



SUPPLEMENT
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War Office, August 25, 1885.

THE Secretary of State for War has received the following Despatches from General Lord Wolseley, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., commanding Her Majesty's Forces in Egypt, relative to the recent operations on the Upper Nile and near Suakin:—

From General Lord Wolseley to the Secretary of State for War.

SIR, *Cairo, 15th June, 1885.*

1. ALL the troops on the Upper Nile are now quitting Dongola. Some have already embarked for England, and the others are on their way to their allotted destinations. The withdrawal of our forces to a defensive position on the Wady Halfa Railway in accordance with the orders I have received is now nearly completed. I therefore think it desirable that, before leaving Egypt for England, I should place on record my opinion as to the manner in which all ranks under my command have carried out their respective duties. I wish also to bring to your notice the names of some officers who have specially distinguished themselves, almost all of whom I think it would be in the interests of the Service to promote whilst they are still young and efficient.

2. It is a source of great pride to me as a soldier, and of satisfaction as a British subject, that upon each fresh occasion when I am brought in contact with Her Majesty's troops in the field, I find the army more efficient as a military machine than it was the last time I was associated with it on active service. This improvement is evident in all grades and in all arms and departments, but it is, I think, most marked in the rank and file. Military spirit—the essence of military efficiency—is now established in our army in a higher form, and on a sounder basis than formerly. The soldier is prouder of himself and of his calling than he used to be, and his self-esteem has also been raised by the healthy feeling of liberty arising from the knowledge that if the army does not suit his tastes he can easily quit it, instead of being bound to it for ten or twelve years. Our rank and file are morally better, and militarily more efficient than formerly. The general conduct and bearing of our men in the Soudan left nothing to be desired, and, was not only creditable to the British

army, but should be also a just source of pride to the British nation.

3. The physical appearance of the soldiers who assembled at Korti in last December and January spoke well for the efficiency of our present recruiting service. I have never seen a finer body of troops in the field, and both their appearance and the noble spirit which animated them made me feel that I was safe in relying on them to accomplish any enterprise where success was possible. The great bulk of these men had reached Korti in the whalers expressly built in England for the navigation of the Nile, and the bodily training obtained by rowing, tracking, and portaging gave to these young soldiers the toughness, as well as the outward look, of veterans. No men have ever done harder work than they did, and to their lasting credit, he it said, they did it cheerfully and without a murmur.

4. It would be impossible for any commander to have been more ably seconded by his Chief of the Staff than I was by Major-General Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B. To his already well-established reputation as a daring and skilful leader in action he has now added that for great administrative capacity. When the late Major-General Sir Herbert Stewart was wounded, and Colonel Burnaby, whom I had appointed to command at Metammeh, had been killed, I ordered General Sir Redvers Buller to take command of the desert column, and he carried out to my entire satisfaction the difficult operation of withdrawing it from Gubat to Gakdul in the face of an active enemy—an operation requiring great nicety of execution, and a thorough knowledge of the military art. When I received orders that the army was to fall back from its summer quarters on the Nile to the Wady Halfa Railway, I entrusted him with the details of this movement, which was also most ably effected. I beg to recommend this officer to your favourable consideration.

5. Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., was the General of Communications, and brought the utmost zeal to bear upon the arduous and difficult duties of that position. Our line of communications by rail, river, and desert from Alexandria to Gubat was about

1,500 miles in length. The responsibility of supervising it was great, but, thanks to Sir E. Wood's ability and energy, and to the efficient support he received from the large staff of officers under his command, the army operating in the front was well fed and provided with all it required. The officers and men of the Egyptian army, under General Wood's immediate orders, worked along this line with indefatigable earnestness, and with the best possible results to the welfare of the expedition.

6. It is very desirable to utilize to the full the opportunity which active service affords of gauging the military ability of our officers. Every campaign enables a selection to be made among those whose proved skill in the field and thorough knowledge of their profession mark them out as fitted for higher rank. Brigadier-General Brackenbury, R.A., comes, I consider, prominently under this category, and, in the interests of the army and the State, I would strongly recommend him to your favourable consideration. When Major-General Earle was killed at Kirbekan, Brigadier-General Brackenbury assumed command of the Nile column, and led it in its advance towards Abu-Hamed. In this, and throughout the operations in the Soudan, he proved himself to be one of the ablest officers in Her Majesty's Army, and he would be a most valuable addition to our present List of General Officers.

7. The column intended to operate from Suakin in the direction of Berber, and to construct a railway to that place was despatched last February, partly from England and partly from India, with a rapidity that was highly creditable to our military and naval organization. Great numbers of camels and other transport animals were safely and quickly disembarked at Suakin during the month of March, and three brigades of infantry and one of cavalry took the field there before the end of that month, destroying Osman Digna's power in the hard fought action of the 22nd March, under Major-General Sir J. McNeill. The quickness with which this column was organized for active service is most creditable to Sir Gerald Graham, and to the zeal and ability of the officers under his command. He speaks in high terms of the manner in which Major-General Sir George Greaves, K.C.M.G., C.B., performed the duties of Chief of the Staff to his force. I do not believe there is any officer who has a more extensive knowledge of the working of our army than Sir George Greaves, nor one who can use his great staff and administrative experience to better purpose.

8. I attach to this Despatch a list of those officers, non-commissioned officers and men whose services are, I consider, specially deserving of mention, and in it I have included those of the Suakin Force who, I think, have done the best work.

9. The various Departments were administered to my entire satisfaction by the following officers:— In the Intelligence Department, Colonel Sir C. Wilson, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.E., kept me fully supplied with information as to the enemy's doings and intentions, and showed himself eminently qualified to conduct the duties of that Department. At Suakin similar information was furnished by the exertions of Major Grover and Major Chermiside, both of the Royal Engineers. The last-named was Governor-General of the Red Sea Littoral, and has rendered valuable service to the State for a lengthened period.

The Medical Department was administered with ability by Deputy Surgeon-General O'Neil. I have never seen the sick and wounded better

cared for. The arrangements were good, and the medical officers worked with untiring zeal and great devotion to their duties. At Suakin Deputy Surgeons-General Barnett and Hinde directed all medical matters with great credit to themselves and to their Department. Both there and on the Nile the work done by the nursing sisters was highly appreciated by doctors and patients. The Commissariat duties were well performed throughout, the Department being excellently directed by Assistant Commissary-General Hughes. At Suakin, Assistant Commissary-General Robertson did good work; all his arrangements were satisfactory.

Lieutenant-Colonel Furse, the Director of Transport, carried on his duties in a most creditable manner, and produced good results under considerable difficulties. The system of separating those duties from those of the Commissariat answered admirably. Lieutenant-General Graham speaks in high terms of Lieutenant-Colonel Walton, who was the Director of Transport to the Suakin Force, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Beckett, who was in charge of the Indian Transport.

Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance Pease, on the Nile, and Assistant Commissary-General Skinner, at Suakin, evinced a thorough knowledge of the detail and working of the Ordnance Store Department. All the officers under them worked zealously and well.

Owing to the great length of the line of communications up the Nile Valley, and to the number of stations upon it, the work of the Pay Department was difficult and very heavy. Great credit is due to Colonel Olivey for the efficient manner in which it was performed. The pay duties at Suakin were satisfactorily carried out by Lieutenant-Colonel Craig.

The Reverend J. Brindley, the Senior Chaplain with the Army up the Nile, won the esteem of all by his untiring devotion to his sacred duties, and by his unflinching and cheerful kindness.

Veterinary-Surgeons Burt and Waters well performed the work that fell to them.

The Volunteers were represented by men of the Volunteer Engineers and of the Post Office Corps who, both by their zeal and their soldierlike bearing, sustained the reputation of the Service to which they belong.

10. The Indian Contingent, under Brigadier-General Hudson, C.B., showed high, soldierlike qualities, and was of the utmost value in the operations round Suakin.

11. The assistance rendered by the Royal Navy was willingly given, and of the greatest importance. I cannot praise too much the manner in which officers and men under the command of Captain Boardman, R.N., helped us in fitting out our boats, in working them over the worst cataracts of the Nile, and in keeping open our line of communications along that river. In previous Despatches I have dwelt upon the excellent services rendered by the Naval Brigade, under Captain Lord C. Beresford, R.N., an officer whose readiness of resource and whose ability as a leader are only equalled by his daring. At Suakin, Commodore More-Molyneux was untiring in his exertions to help the troops; and the naval transport duties were most successfully carried on, under the direction of Captain Fellowes, R.N.

12. Great credit is due to Colonel Butler, C.B., and to Lieutenant-Colonel Alleyne, R.A., for the care and thought with which the whalers for Nile service were designed and fitted out, under their immediate superintendence. The experience they had gained in boat work during the Red River

Expedition of 1870 enabled them to bring to this matter, and later on, to their work on the Nile, an amount of special knowledge possessed by few men. Without these whalers, or had they been less efficiently organized and equipped, the assembling of the troops at Korti, at the date it took place, and the subsequent advance of the two columns, one across the desert and the other up the Nile, would have been impossible. The great bulk of the provisions taken with the first column, and the whole of those taken with the second, were conveyed to Korti in our English whale boats. In a similar manner the retirement just effected from our positions on the Upper Nile extending from Merawi to Abu Fatmeh would have been extremely difficult save for these boats, as the river at this season is unnavigable by nuggers or other native craft.

