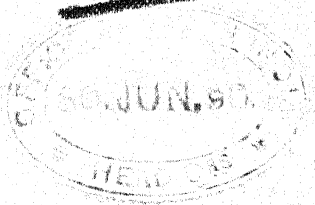


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~~REFERENCE BOOK~~

HISTORY



OF THE

REFERENCE BOOK

2ND PUNJAB INFANTRY,

1849-1888.

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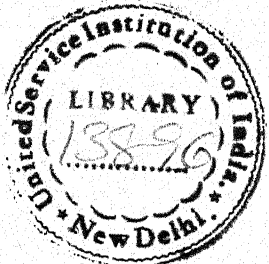
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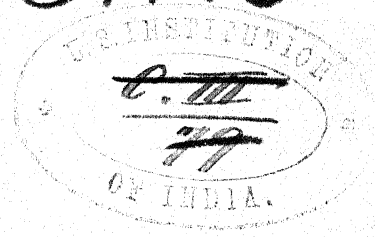
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# HISTORY OF THE 2ND PUNJAB INFANTRY,

1849.

THE regiment was raised in April 1849, by Lieutenant J. C. Johnston, 29th Native Infantry, under the orders of the Board of Administration of the Punjab, and was formed chiefly by the transfer of men from the old Sikh Durbar Regiments.

Regiment raised in 1849.

On the 14th May, under orders from the Board of Administration, the regiment commenced its march to Pind Dadan Khan, where it arrived on the 21st.

March to Pind Dadan Khan.

On the 11th July, under orders from the Board of Administration, the regiment left Pind Dadan Khan and marched to Shahpur. Shortly after the arrival of the regiment, occurred one of the inundations to which the Jhelam is so subject in the Shahpur district, and the assistance rendered by the regiment on this occasion to the civil authorities was favourably noticed in a letter from the Board of Administration, and was recorded in a Regimental Order, dated 21st August to the following effect:—"The Commanding Officer returns his thanks to the regiment for their excellent conduct during the late inundation. For a day and night all worked cheerfully at the embankments and

March to Shahpur.

Inundation of Jhelam.

when they gave way saved the Government Treasure and stores before their own property."

Regiment  
moves to  
Miani.

On the 31st August the regiment left for Miani, arriving on the 3rd September.

1850.

March to  
Kohat,  
Bahadur Khel  
and Narri.

During the year 1850 little occurred of any interest in the regiment. From 18th February to the 25th March was occupied in marching from Shahpur to Kohat, and in October the regiment marched from the latter station, under command of Captain Vaughan (Captain Johnston having proceeded on furlough), to Bahadur Khel and subsequently to Narri, at which latter place they entrenched themselves, owing to the disturbed state of the district at that time, the Kabul Khel Waziris having, in conjunction with many of the Khattak villages, commenced hostile demonstrations, which ended later on in an attack on Bahadur Khel and its salt mines.

Captain  
Walsh  
appointed  
Commandant.

In December Captain Walsh was appointed Commandant of the regiment, Captain Johnston being appointed to command the 1st Sikh Infantry.

1851.

March to  
Bannu.

On the 2nd February, the regiment commenced its march from Narri to Bannu, and arrived there on the 7th, Captain Vaughan, 2nd-in-command, having, at the request of the Deputy Commissioner of Bannu, been left behind to command the Narri Post.

First inspec-  
tion.

Brigadier J. S. Hodgson, Commanding Punjab Frontier Force, inspected the regiment on the 24th February; and on 26th April the regiment paraded to receive the thanks of the Governor-General of India for its conduct in the affairs with the Waziris.

At this period the constitution of the regiment was as shewn in the following extract from G. G. O.

*Extract from G. G. O., dated 25th February 1851.*

Establishment and allowances of a regiment of Punjab Infantry, consisting of eight companies. Establishment of regiment.

ESTABLISHMENT.	Pay.	Batta.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1 Commandant, pay and allowances of rank, <i>vide</i> "allowances."	.....	.....
1 Second-in-Command, consolidated ...	500 0 0	.....
8 Subadars at ... ..	52 0 0	15 0 0
8 Jemadars at ... ..	17 0 0	7 8 0
48 Havildars at ... ..	9 0 0	5 0 0
48 Naicks at ... ..	7 0 0	5 0 0
16 Drummers } under 20 years' service...	5 8 0	1 8 0
} after 20 years' service...	6 8 0	1 8 0
800 Sepoys ... } ,, 27 years' service...	7 8 0	1 8 0
8 Lascars at ... ..	4 12 0	1 0 0
8 Bhishtes at ... ..	5 0 0	.....
8 Sweepers at ... ..	4 0 0	.....
<i>Regimental Staff.</i>		
1 Adjutant and Quarter-master, pay & allowances of rank, <i>vide</i> "allowances."	.....	.....
1 Assistant Surgeon, pay & allowances of rank, staff pay or	165 0 0	.....
1 Apothecary, consolidated ...	300 0 0	.....
1 Sergeant-Major ... ..	50 13 2	.....
1 Quarter-master Sergeant ...	44 13 2	.....
2 Native doctors, (pay according to class).	.....	.....
1 Drum Major	5 0 0	.....
1 Fife Major	5 0 0	.....
8 Pay Havildars at	5 0 0	.....
8 Color Havildars at	2 0 0	.....
1 Drill Havildar	5 0 0	.....
1 Drill Naick	2 8 0	.....
1 Moonshi ... ..	20 0 0	.....
1 Pundit ... ..	10 0 0	.....
1 Gruntee ... ..	10 0 0	.....
1 Tirdal ... ..	7 8 0	2 0 0
1 Chowdhri ... ..	11 0 0	.....
1 Mutsuddee ... ..	5 0 0	.....
3 Flag or weighmen ... ..	3 0 0	.....
2 Bildars ... ..	3 8 0	.....
3 Gunta Pandies ... ..	5 0 0	.....

ESTABLISHMENT.	Pay.			Batta.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
<i>Hospital Establishment.</i>						
2 Cooks at ... ..	4	0	0	.....		
2 Bhisties at ... ..	4	0	0	.....		
1 Head sweeper (including Rs. 2 for leeches, subject to decrease when the corps is divided.)	6	0	0	.....		
4 Sweepers at ... ..	4	0	0	.....		
1 Gurgah at ... ..	4	0	0	.....		
1 Shop cooly at ... ..	5	0	0	.....		
ALLOWANCES. <i>Commandant.</i>						
Command allowance ... ..	200	0	0	.....		
Horse allowance ... ..	30	0	0	.....		
<i>Adjutant and Quarter-master.</i>						
Staff pay ... ..	60	14	0	.....		
Horse allowance ... ..	30	0	0	.....		
Office allowance ... ..	80	0	0	.....		
Repair of tents at Rs. 10 per pal and Re. 1 per Sergeant's tent.				.....		
Repair of belts and targets ... ..	4	0	0	.....		
School shed ... ..	5	0	0	.....		
Repairs of arms @ 25 per company ...	200	0	0	.....		
Mess allowances ... ..	60	0	0	.....		

(Signed) H. M. ELLIOT,  
*Secy. to Govt. of India.*

(Signed) FRED. D. ATKINSON, Capt.,  
*Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,*  
*Mily. Dept., with the Govr.-Genl.*

Skirmishes  
with the  
Waziris.

During 1851 and 1852, the regiment was employed in harassing work at the out-posts round Bannu, being constantly engaged in skirmishes with the Waziris (Umarzai, Mahsud and Kabul Khel sections) who came down almost daily, and from the low hills in front of Gumati post fired long shots at the men holding it.

In March 1851, a night attack was made on an out-post, held by a detachment of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry and 2nd Punjab Infantry, when the enemy were driven back with loss.

On the 13th of March 1851, a body of 500 or 600 Waziris entered the plains near the Gumati Pass, and were driven back to the hills by the out-post. On this occasion Captain Walsh, with a body of troops consisting of No. 2 Punjab Light Field Battery, 2nd Punjab Cavalry and 2nd Punjab Infantry, moved out from Bannu, and after a skirmish drove the enemy with some loss from the breast works they had erected across the pass. Two men of the Artillery and one man of the 2nd Punjab Infantry were wounded.

## 1852.

In December 1852, the regiment, commanded by Captain Johnston (who, on return from furlough in November, was re-transferred to the regiment from the 1st Sikh Infantry and appointed Commandant), formed the 1st column of a combined plan of attack by 3 columns, under the general command of Major Nicholson, against the Umarzai Waziris.

Captain  
Johnston  
re-appointed  
Command-  
ant.

Attack on  
Umarzai  
Waziris.

On the 20th December, leaving Bannu, the regiment entered the Gumati Pass at midnight, and, after a very difficult and fatiguing march of six hours, reached the friendly village of Gumati. After crossing the valley in which Gumati is situated, and a low range of hills, the village of Derabina was reached by the column, when all the flocks were captured and the village was destroyed. Captain Johnston then advanced, and with 2 companies crowned the hills above the Garang defile, the remainder of the regiment holding the hills

which commanded the entrance to it; as the column arrived on the top of the hills about 9 A.M., the head of the 2nd column, which had marched from Latamar, was seen emerging from the village of Garang. The combined movement of the 2 columns had thus proved entirely successful, and the surprise of the enemy was complete. The following morning, after some more of the enemy's encampments had been destroyed by a wing of the 2nd Punjab Infantry under Major Nicholson, the troops returned to Bannu. Only one casualty, a sepoy wounded, occurred in this affair.

Transport.

At this period the transport establishment of regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force was fixed at the following scale :—

	Camels.	Mules.
For baggage	... 20	40
„ Camp equipage	... 25	...
„ Ammunition	... 25	...
	—	—
	70	40

For the care of these animals were authorised one Sarwan on Rs. 5 per mensem for every five camels, one Sais on Rs. 5 per mensem for every three mules, one Jemadar of mules at Rs. 8 per mensem, and an allowance of Rs. 12 per mensem for masalabs. The average price of the animals was limited to Rs. 80 each, and the feeding and all expenses were entrusted to Commandants.

1853.

Lieutenant  
Green  
appointed  
Command-  
ant.

In August 1853 Captain Johnston, Commandant, was permitted to resign the service, and Lieutenant G. W. G. Green was appointed Commandant of the regiment in his place.



On the 17th October the Head-Quarter and Right Wing of the regiment marched in course of relief for Kohat, arriving on the 22nd; the Left Wing under Lieutenant Sykes was detained at Bannu till 23rd December. <sup>March to Kohat.</sup>

1855.

On the 17th July the Head-Quarter and 250 men of all ranks of the regiment marched from Kohat to Hangu, where they were joined a month later by the remainder of the regiment, which now formed part of the force detailed under the command of Brigadier N. B. Chamberlain to carry out punitive measures against the Rabia Khel Urakzaies. This expedition commenced on the 1st September.

Three companies of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, with the 1st Punjab Infantry, formed the 1st column, which, under command of Major J. Coke, 1st Punjab Infantry, was detailed to attack the village of Saugar. Three more companies of the regiment accompanied the main body, which was commanded by the Brigadier. The 1st column, leaving camp at 10 P.M., reached the crest of the Sammanoghur range by 3 A.M. next morning, and pushing on took the village of Saugar with a rush, seizing a large number of cattle. The main column, starting at 11 P.M., reached at 3 A.M. Pul Darband, from whence a steep and difficult ascent led to Nasim. Before the latter had been gained, the enemy, seeing themselves threatened from above by the 1st column, fled up the Sammanoghar range. The troops, covered by picquets, were now employed in blowing up the towers and destroying the villages and crops till 10 A.M., when the order to retire was given. <sup>Attack on Rabia Khel.</sup>

No sooner did the enemy perceive signs of retirement than with beating of drums and loud cries they commenced following up the troops. As the skirmishers of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, under Captain G. W. G. Green, were abandoning one of the commanding points, they were attacked and driven back by a sudden rush of the enemy sword in hand, when a native doctor and seven men were hacked to pieces, their rifles and accoutrements falling into the enemy's hands, but Captain Green, of whose conduct the Brigadier spoke very highly, rallied his men under cover of the fire of 2 mountain guns and re-took the position. The retirement then continued in good order and the troops reached camp by sunset.

