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History of the 1st Sikh Infantry



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HISTORY

OF

THE 1ST SIKH INFANTRY,

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HISTORY

OF THE

1st SIKH INFANTRY.

On the 10th February 1846, was fought the battle of Sobraon, resulting in the complete overthrow and dispersion of the Sikh Army, and the prostration of the Punjab at the feet of the British Government.

Reasons for raising the Regiment.

The Governor-General, Sir Henry Hardinge, however, determined not to annex the whole country, but with the view of inflicting some punishment on the Sikh nation for its unprovoked invasion of British territory, resolved to deprive them of the district lying between the Bias and Satlaj rivers and termed the "Jalandhar Doab."

The Treaty of the 9th March 1846, accordingly added the Jalandhar Doab to the British Empire, as well as the Cis-Satlaj States which had been annexed immediately the Sikh Army had crossed the Satlaj.

To defend the newly annexed districts, fresh troops were required, and, for this purpose, a brigade, termed "The Frontier Brigade," was raised, consisting of one company of Artillery and four regiments of Native Infantry, of which the 1st Sikhs was the first regiment.

Raising of Regiment.

The following was the General Order issued on the occasion :—

No. 2457, dated 14th December 1846.

THE Governor-General is pleased to direct that a frontier brigade shall be raised in the Trans-and Cis-Satlaj States for police and general purposes.

The brigade will be under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General on the North-West frontier, Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Lawrence, C.B., and will consist of a company of Artillery and four regiments of Infantry.

Appointment
of British
Officers.

The Governor-General is pleased to appoint the following officers to the Frontier Brigade :—

1st Regiment of Infantry.

Captain J. S. Hodgson, 12th Native Infantry, to be Commandant.

Brevet Captain R. Troup, 63rd Native Infantry, to be Second-in-command.

Unattached Ensign W. Sheffield to be Adjutant.

(Sd.) PAT. GRANT, LIEUT.-COL.,
Adjutant-General.

Captain Hodgson, the Commandant, in pursuance of instructions previously received, reported himself to Colonel (afterwards Sir) Henry Lawrence at Lahore, on the 29th November 1846, and from him received orders to proceed immediately to the station of Hushiarpur in the Jalandhar district, and to commence raising his regiment. He accordingly set off at once for Hushiarpur, and on the 10th December 1846, issued his first regimental order, announcing the arrival of his Second-in-command, Captain Troup, and on the same day he enlisted his first 17 men.

First regi-
mental order,
10th Decem-
ber 1846.

The nuclei of the frontier brigade regiments consisted of a few men from the regular Native

Infantry regiments of the line and some police. That of the 1st Regiment consisted of ten men from each of the following regiments: 6th Native Infantry, 12th Native Infantry, 43rd Native Infantry, 47th Native Infantry, and 68th Native Infantry, and one hundred men from the Umballa police—in all 150 men.

The constitution at first appears to have been as follows:—

No.	Rank.	Pay.			Batta.			Total.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Commandant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	0	0
1	Second-in-command (consolidated) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	0	0
1	Adjutant & Quartermaster ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	14	0
1	Sergeant Major ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	5	2
1	Quartermaster Sergeant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	5	2
1	Native Doctor, 1st class ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	0
1	Ditto, 2nd " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	0
1	Bugle Major ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
1	Drill Havildar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
1	Drill Naik ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
10	Pay Havildars, each ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
10	Color Havildars, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
10	Subadars ...	52	0	0	15	0	0	67	0	0
10	Jemadars ...	17	0	0	7	8	0	24	8	0
60	Havildars ...	9	0	0	5	0	0	14	0	0
60	Naiks ...	7	0	0	5	0	0	12	0	0
20	Buglers ...	5	8	0	1	8	0	7	0	0
800	Sipahis ...	5	8	0	1	8	0	7	0	0
1	Tindal ...	7	8	0	2	0	0	9	8	0
10	Lascars ...	4	12	0	1	0	0	5	12	0
10	Bhistees ...	4	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
10	Sweepers ...	4	0	0	...	...	...	4	0	0
20	Cooks, if enlisted ...	5	8	0	1	8	0	7	0	0
"	" if not enlisted ...	5	0	0	...	...	...	5	0	0
1	Granthi ...	15	0	0	...	...	...	15	0	0
<i>Hospital Establishment.</i>										
1	Shop coolie ...	5	0	0	...	...	...	5	0	0
1	Head sweeper (two for leeches) ...	6	0	0	...	...	...	6	0	0
2	Bhistees, each ...	4	0	0	...	...	...	4	0	0
4	Sweepers " ...	4	0	0	...	...	...	4	0	0

No.	Rank.	Pay.		Batta.		Total.	
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
<i>Bazar Establishment.</i>							
1	Chowdri ...	11	0 0	...	...	11	0 0
1	Mutsaddi ...	5	0 0	...	...	5	0 0
3	Weighmen, each	3	0 0	...	...	3	0 0
	Allowance for repairs, arms, & stationery, per compy.	...	...	...	...	25	0 0
	Repairs of camp equipage, per sipahi's pal	...	...	...	...	0	10 0
	„ per Sergeant's tent	...	...	...	...	1	0 0
	„ for butts & targets.	...	...	...	...	4	0 0
	Allowance, Regimental school	...	...	...	...	5	0 0
	„ Mess (if kept up)	...	...	...	...	60	0 0

The Regiment was divided into ten companies, the Grenadier 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and light companies.

Constitution.

It is believed that Captain Hodgson at first intended to enlist no one but Sikhs, but if so, he must have abandoned that idea, for, from the beginning, although the majority of his recruits were Sikhs, the names of Punjabi Mahomedans and Hindustanis appear among his enlistments.

There is no record of any class constitution being fixed, nor was there any attempt made to establish class companies.

European Sergeants.

The European Sergeants attached were Sergeant Downey, Sergeant-Major ; Sergeant Hamlet, Quartermaster Sergeant.

Temporary Uniform.

Pending the receipt of their authorised uniform, the Regiment was dressed as follows :—

Winter Dress.—A wadded blue mirzai, yellow jangirs, and a blue turban.

Summer Dress.—The same as winter, except that the blue mirzais were changed for white ones.

This was, however, gradually superseded by the arrival of the several authorised articles, and in

about 18 months the uniform was complete, and was as follows :—

Full dress.—Red cloth jacket with yellow facings ; cloth trousers of Oxford mixtures ; Kilmarnock caps made very high and broad in front, with a yellow band and a steel badge worn in front, consisting of the figures “1st S. L. I.,” in a crescent and surmount ed by a crown. English boots. The native officers wore gold bead necklaces as badges of rank : subadars, two rows, jemadars, one row.

Undress.—For winter : the same as full dress, except that, in fine weather, white cap covers were worn, and in wet weather oil-skin covers. For fatigue duties the men wore blue trousers made of cotton. The summer undress was three pairs of white trousers and three white jackets per man.

Greatcoats were made of black blanket lined with red “kharwah.”

The prices of the half-mounting articles, and for which the men had to pay, were as follows :—

	Rs	As.
Three suits white clothing and one pair fatigue pants	8	12
Cloth cap with two white covers	...	2 0
Greatcoat	...	3 0
Lock and pouch, wax-cloth cover	...	0 4
Haversack	...	0 7
Oilskin-cap cover	...	0 5
Snappers and varnishing	...	0 5
Total Rs.	15	1

The armament of the Regiment was “Muskets, Armament. common flint”—weapons so inferior, that in October 1847, Captain Hodgson reported “they go off if brought smartly to the ready or the order.” These were condemned, but those received instead appear to have been no better, for, in January 1850, Captain Gordon, who was then commanding, reports :

“I have no hesitation in saying of half of them that at least as much flame escapes from the touch-hole as from the muzzle, and the rest wont fire above once in half a dozen trials from the badness of the locks.”

Accoutrements.

The accoutrements were of black leather, and consisted of a single shoulder pouch belt (instead of cross-belts as usually worn) with a 40-round pouch, and a waist-belt with sliding frog for bayonet. In undress, and for ordinary duties, the pouch was worn with a wax-cloth cover.

The men were from the first sworn in for general service.

Regiment complete, 15th April 1847.

The recruiting of the regiment went on very rapidly. On the 3rd February 1847 Captain Hodgson reported having got 400 men ; on 1st March, 700 ; and on 15th April, all complete.

For a short time the regiment was under canvas, but it set about constructing lines for itself as soon as the recruiting was finished, and on the 21st July 1847, completed its lines and received Rs. 3,000 as hutting money.

In September 1847, the Governor-General issued a “Regulation, defining the constitution, establishments, &c., of the four regiments of Sikh Local Infantry,” in which the following paragraphs require to be noted :—

Name changed to 1st Sikh Local Infantry.

1. The term “Frontier Brigade” is to be discontinued, and the four Infantry regiments, which formed a portion of the brigade, are to be designated the 1st, 2nd (or Hill Corps), 3rd and 4th Regiments of Sikh Local Infantry.

Locality prescribed.

2. They will not, save on emergency, be employed beyond the Jumna to the eastward, nor beyond the Bias or the Satlaj below its junction with the Bias to the westward.

3. "The regiments are to be considered local corps, and the rules relating to such corps will be held applicable to them, except on such points as are differently laid down herein."

4. Gives the establishment with rates of pay of all ranks, and differs from that already given only in doing away with color havildars and reducing the lascars from ten to five. Modified
establish-
ment.

7. "Each regiment will be allowed half the number of Sepoys' pals allotted to a Native Infantry regiment of the line. A tent will be supplied for each Staff Sergeant." Camp Equip-
page.

9. "Extra batta will not be allowed on account of regiments or detachments marching within the bounds specified in the 2nd paragraph, but should a regiment or detachment be ordered beyond those boundaries, extra batta will be granted from the date of passing the specified limits to the date of returning within them." Extra Batta.

14. "Men of these regiments will be entitled to pension on the same scale and under the same conditions as those of other local corps, viz., to the pension of their rank (provided they shall have completed three years in such rank) when worn out after having completed 20 years' service." Pensions.

17. "Wound pension will be granted under the Regulation for local corps."

23. "A Queen's Color and also a Regimental Color are allowed for each regiment to be of the same dimension and pattern in every respect, as those allowed for corps of the line." Colors grant-
ed.

24. "The revision of establishment as above directed will have effect from 1st November 1847."

On the 16th October 1847 the regiment was inspected by the President of the Board of Administration, Inspection.

HISTORY OF

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Lawrence, c.B., and the following regimental order was issued by Major Hodgson on the occasion :—

“ Hushiarpur, 16th October 1847.

“ MAJOR HODGSON has great pleasure in communicating to the officers and men of the regiment the entire satisfaction expressed officially by Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence, c.B., on his inspection of the corps this morning. The Lieutenant-Colonel has expressly recorded his approbation of the soldier-like carriage of the men, their extreme steadiness under arms and precision of movement and firing, and further records his intention of making known these favorable sentiments to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General.”

On the 25th October 1847 commenced the first target practice which consisted of firing three rounds per man at a circular target at a distance of thirty paces.

Up to the end of October * Apothecary Harding was attached to the regiment, and was in medical charge of it, but from 1st November it was directed that no medical officer should be posted to the regiment, but that it should be held as an extra charge by a medical officer in charge of some other regiment garrisoning the same station.

During this autumn the Banda police were disbanded, and two havildars, two naiks, and 19 sipahis volunteered for service with the 1st Sikh Local Infantry. They joined head-quarters on the 9th December, but they were so inferior in all respects to the

* Mr. Harding struck off by regimental order, November 1st, 1847, with an order by Major Hodgson, highly complimentary to his skill and devotion as a medical officer. He organised the first hospital establishment of the corps.

rest of the men that Major Hodgson discharged them all.

On the 10th December Captain R. Troup, Second-in-command, was transferred to another appointment and struck off. **Captain Troup transferred.**

1848.

On the 25th January 1848, Lieutenant J. Peel, 37th Native Infantry appointed Second-in-command, joined head-quarters (G. O. G. G., 22nd December 1847.) **Lieut. Peel joins.**

On 17th February Ensign W. Sheffield was struck off the strength, and Lieutenant E. P. Lloyd appointed Adjutant in his stead (G. O. G. G., 24th December 1847.) **Ensign Sheffield struck off. Lieutenant Lloyd appointed.**

On the 24th February furlough was first granted to the extent of five native officers, 30 non-commissioned officers per regiment, and 15 sipahis per company. **Furlough.**

On the 7th May the men were put on duty for the first time. These duties consisted chiefly of guards over the jail, treasury, and other civil posts, and required 183 men. **Take duty for first time.**

To enable them to go on duty, ammunition was for the first time issued to them at the rate of 30 rounds per man and one blank round for priming.

During the autumn of this year the second Sikh war broke out. Ram Singh, a Sikh leader of some note, was detached from the army of Chattar Singh, with a number of troops, to create a diversion in the Jalandhar Doab. He gave some trouble during the beginning of September, and eventually established himself at "Bassa," about 60 miles from Hushiarpur. The 1st Sikhs were ordered to march and dislodge him.

Bassa is beyond the Bias river, and about 16 miles north-east of Nurpur on the lower spurs of the Himalayas, and is a difficult position to approach. It is almost due north of Hushiarpur.

19th
September
1848. Bassa
(not in
General
Orders).

On the 14th September the regiment marched about 800 strong under the command of Major Hodgson, and reached Nurpur on the 18th September, and at 2 o'clock the next morning marched for Bassa. Ram Singh appears to have been surprised, but nevertheless to have offered some resistance. The regiment behaved very well; it stormed the position, and put Ram Singh and his followers to flight, sustaining itself a loss of only one naik and three sipahis wounded.

On this occasion Major Hodgson issued the following regimental order :—

“ THE Commanding Officer congratulates this regiment in having so effectually effected the object of last night's expedition to destroy the stronghold of a party of tribes who had taken up a position in the village of Bassa, situated on the slope of a high hill, on the top of which their camp was formed; the silent order of the march, the steadiness of the advance, and the cool gallantry with which the enemy were driven from post to post, were conspicuous and particularly gratifying to the feelings of the Commanding Officer who, while thus expressing his own admiration and thanks, will not fail to bring the brave and excellent conduct of the regiment to the notice of higher authority.

“ 2. The cheerfulness with which a long march of 40 miles was performed, on the completion of which the regiment, almost immediately, started on active service of a very arduous description, with

soldier-like activity, will ever be remembered by the Commanding Officer.

“3. Those gallant men who were fated to be wounded in the performance of their duty will receive every medical care and comfort that their situation requires, and in the event of inability to return to active service, will have their claims submitted for wound pension.

“4. The Commanding Officer also expresses his sincere thanks to the officiating Second-in-command, Brevet Captain Herbert, for the zealous and officer-like manner in which he rendered his services, and who is the more entitled to his gratitude from the fact of that officer labouring at the time under much discomfort from the effects of a wound received on former service.

“5. Sergeant-Major Downey behaved as a brave and good soldier will always do when before the enemy ; his energy and courage have been mentioned in my public report of the affair.”

The names of the men wounded are—

Naik Subah Singh, 4th Company.

Sipahi Nanu Khan, 4th Company.

„ Jumah Khan, 6th Company.

„ Oomar Khan, 8th Company.

After the action, the regiment marched back to Nurpur, remained there three days and then marched for its cantonments, reaching Hushiarpur on the 27th September.

In November another Sikh leader named Guru Jodh Singh was detached from Chattar Singh's army. After giving some trouble he took up his position at Dinanagar where he burnt the Tahsil and other public buildings and took possession of the adjacent country. A small force consisting of a troop of

26th
November
1848.
Dinanagar
(not in
General
Orders).

Horse Artillery, a squadron of the 16th Irregular Cavalry, and the 1st Sikh Local Infantry under the command of Major Hodgson was ordered to march and dislodge him.

Dinanagar is about 48 miles north-west of Hushiarpur and about six miles beyond the Bias. The regiment marched at 11 A.M., on the 23rd November, about 32 miles to Mokerian, and, at 10 P.M., on the 25th, a detachment of 300 men started to surprise the enemy at Dinanagar. At a distance of about ten miles from camp they came to the Bias, which they crossed in good order in spite of a great paucity of boats. They reached Dinanagar just as the day was breaking, and at once attacked the enemy; the surprise was complete, and the insurgents with their priestly leader fled.

The detachment sustained no loss in the attack, and so precipitate was his flight, that but little loss was inflicted on the enemy.

Major Hodgson issued the following regimental order on the occasion :—

“THE Commanding Officer has much pleasure in expressing his entire satisfaction with the Regiment and his approval of their steady conduct in crossing the Bias last night: the night was dark, and the boats few and bad, but there was no confusion or noise. The march upon Dinanagar was accomplished with silent celerity, and the object of the expedition, the defeat of the insurgents, and the relief of Dinanagar fully achieved.”

From Mokerian the regiment was ordered to accompany a force, which besides the Artillery and Cavalry originally attached to Major Hodgson's command, consisted of the head-quarters and five Companies, 29th Native Infantry, and a detachment, 71st

Native Infantry, the whole under the command of Major Simpson, 29th Native Infantry. This force was directed to proceed eastward in pursuit of another rebel leader named Umed Singh, who retreating before the force seized the forts of Amb and Akrot. These places are on the left bank of the Bias, about 25 miles north-east of Hushiarpur. The force, continuing its pursuit, reached Ambotah, about five miles west of Amb, on the 2nd December. Major Simpson directed Major Hodgson to proceed with his regiment to attack Akrot, while he himself led the remainder of the force against Amb.

At 10 P.M., on the 1st December, the regiment marched for Akrot and reached the foot of the hill, on which it was situated, about 4 A.M.

1st and 2nd
December
1848. Akrot
(not in
General
Orders.)

The stronghold of Akrot was situated on the top of a steep hill; the direct approach to it was by a tortuous narrow pathway admitting only two men abreast. Major Hodgson, however, received information from a sipahi in the regiment, who knew the place, that it could be approached by another road opposite to the regular entrance; he, therefore, detached two companies under Lieutenant Peel to proceed round the hill by this newly ascertained road, while he led the rest of the regiment up towards the road which was generally used. Lieutenant Peel succeeded in climbing the heights unperceived, and, when challenged by the sentry on that side of the fort, charged with his detachment. The sentry fired and wounded a man, but the surprise was complete, and the enemy abandoned the place and fled. As soon as Major Hodgson heard the firing, he advanced with his men by the narrow way, which he found unguarded, and took possession of the fort. The only casualty sustained by the regiment was

Sipahi Maiah Singh, who was hit by the sentry who fired at Lieutenant Peel's men.

Major Hodgson published the following regimental orders on the occasion :—

“ Camp Akrot, 2nd December 1848.

“ THE Commanding Officer returns his thanks to the officers and men of the 1st Regiment, Sikh Local Infantry, for the admirable steadiness with which the night march from Ambotah was made, by which the enemy's position at Akrot was carried completely by surprise. The whole affair was accomplished in a manner highly creditable to the discipline of the regiment and merits the Commanding Officer's thanks and expression of approbation.”

“ Camp Chooloo, 4th December 1848.

“ THE Commanding Officer has much pleasure in communicating to the regiment at large that the manner in which the operations were conducted and successfully accomplished on the morning of the 2nd instant when Akrot was carried and destroyed by the 1st Regiment, Sikh Local Infantry, after a toilsome night march of 14 miles, has received the approbation and expression of thanks of Major Simpson, Commanding the force in the Juswan Dhun.”

Major Simpson's force order was as follows :—

“ MAJOR SIMPSON, Commanding in the Juswan Valley, returns his thanks to Major Hodgson, Commanding 1st Regiment, Sikh Light Infantry, for the skilful and successful manner in which the operations on the 2nd instant against Akrot were conducted.”

The Governor-General also conveyed his approval of these operations as follows :—

“ Extract of a letter from the Resident at Lahore, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Trans-Satlaj States, No. 608, dated 8th December, 1848.

“ LORD DALHOUSIE is much gratified also by the conduct of the Sikh Regiment and of all those employed on this occasion, and he desires that his approbation of the conduct of the troops, both officers and men, may be communicated to them.”

This expression of approval was communicated to the regiment in the following regimental order :—

“ MAJOR HODGSON, Commanding 1st Regiment, Sikh Local Infantry, has the sincere pleasure of communicating to the regiment at large that its conduct in the late operations across the Bias and in the Juswan Dhun have obtained the unqualified approbation of the Right Hon’ble the Governor-General.”

“ The Commanding Officer is assured that the Regiment will on every occasion strive to prove itself worthy of this good opinion by the same zealous, faithful, and soldier-like discharge of duty both in quarters and in the field against the enemy.”

From Ambotah the regiment was detached on escort duty with Mr. (afterwards Lord) John Lawrence, Commissioner, Trans-Satlaj States. It accompanied him for five days about the district, and then returned to Hushiarpur.

Escort
Mr. John
Lawrence.

1849.

THE insurgent Ram Singh, who was defeated and driven out of Bassa in September 1848, succeeded in gathering some more followers, and in the beginning of 1849 began to give trouble in the country about Pathankot and on the left bank of the river Ravi. A force under Brigadier-General Wheeler, C.B., was

ordered to proceed and attack him, and with this force Major Hodgson was directed to detach two full companies under a British officer.

Accordingly, on the 5th January Lieutenant Peel marched from Hushiarpur with two companies, and joined General Wheeler's force on the 7th at Desserah about 20 miles north of Hushiarpur. From there the force marched to Mahadeopur on the left bank of the Ravi, where it halted four days.

Ram Singh had taken up his position at the village of Dallah, which is situated on some high ground on the left bank of the Ravi, about eight miles above and to the north-east of Mahadeopur. He had fortified the position on two lines, the first on the lower ground, and the second on a steep rise about 800 yards from the first.

The force marched from Mahadeopur early on the morning of the 16th January, and proceeded to attack Ram Singh at Dallah.

The advanced guard was composed of two companies, 1st Sikh Local Infantry, and a detachment 16th Irregulars, the latter under Captain W. Davidson

About 7 A.M., the advance guard arrived at the foot of the enemy's position, and the two companies supported by the cavalry who had dismounted attacked the first line of defence and drove the enemy from it without sustaining any loss. They then proceeded to attack the second line. As they approached it, the fire of the enemy became severe, and some men were hit. The morning had been very cloudy, and a heavy shower came on as the second position was neared, wetting the priming in the muskets, and almost silencing the fire of the attack. Just at this juncture, and when within about 70 or 80 yards of the enemy, Lieutenant Peel was hit in the chest by

16th
January
1849. Dallah
(not in
General
Orders).

a ball, and there seems to have been a temporary check ; seeing this, the enemy charged down, sword in hand, with the intention of cutting up Lieutenant Peel, who was a little way in advance, when he was hit. Some men, led by Jemadar Ram Kishan Singh, rushed to the rescue, and in the hand-to-hand fight that ensued, the jemadar and some of the men lost their lives.

Captain Davidson, who was with the support, seeing the check, came up, and leading the men on with much gallantry, stormed the position with the bayonet. In this last charge Sipahi Makandi Patak was conspicuously forward, and was, on Captain Davidson's recommendation, promoted to naik for his gallantry.

The enemy's loss was severe, some 18 or 19 of them having been bayoneted in the position itself, besides the loss they sustained during the approach and in the pursuit.

The loss sustained by the two companies was one jemadar, one naik and three sipahis killed, and one havildar, one naik and three sipahis wounded.

Their names are as follows :—

Jemadar Ram Kishan Singh, Naik Bur Singh, and Sipahis Man Singh, Kanh Singh, and Baddan Singh, killed.

Havildar Hussain Ali Khan, Naik Ram Singh, and Sipahis Gulab Singh, Karrak Singh, and Kanaiah Singh, wounded.

The following brigade order was issued by Brigadier-General Wheeler, C.B., and A.-D.-C. to the Queen, on this occasion :—

" Camp Dallah, 17th January 1849.

" THE detachment of the 16th Irregular Cavalry

H. 1st s I.

and of the 1st Sikh Regiment greatly distinguished themselves by their bold advance under Captain W. Davidson of the former and Lieutenant Peel of the latter, and he regrets exceedingly that both these officers were wounded."

Lieut. Peel's
death.

Lieutenant Peel died on the evening of the 17th; and when Major Hodgson received information of the action, he issued the following regimental order, dated 20th January :—

"It is with very sincere regret that the Commanding Officer has to communicate his having received official intimation of the death of Lieutenant Peel, Second-in-command, of wounds received in action on the 16th instant, when engaged with the insurgents under Ram Singh at Dallah, of which he died on the evening of the 17th instant.

"It is a mournful satisfaction to know that the detachment under the command of Lieutenant Peel behaved on this occasion with the most heroic and conspicuous gallantry, and, although greatly outnumbered by the enemy, succeeded in defeating and driving them from their several positions. The Commanding Officer feels assured that the memory of this gallant officer will ever be cherished by the officers and men of the regiment."

The following extract of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General, to the Chief Commissioner, Cis-and Trans-Satlaj States, was also transmitted to the regiment :—

"Camp Ferozepore, 8th February 1849.

"THE Governor-General desires me to record in reply his satisfaction with the conduct of the detachment of the 1st Regiment, Sikh Local Infantry, and the irregular troops under the command of Captain

W. Davidson, upon which body the whole business of the attack of the enemy's position seems to have fallen and who suffered severely in consequence. His Lordship further desires me to express his regret for the loss of Lieutenant Peel, Second-in-command, of the Sikh Corps."

On the 4th February Lieutenant A. Turner joined the regiment as officiating Second-in-command.

Lieut. Turner joins.

On the 3rd June Major Hodgson proceeded on leave on medical certificate, from which he never returned to the regiment, and, on 17th June, Captain G. Gordon, appointed officiating Commandant, joined. Lieutenant J. Smith, too, appointed to act as Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant Lloyd proceeding on leave, reported his arrival on the 14th July.

Major Hodgson goes.

Captain Gordon, Commandant.
Lieut. Lloyd goes.
Lieut. Smith joins.

During the summer of 1849 some rumours reached Lord Dalhousie affecting the loyalty of the regiment. He ordered a Court of Inquiry to assemble at Hushiarpur under the Presidency of Sir H. M. Wheeler, K.C.B. The Court reported the rumour to be absolutely without foundation.

For results of this Court and for high military encomium on the regiment and its field services, see G. G. O., dated 15th September 1849, published in G. O. C. C., dated 22nd September 1849, page 542.

On the 26th October two companies under Lieutenant Turner were detached to accompany the Commissioner and Superintendent, Trans-Satlaj States, to the camp of the Governor-General, with the view of forming a part of his escort. The detachment met the Governor-General when he crossed the Satlaj on the 12th November, and remained with him until he recrossed it on the 23rd November.

Escort Governor-General Lord Dalhousie.

On first meeting the detachment His Lordship

directed the Commissioner and Superintendent to communicate to Captain Gordon the following remarks :—

“Extract of a letter No. 1289, dated 13th November 1849, from Commissioner and Superintendent, to Captain Gordon, Commanding 1st Sikh Local Infantry.”

“ON the arrival of the Governor-General on the morning of the 12th instant, the entire party were turned out to receive His Lordship, and I have much gratification in stating that he expressed the greatest satisfaction with their general military appearance and bearing. The native officers were also subsequently presented to him individually at a Levee held for receiving the civil and military officers present at the station, and the Governor-General then renewed the expression of the same sentiments.

“He also stated that he had been desirous of proceeding to Hushiarpur, and should, while there, have had an opportunity of expressing to the regiment collectively the gratification he had derived from the honorable result, as affecting its character, of the recent Court of Inquiry convened to inquire into certain rumours which had been current in respect to the fidelity of a portion of their number, and as circumstances has precluded this arrangement, he was happy to meet a portion of the regiment as affording him an opportunity of conveying these assurances to them in the presence of the Officer Commanding them.”

When the detachment left the Governor-General's camp, the following letter was received by Captain Gordon from Mr. John Lawrence, the Commissioner and Superintendent :—

“ No. 1336, dated 23rd November 1849.

“ AFTER having saluted His Lordship at the bridge of boats forming the boundary, His Lordship was pleased to renew the expression of his satisfaction and approval.

“ The conduct of the detachment has throughout been most correct and creditable to the corps to which they belong.”

On Lord Dalhousie's report the following extract of a letter from the Court of Directors was conveyed to the regiment :—

“ *Extract of a Military letter No. 51, dated 15th May 1850, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.*”

“ WE have perused with much gratification these proceedings which furnish conclusive evidence that the reports affecting the loyalty of the 1st Regiment Sikh Local Infantry, are entirely unfounded, and that the conduct of the Regiment, frequently under very trying circumstances, had been in all respects satisfactory and creditable to themselves and to their Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Hodgson.”

On 30th November 1849 Lieutenant E. P. Lloyd was transferred to the Mhairwarra Battalion, and Ensign G. J. Johnstone was, from 9th November, appointed Adjutant in his stead.

1850.

On the 14th February Lieutenant J. Smith was removed from the Regiment, and Ensign G. J. Johnstone joined as Adjutant in his stead and that of Lieutenant Lloyd.

Lt. Smith goes. Ensign Johnstone joins.

On the 9th April Captain Turner, officiating Second

Captain Turner goes.

in-command, was removed to another appointment and struck of the rolls.

Inspection.

On the 8th November the Regiment was inspected by Lord Dalhousie, and after parade he expressed his approval of the conduct as well as of the military efficiency of the regiment.

This was published to the Corps at the Governor-General's request in regimental orders.

"12th November 1850.

"THE Commanding Officer has much pleasure in publishing to the Regiment the following communication received this morning from the Officiating Military Secretary to the Most Noble the Governor-General, conveying the expression of the satisfaction which His Lordship received from the inspection of the regiment on Friday last."

"No. 897, Camp Gundiwala, November 11th, 1850.

"I AM directed by the Most Noble the Governor-General to convey to you the expression of the satisfaction which His Lordship received from his inspection on Friday last of the Corps under your command and his approbation of the steady, smart, and soldier-like appearance of the fine body of men who were present on parade. The Governor-General requests that you will be so good as to make known to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Sikh Local Infantry, that His Lordship has been well pleased with their conduct both in the field and in their lines, and that he entertains full confidence that they will continue to be, as they have hitherto been, gallant soldiers faithful to their salt.

"I am desired to convey to you thus officially the approbation His Lordship expressed on parade on

Friday evening last, in order that it may be published in regimental orders."

(Sd.) F. D. ATKINSON, CAPT.,
Offg. Mily. Secy. to Govr.-Genl.

On the 7th December, Lieutenant-Colonel Hodgson having been appointed Brigadier of the Punjab Irregular Force was struck off the rolls of the regiment from 23rd November 1850. Captain J. C. Johnstone was appointed Commandant in his room, but this officer never joined the regiment, and Captain Gordon continued to officiate as Commandant.

1851.

On the 19th February, Ensign Johnstone was removed from his appointment of Adjutant and struck off the strength of the regiment, and Lieutenant C. W. Doyley was appointed Adjutant and officiating Second-in-command.

Ensign Johnstone goes.
Lieutenant Doyley joins.

On the 31st March, the regiment was inspected by Sir H. M. Wheeler, K.C.B., and on the 1st April, the following regimental order was published on the subject:—

Inspection.

"THE Commanding Officer has much pleasure in publishing the following remarks to the officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiment :"

"Brigadier Sir H. M. Wheeler, K.C.B. and A.-D.-C., has been pleased to express great satisfaction at the creditable manner in which the inspection review passed off yesterday. He was much pleased with the appearance of the regiment and their steadiness under arms ; the manœuvres were performed with much exactness and the platoon firing he considered excellent. With the exception of one or two minor points which will be notified hereafter, the regiment has given him entire satisfaction."

In a letter written by Captain Gordon in April, he states, that there are in the ranks of the regiment 592 Punjabis and Hill-men which is the first intimation on record of the class constitution of the corps.

In May a detachment of the regiment escorting prisoners was met by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who directed the following remarks to be communicated to the Officer Commanding :—

“THE Commander-in-Chief having observed with great satisfaction the steady conduct and exemplary vigilance of Subadar Parson Sing when in command of a detachment escorting one hundred and sixty-four prisoners, some of them of very desperate character, is pleased to desire, that His Excellency’s approbation be conveyed to this excellent and trustworthy native officer at a parade of the regiment to be ordered for this purpose.”

Batta, Punjab Campaign, Dallah.

On the 12th August the men of the two companies engaged at Dallah* received six months’ batta for their services.

Lieut. Doyley goes. Ensign Brownlow and Doctor Renton join.

On the 19th October Lieutenant Doyley having been appointed A.-D.-C. to the Governor-General was struck off, and Ensign C. H. Brownlow was appointed Officiating Adjutant and Officiating Second-in-command.

On the 3rd November the regiment once more got a medical officer to itself. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Renton was appointed to the medical charge.

During the autumn of this year Mr. Vansittart was succeeded as Deputy Commissioner of Jalandhar by Major (afterwards Sir) Herbert Edwardes

* General Wheeler’s Force—G. G. O. 207, dated 28th March 1851, published in G. O. C. C., dated 10th April, 1851, page 170, and G. O. C. C., dated 21st October 1849, page 595.

On making over office he left on record some disparaging remarks against the 1st Sikh Regiment. This coming to Major Gordon's ears, he demanded an explanation and obtained from Major Edwardes the following satisfactory *amende honorable* No. 211, dated 20th November 1851 :—

“ To this plain statement of the facts I will only add my opinion, derived from casual inspection of their guards and daily observation of their officers and sentries, that the 1st Regiment, Sikh Local Infantry, is very deeply imbued with that soldierly discipline, which, once thoroughly inculcated at head-quarters, becomes a habit of life and goes into the temporary quarters of a detachment as inevitably, and as much a matter of course, as the musket and bayonet.”

Government formed the intention, during the latter part of this year, of strengthening the force on the Trans-Indus frontier, and it was proposed, in order to effect the desired increase, that one of the old Sikh police battalions should be pushed across the Bias to relieve the regiment of Punjab Infantry stationed in Hazara, and thus permit of the whole of the Punjab Irregular Force being concentrated under its own Brigadier across the Indus, but in consequence of the police battalions not having any British officers attached to them, it was considered advisable to move one of the Sikh local corps. The 1st Regiment was the one selected for the purpose.

A difficulty existing, however, with regard to the immunities and privileges of the four Sikh local regiments as laid down in the Regulations of September 1847, Major Gordon was directed to explain most carefully to the men that circumstances had greatly changed since that Regulation was put

forth, that, as Sikh local regiments, Government considered they were bound to serve in the territories which had constituted the late Sikh dominion, but that there was no intention of forcing men to serve across the Bias against their wish; any men therefore who wished to take their discharge should have the option given them of doing so. It was further to be explained to the men that, for the future, the regiment should be assimilated as regards its pay, camp-equipage, and cattle establishments, to the regiments of the Punjab Irregular Force.

On the receipt of these orders, Major Gordon had them carefully explained to the regiment which cheerfully and willingly assented to the views of Government: only 30 men asked for their discharge, and most of these were men who had been previously asking for it on other grounds.

The assimilation to the regiments of the Punjab Irregular Force entailed no difference as regards the pay and allowances, and though the Punjab Irregular Force Regiments had only eight companies, the regiment was not called upon to change its organisation in this respect.

The only great difference entailed was the addition of a cattle establishment.

Transport
Establish-
ment cattle.

The establishment fixed for the Punjab Infantry, and which was to be the one adopted for the 1st Sikhs, was as follows:—

For the Baggage	...	Camels, 20 Mules, 40.
For Camp-Equipage	...	Camels, 25
Ammunition ...	...	Camels, 25
		—
Total	...	Camels, 70, Mules, 40.

But as the regiment was about to serve in the hilly country of Hazara, it was ordered that while there, 50 mules should be substituted for the 25

camels detailed for the ammunition, the establishment would thus consist of 45 camels and 90 mules.

For the care of these animals were authorised one sarwan on Rs. 5 per mensem for every five camels, one sais on Rs. 5 per mensem for every three mules, one jemadar of mules at Rs. 8 per mensem, and an allowance of Rs. 12 a month for massallahs.

The average cost of the animals were limited to Rs. 80 each.

The feeding and all expenses were entrusted to Commandants.

This carriage was given as a set-off against the claim to batta when marching, which the men had hitherto enjoyed, but which was now done away with.

The letter directing the march to Hazara also ordered that the regiment should be armed with percussion muskets, and in it the Governor-General conveyed to Major Gordon the intimation that he intended giving him the permanent command of the regiment; accordingly on the 29th November, an order was received appointing Captain Johnstone Commandant, 5th Punjab Infantry, and giving Major Gordon the permanent command of the 1st Sikhs.

Capt. Johnstone transferred to 5th P. I.

On the 23rd November the Regiment was relieved by the 3rd Sikh Local Infantry, and on the 24th it commenced its march for Hazara. There was so much delay in the issue of the percussion muskets that the Regiment was actually assembled on the parade on the point of marching when they were received.

March to Hazara.

The Regiment reached Bharukot, Hazara, on the 24th December, and there relieved the 3rd Punjab Infantry.

On 28th December Lieutenant D'Aguilar, appointed Second-in-command, joined head-quarters.

Lieutenant D'Aguilar joins.

1852.

ON the 13th February the Regiment paraded for inspection by Sir John Lawrence, President of the Board of Administration, and his opinion of the regiment was conveyed in the following letter, No. 2434, dated 14th March 1852 :—

“I AM directed by the Board of Administration to inform you that the President was much pleased with the good order of your Regiment when he inspected it on the 13th ultimo. The appearance of the men was soldier-like, their marching steady, and the manœuvres of the morning were correctly executed.

* * * *

“In short, Sir John Lawrence considers the internal discipline of your Corps and the character the men have taken with them from Jalandhar for good conduct while on trying detached duty to be most creditable to you and to themselves.

“A copy of this letter will be submitted to Government.”

(Sd.) H. P. BURN,

Secy. to Board of Administration.

Transfers to
3rd P. I.

During the inspection Sir John Lawrence gave it as his opinion that the proportion of Sikhs in the regiment was too great, and directed Major Gordon to transfer 50 men of that class to the 3rd Punjab Infantry. He accordingly called for volunteers for the transfer, but had great difficulty in making up the required number. By the 27th March, however, he had got together one jemadar, two havildars, two naiks and 50 sipahis, and, on that date, these men marched for their new regiment.

While Sir John Lawrence was at Bharukot, Major

Gordon brought to his notice the unsuitability of the red uniform in winter and the white in summer for hill fighting, and solicited permission to change the colour to either green or drab. Sir John Lawrence agreed with Major Gordon and referred the matter to Government, from whom sanction for the change to drab was received, conveyed in letter No. 467, dated 4th March 1852, and forwarded to Major Gordon by the Board of Administration in their letter No. 443, dated 12th March 1852.

Uniform
changed
from red to
drab.

On receipt of this sanction, Major Gordon caused two of the white suits of summer clothing to be dyed khaki, and diminished the number of suits to be kept up from three to two. He also entered at once into a correspondence with the Clothing Agency regarding the supply of drab cloth tunics and pantaloons.

On the 14th May the Regiment was directed to hold itself in readiness to march on service in the direction of Nagra Swabi, and on the 17th it marched, reaching Gandpa on the 18th. Here it halted till the 30th, when it marched back to cantonments. At this time there were no means of transport for the sick and wounded attached to the Corps. On the receipt of orders to prepare for a march on service, village *charpais*, and villagers to carry them, were hired as a temporary measure.

During the summer the men of the 1st Sikhs heard that two of the other Sikh Regiments had been asked to volunteer for service in Burma. They were greatly distressed that they, too, had not been invited to do so, and they brought the subject to Major Gordon's notice. Before bringing the matter before Government, Major Gordon wished to ascertain if the feeling was unanimous, and with this view, ordered a parade

Regiment
volunteered
for service
in Burma.

and asked the men if they all wished to volunteer. With the exception of a few men who had been asking previously for their discharge, the whole regiment declared their wish to volunteer, and asked Major Gordon to convey to Government their earnest wish to be considered a volunteer battalion, ready and willing to serve in any quarter of the globe. This he did in a letter, dated 13th August, 1852.

Punjab
Medal.

On the 15th September the Regiment received the Punjab Medal* for its services during the years 1848 and 1849.

Transport
Established
for sick.

During the month of September was sanctioned by letter No. 1883, dated 21st September 1852, an establishment of five doolies and 30 bearers with one sirdar bearer, for the transport of the sick.

In the Punjab Irregular Force the establishment for this purpose, sanctioned by letter No. 3771, dated 4th December 1851, was one dooly and six bearers per company, but this was not adopted by the 1st Sikh Local Infantry until it crossed the Indus in 1857 and became an integral portion of that force.†

Severe epi-
demic of
endemic
fever.

About the end of July the men began to suffer from endemic fever of a strangely severe type, and the number of men in hospital ran up from 84, at the beginning of August, to the enormous number of 750 in the month of October. At the end of October there was not a single man who had escaped repeated attacks of the endemic. The officer in medical charge reported that "every one of the men presented an emaciated and debilitated aspect, indicating

* See G. O. C. C., dated 21st October 1849, page 596, and G. O. C. C., dated 12th May 1849, page 317, and G. O. C. C., dated 5th March 1850, page 120.

† It came under the Officer Commanding Punjab Irregular Force December 1855, at Siriband, see page 46.

an impoverished state of the blood, and numbers of them were reduced to such an extent of helplessness that they were unable to move without assistance. It was a melancholy sight to witness the despondent condition of most of the men at this time." After the subsidence of the fever in November, dysentery and diarrhœa appeared in a virulent form, and, in a short space of time, carried off a great many men. The injurious effect of the climate was enhanced by the want of proper accommodation for the sick. During the whole time the regiment was at Bharukot, the sick had no other shelter than tents. The removal of the Regiment to some salubrious spot was early contemplated, but from the excessive debility from which the men were labouring, this could not be carried out until the end of December, when the regiment marched into camp at Darwesh.

From the 1st April 1852 to the 31st March 1853 the admissions into hospital were 2,136, and the deaths were 32.

During the autumn of 1851 Mr. Carne, of the Customs Department, had been murdered by the Hussanzais, a section of the Isazai Yusufzais inhabiting the Black Mountain.

The murder took place in Jihándád's territory, who, on being called to account, seized all the Hussanzais in his territory. On this they retaliated by raiding on Jihándád's subjects, and carried it to such an extent that, at length in the autumn of 1852, Government was obliged to organise an expedition against them.

The Regiment was warned for this service in the beginning of December, and, in spite of its shattered and sickly condition managed to contribute 300 men.

Black Mountain Expedition (not in G. O.), 18th December.

1852—8th
January 1853.

They marched from Bharukot on the 15th December, and joined the force at Shergarh on the 18th.

The brigade was under the command of Colonel Mackeson, Commissioner of Peshawar, and consisted of two regiments of Native Infantry, four Horse Artillery Guns, the Hazara Mountain Battery, 16th Irregular Cavalry, two regiments of Dogras from Kashmir, the Guides, and the 1st Sikhs.

Colonel Mackeson determined to threaten the right flank of the enemy on the Indus with his regular troops, while he attacked their front up the spurs of the mountain with his irregular regiments.

With this view the irregular corps were formed into two columns, to the right of which the 1st Sikhs was attached. It was under the command of Colonel Napier, R.E. (afterwards Lord Napier of Magdala), and consisted, besides the 1st Sikhs, of two Mountain Guns, the Guide Infantry, and the Rawal Pindi Police, and was detached on the 27th December to Chatta, about four miles north-west of Shergarh, and on one of the lower spurs descending in an easterly direction from the Black Mountain.

On the 29th this column was ordered to advance and gain the ridge of the Black Mountain. Accordingly, at 7 A.M., it advanced, the Guides skirmishing and the 1st Sikhs supporting. The ground was rocky and thickly wooded, and the enemy had raised abatis at the most precipitous places, but the column succeeded in driving the enemy before it, and reached the summit of the first hill in their original order. Here, after a short rest, Lieutenant Brownlow was detached to the left with a company of the regiment to turn the enemy's right flank, and the column attacked the second hill, and, carrying it, in spite of a spirited resistance on the part of the

enemy, established itself on the ridge. The column then moved southward along the ridge, and encamped on it for the night, at an elevation of about 9,000 feet, just above the Panjiki Gali.

The next day was spent in burning villages in the vicinity, and two companies of the Regiment were employed as a covering party to the levies engaged in the work of destruction.

On the 31st December the Regiment was moved to Tilla, a little way down one of the western spurs, and the work of destruction was continued.

1853.

On 1st January the regiment marched from Tilla *via* Panjiki Gali down the ridge to Chamberi, and on the 2nd the whole force marched to Bradar, on the left bank of the Indus, and joined the regular troops there. On the 5th, the Regiment crossed the Indus to check a demonstration of the enemy on the right bank. On the 6th it recrossed to Bradar, and on the 8th January returned to its cantonment of Bharukot.

Black Mountain Expedition continued Jan. 1853.

The casualties appear to have been five or six men wounded, but the records contain no details.

The following eulogistic letters were received by the Regiment after these operations :—

“From Lieutenant-Colonel F. Mackeson, C.B., Commissioner, Peshawar Division, No. 325, dated 25th April 1853.

“I HAVE much pleasure in forwarding to you the annexed copies of letters conveying the Governor-General in Council’s cordial approbation of the service of yourself and the officers and men under your command in the operation against the Hussanzais and Akazai tribes on the Black Mountain in Hazara in December last.”

“From the Secretary to the Government, India, to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, No. 119, dated 8th April 1853.

“I HAVE received and laid before the Governor-General in Council Mr. Melville’s letter, No. 88, dated 26th January last forwarding, in continuation of a former communication, a copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel F. Mackeson containing an interesting and satisfactory account of his operations against the position of the Hassanzai and Akazai tribes on the crest of the Black Mountain.

“The high sense entertained by the Governor-General in Council of the judgment, skill, and courage displayed by Lieutenant-Colonel Mackeson on the occasion referred to has already been expressed in my letter No. 39, dated 28th January last. His Lordship in Council now desires that you will communicate to the following officers Major Gordon, . . . who were in command of columns and corps, and to the officers and men under their charge, his hearty appreciation of the energetic, resolute, and cheerful manner in which they encountered the fatigues and difficulties so peculiarly associated with mountain warfare, and which are so clearly detailed in the documents before his Lordship in Council.”

Owing to the great insalubrity of Bharukot, it was determined to abandon that cantonment, and a place called Siriband, a few miles to the north-east, not far from Harripur, on the Kala Serai side of Bharukot, was selected.

On the 3rd April Lieutenant Brownlow marched there with a wing of the Regiment, but he found the water so scarce and bad that he was obliged to move to Darwesh, to which place the remainder of the regiment followed him on the 6th April. It

remained at Darwesh until the 27th April, when, wells having been dug at Siriband, and the water being reported abundant, it marched to that place.

Lieutenant Maddock joined as Officiating Adjutant on the 20th April.

As soon as the regiment reached Siriband, it commenced at once to make bricks and build its lines. So well did they work that the lines were ready by the 20th August, and, on that day, they entered into possession of them and received the hutting-money they had so well earned. Major Gordon issued the following regimental order :—

“The cantonment of Siriband being now completed, the hutting-money granted by Government for that purpose, will be distributed to-morrow evening.

“The Commanding Officer, in issuing the above order, feels much gratified in according to the native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiment his great satisfaction in the result of their labor, which, in a comparatively short period and under circumstances not the most favorable, has enabled them to erect one of the best native lines he has ever seen in India.”

Camels having been found unsuitable for the work which the regiment was called upon to perform in Hazara, Major Gordon received order to transfer 24 of his camels to regiments of the Punjab Irregular Force and the remaining 21 to the Rawal Pindi Police, and to increase his mules to 100. This change was effected on the 27th September.

In conformity with a Government order three ganta pandis and two beldars were entertained in the regiment from the 1st October.

Transport establishment cattle.

3 ganta pandis, 2 beldars entertained.

Uniform.

During the autumn, Major Gordon, having entirely failed in procuring drab cloth from either England or Calcutta at the authorised price, determined to get postins in the place of coats, and to make the trousers of good Kashmir pattu.

On the 28th November sanction was received under Government letter No. 2246, dated 2nd November 1853, to substitute a drab pattu cap with a red border for the blue cloth Kilmarnock with yellow border hitherto in wear. This was done at once.

When the pattu came, it was found so cheap and good that Major Gordon was able to make a tunic as well as a pair of trousers.

During the winter of 1853-54, therefore, the uniform consisted of a pattu tunic and trousers,—for the men quite plain, for the native officers, with red piping to the coats and a red stripe down the trousers, a postin, a blanket greatcoat, and a drab pattu cap with red border made rather taller and broader than the Kilmarnock, and worn with the badge as before. The summer uniform was two suits of khaki-dyed drill; a khaki cap cover was worn on all ordinary duties. The cost of the new cap was Rs. 1-5-7.

Arms.
Brunswick rifle.

On the 3rd December orders were received under Government letter No. 2370, dated 22nd November 1853, for one company of the Regiment to be armed with the two-grooved Brunswick rifle. The light company was chosen for this distinction, but the rifles were not received until 1st March 1854.

jab" on

By G. O. C. C., dated 28th October 1853, page 572, publishing Governor-General's Order No. 803, dated 7th October 1853, the Regiment was gazetted as entitled to bear the word "Punjab" on its colors

and appointments in commemoration of the Punjab War of 1848-49 as originally granted by the Governor-General in G. G. O., dated 2nd April 1849, published in G. O. C. C., dated 5th April 1849, page 218.

1854.

In the beginning of January orders were received conveyed in letter No. 140, dated 14th January 1854, for the march of the Regiment to Peshawar on relief by the Khelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment to be there placed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and the Regiment was struck off the civil rolls with effect from the 1st January. It was also directed that from the date of march the cattle establishment should be assimilated to that of the Punjab Irregular Force, *viz.*, that instead of 100 mules it should consist of 70 camels and 40 mules.

March to
Peshawar.

Change in
Transport
Establishment.

The Khelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment reached Siriband on the 16th, and 60 mules were duly made over to it. The Regiment commenced its march for Peshawar the next morning. It was halted for a week at Nowshera, but on the 1st February was ordered to march on, and reached Peshawar on the 3rd February. On the 5th it paraded for inspection by Brigadier-General Hewitt, Commanding at Peshawar, whose expression of approbation was notified to the Regiment in the following Regimental Order:—

Inspection.

“Camp Peshawar, 6th February 1854.

“The Commanding Officer has much pleasure in publishing to the Regiment the extreme satisfaction expressed by the Brigadier-General Commanding the Division at the manner in which all acquitted themselves this morning, and which it is his intention to report to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.”

On this report His Excellency expressed himself as follows :—

“*Simla, 24th February 1854.*”

“I HAVE the honour, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 339 of date the 6th instant, reporting on the inspection of the 1st Sikh Local Infantry, and in reply, I am to convey to you, for communication to the Regiment, the expression of His Excellency's satisfaction at finding the corps in such an efficient state, which reflects great credit on the Commandant, Captain G. Gordon, and the officers under him.”

(Sd.) C. CHESTER, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Dey. Adjt.-General of the Army.

The following letter from the Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab was also forwarded to the officer Commanding, on the occasion of the Regiment being transferred from the civil department :—

“I AM directed to take this opportunity to convey to you the expression of the Chief Commissioner's high sense of the uniform good conduct and truly military spirit that has been displayed by the 1st Sikh Local Infantry, during the long period of his connection with it, whether as Commissioner of the Cis-Satlaj States, Member of the Board of Administration, or as Chief Commissioner of the Punjab.”

Head-quarters
Shabkaddar.

On the 7th February it marched to garrison the forts on the Peshawar frontier. It had its headquarters and five companies at Shabkaddar, three companies at Abazai and two companies at Michni.

Paske

On the 16th April Lieutenant E. H. Paske, who had been officiating as Second-in-command since the

4th June 1852, was appointed to the Foreign Department and struck off the rolls, and Lieutenant Brownlow was appointed to officiate as Second-in-command, Lieutenant Hodgson, 9th Native Infantry, being the same day appointed to officiate as Adjutant.

Owing to the disturbed state of the Peshawar border, no furlough was given to the men this year. In the correspondence on the subject, Major Gordon casually gives the following information regarding the classes which prevailed in the ranks: "The greater number of my men come from the Jalandhar Doab, about 130 from the protected Sikh States, and about 200 from below Delhi." When furlough was closed a double furlough was promised the ensuing year.

On 24th June Lieutenant Hodgson was transferred to another appointment, and Lieutenant Elliot, of the 15th Native Infantry, was appointed to officiate as Adjutant in his stead.

On 17th July Sergeant-Major Downey was transferred to the invalid establishment, and Quartermaster-Sergeant Cryan was advanced to the grade of Sergeant-Major, and Sergeant Lantry appointed Quartermaster-Sergeant.

During the whole of this year the Michni Momands, who occupy the frontier immediately opposite the posts of Shabkaddar, Michni, and Abazai, had been giving trouble. Two years' revenue was due from them, and, instead of paying it, Rahimdad, their chief, fled from his village. It was, therefore, determined to seize all Momand cattle found within our territory, and further to destroy the only three hostile villages near our frontier, viz., Sadin, Dab, and Shah Musa Khel. Shabkaddar is situated almost due north of Peshawar about 25 miles from it.

Furlough
stopped.

Constitution.

Lieut-
Hodgson
leaves.
Lieut. Elliot
joins.

Sergeant-
Major
Downey
invalided.

Michni
Momands.

Abazai is about eight miles due north of Shabkaddar, and Michni about seven miles south-west of it.

Orders were issued to the officers commanding the three posts to capture all cattle in their vicinity, and Lieutenant Brownlow, who was commanding at Michni, succeeded, on the 21st August, in capturing 1,100 head. On the 26th, orders were received to collect the whole Regiment at Michni to join there a force which was marching out from Peshawar under the command of Colonel Cotton, and on the 27th, the Abazia detachment, as well as the head-quarters and five companies at Shabkaddar, joined the Michni detachment at that place. The Regiment being weak in officers, Ensigns Davidson and Mitchell, who had volunteered for the service, were attached to the corps.

31st Aug.
1854.
Shah Musa
Khel (not in
General
Orders).

