

The
Story of the 97th Deccan
Infantry

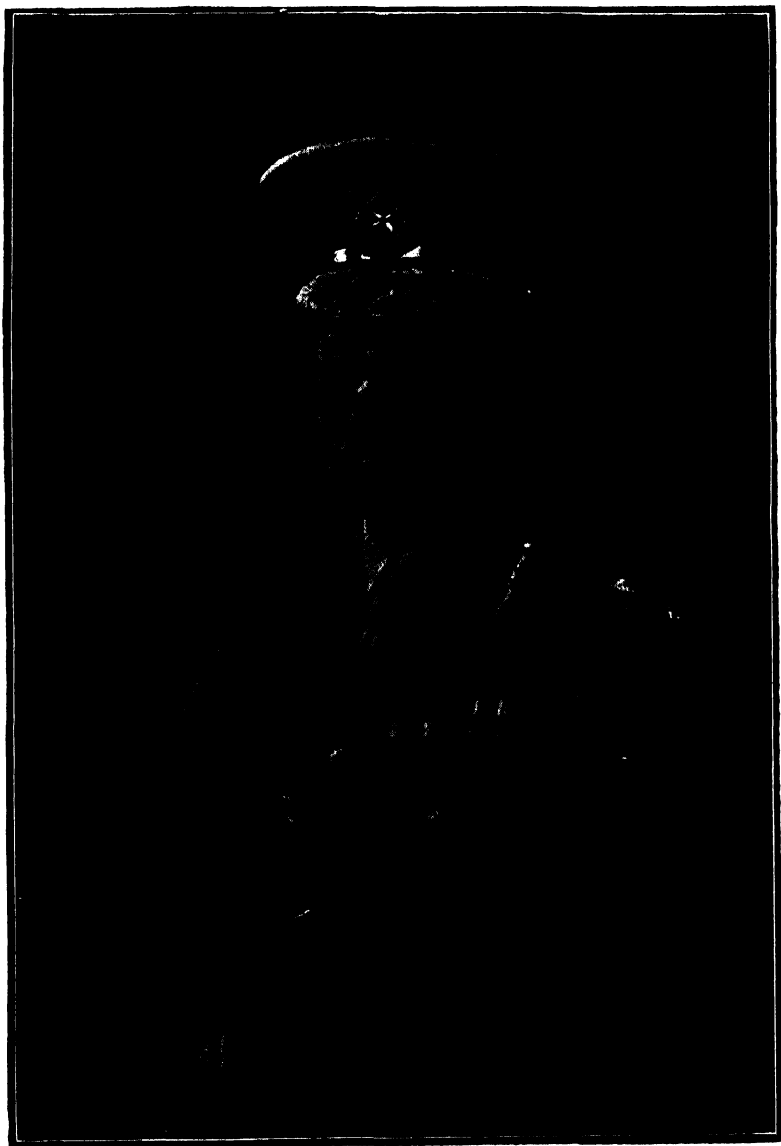
BY

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3rd Battalion, 19th Hyderabad Regiment

HYDERABAD-DECCAN
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1929

*This Book
is dedicated
to
the memory
of those British and Indian officers,
N.C.Os., men and followers
who have given their lives
in past wars and have earned
for their Battalion
the honours which are now borne
on its Colours.*



MAJOR GENERAL T. H. HARDY, C.B.
Commandant of the Regiment from 1907—1913.
Appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the 3rd Bn. 19th Hyderabad
Regiment on 16th March 1919.

P R E F A C E

I HAVE written this book with the object of placing within reach of the rank and file a record of their Regiment. In doing so, I have endeavoured to trace its services from the time when European influence first made itself felt in the DECCAN, and when the Nizam was forced to maintain large forces of Irregular troops for the protection of his State against the Mahrattas with whom he was continually at war.

The book has been mainly compiled from military works written in connection with the early wars in Southern India. I have also to mention the following more modern works which I have consulted and from which I have in many cases taken verbatim extracts :—

Military History of the Madras Engineers

By Major H. M. Vibert.

The Nizam. His History and Relations with the British Govt.

By H. G. Briggs.

History of British India

By James Mill, Esq.

History of The DECCAN

By J. D. B. Gribble, Esq.

History of the HYDERABAD CONTINGENT

By R. G. Burton, Esq.

Critical Study of the Campaign in Mesopotamia compiled

By the Officers of the Staff College, Quetta.

Official History of the Campaign in Mesopotamia

By Brigadier General Moberly, C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O.

The Long Road to Baghdad,

By Edmund Candler.

War Diary of the 97th Deccan Infantry.

I have to thank the following for their help :—

Mr. and Mrs. Durand of H.E.H. the Nizam College at Hyderabad for the valuable assistance they have given me in correcting and typing the proofs of the book.

Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur of Hyderabad for the pictures of Monsieur Raymond and Nawab Mir Alum, copied from paintings in his possession.

The relations of former officers for the photographs they so kindly sent.

Mr. G. W. Benton, Indian Police for the photograph of Monsieur Raymond's Tomb.

My brother Lieut.-Col. T.M. Kirkwood for the group of officers and men of the 4th Infantry taken in the eighties.

Jemadar Shanker Gaekwar and Havildars Martand Gaekwar, Nathu Ram and Maulia for the assistance they gave me in searching through the records of the Regiment and compiling the lists contained in the appendix.

Many officers who have served with the Regiment could have done greater justice to this subject ; but, unfortunately, at the time the book had to be written, I was the only pre-war officer serving with the colours.

I, therefore, trust that my shortcomings as a writer will be overlooked by my friends, and that they will remember that I am one who lays no claim to any literary accomplishments.

W. C. KIRKWOOD,
MAJOR,
8rd Battalion 19th Hyderabad Regiment.

SECUNDERABAD,
24th, December, 1926.

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TYPES OF UNIFORM WORN BY THE INDIAN RANKS OF THE
REGIMENT DURING 1880—1888.

CHAPTER I.

European influences in the Deccan during the early part of the 18th Century

IN order to understand the circumstances which led to the raising of the Regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent, a corps from which the 97th Deccan Infantry originated, it will be necessary to examine briefly the political situation which obtained in the Deccan during the early part of the 18th century.

The death of Aurangzeb in 1707 may be said to mark the commencement of the decline of the great Moghul Empire. Although this great dynasty founded by Timur in 1399 did not come to a final end until 1857, still the record of Aurangzeb's successors gives us nothing but a long history of invasions and ruin, until the kings of Delhi became so weak that they were gradually shorn of their dominions by the various viceroys. These, taking advantage of their positions as such, carved out for themselves independent kingdoms which rose and fell as the fortunes of their ruler changed in the endless wars under which the country struggled.

In the year 1728 Nizam-ul-Mulk, the Subedar of the Deccan, declared his independence. The country known as the Deccan at that time extended over a much larger area than is now covered by the Hyderabad State, and, according to Gribble's History of the Deccan "the jurisdiction of the Nizam reached from the river Taptee west of Aurangabad, Ahmednagar and Bijapur over the Mysore country and the Carnatic right down as far as Trichinopoly and probably also Madras."

The wavering of the Moghul authority had thrown large bands of free-lances and disbanded soldiers on the country, who were ever ready to seize strongholds and establish themselves wherever they saw a chance of gain or advancement. Consequently the roads became infested with thugs and highwaymen, and even the shortest journey was fraught with the greatest danger to life and property.

In the rural districts the peasants were impoverished and lands were left uncultivated as the taxes demanded were far more than the inhabitants could bear. Moreover, the Mahrattas had been granted by an Imperial order a right to levy a 25 per cent. tax called *chauth* on all villages in return for their protection

of the people from raids by the marauders who infested the country.

The collection of these taxes was entrusted to the zamindars who maintained large bodies of armed retainers to watch the growing crops.

The zamindars gave frequent trouble, and their oppression and unlimited exactions so impoverished the peasantry that, in time, it was only by force that they could be made to cultivate the ground and, in consequence of the non-payment of the *chauth* in the impoverished area, there arose continual struggles between the Nizam's Government and the Mahrattas and a constant state of war prevailed.

It would perhaps be appropriate, before proceeding further, to give a short description of the Mahrattas against whom the Regiment fought continually in later years. In Orme's "History of the Mahrattas" we find the following description of them.

"The country of the Mahrattas lies between Bombay and Golconda. Its limits are not known with any degree of certainty to Europeans and we are equally ignorant of the origin of the people.

"The strength of their arms rests in their numerous cavalry which is more capable of resisting fatigue than any in India. Large batches of them have been known to march fifty miles in a day. They avoid general engagements and seem to have no other idea in making war than to do as much damage as possible to the enemy's country. This they effect by driving off cattle and destroying crops and burning villages and by exercising such cruelties as make the people take flight on the first rumour of their approach.

"The rapidity of their movements leaves the prince with whom they wage war little chance of striking a decisive blow against them or even attacking with effect any of their detachments. Hence the expense of maintaining an army in the field, with very little probability of fighting such an enemy, and the greater detriment arising from the devastation they commit, generally induce the Government they attack to purchase their retreat with money.

"Great parsimony in their expenses and the continual collection of treasure by the means now described have been the principal causes in raising them in less than a century from people of considerable note to a nation which struck terror into all the countries between Delhi and Cape Comorin.

"They often let out their bodies of men, and sometimes whole armies, but the hiring of them was often a danger as the offer of better terms seldom failed to make them change sides, and they never relinquished their practice of plundering on all occasions."

Nizam-ul-Mulk was succeeded by his son Nasir Jung in 1748 and it was about this period that the French and English first made their appearance in Hyderabad.

In 1744, according to Gribble in his History of the Deccan,

we read of how the English merchants in Madras despatched a certain Mr. Eyre to the Nizam's camp, where he was very well received.

This appears to have been the first introduction to the Nizam of the English and for many years afterwards there seems to have been an interchange of courtesies with the Nizam's court, so much so that, when hostilities broke out between the French and English a few years later, the Nizam wrote to the French asking them why they made war without his permission.

In 1749, one year after the succession of Nasir Jung to the Nizamat, a rebellion broke out under his nephew who had obtained the assistance of a party of French troops from Pondicherry under Monsieur D'Auteuil.

The Nizam's deputy in the Carnatic, Anwar-ud-din, marched to meet the invaders and was defeated and slain in an engagement which ensued.

The Nizam on hearing of the disaster, marched with a very large army towards Pondicherry and an English force was despatched to assist him. The combined armies engaged the French and their allies under Dupleix; but, owing to Dupleix having quarrelled with his officers, most of the French force was sent back to Pondicherry and Dupleix and his allies were defeated.

Shortly after this Dupleix and his allies again took the field and his successes induced the Nizam to propose a treaty of peace. The preliminaries of the treaty were agreed on, but owing to some delay Dupleix advanced to attack the Nizam's camp. The Nizam, thereupon, charged some of his followers with treachery and one of them, the Nawab of Karnool, shot him dead.

This marks the first occasion on which the French and English appear to have been engaged in the politics of the Nizam, and, possibly, the commencement of the struggle between these two powers in Southern India. Nasir Jung was succeeded by his nephew, Muzaffer Jung, and the French influence over the new Nizam became very considerable. At Pondicherry all was exaltation, and the Nizam came there to visit his allies, and the ceremony of his installation was performed with great pomp. In return he rewarded very handsomely the French officers and men who assisted him.

Nizam Muzaffer Jung escorted by a considerable body of French troops left Pondicherry in January 1755. While marching through the territory of Kadappa towards the end of the same month, some of the soldiers of the army created a disturbance and plundered the inhabitants of a village. The Nawab of Kadappa, without waiting for an explanation, attacked the Nizam's rear-guard. The Nizam, exasperated by his behaviour, ordered his forces to attack the Kadappa troops. The latter were routed and, while pursuing them, the Nizam outstripped the rest of his forces and was surrounded and slain before the French could render him assistance.

On the advice of M. Bussy, the French officer accompanying the Nizam's army, Salabat Jung, the eldest of Nasir Jung's three brothers, was proclaimed Nizam. On his arrival at Hyderabad, Salabat Jung distributed handsome presents amongst the French officers in his army. It will be seen, therefore, that the French were by now very well established in the favour of the Nizam. All went well with them until 1755 when hostilities broke out in Europe between France and England, which resulted in a force under Colonel Ford compelling the French to retire from the Northern Circars ; and the Nizam, whose territories were threatened, to cede the fort of Masulipatam to the English.

The relations between the British and the Nizam's Government now became closer and the French influence established by Bussy was considerably lowered.

In 1758 M. Bussy was ordered by Count Lally, the new Governor of French India, to proceed without delay to Arcot with all the troops at his disposal.

Bussy made over his province to his deputy M. de Conflans, with whom he left a small force, but his force was defeated by the British under Ford the following year and was forced to surrender. Thus the road for the unopposed entry of the British into the Deccan was opened.

In 1759 a treaty was made between the Nizam and the British by which the Nizam renounced his French allies and agreed not to employ them in his dominions in future.

Meanwhile the struggle between the French and the English continued and it was not until 1760, after a decisive battle at Wandiwash, that the English, having gradually reduced the French forts in the Carnatic, pressed them back to Pondicherry which they besieged and, after a siege of four months, captured on 17th January 1761.

Count Lally, M. Bussy and other French officers and about two thousand five hundred men were all taken prisoners and sent to Europe. This put an end to the French influence which had threatened to predominate the whole of Southern India.

In 1763 peace was proclaimed between England and France, and Pondicherry was restored to the latter ; but their influence as a nation in India was over, and the British may be said to have firmly established themselves in Southern India.

In 1779 the Nizam's youngest brother Basalat Jung of Guntur, fearing an attack from Hyder Ali of Mysore, entered into negotiations with the English for the defence of his province. An envoy of the Madras civil service, Mr. Holland, was sent to the Nizam's Court to communicate the nature of the proposals.

Mr. Holland was the first resident of Hyderabad and through him all communications with the Nizam's Government and the then Government of India in Calcutta were sent a custom which still continues.

CHAPTER II.

The Rise and Fall of Raymond's Corps

MICHAEL JOACHIM MARIE RAYMOND* came out to India at the age of twenty in 1775. His father was a merchant and sent him with a consignment of goods to Pondicherry. After selling the goods at a profit he appears to have abandoned trade for the more enticing profession of arms. He was present in Pondicherry when it was taken by the British in 1778, and shortly afterwards went to Mysore and entered the service of Hyder Ali where he remained until 1788. On Hyder Ali's death he went to Hyderabad where he obtained a command. Up to this time Raymond had won no great distinction and had begun his military career in India with an establishment of no more than three hundred men for whom he had to hire arms, at the rate of eight annas per month each, from merchants of his own country.

"By his services and *addresses* he rapidly increased in the favour of the Nizam and he employed his influence for the increase and augmentation of his corps."

Raymond worked with very great success and after eight years labour his corps amounted to fourteen thousand men well equipped with guns and military stores. His corps was divided up into ten battalions and the units bore the colours of the French Republic.

Raymond himself does not appear to have been a clever man and had not the reputation of being a good soldier, but he appears to have possessed wonderful tact and had a gift of managing natives and conciliating all those with whom he had to deal.

In 1795 a dispute which had arisen between the Poona and the Nizam's Courts resulted in war being declared. One battle only was fought near Kurdla, a place about two marches south-west of Poona.

Raymond marched from Bidar with the army of the Nizam, consisting of seventy thousand irregular infantry and twenty thousand horsemen. To meet this invasion the Peshwa had assembled one hundred thousand troops of all arms.

The Nizam's army had the disadvantage of having to advance from lower ground, occupying as it did the plain between the pass and the village of Kurdla. All went well at first until the cavalry was put to flight by the Mahratta rocket batteries and the Nizam

* Gribble's History of the Deccan.

who trusted only in his cavalry, and because of the panic into which his two amazon battalions were thrown, insisted on retreat during the night from the scene of action.

It will be necessary here to explain that the Nizam had two battalions of female sepoys, each one thousand strong, which were named the "*Zufeur Paltuns* or "Victorious Battalions." The females composing them were called *Gardunes* and were dressed after the style of the old British sepoys and were regularly trained to the French Manual and platoon exercises. Their principal duties were to mount guards in the interior of the palace and to accompany the movements of the Nizam's zenana. The battalions were officered by ladies.

The Nizam retired with his family into the fort at Kurdla not far from the battlefield, where he procured peace by consenting to the terms imposed by the Peshwa.

On his return to Hyderabad, His Highness, who had been refused assistance by the English troops to which he considered he had a right under the existing treaties, requested that the Company troops then serving in his dominions might be removed and his wishes in the matter were obeyed. Thus the field was left open to Raymond for the furthering of his schemes.

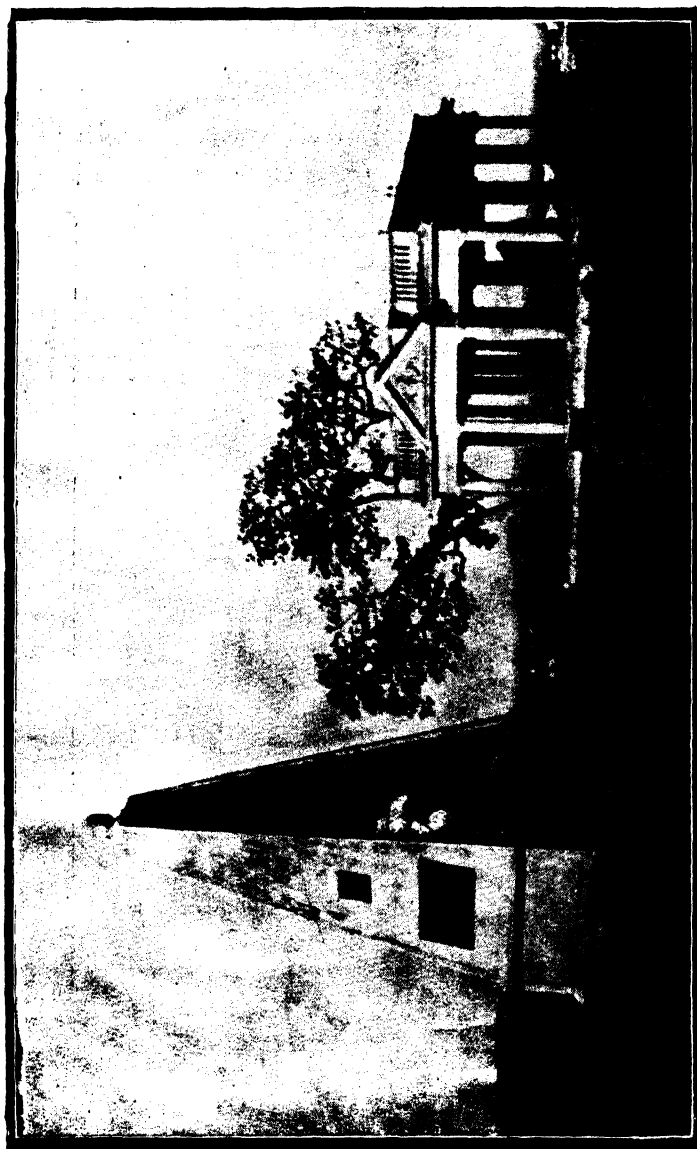
Raymond's next service was in suppressing the rebellion of the Nizam's heir-apparent, Mirza Ali Jah, who seized the fortifications of Bidar and collected disaffected chiefs and disbanded soldiers, which Raymond easily dispersed in the month of June 1795.

After the withdrawal of the British force already mentioned, the Nizam at once began to entertain an increasing number of French officers, and when Raymond returned from suppressing the rebellion of Ali Jah he was received with much distinction by the Nizam.

"*The abilities of Monsieur Raymond qualified him to improve the favourable sentiments of his prince. The discipline of his corps came to the highest perfection and his connections with the principal officers of the State were very carefully cultivated. At the same time he was not anxious to avoid those little displays by which the fears and hatred of the English were aroused; and matters came to such a pass that, when a detachment of his corps was stationed on the frontier of the Company's territories, two native officers and a number of men of a battalion of Madras sepoys went over to the French. This event was ascribed to the intrigues on the part of the French officers."

The Resident of Hyderabad, Captain Kirkpatrick, viewed the progress of French influence in the councils of the Nizam with great apprehension, especially when it transpired that the Nizam was about to grant extensive jaghirs to Raymond, their commander. On his remonstrating, some modifications were made, but the French leader still continued to exercise much influence at the Court.

* The Nizam by H. G. Briggs.



TOMB OF MICHAL JOACHIM MARIE RAYMOND.

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On the arrival of the Marquis of Mornington in India in 1798, the Resident was ordered to enter into negotiations with His Highness the Nizam with a view to the disbandment of the French troops.

His minister to whom the business of State was entrusted, was a partisan of the English and well disposed for the annihilation of the French party, as soon as the British Government would consent to replace them by a force adequate to the service which the French performed in the protection of the country. On the 1st September in the same year a treaty was signed under which it was arranged that the British subsidiary force with the Nizam should be increased, that the British Government would in future guarantee the safety of the Nizam's dominions from outside aggression, and that the French corps should be disbanded and their officers deported to Europe. While the above negotiations were in progress Raymond died at the early age of forty-eight, and thereby was spared the pain of seeing the corps which he had taken so much pains to raise, come to naught. His death struck the final blow to the French cause in the Deccan.

It is said of this remarkable man by Colonel Malleon that no European of mark who preceded him, no European of mark who followed him in India ever succeeded in gaining, to such an extent, the love, esteem, and admiration of the natives of the country.

Raymond's tomb is situated about half a mile north-west of the Hyderabad Jail on the summit of a small hill which rises to a height of about one hundred feet above the plain.

The tomb consists of a granite obelisk twenty three-feet high, standing on the centre of a long oblong platform one hundred and eighty feet long by eighty-five feet broad.

The obelisk contains no inscription but simply the letters J. R. In front of the tomb is a small flat-roofed open-sided building supported on a number of small pillars, a small recess in which is used for the reception of the lamps and other articles for the decoration of the tomb. In a small panel on the front of the building is a carving of the Nizam's flag surmounted by a cross.

Each anniversary of Raymond's death is celebrated at the tomb by some thousands of irregular troops from the city. The tomb and platform are brilliantly illuminated and salutes are fired both from musket and cannon and the soldiers, many of whom are descendants of the men who formed part of Raymond's famous army, spend some hours at the tomb feasting on sweetmeats and recounting to each other stories of the greatness and kindness of "Musa Rahim.*"

Raymond was succeeded by one of his lieutenants, an Alsatian named Pirron, and it was reported to the Resident that he was in personal communication with the minister of the Nizam. He was said to be a man vastly inferior to Raymond. Speaking of him in a letter to Lord Hobart, Malcolm, the Resident, says "Raymond

Historical and descriptive sketch of H. H. the Nizam's dominions by Syed Hoosain Bilgrami, B.A., and C. Willmott.

is succeeded by M. Pirron, a rough violent democrat, a man with more hostile dispositions to us than his predecessor but less dangerous." Had Raymond lived, the disbanding of his army would not have been an easy task. Pirron had no ability and his authority was not generally acknowledged. Eager as Kirkpatrick and Malcolm were to accomplish the dissolution of the French force without bloodshed, they felt that it must be done at all hazards and they feared that the daily vacillations of the Nizam's Court would cause violence if the affair was delayed much longer ; so on the 20th October 1798 it was determined to surround the French lines. The troops available for these operations were two brigades, the components of the old subsidiary force under Hyndman and reinforcements which had just arrived in Hyderabad under Colonel Roberts.

The former moved up to attack the rear of the French camp and the latter were to advance upon its front.

From such dispositions there was no escape and the French troops were soon completely surrounded.

At midnight on 20th October the Resident, Captain Kirkpatrick, received two French officers who were sent by M. Pirron with an offer of submission. The message they brought was to the effect that although their removal from the Deccan might be necessary as part of the general policy of the English, yet they believed that they would be justly treated ; hence they were willing to put themselves in the hands of the English. The Resident pledged himself to treat them fairly and generously.

On the following morning, 21st October, orders were issued to the Nizam for the disbanding of the force.

The men appear to have received the news quietly at first but an hour or two afterwards, incited by their native officers, they broke into open mutiny demanding their pay which was only twenty-one days in arrears. They made their commander, Pirron, and most of the officers prisoners.

Malcolm, the assistant Resident, was on his way to the lines when he heard of the mutiny. When he arrived the mutineers threatened him with personal violence : they refused to listen to him and his position was getting rather critical, when some men from amongst the crowd of mutineers, who had formerly belonged to Malcolm's company in the 29th battalion, went at once to his assistance and succeeded in getting him out of the lines.

Malcolm returned from the lines and the mutiny continued to spread. It was an event to be welcomed as it was plain that it would render the dissolution of the corps comparatively easy.

Early on the following morning Colonel Roberts was instructed to draw up his detachments opposite the French lines and to summon the men to an unconditional surrender.

While taking up a position on the right with fifteen hundred horse Malcolm met a party of sepoy who, fearing an immediate attack, had deserted. After calming the fears of these men, he

induced them to return to their lines in order to reassure their comrades. His plan succeeded admirably, for in a very short time a deputation of Subedars came out and said they were ready to obey any orders he might give.

Upon this he marched into the lines to find that the men had released their officers and were more amenable to discipline. Malcolm assured them that if they laid down their arms in peace they would be protected by the British troops. They promised their prompt submission and the only condition they urged upon the British officers was that their lines should be placed in charge of the Company's troops and not given over to be plundered by the Moghul Horse.

Having reported to Colonel Roberts the favourable aspect of affairs, Malcolm drew up his detachment on the heights fronting the French lines. There he was speedily joined by the European officers of the French corps, elated with joy at their escape. The rest was soon accomplished. The sepoys left their guns, laid down their arms and, in the presence of two lines of British troops, moved off to a flag planted on the right of their ground followed by their wives carrying their little property with them. Not a shot was fired, not a drop of blood was shed.

Eleven or twelve thousand men were thus dispersed and the whole of the cantonment was completely in the possession of the British troops.

The celebrated French corps as such, had ceased to exist.

Malcolm shortly afterwards carried the Colours of the disbanded French corps to Calcutta where he presented them to the Governor-General.

Those men who were fit for further service were drafted into the infantry battalions commanded by Colonel Finglass.

CHAPTER III.

The Campaign of Seringapatam.

IN 1797 the Nizam had in his services, in addition to his irregular corps, three distinct corps of sepoys. One was commanded by the Frenchman Raymond, one by an American, Boyd, and one by an Irishman, named Finglass, who for some time was quartermaster of the 19th Regiment of Dragoons.

The corps of Boyd and Finglass were taken into service at the recommendation of the Resident to counterbalance the French army under Raymond. However, shortly after these officers arrived in Hyderabad, Boyd, between whom and the Court at Hyderabad mutual distrust arose, quitted the Nizam's service.

Mr. Finglass proved more satisfactory and very soon rose in favour at Court.

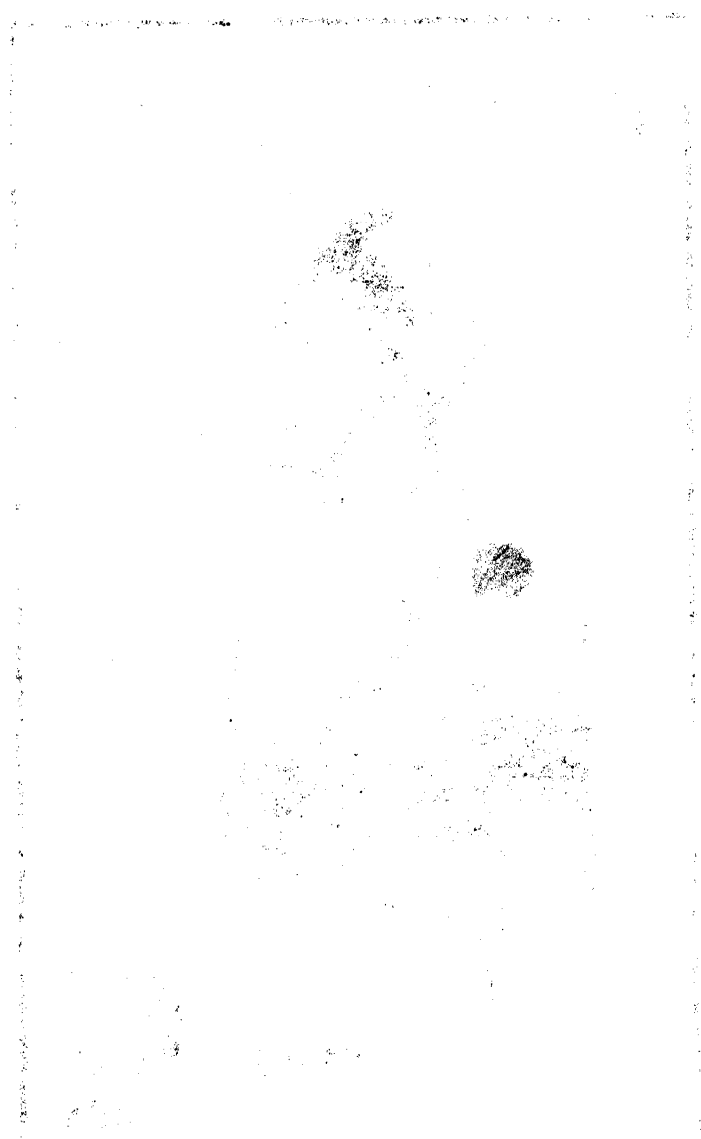
Finglass' corps consisted of only eight hundred men when he first came to Hyderabad ; but, on the disbandment of the French corps, as many of the native officers and men who were wanted for the Nizam's Army were drafted into his force. Just before the advance on Seringapatam, the strength of his corps amounted to six thousand, most of whom had come over from the French.

Shortly after the disbandment of the French corps, war broke out in Mysore with Tippoo Sultan and the subsidiary forces which had taken part in the disarming of the French, together with a large body of the Nizam's troops under Mir Alum, marched to join General Harris's army which was assembling at Velur.

The behaviour of this force *en route* to Mysore was not very creditable and we read in a despatch from the Earl of Mornington to the Resident at Hyderabad, from which the following extract is taken, of the trouble they caused *en route*.

"Sir, I have received a letter from Captain White in which he informs me that six thousand of the Nizam's army had halted on the banks of the Kistna river and refused to proceed and that Mir Alum was doubtful of being able to prevail on them to follow the army.

"The deficiency, which may be expected to take place in His Highness' Contingent in consequence of this event, does not appear to menace evils of so serious a nature as those which may be apprehended from the continuance of a body of disaffected troops in His Highness' dominions during the absence of our military force.



^a The number of subjects who were included in each group was 10.

[illegible][illegible]

... but ...

Editorial: The *Journal of Management Education* is pleased to announce the appointment of a new managing editor, Dr. Robert A. Giacalone, to the position of managing editor. Dr. Giacalone is currently an associate professor of management at the University of Massachusetts, Lowell. He has a Ph.D. in management from the University of Massachusetts, Lowell, and a M.B.A. from the University of Massachusetts, Lowell. Dr. Giacalone has published numerous articles in the field of management and has been a frequent speaker at national and international conferences. He is also the author of several books, including *The Art of Management* and *The Art of Management: A Practical Guide to the Art of Management*. Dr. Giacalone will be joining the *Journal of Management Education* staff in the fall of 1998.

[illegible]



MIR ALAM.

"These troops lately constituted part of M. Pirron's army and although deprived of their European officers, their discipline is still superior to any other corps in the Nizam's service.

"They are well armed and have a train of field artillery attached to them.

"Under all these circumstances the greatest mischiefs are to be apprehended from their disposition and power.

"They may either desert in a body to Tippoo Sultan or they may raise the standard of revolt in His Highness' country. The Nizam must without delay take every practical measure for preventing either of these dangers.

"My decided opinion is that these troops ought immediately to be disarmed and disbanded. At the same time I am aware that His Highness may not possess the means, in the absence of the Company's troops, to effect this desirable object.

"In this case it will be necessary to temporise with the revolted troops, and endeavour to break them into small parties. They must be withdrawn without loss of time from their present station and on no account be employed to the southward. "Their guns should be separated from them as speedily as it may be practicable to attempt the measure with a prospect of success."

Such was the state of the Nizam's force when Malcolm joined them as political officer in January 1799. As soon as he became aware of the true state of affairs he waited upon Mir Alum and urged upon him, in the strongest terms, the necessity of ordering the guns and magazines to be sent forward under the protection of a regiment, and to direct the other regiments to march onward in the usual manner. Orders were sent but the regiments hesitated, so the Nizam's cavalry were drawn up on the flanks of infantry lines and Colonel Roberts' corps which had overawed the French battalions at Hyderabad took up a position of readiness should it become necessary to proceed to extremities. Malcolm, convinced that the time had come to abandon all delicacy and reserve, and to interfere personally, offered his services to Mir Alum and said he was ready to carry the minister's orders into immediate execution and, on receiving full consent to the proposal, mounted his horse and rode into the lines of the mutinous battalions. His determined bearing had the desired effect. He ordered the sepoys to fall in and they obeyed. He directed one regiment to move forward with the guns and stores and the others to march in the order determined and his commands were not resisted. The men indeed responded to the word with a ready acquiescence, which showed that they had been misled by some of the chiefs in the Nizam's camp.

His success in dealing with the situation delighted Mir Alum who at once invited Malcolm to take command of the entire infantry forces. Other European officers were appointed under him and thereby order and discipline were established.

Throughout the campaign which ensued the men behaved well and contributed greatly to its success ; but, in order to render them as efficient as possible and derive the utmost benefit from their service, they were formed into battalions, each commanded by a British officer, and the whole was placed under the command of Captain John Malcolm. This force thus became the nucleus of the body that was eventually known as the Hyderabad Contingent, and it is quite probable that the entity of the Regiment was then established for the first time. Order having been restored, the Nizam's Contingent now moved outward and joined the Grand Army under General Harris on the 18th February.

It happened that about this time Colonel Roberts, Commandant of the Nizam's Army, expressed a wish to be relieved from his command, so the Lieut.-Colonel of the 33rd Regiment was appointed in his stead. This appointment was especially calculated to give satisfaction to our allies, for the great name and high connections of the new officer were second to none in India. His name was Arthur Wellesley. Few may have suspected that he was destined to become the greatest man of the age, but all knew that he was the brother of the Governor-General.

It was this circumstance which rendered the appointment so acceptable and flattering to the Nizam that history may afford to sink the question of the military seniority which it involved and the Hyderabad Contingent may well be proud of their connection with such a famous general.

The Nizam's Army was now allotted a position on the flank of the Grand Army and moved forward under the Hon'ble Colonel Arthur Wellesly, under whom were Lieut.-Colonel Dalrymple, commanding the Company's troops consisting of two brigades, Captain Malcolm, commanding the Nizam's infantry, and Mir Alum his cavalry.

The following is an account of the followers and market arrangements of the Grand Army given by an eye witness which gives us an idea of the difficulties of campaigning in those days.

"The market of General Harris's army equals, in extent and in variety of articles exposed for sale, those of a populous city. The followers of the army are so numerous that, on a moderate calculation, they may be considered to exceed the number of fighting men in a proportion of five to one.

"The appearance of our army on the march from a neighbouring hill is truly surprising and it may be compared with the emigration of the Israelites from Egypt.

"The surrounding plains and hills appear to be in motion. Herds of cattle and sheep conceal the soil, and the route of the troops is marked by the gleaming of arms and that of the battering trains by long slow moving inky lines.

"On a nearer view the scene is sometimes laughable. Here a laden bullock, taking fright, scampers off plunging and kicking

and throwing a whole herd into confusion. Twenty others follow his example and broken pots and pans strew the plain.

"Drivers abuse their cattle, and each other, and sometimes an alarm of the approach of looters occasions a worse disorder; men, women and children scamper in all directions and leave their unconcerned charge to its fate.*"

In order to ascertain the important part played by the Nizam's Contingent in the war in Mysore under the Hon'ble Colonel Arthur Wellesley, must turn to a general order issued to the troops on the breaking up of the Grand Army, where we find that the Commander-in-Chief acknowledged, in befitting terms, the services rendered by the Nizam's force, especially the infantry under Captain Malcolm.

General Harris writing on the 9th June, called the special attention of the Governor-General to the zeal and activity of Captain Malcolm as follows :—

"His activity in applying the power and resources possessed by the Contingent and the important assistance which he gave with the infantry under his immediate order in occupying posts for the security and providing covering parties for the supply of the army during the seige of Seringapatam are points of valuable service which it is incumbent on me to point out."

It might be of interest to the reader to know the nature of the material which constituted the European officers of the Nizam's Contingent at the opening of the century.

In 1800 the leading person in the Nizam's service was Colonel Don Clementi a Spaniard and the following commanded the several regiments :—

Major Johnstone ..	.. An East Indian.
Captain John Tonibus Paulo Denis.	A Portuguese, an Officer attached to the Goa brigade of His Catholic Majesty.
Captain Joseph Gordon	.. A Scotsman.
Captain Freeman ..	.. An East Indian.
Captain Joachim Fonseca	.. A Portuguese of Pondicherry.
Captain Guest ..	.. An Englishman.
Captain Bridges ..	.. do
Colonel Drew ..	.. Also an Englishman who was attached to the troops of Salabat Khan a Jagirdar.

The following are the names of those who were considered in the light of subalterns :—

Captain Vincente ..	.. A Spaniard.
Captain Blake ..	.. An East Indian
Dr. Silvestre ..	.. A Portuguese.
Signor Joachim ..	.. do
Jose De Nunes ..	.. A Goa Portuguese.
Mr. Key ..	.. An Englishman.

Mr. Killick	..	.. An Englishman.
Mr. Joachim Smith	..	.. An East Indian of Dutch extraction.
Mr. Plight	..	.. An East Indian.
Mr. Morten	..	.. A Portuguese.

It must here be pointed out, in respect to this force, that the Government gave no military rank to its officers, and the ranks given in the foregoing list were assumed by the several parties and admitted by the Government : that is to say, they were addressed as such by the minister and high functionaries of the State.

In October 1800 Major J. A. Kirkpatrick, Resident of Hyderabad, concluded a treaty with the Nizam by which His Highness commuted the money subsidy, hitherto paid to defray the expenses of the British troops, employed in the defence of his country, for the territories, since known as the *ceded districts, and engaged to furnish in the event of war between the contracting parties, a force of six thousand infantry and nine thousand cavalry. This levy was first employed in conjunction with the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force under Colonel Stevenson against the Mahratta confederacy in 1803, but it appears that it was only after considerable difficulty that even a portion of this contingent was forthcoming. The Nizam's Government showed themselves obstructive and hostile in their dealings with their allies although, at the time, Wellesley was conducting a campaign in the Deccan, winning the battles of Assaye and Argaum and reducing the fortress of Gawalghur, thus protecting the Nizam against his enemies, the Mahrattas.

* Ceded districts: Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool.

CHAPTER IV.

Reform of the Troops in Berar.

NIZAM ALI KHAN died in 1808 and was succeeded by his son, Secunder Jah, who, upon gaining the masnad, afforded vigorous co-operation with his British allies against the common enemy, the Mahrattas. Consequently, on the conclusion of the war, the whole of the province of Berar was made over to him, as a gratuitous cession, in reward for his loyalty and assistance.

The troops furnished by the Nizam for the war, in accordance with the treaty of 1800, amounted to five thousand infantry. Of these, two battalions of nine hundred each belonged to Nawab Salabat Khan and the remainder were called the Nizam's Establishment of Regular Troops and consisted of six battalions of infantry, four of whom were stationed in Berar and two in Hyderabad. These regiments were commanded by European officers of the local or assumed rank of major.

The following is a description of the Nizam's Infantry in Berar as it appeared in 1806.

"The several corps which are under the personal and immediate command of Mohipat Ram are the remains of Monsieur Raymond's party. These troops are dressed in French costume and are disciplined and exercised with French words of command and are naturally attached to the French cause and these dispositions have been designedly encouraged by Raja Mohipat Ram. So much so that, when an English officer of the name of Draper was desirous of introducing the English exercise and words of command, the sepoys peremptorily refused to comply with the order and the officer was obliged to concede the point to prevent a disturbance. The person who really commands the corps and has considerable influence is one Clementi, a Spaniard, faithfully attached to Raja Mohipat Ram and hostile to the British cause. There are also many Europeans and half castes of different nations who are distributed among the several corps in Berar and are mostly under the control of the Spaniard Clementi."

It would appear that the Resident of Hyderabad was rather concerned as to the future behaviour of these troops and, in a letter dated 10th of December 1806, he puts forward proposals for the dismissal of some of the officers then in the various regiments,

including Clementi, and a general scheme for the reorganization of the units. It was not until 1812, however, when one or two serious mutinies broke out amongst the two regiments stationed at Hyderabad, that the Resident, Mr. Russell, set about vigorously initiating reforms. The Nizam's Government was induced to sanction the raising of two battalions, to be equipped and disciplined like the sepoys of the Company's Army; so the men in the two mutinous regiments, who had remained faithful, were drafted into a corps which was being raised by a Mr. Larride. These two regiments subsequently formed the famous Russell's Brigade and afterwards the 1st and the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

The attention of Government was now directed to the reorganization of the Nizam's Regular Infantry stationed in Berar. These troops were placed under the Political Agent who was given a staff officer to assist him in his military duties.

The Resident of Hyderabad, who was anxious for reform, was desirous that the whole six corps should be reorganized, brought up to strength, and properly equipped, but as this would take much time and as many difficulties stood in the way, it was decided to introduce the reforms gradually and to limit them to the four battalions which composed the first and the second brigades. The remaining battalions were to be left under the native officers of the local Government.

The battalions which were the best disciplined, were first equipped and were supplied with ammunition for their guns, and small arms, from the Company's arsenal.

In September 1814 an order was issued which is said to be the first regarding the new organization of the regiments, an extract from which is as follows :—

“The divisions, at present denominated cohorts, shall be equally divided into two regiments, each to be completed to the following establishment :—

EUROPEANS	..	{	Commandant	..	..	1
			Adjutant	..	..	1
			Sergeant-Major	..	..	1
			Quarter-Master Sergeant	..	..	1
NATIVE	..	{	Subedars	..	..	10
			Jemadars	..	..	10
			Havildars	..	..	56
			Naicks	..	..	58
			Drummers and Fifers	..	..	20
			Buglers	..	..	8
			Pakalies	..	..	10
			Sepoys	..	..	800
ATTACHED	..	{	Armourer	..	..	1
			Blacksmith	..	..	1
			Bellowsboy	..	..	1

ATTACHED—(contd.)	{	Carpenter	1
	{	Chuckler	1
	{	First Dresser	1
	{	Second Dresser	1
	{	Dhobies	10
	{	Hajjams	10

The result of these reforms as regards the infantry was that four of the battalions were reorganized and formed into brigades as follows :—

*1ST BRIGADE	{	1st Battalion.
	{	2nd Battalion
2ND BRIGADE	{	1st Battalion.
	{	2nd Battalion.

The four regiments were afterwards known as the
 1st Berar Infantry.
 2nd do
 3rd do
 4th do

These battalions were re-numbered 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Battalions of Nizam's Infantry in 1826 and eventually in 1854, when the Hyderabad Contingent was formed, the 3rd and the 4th Regiments became the 3rd and 4th Regiments, Hyderabad Contingent, the 5th and 6th Battalions being disbanded.

In 1817 the immediate superintendence of the troops in Berar was taken out of the hands of the Political Agent and the cavalry and infantry were placed under the command of two officers of the Company's service who were specially selected for the duty by the Governor-General. But the general control of the whole army was still to remain in the hands of the Political Agent.

Major Pitman, a distinguished officer of the Company's service who had accompanied Mr. Elphinstone on his Mission to Kabul, was appointed to the general command of the Nizam's Infantry in Berar.

On 14th of June 1817 the Resident of Hyderabad submitted to Sir Thomas Hyslop, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army the following report regarding the composition of the four battalions in Berar :—

"The strength of the four battalions is shown in the attached return. Major Pitman of the Company's service has arrived in Hyderabad to take command of them but has not yet had time to join. I have not seen these corps myself but they are well spoken of by those who have. They have frequently been on service and have always done their duty. They are commanded by European officers and are disciplined, armed, and clothed and equipped like our own troops."

As already stated, the general control of the troops in Berar had been given to the Political Agent, who at the time was Captain Sydenham, with Lieut. Parker of the Madras Cavalry as

* It should be noticed that troops at this period took their names from the Brigades in which they served or the areas in which they were located, beyond which they never moved except to go on active service.

Brigade Major to assist him in his military duties, while Major Pitman was placed in immediate command of the troops. The instructions to these officers were embodied in a letter to Captain Sydenham dated the 1st September 1817 as follows :—

“ The Governor-General in Council having been pleased to sanction the appointment of Major Pitman of the Bengal establishment to the general command of the Nizam’s Infantry in Berar, I have directed him to proceed to Aurangabad with you and have the honour to enclose a copy of the instructions with which I have furnished him.

“ My instructions to Major Pitman and Captain Davis prescribe the general course that is to be observed on such points as are likely to occur in the discharge of your respective duties. I am persuaded that a mutual spirit of conciliation and common zeal for the interests of the public service will prevent any inconvenient collision of authority, and if a question should arise which has not been sufficiently provided for, it must be made the subject of a reference to the Resident.

“ With regard to the rank of the different officers employed under Major Pitman and Captain Davis, those who bear commissions from either His Majesty or the Honourable Company are to have precedence of those who do not hold such commissions, but, as it is due to the senior officers of the Nizam’s service to consult their professional feeling as far as possible, it is desirable that, in concert with Major Pitman and Captain Davis, care should be taken to avoid employing them on the same detachment with any of the juniors amongst those officers who, by this rule, would take command of them.”

From the appointment of Major Pitman to the command of the troops in Berar great advantages were expected. But, owing to the near approach of the Mahratta and Pindari war, no reforms of any importance could be carried out and only preparations for the impending operations were undertaken. It must not be imagined that the troops in Berar were living a life of ease in their cantonment, as in 1816 we find that the battalion of the Nizam’s Regular Infantry stationed at Jaipur Katbi was employed in guarding the passes against the Pindaries. Again in March 1817 a regiment of regular infantry, one hundred Arabs, two thousand of the Reformed Horse and a few pieces of ordnance, moved from Aurangabad under command of Major Elliott against the Naiks who were infesting the Central Berar districts. This force, after a siege of twenty-six hours, captured Warrur, one of the strongest forts of Lachman Naik, and his principal place of residence. Saorgaon and Dukipur, considered two of the strongest forts belonging to him, were also taken, as well as twelve small ones.

During the year 1816 the Governor-General, who was determined to eradicate the Pindaries, had been making military preparations on a grand scale, but it was impracticable to carry his

designs into practice until after the rainy season of the following year. The interval was busily occupied in assembling and organizing the troops and establishing and controlling military authority in those quarters in which Lord Hastings was not personally present.

These preparations were carried out with as little ostentation as possible, in order that the armies might be able to take the field at the appointed time and before those, against whom they were directed, or any other powers disposed to obstruct the power of the British Government, should be prepared to offer serious opposition.