The expedition resulted in the complete submission of the recalcitrant tribes, and the regiment returned to cantonments in Kohat on the 6th of October.

Regiment  
volunteers  
for service  
in Crimean  
War.

In a letter to the Government of India (No. 126, dated 19th September 1855), the regiment received the thanks of the Court of Directors for volunteering for active service in the war between England and Russia.

1856.

Supply of  
ammunition  
in the field.

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

On the 19th October, the regiment left Kohat with an expeditionary force under Brigadier Chamberlain into the Upper Miranzai Valley. Expedition to Upper Miranzai.

Leaving the camp at Kai, at night time the force, dividing into two columns, surprised and surrounded, by break of day, Torawari, a village inhabited by Zaimukht settlers and the refuge of a large number of Miranzai criminals.

After some show of force on our side, and when about one-third of their villages had been destroyed by fire, the inhabitants came out to give up their arms and surrendered the criminals.

The force after this proceeded up the Miranzai Valley and crossed into the Kuram Valley; moving by the Hazar Pir and Darwaza road, it reached Kuram on the 11th November without a shot having been fired. From the 11th to the 23rd the force was halted near the Kuram Fort, and in this interval the Brigadier, Commissioner and other officers visited the Paiwar Kotal, of both sides of which sketches were made. Reconnaissance of Kuram Valley.

The Turis were brought to submit to all our terms, and on the 23rd, the troops commenced their return to Thal, following the river route throughout.

The troops had to contend against a good deal of sickness caused by the extremes of temperature, and the road followed lying chiefly along the stony, and, at many places, narrow bed of the Kurram River, made the marches hard and tedious. The 2nd Punjab Infantry marched into quarters at Kohat on the 22nd December.

1857.

On the 10th January the regiment left Kohat for Dera Ghazi Khan, where it arrived on 5th February. March to Dera Ghazi Khan.

In February an order was received directing that in future there should be no European Non-Commissioned Officers attached to Native regiments.

In the beginning of the year Government determined to increase the strength of the British officers with Native regiments by the addition of an officer, to be styled "Doing Duty" officer.

On the 2nd March the regiment marched from Dera Ghazi Khan to join the force assembled at Taunsa, under Brigadier N. Chamberlain, for an expedition against the Bozdar tribe.

Expedition  
against the  
Bozdars.

Leaving Taunsa on the evening of the 6th, the force entered the Bozdar country by the Sangarh Pass and encamped at Dedachi Kach. Here a party of the enemy attempted to drive in one of the picquets and a sepoy of the regiment was severely wounded.

At day break next day the troops arrived at 7 A. M. before the Khan Band defile, the forcing of which was the only serious work which had to be encountered. The plan of attack was as follows :— The 4th Punjab Infantry to ascend the hills commanding the Sangarh Nullah on the right of the enemy's position, covered by 4 field guns of No. 1 Punjab Light Field Battery and 4 field guns of No. 3 Punjab Light Field Battery.

Major Coke, with 1st Punjab Infantry and 4 mountain guns of No. 2 Battery, to advance by the Drug Nullah and try to turn the enemy's left by ascending the hills from that side.

The 3rd Sikh Infantry and 2nd Punjab Infantry were placed in support at the junction of the Drug and Sangarh Nullahs. The enemy held an extremely strong position on his left, and his fire being more than Major Coke could oppose with his force,

the 2nd Punjab Infantry under Captain Green, and four guns withdrawn from Major Wild's party, were sent to reinforce him.

On the arrival of this support the 1st and 2nd Punjab Infantry, aided by the fire of the 8 mountain guns, at once attacked the enemy's position on the left of the Drug Nullah, Captain Green advancing against the right and Major Coke against the left of the position, which was carried in the most gallant manner, and the enemy retreated across the Drug Nullah towards the Khan Band, pursued by the 2nd Punjab Infantry and 1st Punjab Infantry who now threatened the enemy's rear; the heights on the other side of the Nullah having been also successfully occupied, the enemy gave way at all points.

The loss of the Bozdars' whole force (estimated at 1,700 men) was from 20 to 30 killed and 50 to 70 wounded, that on our side 1 British officer wounded (Major Coke), 5 men killed, and three native officers and 45 men wounded. Of these casualties, two men killed and one native officer and nineteen men wounded occurred in the 2nd Punjab Infantry.

The Brigadier in a congratulatory order thanking the troops for their conduct on this occasion specially thanked Major Coke and Captain Green and the regiments under their command for their intrepid conduct, the brunt of the attack having fallen on these two regiments.

The Indian Medal with Clasp for North-West Frontier was granted in 1869 to all the survivors of the troops engaged in this expedition.

On the 13th November, the admission to the 3rd Class Order of Merit of the undermentioned men of the regiment for conspicuous gallantry in action

Rewards for  
Bozdar  
Expedition.

with the Bozdars on the 7th March 1857 was announced by G. G. O., dated 23rd October 1857 :—

Naick Sher Ali.

Sepoy Bur Singh.

„ Jowahir Singh.

The thanks of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council to Brigadier-General Chamberlain and the officers and men under his command who were engaged in the expedition against the Bozdars were received and published to the regiment on the 15th April 1858, and will be found below under that date.

On the 27th March the regiment returned to quarters in Dera Ghazi Khan.

Regiment  
marches to  
Multan to  
assist in  
disarming  
disloyal  
Native Regi-  
ments.

On the 18th May the regiment marched for Multan to act against the suspected Native Infantry regiments at that place and, on arrival, encamped in the Am Khas. At this time its strength was by order increased by four companies.

Efforts were made by the rebel agents to gain over the regiment, with no better result than the sentence on a Pay Havildar, a Hindustani, to 9 years' imprisonment with hard labour for endeavouring to incite the men of his regiment to mutiny. Subadar Sher Khan, the Native Adjutant, was rewarded for his loyalty on this occasion with a Khilat worth 200 rupees and admission to the 3rd Class Order of Merit, and the regimental munshi was also rewarded for his loyalty by a present of Rs. 100 from the Government.

March to  
Delhi.

On the 12th July, in accordance with orders received, the regiment marched from Multan *via* Gogaira, Ferozepore, Ludhiana, Amballa, and Karnal, to join General Nicholson's Brigade at Alipur, 9 miles from Delhi.

From Ludhiana to Delhi, the distance was accomplished in 8 marches without a halt, being an average of 24 miles a day, and the regiment joined the army before Delhi on the 14th August with only nine men in hospital. Eleven days after its arrival before Delhi the regiment accompanied a column under Brigadier-General Nicholson to Najafgarh and took part in the general action at that place the same evening, which resulted in the total defeat of the enemy, the capture of 13 guns, their camp equipage and treasure ; the column returning the next day to Delhi.

On the 4th September the Head-Quarters and 480 men of the regiment formed part of the 1st column of attack under Brigadier-General Nicholson, who stormed the breach on the left of the Cashmere Gate, the remainder of the regiment being left behind under Lieutenant Frankland, 2nd-in-Command, to protect the camp.

Storming  
of breach  
near Cash-  
mere Gate,  
14th Sept.  
1857.

The following officers accompanied the storming party :—

Captain G. W. G. Green, Commandant.  
Lieutenant Fisher, Adjutant.  
Captain Marquis.  
Lieutenant Sheriff.  
Lieutenant Sconce.  
Lieutenant Keen.  
Ensign Davidson.  
Assistant Surgeon Clark.

The losses of the regiment on this occasion were severe. Of the European officers, Ensign Davidson was killed, and Captain Green, Commandant, and Lieutenant Frankland, 2nd-in-Command, wounded. Of the native ranks 1 Native Officer, 7 Non-Commissioned Officers, 31 sepoys, 1 bugler, and

1 follower were killed. 1 Native Officer, 2 Non-Commissioned Officer and 20 sepoy-wounded.

March towards Cawnpore.

On the 24th September the regiment was posted to, and marched with, Colonel Greathed's moveable column from Delhi towards Cawnpore.

Sepoy Kale Khan killed by a British soldier without provocation.

A circumstance now occurred that might have had a sinister effect. Sepoy Kale Khan was mortally wounded on little or no provocation by a man of Her Majesty's 8th Regiment, and died during the night. The event naturally caused a good deal of excitement amongst the men, but they happily calmed down during the night.

Action of Bulandsharh.

On the 28th September the regiment took part in the action of Bulandshahr, which ended in the total defeat of the enemy and the capture of a portion of their guns, ammuniton and baggage.

Skirmish at Aligarh and curious kind of guns.

On the 5th October the regiment took part in a successful skirmish with the enemy at Aligarh. A portion of the enemy's guns were formed out of iron sockets used for the support of the telegraph posts.

Detachment under Lieutenant Sheriff left behind at Aligarh.

The next day a detachment of the regiment under the command of Lieutenant Sheriff, consisting of 2 Native officers, 3 Havildars, 5 Naicks and 92 Sepoys, was left behind for the protection of Aligarh. This detachment did not rejoin the regiment until after its return to the Punjab and was actively engaged in the Etawah District. It had frequent skirmishes with the enemy and, on one occasion, carried a very strong position, defended by a body of rebels much superior in point of numbers. Three guns were captured and 70 of the enemy killed on this occasion.

Lieutenant Sheriff distinguishes himself.

For his services with this detachment Lieutenant Shireff's name was recorded for a brevet majority on promotion to his regimental captaincy.



The regiment arrived at Agra at 6 A. M. on the 10th October, having marched during the night from Hatras, a distance of 30 miles. Before the arrival of the baggage, the column was attacked by the Gwalior and Nimakh rebels, whose camp was pitched within two miles of the Agra parade-ground, though Colonel Greathed was assured by the civil authorities that they were not within 14 miles of the place.

The battle lasted about two hours, the enemy's cavalry making a most determined charge the whole length of the parade-ground and rendering it necessary for the Infantry to form squares ; the action ended in the total defeat of the enemy.

The pursuit was carried on for 7 miles. All the enemy's guns (13 in number) and the whole of their camp equipage, baggage and ammunition fell into our hands.

The regiment was afterwards employed in burning the villages in the neighbourhood of the spot occupied by the enemy's camp, and did not get back into camp until 8 P. M. having, in 24 hours, marched 44 miles and fought a general action without food.

The following order regarding the conduct of the troops on the above occasion was issued by Colonel Greathed on the 11th October:—

“Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed requests that the officers Commanding the Punjab Cavalry and Infantry will convey to their men the assurance of his appreciation of the qualities they displayed during the whole of the day from first to last. He was witness to many acts of heroism and he particularly adverts to the charge of cavalry under Lieutenant Watson, when 3 guns and 5 standards were captured, and to the brilliant manner in which

Arrival of  
regiment at  
Agra.

Battle on pa-  
rade-ground.

Congratu-  
latory order  
by Colonel  
Greaded

the 4th Punjab Infantry under Lieutenant Paul drove the enemy out of the enclosures of the cantonment. The steadiness of the 2nd Punjab Infantry under the most trying circumstances reflects equal credit on Captain Green and the regiment he commands. The gallant manner in which the Punjab regiments behaved and their untiring exertions after a march, without a halt, of thirty miles deserves the highest admiration."

March towards Cawnpore.

The regiment now marched with the moveable column towards Cawnpore, at which place it arrived on the 21st October, and on the 30th of that month crossed the Ganges at Cawnpore with the moveable columns moving to join the army assembling at Alambagh (under the Commander-in-Chief Sir Colin Campbell) for the relief of Lucknow Garrison.

Bantera and Alambagh.

On the 2nd November the regiment took part in the skirmish with the enemy at Bantera, and on the 12th in the action at Alambagh, the advance of the force under Sir Colin Campbell having been delayed to allow of certain detachments on the road joining Head-Quarters.

On the 14th November the regiment took part in the relief of Lucknow, under His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The capture of Dil Khusha and La Martiniere was effected on this day, and on the 16th November the Sikandar Bagh, Kaddami-Rasul, Shah Najif and the buildings near the canal were taken.

Lieutenant Frankland killed.

Lieutenant Frankland, 2nd-in-Command, was killed in storming the Sikandar Bagh, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Fisher was appointed 2nd-in-Command in his stead.