On the 31st August the force marched at day-break from Michni along the left bank of the Kabul river, the advance guard being composed of the 1st Sikh Infantry. No opposition was met with at Sadin or Dab, but as the Regiment approached Shah Musa Khel, it was met by a smart matchlock fire from the towers, walls and houses of that village. It immediately stormed the place, and drove the enemy to the heights behind the village. In order to permit of the place being destroyed, it was necessary to dislodge the enemy from these heights, and two companies of the Regiment, under Lieutenant Brownlow, were sent to drive the Momands from the hills to the north-west, while Major Gordon, with the remainder of the Regiment, ascended those to the north-east. Both attacks were successful, and the positions gained were held until the destruction of the village had been carried out, although Lieutenant Brownlow's men were exposed throughout

to an unceasing and galling fire from the ridges beyond, which commanded the crest he was holding, and which caused some casualties, including Lieutenant Brownlow himself, who was shot through the lungs. When the village had been completely destroyed, the covering parties were withdrawn and the force retired to their camp. On the following day the villages of Dab and Sadin were also destroyed. The covering party consisted of the Light Company and Nos. 7 and 8 skirmishing, with the Grenadier and Nos. 1 and 2 in support, of the 1st Sikhs. No opposition was offered to the destruction of these villages, and the Regiment returned to camp by 2 P.M. On the 4th September the corps returned to Shabkaddar detaching three companies to Abazai and two to Michni as before.

The casualties sustained during these operations were as follows :—

Sergeant Major Cryan severely wounded.
 Lieutenant C. H. Brownlow, dangerously wounded.
 Jemadar Maitab Singh, Lt. Co., ditto ditto.
 Sipahi Soddar, 2nd Co., ditto ditto.
 „ Panjab Sing, 4th Co., ditto ditto.
 „ Karram Sing, 4th Co., ditto ditto.
 „ Mattadin, 6th Co., ditto ditto.
 „ Devi Singh, 7th Co., ditto ditto.
 „ Khazan Singh, 8th Co., ditto ditto.
 „ Sorgan Singh, Lt. Co., ditto ditto.
 „ Rahim Buksh, Lt. Co., ditto ditto.
 „ Chaggat Singh, 4th Co., and Bhisti Wazira, slightly wounded.

These operations called for the following laudatory orders :—

“ *Camp Michni, Regimental Orders, 31st August 1854.*

“ It is with great pleasure the Commanding Officer records his approbation of the conduct of the officers and men of the Regiment whilst forming the advance

guard to-day of the field force employed in the destruction of Musa Khel. Their steadiness while advancing and occupying the hill top and positions of the enemy on the right of the column, as well as in the retreat, proves that the 1st Regiment, Sikh Local Infantry, are not only brave, but also well disciplined soldiers. The Commanding Officer begs Lieutenant and officiating Second-in-command Brownlow will accept his best thanks for the able manner in which he, with the main body of the skirmishers, led on and occupied the hill Musa Khel, and the Commanding Officer deeply regrets the cause that deprives him of so able and gallant an officer.

“ Major Gordon begs also to place on record his sense of the valuable assistance rendered by Ensigns Davidson and Mitchell. These two young officers volunteered their services for the occasion, and the gallant way in which they led on their men to the attack and subsequently conducted their retreat, elicited Major Gordon’s admiration, and he begs to tender to both these officers his best thanks.

“ The Commanding Officer’s best thanks are due to Sergeant-Major Cryan for the gallant and soldier-like manner in which he led the skirmishers, which were placed on the right column, till obliged to go to the rear from a severe wound.”

“ No. 369.

“ *Division Head-Quarters, Murree, 26th. October 1854.*

“ THE Major-General Commanding the Division has much gratification in directing the publication, for general information of despatches from the Adjutant-General of the Army and the Secretary to Government, Military Department, conveying the thanks of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of the

Government of India to Colonel J. S. Cotton and those employed under his orders in the operations against Shah Musa Khel, Sadin, and Dab in August and September last."

" No. 1276.

" *Adjutant-General's Office, 16th October 1854.*

" IN reply to your letter, No. 2150, dated the 5th ultimo, forwarding the report of Colonel J. S. Cotton, of the Her Majesty's 22nd Foot, of the operations of the troops detached under his command against the towns of Shah Musa Khel, Sadin and Dab on the left bank of the Kabul river, copy of which was duly forwarded for the information of Government, I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to annex, for your information and for communication to Colonel Cotton and all the officers and men employed on that service, copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 29, dated 2nd instant, conveying to them the thanks of Government for their services on the occasion in question.

" 2. I am further directed by Sir W. Gomm to convey through you to Colonel Cotton and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the force lately employed in successful operations on the Momand frontier, the expression of His Excellency's own high satisfaction at being empowered to impart to them the thanks so warmly accorded by the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, as also to repeat on his part the expressions of regret and of commendation offered by Government to Lieutenant C. H. Brownlow, Adjutant of the 1st Regiment, Sikh Local Infantry, and Lieutenant C. A. McDougall, Adjutant of the 9th Native Infantry,

who have been severely wounded. Sir William Gomm would also offer his congratulations to Colonel Cotton on the further opportunity thus afforded him for rendering important service on the Peshawar frontier, and his sense of the skill and soldierly promptitude with which he turned the opportunity to account."

(Sd.) F. TUCKER, *Colonel,*
Adjutant-General of Army.

"No. 29.

"Fort William, 2nd October 1854.

"HAVING laid before the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council your letter No. 972, dated 16th ultimo, transmitting copy of one from the General Officer Commanding the Peshawar Division and of the report annexed to it from Colonel Cotton, Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment, of the operations of the force detached under his command against the towns of Shah Musa Khel, Sadin, and Dab on the left bank of the Kabul river, I am directed to state, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council entirely concurs in the opinion which His Excellency has recorded that the affair reflects the greatest credit on Colonel Cotton and all who were employed under him; and that His Lordship in Council requests that His Excellency may be moved to convey the thanks of Government to Colonel Cotton, the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers under his command during the service.

"2. The Governor-General perceives that two officers, Lieutenant Brownlow, Adjutant of the 1st Sikh Corps, and Lieutenant McDougall, Adjutant, 9th Native Infantry, have been severely wounded.

“ 2. His Lordship in Council observes that while describing the conduct of all who were serving under him in very favorable terms, Colonel Cotton specially records that the gallantry of both of these young officers in holding the heights was most conspicuous, which conduct, involving them in suffering by their wounds, is very highly appreciated by his Lordship in Council.”

(Sd.) R. BIRCH, *Colonel,*
Secretary to Government of India.

During the remainder of this year the frontier remained in a more or less disturbed state, and the Regiment was constantly out pursuing cattle-lifters and repelling marauders, but they had no serious encounter, and the only loss sustained was one man wounded.

In October Captain Arrow was appointed Second-in-command, but he never joined, and on the 12th November Lieutenant Brownlow was promoted to be Second-in-command of the Regiment. On the 26th November, Ensign Graham, 11th Native Infantry, was appointed Adjutant, *vice* Ensign Davison removed to another appointment. On the 28th November the corps was first supplied with waterbottles, the price was nine annas and six pies each.

Ensign Davison
leaves.
Ensign
Graham joins.

Waterbottles
first supplied.

On the 2nd December Lieutenant Brownlow was granted leave on medical certificate on account of his wound, and on the 10th December, Lieutenant Irwine was appointed to act as Second-in-command in his stead.

Lt. Irwine
joins.

1855.

On the 22nd March Major Gordon was directed to detach a wing of the Regiment to Kohat to garrison that station, while the troops composing its

A wing marched
to Kohat.

garrison were absent on the second Mirranzai expedition. A wing composed of the "Grenadier" and No. 1, 2, 3 and 6 Companies, accordingly marched on that date under Lieutenant Irwine.

Lt. Irwine leaves.

On the 1st May the name of this officer was struck off the roll of the corps, and Lieutenant W. F. Leicester having been appointed to officiate as Second-in-command in his stead, proceeded to Kohat, and assumed command of the wing.

Lt. Leicester joins.

Wing returned from Kohat. Furlough opened.

On the 1st June this wing, released by the return of the troops from Mirranzai, returned to Sabkaddar, and furlough was at once granted to the regiment.

Towards the end of November Major Gordon received orders to hold the corps in readiness to return to Hazara on relief by the Khelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment. On the 1st December that regiment reached Shabkaddar, and on the following day, the 1st Sikhs commenced its march, reaching Siriband on the 13th December.

March to Siriband.

Transport Establishment reduced.

On arrival at Siriband the corps was placed under the orders of the Brigadier Commanding the Punjab Irregular Force, and its cattle establishment was reduced to the number ordered for Hazara, *viz.*, 100 mules.

1856.

Ensign Graham leaves.
Lt. Harcourt joins.

On the 8th February Ensign Graham was removed to another appointment, and on the 9th April, Lieutenant G. I. Harcourt was appointed Adjutant, but he did not join until 20th October.

Transport Establishment. Price of mules raised.

In June the price sanctioned for the purchase of mules was raised from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100.

Extraordinary powers of C. O. withdrawn.

When the Regiment was first raised, extraordinary powers had been vested in the Commanding Officer. He was permitted not only to reduce and discharge non-commissioned officers and men without trial, but

was as further empowered to imprison them. These powers, largely exercised at first, had gradually fallen into abeyance, and for two or three years the legal machinery of courts-martial had almost invariably been put in motion to punish the graver kind of offences. As the regiment had now become an integral portion of the Punjab Irregular Force, it was thought expedient to formally rescind these magisterial and extra powers, and an order was received, annulling them in June of this year.

On the 5th September the following increase in the means of transport for sick and wounded was sanctioned : two fracture dandies, 18 common darri dandies, and ten pairs of camel kajawahs.

Transport
Establishment
ambulance
carriage
increased.

On the 9th September the Regiment, in common with the rest of the Punjab Irregular Force, received four mule boxes per company for the carriage of ammunition in hill warfare. Each of these boxes was fitted with three leather cartouches, containing 300 cartridges with their complement of caps, and the object was to enable a man to carry ammunition and re-supply the empty pouches of a company engaged in a place inaccessible for mules.

Carriage of
ammunition
service.

On the 2nd December Sub-Assistant Surgeon Renton left the regiment, and Assistant Surgeon H. Thom, M. D., was appointed to the medical charge.

Sub-Assistant
Surgeon Renton
leaves.

Assistant
Surgeon Thom
joins.

In the beginning of December orders were received for the march of the Regiment to Derah Ghazi Khan on relief by the 4th Sikh Infantry, and on the 12th December that corps reached Siriband and the two regiments exchanged cattle establishments, the 1st Sikhs, thus, once more getting 70 camels and 40 mules.

Move to Dera
Ghazi Khan.

Transport
Establishment
changed.

On the 14th December the regiment commenced its march and reached Khushalgurh on the 20th

December. Here it embarked in boats and dropped down the Indus.

1857.

ON the 3rd January the Regiment reached the ghat opposite Derah Ghazi Khan, and on the 4th marched up to cantonments and relieved the Surujmukhi Police Battalion.

Outposts, D. G. Khan.

The detachments furnished to garrison the outposts on the Derah Ghazi Khan and Asni frontiers amounted to eight native officers, 52 non-commissioned officers, and 341 sipahis.

Lieut. Leicester leaves.

On the 7th January Lieutenant Leicester left the Regiment, and on the 10th February, Lieutenant Brownlow, Second-in-command, rejoined from leave.

G. G. O. 105, dated 19th January 1857. Designation of Regiment.

On the 7th February it was ordered by Government letter, dated 19th January 1857, that the word "Local" should cease to be borne in the designation of the Regiment. Its title henceforth should be "1st Regiment of Sikh Infantry."

During the spring of this year the Bozdars, who occupy the frontier on the north-west of Derah Ghazi Khan, had become so troublesome, that it was determined to send an expedition against them, and with this view, a force was collected at Towssa, opposite the mouth of the Sangarh Pass, under the command of Brigadier Chamberlain. The 1st Sikhs received orders to prepare and join this force, and, on the 2nd March, started from Derah Ghazi Khan, 455 bayonets strong, and reached Towssa on the 4th.

4th to 23rd March 1857. Bozdar Expedition (not in Govt. Orders).

On the evening of the 6th the column marched for the Pass, the 1st Sikhs leading it, and furnishing the Grenadier and Light Companies under Lieutenant Brownlow as an advance guard. The

column reached the mouth of the Pass at daybreak, and advanced four miles up without meeting with any real opposition. Here it halted at a place named Didachi-ki-kachi. The next morning the force continued the march up the defile, and at 7 A. M. reached a spot where the nullah bifurcates, a narrow defile named the Drug Nai running due west, while the larger nullah, retaining its original name of the Sangar Nullah, turns to the south. From this spot the enemy's position could be seen, holding both sides of the Sangar Nullah at a gorge called the "Khan Band."

The plan of attack was to turn the enemy's left flank by an advance up the Drug Nai, while his front was threatened on both sides of the Sangar Nullah. To the 1st Sikhs was assigned the task of threatening the left—the east side of the Sangar Nullah—but the enemy, soon discerning the real nature of the turning movement, did not attempt to offer any opposition on the east of the Sangar, so that the Regiment had no fighting.

On the 8th March the Regiment marched back to the mouth of the pass as an escort to the wounded, and returned the same evening to camp. It then accompanied the force, furnishing covering parties to the levies engaged in destroying the enemy's crops, &c., but not meeting with any opposition.

On the 23rd the force returned to Towsa, where it was broken up, and the Regiment marched southwards, reaching Derah Ghazi Khan on the 26th.

There were no casualties sustained by the corps during these operations.

On the 28th February an order had been received, directing that for the future there should be no European non-commissioned officers attached to native Regiments.

native regiments ; but as the Regiment was under orders for service, Sergeants Cryan and Lantry were permitted to accompany the regiment on the Bozdar expedition, and were not struck off the rolls until the return of the corps to Derah Ghazi Khan.

Clothing
Turbans
substituted
for Caps.

During the month of April khaki-colored turbans, with a yellow band near the end, were substituted for the drab pattu caps.

Extra officer
allowed to
Regiment.

In the beginning of this year Government determined to increase the strength of the British officers with native regiments by the addition of an officer to be styled "doing-duty officer," and on the 30th March Lieutenant R. S. B. Parlbly was appointed to the corps in that capacity.

Lt. Parlbly
joined.

Asst. Surgeon
Poole joined.
Asst. Surgeon
Thom leaves.

On the 5th April Assistant-Surgeon A. S. Poole was appointed to the medical charge of the Regiment, *vice* Assistant-Surgeon Thom, removed to another appointment.

Mutiny broke
out.

In May the mutiny broke out, and the Punjab Government immediately issued orders to all Commandants of Infantry to add four companies to their regiments. The order to do this reached the 1st Sikhs on the 21st May, and was conveyed in letter No. 1 A, dated 17th May 1857.

4 Companies
added to the
regiment.

The companies were to consist of one subadar, one jemadar, six havildars, six naiks, one bugler, and 80 sipahis, with two langaris, one pakhali, and one khalasi, and Major Gordon was told that 100 of the new men enlisted should be Pathans. He accordingly despatched recruiting parties to Amritsur, Jhelum, Kangra and Kohat with orders to bring 200 Sikhs, 100 Pathans, 50 Panjabi Mahomedans and 50 Dogras. On the 17th June the native officers and non-commissioned officers for the four new companies were

selected and posted, and by the first week in August, the four extra companies were complete, and on the 12th of that month they marched for Multan to form the nucleus of the 11th Punjab Native Infantry [afterwards the 22nd (Punjab) Native Infantry].

4 Companies transferred as nucleus of 11 P. I.

On the 28th June the Regiment requested Major Gordon to submit to Government the following petition praying to be employed against the mutineers :—

Regiment volunteered for service in Hindustan.

“Petition from the native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 1st Sikh Infantry.

“SHEWETH,—That since the Regiment was raised, up to the present day, wherever the Government has required our services, wherever it has ordered us, there have we gone ; and where it has not sent us, we have been disappointed.

“We are under great obligations to the Government ; we are sensible of its invariable kindness, and grateful for it.

“Since the Hindustanis have rebelled, we have longed to trample on the worthless scoundrels, but, as yet, though many Regiments of the Punjab have been employed against them, we have received no orders. This grieves us much ; we are hurt in two ways : first, inasmuch as we lose an opportunity of fighting for the Government ; and, again, because we suffer in comparison with our more fortunate comrades who are engaged in its service.

“After having waited for the order, and in despair of its coming, we venture anxiously to entreat the Government to employ us against those who have proved themselves unworthy of its salt, and give us the opportunity of proving our loyalty and courage.”

Signed by the native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 1st Sikh Infantry.

Major Gordon forwarded the petition at once, and, in his letter doing so, states :—

“ In forwarding this petition it affords me much pleasure to be able to state that the measure is a purely spontaneous one on the part of the officers and men, no hint on the subject having been given either by myself or officers.”

To this petition the following reply was received on the 28th June :—

“ *No. 771, dated June 18th, 1857.*

“ I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter forwarding a petition from the officers and men of the Regiment under your command, who desire to be employed against the mutineers now rebelling against their Government.

“ 2. In reply I am desired by the Chief Commissioner to state that Government fully appreciates their courage and loyalty, and will doubtless avail itself of the services of the Regiment on a fitting opportunity.

“ 3. I am further to add that the petition will be forwarded to the Governor-General in Council, and the Chief Commissioner desires you to express his thanks for this mark of zeal and fidelity on the part of the native officers and men of the 1st Regiment Sikh Infantry.”

(Sd.) S. BLACK, *Lieut.,*
Staff Officer, P. I. Force.

Transfers to
a new Regi-
ment.

On the 3rd July Major Gordon was directed to transfer to a batallion which was being raised at Lahore, three jemadars, five havildars, 15 naiks and 15 sipahis, each of them to get a step of rank on transfer.

On the 1st August Lieutenant Brownlow having been directed to proceed to Peshawar and raise a regiment there, was struck off the rolls of the corps.

Lieut. Brownlow leaves.

On the 18th August Ensign R. J. Grant was appointed to the regiment as officiating Adjutant.

Ensign Grant joins.

On the 22nd December the Regiment received orders to hold itself in readiness to march to Hindustan and Major Gordon was directed to entertain 100 supernumerary recruits to either accompany the Regiment on its march down, or to form a depôt at Lahore.

Order to march to Hindustan. 100 extra recruits to be raised.

1858.

IN the beginning of January Major Gordon received definite orders for the head-quarters and one wing to march for Ferozepore as soon as it was relieved by the 2nd Beluch Battalion, the other wing to follow as soon as it had made over the various outposts which the Regiment had been holding.

March of Hd.-Qtrre. and one wing.

The 2nd Beluch Battalion arrived on the 10th January ; and the head-quarters and left wing, accompanied by Major Gordon and Lieutenant Parlby, marched on the 12th of that month.

It reached Multan on the 15th January, and, from that place, escorted eleven lakhs of treasure to Ferozepore, which it reached on the 1st February.

On the 2nd a telegram was received directing it to push on to Delhi. Accordingly, on the 3rd, it continued its march, reaching Ludiana on the 7th February, and Umballa on the 11th, doing 145 miles in four days.

At Umballa the Regiment was ordered to halt until the 18th February, and to form a depôt for its sick and recruits.

On the 18th February the march was continued towards Rurki, which place was reached on the 24th February.

G. O. C. C.,
dated 16th
April 1858,
page 647.

At Rurki, the Regiment was halted, and was attached to the Rohilkand Field Force under General Jones, which was being assembled at that station.

Lt. Harcourt
leaves.
Capt. Battye
joins.

On the 26th February Lieutenant Harcourt left the Regiment; and Captain Battye was appointed to officiate as Second-in-command.

The right wing rejoined head-quarters on the 28th March.

Rohilkand
Campaign.

On the 14th April the Regiment was attached to the Rurki Field Force* in the brigade under command of Colonel Coke, and marched into Rohilkand.

Capt. Dickson
joins.

On the 18th it partook in the small skirmish at Najibabad.† On this date Captain J. C. Dickson joined as doing-duty officer.

Attack on
Nagina.

On the 21st the force moved on to attack the town of Nagina.‡ The 1st Sikh formed the advance guard. The enemy permitted the Regiment, which was in column of companies to approach within about 300 yards, and then opened fire. Major Gordon immediately deployed at the double and then charged; the enemy made no stand; and the town was taken with only one casualty, Havildar Bindha Singh severely wounded.§ (In Gazette; three casualties.)

* 17th April 1858 to 7th May 1858, G. O. C. C., dated 16th April 1858, page 647 (21st June 1858). Rurki Field Force, Brigadier-General J. Jones, C. B., Commanding.

† 18th April 1858, Najibabad, G. G. O., No. 124, dated 5th May 1858, G. O. C. C., dated 18th May 1858, page 659.

‡ Nagina, G. G. O. 144 of 1858, page 696, G. O. C. C.; G. G. O. 164, dated 25th May 1858, in G. O. C. C., dated 3rd June 1858, pages 749 to 752, 21st April 1858.

§ 3 casualties,—wounded,—by above G. O., page 751.

From Nagina the force moved on, reaching Moradabad* on the 25th. From this place the headquarters and left wing were detached to Belari. They rejoined the column on the 5th May.

On the 5th the force moved on, reaching Bareilly† Bareilly. on the 6th. The task assigned to the Regiment at the taking of Bareilly was to storm a large masonry bridge which was barricaded and the approaches to which were swept by artillery; but the enemy did not await the attack and the bridge was carried without loss.

On the 12th Lieutenant Parlby was removed to another appointment, and left the Regiment; Lieutenant Grant was promoted to Adjutant in his stead. On the 13th May the Regiment marched for Pilibet and returned to Bareilly on the 19th.‡ On the 22nd it marched again, reaching Shahjehanpore on the same day, and, on the 24th and 25th, it marched to, and took part in the action§ of, Barnai, and capture, and destruction of, the Fort of Mahomdi,|| returning to Shahjehanpore on the 29th.¶ On the 2nd June it marched with the force under Brigadier Coke, reaching Budaon on the 6th June.** On the

Lt. Parlby
leaves.

Barnai.
Mahomdi.

Capt Dickson
leaves.

* G. G. O. 144, dated 17th May 1858, G. O. C. C., dated 27th May 1858, page 696, Moradabad.

† Bareilly, G. G. O. 172, dated 20th May 1858, G. O. C. C., dated 5th June 1858, pages 761, 763, 5th and 6th May 1858. Compare G. G. O. 146 of 1858, page 700, G. O. C. C. of 1858. See pages 700, 701.

‡ Shahjehanpore Field Force under Brigadier-General J. Jones, 7th May 1858 to 4th June 1858.

§ Action of Barnai 24th May 1858, G. G. O. 218 of 1858, page 908, of G. O. C. C. of 1858.

|| Mahomdi 25th May 1858, G. G. O. 178, dated 1st June 1858, in G. O. C. C. dated 9th June 1858, pages 796-798, also G. O. 218, dated 16th June 1858, pages 908-909 of G. O. C. C. of 1858.

¶ G. G. O. 250, dated 3rd July 1858 in G. O. C. C. dated 22nd July 1858, pages 1025 and 1026.

** For Ruhlkaud Campaign Final Order by Brigadier-General Jones, dated 4th June 1858, G. O. 258 of 1858 in G. O. C. C., dated 26th July 1858 page 1055.

9th Captain Dickson was removed from the Regiment.

At Budaon the Regiment halted until the 3rd August, and, on that day, marched for Cawnpore, arriving there on the 22nd. On the 26th it proceeded by rail to Allahabad, and was there attached to a force under Brigadier Pinkney. On the 29th this force crossed the Ganges into Oudh at Saraon. The Regiment was obliged to wait here for its carriage which marched down from Cawnpore, but it followed Brigadier Pinkney's force to Partabgarh on the 3rd September. Here it was halted for the purpose of watching the Bala Ghat on the Ganges until the 8th November.

Lt. Nott joined
also Ensign
Beckett.

On the 31st August Lieutenant C. D. P. Nott, appointed doing-duty officer, joined the head-quarters ; and, on the 1st November, Ensign S. Beckett was also appointed doing-duty officer.

Oudh
Campaign.

On the 9th October Brigadier Pinkney commanding the " Saraon Field Force," inspected the Regiment and expressed his "entire satisfaction at the general discipline and steadiness displayed." On the 1st November at Camp Bellah, the Regiment paraded in brigade to hear the proclamation of the assumption of the Government of India by Her Majesty the Queen.

Amethi,
Shankarpur.

On the 8th November the corps was attached to the force under the immediate command of Lord Clyde, the Commander-in-Chief, and marched to, and assisted in the capture of,* Amethi and Shankarpur.

On the 16th it was detached† with a column under Colonel Taylor, 79th Highlanders, which joined

*Amethi 10th November 1858, Shankarpore 15th and 16th November 1858, G. O. C. C, 570a, dated 9th December 1858, pages 1757-58—Lord Clyde's first recapitulation.

† Gazette Extraordinary No. 654, dated 19th January 1859, G. G. O. of 1859, page 63—Lord Clyde's second recapitulation.

a force under Sir Hope Grant on the banks of the Gogra, opposite Faizabad, on the 22nd November. The enemy had here, on left bank, lines, in front of the bridge* made by our engineers, and had fortified so strongly as to make a front attack impracticable. It was, therefore, determined to send a regiment across the river, higher up, in boats with a view of attacking the enemy's work in flank, while the rest of the Infantry crossed the bridge-of-boats. The 1st Sikhs were selected for this operation, and, at half-past one in the morning, on 25th November 1858, embarked in a number of small and very crank boats, and, moving in perfect silence, succeeded in gaining the enemy's bank undiscovered. They were then moved up the bank to within about 200 paces of the enemy's position, and made to lie down. As soon as the first glimmer of dawn appeared, the men were ordered to shout at the top of their voices, and to charge. The surprise was most complete, the enemy abandoned their position and fled panic-stricken; and the Regiment captured the part of the enemy's lines opposite them without sustaining a single casualty.

On the 3rd December the Regiment was still attached to Sir Hope Grant's force, and, on the 6th, had a skirmish with the rebels, in which one sipahi, Musah Khan, † was wounded at the village of Machligaon ; ‡ the fort of Ban Kassia being occupied

Passage of Gogra, Faizabad, 25th November 1858.
N. B.—We had a battery across the bridge opposite enemy's works—
A. G. Ross, Major, present at passage, 25th November 1858.

* Compare page 64 of G. G. O. of 1859, Gazette Extraordinary 654, dated 19th January 1859.

† Also one havildar in the *Gazette*, page 40 of 1859.

‡ 6th December 1858, Machligaon and Fort Ban Kassia, G. G. O., 625 of 6th January 1859, page 39.

Note.—The General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief conveying the thanks of the Queen to the Army and summing up general operations to the close of the hot weather campaigns of 1858, see G. O. C. C., dated 20th May 1858, page 6637, G. O. C. C., dated 9th June 1858, page 781.

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crossed into the Ondh district, and intended to pass from east to west of it, under the hills which divide the British from the Nepalese territory.

“Tulsipur, I felt, should not be abandoned; but, to watch the forest under the hills I detached a force, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, 1st Sikh Infantry, whose report I enclose.

“The arduous duty which this officer found himself unexpectedly called upon to perform, was most ably carried out, and I trust the Major-General Commanding may deem his name worthy of being brought to the notice of His Excellency Lord Clyde.

“On the receipt of a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon of the strength of the approaching enemy, I instantly hastened to his support, taking with me one wing 1st Regiment Hodson's Horse—the remaining wing escorting four guns, G. Field Battery, having 20 men of the 53rd Regiment on the limbers, followed with all possible speed. A wing of the 53rd Regiment was also put in movement as a reserve.

“The sudden appearance on the field of the leading portion of this force was at once felt, the enemy hesitated, and a general advance turned their hesitation into a rapid retreat, pursued by the Cavalry, until they found refuge in the dense forest, and I learn that they did not halt until they had reached the Arrah Nuddee on the Nipal frontier, east of this.

“One hundred and fifty dead, all sepoy, armed with muskets, were counted on the field, and four elephants were captured.

“The wounded and prisoners, and 120 cavalry, who subsequently surrendered, report the enemy's numbers to have been 13,000 Telingahs and 700 Sowars.

"Too much praise cannot be awarded to the officers and men of the 1st Sikh Infantry, who, with great gallantry, maintained a most unequal fight until the arrival of the relieving force. I fully sympathise with the corps in the loss it has sustained in Lieutenant Grant, a young officer, whose forward conduct was remarkable.

"I would bring to the Major-General's notice the officers named in Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon's report." (Here follow thanks to his staff.)

"From Lieut.-Col. Gordon, Jerwah, 1st April 1859.

"PURSUANT to Brigade orders of the 30th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you, for the information of Brigadier Horseford, C.B., that I encamped yesterday morning at Jerwah with a detachment, as per margin, in such a position as to enable me to watch that Pass, and to prevent the rebels slipping westwards unobserved.

1st Sikh Infantry.
 5 European officers.
 15 Native officers.
 95 Non-Commissioned officers.
 662 Privates.
Hodson's Horse.
 1 Naib Bessaldar.
 4 Duffadars.
 25 Sowars.

that I encamped yesterday morning at Jerwah with a detachment, as per margin, in such a position as to enable me to watch that

"2. About 9 A.M., I received information that the rebels were within a mile of my camp. I immediately got my detachment under arms and proceeded to meet the enemy, which I did about one thousand yards or so from my camp, and here I encountered a very severe opposition from them, but succeeded in driving their force beyond a line of hillocks flanked on the left by a dense jungle swarming with the enemy, and on the right by broken ground and scrubby jungle.

"I took possession of this position as far as my means would allow, and held it, although hard pressed, from several determined attacks of the enemy.

“ I kept possession of this position for about three and a half hours, when a check appeared to have taken place among the rebels in my right rear (in which direction I had been totally out-flanked). This check was occasioned by the arrival of Brigadier Horsford, leading an advance of Hodson's Horse. Seeing this, I immediately ordered my detachment to advance on the flank of the retreating enemy.

“ 3. I cannot say with accuracy the number of rebels disposed of ; but from the numerous dead bodies lying about, I should conceive that their loss must have been severe.

“ 4 I regret to say that the number of casualties in my detachment is large, but this event could not be avoided on account of the numerical disparity of my force and that of the enemy, which is said, by spies and prisoners taken, to have amounted to between seven and eight thousand men.

“ 5. I have to deplore the loss of my officiating Second-in-Command, Lieutenant R. J. Grant, a most promising officer, who gallantly fell at the head of his men. My best thanks are due to Lieutenant C. D. P. Nott, Officiating Adjutant, who gave me every assistance and satisfaction. I have to regret the dangerous wounds received by Lieutenant S. Beckett, doing-duty, who, with Lieutenant R. J. Grant, I cannot praise too highly.

“ 6. It affords me the greatest pleasure to bring to the notice of the Brigadier, Assistant Surgeon C. A. Poole's conduct on this occasion. His attention to the numerous wounded, although exposed to a heavy fire, were beyond all praise, he was also useful to me in carrying orders from one position to another in the early part of the day.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of

the detachment which accompanied me, and which, under very trying circumstances, behaved most admirably and displayed a courage most creditable to it.

"I would, amongst the natives engaged, more particularly bring to the notice of the Brigadier for recommendation to, and advancement in, the order of merit, the following commissioned and non-commissioned officers :—

"Jemadar Hedayutoolah, Light Company, 1st Sikhs.

"Havildar Mosuddee Khán, No. 1 Company, 1st Sikhs.

Duffadar Chungun, Hodson's Horse.

"Nominal roll of killed and wounded is annexed :—

KILLED.

Lieutenant R. J. Grant.

Havildars—Nund Singh and Sunker Singh.

Sepoys Urcher Singh, Bassa Singh, Kaleh Singh, and Dooni Chund.

Pakhali—Wuzerra.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant S. Beckett—Wound of abdomen and wrist, both gunshot.

Subadar Baboot Singh, sabre cut of hand.

Jemadar Hedayutoolah, sabre cut of hand.

Havildar Goorduth Singh, gunshot wound of thigh.

Havildar Bhan Singh, gunshot wound of abdomen.

Havildar Sooba Singh, gunshot wound of foot.

Havildar Issurree Singh, contused wound of thigh.

Havildar Koorman, sabre cut of shoulder.

Sepoy Jawallah Singh, ankle shattered from gunshot wound, sabre cut of face.

Sepoy Noor Khan, gunshot wound of thigh.

Sepoy Deen Mahomed, gunshot wound of wrist.

Sepoy Ameer Chand, severe sabre cut of shoulder.

Sepoy Amed Ali, gunshot wound of arm.

Sepoy Bhugwan Singh, gunshot wound of abdomen.

Sepoy Alah Singh, gunshot wound of back.

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Sepoy Nujab Singh, contused wound of thigh.
Sepoy Joynull Singh, gunshot wound of face.
Sepoy Keera Singh, gunshot wound of arm.
Sepoy Jeewan Singh contused wound of ankle.
Sepoy Soochat Singh, contused wound of head.
Sepoy Jorawar, gunshot wound of back.
Sepoy Kamma (2nd), contused wound of thigh.
Sepoy Bhaggat Singh, contused wound of arm.
Sepoy Utter Singh, gunshot wound.
Sepoy Hookum Singh, gunshot wound of left arm.
Sepoy Khoz Bux, sabre cut of right hand.
Sepoy Khosyn, gunshot wound of back.
Sepoy Dhuna Singh, gunshot wound of thigh.
Sepoy Boodh Singh, gunshot wound of right foot.
Sepoy Nawab Khan, gunshot wound.
Sepoy Meena Khan, gunshot wound of right leg
Sepoy Ahmed Khan, gunshot wound of face.
Sepoy Barter Singh, contused wound.
Sepoy Hurri Singh, gunshot wound of foot.
Bugler Heera Singh, gunshot wound of left arm.
Pakhali Kullo, gunshot wound of abdomen.
Langre Sawakke, contused wound of head.
Total, 8 killed—37 wounded."

On the 4th April Lieutenant England and Ensign Unwin, appointed to do duty, joined.

The Regiment remained at Jerwah till the 5th April when it was ordered to clear the Jungles* of the Sonar Valley. They marched about this valley having a few slight skirmishes but sustaining no loss.†

On 11th April Subadar Babut Singh and Havildar Binda Singh were admitted to the third class order of merit, and on the 17th May Jamadar Haidayutullah and Havildar Mosuddee, were also admitted to the me order. (G. G. O. 577, dated 26th April 1859.)

* Balapur, 3rd to 5th May 1859. G. G. O. 834 of June 1859.
† One man bayonet wound, slight.

On 13th May Captain M. R. Somerville, who had been appointed Second-in-command, joined.

Captain Somerville joins.

On 21st May the Regiment returned with a column under Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon to the Bhinga Chât, and on the 1st June it marched *via* Balrampur for Gonda. It reached Gonda on 26th June and went into hot weather quarters. At Gonda, it came under Brigadier Holdich, c. B. On the 7th July, six months' furlough was granted to about 120 men.

For Lord Clyde's 3rd and final recapitulation of the Oudh Campaign, see G. G. O., 724, dated 19th May 1859, page 295.

On the 23rd July Assistant-Surgeon H. Potter was appointed to the Regiment, *vice* Assistant-Surgeon Poole transferred to another appointment.

Assistant-Surgeon Potter joins. Assistant-Surgeon Poole leaves.

On the 22nd July Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon reported that, of the 40 mules and 70 camels with which he had left Derah Ghazi Khan, two mules and 32 camels had died. He proved nevertheless that Government had saved Rs. 2,000 by having regimental carriage.

In the month of August orders were received, letter No. 5637, dated 4th August 1859, to reduce the Regiment to 600 privates, *i. e.*, 60 per company, the original proportion of non-commissioned officers to be retained.

Reduction of establishment.

While at Gonda the Regiment for the first time received drab cloth tunics and pantaloons.

Clothing. Drab cloth tunics and pants.

By the autumn the Regiment had filled up its vacancies both in men and cattle, and in September, it received orders to hold itself in readiness to form a part of the Viceroy's escort. On receipt of this order Brigadier Holdich inspected the Regiment and expressed himself much pleased with the steadiness of the men under arms and its excellent conduct as long as it had been under his command.

Part of Viceroy's escort.

On the 24th September the corps, on relief by the 18th Punjab Native Infantry, marched and joined

H. 1st S. I.

his deep regret at so doing. He has now been associated with the Regiment for upwards of ten years, and during that period he has no hesitation in saying that its conduct has always been unexceptionable ; and he trusts that the corps will continue to evince that discipline, both in quarters and in the field, which has been the admiration of every officer under whom it has hitherto served. To the European officers and all ranks of the corps I bid farewell, and wish them all manner of success."

On the 27th February the Regiment received orders to march for Bannu, and was struck off duty with the Viceroy's escort. His Excellency parted with the Regiment with the following remarks :—

Remarks by
H. E. the
Viceroy.

"For five months your Regiment has marched with the Governor-General's escort, and it is now about to leave it, and His Excellency desires me to take this opportunity of expressing to you, and of requesting you to convey to your officers, native officers, and men, His Excellency's entire approbation of the manner in which the duties which devolved upon you have been executed."

Furlough opened.

On 1st March furlough for eight months was granted to one-third of the men.

March to Bannu.

Proceeding *via* Shahpur, the corps reached Bannu on the 25th March, and was at once warned to hold itself in readiness to proceed with an expedition against the Mahsud Waziris.

Capt. Campbell joins.

On 1st April Captain J. P. W. Campbell * appointed to officiate as Commandant, *vice* Somerville, transferred to 5th Punjab Infantry, joined head-quarters.

Lieut. Jenkins joins.

On the 7th April Lieutenant Jenkins † joined as

* P. G. O. 127, dated 23rd March 1860. G. G. O. 178, dated 3rd April 1860.

† Appointed in the same General Order with Captain Campbell.

Second-in-command. On the same day the order directing the corps to hold itself in readiness was countermanded ; but two of its officers, Lieutenant Jenkins and Unwin, were permitted to join the expedition as volunteers.

On the 21st April intelligence was received of the death, in March 1860, of Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gordon ; and Captain J. P. W. Campbell was appointed Commandant in his stead from 3rd April 1860, R. O. 697, dated 21st April 1860.

On the 31st July a color havildar to each company on Rs. 2 per mensem staff pay, was granted to the Regiment, also an Assistant Bugle-Major, on a staff of Rs. 5 per mensem. Color Havildars and Assistant Bugle-Major allowed.

On the 2nd November a party of 200 men were detailed to escort the Topographical Survey south of Bannu under Lieutenant Nott. Escort to Survey party.

On the 10th November orders were received to reduce the hospital transport establishment to eight dhoolies and 48 kahars. Transport Establishment : Ambulance.

On the 5th December the Regiment was inspected by Sir Robert Montgomery, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. Inspection.

1861.

On the 3rd January the Regiment received six months' donation batta for its services during the Mutiny. Six months' donation batta.

On the 25th February Assistant-Surgeon J. R. Johnson was appointed to the medical charge, *vice* Assistant-Surgeon Potter, transferred to another regiment. Asst.-Surgeon Johnson joins, Assistant-Surgeon Potter leaves.

On the 27th March the corps was inspected by Brigadier-General Chamberlain, who expressed himself well satisfied with the Regiment. Inspection.

Strength of
Regiment
reduced to 8
Companies.

On the 1st June a Brigade Order, No. 193½, dated the 23rd May, was received, directing that, in conformity with G. G. O. No. 400, dated the 3rd May 1861, the Regiment should be at once reduced to eight companies of strength as follows :—

1 Subadar,	1 Jemadar,	5 Havildars,
5 Naiks,	2 Buglers,	75 Sipahis,

making a total for the Regiment of 712 of all ranks. The non-effective staff to consist of one Subadar-Major (instead of a Native Adjutant,) one drill havildar, one drill naik, eight colour havildars, eight pay havildars, one Bugle-Major, and one Assistant Bugle-Major.

It was ordered that Nos. 7 and 8 Companies were to be the ones to be broken up, and the supernumeraries were allowed to take their discharge with gratuity.

First Subadar-
Major.

Subadar Mir Asghar Ali was appointed the first Subadar-Major.

Lt. Rice joins.

On 18th June Lieutenant H. C. P. Rice joined as officiating Second-in-command.

Lt. Beckett
leaves.

On 1st July Lieutenant S. Beckett was transferred to another regiment and was struck off.

Lt. Unwin
leaves.

On the 16th September Lieutenant Unwin's services were made over to the Commander-in-Chief, and his name was removed from the rolls of the Regiment.

Band
sanctioned.

During the summer sanction was obtained, and arrangements made for the establishment of a band; the 4th Native Infantry was just about to be disbanded, and the Regiment was enabled to obtain the instruments and 18 men of that Regiment; three were transfers, and the remainder re-entertainments. On the 25th October the men arrived, and were duly enrolled.

Lt. Ross joins.

On the 19th December Lieutenant A. G. Ross, appointed 22nd November 1861, officiating Adjutant

vice Lieutenant S. Browne, transferred to another corps, joined. Lt. Browne leaves.

During the autumn a second company received the two-grooved Brunswick rifle ; No. 2 Company was the one selected.

The Jani Khel Waziris, a section of the Ahmadzai Waziris, inhabiting the southern portion of the Bannu frontier, had been giving a little trouble this year, so it was determined to build a strong post at the village of Jani Khel. One hundred men of the Regiment were sent out under Lieutenant Rice as a covering party, and remained out for a month.

On the reduction of the Regiment, the cattle establishment was reduced from 70 to 55 camels. Transport Establishment. Reduction in camels.

1862.

THE class constitution of the Regiment was fixed by Brigade Circular Memorandum No. 50, dated 24th January 1862. It was as follows :— Constitution of Regiment fixed.

4 Sikh Companies.	1 Trans-Indus Mahomedans.
1½ Punjabi Mahomedans.	1 Hindustani.
½ Dogras.	

The companies mixed. The Malwah Sikhs not to exceed half the complement of that class, and in the same way the Transborder Pathans not to be more than half of their complement.

At the same time the position of the corps, as regards its seniority, was fixed as immediately below the Guide Corps, which was placed just below the 3rd Gurkhas and the 15th Native Infantry. Seniority of Regiment.

In the beginning of February Sir Hugh Rose, the Commander-in-Chief, inspected the corps, and, in a speech after the parade, expressed his high opinion of the Regiment. Inspection.

On the 6th March, the appointments of the British officers under the new organisation were made :—

Major J. P. W. Campbell to be Commandant.

Captain F. H. Jenkins to be Second-in-command, but to continue to act as Second-in-command and Wing Officer, Corps of Guides.

Lieutenant H. C. P. Rice to be Wing Officer, and to continue to officiate as Second-in-command.

Lieutenant A. G. Ross to be Adjutant.

Lieutenant L. C. deL. Daniell to be Doing-duty Officer.

Inspection.

On the 10th March, the corps was inspected by Brigadier-General A. T. Wilde, C. B., who remarked very favorably on the discipline and appearance of the men.

Capt. Quin leaves.

On the 18th April Captain Quin returned to officiate as Commandant of his own Regiment, the 6th Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant Rice was appointed to officiate as Commandant.

Good conduct pay granted and grades of Native Officers settled.

By G. O. G. Nos. 279 and 280 of 1864, good conduct pay was first granted to the sepoys. Six years' good service entitled a sepoy to one rupee of good-conduct pay, and ten years' good service to two rupees per mensem.

The native officers were by this order also divided into classes. The advancement from one class to another to be entirely by merit. The pay, including batta, of the several classes to be as follows :—

	Rs.
Two Subadars of the 1st class, each	— 100
Two ditto 2nd " "	— 80
Four ditto 3rd " "	— 67
Four Jambadars of the 1st " "	— 35
Four ditto 2nd " "	— 30

On the 31st March, Major J. P. W. Campbell having been appointed to officiate as Commandant of the 5th Gurkhas made over the command of the 1st Sikhs to Captain J. Quin, who was appointed to officiate as Commandant during Major Campbell's absence.

Captain Quin joins.

On the 29th April, Lieutenant Ross became substantive Adjutant of the corps.

During the summer mules were bought to substitute the ponies formerly used by pakhalis, and a chanda was established for keeping up the animals. Government gave each pakhali a mule to start with. The price to be given for these mules was fixed at Rs. 80.

Pakhali Chanda.

The complement and emoluments of the British officers to be attached to these regiments was altered by G. O. G. No. 161A, dated the 29th October 1863, with effect from the 1st September 1863, and were for the future, to stand as follow :—

Complement and emoluments of British officers.

	Staff Pay.
One Commandant ...	Rs. 600 0 0
One Second-in-command and Wing Officer ...	.. „ 270 0 0
One Wing Officer ...	.. „ 230 0 0
One Adjutant ...	.. „ 200 0 0
One Quartermaster ...	.. „ 150 0 0
One Doing-duty Officer...	.. „ 100 0 0

The Wing Officers each to draw Rs. 80 per mensem for repairs of arms and accoutrements, and the Adjutant Rs. 50 for office allowance. The Quartermaster's extra allowances were not changed.

1864.

On the 3rd February the Regiment marched towards the Sakki Sarwar Pass, about 30 miles south-west of Derah Ghazi Khan, for exercise on the hill side, and returned to cantonments on the 20th of that month.

During the spring some of the regiments under the Commander-in-Chief were moved away from the Punjab for the purpose of being employed in an expedition which was being organised against Bhutan, and to supply their places it was ordered that two of the regiments of the Frontier Force should be temporarily moved across the Indus. The regiments selected were the 4th Sikhs, to proceed from Kohat to Peshawar, and the 1st Sikhs from Derah Ghazi Khan to Multan.

March to Multan. In consequence of this, the Regiment marched on the 4th March, and reached Multan on the 8th.

Inspection. On the 25th March the Regiment was inspected by General Sir William Mansfield, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, and on the 21st April by General Haly, C.B., Commanding the division.

Asst. Surgeon Holmes joins, Asst. Surgeon Johnson leaves. On the 3rd May Assistant-Surgeon A. P. Holmes assumed medical charge *vice* Assistant-Surgeon Johnson, transferred to the 5th Gurkhas.

Pay of N. C. Os. raised. On the 31st May by G. G. O. No. 550, the "pay proper" of non-commissioned officers was raised as follows : havildars from Rs. 9 to Rs. 11, naiks from Rs. 7 to Rs. 9.

On 30th June Major Campbell was granted five months' general leave, and Lieutenant Rice was appointed to officiate as Commandant.

Lt. Brownlow joins. On the 11th August Lieutenant C. C. Brownlow joined as Adjutant.

Inspection. On the 15th August the Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Mulcaster.

In the ordinary triennial relief of the regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force, which was published in August, it was directed that the 4th Sikhs should go to Derah Ghazi Khan, and the 1st Sikhs to Kohat, and, as both these regiments were being employed off

the frontier, it was ordered that they should relieve each other by wings. In conformity with this order, the head-quarters and right wing of the Regiment marched from Multan on the 12th October, and pursuing the route of Jhang, Shahpur, Jhelum, reached Peshawar on 25th November.

March to
Peshawar.

A Second Doing-duty Officer was added at this time to the authorised establishment of British Officers. (G. G. O. No. 84, dated 8th September 1865.)

On the 30th November Major Campbell resumed command of the Regiment.

The price to be paid for camels was this year raised from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100, and for mules from Rs. 100 to Rs. 130.

Transport
Establishment.
Prices of camels
and mules
raised.

1866.

DURING the latter end of the past year the Utman Khels, inhabiting the Landkhar Valley, about 50 to 60 miles north-east of Peshawar, had been giving trouble, and it was determined to send out a force against them. On the 14th January the head-quarters and right wing were attached to a force under Brigadier-General Dunsford, and marched out *via* Naoshara and Hoti Murdan to the Landkhar Valley. No resistance was offered, and the offending villages were removed.

Utman Khel
Expedition.

The Regiment returned to Peshawar on the 29th January.

On the 15th January the left wing marched from Multan by the same route as that pursued by the head-quarters, and reached Peshawar on the 2nd March.

On the 18th April Lieutenant Ross was appointed to officiate as Second-in-command, *vice* Captain Rice, proceeding on furlough.

The Bhutan Expedition having been concluded, and the troops employed having returned to their various stations, the necessity for keeping the Punjab Frontier Force regiments off the frontier no longer existed, and the 1st Sikhs was ordered to proceed to its own station of Kohat.

March to Kohat. The march commenced on the 16th May and pursuing the Attok-Chui-Khushalgarh route, the corps reached Kohat on the 28th May.

Capt. Boswell & Smith join. On 1st June Captain J. J. Boswell joined as officiating Wing Officer, and on the 27th Captain L. Smith joined as Second Doing-duty Officer.

Prior to the 1st August of this year men proceeding on furlough lost their cantonment batta, but on this date this order was done away with.

By G. G. O. 195, dated 17th September 1866, the designation "Doing-duty Officer" was changed to that of "Wing Subaltern," the ordinals, 1st and 2nd, being still retained.

On 18th December Captain Rice rejoined from furlough.

Clothing. During this autumn *choghas* were substituted for the blanket greatcoat hitherto in use.
Choghas instead of greatcoats.

1867.

Captain Boswell leaves. On the 21st February Captain Boswell was transferred to the 2nd Punjab Infantry.

Inspection. On the 2nd March, the Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General A. T. Wilde, C.B.

Captain Smith leaves. On 10th March, Captain L. Smith left the Regiment and the Punjab Frontier Force.

Clothing. During the spring of this year sanction was obtained to change the summer trowsers into knickerbockers, and these were invariably worn in summer, with drill coats, and in winter with the cloth tunics.
Knickerbockers brought into wear.

There was a good deal of cholera about the Punjab during May and June, and on the 21st July it broke out at Kohat. Cholera.

The Regiment did not suffer much, but it was considered expedient to move it away from cantonments, and on the 12th August it marched to Dhoda. Here the strictest possible quarantine was established, and though the disease raged within half a mile of camp, the Regiment did not get a single case. On the 10th September the corps went to Siab and on the 20th September returned to cantonments.

The number of cases attacked was one naik, seven sepoy, and seven camp-followers, and, of these, two sepoy and six camp-followers died.

On 25th October Captain C. Conway-Gordon joined as 1st Wing Subaltern. Capt. Conway-Gordon joins.

Consequent on the demand for men for the campaign in Abyssinia the strength of regiments was increased, and Brigade Standing Order No. 44, dated 21st October 1867, directed an increase of ten men per company or a total increase from 600 to 680 privates. Establishment, increase of 10 per company.

On the 16th December the Regiment was moved out to take part in a Camp-of-Exercise at Gumbat, 15 miles east of Kohat ; here it was exercised in hill-side work over the hill of Gorgalot as well as in the ordinary inspection parades, and returned to cantonments on 24th December.

During the autumn of this year, Lieutenant Ross was employed in organising a mule-train for Abyssinia ; he was helped by Jemadar Jamaldin. For this service the jemadar received a khillat of Rs. 50. (Punjab Government, Military Department No. 2710, dated 14th November 1867, to Brigadier-General Commanding Punjab Frontier Force.)

1868.

Bazotis
threaten
Mahammadzai.

DURING the spring of this year the Bazotis, the Daolatzai section of the Orakzais and inhabiting the hills to the north-west of Kohat, began giving trouble and threatened the garrison of the post of Mahammadzai, a small outwork about three miles to the north-west of Kohat.

It was arranged that the three Infantry regiments should garrison this post in turn a week at a time, and that, in the event of attack, the immediate support should consist of the regiment furnishing the garrison, and the reserve of the regiment next for duty.

On the 11th of March, the 3rd Punjab Infantry were furnishing the garrison, and had a sharp skirmish with the enemy. The 6th Punjab Infantry also moved out, and the two regiments attacked an impregnable position and failed to take it. On this the 1st Sikhs were ordered out, but arrived in time only to cover the retreat which was quite unmolested.

Inspection.

On the 8th April the Regiment was inspected by Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B.

Establishment.
Companies
reduced to 75 &
then raised
to 80.

On the 22nd May it was ordered, that, the Abyssinian Campaign being concluded, the strength of the sepoy should again be reduced to 600, but, on the 19th September, Brigade Order No. 211 laid down that the future strength should be 80 per company or 640 sepoy in the Regiment.

On 25th October Lieutenant Ross rejoined the corps after service in Abyssinia.

March to Derah
Ismail Khan.

On the 27th November the Regiment marched in course of relief to Derah Ismail Khan, and arrived there on the 9th December, relieving the 1st Punjab Infantry.

1869.

On the 25th February the Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General W. T. Hughes, C.B. Inspection.

On the 17th March Captain C. Conway-Gordon was transferred to another appointment. Capt. Conway-Gordon leaves.

On the 7th June Lieutenant A. F. Lambe joined as 1st Wing Subaltern, and on the 16th of the same month, Ensign F. R. Begbie joined as 2nd Wing Subaltern. Lt. Lambe and Ensign Begbie join.

On the 1st December Lieutenant C. B. Norman joined as Quartermaster. Lt. Norman joins.

On the 10th December Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell was appointed to the officiating command of the 5th Gurkhas, and Major H. P. Close to the officiating command, 1st Sikhs. Major Close joins.

By G. G. O. No. 812 of 1869 (G. O. C. C., dated 16th August 1869, page 350, and G. O. C. C., dated 19th November 1869, page 513) the India Medal of 1854 with clasps "North-West Frontier" and "Ambela" was granted to the Army for frontier expeditions since 1849. The Regiment obtained this medal and the North-West Frontier clasp for the Black Mountain, 1852; Shah Musa Khel (near Michni), 1854; and Buzdar, 1857. India Medal of 1854 and North-West Frontier Clasp.

1870.

DURING the winter of 1869-70 the Mahsud Waziris, who occupy the hills immediately opposite the Derah Ishmail Khan frontier, had been committing a good many raids on our border, using the Girni Pass as their point of exit. It was, therefore, determined that, with a view to close this Pass, a well should be sunk and a post built on a site about a mile from its mouth, and a party of the 5th Punjab Infantry and some Cavalry were moved out Troubles on Mahsud Waziri border.

On the 5th November the Regiment was armed with the Enfield rifle.

Regiment armed with Enfield rifle.

On the 28th December the corps was ordered out to Tank to form a portion of the escort of Sir H. Durand, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

Escort to L.-G. of Punjab.

1871.