13. This is the first time that Colonial troops have been employed outside the colonies in any of our wars. The result has been so satisfactory that I earnestly trust the noble and patriotic example set by New South Wales may, should occasion arise, be followed by other colonies. The officers and men of the New South Wales Contingent, under Colonel Richardson, were a credit to their colony, and to the parent race from which it sprang.

14. The Dominion of Canada supplied us with a most useful body of boatmen, under the command of Colonel Denison, of the Ontario Militia. Their skill in the management of boats in difficult and dangerous waters was of the utmost use to us in our long ascent of the Nile. Men and officers showed a high military and patriotic spirit, making light of difficulties, and working with that energy and determination which have always characterized Her Majesty's Canadian forces.

15. The officers of my personal staff are named in the margin,* and I beg to recommend them to your favourable consideration. I cannot lay too much stress on the valuable services rendered by General Zohrab Pasha, of the Egyptian Army. His knowledge of Eastern languages, his intimate acquaintance with the manners and customs of the Soudanese people, and his tact in dealing with the native authorities, enabled him to assist me in a way that no British officer could have done. Lieutenant-Colonel Swaine, C.B., Rifle Brigade, was my Military Secretary until unfortunately his health broke down, and to my great regret he had to leave for home. The duties of Military Secretary have since then been carried out by Lieutenant-Colonel Grove, East Yorkshire Regiment, with the greatest ability. He is highly educated as a Staff officer, and, previous to taking up this work, had done excellent service in superintending the fitting out of the English whale boats at Gemai. To all my Aides-de-Camp also my thanks are specially due.

16. In conclusion I would only add that though the expedition was not crowned with success, the spirit and behaviour of the troops which took part in the operations, whether on the Nile or at Suakin, may be viewed with satisfaction by every Englishman. The army under my command was unable to accomplish the object set before it, and to save the lives of the gallant General Gordon and of the garrison of Khartoum. But this was from no fault of its own, from no lack of courage or of discipline, of dash, or of endurance. It overcame physical difficulties of the greatest mag-

nitude; it swept from its path, in every encounter, an enemy almost its equal in bravery and greatly its superior in numbers, and its advanced guard reached the outskirts of Khartoum only two days too late. No one can regret more than I do the fall of that place, but in common with all my countrymen I look back with pride to the gallant struggle made by our troops to save Khartoum and its heroic defender.

I have, &c.,

WOLSELEY, General.

The Right Honourable
the Secretary of State for War.

Inclosure.

List of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, whose services are deserving of Special Mention.

ROYAL NAVY.

Captain F. R. Boardman.
Captain Lord C. Beresford.
Commander T. F. Hammill.
Commander Julian A. Baker.
Lieutenant R. A. J. Montgomerie.
Lieutenant Bourke.
Lieutenant C. Reeve.
Chief Engineer H. Benbow.

CAVALRY.

1st Life Guards.
Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable R. A. J. Talbot.
Major the Honourable C. C. G. Byng.
Lieutenant D. V. Pirie.

2nd Life Guards.

Major the Earl of Dundonald.
Lieutenant W. F. Peel.

Royal Horse Guards.

Captain J. F. Brocklehurst.
Lieutenant Sir J. C. Willoughby, Bart.

3rd Dragoon Guards.

Major F. M. Wardrop.

1st Dragoons.

Captain F. W. Rhodes.

4th Hussars.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Grant.
Captain C. W. Peters.

5th Lancers.

Captain E. C. W. Gilborne.
Captain A. C. Little.

7th Hussars.

Colonel H. McCalmont.
Captain C. F. Thomson.
Captain T. H. Phipps (since dead).
Captain H. Paget.

10th Hussars.

Major R. C. D'E. Spottiswoode.
Captain the Earl of Airlie.
Regimental Sergeant-Major B. Turner.

14th Hussars.

Brevet Major the Honourable G. H. Gough.

16th Lancers.

Major T. Davison.
Private W. Hilsley.
Private H. Newton.

19th Hussars.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. H. S. Barrow, C.B.,
C.M.G.
Major J. C. Hanford-Flood.
Captain J. C. K. Fox.
Troop Sergeant-Major W. Beale.
Sergeant Chislett.

20th Hussars.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Mangles.
Major F. J. Graves.

* Lieutenant-Colonel Swaine, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel Grove, Military Secretaries; General Zohrab Pasha, Captain Lord C. Beresford, Royal Navy, Major Creagh, Royal Artillery, Major Childers, Royal Engineers, Major Ayle, Royal Artillery, Aides-de-Camp; Dr. Simson Pratt.

21st Hussars.

Captain C. B. Pigott.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Colonel F. Duncan.
 Colonel H. Brackenbury, C.B.
 Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Maurice.
 Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Alleyne.
 Major R. MacGregor Stewart.
 Major A. E. Turner.
 Major W. Hunter.
 Brevet Major F. G. Slade.
 Brevet Major A. G. Creagh.
 Brevet Major J. Adye.
 Captain A. N. Rochfort.
 Captain H. C. Sclater.
 Captain R. A. Bannatine.
 Captain G. F. A. Norton.
 Captain H. M. L. Rundle.
 Lieutenant J. M. Grierson.
 Lieutenant F. R. Wingate.
 Sergeant T. Lee.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Colonel J. B. Edwards, C.B.
 Colonel Sir C. W. Wilson, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Colonel E. P. Leach, V.C.
 Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Ardagh, C.B.
 Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. Fraser, C.M.G.
 Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. Wood.
 Major G. E. Grover.
 Major W. Fitz H. Spaight.
 Major J. F. Dorward.
 Brevet Major D. A. Scott.
 Brevet Major H. C. Chermiside, C.M.G.
 Brevet Major H. H. Kitchener.
 Brevet Major E. S. E. Childers.
 Captain D. C. Courtney.
 Captain H. H. Settle.
 Captain H. A. Yorke.
 Captain C. B. Wilkieson.
 Captain F. W. Bennet.
 Captain G. F. Wilson.
 Captain A. H. Bagnold.
 Lieutenant F. C. Heath.
 Lieutenant A. G. Thompson.
 Lieutenant H. M. Lawson.
 Sergeant-Major Dalton.
 Lance-Corporal J. Dale.
 Sapper W. Leitch.
 Sapper T. Berret.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards.

Colonel R. T. Thynne.
 Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Colville.
 Captain E. M. S. Crabbe.
 Captain the Honourable F. W. Stopford.
 Captain H. P. St. J. Mildmay.
 Lieutenant J. T. St. Aubyn.
 Sergeant-Major Hall.
 Colour-Sergeant G. Ditchfield.
 Private R. Cragg.

Coldstream Guards.

Colonel A. Lambton.
 Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable E. E. T. Boscawen.
 Captain the Honourable H. C. Legge.
 Sergeant-Major Dickenson.
 Sergeant-Major Birch.

Scots Guards.

Colonel the Honourable W. R. Trefusis.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Mildmay W. Willson.
 Lieutenant J. W. A. Drummond.
 Colour-Sergeant Livesay.

East Kent Regiment.

Captain R. G. Kekewich.

Royal Fusiliers.

Lieutenant E. M. Barttelot.

Somersetshire Light Infantry.

Captain H. A. Walsh.

East Yorkshire Regiment.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. Grove.
 Lieutenant Hastings St. L. Wood.

Royal Irish Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Shaw, V.C.
 Captain H. W. N. Guinness.
 Lieutenant W. R. B. Doran.

Yorkshire Regiment.

Captain F. B. Briggs.
 Captain H. Bowles.

Lancashire Fusiliers.

Lieutenant F. Hammersley.

Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Sergeant Duggan.

Scottish Rifles.

Major C. T. Barrow.

East Lancashire Regiment.

Captain A. G. Leonard.

East Surrey Regiment.

Colonel W. H. Ralston.
 Major F. H. Maturin.
 Lieutenant J. R. K. Birch.
 Quartermaster-Sergeant H. Curson.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Captain H. P. Carden.
 Lieutenant G. A. Ashby.
 Lieutenant H. G. Morris.
 Sergeant R. B. Briscoe.

Royal Sussex Regiment.

Colonel J. O. Vandeleur.
 Major M. S. J. Sunderland.
 Captain L. J. Trafford.

South Staffordshire Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Beal.
 Major J. Emeris.
 Lieutenant H. N. C. Heath.

South Lancashire Regiment.

Captain D. P. Chapman.

Welsh Regiment.

Major C. C. Smyth.

Royal Highlanders.

Colonel W. Green, C.B.
 Lieutenant-Colonel R. K. Bayly.
 Captain A. Scott Stevenson.
 Captain Lord A. Kennedy.
 Lieutenant J. G. Maxwell.
 Colour-Sergeant F. Tweedie.
 Colour-Sergeant T. Connan.