"The plan of campaign was directed against the geographical position of the chief objects of hostility, the Pindaries. The territories of the chiefs of these freebooters, Karim, and Chetoo, were situated in the south of Malwa, and were bounded on the east by the principality of Bhopal, on the south by the Nerbudda river, on the west and north by the possessions of Sindhia and Holkar which intervened between Gujerat and the Peshwa's province of Khandesh."

Before proceeding further it may be of interest to give a short description of the Pindaries as they appeared at the outbreak of the war in 1817.

The Pindaries were originally of Rohilla or Pathan ancestry and after the dissolution of the Mohammedan power in the Deccan, they entered the services of the Mahratta Princes.

One of the unlooked for results of the war of 1803 was the release of the Pindaries from the control exercised over them by the chieftains whom they served, and accordingly they became a military system of bandits of all races.

Their numbers were being continually recruited by adventurers and desperadoes from all over India. The Pindaries raided from all directions and their strength is said to have been over twenty-five thousand. Considerable information regarding their organization and methods is contained in a report to the Government of India by Captain Sydenham, Resident of Hyderabad. He states that, "they generally invade the country in bodies of from one to four thousand strong and they advance to the frontier with such rapidity that the account of their depredations is generally the first intimation of their approach. As soon as they pass the frontier they disperse into small parties of two to five hundred each. They are not encumbered with tents, bazars, or baggage and they carry nothing but their arms, their saddle-cloths and their beds. The employment of infantry against such invaders is quite out of the question and even cavalry heavily equipped is scarcely capable of overtaking them."

Such were the Pindaries, for the destruction of whom very extensive military operations were to be undertaken.

CHAPTER V.

The Defence of Sitabuldi and the Battle of Nagpur.

THE plan of campaign initiated by the Governor-General for the destruction of the Pindaries was to close in from every side upon their stronghold which was situated on the banks of the Nerbudda river. For this purpose, and to meet other eventualities which might arise, he organized two armies: the Grand Army in Northern India, and the Army of the Deccan under the command of Sir Thomas Hyslop, then Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army.

The divisions of the Army of the Deccan commenced to concentrate in September.

The First and Third Divisions were to assemble at Harda and were to be disposed to hold the fords across the Nerbudda river.

The Second Division, with which we are concerned, had its head-quarters at Malkapur and was given the task of watching the Berar ghats and Nagpur where the attitude of the Raja had become an object of suspicion.

This division was commanded by Brigadier Doveton and was composed of one regiment of native cavalry, one of European infantry, and six battalions of native infantry with horse and foot artillery together with the Berar and Hyderabad Brigades, in which were included the following troops:—

The 6th Native Cavalry, His Majesty's Royal Scots, 2nd Battalion 18th, 2nd Battalion 24th, 1st Battalion, 11th, 2nd Battalion 14th, 1st Battalion 12th, 1st Battalion 2nd Berar Brigade, afterwards 2nd Berar Infantry, four battalions native infantry, the Reformed Horse, the Hyderabad Brigade, five companies Madras European Regiment, and native infantry, 1st Battalion 21st, 1st Battalion 22nd, 1st Battalion 8th Regiment.

While the right and left wings of the Grand Army were employed in chasing the Pindaries from the line of the Chambel and from western Malwa, affairs at Nagpur had assumed a very serious trend.

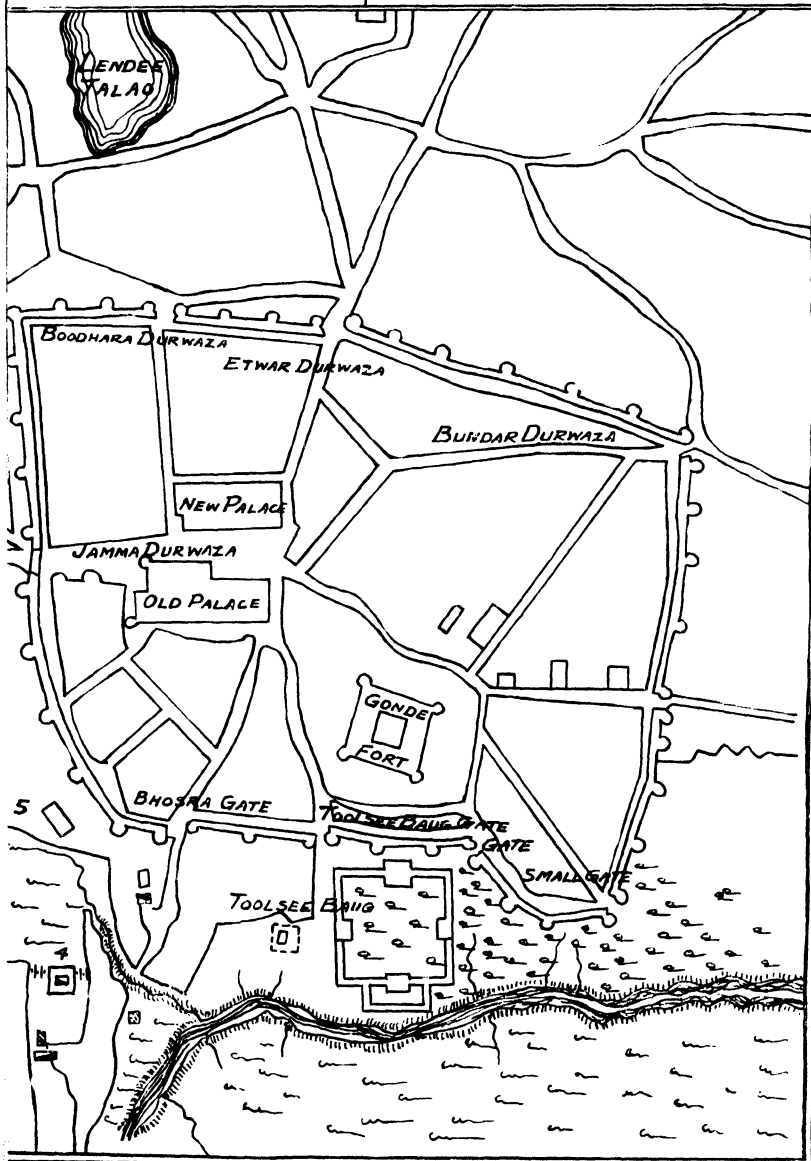
Before, however, we can proceed further, it will be necessary to outline briefly the political situation which existed between the British Government and the Raja of Nagpur and his ministers.

For some time after the accession of Appa Saheb to the throne of Nagpur, he was profuse in his expressions of gratitude to the

PLANS FOR THE ATTACK OF NAGPOOR.

BY THE
DIVISION OF THE ARMY OF THE DECCAN
COMMANDED BY
LIEUTENANT GENERAL JOHN DOVETON
FROM THE 19TH TO THE 29TH DECEMBER 1817.

- 1 { ENTRENCHMENT AND HOWITZER BATTERY
ON THE 19TH DECEMBER.
- 222 { PARALLEL ENTRENCHMENT AND HOWITZER
BATTERY ON THE 22ND DECEMBER.
- 3 BREACHING BATTERY ON THE 23RD DEC^R.
- 444 { POSITIONS OCCUPIED BY COLONEL SCOT
AND MAJOR PITMAN.
- 5 BUILDING OCCUPIED BY MAJOR PITMAN



allies, through whose support chiefly he had succeeded to an authority which, although undoubtedly his by right of affinity, would have been disputed by a powerful faction, if he had been left to his unassisted resources.

Well aware that this was the case, he expressed, and probably felt for a time sincere devotion to his British allies. However, he soon changed his tone. The propensity to intrigue, so strikingly characteristic of the Mahrattas, existed in all its national activity in the Raja of Nagpur and, although the stipulations of the treaty which he had so recently signed restricted him from holding communications with other princes, except with the privity and sanction of the Resident, he was speedily involved in a web of secret negotiations with Sindhia, the Peshwa, and even with the Pindaries.

As these intrigues progressed our connections with this ruler assumed a more uneasy character. The ministers who had negotiated the treaty with the British were disgraced, and others known to be unfriendly to their cause were appointed. Troops were levied on the pretence of complying with the terms of the recent treaty but no information as to their numbers and composition was imparted to the Resident.

Communications with the Peshwa became more frequent, and at last, as if to proclaim his allegiance to the reputed head of the Mahratta confederacy and in defiance of his relations with the British, the Raja accepted from the Peshwa the title of "Senapatt" or Commander-in-Chief, and a dress of honour with which he was publicly invested on the 24th November.

The ceremony was performed with due honour in the presence of the Raja's army which was encamped on the west side of the city of Nagpur. On this occasion the Raja hoisted the "Zari Patka," the golden banner of the Mahratta Empire and, as if intending to add mockery to defiance, he invited the Resident to be present or an officer of his staff, deputed by him, and requested that a salute might be fired by the troops of the subsidiary force, declaring that he saw no reason why the ceremony should disturb the good understanding that existed between him and his allies.

These proceedings had not passed without meeting with the earnest remonstrances of the Resident and his announcement of their inevitable consequences. All personal intercourse ceased between him and the court. On the other hand, the communication between the Residency and the city was interdicted, and finally on the morning of the 26th November, armed men were stationed opposite the British lines and guns pointed against them. Still, however, messages were sent to the Resident proposing terms on which a reconciliation might yet take place, but they were regarded as delusive, and the Raja was told that, unless he returned to the city immediately and discontinued his military preparations without delay, no negotiations could be

entertained.

These preliminary conditions being disregarded, the Resident Mr. Jenkins, prepared to encounter an attack which he had, for some days past, been induced to believe was contemplated and which was now on the eve of preparation.

As we have already stated, the greater part of the Berar troops had taken the field and were watching Nagpur in addition to the Berar frontier. The nearest troops available were at Ramtek, about three miles distant from Nagpur under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Scott and consisted of two battalions of Madras sepoys, the 1st Battalion 20th and 1st Battalion 24th Regiments of native infantry, a detachment of European foot and native horse artillery and three troops of the Bengal Cavalry. These, on the Resident's requisition, marched on the 25th to the Residency grounds, and were joined by the escort, consisting of about four hundred men and two guns, two companies of Bengal Infantry and a few troopers of the Madras Horse.

On the morning of the 26th they were placed in position on the Sitabuldi hills.

The house and grounds occupied by the Resident were situated beyond the city of Nagpur on the west and were separated from the suburbs by the Sitabuldi hills, a low range of limited extent running north and south, consisting of two elevations at either extremity, about four hundred yards apart, connected by a lower ridge, across which lay the public road. The two highest points had an elevation of not more than one hundred feet and were of different form and extent. The southernmost, which was the larger of the two, was level ; its widest extent on the summit was about two hundred and eighty yards from east to west. It was covered with tombs. The smaller hill, at the northern extremity, was conical and narrow at the summit, being about one hundred feet long, by not more than seventeen broad. The slope of both hills was easy of ascent except in a few places where they had been scarped for quarries. Close along the western base of the whole range extended the Residency, the huts of the escort being situated at the foot of the northern elevation. Several houses and offices occupied the remainder looking west over a spacious plain. On the other three sides, along the base of the hills, were native huts while east of them extended the city, and beyond the city extended the Mahratta camp, stretching round from east to south about three miles from Sitabuldi.

In the dispositions made by Lieutenant-Colonel Scott of his small force, the lesser hill was occupied by the 1st Battalion 24th, with two six pounders drawn up on its northern declivity. The 1st Battalion of the 20th, with one company of the 24th were posted on the larger eminence facing east and south. One hundred men of the escort defended its western side and the rest were stationed to guard the Residency dwellings which had been placed

in a state of defence as well as time and means allowed.

The whole force was about one thousand three hundred strong while the numbers of the Mahrattas were computed at twelve thousand horse and eight thousand foot, the latter including three thousand Arabs.

During the 26th, while the Raja was sending pacifying messages, large masses of cavalry were spreading themselves along the plain to the west, while on the side of the city infantry and guns were taking up positions menacing the hills. Hostilities commenced with the Arab mercenaries in the service of the Raja of Nagpur opening fire upon the eastern face of the southern hill. It was followed by a similar attack upon the northern extremity of the ridge, the enemy firing from under cover of the huts and the quarries along the skirts of the hills, where appearances began to assume an aspect unfavourable to the British. By seven o'clock in the morning nine pieces of artillery were brought to bear upon the northern eminence, to which the detachment could make no effective return with the two guns in their possession. Between nine and ten one of them was disabled and withdrawn to the rear, seeing which, the Arabs rushed impetuously up the hill and, in spite of the resistance of the defenders, drove them from its summit. Guns were immediately brought up and directed against the right of the British lines, which in consequence suffered severely, and officers and men fell fast before the enemy's fire. Some of the Arabs crossed the hill and set fire to some of the huts of the escort on its western base, while others boldly advanced along the ridge and planted their standards within seventy or eighty yards of the southern elevation.

The enemy in the plain were also in movement; the masses were moving round the rear of the position and their guns had begun to take effect on the cavalry stationed in the Residency grounds.

The prospect was gloomy, when the day was redeemed by a well-timed and gallant exploit. Being galled by the enemy's fire Captain Fitzgerald, in disregard of the orders which had commanded him to stand firm, together with three troops of Bengal Cavalry and twenty-five men of the Madras Body-Guard, rushed the foremost mass of the enemy's horse. The charge was irresistible, and the unwieldy column, being repeatedly penetrated and broken, was entirely dispersed. Their guns were seized and directed against the fugitives, and before the enemy had recovered from their surprise Captain Fitzgerald with his trophies was again at his post.

This sally turned the tide of affairs. It had been witnessed from the hill and gave fresh courage to the sepoy. Charging the Arabs they compelled them to fall back to the left. At this instant a tumbril on the northern hill exploded, and, taking advantage of the confusion which it occasioned, the sepoy pressed

forward and recovered the position, dislodging the enemy from the summit and driving them not only down the slope but from the suburbs at its foot. By noon the enemy were likewise driven from their position upon the southern hill with a loss of two guns, and no longer ventured to approach the British lines, but confined their efforts to a distant cannonade, which ceased altogether by three o'clock. As soon as the action was decided Appa Saheb despatched a messenger to the Resident to express his concern for the occurrence, declaring that his troops had acted without his sanction or knowledge. The Raja was told that the matter now rested with the Governor-General and that no communications with the Residency would be received as long as his troops were on the field.

On the 27th the Raja's troops retired to the position beyond the city which they had formerly occupied. The Resident consented to the Raja's request for a suspension of hostilities, an arrangement which was most welcome, as it enabled the exhausted garrison of Sitabuldi to recover and at the same time allowed for the arrival of reinforcements.

Troops now commenced to pour into Nagpur from every quarter.

The first detachment arrived on the 29th under Lieutenant-Colonel Gahan. The second under Major Pitman, with the 2nd Battalion Berar Brigade from Amraoti and the Reformed Horse, arrived on the 5th December and General Doveton followed with the light troops of the 2nd Division on the 12th. The remainder of his division came in two days later, and by the 18th the whole of the 2nd Division had encamped at Sitabuldi.

As soon as the troops of the 2nd Division had recovered from the fatigue of their forced march on Nagpur, preparations were made for an attack on the army of the Raja of Nagpur which was encamped on the opposite side of the city.

The Raja had been previously apprised of the conditions upon which the permanence of his authority depended. He had been required to acknowledge that by his treacherous conduct he had forfeited his crown and that the preservation of his sovereignty depended upon the forbearance of his allies, to disband his army and to deliver up his ordnance and military stores, to cede Nagpur to temporary occupation by the British as a pledge of his sincerity, and to repair in person to the Residency and there take up his abode until matters should be finally arranged. His assent to these conditions was to be sent in by four o'clock on the morning of the 16th December. By seven the same day his troops were to be withdrawn and the city given up to the British garrison. The Raja was to come in during the day. His refusal or his neglect to fulfil these stipulations would render him liable to be treated as an enemy.

To enforce these demands the troops were drawn up in order

of battle on the 15th and slept all night in their arms. Later on that day the Raja announced his acquiescence but solicited a longer delay. On the following morning it was found that the Arabs in his army would not allow him to leave his camp. These excuses were not accepted and in consequence the army was arrayed on the plain to the south of Nagpur.

The cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gahan, formed up on the right. The rest of the line consisted of three brigades of infantry commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod, Lieutenant-Colonel McKellar and Lieutenant-Colonel Scott. A reserve brigade of infantry was stationed in the rear under Colonel Stewart as well as the principal battery under Lieut.-Col. Crosscill. The 20th and 24th Madras Native Infantry and the Berar troops under Major Pitman remained in charge of the baggage. Before the troops advanced, the Resident sent word to the Raja that he was still willing to receive him and granted him the interval until nine o'clock to come over. Accordingly Appa Saheb, accompanied by three of his ministers, came over into the lines.

At the appointed time the British troops moved forward. An advanced battery was taken without resistance, but when the line approached the Raja's main body, it was saluted with a heavy fire of musketry and cannon. The infantry immediately pushed on, while the cavalry and horse artillery, passing along the rear to the right, came in front of the enemy's left battery, supported by a strong body of both horse and foot. The battery was promptly carried. The troops were charged and dispersed.

Continuing the pursuit the cavalry came upon a second battery and carried it, but were threatened by superior numbers of the enemy's horse. These were broken up by the fire of the horse artillery and the pursuit was carried on for three miles. Then the cavalry halted to await the arrival of the infantry, who had in the mean time routed the right and centre of the Mahrattas and captured their artillery.

By half past one the enemy had disappeared, leaving their camp standing and forty one pieces of ordnance on the field and twenty more in a neighbouring dépôt.

The British camped in the bed of the Naga rivulet facing the city.

Meanwhile the Arab mercenaries determined to secure advantageous terms for themselves. Accordingly having been joined by a body of Hindustanians, so as to form a force of about five thousand men, they took up a position in the palace, which formed a kind of citadel within the walls of the town. They occupied all approaches to it, which lay through the narrow streets, between well built houses, from the flat tops and loopholes of which a murderous fire could be maintained with little risk or loss to the defenders.

On the 19th December, 1817, the first advance was made from Sitabuldi hill to a point where a battery for the bombardment of the city and an entrenchment were constructed. This work was about one thousand yards from the palace and was built in four hours.

On the 20th December the second advance was made along the Jumma Talao, the east bank was entrenched and a battery for four guns was completed. During the night of the 20th another battery was erected. On the 21st operations were suspended on account of negotiations, but on the afternoon of the 22nd artillery fire was brought to bear on the walls and a breach was made at the "Jama Darwaza" which was reported practicable.

On the 24th an attack was ordered to be made on the "Jama Darwaza" at noon. Colonel Scott and Major Pitman were to make simultaneous attacks, the former to occupy the Tulsee Bagh and the latter some large buildings. The column for attack on the breach consisted of twenty three European sappers, one company of the Royal Scots, five companies of native infantry, with pioneers carrying trenching tools, etc.

Colonel Scott and Major Pitman with the 2nd Berar Infantry succeeded in occupying the positions assigned to them but the attack on the breach failed.

After this failure it was determined to wait for the battering train of the Second Division, which had been left behind at Akola but, in the meantime, the Arabs negotiated and, as much loss had already been sustained and as much time would elapse before the arrival of the battering train, it was deemed prudent to get rid of them by granting them the terms they demanded.

Immediately after the surrender of the Arabs a detachment of troops, to which Major Pitman's Berar Brigade belonged, including five companies of the 2nd Berar Regiment, proceeded to Girpur about thirty miles west of Nagpur, against a chief named Ganpat Rao, who had collected a considerable force, both horse and foot. On the approach of the detachment, however, the enemy broke up and fled in all directions. The force returned to Nagpur on the 18th January 1818.

On the 24th January the Second Division broke up from Nagpur and proceeded by slow marches west through the valley of Berar *via* Ellichpur. En route the 2nd Berar Regiment formed part of a detachment which was sent, under Captain Jones, to summon the forts of Gawilgarh and Narnala to surrender.

As soon as these forts had surrendered Major Pitman was directed to proceed with a regiment to establish the authority of the Nawab of Ellichpur, to whom districts had been assigned in Akot, Argaoon and Warur.

The district of Amraoti was made over to Raja Govind Baksh and a battalion was sent to assist him in occupying the newly

ceded territory. On the 11th February 1818 Major Pitman received orders to keep the districts of Akola and Amraoti well patrolled by his troops in order to support the newly established authority and they continued until the end of the year.

The casualties amongst the rank and file of our Regiment during the battle of Nagpur were Major Elliott severely wounded, one Subedar and twelve men killed, one Jemadar and forty four men wounded.

CHAPTER VI.

Adjustment of the European Officers and further Reforms carried out during the period 1829.

A**FTER** the termination of the operations against the Mahrattas and Pindaries in 1819 the Resident Mr. Russell, resumed his efforts to carry out further reforms in the Nizam's Army.

Considerable time had to elapse before the troops could be withdrawn to cantonments, where the necessary reorganization could be put into effect, owing to the disturbed state of the Nizam's dominions. These had long been infested by freebooters and thugs, who, it was found, were very difficult to suppress. However, as time went on, the reforms were gradually carried out and the Nizam's Army began to assume a more regular and soldierly appearance. The benefits of the pension establishment which had for some time past been enjoyed by other troops, were in March 1818, extended to the Berar Infantry. The whole system up to this period appears to have been anomalous in the extreme, especially as regards the pay of the European officers. This was fixed by no rule, but depended upon the amount of influence the individual had at head-quarters. It was probably found necessary on the introduction of officers from the King's and Company's Armies, to fix the pay with reference more to their qualifications than to the position and rank they individually held in the service.

The Resident, in reply to Major Pitman's suggestions in regard to the pay of the European officers and an increase to the men belonging to the force, draws a curious distinction between the two classes.

"The pay of a lieutenant" says Mr. Russell, "ought not to be less than Rs. 350 per month, and that of an ensign not less than Rs. 250 per month; but the increase of pay both to European and native officers ought to be conditional and not absolute, the increase being granted to such an extent and in such instances only, as the Commanding Officers may think proper to recommend. The pay of the non-commissioned officers is absolute and should be granted to them immediately."

The pay of the soldier was increased and fixed at from seven to eight rupees, when first entertained, and nine after four years

service. They were also given compensation for dearness of provisions, each soldier, when rice of the third sort became dearer than ten seers (20 lbs.) to the rupee, receiving compensation in money equal to the difference between that rate and the market price, at the rate of one seer a day for each man.

Towards the end of the year Major Pitman was summoned to the Residency to aid, with his advice and experience, in drawing up a scheme for the improvement of the Nizam's Army as, for various causes, the system on which it was run was found to be very defective.

The troops in Berar had to a certain extent been considered as a separate body, under the control of Raja Govind Baksh, Governor of the Province, with whom it rested to provide funds for their payment, and to whom all questions of a general nature, such as the pensioning of officers, accepting their resignation and other matters in connection with their general duties, were referred.

The conduct of Raja Govind Baksh had for some time past been a constant source of complaint on the part of the minister, and in the changes now about to be made, an opportunity was taken to lessen the Raja's power by withdrawing the troops in a great measure from under his control and dispossessing him of the district which had been made over to him for their payment.

Towards the end of the year orders for the reorganization of the force were promulgated. The principal alterations were as follows :—

The force was divided into two commands, north and south of the Godavery river which included the whole service, cavalry, artillery, infantry. Major Pitman was given command of the troops north of the Godavery and Major Doveton was appointed to the command south of the Godavery.

A new system was at the same time adopted for the payment of the troops in Berar. The funds, instead of being provided by Raja Govind Baksh, were in future to be furnished by the minister of Hyderabad. Major Pitman was directed to exercise his command on the same principles on which the general command was exercised in the Companies' service. Regular reports were to be made to the Resident, from whom the officers, commanding the two divisions, would from time to time receive instructions.

Leave of absence was to be granted, as before, to native officers and men, but all applications for leave for the European officers were to be sent to the Resident, who would refer the same for the consideration of the minister.

The regular troops were to be governed as hitherto by the Articles of War, then in force, in the Madras Army.

Further benefits were conferred on the troops in 1820 when table allowance of five hundred Hyderabad rupees a month was authorised for each of the commandants of the Hyderabad and

Berar Divisions, and a monthly allowance of two hundred rupees to each of the commandants of battalions.

A new superior rank of native commissioned officers, known as the Subedar Major, was created for each battalion of infantry, with an allowance of twenty five Hyderabad rupees a month in addition to the ordinary allowances of a subedar of a company.

On the 1st December 1820 Mr. Russell, on relinquishing his duties as Resident, took leave of the troops in the following letter addressed to Colonel Doveton :—

“ On the occasion of my taking leave of the Hyderabad division of the Nizam’s troops, with which I have been so long and so intimately connected by the sentiments of private friendship as well as the duties of public station, I request you will yourself accept my cordial thanks and that you will express to the officers and men under your command the deep sense I entertain of their zeal, exertions, and spirited discharge of their duty on all occasions. The distance, at which I am about to be placed from you, will in no degree lessen my interest in your welfare, and you will always retain individually and collectively my warmest solicitude for your honour and prosperity.”

Mr. Russell, afterward Sir Henry Russell Bart., of Swallowfield Park, Reading, England, who has been described as one of the ablest men who ever came to India, had certainly accomplished much. Nine years had elapsed since he assumed the reins of office. He had found the Nizam’s Army in such an inefficient state that it had been unable even to perform the duties of police. He left it a compact body of the three arms, complete in personnel and equipment, and of proved worth and valour on the field of battle.

On his departure the officers presented him with a service of plate, and requested him to sit to Chantry for his bust. This bust was for many years in the Officers’ Mess at Bolarum which was latterly the Head-quarters Mess of the Hyderabad Contingent, where it was long regarded with reverence by the sepoys of the Hyderabad Contingent. On the Contingent being broken up, the bust was presented to the Resident who placed it in the Residency at Hyderabad.

Mr. Russell was succeeded by Sir Charles Metcalfe, one of whose first acts was to revise the conditions of service of the officers of the Nizam’s Army. Hitherto service in the Nizam’s forces did not count when their officers came in contact with those of the King or the Company. The want of a commission in the British Army was a disqualification which no amount of professional talent could remove.

Such were the conditions under which the Nizam’s officers then served, a system which always rendered them junior to British or Company Army officers whenever they came in contact with them.

To remove at once this defect in promotion the Resident publicly announced " That in the Nizam's Army all situations are open to officers of merit, and that when the requisite qualifications exist, the want of a commission from the King or Company will not be a ground for exclusion."

Concurrently with this announcement, the following regulations for the better adjustment of the rank of the European officers were published in general orders :—

- 1ST CLASS .. Commanders of Divisions.
- 2ND CLASS .. Commanders of Brigades and General or Divisional staff, being officers in the King's or Company's service.
- 3RD CLASS. Commanders of Corps, General Divisional or Brigade staff being Captains in the King's or Company's service.
- 4TH CLASS .. Captains or officers of any higher rank in the King's or Company's service, not included in the preceding classes.
- 5TH CLASS .. Captains in the Nizam's service.
- 6TH CLASS .. Lieutenants in the King's or Company's service.
- 7TH CLASS .. Lieutenants in the Nizam's service.
- 8TH CLASS .. Ensigns in the King's or Company's service.
- 9TH CLASS .. Ensigns in the Nizam's service."

In March 1822 it was ruled by the Government of India that officers of the Company's Army serving in the Nizam's Contingent, should vacate their appointment on attaining their majority in the Regular Army, except such officers as held command of a division or brigade.

Many other reforms were carried out in respect of the Indian establishment of the various corps which resulted in the strength of an infantry regiment being as follows :—

- 1 Captain Commandant.
- 1 Captain.
- 3 Lieutenants.
- 1 Assistant Surgeon.
- 1 Sergeant-Major.
- 1 Quarter-Master Sergeant.
- 1 Subedar-Major .
- 10 Subedars.
- 10 Jemadars.
- 51 Havildars.
- 51 Naiks.
- 600 Sepoys.
- 1 Drum Major.
- 1 Fife Major.
- 27 Drummers, Buglers and Fifers.
- 10 Boys.

- 8 Dressers.
- 1 English Writer.
- 1 Persian Writer.
- 1 School-master.
- 10 Dhobies.
- 10 Bhisties.
- 10 Tent Lascars.
- 10 Barbers.
- 10 Artificers.
- 1 Bullock Chaudry.
- 20 Bullock Drivers.
- 21 Dhuly Bearers.

In 1824 Hingoli, which had been established as a cantonment in 1819, was separated from the Aurangabad Division and formed into a district and independent command. In the following year the benefit of furlough to Hindustan was conceded to the Indian soldiers at the rate of ten per every hundred soldiers. It should be mentioned here that the several corps which had hitherto remained stationary were now ordered to relieve one another, and a new designation was given to them.

The infantry regiments instead of being designated, as before, according to the division or brigade with which they were serving were numbered respectively from one to eight.

In arranging the numbers of the regiments, the Resident considered it due, as a just tribute of his respect for the "brilliant services" of the Russell Brigade, to assign to the two regiments composing it, priority of numbers. They were accordingly designated the 1st and 2nd Nizam's Infantry, while the other regiments took their numbers with reference to the periods at which they were raised.

The result of the numbering of the Nizam's Army was that our regiment which was formerly part of the infantry of the Aurangabad Division, and later the 2nd Berar Infantry, now became the 4th Regiment Nizam's Infantry which name it bore until 1854 when it became the 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

Amongst the other improvements carried out at this period was the publication for the first time throughout the Nizam's Army of General Orders by the Resident on the part of the Nizam's Government, instead of hitherto by means of official memoranda which had a very limited publication.

In 1826 the designation of "Military Assistant" to the Resident was changed to that of "Military Secretary" and the office of "Commissary of stores" was created.

In the following year the designation of the several commands which had hitherto been "Brigade," was changed to "Divisions" and Commanders were promoted from the rank of Major to that of Lieutenant-Colonel, which was in future to be the rank held by officers holding these appointments.

The army was now located by divisions and brigades throughout the Hyderabad State as follows :—

The 1st Hyderabad Division, with its Head-quarters at Bolarum, consisting of two regiments of infantry, one of which was our Regiment (The 4th Regiment Nizam's Infantry), a corps of engineers, and a company of artillery.

It was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Doveton and furnished a detachment of five companies of infantry at Mahadpur on the right of the Godavery river. There was another detachment at Medak.

The 2nd Division, known also as the Aurangabad Division, commanded by Major Pitman, consisted of two battalions of infantry, a company of artillery with a battering train, two irregular battalions, garrison and invalid battalions, and medical and stores departments. This division furnished numerous detachments for the protection of the frontiers.

The Hingoli Brigade, under Major Hare, consisted of two battalions of infantry, a company of artillery, a detachment of cavalry and a store department.

The Ellichpur Brigade, under Major Godby, was formed of one regiment of cavalry, a battery of artillery, two battalions of infantry, and a store department.

In 1828 Nizam Sikandar Jah died and was succeeded by Nasir-ud-Dowla, who dismissed all the European officers employed in the civil departments of the State, and for some time it was thought that the disbandment of the regular army would shortly follow.

The Nizam, however, refused to get rid of the force, as he took a pride in it, and the English Government then declared that it should not be disbanded, but that its cost should be reduced by further sundry reforms.

The first of these reforms came by orders being issued fixing the establishment of the infantry regiments at seven hundred sepoy, and no man under five feet five inches was allowed to be enlisted.

In the following year the establishment was further reduced to six hundred and forty sepoy.

The Resident had always exercised considerable influence over the Nizam's regular troops. Things were now to change and orders were published curtailing a great many abuses, and in 1829 the Governor-General directed that all appointments and promotions were in future to take place under the direct orders of the Supreme Government. The following rules and regulations were published regarding all promotions, and the manner in which officers were in future to be graded when they were employed in the Nizam's Army :—

1ST CLASS .. Commanders of Divisions or Brigades, being Field Officers in the King's, Company's or Nizam's Army.

2ND CLASS . . Commanders of Corps, being Captains in the King's, Company's or Nizam's Army.

3RD CLASS . . Captains in the King's, Company's or Nizam's Army,

4TH CLASS . . Lieutenants in the King's, Company's or Nizam's Army.

In future officers, on joining the Nizam's Army, were to be posted as junior in the rank to which their seniority entitled them.

"All lieutenants in the King's or Company's Army who may obtain the rank of captain in their own service, will be entitled, in consequence, to promotion to the 3rd class, in which they will go in as junior.

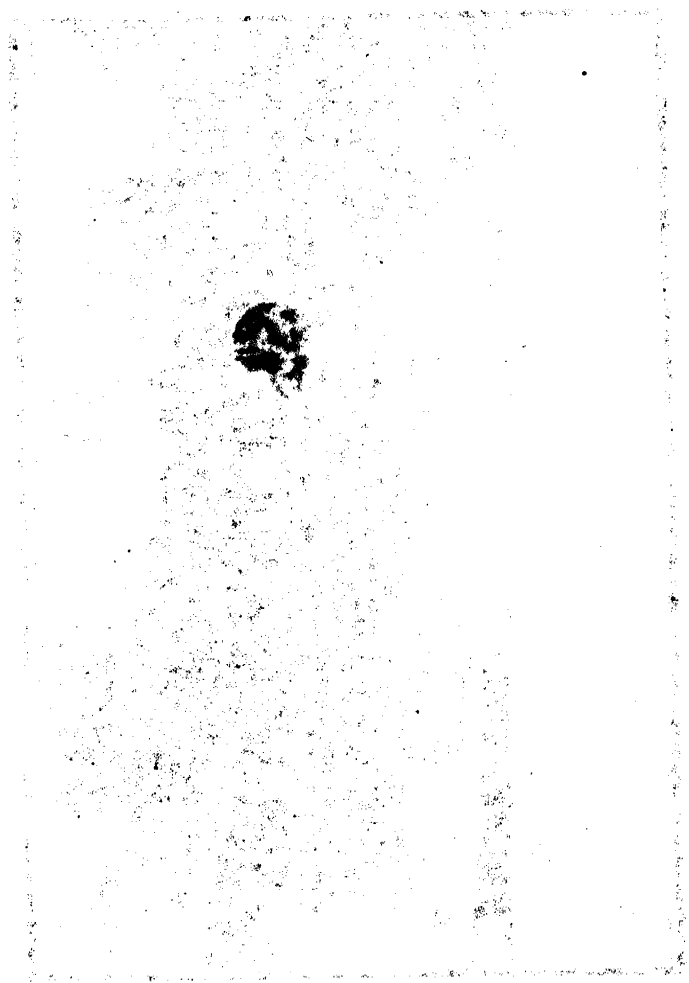
"All lieutenants in the King's or Company's or Nizam's Army whose period of service exceeds twelve years will also be entitled to promotion to the 3rd class."

These rules were shortly followed by orders prohibiting in future the employment of local officers in the Nizam's Army and directing that only the Company's officers should be employed, and in 1853 all the remaining local officers were sent on pension.

The pay of the European officers was also revised and the same rate as those allowed for the Company's officers was authorised.

About this time the leave of six months to Hindustan for the private soldier was increased to eight.

It should here be mentioned that the infantry of the Hyderabad Army, from the earliest days, were for the most part recruited from Rajputs and Hindustani Mohammedans. Very few Dekanies were enlisted and those that were, were generally of low caste, being Dhers and Mangs.

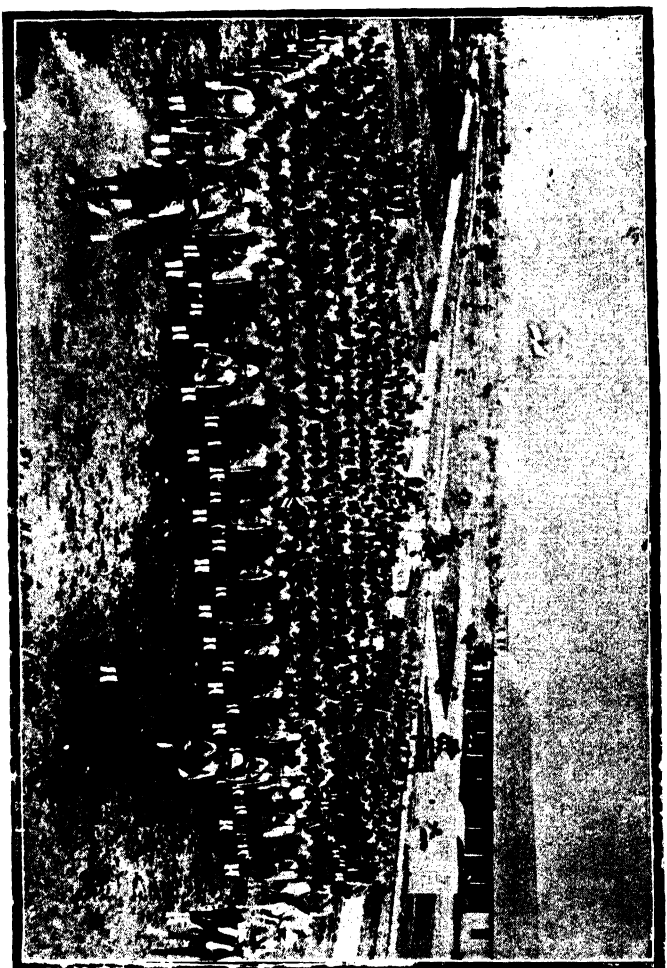


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the three airplanes in the Navy's Composite Squadron
101, the "Jolly Rogers", flying, respectively, the colors
of the three services.

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4TH INFANTRY HYDERABAD CONTINGENT, RAICHUR, 1888—1889,

CHAPTER VII.

Services rendered by the Regiment during the first half of the Nineteenth Century.

*From extracts taken from the History of the Hyderabad Contingent
by Major R. G. Burton.*

IN the last chapter a brief account of the reforms which took place in the Nizam's Army during the ten years following the Pindari and Mahratta war, has been given. During these years and in fact for many years the troops were kept busy reducing the petty chiefs in the remote parts of the State, where the difficulties of moving forces were very considerable. These efforts to establish law and order were in many cases hopeless, owing to the connivance of the officials of the districts with the wrong-doers ; and, as often as not, they were met with considerable opposition in places where the local officials derived a comfortable income from the bribes sent to them by the chiefs of the various gangs which were abroad. Moreover, there were at this time large forces of irregular troops maintained by the State, at a very considerable cost, the bulk of whom consisted of Arabs, Rohillas and Sikhs ; but, owing to their lack of discipline, they were utterly useless as soldiers and were more frequently employed as instruments for extortion, and oppression, than as the protectors of the populace.

During the period from August 1826 to May 1827 a column consisting of one squadron of cavalry and the 4th Nizam's Infantry, with two six pounder guns, was sent from Bolarum to pacify the south-western districts of the State, where they were subjected to very great hardship ; so much so that their good work was alluded to in the following general order by the Resident—

“ The Resident cannot permit the detachment which has been recently in the south-western districts under the command of Captain Raynsford, to rejoin the Head-quarters of the Hyderabad Division, without expressing in public orders the high sense which he entertains of the spirit, zeal, and cheerfulness, with which the officers and men composing it, have borne, at the most inclement season of the year, fatigues and privation which were inseparable from the nature of the duty on which they were employed.

“ The duty, although destitute of that excitement of

military life, and affording no opportunities of the display of those brilliant qualities of the profession which constitute in general the strongest claim to approbation, involved nevertheless consequences of great importance to the public interest, and the Resident's thanks are therefore justly due both to Captain Raynsford and to the officers and men of the detachment, under his command for the activity with which they have submitted to the privations to which they were considerably exposed."

On the 8th March 1828 the 4th Nizam's Infantry moved from Bolarum to Aurangabad and in December of the same year a detachment under Captain Adam marched from Aurangabad to Phulmarhi for the purpose of quelling disturbances which had broken out there.

In 1829 the Court of Directors issued orders for the reduction of the salaries of the officers of the Nizam's Contingent, on the grounds of the financial embarrassment of the State, and in consequence a saving of Rs. 15,000 per month was said to have been effected. This however is doubtful as in a letter dated 1st March 1832 the Resident, Sir Charles Metcalfe, writes that :—

"Owing to the incorrigible character of the minister, Chandulal, no useful purpose would be served in reducing the expenses of the Nizam's Contingent, as, when a regiment of cavalry and several staff appointments had been abolished, the minister squandered the amount thus saved in some other manner and so he will do in respect to any reduction of expense that can be at present effected."

Sir Charles Metcalfe's opinion on the state of affairs seems to have convinced the Government of India of the foolishness of carrying out any further reduction, which would only mean a loss to their own forces and the matter seems to have been dropped. But again in 1834 rumours became prevalent that the Nizam wished to abolish the Contingent. As there was no mention in the treaty that the Nizam was obliged to maintain the force in time of peace, it was desirable that some agreement should be arrived at by which the Contingent would not depend on the caprice of the Nizam, or his minister, as under the existing arrangements the Nizam at any time, by withholding their pay, could oblige the Government to take on the payment of the force or disband it.

While these negotiations were in progress Mubariz-ud-Dowla, youngest brother of the Nizam, collected a number of Arabs and Afghans, fortified his house in the city and proceeded to press claims against his brother which could not be entertained. Troops were called over from Bolarum and the rebel prince was ordered to proceed to Golconda Fort and to trust to his brother's generosity. Shortly after his arrival at Golconda Mubariz-ud-Dowla commenced to tamper with the troops forming the garrison. The treasury of the fort amounting to upwards of a hundred lakhs

of rupees (about one million sterling) was the chief object of his intrigues, and when the Nizam sent his chief treasury officer to withdraw certain money, he was refused admittance into the fort, and a force had to be sent from Bolarum to supervise the removal of the treasure.

The foregoing events made it very clear to those who were endeavouring to disband the Nizam's Contingent how inadvisable such an act would be, as it was obvious that the very existence of the State depended on this force as it was then constituted. Under these circumstances the question of its disbandment had to be again dropped.

In 1835 another suggestion was put forward for the transfer of the Nizam's Contingent to the British Government and, as a sum was to be fixed for their payment and maintenance, they were to remain in the Nizam's territories, and to be as much under his command as before. The suggestion does not appear to have met with the approval of the Governor-General in Council, who, in turn, recommended that efforts should be made to persuade the Nizam to set aside certain districts for the payment of the troops.

On the 17th December 1834 the 4th Nizam's Infantry arrived at Hingoli from Ellichpur and for the next two years was employed as part of the garrison of that place. In 1836 two companies were sent to Maikar to attack and drive out of the Nizam's territory a party of two hundred and fifty Rohillas who were plundering the inhabitants of that district. The force marched under Lieut. Davidson and was successful in its mission. During the next twenty years the 4th Nizam's Infantry was employed in various parts of the Hyderabad Dominions in the pursuit of the numerous bodies of Arabs and Rohillas, who were the remains of the followers of Appa Sahib, the Raja of Nagpur. Some of the most important of these operations and those with which the 4th Nizam's Infantry was concerned as described by Major R. G. Burton in his History of the Hyderabad Contingent, are now given.

"On the 1st September 1841 the Hyderabad Division consisting of two troops of the 3rd Cavalry, the 1st Company of Artillery with six guns and the 6th Infantry, reinforced by the 1st Cavalry from Mominabad and the 4th Infantry from Makhtul, were employed against Arab mercenaries who had broken out into open mutiny.

They marched through the south-western portion of the Nizam's Dominions, crossed the border and plundered the town and fort of Badomi. This force was present at the battle of Anagundi and the capture of Badomi, after which it was broken up into detachments, which were kept in constant pursuit of Arabs and Rohillas, and other mercenary troops until the end of December, when Brigadier Blair, the Commandant of the force, returned to Bolarum, and the force broke up. The 4th Nizam's Infantry was ordered to send one wing to Shorapore and the other to Makhtul.

In 1842 trouble arose in the Shorapore district where the Arabs had again taken the field. As already stated a wing of the 4th Nizam's Infantry had been stationed there. This wing was now reinforced by the other wing from Makhtul, under Captain Jackson. Further reinforcements arrived from Bolarum, and Brigadier Tomkyns, who placed his force so as to prevent the enemy from crossing the Bhima river, effectually suppressed the conspiracy. The insurgents with their chief, Hannapa, fled, but were captured shortly afterwards at the town of Itkal.

On the 27th January 1847 the 4th Nizam's Infantry moved from Aurangabad to Ellichpur and in March, April and May 1849 were employed with the Ellichpur Field Force under Brigadier Onslow against Appa Sahib, who with a force of six hundred Rohillas, was located near the village of Kalani, on the bank of the Warda river, where he was defeated, and driven into the hills with considerable loss.

Brigadier Onslow was, shortly after this engagement, killed by a fall from his horse. Captain Ramsay, thereupon, assumed command and captured one hundred and twenty-five Rohillas at the village of Takli on the 18th May.

In February, March and April 1850 three companies of the Regiment proceeded from Ellichpur to Mulkapur under Captain Wyndham to protect the Nizam's frontiers and to put down disturbances. In November four companies were sent to Rai Mhow under Captain Davies, and were present in the operations before that fort, and assisted at its reduction. In these operations the Regiment lost one man killed and three wounded while repelling a sortie of the enemy.

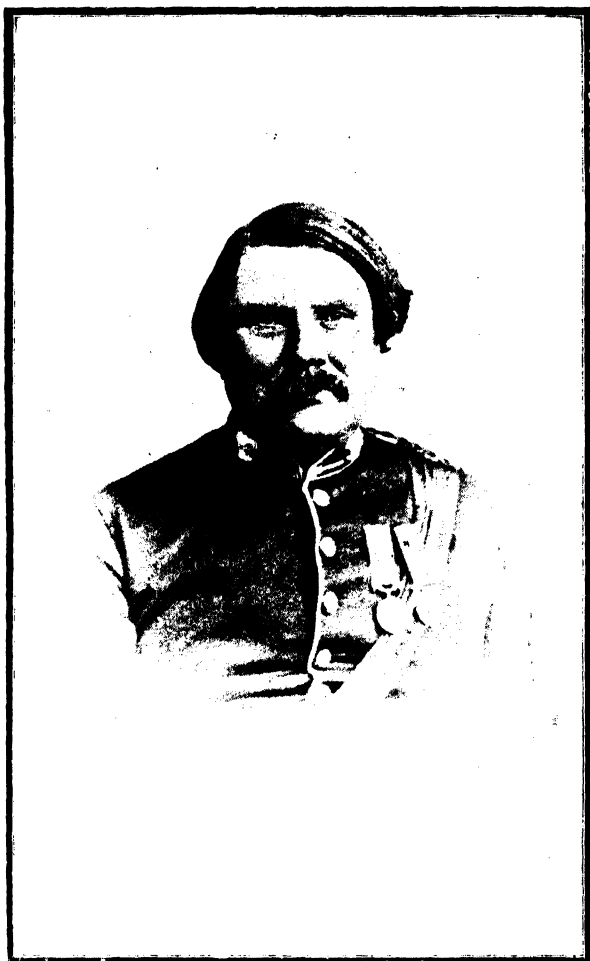
On the 17th November 1850 the Regiment moved to Hingoli and in January and February of the next year, two companies from Rai Mhow and two companies from the Head-quarters at Hingoli under Captain Hare were employed at the reduction of the fort at Dharur. In the following March and April, two companies served with Brigadier Mayne's force against freebooters in the Udgir district.