On 1st January Sir H. Durand was killed by being crushed under an archway, and the Regiment marched back to cantonments, with his body.

On the 10th January the corps was inspected by Brigadier-General Keyes, C.B.

Inspection.

On the 18th January it was ordered that the companies should be designated by letters instead of numbers. The companies were lettered thus from A to H.

Companies designated by letters.

The Girni well having proved a failure, it was determined to build an outpost in the mouth of the Pass itself, and a force composed similarly to that employed in the spring of 1870 was again ordered out, and left Derah Ishmail Khan on the 24th October.

Building of post at Girni.

The force encamped on the site selected for the new post, and there completely entrenched itself. There were constant alarms, but the Waziris never actually attacked the camp.

The future post was dependent for its water-supply upon the small stream flowing down the Girni Pass, and to conserve this it became necessary to dig a large tank. The 1st Sikhs volunteered to undertake this work, and commencing on the 5th November completed it on the 8th December. The work consisted of excavating, to a depth of 18 feet, 170,000 cubic feet of stones and rubble. It occupied 250 workmen for 121 hours.

Tank dug by Regiment.

HISTORY OF

tion.

The camp and work was inspected by Brigadier-General Keyes, C.B., on the 30th December.

1872.

On the 18th January Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell rejoined the Regiment, and assumed command; and Major Close returned to his own corps.

On the 22nd January the Girni Post having been completed, the force marched to the outer mouth of the Zam. about six miles to the north-west of Tank, at which place it was determined to build an outpost as a support to the advanced line now taken up.

The corps was inspected by Brigadier-General C. P. Keyes, C.B., on 26th January. In his memorandum on the inspection he made the following remarks:—

“THIS Regiment also the Brigadier-General saw in field camp at Girni, where he was much satisfied with their alacrity, and with the completeness of the defences of their portion of the camp; and he was also much gratified with your (Colonel Kennedy, Commanding the Force) report of their hard work, cheerfully performed, in assisting the Executive Engineer.

“The Regiment is in excellent order, well drilled and well set up.”

tion.

To the south-west of the station of Edwardesabad, and about 10 miles within the border, lies the valley of Dawár. The inhabitants of this valley had been offending in various ways during the summer and autumn of 1871, till at length Government sanctioned the movement of troops to punish them. The 1st Sikhs, who had been under orders to proceed to Edwardesabad in the spring in ordinary

course of relief, suddenly received orders on the 27th January to march at once for Edwardesabad, and started the same day, and reached its destination on the 2nd February. On the 6th 500 rifles of the regiment marched with a force assembled to coerce the Dawaris, and encamped at Tochi, about six miles south of Edwardesabad.

At 4 A.M. the next morning the force marched up the Tochi Pass, the 1st Sikhs leading the column and furnishing one company as an advance guard in company with a troop of cavalry. At about four miles up the pass, the cavalry were recalled, the advance guard company skirmished up the pass, and the leading company of the Regiment was detached to cover the right flank. At about eight miles up the pass the Shinki Kotal was reached, and the leading half battalion advanced as a covering party, while the remainder helped to make a road over the Kotal for the guns. About 1 P.M. the regiment advanced towards the village of Haidar Khel, which was about two miles from the point where the Tochi Pass opens into the Dawar Valley. So little was any resistance expected that the regiment advanced to within about 300 yards of the village in column of companies, with a single company in front skirmishing.

7th February
1872.
Dawar (not
in Govern-
ment Orders).

Haidar
Khel.

When within about 300 yards, the column was met by a volley from about 200 of the enemy who were lying behind the hedges and walls with which the village was surrounded. The column was immediately deployed at the double, and after about two or three rounds of independent firing was ordered to advance and charge. The enemy fled, and the regiment took cover within about 50 yards of the village. In about five minutes the order was given

to storm the village. The gates were all shut, but the men clambered over the walls and burst open the gates, and in ten minutes the village, which was large and exceptionally strong, was cleared of the enemy and was in flames.

About 4 P.M. the force commenced its retreat, the 1st Sikhs again leading the column, and reached its camp at Tochi at 10 P.M.

The expedition had been permanently successful, and the retirement was quite unmolested.

On the 8th the force marched back to Edwardesabad.

These operations called forth the following laudatory orders :—

“Extract from Regimental Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. W. Campbell, No. 74, dated 8th February 1872.

“THE Commanding Officer has the highest gratification in thus publicly placing on record his approbation of the very excellent conduct displayed by the Regiment under his command throughout the operations of yesterday. The long and harassing march from Tochi to the Dawar Valley and back, a distance of, at least, twenty-five miles, and over very rough ground, was performed by all with the utmost alacrity and without the slightest flagging on the part of almost a single man of the Regiment, notwithstanding the fact that the men were on foot and on duty for nearly eighteen successive hours. In the action which took place in the Dawar Valley, and in which it was the good fortune of the Regiment to take a prominent part, the conduct of every officer and man, without exception, was all that could be desired, and has secured for them the approbation of the Brigadier-General Commanding,

as expressed by him on parade this morning, and which must be as gratifying to all ranks as it has been to the Commanding Officer himself. The Commanding Officer cannot too highly congratulate the Regiment on the successful result of its first encounter with an enemy on this frontier since 1857. He attributes it mainly to the very excellent spirit which pervades throughout the Regiment which the British officers belonging to it have done so much to foster, producing thus a feeling of thorough mutual confidence between themselves and their men. He feels sure that effort will be made to keep up this spirit in the Regiment, as he is convinced that nothing tends so much to make a regiment happy in quarters and efficient in the field.

“The enemy yesterday were so easily defeated as to afford little opportunity for any special acts of gallantry on our part, but the Commanding Officer would desire to place on record the fact that in the escalade of the village, Havildar Hakim Singh, H Company, was the first man over the walls; that Sepoy Karim Buksh, C Company, who was severely wounded in the village, refused to go to the rear, but entered the village with the rest of his company; and that Jemadar Karamdad was very forward.

“In conclusion, the Commanding Officer desires especially to thank the following British officers for the manner in which they led their men to the attack of the village :

“Captain H. C. P. Rice, Second-in-command,

“Lieutenant C. C. Brownlow, Adjutant,

“Lieutenant C. B. Norman, Quartermaster,

“Surgeon A. P. Holmes, in medical charge, was also well to the front throughout the action, and

displayed much coolness and presence of mind in looking after the wounded in the field."

"Extract from Brigade Orders by Brigadier-General C. P. Keyes, Edwardesabad, No. 12D, dated 8th February 1872.

"THE force employed in Dáwar in punishing the inhabitants of that valley for their many acts of hostility in encouraging and harbouring the Mahammad Khel Waziris while in open rebellion against the British Government, and for refusing to comply with the terms imposed upon them for those acts, having returned to cantonments after fully accomplishing the object in view, the Brigadier-General Commanding is desirous of placing on record his high appreciation of the admirable conduct of the troops and of their valuable services on this occasion.

"2. They were got under arms at Camp Dregondeh, in front of the Tochi Post, at 4 A. M., on the 7th, and returned to camp at 10 o'clock the same night; during this time they covered twenty-five miles, almost entirely over boulders, and made a road practicable for guns over the Shiunki Kotal, a work that occupied them three hours, and assaulted and captured the principal Haider Khel village held by the enemy, killing 43 and taking 30 more prisoners, with a loss to themselves of six men and five horses wounded. They were thus eighteen hours under arms.

"3. Since the Punjab Frontier Force was first raised up to the present, no regiments have ever been called upon to go through harder work than that which has been so cheerfully performed by the troops that entered the Dawar Valley; their cheerful alacrity in setting out on this service, the excellent spirit maintained throughout the day was as remarkable at the close as at the beginning, and

the perfect order in which they returned to camp, attest their loyalty and good feeling and afford the best proof of their discipline, and that in the essential qualifications of frontier soldiers they have not deteriorated.

“ 4. The Brigadier-General requests that Commandants will explain to their men the high sense he entertains of their excellent service, and the pleasure it will afford him to bring to the special notice of Government their spirited behaviour on this occasion.

“ 5. In the attack on Haidar Khel village the brunt of the engagement fell on the 1st Sikh Infantry. The Brigadier-General therefore offers his warm congratulations to Lieutenant Colonel Campbell and his Regiment on the success that attended their gallant and spirited assault.”

“ *Letter No. 512, from Officiating Secretary, Government of Punjab, to Brigadier-General Keyes, C.B., dated 21st February 1872.*

“ I AM desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated Edwardesabad, 10th February 1872, and its enclosures, reporting, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, in continuation of your telegram of the 6th, full particulars regarding the entrance of a force under your command into Lower Dáwar for the purpose of inflicting such punishment on the inhabitants as might be deemed advisable, in consequence of the insolence of some of their chiefs in having returned an offensive verbal message to a written summons sent to them by the Commissioner on account of their previously hostile demonstrations.

“ 2. In reply, I am desired to convey to you an expression of His Honor's entire approval of the

manner in which the operations described in your letter under reply have been conducted by you.

“ 3. It gives the Lieutenant-Governor much pleasure to place on record his admiration of the brilliant manner in which Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, commanding the 1st Sikh Infantry, led his Regiment to the successful attack and capture of the village of Haidar Khel, thus adding to the already high reputation of both * * * * * and, in conclusion, I am to request that you will convey to the whole force employed, the Lieutenant-Governor's cordial thanks for the high military spirit they have shown throughout the entire operations.”

The following were the men wounded :—

Sipahi Nidhan Singh,	E Company,	severely.
” Dial Singh,	B	” severely.
” Karim Buksb,	C	” severely.
” Jewand Singh,	B	” severely.
” Bhagwan Singh,	B	” slightly.
” Matwali,	H	” slightly.

1873.

Inspection. On the 4th March, the Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General C. P. Keyes, C.B. In his remarks he observed that the Regiment was “in excellent order.”

**Lt. Norman and
Capt. Daniell
leaves.** On the 9th April Lieutenant C. B. Norman was transferred as Adjutant to 3rd Sikh Infantry, Lieutenant A. F. Lambe was appointed Quartermaster, and Captain Daniell was also transferred to 4th Sikh Infantry.

**Lt Maltby
joins.** On the 5th December Lieutenant F. G. Maltby joined as 1st Wing Subaltern.

1874.

On the 9th January the Regiment proceeded to Panialla, four marches south of Edwardesabad,

to be inspected by Brigadier-General C. P. Keyes, C.B., at a Camp of Exercise formed at that place, and composed of the Derah Ishmail Khan and Edwardesabad garrisons. It was here exercised across country and on the hill side, and returned to its cantonments on the 6th February.

On the 21st February Colonel Campbell proceeded on furlough, and the following officiating appointments were made : Major H. C. P. Rice, Commandant ; Captain A. G. Ross, Second-in-command ; Captain Brownlow, Wing Officer ; Lieutenant Lambe, Adjutant ; and Lieutenant Maltby, Quartermaster.

On the 20th November the Regiment was inspected by Sir Henry Davies, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. Inspection.

On the 27th November, Lieutenant C. J. S. Whittall joined as 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation. Lt. Whittall joins.

The Regiment fired the trained soldiers' course for the first time this year. Musketry.

The figure of merit was 63·18.

The position in the Army, 42nd.

1875.

On the 28th January the Regiment marched for Kohat in course of relief, and reached that station on the 2nd February. March to Kohat.

During the past summer orders have been received (Government letter, No. 485, dated 8th July 1874) to change the armament of the regiment from Enfield to Snider rifles. The new arms were found awaiting the corps on its arrival at Kohat, and were at once issued to it. Re-armed with Snider rifles.

On the 16th March the Regiment was inspected Inspection.

by Brigadier-General C. P. Keyes, c.B., who, in his memorandum thereon, remarked :—

“It is in very good order in every respect. The men are most soldier-like in their appearance, clean, well-dressed, and well set up.”

On the 26th August Captain A. G. Ross,* while on furlough, was transferred to another appointment, and the following appointments were made in his room :

Captain C. C. Brownlow to be Wing Officer.

Captain A. F. Lambe to be Adjutant.

During the autumn and winter the Regiment furnished two full companies as an escort to the camp of Sir Henry Davies, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, during the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Punjab.

Inspection.

On the 11th December the Regiment marched out to Lachi, and was there inspected by General Keyes, c.B., in cross-country work.

In his memorandum on this inspection the Brigadier-General made the following remarks :—

“THE men are particularly smart, clean, well-dressed, and well set up.

“Their conduct in quarters has been remarkably good, and the state of the Regiment generally is very satisfactory.”

Lt.
Begbie joins.

On the 16th December Lieutenant F. R. Begbie joined as Quartermaster.

Musketry.

In the annual musketry course this year the figure of merit was 90·29 ; the position in the Army, 19th.

Bagpipes
introduced.

During 1875 bagpipes were instituted in the Regiment as an alternative with the band. The

* See page 94 for his re-posting.

pipes were obtained from Edinburgh, and the number at first was fixed at four pipes.

1876.

On the 6th February Lieutenant C. J. S. Whittall was struck off the rolls of the corps, and on the 17th of that month, Lieutenant A. C. Bunny joined as 2nd Wing Subaltern.

Lieut.
Whittall leaves.
Lieut.
Bunny joins.

On the 1st April Colonel J. P. W. Campbell was permitted to retire from the service, and Major H. C. P. Rice was appointed Commandant, 5th May 1876. In Brigade Orders of 14th April Colonel Campbell received a farewell order after a service of 22 years in the Punjab Frontier Force, and 16 in the Regiment as its Commandant.

Major Rice,
Commandant.

R. O., No. 243,
24th April,
1876.

During the spring, the Ghallai branch of the Adam Khel Afridis, whose habitat is the Kohat Pass, connecting the Peshawar and Kohat Valleys, began to give trouble; in consequence of this the Pass was closed, and the tribe blockaded. On the 18th April a column was moved out from Peshawar to cover the reaping of some crops on that side of the Pass, and it was ordered that a demonstration should be made on the Kohat side to aid the operation.

Dispute
with Pass
Afridia.

It was not intended that the Kohat troops should be engaged, but as the Afridis were collecting in large numbers on the west side of the Kotal, it was thought necessary to send a company up a spur to the east of the Kotal to act as a diversion.

Skirmish with
Pass Afridia,
18th April 1876,
(not entered in
Regimental
Orders).

Letter A Company was therefore sent up to a small crest about 200 yards up the spur, here it came for a short time under a smart fire, but the Sniders soon made the enemy retire, and the Company, after remaining about an hour and a half, retired off the spur. Only one man was wounded in this skirmish; Sepoy Gholam Ali, A Company, severely.

On 14th July Captain A. G. Ross was, with effect from May 5th, 1876, reappointed to the regiment as Second-in-command; but being on furlough, Captain Brownlow was ordered to officiate for him, and on the 6th September, Captain A. Gaselee joined as officiating Wing Officer.

Capt. Gaselee joins.

In consequence of the hostility of the Pass Afridis, no furlough was granted to the Regiment this year.

Clothing. English great-coats instead of chogas.

Musketry.

Native Adjutant's staff salary.

Increase of pay, &c., to men.

In November, English greatcoats were substituted for the chogas hitherto in use.

The figure of merit for this year was 102·83. The position in the Army, 10th.

From 1st September the Native Adjutant of the regiment was granted a staff salary of Rs. 17-8 per mensem. (G. G. O. No. 951, dated 12th September 1876.)

1877.

ON 1st January, in honour of the assumption by the Queen of the title of "Empress of India," the following increase of pay, &c., was made:—

1. A grant of Rs. 20 to every recruit on enlistment.

2. An annual allowance of Rs. 4 to all non-commissioned officers and sepoye over 18 months' service. These two are for kit.

3. Good-conduct pay of Rs. 1, 2, 3, monthly, after three, nine and 15 years' service respectively.

4. Increased pay to native officers: four subadars to get Rs. 100, and four Rs. 80; four jemadars to get Rs. 50, and four Rs. 40.

5. Staff allowance of Subadar-Major from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50.

The designation of British officers was also changed. The Second-in-command and Wing Officer

to be styled "Wing Commanders," and the other junior officers "Wing Officers."

The first imperial parade took place January 1st, 1877.

On the 11th January Lieut. F. G. Maltby was removed to another appointment, and struck off.

Lt. Maltby
struck off.

On the 22nd January the Regiment was inspected by Sir Frederick Haines, the Commander-in-Chief.

The following letter was published to the Punjab Frontier Force under Brigade Order No. 30, dated 22nd February 1877 :—

"Adjutant-General's Office, dated Derah Ghazi Khan, 15th February 1877, to General Officer Commanding Punjab Frontier force.

"I AM directed by the Commander-in-Chief in India to convey to you and to the officers and soldiers of the force under your command an expression of His Excellency's high approbation of the soldier-like bearing and efficiency of the troops in the various stations garrisoned by the Punjab Frontier Force under your command visited by His Excellency. It will afford Sir Frederick Haines great gratification to bring the same to the notice of the Government of India."

Kohat, Edwardesabad,
Derah Ismail Khan,
Derah Ghazi Khan.

On the 8th March Lieutenant J. A. H. Pollock, 1-17th Foot, joined the Regiment as a probationer for Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieut. Pol-
lock joins.

On the 24th March the dispute with the Afridis was formally ended, their representatives being received in Kohat in Durbar by Sir Henry Davies, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. Furlough, in consequence, was opened to the troops.

Close of
dispute with
Pess Afridia.

In his memorandum on his inspection of 1876-77, Brigadier-General C. P. Keyes, C.B., after calling

attention to two* points, remarked: "The Regiment is in excellent order, and although inspected early in the drill season, the men were very steady on parade, and particularly well set up.

"The general state of the Regiment is most satisfactory, and indicates that much care and attention has been paid to the training of the men and to its general supervision, and is very creditable to Major Rice and the officers under his command."

At the inspection of 22nd January His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief remarked favourably on the fine appearance of the men, and on the system of drill as shown in brigade movements.

Jawakhi disturbances.

During August 1877 the Jawakhi Afridis (part of the Adam Khels) living in the hills that lie to the northward of the road between Kohat and Khushalpurh, especially from Bandah Babari to the Shekh Ali Pass, began disturbances. They cut the telegraph wire and carried off 49 commissariat mules, and on the night between 17th and 18th August, killed at the Gandiali Nallah four sepoy of the 3rd Sikh Infantry going on leave. At the request of the Deputy Commissioner, on 18th August, 130 sabres of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry marched† at 2-30 P.M., and 150 rifles of the Regiment with four British officers,‡ four native officers and three buglers at 4-15 P.M., to Billeh Tang, under Major F. Lance, going on, on 19th, to Gumbat in order to patrol the road and keep it open for traffic between Bandah Babari and Khushalpurh. This detail of the Regiment, afterwards increased to

* Recruits, and a parade for brigade exercise.

† R.O. 526, dated 18th August 1877, publishing Kohat Station Orders, No. 664.

‡ Captain Ross, Captain Brownlow, Captain Lambe, Surgeon-M.-in-Chief Holmes.

seven buglers, and 220 rifles, performed this duty from 18th August to 4th September, when it returned to Kohat on relief by the 3rd Sikh Infantry.

On 19th August, 55 rifles and two native officers under Captain A. G. Ross were posted from 8-30 A.M. to 2 P.M., in Hindki Gandiali to keep back the Jawakhis, who, in considerable numbers, held the Gandiali Pass and the hills flanking it, about 600 to 800 yards from the village, on which they fired for three hours. At 2 P.M., the detachment withdrew unmolested with a party brought from Gumbat by Major F. Lance, Commanding 2nd Punjab Cavalry (no casualties).

Hindki Gandiali, 19th August 1877.

On 21st August the Jawakhis attacked at the Gandiali Nullah a convoy of 400 mules escorted by Captain C. C. Brownlow with 40 rifles, but were easily kept off. They made similar attacks, without result on 24th August and 2nd September on convoys, although, on the latter day, they succeeded in wounding by musket shots four travellers who were being escorted from Bandah by Samalzai levies.

Skirmishes Jawakhis 21st to 24th August 1877 and 2nd Sept. 1877.

On 30th August the 2nd Punjab Cavalry at Gumbat, and the detail of the Regiment, strength as per margin, paraded at 2-30 A.M., under Major F. Lance and marching to the Gandiali Nullah (four miles) joined about 285 rifles of the 6th Punjab Infantry under Major S. J. Brown, and at 5 A.M. moved on the Gandiali villages and entered the hills without opposition, being joined at Shin Dand by Khattak levies who had moved along the hills east of the Gandiali Pass. From Shin Dand the advance was continued up the

Baid on Jawakhis August 1877.

(a) 4 British officers.
4 Native officers.
13 Havildars.
17 Naiks.
7 Buglers, 2 armed with rifles.
189 Sepoys.
Total 221 rifles.

^a For orders, see E. O. No. 561, dated 2nd September 1877.

HISTORY OF

Durrani Valley till about 8-30 A.M. near the Turki hamlets a junction took place with a force* from Kohat under Colonel D. Mocatta who had entered the hills by the Tor Tangi, encountering some opposition. A detail of the regiment here

51 British officers.

1 Native officer.

2 English.

123 Sikhs.

1 Captain English.

joined regimental head-quarters.

About 10 A.M. the march was continued up the south side of the valley among low hills and

ravines bordering the foot of a ridge called Tambal until 1 P.M., when opposite a hamlet called Lashkari Banda, two companies of the Corps of Guides were met, who had marched from Shekh Allahdad Ki Ziarat, and ascending the hills at Ghaus Durrah had come along the Narai Ridge. About 1-30 or 2 P.M. the force began to retire over the Kachanai Pass† in the Tambal range in view to descending into a nullah that leaves the hills at Torlanj, six miles north-east of Gumbat. During the retirement from 2 to 5 P.M. the Regiment helped to hold the ridges above the pass, and as the force descended into the nullah, portions of two companies, in presence of the enemy, covered its descent. The Regiment continued to aid in the retirement down the nullah, clearing the hills at Torlanj, a little before 7 P.M., and reaching Gumbat on rear guard at 9-20 P.M., after having been 19 hours under arms. During a long day's work, marching and holding positions, the men worked

* Some Sabres, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.
No. 1 Mountain Battery.

Part of 3rd Sikh Infantry.
" 4th Punjab Infantry.
" 1st Sikh Infantry.

For orders for Kohat detail, see R. O. 542 and 543, dated 23th August 1877.

†Kaka China.

cheerfully and with a will, in heat that was considerable, a few being touched up by the sun.*

CASUALTIES.

Surgeon-Major A. P. Holmes, contused wound of foot from spent ball.

No. 2939, Sepoy Hakim Singh, E Company, gunshot wound of thigh, severe.

No. 3273, Sepoy Buta Singh, D Company, contusion of foot from spent ball.

No. 3275, Sepoy Kala Singh, A Company, contusion of temple from spent ball.

Ammunition expended during the day, 3,163 rounds by 321 rifles.

On the 25th September 1877 all the available men of the Regiment, strength (a) 3 British officers. 5 Native officers. 20 Havildars. 9 Buglers. 265 Rank and file. as per margin, in company with No. 1 Mountain Battery and the 3rd Sikh Infantry marched† from Kohat to the Gendiali ravine, meeting the Gumbat detachments of the 4th Punjab Infantry and 2nd Punjab Cavalry, the whole force under Colonel D. Mocatta acting as a covering party to about 2,000 workmen employed in erecting a stone and wood fort 25 feet square with two bastions on the left bank of the Gandiali Nullah. The Kohat troops retired in the evening on Billeh Tang and bivouacked unmolested. On the 26th September the work was continued on the fort, and an advanced

* For summary of operations on 30th August 1877, with casualties, see R. O. No. 552, dated 31st August 1877, and also the official reports. Letter No. 174, from Captain Begbie, dated Kohat, 1st September 1877, and Letter 175, from Captain Ross, dated Camp Gumbat, 31st August 1877, and No. 176, dated Camp Gumbat, 2nd September 1877.

† For order see R. O. No. 609, dated 24th September 1877, publishing Kohat S. O. No. 769, and also see R. O. 610 to 613, dated 25th and 26th September 1877.

tower was built across and higher up the nullah. The Jawakhis maintained a desultory fire from about 9 A.M. till 4 P.M., when the troops again fell back to Gumbat and Billeh Tang, unmolested. The fort and tower being sufficiently advanced, the troops marched back to Kohat from Billeh Tang, nine miles, on the 27th September 1877. No casualties in the regiment.

Jawakhi
Expedition,
1877-78.

On 9th November 1877 the head-quarters of the Regiment, strength as per margin, marched*

at 5 o'clock A.M. from Kohat against Paiah in the Jawakhi country with a force under Brigadier-General C. P. Keyes, C.B.; 150 rifles of the corps under a British officer were sent ahead under orders of Major Griffiths, 3rd Sikh Infantry, to seize the Tor Tang Pass. This

detachment returned from the pass to aid in garrisoning Kohat. The Tor Tang defile was passed without opposition, and soon after 11 A.M. the Kohat troops joined at Turki (13 miles from Kohat) the troops from Gumbat. The advance was continued eastwards across the "Sam Plain" and between Tindeh and Shindeh, (the Regiment being in support) until on the hills between Paiah and Shindeh near the Murdara Pass, the enemy was found. Their position was carried by the Guides and 4th Punjab Infantry, and as soon as the enemy was driven off, the troops entered Paiah. The Regiment was posted in the advanced hamlet of Munnadin on the Gharibah side of Paiah.

(a) 6 British officers
(including the medical officer)

8 Native officers.
19 Havildars.
19 Naiks
9 Buglers.
236 Sepoys.

(a) Major Rice.
Major Rom.
Captain Brownlow.
Captain Eggle.
Lieutenant Bunny.
Lieutenant Pollock.
Surgeon-Major Holmes.

Paiah,
9th to 15th
Nov. 1877.
G. G. O. 738,
dated 9th
Aug. 1878.

* B. O. 75, dated 7th November 1877.

During the attack on the hill two half companies of the Regiment were detached under Captain Ross to watch the Tindeh hamlets and cover the march of the baggage. They rejoined head-quarters in Paiah after dark, having had one casualty, Sepoy Mangal Singh (1),* A Company, severely wounded.

For detail of regiment's share in advance on Paiah, see R. O. No. 755, dated 14th Nov. 1877.

The head-quarters of the corps remained at Paiah till 15th November when, evacuating Paiah the whole force marched to Shindeh and Turki. The retirement was very slightly followed up. The Regiment retired through the Glio Tangi Pass, near Lushkari Bandah. While at Paiah, 200 rifles were employed in a reconnoissance to destroy towers at Khushto Bandah. The casualties at Paiah were three, viz., †Sepoys Futteh Singh, F Company, and Nikha, F Company, shot dead by accident, and Ram Singh (1), E Company, mortally wounded while fortifying the village occupied by the Regiment.

Withdrawal from Paiah Camp Order No. 18 in R. O. 755 of 1877.

On 18th November the head-quarters marched ‡ Nov. 1877.

from Turki to Kohat *via* Ghulam Bandah, and returned to Turki on 22nd November, strength as per margin.

6 British officers including medical officer.
8 Native officers.
19 Havildars.
19 Naikhs.
9 Buglers.
233 Sepoys.

On 1st December 1877, § the Turki troops marched to aid in the attack of Bagh and Jammu. The regiment led the left attack over several ranges of hills entering Jammu over the Ismail Khel Pitaro. Casualty || one. Naik Prem

Ammunition expended at Jammu 808 rounds.

*Camp Order No. 6 in R. O. 755, dated 14th November 1877.

†Camp Orders Nos. 7, 8, 13, and 15 published in R. O. 755, dated 14th November 1877.

‡R. O. 756 and 757, dated 21st November 1877.

§Jammu 1st to 4th December 1877. R. O. No. 810 to 818, 1877. Also Major Bice's report of the attack. No. 264, dated Jammu, 2nd December 1877.

||Casualty. R. O. 815, dated 1st December 1877.

Mocatta, commanding the Turki troops, fell back through the Naro Kulla to Jammu. The enemy followed up sharply, causing us a few casualties*—among them Major Rice (dangerously wounded) and Sepoy Jaimul Singh, D Company (severely), who were hit while covering the retirement. On 17th January the Turki troops advanced through the pass to the Naro China, and after a little fighting, the 29th Punjab Infantry took a position on the northern range beyond the Naro China. The regiment was in reserve this day. About noon General Keyes arrived with the Shindeh troops and the Turki troops fell back to Jammu and next day to Turki. The regiment remained at Jammu till 22nd January, and was employed largely on picket duty on the higher crest and ranges, until the two Brigades of the Peshawar troops and the Shindeh troops marched down the Naro Kulla. On the 20th January, the Regiment moved to Sultan-khel on the right rear of Sappari. On the 22nd it returned to Turki, after helping to cover the final retirement from Jammu. The enemy did not follow up.

On the 23rd the Jawakhi Jirgah came into Shindeh.

On the 5th February the head-quarters detachment returned to Kohat, leaving 57 rifles under a British officer at Turki. On the 4th March the Jawakhis submitted in Durbar at Peshawar to the Lieutenant-Governor, and on the 7th March their territory was finally evacuated by the British troops.

Casualty-roll † from 9th November 1877, to 22nd January 1878 :—

* R. O. No. 30, dated 22nd January 1878.

† See R. O., No. 755, dated 14th November 1877 ; R. O., No. 815, dated 1st December 1877 ; R. O., Nos. 29 and 31, dated 22nd January 1878.

Major H. C. P. Rice, Commandant, dangerously.
Gunshot wound through left lung.

No. 2564, Naik Prem Singh, B Company, severely.
Gunshot wound of leg.

No. 3218, Sepoy Mangal Singh (1), A Company,
severely. Gunshot wound of leg.

No. 2663, Sepoy Fattah Singh, F Company, killed.

No. 2902, Sepoy Nikka, F Company, killed.

No. 2770, Sepoy Ram Singh (1), E Company, mor-
tally. Gunshot wound through body; died of his
wound.

No. 3095, Sepoy Gurmakh Singh, F Company,
mortally. Gunshot wound through chest (died of
his wound).

No. 3310 Sepoy Jaimal Singh, D Company,
severely. Gunshot wound of leg.

Note. During the occupation of Jawakhi terri-
tory, the troops at Turki were as follows :—

No. 1, Mountain Battery.

Head-quarter Detachment, 1st Sikh Infantry,

Ditto ditto 3rd Sikh Infantry,

Ditto ditto 29th Punjab Infantry ;

and at Shindeh :—

Detachment, Second Punjab Cavalry—and, after
relief in January—

5th Punjab Cavalry.

No. 2 Mountain Battery.

No. 3 Mountain Battery, till January 1878.

Head-quarter Detachment, Corps of Guides (Q. O.)

Ditto ditto IV Punjab Infantry,

Ditto ditto V Punjab Infantry,

Ditto ditto VI Punjab Infantry,

Ditto ditto V Gurkha Regiment.

By G. G. O., No. 96 of 1878, the superior and
ordinary rates of pension of native commissioned
officers were increased, and the period after which
all ranks can claim the ordinary, and be recommended

HISTORY OF

for the superior, rate of pension was reduced from 40 to 32 years.

On the 6th May the Regiment was inspected by Major-General F. Roberts, C.B., V.C., Commanding Punjab Frontier Force. In his inspection report, dated 13th May, the Major-General, after commenting on the points that struck him favourably, and after noticing one or two matters that require attention, expressed himself as much pleased with this his first inspection of the 1st Sikh Infantry.

On 15th July the Regiment received the valise equipment--its two pouches and expense bag carrying 70 rounds; greatcoats carried strapped in roll on back.

By G. G. O. 189, dated 1st March 1878, a step was given through the Regiment's upper ranks owing to Major Rice having to go home on account of his wound, Major A. G. Ross being gazetted officiating Commandant, Captain Brownlow, officiating Second-in-command, and Captain Lambe, officiating Wing Commander.

Furlough was opened as usual, but the men had not long started when they were recalled owing to the complications expected with Russia. On 26th June 1878, however, owing to urgent representations as to how the men had suffered in furlough during the Pass Afridi disturbances of 1876, and the outbreak and blockade of 1877, furlough was granted. Full furlough was opened from 1st August 1878.

4th August Lieutenant H. Mansfield, 83rd Regiment, joined the regiment on probation for the Staff Corps. (G. G. O., dated 5th July 1878.) 5th August (on 11th) Captain J. M. Sym, 5th Regiment, was appointed officiating Second-

in-command (G. G. O. 682, dated 26th July 1878 ; joined 11th August 1878).

Kohat was very unhealthy this autumn, and the men suffered greatly from fever in marked contrast to their freedom from it in 1877.

On 3rd October about 7-30 A.M., orders were received from Major-General Roberts from Peshawar by telegraph that the Regiment was to march at once fully equipped for field service, and be in Peshawar next day. The idea was to attack Ali Musjid in the Khaibar, whence the forerunners of Sir N. Chamberlain's mission had been turned back in September 1878.

March to
Peshawar
and Jamrud,
R.O. 760,
dated 3rd
October 1878.

The regimental camels were at the grazing ground at Kot, but during the day, the Deputy Commissioner supplied camels, and the march began at 7 P.M.; Peshawar, 38 or 39 miles off was reached at 1-15 P.M. on the 4th; time $18\frac{1}{2}$ hours, of which $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours were spent in halts leaving $13\frac{3}{4}$ hours for actual marching. No animals were rubbed or hurt, and the baggage came in from one to four hours after the Regiment. Two men fell out, but came on with the baggage though one of these had to be left in Peshawar when the march was continued to Harri Singh ka Burj. The men's feet were a little bruised from stumbling in the dark over the rough stones of the Kohat Pass. The camp was all pitched between 3 and 4 P.M. on 4th.

MARCHING OUT STRENGTH.

British Officers	...	4*	Naiks	...	...	11
Native Officers	...	4	Buglers	...	...	5
Havildars	...	13	Sepoys	...	...	230

and, on 5th October, two† British officers, one havildar, 13 sepoy joined in Peshawar. Owing to heavy

* Major Ross, Captain Begbie, Lieut. Bunny, Surgeon-Major Holmes.

† Captain Sym, Lieut. Mansfield.

guards and escorts for No. 1 Mountain Battery, and for the Battery baggage, only 39 files left Kohat in the ranks of the main body.

The Corps of Guides had also come into Peshawar, and, on 6th October, the Guides, No. 1 Battery (Mountain) and the Regiment* marched under Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Jenkins to Harri Singh, and on 7th to Jamrud, where camp was pitched opposite Jani Village and south of Jamrud Fort which was held by part of the 22nd Punjab Infantry (which was formed in 1857 from the Regiment) under Colonel Franks. The attack on Ali Musjid was abandoned and this Jamrud movement was to establish the border, whose people with their goods were moving into Peshawar for fear of the Afghans. The appearance of troops reassured them, and many, whom we met going with their bullocks laden with household stuff into Peshawar returned in the next few days.

Camp at Jamrud.

Till 20th November the Regiment lay at Jamrud, doing little, save a few reconnoissances up the neighbouring hills. No orders were received as to its fate in the coming Afghan war, but every effort was made to equip for Afghan service from the stores at the depôt and from Peshawar, from which, however, nothing came. Captain J. M. Sym was struck off on 7th November 1878, and Captain T. F. Bruce, 6th Punjab Infantry, joined on 14th November as officiating Second-in-command.

On 12th November, it was heard in a side way that the Regiment was to form part of the Khaibar column, and, thence onwards, work went on double tides. On 19th November, the 1st, and balance of the 2nd Brigades came from Peshawar, and also Brigadier-General Tytler, C.B., V.C., Commanding 2nd

* R. O., 765, dated 5th October 1878, and 773, dated 7th October 1878.

Brigade. The Guides and the regiment* were formed with 1-17th Foot and 11-9 Royal Artillery (Mountain British) into the 2nd Brigade. Sir Sam Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C., came out on 20th November, and the 1st Division, Peshawar Valley Field Force, was completed on these two days. During October and November batches of furlough men and others were sent to head-quarters—for, on 4th October, all the furlough was recalled for the second time in 1878—and the mass reached Kohat between 12th and 20th October. At Jamrud, Kohat fever hung about the men and the water gave a good deal of dysentery. After three busy days the day of the advance came. A little after 2 P.M. on 20th November, the Commanding Officers were called up by Brigadier-General Tytler and the march of the 2nd Brigade ordered for 5 P.M. (Formal order received in Dakka, 2nd Brigade Order No. 28, dated 20th November 1878). Tents † and heavy baggage to be left behind; one day's provisions to be cooked at once and carried by the men, two days on mules; water, ammunition, cooking-pots, great-coats on mules; hospital trunks, dhoolies, and dandies alone to accompany; small guards to be left for the heavy baggage.

The 1st Sikh Infantry marched, strength as follows:—

‡7 British officers	25 Havildars
8 Native officers	10 Buglers
394 Rank and file	

* Compare G. G. O., 1100, dated 9th November 1878, and G. O. C. C., dated 19th November 1878, page 627.

† R. O. No. 895 of 1878. Compare also G. G. O., No. 610, dated 11th July 1879; also G. G. O., No. 10a, dated 18th December 1878, page 287.

‡ Major Ross.

Captain Bruce.

„ Begbie.

Lieutenant Pollock.

Surgeon-Major Holmes.

Lieutenant Barrow.

Lieutenant Ternan, 7th N. I.

temporarily attached. (a)

1st Division,
Peshawar
Valley Field
Force, form-
ed. D.O. No. 1,
dated, Peshawar,
9th November 1878.
2nd Brigade
to be at Jamrud,
D. O. No. 8,
dated 11th
November
1878.

Afghan War,
1878-79.

Advance
from Jamrud.

Flank march
of 2nd Bri-
gade on
Khaibar.

(a) Lieut. B. Mansfield came up with 27th Punjab Infantry in front attack on Ali Musjid.

And for this strength had—

Ammunition	...	...	5 mules.
Officers	...	...	2 „
Hospital trunks	...	...	1 mule.
Cooking pots	...	...	8 mules.
Greatcoats	...	...	16 bullocks.
Provisions	...	..	26 „
Grain	...	...	3 „
Pakhalis	...	...	7 mules.

The bullocks were given by the Commissariat in lieu of mules and were a great evil. Ammunition was taken at 100 rounds per man, 70 to be carried in pouch (60 by the regiment). Tents having been struck and packed and guards and escorts told off, the regiment fell in at 4-50 P.M., and the advance guard (Guides and two companies 1-17th under Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Jenkins) moved off, at 5-15 P.M., past the camps of the 1st and 3rd Brigades and by the Jani Village for the Lashura Valley. The camel grazing guard arrived just in time to join, and parties from Peshawar just too late. The Regiment gave the rear guard under a native officer. It got dark under Rhotas at the mouth of the Lashura Valley. The night march was tedious and slow and the touch difficult to keep. Water was crossed many times and checks and defiling were constant. After a stumbling and wet march a halt was made at 10-15 P.M. (five hours to about six miles) in a rising valley between low hills full of long grass, and the Regiment bivouacked in rear of the 1-17th. The greatcoats came up after 11 P.M., and the rear guard about midnight. In this and subsequent marches the men carried their postins. To-day 11-9 Royal Artillery (Mountain Battery) was left behind as it was not ready. The 2nd Brigade took the place of the 1st

Halt in
flank march
near
Lashura.

Brigade which, on this change, ascended Rhotas, marching in early morning. The rest of the division moved on 21st up the Shadi Bagiar mouth of the Khaibar to attack Ali Musjid from the Sherzai heights.

At 6 A.M. on 21st November, the march was resumed in the same order as on 20th. A small saddle was crossed on our left to the village of Lashura, and a long valley followed which leads up to the uplands below the Shahid Mountains, and is overlooked on our left by Rhotas. The route followed a stream at first. During a halt for water about 7 A.M., the 1st Brigade's advance appeared. The path, leaving the stream further on, ascended the hill side on our right and became steep and rugged. After a hot ascent, crossed the uplands of Sappari between Rhotas and the Shahid Mountain and dipped down to a grassy bottom full of cold fresh water. Thence, a steep short climb took the force to the plateau or downs of Pani Pal lying between Rhotas on our left, and the steep naked red peaks of Tartarra. Pani Pal was reached by the main body at noon. The Guides had moved up the ridge to Rhotas to reconnoitre the Tor Tang descent to the Khaibar. Some of the Kasidars or irregular troops of the Amir were visible, running about on the top of Rhotas. Throwing out pickets, the brigade halted at Pani Pal, among the grass shanties which had been occupied by the Kasidars. About 3 P.M. orders were issued that the 1-17th would remain at Pani Pal till the rear guard came up, and that the Guides and the Regiment were to proceed down a glen to Katti Kushta in the Khaibar under Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Jenkins. One Company of the Regiment was on rear guard,

R. O. 896 of 1878.

N.B.—A detail of the movements and occurrences from Jampur to Dakka, six days, is published in R. O. N. 896 to 907 of 1878—from 20th to 26th November.

Despatches.
Compare paras. 2 & 5 of Sir Sam Browne's despatch, No. 833, dated 17th March 1879.

G. O. No. 610,
dated 11th
July 1879.
Compare also
G. G. O. No.
10a, dated
18th Decem-
ber 1878,
page 287,
publishing
Sir Sam
Browne's 1st
despatch.

and one on picket ; six companies descended, dandies only accompanied. A start was made at 3-15 P.M. down the glen, which descended suddenly below the crags of Tartarra, and, in all its course, was narrow, rugged and steep. After a rapid descent, the Khaibar heights were reached by the leading company of the Regiment at 4-20 P.M., and the heights overlooking the Khaibar were occupied on the right of the main body of the Guides who also had parties out on more distant points. Firing had been heard ever since the arrival at Pani Pal and had gone on all the afternoon. Heavy firing was heard as the troops waited above the Khaibar. About twenty or so minutes after the Regiment arrived, and a little before 5 P.M. the Ali Musjid cavalry appeared, and ran the gauntlet. Fire was opened at long range. Fresh positions lower down the hill sides were then taken up, the Regiment being the right horn of an arc formed by the Guides and itself. Presently a second body of horse appeared, pulled up, scattered and then dashed forward after their leader who, as he galloped forward, fired his pistol. The light was failing, but fire was opened sharply for a minute or two all round the arc, the horns of which fired at from 400 to 450 yards. The bullets rained among the scattered horsemen whose horses swerved and plunged. The village of Katti Kushta just beyond them also got heavily peppered. It was not occupied. There seemed to be about 50 horsemen only. We heard afterwards that about 25 or so were hit. We estimated 14 at the time ; one man formerly in 13th Bengal Lancers, whose horse was shot in the first fire surrendered to Havildar Jabar Khan, and the talk with him was interrupted by the appearance

of the second body of horse. The Regiment fired 770 rounds. As night closed, all withdrew to the heights and there bivouacked. The night was cold. The men had the remains of their one day's food and water in their canteens. They had postins, but no greatcoats and no pakhals. The night passed quietly.

At dawn, on 22nd November, positions were taken up, both on the height, and low down the slopes, close to the pass ready for what might come. Parties were also extended along the steep heights higher up the pass than the path and glen alongside which we bivouacked. Shortly after about 250* of the Afghan infantry appeared. After some parley their leader advanced and laid down his sword, and finally they all surrendered, descending for that purpose from the hills to which some had fled. The arms, chiefly Enfields† were piled in a heap in the Khaibar. The prisoners were dressed in various uniforms, very shabby and looked, miserable. Brigadier-General Tytler and the 1-17th came down the glen just after the surrender had been completed. Ali Musjid having been evacuated during the night, the 3rd Infantry Brigade with the Horse Artillery and Cavalry came up the Pass in the forenoon, and the latter pushed on towards Dakka. Between 1 and 2 P.M. Brigadier-General Tytler ordered back seven rifles of the Regiment to Panipal. They marched under Captain Begbie up the narrow glen, but returned on finding that bodies of the Afghan Kasidars were crossing from Rhotas to Tartarra. Two companies were then

* 280 of all ranks. 256 stand of arms. 25 horses and mules.

Para. 6 of Sir Sam Browne's No. 833, dated 17th March 1879, see G. G. O., dated 11th July 1879.

† 211 Enfields.

detailed* and ascended by the Tor Tang Pass, on which they met the 1st Brigade descending from Rhotas. These two companies did not return till after dark on the 23rd. They came back with the picket left at Panipal and with the rear guard who had charge of the greatcoats, pots, ammunition, and pakhals. During this one and a half day's tramp they were without food and almost without water all the time. At Katti Kushta two more companies were on picket. These were unmolested save for a few long shots from the Tartarra heights. The remaining two companies spent the day in the Khaibar ; water was plentiful, but no food came till after dark (22nd) when some elephants appeared with flour from Ali Masjid. The men cooked it on the stones.

On the 23rd November a move was made half a mile higher up the Khaibar. To-day the heavy baggage of the Regiment† came up from Jamrud, also the Commissariat, so that this evening some rations were served out. The troops on Rhotas also finished their descent. Two more companies were on picket to-day. Captain Begbie's two companies had a trying outing. On 25th November the Regiment reached Dakka, having marched *viâ* Landi Khana with the 2nd Brigade. The Regiment occupied the western barracks of the fort, the Guides and 14th Sikhs (Ferozpore) being also in the fort. The rest of the 1st Division was in camp outside. The Regiment remained 17 days at Dakka. The duty was very heavy, many guards, pickets at the Khurd Khaibar Pass, and near the fort, and convoys towards and from Landi Khana of 100 men.

Dakka,
November
1878.

* Under orders from the Brigadier-General.

† 1 jemadar, 3 havildars, 36 rank and file.

The marching in strength into Dakka was—

British Officers	...	...	8
Native Officers	...	...	9
Havildars	...	...	28
Buglers	...	...	10
Rank and File	...	...	430

The British officers include Lieutenant Mansfield, who joined on 22nd from Ali Musjid and Lieutenant E. G. Barrow and Lieutenant A. G. Ternan temporarily attached. Pneumonia attacked the troops in Dakka soon after arrival. The soil was damp and water close to the surface. The exposure in the Khaibar and the cold damp of Dakka and the heavy duty (for, more than once the guards could not be relieved) told on the Regiment, and on 30th November deaths began, while the hospital kept filling with serious cases. Pneumonia attacked the 14th Sikhs badly, and in one night six men died. The deaths kept increasing and on 13th December 1878, the Regiment marched* with its sick nine miles to Busawal, where it joined the 1st Brigade under Brigadier-General H. Macpherson; who had advanced with the Cavalry and Horse Artillery previously. Busawal was a time of rest, but the pneumonia and remittent fever remained very severe, and the patients suffered from the sharp cold. A detachment of two British, two native officers, three buglers and 100 rifles remained at Dakka for convoy duty.

On the 8th December, some of the Mir Jan Khels living south of the Khaibar Pass cut up some of a grazing guard of the Guides Cavalry. At midnight on 9th a force marched under Brigadier-General

Chinar,
March 9th &
10th Decem-
ber 1878.
R. O. 1036,
dated 10th
December
1878.

* P. V. F. D. O. No. 146, dated 11th and 2nd Brigade Order No. 97, dated 12th December 1878.

Tyler. It consisted of companies of 50 men ~~and~~ follows :—

1-17th, 6 Companies.
 Guides, 4 Companies.
 1st Sikh Infantry, 2 Companies.
 Hazara Mountain Battery.
 50 Ghurkabs (IV).
 Sappers and 1 Troop Cavalry.

The men carried greatcoats or postins, and only dandies, pakhals, and ammunition accompanied with hospital trunks.

The Regiment marched with—

British Officers	...	...	4
Native Officers	...	...	4
Non-commissioned Officers	...	...	10
Buglers	...	...	2
Sepoys	...	...	90

and had one company on rear guard. The march lasted the rest of the night to some heights overlooking the plain country about Pesh Bolak, whence a circuit was made into the hills, and about mid-day a hamlet named Chinar reached. It stands among hills near the road which passes from Pesh Bolak into the Lower Khaibar, and on a cross road which passes from Dakka up to the Zakha Khel country. Chinar was empty. Its towers were blown up, and then the force marched back to Dakka by the Mir Jan Khel and Zakha Khel raiding road, the Guides giving rear guard. Dakka was reached by the Regiment at 6-30 P.M. after an outing of 18½ hours, during which over 30 miles of hill-walking were covered. Very few men (one or two) fell out.

At Busawal the Regiment got its first breathing time. Brigadier-General Macpherson took it off all extra duties, and issued tea, and rum, and meat to the men. At Dakka besides the convoy duty of 100 men every fourth day, the nights in bed had ranged from

Busawal,
 13th to 18th
 December
 1878. For
 report on the
 men at
 Busawal, see
 letter from
 Major Ross,

175 to 2:50, whereas at Busawal they became 6. On the 14th a draft of 26 rifles came from Kohat. No. 228, dated
15th Decem-
ber 1878.

On 17th December the Regiment* was put with the Guides in the Frontier (afterwards the 3rd) Brigade under Brigadier-General F. H. Jenkins. The 1st Division concentrated at Busawal † to-day, and on 18th marched *vid* Chardeh and Ali Baghan to Jallalabad, which was entered on 20th December, the whole division marching through the town, entering by the Peshawar and leaving by the Kabul gate, and then wheeling left and encamping on the sand mounds near Piper's Hill. The 3rd Brigade brought up the rear. On the 21st camp was changed to the ground along the road from Ali Baghan, which was occupied by the division intact until 12th April 1879; the Regiment holding with the 11th Bengal Lancers (which came later) the left flank of camp.

The march from Busawal was very cold, and at Chardeh on 18th the thermometer stood at 22°. This cold killed off the pneumonia patients. The first issue of Kabul warm clothing, given by the State, was made on 23rd December 1878 to the Regiment, and, save some articles for camp-followers, was pretty well completed during January 1879. The men had plenty of bedding and good clothing, but, nevertheless, the sentries suffered from the cold, which was severe enough at Jallalabad to keep the British sentries doubling on their posts.

The marching-in strength into Jallalabad was six

* 3rd Brigade. Compare G. O. C. C., dated 23rd December 1878. Compare G. O. C. C. 187, dated 16th December 1878. R. O. 1076, dated 17th December 1878.

† Jallalabad, march from Busawal, with 1st Division, R. O. Nos. 1077, dated 17th, 1078, dated 18th; and 1086, dated, 19th December 1878.

British officers, 28 havildars, 428 rank and file, nine native officers, ten buglers.

GENERAL NOTES (AT CLOSE OF 1878).

Pneumonia
Epidemic.

I.—As the year 1878 closed, the pneumonia epidemic was still raging. A scare had arisen at Busawal that it was typhus fever, but *post-mortems* had laid the spectre to rest. In the Regiment, which (after the 14th Sikhs) suffered most, it lasted from the end of November 1878 to the middle of February 1879. The 14th had been at Peshawar, and the Regiment at Kohat, and both had suffered severely in August and September from the malarious fever of those places. Commencing from 30th November 1878 to 15th February 1879, the Regiment lost, chiefly from pneumonia and remittent fever and chest and lung diseases connected with it—

November 30th to 31st December 1878	...	30 men
January 1879	... ..	16 "
Half February 1879	... ..	6 "
		52 men
Total	...	52 men

These were soldiers, and there were besides camp-followers of whom a proportion* died, although they suffered less than the soldiery, notwithstanding that they were worse clad. The proportions of the various classes which compose the corps were taken as they stood on 1st December 1878, and it was found that the incidence of admissions and deaths was as follows—

Classes.	Percentage of admissions to strength.	Deaths per cent. of strength.
Sikhs	28·60	10·30
Dogras	37·00	14·70
Hindustani Hindus	37·10	20·00
Pathans	20·30	6·20
Punjabi Mussalmans	19·00	4·70

* Eight in all.

Thus the Hindustanis (Hindus) suffered most, the Dogras next, and then the Sikhs. The Mussalmans fared best, and, of these, the Punjabi Mussalmans suffered less than the Pathans.

Out of the admissions the following were the deaths per cent. of admissions :—

Sikhs	...	39.70	per cent. of admissions
Dogras	...	50.00	" "
Hindustanis (Hindus)	...	53.80	" "
Pathans	...	30.70	" "
Punjabi Mussalmans	...	25.00	" "

In severity of cases, therefore, the epidemic fell also heaviest on the Hindustanis (Hindus), and next on the Dogras, and then on the Sikhs. The Mussalmans in this view again suffered least, and of them the Punjabis were best off.

Besides their Kabul clothing and their cloth tunics and half mounting suits, the men had rezais (weight ten or eleven pounds), greatcoats and postins.

N. B.—All the men who died up to 21st December 1878, *vis.*, 24 soldiers and five camp-followers were taken ill at Dakka.

11. *Recruiting.*—By Government of India, Military Department No. 310K, dated 14th October 1878 and 912K, dated 16th November 1878, regiments on Kabul service were ordered to recruit up to 800 sepoy, an increase for the Regiment of 160 men. This order was forwarded in B. O., P. F. F., No. 401, dated 26th October 1878, which also ordered the cattle establishments to be increased—

A temporary measure only.	{	Mules by ten mules, four	Total	50 Mules	
		muleteers			...
		Camel by 14 camels, three			...	69 Camels.
		sarwans	...		

G. G. O.
No. 1A, 17th
December
1878, G. O. C.O.
19th Decem-
ber 1878,
For reports
of action,
see letter 210,
dated 2nd
November
1878, to
A. A. G.,
P. F. F., and
No. 213, dated
14th Novem-
ber 1878, to
Mily. Secy.,
Punjab,
Govt.

In the Regiment, in October 1878, from Jamrud and Kohat, ten recruiting parties were sent out for Khattaks, Yusufzais, Punjabi Mussalmans, Dogras, Sikhs, Hindustanis, all in proportion to the regimental establishment. The Regiment was 11 short of 640 sepoy when the recruiting began, 153 casualties of all kinds occurred by 1st May 1879, so that recruits had to be obtained to supply

Originally short	...	...	...	...	11
Augmentation	...	...	...	...	160
Casualties	...	...	...	...	153

Total ... 324

The first recruits were obtained about 31st October 1878, and joined at Kohat on 16th November. The Regiment was recruited up to 800 sepoy by 1st May 1879. Of these three batches came up to Jallalabad on 14th February, 23rd March, and (13-16) May 1879. An early batch of 15 men had been previously sworn in; and after them 66 recruits at Jallalabad joined the ranks on 3rd April 1879, 61 on 16th May, 1879; 57 were nearly ready to join by the time the corps marched on 11th June, but, finally, were kept back till 7th August 1879.