Essex Regiment.

Major F. Ventris.
 Captain W. G. Carter.
 Captain H. S. Fleming.
 Lieutenant R. J. Tudway.

Derbyshire Regiment.

Lieutenant F. R. Gregson (3rd Battalion).

Berkshire Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Huyshe.
 Captain F. W. N. MacCracken.
 Quartermaster T. Ford.
 Sergeant-Major Mathieson.
 Colour-Sergeant Cloke.

Royal West Kent Regiment.

Colonel E. Leach.
 Captain H. D. Armstrong.
 Lieutenant F. Wintour.

South Yorkshire Regiment.

Major A. S. Wynne.
Captain G. E. Lloyd.

Shropshire Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Truell.
Captain J. H. W. Eyton.

King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Colonel (local Major-General) F. W. Grenfell.
Major C. Holled Smith.
Major R. S. R. Featherstonhaugh.
Captain Lord F. Fitzgerald.
Lieutenant E. J. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley.
Lieutenant R. L. Bower.
Private B. Fagan.

Gordon Highlanders.

Lieutenant C. H. Payne.
Sergeant Pitman.

Cameron Highlanders.

Major E. Everett.

Royal Irish Rifles.

Captain the Honourable F. L. L. Colborne.

Rifle Brigade.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. V. Swaine, C.B.
Captain C. R. Orde.
Private G. Wood.

2nd West India Regiment.

Major C. H. W. Tyndale.

ROYAL MARINES.

Brevet Major J. H. Sandwith.
Brevet Major W. H. Poë.
Captain A. C. Pearson.
Lieutenant D. J. Kysh.
Sergeant-Major Scudamore.

GENERAL OFFICERS AND OFFICERS ON HALF-PAY.

Lieutenant - General Sir G. Graham, V.C., K.C.B.
Major-General Sir E. Wood, V.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Major-General Sir J. C. McNeill, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Major-General Sir G. R. Greaves, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Major - General Sir R. H. Buller, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Major-General A. J. Lyon-Fremantle.
Colonel H. P. Ewart, C.B.
Colonel H. Brackenbury, C.B.
Colonel H. B. H. Blundell.
Colonel W. Arbuthnot.
Colonel R. Grant, half-pay, Royal Engineers.
Colonel G. B. Wolseley.
Colonel W. F. Butler, C.B.
Colonel K. G. Henderson.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Furse.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. T. Lloyd, half-pay, Royal Artillery.

INDIAN ARMY.

Brigadier-General J. Hudson, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.

9th Bengal Cavalry.

Colonel A. P. Palmer, Bengal Staff Corps.
Major D. H. Robertson, Indian Army.
Ressaldar Hakm Singh.

15th Sikhs.

Colonel G. R. Hennessy, Bengal Staff Corps.
Major D. W. Inglis, Indian Army.
Captain H. A. Abbott, Bengal Staff Corps.
Subadar Goordit Singh.

17th Bengal Native Infantry.

Captain T. E. Spencer, Bengal Staff Corps.

28th Bombay Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Singleton, Bombay Staff Corps.

Captain R. E. D. Reilly, Bombay Staff Corps.
Subadar Rama Kurrikur.

Bengal Staff Corps.

Brevet Major Norman Stewart.
Brevet Lieutenant - Colonel E. S. Walcott, Bombay Infantry, Principal Commissariat Officer.

Brigade-Surgeon J. H. Thornton, M.B., Indian Medical Staff, Principal Medical Officer.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. Beckett, Bengal Staff Corps, Director of Transport.

Major E. H. H. Collen, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Military Secretary.

Major G. R. J. Shakespear, Bengal Staff Corps, Director of Transport.

AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENT.

Colonel J. S. Richardson.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Spalding.
Major Mackenzie.
Major Morris.

CANADIAN MILITIA.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. Denison.
Dr. Neilson.

DEPARTMENTS.

Chaplains' Department.

The Reverend W. H. Bullock.
The Reverend R. Brindle.
The Reverend R. F. Collins.
The Reverend J. Mactaggart.

Commissariat and Transport Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Robertson, Assistant Commissary-General.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. Hughes, C.M.G., Assistant Commissary-General.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Walton, Assistant Commissary-General.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Skinner, Assistant Commissary-General.
Major R. A. Nugent, C.B., Assistant Commissary-General.
Major A. A. Baker, Assistant Commissary-General.
Major M. E. Rainsford, Assistant Commissary-General.
Captain M. Graham, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
Captain J. Whitley, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
Captain J. A. Boyd, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
Quartermaster M. P. Wasp.
Quartermaster J. MacLoughlin.
Quartermaster W. J. Barrell (Honorary Captain).
Quartermaster H. Joyce.
Conductor Haycock.
Staff-Sergeant P. O'Malley.

Medical Staff.

Deputy Surgeon-General J. O'Nial, C.B.
Deputy Surgeon-General S. A. Lithgow, M.D.
Deputy Surgeon-General O. Barnett (since dead).
Deputy Surgeon-General G. L. Hinde.
Surgeon-Major E. C. Markey.
Surgeon-Major G. C. Gribbon.
Surgeon-Major R. Waters, M.D.
Surgeon-Major G. E. Will.
Surgeon-Major C. H. Harvey, M.D.
Surgeon-Major T. F. O'Dwyer, M.D.
Surgeon-Major F. Ferguson, M.D.
Surgeon-Major B. B. Connolly.
Surgeon T. J. Gallwey, M.D.

Surgeon W. H. Briggs.
 Surgeon J. Magill.
 Surgeon W. B. Allin.
 Surgeon H. L. Donovan, M.D.
 Staff-Sergeant Arbeiter.

Ordnance Store Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Pease, Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance.
 Major E. G. Skinner, Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance.
 Captain F. G. Wintle, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance.
 Captain F. E. Mulcahy, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance.
 Quartermaster C. L. Sheppard.
 Conductor P. Mullen.

Pay Department.

Colonel W. R. Olivey, C.B.
 Major R. G. Craig.
 Major T. W. Drage.
 Major F. N. Woodall.
 Major G. T. C. St. J. Kneller.
 Major A. P. G. Dowdall.

Veterinary Department.

Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeon W. B. Walters.
 Veterinary-Surgeon First Class W. Burt.
 Veterinary-Surgeon First Class C. Phillips.
 Veterinary-Surgeon First Class A. Queripel.

From General Lord Wolseley to the Secretary of State for War.

MY LORD, *Cairo, June 16, 1885.*

I HAVE the honour to forward for your Lordship's consideration the accompanying Despatch from Lieutenant-General Sir G. Graham, in which he describes the operations near Suakin that were carried out this spring under his immediate orders.

I have, &c.,

WOLSELEY, General.

The Right Hon.

The Marquis of Hartington, M.P.

From Lieutenant-General Sir G. Graham to General Lord Wolseley.

MY LORD, *Alexandria, May 30, 1885.*

HER Majesty's Government having decided to withdraw the greater portion of the Suakin Field Force from the Eastern Soudan, I have the honour to submit my final report on the operations of the campaign which has now been brought to a close.

2. I was appointed on the 20th February to the command of the troops to be collected at Suakin, and my instructions of the same date, from the Secretary of State for War, directed me to organize a field force, and to make such transport arrangements as were possible, so as to secure the first and most pressing object of the campaign—viz., the destruction of the power of Osman Digna.

3. I was directed to arrange next for the military occupation of the Hadendowa territory lying near to the Suakin-Berber route, so as to enable the contractors to proceed with the railway which it was proposed to construct from Suakin to Berber. In the Secretary of State's letter of the 27th February, 1885, my attention was again drawn to the necessity for rapidly constructing this railway. The direction of the works was to be entirely under my orders; their details and execution being in the hands of the contractors.

4. It will thus be seen that there were two distinct phases of the campaign contemplated,

after organizing the force and its transport, viz. :—

1st. The destruction of the power of Osman Digna, and the clearance of the country for the construction of the railway.

2nd. The construction of the railway, and the location of the troops for its protection, at points where the summer heats could be best endured.

5. In the first days of March, the troops began to arrive in quick succession, and on the 12th of that month, when I landed at Suakin, a force of 10,482 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men had been collected.

The work of disembarkation of men, animals, supplies, and stores, the formation of camps, the completion of the defences, the arrangements for the water supply, the general organization of the force in every branch and department was heavy and unceasing. A week before the above date there were only two or three officers of the Commissariat and Transport Staff, very little transport, but an accumulation of supplies. Officers and men soon, however, began to arrive from home, also camels from Egypt, Berbera, and Aden. The Government of India furnished large numbers of camels with drivers, organized in divisions, under transport officers, and thoroughly equipped. The organization and allotment of 10,000 animals and 7,000 transport men, collected from various source, and of the supply establishments for a large force, was necessarily a work of magnitude; but, by the 18th March, both supply and transport arrangements were fairly efficient.

