



SUPPLEMENT  
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The following Army Department Notification, dated 26th June, 1908, publishing a despatch from Major-General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., regarding the recent operations on the Mohmand Border, in the Khyber, and in the country of the Mohmands, has been received from the Government of India:—

**ARMY DEPARTMENT.**

Simla, the 26th June, 1908.

No. 521-A. The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council has much pleasure in directing the publication of the following letter from the Chief of the Staff in India, dated the 24th June, 1908, forwarding a despatch from Major-General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., describing the recent operations on the Mohmand border, in the Khyber, and the country of the Mohmands.

2. The Governor-General in Council concurs with the Commander-in-Chief in his opinion that the manner in which the operations were conducted under trying climatic conditions reflects very great credit on Major-General Sir James Willcocks and the Brigade Commanders and Staff working under his orders, and shares the Commander-in-Chief's appreciation of the devotion and soldierly spirit displayed by the troops on all occasions, and of the satisfactory results achieved.

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No. 729-M., dated 24th June, 1908.

From Lieutenant-General Sir Beauchamp Duff, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.I.E., Chief of the Staff,  
To the Secretary to the Government of India,  
Army Department.

I am directed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to submit for the information of the Government of India the accompanying despatch and enclosures for Major-General Sir

James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., describing the recent operations on the Mohmand border, in the Khyber and in the country of the Mohmands.

2. The operations had to be undertaken at a season of the year which involved great exposure to heat, difficulties in regard to water and even more fatigue and discomfort than are usually experienced during punitive expeditions on the Indian Frontier. A considerable amount of opposition was encountered and the tactics adopted by the enemy, which consisted largely of nightly attacks or threats of attack on the troops in their bivouacs, deprived the Force of much needed rest. All difficulties were, however, overcome by the ability of Major-General Sir James Willcocks and his Brigade Commanders and by the gallantry and endurance displayed by all ranks under their command.

3. The losses inflicted on the enemy have been heavy and their punishment severe, and the Commander-in-Chief believes that the Government of India will agree that the results achieved have been satisfactory in every respect.

4. His Excellency has much pleasure in again bringing to the notice of the Government of India the valuable services rendered by Major-General Sir James Willcocks. He trusts that the services of that officer and of all ranks who were engaged in these operations may be considered worthy of special commendation.

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**FIELD OPERATIONS.**

Mohmand—Khyber.

Dated Peshawar, 19th June, 1908.

From Major-General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Commanding Mohmand Field Force,

To the Chief of the Staff, Army Head Quarters,  
Simla.

I have the honour to make the following report for the information of His Excellency the

Commander-in-Chief, on the operations of the Mohmand Field Force, and also of the columns which proceeded up the Khyber to disperse the Sufi Sahib's lashkar.

1. It is unnecessary to go into details regarding the formation of the Field Force, as His Excellency was himself present at Peshawar in April, when arrangements were first being made to strengthen the Abazai-Shabkadr-Michni line of outposts, in order to check the incessant raids of the Mohmands across our border, and their wilful attacks on villages within the British Administrative boundary.

During the early part of April all our posts on the Mohmand border were considerably increased in strength, and on 17th April I despatched 2 field guns and 700 infantry to Shabkadr to reinforce Lieutenant-Colonel Fane, 21st Cavalry, who was in command. New posts had been established at Mutta (to which place I myself proceeded) and Garhi Sadar. On 19th April parties of Mohmands crossed our border, fired after dark into several of the camps and attacked a party of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, causing us some casualties. As it was now evident they meant at all costs to bring on a fight I ordered Brigadier-General Anderson from Peshawar to Shabkadr with a squadron of cavalry, 2 field guns and 1,000 infantry. Strong reinforcements were also ordered from Nowshera to Peshawar and 2 squadrons from Nowshera Cavalry Cantonment to Shabkadr.

2. On 21st April several of our posts were fired into and our telegraph and telephone lines cut in all directions. The same occurred on 22nd April, by which date our camps had been rearranged, and surrounded by strong barbed wire entanglements. During the night the enemy kept up a sharp fire into our bivouacs and camps and again destroyed our telegraphic wires.

3. By 23rd April over 2,000 troops were located on the Mohmand border and I decided to attack the enemy, who had been erecting sangars and entrenchments within sight of our camps. By this time their lashkars had increased to several thousand men and their standards were defiantly planted on the low hills west of Mutta and at the mouth of the Gundab Valley opposite Shabkadr. The Mahomedan Friday gave them extra encouragement whilst we on our part made no movement out of our camps, so as to draw them on as near to our troops as possible. During the night they had their last opportunity of firing into our posts and made most determined attacks on Garhi Sadar and Mutta, and also attempted to destroy one of our boat bridges, on which alone we could rely for maintaining communication with Peshawar. All these attacks were repulsed but caused us several casualties.

4. In accordance with orders which I had issued late the previous evening, two columns composed of all the troops at Mutta and Shabkadr, after leaving guards over the camps, marched out at daybreak on 24th April, and after a gallant fight before Mutta and an advance up the Gundab Valley opposite Shabkadr, totally defeated the enemy and drove them headlong over the border and back into the hills from which they never again emerged.

5. The left column consisting of one squadron, 8 guns and 650 infantry under command of Colonel Unwin, 21st Cavalry, cleared the enemy from their sangars and followed them up to the vicinity of the village of Hafiz Kor. As the tribesmen, who were in considerable numbers, kept retreating up the broad Gundab Valley with

the object of drawing the column into the hills, Colonel Unwin in accordance with his orders, having ascertained the dispositions of the lashkars, retired slowly to Shabkadr. The Seaforth Highlanders, with 250 men of the Warwicks and 28th Punjabis warded off all attacks during this retirement. This movement effectually prevented the enemy from reinforcing the lashkars facing Brigadier-General Anderson, who at the same time was attacking their extreme left.

The 18th Field Battery used the new quick-firing guns on this occasion, I believe for the first time in action, and their fire had a great effect in holding off the enemy. Our casualties were only one British officer and two men wounded.

6. Brigadier-General Anderson's column consisted of 2 squadrons, four guns and 1,150 infantry made up from 6 different corps. The enemy, who numbered some 4,000 men, occupied strong sangars on the hills west of Mutta and defended them with courage and determination, refusing in some instances to yield until charged with the bayonet.

By 9 a.m. 2 companies of the Royal Warwicks had carried a commanding hill on the enemy's right centre. This attack was made with great *élan* and resulted in the enemy losing heavily as they attempted to escape up a narrow gorge. The companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers, the 57th Wilde's Rifles and 59th Scinde Rifles with equal gallantry drove the enemy from their sangars on our right front, the two latter regiments frequently using the bayonet. These combined attacks supported by the 53rd Sikhs and well covered by the guns of the 80th Field Battery, which had by this time approached to short range, altogether disconcerted the tribesmen, who fled towards the Borjina Pass, being severely punished by the combined fire of all the troops. Brigadier-General Anderson's orders were to drive the enemy from his positions, but not to get entangled in the hills and nullahs beyond, as he had no means of following them up. The losses inflicted on the Mohmands and their allies were very heavy; and Anderson's attack was carried out with the spirit and dash which are so characteristic of this fine soldier and have earned for him the respect of all who had the honour of serving with him in the field.

Our casualties at Mutta amounted to 6 killed and 50 wounded (including 3 British officers\*), but these losses were not heavy considering the numbers and position of the enemy, and the results achieved, for from this date no more attempts were made at raiding, night firing, or crossing our border; and in fact a combined reconnaissance from Mutta and Shabkadr next day found that the enemy had disappeared beyond reach. Their losses it is now known amounted to some hundreds killed and wounded.

7. On 27th April I received orders appointing me to command the Mohmand Field Force. I at once despatched messengers to call in the Jirgahs to Shabkadr; but this method of settling matters did not meet with success, nearly all the sections sending evasive or defiant replies.