In November of the same year four companies were present at the siege and capture of the fort at Kini by the Hingoli Field Force under Major Johnstone.

In January 1853 one company under Captain Davies was employed on field service under Brigadier Mayne towards Akote, where a force of Arabs and Rohillas had collected.

About this period the pay of the Nizam's Contingent had fallen considerably into arrears owing to the Hyderabad Government being unable to find the money to liquidate the debt due by them to the Company, and at the same time pay the troops.

At length after protracted negotiations a treaty was concluded on the 21st May 1853 by Colonel Low, the Resident, on behalf of the Company's Government, with the Nizam. Under the terms



LIEUT.-COLONEL ARTHUR WYNDHAM,
Commandant of the Regiment from 1855—1873.

To face p. 39.

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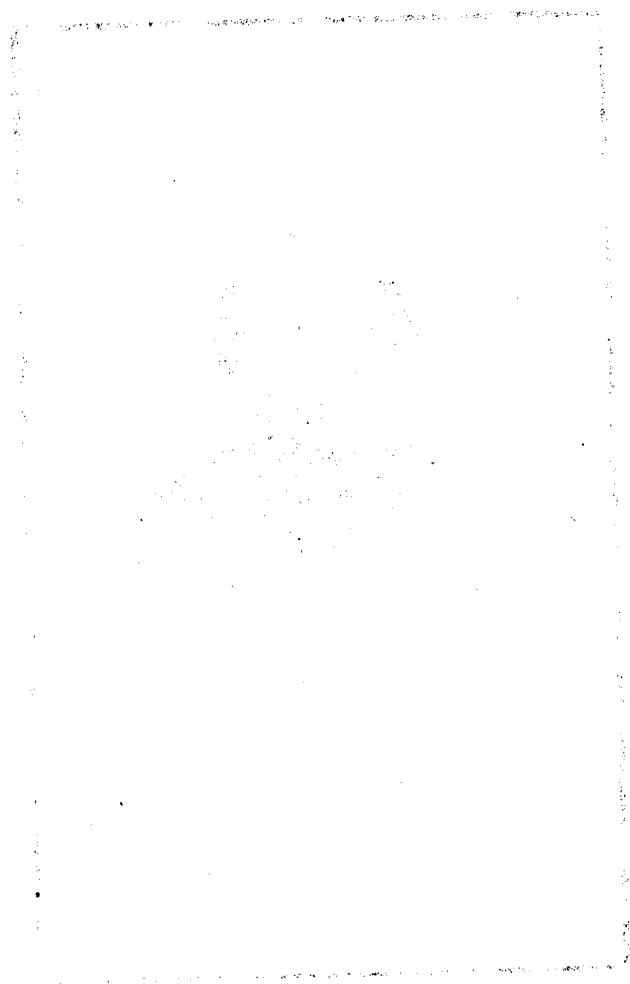
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of this treaty the Berars and certain other districts yielding an annual sum of fifty lakhs of rupees, from which the cost of the Nizam's Contingent was to be paid, were temporarily ceded to the Company's Government.

The force was henceforth to be styled the Hyderabad Contingent, and was to consist of not less than two thousand cavalry and five thousand infantry, and four batteries of artillery.

At the same time orders were issued for the reduction of the corps by one regiment of cavalry and two battalions of infantry which were to be disbanded by the 1st January 1854.

All native officers and men who were fit for further service were to be transferred to the remaining infantry unit to replace officers and men who were considered too old or worn-out.

The staff authorised for the command of the Contingent was fixed at two Brigadiers, one to command the Northern Division with his Head-quarters at Aurangabad, and the other the Southern Division with his Head-quarters at Bolarum. Each Brigadier was allowed a Brigade Major who in addition to his duties as such was to act as paymaster to his division.

In January and February 1854 four companies and the Head-quarters of the Regiment were again on service with the Hingoli force, against Rohillas, at Aurad. The following year a wing of the Regiment was employed with a force under Captain Orr against Rohillas in the central districts of the Nizam's dominions.

In 1855 four companies served with Captain Dories' force against insurgents in the Daiglur district. These were defeated at Bandakunta on the 12th September. The gallant behaviour of the troops on this occasion was brought to the notice of the Governor-General.

On the 28th September 1855 some cavalry and artillery, with two companies of the Regiment marched from Hingoli under the command of Captain Daniel for the purpose of quelling disturbances at Parbhani.

In 1856 a squadron of the 4th Cavalry and a company of the 4th Infantry were sent on service towards Manglur against Rohillas and Arabs who were looting villages in that district.

On the 18th February 1857 the right wing and Head-quarters of the Regiment under Captain Wyndham marched from Hingoli to Lingsagur, arriving there on the 18th March. On the 30th March 1857 the left wing under the command of Lieutenant and Adjutant Turtan marched from Hingoli arriving at Lingsagur on the 28th April.

The services rendered by the Hyderabad Contingent during the great mutiny are historical, and although the men, serving in the Infantry regiments, were for the most part from Oudh where large numbers of their brothers, then serving in the Bengal Army, had taken up arms against the British Government they remained true to their salt, a fact which must always redound to

their credit.

The example set by these troops was instrumental in keeping the whole of the Nizam's territory quiet and, with the exception of a small insurrection at Hyderabad caused by Arabs and Rohillas, there was not a single instance of treason to the English during all that most trying time. As for the regiments themselves it was afterwards said by Lord Strathnairn that they "fought like British troops."

Nor can the services rendered by Sir Salar Jung, then Prime Minister to the Nizam's Government, be overlooked. The efforts made by this statesman to keep the country quiet were enormous. His untiring energy kept the dangerous elements of the kingdom and city in his grasp, and his task was rendered most difficult by the recent death of His Highness the Nizam, Nasir-ud-Dowla, who died on the 16th May. Although immediately succeeded by his son Afzul-ud-Dowla, the fact that the occasion of the death of a ruler is often seized by disaffected parties as an opportunity in which to cause trouble did not make matters easier for this remarkable statesman, who by championing the British cause not only jeopardized his own reputation but also caused three attempts to be made on his life.

Early in 1858 the political situation in the Shorapore State became a source of anxiety to the British Government, as it was found that the young Raja had been for some time engaged in intrigues with some of the chiefs in the southern Mahratta country, who, as it was proved afterwards, laid their plans for a general rising in connection, no doubt, with Nana Sahib and the mutiny in the Bengal Army.

The Raja of Shorapore had been inveigled into these intrigues, and was an active promoter of them. He was invited specially, as an ancient feudatory of the Peshwas, to join again the Mahratta standard and owing to his reputed wealth and the numbers of his clans, was not a chief to be overlooked by those disaffected.

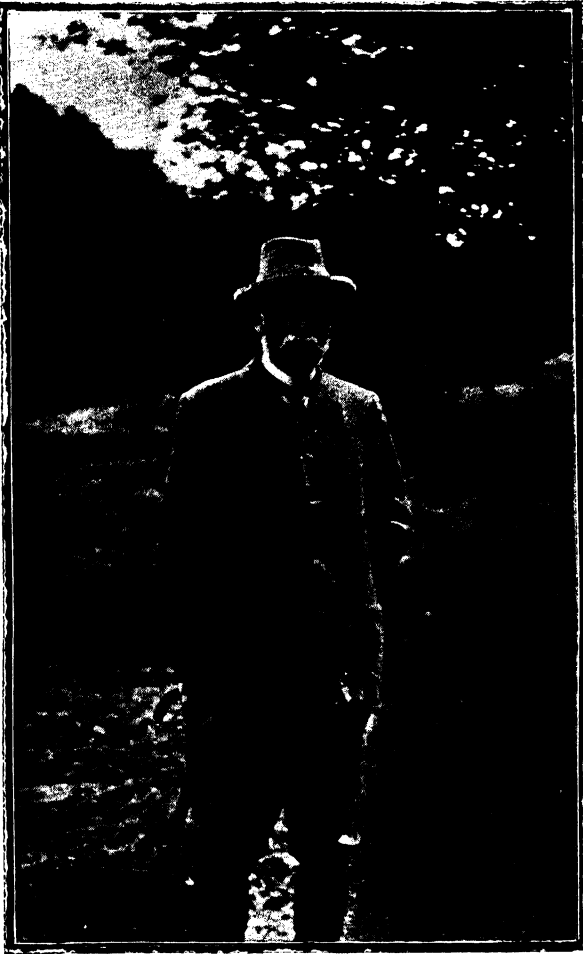
If he could be induced to take the field with ten thousand men, the Beydurs of Raichore Doab, of Bellary, Dharwar and Belgaum, as well as those also of Mysore, would rise and follow him as their leader. His vanity had been excited and his attitude was considered threatening and suspicious.

He had collected Arab and Rohilla mercenaries in addition to calling his own clan together, and was suspected of being in communication with foreign mercenaries in Hyderabad.

In such troubled times it was impossible to allow any known conspiracy to exist without watching it very closely.

The Resident of Hyderabad was anxious to save the Raja and to rescue him from his evil counsellors, as he felt the boy had been led astray; so early in January he sent his assistant Captain Rose-Campbell to Shorapore to remonstrate with the Raja, and endeavour to bring home to him the danger he was incurring by taking





MAJOR GENERAL WALTER WELDON,
Commandant of the Regiment from 1874—1876.

WALTER WELDON, 1874-1876

To face p. 40.



JEMADAR ANWAR KHAN,
Enlisted 1-5-1856. Pensioned 31-12-1890. Still living 12-9-1925
Was present at the Battle of Shorapore 8-2-1858.

To face p. 40.

part in such intrigues. This considerate kindness was unfortunately thrown away.

The Raja was in the hands of the worst fanatics in the country. Captain Campbell received an intimation from the Raja's own servants that his life was in danger. He, therefore, asked for troops to protect him and a force from Lingsagur consisting of the Head-quarters and four companies of the 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, under Captain Wyndham were sent to support him and arrived at Shorapore on the 7th February.

A narrow valley, surrounded on its sides by high hills was pointed out as the camping ground ; but Captain Arthur Wyndham was too wary to be misled and moved on to the open plain, where he was safe from any danger.

At night he was attacked by the Raja's whole force of Beydurs and mercenaries ; but he held his position bravely, and early in the morning Colonel Hughes, who was at Deodroog twelve miles distant and to whom a special messenger had been sent, arrived on the scene with all his troops.

It is very plain that had Captain Wyndham remained on the ground first pointed out to him he would have suffered very heavy losses, if not total defeat.

On the morning of the 8th February the united force of Colonel Hughes and Captain Wyndham drove the Beydurs from the hills into the city with severe loss.

As the city of Shorapore was very strongly fortified, messages were sent calling upon other troops for assistance, and Colonel Malcolm's force, which had moved closer to the western frontier of Shorapore, arrived with all possible speed.

When the news of the arrival of Colonel Malcolm's force reached the Raja, he saw that there was no chance of escape except by flight, and in the evening, accompanied by a few horsemen, he left Shorapore and proceeded direct to Hyderabad, where he arrived with two followers. There he was arrested by the Minister Sir Salar Jung and handed over to the Resident.

As soon as the Raja's flight had become known all the Beydurs and mercenaries left Shorapore during the night and dispersed ; whereupon the English forces marched into the city unopposed and found it almost deserted.

The Raja of Shorapore was tried by Court-martial and sentenced to death. His sentence however was commuted by the Resident to one of transportation for life, and was further reduced to one of imprisonment in a fortress for four years by the Governor-General in Council ; but before his sentence could be put into execution he shot himself at the first stage after leaving Secunderabad, *en route* for fort Chinglepet, where his imprisonment was to be carried out.

On 28th of May a column under Colonel Hughes consisting of the 74th Highlanders, some Madras Troops and two companies

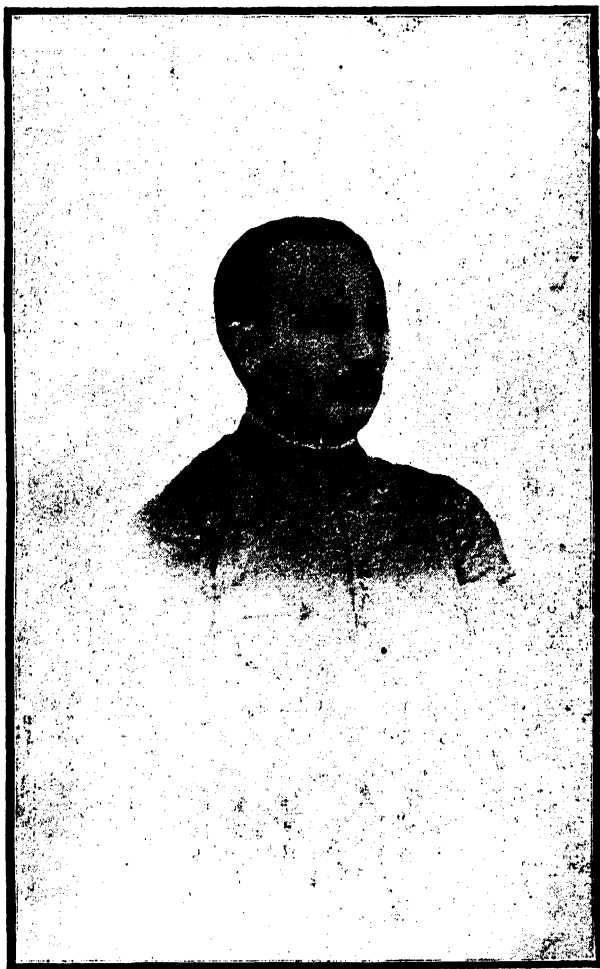
4th Infantry, under Lieutenant J.P. Pedler, attacked and captured the Fort at Kopaldrug which had been seized by a party of **400** rebels, under Bhim Rao Dissai. The detachment does not appear to have suffered any casualties and shortly afterwards returned to Lingsagur.

The death of the Raja of Shorapore, put an end to all further resistance by the Beydurs in the Shorapore district.



LIEUT.-COLONEL T. H. WAY,
Commandant of the Regiment 1883.

To face p. 43.



LIEUT.-COLONEL J. G. PROUDFOOT,
Commandant of the Regiment from 1884—1892.

NAWAB SALAR JUNG

QADIR

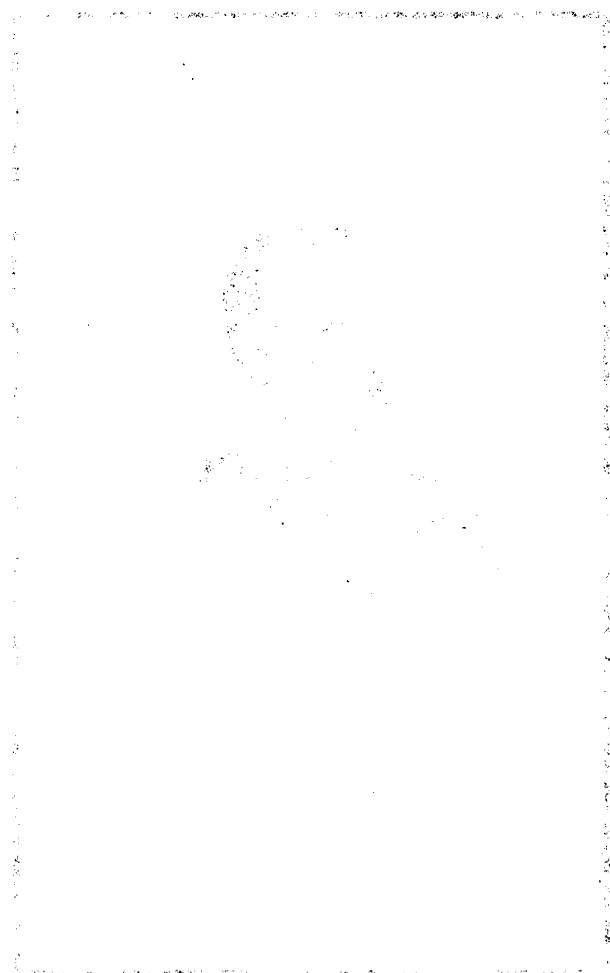


Figure 1. A scatter plot showing the relationship between the number of species (S) and the number of individuals (N). The x-axis is labeled "Number of individuals" and ranges from 0 to 100. The y-axis is labeled "Number of species" and ranges from 0 to 10. The data points form a curve that rises steeply at first and then levels off, indicating a logarithmic relationship.

**The Circumstances which led to the breaking up of the
Hyderabad Contingent.**

AS soon as the Great Mutiny was over many far-reaching changes took place. The most important was the abolition of the kingdoms of Oudh and Delhi. As well as this many of the lesser principalities disappeared.

The Queen of England was proclaimed Empress of India and the Army was transferred to the Imperial Government instead of as hitherto being under the Honourable East India Company.

The vigorous campaign, which had been waged throughout the country during the mutiny, had swept away most of the important gangs of evildoers. Consequently, a state of peace, unknown before, had come to the people.

The work of pacifying the Deccan which had kept the regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent constantly in the field during the forty years following the Mahratta War of 1817 had now come to an end, and during the next forty-six years the 4th Infantry moved round the Hyderabad Contingent stations taking its turn at garrison duty and, as the years passed, the battalion was from time to time brought up to date in organization and equipment.

Amongst the most important of the reforms carried out during this period was the increase of the British officers from three to four per battalion in the year 1880. In this year also the breech-loading rifle was issued for the first time and the infantry battalions were linked together in two groups, of three battalions each. It was arranged that in time of war the regiment proceeding on service was to be brought up to one thousand strong by the other two units of its group. Concessions regarding railway warrants, pay of recruits, good conduct pay and half mounting allowance were also granted in order to place the force on the same footing as the other troops of the Indian Army. Further improvements were introduced by which the whole force was placed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief instead of, as heretofore, being directly under the Government of India.

In 1891 another increase in the establishment of the British officers from six to eight and the appointment of the Quarter-master was sanctioned. Wing commanders were also appointed with the same rates of pay and allowances, as those obtaining in the Bengal Army.

In 1898 the Regiment was supplied with transport consisting of twenty-four ponies, six transport carts, one daffadar and seven drivers.

In 1897 the Regiment was reorganized and the double company system was introduced. The class composition of the Regiment was composed as follows :—

- 8 Companies of Rajputs from the United Provinces.
- 8 Companies of Dekani Muhammedans.
- 2 Companies of Jats.

The establishment of all ranks was fixed as under :—

British Officers.

Commandant	..	..	..	1
Double Company Commanders			..	4
Double Company Officers		..	..	5
Medical Officer	..	..	..	1

Indian Officers.

Subedar Major	..	..	..	1
Subedars	..	..	..	7
Jemadars	..	..	..	8
Havildars	..	..	..	40
Naiks	..	..	..	40
Buglers	4
Drummers	6
Fifers	6
Sepoys including 4 Ward Orderlies			..	721

Total I. O.	888
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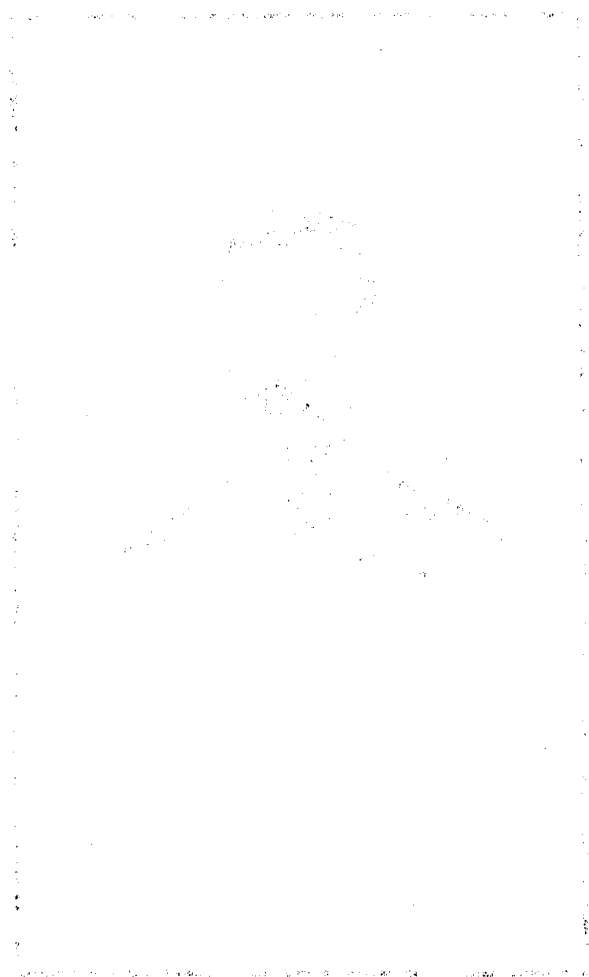
The following public followers were also sanctioned :—

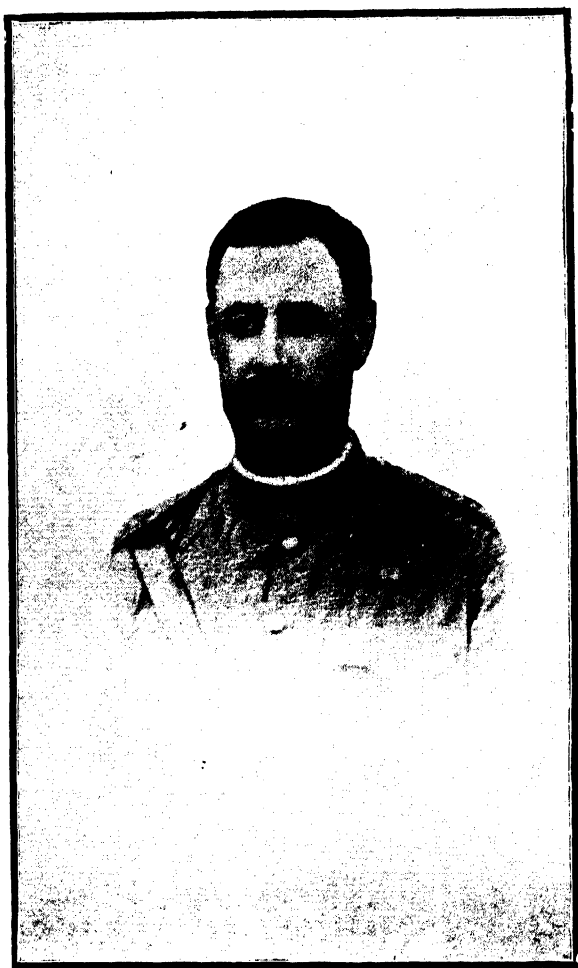
Tindal	1
Tent lascars	4
Bhisties ..	..	..	..	8
Sweepers	..	..	..	8

Hospital Establishment.

Dooly bearers	..	..	..	4
Sweepers	..	..	..	2

On the 24th July 1893 a small expedition was sent out from Aurangabad under Lieutenants T. M. Kirkwood, A. I. R. Glasfurd and K. E. Nangle with two Indian Officers and one hundred and twelve men to the village of Takli to seize a party of Moulteni dacoits, who were in hiding in the hills near that village. Four of the dacoits in attempting to escape were shot, and twenty were taken prisoners and brought back to cantonment where they were handed over to the Nizam's officials.





LIEUT.-COLONEL A. ADYE,
Commandant of the Regiment from 1893—1900.

On the 16th October 1902 the Regiment proceeded to Delhi to take part in the Delhi Manœuvres and Coronation Durbar, having been chosen to represent the Hyderabad Contingent Infantry. Leaving Ellichpur on the 16th October 1902, the Regiment proceeded by route march to Itarsi *via* Bhiram, Sawalmenda, Jhallar and Betul, then by rail to Gwalior, and from Gwalior *via* Agra by route march, arriving at the concentration camp south of Delhi on the 20th November 1902.

The Regiment formed part of the 7th Infantry Brigade in the second division of the Southern Army, and took part in the manœuvres from the 28th November to the 21st December 1902, returning therefrom to the Durbar camp, and there forming part of the 6th Infantry Brigade. There it remained until January 10th 1903, when the return march to Ellichpur was commenced. The Regiment marched to Agra, railing thence to Itarsi, and proceeding by route march to its Head-quarters which were reached on the 10th February 1903.

In order to commemorate the event of the Regiment having been to Delhi for the Coronation Durbar, a cup surmounted by a herald and having the names of all the British officers present with the Battalion inscribed on a silver band round its plinth was purchased.

The following is a list of the British and Indian officers who were present at the Delhi Manœuvres and the Coronation Durbar in 1902—1903.

British Officers.

LIEUT-COLONEL M. T. SHEWEN	Commandant.
MAJOR F. W. REA	.. 2nd-in-Command.
CAPTAIN W. E. E. LLOYD	
CAPTAIN J. R. KENNEDY	.. Hyderabad Contingent 3rd Infantry.
CAPTAIN A. I. R. GLASFURD	.. With Alwar Imperial Service Infantry.
CAPTAIN T. C. BROWNING	.. 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent (Attached.)
CAPTAIN A. C. HOBSON	.. 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent (Attached.)
CAPTAIN W. J. PRESTON	
CAPTAIN E. G. W. PRATT	.. 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent (Attached.)
CAPTAIN A. S. NOAKE	.. Officiating Adjutant.
CAPTAIN O'NEILL	.. Indian Medical Service.

Indian Officers.

MOHAMMED ALI KHAN	..	..	Subedar Major
RAJE KHAN	..	..	Subedar
KHANDOJI	..	..	"
AMIR ALI KHAN	..	..	"

BISHNATH SINGH	..	..	Subedar
BALDEO SINGH	..	..	"
DEBI SINGH	..	..	"
DALPAT SINGH	..	..	Jemadar
ABDUL KADIR KHAN	..	..	"
DALPET SINGH (JAT).	..	..	"
SHEIK FARDI (JEMADAR ADJUTANT)	..	..	"
MULLOO	..	..	"
KANHAIYA	..	..	"

In 1902 the question of the further retention of the regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent as a local force was again before the British Government. It was pointed out that under the existing treaty with the Nizam this force had to be maintained at a certain strength and organization and the advantages which would accrue by the incorporation of the force with that of the Indian Army was prevented by the former treaties.

The peace which followed the mutiny together with the introduction of railways and modern means of communication did not demand the presence of such a large force in the Nizam's Dominions nor would its maintenance in its present state, cooped up for the most part in one-regiment cantonments, enable the units to attain that state of efficiency demanded by modern requirements.

Moreover the political attitude in Europe towards the British during the recent war with the Boers in South Africa had disclosed the fact that in the future a considerable amount of hostility must be expected from nations which at one time were regarded as friends.

It therefore became incumbent that the Indian Army should be brought up to as high a state of efficiency as possible in order that it should be ready to take its part in the defence of the Empire.

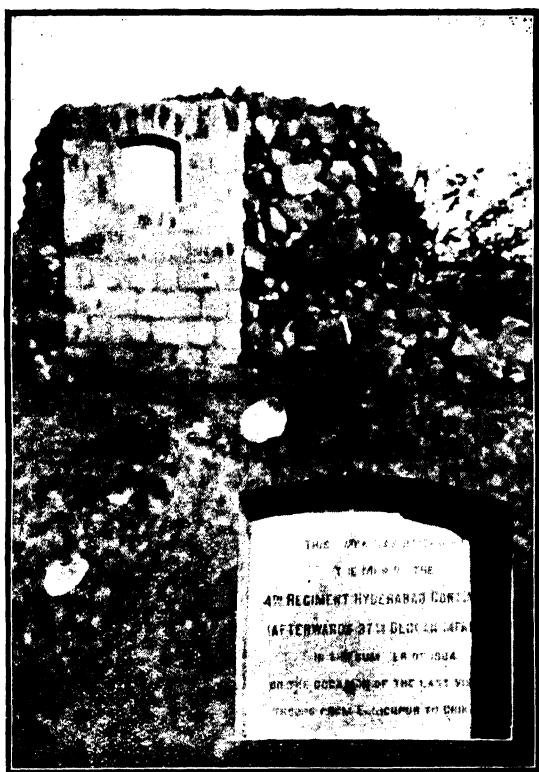
Towards the end of 1902 an agreement was concluded with the Nizam's Government under which Berar was leased in perpetuity to the British Government, and the Hyderabad Contingent was in April 1903 transferred to the Regular Army; the cavalry regiments to the Bombay, and the infantry to the Madras Commands. The Artillery was disbanded.

The designation of the Infantry Regiments were changed as follows :—

1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent became 94th Russell's In-			
			fantry
2nd	Do	do	95th Russell's Infantry
3rd	Do	do	96th Berar "
4th	Do	do	97th Deccan
5th	Do	do	98th Infantry
6th	Do	do	99th Deccan



LIEUT.-COLONEL M. T. SHEWEN,
Commandant of the Regiment from 1901—1907.



REMAINS OF THE CAIRN OF STONE BUILT BY THE
REGIMENT AT CHIKALDA.

THE CAIRN OF STONE BUILT BY THE

The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. The letter is signed by Abraham Lincoln and is addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives. The letter discusses the state of the Union and the progress of the war against the Confederacy. It also mentions the President's efforts to maintain the Union and his commitment to the principles of liberty and justice for all.

The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War Department, dated January 10, 1862. The report provides a detailed account of the military operations and the state of the army. It mentions the successes of the Union forces and the challenges they have faced. The report also discusses the logistics and supply of the army and the progress of the war.

The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy Department, dated January 15, 1862. The report provides a detailed account of the naval operations and the state of the navy. It mentions the successes of the Union fleet and the challenges they have faced. The report also discusses the logistics and supply of the navy and the progress of the war.



Thus after ninety years service to the Government of Hyderabad the regiment passed out into the Indian Army. At first efforts were made to retain the cantonments of Aurangabad and Bolarum as stations at which regiments of the late Hyderabad Contingent were to be stationed, but the suggestion did not meet with the approval of Government and, when it was time for the relief of the regiments of the Contingent stationed there, they were replaced by units of the Indian Army.

The Officers Mess at Bolarum was maintained as a Contingent mess until 1909, partly on account of the reluctance on the part of the authorities to break up the famous string band of the Hyderabad Contingent, but principally owing to the fact that Bolarum was still garrisoned by contingent troops.

However in 1909 on the arrival of outside regiments for garrison duty, the string band was finally broken up and disbanded and the Mess building with its contents sold up, the proceeds being divided amongst the Cavalry and Infantry of the late Contingent.

In the hot weather of 1904 the 97th Deccan Infantry, which was then stationed at Ellichpur in Berar, received orders to proceed to Chikalda, a small hill station about thirty miles distant, in the Satpura mountains, to practise mountain warfare.

The Regiment encamped on the open ground outside the gate of the famous fort of Gawilgarh which was taken by the Duke of Wellington in 1803, and which was again summoned to surrender by Major Pitman's force of Berar troops in which the Regiment was present on their return from the battle of Nagpur just eighty-seven years before. On the site of the camping ground a large cairn of stones was erected by Lieut.-Colonel M. T. Shewen to commemorate the last occasion on which the troops of the Hyderabad Contingent visited Chikalda.

On the 17th November 1904 the Regiment marched from Ellichpur to Bolarum arriving there on the 22nd December.

On arrival the battalion found itself very much at a disadvantage as regards games and competitions owing to its having been for so many years away in small Hyderabad Contingent stations, and for a long time no success was gained in the various competitions and tournaments which are always being held in large garrisons like Secunderabad. But in 1906 a spirit of determination to win came over all ranks and, at the Secunderabad-Bellary Assault-at-Arms held at Secunderabad in the years* 1906, 7, 8, and 9, the Regiment was awarded cups for the best regiment at Arms, as well as for winning many other events.

On 30th June 1907 Lieut.-Colonel M. T. Shewen relinquished Command of the Regiment and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hardy.

In November 1909 a notification was received from the India Office appointing Major-General Archibald Playfair (Indian Army Retired) to be Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment. The writer is

* See Appendix,

indebted to Major K. D. Allan of 4th Battalion 11th Sikh Regiment for the record of the services of this distinguished officer, extracts of which are given in these pages.

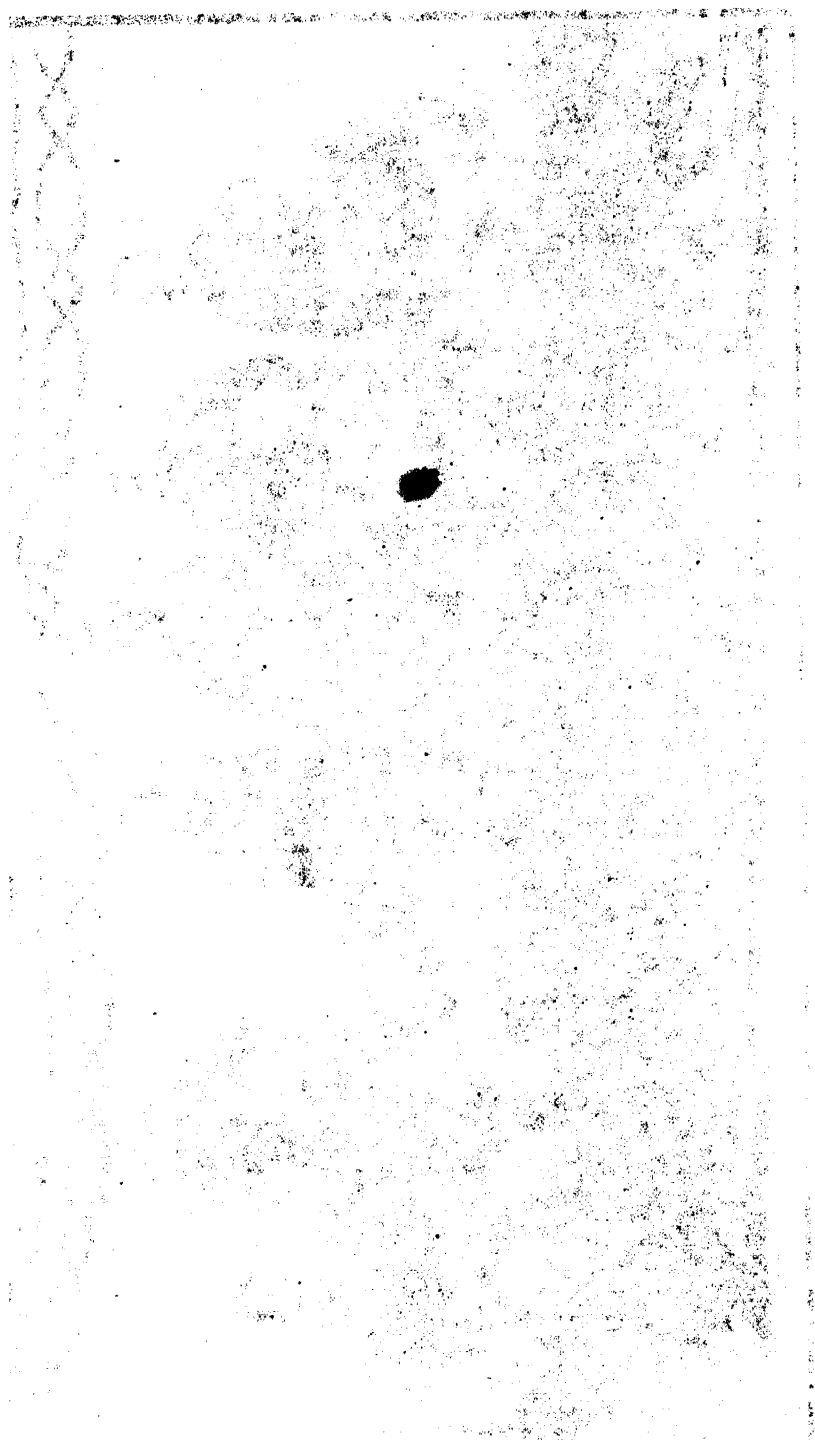
“Archibald Lewis Playfair, son of Sir Hugh Layon Playfair, a Major-General in the Indian Army, and Colonel-in-Chief of the 97th Deccan Infantry, was born on St. Andrew's Day, 1838. Receiving his Commission in August 1856, he sailed for India to join the 7th Bengal Infantry, then stationed at Dinapore. In the following May this regiment mutinied, along with the 8th and 40th Bengal Infantry, also stationed at Dinapore. Lieut. Playfair served with the 1st Bengal European Fusileers (now the 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusileers) and later with the 3rd Sikh Cavalry during the mutiny, taking part in the occupation and defence of the Alum Bagh, under Sir James Outram, the trans-Goomptee operations, and the siege and capture of Lucknow, under Lord Clyde. At the close of the campaign he received the Indian Mutiny Medal, with the clasp for “Lucknow.”

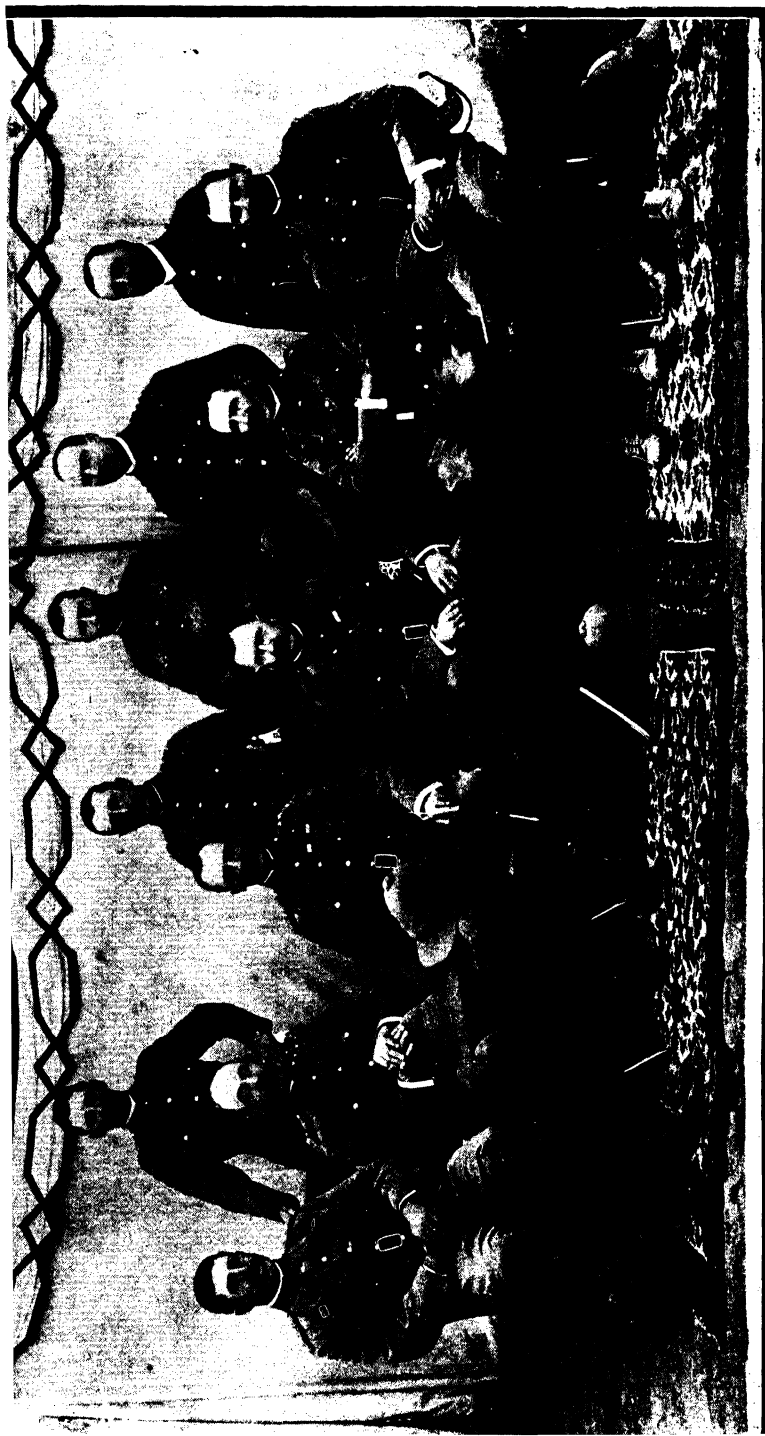
In 1862 he was appointed by the Viceroy to the 4th Regiment Hyderabad Contingent and for ten years served as its Adjutant, and subsequently 2nd-in-command. In 1875 he was appointed Cantonment Magistrate and Judge of Dum Dum, being later promoted to the large cantonments of Dinapore, Morar, Neemuch and Mhow, the latter being one of the largest and most important cantonments in all India. In 1881, when a serious epidemic of cholera was raging in the neighbourhood, Morar, for the first time on record, continued entirely free from the disease. The Administration report for Central India for 1882-83 acknowledges that “this remarkable immunity from the disease was attributable to the perfect sanitary arrangements existing there through the exertion of Lieut.-Colonel A. L. Playfair, who has made Morar a model of cleanliness and order.” In memory of General Playfair's work the main thoroughfare of Morar is called “Playfair Street.” In 1880 he was promoted to the office of the Resident at the Court of Gwalior and attended the Viceroy's great Durbar at Agra, in the capacity of Political Officer in attendance on His Highness. In 1910, after his retirement from the service, General Playfair was made by King Edward a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

General Playfair served as Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment until his death. During his command he presented the Regiment with a handsome silver cup.

In 1910 the Regiment was transferred from Secunderabad to Jubbulpore where it arrived on the 9th and 10th March by two trains.

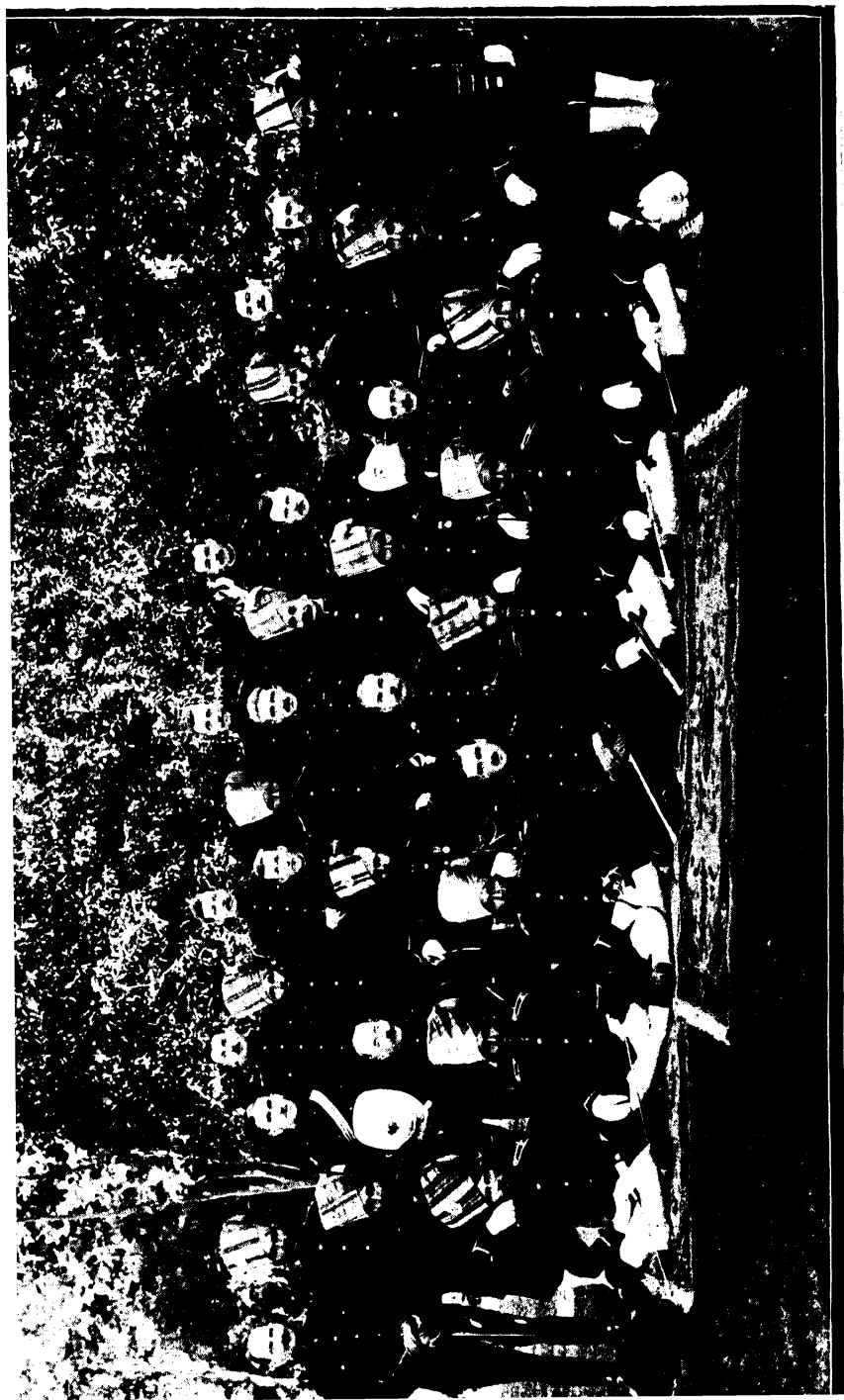
On the 18th May Subedar Major Shaikh Farid was detailed as a member of the Indian Contingent, which assembled at Poona and proceeded to England for the coronation celebrations of His Majesty King George V. He was accompanied by Lance Naik





Standing—CAPT. A. S. NOAKE, 4TH INFANTRY. CAPT. E. G. W. PRATT, 2ND INFANTRY. CAPT. P. L. O'NEILL, I.M.S., 4TH INFANTRY. CAPT. A. C. HOBSON, 6TH INFANTRY. CAPT. J. R. KENNEDY, 3RD INFANTRY.
Sitting—CAPT. T. C. BROWNING, 2ND INFANTRY. CAPT. W. E. E. LLOYD, 4TH INFANTRY. LT.-COL. M. T. SHEWEN, 4TH INFANTRY. BDER.-GENL. RICHARDSON, COMD'G. THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT. MAJOR F. W. REA, 4TH INFANTRY. CAPT. W. J. PRESTON, 4TH INFANTRY.

THE BRITISH ARMY, 1857



Ghulam Jilani Khan as his orderly.

The reputation which the Regiment had earned at Secunderabad for skill-at-arms was still maintained at Jubbulpore and, during the five years it remained at that station, it won most of the prizes offered at the Brigade and Divisional Assault-at-Arms as well as the King's Medal with a prize of ten pounds sterling for the best man at arms dismounted. This was won by Naik Juglal at the Coronation Military Tournament held at Delhi on the 5th October 1911.

Nor was the military training of the battalion during these years neglected. Under the able instruction of Lieut.-Col. T. H. Hardy a very high standard was reached and it was greatly due to his untiring efforts that the Regiment attained that state of efficiency which enabled it to win for itself such a great name during the operations on the Tigris in the spring of 1916 for the relief of Kut-el-Amara.