6. From the sea-coast of Suakin a sandy plain rises gently in a westerly direction to an elevation of a few hundred feet above the sea-level in a distance of 10 to 12 miles, when it meets the foot of the mountains which bound it on the west. These mountains are of volcanic or metamorphic formation, and in many of the passes there stand up huge water-worn boulders of granite. In the immediate vicinity of Suakin, towards the north and west, the country is fairly open for a mile or two, but beyond this radius, and south-west towards Tamai, the bush is thick.

The scrub is chiefly composed of the prickly mimosa bush, growing sometimes to a height of six or eight feet, and of a growth of small shrubs in belts, following the shallow beds of the numerous watercourses or "khors," which carry off (in a north-easterly direction) the water flowing to the sea from the mountains during the periodical summer and autumnal rains.

The slope of the plain being so very gradual, these watercourses or khors are rarely deep or abrupt, except at special points—as, for example, the "Khor Ghob" near which Tamaniab and Tamai are situated. This great khor is 50 yards to 200 yards wide at the bottom, and from 20 feet to 60 feet below the general surface of the ground.

7. To appreciate properly the operations and the work of the troops in this campaign, it is necessary to bear in mind not only the nature of the country, but also the style of warfare practised by the enemy, which consists in long-range firing from cover, combined with desperate hand-to-hand assaults from the bush, through, and under which, they can steal unobserved.

8. The main difficulty in this campaign has been want of water. Here and there a well of brackish water might be found, and with labour the supply could be developed. But such an operation requires time, and for a force moving quickly it would be impracticable. Thus it became a principle that water to drink must be carried for the men, and this entailed the employ-

ment of a large number of transport animals, who all required water to drink, whether that water were carried for them or derived from the scanty local supply obtainable at the place of halt.

9. The line to be taken by the railway was in a north-westerly direction from Suakin. This, the caravan route, passes through a country, part of which is inhabited by friendly or neutral tribes, and is the easiest line for the railway. The military operations would have been simplified had Osman Digna's position and head quarters lain on this line. As it was, it was necessary to advance on Tamai, which is in a south-westerly direction from Suakin, and having accomplished the task of overcoming him, and of clearing the country for the construction of the railway, to make a fresh advance in a north-westerly direction.

10. Early in March the enemy occupied the line Tamai, Hasheen, Handoub, south to north, but the main strength of their force was at Tamai, where about 7,000 men were reported to be concentrated. Handoub was subsequently evacuated by the enemy, and Hasheen became a position of some importance as it threatened the right flank of my advance on Tamai. Screened by the bush and mountains, the enemy were able to reinforce this point from Tamai, and it was from here that they sent parties to creep up through the bush and harass our camps. During the first period, up to the advance on Hasheen on the 20th March, the troops were subjected to continual night alarms. The enemy showed great audacity at this period, creeping through the advanced posts, unseen, in small parties, and attacking isolated sentries, stragglers, &c.

11. The first operation necessary, therefore, was to break up the concentration at Hasheen. Having ascertained by a cavalry reconnaissance on the 19th March that the enemy were in force, I attacked them on the following day, the 20th, and established a post for a short time to discourage them from re-occupying the position. I have already reported in detail on this reconnaissance and action in my Despatch of the 21st March. Although the troops behaved admirably, the action at Hasheen was not decisive, as the enemy would not charge our squares at close quarters as they did on the next occasion.

12. On the 22nd March the action under Sir John McNeill* was fought at the zereba, six miles on the road to Tamai. The position of this post was selected with a view to making it a depôt for operations against either Tamanieb or Tamai according to circumstances. The attack of the 22nd March was the only serious attempt of the enemy to stop our advance. They were driven back with great slaughter, though not without severe loss on our side.

13. The next week was occupied in storing the zereba with supplies and water, and in preparing for the advance on Tamai. On the 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 28th, and 30th, strong convoys proceeded to the zereba. Those of the 24th and 26th were attacked in the bush, the enemy being repulsed on each occasion with great loss.

As the enemy were reported to have withdrawn from Tamai, a reconnaissance was made on the 1st April which proved that they were still in some force, and I determined to advance and endeavour to compel them to fight.

14. And here I may be permitted to remove a somewhat confusing idea that Osman Digna is a great and warlike leader. The facts as ascertained

are that he himself never appears on or near the scene of conflict, but is content to urge on his men from some safe position or inaccessible fastness.

15. On the 2nd April the force advanced to the zereba, and thence to the Teselah Hills, near Tamai, and on the 3rd occupied and destroyed Tamai itself,* the absence of any formidable opposition proving that Osman Digna, notwithstanding his boasted intention of driving the British forces into the sea, had not forgotten his defeat at the battle of Tamai last year; and that the actions at Hasheen and the zereba, and the repulse of the attacks on the convoys had rendered him quite unable to collect any body of men to meet us in the field.

16. I did not advance to Tamanieb, because there seemed little or no probability of the enemy making any stand, and much labour would have been required to make the water at Tamai sufficient for the horses and transport animals of the force preparatory to a further move.

17. The enemy had now been driven from the positions they had taken up at Hasheen and Tamai, and their forces were destroyed or dispersed. I, therefore, determined to endeavour to fulfil the second part of my instructions, and to proceed to open up the route for the railway. This work could not have been commenced earlier with advantage. Indeed, had time permitted, it would have better to have delayed the commencement of the railway until more rolling stock and plant had been disembarked.

18. The troops returned on the 4th April, and as there was no reason to continue to occupy the zereba, the garrison was withdrawn on the 6th April. On that date an advance was made towards Handoub, which was occupied on the 8th, Otao on the 16th, and Tambouk on the 19th. The railway reached Otao on the 3rd April, in a little over three weeks from the date on which the dispersion of the enemy's forces was completed.

19. Looking upon all these operations merely as trying the qualities of the troops, it cannot be denied that they were severe tests, and that no troops could have stood them better. The harassing night alarms with enemies having all the stealthy cunning and ferocity of wild beasts, prowling about in their midst, only served to increase the vigilance of the men in outpost duties, and, while teaching caution, made them more eager to meet their enemy in fair fight. The long marches and toilsome convoy duties under a tropical sun; the repulse of the enemy's sudden charges in the bush; the toilsome ten nights' watch in the zereba amid the carnage of a battlefield, are achievements of which any troops may be proud. As an instance of the high spirit that animated the whole force, I may mention that the 1st Battalion Berkshire Regiment, who bore so glorious a share in defeating the enemy's sudden and desperate onslaught of the 22nd March, continued to form part of the garrison of the zereba until the final advance, and, though suffering great hardship, declined to be relieved.

20. During the progress of the railway the troops were not annoyed by the enemy, beyond desultory firing at night, and some attempts to injure the telegraph and railway. They had, however, heavy duties to perform in clearing the bush, and the heat continued to increase. Although the enemy was now cowed, full preparation had to be made to meet any attempt to interrupt the progress of the railway, and successful

* Despatch, 28th March.

* Despatch, 8th April.

reconnaissances* were directed in advance, and also into the neighbouring valleys to clear them of Arabs who, according to the information received, were collecting for the purpose of harassing our line of communication. The troops who took part in the reconnaissances showed great spirit and powers of endurance. On one occasion the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards marched a distance of nearly 20 miles over rough mountain passes, without a man falling out. The 15th Sikhs, on several occasions, displayed their splendid marching powers, and at the surprise of and attack on Mahommed Adam Sardoun, in the Thakool Valley, the Camel Corps and Mounted Infantry marched all night, dismounted at daybreak, came fresh into action, and then, after climbing steep hills in pursuit of the enemy, they returned to camp, having made a march of over 40 miles, half of which had been under a hot sun. This was done without any loss from over fatigue.

21. Not only did the troops cheerfully undergo the strain put upon them by their heavy duties in such a climate, but they readily responded to any call on them for extra duty, especially for any service involving some chance of adventure. Volunteers were easily obtained for night ambuscades on the railway, or for service in the armoured train; and the Camel Corps was to a great extent manned by volunteers. Before the great heat came on men also volunteered for work on the railway.

22. It was found here, as elsewhere, that a certain amount of work, even during the hot season, tended to keep the troops in condition, and enabled them better to resist the enervating effects of the climate. The troops in the front, at Tambouk and Otao, suffered less than those nearer the base, and the medical statistics of the campaign tend to show that, had the operations been prolonged into the summer months, the best chance of keeping the troops in health would have been by moving into the hills and by not keeping the men too long in the same spot.

23. It was unfortunate that the campaign should have been closed just when I had obtained the means of organising flying columns so as to move across the country as I did on the 6th May. The Camel Corps was most successful, but, owing to the lateness of the arrival of the camels, its organisation could not be commenced before the 18th April. 500 riding camels had been asked for by me before leaving England, and that number was ordered from India; out of these only about 300 were used for service with the Camel Corps, as no more men could be spared from the Infantry. These riding camels were very fine animals, and were equipped with saddles for two men each, so that 300 camels could carry about 500 fighting men, besides one native to every third camel. The remaining camels were employed to carry infantry on the "ride and tie" system. The New South Wales Battalion, and the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, were specially trained in this mode of camel riding, and as the Camel Corps could also apply the "ride and tie" system to any untrained infantry, I had the means of moving for an emergency about 1,800 infantry, one-half being always mounted. With the Camel Corps, Mounted Infantry, and Cavalry, I could form a formidable flying column, and was preparing to make a simultaneous advance on Sinkat and

Tamanieb, when the announcement of the intended recall of the troops rendered further movements on an extensive scale inadvisable.