Amongst other actions in which the regiment took part were the storming of the "Mess-house"

and the capture of the Moti Mahal on the 17th November, the latter was accomplished almost entirely by men of the regiment unaided by other troops and resulted in the immediate opening up of communication with the Residency.

To exhibit the arduous nature of the fighting that took place on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th November, the following despatch of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the Governor-General, dated 18th November 1857, is quoted:—

“MY LORD,

“I HAVE the honor to apprise your Lordship that I left Cawnpore on the 9th November and joined the troops under the command of Brigadier-General Hope Grant, C.B., the same day at Camp Bantera, about six miles from Alambagh. There being a few detachments on the road, I deemed it expedient to wait till the 12th before commencing my advance. On that day I marched early for Alambagh with the following troops:—Naval Brigade, eight heavy guns ; Bengal Horse Artillery, ten guns ; Bengal Horse Field Battery, six guns ; Heavy Field Battery Royal Artillery ; detachments Bengal Sappers and Miners ; Her Majesty's 9th Lancers ; detachments 1st, 2nd and 5th Punjab Cavalry and Hudson's horse ; Her Majesty's 8th, 53rd, 75th and 93rd regiments of Infantry ; 2nd and 4th Punjab Infantry. Probable total 700 Cavalry, 2,700 Infantry.

Sir Colin  
Campbell's  
despatches,  
Relief of  
Lucknow.

\* \* \* \* \*

“The camp was pitched on that evening at Alambagh. This place I found to be annoyed to a certain extent by guns placed in different positions in the neighbourhood ; I caused the post to be cleared of lumber and cattle and placed all my tents in it.

"I made my arrangements for marching without baggage when I should reach the park of 'Dil Khusha,' and the men were directed to have three days' food in their haversacks.

\* \* \* \*

"On the 14th I expected a further reinforcement of 600 or 700 men who joined my rear guard after my march had commenced on the morning of that day.

"As I approached the park of 'Dil Khusha,' the leading troops were met by a long line of musketry fire.

\* \* \* \*

"After a running fight of about two hours, in which our loss was very inconsiderable, the enemy was driven down the hill to the Martiniere, across the garden and park of the Martiniere and far beyond the canal. His loss was trifling owing to the suddenness of the retreat. The Dil Khusha and Martiniere were both occupied.

\* \* \* \*

"Shortly after these arrangements had been made, the enemy drew out a good many people and attacked our position in front.

"On this occasion the 53rd, 93rd and a body of the 4th Punjab Infantry Sikhs distinguished themselves.

\* \* \* \*

"The rear guard did not close up until late next day, the enemy having hung on it until dark on the 14th.

"Every description of baggage having been left at Dil Khusha, which was occupied by Her Majesty's 8th Regiment, I advanced direct on Sikandar Bagh early on the 16th. This place is

a high walled enclosure of a strong masonry of 120 yards square and was carefully loopholed all round, it was held very strongly by the enemy. Opposite to it was a village at a distance of a hundred yards which was also loopholed and filled with men.

“On the head of the column advancing up the lane to the left of the Sikandar Bagh, fire was opened on us. The Infantry of the advance guard was quickly thrown into skirmishing order to line a bank to the right.

“The guns were pushed rapidly onwards, *viz.*, Captain Blunt's troop, Bengal Horse Artillery, and Captain Travers' Royal Artillery, heavy field battery. The troop passed at a galop through a cross fire from the village and the Sikandar Bagh, and opened fire within easy musketry range in a most daring manner.

“As soon as they could be pushed up a stiff bank, two 18-pounder guns, under Captain Travers, were also brought to bear on the building.

“Whilst this was being effected, the leading Brigade of Infantry, under Brigadier the Honorable Adrian Hope, coming rapidly into action, caused the loopholed village to be abandoned, the whole fire of the Brigade being then directed on the Sikandar Bagh.

“The attack on the Sikandar Bagh had now been proceeding for about an hour and a half when it was determined to take the place by storm, through a small opening that had been made. This was done in the most brilliant manner by the remainder of the Highlanders and the 53rd and 4th Punjab Infantry supported by a Battalion of detachments under Major Barnston.

“There never was a bolder feat of arms and the loss inflicted on the enemy, after the entrance of the Sikandar Bagh was effected, was immense. More than 2,000 of the enemy were afterwards carried out.

\* \* \* \*

“Captain Peel’s Royal Naval Siege Train then went to the front and advanced towards the Shah Najif, together with the field battery and some mortars, the village to the left having been cleared by Brigadier Hope and Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon. The Shah Najif is a domed mosque with a garden, of which the most had been made by the enemy. The wall of the enclosure of the mosque was loop-holed with great care. The entrance to it had been covered by a regular work in masonry, and the top of the building was crowned with a parapet. From this and from the defences in the garden an unceasing fire of musketry was kept up from the commencement of the attack. This position was defended against a heavy cannonade of three hours. It was then stormed in the boldest manner by the 93rd Highlanders under Brigadier Hope, supported by a battalion of detachments under Major Barnston, who was, I regret to say, severely wounded, Captain Peel leading up his heavy guns with extraordinary gallantry within a few yards of the building to batter the massive stone walls. “The withering fire of the Highlanders effectually covered the Naval Brigade from great loss, but it was an action unexampled in war. Captain Peel behaved very much as if he had been laying the ‘Shannon’ alongside an enemy’s frigate. This brought the day’s operation to a close.

“On the next day communications were opened

from the left rear of the barracks to the canal, after overcoming considerable difficulty. Captain Peel kept up a steady cannonade on the building called the Mess-house. This was of considerable size and was defended by a ditch of about 12 feet broad and scarp'd with masonry, and before that a loop-holed mud wall. I determined to use the guns as much as possible in taking it. About 3 P. M. when it was considered that men might be sent to storm it without much risk, it was taken by a company of the 90th Foot under Captain Wolseley and a picquet of Her Majesty's 53rd under Captain Hopkins supported by Major Barnston's battalion of detachments under Captain Guise, Her Majesty's 90th Foot and some of the Punjab Infantry under Lieutenant Powlett." (This refers to the 2nd Punjab Infantry). "The Mess-house was carried immediately with a rush. The troops then pressed forward with great vigour and lined the wall separating the Mess-house from the "Motee Mahal," which consists of a wide enclosure and many buildings. The enemy here made a last stand, which was overcome after an hour, openings having been broken in the wall through which the troops poured with a body of Sappers and accomplished our communication with the Residency.

\* \* \* \*

"The relief of the besieged garrison had been accomplished.

"The troops including all ranks of officers and men had worked strenuously and persevered boldly in following up the advantages gained in the various attacks. Every man in the force had exerted himself to the utmost and now met with his reward.

"It should not be forgotten that these exertions did not date merely from the day that I joined the camp, the various bodies of which the relieving force was composed having made the longest forced marches from various directions to enable the Government of India to save the garrison of Lucknow, some from Agra, some from Allahabad, all had alike undergone the same fatigues in pressing forward for the attainment of this great object. Of their conduct in the field of battle, the facts narrated in this despatch are sufficient evidence which I will not weaken by any eulogy of mine.

\* \* \* \*

"I would also bring to favourable notice the following officers in command of corps or detachments:—

\* \* \* \*

"Captain Green, Commanding 2nd Punjab Infantry.

\* \* \* \*

"Lieutenants Fisher and Powlett, 2nd Punjab Infantry, who commanded separate detachments or posts, and whose services have, for the most part, been noted in the body of the despatch."

HEAD-QUARTERS, } (Sd.) C. CAMPBELL, *Genl.*,  
 SHAH NAJIF, LUCKNOW, } *Comdr.-in-Chief.*  
 18th Novr. 1857.

Affair of  
Bank's house.

On the 17th November a detachment of 70 picked men of the regiment under Lieutenant Keen was sent by order of the Commander-in-Chief to seize and hold a post in possession of the enemy, called Bank's house.

The detachment passed through the enemy's chain of picquets after dark, and gained its object without firing a shot, the enemy's picquet holding the building, having been withdrawn into the city at sunset.



The satisfactory manner in which this duty was performed, was borne testimony to by Sir Colin Campbell in the following order for the payment of the reward he promised the men :—

“Pay to Captain Green, Commanding 2nd Regiment Punjab Infantry, the sum of Rs 500, being the reward I promised to give to a party of his corps, if they succeeded in surprising and maintaining possession of the enemy’s post on the left bank of the Nullah near to the garden of La Martiniere called Bank’s house until ordered to withdraw. They performed this duty to the letter of their instructions and in a most daring and soldier-like manner.”

CAMP CAWNPORE, } ( Sd. ) COLIN CAMPBELL, *Genl.*,  
14th Dec. 1857. } *Comdr.-in-Chief.*

The following extracts from a despatch of the Commander-in-Chief and from Malleeson’s History of the Indian Mutiny relate to the same affair :—

HEAD-QUARTERS, CAMP ALAMBAGH,  
25th November 1857.

“MY LORD,

“IN continuation of my report of the 18th, I have the honour to apprise your Lordship that the left rear of my position was finally secured on the night of the 17th instant by the building called Bank’s house having been seized by a party of the 2nd Punjab Infantry specially employed for that purpose.”

*Extract, page 210, Malleeson’s Indian Mutiny,  
Vol. II.*

“A detachment of the 2nd Punjab Infantry led by a gallant Subaltern Lieutenant Keen, was then pushed forward to Bank’s house. This officer occupied that house without difficulty and remained

there with 50 Sikhs during the remainder of the operations for the relief of Lucknow. His position was extremely dangerous, for the enemy were in great numbers, and in his comparatively isolated position, he might at any moment have been overwhelmed before assistance could reach him. But he showed a bold front which daunted the enemy."

Tara Koti.

On the 19th of November a picquet of the regiment under Lieutenant Powlett stormed and took possession of the Tara Koti, a building immediately in front of the Mess-house, killing a large number of the enemy who occupied it.

Relief of Lucknow.

The 23rd November witnessed the relief of the beleaguered garrison and the army was withdrawn to Dil Khusha during the night, the whole force reaching that place by 4 A. M. The regiment formed part of the covering party in rear of the relieved garrison and the main body.

March towards Cawnpore.

On the 25th November, Sir Colin Campbell marched to the relief of Cawnpore, taking with him the women and children, sick and wounded, and the greater portion of the effective garrison of Lucknow, leaving Sir James Outram with a force of 4,000 men to hold Lucknow and its armed hordes in check, until His Excellency should be in a position to wrest that city from the enemy. The regiment accompanied the army towards Cawnpore.

The following description of the march of the army from Lucknow to the relief of Cawnpore is extracted from Malleon's History of the Indian Mutiny, *vide* page 222, Vol. II :—

March from Lucknow to Cawnpore.

"Having made this disposition on the 26th, Sir Colin set out for Cawnpore at 11 A. M. on the 27th.

\*

\*

\*

\*

“That same evening Sir Colin encamped at the Banni Bridge.

\* \* \* \*

“Early on the following morning the force pressed forward.

\* \* \* \*

“The scene that followed has thus been described by an eye-witness. The impatience and anxiety of all became extreme. Louder and louder grew the roar of the rebel’s cannon attacking the entrenchments into which the garrison had been driven, faster and faster became the march, long and weary was the way, tired and foot-sore grew the infantry, death fell on the exhausted and wounded with terrible rapidity, the travel-worn bearers could hardly stagger along under their loads, the sick men groaned and died, but still on, on, on, was the cry.”

On the 29th November the relief of General Wyndham’s troops at Cawnpore was effected. The enemy was finally defeated on the 7th December with the loss of all their guns, camp equipage and baggage.

Relief of  
Cawnpore.

In the battle of the 6th December the regiment formed part of the 3rd Brigade, commanded by Brigadier Greathed, which was used to make a false attack on the enemy’s centre, to allow of a turning movement being executed by the 4th Brigade under Sir Adrian Hope, which resulted in the rebels right flank being driven in on their centre.

The carriage necessary for the further movements of the army under the command of Sir Colin Campbell did not arrive from Allahabad until the 23rd December; and on the 24th the regiment with the rest of the army marched from Cawnpore towards

March to  
Fatehgarh.

Fatehgarh, which is situated on the Ganges at the south-western extremity of the border line between Rohilkund and Oudh.