On 24th August 1913 Lieut.-Colonel T. H. Hardy finished his tour as Commandant of the Regiment and was succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel E.J.M. Wood, his Second-in-Command. His departure was the occasion of considerable regret on the part of all ranks and it was with great pleasure that the news was received shortly afterwards that he had been appointed a Brigadier-General.

On the occasion of Colonel T. H. Hardy's departure the following farewell order was sent for publication in Regimental Orders by Major-General A. L. Playfair, Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment.

1. "Major-General A. L. Playfair as the Colonel of his Regiment cannot allow Colonel Hardy to sever his connection with the 97th Deccan Infantry without officially placing on record his profound regret at the loss of an officer so highly esteemed as he is by all ranks who have been so fortunate as to serve under his command.

2. What he has succeeded in doing with a view to improving the comfort and efficiency of this Regiment at large, since he first assumed command, is too well known to require remark, for it all speaks for itself, and General Playfair need add no more beyond an expression of the hope that Colonel Hardy's official career to be, will be as successful and appreciated as it has invariably been during the past many years."

CHAPTER IX.

The Regiment enters the Great War.

THE story of the Regiment has now reached the commencement of the Great War, the approach of which was not unforeseen by most thoughtful soldiers.

In the Army reliefs published early in 1914, the Regiment was under orders for Ahmednagar. Immediately, however, on the outbreak of hostilities, orders were received for the despatch of two companies for the protection of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway between Jubbulpore and Bushawal, and a further company was ordered into camp in some gardens near Jubbulpore Railway Station as a reserve in case of emergency.

On the 5th August a special train was despatched from Jubbulpore with C. D. G. and H companies under Captain W. C. Kirkwood with orders to place guards on all important railway bridges between Jubbulpore and Bushawal and to establish his Head-quarters at Khandwa. Consequently within a few hours all important bridges on that portion of the railway were protected against destruction by any enemy agents, who might still be at large in the country. Meanwhile, large numbers of troops were being sent from the Punjab and other up country stations to join the Expeditionary Forces which were being despatched from Bombay and Karachi for service in East Africa, Egypt, France and Mesopotamia and before long it was found necessary to replace these troops from those parts of the country where internal trouble was least likely to be expected. Owing to the difficulties which arose through having to provide troops for so many expeditions as well as to arrange for an adequate force for protection of the Frontier of India and internal security, it became necessary to break up a number of brigades, which would ordinarily have been kept intact, and their troops were despatched to various centres.

Soon after the commencement of war the Jubbulpore Brigade in which the Regiment was serving was broken up and orders were received for the Regiment to proceed to Dera Ismail Khan on the north-west frontier of India. But, before the battalion could be relieved from railway protection, other orders were received to send a draft of two British officers, four Indian officers and one hundred and fifty Indian other ranks to join the 98th Infantry which was mobilizing at Saugor for service overseas. At the

same time Captain J. I. Eadie, on account of his linguistic qualifications, was ordered to join the staff of the Postal Censor at Bombay, and Captain W. T. Fletcher was ordered to France as an officer for reinforcement. A fear now arose that the Regiment was about to be split up as reinforcements for other units, but fortunately through the influence of the Commandant, Lieut.-Colonel E. M. J. Wood, the breaking up of the battalion was averted. Instead, it was allowed to proceed to Dera Ismail Khan to relieve a Punjabi Regiment on the outposts and enable it to proceed on active service.

The sending of the Regiment to the frontier to relieve other troops caused a very considerable amount of feeling throughout the battalion. The British officers found it very difficult to explain to the men the reason why the Regiment, which had always had such good reports and had won sixteen cups, fifty-four first prizes and forty-three second prizes for both musketry and skill at arms during the past eight years and had in every way proved its efficiency, should not be considered suitable for active service. This feeling was not lessened by the still further demands made by the authorities for more British officers as reinforcements.

The Regiment arrived in Dera Ismail Khan on the 24th October and was met with orders to send two more British officers to France. In consequence, Captains W. C. Kirkwood and G. L. G. Cavendish were ordered off, Kirkwood to join a draft of the 39th Gharwal Rifles assembling at Jhansi, and Cavendish to report at Karachi, where he joined a draft of the 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

Early in December news was received of the capture of Captain W. T. Fletcher who was made a prisoner of war while holding a trench with his company of the 9th Bhopal Infantry near Festubert in France. Soon afterwards the Regiment with very great regret received the news of the death of Captain G. L. G. Cavendish who was dangerously wounded on the 21st December while gallantly leading a company of the 9th Bhopal Infantry (to which Regiment he had been attached) in a counter attack at Givenchy in France, when the Germans had tried to break through the British lines. He was brought back to hospital at Lillers where he died and was buried in the local cemetery.

On the 13th November the Regiment moved out to Tank and from thence to Zam on the 1st December. At Zam the Regiment remained for some time until all ranks were accustomed to the system of road picqueting, then in vogue on the frontier. Then "G" company was sent to take over the post at Kergi and "H" company was sent to Girni. Towards the end of January 1915 the Regiment was relieved by the 47th Sikhs at Zam and was then split up into the following detachments :—

At Zam	"A" Company.
„ Nili	"B" Company.
„ Spien Kai Kutch	"C" & "D" Companies.

At Jundola

,, Kajuri

“ E ” & “ F ” Companies with
two sections at Jatu Post
“ G ” & “ H ” Companies.

The Regimental head-quarters were established at Tank, and the Regiment settled down to the ordinary routine which obtains in peace time on the frontier of India. At times a little sniping by night was indulged in by the tribesmen, especially so on the arrival of a new regiment, but as the troops never replied to such firing they soon gave it up.

There were also constant rumours of raiders being about and occasionally parties had to be sent out to try and waylay them. But such parties often found that they had been brought out on a false alarm, or that the raiders had cleared off long before their arrival.

On the 11th March Lieut.-Colonel E. J. M. Wood was ordered up to Simla on the Staff at Army Head-quarters and about the same time Major W. E. Lloyd was taken ill and in consequence had to be sent on sick leave to the United Kingdom. The command of the Regiment, therefore, devolved on Major W. J. Preston.

Owing to the shortage of British officers throughout the Indian Army, considerable numbers of young men from business firms, the Indian Civil Service, Police and the Territorial Army which had come from home, joined the Indian Army reserve of officers. Amongst the first of these officers to join the Regiment were 2nd Lieutenants O. Cox, S. B. Hauser, H. E. Mallandaine and F. R. P. Todd, and as time went on, many other officers were posted to replace the casualties which the Regiment suffered in the field.

On the 23rd October 1915, the Regiment received orders to prepare to hand over all Frontier mobilization kit to the 99th Deccan Infantry who were on their way to relieve them, and, on relief, the Battalion was to move to Multan and mobilize for service overseas. On completion of the mobilization it was to proceed to Karachi and embark for Mesopotamia.

At last the day, to which all ranks had looked forward, had arrived.

The Regiment moved from Tank by route march to Darya Khan and from thence by train to Multan, where it arrived on the 2nd November.

By the 27th November the mobilization was complete and the move to Karachi commenced. The Battalion moved by two trains, the first containing Battalion Head-quarters and the right half battalion under Major W. J. P. Preston. They arrived at Karachi on the 29th and embarked on the *S. S. Edavana*, arriving at Basra on the 6th December. Immediately on arrival they embarked on river boats and proceeded up country. The left half battalion under command of Major V. G. Menzies, followed and embarked on the *S. S. Muttra* on the 3rd December, arriving at Basra on the 9th December. It was immediately sent up to Ali Gharbi where it

arrived on the 16th and joined the rest of the battalion which had been posted to the 35th Brigade under Brigadier-General G. H. B. Rice.

The following is a statement showing the effective rifle strength of the Battalion and followers with the names of the British and Indian Officers who were present with the Regiment at Ali Gharbi on the 25th December 1915 :—

British Officers	..	..	..	18
Indian Officers	..	..	..	17
Indian Other Ranks	..	..	..	735
Sub-Assistant Surgeon	..	..	..	1
Followers Public	..	..	..	82
Followers Private	..	..	..	1

British Officer.

MAJOR	PRESTON, W. J. P.	..	Commandant.
MAJOR	MENZIES, V.G.	..	
CAPTAIN	LEAPINGWELL, H. B.	..	
CAPTAIN	JENKINS, R. A.	..	Adjutant.
LIEUT.	WOODWARD, E. S.	..	Quarter-Master.
2nd LIEUT.	LAMBERT, W. R.		
2nd LIEUT.	KEENE, M. R.		
2nd LIEUT.	DE LISLE, R. deB.	..	Machine Gun Officer.
2nd LIEUT.	COX, O.	..	
2nd LIEUT.	HAUSER, S. B.	..	
2nd LIEUT.	MALLANDAIN, H.E.	..	
2nd LIEUT.	TODD, F. R. P.	..	
MAJOR	GILLIT, W., I.M.S.	..	Medical Officer.

Indian Officers.

SUBEDAR	MOHAMMED AYUB ALI KHAN	..	
"	SHAIKH IMAMUDDIN.		
"	GYANI SINGH.		
"	PARMESHWAR SINGH.		
"	BHAGWAN SINGH.		
"	RAMSARUP SINGH.		
"	SOHAN SINGH.		
"	KANHAIYA	..	Acting Subedar Major
JEMADAR	NAWAL SINGH.		
"	MOHAMMED AKBAR HUSSAIN.		
"	JUGLAL.		
"	RAMKUMAR SINGH.		
"	KAULESAR SINGH.		
"	RAMDHARI SINGH.		
"	JIT SINGH.		
"	CHHAJJU RAM.		
"	BIJAI BAHADAR SINGH	..	Jemadar Adjutant.,
SUB.-ASSIST. SURGEON	SUNDER SINGH.		

Before proceeding to detail the part played by the Regiment in the operations which took place on the Tigris for the relief of Kut-el-Amara in the Spring of 1916, it will be necessary to describe briefly the state of affairs which existed on that front as a result of the reverse to General Townsend's force at Ctesiphon. Before the advance on Baghdad was undertaken a promise had been made by Government, that the 3rd and 7th Divisions then in France would be transferred to Mesopotamia as soon as they could be reorganized in Egypt *en route*, and it was further promised that these troops would begin to arrive at Basra early in December.

Meanwhile as a result of the situation caused by the reverse at Ctesiphon, the 84th and 85th Indian Infantry Brigades, with one Indian Cavalry regiment and a company of Sappers and Miners, were despatched from India to Mesopotamia early in December. But, before their arrival, Townsend had fallen back and shut himself up in Kut-el-Amara, after sending his cavalry down the river to Ali Gharbi. There, in due course they were joined by the advanced troops of the 3rd and 7th Divisions from France and Egypt, who were being despatched up the river by every means available.

The force under General Townsend, shut up in Kut-el-Amara, consisted of twelve thousand men of whom about two thousand were sick in hospital.

The Turks had an Army estimated at about sixteen thousand fighting men, and, as a result of their recent successes against Townsend, they were bringing considerable pressure to bear on the garrison of Kut and were suffering casualties without gaining any success.

On the 27th December General Townsend reported by wireless that the enemy had relaxed his pressure on his garrison and it was reported that they had taken up a position down stream of Kut and astride the Tigris evidently with the intention of holding it against the relieving force.

The reports that now commenced to come in from Townsend appeared to render the early relief of his force a matter of urgency. But the difficulties of concentrating an army of sufficient strength to carry out the relief were very considerable, as the distance between Basra and Ali Gharbi could not be marched by infantry in less than fourteen days. Moreover, owing to the shortage of river craft, only such troops as were required to assist the cavalry in covering the concentration of the main body at Ali Gharbi, could be sent all the way by boat. The remainder of the troops had to march to Amara, a journey which would take ten days and from Amara they could be sent up by steamer in one day.

General Sir Fenton Aylmer who had been given command of the force which was to be known as the Tigris Corps, had established his head-quarters at Amara, where he was pushing forward his preparations for the advance for the relief of Kut.

On the 27th December, a message was received from General Townsend in which he informed General Aylmer that large reinforcements of Turks were daily expected at Kut and urged that an advance for the relief of his garrison should be made during the first week in January.

On the 30th December, General Aylmer addressed a message to both General Sir John Nixon and General Townsend, pointing out the disadvantages that were likely to occur from a hurried advance on Kut and suggesting that the date of his advance be postponed so as to enable him to advance with the whole of his corps. At the same time he stated that he was willing to incur great risk to render assistance to the garrison of Kut, if it became imperative to do so.

On the 1st January General Townsend replied to the foregoing message and said that only in case of direct necessity would he appeal for assistance from the relieving force. General Aylmer, therefore, continued his preparations with the intention of undertaking a forward movement early in January.

From the information available from all sources it was established that the Turkish Army consisted of about twenty-two thousand men with seventy-two guns. The army of the relieving force consisted of between eighteen and nineteen thousand with forty-six guns. In addition to the force there was the garrison of Kut whose effective strength was about eight thousand and whose co-operation was included in the scheme.

The difficulties with which the troops had to contend upon arrival at Ali Gharbi were very considerable.

Regiments were put into Brigades as they arrived up river. In many cases Brigadiers did not know their regimental commanders and in a great many cases the staffs had to be improvised from the British officers of the already depleted Indian units.

There was also a shortage of transport, so much so that only the minimum amount of rations could be carried.

It was under such conditions that the Regiment made its first appearance on active service in Mesopotamia.

CHAPTER X.

The Battle of Shaikh Saad, 6th & 8th January 1916.

THE following account of the operations, which commenced with the Battle of Shaikh Saad and culminated with the Battle of the Dujaila Redoubt, is compiled from extracts from the "Critical study of the Campaign in Mesopotamia up to April 1917" the Regimental War Diary of the 97th Deccan Infantry and "The long road to Bagdad" by Edmund Candler.

During the early part of January 1916, the Turks had taken up a position on both banks of the Tigris, south of Shaikh Saad. Their numbers were estimated at about sixteen thousand of which five thousand were on the right bank and eleven thousand on the left bank. Added to these were the usual marauding bands of Arabs. The positions occupied by the Turks, according to air reconnaissance were not very formidable, especially on the right bank, where there were three short lines of trenches, their right being protected by forces of Arab horsemen and camelry. The position on the left bank consisted of trenches with the left thrown forward. The Turks had no bridges across the river. On the 5th January 1916, the march for the relief of Kut was commenced from Ali Gharbi. The forces available for the operations were disposed of as follows :—

The 28th Infantry Brigade under General Kemball consisted of the 2nd Battalion Leicester Regiment, 51st and 53rd Sikhs, 56th Punjab Rifles, one troop of Cavalry, 9th Field Artillery Brigade, consisting of the 19th, 20th and 28th Field Batteries and an ammunition column, half of the 15th Co. Sappers and Miners and the 128th Pioneers (less one company) and three sections of a field ambulance. The 6th Cavalry Brigade consisted of two sections of "S" Battery R. H. A., 14th Hussars, 4th Cavalry and the 33rd Cavalry (less detachments at Kut and Nasiriya) and the Signal, Ammunition and Ambulance units. This force was to operate on the left of the 28th Infantry Brigade Group.

The troops on the left bank under Brigadier-General G. B. H. Rice, commanding the 35th Infantry Brigade, consisted of 1/5 Territorial Battalion of the Buffs, 37th Dogras, 97th Deccan Infantry and 102nd Grenadiers, the 16th Cavalry (less one squadron), the 1/1st Sussex Territorials Field Battery, one Company 128th Pioneers and two sections of a field ambulance.

One mile behind the fighting troops of this Brigade, moved a reserve composed of the 19th Infantry Brigade which included the 1st Seaforth Highlanders, 28th and 92nd Punjabis and 125th Napier Rifles and the Heavy Artillery Brigade, in which were the 72nd and 77th Heavy Batteries and one section of the 104th Heavy Battery, followed by the 2nd Line of Transport of the whole force at a distance of about two miles in the rear.

General Younghusband himself moved in the river gunboat "Gadfly" which was accompanied by a sister ship "Crane-fly." Following in the rear of these gunboats was carried a bridging train and then followed a number of river boats with stores, ammunition and hospital arrangements.

During the first day of the march, the 97th Infantry moved at the head of the right column of the 35th Brigade with four companies, as a right flank guard, and on the 5th January the Battalion, less two companies as advanced guard, moved as left flank guard to the Brigade.

On the morning of the 6th January a dense fog came on which, for some time, prevented movement. But at 08·30 the 35th Brigade moved forward covered by an advance guard consisting of one troop of the 16th Cavalry, one section of Field Artillery, the 37th Dogras and two companies 102nd Grenadiers. The main body of the brigade group was formed into two columns with the 97th Infantry as left flank guard. For some time the advance was continued without event until 10·00, when the fog cleared away. Shortly afterwards reports came in of the presence of the enemy about a mile to the front. Meanwhile the Cavalry Brigade on the right bank had also advanced at 08·30 followed by the 28th Infantry Brigade, with an advanced guard of one troop of the 16th Cavalry, one section of Field Artillery, the 56th Rifles and one company of the 128th Pioneers.

The main body of the group was formed into two columns, one moving along a track near the river and the other on its left at about one thousand yards interval. When within about nine hundred yards, the advanced guard came under fire from the Turkish trenches and soon after the whole Brigade became engaged. The instructions issued by Sir Fenton Aylmer to General Young-husband were to the effect that he did not wish to risk being checked at Shaikh Saad. He was, therefore, to hold the enemy in his position with sufficient vigour to cause the Turks to show their hand, pending the arrival of the remainder of the Column, which should arrive at the end of the Musandak reach of the Tigris by the evening of the 6th January. The information available showed that there were indications of the presence of a large force of the enemy at Shaikh Saad. Their strength was estimated at about ten thousand five hundred and a further force of about eight thousand might be expected up on the left bank during the 6th January which would be available to fall on the British in

the event of an indecisive action.

From his instructions it would appear that General Aylmer intended that the force under General Younghusband should follow the procedure indicated for an advanced guard, and limit its actions to the securing of tactical points which would assist in the attack by the main body. It seems however that General Younghusband took a somewhat different view of the task that had been given him. The plan of action adopted by him in the face of the latest instructions, received from Corps Head-quarters, was to threaten the enemy's left and at the same time envelop and drive the forces that were on the right bank of the Tigris into the angle which is formed by its course at Shaikh Saad. It was also hoped that a successful advance on the right bank would enable the British to enfilade the enemy's position on the left bank of the river.

As soon as it was estimated that the enemy was holding trenches on the left bank in force, General Rice issued orders for the deployment of his troops. His instructions were to hold the enemy and not press home the attack.

No sooner had the troops deployed for action than they found themselves under a very heavy fire of shrapnel which caused considerable loss and owing to the numerous irrigation channels and low scrub, it was impossible for the artillery to locate the enemy's trenches. The order issued for the deployment of troops directed the 102nd Grenadiers to come up on the right of the 37th Dogras and the 97th Infantry to move up to their support. The 16th Cavalry were sent to engage two regiments of hostile cavalry which had appeared on the right flank, and the 1/1st Sussex, the 15th, 72nd and 77th Batteries of Artillery came into action to support the advance.

Progress was made for some time but the Infantry were definitely checked along a line about eight hundred yards from the Turkish trenches where they remained according to orders. Although the 97th Infantry remained in reserve throughout the day it came under very heavy artillery fire at about one thousand yards range and the Battalion sustained very heavy casualties. In the early part of the action Lieut. S. E. Woodward was killed while commanding No. 3 Double Company and shortly afterwards 2nd Lieut. W. R. Lambert while leading "F" Company was severely wounded. Amongst the rank and file the casualties were very severe but their total could not be ascertained at that stage of the operations.

As soon as the Regiment came under fire, Major W. J. Preston sent bugler Oosannah with a message to brigade head-quarters reporting the situation as regards the enemy. Although severely wounded while taking the message to the rear, bugler Oosannah delivered his message and brought back the answer. For this act of devotion to duty he was awarded the Indian Distinguished

Service Medal.

Meanwhile on the right bank of the river the 28th Brigade had become heavily engaged and at 15·00 all the troops of the Brigade, less one battalion and a company of Sappers and Miners, were held up at distances of between three and five hundred yards from the enemy's front line, while the left of the Brigade was quite two miles from the Tigris.

At 15·45, General Kemball resolved to make a further attempt to outflank the enemy and had ordered the battalion in reserve to move to the left of the line. Soon afterwards a message was received from General Younghusband informing him that the action was to be discontinued and that battle outposts were to be placed in position. At the same time a report came in from the Cavalry Brigade that there were still a number of the enemy's horsemen on their left flank but it seemed as if the Turkish Infantry were moving westward. Such was the situation on the evening of the 6th January.

During the night of the 6/7th, Sir Fenton Aylmer received the following report from General Younghusband, "As arranged, advanced on both banks this morning. After two hours delay by fog, found enemy in strength holding trenches, as reported by aeroplanes. Attacked on right bank, holding on left bank. Owing to short time available and inability of weak cavalry brigade to drive off large bodies of Turkish and Arab cavalry, my left was held up and unable to turn enemy's right. Situation now as follows :—

28th Brigade with 92nd and 9th Artillery Brigade attacking enemy's entrenchments. Cavalry withdrawn to river bank in rear. On left bank 35th Brigade with Heavy Artillery Brigade facing enemy's entrenchments. 19th Brigade less 92nd Punjabis in rear. Will continue the battle at daybreak. Would suggest 7th Lancers, mountain and howitzer batteries and one infantry brigade reinforcing my left, other brigade on left bank. Am throwing bridge during night at junction of nullah half a mile east of Hibsh bend. Casualties not yet ascertained."

Later during the night a reply was received by General Younghusband from the Head-quarters of the Tigris Corps stating that the troops of the 2nd Echelon would march at 08·30 to the bridge, that the 7th Cavalry would start at 07·00, that General Younghusband was to meet the Corps Commander on the left bank at the bridge at 07·30 and that the first Echelon was not to undertake a serious attack until he had arrived on the field. A full report as to the enemy's dispositions was also required.

On the morning of the 7th as previously arranged, the Corps Commander met General Younghusband at the bridge and assumed command of the whole force. The situation, as explained by General Younghusband, disclosed to General Sir Fenton Aylmer the fact that his subordinates had been deeply committed to battle,

and that only part of the 19th Brigade and Cavalry Brigade were still in hand. As regards the enemy, the information which had been received on the 6th and a report by an airman indicated that the enemy's force was comparatively weak on the right bank.

At 10·00 information was received that a Turkish force of four squadrons of cavalry and two battalions of infantry were moving round the British right. This force was shortly afterwards engaged by a battery of artillery, covering the 85th Brigade, and driven back.

At 10·15 orders were issued from the Head-quarters of the Tigris Corps that another attack was to be made on the Turkish position astride the Tigris. The following troops, viz:—19th Infantry Brigade (less 92nd Punjabis), 21st Infantry Brigade, 85th Infantry Brigade, 9th Artillery Brigade, (less 28th Battery), 1/1st Sussex Battery, 16th Cavalry and two companies of the 128th Pioneers were placed under General Younghusband for this purpose. He was also informed that the 19th and 21st Brigades were to be employed to turn the enemy's left flank in conjunction with a frontal attack which was to be made on the enemy's trenches that stood on and near the left bank of the Tigris. At the same time General Kembell was to take command of the 28th Infantry Brigade, the 92nd Punjabis, one company of the 128th Pioneers, the 28th Field Battery and two sections of the 23rd Mountain Battery. As soon as General Younghusband's troops were in position for the delivery of the turning attack, General Kembell's force was to make a vigorous advance in co-operation with the Cavalry Brigade. The 9th Infantry Brigade and Provisional Battalion would be in reserve on the right bank; the 62nd Punjabis, the 72nd and 77th Heavy Batteries, one section of the 104th Heavy Battery and the 18th Sappers and Miners would be under the Corps Commander on the left bank. Reports were to be sent to the northern end of the bridge.

On receipt of these instructions, General Younghusband issued his orders for the attack, which was to commence at noon, and ordered the 19th Infantry Brigade to advance on the right of the 85th Infantry Brigade. Sweeping round, it was to roll up the enemy's left flank and co-operate with the 16th Cavalry Brigade. As progress was made by the 19th Infantry Brigade, the 85th Brigade would co-operate by delivering an attack with its left resting on the Tigris. The Artillery would support the attacks from positions about a mile to the north-west of the bridge, and the Infantry Brigade (21st) would follow behind the centre of the group as a reserve.

On the morning of the 7th January, the 35th Brigade, which had been heavily engaged the day before, was holding the enemy's centre and right, and was disposed as follows:—the 97th on the left, then, the 1/5th Buffs with the 87th Dogras on the right; the 102nd Grenadiers and one company of the 28th in reserve.

At 11.45 the 19th Infantry Brigade advanced in a north-westerly direction in two lines of columns with a distance of five hundred yards between lines. The 16th Cavalry were on the right of the 19th Infantry Brigade. The units of the 19th Brigade did not at first meet with opposition but at about 13.00 an officer of the improvised staff of the 7th Division rode up from General Younghusband's Head-quarters and pointed out that the Brigade had moved too far to the north and that, in consequence, there was now a gap between the 19th and 35th Brigades. The Staff Officer then gave instructions that the 19th Brigade was to move to the left, march forward about one thousand yards and then, after wheeling to its left, deliver its attack.

Meanwhile, orders had been issued to the Black Watch and 6th Jats, of the 21st Brigade, to fill in the interval between the 19th and 35th Brigades. These units moved forward to do so. Soon the 19th Brigade, the Black Watch and the 6th Jats came under heavy musketry fire from the front and right flank and the advance was checked. At about 15.00 hrs. the 35th Brigade pushed forward from the position they held the previous night.

The orders issued by Major W. J. Preston for the attack by the 97th Infantry, directed that the Battalion was to move forward by section rushes and he, himself, as commandant of the Regiment, moved with the leading section of the right company. Progress was very difficult as the enemy had opened a very heavy fire and, as the troops had to advance over a perfectly flat plain, they suffered very heavy casualties.

The 35th Brigade was only able to advance about four hundred yards when the attack was brought to a standstill by very heavy rifle and machine gun fire. Although two companies of the 28th were put in on the left, and artillery fire was directed on the enemy's trenches, no further progress was made during the rest of the day. At nightfall the 35th Brigade was withdrawn for about a hundred yards, where it entrenched itself for the night.

The Regiment suffered many casualties during this day's operations and shortly after the advance of the 35th Brigade, Major W. J. Preston was very severely wounded, and the command of the Battalion was assumed by Major V. G. Menzies, the next senior officer.

Many were the deeds of gallantry performed by the officers and men of the Regiment during this day's action. Amongst the most conspicuous was the behaviour of Captain R. A. Jenkins who, having found Lieutenant Maurice of the 37th Dogras lying severely wounded outside his trench, carried him to a place of safety in the rear under very heavy fire. The example set by Captain Jenkins was shortly followed by Sepoy Jaggat Singh who went forward some distance to the aid of a wounded comrade and carried him back to a place of safety under heavy artillery, machine gun, and rifle fire. For this act of devotion he was

awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

Another act of conspicuous bravery was performed by Sepoy Bishnath Singh in carrying a message from Bridge Head-quarters up to the firing line under heavy fire and for the example he set by remaining with the Battalion for two days, though wounded, when he might well have gone to the rear. For this act of devotion to duty he was awarded the Indian Order of Merit and was recommended for the same by Brigadier-General G. B. H. Rice Commanding the Brigade.

On the right bank of the river the fortunes of General Kembball's troops were more favourable. At 18·30, in accordance with the pre-arranged plan, General Kembball's force moved forward. His attack was met by very heavy rifle and machine gun fire from the enemy's trenches and at 15·00 no portion of the enemy's position had been taken.

General Kembball now directed the 92nd Punjabis to push forward on the left of the Leicesters, and by 15·30 all his reserves had come into action and by 16·30, after very considerable losses on both sides, the enemy's front line of trenches were captured together with six hundred prisoners, two mountain guns and three machine guns. Further attempts to move forward were met by heavy fire from a second line of trenches; so General Kembball sent orders to his men to secure their positions and place battle outposts.

During the night of the 7/8th, troops were engaged in reorganizing their lines, searching for the wounded and bringing up supplies and ammunition. The casualties suffered by the Regiment during the two days fighting were very heavy and consisted of:—

KILLED ..	.. British officers	.. 1
	Indian officers	.. 1
	Indian other ranks	.. 22
WOUNDED ..	.. British officers	.. 2
	Indian officers	.. 2
	Indian other ranks	.. 187
MISSING ..	.. Indian other ranks	.. 4

During the morning of the 8th, General Aylmer and his staff were busy preparing a scheme for a night attack on the Turkish position with the whole of his force, and General Kembball was asked to give his opinion as to the advisability of such an attack. He reported that, as the troops were badly in need of food and rest, he was in favour of an attack by night.

At 18·00 orders were sent to General Younghusband that the 85th Brigade was to become a reserve and to be placed near the bridge on the left bank of the river. The 19th and 21st Infantry Brigade were to reorganize and take over the whole of the front line on the left bank. Owing, however, to the darkness of the night and the strong wind and rain, and the fact that the guides lost their way, the relief of the 85th Brigade could not be effected.

during the night and it did not reach the bridge until after day-break on the morning of the 9th.

Reports now began to come in to Corps Head-quarters that the Turks were falling back. Soon orders were issued for a general advance and by 14.30 General Kemball had occupied Shaih Saad without opposition, and the 21st and 35th Brigade moved up the left bank opposite this place.

CHAPTER XI.

The Battle of the Wadi.

18th January 1916.

DURING the 10th January the Regiment remained in camp on the left bank of the Tigris, opposite Shaik Saad, with the rest of the Brigade, and every opportunity was taken to reorganize the companies and replace all losses. The strength of the Regiment on that date was as follows :—

British officers	..	6
Indian officers	..	12
Indian other ranks	..	834

On the 11th January information was received at Corps Head-quarters that the Turks were entrenching on the banks of the Wadi, a stream which flows into the Tigris from the Puskt-i-Kuh hills, seven miles north-west of Shaik Saad.

Behind their position was the Sumaichah marsh which, at its southerly limit, extended, in January, to within a mile and a half of the river.

The Turkish defences consisted of a number of posts along the Wadi with the left thrown back almost at right angles to his position.

It was estimated that the Turkish Army holding the Wadi consisted of about fifteen thousand infantry, and, as the Turks in the previous fighting showed very little initiative, it was thought that they would act in a similar manner in the forthcoming operations. It was therefore decided that, should it be possible to close the narrow neck between the Tigris and the Sumaichah marsh in their rear, it might be possible to round up their whole force in that area. But, in order to make the scheme a success, it was essential that the Turks should be misled, as far as possible, into believing that no immediate advance by the British was contemplated.

On the evening of the 11th January General Aylmer issued orders to General Kemball, whose troops were still on the right bank of the Tigris at Shaikh Saad, to carry out a feint on the following day with two battalions, a battery and a squadron. This force was to be despatched up stream with orders to entrench

themselves opposite the village of Naasa. The rest of his brigade was to remain in camp, and the whole were to cross the river after dark by the bridge which had been made near Shaikh Saad.

Orders were also sent to General Younghusband informing him that the enemy were holding the line of the Wadi in force, and that the troops under his command were to take up a position in readiness, preparatory to further operations. Consequently the troops of the 7th Division moved out, and the 19th and 21st Infantry Brigades, with Artillery in support, threw up about two miles of trenches to the north-east of Naasa, while the 85th Brigade made a mile of trenches in a locality about two and a half miles to the north of Shaikh Saad.

It was by the construction of these defensive positions that it was hoped to deceive the enemy into thinking that a halt of some duration was being made at Shaikh Saad.

On the night of the 11/12th January at 19·00 the 85th Brigade moved out from their bivouacs at Shaikh Saad and marched about three miles to the position allotted to them.

During the march the Brigade moved in column of fours in the following order :—

1/5th Buffs.
37th Dogras.
97th Infantry.
102nd Grenadiers.

On arrival at the position selected, the Regiment was ordered to dig a single line of trenches on a front of about five hundred yards. Each company dug a trench on a front of about five hundred yards. Each company dug a trench leaving a space between it and the next, the spaces there being converted into traverses. The digging was commenced at 20·30 and was finished by 01·30 and the Regiment slept in the trenches for the night.

On the following morning the trenches were improved, and the Regiment remained in occupation of them during the 12th. On this day the Commanding Officer took the opportunity of making promotions to fill the vacancies caused by the casualties at the battle of Shaikh Saad, amongst these the following officers and N. C. Os. were promoted :—

To be Subedar,
Jemadar Ramkumar Singh.
To be Jemadar,
Havildar Mohammed Jan Khan.
Do Hanumanth Singh.

Reports during the 12th indicated that the enemy was busily engaged in entrenching along the line of the Wadi and that his left flank rested on a redoubt at a point about two and a quarter miles up stream.

The Tigris Corps orders, issued on the night of the 12/13th January, gave, as the intention for the morrow's operations, that a turning movement was to be made during the night against the enemy's left flank with a maximum force, while his front was to be engaged with a minimum force.

The orders went on to direct that the 7th Division was to move after dark to a position of assembly at a point three miles east of some ruins which were on the plains, seven and a half miles north-west of Shaikh Saad.

The 28th Brigade was to relieve the 19th and 21st Brigades in their present positions during the night, and was to push forward its line one and a half miles towards the enemy's right flank, with its left about one thousand yards from the river, and on a frontage of about one mile.

The Artillery detailed to cover the 28th Brigade was to entrench itself in rear of the Brigade.

On the morning of the 13th the 7th Division was to move off at 06.30 in echelon of brigades from the left of its position of deployment in a direction due west and envelop the enemy's left flank by a wide turning movement.

The Cavalry Brigade was ordered to co-operate with the 7th Division on its outer flank.

On arrival at the position of deployment the division was to be formed up in line of brigades facing west, the 35th Infantry Brigade on the right, the 19th Brigade in the centre and the 21st Brigade on the left, with an interval of one thousand yards between flanks of brigades. The brigades were to be formed in lines of battalions in column of double companies, with fifty yards interval between battalions. The artillery was to form in the rear of the infantry.

In accordance with the orders issued, General Younghusband began to withdraw his artillery during daylight to the position occupied by the 35th Brigade. But the guns were first sent to Shaikh Saad as if they were retiring to camp for the night, and from thence they moved to the place of assembly.

The concentration of the 7th Division was completed by 21.30 and soon afterwards the march for the envelopment of the enemy's left flank was commenced.

The three infantry brigades had formed up in lines of column of fours with an interval of thirty yards between brigades. Five batteries of artillery followed the infantry in lines of battery column, escorted by a company of the 128th Pioneers. Then followed the field ambulances, water-supply column and, lastly, in rear, another company of the 128th Pioneers.

The night was fine and the moon was in its second quarter. The ground was level, and no enemy's troops were encountered. The Division reached the position of deployment at midnight.

The infantry brigades then formed up in accordance with

the orders previously issued. The cavalry and other troops took up their positions behind the infantry and the whole of the deployment was completed by 02·30.

During the march from the position of assembly to the position of deployment, the 35th Brigade moved on the right in fours in the following order :—

102nd Grenadiers.

1/5th Buffs.

97th Infantry.

87th Dogras.

While the move of the 7th Division to its position of deployment was in progress, the 28th Brigade had taken up the position vacated by the 21st and 19th Brigades, where it remained until daylight.

On the morning of the 18th January a thick mist arose which prevented the advance of the 7th Division until 07·30. The brigades then advanced in echelon from the left, the 21st Brigade leading, the 19th Brigade one thousand yards behind and at the same interval to the right, and lastly the 35th Infantry Brigade at a similar interval and distance. The Cavalry Brigade moved to secure the right of the Division. The artillery and other troops moved in rear of the 19th Brigade.

The troops of the 21st Brigade followed a compass bearing of 275° and continued to march without any opposition except from a few Arabs until 09·30, when the Wadi was reached and crossed by the Infantry. But the steep banks of the stream afforded such a serious obstacle to the artillery that a halt had to be made until 10·30 to enable ramps to be dug, and although every effort was made by the employment of infantry and pioneers to improve the crossings the whole of the artillery did not get across until 18·00.

Meanwhile the 21st Brigade had advanced, heading for the narrow neck between the Sumaichah marsh and the river, when at 11·00 their advanced guard came under heavy machine gun and rifle fire and they took up a position within two hundred yards of the enemy. The remainder of the brigade deployed to the right while, on their right, the 19th Brigade was brought forward and deployed in accordance with the orders for the envelopment of the Turkish Army. The 35th Brigade was held in reserve. The battle continued to develop until, by 13·00, the 21st Brigade was heavily engaged and by 15·00 the whole of the 19th Brigade had been committed. Despite this, however, as far as these two brigades were concerned, the fighting had practically come to a stand still.

At 16·00 a staff officer reported that a body of three Turkish battalions was retreating up the Tigris; whereupon General Younghusband, apparently believing that his troops in co-operation with the 28th Brigade had cut off the Turks on the line of

the Wadi, now directed the 35th Brigade to push forward and close the gap between the 19th Brigade and the Tigris.

At the time of the receipt of the orders to advance, the 35th Brigade was formed in two columns, the 1/5th Buffs on the right and the 1/9 7th Infantry on the left, each in two lines. These were followed by the 37th Dogras in support, with the 62nd Punjabis, who had been attached to the Brigade for the operations, in reserve.

On moving forward the Brigade soon came under heavy shrapnel fire which did not, however, cause many casualties. But they were unable to reach the river, although two regiments of dismounted cavalry were brought up on their right, and as darkness closed down the whole of the 7th Division was brought to a standstill. At the commencement of the foregoing operations the 97th Infantry, as has been already stated, was moving at the head of the left column of the 35th Brigade and, when the brigade came into action, orders were issued by Major V. G. Menzies directing numbers two and three double companies to advance to their front and numbers one and four to follow in support.

Number three double company under Captain H.B. Leapingwell advanced and was soon engaged with the enemy in front. Meanwhile Lieut. R. de B. De Lisle taking number two double company with him made a small turning movement against the enemy's left flank. After advancing about four hundred yards he opened enfilade fire on the enemy's left trenches, and at about 18.30 seizing a favourable opportunity in the waning light, charged the position with his double company from a distance of three hundred yards.

The Turks retired and were followed up for about three hundred yards but, as it had now grown dark, and, as his company was unsupported and in danger of being cut off, De Lisle thought it advisable to fall back and join the remainder of the Battalion which was about five hundred yards in rear, with the rest of the Brigade.

During the day's operations the following casualties took place :—

KILLED	.. Jamadar Nawal Singh . . .	
	Indian other ranks . . .	5
WOUNDED	.. Acting Subedar Major Kanhaiya	
	Subadar Bhagwan Singh.	
	Jemadar Jit Singh	
	Indian other ranks . . .	15

During the night of the 13/14th no further attacks were made by the 7th Division. The Turks, however, maintained an intermittent fire which, from time to time, increased to great volume but decreased altogether towards morning.

Early on the morning of the 14th, infantry patrols found the enemy's line had been evacuated, and, as soon as it was definitely

ascertained that the Turks had retired from the Wadi position and from the front of the 19th and 21st Brigades, a squadron of cavalry was sent out to reconnoitre, and soon reported, that what appeared to be the rearguard of the Turkish Army had entered the Hanna defile. Thereupon General Younghusband ordered the 35th Brigade and the 20th Battery to advance in support of the cavalry. An hour later the Brigade was ordered to advance and close the Hanna defile, while the rest of the Division moved down towards the river and went into bivouac.

On the morning of the 14th, when orders were received to advance, the Battalion moved forward about a mile, with its right on the edge of the marsh, until it came to a nullah where outposts for the day were established, and "G" Company was sent forward as a battle picquet.

At this point the Turkish outposts were located about twelve hundred yards ahead.

During the 14th the Battalion remained in the nullah where food was prepared for all ranks. But, as soon as night came, orders were issued by Brigade Head-quarters directing a further advance to be made and the Battalion moved forward about two hundred yards in conformity with the rest of the Brigade and the men dug themselves in, in one single line.

During the next three nights the Regiment advanced nightly from two hundred to three hundred yards in accordance with the plan of action laid down by the Brigade until, on the 18th, they had gradually approached to within about two hundred and fifty to three hundred yards of the Turkish position.

On the 20th, orders were received for the Regiment to withdraw to the reserve trenches which were situated about one thousand yards in rear.

Here they came under very heavy bombardment from the Turkish artillery and suffered about twenty casualties.

Throughout the foregoing operations the troops suffered very considerably from the inclemency of the weather. The heavy rain storms which were experienced had converted the plain into impossible morasses. Consequently the difficulty of providing the troops with supplies in the forward areas was very great, as it was almost impossible for pack or wheeled transport to move about. However, despite these difficulties, all ranks bore their privations cheerfully.

CHAPTER XII.

The Battle of Umm-al-Hanna.

21st January 1916.

THE Turkish position at Hanna consisted of a double line of trenches which extended across the defile between the Tigris and the Sumaichah Marsh, on a front of about thirteen hundred yards, the whole front being covered by barbed wire. Both lines were then bent backwards on the left, so as to face the marsh for a distance of about two thousand yards; but, on the right, there was a single line of trenches which extended for a mile and a half along the left bank of the Tigris.

Gun emplacements were made in groups covering the whole of the front, and from the information obtained both from the air and through the Intelligence, it was established that the enemy was fully prepared to meet an attack delivered from any direction.

It was further ascertained, by aerial reconnaissance, that the enemy was also entrenching at Sannayat, about two miles in the rear. On the 19th January the weather, which had hitherto been very wet, cleared. The troops were enabled to dry their clothing and all were busy making preparations for the forthcoming operations.

The plan, initiated by General Aylmer for the forthcoming battle, was that an attack was to be delivered along the whole of the Turkish front between the river and the marsh, but was only to be pressed home against the right half of the position.

The dispositions of the Tigris Corps was as follows :—

The 85th Infantry Brigade had, since the 14th January been steadily advancing night after night, until it had reached points about thirteen hundred yards from the enemy's main position close to the line held by their picquets.

The 19th Infantry Brigade had advanced and was in position six hundred yards from the enemy's lines, and the 21st Infantry Brigade had occupied the trenches which had been vacated. The artillery of the Corps was in positions from which they could support the attack, and, in co-operation with the gunboats, had carried out ranging on the enemy's lines. In addition to the above troops, the 19th Infantry Brigade of the 8rd Division had been placed under orders of the 7th Division for the coming operations.

In pursuance of the general plan of attack and in order to gain positions from which the enemy's lines could be taken in enfilade, the troops on the right bank, under General Keary, were sent forward in detachments in a south-westerly direction, to feel for the enemy. By nightfall they had established themselves in positions from which the guns could be brought into action to enfilade the first two lines of the enemy's trenches in the Hanna position.

On the 19th General Sir Fenton Aylmer issued his final orders for the delivery of the attack. Under these orders the troops of the 7th Division were to advance and establish themselves close to the Turkish trenches, while a bombardment to cover their approach was to be carried out by the troops on the left bank. This bombardment, in so far as the ammunition would permit, was to be continued throughout the night of the 20/21st, but the infantry on the left bank were to remain in the positions gained on the 20th unless a favourable opportunity occurred to allow them to move forward. These orders were further amplified early on the morning of the 20th, when instructions were issued at 06·30 on the 21st, that, as soon as it was sufficiently light to enable the targets to be distinguished, an intense and final bombardment of the enemy's first line would be made for two minutes from both banks of the Tigris. The artillery would then lift to the second line on which an intense bombardment would be directed for ten minutes. If the leading troops of the British were more than from one hundred and fifty to two hundred yards from the enemy's trenches at the commencement of the intense fire, they were to advance under cover of the bombardment, and the assault was to be delivered as soon as the fire of the guns had been lifted on to the second line.

The principal attack was to be made from the frontage held by the 85th Brigade which was to be supported by the 19th Infantry Brigade. It was of special importance to capture the bastion, situated about five hundred yards from the Tigris; also a small work near the bank of the river, and in front of the general line of entrenchments. The general reserve would consist of the 28th Brigade and this would be in position by 06·00, one mile in rear of the five-inch howitzers of the 72nd and 77th Batteries, which were behind the British right centre. The Cavalry Brigade was to have moved by daybreak to a position on the extreme right of the Army.

The troops on the right bank were to assist those on the left bank by bringing enfilade fire to bear on the Turkish position, and when the enemy retired, two squadrons of cavalry and two guns of the Horse Artillery were to advance to the bank of the Tigris and harass the enemy's retirement.

The transport was to be ready to march at the shortest notice, and all preparations were to be made for a vigorous pursuit. The

Head-quarters of the Corps were to be in the river steamer, *Majidiyah*.

By dawn on the 20th January, the troops of the 7th Division had gained a line about six to seven hundred yards from the enemy's position, but the use of the word "Division" does not at all convey an accurate impression of the force which was available for the forthcoming battle.

The war establishments of the three brigades of an infantry division comprised at that time more than nine thousand fighting men, but there were now fewer than four thousand in the trenches, and, after deducting those employed on various duties in the rear, and those suffering from temporary sickness, the division so called was in reality little stronger, as regards infantry, than one of its brigades should have been. As a result of the lack of numbers, it was found necessary to break up the 21st Brigade so as to provide a sufficiency of men to deliver an attack.

The left of the British position was, as has been stated, held by the 35th composite Infantry Brigade, and this was now composed of the 1/5th Buffs, 37th Dogras and 97th Infantry, together with the Black Watch, 6th Jats and 41st Dogras.

On the right was the 19th composite Infantry Brigade.

In accordance with the orders which had been circulated by General Aylmer, General Younghusband had, on the 19th, sent out provisional instructions for the attack. Under these, five bombardments were to be made on the 20th, each lasting for twenty minutes, and a period of one hour and forty minutes was to elapse between each bombardment. Intermittent firing was also to take place during the night of the 20/21st, but there were, in addition, to be two strong bombardments, each of fifteen minutes duration.

Early on the 21st, a bombardment was to be made which would be heralded by a salvo from the eighteen-pounders.

Orders in greater detail were again issued from the Head-quarters of the 7th Division about noon on the 20th. In these it was laid down that the assault of the infantry would commence on the 21st, ten minutes after the artillery salvo, and that the fire of the guns would be directed for ten more minutes on the enemy's second line of trenches.

The main attack was to be carried out by the 35th Infantry Brigade, the strength of which was about seventeen hundred bayonets. This would be made on the frontage extending from the bastion, situated about five hundred yards from the river, to the salient work standing near the bank of the Tigris, both localities inclusive.

The attack of the 19th Infantry Brigade would be subsidiary to that of the 35th Brigade and the 19th Brigade was to hold the enemy to their ground and be prepared to make a thrust home, should a favourable opportunity occur.

The 19th Infantry Brigade which could only muster about

two thousand rifles was to support the attack of the 85th Brigade and was, at 06·00 hours to be in position in certain trenches on the left bank, then occupied by the rearmost portion of the 35th Brigade. By the time that the first bombardment of ten minutes had ended, the assaulting infantry were to be within one hundred and fifty yards of the enemy's first line of trenches, and the advance to this position was to be made under cover of the various bombardments.