24. At the same time that the Camel Corps furnished me with the means of rapid movement notwithstanding the great heat, the arrival of pipes and pumps under the contract of Messrs. Edwards and Tweddle promised to solve the greatest difficulty of the campaign, the want of water. The supply of water to troops in the front before the railway was made, and in advance of the line, was a most difficult service involving great labour and responsibility. The weight of water for each man's daily ration was at least 12 lbs., his ordinary rations weighing less than 4 lbs. The work of cleaning and filling the water tins preparatory to a march, had to be done at night. They had to be packed on camels, every camel carrying two tins of 12½ gallons each, and were then started off before daybreak to join the convoy. On arrival at their destination the tins were either emptied into storage tanks, or piled and guarded preparatory to issue to the troops. Much water was, of course, lost in transit, from leakage and other causes. Incessant vigilance was required to guard the water amongst soldiers and camp followers, many of whom suffered from intense thirst, and the fact that so little was stolen is another proof of the high sense of duty and discipline that pervaded the force.

25. From the date of my arrival at Suakin, I endeavoured to establish confidence on the part of the Amarrar tribes, hoping to be able to induce them to form a league which would include all tribes hostile to Osman Digna, or wearied of his cruel despotism. Little progress in this direction could be made, however, until the preliminary operations were concluded, and the advance along the Berber road began. On the 20th April, I appointed Major-General Lyon Fremantle as Political Officer at the front, furnishing him with detailed instructions for his guidance. The main difficulty with which it was necessary to contend was the impossibility of giving any formal guarantee of protection to the tribes.

26. The capture on the 15th April, of a large number of cattle intended for Osman Digna, acted as a strong discouragement to those of the Amarrar tribes who were still supplying him with provisions; while the break up of the force under Mohammed Adam Sardoun, on the 6th May, produced a deep impression throughout the country. As a result, many chiefs at once opened direct communication, and large numbers of tribesmen gathered at and in the neighbourhood of Otao. Had the force remained in occupation of this advanced post, the whole of the Amarrar tribes lying north of the Berber road would have been at our disposal, and I have no hesitation in saying that large numbers of the nominal adherents of Osman Digna would have followed suit.

27. At the period at which the evacuation of the advanced posts commenced, the political question was practically solved. A large number of the Amarrars had placed themselves unconditionally at my disposal, and a movement in our favour, which even embraced some of the Hadendowa clans, was on foot. It will be a matter of regret if the evacuation of the advanced posts prevents any advantage being derived from this movement, and the more so since the dissolution of the Amarrar league in its infancy, may serve to restore Osman Digna's prestige, and to throw increased power into his hands.

* Reconnaissances.—To Otao, 13th April; to Khor and Abent, 15th April; to Tambouk, 17th April; to Khor and Abent, 18th April; towards Es Sibil, 24th April; to Khor and Adit, 29th April; surprise and attack of Thakool, 6th May.

28. This campaign will be at least memorable as the first in which Her Majesty's Colonial Forces have taken a part with British and Indian troops.

The New South Wales Contingent took its share in all hardships and dangers. The New South Wales Infantry had three men wounded at Tamai, and during subsequent operations they were always in the front. Had the contemplated advance on Sinkat and Tamanieb taken place, they would have formed a portion of the troops engaged. The officers and men were, as I have stated previously, trained to camel riding, in which they soon acquired sufficient proficiency. The New South Wales Battery moved to Handoub, and by constant drilling became fairly efficient, considering the many difficulties they had to contend with. The spirit of good fellowship between the men of the Australian Contingent and the British troops was very noticeable. The highest credit is due to Colonel Richardson, and to the officers under him, for the excellent discipline and cheery readiness shown on all occasions.

29. In bringing to special notice the admirable conduct of the troops I had the honour to command, I wish to record my sense of the loyalty and devotion shown by the Staff and Regimental Officers, who never spared themselves, and set the troops a bright example of courage and endurance. The Departmental Officers also worked with the utmost zeal and intelligence. I wish specially to express my high appreciation of the value of the services rendered to the force by Major-General Sir G. Greaves, as Chief of the Staff. That officer combines rare qualities, being a thorough soldier in the field, and very hard-working in office. Having a perfect knowledge of every detail of duty, and being himself full of zeal and energy, Sir G. Greaves was invaluable in assisting me to organize the force, and in carrying on the arduous work of Chief of the Staff during the campaign. He has brought to notice the following officers among those who have done good service under him:—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Murray, Seaforth Highlanders, Major K. S. Baynes, Cameron Highlanders, who acted as his assistants, and his Aide-de-Camp, Captain A. Rochfort, R.A., Colonel W. Arbuthnot acted as Deputy Adjutant-General, and is a most able Staff Officer. He carried on the duties of the Adjutant-General's Department to my entire satisfaction. I would also notice the services rendered by Major W. R. Cooke-Collis, Royal Irish Rifles, D.A.A., and Q.M.G.; Major C. W. H. Douglas, Gordon Highlanders, D.A.A. and Q.M.G.; and Lieut.-Colonel R. W. T. Gordon, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Provost-Marshal. In the Intelligence Department, Major G. E. Grover, R.E., the head of that department, and Captain G. S. Clarke, R.E., performed very excellent service. The latter officer also acted as Assistant Political Officer under Major-General Lyon Fremantle, and displayed great ability and discretion.

30. Brigadier-General Ewart commanded the Cavalry Brigade, and did his best to secure its efficiency. The duties of the cavalry were, owing to the nature of the country, very difficult, the thick bush in many places obstructing the view, while the rocky khors often hampered movements on horseback. Cavalry duty was well performed by the 5th Lancers and 20th Hussars, and I would mention Captain Jones, 5th Lancers, Lieut.-Colonel Mangles, and Major Graves, 20th Hussars.

The Mounted Infantry was ably commanded

by Lieut.-Colonel H. F. Grant, 4th Hussars, and did excellent service. It was brought into a state of high efficiency in a very short time, and this result was due to the exertions of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, who took great interest in their work, and displayed much gallantry in action.

I would specially mention Captain Briggs, Prince of Wales' Own Yorkshire Regiment, and Captain Burrows, Royal Marine Light Infantry; Company Sergeant-Major Birch, Coldstream Guards, and Company Sergeant-Major Scudamore, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

31. The Camel Corps was formed under novel conditions, and the success attained was in great measure due to the energy and ability displayed by the Commandant, Major W. C. James, of the Scots Greys, well assisted by the other officers of the Corps, among whom I would notice Lieutenant Watson, Central Indian Horse, and Lieutenant Sparrow, New South Wales Infantry; also the following non-commissioned officers:—Sergeant Wilmot, Indian Transport Corps; Sergeant Redstone, Berkshire Regiment; and Corporal Reddie, New South Wales Infantry.

32. The Royal Artillery had peculiar difficulties to contend with, due to the nature of the operations, and of the country in which these took place.

The battery of Royal Horse Artillery, under Major Meiklejohn, was maintained in a high state of efficiency.

The organization of the Mountain Battery, the Ammunition Column, the Rocket Detachment, and the Gardner Battery had to be undertaken *ab initio*; the transport and drivers had to be trained, and the equipments got ready. All was quickly organised, and great credit is due to Lieut.-Colonel Stuart Nicholson, and the officers and men under him, among whom I would mention Major Congdon, Royal Artillery; Captain Croke, Royal Marine Artillery; and Lieut.-Colonel Spalding, Major Airey, and Lieutenant Nathan, New South Wales Artillery. The Royal Marine Artillery also did good service.

The Naval Detachment, under Commander Domville, R.N., with the Gardners, displayed in action the usual gallantry of the Royal Navy.

33. Colonel J. B. Edwards commanded the Royal Engineers in an exceptionally able manner. His military knowledge and soldierly qualities render him a most valuable officer, and I am greatly indebted to him for his unflinching assistance in carrying out the many engineering operations which had to be undertaken in this campaign. He was most efficiently assisted by Major Whistler-Smith, R.E., as Brigade Major, Lieut.-Colonel Wood, R.E., Captain and Brevet-Colonel Leach, V.C., R.E., with Lieutenants Heath and Thompson, R.E., also rendered very important services throughout the campaign. Major Turner, R.E., was Director of Telegraphs. Lieut.-Colonel Le Mesurier carried on the arduous duties at the base to my satisfaction. The following non-commissioned officers should be mentioned as having done good service:—Sergeant-Major M. Dalton, Sergeants Donaldson and D. Lowry.