1858.

Battle of  
Khudaganj  
or Kali Nadi.

On the 2nd January the regiment took part in the battle of "Khudaganj," better known as the battle of "Kali Nadi," which ended in the total defeat of the rebels and the capture of their guns, and led to unopposed occupation of Fatehgarh the following morning.

Hunting  
down and  
executing  
rebels.

On the 6th January the regiment marched with the Highland Brigade, under Brigadier Sir Adrian Hope, to scour the country in the vicinity, and returned to Fatehgarh on the 12th January, having captured and executed a number of rebels at Mhow in the Fatehgarh district.

March  
towards  
Lucknow.

On the 4th February the regiment marched with the Rifle Brigade from Fatehgarh towards Lucknow and rejoined the army near that place on the 2nd March.

In the operations that resulted in the capture of the city of Lucknow from the rebels, the regiment formed part of the 3rd Infantry Brigade under the command of Brigadier-General Walpole. The 3rd Brigade formed part of the force sent across the Goomtee, as appears from the following extract from a memorandum of operations under the command of Major-General Sir James Outram, G. C. B. :—

Force sent  
across the  
Goomtee.  
\* \* \* \* \*  
2nd Punjab  
Infantry.

"On the morning of the 6th, shortly before day break, I proceeded with the force named in the margin to cross the Goomtee River over the two temporary bridges that had been constructed by the order of His Excellency; the whole of the

Cavalry being under the command of Brigadier-General Sir James Hope Grant, K. C. B., the Infantry under that of Brigadier Walpole.

\* \* \* \*

“The left column as per margin proceeded along the lower road towards the iron bridge.”

\* \* \* \*  
2nd Punjab  
Infantry  
under  
Colonel Pratt.  
Lieutenant  
Anderson  
killed.

In the operations undertaken on the 9th, Lieutenant Anderson, doing duty officer with the regiment, was killed.

On the 15th the siege of Lucknow was concluded by the capture of the entire city from the rebels.

Capture of  
Lucknow.

The following order was published by Brigadier-General Walpole, Commanding the Division.

Order by  
Genl.  
Walpole.

“The Brigadier-General has much pleasure in thanking the Brigadiers, Officers, Non-Commissioned officers and soldiers of the Division under his command, for their gallant behaviour in the field and for good conduct generally during the recent operations on the left bank of the Goomtee. To their soldier-like conduct and willing exertions during a time of considerable fatigue, may be attributed this success with a loss small in comparison with the results obtained ; and with regiments in such an excellent state of discipline as those forming this Division, success must follow every duty they are called upon to perform.”

Extract from memo. above quoted by Major-General Sir James Outram, G. C. B.

“On the morning of the 9th, under instructions from His Excellency, I proceeded to attack the Musā Bagh, the force named in the margin being assembled for that purpose.

Attack on  
the Musā  
Bagh.

\* \* \* \*

2nd Punjab Infantry.

\* \* \* \*

“I then occupied the Musā Bagh with the 2nd Punjab Infantry under Major Green and withdrew the rest of the troops to their quarters in the city.

\* \* \* \* \*

“I have lastly to bring to His Excellency’s consideration the services of those officers who had the good fortune to be engaged in all the operations on both sides of the River.

\* \* \* \* \*

“Major Green, Punjab Rifles.”

\* \* \* \* \*

Captain  
Green  
receives  
brevet  
promotion.

For his services in the field Captain G. W. G. Green received brevet promotion to the rank of Major, and the same was published to the regiment on the 26th March 1858.

On the 1st April the regiment marched for Cawnpore.

Order of  
Merit.

On the 9th April the admission to the Order of Merit of the undermentioned Native officers and men of the regiment for conspicuous gallantry in the field during the campaign, was announced :—

Subadar (Native Adjutant) Sher Khan promoted from 3rd to 2nd Class.

Subadar Anup Singh to the 2nd Class.

Subadar Sindat Singh  
Jemadar Pir Khan  
Jemadar Kale Khan  
Havildar Natulla Khan  
Havildar Fatehdin  
Havildar Atar Singh  
Naick Ibrahim  
Naick Chanda Singh  
Naick Shahzada  
Sepoy Chanda Singh  
Sepoy Gulab

} to the 3rd Class.

On the 14th April the regiment marched towards Fatehgarh with the siege train for the army in the field. March to Fatehgarh.

On the 15th April the following order by Brigadier-General N. B. Chamberlain, C. B., Commanding the Punjab Irregular Force, dated 25th March 1858, was published :—

“The Brigadier-General has much pleasure in publishing the following copy of a despatch from the Secretary to the Government of India for general information :

“No. 1785.”

*To the Chief Commissioner, Punjab.*

“SIR,

In reply to your Military Secretary's letter No. 229 of the 9th April last, I am desired to request that the thanks of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council may be conveyed to Brigadier-General Chamberlain and the officers and men under his command, who were engaged in the expedition against the Boydar tribes of the Beloochees on the Dera Ghazi Khan Frontier for the excellent services rendered by them on that occasion. The Governor-General cannot consent after recent events to give the Enfield Rifle to any Native troops; indeed, the issue of this arm to Native troops has been prohibited by the Home Authorities, but the 2nd Punjab Infantry will be supplied with a full complement of two grooved rifles. The Regiment to be armed with two grooved rifles.

2. “I am desired to express the regret of His Lordship in Council at the delay which has occurred in replying to your letter, which has been owing

to the pressure of important matters shortly after it was received."

COUNCIL CHAMBER, } I have, &c.,  
 FORT WILLIAM, } (Sd.) F. D. ATKINSON, Major,  
 29th January 1858. } *Offg. Secy. to Govt., Mily. Dept.*

On the 28th April the regiment rejoined the army under the Commander-in-Chief near Fatehgarh.

On the 8th May the regiment took part in the re-capture of Bareilly from the rebels.

March back  
to the  
Punjab.

Two days later the regiment was struck off the strength of the army in the field, and commenced its march towards the Punjab, in company with the 4th Punjab Infantry *via* Moradabad, Meerut, and Umballa.

On 31st May the promotion of Major G. W. G. Green to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army for service in the field was announced to the regiment.

On the 10th June the regiment arrived at Ferozepore and relieved the 20th Punjab Infantry, ordered down country.

The detachment left at Aligarh on the 6th October 1857, under Lieutenant Sheriff; rejoined Regimental Head-Quarters on the 17th July 1858.

On the 15th September 1858 Lieutenant-Colonel Green, Commandant, was permitted to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate preparatory to furlough, making over command of the regiment to Lieutenant Fisher.

The following regimental order was issued by Colonel Green:—

Validictory  
order by  
Colonel  
Green.

"In quitting the regiment which he has had the honour to command for five years, Lieutenant-Colonel Green cannot forbear thus publicly expressing his



regret at his being compelled, by ill-health, to leave (for a few months even) those who have served with him for so long a period, and particularly in the last year in a campaign remarkable alike for its severity and duration.

“Lieutenant-Colonel Green has had the good fortune to lead the regiment in the following engagements during the campaign:—

“The siege, assault, and capture of Delhi, including the battle of Najafgarh, ‘Bulandshahr, Agra, relief of the Lucknow Garrison, Cawnpore, Khuda Ganj, siege and capture of Lucknow, besides several minor skirmishes;’ and he deems it only fair to both officers and men to say that the only fault he has had to find with them has been an occasional too great eagerness to close with the enemy.

“On no occasion has any portion of the regiment met with the slightest check, however superior in numbers the enemy might be, and it is with the greatest pride Lieutenant-Colonel Green assures all ranks that he ever heard the highest admiration of the regiment expressed on all sides while it was employed with the army in the field.

“Where all have behaved so well, any distinction would be invidious. Lieutenant-Colonel Green will, therefore, content himself with returning his warmest and most sincere thanks to the surviving European Officers now present (Lieutenants Fisher, Sheriff and Keen and Dr. Webb) for their gallantry and zeal on every occasion, whether in the field or out of it. To his good fortune in being at the head of such officers and men, he is indebted for all the honours that have been showered upon him, and his gratitude to them (one and all) will cease only with his life.

“Lieutenant-Colonel Green trusts that, on his return from England, he will find a large proportion of the comrades, with whom he has served with so much pride, still with the regiment, and they all have his best wishes for their prosperity and happiness. Should unforeseen circumstances arise to prevent his return to India, his interest in its welfare will remain the same as if he were at its head. It is a corps that any man might be proud of commanding either in the field or in quarters.”

Lieutenant-Colonel Green receives a C.B.

Lieutenant-Colonel Green was made a Companion of the Bath, and the same was published to the regiment on the 15th October 1858.

March to Bannu.

On the 18th October the regiment marched from Ferozepore for Bannu *viâ* Rawal Pindi and Kalabagh, and arrived at Bannu on the 8th December, and was quartered in Fort Dalipgarh.

Inspection.

The regiment was inspected by Sir John Lawrence at Rawal Pindi on the 12th November.

Captain Campbell assumes officiating command.

On the 22nd December Captain Campbell joined and assumed the officiating command, during Lieutenant-Colonel Green's absence.

1860.

Lieutenant-Colonel Green, C. B., resumes the command.

Lieutenant-Colonel Green, C. B., Commandant, rejoined from medical leave to England and resumed command of the regiment on 31st March 1860.

First Mahsud Waziri Expedition.

On the 10th April the regiment marched from Bannu to join the force assembling at Tank for service against the Mahsud Waziris, and arrived there on the 14th April.

Regiment marches to Tank.

The regiment with the other troops, of which the Tank Field Force was composed, entered the Waziri Hills on the 17th April; the whole force being

under the command of Brigadier-General N. Chamberlain, C. B.

The regiment was engaged in the right attack, at the forcing of the Barara Tangi, on the 4th May, in support of the 3rd Punjab Infantry.

Forcing of  
the Barara  
Tangi.

The following is an extract from the official account as given in the Record of Expeditions against the North-West Frontier Tribes :—

“The men of the 3rd Punjab Infantry, to avoid the enemy’s fire and the stones hurled down on them from above, now sought shelter behind the rocks, whence they could only keep up a desultory fire upon the breastworks. The Waziris, emboldened by the check, and at the moment receiving an accession of numbers from the rear, leaped their breastworks and with a shout rushed down upon the 3rd Punjab Infantry, sword in hand, causing a panic, which became general, and the 3rd Punjab Infantry were driven back on the support, which also gave way.

“This partial success of the enemy’s counter-attack was counteracted by a portion of the 1st Punjab Infantry who were in reserve, clear of our retreating bodies, and unaffected by the panic ; under the gallant leadership of Captain C. P. Keyes they drove back the advancing Waziris, and following them up took their main breastwork. The other troops now rallying, breastwork after breastwork was carried, and the right of the position won.”

First Mahsud  
Waziri Ex-  
pedition.

The forcing of the defile now became an easy matter.

In this action the regiment suffered a loss of one Subadar, 3 Havildars, 1 Naick, 1 Bugler and 9 sepoy killed, and 1 Subadar, 2 Havildars, 3 Naicks and 31

sepoys wounded, besides which Lieutenant Aytoun, 94th Foot, attached to the regiment, was killed, being shot through the head at the commencement of the ascent ; a doolie bearer who was assisting under a sharp fire to tie up his wound was also killed.

Order of Merit.

For his conspicuous gallantry on this occasion Havildar Jenab Shah was admitted to the 3rd Class Order of Merit.

On the 8th May the regiment formed the Rear Guard on the force leaving Kaniguram, and two men were wounded in a skirmish with the enemy.

Return to quarters.

The regiment returned with the force to Bannu on the 20th May, leaving the Waziri Hills by the Khasora Pass, which debouches into the Bannu plain near the Jani Khel post.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Keen, Acting 2nd-in-Command, having been appointed 2nd-in-Command of the 3rd Punjab Infantry, the following valedictory order was issued by the Commanding Officer on the 20th May :—

Valedictory order.  
Lieutenant Keen.

“The Commanding Officer cannot allow Lieutenant Keen to leave the regiment with which he has served nearly three years (including the campaign in Hindustan from August, 1857 to June 1858) without publicly thanking him for the zealous and satisfactory manner in which he has always performed his duties both in the field and in quarters.