The reports, that had come in on the evening of the 20th from observers on the right bank of the Tigris, were to the effect that tents behind the Turkish lines were being struck, and that movements westward of transport were taking place. It was also reported that the Turkish trenches appeared to be held in strength and it was evident that they intended to accept battle in their present position.

Early on the morning of the 21st January, the position of the British infantry on the left bank of the Tigris was as follows :— On the right the 19th Infantry Brigade were in position, in depth, with their leading troops entrenched at about four hundred and fifty yards from the enemy's front line. Then came the 85th Brigade, the troops of which were distributed thus :—On the right at about four hundred yards from the enemy's trenches the 41st Dogras were on a front of two hundred and fifty yards', and about one hundred yards in front of their left and holding the same frontage, were the Black Watch. One hundred and thirty yards behind the rear of the 41st were the 37th Dogras, while the 6th Jats were in support of the Black Watch. Lastly, one thousand yards behind, was the Brigade reserve consisting of the 1/5th Buffs on the right and the 97th Deccan Infantry on the left.

It will now be necessary to follow the movements of the 97th Infantry in the forthcoming battle. As already stated, the Battalion was withdrawn to the reserve trenches at 06·00 on the morning of the 20th, having been relieved by troops of the 21st Brigade in the trenches on the extreme right near the Sumaichah Marsh. The effective strength of the Regiment on this day was as under :—

British Officers	..	7
Indian Officers	..	9
Indian Other Ranks	.	314

The following British and Indian officers were present and took part in the battle :—

MAJOR V. G. MENZIES.
CAPTAIN H. B. LEAPINGWELL.
CAPTAIN R. A. JENKINS
LIEUT. M. R. KEENE Orderly officer to G. O.
C. 85th Brigade.
2/LIEUT. R. DE. B. DE LISLE

2/LIEUT. O. C. COX.
 2/LIEUT. S. B. HAUSER.
 SUBEDAR MOHAMMED AYUB ALI KHAN
 „ GAYANI SINGH.
 „ RAMKUMAR SINGH
 „ RAMSARUP SINGH
 JAMADAR CHHAJU RAM
 „ BIJAI BAHADUR SINGH
 „ HANUMANTH SINGH
 „ MOHAMMED JAN KHAN
 „ KAULESAR SINGH.

During the night of the 20/21st, orders were issued by Brigadier General G. B. H. Rice, commanding the 85th Brigade that, as soon as the bombardment commenced on the following morning, the battalions in support were to join those in front; and the Brigade reserve, which should have closed to within three hundred yards of the support prior to the bombardment, was also to continue the advance while the firing was in progress. It was contemplated that the whole of the units of the Brigade would deliver the assault together.

General Rice joined the reserve battalions at 06·00 and ordered them to advance, accompanying them for a distance of six hundred yards to his advanced Head-quarters.

The orders, issued by Major Menzies on the morning of the 21st January, directed that the Battalion was to move forward and join the 6th Jats, who were in a trench about five hundred yards ahead. The battalion moved forward in lines of companies in fours, but after proceeding about four hundred yards, they came under rifle fire from the Turkish trenches in front and were forced to extend; but they soon arrived at the trenches occupied by the Jats and took up a position where they remained until the attack commenced.

Owing to the morning mist, the bombardment from the land and river only commenced at 07·45, that is, three quarters of an hour after sunrise, and under its cover the Black Watch and the 41st Dogras, in spite of the heavy and sustained fire from the enemy's trenches, moved forward two hundred yards, but the clinging mud made the pace extremely slow.

When the British bombardment lifted from the Turkish front line and the Black Watch were seen to be again advancing, Major Menzies gave his final orders, which were that the Regiment was to charge the enemy's trenches. Placing himself at the head of the Battalion he led them forward to the attack.

Many are the accounts of how detachments of these gallant men, led by their intrepid British and Indian Officers, through a murderous fire from the enemy's rifles and machine guns, reached their objectives, and of the bravery displayed by them. Undaunted by the heavy casualties taking place on all sides, they took and

occupied positions in the enemy's lines.

From the reports of those who took part in this attack, it has been established that only three small parties succeeded in reaching the enemy's trenches. Of these, the one nearest the river consisted of about twenty-five men of "E" and "F" Companies under Captain H. B. Leapingwell, Subedar Ramsarup Singh, and a Machine Gun detachment of two guns, under Subedar Ramkumar Singh, with Lance Naiks Bikrama Singh and Jagannath Singh and a few sepoys. These gained the enemy's trenches about fifty yards from the bund which runs along the bank of the river at that place. Finding the front line clear, Captain Leapingwell accompanied by Havildar Richpal Singh moved along the top edge of a communication trench which led to the enemy's second line, while a small party of his men moved along it clearing it as they went. During the advance, Captain Leapingwell and Havildar Richpal Singh bayoneted about ten Turks, and eventually established themselves in a portion of the Turkish second line of trenches at the point where the communication trench joined it. Here Havildar Richpal Singh was wounded in the arm and retired while Leapingwell entered the trench where his men were. Almost immediately, however, the Turkish counter-attack was launched, and out of the party which consisted of about fifteen men only Havildar Richpal Singh, Lance Naik Rughnath Singh and Lance Naik Sheoram Singh escaped.

How Captain Leapingwell met his death has never been ascertained. At the end of the war, on the return of Havildar Shiblal from being a prisoner of war with the Turks, he stated, that Leapingwell was taken prisoner of war on the 21st January. He had seen him, and was marched along with him in the same party for the rest of the day, towards the Turkish rear. But, on arrival in camp, Captain Leapingwell was taken to a tent by a Turkish officer who appeared to treat him with respect and kindness, while he and the other prisoners were taken to another part of the camp. This is the only information which has ever been received about this unfortunate officer and it is not unlikely that he was killed by Arabs while being sent, under escort, further back along the Turkish lines of communication.

It will now be necessary to follow the fortunes of the second party which advanced under the command of Major Menzies and Jemadar Chhaju Ram. This party, consisting of about thirty men entered the enemy's first line of trenches about fifty yards to the right of the first party, where they remained for some considerable time. But unfortunately they had no bombs, and when the Turkish bombing party came along the trenches they were forced to retire.

It was while trying to organize a means to counter the Turkish bombers that Major Menzies was killed. The remainder of this small party was soon driven out by the Turkish counter-attack,

and suffered many casualties while retiring. The third party to enter the Turkish trenches consisted of about ten or fifteen men under Captain R. Jenkins and Lieut. De Lisle with Subedar Gayani Singh and Jemadar Hanumant Singh. As this party approached the trenches, Captain Jenkins was killed and De Lisle and the two Indian officers severely wounded. De Lisle was last seen making his way in the direction of the river bank and it is thought that he succumbed to his wounds *en route*.

Only about seven of the third party reached the enemy's trenches, where they remained until driven out by the Turkish counter-attack. They also suffered considerable casualties as they retired, and of the party only Havildar Hazari Singh and Naik Pran Singh, with one or two men, reached safety.

As far as it can be ascertained, the parties of the Regiment remained in the Turkish trenches for somewhat under an hour when the pressure of the Turkish counter-attack forced all troops of the 35th Brigade who had reached the enemy's line to retire. They were driven back to their original front line where they remained for the rest of the day. After dark they made their way back in pouring rain to trenches further in the rear where they remained for the night, and until 14·00 on the 22nd when they withdrew in company with parties from other units to the first line of transport. Here a roll call of the Regiment was called. Exclusive of the sick, and when all employed men within reach had been accounted for, only two British officers, three Indian officers and sixty seven Indian other ranks answered their names.

At 10·00 on the 22nd an armistice was asked for by the British and parties of the 21st Brigade were sent forward to bury the dead. All the area over which the attack had taken place was searched for wounded but no bodies of the British officers of the Regiment were identified.

The following is a return of the casualties suffered by the Regiment during the operations on the 21st January 1916.

British Officers.

Killed	..	4
--------	----	---

Indian Officers.

Wounded	..	5
---------	----	---

Indian other ranks.

Killed	..	16
Wounded	..	129
Missing	..	18

The only two British officers now remaining with the Battalion were Lieutenants O. Cox and S. B. Hauser both of the Indian Army Reserve and upon them devolved the task of sending forward the names of those recommended for honours during the

battle. Conspicuous amongst these names were those recommended by Subedar Major Dalpat Singh of the 6th Jats, an old officer of the 97th Infantry, who was sent with a draft to the 6th in France in 1914-15. On the morning of the 23rd he sent in a report of the gallantry displayed by Captain H. B. Leapingwell, Havildar Richpal Singh and Havildar Rugnath Singh who, during the attack, were seen as already discribed to bayonet several Turks. For their actions these two non-commissioned officers were awarded the Indian Order of Merit.

Another officer, whose distinguished conduct must be recorded, is Subedar Ramkumar Singh who, during the battle, had established his machine gun in the enemy's front line of trenches. When the Turks counter-attacked he remained at his post until the last moment, and then retired, but was so hard pressed that he was unable to get his machine gun tripod away. For his bravery on this occasion he also received the Indian Order of Merit.

The following is an extract from a report on the operations, issued by General Younghusband for communication to all British and Indian ranks concerned. "I cannot speak too highly of the splendid gallantry of the Black Watch, aided by parties of officers and men of the 6th Jats, 97th Infantry and 41st Dogras in storming and occupying the enemy's trenches. Their advance had to be made over a perfectly open bullet-swept area against sunken loopholed trenches, in broad daylight, and their noble achievement is one of the highest. The great and most admirable gallantry of all ranks, and especially that of the British officers, is worthy of the highest commendation. They showed the finest qualities of endurance and courage under circumstances so adverse as to be almost phenomenal."

This for the time being was the end of one of the finest regiments in the Indian Army. All ranks had set out to uphold the name of their Battalion, but to do so they were called upon to pay a fearful price.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Regiment after the Battle of Umm-al-Hanna.

The Operations against the Dujaila Redoubt on the 8th March 1916.

The withdrawal of the Regiment from the Tigris Front

AFTER the battle of Umm-al-Hanna, the Regiment owing to its reduced numbers was sent back to camp at Orah where it remained until the 26th January. During this period all available men were sent on outpost duty for the protection of the camp and, when not thus employed, were engaged in despatching down stream the kits of their comrades who had been killed in the recent operations. On 24th January Captains Grant Smith and Dormer joined the Battalion.

On the 26th January, orders were received by the Regiment to cross over to the right bank of the Tigris, and on arrival, it was again employed on outpost duty.

On the 5th February a party, consisting of twenty-five men from the Regiment and fifty from the 37th Dogras under command of Lieutenant O. Cox, was sent out to some villages about two miles from camp to forage for grain. As they were moving the grain from the villages they were attacked by about four hundred Arabs and forced to withdraw, having obtained only a small quantity.

On the 9th February, the 35th Brigade was moved into the 12th Division and the Regiment returned to the left bank of the river, where it remained until the 6th March doing outpost and camp duties.

On the 25th February Major R. T. C. Calvert of the 120th Infantry was sent to command the Regiment and took over command from Captain Grant Smith.

On the night of the 6th March, the 35th Brigade moved across the river by the bridge of boats and marched to the 3rd Divisional area at Senna, a distance of seven miles, where it arrived at 20.00. During the march the Regiment was employed as rearguard to the brigade. On arrival at Senna, it was found that preparations were in progress for the operations which culminated in the attack on the Dujaila Redoubt.

The strength of the Battalion on the eve of these operations was :—

British Officers	..	6
Indian Officers	..	4
Indian Other Ranks	.	118

The following British and Indian Officers were present :—

MAJOR R. T. C. CALVERT	SUBEDAR RAMKUMAR SINGH.
CAPTAIN GRANT-SMITH	JEMADAR KAULESAR SINGH.
CAPTAIN J. DORMER	JEMADAR CHAJJU RAM.
LIEUT. O. COX	JEMADAR BIJAI BAHADUR SINGH.
LIEUT. H. S. HAUSER.	
LIEUT. M. R. KEENE.	

The Turkish forces on the right bank of the Tigris, in the area between the river Shat-el-Hai and the British position, were estimated at ten thousand. This total did not include the reserves which could be brought up from Shumran or ferried across the Tigris at Magasis. It was further estimated that the total strength of the Turkish army between Bagdad and the British front was about thirty-five thousand fighting men.

The enemy's position on the right bank of the Tigris extended for upwards of nine miles, at the extreme end of which was situated the Dujaila Redoubt, which was the key to their position. Another important work in their line was the Sinn Aftar Redoubt which was situated about midway between the Tigris and the Dujaila Redoubt. It was with the intention of capturing these redoubts that the Tigris corps drew up the scheme which was about to be undertaken.

The troops detailed to carry out the operation consisted of the 3rd Division and the 28th, 35th and 36th Brigades, in all about twenty thousand men, including cavalry, sappers and pioneers.

During the night of March the 6/7th, the 35th Brigade occupied the trenches held by the 3rd Division, where orders for the advance on the Dujaila Redoubt were received. Under these orders the Brigade was detailed to take up a position after dark on the 7th, to cover the concentration of the troops forming the attacking force on the Dujaila Redoubt and to remain in position until 06·00 on the 8th, when it was to concentrate and move as escort to the ammunition column and second line of transport of the whole force, which was to march to a point on the Esinn Canal bank. On arrival at the canal, the Brigade was to continue to protect the transport and to remain in general reserve.

Although nearly six weeks had elapsed since the battle of Umm-el-Hanna, the Brigade had not yet been reinforced, and the following was its effective strength on the evening of the 7th March :—

British Officers	..	59	British other ranks	..	971
Indian Officers	..	20	Indian other ranks	..	885

The night of 7/8th passed without incident. At 06·00 the march of the second line of transport was commenced and the point on the Esinn Canal was reached about 10·00.

During the march, the 97th Infantry protected the south and front faces of the column. On arrival at the rendezvous laid down, the Brigade took up a position for the protection of the transport and remained thus employed for the rest of that day.

The story of this wonderful night march, made by a force of over twenty thousand fighting men including cavalry and artillery, with their first line of transport, for a distance of over ten miles in the dark and, at the end of it, their failure to capture the enemy's position is historical.

On the evening of the 8th March, when it was established at Tigris Corps Head-quarters that all efforts during the day, on the part of the force to effect a lodgment in the enemy's lines had failed, General Sir Fenton Aylmer issued orders for the retirement of his whole force back to Wadi Camp next day.

During the retirement, the 85th Brigade formed part of a force including the 7th and 37th Brigades under General Keary which had orders to cover the withdrawal of the main body, and to move eastwards forming a northern flank guard of the force. The retirement was to have commenced at 06·00, but owing to conflicting reports regarding the enemy's retirement and delay in getting the wounded away, no move was made until 11·30.

During the retirement, General Keary's force was unmolested until 16·30 when it came under shell fire from the enemy's following guns and suffered a few casualties.

It was during this shelling that Lieutenant Mallandaine was killed while galloping with a message from the Brigade staff to one of the units.

The withdrawal was continued during the rest of the day under cover of darkness. But, owing to lack of water and the exhausted condition of the troops, the Wadi camp was not reached until after midnight.

Throughout the foregoing operations, the 97th Infantry was employed as escort to the massed machine guns of the 85th Brigade, and the Regiment suffered only one casualty.

During the rest of March and the whole of April, the 85th Brigade which had by then become considerably reduced in numbers, was employed for the most part as corps troops, furnishing guards and working parties, and from time to time taking their turn in the trenches opposite the Hanna position, as well as on the right bank of the Tigris.

The strength of the Regiment at the end of April had fallen to :—

British Officers	4
Indian Officers	.. 6
Indian other ranks	.. 108



BRIGADIER GENERAL E. J. M. WOOD, D.S.O.
Commandant of the Regiment from 1913 to 1919.

REPRODUCED BY THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

In consequence, after the fall of Kut on the 29th April, the question of retaining at the front those regiments which had suffered such heavy losses during the recent operations was considered at Tigris Corps Head-quarters. It was decided that certain battalions should be sent down river to reform.

On the 7th May the 97th Infantry, which had been in the trenches since the 2nd, was relieved and received orders to embark next day on the river steamer T5 for Ali Gharbi where it arrived on the 10th. Here it was joined by a draft consisting of one Indian officer and seventy three Indian other ranks, and a few days afterwards by Lieutenant N. Lincoln of the Indian Army Reserve and one hundred and ten Indian other ranks. It was with much regret that, here, news of the sudden death of Brigadier General G. B. H. Rice, commanding the 35th Brigade, was received. During the time the Regiment served in his Brigade he had been very popular with all ranks.

On the 16th May Lieut.-Colonel E. J. M. Wood rejoined the Regiment from the staff at Army Head-quarters Simla, and, on the same day, orders were received for the Battalion to proceed to Basra. The Regiment embarked in twenty four "*mahelas*" and sailed down stream. The journey to Basra was completed without incident and on the 24th May the Battalion disembarked at Makina, where it remained until the 27th when orders were received to take over the Basra City area. This consisted of the following posts :—

Zobair Post, Bagdad Gate, Sook Post, Fao Post, and the Bank Post, with Battalion Head-quarters located at Basra Serai. Reinforcements for the Regiment now began to arrive and by the 1st June its effective strength had reached :—

British Officers	..	10
Indian Officers	..	7
Indian other ranks.	..	626

During the month of June, more drafts and British officers arrived to join the Regiment, amongst whom were Major R. W. Rennick and one double company of Ahirs from the 95th Russells Infantry, Lieutenant G. D. Payne and a draft of fifty Indian other ranks from the 98th Infantry, while Captain W. C. Kirkwood arrived from Bushire from the 14th Sikhs.

On the 8th July, the right half battalion and a machine gun section, total strength eight Indian officers and three hundred and ten Indian other ranks under Captain W. C. Kirkwood and Lieutenant O. Cox were sent to Kurna as reinforcements to the garrison, reports of a concentration of Marsh Arabs having been received.

On the 19th July Major R. W. Rennick was sent to Kurna to take over command of the detachment which was kept there until the middle of August.

During July and the early part of August, the Regiment was gradually brought up to strength, the most important reinforcements which arrived being parties of one hundred and ten Indian other ranks under Lieutenant Thorp, I.A.R.O. and a party of eighty-six Indian other ranks under Jemadar Ram Rekha Singh. Amongst the British officers who joined were Captain B. S. Raymond from India to take over the adjutancy from Captain J. G. Dormer who had been appointed Station Staff Officer of Amara ; and Lieutenant H. R. Dawe of the 99th Deccan Infantry.

By the end of July and the early part of August, the effective strength of the Regiment had been considerably increased and every effort was made by Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. M. Wood to do what training was possible and get the Regiment reorganized. But owing to the number of guards and detachments, his task was made very difficult. Moreover, the climatic conditions which prevailed in Basra City, together with the lack of sanitation, produced a considerable amount of sickness amongst the troops. Very little training could be carried out in consequence.

Early in August, orders were received for the Kurna detachment to rejoin Head-quarters and the Battalion was ordered to proceed to Ahwaz in relief of a half battalion of the Merwara Infantry which was stationed there.

The Battalion, less one double company and a machine gun section (four guns), was to proceed by river steamer to Ali-ibn-al-Hossein. There it was to be joined by the double company which was detained to escort a battery of mountain artillery and a large convoy of Army Transport carts destined for the garrison of Ahwaz and the conveyance of the half battalion of the Merwara Regiment back to Basra.

On the 23rd August, Captain W.C. Kirkwood with No. 1 double Company crossed the Shat-el-Arab at Basra and joined the force which was assembling for the March to Ahwaz. On the 26th, the remainder of the Regiment left Basra by the river steamer *Malmir* for Ali-ibn-al-Hossein where it was joined by Captain Kirkwood's column and proceeded thence, by route march, to Ahwaz where it arrived without incident on the 31st August.

CHAPTER XIV.

The Regiment on the Karun and Euphrates Fronts during 1916-17.

AHWAZ, which was the headquarters of the Karun front, was commanded by Brigadier General Younghusband and had a garrison composed of the following troops :—

23rd Cavalry.

1 Battery of Mountain Artillery.

97th Deccan Infantry.

Detachment of Supply and Transport Corps.

2 Sections of a combined Field Ambulance.

The Cavalry furnished a detachment of one squadron at Shut or Shushan, the ancient capital of the Kings of Persia, about seventy miles north west of Ahwaz, and a troop was stationed at Bande Quir a post on the road to the Persian oilfields.

The oilfields which lie seventy five miles north east of Ahwaz, were guarded by Baktiari levies under a local Khan ; consequently the only guards which the infantry stationed at Ahwaz were called upon to furnish, were a few sentry posts by night round the perimeter of the entrenchment, and an inlying picquet of one company.

As soon as the Regiment arrived at Ahwaz, its reorganization, from the eight company system to four companies with sixteen platoons, had to be undertaken, and the necessary promotions made to bring the Regiment up to the required establishment in officers and non-commissioned officers. During the next three months, Lieut.-Colonel E. J. M. Wood had a very busy time carrying out a programme of intensive training which he had initiated with a view to getting the Regiment again ready for service as quickly as possible.

On September the 9th Colonel Wood was sent to make a reconnaissance of the oilfields, with orders to draw up a scheme for their protection in case of emergency. Owing to the operations on the Tigris front having turned into a state of trench warfare, many rumours were in circulation regarding the attitude of the Baktiari Khans and other tribes whose territories were adjacent to the field. As the moral sense of responsibility of such guards could not be relied upon to protect the costly machinery, should trouble arise, it was expected that sooner or later a force would

have to be sent there. Fortunately the Anglo-Persian Oil Company had for their medical officer, Doctor M. Y. Young, C.I.E., who, as well as being a skilful physician, was a very astute political agent. For some years past he had been in the habit of attending most of the Baktiari Khans of influence, and was consequently well known throughout the country. It was mainly through his influence and personality that peace reigned in the Baktiari country during those critical months before the road to Bagdad was opened by Sir Stanley Maude.

The Regiment remained undisturbed at Ahwaz until the middle of November, and by then a very high standard of efficiency had been reached by all ranks. It had also been brought up to strength by the arrival of several parties of reinforcements, amongst whom was a draft of sixty Indian other ranks under 2nd Lieutenant C. S. Searle, M. C. This draft was shortly followed by another of one hundred and thirty four Indian other ranks with the following Indian officers :—Subedars Mohamed Ayub Ali Khan, Gayani Singh, Jemadars Ramdhari Singh, Nekiram, and Hanumant Singh. Early in November, the Karun Front was visited by Lieut.-General F. S. Maude, C.B., C.M.G., S.D.O., Commanding the Army in Mesopotamia, who inspected the troops in Ahwaz and made a tour of the oilfields. After his departure a column consisting of two squadrons of the 23rd Cavalry with the battery of Mountain Artillery and three companies of the 97th Infantry under Brigadier General Younghusband, left Ahwaz with the intention of making a tour through the country to show the British Army to the natives.

The column left Ahwaz on the 15th November and marched to Finhan, distance of ten miles. The marching out strength of the Battalion was :—

British Officers	..	7
Indian Officers	..	16
Indian other ranks	..	397

The undermentioned officers accompanied the column :—

LIEUT.-COLONEL E. J. M. WOOD.
CAPTAIN W. C. KIRKWOOD.
„ B. S. RAYMOND.
„ C. S. SEARLE, M.C.
LIEUT. M. THORPE.
„ H. R. DAWE.
„ C. J. FERNANDES, I.M.S.
SUBEDAR MAJOR KANHAIYA.
„ AYUB ALI KHAN.
„ CHARAN SINGH.
„ GYANI SINGH.
„ RAMDHARI SINGH.

JEMADAR FATEH ALI.

- „ **GHULAM JILANI KHAN.**
- „ **CHAJJU RAM.**
- „ **NATHU.**
- „ **DEBI SINGH.**
- „ **JUGLAL.**
- „ **KAULASAR SINGH.**
- „ **BISHUN SINGH.**
- „ **RAJNARYAN SINGH.**
- „ **RAMPAL SINGH.**
- „ **RICHPAL SINGH.**

From Finhan the column moved to Mozan which is near the Kharkeh River, a distance of ten miles, and from there to Darchal a distance of fourteen miles. The following day Shush was reached, a distance of twelve miles. From Shush the column crossing the River Baia, moved on to Kushk a distance of nineteen miles. On the 21st and 22nd, a halt was made at Kushk, and on the 23rd. "A" Company, consisting of three Indian officers and one hundred and thirty Indian other ranks with one section of machine guns under Captain W. C. Kirkwood, crossed the River Diz and camped north-east of the town of Dizful. The remainder of the column with the baggage moved round by a ford, south of the town, and joined Captain W. C. Kirkwood in camp north-east of Dizful. Here a halt was made until the 26th, when the column marched towards Shalgahi. But in consequence of a letter received by the Political Officer of Dizful from the chief of the Qalawand tribe, saying that he and his followers were coming to attack the column, General Younghusband returned to camp to await the arrival of this courteous opponent, as it would not have done to allow it to be said in the district that a British force when they heard of the approach of Qalawand tribesmen hurried away. On arrival back in camp at Dizful, the political agent reported that the Qalawand intended to loot a number of sheep which were being collected at Kushk by the local purchase officer before being sent down country. Captain Kirkwood, therefore was again sent across the river to occupy a serai near the camping ground at Kushk. As no attack, however, was made on Kirkwood's company, the column returned to Kushk the following day, and halted there for the 28th and 29th. On the 30th November, as the Qalawand did not seem to be in any immediate hurry to attack, the column moved on to Shalghai, a distance of twenty miles, and from thence to Shushtar, where it camped on the right bank of the Shatait River. Next day the river was crossed by killicks to the left bank.

At Shushtar a halt was made on the 3rd December, and on the 4th orders were received to despatch one company, consisting of five Indian officers and one hundred and eighty Indian other ranks under Captain W. C. Kirkwood, to the Persian oilfields, *via*

Dar-i-Khazina. The march so far had been very uninteresting and the towns of Dizful and Shushtar had proved most disappointing.

On the 5th December, the column marched from Dar-i-Khazina to Arabhasa, a distance of sixteen miles, and from thence to Band-i-Qir, eleven miles, and on to Wais, another eleven miles reaching Ahwaz camp on the 7th December after a march of sixteen miles.

Meanwhile, the detachment for the oilfields marched in two stages to the fields, where it arrived on the 6th December and went into camp at Maidun-i-Naftun, the headquarters of the Persian oilfields. This was the first occasion on which British troops had been there.

Shortly after arrival, orders were received to establish defensive posts for the close defence of the workshops and the pumping station at Tenby, from which the oil was pumped to the refineries at Abadan, over one hundred and forty miles away.

To assist in the defences of the oilfields, twelve maxim guns were received for the various posts which had been prepared and a large consignment of sandbags and wire for the consolidation of the positions. For the next few months all ranks were busy in constructing defensive posts and learning how to use the maxim guns.

On arrival at Maidun-i-Naftun, nothing could exceed the kindness displayed by Mr. Thompson, the manager of the field and all the officials under him, who, one and all, did every thing that was possible to add to the comfort of the troops and make them welcome. During the month of December, another large draft arrived at Ahwaz to join the Regiment. It consisted of Lieut. J. C. Johnson and Lieut. F. Ludlow, I.A.R.O., with Jemadars Jit Singh, Richpal Singh, Shamas Khan, and about two hundred and fifty Indian other ranks. On the 5th January, the company of the 95th Russells Infantry was sent to Basra to join their Battalion which had recently landed in the country.

On the 20th February, Lieut. Colonel E. J. M. Wood was appointed Advanced Base Commandant at Amara, and was succeeded as commandant by Major W. C. Kirkwood who arrived from the oilfields to take over command, having been relieved by Major B. S. Raymond.

Colonel Wood was not destined to rejoin the Regiment again as shortly after his arrival at Amara he was posted to the command of the 19th Brigade of the 7th Division which he commanded throughout 1917, and took to Egypt when his Division was transferred there in January 1918.

During this tour as commandant of the Battalion Colonel Wood presented a handsome silver and bronze shield. This trophy is competed for annually by the companies of the Regiment, and is held by the best all round company.

During the next six months the Regiment remained at Ahwaz

and was gradually brought up to strength in British and Indian officers until, by the month of June, the effective strength of the Battalion, including the detachment at the Persian oilfields was.

British Officers	..	9
Indian Officers	..	15
Indian other ranks	..	727

Early in July 1917 orders were received to furnish a party of two Indian officers and twenty Indian other ranks to form a nucleus for the 2/97th Deccan Infantry which was about to be raised in India under Lieut. Colonel T. M. Ward of the 98th Infantry. The following Indian officers and non-commissioned officers and men were sent :—

SUBEDAR MUHAMMED AYUB ALI KHAN.

JEMADAR NEKI RAM.

COLOUR HAVILDAR HARDAT.

„ SALIK SINGH.

NAIK ABDUL RAZAK.

„ SHIUNAYAK SINGH.

„ WALI MUHAMMED

„ BENI MADHO SINGH.

„ LAL BAHADUR SINGH.

„ RANJIT SINGH.

„ NEKI RAM

„ HARPHUL.

LANCE NAIK SHEER MUHAMMED KHAN.

„ QURESH KHAN.

„ CHATTER SINGH.

„ SURAJBAKSH SINGH.

„ RAMSARUP.

„ BHUTAL SINGH.

„ SITA BAKHSH SINGH.

„ RAMAGGIA SINGH.

„ JHUNDA SINGH.

„ CHAJU RAM.

In the beginning of June the Regiment received orders to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Baghdad, and on the 15th of the month, the Battalion, less the oilfield detachment which was to follow as soon as it was relieved, embarked on the river steamer "Majidiyah" and arrived at Magil on the 27th June. Here it remained until the 4th July when orders were received to embark on the river steamer P. S. 55 and two barges for Baghdad. As the ship was unable to take the whole Battalion, a rear party consisting of 2/Lieuts. Ludlow and Morris with three Indian officers and one hundred and sixty Indian other ranks followed next day on the P. S. 54.

The regiment arrived at the advanced base, right bank, Baghdad, on the 12th July, and proceeded to the Rest Camp,

where it remained until the 20th. On the 23rd orders were received to join the 3rd Division and to proceed to the Iron Bridge Camp which was situated near where the Sakhilawiyah Canal joins the Tigris. Here the Regiment remained until the 25th when orders were received to proceed to Fallujah on the Euphrates which was reached at 07·00 on the 27th. That same afternoon the Battalion moved on to Bustan, with orders to take over the Sakhilawiyah Outpost position from the 91st Punjabis. The reliefs were completed by 22·00 the same night. The outpost position taken over, extended from the junction of the Sakhilawiyah Canal with the Euphrates on the west, to Sakhilawiyah village on the east, on a frontage of approximately eight miles. Most of this front was protected by the Sakhilawiyah Canal which ran across the front and was in heavy flood at that time of the year.

The picquet line was divided into two sectors. The right sector was occupied by "C" company under Lient. H. Tierney I.A.R.O. and the left sector by "B" company under Lieut. C. S. Searle M.C.

The Regiment on arrival, found that there was a considerable amount of defensive work under construction, and a series of redoubts was in process of being made near No. 6 Post, which was known locally as the Sariya Bund Picquet. Here all available men and implements had to be concentrated, as the redoubts had to be completed before work on a scheme for rebuilding the dam across the Sakhilawiyah Canal could be commenced. On the 18th August information was received from the Persian oil-fields of the death of Major B. S. Raymond from enteric fever. The news of this officer's death was received with the greatest regret by the Regiment as he was most popular with all ranks.

On the 21st August the Corps Commander, General Cobbe, V. C., D. S. O. visited the area, and as a result of his visit, a new line of trenches was ordered to be dug in the desert in front of Narwan hill, a small hill on the north side of the canal, opposite the centre of the right sector. The existing system of redoubts were to be used as a second line of defence. For the next month every available man was employed in digging the new line and strengthening the various posts with wire entanglements.

The Regiment was now made one of the units of the 50th Brigade under Brigadier General A. W. Andrew, which was composed of the following troops :—1st Battalion Oxford and Bucks, 14th K. G. O. Sikhs, 6th Jats and 97th Infantry. On the 5th September, Major General H. Brooking, Commanding the 15th Division, visited the Sakhilawiyah defences, as the 15th Division was due to arrive in Baghdad from Nasiriyah district, where it had been since early in 1916, to take over the Euphrates front.

The Turks held an advanced position four miles east of Ramadi along a low line of bunds known as the Mushaid ridge, and their

main position, semicircular in outline, lay about one mile to the east and south of Ramadi. The plan of attack on Ramadi submitted by General Brooking, was to drive in an attack on the enemy's position from the south with his infantry, while the cavalry made a wide enveloping movement on the west, cutting the enemy's communications along the Aleppo road, the only line of retreat open to him.

As the Euphrates at Ramadi was unbridged and he had the river at his back, the Turk was not prepared for this move.

On the 19th September, orders were received through the 50th Brigade, directing the Regiment to move out of Bustan at 05.30, cross the Sakhlawiyah canal at the Serya bund post, move along the left bank of the Euphrates, and act as a right flank guard to the 42nd Brigade. This Brigade was advancing along the right bank to Madhig which lay about eighteen miles up stream from Fallujah, where the 15th Division was concentrating prior to a general advance on Ramadi.

The effective strength of the Regiment less the detachment at the oilfields was as follows :—

British Officers	..	9
Indian Officers	..	18
Indian other ranks	..	561

The following British and Indian Officers were present with the Regiment :—

MAJOR W. C. KIRKWOOD.
 CAPTAIN C. S. SEARLE, M.C.
 CAPTAIN J. C. JOHNSON.
 LIEUT S. B. HAUSER, I.A.R.O.
 „ M. THORP „
 „ F. MORRIS „
 „ K. MORFEY „
 „ H. TIERNEY „
 „ C. J. FERNANDES, I.M.S.
 SUBEDAR MOHD. AKBAR HUSSAIN.
 JEMADAR FATEH ALI
 „ GHULAM JILANI KHAN
 SUBEDAR CHHAJU RAM.
 JEMADAR JISUKH.
 „ DEBI SINGH.
 JUGLAL
 SUBEDAR RAMDHARI SINGH.
 „ KAULESAR SINGH.
 „ BISHUN SINGH.
 JEMADAR RAMREKHA SINGH.
 „ RAJNARAYAN SINGH.
 „ RICHPAL SINGH.

On the night of the 20/21st the Regiment took up a position protecting the 42nd Brigade which had gone into bivouac on the right bank. Under orders received on the 21st the Regiment moved to a point opposite the 42nd Brigade camp and put out outposts to protect the troops on the right bank during the night of the 21/22nd.

The protective dispositions comprised two picquets to the east and one to the north, each picquet a platoon strong. Shortly after midnight, all three picquets were attacked. The picquet situated to the north, which had a strength of thirty eight rifles and was found by "A" company, was rushed and captured. Two platoons of "C" company however, under Lieut. Morfeý were sent forward, and arrived in time to save the last of the picquet but not to save the arms and ammunition.

The casualties inflicted by the enemy on this picquet were :—

Killed ..	..	4
Wounded .	..	7
Missing ..	..	12

The weakness of the picquet lay chiefly in the density of the scrub jungle which surrounded it to the front and flanks. Ultimately the Arabs were able to attack it from three sides, and appear to have rushed it in great strength. Their numbers were stated to have exceeded two hundred.

A later intelligence summary stated that the leader of the Arabs was a son of Shaikh Hardan, whose village was opposite Ramadi on the left bank of the river, and it was clear that the attack represented a concerted movement by Arabs from a considerable distance who, according to reports, were for the most part armed with modern rifles.

The area round the picquet was typical of the ground over which the Regiment had been moving since the commencement of the operations. A thick undergrowth varying in height from five to seven feet covered most of the ground while the innumerable nullas and embankments which intersected it, made it most difficult to negotiate in the face of a present or probable enemy.

On the 23rd the Regiment was ordered to move about a mile up stream opposite to Tel Madhij on the right bank of the river. Here it was disposed in three strong points about six hundred yards apart, on the inner side of the bund which ran along the Euphrates at that point. "B" company was detailed to hold the left, "A" company and Regimental Headquarters were in the centre post and "C" company was on the right.

On the 24th orders were received to cross over to the right bank, and on arrival, the Regiment was ordered to take over the duties of Line and Communication troops, with Regimental Headquarters, "C" company and one platoon of "A" company on the right bank, and "B" company with two platoons of "A" company on the left bank, in four strong points.

The function of the troops on the right bank was to protect the 15th Division Dump and Field Ambulance, to provide guards and working parties, and generally assist the units of the 15th Division in every way.

During the attack on Ramadi on the 28th and 29th September, and its final capture, the Regiment supplied working parties to keep up a supply of water to the troops in action, and Captain Thorp with Lieuts. Tierney and Morris conducted convoys of Army Transport Carts loaded with camel pakhals, full of water, to the firing line.

The number of Turks captured at Ramadi was said to total three thousand five hundred, with ten field guns. The prisoner included the Turkish General, Ahmed Bey, and his staff. As he passed through Madhij, as a prisoner of war, he was entertained to tea by the officers of the Regiment.

Some days after the battle of Ramadi, the Regiment was employed in escorting Turkish prisoners from Madhij to Sin-ad-dhibban. Most of them were in rather a dejected state. They looked half starved and their clothing was in rags.

On the 4th October the Regiment was ordered to move from Madhij to Feluja and the post at Madhij was handed over to the 5th Gurkha Rifles. The Battalion moved next day to Sin-ad-Dhibban where it was joined by the detachment from the Persian oilfields, under Lieut. Ludlow. The strength of this detachment was as follows :—

British Officers	..	1
Indian Officers	..	5
Indian other ranks	..	163

On the 6th, the march was continued to Fallujah and, on arrival, the Regiment went into camp on the left bank of the Euphrates up stream from the town.

CHAPTER XV.

The Battle of Khan Baghdadi

ON arrival at Fallujah, the Regiment was met by a draft of one hundred and five Indian other ranks and, shortly afterwards, the following British and Indian officers joined the Regiment :—

MAJOR R. W. DE C. RENNICK 95th Russells Infantry.

CAPTAIN A. C. PALMER .. 94th Russells Infantry.

CAPTAIN W. G. BROOME .. 89th Punjabis.

LIEUTENANT O. COX.

SUBEDAR MAJOR KANHAIYA.

JEMADAR FATEH ALI.

On the 3rd November Major J. D'Oyly 119th Infantry was posted to the command of the Regiment *vice* Major W. C. Kirkwood transferred to the Erinpura Regiment then stationed at Ramadi.

On November 18th news was received of the death of General Maude from cholera at Baghdad. He was succeeded by Lieut. General W. R. Marshal, K. C. B. as commander-in-chief in Mesopotamia.

During the next three months, the Regiment was mainly employed in furnishing large working parties to assist in the construction of the railway which was being built between Baghdad and Fallujah, and also in helping to finish the dam which was being built across the Sakhlawiyah canal at Sariya Bund post. At the same time, the training of the Regiment was not neglected and as the Indian Army in Mesopotamia was now being brought up to date by the issue of sniper's rifles, gas masks and range finders, company commanders were kept busy instructing the men in their uses.

On the 22nd January Major W. C. Kirkwood rejoined the Regiment from duty with the Erinpura Regiment and assumed the duties of second in command, *vice* Major R. W. de C. Rennick 95th Russells Infantry, transferred to command a new regiment being raised in India.

Meanwhile, supply dumps at Fallujah and Ramadi were growing larger and larger and it became apparent to the humblest soldier that a further offensive against the Turks, who were then holding Hit, would be undertaken at no distant date. From the Intelligence summaries, published from time to time it was known

that the Turks on the Euphrates front had been recently reinforced and it was estimated that their strength towards the end of January was :—

Rifles ..	..	3,600
Machine guns ..	..	88
Field guns ..	..	14
Cavalry ..	..	170

The enemy's forces were disposed of as follows :—

At Uqbah, eight miles down stream from Hit, one company of infantry with about twenty cavalry forming an advanced post.

At Hit, down stream from the town, one company of infantry.

At a place, known as the Broad Wadi, about two miles north of Hit which was the Turkish main position in the Hit area, there were four hundred and fifty rifles with four guns and fifty cavalry.

The remainder of the Turkish army was at Sahiliyah eight miles further up stream.

When drawing up the scheme for the offensive against the Turks on the Euphrates front, Army Headquarters knew that there would be no great difficulty in capturing Hit, and driving the Turks back along their lines of communication on the Euphrates. But to capture the Turkish force as had been done at Ramadi, would be almost an impossibility, for it was very doubtful whether the Turks could be induced to risk an engagement again.

On the 9th February, operations commenced by the 50th Brigade moving out from Fallujah *en route* for Dhibban, the first stage on the road to Ramadi, where the bulk of the troops of the 15th Division was then located. At Dhibban the Regiment was joined by "C" and "D" companies under Major W. C. Kirkwood and Lieut. O. Cox from work on the railway which had by then almost reached the river.

On the 10th, the Brigade moved to Madhij where it remained until the 19th. During the time the Regiment remained at Madhij all ranks were put through a course of intensive training and field firing was carried out.

On the 20th, the Brigade moved to Ramadi, and next day the march was continued to Khan Abu Ryat where a halt was made until the 23rd. Uqbah was reached on the 24th.

On the 26th a reconnaissance in force was carried out, in the direction of Hit, with the following troops under Colonel Powell commanding the 815th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery :—

One Squadron 11th Lancers.

One Battery 815th R. F. A.

Four Armoured Cars.

**1st Battalion Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
97th Deccan Infantry.**

This force was sent out to ascertain to what extent the Turks were holding Hit and the Broad Wadi positions. On arrival within three miles of Hit, the enemy's position south of the town was found to be held by a few picquets, one of which was captured by a patrol of the Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.

The Turks however, opened a very accurate fire on the force from their artillery positions on the Broad Wadi, but their ammunition was bad and very few shells exploded. The force withdrew at midday and returned to Uqbah. During the operations the Regiment had one casualty caused by long range rifle fire from an enemy picquet on the left bank of the river.

During the next three weeks, touch was maintained with the Turks by patrols, and all the approaches to Hit were surveyed by parties of officers sent out with the cavalry from other arms of the service.

On the 28th the camp at Uqbah was bombed by an enemy aeroplane and three casualties were inflicted in the bivouac of the Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.

While the Regiment was at Uqbah, every opportunity was taken to carry out training and the attack was practised as often as possible.

On the 4th March the Regiment relieved the 24th Punjabis on the outpost line, where it remained until the 7th, when information was received at Headquarters that the Turks had evacuated Hit. In consequence the 50th Brigade was ordered to advance and occupy the town. At about 18·00 the Regiment was withdrawn from the picquet line and, on arrival in camp, orders for the march on Hit were received.

The orders laid down that the column was to move at 22·00 in the following order and occupy Hit and the Broad Wadi position, distant eight miles.

Advanced Guard.

One Company of the Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.

Main Body.

50th Brigade Signals.

1st Battalion Oxford and Bucks L. I. (less one company).

24th Punjabis.

97th Infantry (less two companies).

256th Machine Gun Company.

815th Brigade R. F. A.

50th Brigade Small Arms Ammunition Section.

108th Combined Field Ambulance.

50th Brigade Headquarters.

50th Brigade Transport.

Rearguard.

Two Companies 97th Deccan Infantry.

The orders further directed that all tents were to be left standing at Uqbah camp and a dump was to be formed by each unit, in which all extra kit and gas masks were to be stored. It was manifest that a rapid pursuit of the Turks would be necessary if it was intended to bring them to battle.

The column moved at 22·00 and marched until 03·00. By then it had arrived at within about three miles of Hit. Here a halt was made until daylight.

The early morning reconnaissance disclosed the fact that the enemy's position, south of Hit, appeared to be unoccupied. After a few shots had been fired by the artillery against the enemy's trenches, the troops advanced and Hit and the Broad Wadi position, north of the town, were occupied by 11·00.

On arrival at Hit, "A" and "B" companies of the Regiment were ordered to take over Hit Town, and measures were taken to prevent any looting by Arabs and others. A guard of Muhammedan sepoy was placed over the entrance to the mosque and Regimental Head-quarters was established in the Manzil. "C" and "D" companies proceeded about a mile up stream and bivouacked in some garden with the rest of the Brigade.

The following was the strength of the Regiment on its arrival at Hit on the 10th March 1918.

British Officers	..	12
Indian Officers	..	17
Indian other ranks	..	816

The under mentioned British and Indian officers were present :-

LIEUT. COLONEL J. D'OYLY.	
MAJOR W. C. KIRKWOOD.	
CAPTAIN C. S. SEARLE, M. C.	
CAPTAIN J. C. JOHNSON.	
LIEUTENANT O. COX.	
LIEUTENANT M. THORP.	
„ H. R. DAWE.	
„ S. B. HAUSER.	
„ K. MORFEY.	
„ F. LUDLOW	
„ F. MORRIS.	
„ C. J. FERNANDES, I.M.S.	
SUBEDAR MAJOR KHANHAIYA.	
SUBEDAR CHARAN SINGH	
„ KAULASAR SINGH	
„ MAUJI.	
„ RAMDHARI SINGH.	
„ MUHAMMED AKBAR HUSSAIN.	
„ NATHU.	

JAMEDAR JISSUK SINGH.

„ **RAMNARYAN SINGH.**

„ **FATEH ALI.**

„ **JODHA.**

„ **BISHAN SINGH.**

„ **RAMPAL SINGH.**

„ **JUGLAL.**

„ **MUHAMMED MUZAFFER HUSSAIN.**

„ **MEO SINGH.**

„ **SUNDER SINGH, I.M.S.**

On arrival in camp at the Broad Wadi reports were received that the Turks had retired to Sahiliyah, distant eight miles up stream, and the following morning the armoured cars were sent out to make a reconnaissance of the enemy's position. The cars returned at 16·00 and reported that the Turks had again retired leaving two mountain guns behind them. These were brought back to camp.

At 22·00 orders were issued for the move of the Brigade next day to occupy Sahiliyah. The march commenced at 09·00.

The following was the order of march of the column :—

Advanced Guard.

Two Companies 6th Jats.

One Section 256th M. G. Company.

One Section 815th R. F. A.

Camp colour parties of all units of the Brigade.

Main Body.

50th Brigade Headquarters.

50th Brigade Signals.

Cable Wagon Section.

6th Jats (less two companies).

24th Punjabis.

97th Deccan Infantry.

1st Battalion Oxford and Bucks L. I. (less one Company).

256th M. G. Company (less one section).

256th Battery R. F. A. (less one section).

50th Brigade Small Arms Ammunition Section.

No. 8 Pack Wireless Section.

108th Combined Field Ambulance.

50th Brigade Supply Company.

Brigade Baggage Train.

Rear Guard.

One Company Oxford and Bucks L. I.

The march to Sahiliyah passed without incident and camp was reached by 11·00.

It was found on arrival that the Turks had apparently retired in a hurry, as certain transport wagons and other material were found abandoned. Also on the camping ground there were found the bodies of two Turks whom, it appeared, their comrades had not had time to bury. Reports received during the 11th showed that the Turks had gone back to Khan Baghdadi, distant about fourteen miles up stream, and it now became doubtful whether it would be possible to bring them to battle. During the next few days however, it was ascertained from deserters that the Turkish General, Subri Bey had, on account of his having evacuated Hit on the approach of the British Force, been deprived of his command.