8. On 1st May I learnt at Shabkadr that large numbers of Afghans and others under the leadership of Sufi Sahib had crossed the British border and were threatening Lundi Kotal; also that Afghan emissaries were endeavouring to bring about a general rising in Tirah. I sent immediate orders to hold the 3rd Brigade in

\* Two of whom died of their wounds.

Peshawar and some other troops, in readiness to start for the Khyber.

9. On the 2nd May the Political Agent, Khyber, telegraphed asking for Regular troops to be despatched to Jumrood in support of the Khyber Rifles. Accordingly the 3rd Brigade under Brigadier-General Ramsay with the 28th Mountain Battery, one squadron 19th Lancers and 4 guns 80th Field Battery, left Peshawar at once and that night Jumrood and Ali Musjid were both occupied. At the same time I despatched the following troops under command of Major-General Barrett from the Mohmand border, by a forced march viâ Peshawar to the Khyber; viz., 2 guns 18th Field Battery, 23rd Mountain Battery, Seaforth Highlanders and Guides Infantry. I myself left Shabkadr and joined Ramsay that night at Jumrood.

10. On 3rd May Ramsay's column reached Lundi Kotal, where firing was still going on; whilst General Barrett, after a very fine march occupied Ali Musjid the same evening. The Khyber was thus secured.

Subadar Tor Khan with 30 men of the Khyber Rifles had made a fine defence of the Michni Kandao blockhouse on the Dakka road, and repulsed all assaults of the Sufi's lashkar. The enemy fired into Lundi Kotal fort and blockhouses during the night of 3rd May, but next morning I attacked them in their sangars near the villages of Khargali, and they retired precipitately over the Afghan border, losing a good many killed and wounded in their flight. The troops advanced in 2 columns; the right under Lieutenant-Colonel Roos-Keppel consisting of a dismounted half squadron 19th Lancers, Khyber Rifles, 2 companies 21st Punjabis and 4 guns 80th Field Battery.

The left column was commanded by Brigadier-General Ramsay. The 28th Mountain Battery, Munster Fusiliers, 2 companies 21st Punjabis, and 4th Pathans. During most of the day a violent storm of wind and rain raged, and the bitter cold after the previous day's heat was trying.

During the march up the Khyber and at Khargali the troops did very well, and nothing more was heard of the Sufi's lashkar. Three mullahs were among the killed, whilst our casualties only amounted to 1 British officer and 3 men wounded.

11. The 45th Sikhs had been despatched some days previously to Warsak on the Loi-Shilman railway, and held the surrounding posts till the end of operations against the Mohmands. This task was well performed under trying circumstances, as cholera made its appearance amongst the troops and railway coolies and many of the latter died.

12. By 9th May, in accordance with the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, all our troops (excepting 2 guns 28th Mountain Battery) had left the Khyber and were concentrated at Peshawar. The following days were spent in distributing the three Brigades along the Mohmand border prior to an advance whenever it should be ordered.

13. Owing to the gradual spread of cholera amongst the troops and followers several changes had to be made in the constitution of Brigades and on 13th May, when the Mohmand Jirgahs had finally refused to come in, the Force advanced up the Gundab Valley in two Brigades, with the third in reserve and on the line of communica-

tions. The following was the final distribution:—

1st Brigade.—Brigadier-General Anderson, C.B.

22nd Punjabis,  
53rd Sikhs,  
57th Rifles,  
59th Rifles.

2nd Brigade.—Major-General Barrett, C.B.

1st Seaforth Highlanders,  
28th Punjabis,  
54th Sikhs,  
55th Rifles.

3rd Brigade.—Brigadier-General Ramsay, C.B.

1st West Yorkshire Regiment,  
19th Punjabis,  
21st Punjabis,  
40th Pathans.

Divisional Troops.—21st Cavalry, 18th Field Battery, 8th British Mountain Battery, 28th Mountain Battery, 23rd Mountain Battery, No. 6 Company, Sappers and Miners, No. 1 Company, Sappers and Miners, 34th Sikhs Pioneers, Guides Infantry.

14. On 13th May the advance into Mohmand country commenced. The route was up the Gundab Valley. The heat was excessive, but as it was vitally important to secure the tank at Nahakki, our only water-supply, I hurried on with General Anderson and 2 battalions of his Brigade and also 2 squadrons and 4 guns, and reached that place over the Kharappa and Nahakki passes on 14th May without opposition, a distance of 25 miles. The remainder of the 1st, and the whole of the 2nd Brigade followed later, and posts were established at Dand and Ghalanai on the line of communications.

15. The following days reconnaissances were sent out in all directions, and several towers and enclosures were destroyed, belonging to sections who were marked for punishment. I may here note that the Tarakzai and Gundab Halimzais, who had kept their Jirgahs in our camp, were not only not molested, but all supplies brought in by them were paid for throughout the operations. On 16th May the 1st Brigade moved up the Bohai Dag to punish the Khwaizais and reconnoitre the Khapak pass from the west in conjunction with a small column from Ghalanai on the east. The towers of eight villages were destroyed. The enemy attacked the rear guard persistently and with much boldness, causing us the loss of one native officer killed and 14 of all ranks wounded, mostly of the 59th Rifles, on whom the fighting mainly fell. Anderson bivouacked at Kasai near Darwazagai and picquetted the surrounding hills. Shortly after dusk the enemy began a series of determined attacks on two picquets held by the 22nd Punjabis and one held by the 57th Rifles. Their repeated efforts to rush the sangars were all repulsed with loss, and many individual instances of gallantry took place which will be brought to notice. Twice Anderson was obliged to reinforce these picquets in the dark, a very trying duty in frontier warfare, and well performed by Major Climo, Lieutenants Webb and Money and parties of the 22nd Punjabis. The tribesmen finally withdrew about 2 a.m., but not before they had suffered severely, many dead being seen by the relieving parties as they moved up to the sangars.

16. On 17th May portions of the Kamali and other Jirgahs came in and asked for terms, but they were informed that they must bring in representative men. At night the camps of both

Brigades were heavily fired into for some hours; the enemy apparently having plenty of spare ammunition.

17. During the 18th, 19th and 20th May, the 2nd Brigade, with the addition of the 57th Rifles and some Divisional troops were employed in the Bohai Dag. The Khwaizai having refused to send in a Jirgah, General Barrett proceeded to destroy their towers. On the 18th instant, 5 miles from Nahakki, he found the enemy strongly posted on the heights on both sides of the valley, where it was evident they intended to dispute his advance. The 28th Punjabis supported by the 34th Pioneers and 2 guns Mountain Battery, carried the hill on the south of the valley; whilst the 57th Rifles attacked and cleared in fine style the steep ridge on the north, which formed the enemy's main position, covered by the fire of the 23rd Mountain Battery and 55th Rifles who were on the lower spurs. The 57th Rifles, as at Mutta, again used the bayonet, taking no denial, and capturing some prisoners in their final rush.

The hillsides were soon alive with tribesmen making for the crest under a heavy fire of shrapnel and rifles supplemented by the Maxim guns of the Seaforth Highlanders, who with the 54th Sikhs were in reserve. Meantime a portion of the 34th Pioneers who were destroying the towers of Zarawar, China, were charged by a band of ghazis. These were all bayoneted, but not until they had killed three and wounded two sepoy. As soon as the enemy had been driven off, a general advance was made on the large village of Khan Beg Khor, the heights overlooking which were carried by the Seaforths and 54th Sikhs, the enemy holding on to the crests until driven from them.

Two squadrons of the 21st Cavalry did excellent work this day; covering the advance and protecting the flanks. Our casualties amounted to six rank and file killed and 3 British officers and 24 other ranks wounded whilst the enemy, who fought well, had 60 killed. Khan Beg Khor had been the head-quarters of the Hazrat Sahib during the gathering of the tribes and was destroyed as a lesson to the mullahs.

During the nights of 18th and 19th May the enemy made several bold attempts on the camp of the 1st Brigade at Nahakki, and kept up a continuous fire for many hours, causing us several casualties, but were easily driven off.