These batches were drilled and had fired 30 or 40 rounds of ball per man. Their drill at Jallalabad was often interrupted by their having to take duty. Their joining was due to the exertions of Lieutenant Bunny, the Adjutant.

III. *Kabul Clothing*.—By Government of India, Military Department No. 789 K, dated 9th November 1878, the following free kit was given to the soldiery as well as 15 per cent. of postins for guard duty to the Regiment:—

One jersey, one blanket, one water-proof sheet (Cawnpore), two pairs socks, one pair mittens.

To followers by Government of India, Military, No. 542K, dated 28th October 1878—

One blanket, one mirzai or postin, one pair pyjamas, one pair shoes, one pair pattis, one water-proof sheet.

Company dhobies and all permanent mustered establishments got this clothing.

IV. *Rations*.—Free rations were given to soldiery and public followers—

One seer atta or rice, two chittacks dhāl, one chittack ghee, and one-third chittack salt for soldiery, and the same for followers save as regards half chittack ghee.

From 1st January to 1st June 1879, the Khaibar troops of 1st Division got only* three-fourth seer atta in kind, drawing compensation at divisional † headquarters price current rates for the remaining one-fourth seer atta.

V. *Establishments*. — By Government of India, Military Department, No. 1203S, dated 31st October 1878, the Quartermaster's establishment was raised to one tindal and eight lascars.

By Government of India, Military Department, No. 817K, dated 11th November 1878, and by G. O. C. C., dated 21st October 1878, the pay of the Kahar establishment was raised for Kabul field service only—

Sirdars to 15. Mates, 10. Kahars, 8.

VI. *Rum*.—Rum was given to the men on payment when the pneumonia epidemic was heavy. It was stopped in March 1879. Occasionally it was

* P. V. Force D. O. No. 248, dated 28th December 1878.

† D. Oo. No. 728, dated 31st March 1879.

given on payment in wet cold weather,* and "free" on special occasions of exposure and fatigue.

1879.

Jalalabad.

THE stay of the Regiment at Jallalabad may be divided into three periods :—

I. From 20th December 1878 to 12th April 1879, when it was there with the 1st Division, Peshawar Valley Force, under Sir Sam Browne.

II. From 12th April to 25th April 1879 when it was there with the whole of the 3rd Brigade under Brigadier-General Appleyard, 85th Foot.

III. From 25th April to 11th June 1879, when it held Jallalabad along with detachments of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, left for garrison and convoy work in Jallalabad. The Regiment was, all through in 3rd Brigade.

For the months the duty remained heavy, averaging 2.50 nights in bed. Working parties were numerous both in draining and clearing camp, and in building redans and lunettes about the camp of the division.

On 1st January the Regiment took part in an Empress Parade at Jallalabad.

On 28th February it was present at a parade held to receive the Commander-in-Chief Sir Frederick Paul Haines.

On 6th February a party of 50 rifles was sent under Captain Bruce to strengthen Ali Baghan, threatened by an attack from Mohmands.

On 7th February a part of the Regiment, as per margin, under the Commanding Officer, marched, with Brigadier-General Macpherson, at 4 A.M.,

Nayar outing
7th February
1879. R. O.
117 and 118,
dated 8th
February
1879; also

3 British officers.
5 Native officers.
9 Havildars.
10 Buglers.
145 Rank and file.

margin, under the Commanding
Officer, marched, with Brigadier-
General Macpherson, at 4 A.M.,

* D. O. No. 554, dated 2nd March 1879 and 623, dated 14th March 1879. Jallalabad.

across the Kabul and Kunar rivers into Kama to drive off these same Mohmands from Mayar, a village belonging to Sirdar Akbar Khan. General Macpherson had about 1,000 Infantry and some squadrons of the 10th Hussars and 11th Bengal Lancers, and the Hazara Mountain Battery and a few Sappers. The Regiment was on rear guard, and, owing to difficulties of fording the Kunar river, which was flowing in about 13 streams, did not reach Mayar till 1-30 P.M., though the distance was but short. Some camp-followers and mules of the force were lost in the Kunar. The Mohmands had retreated, and only a few shots were fired at them by the 20th Punjab Infantry and the Battery. Mayar had been partially stormed by them. The return march began at 1-30 P.M., and the force halted near the Kunar, and bivouacked for the night. The 1st Sikh Infantry, however, marched back to Camp Jallalabad by 7 P.M., again fording the Kunar at sunset.

Major Ross' Report to D. A. Quarter-master-General, No. 26, dated 8th February 1879.

On 10th February a temporary mess-house fell in on the officers, five in number. Captain Bruce and Brownlow were severely injured.

Accident to officers.

On 14th February Lieutenant Bunny joined from Kohat depôt with one native officer, one bugler, and 81 rifles, chiefly recruits.

It was considered desirable to make a political demonstration into Lughman. A force accompanied Major Cavagnari under Brigadier-General F. H. Jenkins consisting of the Guides, 1st Sikh Infantry, Hazara Mountain Battery, Squadron 10th Hussars and two Companies Rifle Brigade (Battalion 4). It started on the 22nd February 1879. The

Lughman Expedition, 22nd to 25th February 1879. B. O. 176, dated 21st February 1879. For details of expedition compare B. O. 177, dated 26th February 1879.

- 4 British officers.
- 8 Native officers.
- 21 Havildars.
- 3 Buglers.
- 229 Rank and file.

Regiment* marched out under the Commanding Officer and left its guards standing in Camp

Jallalabad. One and a half days' cooked provisions were carried by the men, and one and a half days' on mules. Greatcoats and rezais were taken, also six mule-loads of ammunition, the cooking pots (four mules), and ten dandies.

On 22nd February, crossing the Kabul river by the pontoon bridge, the force marched through Besud and across the end of the Dasht-i-Gombir, into the valley at Katz, or Kach, the village of Asmat-ullah Jabar Khel, and encamped at Charbagh.

On 23rd (the Regiment on rear guard) the force crossed, at Karghai, the Alisang river, and marched up its right bank 11 miles to Tirgharri, 26 miles from Jallalabad, at the junction of the Alishang and Alingar rivers in Lughman, where the force bivouacked. On 24th there was a halt during which crowds of people came down both valleys and met Major Cavagnari.

On the 25th, the force marched back the 26 miles to Jallalabad, the Regiment being again, with the Guides, on rear guard. Starting at 7-15 A.M., got in at 6 P.M.

On 23rd March a native officer and 80 rifles, of whom 60 were recruits, joined from the depôt.

On 20th March, at Jallalabad, Lieutenant W. R. Yeilding, 54th Foot, joined as probationer for Bengal Staff Corps. On the 30th March, Captain Bruce left the corps.

Towards the end of March the Khugiani tribe showed signs of giving trouble. The 2nd Brigade, under Brigadier-General Tytler, came up therefore, and on 1st April a forward movement of troops occurred. Brigadier-General Gough with all arms moved on Fattehabad. General Macpherson moved across the Siah Sang to intercept Asmat-ullah

Kach outing,
1st and 2nd
April 1879.
B. O. 319,
and 320,
dated 1st and
2nd April
1879.

Jabar Khel. A force of cavalry forded the Kabul river to skirt the Besud Hills (these lost 46 or so of the 10th Hussars—drowned), and a body of Infantry under Major Campbell of the Guides forded the Kabul river above Jallalabad, and made for Katz or Kach. The Regiment furnished for this two British officers, two native officers, six havildars, one bugler, 94 rank and file under Lieutenant Bunny. These troops were joined by Major Wood's Cavalry above mentioned. They missed Asmatullah, who also escaped General Macpherson. The Katz column returned on 2nd April. On this occasion, on 2nd April, General Gough fought the action of Fattehabad with the Khugianis. In consequence of these events, the 2nd Brigade moved on to Fattehabad and was followed* on 12th April, by the 1st Divisional head-quarters and 1st Brigade which marched to Gandamak, leaving the 3rd Brigade in garrison† at Jallalabad with E-3 Royal Artillery and a squadron 11th Bengal Lancers attached. Owing to this move, working parties had been heavily employed on Fort Sale at Jallalabad, of which the Regiment had its full share.

Till 25th April the Regiment, with the 51st King's Own Light Infantry and half of the Guides, held a contracted camp in Jallalabad. Then the head-quarters 3rd Brigade went on to Gandamak,‡ leaving in garrison at Jallalabad, the half Battalion Guides, 100 men 51st, two Guns E-3, Squadron 11th Bengal Lancers, and the Regiment. From this time until the evacuation, the troops did after completing

* Advance of Division, D. O. 809, dated 11th April 1879, on Gandamak.

† 3rd Brigade garrisons Jallalabad, D. O. 810, and R. O. 236, dated 11th April 1879.

‡ 3rd Brigade Order No. 342, dated 23rd April 1879.

Fort Sale, chiefly convoy work till the evacuation of Afghanistan commenced in end of May when working parties again became heavy. All May and the early days of June the duty was heavy.

On 13th May a draft came from the depôt, one native officer and 81 rifles, of whom 59 were recruits. Owing to cholera they had to be quarantined, and did not join till 16th. Cholera broke out on 13th May among the Commissariat kabars attached to the Regiment. It was brought up by Hardwar pilgrims who arrived early in May.

On 8th May the Amir, Yakub Khan, came into the British camp at Gandamak, and on 26th May, the Treaty was signed. It passed through Jallalabad on 27th May in charge of Mr. Jenkins.

Return March
11th to 21st
June 1879.

The retiring troops began to pass through Jallalabad on 3rd June.* On 4th June 140 rifles of the Regiment were sent back to Barikab and 50 more left with sick animals on 10th. On 10th June the 2nd Brigade, under General Tytler came in, and the Regiment which had been left at Jallalabad marched out on 11th June after a stay of six months nearly. The Regiment was halted one day at Dakka to hold the Fort, relieving the 20th Punjab Infantry, but, on relief by the 45th Sikhs, moved on. It emerged from the Khaibar on 18th June 1879, and re-entered Kohat on 21st June, after having been absent since 3rd October 1878.

* D. O. 1107, dated 20th May 1879.

ROUTE.

11th Ali Baghan.	17th Sherzai.
12th Chardeb.	18th Harri Singh.
13th Ardana.	19th Bad-i-Bir.
14th & 15th Dakka.	20th Mithani.
16th Landi Kana.	21st Kohat.

R. O. 593, dated Jallalabad, 10th June 1879, to No. 634, dated Kohat, 21st June 1879.

**STRENGTH ON MARCHING OUT OF THE KHAIBER ON 18TH
JUNE 1879.**

British Officers	...	...	7
Native Officers	...	...	12
Havildars	...	...	33
Buglers	...	...	12
Rank and File	...	...	590

At Kohat the Regiment relieved the 2nd Native Infantry (Queen's Own) who went to Ali Musjid.

During the campaign the depôt was commanded by Lieutenant Bunny up to February 1879, and then by Captain Begbie.

Cholera troubled the British Army, as it retired Cholera. from Gandamak, sharply. The Regiment was fortunate. Cholera appeared at Jallalabad early in May, and on 13th attacked the Commissariat kahars attached to the Regiment. The first soldier of the Regiment was attacked on 17th May. From 13th May to 11th June, four sepoys were attacked at Jallalabad, of whom three died, also two camp-followers, one died.

From Jallalabad to Kohat (11th June to 21st June), four soldiers were attacked at head-quarters, one died. In the detachment at Barikab, 4th June, there were seven cases (soldiers), two of which died.

Thus, from Jallalabad to Kohat, 13th May to 21st June, there were—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Soldiers ...	... 15	6
Camp-followers	... 2	1

In Kohat, after arrival and after a lull, three fatal cases occurred among the soldiers.

The band did not accompany the Regiment on the Afghan Campaign, but the pipes were with it the whole time.

Furlough was open to the men from 1st July to 30th November, and one-fifth instead of one-sixth of the sepoy were allowed to go.

By G. O. C. C., dated 26th June 1879, it was ordered that Kabul extra allowances should cease for the Khaibar column, on the troops reaching Jumrud. For the Regiment, this date is the 18th June 1879.

By G. O. C. C., dated 2nd July 1879, orders were given to allow the strength of Regiments to fall to the ordinary peace establishment (R. O. 716 of 1879).

Order by Sir
S. Browne.

The following complimentary report was received from Lieutenant-General Sir Sam Browne, K. C. B., K. C. S. I., v. c., and published in R. O. No. 805 of 1879 :—

“THE 1st Sikhs has also been longer in the field than any regiment but the Guides. The excellent discipline of this Regiment, and the pains bestowed on all matters relating to its efficiency have made it second to none.”

*Note on deaths in Afghanistan on Field Service—
taken from the nominal roll compiled for the
Adjutant-General in September 1879 from the
current weekly and monthly returns.*

NOTE.—No one was killed or wounded. One man, a Lughmani, in the Khaibar operations was returned “missing,” but afterwards in Lughman it was found out that he had, on the march, no 20th November 1887, deserted with his arms.

Deaths from Disease.

4 havildars, 8 naiks, 56 sepoy	...	Total	63
Chump-followers	...	...	12

Of the 63 soldiers, the detail is as follows :—

Pneumonia	...	...	...	40
Remittent Fever	...	...	...	8
Bronchitis	...	...	...	4
Pleurisy	...	...	...	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	1
Cholera	...	...	...	6
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	1
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	2
			Total	63

Note.—By classes these 63 casualties represented—

36 Sikhs.
 3 Dogras.
 7 Hindustani Hindus.
 9 Punjabi Musulmans.
 8 Pathans.

By G. G. O. No. 804, dated 22nd August 1879, six months' donation batta was granted to the troops who served in Afghanistan and Beluchistan, including the reserves in the latter. The last available date for crossing the Afghan frontier was fixed at 26th May 1879—the day of signature by the Amir of the Treaty of Gandamak. By G. G. O. No. 856, dated 5th September 1879, batta was limited to troops actually under the General Officers Commanding in the war.

Donation
Batta.

The last time the 1st Sikh Infantry received batta was after the Indian Mutiny 1857-59 (see page 69). For Punjab batta, see page 24 note. War Medal for Afghanistan, G. O. 144 and 168 of 1880. Six clasps settled, G. G. O. 673, dated 10th December 1880. The Regiment receives the medal and clasp for Ali Musjid.

Afghan
Medal.
Ali Musjid
Clasp.

On 3rd September 1879 the Kabul outbreak occurred, and on 8th September its news came back to Kohat from Simla. Orders had been issued to seize the Shutargardan Pass and to move back the

Fresh Kabul
Disturbances.

Kandahar troops on the 5th, and on the 9th Sir F. Roberts arrived in Kohat *en route* to the front. The duty of holding Kohat fell to the Regiment and also heavy convoy duty to Thal, Mathani, and towards Rawal Pindi. On 19th September a telegram came from the Assistant Adjutant General, Punjab Frontier Force : " Augmented strength of all regiments to be retained," and on 21st orders were sent out for fresh recruiting, the regiment being 43 short of 800 sepoy. This order was published in G. O. C. C., dated 22nd September 1879 issued in Government of India, Military 3952K, dated 16th September 1879.

B. O., 222
dated 26th
September
1879, R. O.,
1031 of 1879.

Major Rice
rejoins.

Furlough to British officers of all regiments in the Punjab and at frontier stations was stopped for the present under orders from the Government of India.

On 29th October 1879 the Commandant, Major H. C. P. Rice, rejoined from furlough on medical certificate, and Major Ross and Captains Brownlow and Begbie reverted to their own appointments.

During the month of November an expedition was organised under the command of Brigadier-General Tytler, v.c., c.B., against the Zaimukhts, a tribe occupying a valley about 30 miles long between Thal Biland Khel and the Samana range and north-west of the Miranzai valley.

On the 13th November orders were received by telegram to hold a wing of the Regiment in readiness to proceed to Doaba escorting commissariat stores and ammunition for General Tytler's force, to form a depôt at Doaba, and to be prepared to join General Tytler in the Zaimukht Valley, whenever he should require the stores.

Under further telegraphic instructions the head-

quarters and wing of the Regiment marched on the
 British Officers ... 4 17th, strength as per margin,
 Native Officers ... 6 and reached Doaba on the
 Rank and File ... 261 20th and formed a depôt there,
 having marched by Sherkot, Ibrahimzai, and Tog.

Owing to some delay in the starting of the expedition, the wing remained at Doaba till the 11th December, but on the third of that month, under directions from General Tytler, it executed a reconnoissance about six miles up the Zaimukht valley from its eastern exit at Torawarri.

On the 11th the wing marched to Torawarri.

On the 17th it was ordered to Thal to meet a threatened raid from Khost, and on the 28th General Tytler's force having returned from the Zaimukht Valley, the wing returned to Kohat, marching by Surazai, Hangu, and Sherkot.

Note.—During Zaimukht expedition, the wing gave escorts for signallers into the enemy's country on 12th, 14th and 15th December 1879.

By Government of India, Military Department, letter No. 1745, dated 3rd September, the pay of jemadars of camels was raised from Rs. 8 to Rs. 9 and of sarwans from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per mensem.

Increase
Punjab
Camel
Establish-
ment.

1880.

On 7th January the *Gazette*, dated 22nd November 1879, was received promoting Major A. G. Ross to a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy for the Afghan Campaign of 1878-79, G. G. O. 1242, dated 5th December 1879 (*London Gazette* 6587, 21st November 1879).

Brevet to
Major Ross.

Lieutenant W. R. Yeilding having been transferred to the 5th Gurkhas, his name was struck off the rolls of the Regiment from 9th January.

Lieutenant
Yeilding
leaves.

Inspection.

On the 4th February the regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Watson, v.c., c.B.

Lieutenant Vansittart joins.

On the 11th February Lieutenant E. Vansittart joined as Attached Officer.

On 14th February the Regiment furnished six companies of 40 files each to escort the funeral of Brigadier-General Tytler, c.B., v.c.

Recruiting Measures
Afglian
War 1879-80.

Owing to the increasing demand for recruits the Government in the early part of 1880 adopted the following measures :—

I. Direct commissions as jemadars were offered to sons of native gentlemen who should bring 50 recruits.

The mode of dealing with these bodies was laid down for the Punjab Frontier Force in B. O. 107, dated 22nd April 1880. (Punjab Military 1085 and 1772, dated 8th March 1880 and 16th April 1880.)

II. By G. O. C. C., dated 16th March 1880, a bounty of Rs. 50 was ordered for all recruits (save those brought by direct commission men) enlisted between 16th March and 16th December 1880 ; Rs. 25 to be paid on enlistment and Rs. 25 at the end of three years, or in the *interim* if ill-health forced the recruit to leave the service. These men enlist only for three years but after that, if Government wants them, and they are fit, they can be re-enrolled under the ordinary rules of the Native Army.

A. G., 1189
B., dated
Simla, 16th
April 1880.

III. Regiments warned for, or on, service were directed to call on their pensioned sepoys to re-engage on the following terms, provided they may be willing, physically fit for service beyond the frontier, and under 40 years of age :—

1. Re-engagement to be for as long as Regiment is on service, but total period not to exceed three years.

2. Each man, sepoy's pay, along with good-conduct pay he held when pensioned, also kit-money Rs. 30, and the annual half mounting allowance under existing regulations.

This order is only for Native Infantry.

By B. O., P. F. F., 107, dated 22nd April 1880, an extra troop or company was sanctioned in every regiment of Cavalry and Infantry of the Punjab Frontier Force, making in the Infantry nine companies. The company to be complete in every respect with the usual establishment of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, buglers, and followers, and with staff allowance for a pay and color havildar and usual company contingent allowance. Promotions to subadar and the promotions of the naiks and havildars were allowed to each regiment. The jemadar's post was reserved for a direct commission candidate. The total strength of the regiment is thus raised from 912 to 926 of all native ranks, the increase being composed of two native officers, five havildars, five naiks, two buglers. The nine companies were equalised as far as possible, viz :—

8 Companies at 89 =	712 Sepoys.
1 Company at 88 =	88 „
Total	800 „

In the 1st Sikh Infantry the new or 9th Company was established on 1st May 1880, and was lettered "K." The proportion of classes was maintained by taking every 9th man out of the 100 composing each of the former 8 companies, and commencing the selection in each company on a fresh number—the next lower number. The company K was attached to the left half battalion.

Formation of an extra or 9th Company out of the Regiment, Punjab Military No. 1085 and 1772, dated 8th March 1880 and 16th April 1880.*

* Cancelled see next entry.

K. Company cancelled.
Note. In December 1880, the Government granted the augmentation of a Subadar and Jemadar.

Khattak Disturbances July 1880.

By B. O. No. 139, dated 19th May 1880, based on Military Secretary, Punjab Government, No. 134C., dated Simla, 14th May 1880, K Company was cancelled with expressions of regret from the Brigadier-General, and Lieutenant-Governor for the doing away with the promotions. In the 1st Sikh Infantry the company was broken up* on 22nd May 1880.

In July, the Barak, Manzai and other South Eastern Khattaks disagreed with their Suzerain Nawab Sir Khwaja Mahammad Khan of Teri, K.C.S.L., refusing to obey his orders or pay revenue. They have been incited thereto by one Mulla Abdul Rahim, late school matser at Teri.

As a menace, and for action if need be, the posts on the Kohat and Bannu Road were re-inforced, Lattamar and Bahadar Khel from Bannu, and Banda Daud Shah from Kohat.

Telegraphic orders were received at 8-30 P.M. on 24th July, and at 3 A.M. 100 rifles of the Regiment, with two buglers and two native officers marched for Banda under Captain Begbie.

Bounty ceased.

On the 22nd August orders were received cancelling the grant of bounty, after 1st September to recruits, *vide* page 132.

Khattak disturbances August and September 1880.

Captain Begbie's detachments under Lieutenant-Colonel Ross marched on 28th August 1880 with Major Plowden, the Deputy Commissioner, to Narri, and were there joined by a Squadron of 5th Punjab Cavalry, and 100 rifles, 1st Punjab Infantry from Edwardesabad. The detachment marched through the Kunh-i-Gao Pass into Chauntra on 29th August, when Mulla Abdul Rahim was surrendered to the Deputy Commissioner. The troops separated on 8th September, the detachment of the Regiment

* B. O. 463 and 464.

returning to Kohat on 10th September, bringing in the Mulla as a prisoner.

Furlough, at 33 per cent., was opened to the Native Army early in October 1880 to last till October 1881. The furlough of the Regiment commenced on 1st November.

Furlough
1880-81.

The Regiment marched from Kohat in course of relief on the 8th December, and proceeding *vid* Fattah Jang and Kala-i-Serai reached Abbottabad on the 21st December 1880, and relieved the 6th Punjab Infantry.

March to
Abbottabad
in course of
relief.

By letter No. 8470K, 28th September 1880, from Military Secretary to Government to Adjutant-General in India, it was directed that recruiting should cease, and that the strength of regiments should be allowed to decrease until they reached their former strength of 640 privates.

Reduction to
former
strength of
640 privates.

For grant of Afghan medal, see page 129.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Rice, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel for Jawakhi, see page 102.

Afghan
Medal.
Brevet step.

Casualties during Campaign of 1878-79.

	B. O.	N. O.	N. C. O. and Privates.	Total.
Strength on crossing frontier, 20th Nov. 1878 ...	6	9	468	483
Numbers which subsequently joined ...	3	3	280	286
Total ...	9	12	748	769
Died of disease ...	...	...	63	63
Discharged ...	...	...	6	6
Deserted ...	...	...	2	2
Invalided, including sick sent to rear ...	1	...	36	37
Transferred ...	1	...	8	9
Total ...	2	...	115	117
Remaining on re-entering British territory, 18th June 1879 ...	7	12	633	652

1881.

Mahsud
Waziri
Expedition.

ON the 12th March telegraphic orders were received to hold in readiness 550 rifles to proceed to Tank on the Dera Ismail Khan border to form part of a force of about 5,000 men assembling there for operations against the Mahsud Waziris. Only 500 rifles were to enter the hills ; they were to be supplied with 200 rounds of ammunition per rifle, and were to enter the hills on strictly Kabul scale. Transport to consist principally of mules, to be procured from Mardan and Rawal Pindi.

2 Companies
march on
20th March
1881.

Three
Companies
march on
22nd.

Head-quarter's
march on
24th.

250 miles in
17 marches,
arrive at
Tank, 9th
April. Tank.

Position of
Regiment in
Form.
10th April
move ..

As there were not sufficient men at head-quarters to supply 550 rifles, letters were at once despatched for the recall of 104 of the men on furlough. Cattle sufficient to move two companies having been received on the 19th, two companies under Captain Begbie marched by single marches to await the arrival of the headquarters at Fattah Jang. A further supply of cattle arrived on the 21st, and, on the 22nd, three more companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, marched to await the arrival of head-quarters at Kalaki Serai. On the 24th, no more cattle having been received, and the order being imperative that the Regiment should reach Tank by the 9th April, cattle of all descriptions, bullocks, ponies, and camels were hired, and the head-quarters marched. The advanced detachments and furlough men were duly picked up by the way, and the required 550 rifles, marching *via* Pindi Gheb, Kalabagh, and Lakki, reached Tank, 250 miles without a halt, on the 9th April. On reaching Tank a memorandum was issued by Brigadier-General T. G. Kennedy, C. B., Commanding, detailing the order of march, and in this there was assigned to the 1st Sikhs the honourable position of leading the advance guard

throughout the whole expedition. On the 18th April, the whole force having assembled at Tank, a move was made to the mouth of the Zam Pass.

The objects of the expedition were two fold: first, and chiefly, to demand the surrender of the six men who were leaders in the burning of the town of Tank on 1st January 1879; and, secondly, to exact a fine for the various raids committed in British territory.

Objects of expedition.

On the 19th five of the six leaders demanded surrendered themselves, but as the sixth one, Masakh belonging to the Abdul Rahman Khel section of the Nana Khels, had not come in, and for other political reasons, it was thought expedient to carry out the invasion of the country.

Surrender of five ring-leaders.

On the 21st the force commenced its march up the Zam, and reached Jhandola without opposition on the 22nd April.

On the 23rd, 250 rifles of the Regiment took part in a reconnaissance in force, consisting of 1,000 rifles and 80 sabres under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Rice, to examine and render practicable the Shahur Pass leading into the Kin Tank Valley. This was accomplished without opposition.

Reconnaissance, 23rd April.

The force marched: 24th to Haidari Kach, 25th to Turan China, 26th to Barwand, and 27th to Tangi Ragza. During all these marches the Regiment led the advance guard, and, in conjunction with the cavalry, furnished all the day pickets and grazing guards. To equalise the labour the Regiment was not employed on night duties. There was no opposition by day so far, but a few shots were generally fired into camp each night.

Advance up Kin Tank on 24th.

On the 28th April, the day pickets of the Regiment had a slight skirmish with the enemy. The pickets

Skirmish by day pickets, 28th.

were under the command of Lieutenant Bunny. No casualties on our side. One man killed and two or three wounded on that of the enemy.

Skirmish and turning movement, 29th.

On the 29th, the force marched to Narai Ragza. The Regiment was in slight contact with the enemy for most of the way. After the camp was fixed, and the day picket posted, the Regiment was employed in reconnoitring and turning a position held in advance by a force of the enemy estimated at 3,000 or 4,000. As the turning movement proceeded, the enemy abandoned his position after slight opposition. The Regiment had no loss. The enemy had four or five casualties.

30th April.

On 30th marched to Kundiwam, slight opposition; wounded and made prisoner of one Waziri.

1st to 3rd May. Action of Shah Alam Ragza.

Halted 1st and 2nd May, and on 3rd the force marched to Shah Alam Ragza. The enemy was found to be holding two hills commanding a kotal over which the road passed. The Regiment attacked the position, from which the firing was fairly smart, and drove the enemy off without sustaining any loss. It then drove the enemy from another ridge to which he had retired, and then advanced about 500 yards and about half way up a spur, which was about a mile long, and ascended about a thousand feet to a craggy rock at the top. There the Regiment was halted in the following order: two companies about half way up the hill under Captain Begbie in advance, three companies 50 yards lower down in support, and one company 50 yards still lower down in reserve, the support under the Commandant, and the reserve under Lieutenant Bunny. The ground was rough and rocky, and was clothed with a thick growth of shrubby oak-tree. While halted in this position, a

body of the enemy about 300 or 400 strong under their two chief leaders Madmir and Mashak, stole down the hill, and after firing a volley charged down sword in hand, and with loud shouts on the two companies in advance. These met the charge with great firmness. They fired a volley, and fixing their bayonets, forced the enemy to retire, and then, reinforced by one, and subsequently by two companies from the support, drove him steadily up to his last stronghold at the top of the hill. There he was attacked gallantly by the advance body under Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, and finally driven off the hill. The "retire" was now sounded by the Brigadier-General Commanding, and the Regiment retired covered by the 6th Punjab Infantry to its camp. So thorough had been the defeat of the enemy that not a man attempted to follow, nor was there a single shot fired during the retirement. The casualties sustained by the Regiment were, two men killed, one mortally wounded, and 13 wounded. The loss of the enemy was, comparatively, very heavy. He left 28 dead bodies in the field, and had 12 mortally wounded, besides a large number who were wounded, but not so severely as to prevent their immediate escape. Among the killed was Madmir one of the principal leaders.

Nominal Roll of killed and wounded.

No.	Rank and Name.	Co.	Nature of Casualty.
3241	Sepoy Nand Singh ...	D	Killed—gunshot.
3759	„ Jaimal Singh...	D	Killed—gunshot.
2279	Naik Allah Singh ...	A	Mortally wounded ; gunshot.
3255	Sepoy Utam Singh ...	F	Dangerously wounded ; gunshot.
2519	Havildar Narain Singh	B	Slightly wounded ; stone.
2948	Naik Dhalip Singh ...	B	„ „ sword cut.
3384	Sepoy Ganda Singh ...	G	„ „ sword cut.
3468	„ Mahomed Buksh	F	„ „ gunshot.
3613	„ Attar Singh ...	A	„ „ stone.

Nominal Roll of killed and wounded—(continued).

No.	Rank of Name.	Co.	Nature of Casualty.
2861	Naik Rahimdad ...	H	Slightly wounded ; stone.
3576	Sepoy Prem Singh ...	G	" " stone.
3313	" Sundar Singh ...	C	" " stone.
3464	" Hurdar Singh ...	E	" " stone.
3272	" Gulab Singh ...	D	" " stone.
3874	" Rur Singh ...	B	" " stone.
3925	" Sundar Singh ...	F	" " stone.

R. O. 315.

After the action, the Commandant issued a regimental order, which, after describing the operations, continued as follows :—

“THE Commanding Officer offers his most heartfelt congratulations to the Regiment on the complete success of the day’s work, and he desires to thank most earnestly all ranks, both British and Native, for the excellent manner in which they have this day sustained the reputation, and added to the laurels of the regiment. It has given him great pleasure to bring to the notice of the Brigadier-General the names of Lieutenant-Colonel Ross and Captain Begbie for their gallant leading throughout the day.

“The whole Regiment behaved so well that the Commanding Officer finds it difficult to single out names for special mention, but the following were among those who were conspicuous for gallantry :

“Subadars—Karmdad, Sher Singh, Miah Singh, and Nawab Khan. Jemadars—Lal Singh, Chaggat Singh, Jabbar Khan, and Hira Singh. No. 2519, Havildar, Narain Sing,* B; 2948, Naik Dhalip Singh, B; 3233, Lance Naik, Saif Ali, F; 3222, Lance Naik, Imamdin, C; 3369, Sipahis—Husain Shah* E; 3468, Mahomed Buksh*, F; 3373, Sammand Singh,

* Order of Merit, 3rd class, see page 143.

C; 3438, Ram Singh, D; 3342, Haidar Khan, C; 3384, Gunda Singh (4), G; 2959, Attar Singh, B; 3681, Mazar Khan, D; 3918, Bakar Khan, G; 3381, Rusmat Khan, G; 3081, Bugler Bagga, F; 2515, Pay and Color Havildar Wazir Khan, E; 3455, Lance Naik Mahabbat, B."

The Brigadier-General Commanding issued on B. O. 248. the same day the following brigade order:—

"THE passage of the troops to this encampment having been disputed by the enemy, it had to be forced, and this was done by a spirited advance of the 1st Sikhs under Lieutenant-Colonel Rice, who specially mentions Lieutenant-Colonel Ross and Captain Begbie, under whose steady leading the skirmishers of the 1st Sikhs were not to be denied at the various stands made by the enemy, who, when their last position had been carried, and occupied, and eventually withdrawn from, did not fire a shot or follow up, as they invariably do unless thoroughly beaten."

The force marched on the 4th to Moghal Khel. 4th May. The Regiment was not engaged; but a few shots were fired at the baggage guards, and No. 3130, Sipahi Harnam Singh, E, was dangerously wounded by a gunshot wound through the leg.

On the 5th May the force moved without opposition to Kaniguram, halted there on 6th, moved to 5th May to 8th May. Sam, a mile beyond Kaniguram, on the 7th, and halted on the 8th.

On the 9th, the force marched to Do Towey, and 9th May. on the 10th to Makin. On this latter day, the Regi- 10th May. ment proceeded on to within about three miles of Razmak, and received over 900 camels and some mules laden with six days' supplies from General Gordon's force at Razmak, and escorted them back to Makin.

pleased to permit certain corps to bear upon their standards, colours, or appointments certain words in commemoration of their gallant conduct during the recent campaigns in Afghanistan. The Regiment receives the words "*Ali Masjid, Afghanistan, 1878-79.*"

The Regiment now carries three honorary distinctions on its colours (compare page 36).

Lieutenant
Mansfield
struck off.

Lieutenant Mansfield, officiating Wing Officer, whose services were placed at Brigadier-General Tytler's disposal, for commissariat work on 11th October, 1879 (B.O. No. 1080, dated 13th October 1879), having been confirmed in the Commissariat Department by G. G. O. 424, dated 5th August, 1881, was struck off the roll of the corps on 17th August 1881. (R. O. 653 of 1881.)

Inspection,
1881.

On the 12th July, the Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General T. G. Kennedy, C. B. In his remarks, after calling attention to one or two minor points of drill he proceeds: "I have nothing but praise to accord to the Regiment in regard to its healthy and soldier-like appearance, the excellent order of its arms, accoutrements, and equipments generally; its invariable good conduct in quarters; and its refreshing bearing in the field—of which latter excellence I had an intimate experience in the late Waziri expedition, throughout which the numerous and varied duties assigned to the Regiment were most efficiently performed."

Lieutenant-
Colonel Ross
and Major
Brownlow
take
furlough.

Major Brownlow and Lieutenant-Colonel Ross proceeded on furlough on the 8th and 24th November respectively. Captains Lambe and Begbie, Wing Officers, were appointed Second-in-command and Wing Commander in their stead.

The Regiment furnished a wing under Captain

Begbie as escort for the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab ; marching from Abbottabad on the 21st November, it escorted His Honor to Torbela and returned to Abbottabad on the 30th November.

Lieutenant-Governor's Escort.

The reduction of the Regiment went on steadily throughout the year, and, by the 31st December, the sepoys had become reduced to 693 or only 53 above the normal strength.

Progress of reduction.

Owing to press of work and large furlough, only 199 men were able to go through the annual course of target practice during the season 1880-81.

The figure of merit obtained was 90.54 ; position in the army, 9th.

1882.

LIEUTENANT W. J. K. Dobbin joined as an attached officer on the 1st January.

Lieutenant Dobbin joins.

Colonel W. C. Chowne, appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, and during the absence of Major Brownlow, on furlough, joined on the 20th March.

Colonel Chowne joins.

The Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Kennedy, C.B., from 27th March to 4th April.

Inspection 1882.

On the 1st May the Regiment reached its normal strength of 640 sepoys, and recruiting began again.

Reduction completed.

Under the provisions of *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd April 1882, the strength of Infantry Regiments was increased to 90 privates per company, or 720 privates per regiment.

Increase of strength to 720 privates.

Good-conduct pay for non-commissioned officers was also instituted at the following rates :—

G. C. P. to N. C. Officers, July 1st, 1882.

HAVILDARS.

After 2 years' service in that grade		Rs.		1 per mensem.	
"	4	"	"	2	"
"	6	"	"	3	"
"	8	"	"	4	"
H. 1st S. I.					1

NAIKS.

After 2 years' service in that grade Rs. 1 per mensem.

„ 4 „ „ 2 „

Increase of
B. O. by one
Wing Officer.

These changes to have effect from 1st July 1882. The establishment of British officers was also increased to eight combatant officers by the addition of one more wing officer to the former strength.

Transfers
from 3rd P. I. :
2 Havildars,
4 Naiks,
2 Buglers,
76 Sepoys.

The reduction of the Native Army having been determined upon, the 3rd Punjab Infantry was selected from the Punjab Frontier Force as the regiment of the force to be disbanded. With the exception of about 200 men, the whole of the 3rd Punjab Infantry elected to take their discharge with pension or gratuity. Of the remaining 200, 84 volunteered for the 1st Sikhs. These men, consisting of two havildars, four naiks, two buglers, and 76 sepoy, were transferred with effect from 1st July, and joined the head-quarters on 21st July.

Lieut. Vansittart,
Wing Officer.

On the 9th August, Lieutenant Eden Vansittart was appointed 5th Wing Officer to complete the establishment.

New transport
scheme.

During the autumn of this year Government instituted a new scheme of transport for India. Under this it was ruled that the Punjab Frontier Force should be furnished with transport on Kabul scale for half its strength, such transport being still attached to regiments. The 1st Sikhs being stationed in Hazara, was to have the whole of its transport composed of mules, and the number to be allotted to it was 178.

The following establishment of transport followers was also sanctioned :—

1 Transport Officer (a Wing officer) at Rs. 30 per mensem.

8 Non-commissioned officers to draw staff allowance of Rs. 2-14 per mensem.

3 Jemadars (1 for 50 mules) at Rs. 10 per mensem.

7 Duffadars (1 for 25 mules) at Rs. 8 per mensem.

59 Drivers (Sais 1 per 3 mules) at Rs. 6 per mensem.

Seventy-two mules, to complete establishment, were received on the 9th December.

Captain F. R. Begbie, Wing Officer, having been appointed Adjutant, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, was seconded. He left to join his appointment, 18th October.

Capt. Begbie,
Adjutant,
Punjab
Volunteers.

Major Brownlow rejoined from furlough on the 31st October, relieving Colonel Chowne of the appointment of officiating Second-in-command. Colonel Chowne was struck off the rolls of the Regiment on same date.

Col. Chowne
struck off.

Lieutenant C. M. Dallas, Northamptonshire Regiment, having been appointed officiating Wing Officer on probation, joined on the 5th December.

Lieut. C. M.
Dallas joins.

Lieutenant W. J. K. Dobbin, hitherto attached to the Regiment, was brought on the rolls as Wing Officer, *vice* Captain Begbie, seconded, regimental order, dated 26th December.

Lieut. Dobbin
to be Wing
Officer.

The figure of merit for 1881-82 was 92.66.

F. M.

The position in the army, 14th.

On April 17th, 1882, the India medal with Jawakhi clasp was issued to the corps, and from 16th to 30th November 1882, the Afghan medal with Ali Musjid clasp. They make the fourth and fifth issues of war medals to the corps since it was raised in 1846.

Medals for
Jawakhi and
Afghan Cam-
paigns re-
ceived.

For grant of Jawakhi clasp and India medal, see page 102.

Grant of me-
dals for
Jawakhi and
Afghan cam-
paigns.

NOTE.—The medal and clasp for Afghanistan and Ali Musjid, was granted in G. G. O. No. 534 of 1880. (G. O. 144, dated 20th October 1880.)

1883.

Major C. K.
Mackinnon
joins.

MAJOR C. K. McKinnon, appointed to officiate as Second-in-command during Lieutenant-Colonel Ross's absence or until further orders, by P. G. O., dated 8th January, joined on the 30th January.

Pakhali
mules.

In continuation of the new transport scheme (*vide* page 146), it was further ruled that the water-carrying mules should no longer be the property of the pakhalis, but should be supplied by the Government. In accordance with this ruling eight mules were received by the Regiment on 20th February 1883, and the pakhali mules disposed of.

Inspection.

The Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Kennedy, C.B., on 5th April. In his remarks he says: "I report it healthy, smart in appearance, full of life, and very efficient in all respects."

Major
McKinnon
leaves.

Major C. K. McKinnon having been transferred to 5th Punjab Infantry, Major C. C. Brownlow was appointed to act as Second-in-command, and Major A. F. Lambe as Wing Commander from 24th June.

Order of Bri-
tish India.

By G. G. O. No. 365 of the 22nd June, Subadar-Major Jamaldin was admitted to the second class of the Order of British India, with effect from 1st April 1881.

Lieut.
Stewart
joins.

Lieutenant J. M. Stewart, appointed officiating Wing Officer on probation by G. O. No. 484, dated 7th September 1883, joined on 9th August.

Relief march
to Derah
Ismail Khan.

The Regiment was under orders to march on 15th November from Abbottabad towards Derah Ismail Khan to relieve the 4th Punjab Infantry, but, on the 1st October, orders were received that the regiment would be required to take part in the Takht-i-Suliman exploration expedition which was to start from Derah Ismail Khan in the middle of November. The date of the march from Abbottabad

was, therefore, changed to the 19th October ; and on that date the Regiment marched, and, pursuing the route Fattehjang-Kalabagh and the east bank of the Indus, reached Derah Ismail Khan on the 10th November.

On the 15th November, a force composed of 50 sabres, 1st Punjab Cavalry, No. 4 Hazara Mountain Battery, and 500 rifles, each, from the 1st Sikhs, 4th Punjab Infantry and 5th Punjab Infantry, marched from Derah Ismail Khan under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Rice, and reached Draband on the 17th November. Here Brigadier-General Kennedy, C.B., took over command, and on the 18th the force crossed the frontier, and encamped just inside the Shekh Hiddar Pass. Takht Expedition.

The object of the expedition was to escort and defend a surveying party proceeding round to the west of the Takht-i-Suliman mountain and ascending by its western face.

On the 19th November, the force marched up the Shekh Hiddar Pass to the mouth of the Zao defile. The Regiment was on rear guard, and did not get in till 4 P.M.

On the 20th and 21st the force was obliged to halt at Haidari Kach, the mouth of the Zao, while the road through the defile was rendered practicable. During these two days the Regiment was employed in road making.

On the 22nd November the force marched through the Zao defile, five miles to Zao Tangi. In the middle of the defile a huge rock known as "Sarai" so nearly blocks the road that all loads had to be taken off the animals and carried past by the men. The Regiment had a very hard day's work, and did not reach camp till 5 P.M.

On the 23rd, the force marched to Kach Mazrai, 14 miles, on the 24th to Warzdanna, nine miles, and on the 25th to Pazai Springs, five miles, and had now reached a point due west of the Kotal and of the only direct road up the mountain. It had been gradually ascending, and was now 6,000 feet above the sea.

Hitherto there had been no opposition, but it was now found that the Kotal was strongly held by the Khiddarzai section of the Sheoranies, and that the road, which at best was only a difficult path, had been rendered quite impassable. General Kennedy, therefore, determined to attack the enemy in front and also to try and turn his left flank. Accordingly, 180 rifles from each of the Infantry regiments were told off for the front attack under Colonel McLean, C.B. (the 1st Sikh detachment was commanded by Major C. C. Brownlow) and 180 rifles from each infantry regiment for the turning movement under Colonel Rice. The latter party started at 2-30 A.M. on 26th November, and, after a long and difficult march, without a guide, in the dark, reached the crest a long way south of the Kotal at sun-rise. Turning thence due north along the crest, it reached a hill just to the east of the Kotal, and about 500 yards from the Kotal at 8-30 A.M., and surprised the enemy in the act of resisting the front attack. The 1st Sikhs was leading the flank attack, and was the only regiment in it engaged. It sustained no loss, but some 15 or 20 of the enemy were killed.

After pursuing the enemy and driving him off the adjacent hills, the flank attack party assembled at the Kotal.

The front attack started at 6 A.M. from camp,

and had just become engaged when the appearance of the flank attack in their rear caused the enemy to bolt.

At 4 P.M., the flanking party returned to camp.

The force halted at Pazai springs until 2nd December, and during this time Colonel McLean's party escorted the surveyors over the hill and ascended the Kaisaghar. No opposition was met with, but the bivouacking at 9,000 feet without tents or bedding, was very hard and trying work.

On the 2nd the force commenced its return march. On the 3rd, the Regiment, being on rear guard, did not get in till 8 P. M.

On the 6th the force re-crossed into British territory, and on the 8th, marched into Derah Ismail Khan.

On the 1st December, Brigadier-General Kennedy, C.B., issued the following order :—

“THE object of the expedition having been accomplished to the full satisfaction of Major Holdich, R E., of the Survey of India, the Brigadier-General desires to record his hearty thanks to Colonel McLean, C.B., all Commandants, and all ranks for the hard and honest work they have so cheerfully done to secure this very satisfactory result, which it will be his pleasure and duty to bring to the notice of Government.”

On 22nd November Lieutenant-Colonel Rice and Lieutenant-Colonel Ross were promoted by Brevet to Colonel. Rice and Ross,
Bt.-Colonels.

On 29th December, Colonel Ross rejoined from furlough to Europe, and took up the Second-in-command. Ross rejoins
from fur-
lough.

On 30th December Lieutenant A. C. Bunny, Adjutant, was promoted to Captain. Bunny,
Captain

F. of M.

Figure of merit for 1882-83 was 106.41.

Position in the Army, 5th.

Note.—It was only .01 below the regiment next above it.

1884

Ross to Hong-Kong.

On 3rd January Colonel Ross was ordered on special duty to Hong-Kong, and Major Brownlow was appointed to officiate as Second-in-command, and Major Lambe as Wing Commander.

Inspection.

The Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Kennedy, C.B., on the 22nd February. In his remarks he said: "I report it well looking, well-drilled, highly efficient, and fit for service throughout. It reflects the greatest credit on Colonel Rice's incessant care and most satisfactory command of it."

Change in constitution.

On the 26th March, Circular No. 19, dated 4th March, was received, directing that the constitution of the Regiment should be changed from mixed to class companies, and that it should, for the future, be composed as follows:—

- 4 Companies Sikhs.
- 2 Companies Cis-border Pathans.
- 1 Company Punjab Mahomedans.
- 1 Company Dogras.

This change was carried into effect on the 1st April. The companies were thus distributed:

- A, B, G, H, Sikhs (B Malwais).
- O & F, Pathans (C Khattakis).
- E, Dogras (present Hindustanis went here).
- D, Punjabi Mahomedans.

Ross returns,
goes to 5 P. I.;
McKinnon
comes.

On 17th April, Colonel Ross returned from Hong-Kong. On the 5th May, he was appointed officiating Commandant, 5th Punjab Infantry, and Major McKinnon joined the Regiment as officiating Second-in-command.

The following letter about Takht-i-Suliman was received on 21st May :— Takht Expedition.

Copy of a letter, No. 31 S. B., dated Simla, 18th April 1884, from the Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, to the Military Secretary, Government, Punjab.

“YOUR letter No. 9-54, dated 8th January 1884, submitting Brigadier-General Kennedy’s report of the expedition to the Takht-i-Suliman having been laid before the Governor-General in Council, I am commanded to say that His Excellency in Council concurs with Sir Charles Aitchison in considering that the success and skill with which the expedition was conducted reflect much credit on Brigadier-General Kennedy, and the officers and troops under his orders.

“His Excellency in Council notices with satisfaction the favourable report of the services rendered by Colonels McLean and Rice and Mr. S. Thorburn, the Political Officer with the troops.

“3. With reference to paragraph five of your letter, the Government of India sanctions the grant of compensation for loss in wear and tear of clothing to the extent of Rs. 5 per fighting man, and Rs. 3 per follower of the force.”

In the month of July it was proposed by Government to send two expeditionary forces against the Kakars in the Zhob Valley, one from the south, consisting chiefly of Bombay troops under Sir O. Tanner, the other from the northern end, consisting of Punjab Frontier Force regiments, under General Kennedy. The 1st Sikhs was nominated as a part of this latter force, and the men were not allowed to proceed on the second furlough. Subsequently the northern part of the expedition was abandoned, t Zhob Expedition.

the regiment was directed to send two companies of 100 rifles each, one to Derah Ghazi Khan, and the other by boat to Rajunpur to garrison the posts during the absence of the 4th Punjab Infantry, with the southern column in Zhob. These companies started from Derah Ismail Khan on 30th August, and returned to head-quarters at the end of the year, and latter half of January 1885.

Figure of merit for 1883-84 was 100·29.

Dallas, Wing
Officer.

By G. G. O., No. 16, dated 11th January 1884, Lieutenant Dallas became Wing Officer.

Pollock, Ad-
jutant.

By G. G. O., No. 109, dated 29th February 1884, Lieutenant J. A. H. Pollock, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, became Adjutant, *vice* Bunny, promoted, and Lieutenant W. J. K. Dobbin, Quartermaster.

Dobbin, Quar-
termaster.

1885.

New Colors.

ON the 11th February, the Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Kennedy, C.B.

Note—The replaced colors were received on 30th March 1863, see page 72.

On the 14th February, a pair of new colors were presented to the Regiment by General Kennedy in the presence of the whole Derah Ismail Khan garrison. On presenting the colors, he spoke as follows : " Colonel Rice,—I have known the 1st Sikhs for 17 years, for 12 years as comrades, and for five years as your Inspecting Officer, and from this long and close acquaintance with it, it is with the greatest satisfaction and the utmost confidence that in the name of Government I intrust the safe and honorable keeping and gallant guarding of these colors in peace or war to your fine Regiment."

In his inspection report, General Kennedy says : " I inspected the Regiment in drill order, heavy marching order, on a field day, in field firing, and

in review order, and in all its details, and report it very fit for any service; and in good health and grand spirits, discipline, soldier-like bearing, and the intelligence and life in all its movements and working, it is second to no Regiment in this force.

“Under existing orders, Colonel Rice will vacate his command in May next, when he will have completed 24 years in the Regiment, and nine years in command of it; and the present state of the fine inheritance he will thus leave to his successor is very largely attributable to him.”

Lieutenant J. M. Stewart, transferred to the 5th Gurkhas, left the Regiment on 9th March.

Lieutenant
Stewart
leaves.

On the 9th April the Regiment was warned for active service, and during the month it gradually received its transport for service on the new Kabul scale of 1885. (Government of India, Military Department, No. 287 M. R., dated 5th April 1885.)

Service.

Colonel H. C. P. Rice, having completed his nine years' tenure of command, left the Regiment on the 5th May. He joined the corps as a Lieutenant on 18th June 1861 (see page 70).

Colonel Rice
leaves (R. O.
359, 5th May
1885.)

“COLONEL RICE cannot give over command of his Regiment after a service with it of 24 years, without placing on record this expression of his heartiest thanks to his brother officers for the cordial co-operation, the zealous spirit, and the happy good feeling which has made it so easy for him to exercise his command, and which has so very largely contributed to raise the Regiment to its present condition of efficiency. He congratulates all ranks on the excellent spirit which animates the whole Regiment, a spirit which has ever called forth the commendation of the General Officers Commanding

Farewell or-
der by Colonel
Rice, No. 359,
5th May 1885.

and which will, he feels well convinced, enable the Regiment to win fresh laurels for itself wherever it may be engaged.

“In bidding a hearty farewell to the Regiment, which has ever held so true a place in his heart, Colonel Rice assures all ranks that he shall ever watch its future career with the keenest interest and the deepest solicitude.”

Colonel Ross
rejoins 10th
May.

Colonel A. G. Ross, relieved of the command of 5th Punjab Infantry at Bannu on 5th May, rejoined 10th, and assumed command 11th May. (Confirmed P. G. O. No. 76, dated 20th May 1885) (Formally gazetted “Officiating Commandant” P. G. O., 92, dated 19th June 1885.)

Cessation of
war prepara-
tions.

Furlough
opened.

Between 6th and 16th May orders were received to stop purchases of transport cattle and making up of gear. On 17th May, furlough was opened to the native ranks to 30th November 1885. The men left on 20th May. By G. G. O. 185, dated 10th March 1885, Lieutenant W. J. K. Dobbin obtained a year’s furlough (*m.c.*). He left 20th March, and Lieutenant C. M. Dallas became officiating Quartermaster, P. G. O. 61, dated 22nd April 1885.

Dobbin home,
sick.

Dallas Officia-
ting Quarter-
master.

Army Corps,
No. 96^a, dated
13th May 1885,
from Military
Secretary,
Punjab, to
Brigadier
General.

On 9th June 1885 were received the formal orders for the formation of the 1st and 2nd Army corps and the reserve. The Regiment is in the 1st Army corps, as are also the 3rd Punjab cavalry, No. 4 Mountain Battery, 4th Punjab Infantry, and 5th Gurkha Regiment.

A.A.G., P.F.
Force, 267 ^M/_K
dated 3rd
June 1885.

In the same orders, in No. 198 B, dated 22nd May, from Military Department, Government of India, to Quartermaster-General, all corps, save those of 1st Army Corps, were told that they need no longer hold themselves in readiness for field service.

The Brigadier-General intimated that orders for completion of equipment in carriage of 1st Sikh Infantry would follow.

By G. G. O., 338, dated 19th June 1885, Lieutenant and Adjutant J. A. H. Pollock became a Captain from 13th June 1885. He thus vacates the Adjutancy from 30th June 1885.

Lieutenant Pollock, Captain, 13th June 1885.

On 22nd July 1885, the transport in regimental charge was completed to the hot weather scale of 358 mules for field service by the receipt of six camels and three mules from 1st Punjab Infantry.

Completion of carriage on hot weather scale.

The corps has now 109 camels (equal to 218 mules) and 140 mules. A. A. G., 475, dated 28th June 1885, and No. 527, dated 13th July 1885, published in Derah Ismail Khan, S. O., 507, dated 20th July 1885.

On 14th July 1885, Lieutenant A. H. McMahon, 2nd Battalion, Liverpool Regiment, joined the Regiment as officiating Wing Officer, on probation, G. G. O., 427, dated 31st July 1885. On death of Major Lambe, he became Wing Officer, 31st August 1885. G. G. O., 548, 2nd October 1885.

Lieutenant McMahon joins.