He was succeeded by Nizami Bey who would naturally expect to be superseded in turn, if he showed the same readiness to retire. It was on this that General Brooking set his hopes when preparing plans for a further advance.

The Brigade remained at Sahiliyah from the 11th to the 25th March, during which time a considerable amount of heavy rain fell. When not on outpost duty, the troops were employed on road-making and on the construction of a dummy position south of the camp, apparently with the intention of misleading the Turks into thinking that the 50th Brigade intended to halt at Sahiliyah for some time.

From the intelligence received, it was apparent that the Turks were still occupying Khan Baghdadi, and from the noise of their guns, it was evident that they were registering along all possible lines of approach.

On the 21st, information was received from a deserter that the Turks intended to send a force under cover of darkness to shell the Brigade camp at Sahiliyah, and in consequence of this information, three ambushes were laid on the likely lines of approach to the camp. The 6th Jats and the 24th Punjabis provided one company each, "B" company of the 97th Infantry providing the third. The ambushes were kept out for two or three nights; but, as the Turks showed no signs of carrying out their designs the ambushes were withdrawn.

On the afternoon of the 24th, the 42nd Brigade arrived in camp and bivouacked up stream from the 50th Brigade. Meanwhile, the 11th Cavalry Brigade under General Cassels had come up very secretly, moving by night and concealing themselves by day in the palm groves along the banks of the Euphrates, until they reached the sphere of operations, and by the evening of the 24th all arrangements for a rapid advance against the Turks at Khan Baghdadi were complete.

On the morning of the 25th, orders were received that the 50th Brigade would move that night, and at 17.30 detailed orders for the march were issued. With the orders came also a special order of the day to all units, by Major-General H. Brooking

commanding the 15th Division which read as follows :—

“ During the forthcoming operations I want you to march hard, hit hard.”

The orders issued by Brigadier-General A. W. Andrew, commanding the 50th Brigade gave, as their intention, the destruction of the enemy's forces on the Euphrates below Anah.

The role allotted to the Brigade was to gain touch with the enemy's main forces, holding the Khan Baghdadi area, by 05·00 on the 26th; having gained touch to pin him to his ground until such time as the 42nd Brigade, the 11th Cavalry Brigade and the mobile column of Ford Vans with infantry and machine guns, under Colonel Hogg, should be able to come up and manoeuvre into position from which a general attack could be made on the enemy's lines. Should the enemy retire the 50th Brigade was to pursue him as fast as possible.

General A. W. Andrew moved his Brigade at 21·00 on the night of the 25/26th along the Aleppo road. The following was the order of march laid down for the units :—

Advanced Guard.

One Company of 6th Jats.

Main Body.

50th Brigade Signals.

No. 3 Pack Wireless Section.

6th Jats (less one company).

1st Battalion Oxford and Bucks L. I.

24th Punjabis.

97th Deccan Infantry.

256th Machine Gun Company.

48th Pioneers (less one company).

10th Lancers.

315th Brigade R. F. A.

One Double Horse Battery 222nd Brigade R. F. A
Brigade Small Arms Section.

450th Company R. E.

First line Carts in order of units.

108th Combined Field Ambulance.

Rear Guard.

Nil.

The march of the column was unattended by incident until 02·00, when a point, about two miles from the enemy's front line of trenches was reached. Here a halt was made while one company from each of the 6th Jats, 24th Punjabis, and 1st Oxford and Bucks was sent forward with orders to examine the enemy's front line and if his position was only lightly held, to drive him out.

The company of 6th Jats advanced on the right of the road the 24th Punjabis and Oxford and Bucks on the left. At about 02·00 heavy rifle and machine gun fire broke out from the enemy's advanced trenches, followed by their artillery firing star shells. By the volume of rifle fire and the number of flares sent up, it was apparent that the Turks were holding their position in strength.

The companies of the three regiments, which had been sent forward, were driven back, but the company of the 24th Punjabis, some of whose leading sections managed to reach the enemy's trenches, were driven out by a Turkish counter attack and when returning suffered several casualties including their company commander.

As soon as it was ascertained that the enemy's position was held in strength, the main body of the column was wheeled off to the left of the road where it took up a position under cover of some broken ground. The enemy's artillery had by now lengthened their range and had picked up the head of the column with their star shells. They continued to follow it as it moved to the left flank. This was fortunate as there was considerable congestion on and near the road and, had it been shelled, many casualties would have been caused among the artillery and transport. As soon as the column had reached the broken ground, all ranks dug themselves in and no further movement was made until daylight.

At 05·20, a squadron of the 10th Lancers was sent out to make a reconnaissance to the left flank, with the object of finding out where the enemy's right flank rested. Artillery officers accompanied the squadron as the General's intention was, should the ground be suitable, that the infantry would move to the right flank of the enemy's position and deliver an attack from there.

At about 07·00 an aeroplane dropped a message reporting that the Turks had dug a number of new trenches during the night for the protection of their right flank. On the return of the cavalry, the Artillery officers reported good gun positions and that four enemy guns could be seen firing from behind the centre of their position. Accordingly Brigadier General A. W. Andrew decided to attack at 10·30 and the orders were issued. At 09·00, while preparations for the attack were in progress, reports were received from an aeroplane that the enemy was retiring, and it was decided to attack at once. The artillery was ordered to advance in close support of the infantry.

In his orders for the attack of the 50th Brigade, Brigadier General A. W. Andrew directed the infantry of the Brigade to advance in the following order :—On the right, the 24th Punjabis, the 97th Infantry in the centre and the 6th Jats on the left. The Oxford and Bucks were to follow in support behind the centre.

The direction of the advance was to be on a bearing of 306 degrees which was about the centre of the enemy's position.

The 97th Infantry were ordered to direct. The orders went on to say that the advance was to continue parallel to the river, and that the enemy was to be vigorously pursued.

The orders issued by Lieut. Colonel J. D'Oyly for the attack of the battalion, directed that "B" and "C" Companies were to move in advance followed by "A" and "D" Companies in support; "C" Company being made responsible for the maintenance of the direction of the attack.

The line of advance was across a level plain from a distance of about one thousand five hundred yards and during the advance the attacking force was subjected to accurate and, at times, heavy artillery fire from the Turkish guns, but as the troops moved in small columns they suffered very few casualties.

The Turks put up very little resistance from their front line of trenches which was held by their rearguard and, as the troops of the 50th Brigade advanced, many were seen to retire, while others came out of their trenches and surrendered.

The attacking line now pressed forward in pursuit of the retiring Turks, and during their advance they came under a good deal of artillery and rifle fire from the enemy's rear parties.

As the advance continued, the enemy's fire grew heavier. In consequence a halt had to be made to enable the artillery and supporting troops in the rear to come up. The longer the Turks could be induced to hold on to their present position the greater would be the chance of the 11th Cavalry Brigade getting round their flank and cutting off their line of retreat along the Aleppo road.

During the halt, Lieut. Colonel J. D'Oyly and Jemadar Adjutant Bishun Singh were severely wounded, and it was for his gallantry in rendering assistance to these officers under heavy shell fire that Captain J. C. Johnson, Adjutant of the Regiment, was given the Military cross as an immediate award.

At 17.00 the final attack on the enemy's position was ordered and the troops advanced supported by heavy artillery and machine gun fire. The infantry of the Brigade was distributed as follows. The Oxford and Bucks moved on the right with the 6th Jats on their left, and were followed by the 24th Punjabis and the 97th infantry in support. The attack was directed against the centre of the enemy's main position. The enemy's position was subjected to a very heavy bombardment by the artillery of the 15th Division and the 256th Machine Gun Company and, as the attack progressed, the enemy's artillery was soon silenced. When the infantry of the attack arrived at within two or three hundred yards of the enemy's trenches, many Turks laid down their arms and came forward and surrendered.

In the enemy's position several machine guns were captured as well as a battery of field guns.

As it had now grown dark, the regiments of the Brigade

bivouacked on the ground they had won.

Meanwhile the 11th Cavalry Brigade had moved round the scene of the days operations, had reached the rear of the Turkish Army and had got astride the Aleppo road near where the Wadi Hauran enters the Euphrates about seven miles north of Khan Baghdadi. Here they awaited the arrival of the Turkish force, which they presumed would retire as soon as it was dark. During the night the Turks made several attempts to break through the cavalry cordon but they were everywhere repulsed.

At 02·00 orders were received by the 50th Brigade to move immediately along the Aleppo road in pursuit of the enemy's main force, which was attacking the cavalry. The Brigade moved forward in column of route, preceded by four armoured cars. The march was continued until daylight, when an armoured car returned and reported that about two thousand Turks had surrendered to the 11th Cavalry Brigade at Wadi Hauran, and later reports indicated that the whole of the Turkish army in the Khan Baghdadi area had been rounded up.

On arrival at the Wadi Hauran, a very remarkable scene was witnessed. The whole area round the banks of the Wadi was strewn with sick, wounded and dead. There were ambulances, field kitchens, bullock waggons, as well as piles of arms, machine guns, field guns all lying about amongst hundreds of starving horses and emaciated Turkish soldiers. So hungry were the Turks that, when a sepoy gave a Turkish soldier a chuppati, he was immediately set upon by his comrades, who snatched it from him and struggled like animals on the ground for whatever bits they could lay hands on.

The capture of the various Turkish posts along the Euphrates was now undertaken by the armoured cars and the mobile column of Ford vans under Colonel Hogg. His force penetrated to a distance of over seventy miles along the Aleppo road and captured several supply dumps and a number of straggling Turks.

Shortly after the arrival of the 50th Brigade at the Wadi Hauran, the Regiment was detailed to escort prisoners to the rear, and at 14·00, a convoy consisting of two thousand eight hundred Turkish soldiers with a few German officers and men, seven hundred horses, donkeys and a number of waggons and field kitchens were formed up, and the return march commenced. Khan Baghdadi was reached at 18·00 and the prisoners were handed over to the assistant Provost Marshal who placed them in a large walled enclosure for the night, the animals being put into a blind nullah, the entrance to which was closed by empty waggons.

On the 28th the Regiment escorted the prisoners to Sahiliyah and the following day Regimental Head-quarters with "C" and "D" companies escorted them to Hit, leaving Captain C. S. Searle M. C. in charge of the Sahiliyah area.

On arrival at Hit orders were received to take over the Hit

area from the Erinpura Regiment. Major Kirkwood became commandant of Hit and Lieutenant K. Morfey was appointed commandant of Hit Post.

The casualties suffered by the Regiment during the operations were as follows :—

British Officers.

Wounded .. 1

Indian Officers.

Wounded .. 1

Indian other ranks.

Killed 1

Wounded 4

By the end of March the operations on the Euphrates were successfully brought to an end, and large quantities of war material were collected. The following is a list of the prisoners and guns captured :—

Turkish Officers 212

Turkish other ranks .. 5,020

German Officers .. 2

German other ranks 16

Field Guns .. 14

Machine Guns .. 47

The casualties suffered by the 15th Division during the operations were as follows :—

British Officers.

Killed 2

Wounded 5

British other ranks.

Killed 4

Wounded 30

Indian Officers.

Wounded 4

Indian other ranks.

Killed 18

Wounded 82

Missing 17

The following special order of the day was published on the 28th March by Brigadier-General A. W. Andrew commanding the 50th Brigade :—

“The Divisional General desires to convey his warmest thanks to all ranks of the 50th Brigade for their splendid response to his call for vigorous and sustained efforts during the recent operations. I take the opportunity of uniting my thanks to

those of the Divisional Commander and to these I add my profound admiration for the splendred qualities of endurance and fortitude under most trying conditions. To be continually under arms, marching and attacking for thirty five hours without food and very little water, and to have, during this period, carried out three attacks, the last of which was against a position with many machine guns, is a feat of which we may be justly proud. To the troops who co-operated with us, the 10th Lancers, 815th Brigade R. F. A. 222nd Brigade R. F. A., 48th Pioneers and certain units of the 42nd Infantry Brigade, our thanks are also due for their generous and splendid co-operation which contributed so largely to our success. A generous opponent, Colonel Serwet Bey, commandant of the Turkish 169th Regiment, said in the course of conversation to myself "Your troops fought splendidly today. They are daring and brave fellows."

On the 4th April the following message was received from His Majesty The King Emperor :—

"In the midst of the great struggle in Western Europe I wish to assure you that I follow with constant interest the splendid progress made by the gallant troops under your command. I congratulate you and all ranks on the success of your latest achievements."

CHAPTER XVI.

The Regiment during its stay at Hit The end of The Great War, and its return to India. The Ahmedabad Riots.

SOON after the arrival of the Regiment at Hit, and when the Turkish prisoners, horses and war materials had been disposed of, the battalion moved into camp and settled down to semipeace conditions. During the next two months working parties were employed in building cook-sheds for the companies and dugouts, on the bank of the river, for the British officers, so that by the commencement of the hot weather all ranks had made themselves very comfortable in camp.

On the 28th April orders were received to send a company to establish a post at Kubaisah, twelve miles west of Hit, and in compliance with the orders "D" Company under Captain O. Cox was sent. The marching out strength of the company was as follows :—

British Officers	..	1
Indian Officers	..	3
Indian other ranks	..	223

Leave to India for one month was now opened to all ranks at the rate of ten per cent. which was greatly appreciated by the men, some of whom had been in Mesopotamia since the end of 1915.

On the 13th May orders were received to send a company of the Regiment to form one of the companies of the 1/154th Infantry which was being formed at Basra and, in compliance with orders, "C" Company complete in every respect was despatched from, Hit by river boat under Captain O. Cox. The total strength of the Company was :—

British Officers	..	1
Indian Officers	..	4
Indian other ranks	..	242

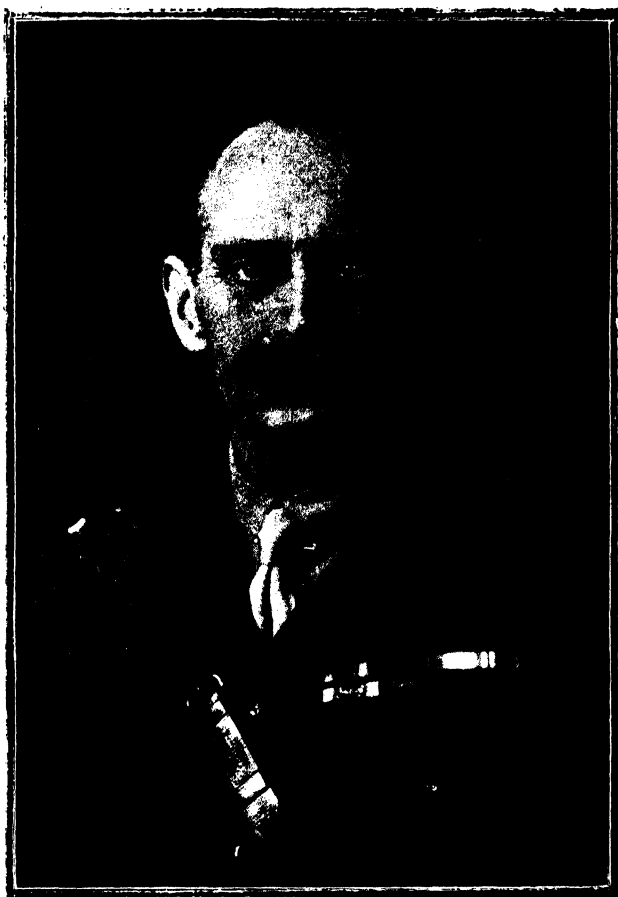
The following Indian officers accompanied the Company :—

SUBEDAR KAULESAR SINGH.

JEMADAR RAJ NARAIN SINGH.

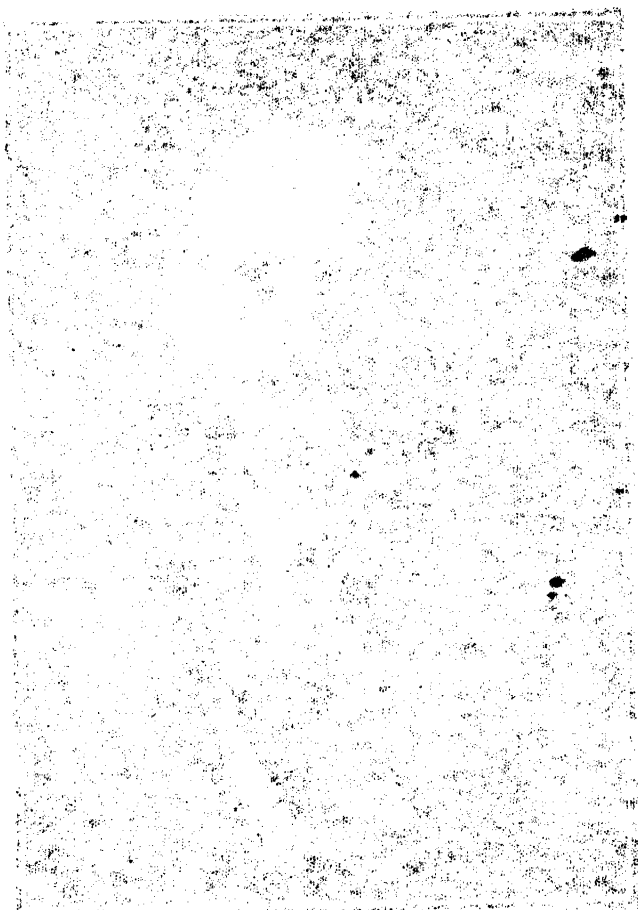
„ RAMREKHA SINGH.

„ RAMPAL SINGH.



LIEUT.-COLONEL W. J. PRESTON, D.S.O., O.B.E.,
Commandant of the Regiment from 1919—1922.

[illegible]



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

On the 20th May news was received of the death of Lieut. Kenneth Morfey at the Officer's Hospital, Baghdad. He was a very popular young officer as well as a capable soldier, and his death was greatly regretted by all ranks.

During the hot weather the Battalion was put through a special musketry course, and carefully prepared programmes of training were made out ; as, now that the Turks had been completely destroyed on the Euphrates front, many rumours were current that the 15th Division would most probably be sent to Egypt to join General Allenby's Army which was making preparations for an advance against the Turks in Palestine during the coming cold weather.

The Regiment remained in camp at Hit and, during the hot weather months, games of all kinds were organized and every effort was made to keep the men fit and break the monotony of their desert camp.

On the 27th June a survey party with an escort from the Regiment was fired on by Arabs, and Sepoys Sampa and Harkesh of "B" Company were killed. The Arabs were pursued but owing to the broken nature of the ground they managed to escape for the time being. Shortly afterwards however the shaikh of the tribe to which the murderers belonged, on account of the pressure brought to bear on him by the political authorities, handed the murderers over to justice. They were tried by a military court, sentenced to death and two of them hanged at the place where they had committed the murder, in the presence of the Regiment.

On the 9th December 16 British N. C. Os. were attached to the Regiment for duty.

On the 4th November Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Preston, D. S. O. rejoined the Regiment and assumed command *vice* Major W.C. Kirkwood, relieved.

On the 12th November the following telegram was received from General Head-quarters, Baghdad :—

"Armistice signed between Allies and Germany this morning." Later a copy of a Press Bureau message arrived which read as follows :—

"Prime Minister announces armistice was signed at 5 a.m. this morning. Hostilities cease on all fronts at 11 A.M. this morning November 11th."

The arrival of the news that peace had at last come was the cause of great rejoicing on the part of the troops in the Hit Garrison and after it was dark, a considerable number of very lights and rockets were fired off to celebrate the occasion. That night after dinner in the Officers' Mess Tent, as soon as the wine had been sent round, the Commanding Officer in an appropriate speech invited the officers to drink a glass of wine in silence to the memory of those officers and men of the Regiment who had

given their lives towards bringing the war to such a successful termination.

Now that peace had been declared, it was only natural that all ranks should turn their attention towards the time when the Regiment should be ordered back to India. But in an army like that of the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, where the daily ration strength was over 800,000 at the time of the cessation of hostilities, the difficulty of providing ships for the conveyance of the troops both to India and England as well as the evacuation of other theatres of war at the same time, was causing a very great strain on the available shipping of the Empire and it was therefore evident that some time would elapse before the turn of the Regiment to return to India would come round.

During the months of December and January, Race Meetings and Football and Hockey tournaments were organized in the 15th Divisional area and everything was done to break the monotony of life while awaiting receipt of orders to return to India.

At last the long looked for orders arrived for the Regiment to proceed to Ramadi *en route* for India.

The Regiment left Hit on the 30th January and arrived at Ramadi on the 1st February. On the 7th an advanced party, consisting of Major W. C. Kirkwood with Subedar Charan Singh and twenty five other ranks, were despatched to the Advanced Base, Basra, *en route* for the Regimental Depot at Ahmedabad.

During the remainder of February and the early part of March the Regiment was kept busy making preparations for its return to India.

All personnel attached to the Regiment had to be rejoined to their units and the 1st line of transport animals and officers' chargers returned to the Remounts.

Towards the end of February Lieut. Ag. Captain H. R. Daw, I.A.R.O. and Lieut. Ag. Capt. F. Ludlow were sent to the Base for demobilization. They were shortly followed by the British N. C. Os. attached from the 1st Battalion Oxford and Bucks, who proceeded to rejoin their own units.

On the 1st March the Regiment left Ramadi and marched to Dhibban where it entrained, and arrived in Baghdad on the 5th March. From Baghdad the Regiment proceeded to Basra by rail arriving at Nahrumar on the 10th March. At Nahrumar a party of ninety six Indian other ranks of the 99th Deccan Infantry were despatched to join their own unit and all ammunition in charge of the Battalion was returned to arsenal.

On the 12th March orders were received to embark for India. The Regiment proceeded in two ships. "HQ" "A" and "C" embarked on the 15th on S. S. "Barjora" and arrived in Bombay on the 22nd. The second party consisting of "B" and "D" Companies under Captain Johnson M. C. sailed on the 19th March

on board the "Bamora" and arrived in Bombay on the 26th. The first party reached Ahmedabad on the 23rd March and the second party on the 27th March, 1919.

Preparations were now made to settle up all arrears of pay due to the men, and, at the same time, arrangements for the amalgamation of the Depot were made by Lieut.-Colonel Preston and Major C. P. Cochrane, the Depot Commandant, and it was hoped that within a very short time all ranks would be allowed to proceed on three and a half months well-earned leave. However, the long looked for leave did not come as soon as expected, as, on the 10th April, very serious disturbances broke out in the city of Ahmedabad amongst the mill hands, on account of a rumour that Mr. M. K. Gandhi, one of their leading politicians, had been arrested by order of Government.

On receipt of the news the Secretary of the "Satyagraha League" is said to have issued a handbill calling for a general strike on account of this arrest.

In obedience to this handbill a large crowd assembled at 13·00 in the neighbourhood of the Railway Station and closed the shops forcibly. The crowd then attacked the police and stoned several Europeans who chanced to pass that way and matters became so serious that at 17·15, Colonel G. S. Frazer, C. M. G., commanding the troops at Ahmedabad, received a letter from Mr. G. E. Chatfield, Collector of Ahmedabad, saying that a crowd of several thousand near the Railway Station was burning a mill, and asking for military assistance. He at once issued orders for two hundred officers and men of the 1/97th Infantry to proceed to the scene of the disturbances. They left barracks at 17·34, arriving at the scene of the disturbances at 18·10. On arrival a line of troops was formed across the road and an advance was made against the crowd who were driven away and dispersed. A platoon was then placed near the Prem Gate of the city and another platoon at the cross roads outside the Kalupur Gate, and at the request of the Collector the rest of the troops returned to cantonments.

On the 11th April at about 10·00 hours military aid was again demanded by the Collector who had driven up to the lines in his motor and, in the absence of the Officer Commanding the Station, had asked for a force of three hundred men of the Regiment from Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Preston, who was the next senior officer in cantonments. Owing to the number of men who were away on parade at the time that the Collector made his demand for assistance, only one hundred and fifty were available to proceed to the city. The party was despatched under the command of Major W. C. Kirkwood, who had with him Subedar Major Kanhaiya and Lieut. Fitzpatrick of the 99th Deccan Infantry. The remaining one hundred and fifty men would follow as soon as they could be collected. The party left the lines at 10·15 and, as they approached the city, Captain H. Pearson, Staff Officer to the Officer

Commanding Ahmedabad, overtook them and issued orders to Major Kirkwood which directed that, should he on arrival at the city find the crowd engaged in acts of incendiarism or should they make an attack on the troops, they were to be fired on.

On arrival at a gate of the city known as the Delhi Gate, it was found that the crowds were completely out of hand and had been burning the Government Offices. On entering the city a crowd of about two thousand were encountered but, as the troops approached, they dispersed into the side streets. On passing the Delhi Gate, Major Kirkwood left a party of thirty men under an Indian officer with orders to allow no one to pass through the gate. The force then proceeded to the Richey Road, the main street of the city, where on arrival it was found that Lieut. Larkin had been wounded by a party of swordsmen, one of whom was killed by a sepoy.

On entering the Richey Road, a very large crowd was met near the fountain at a place known as the Pankor Naka, and a considerable number of stones were thrown at the troops as they advanced. Another large crowd had assembled on a road which led towards the Astodia Gate and the road, by which the troops had entered the city, had again become densely crowded. The attitude of these crowds was extremely hostile and large numbers of men were carrying sticks and stones.

The troops advanced until they reached to within thirty yards of the crowd near the Pankor Naka at the point where the road bifurcates. Here Major Kirkwood told the mob that, if they did not disperse, they would be fired on. They took no notice of his warning and continued to throw stones as before. As the position was now growing dangerous for the troops on account of the large crowds that were collecting on all sides and, as it was quite possible that the small force under Major Kirkwood would be rushed, it became apparent that it was necessary to fire on the crowd. Accordingly having again warned them as to the danger to which they were exposing themselves, and, as they took no notice, he ordered three of his men to fire. The effect of the firing drove the crowd back for some way and for a time the troops were able to clear a space in front of them. Meanwhile Subedar Major Kanhaiya with a party of about thirty men advanced for a short way along the road leading to the Railway Station and, while doing so, he and his party were heavily stoned and several of his men were badly bruised. Consequently he was also obliged to fire on the mob, upon whom he inflicted several casualties.

The disturbances now became general throughout the city and detachments of the Regiment were despatched to various points where they were forced to open fire on the huge crowds. One crowd that had collected near the Railway Station attacked Subedar Jit Singh and his platoon, and were driven back with many casualties.

Several letters were now brought in from Europeans, in and on the outskirts of the city, asking for protection, and the detachments of the Regiment, at the various places, were kept busy throughout the afternoon collecting these people into places of safety.

The night of the 11/12th passed quietly for the troops, but rioting was again renewed on the following day, and it looked as if the previous days' disturbances were again to be repeated, as large crowds had again collected at various points. However, at about noon a proclamation was issued by the Officer Commanding Ahmedabad to the effect that any gathering of over ten individuals found collected in any spot was to be fired on at once by the troops. Any individual seen out of doors, who did not stop and come up when challenged between the hours of 19·00 and 06·00, would be shot.

These orders were issued to the troops. They had an immediate effect. The city began to quieten down, and order was fully restored in the city by the 14th April.

As regards the district, beyond the vicinity of Ahmedabad city, the Regiment was called upon to send detachments to Nadiad, Viramgaum, and Dolka, but with the exception of Viramgaum, where the troops arrived in time to put an end to the disturbances, the other places were found in a peaceful state.

CHAPTER XVII.

The Regiment during the War with Afghanistan. Its return to Jubbulpore and Reorganization.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the outbreak of war with Afghanistan serious civil disturbances occurred in many places in the Punjab and in consequence all leave for the Army was stopped. As there remained a certain amount of unrest in Ahmedabad, it was considered necessary to maintain detachments in the city and the surrounding district and, during the months of April and May, the Regiment was kept fully employed furnishing guards and picquets in and around Ahmedabad. On the 20th May orders were received to mobilise for service on the frontier of India.

On the 3rd June the Gazette of India was received announcing the appointment of Major General T. H. Hardy as Colonel-in-Chief of the 97th Deccan Infantry. The same Gazette also contained his name as having been appointed a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, for the valuable services rendered in connection with military operations in the field.

On receipt of the news of General Hardy's appointment, the Commanding officer published the following Regimental order :—

“The Commanding officer congratulates the Regiment on having, for its Colonel, so distinguished, able and popular an officer as Major General T. N. Hardy, C.B. and one, moreover, who was so recently (from 1907–13) Commandant of the Regiment.” “In honour of this appointment and also on account of General Hardy being awarded the C. B. to-morrow will be observed as a holiday.”

General Hardy, on appointment as Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment, presented the officers with a handsome silver cup.

On the 9th June the Battalion left Ahmedabad under orders for Chaklala, but on arrival at Bhatinda fresh orders were received fixing Ambala as the destination of the Regiment, where it arrived on the 12th June.

The strength of the Regiment on leaving Ahmedabad was :—

British Officers	..	12
Indian Officers	..	19
Indian other ranks	..	773
Followers Public	..	40
Do Private	..	18

The following British and Indian officers were present with the Battalion :—

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. J. PRESTON, D.S.O.

MAJOR W. C. KIRKWOOD.

CAPTAIN W. LAMBERT.

CAPTAIN J. C. JOHNSON.

LIEUT. T. F. EALES.

„ H. S. LARKIN.

„ F. R. P. TODD.

„ H. S. SECCOMBE.

„ F. MORRIS.

„ E. SYMONDS.

„ M. T. DEUNG.

2nd LIEUT. A. ROBERTS.

SUBEDAR MAJOR KANHAIYA.

„ RAMSARUP SINGH.

„ GYANI SINGH.

„ SOHAN SINGH.

„ RAMKUMAR SINGH.

„ BIJAI BAHADUR SINGH.

„ CHAJU RAM.

„ MAUJI RAM.

„ RAMDHARI SINGH.

„ JIT SINGH.

„ NATHU.

„ BISHUN SINGH.

JEMADAR FATEH ALI.

„ MUHAMMED MUZAFFAR HUSSAIN.

„ MEO SINGH.

„ PRAN SINGH.

„ HAZARI SINGH.

„ SAWANT SINGH.

„ USUF ALI.

On arrival at Ambala, the Regiment was ordered to join the 68rd Mobile Brigade under the command of Brigadier-General Mc Craig where it remained until the middle of July.

On the 20th June Subedar-Major Kanhaiya, accompanied by Havildar Sayed Karim and Lance Naik Lakhi Ram, were sent to England to take part in the Peace Celebration.

Early in July a number of men whose homes were in the neighbourhood were granted short leave, but before they returned, the Regiment was suddenly ordered to Quetta, and left Ambala on the 15th July. As there were nearly three hundred men on leave Captain J. C. Johnson, M. C. and Lieut. H. S. Larkin were left behind to collect them and follow on to Quetta.

The Regiment reached Quetta on the 19th July and was located in the Gough Barracks. On the morning of the 21st orders were received to entrain that night and proceed to Harnai *en route*

for Loralai. On arrival at Harnai the Regiment was handed over its first line of transport and, as there were no carts available, the second line of transport was composed entirely of camels.

At 06·00 on the 23rd March the march to Loralai commenced and Torkhan, the first stage on the road, distant eleven miles, was reached by midday. An early start was made next day for Razgai, distant fourteen miles. Singawa was reached at 10·00 on the 25th after a march of twelve miles.

Here the Regiment halted during the day and the march was again resumed at 21·00, Loralai being reached the following morning at 09·00 after a night march of eighteen miles.

On arrival at Loralai, which was the head quarters of the troops stationed in the Zhob, information was received that a large force of Wana Wazirs, with a number of deserters from the Frontier Militia, was then in the neighbourhood of Fort Sandeman, and had, on the 16th of June, attacked and captured a Convoy with supplies at Kapip seven miles from the Fort. Here the escort, which consisted of a company of the 3/1st Gurkhas with two mountain guns and Zhob Militia, was attacked by upwards of three thousand Wazirs, and very few of them escaped.

The Regiment halted at Loralai on the 27th and, in the evening, orders were received to proceed next day to Murgha, a post about sixty miles along the road to Fort Sandeman. The Regiment left Loralai on the 28th with a convoy of three hundred camels. Lahor the first stage on the march, distant eleven miles, was reached without incident. Maratangi was reached next day after a march of fifteen miles and the Regiment spent the night in the Fort. Zara was the next halting place, distant eighteen miles, and Murgha was reached on the 31st at 15·00 after a march of fifteen miles.

On arrival at Murgha the Regiment was met by the Commandant of the post, Lieut.-Colonel H. O. B. Wood of the 2/11th Rajputs, with orders that the Battalion, reinforced by three companies of the 2/11th Rajputs, was to proceed that night to Lakabund, twenty-two miles off, with a convoy of eighty mule transport carts with supplies for the garrison.

The latest reports regarding the military situation was that the Wana Waziris, who had recently been besieging Lakabund, had withdrawn their forces and were then attacking Fort Sandeman, distant from Lakabund about thirty five miles. It was hoped, therefore, that with any luck, the convoy would be able to reach Lakabund, deliver the supplies and return before the enemy had discovered they had been there.

Every precaution was taken to prevent the news of the intended march from leaking out. All transport carts, which were being taken on the march, had been placed inside the fort the previous day, where they were loaded without being seen from outside.

The march to Lakabund commenced at 08·30 on the 31st

August and the Ghulama Tangi was reached at daybreak. The Ghulama Gorge which is seven miles long is overlooked by deep precipitous cliffs, and would be a death trap for any troops caught in it by an enemy. The column pushed on with an advanced guard of two companies under Major W. C. Kirkwood. The pace, however, was very slow owing to the distance the picquets had to climb to reach positions, from which they could, if necessary, protect the troops on the road.

The Ghulama Tangi was passed without incident, but picqueting had to be carried out throughout the whole march and the column did not reach Lakabund until 17.00.

On arrival at Lakabund, news was received that a force of three thousand tribesmen was said to be in the neighbourhood of Babar, distant sixteen miles along the road to Fort Sandeman. It was afterwards found that they had waited for the convoy which they expected would continue the march to Fort Sandeman from Lakabund the following day.

The garrison of Lakabund consisted of two companies of the 124th Baluchistan Infantry and, at the time of the arrival of the convoy, their supply of rations had fallen very low.

At 06.00, on the 2nd August, the column commenced the return journey to Murgha, with a strong rearguard of "B" and "C" companies under Major W. C. Kirkwood. The March passed without incident, but within six hours of its departure the Wana Wazirs came down and besieged the fort at Lakabund.

The Regiment remained two days at Murgha and, on the 4th August was again reinforced by two companies of the 2/11th Rajputs and sent with a convoy of four hundred camels with provisions for the post at Musa Khel, distant about thirty-one miles, where a company of the 2/11 Rajputs was stationed. The march was carried out in two stages and Musa Khel was reached on the 6th. The column returned to Murgha on the 8th without incident.

The Regiment had now marched two hundred miles in fifteen days without much rest which, considering the season of the year, was a good test as to the fitness of the Battalion, as very few men had gone sick.

On the 11th August Captain J. C. Johnson with Lieutenants Larkin and Eales arrived with the leave men, who had been left behind at Ambala. With them came a large convoy and some of the units of a brigade which was being formed at Murgha under Brigadier-General Dale, with orders to open the road to Fort Sandeman.

On the afternoon of the 13th August General Dale's Brigade, consisting of the following troops, moved out of Murgha and camped at the entrance of the Ghulama Tangi :—

Brigade Signals.

One Squadron of the Patiala Imperial Service Lancers,

37th Battery of Mountain Artillery.
 97th Deccan Infantry.
 1/158rd Infantry.
 2/158rd Infantry.
 One section of a Combined Field Ambulance.
 650 Baggage Camels.
 168 Army Transport Carts.

Two aeroplanes were attached to the column for reconnaissance duty.

On the 14th the column reached Zarazai, distant seven miles, and on the 15th Adezai was reached. The column encamped at Lakabund the following afternoon. The Regiment on this occasion formed the rearguard of the column. On the 17th the column marched to Babar, where the first signs of the action of June 15th were met with. A number of dead Gurkhas were found in the neighbourhood of the fort and buried.

The column moved on next morning *en route* for Fort Sandeman and, on arrival at Kapip Tangi, still further signs of the fate of the unfortunate convoy were encountered. There was a good deal of evidence of the stout resistance put up by the escort of the 3/1st Gurkhas and the section of Mountain Artillery with some of the local militia against overpowering numbers. For a mile in the Kapip Tangi were strewn remains of men and horses, together with burnt transport carts and supplies. It was here that four British officers and over one hundred gunners, Gurkhas and transport drivers fell, while gallantly defending their convoy.

The column passed through the Tangi and halted about four miles beyond Kapip, but the convoy for Fort Sandeman with the 97th Infantry, as escort, moved on and arrived at Sandeman at 15.30.

On arrival at Fort Sandeman orders were awaiting Colonel Preston, in which he was directed to take over charge of the Fort with his regiment from the 1/3 Gurkhas who were being relieved. The relief entailed considerable work as the whole of the armament of the fort had to be taken over at very short notice.

Fort Sandeman, which stands in the middle of a large stone strewn plain, consists of three small hogbacked hills, joined one to the other by narrow cols. On the highest of the three hills is a house known as the castle and is occupied by the Political Agent, Zhob. On the next hill is the bungalow of the officer commanding the Zhob Militia, and further along, on the lowest point, is the residence of the Garrison Engineer. Immediately to the west of the fort is the bazaar, and further north from the bazaar are the infantry lines. Round the hills and enclosing the valleys running into them was a wall breast high, which had been built up roughly by the troops who had defended the so-called fort from time to time. Outside the wall ran a barbed wire entanglement which, as regards its thickness, left a lot to be desired.

At the time the Regiment arrived at Fort Sandeman, every bit of available space within the perimeter was full of refugees from the bazaar who had been driven out by the Wazirs, when they looted the town a short time previously, and the civil and military authorities were finding it very difficult to induce these people to return to their homes in the bazaar, as many rumours were current of the early return of the Wana Wazirs.

As soon as possible after the arrival in the fort, work was commenced for the improvement of the defences and a party was sent out daily with engineers to repair the waterpipe line to Kapip, as Fort Sandeman, like most other posts in the Zhob, depended on places outside the fort for its water-supply.

The Regiment now settled down to the usual garrison duties which obtain in places on the frontier, such as escort duty, repairing the defences, and furnishing guards and picquets.

On the 9th October Colonel Dew, Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, arrived and was received by a Guard of Honour, consisting of two Indian officers and fifty Indian other ranks of the Regiment. On the 11th October "B" and "D" companies under Captain J. C. Johnson, with Lieutenants Secombe and Deung, left to take over the post at Lakabund from the detachment of the 124th Baluchies who were being relieved.

On the 15th October orders were received by the Regiment to hand over Fort Sandeman to the 1/153rd Infantry and to return to Harnai. In consequence Regimental Head-quarters with "A" and "C" companies left next day *en route* for Harnai, which was reached without incident on the 31st October.

On arrival at Harnai Lieutenant Deung was sent down country for demobilization.

While at Harnai an epidemic of influenza broke out and more than half the men of the Battalion were taken ill and twenty deaths occurred.

On the 16th November Captain J. C. Johnson, M. C. with Lieutenant Larkin and "B" and "D" companies, rejoined the Battalion from Lakabund, and on the 20th orders were received for the move of the Battalion to Sibi. At the same time the long looked for leave for the Indian ranks was opened.

The Battalion remained at Sibi until the 16th February, 1920, when orders were received for it to proceed to Jubbulpore. It entrained on the 17th and arrived on the 23rd. Thus, after an absence of nearly five years, the Battalion returned to the same station and lines from which it had set out to take part in the Great War.

Shortly after the arrival of the Battalion at Jubbulpore it was amalgamated with the Depot which joined it from Ahmedabad under Captain P. G. Villiers-Stuart M. C. The Battalion was brought up to strength, and all recruits surplus to the establishment were discharged. Leave and furlough were now opened to

all ranks, and the Battalion settled down to peace conditions.

On 3rd of June news was received of the death of Lieut. S. T. Merriman, who was accidentally killed at Pachmarhi, while attending a course at the Small Arms School, by falling over a cliff locally known as Handi Kho.

On the 1st July the Gazette of India announced the promotion of Subedar Major Kanhaiya to the Honorary rank of Lieutenant in recognition of his services during the recent war.

On the 3rd March, 1921, orders were received for the reorganization of the Regiment. Under these orders the Regiments of the Indian Army were to be formed into groups, one regiment of which was to be a training battalion, where all recruits for the other battalions of the group were, in future, to be trained.

The class composition of the Regiment which since 1897 had consisted of one and a half companies of Dekhani Muhammedans, one and a half companies of Rajputs, and one company of Jats was now to be changed and replaced by one company of Jats, from the United Provinces, one company of Rajputs from Oudh, one company of Ahirs from Eastern Punjab, and one company of Hindustani Muhammedans from the United Provinces.

The order went on to say that every effort was to be made by commanding officers to transfer men from one regiment to another, so that sepoys were not to suffer through the change in caste composition of their units. Men, who would not transfer or for whom places could not be found in other units, were to be sent on pension, provided they had over ten years service. Those under ten years were to receive a gratuity of one and a half months pay including Good Conduct and Good Service pay, for each year of service.

On the 24th April the Commanding Officer gave a farewell entertainment in the lines to all those who were affected by the new orders and a very enjoyable evening was spent, at which many speeches were made, eulogising the bravery of the Regiment and its individual officers and men in the recent War.

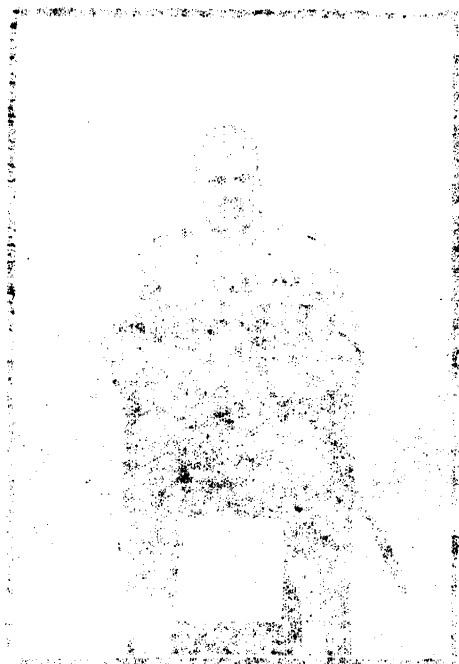
As soon as the orders for the reorganization of the Regiment were put into force, Major Kirkwood, then officiating as commandant in the absence of Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Preston on leave, decided that the class companies being formed under the new organization should be as free from caste prejudice as possible. Accordingly only men, who were willing to eat with others of the same class, were accepted on transfer from other units. Telegrams were despatched to regiments from whom the required castes could be obtained, and the Adjutant, Lieut. E. Symonds was sent to units personally to arrange transfers.

Early in May the mustering out of the men, who were unwilling to go to other regiments, and the transfer of those who were, was commenced. As each lot left, whether on transfer or discharge the men were garlanded with flowers and the party was marched



LIEUT.-COLONEL A. G. SHEA, D.S.O.,
Present Commandant.

To face p. 117.



to the railway station by the regimental band.

Transfers now commenced to arrive from other units, and by the end of July the reorganization of the Regiment was practically complete.

On the 12th August the Battalion was inspected by General Sir John Shea, then commanding the Mhow District, who was very satisfied with the way the reorganization of the Regiment had been carried out.

In August 1921, orders were received for the Regiment to move to Chaman in Baluchistan and on the 4th October the Regiment entrained at Jubbulpore and arrived at Chaman on the 9th.

Shortly after the arrival at Chaman, the Battalion was again moved. This time it was split up into detachments for the protection of the Nuskhi extension of the railway to Persia. The companies were located at the following places, from which they found several detachments along the railway line :—

“ A ” Company at Dalbandin.

“ B ” Company at Kwash.

“ C ” Company at Duzdap.

“ D ” Company at Nuskhi.

The Head-quarters of the Battalion was located at Quetta.

Early in 1922 a circular letter was received from Army Head-quarters in which it stated that the regiments of the Indian Army were about to be renumbered and that each regiment was to be given a territorial name. Commanding officers were invited to select a name which would be suitable for all the battalions in their group and submit it for approval of higher authorities.

Eventually, after considerable correspondence on the subject, it was decided that, as the regiments of the group were raised originally in Hyderabad, they should be called the Hyderabad regiment.

During the 1922 considerable reductions of the war battalions of the Indian Army took place. As a result there was a large number of British officers surplus to establishment and, in order to carry out the necessary reductions, officers were offered a generous bonus by Government.

The following officers of the Regiment took these terms and left the service :—

CAPTAIN M. P. POYNER.

„ R. ASHLEY-SMITH.

„ B. BUTTERFIELD.

„ W. MANDEVILLE.

LIEUTENANT H. G. LANG.

„ G. B. HALLORAN.

„ M. J. DETERMES.

„ C. R. DUFFY.

„ C. E. GRIFFITHS.

„ H. L. GREENER.

On the 26th April news was received of the death of Captain J. C. Johnson, M. C. who had been attached to the Political Department at Fort Sandeman. Captain Johnson had served as Adjutant of the Regiment from early in 1917 until the end of the War, and the news of his death was received with deep regret by all ranks.

On the 8th August Major Jasper Martin, D. S. O., M.C. joined the Regiment as second in command, on the disbandment of the 2nd Battalion 97th Deccan Infantry, which he had been commanding in Palestine and the Dardanelles.

On the 19th October Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Preston completed his tenure of command of the Regiment. With his departure the Regiment lost an officer who had consistently remained with it during the whole of his service, and had always had its interests at heart. He was succeeded in command, on November the 5th, by Lieut.-Colonel A. G. Shea, D.S.O. who was posted to the Regiment from the 51st Sikhs.

On the 1st December the Gazette of India announced the new names of the regiments of the Indian Army which had been approved of by His Majesty the King. In this gazette the name of the 97th Deccan Infantry was changed to that of the 8rd Battalion, 19th Hyderabad Regiment, and under this name the author feels confident that the new battalion will ably uphold the fine tradition handed down to it by the old regiment.

The end.

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OFFICERS OF THE 97TH DECCAN INFANTRY WHO
LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE GREAT WAR 1914-1918.



LIEUT. G. L. J. CAVENDISH,
Killed in action.
Givenchy in France on 22-12-1914.



MAJOR V. G. MENZIES,
Killed in action
at Umm-al-Hanna on 21-1-1916.



CAPTAIN H. B. LEAPINGWELL,
Killed in action



CAPTAIN R. A. JENKINS,
Killed in action

OFFICERS OF THE 97TH DECCAN INFANTRY WHO
LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE GREAT WAR 1914-1918.



LIEUT. K. MORFEV,
Died on 20-5-1918 at Baghdad.



LIEUT. F. S. WOODWARD,
Killed in action
at Shaikh Saad on 6-1-1916.