18. The 2nd Brigade completed the punishment of the Khwaizais and destroyed the towers of Kung on the 19th and of Mazrina on the 20th May, meeting with slight opposition only. Barrett returned to Nahakki on the latter day, being engaged with the enemy in the Danish Kol and having 6 casualties in the course of the retirement. As his Brigade moved into camp, I started with the 1st Brigade and a proportion of Divisional troops for Lakarai through the Kandahari Safi country. This column was equipped with mule transport only, and carried 6 days' supplies with it. Six sections of the Mohmands had to be dealt with, but the time proved sufficient.

On approaching the village of Ubra Kili it was found to be occupied, and General Anderson proceeded to attack it. The enemy were driven across a deep ravine by the 53rd Sikhs and 57th Rifles, whilst the 21st Cavalry working wide, kept them off our flanks. As soon as the village had been occupied and the transport animals parked, the advanced Infantry was ordered to withdraw in order to complete the perimeter defences before dark. The tribesmen at once taking advantage of the very broken ground and nullahs advanced boldly, many parties of ghazi swordsmen trying to get to close quarters. The guns of the 8th British Mountain Battery firing

rapidly over the infantry did much execution, but as night was approaching the withdrawal through the village had to be continued. Both battalions retired quietly, causing considerable losses to the tribesmen.

The 59th Rifles held the only water-tank until the other troops had withdrawn when they also moved into the perimeter. The Mohmands now occupied the tank which was only 350 yards from the village. From this point they made fruitless efforts to advance and their courage was certainly astonishing. They exposed themselves freely in small groups, but were shot down and I did not see a man get past the tank. After dark they kept up a heavy fire for some hours, but with the exception of a few individuals none got any closer to our bivouac.

Our casualties amounted to two British officers, Lieutenant Soole, 21st Cavalry, and Lieutenant Archibald, 82nd Punjabis, attached to 57th Rifles, one Native officer and three sepoy killed and one Native officer and 19 rank and file wounded. The enemy could be seen carrying away dead and wounded long before dark, and throughout the night their search parties were wandering about with torches over the field.

19. Next morning the Brigade was reinforced by the 55th Rifles and two guns 28th Mountain Battery from Nahakki and the advance continued. A great number of towers and enclosures of the Kandahari Safis were blown up, but the large village of Yakhdand was spared in the hope that the Utmanzai Jirgah might come in and submit to our terms later on. We bivouacked outside the village of Kund Kuhai and towards the evening the Safi Jirgah arrived in camp, but after several hours of quarrelling over details they refused to submit and were dismissed. Notwithstanding the fact that their own Jirgah was inside the perimeter the enemy kept up a steady fire which caused us some loss.

On 22nd May we moved up the valley and after destroying several towers arrived at the Lakarai Pass, a difficult position which was held in strength. During this advance the tribesmen fired steadily on our left flank and rear guard and killed one man; wounding one British officer and three sepoy. Dispositions for attacking the position had just been completed when the enemy hoisted the white flag and sent in a Jirgah submitting to our terms in full.

The column now crossed the pass and entered Gurbuz Safi country. In accordance with the conditions imposed, the village of Bagh, the summer residence of the Gud Mullah, was burnt as a warning. Notwithstanding that their valley had been spared the enemy fired heavily into our camp during the night, causing us many casualties in men and horses. In consequence I destroyed the towers of another of their villages next morning, and no more shots were fired at our rear guard in their limits. The Mitai Musa Khel, fearing the fate of the Safis, had also come in and submitted, and we did not visit their valley.

20. On 23rd May we moved down the Pipal Valley to Shato Khel. This, like most other parts of Mohmand country, was very fertile, and the thousands of acres of corn and grain on every side astonished us not a little after all we heard of this desolate land. At Turu we were in Utmanzai territory and many towers and enclosures were destroyed; but here, as elsewhere, great numbers were left untouched, and by this means the various sections were induced to surrender, which otherwise they might not have done. During these operations we had 1 sepoy killed and 6 men wounded, and completed the

punishment of the Utmanzai and Dawizai sections.

21. The Utman Khel, who had committed many raids across our border, and had sent defiant messages in reply to ours, were the next tribe to be dealt with. Accordingly, on the 24th May, the column continued its march down the Pipal Valley. On nearing the high ground overlooking the village of Khargha in the Ambahar Valley, the enemy was found holding many sangars. Their advanced parties withdrew to lower ground, whilst strong detachments held the lower slopes of the high hills on either flank. They consisted chiefly of Utman Khel and Bajauris and numbered over 2,000 men with many standards. Anderson sent half a battalion of the 57th Rifles to turn their left, and when this movement was fully developed the mountain guns opened fire and sent them scampering from their sangars into the deep ravines all round. Just prior to this the ex-Nawab of Nawagai arrived and offered to mediate, but as he had no concern in the matter, and was unaccompanied by even a single representative of the Utman Khel I declined to listen to him. As the enemy appeared to be re-occupying their sangars a general advance was ordered. The 22nd Punjabis and 57th Rifles moved on the right and the 53rd Sikhs on the left. The 53rd soon came on large numbers in the ravines to their front, where sharp fighting took place, during which they captured a standard and inflicted heavy loss on the enemy.

Firing now became general along the whole line of some two miles; the battalion on the right firing from higher ground on to the retreating tribesmen. Meantime a squadron of the 21st Cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Fane rapidly advanced into the open country between the enemy's two wings, and breaking into three parties, charged and sabred over 20 of them. This movement, combined with the vigorous attack by the 53rd Sikhs, caused a panic in their ranks, and leaving the low ground they ran for the hills on our left, thereby abandoning their only safe line of retreat up the Ambahar river. On ascending the hills they came into full view of our mountain guns, which were immediately turned on them, and the rapid fire of shrapnel and Maxims completed their rout. Still parties of Ghazis fought bravely; one lot hiding in a ruined tower waited till our troops had passed them and then fired into their backs. These were at once attacked and bayoneted or shot; Lieutenant Anderson, of the 59th Rifles, killing three men himself.

Our casualties amounted to one man killed and ten wounded, including the 55th Rifles, who were this day on rear guard. The heat throughout the day was most oppressive, and no water was found until we reached the Ambahar stream late in the afternoon, the first running water seen in the country.

22. On the 25th May the column crossed the Kota Taraf Pass and bivouacked at Mulla Killi in Isa Khel limits. Before leaving Utman Khel country all the villages belonging to the notorious raider Mirbaz were destroyed, as well as a few towers and enclosures in the Ambahar Valley, but owing to the losses in action already suffered by the tribesmen no further punishment was inflicted, although this would have been an easy task as the country all round is a rich and well watered tract. Only two casualties occurred and not a shot was fired into camp, for the first time since crossing the Nahakki Pass.

23. We halted on 26th May and were joined by General Barrett with a convoy of provisions from Nahakki.

24. As the Utmanzai and Dawizai sections still refused to submit to our terms, their Jirgahs were dismissed, and on 27th May I moved with half the 2nd Brigade to Yakhdand, the chief centre of the Utmanzai, and which, as previously stated, had been spared in our first advance. When the Sappers and Pioneers had all ready for blowing up the towers the Jirgah came in hurriedly and submitted in full. Four towers were destroyed, at the sight of which the Dawizai Jirgah, which had been watching the proceedings from a neighbouring hill, also arrived and paid its fine and agreed to our terms. This submission completed all the work to be done in that part of the Mohmand country. The second Brigade and Divisional troops were concentrated this night at Nahakki.

25. On the 28th May the 1st Brigade (less one battalion) and 8th British Mountain Battery left Mulla Killi for India, via Pandiali. All the tribes on this route had submitted in full and no opposition was met with.

This same day I moved with Barrett's Brigade and Divisional troops from Nahakki up the Bohai Dag into the Baezai country, to carry out the last operation of the expedition. This section, the furthest removed from our borders, still refused to send in a Jirgah, and it was absolutely necessary to punish them severely before we left Mohmand country. The Khwaizais had come in the previous evening, and this left us only the one section to deal with.