“Lieutenant-Colonel Green cannot but regret losing the services of so promising an officer, and wishes Lieutenant Keen every success in his future career.”

• 1861.

Strength reduced.

On the 1st June the strength of the regiment was reduced from ten to eight companies, agreeably to G. G. O. No. 400, dated 3rd May 1861, and by the

same order the appointment of Native Adjutant was abolished and that of Subadar-Major instituted in lieu thereof.

1862.

On the 18th November the regiment marched in course of relief for Dera Ismail Khan, where it arrived on the 22nd of the same month.

In the beginning of the 1862 the constitution of the regiment was laid down as follows by Brigade Circular Memorandum No. 50, dated 24th January 1862.

*Constitution of Sikh and Punjab Infantry Regiments of Punjab Irregular Force.*

Names of Corps.	RELIGIOUS ELEMENT.					CONSTITUTION OF CORPS.		REMARKS.	
	Sikhs.	Punjabi Mahomedans.	Trans-Indus Mahomedans.	Hindustanis.	Dogra Hill men.	Total Mahomedan Companies.	Total Hindu Companies.		Companies mixed.
*		*		*		*			*
II. Punjab Infantry.	2	3	1½	½	1	4½	3½	Mixed.	—
*		*		*		*			*

1863.

On the 15th August the death was announced of Subadar Major Sher Khan, and an order was issued, testifying to his upright character and the general esteem in which this gallant soldier was held.

1864.

On the 7th March the regiments of the Punjab Irregular Force were placed under the new organization, by which they were given a Commandant, 2nd-in-Command and Wing Officer, Wing Officer, Adjutant, Quarter-master and doing duty officer—six European Officers in all.

Good conduct pay granted. In 1864 good conduct pay was granted to sepoy as follows :—

Re. 1, after 6 years' good service.

Rs. 2, after 10 years' good service.

In the same year Native Officers were divided into classes, the advancement of a Native Officer to the higher class of his grade being made dependent on his own exertions in the performance of his duties.

1865.

On the 3rd October the designation of the Force was changed from "Punjab Irregular Force" to "Punjab Frontier Force."

The regiment moves in relief to Abbottabad.

On the 1st November the regiment marched for Abbottabad in course of relief and arrived there on 25th November.

In 1865 a second doing duty officer was added to the establishment of British Officers, G. G. O No. 84 of 1864.

Transport.

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

Expedition against the Utman Khels.

During the latter end of 1865 the Utman Khels, inhabiting the Land Khwar Valley, about 50 or 60 miles north-east of Peshawur, had been giving trouble, and it was determined to send out a force against them.

1866.

On the 11th January the regiment marched from Abbottabad to join a force under Brigadier-General Dunsford, which moved into the Land Khwar Valley. No resistance was offered, and the offending villages were destroyed.

The regiment returned to quarters in the beginning of February.



Captain Tyndall officiated as Commandant from the 25th April 1866 to 30th November 1866, *vice* Colonel G. W. G. Green, C. B., officiating as Brigadier-General in command of the Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* General Wilde, C. B., on leave.

In September the designation "doing duty officer" was done away with, and "Wing Subaltern" substituted, the ordinals 1st and 2nd being retained.

1867.

On the 26th April new Colors were presented to the regiment by Brigadier-General A. T. Wilde, C. B., C. S. I., commanding Punjab Frontier Force, in presence of the Abbottabad Garrison, and the following memorandum was published by the Brigadier-General on this occasion :—

"Tell your Native Officers and men that the services performed by them under your command, both on this frontier and in Hindustan, are well known and highly estimated by the Government of India.

"In handing over these Colors to the keeping of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, I do so in full confidence of the loyalty and devotion of your men to Her Most Gracious Majesty's Government.

"Tell the men that I intend leaving with you Rs. 300, to enable you to give them a *ziafat* as a proof of the estimation in which I hold their excellent conduct, both in quarters and in the field.

"Assure them, too, that as long as they continue faithful to their salt and true to their Colors, both they and their children will continue to be protected by the British Government."

ABBOTTABAD, } (Sd.) A. WILDE,  
26th April 1867. } Brigadier-Genl.

Colonel  
Green quits  
the regiment.

On the 4th May Colonel Green, C. B., proceeded to Bombay, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe on medical certificate, making over the command to Captain H. Tyndall, 2nd-in-Command.

1868.

On the 14th April the regiment, together with the troops forming the Abbottabad Garrison, was inspected by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Black  
Mountain  
Expedition.

On the 30th July a body of police stationed at Oghi in the Agror Valley was attacked by some 500 men of the Chagarzai, Akazai, and Hasanzai tribes, inhabiting the Black Mountain. Immediately on receipt of this intelligence, the Peshawur Mountain Battery and 350 men of the 5th Goorkhas marched from Abbottabad, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel E. O. Rothney, 5th Goorkhas, and, on the 6th August, three companies of the regiment fully equipped for service under command of Captain Tyndall, Officiating Commandant, proceeded to join the force under Lieutenant-Colonel Rothney at Oghi, where they arrived on the 7th August. On the 8th August a portion of the detachment in the Agror Valley were engaged in a skirmish with the enemy. Casualty—one sepoy wounded.

On the 9th August the Head-Quarters and remainder of the regiment, under command of Captain Boswell, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, arrived at Agror, and Captain Tyndall resumed the command.

On the 12th August a detachment of 200 men of the regiment formed part of a column under Lieutenant-Colonel Rothney, which attacked the enemy with great success, driving him completely out of the valley. Casualty—one sepoy wounded.



By the 24th September the whole force ordered for the expedition against the Black Mountain Tribes, consisting of 235 officers and 14,527 men with 1,528 horses and 26 guns, had been collected and was divided into two Brigades, the 1st Brigade of which the regiment formed part was under the command of Colonel R. O. Bright, 1st Battalion, 19th Foot.

On the 3rd October the troops advanced from British territory, and the regiment took part in all the operations on the Black Mountain returning to Oghi on the 22nd October.

Casualties during the expedition—two sepoy killed and three sepoy wounded.

Amongst the officers mentioned by the Commander-in-Chief as deserving favourable notice was Captain Tyndall, Officiating Commandant.

The Indian Medal with a Clasp for North-West Frontier was granted in 1870 for this expedition.

On the 29th October the regiment returned to Abbottabad.

On the 11th November the regiment marched for Kohat in course of relief, arriving there on the 23rd of that month.

1869.

On the 26th January the admission was announced, as a special case, of Havildar Nur Ahmad and Naick Mausam Ali to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for their gallantry and devotion when their guard, which was escorting a party of the Revenue Survey, was attacked by an armed body on the Allai Frontier.

The following Regimental Order was issued on this occasion :—

“The Commanding Officer desires to express the great pleasure he has in publishing the above

order to the regiment, and at the same time desires it to be recorded that the good services of Havildar Nur Ahmad and Naick Mausam Ali, which have won for them the distinction of Order of Merit, are in his opinion enhanced by the very trying and exceptional circumstances under which they were performed.

“Far detached from their regiment and their officers, in the front of vastly superior numbers, they displayed an example of gallantry and self-reliance which inspired the small guard under their command with confidence to withstand the attack of the enemy, owing to which, and to their subsequent indefatigable exertions, the lives of the party they were escorting were saved, and the whole of the Government property in their charge preserved.”

Bizoti  
Expedition.

On the 25th February the regiment with the rest of the troops of the Kohat Garrison, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Keyes, C. B., marched at 1:00 A. M., fully equipped against the Bizoti settlements, situated beyond the Ublan Pass near Kohat. After destroying the village of Gara, the troops returned to cantonments at 2 P. M., after an absence of about 12 hours. The regiment being kept in reserve, there were no casualties.

On the 17th April the Head-Quarters and 500 picked men, with a similar number from the other regiments of the Kohat Garrison, fully equipped for field service, marched towards Thal Biland Khel in Upper Miranzai, under Lieutenant-Colonel Keyes, C. B., returning to cantonment on the 1st of May, the object of the expedition having been attained without opposition.

Captain  
Tyndall

On the 27th July the appointment was announced of Captain H. Tyndall to be Commandant, *vice*

Colonel G. W. G. Green, C. B., promoted to Major-General from 30th March 1869. Major-General Green was struck off the strength of the regiment.

On the 1st October the regiment went into camp on account of its sickly state and the outbreak of cholera in the neighbourhood of cantonments. From the 6th October, when the first case occurred, the cholera raged in the regiment until the end of the month, when it finally subsided. The regiment remained in camp until the 20th November when it returned to Kohat.

The following Native Officers, men and followers died during the epidemic :—

Native officers	...	...	2
Non-Commissioned officers	...	...	10
Bugler	...	...	1
Sepoys	...	...	57
Followers	...	...	23

*Copy of a letter No. 3998, dated Lahore, 22nd December 1869, from Major S. Black, Secretary to Government, Punjab, Military Department, to Brigadier-General Hughes, C. B., Commanding Punjab Frontier Force.*

Military Department.

"Your letters Nos. 2563 and 2578, dated 6th and 8th November 1869, have been duly submitted to the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, and I am desired, in reply, to state that, although the sad accounts of the havoc committed by cholera amongst the Garrison at Kohat during this season have been read by the Lieutenant-Governor with considerable pain, still it is most gratifying to learn that the officers of the several regiments exerted themselves, as far as lay in their power, to mitigate the suffering to which their men were exposed.

"Captain  
Boswell,  
tempy.  
Comdg.  
2nd Punjab  
Infy., Asst.  
Surgn.  
Paterson."

2. "I am desired to request that you will convey to the officers marginally noted the acknowledgments of the Local Government for their exertions during a most trying time."

1871.

On the 20th January the designation of companies by numbers was changed to that by letters A to H.

Death of  
Capt,  
and Adjut.  
Nugent.

On the 1st May the death was announced of Captain and Adjutant W. S. Nugent at Murree, whilst on leave of absence on medical certificate.

Regiment  
armed with  
Enfield Rifles.

On the 13th September Enfield Rifles were received for the regiment and taken into use in supersession of the two-grooved Brunswick Rifle.

The regiment  
marches in  
relief to Dera  
Ghazi Khan.

On the 26th December the regiment marched in course of relief to Dera Ghazi Khan, where it arrived on the 20th January 1872.

1873.

Major  
Boswell  
officiates  
as Command-  
ant.

Early in 1873 Major Tyndall obtained two years' furlough to Europe, and made over the command of the regiment to Major J. J. Boswell, 2nd-in-Command.

1874.

Captain  
Fitz Hugh  
officiates  
as Comman-  
dant.

On the appointment of Major Boswell to be commandant of the 2nd Sikhs, Captain Fitz Hugh, 4th Sikhs, took over the officiating command of the regiment, in the absence of Major Tyndall on furlough to Europe.

1875.

March to  
Dera Ismail  
Khan in  
relief.

On the 18th January the regiment marched in course of relief towards Dera Ismail Khan and reached that station on the 27th January, occupying the Right Infantry Lines vacated by the 6th Punjab Infantry.

On the 26th February 1875 Major Tyndall rejoined from furlough and resumed the command.

On the 12th November Snider Rifles were received and issued to the regiment in supersession of the Enfield. Snider Rifles.

On the 22nd November the death was announced of Subadar Major Puna Singh. Death of Subadar Major Puna Singh.

1877.

On the 1st January, in honour of the assumption by the Queen of the title of "Empress of India," the following increase of pay, &c., was made:— Rates of Good-conduct pay, &c., increased on assumption by the Queen of the Imperial title.

1. A grant of Rs. 30. Kit allowance to every recruit on enlistment.
2. An annual allowance of Rs. 4 to all Non-Commissioned Officers and sepoy over 18 months' service on account of half mounting.
3. Good-conduct pay of Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3, after 3, 9 and 15 years' service, respectively.
4. Increased pay to Native Officers, *i.e.*, four Subadars at Rs. 100, and four Subadars at Rs. 80, four Jemadars at Rs. 50, four Jemadars at Rs. 40.
5. The staff allowance of Subadar-Major was raised from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50.

The designation of British Officers was also changed, the 2nd-in-Command and Wing Officers were ordered to be styled "Wing Commanders," and the other junior officers "Wing Officers."