LIEUT. R. de B. DE'LISLE,
Killed in action on 21-1-1916.



LIEUT. H. E. MALLANDAINE,
Killed in action on 7-3-1916.



MAJOR B. S. RAYMOND,
died on 12-8-1917 at Persian Oilfields.



LIEUT. S. T. MERRIMAN,
Died at Pachmarhi on 3-6-1921.



CAPTAIN J. C. JOHNSON, M.C.,
(Attached to the Political Dept.) Died of disease
at Fort Sandiman on 25-4-1922

APPENDIX I.

List of Stations at which the Regiment served.

Place	Date of Arrival	Duration of Stay	Date of Departure
		Yrs. M. D.	
Hyderabad ..	1- 1-1794	9 6 0	1- 1-1808
Basmat ..	28- 1-1808	5 10 12	10-12-1808
Nawarkhada ..	21-12-1808	8 10 24	15-11-1812
Aurangabad ..	30-12-1812	2 11 2	2-12-1815
Amraoti ..	28-12-1815	2 11 27	25-12-1818
Aurangabad ..	8- 1-1819	4 10 26	4-12-1822
Hingoli ..	17-12-1822	2 0 7	24-12-1824
Bolarum ..	28- 2-1825	8 0 10	8- 3-1828
Aurangabad ..	10- 4-1828	8 7 19	1-12-1831
Ellichpore .	14- 1-1832	2 10 17	1-12-1834
Hingoli ..	17-12-1834	2 0 15	2- 1-1837
Bolarum ..	1- 2-1837	1 10 14	15-12-1838
Makhtal ..	21- 1-1839	2 7 6	7- 9-1841
Bolarum ..	15- 1-1842	0 1 0	15- 2-1842
Secunderabad ..	23- 4-1842	0 9 17	10- 2-1843
Aurangabad ..	8- 3-1843	3 10 19	27- 1-1847
Ellichpore .	15- 2-1847	3 8 16	1-11-1850
Hingoli ..	17-11-1850	6 8 1	18- 2-1857
Lingsugur ..	18- 3-1857	6 7 27	15-11-1863
Aurangabad ..	21-12-1863	3 10 24	15-11-1867
Ellichpore ..	11- 2-1868	4 9 20	1-12-1872
Hingoli ..	18-12-1872	5 11 7	25-11-1878
Jalna ..	2-12-1878	4 1 20	22- 1-1883
Bolarum ..	20- 2-1883	4 10 7	27-12-1887
Raichur ..	10- 1-1888	4 10 4	14-11-1892
Aurangabad ..	10- 1-1893	4 10 8	18-11-1897
Ellichpore .	8-12-1897	6 11 6	17-11-1904
Bolarum ..	22-12-1904	5 2 12	4- 3-1910
Jubbulpore ..	7- 3-1910	4 7 11	18-10-1914
Dera Ismail Khan ..	23-10-1914	1 0 8	31-10-1915
Multan ..	1-11-1915	0 0 26	27-11-1915
Mesopotamia ..	6-12-1915	8 8 9	15- 3-1919
Ahmedabad ..	29- 3-1919	0 2 10	9- 6-1919
Ambala ..	12- 6-1919	0 1 4	16- 7-1919
Zhob Force ..	23- 7-1919	0 6 23	16- 2-1920
Jubbulpore ..	20- 2-1920	1 7 14	4-10-1921
Chaman ..	9-10-1921	0 1 14	23-11-1921
Quetta ..	23-11-1921	..	..

APPENDIX I.—(cont.)

List of Stations at which the Regiment served.

REGIMENTAL DEPOT.

Place	Date of Arrival	Duration of Stay	Date of Departure
		YRS. M. D.	
Multan	1-11-1915	0 1 17	18-12-1915
Jhansi	20-10-1915	0 5 2	22- 5-1916
Ahmedabad ..	24- 5-1916	3 8 24	18- 2-1920
Jubbulpore ..	20- 2-1920	..	..

APPENDIX II.

Nominal roll of the British Officers who served in the Regiment since 1839.

1839—1840

CAPTAIN W. B. JACKSON .. Commanding.
 „ S. C. BRIGGE .. Acting Brigade Major, Bolarum.
 LIEUT. T. DAVIES .. Adjutant and Interpreter.
 ASST. SURGEON W. CALVERT .. Medical Officer.

1841

CAPTAIN W. B. JACKSON .. Commanding.
 „ H. McCASHILL .. Temporarily withdrawn.
 „ J. PALMER ..
 „ T. DAVIES .. In Charge of Pioneers.
 LIEUT. W. J. HARE .. Adjutant.
 SURGEON R. F. RIDDELL .. Medical Charge.

1842

CAPTAIN W. B. JACKSON .. Commanding.
 „ H. McCASHILL .. Temporarily withdrawn to China.
 „ J. PALMER .. Offg. Adjutant.
 „ T. DAVIES .. In Charge of Pioneers.
 LIEUT. W. J. HARE .. Withdrawn to China.
 SURGEON R. F. RIDDELL .. Medical Charge.

1843

CAPTAIN W. B. JACKSON .. Commanding.
 „ H. McCASHILL .. Temporarily withdrawn to China.
 „ J. PALMER .. On leave 6 months.
 „ T. DAVIES .. In Charge of Pioneers.
 LIEUT. W. J. HARE .. Withdrawn to China.
 LIEUT. A. R. DALLAS .. Acting Adjutant.
 SURGEON R. F. RIDDELL .. Medical Charge.

1844—1845

CAPTAIN COMDT. D. C. RAMSAY .. Commanding.
 „ H. McCASHILL .. Temporarily withdrawn to China.
 „ J. PALMER .. On Sick Leave.
 „ T. DAVIES ..
 LIEUT. W. J. HARE .. Withdrawn to China.
 SURGEON J. STOKES .. Medical Charge.

1846—1848

CAPTAIN COMDT. D. C. RAMSAY .. Commanding.
 „ S. C. BRIGGS .. Brigade-Major, Hyderabad Division.
 „ T. DAVIES .. Interpreter.
 „ A. WYNDHAM ..
 LIEUT. W. J. HARE .. Adjutant.
 SURGEON J. STOKES .. Medical Charge.

APPENDIX II.—(contd.)

Nominal roll of the British Officers who served in the Regiment since 1839.

1849

CAPTAIN COMDT. D. C. RAMSAY.	Commanding.
„ S. C. BRIGGS	..Brigade-Major, Hyd. Division.
„ T. DAVIES	..Intrepreter.
„ A. WYNDHAM.	..
„ W. J. HARE	..Bombay on Leave.
LIEUT. W. J. LAW	..Adjutant.
SURGEON J. STOKES	..Medical Charge

1850

CAPTAIN COMDT. D. C. RAMSAY.	Commanding. In Tem. Charge Ellichpor Division.
„ S. C. BRIGGS ..	..Brigade-Major and Acting Pay Master of Hyderabad Division.
„ T. DAVIES	..Interpreter in Temporary charge.
„ A. WYNDHAM	..Acting Adjutant and Interpreter.
„ W. J. HARE	..
SURGEON J. STOKES	..Medical Charge.

1851

CAPTAIN COMDT. D. C. RAMSAY.	Commanding.
„ S. C. BRIGGS	..Brigade-Major and Temporary Pay Master, Hyderabad Division.
„ T. DAVIES	..Interpreter.
„ A. WYNDHAM	.. Acting Adjutant.
„ W. J. HARE	.. Temporarily doing duty.
SURGEON T. W. WHITELOCK	..Medical Charge.

1852

CAPTAIN COMDT. D. C. RAMSAY.	Commanding.
„ S. C. BRIGGS	..Brigade-Major and Pay Master, Hyderabad Division.
„ T. DAVIES	..Interpreter.
„ A. WYNDHAM	..Acting Adjutant.
SURGEON T. W. WHITELOCK	..Medical Charge.

1853—1854

CAPTAIN D. C. RAMSAY	..Commanding.
BREVET-MAJOR S. C. BRIGGS	..Brigade-Major & Offg. Milty. Secy.
CAPTAIN H. KING	..
„ T. DAVIES	..Interpreter.
„ A. WYNDHUM	..Madras on Leave.
SURGEON T. W. WHITELOCK	..Medical Charge.

APPENDIX II.—(contd.)

Nominal roll of the British Officers who served in the Regiment since 1839.

1855—1856

CAPTAIN A. WYNDHAM ..Commandant. Europe Sick Leave
 „ T. DANIAL ..2nd-in-Command & Offg. Comdt.
 LIEUT. T. T. TURTON ..Adjutant.
 SURGEON T. W. WHITELOCK ..Medical Charge.

1857—1858

CAPTAIN A. WYNDHAM ..Commandant. Europe Sick leave.
 LIEUT. G. ADYE ..2nd-in-Comd: On duty North
 Div., Madras Presidency.
 „ T.T. TURTON ..Adjutant.
 „ J. P. PEDLER ..
 ASST. SURGEON B.WILLIAMSON. Medical Charge

1859

MAJOR A. WYNDHAM ..Commandant.
 LIEUT. G. ADYE ..2nd-in-Command.
 LIEUT. J. P. PEDLER ..Adjutant
 ASST. SURGEON B. WILLIAMSON. Medical Charge.

1860

MAJOR A. WYNDHAM ..Commandant.
 CAPTAIN G. ADYE ..2nd-in-Comd. & Acting Command-
 ing 6th Infy., Hyderabad Contin-
 gent.
 LIEUT. J. P. PEDLER ..Adjt. Offg. 2nd-in-Comd. 2nd I.H.C.
 „ C. JAMESON ..Offg. 2nd-in-Command.
 „ T. H. WAY ..Offg. Adjutant.
 ASST. SURGEON B. WILLIAMSON. Medical Charge.

1861

MAJOR A. WYNDHAM ..Commandant.
 CAPTAIN G. ADYE ..2nd-in-Comd. Offg. Comdt., 6th
 I. H. C.
 LIEUT. C. JAMESON ..Offg. 2nd-in-Command.
 „ T. H. WAY ..Adjutant
 ASST. SURGEON B. WILLIAMSON. Medical Charge

1862

MAJOR A. WYNDHAM ..Commandant.
 LIEUT. C. JAMESON ..2nd-in-Command.
 „ H. F. H. SEWELL ..Adjutant.
 ASST. SURGEON B. WILLIAMSON. Medical Charge.

APPENDIX II.—(contd.)

Nominal roll of the British Officers who served in the Regiment since 1889.

1868—1864

MAJOR A. WYNDHAM	..Commandant.
LIEUT. C. JAMESON	..2nd-in-Command.
„ H. F. H. SEWELL	..Offg. Adjutant.
„ R. J. MCGHEE	..Doing duty.
ASST. SURGEON H. CROCKER, M. D.	Medical Charge.

1865

LIEUT.-COL. A. WYNDHAM	..Commandant.
CAPTAIN C. JAMESON	..2nd-in-Command.
LIEUT. H. F. H. SEWELL	..Adjutant.
„ R. J. MCGHEE.	..Offg. Adjt., 2nd Infy., H. C.
CAPTAIN A. DURRY	..Acting D. D. Officer.
ASST. SURGEON H. CROCKER, M.D.	Medical Charge.

1866

LIEUT.-COL. A. WYNDHAM	..Commandant.
CAPTAIN C. JAMESON	..2nd-in-Command.
LIEUT. A. L. PLAYFAIR	..Adjutant.
ASST. SURGEON H. CROCKER, M.D.	Medical Charge.

1867—1868

LIEUT.-COL. A. WYNDHAM	..Commandant.
CAPTAIN C. JAMESON	..2nd-in-Command.
LIEUT. A. L. PLAYFAIR	..Adjutant.
CAPTAIN T. T. TURTON	..Paid D. D. Officer.
ASST. SURGEON H. CROCKER, M. D.	Medical Charge

1869—1870.

COLONEL A. WYNDHAM	..Commandant.
CAPTAIN C. JAMESON.	..2nd-in-Command.
„ A. L. PLAYFAIR	..Adjutant.
LIEUT. J. G. PROUDFOOT	..Wing Subaltern.
SURGEON C. T. EVES	..Medical Charge.

1871—1872

COLONEL A. WYNDHAM	..Commandant.
MAJOR W. WELDON	..2nd-in-Command.
CAPTAIN A. L. PLAYFAIR	..Adjutant.
LIEUT. J. G. PROUDFOOT	..Wing Subaltern.
„ C. K. OXLEY	..Offg. Wing Subaltern.
SURGEON H. CROCKER, M. D.	..Medical Charge.

APPENDIX II.—(contd.)

Nominal roll of the British Officers who served in the Regiment since 1889.

1873

COLONEL A. WYNDHAM	..Commandant, Sick leave Europe.
LIEUT.-COL. W. WELDON	..2nd-in-Commnd. Europe P. A.
MAJOR A. C. LILLY	..Offg. Commandant.
CAPTAIN A. L. PLAYFAIR	..Adjutant. Offg. 2nd-in-Command.
LIEUT. J. G. PROUDFOOT	..Wing Subaltern, Offg. Adjutant.
„ W. G. C. JOHNSTONE	..Wing Subaltern.
SURGEON H. CROCKER, M.D.	..Medical Charge.

1874

LIEUT.-COL. W. WELDON .. Commandant.
MAJOR T. H. WAY .. 2nd-in-Command.
LIEUT. J. G. PROUDFOOT .. Adjutant.
SURGEON-MAJOR H. CROCKER. Medical Charge.

1875

LIEUT.-COL. W. WELDON	.. Commandant.
MAJOR T. H. WAY.	.. 2nd-in-Command.
LIEUT. J. G. PROUDFOOT	.. Adjutant.
CAPTAIN C. HAYTER	.. Wing Subaltern.
SURGEON-MAJOR H. CROCKER.	.. Medical Charge.

1876

LIEUT.-COL. W. WELDON	.. Commandant.
MAJOR T. H. WAY	.. 2nd-in-Command.
LIEUT. J. G. PROUDFOOT	.. Adjutant.
CAPTAIN C. HAYTER	.. Wing Subaltern.
SURGEON MAJOR H. CROCKER	.. Medical Charge.

1877

LIEUT.-COL. J. P. PEDLER	..Offg. Commandant.
MAJOR T. H. WAY	..2nd-in-Command.
CAPTAIN J. G. PROUDFOOT	..Adjutant.
LIEUT. F. S. SORELL	..Wing Subaltern.
SURGEON-MAJOR H. CROCKER.	..Medical Charge. Doing duty. with 2nd Cavalry, H. C.
SURGEON T. HUME	Offg. Medical Charge.

1878

LIEUT.-COL. J. P. PEDLER	Commandant.
MAJOR T. H. WAY	.. Wing Commander.
CAPTAIN J. G. PROUDFOOT	.. Adjutant.
LIEUT. F. S. SORELL	.. Wing Officer.
SURGEON-MAJOR H. CROCKER	.. Medical Charge. Europe P. A.
SURGEON C. L. SWAINE	.. Offg. Medical Charge.

APPENDIX II.—(contd.)

Nominal roll of the British Officers who served in the Regiment since 1889.

1879

LIEUT.-COL. J. P. PEDLER	..Commandant.
„ T. H. WAY	..Wing Commander.
CAPTAIN J. G. PROUDFOOT	..Adjutant.
LIEUT. H. M. MASON	..Wing Officer.
SURGEON-MAJOR H. CROCKER.	..Medical Charge. Europe P. A.
SURGEON C. L. SWAINE	..Offg. Medical Charge.

1880—1881

COLONEL J. P. PEDLER	..Commandant.
LIEUT.-COL. T. H. WAY	..Wing Commander.
„ F. D. WELCHMAN	..Adjutant.
„ H. M. MASON	..Wing Officer.
„ R. V. GARRETT	..Offg. Wing Officer.
SURGEON-MAJOR H. CROCKER.	..Medical Officer.

1882

COLONEL J. P. PEDLER	..Commandant.
LIEUT.-COL. T. H. WAY.	..Wing Commander.
„ F. D. WELCHMAN	..Adjutant.
„ H. M. MASON	..Wing Officer.
SURGEON-MAJOR H. CROCKER.	..Offg. Medical Officer, 1st class.
SURGEON D. F. DYMATT	..Offg. in Medical Charge.

1883

LIEUT.-COL. T. H. WAY	..Commandant.
CAPTAIN W. H. SALMON	..2nd-in-Command.
„ F. D. WELCHMAN	..Offg. 2nd-in-command.
LIEUT. D. W. PURDON	..Offg. Adjutant.
„ T. H. PLUMER	..Wing Officer.
„ R. V. GARRETT	..Adjutant.
SURGEON C. MALLIAS	..Medical Officer.

1884

MAJOR J. G. PROUDFOOT	..Commandant.
CAPTAIN F. D. WELCHMAN	..2nd-in-Command.
LIEUT. R. V. GARRETT	..Adjutant.
„ W. D. PURDON	..Offg. Adjutant.
„ E. N. MARRETT	..Offg. Wing Officer.
„ M. T. SHEWEN	.. do
SURGEON H. GREANY	..Medical Officer.

APPENDIX II.—(contd.)

*Nominal roll of the British Officers who served in the Regiment
since 1889.*

1885

MAJOR J. G. PROUDFOOT	..Commanding.
CAPTAIN F. D. WELCHMAN	..2nd-in-Command.
LIEUT. R. V. GARRETT	..Adjutant.
„ D. W. PURDON	..Wing Officer.
„ M. T. SHEWEN	..Offg. Wing Officer.
SURGEON H. GREANY	..Medical Officer.

1886

MAJOR J. G. PROUDFOOT	..Commandant.
CAPTAIN F. D. WELCHMAN	..2nd-in-Command.
LIEUT. R. V. GARRETT	..Adjutant.
„ M. T. SHEWEN	..Wing Officer.
SURGEON J. SCOTT	..Medical Officer.

1887

MAJOR J. G. PROUDFOOT	..Commandant.
CAPTAIN F. D. WELCHMAN	..2nd-in-Command.
LIEUT. R. V. GARRETT	..Adjutant.
„ M. T. SHEWEN	..Wing Officer.
„ H. T. DUHAN	..Offg. Wing Officer.
„ T. M. KIRKWOOD	..do
SURGEON J. SCOTT	..Medical Officer.

1888

MAJOR J. G. PROUDFOOT	..Commandant.
CAPTAIN D. F. WELCHMAN	..2nd-in-Command.
LIEUT. M. T. SHEWEN	..Adjutant. Leave Europe.
„ A. W. LEONARD	..Wing Officer.
„ T. M. KIRKWOOD	..Offg. Wing Officer & Offg. Adjt.
SURGEON E. W. REILLY	..Medical Officer.
„ E. M. DAMLA	..do

1889

MAJOR J. G. PROUDFOOT	..Commandant.
CAPTAIN F. D. WELCHMAN	..2nd-in-Command.
LIEUT. M. T. SHEWEN	..Adjutant.
„ A. W. LEONARD	..Military Police Burma.
„ F. W. REA	..Offg. Wing Officer.
„ T. M. KIRKWOOD	..Wing Officer.
„ W. E. E. LLOYD	..Offg. Wing Officer.
„ J. S. RICHARDS	..Offg. Wing Officer.
„ H. A. LANE	..do
SURGEON E. M. DAMLA.	..Medical Officer.

APPENDIX II.—(contd.)

Nominal roll of the British Officers who served in the Regiment since 1889.

1890

LIEUT.-COL. J. G. PROUDFOOT	..Commandant.
MAJOR F. D. WELCHMAN	..2nd-in-Command.
LIEUT. M. T. SHEWEN	..Adjutant.
„ A. W. LEONARD	..Wing Officer.
„ F. W. REA.	..Offg. Wing Officer.
„ T. M. KIRKWOOD	..Wing Officer.
„ W. E. E. LLOYD	..Offg. Wing Officer.
SURGEON E. M. DAMLA	..Medical Officer.

1891

LIEUT.-COL. J. G. PROUDFOOT	..Commandant.
MAJOR F. D. WELCHMAN	..2nd-in-Command.
LIEUT. M. T. SHEWEN	..Adjutant.
„ A. W. LEONARD	..Wing Officer.
„ F. W. REA	..Wing Officer.
„ T. M. WARD	..Offg. Wing Officer.
„ T. M. KIRKWOOD	..Wing Officer.
„ W. E. E. LLOYD	..Offg. Wing Officer.
SURGEON-MAJOR E. M. DAMLA	..Medical Officer.

1892

LIEUT.-COL. J. G. PROUDFOOT	..Commandant.
MAJOR F. D. WELCHMAN	..2nd-in-Command.
CAPTAIN M. T. SHEWEN	..Wing Commander.
LIEUT. A. W. LEONARD	..Wing Officer.
„ F. W. REA	..Quarter-Master.
„ T. M. WARD	..Offg. Wing Officer.
„ T. M. KIRKWOOD	..Adjutant.
„ W. E. E. LLOYD	..Wing Officer.
„ A. I. R. GLASFURD	..Offg. Wing Officer.
SURGEON-MAJOR E. M. DAMLA	..Medical Officer.

1893

CAPTAIN A. ADYE	..Commandant.
MAJOR F. W. WELCHMAN	..2nd-in-Command.
CAPTAIN M. T. SHEWEN	..Wing Commander.
LIEUT. A. W. LEONARD	..Wing Officer.
„ F. W. REA	..Quarter-Master.
„ T. M. WARD	..Offg. Wing Officer.
„ A. I. R. GLASFURD	..do
„ K. E. NANGLE	..do
„ P. N. LESLIE	..do
SURGEON G. BIDIE	..Medical Officer.

APPENDIX II.—(contd.)

*Nominal roll of the British Officers who served in the Regiment
since 1839.*

1894

MAJOR A. ADYE ..	..Commandant. Furlough.
CAPTAIN E. C. M. LUSHINGTON.	Wing Commandant.
MAJOR F. D. WELCHMAN	..2nd in-Command.
CAPTAIN M. T. SHEWEN	..Wing Commander.
„ A. W. LEONARD	..Wing Officer.
LIEUT. F. W. REA	..Quarter-Master.
„ T. M. WARD	..Wing Officer.
„ T. M. KIRKWOOD	..Adjutant.
„ W. E. E. LLOYD	..Wing Officer.
„ A. I. R. GLASFURD.	.. do
„ V. F. W. TREGEAR	.. Offg. Wing Officer.

1895

MAJOR A. ADYE	..Commandant.
CAPTAIN E. C. M. LUSHINGTON.	Offg. Commandant.
„ M. T. SHEWEN	..2nd-in-Command.
„ A. W. LEONARD	..Wing Officer.
LIEUT. F. W. REA	..Quarter-Master.
„ T. M. WARD	..Wing Officer.
„ T. M. KIRKWOOD	..Adjutant.
„ W. E. E. LLOYD	..Wing Officer.
„ A. I. R. GLASFURD	.. do
„ V. F. W. TREGEAR	..Offg. Wing Officer.
SURGEON-MAJOR C. L. SWAINE	Medical Officer.

1896

MAJOR A. ADYE ..	..Commandant.
CAPTAIN M. T. SHEWEN	..2nd-in-Command.
„ A. W. LEONARD	..Wing Commander.
LIEUT. F. W. REA	..Quarter-Master.
„ T. M. KIRKWOOD	..Adjutant.
„ W. E. E. LLOYD	..Wing Officer.
„ A. I. R. GLASFURD	.. do
„ V. F. W. TREGEAR	..Offg. Wing Officer.
SURGEON LIEUT. G. BIDIE	..Medical Officer.
„ LIEUT. T. E. WATSON	Offg. Medical Officer.

1897

LIEUT.-COL. A. ADYE	..Commandant.
CAPTAIN M. T. SHEWEN	..2nd-in-Command. Furlough Europe
„ G. M. AUDAIN	..Wing Commander. do
„ F. W. REA	..Wing Officer. Offg. 2nd-in-Comd.
„ T. M. WARD	.. do Offg. Wing Comdr.

APPENDIX II.—(contd.)

Nominal roll of the British Officers who served in the Regiment since 1889.

1897

LIEUT. T. M. KIRKWOOD	..Adjutant.
„ W. E. E. LLOYD	..Quarter-Master on Special duty.
„ A. I. R. GLASFURD	..Wing Officer. Furlough Europe.
„ J. S. M. HARCOURT	..Offg. Wing Officer.
„ W. J. P. PRESTON	.. do and Offg. Qr.-Mr.
SURGEON LIEUT. T. E. WATSON	Offg. Medical Officer.
„ MAJOR R. JAMES	..1st Lancer, H. C. in Medical charge.

1898—1899

LIEUT.-COL. A. ADYE	..Commandant. Furlough Europe
MAJOR M. T. SHEWEN	..2nd-in-Command. Offg. Comdt.
CAPTAIN F. W. REA	..Wing Commander Offg. 2nd-in-Command.
„ T. M. WARD	..Wing Officer Furlough. With 5th Infy., H. C. from 20-6-1899.
„ T. M. KIRKWOOD	..Wing Officer Offg. Wing. Comdr.
„ W. E. E. LLOYD	..Adjutant. Leave out of India.
„ A. I. R. GLASFURD	..Qr.-Mr. in 1898 & Adj. in 1899.
„ W. J. P. PRESTON	..Offg. Wing Officer. Furlough Europe.
„ H. STEWART	..Offg. Wing Officer. Famine duty 31-10-1899.
CAPTAIN G. BIDIE, I.M.S.	..Medical Officer.

1900

LIEUT.-COL. A. ADYE	..Commandant. Vacated Command 1-7-00.
LIEUT.-COL. M. T. SHEWEN	..2nd-in-Comd. Assumed Comd. 1-7-00.
MAJOR F. W. REA	..2nd-in-Command.
CAPTAIN T. M. WARD	..2nd Double Coy. Commander.
CAPTAIN T. M. KIRKWOOD	..3rd do.
„ W. E. E. LLOYD	4th D. Coy. Commander.
„ A. I. R. GLASFURD	..Adjutant.
LIEUT. W. J. P. PRESTON	..Quarter-Master.
„ H. STEWART	..Double Coy. Officer, Political Em- ploy, Punjab.
CAPTAIN G. BIDE, I.M.S.	..Medical Officer. Leave out of India
„ T. H. SYMONS, I.M.S.	Offg. Medical Officer. Transferred.
LIEUT. W. G. LISTON, M.D., I.M.S.	Offg. Medical Officer.

APPENDIX II.—(contd.)

Nominal roll of the British Officers who served in the Regiment since 1839.

1901

LIEUT.-COL. M. T. SHEWEN	.. Commandant.
MAJOR F. W. REA	.. 2nd-in-Command.
CAPTAIN T. M. WARD	.. 2nd Double Coy. Commander.
„ T. M. KIRKWOOD	.. 3rd do
„ W. E. LLOYD	.. 4th do
LIEUT. A. I. R. GLASFURD	.. Adjutant.
„ W. J. P. PRESTON	.. Quarter-Master.
„ H. STEWART	.. D. C. O., Political Employ, Punjab Command.
„ H. T. SKINNER	.. Offg. D. Coy. Officer.
„ R. W. RENNICK	.. Offg. D. Coy. Officer with 5th I.H.C
„ H. R. VON. D. HARDING	D. C. Officer.
CAPTAIN G. BIDIE, I.M.S.	.. Medical Officer. Leave out of India
LIEUT. W. J. LISTON, M.D., I.M.S.	Offg. Medical Officer.
„ J. J. ROBB, M.D., I.M.S.	Offg. Medical Officer.

1902

LIEUT.-COL. M. T. SHEWEN	.. Commandant.
MAJOR F. W. REA	.. 2nd-in-Command.
CAPTAIN T. M. WARD	.. 2nd D. Coy. Commander.
„ T. M. KIRKWOOD	.. 3rd do
„ W. E. E. LLOYD	.. 4th do
„ A. I. R. GLASFURD	Adjutant.
„ W. J. P. PRESTON	.. Quarter-Master.
LIEUT. R. W. RENNICK	.. Offg. D. C. Officer.
„ H. R. VON. D. HARDING	D. C. Officer.
„ A. S. NOAKE	.. D. C. do
CAPTAIN G. BIDIE, I.M.S.	.. Medical Officer.
„ R. W. KNOX, I.M.S.	.. Medical Officer till 19-6-02.
LIEUT. P. L. O'NEILL, I.M.S.	.. Offg. Medical Officer.

ATTACHED DURING MANŒUVRES AND DURBAR AT
DELHI.

CAPTAIN J. R. KENNEDY	.. 3rd Infantry Hyd. Contingent.
„ T. C. BROWNING	.. 2nd do
„ A. C. HOBSON	.. 6th do
„ E. G. W. PRATT	.. 2nd do

1903

LIEUT.-COL. M. T. SHEWEN	.. Commandant.
MAJOR F. W. REA	.. 2nd-in-Command.

APPENDIX II.—(contd.)

Nominal roll of the British Officers who served in the Regiment since 1889.

1903—(contd.)

CAPTAIN T. M. WARD	.. 2nd Double Company Commander
„ T. M. KIRKWOOD	.. 3rd do
„ W. E. E. LLOYD	.. 4th do
„ A. I. R. GLASFURD	.. Adjutant.
„ W. J. P. PRESTON	.. D. C. Officer. Leave ex-India.
LIEUT. H. R. VON D. HARDINGE	Qr.-Mr. Duty with Mily. Acct.
„ A. S. NOAKE	.. D. C. Officer. Duty with S. & T.C.
„ W. C. KIRKWOOD	.. D. C. Officer.
„ J. I. EADIE	.. D. C. Officer, Offg. Qr.-Mr.
„ E. D. S. ROBERTSON	.. D. C. Officer.
CAPTAIN R. W. KNOX, I.M.S.	.. Medial Officer. Civil Employ.
LIEUT. P. L. O'NEILL, I.M.S.	.. Offg. Medical Officer.

1904

LIEUT.-COL. M. T. SHEWEN	.. Commandant.
MAJOR F. W. REA	.. 2nd-in-Command.
MAJOR T. M. WARD	.. 2nd D. C. Commander.
CAPTAIN M. T. KIRKWOOD	.. 3rd do
„ W. E. E. LLOYD	.. 4th do
„ A. I. R. GLASFURD	.. D. C. Officer.
„ W. J. P. PRESTON	.. do
LIEUT. H. R. VON D. HARDINGE	do
„ A. S. NOAKE	.. do
„ W. C. KIRKWOOD	.. Adjutant.
„ J. I. EADIE	.. Quarter-Master
„ J. C. MORE	.. D. C. Officer
„ E. D. S. ROBERTSON	.. do
„ R. B. LEAPINGWELL	.. do
„ C. A. C. MACKENZIE	.. do
„ P. L. O'NEILL, I.M.S.	.. Offg. Medical Officer.

1905

LIEUT.-COL. M. T. SHEWEN	.. Commandant.
MAJOR F. W. REA	.. 2nd-in-Command.
„ T. M. WARD	.. 2nd D. C. Commander.
„ T. M. KIRKWOOD	.. 3rd do
„ W. E. E. LLOYD	.. 4th do
CAPTAIN A. I. R. GLASFURD	.. D. C. Officer. Staff College.
„ W. J. P. PRESTON	.. D. C. Officer
LIEUT. H. R. VON D. HARDINGE	do Duty with Mily. Acct. Dt.

APPENDIX II.—(contd.)

Nominal roll of the British Officers who served in the Regiment since 1889.

1905—(contd.)

LIEUT. A. S. NOAKE	.. D.C. Officer Duty with S. and T. Corps.
„ W. C. KIRKWOOD	.. Adjutant.
„ J. I. EADIE	.. Quarter-Master.
„ J. C. MORE	.. D. C. Officer.
„ E. D. S. ROBERTSON	.. do
„ H. B. LEAPINGWELL	.. do
„ C. A. C. MACKENZIE	.. do
„ C. A. M. PASKE	.. do
MAJOR G. BIDIE, I.M.S	.. Medical Officer.
CAPTAIN P. L. O'NEILL, I.M.S...	do from 4-10-85.
LIEUT. C. I. B. BRIERLEY, I.M.S.	Offg. Medical Officer, 6-8-05 to 28-8-05.

1906

LIEUT.-COL. M. T. SHEWEN	.. Commandant.
MAJOR F. W. REA	.. 2nd-in-Command.
„ T. M. WARD	.. 2nd D. C. Commander.
„ T. M. KIRKWOOD	.. 3rd D. C. with duty S. & T.
„ W. E. E. LLOYD	.. 4th do
CAPTAIN A. I. R. GLASFURD	.. Indian Staff College 27-6-05.
„ W. J. P. PRESTON	.. D. C. Officer.
LIEUT. H. R. VON D. HARDINGE	Duty with Mily. Accts. Dept.
„ A. S. NOAKE	.. Duty with S. & T. Corps.
„ W. C. KIRKWOOD	.. Adjutant.
„ J. I. EADIE	.. Quarter-Master.
„ J. C. MORE	.. D. C. Officer.
„ H. B. LEAPINGWELL	.. do
„ C. A. C. MACKENZIE	.. do till 3-7-06.
„ G. L. J. CAVENDISH	.. do from 2-8-06.
„ R. A. JENKINS	.. do from 29-10-06.
MAJOR G. BIDIE, I.M.S.	.. Medical Officer.
CAPTAIN R. D. WILLCOCKS, I.M.S.	Offg. Medical Officer.

1907

LIEUT.-COL. M. T. SHEWEN	.. Commandant till 30-6-07.
„ T. H. HARDY	.. Commandant from 1-7-07.
MAJOR F. W. REA	.. 1st D. C. Commander and 2nd-in-Command.
„ T. M. WARD	.. 2nd D. C. Commander.
„ T. M. KIRKWOOD	.. 3rd do
„ W. E. E. LLOYD	.. 4th do

APPENDIX II.—(contd.)

Nominal roll of the British Officers who served in the Regiment since 1839.

1907

MAJOR A. I. R. GLASFURD	.. Indian Staff College & Brigade-Major Jhalum from 1-10-07.
CAPTAIN W. J. P. PRESTON	.. D. C. Officer.
LIEUT. H. R. VON D. HARDINGE	Duty with Mily. Accts. Dept.
„ A. S. NOAKE	.. Duty with S. & T. Corps.
„ W. C. KIRKWOOD	.. Adjutant.
„ J. I. EADIE	.. Quarter-Master.
„ H. B. LEAPINGWELL	.. D. C. Officer.
„ C. A. C. MACKENZIE	.. do
„ G. L. J. CAVENDISH	.. do
2ND LIEUT. P. G. LOCH	.. do
„ R. A. JENKINS	.. do
„ A. C. PALMER	.. do 28-3-07 to 16-10-07.
MAJOR G. BIDIE, I.M.S.	.. Medical Officer.

1908

LIEUT.-COL. T. H. HARDY	.. Commandant.
MAJOR. F. W. REA	.. 2nd-in-Command.
„ T. M. WARD	.. 2nd D. C. Commander.
„ T. M. KIRKWOOD	.. 3rd do
„ W. E. E. LLOYD	.. 4th do
„ A. I. R. GLASFURD	.. Brigade-Major, Jhalum.
CAPTAIN W. J. P. PRESTON	.. D. C. Officer.
LIEUT. W. C. KIRKWOOD	.. do
„ J. I. EADIE	.. Adjutant.
„ H. B. LEAPINGWELL	.. Comdt. 1st. Bn. Nayar Brigade.
„ G. L. J. CAVENDISH	.. Offg. Quarter-Master.
„ P. G. LOCH	.. D. C. Officer.
„ R. A. JENKINS	.. do
2ND LIEUT. B. B. RAYMOND	.. D. C. Officer.
LIEUT.-COL. W. G. P. ALPINE, I.M.S.	M. O. Leave Europe.
LIEUT. P. K. TARAPORE, I.M.S.	Offg. Medical Officer.

1909

LIEUT.-COL. T. H. HARDY	.. Commandant.
MAJOR F. W. REA	.. 2nd-in-Command.
„ T. M. WARD	.. 2nd Double Company Commander
„ T. M. KIRKWOOD	.. 3rd do till 21-6-09.
„ W. E. E. LLOYD	.. do do from 22-6-09.
„ A. I. R. GLASFURD	.. Brigade-Major Rawalpindi, Infantry Brigade.

APPENDIX II.—(contd.)

Nominal roll of the British Officers who served in the Regiment since 1839.

1909

CAPTAIN W. J. P. PRESTON	..D. C. Officer, P. T.
„ V. G. MENZIES	..D. C. Officer from 1-8-09.
LIEUT. W. C. KIRKWOOD	..D. C. Officer.
„ J. I. EADIE	..Adjutant.
„ H. B. LEAPINGWELL	..Comdt. 1st. Bn. Nayar Brigade.
„ G. L. J. CAVENDISH	..Offg. Qr.-Mr. till 31-10-09. Leave Europe.
„ P. G. LOCH	..D. C. Officer.
„ R. A. JENKINS	.. do
„ B. S. RAYMOND	.. do Offg. Qr.-Master.
„ E. S. WOODWARD	..From 21st Oct. 1909.
LIEUT.-COL. W. G. P. ALPIN, I.M.S.	..Medical Officer till 7-11-09.
CAPTAIN W. H. BOALTH	..Offg. M. O. from 9-4-09 to 21-8-09
LIEUT. G. W. MACONCHIS, I.M.S.	Offg. M. O. from 21-8-0 to 5-10-09.

1910

LIEUT.-COL. T. H. HARDY	..Commandant.
MAJOR T. M. WARD	..2nd-in-Command.
„ W. E. E. LLOYD	..Double Company Commander.
„ A. I. R. GLASFURD	..Bdge.-Major, Rawalpindi Infy. Bdge.
„ W. J. P. PRESTON	..D.C. Commander.
CAPTAIN V. G. MENZIES	.. do
„ W. C. KIRKWOOD	.. do
„ J. I. EADIE	..Adjutant.
LIEUT. H. B. LEAPINGWELL	..D. C. Officer.
„ G. L. J. CAVENDISH	..17 months leave Ex-India till 10-5-11.
„ P. G. LOCH	..Offg. Quarter-Master.
„ R. A. JENKINS	..D. C. Officer.
„ B. S. RAYMOND	.. do
„ E. S. WOODWARD	.. do
CAPTAIN N. S. SODHI, I.M.S.	..M. O. Civil Punjab (Temporary)
„ F. S. SMITH, I.M.S.	..Offg. Medical Officer 10-2-11.

1911

LIEUT.-COL. T. H. HARDY	..Commandant.
MAJOR T. M. WARD	..2nd-in-Command
„ W. E. E. LLOYD	..Double Company Commander.
„ A. I. R. GLASFURD	.. do
„ W. J. P. PRESTON	.. do

APPENDIX II.—(contd.)

Nominal roll of the British Officers who served in the Regiment since 1889.

1911

CAPTAIN V. G. MENZIES ..D. C. Commander (Staff College Quetta).
 „ W. C. KIRKWOOD .. do P.T. (14-12-11.)
 „ J. I. EADIE ..Adjutant.
 „ H. B. LEAPINGWELL..D. C. Officer.
 LIEUT. G. L. J. CAVENDISH ..Quarter-Master.
 LIEUT. P. G. LOCH ..D. C. Officer.
 „ R. A. JENKINS .. do
 „ B. S. RAYMOND .. do
 „ E. S. WOODWARD .. do
 „ W. T. FLETCHER .. do
 „ R. A. ADDINGTON ..(Attached).
 CAPTAIN N. S. SODHI, I.M.S. ..M. O. Civil Punjab (temporary).
 LIEUT. A. S. KHAN, I.M.S. ..Offg. M. O.
 CAPTAIN F. S. SMITH, I.M.S. .. do
 „ J. B. LAPSLAY, I.M.S.. do
 LIEUT. D. M. TAYLOR, I.M.S. ..(M. O. Attached).

1912

LIEUT.-COLONEL T. H. HARDY. Commandant.
 „ COL. E. J. M. WOOD ..2nd-in-Comd. G. S. O. 2nd H.Q. N. A.
 MAJOR W. E. E. LLOYD ..Double Company Commander.
 „ W. J. P. PRESTON .. do
 CAPTAIN V. G. MENZIES .. do (Staff College Quetta 14-2-11 to 2-1-13).
 „ W. C. KIRKWOOD ..D. C. Commander P. T.
 „ J. I. EADIE .. do
 „ H. B. LEAPINGWELL ..S. S. O. Jubbulpore.
 „ G. L. J. CAVENDISH ..D. C. Officer.
 LIEUT. P. G. LOCH .. do
 „ R. A. JENKINS ..Adjutant.
 „ B. S. RAYMOND ..D. C. Officer.
 „ E. S. WOODWARD ..Quarter-Master.
 „ W. T. FLETCHER ..D. C. Officer.
 „ R. A. ADDINGTON ..(Attached).
 CAPTAIN. N. S. SODHI, I.M.S.. M. O. Civil Punjab (temporary).
 LIEUT. M. L. C. IRVINE, I.M.S. Offg. Medical Officer.

1913

LIEU.-COL. E. J. M. WOOD ..Commandant.
 „ W. E. E. LLOYD ..2nd-in-Command,

APPENDIX II.—(contd.)

Nominal roll of the British Officers who served in the Regiment since 1839.

1913

MAJOR W. J. P. PRESTON	.. Double Company Commander.
„ V. G. MENZIES	.. do
CAPTAIN W. C. KIRKWOOD	.. do P. T.
„ J. I. EADIE	.. D. C. Officer.
„ H. B. LEAPINGWELL	.. S. S. O. Jubbulpore.
„ G. L. J. CAVENDISH	.. D. C. Officer.
LIEUT. P. G. LOCH	.. Transferred Political Dept. Bushire
„ R. A. JENKINS	.. Adjutant.
„ B. S. RAYMOND	.. D. C. Officer.
„ E. S. WOODWARD	.. Quarter-Master.
„ W. T. FLETCHER	.. D. C. Officer.
„ M. E. CRANE	.. do till 12-10-14.
CAPTAIN M. D. WADIA, I.M.S.	.. M. O. duty with 2nd R.R. P. Gulf.
„ M. L. C. IRVINE, I.M.S.	.. Offg. Medical Officer.
LIEUT. J. C. BHARUCHA, I.M.S.	.. do
CAPTAIN S. H. MIDDLETON- West, I.M.S.	.. do

1914

LIEUT.-COL. E. J. M. WOOD	.. Commandant.
„ W. E. E. LLOYD	.. 2nd-in-Command.
MAJOR W. J. P. PRESTON	.. Double Company Commander.
„ G. S. PALMER	.. Offg. D. J., A. G., Northern Comd.
„ V. G. MENZIES	.. Temporary G. S. O. 3rd A.H.Q. 9-10-14.
CAPTAIN W. C. KIRKWOOD	.. D. C. Officer, attd : 2/39th Garh- walis.
„ J. I. EADIE	.. D. C. O. Interpreter to G. O. C., Bombay.
„ H. B. LEAPINGWELL	.. S. S. O. Jubbulpore.
„ G. L. J. CAVENDISH	.. Killed in Action in France 22-12- 14.
„ R. A. JENKINS	.. Adjutant.
LIEUT. B. S. RAYMOND	.. D. C. Officer.
„ E. S. WOODWARD	.. Quarter-Master.
„ W. T. FLETCHER	.. On Field Service with Force " A".
2ND LIEUT. W. R. LAMBERT	.. Joined 12-10-14.
„ M. R. KEENE	.. }
„ R. D. TIBBS	.. } I. A. R. O. Joined 20-12-14.
„ A. C. JOHNSON	.. }
CAPTAIN M. D. WADIA, I.M.S.	.. M. O., duty with 102 Granadiers.
„ W. GILLITT, I.M.S.	.. Offg. M. O. 11-10-14,

APPENDIX II.—(contd.)

Nominal roll of the British Officers who served in the Regiment since 1839.

1915

LIEUT.-COL. E. J. M. WOOD	.. Commandant.
„ W. E. E. LLOYD	.. 2nd-in-Command.
MAJOR W. J. P. PRESTON	.. Double Company Commander.
„ G. S. PALMER	.. D. O., A. G., Northern Command.
„ V. G. MENZIES	.. D. C. Commander.
CAPTAIN W. C. KIRKWOOD	.. do (Attd. 2/39th Garhwalies
„ J. I. EADIE	.. G. S. O. III. G. H. Q. I. E. F. "D."
„ H. B. LEAPINGWELL	.. S. S. O. Jubbulpore.
„ P. G. LOCH	.. Temporary S. S. O. 3rd A. H. Q. 18-1-15.
„ R. A. JENKINS	.. Adjutant.
„ B. S. RAYMOND	.. D. C. Officer.
„ E. S. WOODWARD	.. Quarter-Master.
„ W. T. FLETCHER	.. With Force "A"
2ND LIEUT. W. R. LAMBERT	.. D. C. Officer.
„ M. R. KEENE	.. do
„ R. D. TIBBS	.. } Proceeded on E. S. on 25-2-15.
„ C. A. JOHNSON	.. }
„ R. DE. B. DE'LISLE	.. Joined 12-2-15.
„ G. . HIGGINSON	.. } from 4-8-15 to 22-4-15.
„ C. A. MUIRHEAD	.. }
„ H. L. KIRR, I.A.R.O.	.. From 4-3-15 to 21-5-15.
„ P. M. B. McSWINEY,	.. from 22-3-15.
	I.A.R.O.
„ S. P. BOND, I.A.R.O.	.. do
„ O. COX, I.A.R.O.	.. Joined 17-4-15.
„ G. D. C. BEAVER,	.. do 19-4-15.
	I.A.R.O.
„ S. B. HOUSER, I.A.R.	.. do 15-8-15.
	O.
„ F.R.P. TODD, I.A.R.O.	.. do 17-9-15.
„ C. S. SEARLE, M.C...	.. do 12-11-15.
„ J. C. JOHNSON, M.C..	.. do
„ K. M. ROBATHAN	.. do 20-11-15.
MAJOR W. GILLITT, I.M.S.	.. Offg. Medical Officer.

1916.

LIEUT.-COL. E. J. M. WOOD	Army Head-quarters, Simla.
	D.S.O.
„ W. E. LLOYD	.. Commanding Depot.
„ W. J. P. PRESTON,	
	D.S.O.
„ G. S. PALMER	.. D. A. A. G., Northern Command.

APPENDIX II.—(contd.)

Nominal roll of the British Officers who served in the Regiment since 1889.

1916

MAJOR V. G. MENZIES	.. Killed in Action on 21-1-16.
„ W. C. KIRKWOOD	.. With 2/89th the Garhwalies.
„ J. I. EADIE, D.S.O.	.. G.S.O., II G. H.Q., Mes. Ex. Force.
CAPTAIN H. B. LEAPINGWELL,	Killed in Action on 21-1-16.
D. S. O.	
„ R. A. JENKINS	.. Adj. Killed in Action on 21-1-16.
„ B. S. RAYMOND	..
LIEUT. E. S. WOODWARD	.. Qr.-Mr. Killed in Action on 6-1-16.
„ W. T. FLETCHER	.. D. C. Officer.
„ C. S. SEARLE, M.C.	..
„ W. R. LAMBERT	.. D. C. Officer.
„ J. C. JOHNSON, M.C.	.. do
„ M. R. KEENE	.. do
2ND LIEUT. R. DE. B. DE' LISLE	do Killed in Action on 21-1-16.
„ O. COX, I.A.R.O.	.. D. C. Officer.
„ S. B. HEUSER, I.A.R.O.	do
„ F. R. P. TODD, I.A.R.O.	do
„ H. E. MALLANDAINE,	Killed in Action on 7-8-16.
I.A.R.O.	
„ R. ASHLEY-SMITH,	
I.A.R.O.	