Wing Officer, 31st August 1885.

By G. G. O., 398, dated 17th July 1885, R. O., 28th July, Colonel A. G. Ross, Wing Commander and Second-in-command, was gazetted Commandant *vice* Colonel H. C. P. Rice, vacated. Lieutenant-Colonel C. K. McKinnon, Second-in-command, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Wing Commander and Second-in-command *vice* Colonel Ross. Both appointments date from 11th May 1885.

Colonel A.G. Ross, Commandant.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. K. McKinnon 2nd in Comd. 11th May 1885.

Under the new ambulance transport scheme (Government of India, Military Department, No. 454 C., dated 14th November 1884, to Quartermaster-General) as modified for the Punjab frontier force the hospital kahars are reduced from 48 to 42 and cease

Kahars cease to be regimental, 27th July 1885. O. No. 1

to belong to the regiment. They come under the Transport Department, and 42 are allotted to the corps, out of 119 told off for the station of Derah Ismail Khan. Dhoolies also abolished, and Lushai dandies (eight) substituted with covers.

Lieut. McMahon, offg. Q.-M. R. O., 5th August 1885. Enlistment, supernumeraries.

Lieutenant A. H. McMahon appointed officiating Quartermaster *vice* Pollock, from 1st August. (P. G. O., 127, 1st September 1885.)

August 21.—I. A. Circular 98, 31st July 1885, received, authorising 20 supernumeraries to be entertained in excess of authorised strength.

Death of Major Lambe, R. O. 660, 31st August 1885.

On 30th August, Major A. F. Lambe died at regimental head-quarters. He joined the corps on 7th June 1869 (see page 81) at this station Derah Ismail Khan.

Lt. Dallas, Adjutant.

On 1st September (R. O. 673) Lieutenant Dallas's appointment as Adjutant *vice* Pollock, vacated, 30th June 1885, was published G.G.O. 470, 21st August 1885.

Furlough, Captain Pollock.

16th October.—Captain J. A. H. Pollock left on six months' furlough, subsequently extended to one year.

Surgeon J. R. Rodgers joins.

26th October.—Surgeon J. R. Rodgers joined in medical charge for the Camp of Exercise, *vice* Surgeon-Major Holmes, who takes furlough.

Furlough, Surgeon-Major A. P. Holmes. Martini-Henry Rifle sanctioned.

Note.—Surgeon-Major Holmes left the dépôt, 28th November 1885.

Issue cancelled.

By G. O. C. C., October 6th and 30th, the regiment was one of the corps detailed to be armed with the Martini-Henry rifle. The rifles were demanded, and the requisitions were passed, and the rifles for the corps were lying packed ready for despatch at the Rawal Pindi Railway station. Owing, however, to the intended armament of the

British Army with the new Martini-Enfield, the issue of Martini-Henry rifles was cancelled.

On 30th September, the Regiment was released from orders to be in readiness for field service, and on same date, the extra carriage for field service was ordered to be dispersed to its own corps. It left in the early days of October.

On 8th October 1885, the Regiment was detailed for the Camp of Exercise, and was finally placed in the 1st Brigade 2nd Division, Northern Force. Its own carriage was supplemented with carriage from the corps at Derah Ismail Khan, much of which had to return from Abbottabad, Derah Ghazi Khan, and Rajanpur, whither it had gone for field service in the end of spring. The Regiment marched on 29th October 1885, with 144 Government mules and 83 camels as well as 34 private camels. Arms, ammunition, and accoutrements had to be carried for the furlough men who joined chiefly at Ludiana, 30th November. Major Brownlow remained to command the depôt, and Lieutenant-Colonel McKinnon, having been gazetted to the 5th Punjab Infantry, also stayed behind. Colonel Ross, Captain Bunny, Lieutenant Dallas and McMahan, and Surgeon Rodgers marched out with the corps.

Release from order for field service, 775B., 15th Sep. 1885. Secy., Milly. Dept., India, to Adj.-Genl. Camp of Exercise, Amballa and Delhi. Telegram 294, dated 8th October 1885, from Asst. Adj.-Genl., Punjab Frontier Force.

MARCHING OUT STRENGTH.

British Officers	...	...	5
Native Officers	...	...	9
Havildars	...	...	27
Naiks	...	...	21
Buglers	...	...	11
Sipahis	...	...	459

The route taken was across the Thal to Jhang, and thence to Chichawatni on the Multan-Labore ad, and up this road by Montgomery to Akbar,

where the corps diverged to Satgharra, and again by Hujra and Atari to Ganda Singh Ferry on the Satlaj, and so to Ferozepore. Few troops take this route from Satgharra, and consequently the sight of the corps and its camp, the music of the band and bagpipes greatly pleased the country people who were Sikhs and Dugar Mussalmans. From Ferozepore the Grand Trunk lines were followed to Ludiana and to Ughana, where the corps branched past the 1st Division camp to that of the 2nd Division near Kauli, a place on the Rajpurah and Patiala railway, arriving on 9th December 1885. It joined the 1st Brigade, commanded by Colonel Campbell, of the Guide Corps, and composed of the West Yorkshire Regiment (14th Foot), Manchester Regiment (96th Foot), and 14th Sikhs (Ferozepore Regiment).

MARCHING IN STRENGTH.

British Officers	...	...	5
Native Officers	...	...	14
Havildars	...	...	35
Naiks	...	...	29
Buglers	...	...	10
Sipahis	...	...	552

Kauli Camp
in division.

The Regiment remained at Kauli camp from 9th to 30th December 1885, and experienced more than once very heavy rain. The brigade drills were much interrupted, but the divisional drills consisting of convoy and outpost duties, minor tactics in offence and defence, and attacks on convoys and posts, were successfully carried out.

Lt.-Col.
McKinnon
leaves to com-
mand the 5th
P. I. Major
Brownlow,
Captain
Bunny acts
in his place.

On 6th December Lieutenant-Colonel McKinnon left the depôt to command the 5th Punjab Infantry at Edwardesabad, and, from 7th December, Major Brownlow obtained the officiating Second-in-command, and Captain Bunny became officiating Wing

Commander. (P. G. O. 150, dated 27th October 1885.)

On 11th December, at Camp Kauli, Lieutenant C. E. H. Connell, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, joined the corps from the 11th Madras Native Infantry, as officiating Wing Officer on probation. (G. G. O. 17, 8th January 1886.)

Lieut. Connell joins.

The weather was warm when the Regiment left Derah Ismail Khan on 29th October 1885; and one man died of heat apoplexy, from over clothing himself, at Bhakkar. The men were allowed 25lb. personal baggage; but, taking out greatcoats, it was found that with a rezai, the weight per man was between 29 and 30lbs. At first the men suffered from fever, and there were some cases of pneumonia and several deaths before the close of November, but as the cold increased, the tendency to fever abated. Before leaving Kauli delicate men were detached with the heavy baggage to Delhi, and sick men were chiefly sent to the Base Hospital, Amballa. In this Camp, British and native field hospitals were worked. No sick remained in the regimental camp. Native sick did not receive straw free. It had to be bought regimentally. Food was arranged for from the regimental camp, but bedding, arms and accoutrements were kept in the field hospital.

Health on the March.

Postins were not taken to the camp.

Figure of merit, musketry 1884-85—112·70.

Close of narrative, 1885.

Figure of Merit, 1884-1885.

Note.—3118 Naik Mihtab Sing, with a comrade 3665 Sepoy Jawahir Singh, served in the survey with the Suakim Field Force. They were in Africa from 27th March 1885 to 23rd May 1885, and received the medal with the clasp "Suakim 1885."

2 Men Survey Field Service in Africa.

1886.

Free Passes,
Furlough, I.
A.O. 133, 30th
September
1885.

Manœuvres
Camp of Ex-
ercise.

From 1st January 1886 the Government granted free passes on furlough to and from their homes to all native ranks.

On 30th December 1885 the northern army started from its camps for Delhi. The Regiment marched in brigade across the Kauli Patiala railway and by Salimpur, Landiali, and Basantpur to the Grand Trunk Road, near Shahabad, and thence down the road to Pipli on 4th January 1886. This last march from Basantpur to Pipli lasted from 11-20 A.M. to 6-20 P.M. The baggage got in at 9 P.M., food and forage were all obtained by midnight, but the men did not finish cooking till 3 A.M. on 5th. The march was resumed on 5th at 8 A.M. down the Grand Trunk Road, and on 6th as far as the Western Jamna Canal, a few miles from Karnal, whence the division marched down the canal to Gogripur. On 7th January came another cross-country march across the canal to Ghiraunda on the Grand Trunk Road below Karnal and down the road to Kohand. On 8th January, the march was resumed to the Serai Bachro Canal escape, across which the southern force entrenched before Panipat was attacked.

The regiment was at first in support of the Manchester Regiment, and was then engaged till close of the sham-fight in a strong position on the right of the centre attack, being opposed for a couple of hours to a brigade of four Infantry corps and six guns. The division encamped that night at Panipat, where it halted two days. At Panipat, Colonel Ross, on 11th January, fell into command of the brigade which he held till 20th January, Captain Bunny commanding the corps

during these nine days. On 11th January the advance was resumed on Delhi by Sambhalka, and then by the old imperial road past Sonpat to Alipur. Reached 13th. On 14th a strong reconnoissance of the strong position of the southern force took place, and on 15th the attack was delivered. The Regiment was on the left of the right attack on Mokandpur. This closed the manœuvres, and on the evening of the 15th, the Regiment encamped in brigade near Azadpur inside Badli-Ki-Serai, and near the branching of the Grand Trunk Road to the gates of Delhi.

On 19th January, on a plain near Badli Serai, the now historic review came off before the Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick Roberts, and the foreign officers and many visitors. The Infantry was drawn up in double company quarter columns with six paces between columns. Owing to the heavy rains which came on about 11 A. M. only one march past of the infantry took place in columns of double companies. The cavalry and artillery of all kinds who were in second line, marched past twice, and after a long wade through the deep heavy mud, the two lines advanced in review order, as best they could through the mud. The troops got back to camp very wet at 4 P.M., after being out since 9 A.M. It rained during the whole of the inspection and most of the march past. Over 35,000 men were on parade.

Review
before the
Viceroy, 19th
January 1886.

MARCHING OUT STRENGTH FOR MANŒUVRES FROM CAMP
KAULI, 30TH DECEMBER 1885.

British Officers	...	...	6
Native Officers	...	...	15
Havildars	...	...	35
Naiks	...	...	29
Buglers	...	...	10
Sepoys	...	...	528

**STRENGTH ON PARADE AT THE GREAT REVIEW, DELHI
19TH JANUARY 1886.**

British Officers	...	...	5
Native Officers	...	...	13
Havildars	...	...	28
Naiks	...	...	24
Buglers	...	...	9
Sepoys	...	...	484

**MARCHING OUT STRENGTH FROM DELHI, 20TH JANUARY
1886.**

British Officers	...	...	6
Native Officers	...	...	14
Havildars	...	...	36
Naiks	...	...	29
Buglers	...	...	11
Sepoys	...	...	555

Return
march to
Derah Ismail
Khan.

On 20th January 1886 with clothes still wet, the Regiment began its return march to Derah Ismail Khan ; route straight up the Grand Trunk road to Ludiana and thence by Ferozepore to Lahore which was reached on 20th February 1886. From Lahore the corps crossed the Ravi, and striking off the Grand Trunk Road marched by Shekhpurah, Chuhurkana, Pindi Bhattian, and Chanot to Jhang. It thus marched across to the Gujranwala and Pindi Bhattian road, and from Pindi Bhattian parrallel to the Chenab to Jhang. Crossing the Chenab and Jhelum and the Thal, the Regiment reached Derah Ismail Khan on 14th March 1886.

MARCHING IN STRENGTH INTO DERAH ISMAIL KHAN.

British Officers	...	...	5
Native Officers	...	...	14
Havildars	...	...	36
Naiks	...	...	28
Buglers	...	...	11
Sepoys	...	...	543

Health on
return
march.

At Shekhpurah, about 23rd February, very sultry weather came on, and about seven cases of

pneumonia occurred one after another. The Regiment had been exposed to a bitter cold wind between the Satlaj and Lahore. Rain fell on 6th March at Jhanj, and the pneumonia cases began to mend.

On 1st February 1886, at Amballa, Sepoy Mahammad Buksh, one of the Order of Merit men of the Waziri Expedition of 1881 (see page 143) shot himself in camp, close to his company tent after dressing for guard. This leaves two Order of Merit men in the corps.

Death of
Mahammad
Buksh—
Order of
Merit, 3rd
Class. .

On its return to Derah Ismail Khan, a good deal of work fell to the corps, as it had to perform nearly all its annual musketry between 18th March and 30th April, and as the outposts were increased from 30th March, owing to a blockade imposed from 25th March on the Sheoranis.

Regimental Order No. 58, dated 21st January 1886, publishes to the corps the expression by Brigadier-General Sale Hill, Commanding 2nd Division, Northern Force, to the Commandant in person, of his "pleasure at having had the Regiment under his command, and his satisfaction both with its behaviour in camp and work in the field."

Compliment-
ary orders,
Camp of
Exercise.

Expresses to the division the Brigadier-General's "appreciation of the excellent spirit shown by all ranks during Camp of Exercise, and the good service they have rendered. The discipline of the troops has been good and crime rare."

Divisional
Order 311,
dated 20th
January
1886; R. O.
72, dated
25th January
1886.

Publishes to officers and men of all arms under command of the Commander-in-Chief, the Vice-roy's "great satisfaction at their fine appearance and bearing, as well as at the admirable manner they marched past under very trying circumstances."

G. O. C. O.
Delhi, 20th
January
1886. Review
19th January
1886, R. O.
72, dated
25th January
1886.

"The Commander-in-Chief desires to add to the

above his hearty appreciation of the exemplary conduct of the troops since their assemblage in camp, and of the cheerful and ready manner in which soldiers of all ranks have performed their duties during the time they have been under instruction."

Lieut. Woods
joins.

On 17th March Lieutenant A. E. Woods, Northampshire Regiment, joined from the Madras Native Infantry as officiating Wing Officer on probation (G.G. O. 241, 16th April 1886).

Furlough,
Capt. Bunny.
Lieut. Dobbin,
offg. Wing-
Commander.

On 5th April 1886 Captain A. C. Bunny left on two years' furlough, and Lieutenant W. J. K. Dobbin, who rejoined from furlough on 23rd March 1886, officiates as Wing Commander in Captain Bunny's place.

Captain
Begbie
Struck off.

R. O. 431, dated 7th May 1886, strikes off Captain F. R. Begbie from 4th April 1886, the day he joined his new corps, the 2nd Battalion of the 2nd (P. W. O.) Gurkha Regiment (Sirmur Rifles), to which he was appointed by G. O. C. C., 19th February 1886. Captain Begbie left the corps 18th October 1882, to be Adjutant of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles (page 147). Captain Begbie originally joined the corps on 16th June 1869, at Derah Ismail Khan (see page 81), and again on 16th December 1875 [after* serving in 3rd Punjab Infantry (page 92)], at Kohat.

Lieut. Woods
struck off.

By R. O. 623, dated 24th July 1886, Lieutenant A. E. Woods was struck off the rolls, having been appointed officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry on probation (Government of India, Military Letter 699 A., dated 2nd July 1886, to Punjab Government). G. O. C. C. 12th October 1886.

* He left for the 3rd Punjab Infantry on 28th May 1870 (see page 82).

On 1st August 1886, the Punjab Frontier Force was transferred to the direct command of the Commander-in-Chief in India by G. G. O. 485, dated Simla, 23rd July 1886.

Transfer of
P. F. Force to
Commander-
in-Chief.

Sir Frederick Roberts' special general order (G. O. C. C., 23rd July 1886) was received by the corps on 28th July 1886, and was read to the Regiment on parade on 2nd August. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab issued a farewell order to the Force. (P. G. O. 137, dated 26th July 1886.) Besides general mention for campaigns, the Regiment is specially mentioned for its stand up fight at Jerwah on the Nepal border in Oudh, 31st March 1859. Among the medical officers of the force mention is made of Surgeon-Major A. P. Holmes, and among distinguished Native Officers, of Subadar-Major Jamal Din Bahadur.

Transfer P.
F. Force, R.
O. 634.

The Regiment entered the force in December 1855 (see page 46).

On 6th August Lieutenant E. W. S. K. Maconchy, 1st East Yorkshire Regiment, joined from the 7th Madras Infantry (Government of India, Military Letter $\frac{626A}{8}$, dated 21st July 1886) as officiating Wing Officer on probation (G. O. C. C., dated 12th October 1886, page 504.)

Lieut. Macon-
chy joins, R.
O. 665.

Surgeon J. R. Rodgers was appointed on 25th May 1886 to the medical charge of Shekh Budin, and ceased to belong to the corps from that date.

Surgeon J. R.
Rodgers
leaves. R. O.
485, dated
25th May
1886.

On 8th November Captain Pollock rejoined from furlough, and took up the post of officiating Wing Commander. (Confirmed Adjutant-General's letter 6088A, 25th November 1886.)

Captain Pol-
lock rejoins
from
furlough.

On 20th November 1886 Major C. C. Brownlow left on furlough, and Captain Pollock fell into the post of officiating Second-in-command, Lieutenant

Major C. C.
Brownlow
furlough.

Dobbin, of officiating Wing Commander, and Lieutenant MacMahon of officiating Quartermaster.

Changes in
service of
Native
Armies.

In Regimental Order No. 985, dated 25th November 1886, was published to the Regiment the changes in the condition of soldiers in the native armies, which (besides the orders for the active and garrison reserves) were embodied in I. A. C. Special, 13th October 1886, and took effect from that date.

I. The regiments of the Bengal Army are linked by battalions into regiments of two and of three battalions.

The 1st Sikh Infantry is linked with the 3rd and 4th Sikh Infantry as one regiment of three battalions.

All enlistments after 30th November 1886, in any one battalion are to be for the three battalions, and such recruits are liable to serve in any one of the three battalions such transfer taking place in time of war only.

II. Recruits enlisted elsewhere than at regimental head-quarters, receive full pay from date of enlistment, and marching batta for the road, or free carriage for their baggage.

III. Good conduct pay, Rs. 2 and 3 per mensem, granted after six and ten years' service.

IV. Annual half-mounting, from 1st January 1887, raised from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 for the year.

V. Invalid pension abolished prospectively after 30th November 1886 for all enlistments after that date ; in lieu thereof, ordinary pension claimable after 21 years.

Ordinary pension after 21 years also allowed to all men now in the service.

Superior pension and its terms not altered.

VI. Gratuities to men of short service of all ranks invalided extended from present order, so that all men enlisted after 30th November 1886, can receive 12 months' pay, and good conduct pay when above 15 and under 21 years' service.

Changes in service of native armies continued.

Lieutenant E. W. S. K. Maconchy leaves the Corps, 25th November, to join 4th Sikh Infantry as Wing Officer.

Lieutenant Maconchy leaves Corps.

In August 1886, the Punjab Government called for a return to show the localities by tahsils whence recruits were obtained for the Regiment during the past two years. The results are placed on record by classes :—

Note on recruits.

Brahmin Sikh	... 1	} 81 Sikhs.
Jât Sikhs	... 70	
Lobana Sikhs	... 6	
Other Sikhs	... 4	
Yusufzai Pathans	... 19	} 78 Pathans.
Mohmand „	... 3	
Khattakis „	... 44	
Bangash „	... 2	
Marwat „	... 3	
Hazarah „	... 1	
Other „	... 6	} 3 Punjabi Musalmans.
Ghakkars	... 0	
Saleria	... 0	
Dhanials	... 3	
Dhond	... 0	
Dogras	... 4	
Hindustanis	... 2	

Total 168 recruits in two years.

Hindustanis are not now a portion of the regimental constitution. Their enlistment ceased April 1st, 1884.

On the same date one and a half companies of Panjabi Musalmans were ordered to be reduced to one company, and hence, during these two years, their enlistment has been in check.

Transfers,
Burma
Police.

On 17th May 1886, the Regiment gave ten Hindustani sepoy to the Hindustani levy of the Burma military police, and in September 1886, one color havildar, as a native officer (2168, Dewa Singh) to a Punjabi civil police levy for Burma, and one pay havildar (Amrikh Singh) and 37 Sikh sepoy to a Punjabi levy under Captain Tonnochy, 4th Sikh Infantry, for the Burma military police. This levy is known as the railway levy.

Finally on 6th October 1886, Jemadar Sham-suddin, a Hindustani of the Meerut district, left for Burma as a native officer in a Hindustani civil police levy.

Surveyors in
Burma.

No. 3305, Lance Naik Bahadur Ali Khan and No. 3118, Havildar Mihtab Singh (who went to Suakim in 1885) have been employed, respectively, from May and July 1886 on survey duty in Burma, and are still there.

Fig. of Merit,
G. O., C. C.,
9th September
1887.

Figure of merit musketry 1885-86 — 117·75 against 112·70 last year ; standard moderate.

1887.

Relief march
to Kohat

ON 18th January 1887 the Regiment marched from Derah Ismail Khan for Kohat to relieve the 3rd Sikh Infantry, arriving at Kohat on 31st January 1887.

Route by Bandh and Paniala to Pezu and thence by the main road up the frontier, 13 marches and one halt at Edwardesabad. (The cold at Ghazni Khel recalled the severe and remarkable cold—for this part of the world—which the Regiment experienced at Ghazni Khel on 12th January 1874, on the march to Paniala camp of exercise, when at 7-30 A.M., the tents were frozen-hard, the breath turned to small icicles and milk in a can was partly frozen at

10 A.M.) On next day, 1st February, the Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General J. W. McQueen, Commanding Punjab Frontier Force.

Inspection,
1887.

On 5th February 1887 (R. O. 144) Lieutenant C. E. H. Connell left the Regiment on appointment as Wing Officer to the 1st Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant
Connell
appointed to
1st Punjab
Infantry.

Under G. O. C. C., 8th January 1887, the Regiment gave the following men to police battalions, being raised at Amritsar and Lucknow for the Burma military police. The men were seconded for three years, and went to the Police as non-commissioned and native officers, retaining their rank in the corps in case they desired to return after three years.

Men
seconded to
Burma.

Captain W. Cook's Punjabi Battalion—two havildars, three naiks, eight sepoy (seven Sikhs and six Punjabi Musulmans).

Lieutenant G. R. MacMullen's Hindustani Battalion—two havildars and six sepoy.

By a ruling of Government, received 5th March 1887, seconded native officers and non-commissioned officers, Burma police, are to receive regimental promotion in the same manner as British seconded officers (A. A. G., P. F. F.) Telegram, 120C, 4th March 1887).

By regimental order, No. 251, dated 6th March, Surgeon-Major A. P. Holmes was struck off the rolls of the Regiment with effect from 31st December 1886, the day he died suddenly at San Remo while on furlough. He joined the Regiment on 3rd May 1865, at Multan, and has served with it in two campaigns and six expeditions and service outings, as recorded in regimental order, dated 11th March 1887.

Death of
Surgeon-
Major
Holmes.

Surgeon
Silcock joins,
R. O., 11th
March 1887.

From 25th May 1886, four medical officers held temporary charge of the corps till 3rd March 1887. Surgeon A. Silcock was appointed to the medical charge. He joined 10th March 1887. (G. O. C., 10th March 1887.)

Death of
Lieutenant-
Colonel
McKinnon.

By regimental order, No. 280, dated 14th March, Lieutenant-Colonel C. K. McKinnon, Second-in-command and Wing Commander, was struck off the rolls with effect from 8th March 1887, on which date, according to report from O. C. V. Punjab Infantry, in command of which he had been serving, he died at Naorag Serai, 15 miles from Edwardesabad.

Strength of
Regiment
raised.

By I. A. C. special, 14th March 1887, the strength of the regiment, like that of other battalions of the Bengal Infantry and P. F. Force was fixed, for the future, from 1st April 1887, as follows:

8 Subahdars, 8 Jemadars, 40 Havildars, 40 Naiks, 16 Drummers (Buglers), 800 Sipahis. Total 912—the same strength as existed in the Afghan War.

Brownlow,
2nd-in-Com-
mand. Bunny
Wing Com-
mander.

By G. O. C. C., 21st April 1887, Major C. C. Brownlow becomes Second-in-command and Wing Commander, *vice* McKinnon deceased, and Captain A. C. Bunny, Wing Commander, *vice* Brownlow. R. O. 431, 22nd April 1887.

Lieut. Dallas
leaves.

On 30th April 1887 Lieutenant C. M. Dallas, Adjutant, was struck off the rolls, having been appointed to the Punjab Commission by G. G. O., Home Department 151, 22nd April 1887—Compare R. O. 455, 30th April 1887 and 501, 9th May 1887.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Officers who have served with the 1st Sikh Infantry up to 26th March 1857.

NAME.	RANK.		APPOINTMENT.		Date of appointment to Corps.	Date on which struck off Corps.	REMARKS.
	On joining Corps.	On leaving Corps.	On joining Corps.	On leaving Corps.			
J. S. Hodgson	Captain	Major	Commandant	Commandant	10th Dec. 1846	33rd Nov. 1856	Brigadier, Punjab Irregular Force.
B. Troup	Brevet Capt.	Brevet Capt.	2nd-in-Command	2nd-in-Command	14th Dec. 1846	10th Dec. 1847	To another appointment.
W. Sheffield	Ensign	Ensign	Adjutant	Adjutant	Ditto	31st Oct. 1847	To 2nd or Hill Regiment.
— Harding	Apothecary	Apothecary	2nd-in-Command	2nd-in-Command	7th April 1847	17th Jan. 1849	Died of wounds received 16th January 1849 at Delhi.
J. Peel	Lieutenant	Lieutenant	2nd-in-Command	2nd-in-Command	22nd Dec. 1847	90th Nov. 1849	To Mhairwarrah Battalion.
E. P. Lloyd	Ditto	Ditto	Adjutant	Adjutant	24th Dec. 1847	4th Nov. 1848	Temporary appointment.
R. A. Herbert	Brevet Capt.	Brevet Capt.	Offg. 2nd-in-Comd.	Offg. 2nd-in-Comd.	11th Aug. 1848	9th April 1850	Resigned.
A. Turner	Lieutenant	Captain	Ditto	Ditto	4th Feb. 1849	14th March 1850	Died on furlo. in March 1850.
G. Gordon	Captain	Lieut.-Col.	Offg. Commandant	Commandant	17th June 1849	14th Feb. 1850	
Y. Smith	Lieutenant	Lieutenant	Offg. Adjutant	Offg. Adjutant	14th July 1849	19th Feb. 1851	Remanded to his Regiment.
G. J. Johnston	Ensign	Ensign	Ditto	Ditto	9th Nov. 1849	39th Nov. 1851	To Command 8th Punjab Infantry, never joined 1st Sikh Infantry.
J. C. Johnston	Captain	Captain	Commandant	Commandant	3rd Nov. 1850	19th Oct. 1851	A.-D.-C. to Governor-General.
C. W. Doyle	Lieutenant	Lieutenant	Adjutant and Offg. 2nd-in-Command	Adjutant and Offg. 2nd-in-Command	22nd Feb. 1851	1st Aug. 1857	To raise a new Regiment 8th P. I., now 50th E. I.
C. H. Brownlow	Ensign	Ditto	2nd-in-Command	2nd-in-Command	19th Oct. 1851	3rd Dec. 1856	
D. W. Benton	Sub-Assistant Surgeon.	Sub-Assistant Surgeon.			3rd Nov. 1851	37th May 1853	To 4th Punjab Infantry.
G. D'Arquier	Lieutenant	Lieutenant	2nd-in-Command	2nd-in-Command	26th Dec. 1851	13th Oct. 1853	To Foreign Department.
F. H. Maddock	Ensign	Ensign	Offg. Adjutant	Offg. Adjutant	24th Feb. 1853	16th April 1854	To 1st Punjab Infantry.
E. H. Peake	Lieutenant	Lieutenant	Offg. 2nd-in-Comd.	Offg. 2nd-in-Comd.	14th May 1853	23rd June 1854	
H. H. Hodgson	Ditto	Ditto	Offg. Adjutant	Offg. Adjutant	17th April 1854		

W G. Elliot	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	25rd June 1854	18th Nov. 1854	To his own Regiment.
J. P. Davidson	..	Ensign	..	Acting Adjutant	..	29th Aug. 1854	1st Feb. 1855	To 6th Punjab Infantry.
F. W. Graham	..	Ditto	..	Adjutant	..	27th Oct. 1854	8th Feb. 1856	To 6th Punjab Cavalry.
H. T. Oldfield	..	Ditto	..	Offg. 2nd-in-Comd.	..	13th Sept. 1854	29th Nov. 1854	To his own Regt., 9th B. I.
C. Irvine	..	Lieutenant	..	Ditto	..	9th Dec. 1854	12th April 1855	Nagpur Irregular Force, never joined.
G. W. Arrow	..	Captain	..	2nd-in-Command	..	7th Aug. 1854	31st Oct. 1854	To 1st Madras Fusiliers.
W. F. Leakester	..	Lieutenant	..	Offg. 2nd-in-Comd.	..	20th March 1855	7th Jan. 1857	To 6th Punjab Infantry.
G. J. Harcourt	..	Ditto	..	Adjutant	..	11th March 1855	18th Feb. 1858	To Hudson's Horse.
H. Thom, M.D.	..	Asst. Surgeon	..	Doing Duty	..	31st Oct. 1856	7th May 1857	Killed in action, Jerwah Oudh.
K. S. Poole	..	Lieutenant	..	Offg. Adjutant	..	19th March 1857	19th May 1858	Returned to his own Regt.
R. J. Galt	..	Asst. Surgeon	..	Offg. 2nd-in-Comd.	..	14th Aug. 1857	21st March 1859	To another appointment.
H. D. Batty	..	Ensign	..	Offg. 2nd-in-Comd.	..	10th Feb. 1858	10th Jan. 1859	Returned to his own Regt.
J. O. Dickson	..	Captain	..	Doing Duty	..	18th April 1858	9th June 1858	To 6th Punjab Infantry.
C. D. P. Nott	..	Ditto	..	Offg. Adjutant	..	31st Aug. 1858	18th June 1861	To Hudson's Horse.
S. Beckett	..	Lieutenant	..	Ditto	..	9th Nov. 1858	1st July 1861	To another Regiment.
G. A. England	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	4th April 1859	7th Oct. 1859	To 6th Punjab Cavalry.
W. H. Urwin	..	Asst. Surgeon	..	Offg. Commandant	..	13th May 1859	1st April 1860	To 6th Punjab Cavalry.
M. R. Somerville	..	Captain	..	2nd-in-Command	..	23rd July 1859	20th Feb. 1861	On retirement from service.
H. Foster	..	Asst. Surgeon	..	Offg. Commandant	..	23rd Mar. 1860	1st April 1876	To Corps of Guides.
J. P. W. Campbell	..	Colonel	..	Commandant	..	3rd April 1860	21st Feb. 1868	To 8th Gurkha Regiment.
F. H. Jenkins	..	Captain	..	2nd-in-Command	..	26th Feb. 1861	25th April 1868	On completing tenure of command.
J. R. Johnson	..	Asst. Surgeon	..	Offg. Adjutant	..	31st May 1861	6th May 1865	To 6th Punjab Infantry.
H. C. P. Rice	..	Colonel	..	Adjutant	..	22nd Nov. 1861	9th Dec. 1861	On completion of tenure of command.
S. J. Browne	..	Lieutenant	..	Offg. 2nd-in-Comd.	..	30th Dec. 1862	10th May 1869	To 4th Sikh Infantry.
A. G. Ross	..	Captain	..	Paid Doing Duty	..	31st Mar. 1863	9th April 1873	To his own corps 6th P. I.
L. C. deL. Daniell	..	Ditto	..	Offg. Commandant	..	18th June 1864	13th Dec. 1864	To 3rd Sikh Infantry.
T. Quin	..	Ditto	..	Offg. Adjutant	..	22nd April 1865	31st Dec. 1866	Died on furlough.
F. T. Bainbridge	..	Sur-Major	..	.....	..	27th June 1865	13th Oct. 1890	To 4th Sikhs.
A. F. Holmes	..	Asst. Surgeon	..	Adjutant	..	1st June 1866	21st Feb. 1867	To 2nd Punjab Infantry.
C. O. Brownlow	..	Lieutenant	..	Offg. Wing Officer	..	27th June 1866	13th Oct. 1890	On leaving Punjab Frontier Force.
J. J. Boswell	..	Captain	..	2nd Doing Duty	..	27th June 1866	10th Mar. 1869	On leaving P. F. Force.
L. Smith	..	Ditto	..	2nd Wing Subaltern	..	25th Oct. 1867	17th Mar. 1869	Died at Derah Jemal Khan.
C. Conway-Gordon	..	Ditto	..	1st Wing Subaltern	..	6th June 1869	30th Aug. 1865	To 2nd Punjab Infantry.
A. F. Lambie	..	Major	..	2nd Wing Subaltern	..	16th June 1869	25th May 1870	To 3rd Sikh Infantry.
F. R. Begbie	..	Lieutenant	..	Wing Officer	..	1st Dec. 1869	9th April 1873	To his own Corps.
C. E. Norman	..	Lieutenant	..	Quarter-Master	..	10th Dec. 1869	18th Jan. 1873	To Halderabad Company.
H. P. Close	..	Major	..	Offg. Commandant	..	4th Dec. 1873	11th Jan. 1877	Reverts to 6th Foot.
F. G. Malby	..	Lieutenant	..	1st Wing Subaltern	..	26th Nov. 1874	5th Feb. 1876	To 2nd (P. W. O.) Gurkha Regt.
C. J. S. Whitall	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	16th Dec. 1875	4th April 1886	ment.
F. R. Begbie	..	Captain	..	Quarter-Master	..	..	..	Killed in action at Marasi.
A. G. Bunny	..	.....	..	2nd Wing Subaltern	..	4th Feb. 1876	10th June 1897	..

APPENDIX I—(continued).
Officers who have served with the 1st Sikh Infantry up to 25th March 1887—(continued).

NAME.	RANK.		APPOINTMENT.		Date of appointment to Corps.	Date on which struck off Corps.	REMARKS.
	On joining Corps.	On leaving Corps.	On joining Corps.	On leaving Corps.			
A. Guesale	6th Sept. 1876	1st March 1877	To his own Corps, 4th P. I.
J. A. H. Pollock	..	Captain	..	..	9th Feb. 1877	9th Nov. 1882	To 3rd Sikhs.
H. Mansfield	..	Lieutenant	..	..	8th July 1878	17th Aug. 1881	Went to Comd., 11th October 1879
J. M. Bym	..	Captain	..	..	26th July 1878	7th Nov. 1878	To act as Asst. Adjt. Genl., P. F. Force.
T. F. Bruce	..	Ditto	..	..	14th Nov. 1878	30th Mar. 1879	Returns to 6th P. I., his own Corps.
W. R. Yelding	..	Lieutenant	..	..	31st Feb. 1879	9th Jan. 1880	To 6th Gurkha Regiment.
H. Vanstuart	..	Ditto	..	..	11th Feb. 1880	30th Dec. 1883	To 4th Sikh Infantry.
W. J. E. Dobbin	..	Ditto	..	..	1st Jan. 1883	....	At present Wing Officer and Quarter-Master.
W. O. Chowne	..	Colonel	..	..	7th March 1883	31st Oct. 1883	To his own Corps.
C. M. Dallas	..	Lieutenant	..	..	16th Nov. 1883	30th April 1887	To Civil employ, Punjab.
C. E. McKinnon	..	Major	..	..	8th Jan. 1888	23rd May 1888	To 6th Punjab Infantry.
J. M. Stewart	..	Lieutenant	..	..	7th Sept. 1888	9th March 1888	To 6th Gurkha Regiment.
C. K. MacKinnon	..	Major	..	..	30th April 1884	8th March 1887	Died while with 5th P. I.
A. H. MacMahon	..	Lieutenant	..	..	14th July 1888	18th June 1887	To Civil employ, Punjab.
J. W. Rodgers	..	Surgeon	..	..	24th Oct. 1888	24th May 1886	Civil charge, Sheikh Indin.
O. E. H. Conwell	..	Lieutenant	..	..	11th Dec. 1888	5th Feb. 1887	To 1st Punjab Infantry.
A. E. Woods	..	Ditto	..	..	17th March 1888	24th July 1886	To 3rd Sikh Infantry.
A. W. S. K. Maccom-oby.	..	Ditto	..	..	6th Aug. 1888	26th Nov. 1886	To 4th Sikh Infantry.
A. Sitcock	..	Surgeon	..	..	10th Mar. 1887	27th Nov. 1887	To Civil employ.

APPENDIX II.
Return of all ranks killed and wounded before the enemy in the 1st Sikh Infantry since the Regiment was raised, and up to 25th March 1887.

H. 18T I.

Rank.	Name.	Casualty.	Date.	Place.	Occasion.	REMARKS.
Nalk	Saba Singh ..	..	19th September 1848 ..	Bases ..	Attacking Ram Singh's stronghold.	
Sepoy	Nann Khan ..	Wounded ..	..	..	..
Do.	Juma Khan ..	..	..	..	..
Do.	Umar Khan ..	Ditto ..	3rd December 1848 ..	Akrot ..	Attack on Umed Singh's stronghold.	
Do.	Malah Singh ..	..	..	..	..
Lieutenant	Peel ..	Died of Wound	..	..	..
Jemadar	Ram Kishan Singh ..	..	..	..	..
Nalk	Bur Singh ..	..	..	..	..
Sepoy	Man Singh ..	..	..	..	..
Do.	Kan Singh ..	Killed ..	..	..	..
Do.	Badan Singh ..	..	16th January 1849 ..	Dallah ..	Attack on fortified position of Ram Singh.	
Do.	Hussain Ali Khan ..	..	..	..	..
Naik	Ram Singh ..	Wounded ..	..	..	..
Sepoy	Gulab Singh ..	..	..	..	..
Do.	Kharrak Singh ..	..	..	..	..
Do.	Kanah Singh ..	Ditto ..	18th Dec. 1852 ..	..	..
	5 Men's names not in the record.	..	9th January 1853 ..	..	..
Sergeant-Major	Oryan ..	Severely Wounded	..	On Black Mountain ..	Black Mountain Expedition, 1852-1853.	
Lieutenant	O. H. Brownlow ..	..	..	..	..
Jemadar	Matab Singh ..	..	..	..	..
Sepoy	Saddar ..	..	..	..	..
Do.	Panjab Singh ..	..	..	..	..
Do.	Karran Singh ..	Dangerously wounded	31st August 1854 ..	Shih Mra K h e l	Colonel Cotton's attack on the Mound on Peshawar Border.	
Do.	Matroli ..	..	..	..	..
Do.	Devi Singh ..	..	..	..	..
Do.	Khasan Singh ..	..	..	..	..
Do.	Surjan Singh	
Do.	Rahim Baksh	
Do.	Chaget Singh	
Do.	Wasira ..	Slightly wounded	
Ehlist	

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APPENDIX II.—(Continued.)

Return of all ranks killed and wounded before the enemy in the 1st Sikh Infantry since the Regiment was raised, and up to 25th March 1857—(Continued.)

Rank.	Name.	Casualty.	Date.	Place.	Occasion.	REMARKS.
Havildar	Bhicha Singh	Severely wounded	21st May 1858	Nagrinah	Rokhband Campaign, Indian Mutiny. Oudh Campaign, Indian Mutiny.	
Sepoy	Zober casualties (unnamed)	Wounded	"	"		
Havildar	Muse Khan (Not named)	Ditto	6th December 1858	{ Skirmish of Mach- ligaon.		
Lieutenant	E. J. Grant	Killed				
Havildar	Nand Singh	Do.				
Ditto	Shankar Singh	Do.				
Sepoy	Urohar Singh	Do.				
Do.	Bessa Singh	Do.				
Do.	Kaleh Singh	Do.				
Do.	Dunichand	Do.				
Do.	Wazira	Do.				
Lieutenant	S. Beckett	Wound of abdomen and wrist, both gunshot.				
Subedar	Bhabut Singh	Sabre cut of hand				
Jemadar	Hidayat-ullah	Ditto				
Havildar	Gardit Singh	Gunshot wound of thigh				
Do.	Sabha Singh	Ditto				
Do.	Bhan Singh	Ditto				
Do.	Issuri Singh	Wound thigh				
Do.	Korwan	Sabre cut, shoulder				
Sepoy	Jawallah Singh	Ankle shattered, gunshot, Sabre wound, face.				
Do.	Nur Khan	Gunshot wound, thigh				
Do.	Din Mahomed	Ditto				
Do.	Amichand	Wrist				
Do.	Ahmad Ali	Severe sabre cut, shoulder				
Do.	Bharwan Singh	Gunshot wound, arm				
Do.	Ash Singh	Ditto				
Do.	Najah Singh	Wound thigh				
Do.	Jaimal Singh	Ditto				
Do.	Kira Singh	Gunshot wound, face				
Do.		Ditto				
			21st March 1859	Jerwah	Attacked by rebels, Oudh and Nipal border, Indian Mutiny—Jerwah Pass.	Total at Jerwah, 8 killed, 37 wounded.

Do.	Jwan Singh	Wound, ankle ..	May 3rd to 6th, 1859	Balsipur ..	..	Clearing jungles Sonar Valley, oice of munitiy.
Do.	Sachet Singh	Wound, head ..	..	Zam Pasa near Kot Khirgl.	..	Killed by Wasiria during building of border post, Dera Ismail Khan.
Do.	Zorawar	Gunshot wound, back	3rd April 1870	..	..	..
Do.	Kanna (2nd)	Wound, thigh ..	..	..	..	..
Do.	Bhagat Singh	Wound, arm ..	..	..	..	..
Do.	Attar Singh	Gunshot wound	..	..	..	..
Do.	Hukam Singh	Do. left arm	..	..	..	..
Do.	Khawar Bakhsh	Sabre cut, right hand	..	..	..	..
Do.	Kusin	Gunshot wound, back	..	..	..	..
Do.	Dhanna Singh	Do. thigh	..	..	..	..
Do.	Budh Singh	Do. right foot	..	..	..	..
Do.	Nawab Khan	Do. wound	..	..	..	..
Do.	Mina Khan	Do. right leg	..	..	..	..
Do.	Ahmad Khan	Do. face	..	..	..	..
Do.	Betar Singh	Contused wound	..	..	..	..
Do.	Hari Singh	Gunshot wound, foot	..	..	..	..
Do.	Kalin	Do. left arm	..	..	..	..
Do.	Sewakke	Do. abdomen	..	..	..	..
Do.	One man (not named)	Wound, head ..	..	..	..	..
Do.	Babwal Bakhsh	Byonet wound slight	..	..	..	..
Do.	Mutaddi	Killed	..	..	..	..
Do.	Khadam	Ditto	..	..	..	..
Do.	Eman	Ditto	..	..	..	..
Do.	Nigban Singh	Wounded	..	..	..	..
Do.	Dhal Singh	Severely wounded	..	..	..	..
Do.	Karim Bakhsh	Ditto	..	..	..	..
Do.	Jawan Singh	Ditto	..	..	..	..
Do.	Bugwan Singh	Slightly wounded	..	..	..	..
Do.	Mutwalli	Ditto	..	..	..	..
Do.	Gucham Ali	Severely wounded	..	..	..	..
Do.	A. P. Holmes	Contused wound of foot	..	..	..	..
Burgess-Major		from spent ball,	..	..	..	..
Do.	Hakim Singh	Gunshot wound of thigh	..	..	..	..
Do.	Bute Singh	(severe.)	..	..	..	..
Do.	Kala Singh	Contusion of foot from spent ball.	..	..	..	..
Do.	H. C. P. Rice	Contusion of temple from spent ball.	..	..	..	..
Major		Dangerously gunshot wound thro' left lung.	..	..	..	..
Nalk	Frem Singh	Severely wounded, gunshot wound of leg.	..	..	..	..
			16th January 1878	Nara Kula Pasa	..	} Jawakhi Campaign 1877-78.
			1st December 1877	Attack on Jammu	..	

APPENDIX III.

Return of all ranks who have received rewards for valour in the 1st Sikh Infantry since the Regiment was raised, and up to 25th March 1887.

Rank.	Name.	Reward.	Date.	Occasion.	REMARKS.
Subedar	Bhabut Singh	Order of Merit, 3rd class	16th March 1869	} Conspicuous acts of loyalty to the State.	G. G. O., 336, dated 15th March 1869.
Haridar	Biraha Singh	Ditto	Ditto		
Jemadar	Hidayatullah	Ditto	24th April 1869	Jerwah, 31st March 1869	} G. G. O., 577, dated 26th April 1869.
Haridar	Museaddi	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
Do.	Narain Singh	Ditto	3rd May 1881	} Shah Alam Raghua Mahabud Wasair country.	G. G. O., 361, dated 26th June 1881.
Sepoy	Huseain Shah	Ditto	Ditto		
Do.	Mohammed Baksh	Ditto	Ditto		

APPENDIX IV.
Statement showing periods of location in the several Cantonments, Punjab Frontier Force, and absence on service of the 1st Sikh Infantry.

CORPS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL AT, AND DEPARTURE FROM, EACH STATION.		FIELD SERVICE.		
	Stations.	Arrival.	Departure.		
1st Sikh Infantry	Heoharipur ..	10th December 1846	..	24th November 1861	1. Punjab Campaign 1848-49. Action of Basa, 18th September 1848; Dinanagar, 26th November 1848. Capture of Akrot, 3rd December 1848. Action of Dallah, 16th January 1849. 2. Black Mountain Expedition, 1852-1853. 3. Attack on Shah Musa Khat Mohamada, August and September 1854. Shirmalbes, Shabbadar 1854. 4. Bunsdar Expedition 1857. 5. Indian Mutiny Campaigns, February 1858 to June 1859, including Campaigns in Rohilkhand 1858 and in Oudh and on Nijal-Berak, 1858-59. Special flight of corps at Terwah, 21st March 1859. Punam Khat Expedition, January 1860. 6. Tumm Building on Sitanni Border, February to May 1870 and again October 1871 to January 1872. 8. Dumar Valley Expedition, February 1872. 9. Faizah Camp of Exercise, January, February, 1874. 10. Blockade of Pass Afrida, 1876-77. 11. Shirmah near Kohat Kosal, 18th April 1876. Jawakhi Blockade and Shirmalbes, August September 1877. Inroad into Jawakhi land 30th August 1877. 12. Jawakhi Expedition, November 1877 to March 1878. 13. Through march from Kohat to Peshawar in 164 hours on service, 3rd October 1878.
	{ Eburn Koh ..	24th December 1851	..	3rd April 1853	
	{ Darweah ..	3rd April 1853	..	27th April 1853	
	{ Sirband ..	27th April 1853	..	17th January 1854	
	Peshawar ..	3rd February 1854	..	7th February 1854	
	Shabbadar ..	7th February 1854	..	2nd December 1855	
	Alonai ..	22nd March 1855	..	1st June 1855	
	Kohat, one Wing ..	18th December 1855	..	14th December 1856	
	Derah Ghazi Khan ..	4th January 1857	..	19th January 1858	
	March to Korchi ..	12th January 1858	..	24th February 1858	
	Campaign, Indian Mutiny ..	24th February 1858	..	1st June 1859	
	Gondah (Oudh) ..	26th June 1859	..	24th September 1859	
	Escort duty with Lord Canning ..	7th October 1859	..	27th February 1860	
	Hunn ..	26th March 1860	..	7th March 1863	
	Derah Ghazi Khan ..	23rd November 1863	..	4th March 1865	
Multau ..	8th March 1865	..	{ R. W., 13th October 1865 L. W., 12th January 1866		
Peshawar ..	{ R. W., 9th November 1865 L. W., 2nd March 1866	..	16th May 1866		
Kohat ..	26th May 1866	..	27th November 1868		
Derah Jemal Khan ..	9th December 1866	..	27th January 1873		
Edwardesbad ..	2nd February 1873	..	28th January 1875		

1st Sikh Infantry
 Heoharipur to 10th December 1846.

14.	Afghan Campaign 1878-79, including capture of Ali Masjid and Expeditions to Chinar, Kanab, Lughman, and Kach.	..	3rd October 1878	..	2nd February 1875	..	Kohat
15.	Reserve in Zaimahit Expedition and Reconnaissance duties, November and December 1879.	..	20th November 1878	..	7th October 1878	..	Camp Jamrud
16.	Waziri Expedition, April and May 1881.	..	18th June 1879	..	26th November 1878	..	Afghanistan
17.	Takht Sallman Survey Expedition, November and December 1882.	..	8th December 1880	..	31st June 1879	..	Kohat
18.	Camp of Exercise, Amballah-Delhi, 1885-86.	..	18th October 1883	..	21st December 1880	..	Abotabad
		..	18th January 1887	..	10th November 1883	..	Derah Ismaili Khan
		..	2nd December 1889	..	31st January 1887	..	Kohat

Submitted, as ordered in No. 319 ^M 34th June 1886, from Assistant Adjutant-General, P. F. Force, and No. 1361, 14th June 1886, from Military Secretary, Punjab Government.

DERAH ISMAIL KHAN, }
 True Copy, }
 O. M. DALLAS, Lieutenant, }
 Adjutant, 1st Sikh Infantry. }
 July 1st, 1886.

O. G. ROSS, Colonel,
 Commanding 1st Sikh Infantry.

APPENDIX V.

List of Subadar-Majors of the 1st Sikh Infantry since the institution of the rank in the Regiment, up to 25th March 1887.

Name.	From	To	Class.	REMARKS.
Mir Asghar Ali	1st June 1861	22nd October 1867	Salyad—Punjabl Musalman	Died at Lahore.
Umed Singh	6th November 1867	1st May 1871	Brahmin—Oudh	Poisoned.
Bhop Singh	6th July 1871	6th February 1876	1st Sikh—Malwa	Ditto.
Saadullah Khan	6th February 1876	7th January 1878	Yousaf—Pethan	Died at Kohat.
Nihal Singh	8th January 1878	17th August 1881	1st Sikh—Manjha	Died at his home.
Jamal Din Bahadur	17th August 1881	30th June 1889	Dugar Musalman Malwa	At present Subahdar } 1st class, Order of British } India, April 1st, 1881. } 2nd class, Order of British } India, 16th December 1887. }

APPENDIX VI.

Major J. S. HODGSON's farewell order to the Regiment, on his leaving on medical certificate, is entered in regimental order, dated 2nd June 1849, Hushiarpur.

It calls on the Regiment to always "perform its duties in a zealous and soldierly spirit." It points out to the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and to the men the best way of conducting themselves as soldiers. "Good Soldiers are recognised by their quiet, steady, and firm performance of their duties, and careful avoidance of all disreputable dissension either among themselves or with the people of the country. If his observations receive attention, the Commanding Officer feels that there need be no apprehension of the Regiment forfeiting in any degree the often recorded approbation of its superiors."

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HISTORY

OF

THE 1ST SIKH INFANTRY,

1887—1901.

VOLUME II.

CALCUTTA:
PRINTED BY THACKER, SPINK AND CO.

1903.

HISTORY

OF THE

1st SIKH INFANTRY.

On the 19th of May, Lieutenant W. C. Barratt, Royal Berkshire Regiment, joined as Wing Officer on probation (G. O. C. C., dated 12th of May 1887). He came from the 6th Punjab Infantry.

Lieut. Barratt joins. R. O. No. 535 of 20-5-87.

On the 22nd of May, Lieutenant H. A. Cooper, 2nd Manchester Regiment, joined as officiating Wing Officer on probation. G. O. C. C., dated 7th of June 1887.

Lieut. Cooper joins. R. O. 547 of 23-5-87. R. O. 628 of 13-6-87.

By G. O. No. 39 of 1887, soldiers in the Native army are to be employed as Regimental Clerks whenever possible. If the Regiment cannot supply soldiers to do clerks' work, suitable men of any class to the number of three may be enlisted and will form part of the establishment.

Soldier Clerks. R. O. 551, dated 25-5-1887.

From early days in the regiment, all Vernacular records have been kept in Kainthi. As many men now read and write Gurmukhi well, Gurmukhi is, for the future, placed on the same footing as Kainthi. Urdu is still not to be used in permanent records.

Records, Vernacular. B. O. 556, dated 25-5-87.

On the 16th of June 1887, Lieutenant A. H. McMahon, who had been officiating Adjutant since

Lieut. McMahon leaves. R. O. 639 dated 16-6-87.

the 1st of May 1887, was transferred to the Punjab Commission.

Lieut. Barratt
Offg. Adjutant.

Lieutenant W. C. Barratt, though not qualified in languages, became officiating Adjutant on the 16th of June 1887. *Vide* R. O. No. 640, dated the 16th of June 1887. (Confirmed from the 17th of October 1887, by G. O., C. C., dated 25th of May 1889.)

1887.

Brownlow,
Lt.-Colonel.

On the 8th of June 1887, Major C. C. Brownlow became Lieutenant-Colonel. G. G. O. No. 427, dated the 10th of June 1887. (Regimental Order No. 666, dated the 24th of June 1887.)

Inspection,
1887.
See next page.

In his Inspection Report on the Corps No. 359, dated the 14th of June, 1887, Brigadier-General J. W. McQueen, C. B., reports the Regiment's discipline and spirit to be good: the native officers and men in exercises and movements showed careful training, and the condition of the transport animals and the style of lading them received special commendation.

Jubilee of Her
Majesty.
G. O. 459
of 20-6-87.
H. O. 648.

The 21st of June was the Jubilee day of the fifty years' reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. There were no prisoners to release in the 1st Sikh Infantry under the Queen's clemency.

Transfers to
New Sikh
Regiments.

During June 1887, the Regiment gave 1 Naik, 1 Assistant Bugle Major, 2 Lance Naiks and 10 men to the 35th Sikhs at Ferozepore; and 1 Jemadar (Nand Singh), 1 Havildar and 3 men to the 36th Sikhs at Jalandhar.

C-in-C's
Musketry
Prize.
R. O. 756,
dated 18-7-87.
G. O. C. C. of
18-7-87.

The Regiment won the Commander-in-Chief's prize of 1886-87—Rs. 100.

TERMS.

Individual Firing.—7 Shots. 500 yds. Any military position. Target 2nd class Regulation.

Selected team of six men. One sighting shot each man.