34. The work done by the Royal Engineers was of a very extensive and varied character. In the construction of zerebas, and in forming defensive posts at Suakin, Hasheen, Handoub, Otao, and Tambouk; in the clearance of dense bush, and in the formation of ground, for the railway; in the development of the water supply, and in generally supplying the numerous engi-

neering requirements of an army in the field, the energies of officers and men were heavily taxed, and I cannot speak too highly of the way in which all this work was performed. The officers on all occasions proved their readiness and resource, while the men worked cheerfully under the most trying circumstances. The telegraph service was admirably carried on, and proved of the utmost use to the force. During the action of the 22nd March communication was maintained by telegraph with the zereba. The railway owes much to the Royal Engineer Officers employed in connection with it; while the 10th Company worked and maintained the narrow-gauge line, and took charge of the water-supply at the base. This company, which only landed on the 7th April, had 39 men from the Engineer Volunteers, who had enlisted for the campaign. Of these 30 came from Newcastle-on-Tyne and Durham, and the remainder from the 1st Lancashire Engineer Volunteers. These men were all of trades suitable for railway work, and their services would have been of great value had the campaign lasted longer. As it was, the Volunteers worked well with their comrades of the Royal Engineers, and the officer commanding the company reports most satisfactorily on the admirable spirit and discipline shown by them. It is interesting to note this fact, as it may be considered the first experiment in associating the Volunteer force with a combatant branch of the Regular Army on active service.

The balloon detachment, under Major Templer, 7th Battalion King's Royal Rifles, was attached to the Royal Engineers, and proved useful in reconnaissances on several occasions. On the 25th March a balloon accompanied the convoy to the zereba, and probably frightened the natives, as no attack was made. Unfortunately the prevalent high winds generally made it impossible to employ the balloon.

The services of the Engineers were not, however, confined to the execution of works. The 17th Company, a portion of the 24th Company, and the Madras Sappers were present in the action of the 22nd March, and suffered severely while contributing materially to the heavy defeat there inflicted on the enemy.

As this Despatch treats only of the military operations, I have not specially dealt with the railway construction, which forms the subject of a separate report.

35. Major-General Lyon Fremantle, Commanding the Brigade of Guards, showed himself on every occasion an able and devoted officer. Having held command at Suakin during the summer of 1884, he had acquired a knowledge of the natives, and I therefore appointed him an acting Political Officer when in command at Tambouk. In that capacity he rendered good service, showing great consideration, discretion, and tact in dealing with the friendly natives.

Major-General Lyon Fremantle specially mentions the services rendered by Captain Hon. F. W. Stopford, Coldstream Guards, who did duty as Brigade-Major, after Captain Hon. North Dalrymple, Scots Guards, was wounded. I would mention Colonel R. T. Thynne, Grenadier Guards, Colonel A. Lambton, Coldstream Guards, and Colonel the Hon. W. R. Trefusis, Scots Guards, as thoroughly efficient Commanding Officers of Battalions. The following have also distinguished themselves—Captain Mildmay, Captain and Adjutant Luttrell, Grenadier Guards; Lieut.-Colonel Sterling and Captain and Adjutant the Hon. H. C. Legge, Coldstream Guards; Colonel Stracey and Lieutenant Barnett, Scots Guards; Sergeant-Major Hall, Colour-

Sergeant Garstin, Private Thompson, Grenadier Guards; Sergeant-Major Dickenson, and Privates Chinner and Sheldon, Coldstream Guards; and Colour-Sergeant Livesay, Sergeant Gray, and Private T. Hammond, Scots Guards.

The Brigade of Guards had their full share both of fighting and of hard work throughout the campaign, and have well maintained the high character of Her Majesty's Guards. During the latter part of the operations, two battalions of the Guards, and the New South Wales Infantry were always in the front, and had to clear the bush, and perform the many arduous duties incidental to an advanced position in the field.

36. The battalion of New South Wales Infantry was attached to the Brigade of Guards, and is highly praised by Major-General Lyon Fremantle for its good discipline. It was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Wells, and I would also mention the following officers, non-commissioned officers and men of this fine battalion—Majors Mackenzie and Morris, Lieut.-Colonel Paul, Captain and Adjutant Bartlett, Lieutenant Burnside, Sergeant-Major Tuite, Colour-Sergeants Liggins, Shipway and J. Burns. I have ventured to submit so many names for favourable notice, considering the case of the New South Wales Infantry as quite exceptional.

37. The 2nd Brigade was commanded by Major-General Sir John McNeill, V.C. This officer led the troops who crowned the Dihilbat Hill at Hasheen on the 20th March,* and on the 22nd had command at the action of the zereba,† which he held until the final advance on Tamai.

Sir J. McNeill afterwards commanded the force covering the advance of the railway to my entire satisfaction. He was ably assisted by Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, Royal Sussex Regiment, Brigade-Major. Colonel W. H. Ralston, 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel A. G. Huyshe, 1st Battalion Berkshire Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Truell, 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry; and Lieut.-Colonel N. F. Way, Royal Marine Light Infantry, commanded their respective battalions with energy and efficiency.

The 2nd Brigade was composed of three remarkably fine battalions, and of the Royal Marines. Throughout the campaign this brigade displayed all the qualities of the best troops.

The battalion of Royal Marines did excellent service, and bore their share in gallantly repulsing the formidable attack on the zereba on the 22nd March, and in the subsequent hard work. This battalion did arduous duty during the summer of 1884, when it held Suakin against the attacks of the Arabs, and had to bear up against the trying climate.

The following officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 2nd Brigade are specially noticed:—

2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment—Lieut.-Colonel L. R. Collins, Major Hornby, Orderly-room Quartermaster - Sergeant R. H. Curson, Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Cranitch; 1st Battalion Berkshire Regiment—Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Gillespie, Major C. B. Bogue, Captain G. J. Rathborne, Sergeant-Major W. Mathieson, Colour-Sergeant Cloke. 1st Shropshire Light Infantry—Major D. Rooke, Lieutenant and Adjutant G. Vesey. Royal Marines—Major S. V. Alston, Captain T. Bridge, Sergeants Joseph Gibbons and C. W. Martin, Lance-Sergeant

* Despatch 21st March.

† Despatch 23th March.

Thos. Reed, Privates John Anderson, Charles Clarke, and William Bailey.

38. The Indian Contingent was most efficient. The 9th Bengal Cavalry, 15th Sikhs, and 28th Bombay Infantry were conspicuous for their gallantry in the field and smartness on parade, while the 17th Bengal Infantry did good service in garrison at Suakin. The Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners again proved themselves first-rate troops, whether for fighting or for work. Brigadier-General Hudson commanded the Indian Contingent. He is a thorough soldier, with great coolness and marked capacity for command, and from his long experience is thoroughly well qualified for the command of Indian troops.

Brigadier-General Hudson received able assistance from his Staff and Departmental Officers, among whom he mentions:—Major McG. Stewart, R.A., A.A.G., and A.Q.M.G.; Major Cook, Bengal Staff Corps, Brigade-Major; Colonel Walcott, Chief Commissariat Officer; Major Shakespear, Chief Transport Officer; Brigade-Surgeons Thornton and Morice, Bengal Medical Service. Colonel A. P. Palmer commanded the 9th Bengal Cavalry with great dash and energy, and the services of this fine corps were very valuable. I would also bring forward the following as able and efficient Officers:—Colonel George Hennessy, Commandant 15th Sikhs; and Colonel H. Singleton, Commandant 28th Bombay Infantry; Captain Wilkieson, R.E., Commanding the Company of the Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners, who was wounded at the zereba on the 22nd March. The following officers deserve mention:—Major D. Robertson, Ressaldar Hakm Singh, 9th Bengal Cavalry; Major D. W. Inglis, Subadar Goordit Singh, 15th Sikhs; Captain and Adjutant F. M. Drury, 17th Bengal Infantry; Lieut.-Colonel R. Westmacott, Subadar Rama Kurrilkur, 28th Bombay Infantry.

39. The base and line of communications were commanded by Major-General C. B. Ewart, R.E., a most able, zealous, and hardworking officer, who carried out the difficult duties of his position with great judgment and discretion. He was ably assisted by Colonel H. G. McGregor and Major Hare.

40. The signalling department was most useful, and was soon well organised under the direction of Major E. T. Browell, R.A. Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men all worked well, and the following are specially mentioned:—Captain Rhodes, Berkshire Regiment; Lieutenant Lloyd, Grenadier Guards; Corporal Graham, 5th Lancers; Lance-Corporal Taylor, Berkshire Regiment; and Colour-Sergeant Sibbald, Grenadier Guards.

41. The Chaplains attached to the Field Force, whether Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, or Wesleyan, were zealous and active in their duties, and I desire to acknowledge the services of the Senior Chaplain, the Rev. W. H. Bullock; and of the Rev. B. Collins, Roman Catholic Chaplain, who displayed great coolness and presence of mind when at the flight of the zereba on the 22nd March.