1917

LIEUT.-COL. E. J. M. WOOD,	Commanding.
D.S.O.	
„ W. E. E. LLOYD	.. O. C. Depot. till 4-2-17. Transferred to 43rd Irainpura Regiment.
MAJOR W. J. P. PRESTON,	Leave Ex-India.
D.S.O.	
LIEUT.-COL. G. S. PALMER	.. D. J., A. G., Northern Command.
MAJOR W. C. KIRKWOOD	.. With the Regiment.
CAPTAIN P. G. HOGAN	.. O.C. Depot from 6-2-17 to 12-4-17
„ H. B. TUCKER	.. O.C. Depot from 13-1-17.
MAJOR J. I. EADIE, D.S.O.	.. Special Service officer (G.S.O.II) G.H.Q. Mes. Ex. Force.
„ B. S. RAYMOND	.. Died of disease on 12-8-17, Persian Oilfield.
LIEUT. W. T. FLETCHER	.. Prisoner of War
„ C. S. SEARLE, M.C.	.. D. C. Officer.
„ W. R. LAMBERT	.. do

APPENDIX II.—(contd.)

Nominal roll of the British Officers who served in the Regiment since 1889.

1917

- „ J. C. JOHNSON, M.C. .. D. C. Officer
 „ M. P. KEENE .. do
 „ R. A. ASHLEY-SMITH, F. S. from 6-11-17.
 I.A.R.O.
 2ND LIEUT. N.D.G. O'TOOLE From 5-4-17 to 19-4-17.
 I.A.R.O.
 „ G. MUSPRATT, I.A.R.O. Joined 6-6-17 Proceeded 2/97th
 Infantry on 11-10-17
 „ K. B. WILSON, I.A.R.O. From 11-9-17, leave on M.C.
 „ H. R. DAWE, I.A.R.O. From 24-9-17 leave on M.C.
 „ J. STEVENSON, I.A.R.O. From 21-10-17.
 I.S.O.
 „ C. W. SCOTT-COWARD, .. From 21-10-17.
 I.A.R.O.
 A. CAPTAIN T. F. J. EALES .. From 18-11-17
 2ND. LIEUT. E. J. PHILLIPS, From 29-11-17.
 I.A.R.O.
 „ H. S. LARKIN .. From 8-12-17.
 „ S. J. SOMERS COX, M.C. From 11-12-17.
 LIEUT. S. F. COOKE, I.A.R.O. .. From 18-12-17.
 CAPTAIN A. J. LEE, I.M.S. .. From 9-8-17 to 26-9-17
 LIEUT. W. VALLADARES, I.M.S. From 18-12-17.

1918

- LIEUT.-COL. E. J. M. WOOD, .. Commandant.
 D.S.O.
 „ W. J. P. PRESTON,
 D.S.O.
 „ G. S. PALMER, Northern Command.
 D.J.A.G.
 MAJOR W. C. KIRKWOOD ..

Company Officers.

- MAJOR J. I. EADIE, D.S.O. .. Special Service Officer (G.S.O. II)
 CAPTAIN W. T. FLETCHER .. G. H. Q. Mes. Ex. Force.
 LIEUT. C. S. SEARLE, M.C. ..
 „ J. C. JOHNSON, M.C. ..
 „ W. R. LAMBERT ..
 „ M. R. KEENE. ..

APPENDIX II.—(contd.)

Nominal roll of the British Officers who served in the Regiment since 1839.

1918.—(contd.)

Attached.

- MAJOR H. B. TUCKER .. 98th Infantry.
 CAPTAIN A. C. PALMER .. 94th Infantry.
 „ P. G. VILLIERS-STUART Arrived from 2nd Cheshire
 M.C. Regiment on 21-5-18.
- LIEUT. T. F. J. EALES, I.A.R.O.,
 „ J. STEVENSON, A.S.E. .. F. S. on 9-5-18.
 „ M. THORP, I.A.R.O. ..
 „ R. ASHLEY-SMITH, I.A.R.O.
 „ H. R. DAWE, I.A.R.O. .. F. S. on 8-2-18.
 „ S. B. HOUSER, I.A.R.O..
 „ H. TIERNEY, I.A.R.O. ..
 „ S. MORRIS, I.A.R.O. ..
 „ C. W. SCOTT-COWARD, F. S. on 14-5-18.
 I.A.R.O.
 „ F. R. P. TODD .. From 31-8-18.
 „ H. S. LARKIN ..
 „ C. J. PHILLIPS, I.A.R.O. ... Left on 23-1-18 for 15th Lancer
 „ J. C. SOMERS COX M.C. . Left on 24-1-18 for 2/129th
 „ Baluchies.
 „ K. B. WILSON, I.A.R.O. . Left on 6-1-18 for 1st K.R.
 „ R. S. T. FLEMING .. Att. 2/76th from 23-5-18 to
 11-6-18.
 „ W. WHILLINGTON .. Till 7-9-18.
 „ S. F. COOKE, A.S.C. ..
- 2ND. LIEUT. E. SYMONDS .. From 16-3-18.
 „ J. P. DE VOS, I.A.R.O Colombo Town Guard till 28-6-18
 „ W. T. SOPER, I.A.(T.C.)
 „ F. P. MEKERMANN .. Attd. 2/76th Punjabies from
 23-5-18 to 11-6-18.
 „ G. GAYTON .. From 2-7-18.
 „ W. R. MACKENZIE, From 17-9-18.
 I.A.R.O.
 „ E. TUTTE .. From 20-10-18.
 „ R. H. RATHERFORD . From 20-10-18.

Medical Officers.

- LIEUT.-COL. C. R. BAKHLE, I.M.S.
 LIEUT. K. M. THOMAS, I.M.S.
 LIEUT. H. E. PETHAWALA, I.M.S.

APPENDIX II.—(contd.)

Nominal roll of the British Officers who served in the Regiment since 1889.

1919

LIEUT.-COL. W. J. P. PRESTON, Commandant.

D.S.O., O.B.E.

„ G. S. PALMER ..D. J. A. G.

MAJOR W. C. KIRKWOOD ..

„ J. I. EADIE, D.S.O. ..Spec. Service Officer (G.S.O.II.)

CAPTAIN W. T. FLETCHER. G.H.Q. Mes. Ex. Force.

Company Officers.

CAPTAIN C. S. SEARLE, M.C.

„ J. C. JOHNSON, M.C.

„ W. R. LAMBERT.

„ M.R. KEENE.

LIEUT. G. F. BEVIS ..

„ T. F. J. EALES.

„ H. S. LARKIN.

Attached.

MAJOR A. C. P. COCHRAN ..40th Pathan from 28-1-19.

„ H. B. TUCKER, ..98th Infantry.

Rawalpindi on 29-1-19.

CAPTAIN P. G. VILLIERS-STUART, M.C.

T. CAPTAIN S. B. HOUSER, I.A.R.O.

LIEUT. R. ASHLEY SMITH, I.A.R.O.

„ H. TIERNEY, I.A.R.O.

„ F. MORRIS, I.A.R.O.

„ F. R. P. TODD, I.A.R.O.

„ S. F. COOKE, I.A.R.O. ..D'mob. on 18-9-19.

„ H. S. SECOMBE 1/48rd Regiment 15-5-19.

„ E. SYMONDS, I.A.

„ J. B. PRINGLE, I.A. ..(On Probation) to Mily. Accts.
Dept. on 7-4-19.

„ M. T. DEUNG, I.A. (T.C.).25-5-19.

„ F. B. P. LORY, I.A.R.O..D'mob. on 15-2-19.

2ND. LIEUT. G. J. MORGAN, 5-8-19.

I.A.R.O.

„ A. ROBERTS, I.A.(T.C. 5-8-19.

H. I. GREENER, I.A...28-8-18.

„ W. T. SOPER, I.A. D'mob. on 5-2-19.
(T.C.)

„ E. NITHERWOOD, From 26-5-19.

„ I.A.R.O.

„ J. THOMAS, I.A.(T.C.)

„ G. GAYTON, ..Transferred to 1/154th Regiment
on 30-6-19.

APPENDIX II.—(contd.)

*Nominal roll of the British Officers who served in the Regiment
since 1839.*

1920

LIEUT.-COL. W. J. P. PRESTON,
D.S.O., O.B.E.
„ G. S. PALMER, D.J. A.G.
MAJOR W. C. KIRKWOOD, O.B.E.
„ J. I. EADIE, D.S.O. ..Political Officer, Mesopotamia.
CAPTAIN T. T. LAVILE ..1/11th Rajputs, arrived 6-7-20.
„ P. G. VILLIERS-STUART, M.C.
„ J. C. JOHNSON, M.C.
„ M. R. KEENE
„ J. R. STARLEY, M.C. .Arrived 3-1-20.
„ J. T. KEEPING, M.C. .Arrived 25-5-20 and transferred to
1/7th Rajputs on 18-8-20.
„ T. F., EALES.
CAPTAIN H. HARVEY, M.C.
„ L. D. GILES, I.A.R.O. Transferred to 2/76th P. on 30-6-20
(T.C.)
„ R. ASHLEY-SMITH.
LIEUT. H. S. LARKIN.
„ R. H. BAKER
„ F. R. MORRIS, A.I.R.O. Transferred to 4th Divisional
Supply Company on 12-5-20.
„ E. SYMONDS.
„ F. BARNETT.

1921

LIEUT.-COL. W. J. P. PRESTON,
D.S.O., O.B.E.
„ G. S. PALMER, D.J., A.G.
MAJOR W. C. KIRKWOOD, O.B.E.
„ V. G. FARRELL O.B.E.
„ J. I. EADIE, D.S.O. ..Ministry of Defence Iraq.
CAPTAIN W. T. FLETCHER ..
„ P. G. VILLIERS
STUART, M.C.
„ C. S. SEARLE, M.C.
„ J. C. JOHNSON, M.C.
„ J. STEVENSON.
„ C. P. F. WILLIAMSON
„ M. R. KEENE
„ J. R. STARLEY, M.C., .D'mob. on 16-1-21.
„ H. HARVEY, M.C.
„ M. P. POYNOR
„ T. F. J. EALES
„ R. ASHLEY-SMITH

APPENDIX II.—(contd.)

Nominal roll of the British Officers who served in the Regiment since 1889.

1921

CAPTAIN W. MANDEVILLE
 LIEUT. S. T. MERRIMAN, ..died at Pachmarhi on 8-6-21.
 „ M. J. DETERMS.
 „ H. S. LARKIN.
 „ E. SYMONDS.
 „ C. E. GRIFFETH
 „ G. B. HOLLORAN
 „ H. G. LANG.
 „ F. BARNETT.

1922

LIEUT.-COL. W. J. P. PRESTON, Retired on 19-10-22.
 D.S.O., O.B.E.
 „ A. G., SHEA D.S.O.
 „ G. S. PALMER, D.J. A.G.
 MAJOR J. MARTIN, M.C., D.S.O.
 „ W. C. KIRKWOOD O.B.E.
 „ V. G. FARRELL, O.B.E. .99th Infantry returned to own
 unit 25-8-22.
 „ J. I. EADIE, D.S.O. ..Ministry of Defence Iraq.
 CAPTAIN R. C. RUCK, O.B.E.
 „ W. T. FLETCHER.
 „ C. P. F. WILLIAMSON.
 „ C. S. SAERLE, M.C.
 „ J. C. JOHNSON, M.C...Died at Fort Sandeman on
 25-8-22.
 „ R. P. COUSENS.
 „ M. R. KEENE.
 „ R. ASHLEY-SMITH.
 „ M. P. POYNOR.
 „ W. MANDEVILLE ..D'mob. Sailed on 25-9-22.
 „ M. M. J. DETERMS ..D'mob. on 19-10-22.
 „ B. BUTTERFIELD ..D'mob. Sailed on 4-10-22.
 LIEUT. H. S. LARKIN.
 „ E. SYMONDS, M.B.E.
 „ C. E. GRIFFETH ..D'mob. Sailed on 19-7-22.
 „ G. B. HOLLORAN ..D'mob. on 31-10-22.
 „ H. G. LANG ..D'mob. Sailed on 5-8-22.
 „ L. A. WISE.
 „ S. C. DUFFY ..D'mob. Sailed on 19-7-22.
 „ F. BARNETT
 „ G. J. MORGHAN, ..Transferred to Supply Depot
 Quetta,
 „ A. W. WADDELL,

APPENDIX III.

Prizes won by the Regiment from time to time.

At the Secunderabad-Bellary Assault-at-Arms held at Secunderabad, October 22nd—27th 1906, the prizes won by the Regiment were as follows :—

The Cup for “ Best Native Infantry Regiment ”
Best man-at Arms Native Officer.

JEMADAR KANHAIYA.
Best man at Arms (Dismounted).
NAIK GYANI SINGH
8 First prizes.
9 Second prizes.
4 Third prizes.

At the Secunderabad-Bellary Assault-at-Arms held at Secunderabad October 21st–26th 1907, the prizes won by the Regiment were as follows :—

The Cup for “ Best Native Infantry Regiment ”
Best man at Arms Native Officer,
SUBEDAR KANHAIYA.
Best man at Arms (Dismounted)
LANCE NAIK MATAPHER.
8 First prizes.
6 Second prizes.
2 Third prizes.

At the Secunderabad Assault-at-Arms held at Secunderabad, October 19th–24th 1908, the prizes won by the Regiment were as follows :—

The Cup for “ Best Native Regiment ”
Best man at-Arms British Officer,
(A TIE)
LIEUT. J. I. EADIE.
Best man-at-Arms Native Officer,
SUBEDAR DALPAT SINGH.
15 First prizes
8 Second prizes.
2 Third prizes.

APPENDIX III.—(contd.)

Prizes won by the Regiment from time to time.

At the Secunderabad Assault-at-Arms held at Secunderabad, October 4th–8th 1909 the prizes won by the Regiment, were as follows :—

The Cup for “ Best Native Regiment ”
Best man at-Arms, British Officer,

LIEUT. J. I. EADIE.

Best man at-Arms Native Officer,

SUBEDAR DALPAT SINGH.

All team competitors (six) except British and Native officers.

7 First prizes.

8 Second prizes.

No record having been previously made of the Musketry Cups won by the Regiment, a list thereof is herewith given :—

1895	Volley firing stakes	..	Hyderabad Rifle Association.
1898	Do	do	do
1899	Native Championship	..	do do
1899	Volley firing stakes	..	do do
1902	Captain Playfair's Cup	..	H. C. Rifle Meeting.
1903	Native Championship	..	Hyderabad Rifle Association.
1903	The Barton Cup	..	do do
1905	The Kabul Cup	..	S.I.R.A.
1909	The Rosscter Memorial	(Annual Challenge Trophy)	<i>vide</i>
	Cup.	S.A.O. No. 73 of 13-7-09.	
1910	The Napier Memorial	(Annual Challenge Trophy)	<i>vide</i>
	Shield.	S.A.O. No. 94 of 12-7-10)	won
		by “G” Company.	
1910	Silver Trophy given by	}	B.P.R.A.
	the Maharaja of Panna		
1910	Silver Trophy given by	}	B.P.R.A.
	Brigadier-General A. Wallace.		
1911	The Napier Memorial	(Annual Challenge Trophy)	<i>vide</i>
	Shield.	S.A.O. No. 57 to 2-5-11 (won by	
		“H” Company).	

At the Jubbulpore Brigade Assault-at-Arms held at Jubbulpore September 19th–21st 1911, the prizes won by Regiment were as follows :—

Best Officer at Arms (dismounted corps) CAPT. J. I. EADIE.

Best Indian Officer, at Arms (dismounted corps) JEMADAR
GYANI SINGH.

Best man at Arms (Dismounted corps) NAIK JUGLAL

10 First prizes.

7 Second prizes.

APPENDIX III.—(contd.)

Prizes won by the Regiment from time to time.

At the 5th (Mhow) Divisional Assault-at-Arms held at Mhow October 5th 1911, the following events were won :—

Best Officer at Arms (Dismounted Corps),

CAPTAIN J. I. EADIE

Best man at Arms (Dismounted Corps)

NAIK JUGLAL.

At the Coronation Durbar Military Tournament held at Delhi in December 1911 the following event was won :—

Best man at Arms (Dismounted Corps)

NAIK JUGLAL.

(Winning King Emperor's Gold medal and £10.)

At the Exhibition Old Bombay Military Tournament held at Bombay January 1912, the following events were won :—

First prize Hurdles—Silver medal and Rs. 50.

SEPOY SHAIKH ASLAM " C " Company.

First prize 100 yds Silver medal and Rs 50.

SEPOY SHIUNAİK SINGH.

1912. The Napier Memorial Shield (Annual Challenge Trophy)
vide S.A.O. No. 40 of 7-5-12 (Won by "B" Coy.)

At the Jubbulpore Brigade Assault at Arms held at Jubbulpore on the 18th and 19th February 1918, the prizes won by the Regiment were as follows :—

Bayonet fighting :— " G " Company Team

Tug-of-War :— " H " Company Team.

Cross country race :— " H " Company.....

Escalading race :— " F " Company

Alarm race :— " B " Company.....

INDIVIDUAL COMPETITIONS.

Bayonet v. Bayonet.

SUBADAR DALPAT SINGH .. 1st prize.

JEMADAR GYANI SINGH .. 2nd prize.

S. V. S.

SUBADAR SHAIKH IMAMUDDIN .. 1st prize.

SUBADAR DALPAT SINGH .. 2nd prize.

APPENDIX III.—(contd.)

Prizes won by the Regiment from time to time.

		B. V. B.	
SEPOY SISRAM	..	..	..2nd prize
		S. V. B.	
NAIK JUGLAL	..	..	.. 1st prize
SEPOY SOHBAT	..	..	..2nd prize.
		B. V. B.	
CAPTAIN W. C. KIRKWOOD	..	..	..1st prize A Cup.
		S. V. S.	
LIEUT. W. T. FLETCHER	..	..	..2nd prize.

Best Regiment at Arms (Native) Prize A Cup.

1913. The Napier Memorial Shield (Annual Challenge Trophy)
vide S.A.O. 55 of 1918 (won by "H" Company).

1914. The Napier Memorial Shield (Annual challenge Trophy)
vide. S.A.O. No. 89 dated 26-5-1914 (won by G. C.).

The following is the list of prizes won by the Regiment at the Jubbulpore Brigade Assault at Arms held at Jubbulpore on the 16th, 17th and 18th December 1920 :—

No. 8588 "D" Coy. HDR. SUKHDEO SINGH..	High Jump 3rd Prize.
No. 696 "C" Coy. L/N HARAKNATH SINGH.	Obstacle Course 1st ,,
No. 502 "C" Coy. HARNARAYAN SINGH	Platoon Fighting
	Order 2nd Prize.
B Coy. SUBADAR GYANI SINGH I.D., S.H.	do 3rd ,,
8717 B Coy. SEPOY POHKAR SINGH	.. do 4th ,,
696 C Coy. L/N HARAJNATH SINGH	.. do 5th ,,
8929 D Coy. SEPOY RAMSARUP SINGH	.. do 6th ,,
8268 B Coy. HDR. MAJOR HARPHUL	.. do 10th ,,
8882 A Coy. HDR. SIROJUDDIN	.. do 11th ,,
BAYONET FIGHTING TEAM " B " COY. (PARTY COMDR.)	
SUBADAR GYANI SINGH I.D., S.M.)	1st Prize.
BAYONET FIGHTING TEAM. " B " COY. (PARTY	
COMDR. SUBADAR JIT SINGH.,	2nd Prize.
TUG-OF-WAR. " D " COY. (PARTY COMDR. SUBADAR	
JIT SINGH)	.. 1st Prize.
Do " C " COY. (PARTY COMDR. No. 8416	
HDR. MAJOR JAGANNATH SINGH)	..2nd prize.

The Commanding Officer congratulates all competitors on the manner in which they succeeded in keeping up the old reputation of the 97th Deccan Infantry.

APPENDIX IV.

Roll of British Officers, Indian Officers and Indian other ranks
of 1/97th Deccan Infantry who were killed in action in the Field
during the great war 1914-18.

Killed in action.

	MAJOR V. G. MENZIES.	
	CAPTAIN H. B. LEAPINGWELL.	
	CAPTAIN R. A. JENKINS.	
	LIEUT. E. S. WOODWARD.	
	„ R. DE. B. DELISLE.	
	2ND LIEUT. H. E. MALLANDAINE.	
	SUBEDAR PARMESHWAR SINGH	.. Rajput.
	JEMADAR NAWAL SINGH	.. Jat.
1429	SEPOY MAHADEO SINGH	.. Rajput.
2188	HAVILDAR SHAIKH FAKIR MOHAMMED	Dekhani Musalman.
2205	SEPOY NANUA ..	.. Jat.
2816	COLOUR HAVILDAR CHANDGI RAM ..	„
2459	HAVILDAR NAMWAR SINGH	.. Rajput.
2465	BUGLER GOVINDRAJLOO	.. Dekhani Hindu.
2552	HAVILDAR BHOLA SINGH	.. Jat.
2589	SEPOY HARGYAN ..	„
2684	„ JHULAI SINGH ..	.. Rajput.
2688	„ RAMSEHWAR SINGH	.. „
2726	„ GAYA SINGH „
2740	LANCE NAIK SISA RAM ..	.. Jat.
2746	„ SURAJBHAN SINGH	.. Rajput.
2794	SEPOY MUKTA SINGH „
2825	SEPOY HIRA SINGH ..	.. Jat.
2850	COLOUR HAVILDAR RAHMAN KHAN	Dekhani Musalman.
2898	LANCE NAIK ABDULLA KHAN, II ..	„
2954	NAIK MOHAMMED AZIM „
2974	SEPOY ARJAN SINGH ..	.. Rajput.
3001	SEPOY RAMNATH SINGH	.. „
3078	NAIK SARDAR KHAN ..	.. Dekhani Musalman.
3080	LANCE NAIK BALDEO SINGH	.. Rajput.
3164	SEPOY BAIJNATH SINGH	.. „
3188	NAIK RATIPAL SINGH „
3200	SEPOY BABU SINGH „

APPENDIX IV.—(contd.)

3207	SEPOY	HUBDAR KHAN	..Hindustani Musalman.
3286	„	BHAGWAN SINGH	..Rajput.
3288	„	KUNJBEHARI SINGH	.. „
3289	„	BANSI SINGH „
3805	„	RAGHUBIR SINGH	.. „
3806	LANCE	NAIK DALPAT SINGH	.. „
3881	SEPOY	MALKHAN SINGH	.. „
3887	„	PIYARE LAL ..	..Jat.
3888	„	MAHARAJ SINGH ..	..Rajput.
3408	„	GANPAT ..	..Jat..
3428	„	BANE KHAN ..	..Dekhani Musalman.
3484	„	NANHA ..	..Jat.
3451	„	TULA „
3458	„	ABDUL RAHIM ..	..Dekhani Musalman.
3496	„	GULZAR SINGH ..	..Rajput.
3497	„	HARNATH ..	..Jat.
3516	„	NARHARDEO SINGH	..Rajput.
3549	„	SATNARAYAN SINGH	.. „
3568	„	SHAIKH MOHAMMED	..Dekhani Musalman.
3569	„	HABIGUL KHAN..	.. „
3600	„	CHARAN SINGH ..	..Jat.
3620	„	CHANDGI „
3664	„	SHIBBU „
3680	„	NIRANDI SINGH „
3687	„	BANDE ALI KHAN	..Dekhani Musalman.
3740	„	GIRDHARI ..	..Jat.
3754	„	PEM SINGH „
3759	„	DARUWA „
3761	„	JUGTI „
3762	„	RAMNATH „
3765	„	BIHARI „
3771	„	SING RAM „
3780	„	GOKUL „
3798	„	RUPCHAND „
3800	„	KHINDA SINGH ..	..Rajput.
3801	NAIK	UDAI RAM ..	..Jat.
3825	SEPOY	BAHADUR SINGH	..Rajput.
3840	„	SHER SINGH ..	..Jat.
3879	„	RATI RAM „
3889	„	CHAT RAM „
3896	„	LALA „
4188	„	SIS RAM „
4288	„	BADLU „
4818	„	RAHMAN KHAN ..	..Dekhani Musalman.
4486	„	HARKESH ..	..Jat.
5227	„	BHOLU „

APPENDIX IV.—(contd.)

8425	SEPOY MOHAN LAL	..	..Jat.
8886	„ BALMUKAND	..	.. „
8848	„ MUNNILAL	..	.. „
8495	„ MOHAMMED IBRAHMI	..	..Dekhani Musalman.

Died of Wounds.

8819	LANCE NAIK GULAB SINGH	..	..Jat.
8468	SEPOY SAHIB ALI	..	..Dekhani Musalman.
5852	„ JAGANATH SINGH	..	..Rajput.
8647	LANCE NAIK SHAIKH HUSSAIN	..	..Dekhani Musalman.
8946	„ UDAI RAM	..	..Jat.
8442	„ SHAIKH KARIM	..	..Dekhani Musalman.
4778	„ SHIBLAL	..	..Jat.
4884	„ BHARAT SINGH.	..	..Jat.
5250	„ SARUPPA	..	..Jat.

Killed accidentally by a bomb.

4856	LANCE NAIK JOT RAM	..	..Jat.
4477	SEPOY BANWARI SINGH	..	.. „
4279	„ RICHHPAL	..	.. „

Roll of British Officers, Indian Officers and Indian other ranks of 9/17th. Deccan Infantry, who died of disease in the Field during the great war 1914-18.

Died of disease.

CAPTAIN B. S. RAYMOND.

LIEUT. K. MORFEY

16th Rajput.

152	SEPOY LACHMAN SINGH	..	..Rajput.
446	„ AMAR SINGH	..	.. „
2526	„ JUGLAL	..	..Jat
2754	NAIK DHUP SINGH	..	.. „
2805	HAVILDAR RAMKRAAN SINGH	..	..Rajput.
2274	SEPOY JAIRAM SINGH	..	..Jat.
8909	„ DAULAT SINGH	..	..Rajput.
2997	„ GHULAM NIZAMUDDUIN	..	..Dekhani Musalman.
8008	NAIK BALRAM SINGH	..	..Jat.
8178	LANCE NAIK RAJA SINGH	..	..Rajput.
8212	NAIK SHEORATAN SINGH	..	.. „
8896	SEPOY KUNJBEHARI SINGH	..	.. „
8421	„ CHHOTU SINGH	..	..Rajput.
8499	„ MOHAMMED YUSUF	..	..Dekhani Musalman.
8584	„ BARMHA SINGH	..	..Rajput.
8599	„ PITAMBAR SINGH	..	.. „
8627	„ BISHNATH SINGH	..	.. „
8668	„ DEOKARAN	..	..Jat.
8675	„ PIARE LAL	..	.. „
8678	„ PURAN	..	.. „
8778	„ MAMCHAND	..	.. „

APPENDIX IV.—(contd.)

3788	SEPOY SHIUSAHAI	..	..Jat.	
3888	„ HIRA SINGH	..	.. „
4008	„ RAGHUNATH SINGH	..	..Rajput.	
4021	„ SUDHAN	..	..Jat.	
4064	„ JAILAL SINGH	..	..Jat.	
4161	„ RAJKISHORE SINGH	..	..Rajput.	
4186	„ KANHAIYA	..	..Jat.	
4224	„ PIETHI SINGH	..	.. do	
4286	„ DANI	..	.. do	
4558	„ CHHAJU	..	.. do	
4875	„ RAMDEO SINGH	..	..Rajput.	
4575	„ GURDAYAL	..	..Jat.	
4815	„ KISHORI	..	..Jat.	
4468	„ GOPAL SINGH	..	..Rajput	98/97th.
4475	„ ISAR SINGH	..	..Ahir	98/97th.
4579	„ MOHAN LAL	..	..Ahir	98/97th.
4611	LANCE NAIK MEHARCHAND	..	..Ahir.	98/97th.
4197	SEPOY UMRAO KHAN	..	..Muslman	99/97th.
4272	„ GIRWAR SINGH	..	..Rajput	99/97th.
4841	„ ABDUL AZIZ KHAN	..	..Musalman	99/97th.
5880	„ CHHOTE	....	..Jat	99/97th.
4466	„ CHANDAN SINGH	..	..Rajput	99/97th.
5276	HAVILDAR SHIUDATT SINGH	..	..Ahir	95/97th.

Public followers of 1/97th Deccan Infantry.

	SWEeper DULEY	..	..Muslaman (Lalbegi)	
88	KAHAR RAMDAYAL	..	..Hindu.	

Private followers of 1/97th Deccan Infantry.

21	MESS SERVANT ABDULLAH	..	..Musalman.	
37	BARBER RATI RAM	..	..Hindu.	
97	BEARER BAKSU RAM	..	.. do	
118	BEARER GANGA RAM	..	.. do	

Followers of other formations attached to 1/97th Deccan Infantry.

MT/CD/10388	BHISHTI JIWAN RAMHindu.	
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Died of burns.

4115	SEPOY HARJAS SINGHJat.	
16	COOK BALGOBIND SUKULBrahmin.	
18	COOK LOKNATH DUBE	..	.. do	
188	COOK RAMSUKH DUBE	..	.. do	

Drowned.

2765	HAVILDAR SOHBAT	..	..Jat.	
5286	SEPOY TULAI SINGHRajput.	

Prisoner of war.

8261	HAVILDAR SHIBLAL(Released on 21-11-18.)	
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APPENDIX V.

Nominal Roll of British Officers, Indian Officers and Indian other ranks of the 1/97th Deccan Infantry who were awarded honours during Great War.

APPOINTED TO THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

To be Companions (additional).

MAJOR W. GILLITT, M.D., I.M.S. For services rendered in connection with military operations in the Field.

To be Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.

LIEUT.-COL. E. J. M. WOOD .. For Distinguished Services in the Field in Mesopotamia.

LIEUT.-COL. W. J. P. PRESTON. For services rendered in connection with military operation in the field.

MAJOR J. I. EADIE .. For Distinguished Services in the Field in Mesopotamia.

Military Cross.

CAPTAIN J. C. JOHNSON .. As an immediate reward for conspicuous gallantry in rushing to the assistance to his Commanding Officer who was lying wounded on a slope exposed to accurate fire from the enemy's guns and carrying him to a place of safety.

Indian Order of Merit Second Class.

SUBEDAR RAMKUMAR SINGH .. For very great gallantry at the battle of *Orah on the 21st and 22nd January 1916, in getting up machine guns into the enemy's first line trenches. He and his party were obliged to leave the gun tripods behind when hard pressed by the enemy, but succeeded in getting the machine gun away under very heavy fire. They withdrew to our first line trenches and got their guns into action in spite of having no tripods,

*Also known as UMM-EL-HANNAH,

APPENDIX V.—(contd.)

2159 HAVILDAR RICHPAL SINGH. For very conspicuous bravery in the action of *Orah on the 21st January 1916, in charging the enemy's trench bayonetting four of the enemy and killing an officer with a bomb. He only retired after losing his rifle and being twice wounded.

3880 SEPOY BISHNATH SINGH. For very conspicuous bravery in the action of Shaikh Sa'ad on the 6th and 7th January 1916, in carrying a message up to the firing line when under heavy fire and for the example he set in remaining with the battalion for two days, though wounded, when he might have well gone to the rear.

Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

SUBEDAR MAJOR KANHAIYA .. For gallantry in Mesopotamia.

3261 HAVILDAR SHIBLAL .. do

2188 ,, SHAIKH FAKIR .. do

MUHAMMED.

2558 ,, NATHU RAM .. do

2858 BUGLER OOSANNAH .. do

2680 ,, JAGAT SINGH .. do

2646 ,, PARBHU. .. do

3259 SEPOY RAGHUNATH SINGH .. do

2648 HAVILDAR HAZARI SINGH .. do

3548 SEPOY SHIBRAM SINGH .. do

3786 ,, RAMLAL .. do

3416 LANCE NAIK JAGANATH SINGH. .. do

3788 SEPOY SHIU SAHAI .. do

3778 ,, MAMCHAND .. do

SUBEDAR GYANI SINGH .. For acts of gallantry or devotion to duty in the Field, while serving with the Mesopotamia.

SUBEDAR RAMSARUP SINGH .. For acts of gallantry or devotion to duty in the Field while serving with the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force.

3506 LANCE NAIK NIHAL SINGH For acts of gallantry or devotion to duty in the Field while serving with the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force.
98/97th

Also known as UMM-EL-HANNAH.

APPENDIX V.—(contd.)

Meritorious Service Medal.

1761 HAVILDAR SRI RAMLOO .. For Meritorious services in the Field.

3235 HAVILDAR MUHAMMED .. do do

ABDUL KADIR.

3218 COLOUR HAVILDAR SAN- do do

WANT SINGH.

3211 HAVILDAR YUSUF ALI .. do do

Indian Meritorious Service Medal.

429 SEPOY MAHTAB BEG .. For gallant conduct in rescuing a drowning man on 2-10-1918.

7 SEPOY KHADERU .. do

Croix de Guerre.

2ND LIEUT. T. CAPTAIN O. COX Awarded by the Allied Powers
I.A.R.O. for distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign.

Order of St. Anne, 3rd Class (with sword.)

LIEUT.-COL. E. J. M. WOOD .. Awarded by the Allied Powers for distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign.

Order of the White Eagle, 5th Class (with sword).

CAPTAIN J. I. EADIE .. Awarded by the Allied Powers for distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign.

The Cross of St. George, 4th Class.

2751 HAVILDAR BIKARMA SINGH For distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign.

The Medal of St. George, 4th Class.

3746 SEPOY KIRPAL SINGH .. For distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign.

Gold Medal.

3578 SEPOY RAMLAKHAN SINGH For distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign.

Mentioned in Despatches.

The following officers, non-commissioned officers and men brought to notice by Lieutenant-General Sir P. H. N. Lake, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., in connection with the operations of Indian Expeditionary Force "D" from the 19th January to the 30th April 1916.

APPENDIX V.—(contd.)

97th Deccan Infantry.

DE LISLE, R. DE B. 2ND LIEUT. (Killed.)
 JENKINS, R.A. CAPTAIN
 MENZIES, V.G. MAJOR
 PRESTON, W. J. P. MAJOR ..
 EADIE J. I. .. CAPTAIN ..
 2188 SHAIKH FAKIR MOHAMMED (Killed).
 HAVILDAR.

The following Officers, non-commissioned officers and men brought to notice by Lieutenant-General W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commanding-in-Chief, Mesopotamia, Expeditionary Force, for distinguished and gallant services and devotion to duty.

LIEUT. S. B. HAUSER, I.A.R.O.
 SUBEDAR KAULESAR SINGH.
 1761 HAVILDAR SRI RAMLU.
 8211 HAVILDAR YUSUF ALI.
 2823 QR.-MR. HAVILDAR MOHAMMED MUZAFFAR HUSSAIN.
 2777 HAVILDAR MEW SINGH.

Mention in Despatches.

The following names of officers, non-commissioned officers and men whose services have been brought to notice by Lieutenant-General Sir Stanley Maude, K.C.B., Commanding-in-Chief, Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, as deserving of special mention:—

LIEUT.-COLONEL E. J. M. WOOD.
 MAJOR W. C. KIRKWOOD.
 „ J. I. EADIE, D. S. O.
 SUBEDAR CHARAN SINGH.

The Secretary of State for War has received the following despatch addressed to the Chief of the General Staff, India, by Lieutenant-General W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commanding-in-Chief, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force.

With reference to paragraph 29 of my despatch dated the 1st October 1918, I have the honour to submit herewith a list of names of those officers, non-commissioned officers and men serving, or who have served under my command whose distinguished and gallant services and devotion to duty I consider deserving of special mention.

Special Service Officers.

EADIE, MAJOR, J. I., D.S.O. 97th Infantry.

APPENDIX V.—(*cond.*)

97th Deccan Infantry.—(contd.)

KANHAIYA, SUBEDAR MAJOR. I.D. S.M.

YUSUF ALI . 3211 HAVILDAR.

DAWE, LIEUT. (A. CAPTAIN) H. R., I.A.R.O.

KIRKWOOD, MAJOR, W.C.

FATEH ALI, JEMADAR.

Major J. I. Eadie, D.S.O., 1st/97th Infantry I. A. in Haldane's despatch, dated 20th September 1920 "for gallant and distinguished services in the Field.

Major J. I. EADIE, D.S.O. 1st/97th Infantry I. A. in Haldane's despatch, dated 7th February 1921 'for gallant and distinguished services in the Field.

APPENDIX VI.

Nominal Roll of Indian Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers,
Sepoys and followers of 1/97th Deccan Infantry, who were awarded
Jangi Inam for the Great War 1914-1919.

SUBADAR MAJOR SHAIKH FARID.

SUBADAR SOHAN SINGH.

" NATHU I.D.S.M.

" JISUKH SINGH.

" RAMSARUP SINGH.

" RAMDHARI SINGH.

JEMADAR FATEH ALI.

" GYAND SINGH.

No. 8280 HAVILDAR SITA RAM.

No. 2574 " SHANKER GAEKWAR.

No. 2689 " MARTAND GAEKWAR.

No. 8416 " MAJOR JAGANNATH SINGH I.D.S.M.

No. 8244 " JAGJIT SINGH.

No. 8380 " BISHNATH SINGH I.D.S.M.

No. 8182 " BISESAR SINGH.

No. 3427 " CHUNILAL.

No. 8268 " MAJOR HARPHUL.

No. 8208 " RATIRAM.

No. 2846 " PARBHU I.D.S.M.

No. 2998 " ABDUL KADAR.

No. 3299 " KALE KHAN.

No. 8238 " SHAIKH AHMAD.

No. 8307 NAIK MANBODHAN SINGH.

No. 2858 " OOSANNAH.

No. 2744 " RAJARAM SINGH.

No. 2860 L/NAIK SITARAM

No. 8298 " SHAKIH RAHMAN.

No. 2988 " SHAIKH ASLAM.

No. 8295 " SUKHPAL SINGH.

No. 8419 SEPOY JIT RAM.

No. 8888 " RAMREKH.

No. 2521 " DIGH RAM.

No. 8415 " CHAINSUKH.

No. 429 " MAHTAB BEG.

No. 2848 " LAL MOHAMMED.

No. 4048 " SHIUNATH SINGH.

KAHAR MAHARAJ DIN.

APPENDIX VI.—(*contd.*)

Nominal Roll of deceased Indian Officer, Indian other Ranks
and followers, whose relatives were awarded Jangi Inam.

JEMADAR NAWAL SINGH.

No. 2850 HAVILDAR RAHMAN KHAN.

No. 8974 SEPOY ARJUN SINGH.

KAHAR RAMDHARI.

COOK LEKHNATH DUBE.

APPENDIX VII.

Nominal Roll of Indian Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Sepoys and Followers of 1/97th Deccan Infantry who were awarded Grants of Land by the Government of India for services during the Great War.

**SUBEDAR MAJOR HONY. CAPTAIN KANHAIYA BAHADUR,
I.D.S.M.**

SUBADAR RAMKUMAR SINGH, I.O.M.

„ CHARAN SINGH.

„ GYANI SINGH, I.D.S.M.

JEMADAR RAJLINGIAH.

HAVILDAR SHIBLAL.

„ SHEOJI RAM.

„ JIRAM.

„ SRI RAMLU.

SEPOY RAMSABUP.

„ MAMAN.

SWEEPER LAL MUHAMMAD.

APPENDIX VIII.

List of re-inforcements supplied by other units to 97th Deccan Infantry, in the Field.

Date	Numbers	Name of Units	Where
81- 1-1916 ..	22 I.O.Rs	98th Infantry	Mesopotamia.
18- 2-1916 ..	1 I.O. & 100 I.O. Rs.	99th do	do
81- 3-1916 ..	30 I.O. Rs.	98th do	do
17- 5-1916 ..	25 „	98th do	do
17- 6-1916 ..	4 I.Os. & 196 I.O. Rs.	95th R. Infy.	do
18- 6-1916 ..	40 I. O. Rs.	98th Infantry	do
17- 7-1916 ..	40 „	99th de	do
20- 8-1916 ..	100 „	99th do	do
15-10-1916 ..	74 „	98th do	do
21-11-1916 ..	50 „	98th do	do

APPENDIX IX.

List of re-inforcements supplied by the Depot 1/97th Deccan Infantry for the Battalion in the Field and to other units.

Date	Numbers sent from Depot	Unit to which sent	Where
19- 8-14	1 I. O. R.	I. G. Hospi- tal	Lucknow.
9- 9-14	2 „	A. D. M. S.	Meerut.
12- 4-15	1 I.O. & 49 I.O.Rs	6th Jats L. I.	France.
8- 5-15	20 I. O. Rs.	117 Mahrattas	Mesopotamia.
11- 5-15	5 „	do	do
15- 2-16	1 Hdr.	My.Base Depot.	Egypt.
18- 2-16	40 I. O. Rs.	97th Infantry	Mesopotamia.
31- 3-16	80 „	do	do
2- 5-16	50 „	do	do
31- 5-16	1 I.O. & 85 I.O.Rs	do	do
1- 7-16	47 „	do	do
16- 7-16	2 I.O. & 41 I.O Rs	do	do
4- 9-16	60 „	do	do
30- 9-16	2 I.Os.& 20 I.O.Rs	do	do
31-10-16	8 I.Os.& 55 I.O.Rs	do	do
24-12-16	2 I.Os.&180 I.O Rs	do	do
5- 2-17	1 I.O. & 50 I.O.Rs	do	do
25- 2-17	50 I. O. Rs.	do	do
26- 2-17	2 I. O. Rs.	Medical Unit	do
28- 5-17	25 I. O. Rs.	99th Infantry	do
8- 7-17	150 „	2/97th Infantry	India.
8- 8-17	1 I.O.&150 I.O.Rs	97th Infantry	Mesopotamia.
31- 8-17	100 I. O. Rs.	99th Infantry	do
24- 9-17	75 „	97th Infantry	do
24- 9-17	25 „	99th Infantry	do
12-10-17	300 „	2/97th Infantry	India.
22-10-17	80 I. O. Rs.	1/97th Infy.	Mesopotamia.
25-10-17	2 I. O. Rs.	Hired Trans- port.	F. S.
6-11-17	25 „	1/97th Infy.	Mesopotamia.
8- 1-18	1 I.O.&25 I.O. Rs.	do	do
31- 3-18	200 I. O. Rs.	2/98th Infy.	India.
20- 5-28	4 I.Os.&175 I.O.Rs	1/154th Infy.	do
16- 5-18	4 I.Os.&198 I.O.Rs	1/97th Infy.	Mesopotamia.
8- 8-18	1 I.O. & 183 I.O.Rs	8/151st Infy.	India.
2- 9-18	100 I. O. Rs.	2/97th Infy.	Egypt.
9- 9-18	2 I.Os.&158 I.O.Rs	do	do
17- 8-19	138 I. O. Rs.	2/98th Infy.	India.

APPENDIX X.

List of Cups and Trophies won by the Regiment.

Articles	Year	Team or Individual	Inscription
Silver Cup..	1895	4th I. H. C. ..	Volley firing stakes Hyderabad Rifle Meeting.
Do ..	1898	4th I. H. C. ..	do
Do ..	1899	do	Volley firing stakes 3rd prize Hyderabad Rifle Association.
Do ..	1899	do	Fire Unit competition. Hyd. Rifle Association.
Do ..	1902	Hdr. Sk. Farid ..	Captain Playfair prize, H. C. Rifle meeting.
Do ..	1903	Regiment ..	Delhi Coronation.
Do ..	1903	97th Dn. Infy. ..	H.R.A. Native Championship Trophy.
Do ..	1903	97th Deccan Infantry.	The Barton Cup, Hyderabad Rifle Association.
Do ..	1905	97th Deccan Infantry Team.	The Kabul Cup.
Do ..	1906	97th Deccan Infantry.	Secunderabad & Bellary Assault-at-Arms, Best Native Regiment.
Do ..	1907	Sdr. Kanhaiya & I/N. Mataphair	Secunderabad and Bellary, Assault-at-Arms. Best man at Arms.
Do ..	1908	Lt. J. I. Eadie & Sdr. Dalpat Singh	Best Native Regt., 97th Infantry Secunderabad Assault-at-Arms.
Do ..	1908	Lt. J. I. Eadie ..	Best man at Arms Secunderabad Assault-at-Arms.
Do ..	1909	Lt. J. I. Eadie ..	Secunderabad Assault-at-Arms.

APPENDIX—X—(contd.)

List of Cups and Trophies won by the Regiment—(contd.)

Articles	Year	Team or Individual	Inscription
Silver Cup.	1909	Jats 97th D. Inf.	Hockey Cup.
Do ..	1909	Mussalmans 97th Deccan Infy.	Foot ball Cup.
Do ..	1909	Lt. J. I. Eadie ..	Best-man-at Arms British Officer, Secunderabad Assault-at Arms.
Do ..	1910	97th Deccan Infantry.	Bengal Punjab Rifle Association Meerut Meeting.
Do ..	1910	do	do
Do ..	1911	Capt. J. I. Eadie.	Best man-at Arms, Dis-mounted, Jubbulpore Bde. Assault-at Arms.
Do ..	1913	97th Infantry. ..	Jubbulpore Assault at-Arms.
Do ..	1918	Sub. Chhajuram	Indian Officers' Race.
Do ..	1922	1/97th Infantry	Baluchistan Dist. Rifle Association, Machine Gun Match Cup.

APPENDIX XI

Presentations to the Officers 97th Deccan Infantry.

Articles	Year	Presented by	Inscription
Silver Cup .	1909	Major-Gen. A. L. Playfair.	Presented to the Officers' Mess 97th Deccan Infy.
Do ..	1886	Captain D. W. Purdon.	Presented to the Officers' Mess Raichur Cantt.
S. Shield ..	1914	Colonel E. J. M. Wood.	Presented to the Officers' Mess 1/97th Infantry.
S. Goblet ..	1916	Major W.C. Kirkwood, O.B.E.	Presented to the Officers' Mess 97th Deccan Infy.
Do ..	1917	Captain H. S. Larkin.	Presented to the Officers' Mess 1/97th Infantry.
Do ..	1918	Capt. E. Symonds, M.B.E.	do
Silver Cup .	1919	Major-Gen. T. H. Hardy, C.B.	do
Do ..	1921	Gen. DeLisles ..	Presented to the Regiment in memory of his son who was killed in Mesopotamia, January 1916.

On the 10th December 1915, bequeathed by Captain .Jenkins, rupees Five thousand for the purchase Silver Bugles, for the Battalion.