The troops had every reason to hope for a rest, but all ranks understood the necessity for this final call on them and cheerfully responded to it.

Camp was formed near Khan Beg Khor, where the column was joined by the Guides Infantry and half of the 34th Pioneers, who moved over the Khapak Pass from the Gundab Valley, improving the track en route. Early next morning, 29th May, the force moved on Khuda Khel, the habitat of the Baezai, the original instigators of the rising. They had at first removed across the Afghan border, but believing themselves safe, had later returned to their villages and joined in several attacks on our camps, &c.

The Guides Infantry, 54th Sikhs and Seaforth Highlanders, supported by the guns of the 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery and two guns 28th Mountain Battery, soon cleared the hills overlooking the Khuda Khel Valley and occupied the highest peaks. Care was taken to keep well clear of the Afghan border. The enemy withdrew to the ridges beyond and kept up an incessant fire most of the day on our advanced troops, the Guides and 54th Sikhs keeping them in check. Meantime Khuda Khel with its towers was destroyed; the fort of Mirbaz being razed to the ground.

The column then commenced its retirement. This was the signal for the enemy to close in and increase their fire, but the Guides and 54th Sikhs in the extreme rear, and the other troops, retired steadily and reached the plain by 3 p.m. The villages round Khwarina belonging to the Bara Khel were shelled, and the troops moved back to camp.

Our casualties were, one British officer, Lieutenant Young, 67th Punjabis, attached to 54th Sikhs, wounded (died of his wounds), and 14 rank and file wounded. To these must be added 5 sepoy wounded during the night and early next morning, these being the last losses sustained by the Force in the Mohmand country.

26. On the 30th May the column moved over the Khapak Pass and was joined by the troops from Nahakki, the whole camping at Ghalanai in the Gundab Valley. By 1st June all troops had

left Mohmand country and the demobilisation of the Force was commenced.

27. At Ghalanai, on 30th May, the various Jirgahs assembled, and such as had not already paid their fines, &c., did so then. Those of the subsidised sections who live closest to the British border, as well as the Khwaizais who hitherto have received no subsidy, voluntarily subscribed to an agreement to keep the Baezais out of their limits in future, as far as raiding parties were concerned; and in case of their inability to do this, to give warning to our Government officials. In my opinion this action on their part is not the least important of the results attained by the despatch of a Force into their country.

28. The Commander-in-Chief has already in a telegram, received the day we crossed the border, congratulated all ranks on their discipline and good conduct in the field. I would beg to add that the hardships and privations were borne with a cheerfulness which could not be exceeded. The incessant marching under a fiery sun, with only a very limited amount of indifferent water, the choking dust and plagues of flies were all a severe test of endurance by day, whilst at night the men were generally kept awake and at their posts for hours together, owing to the constant fire kept up by the enemy; and which would have proved even more costly than it did but for the labour expended on the entrenchments and which added considerably to the daily work they were called on to perform. I can unhesitatingly say that no troops could have rendered better service in the field.

29. The elasticity of the Divisional and Brigade systems, each with its own permanent peace staffs, proved well adapted to all requirements. For when the temporary dislocation of Brigades (to meet the sudden call from the Khyber) was followed by the outbreak of cholera on the Mohmand border, necessitating further readjustments, no difficulty was found in immediately meeting the demands owing to the fact that the troops removed from Peshawar and Nowshera had not only been replaced under orders from Army Head-quarters, but the Khyber and Malakand movable columns stood ready equipped with field service transport; thereby placing practically two extra Brigades on a war footing. The consequence was that every deficiency caused by cholera was immediately replaced, enabling the Force to advance on the very date fixed.

Moreover, once my plan of operations had been approved, I was given a free hand, which enabled me to complete the work before the hottest season of the year had set in on the Frontier.

30. The reconnaissance and general work done by the 21st Cavalry was of a high order, and proved of the greatest value to the Force. The various squadrons were always well handled.

The two companies of Sappers and Miners were well commanded and did much useful work.

The Supply, Transport, Ordnance, and Medical arrangements were all satisfactory, and the good work done by the Army Bearer Corps was most praiseworthy.

The North-Western Railway staff performed their duties without any hitch during both mobilisation and when the Force was demobilised.

The Telegraph and Postal Services were satisfactory; the former had a great deal of hard work to do, both before and during the operations.

31. The total casualties in action, &c., sustained by the Force amounted to 52 killed (or

died of wounds) and 205 wounded of all ranks; whilst the enemy lost about 450 killed. Notwithstanding the fact that a very large percentage of our casualties, as must always be the case in frontier warfare, were caused during retirements from advanced positions, or after carrying out the necessary punitive measures, the troops captured and brought in 20 prisoners, nearly all of whom were released after enquiry. As is well known to anyone with any knowledge of the tribesmen, they never leave behind a wounded man, risking anything rather than that he should be made a prisoner.

In no instance was any man missing from our Force.

The amount of firing done by the enemy may be gauged from the fact that 185 horses and mules were killed and wounded, a large proportion of which were hit in our camps at night.

32. I beg to bring to the favourable notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the names of the following two officers and man for conspicuous gallantry in the field:—

Second-Lieutenant William Platt, 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Lieutenant Gerald Francis Waterworth, 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

8221 Private Harry Lloyd, 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

I recommend the following officers for a reward for their distinguished service in the field:—

Staff.—Colonel W. R. Birdwood, C.I.E., A.D.C., Chief Staff Officer. An able and resourceful officer who never acknowledges difficulties, and by his influence and tact secured the smooth working of the entire Staffs of the Force. He was always in the right place during a fight, and rendered most valuable service throughout the operations.

Colonel A. W. Money, R.A., Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General. As in Zakka Khel, this officer did excellent work. He possesses great powers of organisation, and thoroughly understands all the multifarious duties of a senior Staff Officer.

Lieutenant A. P. Y. Langhorne, R.A., Aide-de-Camp. I particularly bring this officer to notice for his coolness in action combined with his zeal and energy. He moreover possesses decided ability, and rendered me valuable aid in the field.

#### STAFFS.

##### First Brigade.

(i) Brigadier-General C. A. Anderson, C.B. An excellent soldier. Commanded the Column at Mutta on 24th April and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. In every action in which his Brigade was engaged he did uniformly well and richly deserves a reward.

(ii) Captain A. L. Tarver, 124th Baluchistan Infantry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

(iii) Captain E. E. Barwell, 57th Rifles, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

##### Second Brigade.

(i) Major-General A. A. Barrett, C.B. Commanded his Brigade, and on several occasions mixed Forces, with unqualified success. At Sardag on 18th May he drove the enemy from their positions without a check, and his retirement from Khuda Khel was a fine sample of Frontier warfare. I specially commend him to His Excellency's notice.

(ii) Major H. M. Allen, 25th Cavalry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

First Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Fowler, }  
 Major S. H. Climo, D.S.O., 24th Punjabis, } 22nd Punjabis.  
 Lieutenant W. F. R. Webb, }  
 Major P. J. Miles, }  
 Major J. F. Finnis, } 53rd Sikhs.  
 Major F. W. B. Gray, }  
 Captain C. G. Ames, 52nd Sikhs, } 57th Rifles.  
 Lieutenant W. S. Trail, }  
 Captain and Adjutant R. S. Gordon, }  
 Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Carruthers, }  
 Lieutenant B. E. Anderson, } 59th Rifles.  
 Captain H. DeC. O'Grady, }  
 Colonel W. E. Phillips, }  
 Captain M. R. Pocock, } 28th Punjabis.  
 Major R. W. Falcon, 54th Sikhs. }  
 Captain A. M. Houston, 55th Rifles. }

Divisional Troops.

