also enable them to destroy, hide, or remove the forage and grain stored in their villages, and thus render our stay in Tirah a matter of extreme difficulty.

32. On October 31st, the 4th Brigade crossed the Mastura stream at 6 A.M. and advanced towards the Arhanga Pass across a broken plain up to a low detached mound, in rear of which the brigade was massed at 8 A.M. Shortly afterwards the three batteries of the 2nd Division opened fire from this mound, at a range of 1,300 yards, on the enemy's main position along the crest of the pass. Meanwhile the 2nd Brigade had moved up on the right, and the 3rd Brigade was disposed in *échelon* on the left, with the object of threatening the enemy's right and joining the central attack when ordered to do so. The 2nd Brigade began the action by a flank movement on the right up two rocky spurs and an intervening ravine, thus gaining the crest east of the pass; while the 4th Brigade attacked in the centre, supported by the 3rd Brigade. The

2nd Brigade's attack was led by the 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment and the Gurkha scouts, each gallantly facing up the steep slope, the summit of which was reached by both simultaneously at 10 A.M. The main attack was led by the 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers. Neither attack met with serious opposition, and shortly after 10 A.M. the pass was in our hands and all opposition had practically ceased.

The casualties were :—Killed none, wounded two.

I may here mention that the road up the Arhanga Pass though short, was the steepest and worst that had yet been encountered.

33. Immediately after the action I gave orders for the concentration of the force in Maidan with the exception of the 1st Brigade, which I had to leave behind for the purpose of dominating the Mastura Valley, and of guarding the Line of Communication between Tirah and Khorappa.

34. During the period dealt with in this report the troops under my command were subjected to much privation and fatigue, to great variations of temperature, to heavy losses in action, and to continual night alarms. No body of men could have shown a better spirit.

That a more formidable resistance was not offered in the passes leading respectively into Orakzai and Afridi Tirah, I attribute to the lesson taught those tribes at Dargai in the actions of October 18th and October 20th. They then learnt that their strongest positions could not avail them against the valour of British and Native troops.

35. In submitting this report, I desire to record my acknowledgments to the General Officer Commanding the Line of Communications, the General Officers Commanding Divisions and Brigades, the Chief of the Staff, and the Brigadier-Generals Commanding the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, the Heads of Departments, especially those of Ordnance, Supply, and Transport, the Officers of the Head-quarters, Divisional, and Brigade Staffs, and the Commanding and other Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the several corps under my command, all of whom have done their duty in a manner befitting Her Majesty's Army.

My recommendations for the recognition of the services of individual Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and soldiers, subsequent to the action of October 20th, will be embodied in my final despatch on the termination of the present expedition.



APPENDIX VIII.

CASUALTY LIST.

Statement showing the number of casualties reported to the Adjutant-General in India from 10th June 1897 to the 10th January 1898, during the recent Field Operations on the North-West Frontier of India.

FORCE.	STAFF AND DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.			BRITISH TROOPS.					NATIVE TROOPS.														
	Killed.	Died of wounds.	Wounded.	Officers.			Warrant, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.				British Officers.			Native Officers.		Rank and File.			Followers.				
				Killed.	Died of wounds.	Wounded.	Killed.	Died of wounds.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Died of wounds.	Wounded.	Killed.	Died of wounds.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Died of wounds.	Wounded.	Missing.		
																						Killed.	Died of wounds.
Tochi Field Force (includes attack on escort at Maizar)...	2	...	3	1	3	1	...	3	21	3	33	...	2	...	1	...
Malakand Field Force	1	...	4	2	8	6	1	37	...	2	18	...	...	14	71	5	305	...	1	...	7	...
Peshawar	...	...	...	1	3	7	...	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	55	...	...	...	...	...
Mohmand Field Force	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	29	...	1	...	1	...
Kohat-Kurram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	36	6	74	...	1	...	5	...
Tirah Expeditionary Force	1	...	4	9	24	75	11	323	5	8	17	5	...	14	141	10	368	3	4	...	11	1	
TOTAL	2	...	8	12	35	88	12	373	5	20	41	6	...	36	280	24	864	3	9	...	25	1	

SUMMARY.

	Killed.*	Wounded.	Missing.
Staff and Departmental Officers	2	8	...
Regimental Officers	36	76	...
British Non-Commissioned Officers and Men	100	373	5
Native Officers	6	36	...
Native Non-Commissioned Officers and Men	34	864	3
Followers	9	25	1
TOTAL	187	1,382	9

* Includes those who died of wounds.