42. It may be fairly said that in few operations of war has such a large and efficient Commissariat and Transport been organized in so short a time. Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Robertson, Assistant Commissary-General, is an especially good officer, and a most capable organiser, deserving great praise for his energy and resource. Lieut.-Colonel Walton, Assistant Commissary-General, the Director of Transport, organized a large transport under great pressure, and has kept it in a most efficient condition. Notwithstanding the

marches, and constant convoy duties, the casualties other than in action among transport animals have been very few, and I attribute this successful result to the exertions of the Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Department. I beg to bring the following specially to notice:—Major J. A. Clarke, Assistant Commissary-General; Captain E. W. D. Ward, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General; Captain E. A. de Cosson, Acting Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General; Captain E. T. Law, Acting Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General; Quartermasters F. Cassell, J. Howland, and W. Johnson, and Conductor H. E. Champion.

43. Besides the Commissariat and Transport of the Indian Contingent, which departments were excellently managed and satisfactory in every way, a large amount of transport for the British force came from India organized and equipped, and with its own Officers, which proved of the greatest value. Lieutenant-Colonel Beckett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, was in charge of the transport from India, and did good service, showing himself to be a capable Officer. He was ably assisted by the Officers and non-commissioned officers of the Indian Transport Department, among whom I would specially notice Brevet Major G. H. E. Elliott.

44. The Medical organization was most complete, and its working thoroughly efficient, and the same may be said of the Medical arrangements of the Indian Contingent. My acknowledgments are due to Deputy Surgeon-General Barnett, Principal Medical Officer, Deputy Surgeon-General Hinde, Brigade-Surgeon Warren, Brigade-Surgeon Tanner, and to Surgeon-Majors Shaw, Fleming, and Evatt. The Nursing Sisters, among whom may be mentioned Sisters Ireland, Norman, King, and Burleigh, rendered excellent service, and were unremitting in their care and attention to the sick and wounded.

The army of Suakin is indebted to the National Aid Society, and to its Commissioners, Sir Allen Young and Mr. Kennett Barrington, for many comforts, and its medical officers gave valuable aid.

45. The Ordnance Store Department was severely tried during the operations, for, not only had it to deal with a vast amount of stores and munitions of war, but also with a large number of special articles of equipment. Great credit is due to all concerned, specially to Major Skinner, Assistant Commissary-General, a very energetic and capable officer, who, with the assistance of the departmental officers, non-commissioned officers and men, was able to overcome all difficulties in a most satisfactory manner. I would mention Major H. St. George, Assistant Commissary-General in charge of the Ordnance depôt, and Quartermaster C. Hunter.

46. Lieutenant-Colonel Craig, the Chief Paymaster, performed his duties to my satisfaction, and his officers worked well.

Principal Veterinary-Surgeon W. B. Walters administered his department with ability, and his officers satisfactorily attended to the sick horses and transport animals.

The Army Postal duties were carried out under Major Sturgeon, A.P.O.C.

47. From Commodore More-Molyneux, and the squadron of the Royal Navy under his command, I received the most cordial assistance. In the small and intricate harbour at Suakin much depended upon the way the large transports were handled; and that no accident happened, and that the heavy work of disembarking troops, animals, and stores was successfully carried on, was due to

the zealous and energetic superintendence of Captain Fellowes, R.N., Naval Transport Officer, and his assistants.

Until the special ships arrived from England, the water condensing work was done by extemporized plant prepared by the artificers of the squadron. In this work Commander Wilmot, of H.M.S. "Dolphin," and Messrs. Spalding and Ford, Chief Engineers, did good service.

48. I have to acknowledge my obligation to Colonel Chermside, the Governor-General of the Red Sea Littoral, for the service rendered by him to the expedition. Colonel Chermside was appointed Egyptian Military Commissioner, and was always most anxious to give me every information and assistance in his power.

Mr. A. B. Brewster, Director of Customs, Suakin, acted as Chief Interpreter and Secretary to the Intelligence Department. His services have been of much value to that department.

49. Before concluding this despatch, I wish to record my appreciation of the aid afforded to me by my personal Staff.

Major E. H. H. Collen, Bengal Staff Corps, is an officer of exceptional ability and experience. He is an excellent Staff Officer, and has given me most valuable assistance as Military Secretary. My Aides-de-Camp—Lieutenant the Honourable J. M. Stopford, Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant W. C. Anderson, R.A., and Lieutenant C. G. Lindsay, R.N., Naval Aide-de-Camp, also performed very efficient service.

50. My warmest thanks are due to all ranks of the Suakin Field Force for the loyal help they have given me. That force was composed of the British troops of Her Majesty, and of the native soldiers of Her Empire in India, and with them were united Her Majesty's Colonial Forces, and detachments of English Volunteers. But though the troops were drawn from so many different sources, all were animated and bound together by a firm determination to preserve untarnished the reputation of the British Army.

By their efforts the power of Osman Digna was so broken that for all practical purposes the country was completely cleared; the railway was being pushed on as fast as the plant could be landed; the tribes were rapidly submitting to us; so that, had circumstances permitted the continuance of the great enterprise on which the force was engaged, it would, I am convinced, have been successfully carried out.

I have, &c.,

GERALD GRAHAM, Lieut.-General.
General Lord Wolseley,
K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

War Office, August 25, 1885.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:—

To be Extra Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—

Major-General Sir George Richards Greaves, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Major-General Sir Redvers Henry Buller, K.C.M.G., C.B., V.C.

Colonel John Hudson, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.

Colonel Henry Peter Ewart, C.B., half-pay.

Colonel Sir Charles William Wilson, K.C.M.G., C.B., Royal Engineers.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—

Major-General Arthur James Lyon-Fremantle.

Captain John Fellowes, Royal Navy.

Colonel Arthur Lambton, Coldstream Guards.

Colonel William Henry Balston, half-pay.

Colonel William Arbutnot, half-pay.

Colonel the Honourable Walter Randolph Trefusis, half-pay.

Captain Lord Charles William De la Poer Beresford, Royal Navy.

Colonel George Benjamin Wolseley, half-pay.

Colonel Francis Wallace Grenfell, A.D.C., the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Colonel Reginald Thomas Thynne, Grenadier Guards.

Colonel Arthur Power Palmer, Bengal Staff Corps.

Colonel George Robertson Hennessy, Bengal Staff Corps.

Colonel Edmund Leach, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).

Deputy Surgeon-General Stewart Aaron Lithgow, M.D., Medical Staff.

Colonel John Ormsby Vandeleur, the Royal Sussex Regiment.

Colonel Edward Pemberton Leach, V.C., Royal Engineers.

Colonel Francis Corbet Singleton, Bombay Staff Corps.

Colonel Edmund Scopoli Walcott, Bombay Infantry.

Deputy Surgeon-General George Langford Hinde, Medical Staff.

Colonel Hugh McCalmont, 7th Hussars.

Colonel Francis Duncan, Royal Artillery.

Colonel Robert Holt Truell, half-pay.

Colonel Alfred George Huyshe, Princess Charlotte of Wales' (Berkshire Regiment).

Colonel Cecil Mangles, 20th Hussars.

Colonel John Soame Richardson, Commandant, Local Forces, New South Wales.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Evelyn Edward Thomas Boscawen, Coldstream Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mildmay Willson Willson, Scots Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Shaw, V.C., the Royal Irish Regiment.

Brigade Surgeon James Howard Thorntou, M.B., Bengal Medical Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Reginald Arthur James Talbot, 1st Life Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Kerr Bayly, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Edward Colville, Grenadier Guards.

Captain Frederick Ross Boardman, Royal Navy.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen Beckett, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nowell Fitzuppton Way, Royal Marines.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Thomas Lloyd, half-pay.

Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott Wood, Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Beal, the South Staffordshire Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Fane Grant, 4th Hussars.

Major William Hutchison Poë, Royal Marines.

War Office, August 25, 1885.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:—

To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order :—

Arthur Lawrence Haliburton, Esq., C.B., Director of Supplies and Transport, War Office.

To be an Extra Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. :—

Thomas Crawford, Esq., M.D., Director-General of the Army Medical Department.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. :—

Lewis William Engelbach, Esq., Principal Clerk, War Office.

*Chancery of the Order of
Saint Michael and Saint George,
Downing Street, August 25, 1885.*

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following Appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George :

To be an Ordinary Member of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Distinguished Order :—

Lieutenant-General Sir Gerald Graham, R.E., V.C., K.C.B.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Warner Wright Spalding, Commandant of the Artillery of the Colony of New South Wales engaged in the late Soudan Expedition.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Charles Denison, of the Canadian Militia, having charge of the Canadian Voyageurs engaged in the late Nile Expedition.

Admiralty, 25th August, 1885.

THE following promotions have been made in Her Majesty's Fleet for services rendered in connection with the Nile Expeditionary Force, viz. :—
Commander Tynte Ford Hammill to be Captain.

Lieutenants :

Charles Tatton Turner,
Charles Reeve,

to be Commanders. Dated 17th August, 1885.

The following promotions have also been made for services rendered on the Red Sea littoral, in connection with the Suakin Expeditionary Force, viz. :—

Commander William Cécil Henry Domville to be Captain, on completing the necessary sea-time to qualify him for that rank. To be dated accordingly.

