

column. No. 4792 Corporal Shaw (Lincolns), 7th Mounted Infantry, seeing Lieutenant Coulson's position of danger, rode back through the rear-guard, and took him up on his horse. A few minutes later Corporal Shaw was shot through the body, and there is reason to believe that Lieutenant Coulson was wounded also, as he fell off his horse. Corporal Shaw fell off a few minutes later.

This Officer on many occasions throughout the Campaign displayed great coolness and gallantry under fire.

No. 3264 Sergeant A. Atkinson, Yorkshire Regiment.

During the battle of Paardeburg, 18th February, 1900, Sergeant A. Atkinson, 1st Battalion Yorkshire Regiment, went out seven times, under heavy and close fire, to obtain water for the wounded. At the seventh attempt he was wounded in the head, and died a few days afterwards.

No. 3733 Private J. Barry, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment.

During the night attack on the 7th and 8th January, 1901, on Moument Hill, Private Barry, although surrounded and threatened by the Boers at the time, smashed the breach of the Maxim gun, thus rendering it useless to its captors, and it was in doing this splendid act for his country that he met his death.

India Office;

31st July, 1902.

The following General Order, dated 16th May, 1902, publishing a Despatch from Major M. J. Tighe, D.S.O., regarding the attack and capture of Nodiz Fort in Mekran, has been received from the Government of India:—

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Smla, the 16th May, 1902.

Field Operations.

Mekran.

No. 415.—The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the subjoined letter from the Adjutant-General in India, dated the 5th February, 1902, submitting, under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, a despatch from Major M. G. Tighe, D.S.O., 27th Baluch Light Infantry, reporting the particulars of the attack and capture of Nodiz Fort, in Mekran, on the 20th December 1901.

From Major-General H. L. Smith-Dorrien, D.S.O., Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, —(No. 362-F-C,—“Special and Miscellaneous,”—dated Poona, the 5th February, 1902)

I am directed to forward for the information of the Government of India the accompanying detailed report* of the attack and capture of Nodiz Fort, on the 20th December, 1901, by a party of troops under the command of Major M. J. Tighe, 27th Baluch Light Infantry.

2. The Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that the attack was well planned and skilfully carried out by Major Tighe, and he desires to bring his services to the notice of the Government of India. His Excellency also considers that Lieutenant J. B. Corry, Royal Engineers, and Lieutenant G. P. Grant, 27th Baluch Light Infantry, deserve credit for the gallant manner in which they led their men, and Lieutenant E. G. Hart, Murree Mountain Battery, for the manner in

which he worked the two guns under his command. His Excellency considers that the services of these officers are deserving of recognition.

Memorandum from Brigadier-General J. H. S. Craigie, Commanding the Sind District, to the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, Poona,—(No. A-8-53, dated Karachi, the 4th January, 1902).

Submitted, in continuation of this office telegram No. 5382, dated 23rd December, 1901.

2. I would wish also to express my appreciation of the very effective manner in which Major Tighe planned and conducted the attack on Nodiz Fort, and the good services rendered by the officers, British and native, and of all ranks serving under his command.

Memorandum from General Sir R. C. Low, G.C.B., Commanding the Forces, Bombay, to the Adjutant-General in India.—(No. 336-A, dated Poona, the 17th January, 1902).

Submitted for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

I quite agree with the General Officer Commanding, Sind District, in his commendations on this well-arranged action.

From Major M. J. Tighe, D.S.O., 27th Baluch Light Infantry, Commanding the Escort to the Political Agent, Kalat, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Sind District, Karachi.—(Dated Nodiz, the 21st December, 1901.)

I have the honour to forward herewith my report of the capture of Nodiz Fort on the 20th instant.

On December the 16th, at Turbat, Colonel C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, informed me that this stronghold would probably have to be taken. Nodiz Fort is situated about eight miles west of Kalatuk, on the Turbat-Tump road, and was occupied by three outlaws named Mahomed Ali Khan, Durd Mahomed Khan, and Sheran, and a following of ruffians and desperadoes.

The reasons which led to the outlawing of Mahomed Ali Kahn and his brother Mahomed Umra Khan, both Norsherwani Sirdars, are unnecessary to give, but the depredations committed by these men throughout this district have been very great. Mahomed Umra Khan is in Persia. They seized Nodiz Fort, at one time partially dismantled, and rebuilt it, intending no doubt to use it as a base for further operations. They were besieged by the Nazim of Kej with a force of about one thousand men.

The information received by me from native sources was so contradictory that I placed no reliance on it, and determined to examine the position myself and if possible carry it by assault with the escort infantry (27th Baluch Light Infantry), not waiting for the guns, which, with the cavalry, were marching towards Turbat from Nutall.

On the 17th I proceeded to Nodiz and was accompanied by Captain Hulseberg, 27th Baluch Light Infantry, and Lieutenant Corry, Royal Engineers, Colonel Showers, Political Agent, Kalat, also went with us.

On arrival there the Nazim explained the situation to me, and that he had erected ten strong sangars at distances varying from 400 to 600 yards round the fort, which were occupied by night; by day the occupants retiring to a safe distance from the enemy. He had not attacked the fort, as he considered the place too strong. He appeared to have but little confidence in the

* Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, No. 336-A, dated 17th January, 1902, and enclosures.