Colonel G. B. Unwin, }  
 Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel V. B. Fane, } 21st  
 Captain F. A. Jackson, } Cavalry.  
 Captain and Adjutant O. M. Dyke, }  
 Major F. W. S. Stanton, 8th British Mountain Battery.  
 Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Fuller, 28th Mountain Battery.  
 Captain J. R. E. Charles, D.S.O., R.E., 6th Company, Sappers and Miners.  
 Major G. E. L. Gilbert, 34th Pioneers.  
 Revd. Father Looman, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

Medical Services.

Major O. R. A. Julian, C.M.G., R.A.M.C.

Supply and Transport.

Major C. H. G. Moore, D.S.O., Supply and Transport Corps.  
 Lieutenant E. H. Lancaster, 1st Mule Corps.  
 Second Lieutenant Kunwar Pirthi Singh, 51st Camel Corps.

For distinguished service at Mutta :—

Major P. T. Westmoreland }  
 Second-Lieutenant A. L. Hume-Spry (died of wounds) } 1st Battalion, Royal Warwick Regiment.  
 Major D. Sapte, 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers.

33. The undermentioned officers did exceptionally good work :—

Brigadier-General J. G. Ramsay, C.B.  
 Colonel H. R. Whitehead, R.A.M.C.  
 Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. C. Williams, Supply and Transport Corps.  
 Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Dick, 22nd Cavalry.  
 Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Strange, Royal Field Artillery.  
 Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Crawford, 40th Pathans.  
 Captain J. Woods, Indian Medical Service.  
 Captain J. R. Broun, Khyber Rifles.  
 Captain H. Fawcus, 80th Field Battery, R.A.  
 Lieutenant L. V. Bond, Royal Engineers.

The following non-commissioned officers and men specially distinguished themselves by gallantry in the field :—

9515 Private Edward Baines } 1st Battalion,  
 8221 Private Joseph Peter } Northumberland Fusiliers.  
 Carruthers }

6307 Serjeant Joseph Milledge } 1st Battalion,  
 332 Lance-Corporal Walter } Royal War-  
 Moore } wickshire  
 832 Private Albert Stone } Regiment.

I commend the undermentioned warrant and non-commissioned officers to His Excellency. They have been brought to notice for exceptionally good work.

Conductor H. G. Booth, Supply and Transport Corps.

Staff-Sergeant G. H. Sercombe, Telegraph Department.

Sergeant J. Elder, Supply and Transport Corps.

1st Class Assistant-Surgeon J. Lee, Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

34. My best thanks are due to Major Blakeway, Chief Political Officer with the Force, for his advice and assistance in all political matters. The valuable services rendered by him will be known to Government through the separate reports sent to the Foreign Department.

Captain W. J. Keen, Indian Army, who was Political Officer on the border before the formation of the Field Force, and was present at the action of Mutta, did most useful work and much assisted us in our arrangements during those trying times.

35. I desire to bring to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief the following native officers for their gallantry and faithful service in the field. Seven thousand native troops were engaged in the fighting area and they have well upheld the high traditions of the Indian Army. The story of Jemadar Mir Afzal Khan, 22nd Punjabis, who was killed at Kasai, is in itself alone an episode which will live in frontier history.

21st Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Risaldar-Major Janmeja Singh.  
 Ressaidar Thakur Singh.

23rd Mountain Battery.

Jemadar Fatta.

19th Punjabis.

Jemadar Jalal Khan (attached to 22nd Punjabis).

20th Punjabis.

Subadar Kwaja Mahomed.

22nd Punjabis.

Subadar-Major Kartar Singh.  
 Subadar Allah Nur.  
 Jemadar Mir Afzal Khan (killed).

28th Punjabis.

Subadar Mihan Singh.  
 Subadar Umraz Khan.

34th Sikh Pioneers.

Subadar-Major Narayan Singh.  
 Subadar Natha Singh.

53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Subadar Said Ali.  
 Jemadar Sarban Singh.  
 Jemadar Arsla Khan.

54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Subadar Dayal Singh.

55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Subadar-Major Zargun Shah, Bahadur,

## 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Subadar-Major Bishn Singh.  
Subadar Arsla Khan.  
Hospital Assistant Kehr Singh.

## 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Subadar-Major Ditt Singh.  
Subadar Makhmad Jan.  
Jemadar Jehandad Khan.

## Khyber Rifles.

Subadar-Major Jawas Khan.  
Subadar Tor Khan.  
50th Silladar Camel Corps.  
Risaldar Nazir Mahomed.

36. Attached are two maps to illustrate the operations and a return of casualties.

I have, etc.,

JAMES WILLCOCKS, Major-General,  
Commanding, Mohmand Field Force.

## Return of Casualties in Action, Mohmand Field Force, from 19th April to 1st June, 1908.

## SUMMARY.

Officers—4 killed, 3 died of wounds, 9 wounded, Nil missing.

Native Officers .. { Non-commissioned officers and men, 29 killed, 13 died of wounds,  
British and Native .. { 177 wounded, Nil missing.

Followers, 2 killed, 1 died of wounds, 19 wounded, Nil missing.

## Nominal Return of Officers Killed, Died of Wounds, Wounded and Missing.

## I.—Killed.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
Major .. ..	N. C. MacLachlan, 1st Seaforth Highlanders	Gunshot wound, head, accidental.
Major .. ..	H. Coape-Smith, 11th Lancers .. ..	Do. chest.
Lieutenant ..	G. H. Soole, 21st Cavalry .. ..	Do. chest.
Lieutenant ..	G. F. Archibald, 82nd Punjabis (attached 57th Rifles)	Do. head.

## II.—Died of Wounds.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
Lieutenant ..	G. D. Martin, 1st Royal Warwick Regiment	Gunshot wound, thigh.
Lieutenant ..	W. Young, 67th Punjabis (attached 54th Sikhs)	Do. abdomen.
Second Lieutenant	A. L. Hume-Spry, 1st Royal Warwick Regiment	Do. Do.

## III.—Wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
Captain .. ..	E. T. Rich, Royal Engineers ..	Slight ..	Gunshot wound, left arm.
Captain .. ..	C. W. Wreford-Brown, D.S.O., 1st Northumberland Fusiliers	Severe ..	Do. thigh.
Lieutenant ..	C. O. V. Gray, 1st Seaforth Highlanders	Dangerous..	Do. chest.
Lieutenant ..	H. T. C. Ivens, 26th Punjabis (attached 54th Sikhs)	Dangerous..	Do. chest.
Lieutenant ..	G. D. Campbell, 40th Pathans ..	Severe ..	Do. left thigh.
Lieutenant ..	G. E. Bruce, 53rd Sikhs .. ..	Slight ..	Do. right upper extremity.
Lieutenant ..	S. J. B. Sparling, 57th Rifles ..	Slight ..	Do. skull.
Captain .. ..	R. F. Finlay, 58th Rifles (attached 57th Rifles)	Slight ..	Do. left arm.
Captain .. ..	H. de C. O'Grady, 59th Rifles ..	Severe ..	Do. left thigh and thumb.



IV.—Missing—Nil.

Nominal Return of Non-commissioned Officers and Men, Killed, Died of Wounds, Wounded and Missing.