1878.

On the 13th March 1878 the regiment marched in course of relief to Kohat, where it arrived on the 23rd March. March to Kohat.

Afghan  
Campaign.

On the 1st November, in consequence of the rupture of our diplomatic relations with the Court of Cabul, the regiment prepared for field service, and was ordered to recruit up to 800 sepoy, with a proportionate increase of establishments.

On the 17th November the regiment marched towards Thal where it joined the 2nd Brigade of the Kurram Valley Field Force under the command of Major-General Roberts, C.B., V.C., and crossed the Kurram River into independent territory on the 23rd November. Strength—5 British Officers, 12 Native Officers, and 585 Non-Commissioned Officers and men.

Being placed in charge of a large convoy of stores and ammunition, the duties which fell to the regiment during the march from Thal to the Paiwar were of the most severe and harassing nature, allowing scarcely time for cooking or rest.

On the 28th November the regiment arrived with the force at the foot of the Paiwar Pass, and, though not actually engaged on that date, was exposed for sometime to artillery fire from the crest.

The enemy's position on the Paiwar heights was unassailable by a front attack, so after careful reconnaissance, General Roberts formed his plan of attack, which was explained to the Commanding Officers as darkness was closing on the 1st December. His intention was by a secret night-march on the Spin Gawai Kotal, which formed the Afghan left, to throw the bulk of the troops at his disposal on the enemy's flank, with the object of turning it, while the remainder of the force left temporarily in camp were to co-operate with the main body of the Division by a direct attack on the enemy's position, as soon as the turning movement should be developed.

The 29th Native Infantry, the 5th Goorkhas and No. 1 Mountain Battery, under Colonel Gordon ; 29th Native Infantry, the 72nd Highlanders, the 2nd Punjab Infantry and 23rd Pioneers under Brigadier-General Thelwall, together with 4 guns, F-A, R. H. A. carried on elephants, the whole under General Roberts' immediate command, were detailed to form the turning force and were to march the same night without noise or bugle sound, and leaving camp standing.

Accordingly at 10 P.M. the troops under General Roberts moved silently out of camp and commenced a very arduous night march up the long and boulder strewn gorge which led to the foot of the short steep ascent to the Spin Gawai Kotal, the head of the column reached the foot about 5 A.M.

After the capture of the Kotal by the 5th Gurkhas and 72nd Highlanders, the regiment was actively engaged in clearing the reinforced enemy from the densely wooded hill-tops in the direction of Paiwar Kotal, and suffered somewhat severely in repulsing a determined attempt by the enemy to retake the high hill known afterwards as Signal hill. On a further turning movement being decided on, the regiment was ordered to hold this hill and keep the enemy in check, this it did until, finding their rear threatened, the enemy gradually melted away, and about 4 P.M. all firing ceased. The regiment bivouaced that night on this hill, without food or extra clothing ; the cold at that high altitude (over 7,000 feet) was intense, but luckily an inexhaustible supply of splendid firewood lay all around.

The following evening the regiment rejoined the advanced column under General Roberts in the Hariab Valley.

Casualties—1 Havildar and 5 sepoy killed, and 1 Subadar, 13 sepoy wounded, of whom 2 died of their wounds, one of them next day.

On the 12th December the regiment returned to the Paiwar Kotal and encamped, at first in the Pass, afterwards on the high ridge to the north. The head-quarters remained here for the next two months, having detachments at Ali Khel in advance and Habib Kalla in rear. During the first part, especially, of this time, the men were harassed by fatigue duties by day and picquet and guard duties at night and constant convoys, so that men often came off guard or picquet duty in the morning only to go on fatigue duty for the day, and return again to guard duty at night.

The cold at this time was intense, and no articles of warm clothing were issued to the regiment until about the new year, when the men received a jersey and pair of socks each. In January heavy snow fell. Consequent on this excessive work, great exposure and deficiency of warm clothing, the regiment was prostrated with sickness; the mortality was very great, and continued long after the regiment had returned to cantonments in the Punjab.

1879.

Subadar  
Shahzada.

On the 15th January the death was announced of Subadar Shahzada.

On the 12th February the regiment left the Paiwar Kotal and proceeded to Habib Kalla, where it occupied the old lines of the Afghan troops.

On the 25th March the regiment, with the rest of the Garrison of Paiwar cantonments, paraded for the inspection of His Excellency Sir Fred. Haines, G. C. B., Commander-in-Chief.



In consequence of continued sickness, the regi-  
ment was ordered back to the Punjab and marched  
for Rawal Pindi on the 26th March. March to  
Hoti Mardan.

On arrival at Pind Sultani on the 16th April,  
orders were received, altering its destination to Hoti  
Mardan, where it arrived on the 23rd April, occu-  
pying the Fort.

From the 3rd December to the 26th March the  
regiment lost in hospital at Kurram and Habib  
Kalla and at Head-Quarters, 1 Subadar, 5 Havil-  
dars, 1 Naick, 1 Bugler, and 37 Sepoys, and the  
total number of casualties up to the close of the  
year 1879 and which are for the most part to be  
attributed to the effects of the campaign of 1878-  
79, was as follows :— Casualties in  
Afghan  
Campaign

*Killed or died.*—2 Native Officers, 10 Non-Commissioned Officers and 66 sepoy.

*Invalided.*—8 Non-Commissioned Officers and 34 sepoy.

*Total.*—2 Native Officers, 18 Non-Commissioned Officers, and 100 sepoy.

On the 23rd June the regiment marched from Hoti  
Mardan for Abbottabad, entering that station on the  
12th July, having remained in quarantine some days  
owing to the appearance of cholera in its ranks. March to  
Abbottabad.

On the 8th July, recruiting was stopped, and on  
the 18th September, after the massacre of our  
Embassy at Cabul, it was again re-opened.

#### 1880.

On the 9th January the appointment of Lieu-  
tenant-Colonel H. Tyndall to be an extra member  
of the Military Division of the 3rd Class or Com-  
panion of the most honourable Order of the Bath  
was announced. Colonel  
Tyndall  
receives a  
C. B.

Gilgit com-  
mand.

In April the regiment was ordered to furnish an escort to the British Political Officer at Gilgit on the Kashmir Border, and a Havildar's party accordingly set out from Abbottabad, early in May, and arrived at Gilgit on the 6th June. Subsequently the strength of the escort was ordered to be increased to 1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 2 Naicks, and 18 sepoy, and a few days after the departure of the first party a second party under the command of Jemadar Khan Bahadur, of sufficient strength to make up the deficiency, was detached from Headquarters and marched en-route for Gilgit to join the first party.

The following is an extract from a letter received from the British Resident in Kashmir, showing the good work done by the detachment :—

“Major Biddulph has requested me to let you know how extremely well the men of his guard from your regiment have behaved during the recent troubles at Gilgit.” On one occasion he writes :—

“My men of the 2nd Punjab Infantry behaved in a manner beyond all praise, and I cannot find words to express what deserves to be said of them, not a word of impatience escaped them, though they knew that every moment's delay might be fatal, as they picked up one sepoy after another and encouraged him to persevere, sometimes halting for ten minutes at a time to allow the wearied Cashmere Sepoys to rest.”

On the 2nd August a Brigade Standing Order (No. 7, dated 23rd July 1881,) promulgating copy of a D. O. letter dated 23rd May 1881, from Major T. Biddulph, to the Secretary of Government, Punjab, Military Department, in which was recorded Major Biddulph's satisfaction with the men of the

Punjab Frontier Force who formed his escort, and their excellent conduct, good spirit, and manifest desire to maintain the credit of their regiments was published to the regiment.

On the 8th November the regiment marched from Abbottabad to Edwardesabad in course of relief, arriving on the 28th November, 1880.

1881.

On the 6th April the regiment marched for Tank to join the Expeditionary Force, under Brigadier-General T. G. Kennedy, C.B., proceeding against the Mahsud Waziris :—

*Strength.*

British Officers ...	...	...	8
Native „ ...	...	...	14
Non-Commissioned Officers...	...	...	54
Buglers ...	...	...	7
Rank and File ...	...	..	483

Total of all ranks ... 566

The Regiment entered the Waziri Hills by the Zam Pass, with the rest of the Force under Brigadier-General Kennedy, C.B., and returned by the same route on the 17th May, returning into quarters at Bannu on the 23rd May.

Although there was but little opposition during this, the second Mahsud Waziri Expedition in which the regiment had been employed, the duties were very arduous, chiefly owing to the immense length of the column (all supplies having to be carried with the force), a considerable portion of the troops being daily under arms from day break until, on some occasions, past midnight, and the marches, which were almost entirely up and down the bed of streams, most trying, owing to the

necessity for perpetually crossing and re-crossing water knee-deep.

In this expedition the casualties amounted only to four men wounded, of whom one died of his wounds.

The words "Peiwar Kotal and Afghanistan, 1878-79," authorized to be borne on Colors.

Major Codrington assumes command from Colonel Tyn-dall, who proceeded on furlough.

On the 17th August permission was received for, the words "Paiwar Kotal, Afghanistan, 1878-79," being borne on the Colors and appointments of the regiment. G. G. O. dated 29th July 1881.

On the 5th November Lieutenant-Colonel Tyn-dall, C.B., proceeded on leave to Bombay, preparatory to availing himself of furlough to Europe, and on the 3rd December Major E. C. Codrington, having resigned his appointment as Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Frontier Force, assumed the Officiating Command.

1882.

Subadar-Major Miran Baksh receives order of British India.

On the 16th February the admission to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India of Subadar-Major Miran Baksh was announced, and an order was issued on the occasion, congratulating the recipient on the attainment to so high a distinction.

The presentation of the insignia was witnessed on parade by the whole Garrison in "review order" and the day, the 11th March, was observed by all the troops as a holiday.

Strength of regiment augmented by 80 sepoy. Colonel Codrington finally leaves Regiment.

From the 1st July the strength of the regiment was augmented from 640 to 720 sepoy.

In the beginning of October Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Codrington proceeded on privilege leave. He was then in a very weak state of health, and while on leave at Calcutta he met with an accident that prevented him from again rejoining the regiment.

In the autumn of 1882 the Government instituted a new Transport Scheme. Under this scheme it was ruled that the regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force should be furnished with transport on Kabul scale for half their strength.

Transport Scheme.

The transport was put in the immediate charge of an officer styled "Transport Officer" with a staff of Non-Commissioned Officers as assistants, an allowance being granted to both officers and assistants. As part of this scheme it was determined that water-carrying mules should no longer be the property of Pakhalis but should be supplied by Government.

In November the enlistment of Beyond-border Pathans was ordered to cease in the regiment. (Brigade Circular No. 106, dated 30th October 1882.)

Enlistment of Pathans Beyond border, stopped.

1883.

On the 1st March Colonel W. C. Chowne, 6th Punjab Infantry, joined his appointment as Officiating Commandant.

Colonel Chowne assumes Officiating Command.

On the 4th July Subadar-Major Miran Bakhsh, Bahadur, was admitted to the 1st Class of the Order of British India with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Miran Bakhsh advanced to 1st Class Order of British India.

On the 19th July it was notified to the regiment, that Lieutenant-Colonel H. Tyndall, C.B., (Brevet Colonel), vacated the command of the regiment with effect from 1st April 1883.

Colonel Tyndall vacates Command.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Codrington, who was absent on sick leave in England, was appointed Commandant *vice* Colonel Tyndall, and Colonel Chowne, 6th Punjab Infantry, was appointed to officiate in Colonel Codrington's stead during his absence on furlough.

Colonel Codrington appointed Commandant. Colonel Chowne officiating for him.

1884.

March to Kohat in course of relief.

On the 15th February the regiment marched in course of relief to Kohat, where it arrived on the 21st February and occupied the Left Infantry lines, relieving the 2nd Sikh Infantry.

Change in constitution of Regiment and from mixed to class companies.

On the 15th April a change in the constitution of the regiment was made under instructions received from the Government of India. The constitution of the regiment up to this date had been :—

3½ Companies,	{	2 Companies of Sikhs.
<i>Hindus.</i>		1 Company of Dogras.
		½ Company of Hindustanis.
4½ Companies.	{	3 Companies of Punjabi Mahomedans.
<i>Mahomedans.</i>		1½ Companies of Pathans.