Independent Rapid Firing.—200 yds. Single rank, standing. Target 2nd class, regulation. Time allowed two minutes.

Individual.—121 points. Average 20·16.

Independent.—120 rounds fired. Every round put in Target.

B. E.	C.	O.	Points.	Average.
40	53	27	373	= 62·16

Winning Score, 82·32.

NOTE.—Regimental Order No. 891, dated the 29th of August 1887, publishes the order that only four British officers are to be mounted on parade. (A. G.'s 3149-D., dated the 13th of August 1887.) Since the Mutiny all British officers till now have been mounted.

In the "London Gazette" of the 21st of June (G. O. No. 558, dated 22nd of July 1887) Colonel A. G. Ross, Commandant, received the Order of the Bath as an additional member of the Military Division of the Third Class (C. B.) on the celebration of the Fiftieth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

In his remarks (A. G.'s 3787-B., dated the 2nd of August 1887), the Commander-in-Chief (Sir Frederick Roberts) says regarding the Inspection of 1887:—

"That the report is most satisfactory and shows the regiment in a high state of efficiency reflecting great credit on Colonel Ross and all officers concerned. The improvement in Musketry is noticed and the Commander-in-Chief hopes that it will continue, and all pains be taken to make the 1st Sikh Infantry a good shooting regiment."

1887.

British Officers
on Parade.

Col. Ross made
C. B. R. O. 810,
2-8-87.

Inspection, 1887.

See preceding
page.

Transfers to
new Sikh
Regiments.

During August 1887, the Regiment gave 1 Jemadar (Sham Singh), 1 Colour-havildar, 2 Naiks, 2 Lance-Naiks and 1 Sepoy to the 36th Sikhs at Jalandhar.

Cholera Kohat,
1887.

From the 22nd of July 1887, to the 2nd of September 1887, cholera attacked Kohat Cantonments. The Regiment did not remove into camp. It had 12 cases, 5 soldiers and 7 followers, and out of these 2 soldiers and 3 followers died. The cases in Cantonments were 54, and the deaths 25.

1887.
Lieutenants
Nicholls and
Burne join.

On the 14th of October 1887, Lieutenant A. Nicholls, transferred as Wing Officer from the 9th Madras N. I., joined the Corps. (G. O. C. C. of 30th September 1887).

On the 1st of October 1887, Lieutenant K. O. Burne joined as officiating Wing Officer on probation, from the 2nd Punjab Infantry. (G. O. C. C. of 30th September 1887).

Figure of Merit,
G. O. C. C. of
18-10-87.

Figure of Merit 1886-87=122·47 against 111·75 in 1885-86. Standard good. Position in Army of Bengal, 22nd. Eighth in Punjab Frontier Force Infantry.

Visit of Sir
Fred.
Roberts to
Kohat.

The Regiment was present at Kohat during the visit of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick Roberts, G. C. B., V. C., etc., November 28th to 30th, 1887, and twice furnished Guards-of-Honour for His Excellency.

Lt. Cooper
leaves.
B. O. 1299,
19-12-87.

On the 19th of December 1887 Lieutenant H. A. Cooper was struck off on appointment to the 5th Punjab Infantry as Wing Officer. (G. O., 10th December 1887).

Inspection,
1887-88.

Brigadier-General J. W. McQueen, A.-D.-C., C. B., inspected the Regiment on the 8th of December 1887, as also at intervals in various practices between that date and the 22nd of December. Report generally satisfactory and good (as last year) as

regards exercises. Excellent spirit and efficiency of Transport.

On the 21st of February 1888, the orders reached 1888.
the Regiment granting from 1st April 1888 a silver medal for "Meritorious Conduct" to Havildars with an annuity of Rs. 25, and two silver medals for "Long Service and Good Conduct," each with a gratuity of Rs. 25 to the rank and file; the latter to be given annually irrespective of vacancies. The "Meritorious Conduct" medal is given again only on the death, promotion or reduction of the annuitant, and requires eighteen years' service completed with the colors. The "Long Service and Good Conduct" medal requires twenty years, and cannot be held with that for "Meritorious Conduct." A silver medal for "Long Service and Good Conduct" but without gratuity may be obtained if the Commander-in-Chief sees fit for a soldier on transfer to the pension establishment, whose field services and irreproachable conduct throughout his service mark him for reward and who, from his position, has not received the "Good Conduct" medal.

Medals
"Meritorious
Conduct" &
"Long Service
& Good Con-
duct" with
Annuity &
Gratuities.
I. A. C. 15 of
31-1-88.

On the 20th of April 1888, the first men were 1888.
passed into the Active Reserve from the Regiment. Reserve.

On the 28th of June 1888, Lieutenant E. Brand- Lt. Brandreth.
reth, Lincolnshire Regiment, joined as officiating
Wing Officer on probation. (G. O. C. C. of 19th
July 1888.)

G. O. C. C. of 21st of June 1888 publishes that
the Regiment has once more won the purse of
Rs. 100, presented by the Commander-in-Chief
to Native Infantry for 1887-88. The conditions
were the same as those of the match of 1886-87.
(Page 2.)

C.-in-C.'s
Musketry Prize,
G. O. C. C. of
21-6-88.

The result this year is :—

Individual Firing.—Points 119. Average, 19·63.

Independent Rapid Firing.—Rounds fired 145.

B. E. 42. C. 62. O. 33. Hits 137. Points 420.

Average 70·00. Winning Score 89·83. This is 5·01 points above the second Regiment on the list, and 7·51 points better than last year's score of the Regiment itself. This year saw four regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force at the head of the Infantry and four regiments Punjab Frontier Force at the head of the Cavalry list.

Fig. of Merit
1887-88, G. O.,
C. C. of 30-7-88.

1888.
Inspection,
1887-88.

Figure of Merit 1887-88 = 126·59 against 122·47 last year 1886-87. Standard, good. Position in Army of India, 27th. Increase, 4·12. Again eighth in Punjab Frontier Force Infantry.

In his remarks on the Inspection of 1887-88 (A. G.'s 3589-B., dated 20th of August 1888) the Commander-in-Chief (Sir Frederick Roberts) says that :—

Compare page 3.

“The report on the 1st Sikh Infantry is “most satisfactory. Every attention is paid to “details and the result is that the Regiment is “thoroughly efficient in all respects. The condition “of the corps is very creditable to Colonel Ross and “those under his command.

“His Excellency was much pleased with the set “up and turn-out of the men, when he saw the “Regiment at Kohat in November last, and is also “glad to hear that great attention is paid to Mus- “ketry Instruction.”

Cholera, Kohat,
1888.

Cholera again (this year, as in 1887) attacked Kohat Cantonments on the 31st of July 1888, and lasted steadily till the 20th of August 1888. After a lull of eighteen days a man of the Regiment came in from escort duty to Bahadar Khel on the 6th of

September and was attacked on the 7th. He, however, remained an isolated case and was discharged cured on the 20th of September 1888. The Regiment did not move into camp. The 5th Punjab Infantry was attacked severely, and on the 9th of August encamped on the Infantry parade. The Regiment had 14 cases, *viz.*, 9 soldiers, 3 followers and 2 children, of whom 4 soldiers, 1 follower and 1 child died. The cases were (soldiers) 6 Sikhs, 1 Dogra, 1 Pathan, and 1 Punjabi Musalman. Kohat had 88 cases, and 53 deaths, the deaths this year being within one of the whole number of cases last year.

On the 19th of September 1888, Lieutenant A. Nicholls was struck off the rolls of the Regiment on appointment as Wing Officer to the 2nd Punjab Infantry, with which he is at present officiating as Adjutant. (G. O. C. C., 26th September 1888.)

Lt. Nicholls
leaves.

On the 12th of October 1888, Lieutenant H. A. Cooper was re-transferred from the 5th Punjab Infantry (compare 19th December 1887) as Wing Officer (G. O. C. C., 22nd of October 1888).

Lt Cooper,
Wing Officer.

NOTE.—He joined on the 19th of November 1888, from service with the Hazara Field Force in the 4th Punjab Infantry.

By India Army Circular, 13th October 1888, Kohat becomes the Regimental Centre for the Regiment and its linked Battalions, the 3rd and 4th Sikh Infantry.

1888.
Kohat
Regimental
Centre.

By G. G. O. 918, dated the 9th of November 1888, Subadar-Major Jamal Din Bahadar was promoted from the 16th of December 1887, in the Order of British India, to be a "Sardar Bahadar."

Subadar-Major
Jamal Din
Sardar Bahadar.

Colonel Ross gave him the insignia on parade in Kohat, after the Imperial parade on the 1st of January

1889. General Kennedy gave him the insignia of the 2nd class on a Brigade parade in Abbottabad in 1882.

Escort Mr. Udney, British Commr., Kurram Valley, August to December, '88.

Between the 27th of August 1888, and the 17th of December 1888, the Regiment furnished 157 native officers and men under Captain A. C. Bunny along with detachments from the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, 4th Punjab Infantry and No. 4 Hazara Mountain Battery, as an escort in the Kurram Valley to Mr. Udney, British Commissioner, sent to try and settle with Shirindil Khan, Governor of Khost, the Amir of Kabul's representative, disputes between the Turis and the Amir's subjects. The escort marched six marches into the Kurram Valley from Thal, and was stationary most of the time at Camp Khartachi near Shaluzan. Although exposed in November to a good deal of severe cold, the men returned on the 17th of December 1888, looking very healthy.

Gaiahdin Sepoy, signaller, Black Mountain Expedition.

Sepoy Gaiahdin, D. Company, was employed from September to November 1888, as a signaller with the Black Mountain Expedition of 1888 and was attached to the 4th Punjab Infantry. On the 14th of March 1890 he received the India Medal with clasp "Hazarah 1888."

1889. Inspection, 1888-1889.

On the 31st of January 1889, the Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General, J. W. McQueen, C. B., A.-D.-C., as also in various exercises and Field Practices between that date and the 6th of February 1889.

In his Inspection Remarks of the 23rd April 1889, the Brigadier-General remarks:—

"The 1st Sikh Infantry is an excellent regiment "in every way. There is an admirable system of

“interior economy, and discipline is judiciously
 “maintained. The men are carefully instructed in
 “drill and all practical work, and the Regiment
 “manœuvres well and handily both across country,
 “over broken ground and on its own parade ground.
 “There is an excellent spirit among all ranks and
 “the Regiment is fit for active service.”

On the 21st of April 1889, Subadar Chaggat Singh, who enlisted in the Regiment on the 1st of April 1856, retired on the Superior Pension of his rank after an honourable and unblemished service of over 33 years. On the 15th of March 1889, Badhawa Singh, the oldest sepoy in the corps, who was enlisted on the 8th of May 1855, retired also with his superior pension, still hale and strong and able to shoot well, after a service of nearly 34 years in the corps.

Retirement,
 Subadar
 Chaggat Singh.

There now remain in the corps only three men, all Subadars, Bir Singh, Hakim Singh and Lall Singh, who served with it in the Indian Mutiny, 1858-59; and one British officer, Colonel Ross, and one Subadar, Jamal Din, who have the Mutiny Medal for service with other Corps.

By G. O. C. C. 25th of May 1889, Lieutenant W. C. Barratt is appointed Adjutant from the 17th of October 1887. He took up the duties on the 16th of June 1887, see page 1.

Lieut. Barratt
 Adjutant.
 R. O. 651 of
 1889.

Lieutenant E. Brandreth, officiating Wing Officer, was transferred on the 28th of June 1889, to the 5th Punjab Infantry at Kohat.

1889.
 Lt. E.
 Brandreth
 leaves.

On the 30th of June 1889, Subadar-Major Jamal Din Sardar Bahadar retired from the service on the superior pension of a Subadar from the 1st of July 1889, after a long, active and faithful service of 38 years, 6 months, and 26 days. He enlisted on the

Retirement.
 Subadar-Major
 Jamal Din
 Sardar
 Bahadar.

5th of December 1850, in the 4th Punjab Infantry and with them was wounded at the assault of Delhi in September 1857. He came as a Jemadar to the Regiment from the 6th Police Battalion in June 1862, and has been Subadar-Major since the 17th of August 1881. He received the First Class of the Order of British India on the 16th of December 1887. His war services include six frontier expeditions, the Indian Mutiny, 1857, and the Afghan war, 1878-79, and he has three War Medals and four clasps.

Surgeon Fooks appointed.

By A. G. India's letter, 2814-B. of the 30th July 1889, Surgeon H. Fooks was appointed to the Medical charge of the Corps. R. O. 941, dated the 9th of August 1889.

Surgeon G. F. Braide, who has been officiating since the 15th of June 1888, left to join the 5th Punjab Cavalry on the 9th of August 1889.

Inspection.
1888-1889.
Compare page 6.

In his remarks on the Inspection of 1888-89 (A. G.'s 2941-B. of the 8th of August 1889) the Commander-in-Chief in India (Sir Frederick Roberts) says :—

“ The condition of this fine Regiment is all that could be desired, and reflects great credit on Colonel Ross and all serving under him.

“ In Musketry there has been an all round improvement since last year, and the results are all that can be desired.”

1889.
Visit of the
Viceroy, Lord
Lansdowne, to
Kohat.

From the 26th to the 28th of October 1889, the Viceroy of India, Lord Lansdowne, visited Kohat accompanied by Sir James Lyall, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

The Regiment with a portion of the Cavalry, (Queen's Own Corps of Guides and the 2nd Punjab Cavalry) and with the 4th Punjab Infantry, 5th Punjab Infantry, and No. 4 Hazara Mountain Battery

lined the Kushalguh Road on the arrival of the Viceroy on the 26th of October 1889.

On the same evening it furnished a Guard-of-Honour for His Excellency under Subadar-Major Bir Singh at the Mess, and on the 28th of October it paraded with the rest of the troops in garrison in Brigade, to witness the presentation by the Viceroy of the Badge of the Distinguished Service Order to Colonel Hawes, 4th Punjab Infantry.

The following Regimental Order No. 1219, dated the 28th of October, was published to the Corps:—

“The Commanding Officer has much pleasure in informing the Regiment that His Excellency the Viceroy of India was much pleased with the appearance of the troops of the garrison when they lined the road on his entry into Kohat.

“2. The Viceroy also twice expressed to the Commanding Officer his admiration both of the Guard-of-Honour, and of the Guard over his Residence (under Lieutenant Burne) furnished by the Regiment, and directed the Commanding Officer to say to the Officers and men that he was much pleased at having the Regiment on his Guard on two occasions.”

On the 17th and 18th of November the Regiment took part with detachments of the Queen's Own Guides and the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and with the 4th and 5th Punjab Infantry, in the surprise of Shindand, the village of the Jawakhi Malik “Mushki” near and in the Gandiali Pass.

Surprise of
Shindand.
R. O. 1410.
8-12-89.

2. On November the 17th, a detachment of the Regiment of 3 Native Officers, 18 non-commissioned officers, 2 buglers and 176 men marched for Kushalguh under pretence of receiving ordnance stores.

1889.
Surprise of
Shindand—
contd.

This party, joined on the evening of the 17th by Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow and Lieutenant Cooper, marched from Gumbat a little after 1 A.M. on the 18th of November, and between 4-15 A.M. and 4-30 A.M. occupied all the heights east of the Gandiali Pass.

Officers present :
Col. Ross,
Lt.-Col.
Brownlow,
Capt. Bunny,
Lt. Barratt,
Lt. Cooper.

3. Seven native officers, sixteen non-commissioned officers, two buglers and a hundred and twenty-seven men under Captain A. C. Bunny accompanied the main column from Kohat at 11-10 P. M. on the 17th of November under Colonel A. G. Ross, which marched by the Kharmatu Road across to the Kushalgurh Road, near milestone 5 from Kohat and thence entered the Sra Ghunda Valley, over a small but rough kotal, reaching the environs of Shindand at 5 A. M. on the 18th of November.

Parties of the 4th Punjab Infantry were detached at the Kushalgurh Road to the hills west of the Gandiali Pass and of the Guides to the Pass mouth.

4. Besides some rifles and other arms, some property, and a collection of flocks and herds, Malik Mushki was captured and ten out of thirteen outlaws required by the civil power.

5. The men from Kohat were out eighteen hours and covered some twenty-six miles of country. The men from Gumbat were out some thirteen hours, and had a steep and rapid climb to their posts in the dark of the early morning.

No men fell out during the operations.

R. O. 1409,
8-12-89.

The following extract from letter No. 1099, dated the 28th of November 1889, from the D. S. O., Punjab Frontier Force, to Colonel A. G. Ross, Commanding at Kohat, is published to the Regiment concerning the surprise of Shindand on the 17th and 18th of November 1889.

"I am directed to convey to you, and to the officers and men serving under your orders, the Brigadier-General's congratulations on the successful result of the surprise, and his appreciation of the excellent manner in which the whole of the detail was planned and carried out."

The appreciation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India (Sir Frederick Roberts) was conveyed to the troops engaged in the following terms in letter No. 6366-A of the 23rd of December 1889 from the Adjutant-General to the General Officer Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force. (P. F. F. 724-M. R., dated 30-12-89.)

1889.
Surprise of
Shindand—
continued.

"The Commander-in-Chief has had much pleasure in perusing this report which shows that the surprise (of Shindand) was admirably planned and equally well executed, and it is an example of a completely successful operation to effect a surprise and a capture without bloodshed."

The expression of His Excellency's appreciation was ordered to be conveyed to the officers and troops employed on the occasion.

Figure of Merit 1888-89 = 130·18 against 126·59 of last year, 1887-88. Standard, Good. Position in Army, of regiments armed with snider rifles, 24th. Increase, 3·59. This is the last course on the old system. Next year individual firing is to be reduced, and more rounds used in collective-firings and field-practices.

Fig. of Merit.
1888-89.

On the 2nd of December the Regiment marched from Kohat, and on the 30th of December reached Dera Ghazi Khan, relieving the 4th Sikh Infantry, one of its linked battalions. Route by Bannu to Dera Ismail Khan across the Indus to Bhakkar, and thence by the road skirting the Thal by Karor, Leia,

March in Relief
from Kohat to
Dera G. Khan.

Kot Sultan, Daira Din Panah, Sanawan and Gujirat, and across the Indus at Ghazi Ghat Railway station to Dera Ghazi Khan. In this march the Regiment was the first regiment to cross the new girder bridges over the Kurraun river close to Bannu, and the Gambila in Marwat, the latter being still unfinished.

Pneumonia gave trouble on this march. 28 cases occurred on the march, of whom three died. The pneumonia increased between Bhakkar and Dera Ghazi Khan, and in twelve days after arrival at Dera Ghazi Khan, ten cases occurred. A change of weather to clear sharp cold took place about the 11th of January 1890 and the disease subsided.

Out of the 28 attacked on the march, 11 were Sikhs, 8 Pathans, 3 Punjabi Musalmans, 5 Dogras and 1 Hindustani. The ten cases immediately after arrival were 6 Sikhs, 2 Pathans and 2 Dogras. The incidence on Pathans on this occasion was unusually heavy.

1889.
General Notes.

The Regiment marched out of Dera Ghazi Khan on the 4th of March 1865, and has re-entered it on the 30th of December 1889. Ten officers and men are with it now who were in it the former period of occupation, 1862-65—Colonel Ross, Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, Subadar-Major Bir Singh, Subadar Nawab Khan, Subadar Hakim Sing, Subadar Shiu Shankar Singh, Subadar Lal Singh, Subadar Jabar Khan, Pay-Havildar Hurri Singh and Sepoy Gian Singh.

The outposts held now are Mangrota, 21 rifles, an old outpost; Khar, 20 rifles; Rakhni, 49 rifles under a native officer; Kingri, 58 rifles; Kot Mohammad Khan, 50 rifles each, also under a native officer; total, 198 rifles under three native officers, the

furthest point being 118 miles : Khar, Rakhni, Kingri and Kot Mohammad Khan are all on the Peshin Road, the new communication with Southern Afghanistan.

Since the Regiment left Dera Ghazi Khan close on 25 years ago, the railway has touched the Indus 9 miles from the station ; the Peshin Road has been made through the Baluch hills and the Gurchani and Lughari Hills have been declared "British India" ; the Kasranis are British subjects and the Buzdars are under British influence.

On the 15th and 16th of January 1890 the Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Sir J. W. McQueen, K. C. B., A.-D.-C. The men did well, and the report is good and in terms similar to those of last year.

On the 21st of February Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Brownlow left for Edwardesabad to take up the officiating command of the 1st Punjab Infantry. This is the first time he has left the Regiment since he joined on the 11th of August 1865. (See entry on page 18 November and December 1890.)

On the 15th of May 1890 Lieutenant H. A. F. Magrath, appointed Officiating Wing Officer on probation, joined the Corps (G. O. C. C. of 15th of May 1890), Wing Officer, 13th of October 1890 (G. O. C. C. of 14th of November 1890).

On the 22nd of May 1890 Surgeon A. G. Hendley, who joined for duty at Camp Lachi on the 3rd of December 1889, left for Quetta. He has not been permanent in the Corps.

On the 19th of June 1890 Subadar Hakim Singh, who was enlisted on the 20th of November 1856, retired on the superior pension of his rank after a faithful and unblemished service of 33 years and 7 months, of which he has been 17 years a commis-

1890.

Inspection,
1889-90.

1890.

Lt.-Col.
Brownlow
commands
1st Punjab
Inftry.
R. O. 252 of
1890
& G. O. C. C. of
4th March 1890.Lt. Magrath
joins.
R. O. 570-571 of
16th May 1890.Surgeon
Hendley leaves.Retirement,
Subadar
Hakim Singh.
R. O. 670 of '90.

sioned officer. He was in the Indian Mutiny with the Regiment and in the Afghan war and two frontier expeditions, and has the Mutiny medal and the Afghan medal and Ali Musjid clasp.

On the 7th of February 1872 in the attack on Haidar Khel village in Daur, he was, when a Havildar, mentioned in Regimental Orders for forward gallantry.

Surgeon Fooks
returns from
Chin Country.

On the 10th of June 1890, Surgeon H. Fooks, who left in October 1889, rejoined the Regiment from Field Service in the Chin Country.

Subadar-Major
Bir Singh
2nd Class
British India.

By G. G. O. 860 of 1890 Subadar-Major Bir Singh obtains the 2nd class of the Order of British India with the usual title of Bahadar with effect from the 15th of January 1890. (R. O. 989 of 27th September 1890).

1890.
Shirani
Expedition,
1890.

By telegram 1146, dated the 10th of October 1890, from the D. A. A. G., Punjab Frontier Force, a strong wing was ordered to reach Draband on the Dera Ismail Khan Border on the 29th of October 1890, to take part in the Expedition against the Shiranis who live opposite Draband and Chaudhwan in the hills round the Takht Suliman. The Force collected at Draband consisted of three troops of cavalry, one battery, six guns made up from two batteries and three strong wings of Infantry. The 1st Sikh Infantry wing and one troop 1st Punjab Cavalry (P. A. V. O.) marched from Dera Ghazi Khan, while a squadron of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, four guns No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery, two guns No. 7 Bengal Battery, and Wings of the 2nd Sikh Infantry, and the 2nd Punjab Infantry marched from Dera Ismail Khan. The whole constituted the Draband or Punjab Frontier Force Column of the Zhob Field Force which under Sir George White,

K.C.B., K.C.S.I., operated against the Khiddarzai Shiranis from Zhob west of the Takht Suliman. The Draband column was intended as a containing and co-operating column to Sir George White's Force and itself was under command of Colonel A. G. Ross, 1st Sikh Infantry. The Wing, 1st Sikh Infantry, under Captain A. C. Bunny, Second-in-Command, marched out of Dera Ghazi Khan on the 20th of October 1890, and marching by the District Road to Dera Ismail Khan as far as Tibbi struck across country to Vihowa on the Frontier Road, and reached Draband on the 29th of October 1890, marching by Kirri Shamozaï and Chaudhwan.

On the 1st of November 1890, the main part of the Draband column, with which was the 1st Sikh Infantry Wing, entered the Shirani hills by the Draband Pass and encamped at Drazand. This portion of the column the first to enter was the last to leave the hills. It marched from Drazand to Draband on the 2nd of December 1890, and on that day the Draband column was broken up. On the 3rd of December 1890, the Wing, under Captain A. C. Bunny, left Draband for Dera Ghazi Khan, and marching by the same route, arrived on the 12th of December 1890. Colonel A. G. Ross, who had been detained on duty at Draband and Dera Ismail Khan, rejoined on the 16th of December 1890.

During the Expedition the Wing of the Regiment was chiefly at Drazand. It made a reconnaissance to Ragusar of the Uba Khel eleven miles from Drazand (200 rifles and 2 guns) and from the 16th of November to the 29th of November 1890, it was engaged in visiting the Uba Khel and Hussan Khel hills, 290 rifles strong in company with 2 guns No. 7 Battery Bengal and 40 Sabres 3rd Punjab

Cavalry. The march was to Ragusar and thence to Murga in the Hussan Khel country by two routes, the direct or nullah route by Pir Ghumdi, and the hill route by Nishpa, Maidan Khaisera, Lyadan and Baspa. Parties of the Corps also visited on duty Gandhera Kach and the vicinity of the Zao Pass, where the Regiment was in 1883 in the Takht Suliman Expedition, and the 'Gat' Pass, a formidable defile some twelve miles long north of the Takht-Suliman Mountain. In 1883 the Regiment saw the upper or west end of this Pass. The men were very well in this expedition. Free rations were allowed while the Force was across the border.

1890.
Marching-out
strength.

Marching-out strength :

British Officers	3
Native Officers	8
Havildars.....	15
Naiks	17
Buglers	8
Lance-Naiks and Sepoys	329

British Officers.

The British Officers were : Captain A. C. Bunny, Captain W. J. K. Dobbin, Lieutenant and Adjutant W. C. Barratt.

Surgeon Fooks
joined and Col.
Ross assumes
Command.

Surgeon Fooks joined from leave at Draband on the 29th of October 1890; and Colonel A. G. Ross, who arrived at Draband on the 28th of October 1890, assumed command of the Draband column on the 29th of October 1890.

Lt.-Col.
Brownlow
leaves the
Regiment.
R. O. 1157,
dated
25-11-90 &
R. O. 1181,
dated
4-12-90.

While the Head Quarters and Wing were absent in the Shirani hills, G. O. C. C. of the 14th of November 1890 was published transferring Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Brownlow as Commandant to one of the linked battalions, the 4th Sikh Infantry, but directing him to remain with the 1st Punjab Infantry

and promoting Captain A. C. Bunny to be Second-in-Command and Wing Commander, and Captain J. A. H. Pollock to be Wing Commander. Lieutenant H. A. F. Magrath was also appointed Wing Officer.

Capt. Bunny & Capt. Pollock promoted in the Regiment. Lt. Magrath Wing Officer.

These promotions and appointments bear date from the 13th of October 1890.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Brownlow was struck off the rolls of the Regiment from the 13th of October 1890, by R. O. 1181, dated the 4th of December 1890. He joined at Multan on the 11th of August 1865 as Adjutant, and during his 25 years and two months' service with the Regiment has been Adjutant, Wing Commander and Second-in-Command. He is the second of his name and family who have served with the Regiment, the other being the present Sir Charles Brownlow who, as Second-in-Command, was dangerously wounded while with the Regiment in the expedition against the Shah Musa Khel Mohmands in 1854.

1890.
Lt.-Col.
Brownlow.

On the 29th of December 1890, the Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., C.S.I., Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force at Dera Ghazi Khan.

Inspection.
1890-91.

On this Inspection parade, Sir William Lockhart presented before the Regiment to Subadar-Major Bir Singh Bahadur the Insignia of the 2nd class of the Order of British India. (R. O. 1268 of 31-12-90.)

Presentation
Order Br.
India to
Sub.-Maj.
Bir Singh.

On the 30th of December, Lieutenant C. E. deL. Solbé, who was Wing Officer (on probation) with the 6th Madras Infantry, joined as Officiating Wing Officer (on probation) under A. G.'s Telegram No. 990 of 1890. (R. O. 1265 of 31st December 1890, and G. O. C. of 5th of January 1891.)

Lt. Solbé joins.

This is the first course with the Individual Firing reduced to 30 rounds, and a large number of rounds

Fig. of Merit
1889-90.

given for seven events in collective firing and fire company Field Practices.

Figure of Merit, 89·61. Standard, Good. This is made up of 45·42 Individual Firing, "Moderate," and 44·19 Collective Firings "Good," and close on "Very Good" 45·00. Place in army 16th among Snider Armed Corps. Last year in the old method the place was 24th. The Regiment in the Punjab Frontier Force is 2nd out of six Snider-armed Infantry Regiments (G. O. C. C. 2nd August 1890).

NOTE.—Out of 12 Infantry Regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force six now have Martini-Henry Rifles.

1890.
Cantonment or
Half Batta
Abolished.

By India Army Circular 158, dated the 30th of September 1890, the ancient Indian Division of the native soldiers' pay with "Net pay" and "Cantonment or Half Batta" was done away with. The wage of the soldier is now one sum, *viz.*, "pay." (R. O. No. 58 of 1891.)

Retirement of
Subadar Lal
Singh.
Pension
Circular
43 of 16-2-91.

On the 19th of January Subadar Lal Singh, who was enlisted at Siriband in Hazara on the 7th of November 1856, retired on the superior pension of his rank after an unblemished and faithful service of 34 years and nearly 2½ months, of which he has been 14½ years a commissioned officer. He has served in the field with the Regiment two campaigns in the Indian Mutiny and in the Afghan war and in two frontier expeditions, and has the Mutiny and Afghan medals.

Mackenzie
Equipment.

Between the 17th and the 27th of January, the Regiment received accoutrements known as the "Mackenzie Equipment." Greatcoats, as in the Valise Equipment, are carried in straps in a roll on the back. There are two pouches, carrying each 30 rounds. Total 60 rounds.

The Valise Equipment, now exchanged, was received on the 15th of July 1878. The Mackenzie Equipment is the sixth which the regiment has had since it was raised on the 10th of December 1846, viz. :—

- (1) Black leather accoutrements. *Single shoulder Muskets. belt.*
- (2) Brown leather accoutrements. *Single shoulder belt.*
- (3) Brown leather accoutrements. Pattern with Brunswick two grooved rifle. *Also shoulder belt.*
- (4) Brown leather accoutrements (*shoulder belt also*) modified to suit Enfield rifle.
- (5) Valise Equipment. *Braces.*
- (6) Mackenzie Equipment. *Braces.*

From the 9th and 13th of January 1891, respectively, to 5th of March 1891, Captain J. A. H. Pollock and Lieutenant H. A. Cooper served with the Miranzai Expedition of 1891 under Brigadier-General Sir W. Lockhart. Captain Pollock as Brigade-Major First Column, and Lieutenant Cooper attached to the 4th Punjab Infantry.

1891.
Capt. Pollock
and Lt. Cooper,
Field Service.

By the Book of Regulations called the "Regimental Calls of the Native Army in the Bengal Presidency," Edition 1890, dated Adjutant-General's Office, 1st of April 1890, the original old 'call' of the Regiment was modified.

Regimental
'Call' modified.

2. The new modified 'call' was brought into use

pany two grooved Brunswick rifles and Sword Bayonets (Drill mixed). This armament was in use during the Indian Mutiny.

4. Autumn 1861. (In Regiment now eight Companies.) Six Companies percussion Muskets and Bayonets, and two Companies the two grooved Brunswick Rifles and Sword Bayonets (Drill mixed).
5. December the 2nd, 1864. Whole Regiment (8 Companies) two grooved Brunswick Rifle and Sword Bayonet (Short Rifle Drill).
6. November the 5th, 1870. Enfield Rifle and Bayonets (Long Rifle Drill).
7. February the 3rd, 1875. Snider rifle (First Breechloader) and Bayonet (Long Rifle Drill).
8. June, the 27th, 1891. Martini-Henry Rifle Mark IV and Sword Bayonet. New pattern (Rifle Regiment Drill. Afterwards changed to Long Rifle Drill.)

Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Frontier Force's Inspection, Report of, 1890-91.
 No. 681, dated the 30th of June, published in Regimental Order No. 736, dated the 4th of July, brought the Report by Sir William Lockhart on the Inspection of 29th of December 1890. It says :—

“The 1st Sikh Infantry is an admirable Regiment “in perfect order.”

This Report was approved by the Commander-in-Chief in very favourable terms in his Confidential No. 3206-B, dated the 29th of June 1891.

Individual Firing	... “Moderate”	... 49·78	<small>1891. Figure of Merit Musketry, 1890-91.</small>
Collective Firing	... “Very Good”	... 47·11	
Classification	“Good”	... 96·89	

Last year was 89·61. In the Army among Snider Corps the Regiment stood 18th, and 2nd in the Punjab Frontier Force out of six Snider-armed corps (G. O. C. C. of 22nd July 1891). This is the last course with the Snider rifle.

Out-Posts.

On the 15th of August 1891, one British officer, 2 native officers, 2 buglers and 100 rifles marched to garrison Drug, a post in the Jafar Pathan country, under the political rule of Fort Sandeman, (Apozai) in Zhob, and three marches from Mangrota up the Mangrota Pass. At the same time Rakhni, Rankan Sham and Kingri on the Peshin Road are to be reduced, leaving Khar and Kot Mahammad Khan still held.

NOTE.—Rakhni Rankan Sham and Kingri detachments finally reached Head-Quarters on 9th of November 1891.

Lt. Magrath seconded.

Under G. G. O. No. 420, dated the 16th July, Lieutenant H. A. F. Magrath was seconded for one year to the Burmah Police. - He left on the 16th of August. (R. O. No. 876, dated 17th August 1891.)

Lt. Manning joins.

Under G. O. C. C. of 28th of August, Lieutenant W. H. Manning, 12th Bengal Infantry, was appointed Wing Officer from date of joining. (R. O. No. 910 of 30th August.) He joined on 27th September from the 4th Sikh Infantry (R. O. No. 1022 of 28th September.)

Retirement of Sub-Major Bir Singh.

On the 5th of September Subadar-Major Bir Singh Bahadar was compulsorily retired on ordinary pension after 35½ years' service for habits of self indulgence. With him, in disgrace, the last medal for the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58, in the native ranks, leaves the Corps. He was enlisted in the Regiment on the 28th of December 1855. (R. O.

951 and 952 of 4th September 1891. A. G. in India Nos. 4394-B., dated 27th August 1891.)

On the 24th of January 1892 Lieutenant G. D. L. Chatterton joined from the 19th Bombay Infantry as Officiating Wing Officer. (R. O. No. 130 of 25th January 1892.) His first appointment to the Regiment dates from the 24th of January 1892. (G. O. C. C. No. 101 of 10th February 1892) R. O. Nos. 191—192 of 9th of February 1892.

1892.
Lt. Chatterton
joins.

On the 4th of February 1892 the Regiment was inspected at Dera Ghazi Khan by Major-General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., C.S.I., Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force. His report, dated the 5th of February, says:—

Inspection,
1891-92,
R. O. No. 195,
dated 9th Feb.
1892.

“The 1st Sikh Infantry is in perfect order.
“The turn-out, bearing and steadiness of the men leave
“nothing to be desired. An admirable spirit fills all
“ranks. I regret Colonel Ross’ approaching departure,
“but his method of instruction and of command
“generally will, it is to be hoped, be carried on
“by his successor whoever he may be.”

On the 17th of February Captain J. A. H. Pollock, Wing Commander, left to officiate as 2nd in Command of one of the linked battalions, the 3rd Sikh Infantry at Kohat. (G. O. C. C. of 10th December 1891) Letter No. 858, M. R. of 30th of November 1891 from A. A. G., Punjab Frontier Force, ordered him to join on the 19th of February. (R. O. No. 241 of 15th February 1892.)

Capt. Pollock
officiates in 3rd
Sikh Infantry.

The system of mobilization was changed in 1890-91, and under that of mobilization by divisions Dera Ghazi Khan ceased to be a mobilization station for Infantry. The mobilization equipment in charge of the Regiment, was, therefore, sent to the 5th Punjab Infantry at Dera Ismail Khan, and

Transport
reduction on
change in
Mobilization.

under Punjab Frontier Force Order No. 36, dated the 5th of February 1892 (R. O. No. 194 of 9th February 1892) the transport with the Regiment was reduced to 50 camels and 40 mules. The double-draught mule-carts received in the hot season of 1891 and whose harness was never completed, were now done away with. Under present rules, 36 mules are pack and 4 are water-mules (I. A. C. No. 183 of 30th November 1889.)

1892. On the 23rd of February (R. O. No. 286 of 23rd February 1892) the reduction took effect, 66 out of the 106 mules actually in possession being distributed as follows, and marched to their new corps :—

	Jemadar.	Duffadar.	Saddler.	Driver.	Mules.		
Dera Ghazi Khan, 1st P. Cavalry	1		
Dera Ismail Khan, 5th P. I.	...	1	...	9	26		
Edwardesabad, 6th P. I.	...	1	...	7	20		
Kohat, 2nd P. I.	...	1	...	5	14		
Murdan T. the Guides	2	5		
Returned to R. Pindi Commissariat	1	1	...		
Reduction Total	3	1	24	66

* See entry under January 1891, page 26.

The strength of mules at Dera Ghazi Khan has been 111, since the 20th of July 1890.* The present establishment of 40 mules is the figure at which the mule establishment stood when first attached to the Corps in 1851 (see p. 26 of Vol. I.). Since then it has stood at 90, 50 & 58; the term 'half-transport' having been in use since the institution of the Kabul scale in 1879-80.

The establishment of camels still stands at 50. Originally, when the mules were 40 in 1851 and for many years it stood in the Punjab Frontier Force at 70.

Transfers Hong Kong Regiment.

On the 15th of March Jemadar Fateh Khan, Punjabi Musalman, was transferred to the Hong

Kong Regiment, raised at Jhelum under G. G. O. 62 of 15th January 1892 for service at Hong Kong as a part of the British Army under the War Office. (R. O. No. 371 of 14th March 1892.)

On the 8th of March, 21 men were transferred having been selected on the 18th of February 1892 by Captain Dawson. They were 7 Khataks, 7 Punjabi Musalmans and 7 Pathans, Yusafzais and Mohmands. (R. O. No. 351 of 7th March 1892).

CHANGES IN WAR MATERIAL.

Clause 1441 of 31st October 1891 introduced a new equipment of pouches. The final pouches of the new equipment reached the Regiment on the 20th of January 1892. One of the present pattern of pouches of the "Mackenzie equipment" is retained as a reserve pouch for carrying 30 rounds of ammunition, in three packets, and is worn at the back. Change in Pouches.

Two pouches are now adopted new, *viz*:—

"a" Pouches ammunition, leather, brown, with tubes, 20 rounds.

"b" pouches, ammunition, leather, brown, without tubes, 20 rounds.

Pouch "a" is worn at the right side, and carries 10 rounds in a packet, and 10 in tubes.

Pouch "b" is worn at the left side, and carries 20 rounds in two packets.

All three pouches form one set and carry 70 rounds.

The new pouches are small and tight.

Under A. G. India's No. 2462-A of 11th April 1892 Lieutenant A. E. Dallas joined on the 27th of April 1892, from the 5th (3rd Burma Battalion) Madras Native Infantry, as officiating Wing Officer on probation. (R. O. No. 594 of the 28th of 1892.
Lt. A. E. Dallas
joins.

April 1892. G. O. C. No. 309 of the 20th of April 1892.)

He is a brother of Lieutenant C. M. Dallas, Adjutant of the Regiment, who left it on the 30th of April 1887.

Lt. H. A. Cooper, Quarter-Master. A. A. G., Punjab Frontier Force. 368 M. B. 2-5-92.

By A. G. India's No. 2935-A of the 29th of April 1892, Lieutenant H. A. Cooper, Wing Officer, is appointed Quarter-Master, dated the 7th of April 1892, Regimental Order No. 650 of the 6th of May 1892, G. O. C. C. No. 375, dated the 17th of May 1892.

Col. A. Ross completes Command. Struck Off.

On the 10th of May, Colonel A. G. Ross, Commandant, completed his seven years' tenure of command, and was struck off the rolls of the Regiment on the 11th of May 1892 by R. O. No. 666.

He joined the Regiment as a Lieutenant on the 19th of December 1861, page 70 of Vol. I. (having been appointed on the 22nd of November 1861.)

Farewell Order by Col. A. G. Ross, Commandant.

R. O. No. 661, dated the 10th of May 1892. Colonel A. G. Ross, this day, closes his command of the 1st Sikh Infantry, which he has commanded for seven years, and with which he has served nearly 30 years and 5 months.

In bidding farewell to the Regiment with which he has served so long, Colonel Ross thanks all the officers, British and native, in the past and in the present, for the help which they have given him in carrying on the work of the corps, and he remembers with pleasure the ready and willing way in which all ranks have always carried out every duty which they had to do.

The 1st Sikh Infantry from the first has borne a high name for alertness, readiness and willingness, and the Regiment must always try and retain its good name for these qualities.

Obedience, courage in danger, fortitude in difficulty, readiness to meet whatever happens and cheerfulness in discomfort and privation, are the qualities which make good soldiers, and all ranks must ever recollect that they must never fail in any of these high qualities, if the good name of the Regiment, handed down through 45½ years, is to be kept up.

Major L. Dening, D.S.O. (from the 26th Punjab Infantry) appointed Commandant of the Regiment by A.-G. India's letter No. 2938-A of the 29th of April 1892, joined on the 10th of May 1892, and took over the command on the 11th of May 1892. His date of appointment is the 11th of May 1892, G. O. C. C. No. 443, dated the 4th of June 1892.

1892.
Major L.
Dening, D.S.O.,
joins as Com-
mandant.
R. O. 666 of
11th May 1892.

On the morning of the 16th of May 1892, the Regiment furnished a Guard of Honour of 4 native officers and 100 rank and file with the Regimental Colour and Band, to honour the departure of Colonel A. G. Ross, C. B., late Commandant of the Regiment.

Guard of
Honour.

Under G. O. C. C. No. 608, dated the 1st of August 1892 service with the Zhob Valley Expedition, 1890, is to be reckoned as War Service; this includes the wing of the 1st Sikhs, which was with the Draband Column operating against the Shiranis.

Zhob Valley
Expedition
to count as
War Service.

Under A. A. G. Punjab Frontier Force's Nos. 74 & 88 (telegrams), dated the 7th and 8th of September 1892, Lieutenants C. E. deL. Solbé and A. E. Dallas were attached for duty to the 2nd Sikhs proceeding on Field Service with the Wano Field Force. Lieutenant Dallas rejoined the Regiment on the 19th of December 1892.

1892.
Lts. Solbé &
Dallas attached
to the 2nd
Sikhs.

Under A. A.-G. Punjab Frontier Force's No. 998, forwarding Q.-M.-G. in India's No. 6008-A, dated the 15th of September 1892, the Regimental Centre

Change of
Regimental
Centre.

of the linked battalions (1st, 3rd, and 4th Sikhs) was changed from Kohat to Edwardesabad (see page 7). In future all reservists of the three battalions are to be called up and trained annually by the Regiment stationed at the Regimental Centre.

Lieutenant
Magrath
reverts to
Regimental
Duty.

Under A. G's. No. 5587-A., dated the 3rd of September 1892, Lieutenant H. A. F. Magrath reverted to Regimental duty from employment in the Burma Military Police. Lieutenant Magrath proceeded on furlough to England from Burma without rejoining.

Capt. Pollock
& Lieut. Solbé
leave.

Under G. O. C. C. No. 896, dated the 9th of November 1892, Captain J. A. H. Pollock and Lieutenant C. E. deL. Solbé were transferred to the 3rd Sikhs as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer respectively.

Capt. Dobbin.
Wing Comman-
der.

By G. O. C. C. No. 991 of the 30th of November 1892, Captain W. J. K. Dobbin was appointed Wing Commander, *vice* Captain Pollock.

1893.
Inspection.
1892-3.

On the 31st of January 1893, the Regiment was inspected at Dera Ghazi Khan by Major-General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., C.S.I., Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force.

His report, dated the 1st of February 1893, was as under:—

1893.

“I last year reported the 1st Sikh Infantry to be “in perfect order. Major Dening and his officers “have well maintained the standard of efficiency, and “it would be difficult to find a regiment more “thoroughly ready for the field or one possessed of a “better spirit.”

Escort to
Lt.-Governor.
28th January
1893.

Lieutenant K. O. Burne and four native officers with 140 rank and file escorted the Lieutenant-Governor Sir Denis Fitzpatrick on his tour round the Frontier as far as Dera Ismail Khan.

Under Adjutant-General in India's No. 2127-A., 2nd Lt. Rice joins. 22nd April 1893.
 dated 6th of April 1893, 2nd Lieutenant H. A. Rice joined from the 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment, on the 22nd of April 1893, as officiating Wing Officer on probation. R. O. No. 304, dated 24th of April 1893. (G. O. C. C. No. 460, dated 26th of May 1893.)

The figure of Merit in the annual course of Fig. of Merit Musketry, 1892-93.
 1892-93 was 53·17 per cent. taking the highest place among the regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force.

The following Punjab Frontier Force Order No. Musketry. Complimentary.
 269, dated the 23rd of May 1893, was published:—

“The Major General Commanding observes with Order by G. O. C. C. P. F. F.
 “gratification the steady improvement that has
 “attended the results obtained by the 1st Sikh
 “Infantry in their annual course of musketry for
 “1892-93. Notwithstanding the fact that it is only
 “the second year the Regiment has had a new
 “weapon, it heads the figures of merit for the year
 “in the Punjab Frontier Force.

“Lieutenant-Colonel Dening, Commanding, will
 “be good enough to convey to the officers and men
 “an expression of the Major-General's appreciation of
 “their efforts.

By G. G. O. No. 450, dated the 12th of May 1893, 1893. Maj. Dening to be Lt.-Colonel.
 Major L. Dening, D. S. O., Commanding, was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel from the 11th of May 1893.

Lieutenant W. H. Manning was granted leave out Lt. Manning proceeds to Central Africa.
 of Indian to enable him to take command of an additional force of 100 Sikhs proceeding to Africa for service under the British Central African Company. He left the Regiment on the 4th of July 1893, and took with him 1 havildar, 2 naiks, 17 sepoy and 1 langri, whom he selected from the Regiment.

Lt. Dallas
leaves.

Lieutenant A. E. Dallas left the Regiment on the 13th of August 1893 on being transferred to the 6th Punjab Infantry. (G. O. C. C. dated the 18th of August 1893.)

March in Relief
from Dera Gazi
Khan to Bannu.

On the 4th of December the Regiment marched from Dera Ghazi Khan and on the 23rd of December reached Edwardesabad (Bannu). The Regiment was relieved at Dera Ghazi Khan by the 2nd Sikhs, who arrived in the Station on the 13th of November. The route followed was through Leia, Bhaḡker and Dera Ismail Khan, the same as that traversed by the Regiment in 1889. A good deal of sickness, principally pneumonia, was experienced.

1894.
Inspection
1893-94.

On the 22nd of February 1894, the Regiment was inspected at Edwardesabad by Major-General A. P. Palmer, C.B., Commanding Punjab Frontier Force. His report, dated the 5th of March 1894, was as follows :—

“ The 1st Sikh Infantry maintains the reputation
“ that it has long enjoyed as regards *personnel*
“ A fine spirit of *esprit-de-corps* exists.
“ The Battalion turns out smart and clean in all orders
“ and is fit for immediate field service. The musketry
“ training is most satisfactory. The men have taken
“ keenly to loose play, sword and bayonets.”

1894.
Retirement of
Subadar-Major
Nawab Khan.

Subadar-Major Nawab Khan retired from the service on the 31st of March 1894, and was transferred to the pension establishment from the 1st of April 1894. Subadar-Major Nawab Khan was a most excellent officer; he served in the 1st Sikhs throughout his service of 32 years, 2 months and 21 days, and took part in the Daur Expedition in 1872. Jawaki Expedition 1877-78 (medal and clasp). Afghanistan (Ali Masjid) 1878-79 (medal and clasp.) Mahsud-Waziri Expedition 1881, when he rendered

conspicuously gallant service at Shah Alam Raghza on the 3rd of May 1881. Takht-i-Suleiman 1883, and Zhob Valley Expedition, 1890. He also collected valuable information for Colonel MacGregor's Gazetteer of the North-West Frontier, when assisting in the reconnaissance of the Khattak country in 1872.

On the 15th of April a detachment of 1 British officer, 3 native officers, 3 buglers and 150 rifles left for Jhandola Out-post.

Jhandola
Out-Post.

On the 10th of May 1894, Lieutenant-Colonel L. Dening, D.S.O., proceeded under telegraphic instructions from Army Head-Quarters to take over command of the 26th Punjab Infantry to which he was transferred.

Departure of
Lieut.-Col.
Dening.

In relinquishing command of the 1st Sikhs, Lieutenant-Colonel Dening, heartily thanks British officers, native officers, non-commissioned officers and men for the ever ready assistance they have given him in everything tending to promote the efficiency and welfare of the Regiment and in saying "Good-Bye" Lieutenant-Colonel Dening feels that he cannot do better than wish all, throughout their stay with the Regiment, the distinction of thorough efficiency combined with the best of good-fellowship, a combination which he feels assured fits a Regiment best for service either in quarters or in the field.

Farewell Order
Lieut.-Col.
Dening.

G. O. C. C. No. 554, dated the 30th of May 1894, gazetted the appointment of Major A. C. Bunny as Commandant with effect from the 11th of May 1894.

1894.
Major Bunny
appointed
Commandant.

Surgeon-Lieutenant E. C. MacLeod reported his arrival on the 1st of June 1894, for temporary duty with the Regiment.

Arrival of
Surg -Lieut.
MacLeod.

Musketry
1893-94.

The following remarks were made by Major-General A. P. Palmer, C. B., on the Musketry of the Regiment for 1893-94 :—

“ Musketry and Pistol practice receive much attention and there is a steady improvement, especially in Field Practices. Credit is due to Colonel Dening and his officers for the interest they take both in musketry and pistol practice. ”

The Figure of Merit of the Regiment was 58·01 per cent. being twentieth in order of merit among the Native Infantry of the three presidencies, and second among regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force.

Jabar Khan
appointed
Subadar-Major.

By G. G. O. No. 536 of the 1st of June 1894, Subadar Jabar Khan was appointed Subadar-Major from the 1st of April 1894.

Arrival of Surg.-
Capt. Lumsden.

Surgeon-Captain J. S. S. Lumsden joined and assumed officiating medical charge of the Regiment on the 23rd of June 1894, and left on the 30th of September 1894.

Increase of
Jhandola
Out-Post.

Under telegraphic instructions from Head Quarters, Punjab Frontier Force, the strength of Jhandola was increased by 1 British officer, 2 native officers, 100 rank and file. Detachment marched on the 28th of August 1894.

Appointment
of Subadar-
Major Nawab
Khan, to 2nd
Class Order of
British India.

Subadar-Major Nawab Khan (*late* 1st Sikhs) admitted to 2nd class Order of British India with title of “Bahadur” *vice* Subadar-Major Ludh Singh Bahadur. (G. G. O. No. 847, dated the 7th of September 1894, from the 29th of August 1893.)

1894.
Remarks by
H. E. the C.-in-
C. on the Ins-
pection of the
Regiment, 1894.

“ The report on the 1st Sikh Infantry is very satisfactory, and shows that notwithstanding great disadvantages it has maintained its well known character for *esprit-de-corps* and efficiency.

“ I am glad to see that its musketry progress in all branches is very good.

Subadar Maihal Singh died at his home, while on leave, of fever on the 29th of September 1894.

Death of Sub.
Maihal Singh.

Subadar Narain Singh, after 28 years "service" took his pension on the 13th of October 1894.

Retirement of
Sub. Narain
Singh.

On the 2nd of December, the Regiment was warned to be in immediate readiness for Field Service in Waziristan, forming part of the 3rd (Bannu) Column of the Waziristan Field Force, which was assembled at Bannu under the command of Colonel C. C. Egerton, D. S. O. The other corps in the Column were the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery, 2nd Punjab Infantry and 6th Punjab Infantry. This column marched out to Mirian, one march (11 miles) from Bannu and camped. The Detachment of the Regiment from Jhandola, under Captain W. C. Barratt joined Head Quarters at this camp on the 13th bringing the strength of the Regiment up to nine British officers,* twelve native officers, 32 havildars, 31 naiks, 10 buglers and 621 sepoy, 123 public and 28 private followers. The Column was detained at Mirian owing to attempted negotiations with the Mahsud Waziris, but when these fell through, the Force advanced on the 17th; the route of the Bannu Column led up the Khairsora Nallah, the inhabitants of which, although nominally friendly, fired into camp every night and also missed no opportunity of annoying the rear guard on such occasions as it was unable to reach camp before dark. The marches up this valley were as follows:— Spinwam 11 miles, Dwa Warkha 9 miles, Saroba 13½ miles, Razani 11 miles, and Razmak 7 miles. This last march was one of extreme difficulty,

Waziristan
Field Force.

* Major Bunny Commanding, Captains Dobbin and Barratt, Lieutenants Burne, Cooper, Magrath, Chatterton, and Rice, and Surgeon-Captain Fooks.

HISTORY OF

the ascent up to the Razmak plateau being very steep and the road narrow. The Column marched at 8 A. M. on the 21st of December, but it was not until 3-30 P. M. that the baggage had moved off and the 1st Sikhs as rear-guard could follow. The hills overlooking the road were thickly covered with oak and ilex trees, from the shelter of which the Waziris, in spite of flanking parties, kept up a dropping fire on the baggage and rear-guard until the top of the pass (5 miles) was reached, which, owing to the slow progress of the 2,000 camels forming the greater portion of the transport, was not until after dark. The casualties on this occasion were two men of the Regiment (Sepoys Miah Khan 'D', and Sher Khan 'F' Company) wounded; 14 camels and 1 mule were also hit. It was afterwards reported to the Civil Authorities that the Waziris lost 4 killed and 3 severely wounded by our return fire. The rear-guard finally reached camp at 8-30 P. M. The next day, the Column joined the 2nd Brigade under Brigadier-General W. P. Symons at Makin, a short march of six miles. Lieutenant-General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., C.S.I., and the Head Quarters' Staff were with the 2nd Brigade. The 1st Brigade under Brigadier-General A. Turner had occupied Kaniguram without opposition.