I.—Killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
British Troops.			
9513	Private .. ..	S. H. Morris, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers	Gunshot wound, abdomen.
893	Private .. ..	H. G. Rose, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers	Do. chest.
4107	Corporal .. ..	J. Satchwell, 1st Royal Warwick Regiment	Do. chest, accidental.
9138	Private .. ..	W. Adams, 1st Royal Warwick Regiment	Do. abdomen.
9546	Private .. ..	J. White, 1st Seaforth Highlanders	Do. head, accidental
Native Troops.			
2954	Sowar .. ..	Raj Mal, 19th Lancers .. ..	Gunshot wound, head.
417	Sepoy .. ..	Farid Khan, 19th Punjabis .. ..	Do. accidental.
3874	Bugler .. ..	Natha Singh, 21st Punjabis .. ..	Do. do.
—	Jemadar .. ..	Mirafazal Khan, 22nd Punjabis .. ..	Do. head and chest.
3947	Lance-Havildar	Badan Singh Do.	Do. head.
3564	Naik .. ..	Narain Singh Do. .. ..	Do. neck.
3874	Naik .. ..	Mansa Singh Do. .. ..	Do. head.
4389	Naik .. ..	Pir Bukhsh Do. .. ..	Do. head.
3966	Sepoy .. ..	Kirpa Singh Do. .. ..	Do. head.
336½	Sepoy .. ..	Prem Singh Do. .. ..	Do. head.
3794½	Sepoy .. ..	Fazal Beg Do. .. ..	Do. head.
416	Sepoy .. ..	Natha Singh Do. .. ..	Do. head.
263	Sepoy .. ..	Shib Singh Do. .. ..	Do. chest.
565	Naik .. ..	Nidhan Singh, 34th Pioneers .. ..	Sword cuts, multiple.
1262	Sepoy .. ..	Bhulla Singh Do. .. ..	Do. do.
2329	Sepoy .. ..	Ganda Singh Do. .. ..	Do. do.
2381	Jepoy .. ..	Sham Singh, 54th Sikhs .. ..	Gunshot wound, abdomen.
—	Semadar .. ..	Ganda Singh, 57th Rifles .. ..	Do. chest.
2110	Sepoy .. ..	Amal Din Do. .. ..	Do. head.
1553	Sepoy .. ..	Devi Singh, 57th Rifles .. ..	Do. chest.
2143	Sepoy .. ..	Suchet Singh Do. .. ..	Do. neck.
3021	Sepoy .. ..	Abdulla Do. .. ..	Do. chest.
2371½	Sepoy .. ..	Dost Mohamad Do. .. ..	Do. chest.
—	Subadar.. ..	Fateh Singh, 59th Rifles .. ..	Do. head.

II.—Died of wounds.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
British Troops. Nil.			
Native Troops.			
339	Lance Naik .. ..	Shafuddin, 8th Mountain Battery..	Gunshot wound, chest.
2725	Trumpeter .. ..	Rur Singh, 21st Cavalry .. ..	Do. head.
4713	Sepoy .. ..	Jawala Singh, 22nd Punjabis .. ..	Do. abdomen.
203	Sepoy .. ..	Mur Muhammad, 22nd Punjabis .. ..	Do. chest.
3449	Sepoy .. ..	Nawab Ali Do. .. ..	Do. back and abdomen.
4712	Sepoy .. ..	Punjab Singh, 28th Punjabis .. ..	Do. head.
3801	Sepoy .. ..	Kashmir Singh, 53rd Sikhs .. ..	Do. head.
2443	Sepoy .. ..	Labh Singh, 54th Sikhs .. ..	Do. abdomen.
1846	Sepoy .. ..	Chand Khan, 55th Rifles .. ..	Do. chest.
2364	Sepoy .. ..	Wazir Singh, 57th Rifles .. ..	Do. abdomen.
2243	Sepoy .. ..	Kharku Do. .. ..	Do. abdomen.
4427	Sepoy .. ..	Asghar Khan, 59th Rifles .. ..	Do. chest.
4277	Sepoy .. ..	Bahadur Singh Do. .. ..	Do. left thigh.

## III.—Wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
British Troops.				
25889	Gunner ..	H. Price, 8th Mountain Battery, R.G.A.	Dangerous..	Gunshot wound, leg.
21131	Gunner ..	G. H. Colenutt, 71st Company, R.G.A.	Slight ..	Do. right forearm.
794	Sergeant ..	H. Morgan, 80th Battery, R.F.A.	Severe ..	Do. left shoulder.
5199	Colour - Sergeant	A. Pearce, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers	Slight ..	Do. right arm.
9295	Sergeant ..	W. H. S. Blades, Do.	Do. ..	Do. chin.
7805 <sup>4</sup>	Private ..	W. Dewse, Do.	Severe ..	Do. both thighs and wrist.
332	Lance - Corporal	W. Moore, 1st Royal Warwick Regiment	Dangerous..	Do. abdomen.
9134	Private ..	A. Pickard, Do.	Slight ..	Do. arm.
426	Private ..	B. Wincup, Do.	Severe ..	Do. left thigh.
6731	Private ..	C. Gould, Do.	Do. ..	Do. left thigh.
316	Private ..	J. Gurney, Do.	Do. ..	Do. left foot.
9101	Private ..	H. Lloyd, Do.	Do. ..	Do. chest.
11	Private ..	H. Nixon, Do.	Do. ..	Do. left arm.
34	Private ..	G. West, Do.	Do. ..	Do. right foot.
832	Private ..	A. Stone, Do.	Do. ..	Fracture, right thigh.
277	Private ..	D. Gregory, Do.	Slight ..	Gunshot wound, right shoulder.
7774	Private ..	O. Oliver, Do.	Do. ..	Do. right arm.
8136	Private ..	A. Jay, Do.	Do. ..	Do. right ear.
4921	Private ..	J. Spiers, Do.	Do. ..	Do. right ear.
8953	Private ..	A. Muir, Do.	Severe ..	Do. left forearm, accidental.
6535	Private ..	H. Homer, 1st Seaforth Highlanders	Do. ..	Do. left lower extremity.
9548	Private ..	H. King, Do.	Slight ..	Do. back.
9145	Private ..	A. Bain, Do.	Dangerous..	Do. neck.
5736	Colour - Sergeant	J. Brown, 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers	Severe ..	Do. right arm.
6582	Private ..	T. Carroll, Do.	Slight ..	Do. right arm.
6938	Private ..	E. Lynch, Do.	Severe ..	Do. left arm.
Native Troops				
2485	Sowar ..	Gulab Singh, 19th Lancers ..	Severe ..	Gunshot wound, mouth
..	Dāfadar ..	Kirpal Singh, 21st Cavalry ..	Slight ..	Wound, right finger, due to explosion of gunpowder
2544	Naik ..	Tulsi Das, Do. ..	Severe ..	Gunshot wound, forearm
3080	Sowar ..	Santok Singh, Do. ..	Slight ..	Sabre wound, foot
3310	Sowar ..	Abdul Masjid Khan, Do. ..	Do. ..	Gunshot wound, leg
3211	Sowar ..	Chanan Singh, Do. ..	Severe ..	Do. left thigh
3292	Sowar ..	Khadamali, Do. ..	Slight ..	Do. head
3357	Sowar ..	Murtoza Khan, Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do.
2947	Sowar ..	Wali Jan, Do. ..	Severe ..	Fracture clavicle, left (fall from horse)
3119	Sowar ..	Amar Singh, Do. ..	Slight ..	Gunshot wound (region not given)
59	Gunner ..	Mohanda Khan, 23rd Mountain Battery	Do. ..	Do. head
5185	Sepoy ..	Amir Husain, Guides Infantry	Severe ..	Do. leg
4268	Lance Naik..	Ismael Khan, Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do.
4925	Sepoy ..	Jamal Din, Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. thigh
5211	Sepoy ..	Dawar Kan, Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. forearm
4972	Sepoy ..	Bishun Singh, Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. both legs
4944	Sepoy ..	Zari Gul, Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. calf
3531	Havildar ..	Sandhu Singh, 22nd Punjabis	Slight ..	Do. head
3557	Havildar ..	Chanda Singh, Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. do.
150 <sup>4</sup>	Sepoy ..	Chanda Singh, Do. ..	Severe ..	Do. forearm
3707	Lance Naik..	Hari Singh, Do. ..	Slight ..	Do. head
234	Sepoy ..	Dalip Singh, Do. ..	Severe ..	Do. left arm