The men of the different classes being mixed together in the Companies.

The new constitution of the regiment was ordered to be :—

4 Companies,	{	3 Companies of Sikhs.
<i>Hindus.</i>		1 Company of Dogras.
4 Companies,	{	3 Companies of Punjabi Mahomedans.
<i>Mahomedans.</i>		1 Company of Within-border Pathans.

All to be organized in Class Companies as follows :—

*A Company.*—Sikhs.

*B Company.*—Punjabi Mahomedans (Ghakhars and Janjuhas) from Rawal Pindi and Jhelam Districts.

*C Company.*—To be a mixed company composed of Hindustanis, Trans-border Pathans, &c., and eventually to become a Sikh Company.

*D Company.*—Pathans from within the border.

*E Company.*—Punjabi Mahomedans (Saghri Khattaks and men from the Hazara District).

*F Company.*—Dogras from Kangra.

*G Company.*—Punjabi Mahomedans (to be eventually composed of Sattis from Rawal Pindi District).

*H Company.*—Sikhs.

On 5th December Subadar-Major Miran Baksh, "Sirdar Bahadur," was admitted to the Pension Establishment, and Subadar Panjab Singh was promoted to Subadar-Major in his place.

Subadar-Major Miran Baksh quits Regiment. Subadar Panjab Singh appointed Subadar-Major.

1885.

On the 4th January Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Codrington, Commandant, was permitted to retire from the service. Colonel W. C. Chowne was appointed Commandant in his room.

Colonel Codrington retires. Colonel Chowne appointed Commandant.

On the 17th March a detachment consisting of 2 Native Officers and 100 rank and file were sent to Rawal Pindi to form the escort of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab at the Darbar held for the reception of the Amir of Kabul. Major A. H. Turner was deputed to organize the Amir's camp.

Escort to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at Durbar for reception of Amir of Kabul.

On the 9th April Colonel W. C. Chowne left for England on six months' leave on medical certificate, afterwards extended to 12 months, and Major A. H. Turner officiated as Commandant during his absence.

Major Turner assumes Officiating Command *vice* Colonel Chowne on sick leave.

On the 11th October the Regiment received orders to march to join the Northern Army of the force assembled for manœuvres between Umballa and Delhi, and was posted to the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division.

Camp of Exercise at Delhi.

The Regiment marched from Kohat on the 21st October *via* Peshawur and the Grand Trunk Road, and joined its Brigade at Camp Kauli near Umballa on the 13th December. Strength—6 British Officers, (Captain Sturt and Allen joined on the 15th making a total of 8 British Officers) 14 Native Officers and 698 men.

1886.

Great Review  
at Badli  
Sarai.

On 19th January the regiment took part in the Great Review before the Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, the Commander-in-Chief Sir Frederick Roberts and the Foreign Officers and many visitors. The place selected was a plain near Badli Sarai.

The Infantry was drawn up in double company  $\frac{1}{2}$  Columns, with six paces between columns. Owing to the heavy rain which came on about 11 A. M., only one march past of the Infantry took place in column of double companies.

Return  
march to  
Kohat.

On the 21st January the regiment commenced its return march to Kohat, marching *viâ* Karnal-Kaital, Sonam and Badhour, to Firozepore, by routes which had not been used by any troops since the Multan Campaign. The march of the regiment through this district excited great enthusiasm amongst the Jat Sikh population, large numbers coming daily from long distances to see the troops. Recruits of very fine physique came forward in large numbers during the march.

From Lahore the regiment marched *viâ* Shekhopura, Rukan Bukan, Pind Dadan Khan, Pindi Gheb and Khushalgarh, to Kohat, where it arrived on the 23rd March 1886.

Railway  
passage  
granted to  
men when  
going on  
furlough.  
Colonel  
Chowne  
rejoins.

From 1st January 1886 free passage by railway was granted to all men proceeding on, or returning from, furlough.

On the 23rd February Colonel W. C. Chowne rejoined from furlough and resumed the command.

He officiates  
as Brigadier-  
General.

On the 5th of April Colonel Chowne proceeded to Abbottabad to officiate for Sir C. MacGregor, C. B., Commandant, Punjab Frontier Force, the latter having proceeded to England on sick leave.



Captain R. R. N. Sturt officiated as Commandant during Colonel Chowne's absence.

Captain Sturt officiates as Commandant.

When the Hindustani Levy of Military Police was being raised for service in Burma, 1 Jemadar, 1 Havildar, 2 Naicks, and 22 sepoy, all Hindustani Hindus, volunteered for it and were transferred on the 14th May; these men were at the time struck off, but an order was afterwards received to return them as seconded.

Burma Police.

On the 19th June Colonel Chowne rejoined from his officiating appointment of Commandant, Punjab Frontier Force.

Colonel Chowne resumes Command.

On the 1st August the Punjab Frontier Force, the administration of which had, up to that time, been vested in the Punjab Government, was transferred to the Command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Punjab Frontier Force transferred to Command of Commander-in-Chief.

On the 17th September 3 Naicks, 1 Bugler and 25 sepoy were transferred to a second levy of Military Police being raised for service in Burma, and were seconded in the regiment; and again on the 29th January 1887 2 Havildars, 1 Naick, and 7 sepoy joined the Burma Police as volunteers.

Burma Police, 2nd Levy.

In November 1886 certain changes in the conditions of service of soldiers in the Native Army and the formation of the Active and Garrison Reserves were promulgated. The changes were as follows :—

Changes in the conditions of service of Sepoy and the formation of Reserves.

I. Regiments were linked together by battalions into regiments of 2 or 3 battalions (the 2nd Sikhs, 2nd Punjab Infantry, and 6th Punjab Infantry were thus linked together); and all recruits enlisted after 30th November 1886, by this order

become liable to serve in any one of the linked battalions, should the exigencies of war so require.

II. Recruits enlisted elsewhere than at Headquarters become entitled to full pay from date of enlistment, and marching batta for the road or free carriage of their kit.

III The periods of service, after which good-conduct pay was claimable, was altered to six years for good-conduct pay at Rs. 2, and ten years for good-conduct pay at Rs. 3.

IV. The annual allowance on account of half mounting was raised from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 with effect from 1st January 1887.

V. Invalid pensions were prospectively abolished for all enlistments after the 30th November 1886, in lieu thereof, the ordinary pension was made claimable after 21 years' service. Ordinary pension after 21 years' service was by this order also allowed to all men at that time in the service.

Gratuities to men of short service of all ranks invalided were extended, so that all men enlisted after the 30th November 1886 might, if invalided, receive twelve months' pay and good conduct pay when above 15 and under 21 years' service.

1887.

Established  
strength of  
Regiment  
augmented.

From 1st April 1887 the strength of the regiment was fixed at 8 Subadars, 8 Jemadars, 40 Havildars, 40 Naicks, 16 Drummers (Buglers), 800 sepoys, total 912.

Colonel  
Chowne  
vacates  
Command.  
Lieutenant-  
Colonel  
Turner

On the 1st of June, Colonel W. C. Chowne vacated the command of the regiment, on acceding to Colonel's allowances, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Turner succeeded to the Commandantship

of the regiment ; the gazette notifying the same was received on the 26th July.

appointed  
Commandant  
Burma  
Police.  
3rd Levy.

On the 1st June the following Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the regiment, having volunteered for the Burma Military Police, were seconded in their several ranks in accordance with G. O. C. C. dated 7th March 1887 : 1 Havildar and 22 sepoy. On the 13th June 1887, Havildar Mia Din was transferred to the Burma Police in the grade of Jemadar and seconded.

The following special Brigade Order was published to the regiment on the 6th June 1887 :—

Valedictory  
Order,  
Colonel  
Chowne.

No. 199, dated 1st June 1887.

“The Brigadier-General Commanding, cannot allow Colonel Chowne, late Commandant, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to leave the Force with which he has been associated for 25 years, without placing on record his appreciation of that officer's service and the able manner in which he has commanded both his regiment and various frontier stations, the latter often under circumstances requiring great tact and delicacy. In bidding farewell to Colonel Chowne and wishing him health and happiness in his native country, the Brigadier-General is sure he is only conveying the sentiments of all Colonel Chowne's brother officers of the Punjab Frontier Force.”

1888.

On the 27th January the regiment marched in course of relief for Dera Ismail Khan, where it arrived on the 10th February and occupied the Right Infantry lines.

March in  
relief to  
Dera Ismail  
Khan.

On arrival at Dera Ismail Khan the ammunition of sepoy (40 rounds per man) was ordered to be

Ammunition  
of soldiers  
stored in  
Kotes.

stored in boxes in the Company Kotes instead of being, as formerly, carried in pouches (G. O. C. C. 14th September 1887, and Punjab Frontier Force Order No. 375, dated 28th October 1887). Guards were furnished with 10 rounds balled and one loose round and one buck shot cartridge per sentry (or more if specially ordered) which were ordered to be handed over from guard to guard on relief.

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APPENDICES.

## APPENDIX No. I.

*Nominal Roll of British Officers who have served with the 2nd Punjab Infantry.*

Rank.	Names.	Date of joining.	Appointments held.	Date and cause of becoming non-effective.
Lieutenant	Johnston, J. C.	April 1849 ...	Commandant ...	14th December 1850. Appointed Comdt., 1st Sikhs.
Ditto	Willan	7th May 1849 ...	2nd-in-Command	7th April 1850. Proceeded on furlough to Europe.
Ensign	Eckford	26th July 1849 ...	Adjutant...	12th Dec. 1851. Not known.
Lieutenant	Vaughan, J. L.	12th June 1850 ...	Offg. 2nd-in-Command	8th November 1852. Appointed Commandant, 5th Punjab Infy.
Captain	Walsh	15th Dec. 1850 ...	Commandant	8th Nov. 1852. Appointed Comdt., 4th P. I.
Lieutenant	D'Aguilar, G.	25th April 1851 ...	Offg. Adjnt. and 2nd-in-Command	8th May 1851. Rejoined 4th N. I.
Ditto	Terrott	8th May 1851 ...	Offg. 2nd-in-Command	4th April 1853. Sick leave to England.
Ditto	Sykes	8th May 1851 ...	{ Adjutant, 12th Dec. 1851 to 27th Sept. 1853. 2nd-in-Command, 28th Sept. 1853 to 6th March 1856.	6th March 1856. Appointed to the Oude Irregular Force.
Ditto	Wilde, A.	14th Oct. 1851 ...	Offg. Commandant	16th Nov. 1851. Rejoined his own Corps.
Captain	Johnston, J. C.	8th Nov. 1852 ...	Commandant (re-appointed)	25th Augt. 1853. Resigned the service.
Lieutenant	Green, G. W. G.	9th Sept. 1853 ...	Commandant	27th July 1859. Promoted to Major-General.
Ditto	Chalmers, R.	18th Jan. 1854 ...	Adjutant	30th March 1856. Appointed to the Oude Irregular Force.
Asst.-Surgeon	Clark, W. F.	26th Feb. 1856 ...	Medical Charge...	31st May 1858. Proceeded on sick leave to Europe.
Ensign	Fisher, W. P.	24th Mar. 1856 ...	{ Adjutant, 30th March 1856 to 15th Nov. 1857. 2nd-in-Command, 16th Nov. 1857 to 24th Jan. 1861.	24th Jan. 1861. Resigned the service.
Lieutenant	Frankland, T.	9th July 1856 ...	2nd-in-Command	16th Nov. 1857. Killed in action.
Ditto	Craigie	17th Oct. 1856 ...	Doing-duty Officer.	23rd Jan. 1857. Transferred to 4th P. C.
Ensign	Scoones, H.	22nd June 1857 ...	Ditto	23rd Sept. 1857. Appointed to the Assam Civil Service.