- i. On the 25th of December, a combined movement of six Columns, two from each Brigade, operated up the different valleys at the base of the Pir-Ghal mountain. 450 rifles of the 1st Sikhs were detailed to accompany No. 2 Column which pushed up the Badinzai Valley and being without tents, bivouacked for two nights in a Waziri village. This column succeeded in capturing about a thousand head of

cattle and destroyed many towers and Waziri defences. All the Columns returned to their camps on the 27th of December. The cold during this portion of the operations was intense, snow fell, and the thermometer registered ten and twelve degrees of frost at night; the cold was much felt by the native ranks in spite of the warm clothing issued by Government and many cases of pneumonia occurred and there were 180 deaths from this disease alone in the Force.

On the 1st of January, 8 British officers and 500 rifles of the Regiment started with a Flying Column equipped with mule carriage only, under Colonel Egerton, D. S. O., to operate in the Shaktu Valley. The first march was to Warza, *via* the Engamal Kotal, 14 miles. This pass was not a difficult one, but owing to the frozen snow, the descent was one long slippery slide and the Regiment as rear-guard again had a task of considerable difficulty to get the transport animals into camp which was not reached until 9 P. M., long after dark. The Column advanced two easy marches (Waladin, 8 miles and Matwam, 5 miles) down the Shaktu Valley passing through some delightful park-like scenery. The valley appeared entirely deserted and no opposition was met, not even the usual amount of night firing taking place. From Matwam the Column ascended 4 miles up the Khwaja Khidr Range on the right of the valley, the road leading up the Barari nullah dropping down into the Shuza nullah the following day, 9 miles. After halting one day the Column descended the Shuza nullah (23 miles) in two marches and camped near the mouth of the Ghoza nullah, nine miles from Jhandola. At 4 A. M. on the morning of the 8th of January, 3 British officers

1895.
Shaktu Valley.

HISTORY OF

and 250 rifles from each regiment moved up the Ghoza nullah and succeeded in capturing over 3,000 head of cattle and driving them into Jhandola. Captain Barratt, Lieutenants Cooper and Chatterton and Surgeon-Captain Fooks accompanied this detachment. The troops detailed for this duty had to march a distance of 26 miles, besides constantly sending covering parties up the hills on either hand; no men fell out and all reached Jhandola fit and well. The remainder of the Column marched direct to Jhandola.

The details left at Camp Makin under Lieutenant Burne, marched down the Zam nullah in three marches, starting on the 2nd of January. This party was fired on between Makin and Dotoi, the casualties in the Regiment were, Sepoys Sarup Singh 'H' Company wounded in the leg and Sher Singh 'A' Company in the head; the latter subsequently died. Several men were also lost from pneumonia.

After three days' rest at Jhandola, the Head Quarters of the Regiment (6 British officers and 400 rifles) again accompanied a flying Column under Colonel Egerton starting on the 12th of January, a bitterly cold morning, and again entered the Shuza Valley but by a different route (8 miles). The remainder of the Regiment with 3 British officers under Captain Dobbin moved to Tank the same day. The Flying Column after reaching the Shuza nullah, divided into two portions, one half under Colonel Egerton marching up the Lilang nullah, while the other under Major Bunny, which included the 1st Sikhs, proceeded up the Shuza, the first march being 18 miles to the Shakzai Tangi. On arrival in camp, a company under Lieutenant Cooper was sent up

the hills on the right to the group of villages known collectively as Shakzai ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles), the inhabitants of which were quite unprepared for the arrival of troops, in consequence of which 18 prisoners were taken and over 500 head of cattle captured and the defences destroyed. Many more cattle were seen on the surrounding hills, but owing to the approach of darkness they could not be driven and had to be left. The following day the Force ascended the Kundi Narai hill and camped on the summit (14 miles). On the 15th the descent to the Ismail (Sammal) kotal was accomplished. During this march the rear-guard was fired on from the dense jungle of oak shrub and Sepoy Kishen Singh, 'B' Company, was shot through the head. The kotal was passed and camp pitched about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles down the Karisti nullah on the banks of a small lake formed by a landslip. In the evening a note was received from Colonel Egerton requesting 400 rifles to be sent to meet him on the north slopes of the Babargarh mountain. At dawn the following day 3 British officers (Captain Barratt, Lieutenant Cooper, and Surgeon-Captain Fooks) and 300 rifles, 1st Sikhs, with 100 rifles, 6th Punjab Infantry, all under command of Major Bunny, marched at 2 A. M., and crossing the range north of the Ismail kotal ascended Babargarh, the crest of which was reached at 6 A. M., and a junction was effected with Colonel Egerton's Force at 7 A. M. This column had also captured a considerable quantity of cattle. Both columns descended to the Karisti nullah and camped about 4 miles below the previous day's camp. With the exception of stray shots no opposition was offered.

On the 17th of January the whole Column moved down to Karkanwam, below the junction of the

Shakta and Karimullahs, and left Mahsud territory. At Karkawam the details of all the Regiments who had marched from Jhandola via Tank and the Frontier Road were found in camp. This Column in which were many sick and weakly men, had been obliged to make five long marches of 22, 17, 24, 12, and 15 miles respectively to meet the flying Column on the dates appointed. On the 18th at 4 A.M. a detachment of 1000 rifles from each Regiment, some Cavalry and two guns, acting on information supplied by the Civil Authorities, that many men and cattle were collected at Mandawam, marched up the Shakta Valley to surprise them. The information was, however, found to be false and the men had a fruitless march of 23 miles. On the 19th the whole force marched to Jhani Khel (11 miles) and on the 20th pitched a standing camp near Mirian a few miles from Bannu. The Column remained in this camp until the 6th of February 1895, when it was moved to the vicinity of the Tochi outpost.

On the 23rd of February the Column being detailed to accompany General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, the Head Quarters' Staff and the Divisional Troops to explore the Tochi valley marched to Saidgi, 7 miles. The strength of the Regiment on this, the second phase of the Expedition, was 9 British officers, 12 native officers, 59 non-commissioned officers, 10 buglers and 603 sepoy, with one hospital-assistant, 84 public and 42 private followers. After one day's halt to await the arrival of the General Officer Commanding, the Force moved up the Tochi Valley by the following marches: Haidar Khel, 7 miles; Idak, 9 miles; Darpa Khel, 9 miles; Mohammad Khel, 9 miles; Datta Khel, 11 miles; Sherani, 6

miles ; these marches, though short, were mostly along the bed of the stream, the water of which had to be constantly crossed. The only signs of hostility shown by the inhabitants was the firing of a few shots into camp. From Sherani the 20th Punjab Infantry (a Regiment of the Divisional Troops) was detached as an escort to the Boundary Delimitation party ; the remainder of the Divisional Troops, with the General Officer Commanding and Staff, returned to India on the 8th of March, the 3rd Column being left as a support to the Delimitation Escort. On the 11th the pillars marking the boundary between British and Afghan territory having been erected from the Charkhil Peak to Dotoi, eight miles further up the Tochi Valley, the Column moved upto re-ration the Delimitation Escort, who after two days' halt, started again on the 13th to complete the frontier line down to Khwaja-Khidr. On this trip the escort was reinforced by 100 rifles of the 1st Sikhs under Lieutenant Magrath. This detachment passed through some most lovely forest country and overlooked the Afghan province of Birmal, one boundary pillar being erected at an altitude of 10,000 feet. The remainder of the Column remained at Dotoi until the 20th, furnishing escorts to Survey parties and erecting the two nearest boundary pillars ; it then retraced its steps to Datta Khel to meet the Delimitation Escort who descended the Shawal Valley and rejoined on the 22nd. The 20th Punjab Infantry again left on the 25th to delimitate along the range of hills to the north, terminating with the Laram Peak. The Column meanwhile slowly retired down the Valley halting some days at each stage, arriving at Idak on the 7th of April, when orders were received

for the Regiment to return to Edwardesabad to relieve the 36th Sikhs, agreeably to which the Regiment reached Edwardesabad on the 9th of April 1895.

1895.
Lts. Barratt &
Burne promoted
to Captain.

Lieutenants W. C. Barratt and K. O. Burne were promoted to Captain from the 5th of December 1894, and 6th of February 1895, respectively. (G. O. C. C. No. 1169, dated the 14th of December 1894 and No. 139, dated the 8th of February 1895.)

The Depôt.

While the Regiment was on service the following arrangements were made regarding the Depôt:— On the 12th of December 1894, Lieutenant Beadon, 4th Sikhs, assumed charge from Captain W. J. K. Dobbin. On the 16th of March 1895, Lieutenant H. P. Browne, 1/5 Gurkhas, took over charge from Lieutenant Beadon, and was relieved in his turn on the 3rd of April by Lieutenant G. D. L. Chatterton.

1895.
Retirement of
Subadar-Major
Jabar Khan.

Subadar-Major Jabar Khan after 32 years' service took his pension on the 1st of May 1895.

Lt. Chatterton.

On the 6th of May, the G. O. C. C., dated 3rd of April 1895, was received appointing Lieutenant G. D. L. Chatterton, hitherto supernumerary on the establishment, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Barratt promoted Wing Commander.

Appointments.
2nd in Com-
mand Capt.
Dobbin.
Wing Comman-
der Lt. Barratt.
Adjutant Lt.
Cooper. Quarter-
Master
Lieutenant
Magrath.

On the 11th of May, G. O. C. C., dated the 20th of April, was received under which the following appointments in the Regiment were made:—Captain W. J. K. Dobbin to be Second-in-Command; Lieutenant W. C. Barratt, to be Wing Commander; Lieutenant H. A. Cooper, to be Adjutant; and Lieutenant H. A. F. Magrath, to be Quarter-Master; all to date from the 11th of May 1894.

Appointment.
Sub. Shiushankar Singh
to be Sub-
Major.

By G. G. O., dated the 14th of June 1895, the following promotion took place:—

Subadar Shiushankar Singh, to be Subadar-Major.

On the 4th of July, Captain K. O. Burne reported his departure under telegraphic instructions from the A. A. G., Punjab Frontier Force, to assume Command of the Depôt of the 4th Sikhs at Kohat. Captain Burne
to Depôt, 4th
Sikhs.

The following extract from G. G. O., dated the 28th of June 1895, is published for information. Increase of Pay.

No. 670.

NATIVE ARMY.

The Governor-General in Council has much gratification in announcing to the Native Army that the following measures, proposed by the Government of India, have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India, and will take effect from the 1st of July 1895 :

(a) An increase of two rupees per mensem, to the pay of every non-commissioned officer and soldier in all Regiments of Native Infantry, Native batteries and corps of sappers and miners serving under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

(b) The grant to recruits enlisted on or after the 1st of July 1895 of the annual half-mounting allowance of five rupees admissible under Article 323, A. R., I., Vol. I., Part II, from the date of enlistment instead of from the date of completing eighteen months service. This allowance will not be payable to recruits until the completion of the first year's service when arrears due, together with the allowance for the next quarter, will be drawn.

The Figure of Merit of the Regiment for 1894-95 was 56·30, but only 512 men were exercised. 1895.
Fig. of Merit.

Lieutenant W. H. Manning reported his arrival on the 29th of July, from leave in British Central Africa (2 years), granted to him in G. G. O. No. 304, dated the 30th of March 1894. Lt. Manning.

Lt. Rice's
Transfer.

Lieutenant H. A. H. Rice left on the 4th of August to join the 4th Sikhs with the Chitral Relief Force, as a temporary measure.

Return of
men from
Africa.

The following non-commissioned officers and men of the Regiment returned from duty with the Indian Contingent in British Central Africa on the 2nd of August :—

1 havildar, 2 naiks, and 16 sepoys.

Special
Furlough to
men from
Africa.

Under authority of letter from Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant-General in India, No. 2195, dated the 19th of July 1895 :—

“In consideration of the excellent services and good conduct of the Sikh Contingent while in Central Africa the Government of India are pleased to sanction the grant of special furlough (4 months) to those who have returned to India.”

1895.
Weekly Class
for Junior
Officers.

On the 17th of August, the Commandant instituted a system of weekly classes for the instruction of junior officers in tactics previous to their joining a Garrison Class.

Annual Inspec-
tion.

On the same date were published the following remarks by the Commander-in-Chief in India on the Inspection of the Regiment at Camp Mirzai on the 21st of February 1895 by Colonel C. C. Egerton, Commanding the Bannu Column, Waziristan Field Force :—

“The 1st Sikh Infantry is reported to be in a thoroughly efficient condition and fit for service anywhere.

“This satisfactory report is fully borne out by the test of service in Waziristan, and is very creditable to Major Bunny and his officers.”

Lt. Rice appoint-
ed to 6th P. I.

Under G. O. C. C. No 839, of the 20th of September 1895, Lieutenant H. A. H. Rice was appointed Wing Officer in the 6th Punjab Infantry.

Major A. C. Bunny was struck off duty on the 12th of October, on proceeding on furlough to England, and Captain W. J. K. Dobbin took over the officiating command, Captains W. C. Barratt and K. O. Burne moving up in grade succession.

Maj. Bunny
furlough &
officiating
appointments.

On the 6th of November, Captain W. C. Barratt was seconded as Commandant of the Mombasa Contingent for service in British East Africa, and on the 27th of November the following were also seconded to join the Contingent:—

Capt. Barratt
and Mombasa
Contingent.

1 Jemadar, 1 naik, 1 bugler, 19 sepoy and 3 followers.

On the 21st of December 1895, G. G. O. No. 1213, dated the 29th of November 1895, published an extract from the *London Gazette* of the 1st of November granting the following temporary ranks, to date from the 6th of November 1895.

1895.
Temporary
Rank.

Major A. C. Bunny to be Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as Commandant.

Lt.-Col. Bunny.

Captain W. J. K. Dobbin to be Major whilst Second in-Command.

Maj. Dobbin.

Lieutenant H. A. Cooper reported his departure on the 23rd of December on furlough to England, and Lieutenant W. H. Manning having rejoined from his appointment as S. S. O., Tochi Valley Force (appointed 24th August), took over the Adjutancy from the 24th of December.

Lt. Cooper's
Furlough.
Lt. Manning
Adjutant.

Lieutenant W. F. Bainbridge reported his arrival, having been transferred from the 7th Bengal Infantry as Supernumerary Wing Officer on the 30th of December 1895.

Arrival of
Lt. Bainbridge.

During this year the establishment of pipers was raised to one per company.

Pipers.

Under G. O. C. C., No. 949, dated the 23rd of October 1895, the India Medal of 1854, with a clasp

1896.
Medal for
Waziristan.

inscribed "Waziristan 1894-95" was granted for the late Waziri Field Force. This order was received in the Regiment on the 9th of November 1895.

Manual Exercise Revised.

Manual exercise of all Infantry Regiments assimilated to that of Rifle Battalions. A. O. No. 21 of January 1896.

Capt. Burton appointed Wing Commander.

Captain H. G. Burton joined the Regiment on the 3rd of March as Wing Commander *sub. pro tem*; he left next day to join a Garrison class at Kasauli.

Furlough Surg.-Capt. Fooks.

Surgeon-Captain H. Fooks reported his departure on the 7th of March *en route* to Europe.

Regiment marched to Tochi Valley.

On the 10th of March the Head Quarters and Left Wing marched to Saidgi *en route* to Miran Shah Tochi Valley, where they were joined by the Right Wing * on the 19th of March. From the 17th of March to the 1st of May the Regiment was employed in brick-making and building huts and shelters. The depôt of the Regiment was left at Edwardesabad.

Arrival of Surg.-Capt. Cassidy.

Surgeon-Captain C. C. Cassidy joined the Regiment from the depôt on the 29th of March. R. O. 30th of March 1896.

Batta for Waziristan.

On the same date intimation was received of the grant to native troops of the late Waziristan Field Force of the following allowance in consideration of the wear and tear of their private clothing and necessaries while with that force.

Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men each nine rupees.

1896. African Medals Distributed.

On the 1st of April the African Medals were distributed on a Brigade parade at Miran Shah to Lieutenant W. H. Manning and 15 men of the late Indian Contingent.

* This wing furnished detachments at Saidgi and Idak posts.

Punjab Frontier Force Order 217, dated the 13th of April. Results of firing at Annual Musketry Inspection 1895-96 by D. A. A. G. for Musketry.

Musketry
1895-96.

	Number of men	800 yds. Volleys.		400 yds. Rapid Volleys		Total Percentage
		Hits	P. C.	Hits	P. C.	
1st Sikhs.	60	129	43-00	165	56-00	49-00

N. B.—The Regiment took second place among Infantry Regiments, Punjab Frontier Force.

Circular Letter No. 7891-A., D. A. G. P. C. lays down the following:—(R. O. of 1st of May.)

Official Designation of the Regiment.

Full designation for use in G. G. O.

1st REGIMENT OF SIKH INFANTRY

Designation in use in G. O. C. C., &c.

1st SIKH INFANTRY.

Abbreviated designation for telegrams, &c.

1st SIKHS.

One private and two public followers were stabbed at night in the laager of the Idak post by two thieves early in April.

Casualties, Idak.

Regimental Order 300, of the 5th of May publishes, "Results of Annual Course of Musketry" up to the 31st of March. Figure of Merit, 54.32. Recruits ditto 64.98.

Musketry
Annual Course.

On the 22nd of May, Jemadar Najja Khan and a party of sixteen non-commissioned officers and men left head-quarters to undergo a course of instruction in Maxim Gun drill with K. O. S. Borderers at Rawal Pindi.

1896.
Maxim Gun
Squad.

Under telegraphic instructions from A. A. G. Punjab Frontier Force, Lieutenant Chatterton left Kasauli, to take up appointment as Transport Officer, Suakim Force, on the 15th of May.

Lt. Chatterton
Transport
Officer,
Suakim Field
Force.

Inspection of Regiment by Major-General Sir P. Palmer Comdg. P. F. F. R. O. 319 of the 1st of June. The following report on the inspection of the Regiment on the 17th of February by Sir Power Palmer, Commanding Punjab Frontier Force, was received :—

“The 1st Sikhs is in a very satisfactory state, thoroughly efficient, well behaved and well trained; the health of the Regiment is good, and it is in every way fit for immediate field service. The Regiment is popular and gets good recruits and a fine spirit pervades all ranks.”

Lt. Manning proceeds to Brit. Cent. Africa. On the 5th of June Lieutenant Manning left to take up an appointment in British Central Africa.

Arrival of Lt. Higginson. On the 27th of June Lieutenant A. J. M. Higginson joined the depôt as officiating Wing Officer.

Inspection of Regiment by Lt.-General Comdg. Forces P. C. The following remarks by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, P. C., on the inspection of the Regiment on the 17th of February are published :—

“A very satisfactory report. Attention should be especially directed to the practical application of musketry to drill and manœuvres in the field.”

1896. Recall from leave and furlough. On the 20th of August all men were recalled from leave and furlough when orders were received to bring the Regiment up to War strength in the Tochi. Previous to this there had been a minimum strength of 500 rifles.

Surgn.-Capt. Cassidy to Med. Charge of Regiment. On the 22nd of July, Surgeon-Captain C. C. Cassidy was appointed to the Medical charge of the Regiment *vice* Surgeon-Captain H. Fooks, transferred to 15th Bengal Lancers.

On the 29th of August the Regiment was distributed as follows and remained so till the 10th of January 1897 :—

Distribution of Regiment.

4 Companies and Head Quarters..... Miran Shah.
 50 rifles Saidgi.
 42 rifles Idak.
 1 Company..... Boysa.
 2 Companies Datta Khel.

On the 30th of August Lieutenant C. E. Davidson Houston joined the Regiment as officiating Wing Officer.

Arrival of Lt. Houston.

On the 8th of October, Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Bunny rejoined from leave to England.

Arrival of Lt.-Col. Bunny.

1897.

On the 11th of January on relief by 1st Punjab Infantry the Regiment marched to Datta Khel arriving there on the 12th idem.

1897.
March to Datta Khel.

On the 15th of January Subadar-Major Shiv Shankar Singh, the last of the old Hindustani Company, went to pension and Subadar Hira Singh was made Subadar-Major in his place.

Retirement of Sub.-Maj. Shivshankar Singh.
Appointment of Sub. Maj. Hira Singh.

On the 22nd of March the Regiment was inspected by Major-General G. C. Bird, C. B.

Inspection.

The 1st Sikhs is in a thoroughly efficient state. A very fine body of men well trained and in a very satisfactory state of discipline. It is in all respects fit for service.

1897.
Inspection Report by Maj.-General G. C. Bird, C.B.

The report on the 1st Sikhs is highly satisfactory in every respect. The opinion of the General Officer Commanding as to the efficiency of the Regiment has been fully justified by the soldierly behaviour and fine discipline displayed by the detachment engaged in the recent affair in the Tochi Valley.

Inspection Report by Lt.-Col. Comdg. the Forces, P. U.

Departure of
Capt. Burton.

On the 24th of March Captain H.G. Burton reported his departure on transfer to the 4th Sikhs as Wing Commander.

Arrival of Capt.
C. C. Reid.

On the 27th of March Captain C. C. Reid reported his arrival from the 4th Sikhs having been appointed Wing Commander *pro tem*.

Political
Officer's
Escort to
Maizar.

On the 10th of June the Regiment furnished 200 hundred rifles as part of the escort of the Political Officer, Mr. Gee, who was proceeding that day to Maizar.

The whole history of the attack is explained in the Government Orders as follows :—

FIELD OPERATIONS.

TOCHI.

No. 773.—The Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council directs the publication of the subjoined letter from the Adjutant-General in India, submitting, under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, reports from Lieutenant-Colonel W. du G. Gray, Commanding the troops in the Tochi Valley, relating to the attack made by Madda Khels on the Political Officer's escort at Maizar, on the 10th June 1897.

These reports are to be regarded as despatches.

2. The Governor-General in Council entirely concurs with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in his appreciation of the gallantry and devotion of the British officers, and of the coolness, bravery and discipline of all ranks when deprived of their leaders and compelled to retire under the most difficult conditions.

The conduct of both officers and men on this trying occasion was worthy of the best traditions of the Punjab Frontier Force, and will add to the high

reputation for soldier-like conduct which the Force has ever enjoyed.

No. 181-T. "Field Operations—Tochi," dated Simla the 8th July 1897.

FROM—The Adjutant-General in India.

TO—The Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward the enclosed letters from Lieutenant-Colonel W. duG. Gray, Commanding Tochi Valley Troops, reporting on the attack on the Political Officer's Escort at Maizar, on the 10th June 1897.

Nos. 230 and 233,
dated 16th and 20th
June 1879, respectively.

2. His Excellency feels assured that there can be but one opinion as regards the behaviour of all ranks after the attack commenced. The report describes in graphic language the gallantry and devoted example of the British officers who, though wounded, continued to direct the withdrawal of the Force until incapacitated by their injuries; the coolness and heroic conduct of the native officers, non-commissioned officers and men, the determined stand at the garden wall, where those who fell gave their lives to cover the withdrawal of their wounded comrades; and the admirable discipline exhibited in the deliberate and systematic withdrawal of the Force, carried out as it was under a heavy fire and under most trying circumstances. These are some of the leading characteristics of the combat, and it is with a deep sense of satisfaction that His Excellency submits this record of a gallant deed of arms, second to none in the annals of the Indian Army.

3. The march performed by the reinforcements from Datta Khel, who traversed a distance of 9 miles in an hour and-a-half under the burning sun of a

June afternoon, shows the stamina and soldier-like spirit of the party and deserves marked commendation.

4. His Excellency desires also to express his hearty concurrence in the remarks made by Lieutenant-Colonel Gray on the valuable assistance rendered to the troops by Mr. Gee, Political Officer, during the retirement.

5. The staunchness and devotion of the whole force, and particularly the excellent conduct of the native officers when thrown on their own resources are worthy of the highest praise; and while deploring the loss of so many brave soldiers it is with a deep sense of admiration and appreciation of their conduct that His Excellency directs the submission of these reports, with a strong recommendation that they may be regarded as despatches and published under the orders of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

No. 230 "Disturbances," dated Datta Khel, the 16th June 1897.

FROM—Lieutenant-Colonel W. du G. Gray, Commanding Tochi Valley Troops.

TO—The Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Frontier Force.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the occurrences of the 10th instant.

2. An escort consisting of 12 sabres, 1st Punjab Cavalry, two guns, No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery, 200 rifles, 1st Sikhs, Enclosures :
One sketch map, and 100 rifles, 1st Punjab Infantry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Bunny, accompanied Mr. Gee, Political Officer, to one of the Maizar Villages. Mr. Gee's object in going there was partly to discuss with the tribesmen the realization of a fine, but mainly to select a site for a levy post.

Each Infantry soldier carried 22 rounds in pouch, and there were altogether ten boxes of ammunition in reserve.

Captain Browne, R.A., and Lieutenant Cruikshank, R.A., accompanied the guns. Lieutenant Higginson, the 1st Sikhs, and Lieutenant Seton Browne, the 1st Punjab Infantry, Surgeon-Captain Cassidy, also accompanied the party.

3. Maizar is a group of villages 12 miles from Datta Khel camp, situated on the right banks of the Shawal and Tochi at the junction of those two rivers and on the Bannu Ghazni road. It does not appear on the map as Maizar, but there are some names of villages (Khaji Khel, Dilpural, etc.) entered on the site. These names, however, seem to be incorrect. The village by which the treacherous attack began is probably that shown as Dilpural in the map. The road from Datta Khel camp to Maizar passes close to Sheranni.

4. Maizar was reached at 9-30 A. M. The Maliks who were believed * to be perfectly friendly and loyal, pointed out a spot under some trees, about a hundred yards from a Dreplari† village, for the force to halt.

The guns had been placed quite close to a garden of the first mentioned village.

Guards were posted. Arms were not piled by Infantry.

5. Directly after arrival, Mr. Gee, with Captain Browne, R.A., and Lieutenant Higginson, visited

* By the Political Officer.

† The Dreplari are a Madda Khel Section.

Dotoi (a village a few miles further up the Tochi), escorted by the 1st Punjab Cavalry sowars and accompanied by Maliks. They returned at 11-30 A. M.

A meal was now provided by the Mailks for Musulman sepoy.

6. About 2 P.M. while the pipers of the Sikhs were playing, a man was observed to wave a sword from the top of a tower of the Dreplari village. This was apparently a preconcerted signal, as those villagers who were among the officers and men cleared off towards the village.

Two shots were now fired from the Dreplari village, the second of which wounded Lieutenant Seton-Browne in the thigh. Firing now commenced from the villages to the south and east, and a hot fire was opened from the Dreplari village (north).

The fire was directed on the British officers and Colonel Bunny was almost immediately wounded mortally through the stomach while looking for a position to hold, and issuing order to his men.

There was a large number of men at the gate of the Dreplari village who were firing and were about to charge the guns. On them the guns opened with ease at a range of about a hundred yards.

Captain Browne, R.A., was now wounded in the upper arm by a bullet which severed the artery (this proved fatal); and Lieutenant Cruikshank, R.A., was shot twice in the right arm.

Sixteen rounds per gun had been carried. The shrapnel was fired reversed. The ammunition was very shortly expended.

7. At the commencement of the firing there was a general stampede among the baggage mules, and it was this that caused the very large loss of property that ensued. All the men's great-coats tied up in mule loads, most of the reserved ammunition, 1st Punjab Infantry drums, mess-plates, etc., mulegear, Pakhals and many other things had to be abandoned. Immediate withdrawal was imperative, and the mules were not present to be loaded.

8. It seems that the retirement which now commenced under such very trying conditions was carried out with great deliberation and in the most stubborn and gallant manner.

As it began Lieutenant Higginson was shot through the arm, and Surgeon-Captain Cassidy in the knee.

The enemy now appeared on all sides in great force.

All British military officers were now wounded, two of them mortally, yet they all continued to carry out their duties and lead their men. The circumstances must be admitted to have been trying in the extreme for the troops, and their staunchness is worthy of the highest praise. Subadars Narain Singh, 1st Sikhs, Sunder Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry, and Jamadar Sherzad, 1st Sikhs, behaved with the greatest gallantry. Getting together a party of their men they made a most determined stand by the wall of a garden and from it they covered the first withdrawal, themselves under heavy fire, remaining till the enemy closed with them. Subadar Sunder Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry, was now killed, and by far the greater number of the casualties of the day took place here.

Under cover of this stand the wounded were carried and helped away, and the guns withdrawn, along a lane to a low kotal about 300 yards distant where a fresh position was occupied. The survivors of the party at the garden wall then withdrew.

The retirement was continued by successive units very deliberately and with complete regularity, positions being held on the ridges stretching from south to north until the Sheranni plain was reached (about two miles). All this time the enemy was constantly enveloping the flanks. The main road which had been taken in the morning had been abandoned, as it was commanded on both sides, and parties of enemy were advancing from Sheranni.

Lieutenant Higginson was, during this part of the retirement, again shot in the arm.

Eventually about 5-30 P.M., a good position was found about a mile from the last of the above mentioned ridges. Reinforcements began to appear in sight, and the enemy was beaten off.

The fact that the retreat over a distance of three miles occupied $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours shows how stubbornly the enemy was resisted.

9. The number of the enemy at first is estimated at 500, but constant reinforcements during the retirement raised their numbers to probably much over 1,000. They are understood to have lost 90 killed and many wounded.

10. From the kotal sowars had been sent to camp to call for reinforcements, which reached the force in the last mentioned position about 6-15 P. M. They consisted of two companies, 1st Sikhs, under Lieutenant de Brett, R.A., accompanied by Lieutenant Stockley, R.E., and brought fresh ammunition.

They had covered the distance from camp (9 miles) in less than an hour and a half.

With the ammunition now received the heights around and the village of Sheranni were shelled (the latter at 1,400 yards) with the result that the enemy finally retired, and the village was partially set on fire.

11. The remainder of the withdrawal was unmolested, and the rear-guard reached camp at 12-30 A.M.

12. Some help was given by Khidder Khels, who brought water for the wounded during the retreat; and who, during the following two days, brought in the bodies of all killed, except two which could not be found.*

The bodies so brought in had been horribly mutilated, irrespective of their religion.

13. Colonel Bunny and Captain Browne, R.A., died of their wounds on the road, and their bodies, with that of Lieutenant Cruikshank, R.A., and all the wounded, were brought in with the retirement.

TOTAL CASUALTIES.

	Killed.	Wounded.
British Officers	... 3	3
Native do.	... 1	...
Non-commissioned officers		
and men	... 22	25

Several mules and horses also killed and wounded,

14. The news reached me at Miran Shah at 11 P. M. on the 10th and I arrived at Datta Khel, with Surgeon-Captain Ozzard, at 8 A.M. the next morning.

* Since this was written these two bodies have also been recovered.

The first matter for consideration was the recovery of the dead left on the field, and the Government and private property. As they were all left on and close to the scene of the first assault, which could hardly have been reached without much loss (with the available troops), and as the Khidder Khels promised to bring in the bodies, and as there was small chance of finding any of the property still lying there, I was obliged to abandon the idea.

15. A statement of lost property will follow as soon as it can be compiled. It includes 8 rifles (of killed).

16. It has already been said that Colonel Bunny and Captain Browne, R.A., continued to carry on their duties after being mortally wounded and this they continued to do until the near approach of death stopped them ; and it has also been said that Subadar Sundar Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry, was killed while fighting in the most gallant and self-sacrificing manner.

The behaviour of Lieutenants Seton-Browne and Higginson, in leading their men, and after the death of their seniors, conducting the retreat, though themselves severely wounded, is worthy of high praise.

17. The behaviour of the whole force throughout was splendid, and I propose to bring to notice the very fine conduct of some individuals, without which the account of the event would be incomplete, in a supplementary letter.

18. A list of casualties is attached on Field Service Forms.

1ST REGIMENT OF SIKH INFANTRY, PUNJAB FRONTIER
FORCE.

Return of Casualties in action at Maizar (Toc Valley), on 10th June 1897.

SUMMARY.

British Officers—Killed 1, wounded 2, missing nil. Non-commissioned Officers, men and followers—Killed 13, wounded 20, missing nil.

NOMINAL RETURN OF OFFICERS KILLED.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel).	A. C. Bunny.	Gun shot through body.

WOUNDED.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous or slight.	Nature of wound.
Surgeon-Capt. Lieutenant.	C. C. Cassidy A. J. M. Higginson.	} Severe Gunshot }	In knee. (Twice in left arm).

NOMINAL ROLL OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED.

Regt. No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
4497	Sepoy ...	Shankar Khan ...	Gunshot.
4759	Do. ...	Muhammad Khan ...	Do.
274	Do. ...	Roshan Khan ...	Do.
4595	Do. ...	Sundar Singh ...	Do.
4411	Lance-Naick	Atar Singh ...	Do.
4613	Sepoy ...	Bishen Singh ...	Do.
3872	Lance-Naick	Kesar Singh ...	Do.
3992	Do. do.	Achhar Singh ...	Do.
4474	Do. do.	Sawan Singh, 1st. ...	Do.
4583	Sepoy ...	Sant Singh, 4th ...	Do.
4814	Do. ...	Sawan Singh, 3rd ...	Do.
157	Do. ...	Bisa Singh ...	Do.
General No. 1465	Kahar ...	Ganda ...	Do.

HISTORY OF
NOMINAL ROLL OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
AND MEN WOUNDED.

Regt. No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
	Subadar ...	Nawab Khan ...	Slight	Gunshot (twice in leg.)
4990	Jemadar ...	Najja Khan ...	Do.	Do. rib.
405	Sepoy ...	Imam Ali ...	Severe	Do. hand.
4647	Do. ...	Tika Khan ...	Slight	Do. shoulder.
	Do. ...	Sukha Singh ...	Severe	Do. r i g h t thigh & left knee.
183	Do. ...	Lal Singh ...	Do.	Gunshot, in heel
227	Do. ...	Hazura Singh ...	Do.	Do. r i g h t shoulder.
209	Do. ...	Bir Singh ...	Do.	Do. hip.
4116	Naick ...	Ganda Singh ...	Do.	Contusion L. E. (knee.)
4281	Lance-Naick	Karm Singh ...	Do.	Gunshot, buttock.
4706	Sepoy ...	Ganesha Singh...	Do.	Do. thigh.
4918	Do. ...	Sabib Singh ...	Do.	Do. thigh.
384	Do. ...	Prem Singh ...	Do.	Do. neck.
4776	Do. ...	Ganda Singh, 2nd	Slight	Do. neck.
3659	Havildar ...	Gurmukh Singh	Do.	Do. foot.
3991	Do. ...	Nawab Khan ...	Do.	Do. foot.
3767	Sepoy ...	Labh Singh ...	Do.	Do. thigh.
38	Do. ...	Makhmud ...	Severe	Do. arm.
369	Do. ...	Hasham Khan...	Slight	Do. chest.
446	Do. ...	Saidullah ...	Severe	Do. thigh and chest.
1391 1476	R. P. Mule-Driver	Chur Muhammad	Dangerous.	Do. head.

J. A. H. POLLOCK, LIEUT.-COL.,
 Commanding 1st Sikh Infantry,
 PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

DATTA KHEL: }
 10th June 1897. }

No. 233 "Disturbances," dated Datta Khel, the 20th June 1897.
 From—Lieutenant-Colonel W. duG. Gray, Commanding Tochi Valley Troops.

To—The Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Frontier Force.

In continuation of my letter No. 230, dated 16th instant, I have the honour to report further on several instances of individual conduct.

2. After the two Royal Artillery officers had fallen, that is almost immediately after the attack

began, the gunners continued to fire under the orders of their non-commissioned officers, until their ammunition was expended; in No. 3, Sub-division firing blank by the Havildar's orders when the shells were expended, until the mules were ready. The men serving this gun were—Havildar Nihal Singh, Naick Utam Chand, Gunners Jowala Singh, Chet Singh and Diwan Singh (II). The carriage mule being wounded, Havildar Nihal Singh, Naick Utam Chand and Gunner Jowala Singh carried the gun-carriage to the relief line (about 150 yards). Gunner Chet Singh was wounded in the face when limbering up, and was taken away by Gunner Diwan Singh (II).

In No. 4 Sub-division, although the gun twice turned over backwards, and two lanyards broke, the men continued to fight their gun. They were—Naick Sharaf Ali, Lance-Naick Phulla Khan, Gunner Dulla Khan and Havildar Umar Din (killed). The gun-mule in this Sub-division was wounded just after being limbered up, and threw the gun and bolted. The gun was then carried away by Havildar-Major Muhammad Ismail, Gunner Dulla Khan and Gunner Lakhu as far as the relief line.

Driver Havildar Rudh Singh gave great help in sending back the wounded, and Salutri Kewal dressed Captain Browne's wound under fire. The drivers all behaved excellently, even loading up the great-coats on the relief line mules until ordered by Captain Browne to desist. Those whose mules were shot or broke away all helped other drivers or took their share in carrying the wounded. The Havildar-Major seems to have conducted the retirement of the section in a cool and able manner.

During this first withdrawal Lance-Naick Shah Sowar, 1st Sikhs, behaved with much gallantry keeping the enemy off with his fire, while he accompanied and helped those carrying Captain Browne, R.A. (who had been wounded).

It is to be remembered that the guns, while being fought as above described, were at a distance of only 100 yards from a threatening enemy, and were under a converging fire from different sides.

3. The stand made at the garden wall has already been described. This was under the direction of Subadars Sunder Singh, 1st Punjab

Infantry,* and Narain Singh, 1st Sikhs. The latter officer, also,

with great presence of mind, removed a large quantity of ammunition from the reserve ammunition boxes of his regiment, and rapidly distributed it. Some was also carried away by Bugler Bela Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry. The value of this ammunition to the force cannot be over-estimated; had it not been rescued, it is difficult to think how the enemy could have been kept off at all.

The following men had been sent under heavy fire to fetch away the ammunition boxes by Subadar Narain Singh—Naick Lachman Singh, 1st Sikhs; Sepoy Shiv Singh, 1st Sikhs who went back twice, and was afterwards twice wounded; Sepoy Isar Singh, 1st Sikhs; Lance-Naick Atar Singh, 1st Sikhs, (killed); and Langri Jhanda Singh, 1st Sikhs.

The conduct of Subadar Sunder Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry, at the place where he died was most heroic.

4. At this place many other men also behaved with great heroism. All those who fell there gave their lives to cover the withdrawal of their comrades.

Among the survivors Lance-Naik Ishar Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry, fought the enemy hand to hand very gallantly there, killing several with his bayonet, and generally rendering great help ; and Bugler Bela Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry, who has been mentioned above, was again conspicuous, fighting bravely and effectively with a rifle he saved from one of the killed, and latter in distributing under fire the ammunition which had been saved.

5. During the first withdrawal to the Kotal, Jemadar Sherzad, 1st Sikhs, carried Lieutenant Higginson, wounded away under a very heavy fire. A little later, taking a rifle and ammunition from a dead sepoy, he covered the retreat of a party (consisting of Havildar Muhammad Bakhsh, Naick Khwaja Muhammad and Sepoy Isar Singh, 1st Sikhs), who were carrying Surgeon-Captain Cassidy, wounded, to the rear. He also carried Surgeon-Captain Cassidy part of the way.

Sepoy Allahyar Khan, 1st Punjab Infantry, carried Lieutenant Seton-Browne, wounded, to the Kotal.

Subadar Nawab Khan, 1st Sikhs, was one of the last to leave the scene of the outrage, and both there, and throughout the subsequent retirement, he worked in a very cool and admirable way.

6. During the general retirement from the Kotal towards the place, where the reinforcements were met, the ability and coolness of Subadar Narain Singh, 1st Sikhs, mentioned above, were of the greatest value. Lance-Naick Assar Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry, did good work in helping Lieutenant Seton-Browne along when the enemy was pressing the retreat.

Sepoy Nurdad, 1st Punjab Infantry, repulsed an attack of a party of the enemy. After shooting down two at a very short distance, he led a successful counter-charge against them, being himself severely wounded.

7. Reference was made in the previous report to the most gallant conduct of the deceased officers—Colonel Bunny, Captain Browne, R.A., and Subadar Sunder Singh. At the time it was written, I was not aware that Lieutenant Cruikshank, R.A., had also behaved in a most conspicuous manner getting up and continuing to fight his guns, after being once shot down until he was killed by another bullet.

8. The sudden and treacherous way in which the attack began, and the fact that at the very first the men saw all their British officers shot down, make the staunchness and gallantry of the native officers, non-commissioned officers and men, even more praiseworthy than they might otherwise have been.

The indomitable spirit of No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery is beyond all praise.

9. The conspicuous behaviour of Lieutenants Higginson and Seton-Browne in conducting the retirement, while severely wounded, has been mentioned before.

10. I trust the General Officer Commanding may see fit to recommend these two British officers, and all native officers, non-commissioned officers and men, mentioned by name above for a signal reward for their gallantry. And I would also ask permission to submit a list of those killed at the garden wall with a view to the recognition of their splendid conduct being extended to their widows or heirs.

1ST SIKH INFANTRY.

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11. When the previous report was written the casualties were understated. They were as follows:—

											WOUNDED.			
											Dangerously.	Severely.	Slightly.	
	KILLED.													
Unit.	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Followers.	Officers' Chargers.	Horses and Mules.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Followers.	British Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Followers.	Horses and Mules.
1st. Sikhs	1	..	12	1	3	...	...	1*	2	11	2	7	..	...

* Since dead.

Total { Killed 26, and 11 horses and mules.
 { Wounded 35, and 5 mules.

Also 24 baggage mules missing.

13. Though it is not my business to report on civil officers, it would be unjust to omit mentioning that Mr. Gee's exertions and presence of mind were of great value in the help he rendered during the retirement and in sending to call up the reinforcements.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 785. The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned Native Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers in recognition of the conspicuous gallantry and devotion exhibited

by them during the attack upon the Political Officer's escort at Maizar on the 10th of June 1897 :—

Subadar Narayan Singh, 1st Sikh Infantry

Subadar Nawab Khan, 1st Sikh Infantry

Jemadar Sherzad, 1st Sikh Infantry

Subadar Narain Singh, 1st Sikhs, Subadar Nawab Khan, 1st Sikhs, Subadar Sundar Singh, 1st Panjab Infantry, and Jemadar Sherzad, 1st Sikhs, behaved with the greatest gallantry. Getting together a party of their men they made a most determined stand by the wall of a garden and from it they covered the first withdrawal of the force. Subadar Sundar Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry, was killed at this point, giving his life to cover the withdrawal of his comrades. Under cover of this stand the wounded were carried or helped away and the guns withdrawn.

In addition to the good service mentioned above, Subadar Narayan Singh, 1st Sikhs, removed a large quantity of ammunition from the Reserve Ammunition boxes and rapidly distributed it. The value of this ammunition to the force cannot be overestimated. During the general retirement the ability and coolness, which he displayed, were of the greatest value.

Subadar Nawab Khan, 1st Sikhs, in addition to displaying conspicuous gallantry at the garden wall as described above, was also one of the last to leave the scene of the outrage, and both there and throughout the subsequent retirement worked in a very cool and admirable way.

Jemadar Sherzad, 1st Sikhs, also performed specially good service. During the first withdrawal of the force he carried Lieutenant Higginson, who was wounded, to a place of safety, and later on, taking rifle and ammunition from a dead sepoy he covered the retreat of a party who were carrying a

wounded officer—Surgeon-Captain Cassidy—to the rear. He also himself carried that officer part of the way.

The Governor-General in Council is also pleased to notify that had Subadar Sundar Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry, survived, the distinction of the 2nd class of the Order of Merit would have been conferred upon him in consideration of the conspicuous gallantry and heroic devotion to duty on the occasion referred to. His widow is admitted to the pension of the 2nd class of the Order of Merit, with effect from the date of his death.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 865. In continuation of G. G. O. No. 785 of 1897, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned native non-commissioned officers and soldiers in recognition of the conspicuous gallantry and devotion exhibited by them during the attack on the Political Officer's escort at Maizar on the 10th of June 1897:—

1ST SIKH INFANTRY.

- No. 3363, Havildar Maha Singh.
- „ 4704, Sepoy Tara Singh.
- „ 4287, „ (Lance Naick) Jalandhar.

These men brought Colonel Bunny when mortally wounded out of action under a very heavy fire.

- No. 4031, Havildar Muhammad Bakhsh.
- „ 4353, Sepoy (Lance Naick) Khwaja
Muhammad.

- „ 170, „ Isar Singh.
- „ 4666, „ Habibulah.

These four men carried Surgeon-Captain Cassidy out of action under a heavy fire. Sepoy Khwaja Muhammad was also subsequently very prominent

in the firing line, and Sepoy Isar Singh helped to bring away the reserve ammunition under a heavy fire.

No. 4118, Naick Lachman Singh—Was in charge of the reserve ammunition which was stacked in the valley when the firing commenced. Though under heavy fire he remained by the boxes, opening two ready for issue, and subsequently helped to carry the reserve ammunition away.

No. 4918, Sepoy Shib Singh—Helped to bring away the reserve ammunition, returning twice under a heavy fire, each time bringing away a box. He was subsequently twice wounded.

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

No. 3900, Sepoy (Lance Naick) Shah Sowar—Helped to carry Captain J. F. Browne, R.A., out of action when wounded, and kept off some Waziris, who came close, up, by his steady firing. He then again helped to carry Captain Browne when the enemy fell back.

No. 4292, Sepoy (Lance-Naick) Sundar Singh—Helped to bring Lieutenant Higginson out of action, when wounded, under a heavy fire, and remained with him the rest of the day, taking him back from the entrance of the lane to the Kotal under a heavy fire.

2. The Governor-General in Council is also pleased to notify that had the undermentioned non-

1ST SIKH INFANTRY.

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commissioned officer and men survived, the distinction of the 3rd class of the Order of Merit would have been conferred upon them in consideration of the conspicuous gallantry and heroic devotion to duty on the occasion referred to. Their widows are admitted to the pension of the 3rd class Order of Merit, with effect from the date of their death.

1ST SIKH INFANTRY.

No. 4411, Sepoy (Lance-Naick) Atar Singh.
No. 3872, „ („) Kesar Singh.
No. 3992, „ („) Achar Singh.
No. 4497, „ Shankar Khan.
No. 4759, „ Mahomed Khan.
No. 274, „ Roshan Khan.

3. The promotion to the 2nd class of the Order of Merit is also sanctioned of No. 3369. Havildar (now Jemadar) Hussain Shah, 1st Sikh Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry on the same occasion, in having helped to carry Surgeon-Captain Cassidy out of action under a heavy fire.

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

5. In G. G. O. No. 785 of 1897 for “Jemadar Sherzad, 1st Sikh Infantry,” read “Subadar, Sherzad, 1st Infantry.”

Extract from a letter by Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., on the fight at Maizar.

I have now received full accounts of the treacherous attack on you at Maizar last June, and I write to tell all ranks how proud I am to have commanded the force to which you belong, and how rejoiced I am to hear the story of your bravery recounted all over Europe. One thing is acknowledged by all, namely, that no troops of any country in the world could have shown greater bravery in retiring or alacrity in reinforcing than you have shown, and that you have added another brilliant feat to the long list of gallant deeds performed by the Punjab Frontier Force since it was first raised.

Extract from a speech made by Lord Roberts at the Annual All Ireland Rifle Meeting, Curragh Camp.

Let me illustrate the advantages of a combination of drill, discipline, and musketry, such as I think necessary for the training of a soldier, by telling you what happened a few weeks ago on the North-West Frontier of India. Most of you no doubt read in the papers of the treacherous attack made by the tribesmen of the Tochi Valley on one of our Political officers and his escort, which consisted of twelve sabres, two guns, and three hundred Infantry. But you have probably not been told of the splendid behaviour of this small force under most trying conditions, where their courage and discipline were put to an extremely severe test. With the exception of six British officers the troops were all natives belonging to the Punjab Frontier Force. Within the first few minutes of the attack three of these officers were killed, and the others were so badly wounded that they were useless as leaders. The

country was most difficult, and all to the advantage of the enemy, who knew every inch of the ground, which was nothing but a mass of rocky ridges. But our brave native soldiers, under the guidance of their native officers, putting in practice what had been instilled into them by their training in time of peace, were able to retire in perfect order for three whole miles, taking up position after position, and keeping the enemy at bay by their volley-firing until they reached a place where they determined to make a stand until reinforcements could arrive. The reinforcements consisted of two Companies of the 1st Sikhs, under the command of Lieutenant H. de Brett, Royal Artillery, who prudently brought with them spare ammunition for guns and rifles. So great was their eagerness to reach their hard-pressed comrades that they covered a distance of nine miles in one and a half hours, although each man carried a rifle and seventy rounds of ammunition. You soldiers can appreciate what that means, under a burning sun and over rough, stony, ground. The discipline and musketry training must have been perfect which enabled men to accomplish such a feat as the retirement without hurry or confusion, and, while carefully husbanding their ammunition, to fire volleys with such good effect that considerable numbers of the enemy were reported to have been killed. The escort itself had 23 killed and 30 wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Bunny died of his wound the same evening (10th) on his way back to Datta Khel.

1897.
Death of
Lt.-Col. Bunny.

Surgeon-Captain C. C. Cassidy died on the 22nd from his wound.

Death of
Surg.-Capt.
Cassidy.

Death of
Lt. Higginson.

Lieutenant A. J. M. Higginson died on the 20th of August from enteric fever which attacked him before he had recovered from his wounds.

These officers, although all dangerously wounded and suffering great pain, remained with their men; being helped along by their orderlies until the reinforcements arrived from Datta Khel.

Reinforcements.
Maizar.

The march of the reinforcements consisting of 'B' and 'E' Companies under Subadars Prem Singh and Bhika was a very fine performance, nine miles over rough ground in the hottest time of the year in one and a half hours in marching-order is a march to be proud of.

Arrival of
Major Pollock.

On the 15th of June Major J. A. H. Pollock joined from the 3rd Sikhs to take command of the Regiment.

Regt. joined
Tochi
Field Force.

By G. G. O. No. 697, dated 25th of June 1897, the Regiment became part of the 1st Brigade Tochi Field Force.

Arrival of
Capt. Caruana.
Lt. Bowring.

On the 21st of June the following officers arrived to do duty with the Regiment:—

Captain A. J. Caruana, 2nd Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant J. B. Bowring, 2nd Punjab Infantry.

1897.
Letter from
A. A. G.
P. F. F.
re Maizar.

Although deeply deploring the great loss sustained by the Force in killed and wounded amongst British officers, native officers and men, the Major General Commanding desires you to congratulate the Force and to express to the men his admiration for the splendid gallantry displayed by all ranks under the most trying circumstances, and he wishes me to say that he considers their conduct on that occasion was equal to the best traditions of the Punjab Frontier Force.

Arrival of
Surgn.-Capt.
Seton.

On the 7th of July Captain G. B. Seton took over the medical charge of the Regiment.

On the 20th of July the Regiment marched with the 1st Brigade to Sheranni. A few shots were fired into camp the first two nights, but one or two patrols were sent out and this then ceased.

March to
Sheranni.

On the 23rd of July in a night reconnaissance of 250 rifles to Sheranni Narai Subadar Gul Faraz was severely wounded in the left shoulder.

Reconnaissance.
Subadar Gul
Faraz wounded.

During the halt of the Brigade at Sheranni a road was made to Datta Khel by fatigue parties. Reconnaissances were sent out in every direction, all the towers of the Madda Khel section in their different villages were blown up. The two Dreplari kots where the attack at Maizar took place were completely demolished. The grain and fodder collected in their villages was brought into camp, and their standing crops were cut for the horses and mules to eat.

Work at
Sheranni.

The work was very severe on all ranks, and as the Sheranni water was especially bad, every one was more or less weakened from drinking it. During July and August the Regiment suffered severely, but in September it gradually picked up and got fitter every month.

During the Expedition from July to January 1898 ninety-two men were sent on sick leave including wounded men, and 10 men died of diseases contracted in the Tochi Valley.

On the 23rd of August 360 rifles under Lieutenant Colonel J. A. H. Pollock proceeded with a Column under Brigadier-General Egerton to the Khaza Valley *via* Sharanni Narai, and remained there reconnoitring the ground till the 28th idem when they returned to Sheranni *via* Dariawasta.

Khaza Column.

On the 27th and 30th of August respectively Lieutenant J. B. Bowring and Captain A. J.

Departure of
Capt. Carunna
& Lt. Bowring.

Caruana reported their departures to join the 2nd Punjab Infantry.

Shawal
Column.

On the 4th of October 400 rifles under Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. H. Pollock proceeded with a column under Brigadier-General Egerton to Datoi, on the way the escort of the Regiment with the Survey Officer was fired at on Charunia mountain and two men slightly wounded. On the 7th the Column marched to Mela Meridan. On the 10th to Gurbaz ; the rear-guard was fired on and a camel wounded. On the 12th to Khina Algud : a reconnoitring party of three officers was fired at in the evening close to camp. Lieutenant Hingston, Royal Engineers, was wounded and his horse shot under him. The Regiment turned out smartly and with No. 3 Punjab Mountain Battery quickly dispersed the enemy.

On the 13th of October the Column marched to North Dariawasta. On the 15th to South Dariawasta and thence *via* Datta Khel to Sheranni.

Departure of
Surgn.-Capt.
Seton.

On the 8th of October, Surgeon-Captain G. B. Seaton was sent on three months' sick leave and did not rejoin the Regiment again.

Field Treasure-
Chest Officer
Capt. Burne.

On the 8th of October Captain K. O. Burne was appointed Field Treasure Chest Officer.

Arrival of Surg-
Major C. Mal-
lins.

On the 6th of November Surgeon-Major C. Mallins took over officiating medical charge of the Regiment.

2nd Class Order
of Br. India.
Sub. Maj. Hira
Singh.

On the 17th of November the order admitting Subadar-Major Hira Singh to the 2nd class Order of British India was received.

D. S. O.
Capt. Barratt.

On the 24th of November the order was received appointing Captain W. C. Barratt to the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of his services with the Indian Contingent during operations in Mombassa, 1895-96.

On the 24th of November the Regiment marched to Datta Khel. March to
Datta Khel.

1898

On the 6th of January the Regiment was formally inspected by Brigadier-General C. Egerton, C.B., D.S.O., A.-D.-C., commanding the 1st Brigade, Tochi Field Force. Inspection.