III.—Wounded—continued.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
<i>Native Troops—continued.</i>				
4947	Havildar ..	Jehandad, 26th Punjabis ..	Slight ..	Gunshot wound, face
4046	Sepoy ..	Basant Singh, Do. ..	Dangerous..	Do. do.
3905	Naik. . .	Badawa Singh, Do. ..	Slight ..	Do. leg
244	Sepoy ..	Sharif Khan, Do. ..	Severe ..	Do. neck
4284	Lance Naik..	Kale Khan, Do. ..	Slight ..	Do. head
4780	Sepoy ..	Ram Singh, Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. head
4931	Lance Naik..	Surain Singh, Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. arm
357	Sepoy ..	Fateh Khan, Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. nose
236	Sepoy ..	Wazir Khan, Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. foot
4285	Sepoy ..	Hasan Muhammad, Do. ..	Severe ..	Do. left shoulder
349	Sepoy ..	Hetam Khan, Do. ..	Slight ..	Do. back
229	Sepoy ..	Diwan Ali, Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. right thumb
4718	Sepoy ..	Lal Singh, Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. shin
4988	Sepoy ..	Injur Gul, Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. left hand
91	Sepoy ..	Nagina Singh, Do. ..	Severe ..	Do. right leg
316	Sepoy ..	Indar Singh, Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. neck
71	Sepoy ..	Nand Singh, 28th Punjabis ..	Do. ..	Do. both thighs
4422	Sepoy ..	Karm Singh, Do. ..	Dangerous..	Do. head
395	Sepoy ..	Tota, Do. ..	Slight ..	Do. shoulder
3924	Lance Naik..	Uttam Singh, Do. ..	Severe ..	Do. leg
123	Sepoy ..	Tarlok Singh Do. ..	Dangerous..	Do. head with wound of brain
87	Sepoy ..	Zugir, 28th Punjabis ..	Severe ..	Gunshot wound, left knee
1974	Do. ..	Saudagar Singh, 34th Pioneers	Slight ..	Do. right arm
773	Do. ..	Ram Singh, Do. ..	Severe ..	Do. leg
2535	Do. ..	Natha Singh, Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. leg
3701	Do. ..	Ganda Singh, 40th Pathans ..	Slight ..	Do. forehead
..	Subadar ..	Said Ali, 53rd Sikhs ..	Severe ..	Do. right shoulder
1791	Havildar ..	Tara Singh, Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. left leg
2130	Do. ..	Gul Akhmad, Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. head
3007	Naik ..	Lal Khan, Do. ..	Slight ..	Do. right upper arm
2345	Lance Naik..	Afzal Khan, Do. ..	Dangerous..	Gunshot wound, chest
3426	Sepoy ..	Sohan Singh, Do. ..	Severe ..	Do. left wrist
3715	Do. ..	Nur Khan, Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. left knee, accidental
3315	Do. ..	Kehr Singh, Do. ..	Slight ..	Gunshot wound, right forearm
3591	Do. ..	Amar Singh, Do. ..	Do. ..	Gunshot wound, left thigh
3514	Do. ..	Nangu Khan, Do. ..	Dangerous..	Do. chest
3551	Do. ..	Sikandar Khan, Do. ..	Slight ..	Do. right ankle
3526	Do. ..	Gurdit Singh, Do. ..	Severe ..	Do. lower jaw
1001	Havildar ..	Galardo, 54th Sikhs ..	Slight ..	Do. head
1312	Do. ..	Hashmat Ali, Do. ..	Dangerous..	Do. left thigh
997	Naik ..	Thaman Singh, Do. ..	Severe ..	Do. right thigh
2699	Sepoy ..	Kadir Khan Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. chest
2603	Do. ..	Makan Singh, Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. left fore-arm
2315	Do. ..	Jawala Singh, Do. ..	Dangerous..	Do. left fore-arm
2499	Do. ..	Jagat Singh, 1st Do. ..	Severe ..	Do. left fore-arm
2543	Do. ..	Jagat Singh, 2nd Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. finger
2597	Do. ..	Bishn Singh, Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. finger
2592	Do. ..	Makan Singh, Do. ..	Dangerous..	Do. finger
2533	Do. ..	Bukht Jamal, Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. right leg
1993	Do. ..	Badhawa Singh, Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. lung and liver
2245	Do. ..	Purtab Singh, Do. ..	Slight ..	Do. face
984	Do. ..	Bhawal Bakash, Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. head
2023	Do. ..	Jai Dayal, Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. right fore-arm
2598	Do. ..	Hira Singh, Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. left wrist
2238	Do. ..	Punjab Singh, Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. face
..	Subadar-Major	Zargoon Shah, Bahadur, 55th Rifles	Do. ..	Bullet bruise, abdomen
172	Havildar ..	Kishun Singh, 55th Rifles	Dangerous	Do. chest
836	Do. ..	Mir Dost, Do. ..	Severe ..	Gunshot wound, right thigh
1300	Lance Naik..	Basant Singh, Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. right leg
1756	Bugler ..	Dan Singh, Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. finger
1473	Sepoy ..	Dasonda Singh, Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. right leg
1117	Do. ..	Bahadur, Do. ..	Slight ..	Do. left knee

## III.—Wounded—continued.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.		Description of Wound—dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of Wound.
<i>Native Troops—continued.</i>					
2056	Sepoy	Abdul Kalim,	55th Rifles	Severe	Gunshot wound, foot
1690	Do.	Mir Ahmad,	Do.	Slight	Do. both arms and chin
1141	Do.	Hari Singh,	Do.	Severe	Gunshot wound, right fore-arm
1566	Do.	Phandi,	Do.	Dangerous	Gunshot wound, left leg
1752	Do.	Mangal Singh,	Do.	Do.	Do. right thigh
2053	Do.	Ishar Singh,	Do.	Do.	Do. left knee
2109	Do.	Nur Mir,	Do.	Slight	Bullet bruise, left arm
969	Do.	Firoz Khan,	Do.	Do.	Gunshot wound, head
..	Jemadar	Bhagat Singh,	57th Rifles	Severe	Do. right thigh and hand
928	Havildar	Gujar Singh,	Do.	Do.	Gunshot wound, left thigh
1155½	Do.	Sherulla,	Do.	Slight	Do. left hand
1613	Do.	Bahawal Khan,	Do.	Severe	Do. left leg
1739	Do.	Muzaffar Khan,	Do.	Slight	Do. left leg
1964	Lance Naik	Dewa Singh,	Do.	Do.	Do. right shoulder
1953	Do.	Drab Khan,	Do.	Severe	Do. left thigh
2068	Do.	Ahmad Khan,	Do.	Do.	Do. right wrist
2172	Do.	Salim Khan,	Do.	Do.	Do. left eye
1958	Do.	Shibdial Singh,	Do.	Slight	Do. right thigh
1628	Do.	Sidhu,	Do.	Do.	Do. right thigh
2134	Do.	Mohamed Khan,	Do.	Severe	Do. right fore-arm
1455	Do.	Sarandaz,	Do.	Dangerous	Do. neck
2748	Sepoy	Shariat Khan	Do.	Slight	Contusion, right knee
2943	Do.	Batan Singh,	57th Rifles	Severe	Gunshot wound, right knee
1772	Do.	Das,	Do.	Do.	Do. right thigh
1995	Do.	Mulla Singh,	Do.	Do.	Do. chest
2723	Do.	Kasim Khan,	Do.	Slight	Do. left fore-arm
2600	Do.	Hazrat Mir,	Do.	Severe	Do. right groin
2612	Do.	Bhan Singh,	Do.	Do.	Do. right hand
2113	Do.	Mula Singh,	Do.	Do.	Do. left hand
2014	Do.	Birju,	Do.	Slight	Do. abdomen
2436	Do.	Bakar Khan,	Do.	Severe	Do. left wrist
2587	Do.	Gayan Singh,	Do.	Slight	Do. right arm
1731	Do.	Bir Singh,	Do.	Do.	Do. right foot
2577	Do.	Mir Zaman,	Do.	Severe	Do. left hand
2910	Do.	Farman Ali,	Do.	Do.	Do. right foot
2986	Do.	Zaman Ali,	Do.	Do.	Do. left hand
2947	Do.	Fateh Muhamed,	Do.	Do.	Do. right thigh
2158	Do.	Bakhtawar Khan,	Do.	Slight	Do. right fore-arm
2697	Do.	Khoasta Khan,	Do.	Do.	Do. right shoulder
2323	Do.	Hamid Gul,	Do.	Dangerous	Do. head
..	Subadar	Mohammad Khan,	59th Rifles	Slight	Do. scalp
..	Jemadar	Johandad Khan,	Do.	Severe	Do. right ankle
2960	Havildar	Bal Singh,	Do.	Do.	Do. right shoulder
3085	Do.	Bukkan Singh,	Do.	Do.	Do. left leg
3245	Do.	Sultan Ali,	Do.	Do.	Do. left leg
4230	Sepoy	Amar Singh,	Do.	Do.	Do. right knee
4442	Do.	Kaka Singh,	Do.	Do.	Do. left shoulder
3843	Do.	Bishar Singh,	Do.	Do.	Do. left thigh
4367	Do.	Jawar Singh,	Do.	Do.	Do. right leg
4475	Do.	Gurmukh Singh,	Do.	Do.	Do. chest
4174	Do.	Gul Nur,	Do.	Dangerous	Do. mouth
4288	Do.	Ghulam Jan,	Do.	Slight	Do. left leg
4142	Do.	Tara Singh,	Do.	Do.	Do. left arm
3249	Do.	Shadman Khan,	Do.	Do.	Do. leg
3759	Do.	Nathu,	Do.	Severe	Do. right foot
4229	Do.	Lahena Singh,	Do.	Do.	Do. left fore-arm
4100	Do.	Lall Singh,	Do.	Do.	Do. both thighs
4135	Do.	Peroze Khan,	Do.	Do.	Do. left hand
4394	Do.	Mirza Khan,	Do.	Do.	Do. left thigh
4029	Do.	Saif Ullah,	Do.	Do.	Do. left thigh
4362	Do.	Habab Shah,	Do.	Slight	Wound, scalp
4541	Do.	Sarfraz,	Do.	Severe	Do. scalp
4337	Do.	Jan Gul,	Do.	Do.	Gunshot wound, right leg