Lieutenants :

Alexander Milne Gardiner,
Fritz Hauch Eden Crowe,
Thomas MacGill,

to be Commanders. Dated 17th August, 1885.

*War Office, Pall Mall,
25th August, 1885.*

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the following Promotions being conferred upon the undermentioned Officers in recognition of their services during the recent operations in the Soudan. Dated 15th June, 1885 :—

BREVET.

To be Major-General

(For distinguished Service in the Field).

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Henry Brackenbury, C.B., Royal Artillery.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Armand Furse, half-pay.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Charles Ardagh, C.B., Royal Engineers.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Fraser, C.M.G., Royal Engineers.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. James Alleyne, Royal Artillery.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Frederick Maurice, Royal Artillery.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Coleridge Grove, the East Yorkshire Regiment.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Leopold Victor Swaine, C.B., the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own).

Lieutenant-Colonel Percy Harry Stanley Barrow, C.B., C.M.G., 19th Hussars.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Edward Everett, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

Major David William Inglis, Bengal Infantry.

Major George Edward Grover, Royal Engineers.

Major Arthur Singleton Wynne, the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment).

Major Robert MacGregor Stewart, Royal Artillery.

Major George Robert James Shakespear, Bengal Staff Corps.

Major Divie Henry Robertson, Bengal Infantry.

Captain and Brevet Major Norman Robert Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps.

Major Robert Collinson D'Esterre Spottiswoode, 10th Hussars.

Major the Honourable Charles Cavendish George Byng, 1st Life Guards.

Major Alfred Edward Turner, Royal Artillery.

Major Thomas Davison, 16th Lancers.

Major Marsden Samuel James Sunderland, the Royal Sussex Regiment.

Major Frederick Harvey Maturin, the East Surrey Regiment.

Captain and Brevet Major Herbert Charles Chermiside, C.M.G., Royal Engineers.

Major Charles Holled Smith, the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Major Frederick Meyer Wardrop, 3rd Dragoon Guards.

Captain and Brevet Major the Honourable George Hugh Gough, 14th Hussars.

Captain and Brevet Major John Hartley Sandwith, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Major John Compton Hanford Flood, 19th Hussars.

Captain and Brevet Major Douglas Alexander Scott, Royal Engineers.

Major Charles Coghlan Smyth, the Welsh Regiment.

Captain and Brevet Major Arthur Gethin Creagh, Royal Artillery.

Major Charles Thesiger Barrow, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).

Major William FitzHenry Spaight, Royal Engineers.

Major Edwin Henry Hayter Collen, Bengal Staff Corps.

Major Charles Henry Wyndham Tyndale, 2nd West India Regiment.

Major Francis John Graves, 20th Hussars.

Major Francis Ventris, the Essex Regiment.

Major Woodburn Hunter, Royal Artillery.

Captain and Brevet Major Frederick George Slade, Royal Artillery.

Major John Emeris, the South Staffordshire Regiment.

Major James Ford Dorward, Royal Engineers.

Captain and Brevet Major Horatio Herbert Kitchener, Royal Engineers.

Major Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton, Earl of Dundonald, 2nd Life Guards.

Major Richard Steele Rupert Fetherstonhaugh, the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

To be Majors.

Captain Charles Fitzgerald Thomson, 7th Hussars.
Captain Thomas Hele Phipps, 7th Hussars (since deceased).

Captain Thomas Edward Spencer, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain David Charles Courtney, Royal Engineers.

Captain Harold Paget, 7th Hussars.

Captain Henry Hamilton Settle, Royal Engineers.

Captain Henry Alexius Abbott, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain Frederic Barff Briggs, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment).

Captain Alexander Nelson Rochfort, Royal Artillery.

Captain Cecil Wyburn Peters, 4th Hussars.

Captain John Fielden Brocklehurst, Royal Horse Guards.

Captain Henry William Newton Guinness, the Royal Irish Regiment.

Captain Horatio Arthur Yorke, Royal Engineers.

Captain Aymer Charles Pearson, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Captain John Hope Wynne Eyton, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry).

Captain Herbert Duncombe Armstrong, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).

Captain Edward Charles William Gilborne, 5th Lancers.

Captain Charles Boyd Wilkieson, Royal Engineers.

Captain Ferdinando Wallis Bennet, Royal Engineers.

Captain Charles Berkeley Pigott, 21st Hussars.

Captain Archibald Cosmo Little, 5th Lancers.

Captain William Graydon Carter, the Essex Regiment.

Captain Henry Parry Carden, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Captain George Evan Lloyd, the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment.)

Captain David Phelps Chapman, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment).

Captain Henry Bowles, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment).

Captain Henry Alfred Walsh, the Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry.

Captain Lionel James Trafford, the Royal Sussex Regiment.

Captain Eyre Macdonnell Stewart Crabbe, Grenadier Guards.

Captain Robert George Kekewich the Buffs (East Kent Regiment).

Captain Henry Crichton Selater, Royal Artillery.

Captain Gilbert Frederick Allan Norton, Royal Artillery.

Captain Arthur Glyn Leonard, the East Lancashire Regiment.

Captain David Stanley William, Earl of Airlie, 10th Hussars.

Captain the Honourable Frederick William Stopford, Grenadier Guards.

Captain Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, Grenadier Guards.

Captain Henry Slane Fleming, the Essex Regiment.

Captain Rawdon Edward Dennys Reilly, Bombay Staff Corps.

Captain Charles Reginald Orde, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own).

Captain Arthur Henry Bagnold, Royal Engineers.

Captain Lord Alexander Kennedy, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).

Captain Henry Macleod Leslie Rundle Royal Artillery.

Captain Lord Frederick FitzGerald, the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Captain the Honourable Francis Lionel Lydston Colborne, the Royal Irish Rifles.

Captain the Honourable Henry Charles Legge, Coldstream Guards.

Chaplains' Department.

To be Chaplains to the Forces, First Class.

The Reverend W. H. Bullock, Chaplain to the Forces Second Class.

The Reverend Robert Brindle, Chaplain to the Forces Second Class.

To be Chaplains to the Forces, Third Class.

The Reverend Reginald F. Collins, Chaplain to the Forces Fourth Class.

The Reverend John Mactaggart, Chaplain to the Forces Fourth Class.

Commissariat and Transport Staff.

To be Deputy Commissaries-General, with the Honorary and Relative Rank of Colonel.

Assistant Commissary-General J. L. Robertson.
Assistant Commissary-General Emilius Hughes, C.M.G.

To be Assistant Commissaries-General, with the Honorary and Relative Rank of Major.

Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General Joseph Whitley.

Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General John Alexander Boyd.

To be Quartermasters.

Conductor of Supplies James Heslam Edmondson.

Conductor of Supplies William Henry Drage.

Conductor of Supplies William Haycock.

First Class Staff Sergeant Patrick O'Malley.

Medical Staff.

To be Surgeons-General.

Deputy Surgeon-General John O'Nial, C.B.

Deputy Surgeon-General Oliver Barnett, C.I.E. (since deceased).

To be Brigade-Surgeons.

Surgeon-Major Robert Waters, M.D.

Surgeon-Major George Elmsly Will.

Surgeon-Major Charles Hamilton Harvey, M.D.

To be Surgeons-Major.

Surgeon Thomas Joseph Gallwey, M.D.

Surgeon William Simson Pratt, M.B.

Surgeon William Hamilton Briggs.

Surgeon William Briggs Allin, M.B.

Ordnance Store Department.

To be Deputy Commissary-General of Ordnance with the Honorary and Relative Rank of Colonel.

Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance Thales Pease.

To be Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance, with the Honorary and Relative Rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance Edmund Grey Skinner.

To be Assistant Commissaries-General of Ordnance, with the Honorary and Relative Rank of Major.

Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance Frank Graham Wintle.

Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance Francis Edward Mulcahy.

To be Quartermaster.

Conductor of Stores Patrick Mullen.

Army Pay Department.

To be Chief Paymasters, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Staff Paymaster and Honorary Major Robert Guthrie Craig.

Staff Paymaster and Honorary Major Thomas William Drage.

To be Staff Paymasters.

Paymaster and Honorary Major Frederick Nind Woodall.

Paymaster and Honorary Major Godfrey Thomas Charles St. John Kneller.

Paymaster and Honorary Major Aylmer Peter Gerald Dowdall.

Veterinary Department.

To be Veterinary Surgeons, First Class, ranking with Majors.

Veterinary Surgeon, First Class, Alfred Ernest Queripel.

Veterinary Surgeon, First Class, Charles Phillips.

HONORARY RANK.

To be Honorary Captains.

Quartermaster Matthew Proctor Wasp, Commissariat and Transport Staff.

Quartermaster John McLoughlin, Commissariat and Transport Staff.

Quartermaster Henry Joyce, Commissariat and Transport Staff.

Quartermaster Thomas Ford, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment).

Quartermaster Charles Lee Sheppard, Ordnance Store Department.