On the 7th of January the Regiment marched to Miran Shah, arriving there on the 8th idem. March to
Miran Shah.

On the 30th of January the Head Quarters and Left Wing marched to Bannu, arriving there on the 1st of February. The Right Wing followed on the 6th of February and arrived on the 8th. March to
Edwardesabad.

From the 10th of June 1897 to the 31st of January 1898 the Regiment lost twelve men killed in action and ten men from disease. Loss from
Disease and
Wounds.

On the 2nd of February Captain C. C. Reid reported his departure to take up his appointment of Wing Commander, 4th Sikhs. Departure of
Capt. Reid.

On the 25th of January Captain K. O. Burne rejoined the Regiment. Arrival of
Capt. Burne.

The following extract from G. G. O. is published. No. 1432, dated 31st December 1897. Despatches from Major-General G. C. Bird, Commanding Tochi Field Force. Mention in
Despatches.

24. I wish to bring to notice the following Commanding Officer :— Lt.-Col. Pollock.

Major (Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) J. A. H. Pollock, 1st Sikhs.

On the 7th of March Lieutenant C. E. Davidson Houston was struck off the strength of the Regiment on his departure to join the 5th Punjab Infantry. Departure of
Lieut.
Davidson
Houston.

- March of Regt. to Dera I. Khan.** On the 5th of April the Regiment marched to Naurang Sarai *en route* to Dera Ismail Khan at 3 A.M.
 On 6th April to Gambila at 4 A.M.
 On 7th April to Ghazni Khel at 4 A.M.
 On 8th April to Pezu at 2-30 A.M.
 On 9th April to Yarak at 2-30 A.M.
 On 9th April to Dera Ismail Khan at 9 P.M.
- Departure of Surgn.-Maj. Mallins.** On the 13th of April Surgeon-Major C. Mallins was struck off the strength of the Regiment on his departure to rejoin his regiment at Mominabad.
- Departure of Lt.-Col. Pollock.** On the 2nd of May Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. H. Pollock reported his departure on seven months' leave to England; extended two months.
- Officiating Appointments.** On the same date (2nd May) Major W. J. K. Dobbin became Officiating Commandant; Captain K. O. Burne became Officiating 2nd in Command; and Captain H. A. F. Magrath, Officiating Wing Commander.
- Medal and Gratuity for Tochi.** Under G. G. O. Nos. 671 and 673 of 17th June 1898 the Regiment became entitled to medal and gratuity for the operations in the Tochi, 1897-98.
- Honourable mention of the late Lt. Higginson.** The following extract from G. G. O. No. 672, dated 17th June 1898, is published.
 The undermentioned officers, had they survived, would have been recommended to Her Majesty for rewards, in recognition of their services during the recent operations on the North-West Frontier of India :—
 Lieutenant A. J. M. Higginson, Indian Staff Corps.
- Inspection Remarks.** The remarks of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Punjab, on the Informal Ins.

pection of the Regiment for 1897-98 were as follows :—

“ This report on the 1st Sikhs is highly satisfactory. ”

On the 2nd of June the Regiment relieved the 6th Punjab Infantry detachment at Tank. Strength, 1 native officer, 1 bugler and 50 rifles. Tank
Out-Post.

Under G. O. C. C. No. 391, dated 13th June 1898, Lieutenant H. E. Herdon, Wing Officer, 26th Madras Infantry, was appointed Officiating Wing Officer. 1898.
Lt. Herdon.

On the 3rd of July Lieutenant Herdon joined the Regiment.

On the 12th of July Volunteers (Sikhs) were called for to serve in British Central Africa. None went. Volunteers for
Africa.

On the 25th of July was published an extract from special I. A. C., dated 18th June 1898. Grant of
Gratuity, Tochi,
1897-98.

REWARDS.—Grant of a gratuity to the troops employed in the operations of 1897-98 on the North-West Frontier, Tochi Field Force, 10th of June 1897 to 30th of January 1898.

Major	}	at Rs. 24 per share	16 shares.
Surgeon-Major			
Captain	}	Do.	12 „
Surgeon-Captain			
Lieutenant	}	Do.	7½ „
Surgeon-Lieutenant			
Subadar-Major and Subadar			Rs. 120
Jemadar			„ 48
Havildar, &c.....			„ 24
Naik			„ 16
Private, &c.			„ 12

Certain followers also received gratuity.

On the 6th of August it was notified to the Regiment that it had been selected as one of the five Special
Musketry
Course.

regiments in India to be put through a special experimental Musketry course.

The Government of India having sanctioned the use of the Patriotic Fund for the relief of the sufferers in the recent military operations on the North-West Frontier, a Regimental Committee under G. O. C. C. No. 485, dated the 23rd of July 1898 was this day (6th of August) formed to consider claims for relief.

1898.
Use of
Patriotic Fund.

The sums to be granted were :—

For the relief of the families of men who were killed or who died from the effects of wounds received or sickness contracted on active service.

For each native family (including family of followers) entitled to pension, Rs. 75.

For each native family (including family of followers) not entitled to pension, Rs. 100.

Grant of Medal. Under G. O. C. C. No. 509, dated the 6th of August 1898, the grant of the Indian Medal, 1895, with clasp inscribed "Punjab Frontier, 1897-98," to all troops who proceeded beyond Edwardesabad between the 10th of June 1897 and the 30th of January 1898 inclusive was published for information.

Appointment of
Surgn.-Capt.
More.

On the 26th of August the appointment of Surgeon-Captain P. S. C. More, I.M.S., to the medical charge of the regiment was notified in orders.

Grant of War
Services.

Under G. O. C. C. No. 510 of 6th of August 1898 the grant of war services as regards this regiment is to be recorded as follows :—

2. "North-West Frontier of India, 1897-98 (a) Tochi."

3. The following particular incident to be recorded under the heading in para. 2 above:—

(a) "Action at Maizar, 10th of June 1897," to proceed the word Tochi.

The following extract from G. O. C. C. No. 508 dated the 5th of August 1898, is published.

20th Place in
Army Signal-
ling.

1st Sikh Infantry.—Order of merit in army signaling 20 out of a total number of 134 regiments examined.

On the 13th of September the following details left to join the British East African Contingent :—

B. E. African
Contingent.

1 bugler and 10 sepoy, 'D' Company ; 1 bhisti, 'C' Company.

Under G. O. No. 600, dated 19th September 1889 Lieutenant C. H. B. Lees joined as Wing Officer from the 4th Punjab Infantry on the 18th of October.

1898.
Lt. C.H.B. Lees.

On the same date the following relaxation in dress at Musketry was notified to the Regiment :—
"Wearing of belts and pouches during the first period of musketry. optional."

Relaxation in
Dress at
Musketry.

Under P. C. No. 6601-H., dated 5th October 1898, the undermentioned details left on the 1st of November for service in British Central Africa :—

Volunteers for
B. C. Africa.

1 naik, 1 lance-naik and 5 sepoy (all Sikhs).

The following details having returned to India from the Mombassa Contingent are brought on the rolls from the 6th of November, viz :—

Mombassa
Contingent.

1 subadar, 1 havildar, 1 assistant bugle-major and 14 sepoy (Punjabi Mohammedans).

On the 16th of November Lieutenant H. E. Herdon left to join the 1st P. I.

Lt. Herdon.

On the 18th of November Captain W. C. Barratt was brought back on the rolls of the Regiment on returning from commanding the Mombassa Contingent.

Capt. Barratt.

On the 18th of January the Regiment was inspected by the General Officer Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force.

1899.
Inspection.

**Paniala Camp
and March to
Tank.**

On the 24th of January the Regiment went into camp at Paniala for hill training and field firing. On the 8th of February it was suddenly ordered to proceed to Tank as there were disturbances on the frontier. The sudden arrival of troops at Tank produced such a good effect, that the Regiment was able to move back to Dera Ismail Khan on the 11th of February.

**1899.
Capt. Cooper.**

On the 20th of January Captain H. A. Cooper proceeded to the Deccan on plague duty.

Lt.-Col. Pollock.

On the 30th of January Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. H. Pollock rejoined from leave out of India.

**Lt Bainbridge
Adjutant.**

On the 8th of February Lieutenant W. F. Bainbridge was appointed Adjutant with effect from the 23rd of February 1897. G. O. C. C. No. 83 of 2nd February 1899.

**Inspection
Report by
Major-General
Sir Corry Bird,
K.C.I.E.**

On the 27th of February the following report on the inspection was received :—

I find the 1st Sikhs in a high state of efficiency and well maintaining the high reputation it has always been held in.

The health of the Regiment has recovered after the severe strain of two years in the Tochi Valley.

The conduct of all ranks has been most satisfactory and praiseworthy.

I consider the Battalion in all respects fit for service.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Punjab, remarked that it was "a thoroughly satisfactory report," and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief remarked that it was "a very good report."

Outposts.

On the 6th of March the Regiment took over the outposts of Sarwakai and Jandola.

London Gazette.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

1899.
G. O. O. No.
174.

WAR OFFICE,

24th January 1899.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in the Army in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the recent operations in Uganda.

The promotions to bear date from the 25th of January 1899. Brevets.

To be Majors.

Brevet Captain W. C. Barratt, D. S. O., Indian Staff Corps. Capt. Barratt.

Captain (local Lieutenant-Colonel) W. H. Manning to be Major in recognition of his services against the Chief Mpisini during the operations in British Central Africa and Northern Rhodesia, 1898, dated 24th of June 1898. Capt. Manning.

On the 10th of April, Captain H. A. F. Magrath proceeded to take up the appointment of District Recruiting Officer for Sikhs. Capt. Magrath,
D. S. O.

On the 19th of May, 2nd Lieutenant P. L. Beddy reported his arrival from the 14th Sikhs for temporary duty. 2nd Lt. Beddy
Arrival.

On the 22nd of May, 2nd Lieutenant G. O. Turnbull reported his arrival from the 26th Punjab Infantry for temporary duty. 2nd Lt.
Turnbull,
Arrival.

On the 29th of July owing to disturbances on the frontier the Regiment took over the outpost of Haidari Kach. Haidari Kach.

Jemadar Bahadur Ali Khan was admitted to the 3rd class Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry in the fight at Jass Camp on the 26th of April, 1898, on which occasion he, with No. 1 Section and the Maxim Gun Section, formed upon the left of the line, which

1899.
G.O.G. No. 839
dated 28th July.
Order of Merit.

was wavering, and by a steady conduct of fire enabled the centre to rally and the flank sections of the Contingent to cope successfully with the enemy's main counter-attack.

He also distinguished himself as a leader in the defence of Murli Post on the 30th of May 1898, and was especially commended for his gallantry.

Capt. Cooper,
S. S. O.,
Chitral.

On the 26th of September Captain H. A. Cooper rejoined from plague duty, and on the 1st of October proceeded to Chitral to take up the duties of Station Staff Officer.

I. A. C. No. 118
of 1899.

The strength of the reserve was increased to 280 men per regiment.

G. G. O. No. 1150
of 1899.
Major Manning
Brevet.

Captain and Brevet-Major W. H. Manning was promoted to Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel from the 4th of October 1899 in recognition of his services in the recent operations in British Central Africa.

Lt. P. E. Knapp.

Lieutenant P. E. Knapp was transferred from the 2nd Madras Infantry as Officiating Wing Officer, and joined on the 11th of November (G.O.C.C. No. 714, of the 25th of October 1899.)

2nd Lt.
Turnbull's
departure.

On the 17th of November 2nd Lieutenant G. O. Turnbull left to rejoin the 26th Punjab Infantry.

1899.
March to Kohat
on Relief.

On the 21st of December the Head Quarter Wing left Dera Ismail Khan on relief by the 2nd Q. O. Rajput Light Infantry and reached Kohat on the 3rd of January 1900. The Wing garrisoning the posts of Surwaki, Haidari Kach and Jundola on being relieved by the same regiment marched on the 26th of December and arrived at Kohat on the 9th of January 1900.

Frontier
Raids, &c.

During the time the Regiment held these posts two attacks were made by Waziris on convoys, and the Regiment had two men killed and one wounded. The Waziris lost one killed and one wounded. At

the request of the Political Officer Lieutenant C. H. B. Lees made a raid on a Waziri village and captured 30 men, 1 mare and 30 arms of sorts. Later on Subadar Bahadur Ali succeeded in capturing one man and sixty-three goats.

By G. G. O. No. 666, dated the 16th of June 1899, the wound pensions of non-commissioned officers and men were increased. **Wound Pensions.**

A biennial issue of cloth pantaloons was sanctioned this year in place of compensation which had always been drawn before. **Cloth Pants.**

On the 13th of January Lieutenant C. H. B. Lees proceeded to take up his appointment as Adjutant of the 1st Battalion, Kurrum Militia. **1900. Departure of Lt. Lees.**

On the 5th of February the Regiment was inspected by the Colonel on the Staff. **Inspection.**

On the 19th of June orders were received to mobilize the Regiment as part of the Force proceeding to China. The principal object of the contingent in connection with that of contingents of other forces being the relief of the Ministers who were besieged in their residencies in Peking. **Orders to Mobilize for Service in China.**

The following countries sent contingents : Russia, Japan, United States, Germany, France, England, Austria and Italy. **Different Contingents.**

On the 28th of June the Regiment marched out. Strength : 8 British officers, 61 native officers, 31 havildars, 33 naiks, 647 sepoy, 1 hospital assistant. This included 1 native officer, 2 havildars, 2 naiks and 32 sepoy from the 3rd Sikhs in place of furlough men not returned. **Marching-out Strength.**

On the 29th of June the Regiment entrained in two trains at Kushalgarh and arrived at Calcutta on the 6th of July having halted at Assansole for two days.

2nd Lt.
Costello.

On the 6th of July 2nd Lieutenant J. L. Costello joined the Regiment from the 5th Bengal Infantry.

Major T. E.
Scott.

On the 29th of June Major T. E. Scott, D.S.O., 3rd Sikhs, was attached to the Regiment temporarily for the expedition.

Capt. Kenrick.

On the 22nd of June Captain W. H. Kenrick, I.M.S., joined the Regiment as Medical Officer.

Lt. Dickinson.

On the 19th of July Lieutenant A. T. S. Dickinson joined the regiment at Hong-Kong from the 16th Madras Infantry.

Departure of
Right Wing
from Calcutta.

On the 6th of July the Right Wing under command of Major Dobbin embarked on the Hired Transport *Nauwab*, and sailed the same afternoon, arrived at Taku anchorage on the 26th of July, there it embarked on a river steamer in which it went to Hsin Ho, the English landing stage, and on the 28th sailed to Tientsin.

Departure of
Left Wing.

On the 7th of July the Head Quarters and Left Wing embarked on the Hired Transport *Warora* and reached Tientsin on the 29th of July. The only casualties on the voyage were two mules.

Taku roads.

In Taku roads were assembled a vast concourse of battleships and smaller war vessels of all the different contingents. A sight probably never to be seen again.

Halt at Tient-
sin.

The Regiment halted at Tientsin till the 4th of August, whilst preparations were made for the advance on Peking. The great difficulty was carriage, and finally arrangements were made for most of the stores to be sent up the Pei Ho as far as Tangchow, from which place the final advance on Peking was made.

During this time troops were daily arriving. The Russian and Japanese contingents were complete. The English and United States' contingents were

nearly so, but few troops of the other contingents were present. The great want was cavalry and when it arrived, the horses were so soft from the voyage that they were of little use.

The position and numbers of the Chinese Army were fairly well known and the Japanese made two or three reconnaissances to verify the information received. Finally it was found that their position was at Peytsang, about ten miles west on the Pei Ho, strongly entrenched and owing to inundations hard to attack except from the south across the river which was bridged at Peytsang only.

1900.
Position of
Chinese Army.

The plan of attack adopted was that the Japanese, English and United States' forces should advance along the right bank of the Pei Ho, and the Russians and other small contingents along the railway line north of the river. The heavy artillery being posted near the Hsiku arsenal and shelling the position from there.

Plan of attack.

The English contingent marched on the 4th of August to Hsiku arsenal and bivouacked behind a high embankment that night.

March to
Hsiku.

The Regiment was part of the 1st Brigade commanded by Major-General Sir N. R. Stewart. This consisted of the 7th Rajputs, 1st Sikhs and 24th Punjab Infantry (the fourth Regiment the 26th Baluchis not having yet arrived).

1st Brigade
C. F. F.

The Regiment marched out under Lieutenant-Colonel Pollock. Strength: Eight British officers; Lieutenant-Colonel Pollock, Major Dobbin, Major Barratt, D.S.O., Major Scott, D.S.O., Lieutenant Bainbridge, Lieutenant Knapp, 2nd Lieutenant Costello, Captain Kenrick, I.M.S. 12 native officers and five hundred rank and file.

Marching-out
strength from
Tientsin.

**Attack on
Peysang.**

On the 5th of August the Brigade fell in at 2 A.M., and after waiting two hours till the Japanese contingent had taken its place in advance, it moved off under cover of the embankment. At 5 A.M. it came under a heavy rifle and artillery fire. The original intention had been for the Japanese to move on and envelop the enemy's right, the English to attack the centre and the Americans the left. The brunt of the fighting would have fallen on the English troops, which were to have been led by the 1st Sikhs. But owing to the Chinese attacking the Japanese as they passed their left flank, the Japanese swung round to their right, and the English and United States' troops became a second line. About 5-30 A.M. the regiment was ordered to advance and reinforce the Japanese. It was difficult to know what was going on as the advance was principally through millet crops fourteen feet high and the consequence was that the regiment was soon split up into detachments and got divided. At 10 A.M. the position was carried by the Japanese and the regiment having assembled marched through Peysang and halted till 3 P.M. The casualties in the regiment were: 1 Naik killed, 1 Subadar and 1 Lance-naik slightly wounded, 1 Havildar, 1 Lance-naik and 1 Sepoy severely wounded. Not a shot had been fired by the regiment.

In the afternoon the regiment and two squadrons of the 1st Bengal Lancers moved out and bivouacked $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west on the railway line. Here it was found that we were in touch with the Russians whose pickets dressed in white were visible to our front. The Chinese had been defeated at every point and had finally made a hasty retreat. The want of cavalry was now badly felt, a brigade now would

have been invaluable. The general impression was that the Chinese would make a stand at Yangtsan, but the information was not very reliable and it was thought that as they had lost heavily at Peytsang they might be too demoralized to stand again. The Japanese had lost 300 killed and wounded and the Chinese had probably lost the same.

On the 6th of August the regiment marched at 6 A.M., the two squadrons 1st Bengal Lancers moving on to reconnoitre. On the march to-day the Japanese advanced by the right bank of the river, the English and United States by the left bank ; English nearest the river but in line with the United States troops. A few French troops were also on this side, but they did not arrive in time for the fight. In advance were some Russian Cossacks and a few Japanese cavalry. About four miles from Yangtsan information was received that it was held and on arriving on some sand hills 5,000 yards off, the position and troops could be clearly seen, also Russian, Japanese and 1st Bengal Cavalry picquets in front which were drawing the enemy's fire. The Russians had advanced to within 400 yards of the enemy's right but could go no further, and it was necessary quickly to reinforce them.

The 1st Sikhs and 14th Regiment, U. S. A., formed the firing line and the 24th Punjab Infantry and Welsh Fusiliers formed the English second line. The day was a very hot one and no water was procurable, so the troops were tired and thirsty before they advanced. The leading companies extended to ten places interval and the Regiment advanced in five lines. Soon after starting the American regiment began to close to the left and and the two

regiments finally became mixed together all along the line.

The English battery No. 12 Royal Field Artillery took up a position on the left and was afterwards joined by two Russian batteries, the U.S.A. battery taking up position on the right. The Chinese had about 18 guns in action, and under fire of these and of the Chinese troops lining the railway embankment and village the advance was made over a sandy plain from three thousand to four thousand yards long with a few high crops interspersed about it. The advance was a rapid one and the Chinese did not wait to be charged but left their position and retired on Yangtsan through the high crops.

The 1st Sikhs and 14th regiment, U. S. A., charged together and cleared the whole position, the second line coming up about four hundred yards behind them. The British and American forces halted short of the Railway Bridge and the Russians took up the pursuit.

The total number of killed and wounded at Yangtsan in the British forces were : Killed, 6, wounded, 42, of which the regiment lost 4 sepoy killed, 1 officer, 2nd Lieutenant Costello dangerously wounded ; three sepoy dangerously wounded, 14 sepoy severely wounded, 3 sepoy slightly wounded. It will thus be seen that the brunt of the fighting fell on the 1st Sikhs.

Despatches.
Sir A. Gaselee.

In Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Gaselee's despatch No. 36-S., dated the 19th of August 1900, published in the *London Gazette* dated the 6th of November 1900, the names of the following officers are mentioned for distinguishing themselves at Yangtsan :—

Major T. E. Scott., D. S. O., 1st Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant W. F. Bainbridge, 1st Sikh Infantry.

On the 7th the allies halted to bring up supplies and sent back the wounded by boat.

On the 8th the march was continued. The Japanese in advance, the Russians next, then the United States' Army, and the English Army, brought up the rear. This order was maintained till the arrival of the forces at Tangchow on the 12th of August.

A conference was there held and it was decided to send forward strong reconnoitring forces on the 13th to concentrate on a line about 5 miles from Peking on the 14th, and attack on the 15th. The positions of the several forces were assigned, the Japanese on the right, then the Russians, Americans, and on the extreme left the English. On the 14th, however, owing to the Russians moving ahead and attacking the city, sudden orders were issued to move at 1-30 A.M., and at 3-30 A.M. the force marched. The day was hot, the roads were bad, and led through high millet crops. As the attack of the Japanese and Russians had commenced before our arrival at the Shahua Gate of the Chinese city at 1 P.M., the Chinese troops had been drawn northwards to the wall of the Tartar city, consequently the English force led by the 7th Rajputs and 24th Punjab Infantry with the 1st Sikhs in reserve entered the city without opposition. The 7th Rajputs were then ordered to cover the right flank and the 24th Punjab Infantry was ordered to take the Temple of Heaven and the 1st Sikhs thus became the leading regiment. Information had been previously received from our Minister Sir Claude Macdonald that a hundred and fifty yards of the Tartar city wall, over the sluice gate leading into

Advance on
Peking and
attack on entry.

Relief of legations.

the Chinese city, was held by the legations. Sir Alfred Gaselee, therefore, taking his escort which was given by the 1st Sikhs and also fifty more men under Major Scott, moved off and entered the legations by this gate about 3 P.M. The rest of the force marched on and turned up the street leading to the Chinmen, having a slight skirmish on the way with some of the enemy.

The gate was found closed and blocked, but the block-house over it was in ruins. The Chinese were holding the wall west of the gate. Here we had to stop for about an hour when a party of 18 men ran along the wall from the Legation and opened the side gate and so allowed the 1st Sikhs, Bland's maxims and some dismounted men of the 1st Bengal Lancers to enter.

Lieutenant Bainbridge entered first and collecting some men ascended the wall and commenced driving the Chinese back from the position they held on it. Twice the Chinese inside the Tartar city attacked the gate, the second time they lost about fifty men, and then commenced to retire precipitately from the positions they held along the west of the Legations. A heavy fire was brought to bear on them from rifles and maxims.

After about an hour the 1st Sikhs were assembled and marched down Legation Street, through the Russian Legation to the British Legation where the rest of the force which had entered by the sluice gate was found assembled.

The next two or three days were spent in clearing the Chinese troops out of the city.

On the 16th Lieutenant Knapp and a hundred rifles joined a mixed force which was sent to res-

cue the French garrison and Roman Catholic priests and convents at the Peytang Cathedral.

On the 19th of August the Head-Quarters of the regiment was moved to the South-west quarter of the Tartar city and remained there till the 27th of April 1901.

Regiment moved to S. W. Qr., Tartar city.

The following was the strength of the different contingents which took part in the advance on Peking :—

1900.
Strength of Contingents.

- 10,000 Japanese with 24 guns.
- 4,000 Russians with 16 guns.
- 3,000 British with 12 guns.
- 2,000 U. S. A. with 6 guns.
- 800 French with 12 guns.
- 200 Germans.
- 100 Austrians & Italians.

Total 20,100 with 70 guns.

The time now was spent in housing the men and animals and preparing for the severe winter, also a very large amount of fatigue work was done in collecting stores, wood, &c., and numerous Boxer houses had to be visited and property had to be sent to the prize godown to prevent the Chinese looting them. The city was now divided up amongst the different contingents to allow of efficient policing.

On the 14th of September, an explosion of gunpowder took place at Tangchow, whilst it was being destroyed, and ten men of the regiment lost their lives and another was also burned slightly.

Explosion of gunpowder at Tangchow.

On the same day (14th of September) Captain Cooper and a detachment of 150 rifles joined in a combined move on Pa-Ta-chu, the place where the

Pa-Ta-Chu

Corps Diplomatique had their summer residences, which had been destroyed by the Boxers. A concentric attack was made on it by English, American, German and Japanese troops and the Boxers were quickly dispersed, a few being killed. The column returned on the 18th of September.

1900.
Triumphal
march through
the Forbidden
City.

On the 27th of August detachments from all the contingents paraded at the five bridges south of the forbidden city, and then marched through it. The regiment sent a detachment of two British officers, two native officers and fifty rank and file.

On the 2nd of October the detachment from Tientsin joined head-quarters.

Paoting Fu
Expedition.

On the 12th of October a detachment of four British officers and two hundred rank and file under Major Dobbin marched with an expedition to Paoting Fu. The force consisted of French, German, Italian and British troops, the Peking column being under the command of Sir Alfred Gaselee. The object of the expedition was to release some Europeans and punish the officials principally implicated in some murders. This was successfully done and the expedition returned to Peking on the 6th of November.

On the 15th of October a detachment of one British officer and sixty rank and file was sent to garrison the Summer Palace. On the 20th of November this was increased to ninety and on the 12th of December to a hundred and ten men.

Capt. Davies
Lt. Campbell.

On the 16th of November Captain C. H. Davies 3rd Sikhs, Lieutenant H. Campbell, Queen's Own Corps of Guides and a draft of two native officers and ninety-eight rank and file joined from India including one native officer, three non-commissioned officers of the 4th Sikhs and one native officer of the 3rd Sikhs.

On the 21st instant, Captain C. H. Davies, two native officers and eighty-eight rank and file left for Matao and remained there till the 24th of May 1901.

Orders were received at the Depôt in the end of November to raise a hundred extra recruits for the Regiment.

1901.
Depôt to enlist
100 extra men.

The cold during the winter months was very intense, the thermometer at night being sometimes at zero. Fire-places and stoves were placed in all the barracks and cooking-ranges were built and washing-houses also, for the men. Coal was used instead of wood and in a short time the men preferred cooking with it. The cold months were from November to February ; all this time snow lay on the ground.

The health of the men was excellent, much better than in India. They received extra food and extra clothing which may have accounted for this to a certain extent.

There was an absence of malarial fever and pneumonia and Northern China appears to be a healthy country.

On the 27th of April 1901 the head-quarters of the regiment marched to the Summer Palace, No. II Double Company being left in Peking for duty.

Hd.-quarters to
Summer Palace.

On the 13th of June the head-quarters marched to Peking and encamped in the Temple of Heaven ; the Peking detachment marched into camp on the 14th.

Hd.-quarters to
Peking.

On the 13th of June Captain Kenrick, I.M.S., left to join his own regiment, the 4th Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant J. N. Walker, I. M. S., joined the regiment.

Capt. Kenrick,
I. M. S. & Lt.
Walker, I. M. S.

On the 15th of June the regiment proceeded by train to Hsinho and there embarked on three ships which reached Wei-Hai-Wei on the 17th, 18th and 21st

Departure for
Wei-Hai-Wei.

of June. Here the regiment went into camp and although it was the month of June, it was quite cool and pleasant.

On the regiment leaving the 1st Brigade China Field Force the following order was published by Major-General Sir N. R. Stewart, Bart.

In wishing the 1st Sikhs farewell and a pleasant and safe voyage to India, Major-General Sir Norman Stewart cannot allow them to leave without thanking Colonel Pollock, the officers, British and native, and all ranks for the loyal manner in which they have always performed their duties both in the Field and Quarters. The conduct of the Regiment has been excellent and every man can look back to his stay in China with pride; to have had the Regiment under his command will always be referred to by General Stewart with similar pride.

On the 8th of July, Captain Cooper and 'F' company embarked on the Hired Transport *Mathra* for Calcutta, and reached Kohat on the 6th of August.

1901.
Departure for
India.

On the 16th of July the rest of the regiment embarked on the Hired Transport *Hai Ching* and arrived at Calcutta on the 4th of August and on the 16th of August arrived at Kohat.

In the *London Gazette* of May 14th, 1901, Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Gaselee's despatch No. 198-S., dated the 17th of January 1901 was published. The following extracts are noted :—

“Lieutenant Bainbridge was the first to occupy this bridge (the one leading to the Chinmen) with a small party of the 1st Sikhs and he remained in an exposed position holding a Union Jack to attract the notice of the Legation defenders occupying a portion of the wall to the east who for a short time failed to recognize our men and were firing on them.”

“The 1st Sikhs maintained their previous high reputation.”

1st SIKHS.

“Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. H. Pollock is an officer of high merit. His regiment under his leading distinguished itself at Yangtsun and at the taking of Peking.

“Captain and Brevet-Major W. C. Barratt, D.S.O.

Captain H. A. Cooper.

Lieutenant W. F. Bainbridge.

Subadar-Major Hira Singh.”

In the *London Gazette* of the 23rd of July 1901 the following rewards were given for the operations in China :—

To be Brevet-Colonel with effect from the 29th of November 1900, Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. H. Pollock, Indian Staff Corps.

To be Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, Lieutenant W. F. Bainbridge, Indian Staff Corps.

To be a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Captain and Brevet-Major T. E. Scott, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps.

By G. G. O. No. 659, dated the 19th of July 1901, Subadar-Major Hira Singh was promoted to the First Class of the Order of British India for his services in China.

The following were the total casualties during the 1901. campaign :—

Killed in action ...	...	...	5
Died of wounds ...	...	...	1
Killed accidentally (due to an explosion) ...	...	...	10
Wounded severely	...	...	19
Wounded slightly	...	...	7
Wounded severely (1 British officer)	...	...	1
Entries into hospital	...	...	296

Casualties.

Extra rations. The following extra rations, in addition to the ordinary Field Service rations, were issued to fighting-men and followers :—

Fighting men.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of tea and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of sugar, daily.

22nd September 1900, an extra issue of meat, weekly.

2nd of October 1900, two extra issues of meat, weekly.

Followers.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of tea and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of sugar, daily.

2nd of October 1900, two extra issues of meat weekly.

13th of November, 1900, Fighting-men's rations to all followers (3 issues of meat weekly inclusive). This was stopped on the 14th of April 1901.

1901.
Extra clothing. Owing to the severe cold of North China the following extra clothing was also issued :—

Fighting-men.

- 1 British warm-coat.
- 1 Canadian coat.
- 1 pair of puttu gloves.
- 1 comforter.
- 1 pair of warm stockings.
- 1 pair of large boots.
- 2 blankets.
- 1 pair of warm drawers.
- 1 serge blouse.
- 1 pair serge pyjamas.

Followers.

- 1 pair of boots in lieu of shoes.
- 1 poshteen.
- 1 pair of puttu gloves.
- 1 comforter.
- 1 pair of warm stockings.
- 1 pair of large boots.
- 2 blankets.

1 pair of drawers.

During the time the regiment had been in China the following orders were issued :—

NOVEMBER 1900, GYMNASTICS.

Gymnastics.

One Instructor per regiment on Rs. 3 per mensem.

One Assistant Instructor per regiment on Rs. 2 „ „

MARCH 1901. SCHOOLS.

Schools.

An English Schoolmaster on Rs. 25 per mensem.

Allowance for books. Rs. 15 „ „

MARCH 1901. SIGNALLING ALLOWANCES.

1901.
Signalling.

One Instructor on Rs. 4 per mensem.

One Assistant Instructor Rs. 2-8 „ „

Seven signallers on each Re. 1 „ „

The following remarks were made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the Inspection Report of the regiment for 1900-01 :—

“An excellent report, very creditable to Colonel Pollock and his officers.

Depôt

Satisfactory.”

During September and October, the majority of the Labana Sikhs were transferred to the newly raised 48th Bengal Pioneers. Their transfer was a loss to the regiment as they have always been well conducted in peace and are also excellent soldiers ; but as it was for their benefit to go to a class company regiment, they were allowed to go. Subadar Mehtab Singh was made Subadar-Major ; Havildar Gurmukh Singh, Subadar ; Havildar Labh Singh, Jemadar ; and Naik Lehna Singh, Drill Havildar. The Officer Commanding the 48th Pioneers wrote that they were the best men transferred to him and so received more than their share of promotion.

Labana Sikhs transferred to the 48th Bengal Pioneers.

1 Subadar, 3 Havildars, 3 Naiks, 14 Sepoys were transferred to 48th Bengal Pioneers and 1 Sepoy to 46th B. I.

Clerk Gungadin retires on Pension.

In November, Gungadin, who had been a clerk in the regiment since 1853, retired on a pension of Rs. 10 specially granted him by the Secretary of State for India for his loyal service during that long period. His departure was felt by the whole regiment. His straightforward and honest way of working having gained him the admiration of all ranks.

Increase of Officers to twelve.

By Indian Army Circulars, c1. 130 of 1900, the strength of British officers was raised to twelve.

Lee-Metford Rifles.

On the 21st of May 1900 Lee-Metford rifles were issued to the Regiment.

1901.
P. F. F. Jubilee.

In March 1900, a Jubilee of the Punjab Frontier Force was held, to which all old comrades were asked. Of the Regiment twelve retired native officers and about 43 non-commissioned officers and men came and stayed about a week, during which time they were guests of the regiment and all their travelling expenses were paid. During the week races and games took place for the men, the Regiment winning the football tournament.

The system of Wing Commanders were abolished and Double Company Commanders were introduced instead.

1st Double Company	Commander	Major Dobbin.
2nd	”	Major Barratt, D.S.O.
3rd	”	Capt. Burne.
4th	”	Capt. Cooper.

Officers who had been wing commanders were not to have their staff pay altered, but other officers were to receive as follows:—

1st D. C. C. Rs. 250	Contingent allowance	Rs. 42-8
2nd D. C. C. „ 200	„ „ „	42-8
3rd D. C. C. „ 125	„ „ „	42-8
4th D. C. C. „ 125	„ „ „	42-8

In consequence of this order C. Company Khattaks and E. Company Dogras were exchanged places.

This made No. 1 D. C. A Company	Manjha Sikhs.
B „	Malwa Sikhs.
No. 2 D. C. C „	Dogras.
D „	Panjabi Mahomedans.
No. 3 D. C. E „	Khattaks.
F „	Khattaks.
No. 4 D. C. G „	Manjha Sikhs.
H „	Manjha Sikhs.

By Indian Army Circulars, clause 97 of 1901, the strength of the British officers of Native Infantry regiments in the 1st Army Corps was raised to 13. Increase of Officers in 1st Army Corps.

Prize money was granted to the regiments who took part in the relief of Peking in the following shares, each share equalling twenty-seven dollars:—

Field Officer	7 shares.
Captain	6 „
Subaltern	5 „
Native Officer	4 „
Non-commissioned officer	2 „
Native Soldier	1 „
„ Follower	$\frac{1}{2}$ „

On *batta* being granted to the troops in China by G. G. O. No. 274, of 4th April 1902, all ranks receiving gratuities had to return their share of prize money. China Batta & Prize money.

HISTORY OF 1ST SIKH INFANTRY.

By G. G. O. No. 837 of 1901, the official designation of the regiment was changed to "1st Sikhs."

On the 31st of December 1901, Second Lieutenant Shea was appointed to the regiment, but was ordered to remain with the 1/4th Gurkhas, to which regiment he had been attached in China.

THE END OF PRESENT ISSUE.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.
Officers who have served with the 1st Sikh Infantry.

NAME,	RANK.		APPOINTMENT.		Date of Appointment.	Date of Leaving.	REMARKS.
	On joining	On leaving	On joining	On leaving			
	W. C. Barratt	Lieutenant	Lieutenant	Offg. Wing Officer				Offg. Wing Officer	19th May 1887	19th Dec. 1887	To 5th P. I.
H. A. Cooper	Ditto	Lieutenant	Ditto	Wing Officer	22nd May 1887	1st Oct. 1887	To 2nd P. I.
K. O. Burne	Ditto	Lieutenant	Ditto	Ditto	1st Oct. 1887	19th Sept. 1888	To Civil employ.
A. Nicholls	Ditto	Lieutenant	Ditto	Wing Officer	28th Nov. 1887	2nd June 1888	To 6th P. I.
R. Edwards	Surgeon	Lieutenant	Wing Officer	Wing Officer	4th June 1888	24th June 1889	To 6th P. I.
E. Brandreth	Surgeon	Lieutenant	Wing Officer	Wing Officer	15th June 1888	8th August 1889	To 4th P. I.
G. F. Bralite	Lieutenant	Sergeon	Wing Officer	Wing Officer	12th Oct. 1888	22nd July 1896	To 15th B. L.
H. Trooks	Surgn-Capt	Surgeon	Wing Officer	Wing Officer	24th Dec. 1889	22nd May 1890	To Quetta.
A. G. Hendley	Lieutenant	Lieutenant	Offg. Wing Officer	Wing Officer	18th May 1890	9th Nov. 1892	To 3rd Sikhs.
H. A. F. McGrath	Ditto	Lieutenant	Wing Officer	Wing Officer	31st Dec. 1890	27th Sept. 1891	To 26th P. I.
C. E. de L. Scibe	Lieutenant	Lieutenant	Wing Officer	Wing Officer	14th Jan. 1892	10th May 1894	To 6th P. I.
W. H. Manning	Lieutenant	Lieutenant	Commandant	Commandant	11th May 1892	13th Aug. 1893	To 4th Sikhs.
G. D. L. Gwaterton	Major	Lieutenant	Offg. Wing Officer	Offg. Wing Officer	27th April 1892	22nd April 1893	To 4th Sikhs.
L. Dunning	Lieutenant	Lieutenant	Offg. Wing Officer	Offg. Wing Officer	1st June 1894	22nd June 1894	
A. E. Dallas	2nd Lieut.	Surgn-Lieut.	Offg. Wing Officer	Offg. Wing Officer	30th Dec. 1895	30th Dec. 1895	
H. A. Rice	Surgn-Lieut.	Surgn-Capt	Offg. Wing Officer	Offg. Wing Officer	3rd March 1896	27th March 1897	To 4th Sikhs, his own corps.
E. C. Macleod	Lieutenant	Lieutenant	Wing Com. <i>pro tem</i>	Wing Com. <i>pro tem</i>	28th March 1896	22nd June 1897	Died at Daska Khel from wounds received at Malabar, 10th June 1897.
J. S. S. Lumsden	Captain	Captain	Wing Com. <i>pro tem</i>	Wing Com. <i>pro tem</i>	27th June 1896	20th Aug. 1897	Ditto ditto ditto.
W. F. Bainbridge	Surgn-Capt	Surgn-Capt	Offg. Wing Officer	Offg. Wing Officer	30th Aug. 1896	5th March 1898	To 5th P. I.
H. G. Burton	Lieutenant	Lieutenant	Offg. Wing Officer	Offg. Wing Officer	27th June 1896	20th Aug. 1897	To 4th Sikhs, his own corps.
C. O. Cassidy	Lieutenant	Lieutenant	Offg. Wing Officer	Offg. Wing Officer	30th Aug. 1896	5th March 1898	To 4th Sikhs, his own corps.
A. J. M. Higginson	Lieutenant	Lieutenant	Wing Com. <i>pro tem</i>	Wing Com. <i>pro tem</i>	27th March 1897	2nd Feb. 1898	To Civil employ.
O. E. D. Davidson	Lieutenant	Lieutenant	Commandant	Commandant	15th June 1897	30th Aug. 1897	To 1st Lancers (H. C. his own corps).
Houston,	Major	Captain	Attached for Service	Attached for Service	21st June 1897	27th Aug. 1897	To 1st P. I.
C. C. Reid	Lieutenant	Lieutenant	Ditto	Ditto	7th July 1897	8th Oct. 1897	
J. A. H. Pollock	Surgn-Capt	Surgn-Capt	Ditto	Ditto	6th Nov. 1897	13th April 1898	
A. T. Caruana	Surgn-Major	Surgn-Major	Offg. Wing Officer	Offg. Wing Officer	3rd July 1898	15th Nov. 1898	
J. B. Bowring	Lieutenant	Lieutenant	Wing Officer	Wing Officer	28th Sept. 1898	18th Oct. 1898	
B. G. Setou	Lieutenant	Lieutenant	Wing Officer	Wing Officer	18th Oct. 1898	18th Oct. 1898	
C. Mallins	Lieutenant	Lieutenant	Wing Officer	Wing Officer	18th Oct. 1898	18th Oct. 1898	
H. E. Herdon	Lieutenant	Lieutenant	Wing Officer	Wing Officer	18th Oct. 1898	18th Oct. 1898	
P. St. O. More	Lieutenant	Lieutenant	Wing Officer	Wing Officer	18th Oct. 1898	18th Oct. 1898	
C. H. B. Lees	Lieutenant	Lieutenant	Wing Officer	Wing Officer	18th Oct. 1898	18th Oct. 1898	

P. L. Reddy	2nd Lieut.	Temp. Wing Officer	17th Nov. 1899	16th May 1899	From 14th Sikhs.
G. O. Turbani	Sud Lieut	Temp. Wing Officer	11th Oct. 1899	22nd May 1899	To rejoin 26th P. I.
P. R. Knapp	Lieutenant	Temp. Wing Officer	18th June 1900	11th Oct. 1899	From 2nd Madras Infantry.
W. H. Kenrick	Captain	...	...	...	To 4th P. I. L. I.
J. L. Costello	2nd Lieut.	Double Co. Officer	6th July 1900	22nd June 1900	From 4th B. L. I.
A. T. Dickinson	Lieutenant	Ditto	19th June 1901	6th July 1900	From 16th M. I.
J. N. Walker	Lieut. I. M. S.	Offg. Med. Officer	...	19th June 1901	...
A. G. Shea	2nd Lieut.	Double. Co. Officer	...	31st Dec. 1901	From 7th (Bajput) B. I.

APPENDIX II.
Return of all ranks killed and wounded before the enemy.

Rank.	Name.	Casualty.	Date.	Place.	Occasion.	REMARKS.
Sepoy	Kishan Singh	Killed Gunshot	18th January 1891	Imnai Kotal	Waziristan, 1894-1895	....
Do.	Sher Khan	Died of wounds	2nd January 1898	Matin	Ditto	....
Do.	Sher Khan	Wounded, gunshot, slight	21st December 1894	Rasnaik	Ditto	....
Do.	Serap Singh	Wounded, gunshot, severe	2nd January 1895	Matin	Ditto	....
Do.	Malah Singh	Wounded, gunshot, severe	21st December 1894	Rasnaik	Ditto	....
Major (Ty Lt.-col.)	A. C. Bunny	Killed, gunshot	10th June 1897	Malsar (Tsooh Valley)	Attack on Political Officer's escort	....
Burrn.-Capt.	C. O. Cassidy	Died of wounds, gunshot	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	....
Lieut.	A. J. M. Higginson	Do. do.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	....
Sepoy	Shakar Khan	Killed, gunshot	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	....
Do.	Mubammad Khan	Do. do.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	....
Do.	Bohar Khan	Do. do.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	....
Do.	Sundar Singh	Do. do.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	....
Lance-Naik	Air Singh	Do. do.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	....
Sepoy	Bishan Singh	Do. do.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	....
Lance-Naik	Kesar Singh	Do. do.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	....
Do.	Acbar Singh	Do. do.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	....
Do.	Sawan Singh I.	Do. do.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	....
Sepoy	Sant Singh IV.	Do. do.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	....
Do.	Sawan Singh III	Do. do.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	....
Do.	Bisa Sing	Do. do.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	....
Kahar	Ganda	Do. do.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	....
Mule driver	Chur Mahammad	Died of wounds, gunshot	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	....
Soldier	Nawab Khan	Wounded, slight, gunshot	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	....
Jemadar	Najia Khan	Do. severe, gunshot	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	....
Sepoy	Imam Ali	Do. do.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Invalided.
Do.	Tika Khan	Do. slight, gunshot	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	....
Do.	Sukka Singh	Do. severe, gunshot	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Invalided.
Do.	Lal Singh	Do. do.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Invalided.
Do.	Hazra Singh	Do. severe, gunshot	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Invalided.
Do.	Bir Singh	Do. severe, gunshot	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	....

APPENDIX II—(concluded).
Return of all ranks killed and wounded before the enemy.

Rank.	Name.	Casualty.	Date.	Place.	Occasion.	REMARKS.
Nalk	Ganda Singh	Wounded slight, gunshot	10th June 1897	Malzar (Toohi Valley)	Attack on Political Officer's escort	.....
Lee-Niak	Karam Singh	Do.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....
Sepoy	Ganesh Singh	Do, severe, gunshot	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Invalided.
Do.	Sahib Singh	Do, do, do.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....
Do.	Prem Singh	Do, do, do.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....
Do.	Ganda Singh	Do, slight do.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....
Do.	Gurmukh Singh	Do, do, do.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....
Do.	Nawab Khan	Do, severe do.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....
Sepoy.	Labh Singh	Do, slight do.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....
Do.	Makhamud	Do, severe do.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....
Do.	Hasan Khan	Do, slight do.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....
Do.	Saidul'ah Khan	Do, severe do.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....
Do.	Bassawa Singh A.	Killed in action between	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....
Do.	Bar Singh H.	Jandola and Sarwaha	33rd July 1899	.....	When on advance guard ..	.....
Do.	Char Singh A.	Do, do, do.	1st July 1899	.....	Ditto	.....
Nalk	Shib Dial B.	Severely wounded	23rd July 1899	.....	Ditto	.....
Sub-Major	Hira Singh H.	Killed	5th August 1900	Pal-Tsang, China	In the action of Pal-Tsang	.....
Lee-Naik	Gopi Singh E.	Slightly wounded	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....
Havildar	Asad Khan F.	Severely wounded	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....
Lee-Naik	Samar Khan D.	Slightly wounded	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....
Sepoy	Hakim Singh A.	Severely wounded	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....
2nd Lieut	J. L. Coedelo	Severely wounded	6th August 1900	Yang-Tsun, China	In the action of Yang-Tsun	.....
Lee-Naik	Samat Gul F.	Killed	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....
Sepoy	Raja Singh G.	Do.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....
Do.	Musal Mahmud	Do.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....
Do.	Dharm Singh B.	Do.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....
Do.	Inar Singh A.	Severely wounded	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....
Do.	Ham Singh E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....
Do.	Mobin Khan C.	Dangerously wounded	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....
Do.	Shahi Beg O.	Severely wounded	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....
Do.	Avair Khan	Dangerously wounded	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....
Do.	Phall	Dangerously wounded	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....
Do.	Dadan Khan	Dangerously wounded	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....
Do.	Muhammed Khan D.	Severely wounded	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....
Do.	Abdulla D.	Slightly wounded	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....
Do.	Rajwalli D.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....
Do.	Samundar Khan D.	Severely wounded	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....
Do.	Munshi E.	Do.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....
Do.	Said AH F.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....
Do.	Aamat F.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	.....
Do.						Died in Hospital, Tientsin 11th Aug. 1900.

APPENDIX IV.

Stations and absences on Service of 1st Sikh Infantry.

Station.	Date of Arrival.	Date of Departure.	FIELD SERVICE.
Dera Ghazi Khan	26th December 1899 ..	4th December 1893 ..	19. Escort Mr. Ujain, British Commissioner, Kurram Valley, August to December 1893.
Edwardsabad	22nd December 1893 ..	4th April 1898 ..	20. Surprise of Shindand, 17th and 18th November 1899.
Dera Ismail Khan	10th April 1898 ..	31st December 1899 ..	21. Wing to Zhob Valley Expedition, 20th October 1890 to 13th December 1890.
Kohat	3rd January 1900 ..	.....	22. Waziristan Field Force, 11th December 1894 to 8th April 1898.
			23. Tochi Valley including service with Tochi Field Force 1897, 10th March 1898 to 1st February 1898.
			24. Shabur Valley from 6th March 1899 to 26th December 1899 (1 Wing)
			25. China Field Force, 26th June 1900 to 16th August 1901.

APPENDIX V.

List of Subadar-Majors of 1st Sikh Infantry.

Name.	From	To	Class.	REMARKS.
Elr Sing	1st July 1899 ..	5th September 1891 ..	Lobana, Sikh	Pensioned 2nd Class Order B., India 16th January 1890.
Nawab Khan	6th September 1891 ..	31st March 1894 ..	Sagri, Khattak	Pensioned 2nd Class Order B., India 29th August 1893.
Jabar Khan	1st April 1894 ..	20th April 1895 ..	Mohmand	Pensioned.
Shivabankar Singh	1st May 1895 ..	16th January 1897 ..	Rajput, Oudh	Pensioned.
Hira Singh	16th January 1897 ..	9th May 1903 ..	Jat Sikh Manjha	Pensioned 1st Class Order B., India.
Prem Singh	10th May 1903 ..	.....	Jat Sikh Malwal	

APPENDIX VII.

Return of all ranks who have received rewards for distinguished service in the 1st Sikh Infantry since the Regiment was raised, and up to 31st December 1901.

Rank.	Name.	Reward.	Date.	Occasion.	REMARKS.
Major	H. O. P. Rice	Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel	22nd November 1879	In recognition of his services during the Jawaki Campaign, 1877-1878.	G. G. O. No. 239 of 1880.
Major	A. G. Ross	Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel	22nd November 1879	For services in Afghan War, 1878-1879.	G. G. O. No. 1243 of 1879.
Subedar-Major	Jemaldin	2nd Class Order of British India	1st April 1881	.....	G. G. O. No. 265 of 1883.
Colonel	A. G. Ross	Order of the Bath as an additional member of the Military Order	31st June 1887	.....	G. G. O. No. 568 of 1887.
Subedar-Major	Jemaldin	3rd Class (O. B.)	16th December 1887	.....	G. G. O. No. 918 of 1888.
Subedar-Major	Bir Singh	2nd Class Order of British India	13th January 1890	.....	G. G. O. No. 860 of 1890.
Subedar-Major	Nawab Khan	3rd Class Order of British India	29th August 1893	.....	G. G. O. No. 847 of 1894.
Subedar-Major	Narasain Singh	2nd Class Order of British India	10th June 1897	.....	G. G. O. No. 785 of 1897.
Subedar-Major	Hira Singh	2nd Class Order of British India	18th August 1897	.....	G. G. O. No. 1286 of 1897.
Captain	W. C. Barratt	Brilliant Star of Zansibar, 2nd class	1st June 1897	For active and distinguished services before the enemy during the operations in the mountain of Zansibar.	G. G. O. No. 116 of 1898.
Subedar	Bahadar Ali	Brilliant Star of Zansibar, 3rd Class	1st June 1897		
Captain	W. H. Manning	Brevet-Major	24th June 1898	In recognition of his services against Chief Mpiaini during the operations in E. O. Africa and North Rhodesia 1898.	G. G. O. No. 374 of 1899.
Captain	W. O. Barratt	Distinguished Service Order Brevet-Major	25th January 1899	For service in Wombassa and British East Africa when in command of Indian Contingent.	London Gazette of 11th Oct. 1897. G. G. O. No. 174 of 1899.
Major	W. H. Manning	Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel	4th October 1899	In recognition of his services in the recent operations in E. O. Africa.	G. G. O. No. 1180 of 1899.
Lieut-Colonel	J. A. H. Pollock	Brevet-Colonel	29th November 1900	For service in China.	London Gazette of 23rd July 1901. Ditto.
Major	T. E. Scott	Companion of the Indian Empire	23rd July 1901		
Major	W. F. Bainbridge	Distinguished Service Order	29th November 1900		
dar-Major	Hira Singh	1st Class Order of British India	19th July 1901		G. G. O. No. 689 of 1901.

APPENDIX VIII.
Permanent Commandants of 1st Sikh Infantry.

Name.	Date of appointment.	Date of leaving.	REMARKS.
Captain Hodgson	10th December 1840	23rd November 1860	Brigadier, Punjab Irregular Force.
Captain Johnston	23rd November 1840	29th November 1851	Never joined.
Captain Gordon	29th November 1851	23rd March 1860	Died on furlough, March 1860.
Captain Campbell	23rd March 1860	1st April 1876	On retirement from the service.
Major Rice	2nd April 1876	5th May 1885	On completion of tenure of command.
Col. Ross	11th May 1885	10th May 1893	On completion of tenure of command.
Major Denning	11th May 1893	10th May 1894	Transferred to 96th P. I.
Major Buany	11th May 1894	10th June 1897	Killed in action at Malsar.
Major Pollock	16th June 1897	—	—

APPENDIX IX.

*Extract from General Orders by His Excellency the
Commander-in-Chief. Head Quarters Simla, 22nd
September 1849. By the Most Noble
the Governor-General of India,
Simla, 15th September 1849.*

Page 542—Intimation having been made to the Governor-General that statements were in wide circulation imputing to the 1st Regiment of Sikh Local Infantry disloyal conduct, and manifestations of a spirit of disaffection, His Lordship deemed it right that these statements should be subjected to examinations.

For that purpose, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was requested to assemble a Court of Inquiry at Hosheyarpore to investigate the conduct of that regiment, which was alleged to have conspired against its Officers and against the State during the late war.

The Court, of which Brigadier Wheeler, C. B., was President, have now submitted their proceedings.

From the evidence given before the Court, and from the documents there produced, it appears that there did not at any time exist in the 1st Regiment Sikh Local Infantry a spirit of disaffection either towards the State or towards their own Officers; and that therefore the statements which have been made to the effect that such spirit of disaffection did prevail are without foundation.

The Governor-General desires to give publicity to this result of the proceedings of the special Court of Inquiry in justice to the officers and men of a corps, which during the late war, in the face of strong temptation, and under circumstances of great peculiarity, behaved with gallantry when serving against their own countrymen in the field, and faithfully and cheerfully performed every duty to the Government which it serves.

(Sd.) J. T. STUART, COLONEL,

Secretary to the Government of India
Military Department, with the
Governor-General.

AUG 7 1956