III.—Wounded—*continued.*

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
4212	Sepoy	Native Troops— <i>continued.</i> Jumma Khan, 59th Rifles	Severe	Gunshot wound, chest and left arm
3605	Do.	Mayya Singh, Do.	Do.	Do. head and left thumb
405	Do.	Yar Mast, Khyber Rifles	Dangerous..	Do. left thigh
1181	Do.	Baranai, Do.	Slight	Do. right cheek

IV.—Missing.—Nil.

Nominal Return of Followers, Killed, Died of Wounds, Wounded, and Missing.

I.—Killed.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of Wound.
Driver ..	Ghulam Mohamed, 28th Mule Corps	Sword cuts
Driver ..	Feroz, 29th Mule Corps	Gunshot wound, head

II.—Died of Wounds.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of Wound.
Driver ..	Ata Mohammad, 7th Mule Corps	Gunshot wound, abdomen

III.—Wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
Mistri ..	Khan Mir, 1st Mule Corps	Slight	Gunshot wound, neck
Driver ..	Ali Akbar, Do.	Do.	Do. forehead
Lohar ..	Khar Mir, Do.	Dangerous..	Do. neck
Driver ..	Niaz Khan, Do.	Slight	Do. left leg
Lance Naik	Raja, 6th Mule Corps	Do.	Do. left shin
Syce ..	Diwan, Do.	Severe	Do. left thigh
Driver ..	Fazal Dad, 7th Mule Corps	Do.	Do. chest
Do. ..	Mud Gul, Do.	Slight	Do. left arm
Lance Naik	Halim Gul, 28th Mule Corps.	Do.	Do. toe, right foot
Syce ..	Ram Sahai, 19th Lancers	Severe	Do. left leg
Do. ..	Manohar, Do.	Do.	Wound, left leg, crushed by horse
Do. ..	Sowali Khan, 55th Rifles	Slight	Gunshot wound, nose
Do. ..	Ram Lal, Do.	Do.	Do. left ankle
Bearer ..	Abdul Ghafoor, Army Bearer Corps	Severe	Do. left thigh
Do. ..	Akka, Do.	Dangerous	Do. head
Private Servant	Shamas-ud-din, 12th Survey Party.	Slight	Do. left foot
Do. Syce	Abdul Gafur, 1st Seaforth Highlanders	Severe	Do. left thigh
Do. Syce	Ram Lal, 22nd Punjabis	Do.	Do. left foot
Grass-cutter	Umra, 21st Cavalry	Slight	Do. (region not given)

IV.—Missing—Nil.

(Signed) JAMES WILLCOCKS, Major-General,  
Commanding, Mohmand Field Force.

(Signed) H. R. WHITEHEAD, Colonel,  
Principal Medical Officer, Mohmand Field Force.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS  
OF KNIGHTHOOD.

*Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace,  
August 14, 1908.*

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotion in and appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers in connection with the recent operations against the Zakka Khel and Mohmands :—

To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders :—

Major-General Arthur Arnold Barrett, C.B.,  
Indian Army.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Arthur Wigram Money, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Walter Ernest Phillips, Indian Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kenneth James Buchanan,  
Indian Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Alexander Carruthers,  
Indian Army.

*India Office,  
14th August, 1908.*

The KING has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, in connection with the recent operations against the Zakka Khel and Mohmands :—

*To be a Companion :*

Colonel (Brigadier-General) Herbert Mullaly,  
C.B.

*India Office,  
14th August, 1908.*

The KING has been graciously pleased to make the following promotion in and appointments to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, in connection with the recent operations against the Zakka Khel and Mohmands :—

*To be a Knight Commander :*

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Olaf Roos-Keppel, C.I.E.

*To be Companions :*

Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart Hill Godfrey.

Major Denys Brooke Blakeway.

Khan Bahadur Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum Khan.

*War Office,  
14th August, 1908.*

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, for the following appointment and promotions in the Army, and for the grant of the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to the undermentioned officers and soldiers, in recognition of their services in connection with the recent operations against the Zakka Khel and Mohmands, the whole to bear date 16th July, 1908 :—

Colonel William Riddell Birdwood, C.I.E., A.D.C.,  
Indian Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Gaston Bouverie Unwin, Indian Army.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Woodfield Fuller, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Astley Fowler,  
Indian Army.

Major Percy Thuillier Westmorland, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

Major Frederick William Starkey Stanton,  
Royal Artillery.

Major Gerald Edwin Lloyd Gilbert, Indian Army.

Major Hugh Morris Allen, Indian Army.

Major Frederick William Barton Gray, Indian Army.

Captain Alexander Leigh Tarver, Indian Army.

Lieutenant Algernon Philip Yorke Langhorne,  
Royal Artillery.

*To be Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty.*

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) James Marshall Stewart, Indian Army.

*To be Lieutenant-General, supernumerary to the establishment, for Distinguished Service in the Field :—*

Major-General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G.,  
C.B., D.S.O.

*To be Major-General, supernumerary to the establishment, for Distinguished Service in the Field :—*

Colonel (Brigadier-General) Charles Alexander Anderson, C.B.

## BREVET.

*To be Colonels.*

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Arthur Robert Dick, Indian Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel William John Daniell Dundee,  
C.I.E., Royal Engineers.

*To be Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Major Oliver Richard Archer Julian, C.M.G.,  
Royal Army Medical Corps.

Major Alexander Mullaly, D.S.O., Indian Army.

Major Philip John Miles, Indian Army.

Major Robert Seymour Vandeleur, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's).

*To be Majors.*

Captain Amherst Blunt Whatman, D.S.O., The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry).  
Captain Cecil De Sausmarez, D.S.O., Royal Artillery.  
Captain Harry Arthur Harington Rice, Indian Army.  
Captain Arthur Louis Bickford, Indian Army.  
Captain Edmund Tillotson Rich, Royal Engineers.  
Captain James Ronald Edmondston Charles, D.S.O., Royal Engineers,

To be granted a Silver Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field :—

No. 31873 Sergeant John Charlton, No. 3 Mountain Battery Royal Garrison Artillery.  
No. 3469 Sergeant-Major Norman Reid, 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's).  
No. 2739 Colour-Sergeant John Smith, 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's).

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