Lieutenant	... Sherriff	...	25th Aug. 1857 ...	Ditto	...	...	...	...	7th Oct. 1858. Appointed Adj't, 2nd Sikhs.
Ditto	... Keen, F. J.	...	27th Aug. 1857 ...	Doing-duty Offr., 27th Aug. 1857 to 16th Nov. 1857.	...	...	...	...	20th May 1860. Appointed 2nd-in-Command, 3rd P. I.
Captain	... Marquis	...	29th Aug. 1857 ...	Attached	...	...	...	...	23rd September 1857. Proceeded on sick leave to the Punjab.
Ensign	... Davidson	...	1st Sept. 1857 ...	Ditto	...	...	...	...	14th September. Killed in action.
Ditto	... Watson	...	24th Sept. 1857 ...	Ditto	...	...	...	...	Not known. Was not present with Regt. on 15th September 1858 at conclusion of Mutiny Campaign.
Lieutenant	... Powlett	...	28th Sept. 1857 ...	Ditto	...	...	...	...	10th May 1858. Appointed Adjutant, Ferozepore Regts.
Captain	... Carey	...	15th Oct. 1857 ...	Ditto	...	...	...	...	16th November 1857. Appointed to Q.-M.-Genl.'s Department.
Lieutenant	... Ryves	...	15th Oct. 1857 ...	Ditto	...	...	...	...	17th November 1857. Appointed to Command 4th Punjab Infantry.
Ditto	... Bennett	...	8th Dec. 1857 ...	Ditto	...	...	...	...	22nd Jan. 1858. Appointed Adj't, Fatehgarh Levy.
Captain	... Green, T.	...	21st Nov. 1857 ...	Ditto	...	...	...	...	31st May 1858. Proceeded on sick leave to England.
Lieutenant	... Vibart	...	23rd Jan. 1858 ...	Doing-duty Officer	...	...	...	...	10th Sept. 1858. Appointed Adj't, 1st Mahratta Horse.
Ditto	... Anderson	...	25th Feb. 1858 ...	Attached	...	...	...	...	9th March 1858. Killed in action.
Ditto	... Keppel	...	25th Feb. 1858 ...	Ditto	...	...	...	...	1st April 1858. Transferred to 5th Punjab Infy.
Asst.-Surgeon	... Webb, C. K.	...	9th April 1858 ...	Medical Charge	...	...	...	...	14th May 1859. Not known.
Lieutenant	... Bernard	...	20th Aug. 1858 ...	Adjutant	...	...	...	...	12th November 1858. Transferred to Hazara Goorkha Battalion.
Captain	... Campbell	...	22nd Dec. 1858 ...	Offg. Commandant	...	...	...	...	31st March 1860. Rejoined his own Corps.
Asst.-Surgeon	... Farrell, G.	...	14th May 1859 ...	Medical Charge	...	...	...	...	31st March 1861. Not known.
Lieutenant	... Aytoun, J. M.	...	16th April 1860 ...	Attached	...	...	...	...	5th March 1860. Killed in action.
Ditto	... Urwin, W. H.	...	16th April 1860 ...	Ditto	...	...	...	...	20th May 1860. Rejoined 1st Sikhs.
Ditto	... Tyndall, H.	...	20th May 1860 ...	Adj't., 20 May 1860 to 17th June 1861.	...	...	...	...	1st April 1863. Vacated Comd. of Regt.
				2nd-in-Comd., 18th June 1861 to 26th July 1869.	...	...	...	...	
				Comdt., 27th July 1869 to 1st April 1868.	...	...	...	...	

## APPENDIX NO. I.—(Continued.)

Nominal Roll of British Officers who have served with the 2nd Punjab Infantry.

Rank.	Names.	Date of joining.	Appointments held.	Date and cause of becoming non-effective.
Ensign	Gustavinski	20th May 1860	Doing-duty Offr. to 17th June 1861. Adjnt. 18th June 1861 to 6th March 1864. Wingr Offr. 7th March 1861 to 31st December 1866.	1st January 1867. Appointed to the "Home Department."
Asst.-Surgeon	Costello, C. P.	31st Mar. 1861	Medical Charge	27th May 1863. Transferred to 6th Punjab Infy.
Lieutenant	Rynd, P. G.	27th Mar. 1862	Doing-duty Officer	7th March 1864. Appointed 2nd-in-Comd., 3rd 8rd Punjab Infantry.
Asst.-Surgeon	Hale, T. E. (V.C.)	4th July 1863	Medical Charge	3rd October 1865. Rejoined 7th Royal Fusiliers.
Lieutenant	Thompson, A. H.	31st Aug. 1863	Doing-duty Offr. to 20th April 1864. Qr.-Mr., 21st April 1864 to 16th September 1864. Offr. 2nd-in-Comd. to 6th March 1864.	15th September 1864. Died while on furlough.
Ditto	Sandys, M.	12th Sept. 1863	Adjutant. 7th March 1864 to 8th Oct. 1867. 1st Wing Subaltern. 9th Oct. 1867 to 30th June 1869.	1st July 1869. Overstayed his leave to Europe.
Ditto	Jones, N. J.	4th June 1864	Doing-duty Offr. to 7th Jan. 1865 Qr.-Mr., 8th Jan. 1865 to 26th July 1869. Wing Offr. 27th July 1869 to 12th June 1874.	12th June 1874. Placed on retired list.
Ditto	Nugent, W. S.	26th Sept. 1865	Doing-duty Offr. to 8th Oct. 1867. Adjutant, 9th Oct. 1867 to 1st May 1871.	1st May 1871. Died whilst on sick leave at Murree.
Asst.-Surgeon	Farrell, G.	28th Oct. 1865	Medical Charge...	5th May 1868. Appointed to 2nd Punjab Cavalry.
Lieutenant	Molloy, E.	1st Feb. 1866	Second doing-duty Offr.	12th April 1868. Appointed to 5th Goorkhas.
Ensign	Gasetee, A.	9th Nov. 1866	Ditto ditto	21st May 1867. Transferred to 5th P. I.



Captain	Boswell, J. J.	...	5th Mar. 1867 ...	Wing Offr. to 26th July 1869. 2nd-in-Comd., 27th July 1869 to 8th July 1874.	8th July 1874. Appointed Comdt., 2nd Sikhs.
Surgeon	Fairweather, G.	...	12th May 1868 ...	Medical Charge...	30th Nov. 1868. Transferred to 3rd P. I.
Ensign	Norman	...	7th Sept. 1868 ...	Attached 2nd Wing Subaltern, 26th Sept. 1868 to 17th June 1869.	
Lieutenant	Turner, A. H.	...	26th Sept. 1868 ...	1st Wing Subaltern 18th June 1869 to 23rd Sept. 1869. Qr.-Mr., 24th Sept. 1869 to 1st June 1871.	
Asst.-Surgeon	Knox, J.	...	30th Nov. 1868 ...	Adjutant, 2nd June 1871 to 11th June 1874.	12th April 1869. Services placed at disposal of C-in-C.
Ditto	Skeen, A.	...	18th Jan. 1869 ...	Wing Comdr., 12th June 1874 to 10th May 1885.	1st August 1869. Not known.
Ditto	Faterson, A.	...	9th June 1869 ...	2nd-in-Comd., 11th May 1885 to 31st May 1887.	16th May 1870.
Lieutenant	Lewes, J. M.	...	29th Oct. 1869 ...	Comdt., 1st June 1887. Medical Charge to 18th Jan. 1869 ...	
Ditto	Strettell, A. D.	...	20th Jan. 1870 ...	Medical Charge ... 1st Wing Subaltern to 11th June 1874.	8th Nov. 1886. Retired from the service.
Captain	Broome, A. P.	...	27th Nov. 1869 ...	Qr.-Mr., 12th June 1874 to 28th May 1880.	25th February 1885. Appointed Wing Comdr., 5th P. I.
Asst.-Surgeon	Jackson, W.	...	16th May 1870 ...	Wing Offg., 29th May 1880 to 8th Nov. 1886.	
Captain	Saunders, G. N.	...	28th Sep. 1870 ...	2nd Wing Subaltern to 10th June 1871. Adjutant, 12th June 1874 to 26th Nov. 1877. Wing Offg., 26th Nov. 1877 to 25th Feb. 1885.	1st March 1870. Appointed to 1st Punjab Infy. 8th April 1887. Retired from the service. 22nd December 1871. Rejoined 3rd Punjab Infy.

## APPENDIX No. I.—(Continued.)

Nominal Roll of British Officers who have served with the 2nd Punjab Infantry.

Rank.	Names.	Date of joining.	Appointments held.	Date and cause of becoming non-effective.
Lieutenant	Powell, C. F.	11th June 1871 ...	{ 2nd Wing Subaltern to 11th June 1874. 1st Wing Subaltern, 12th June 1874 to 18th Dec. 1878. Offg. 2nd-in-Command ... Ditto ...	18th December 1878. Died of his wounds when doing duty with the 5th Goorkhas.
Captain	Money, G. N.	31st Mar. 1873 ...	Offg. 2nd-in-Command ...	3rd April 1878. Appointed to 3rd Sikhs.
Ditto	Crewe-Read, A. W.	16th Oct. 1873 ...	Ditto ...	24th March 1874. Proceeded on furlough to Europe.
Ditto	Fitz Hugh, A.	10th July 1874 ...	Offg. Commandant ...	26th February 1875. Rejoined 4th Sikhs.
Ditto	Slater, J. B.	7th Sept. 1874 ...	Offg. 2nd-in-Command ...	1st November 1876. Rejoined 2nd Sikhs.
Surgeon	Duke, J.	27th Oct. 1874 ...	Offg. Medical Charge ...	22nd May 1877. Reverted to his appointment with 3rd P. C.
Lieutenant	Mansel, C. G.	12th Feb. 1874 ...	{ Offg. 1st Wing Subaltern to 11th June 1874. 2nd Wing Subaltern, 12th June 1874 to 27th Aug. 1875. Offg. 2nd Wing Subaltern ... Offg. Wing Officer ... Offg. 2nd Wing Subaltern to 5th Oct. 1875. 2nd Wing Subaltern, 6th Oct. 1875 to 11th Nov. 1877. Adjutant, 12th Nov. 1877 to 7th Jan. 1886. Wing Offr., 8th Jan. 1886 to 31st May 1887. Wing Comdr., 1st June 1887. 2nd-in-Comd. to 31st March 1888. Comdr., 1st April 1888 to 4th Jan. 1888.	27th August 1875. Appointed to 4th P. C.
Ditto	Mardall, F.	12th Feb. 1874 ...	Offg. 2nd Wing Subaltern ...	3rd May 1875. Appointed to 3rd Punjab Cavv.
Captain	Hastings, F. E.	26th April 1875 ...	Offg. 2nd Wing Subaltern to 5th Oct. 1875. 2nd Wing Subaltern, 6th Oct. 1875 to 11th Nov. 1877. Adjutant, 12th Nov. 1877 to 7th Jan. 1886. Wing Offr., 8th Jan. 1886 to 31st May 1887. Wing Comdr., 1st June 1887. 2nd-in-Comd. to 31st March 1888. Comdr., 1st April 1888 to 4th Jan. 1888.	17th October 1876. Rejoined 2nd Sikhs.
Lieutenant	Sturt, R. R. N.	30th June 1875 ...	Offg. 2nd Wing Subaltern to 5th Oct. 1875. 2nd Wing Subaltern, 6th Oct. 1875 to 11th Nov. 1877. Adjutant, 12th Nov. 1877 to 7th Jan. 1886. Wing Offr., 8th Jan. 1886 to 31st May 1887. Wing Comdr., 1st June 1887. 2nd-in-Comd. to 31st March 1888. Comdr., 1st April 1888 to 4th Jan. 1888.	
Captain	Codrington, E. C.	1st Nov. 1875 ...	Offg. 2nd Wing Subaltern to 5th Oct. 1875. 2nd Wing Subaltern, 6th Oct. 1875 to 11th Nov. 1877. Adjutant, 12th Nov. 1877 to 7th Jan. 1886. Wing Offr., 8th Jan. 1886 to 31st May 1887. Wing Comdr., 1st June 1887. 2nd-in-Comd. to 31st March 1888. Comdr., 1st April 1888 to 4th Jan. 1888.	4th January 1885. Retired from the service.

Rank	Name	Service Dates	Notes
Lieutenant	Allen, B. M.	25th Aug. 1876 ...	{ Offg. 2nd Wing Subaltern to 17th Dec. 1878. Wing Offr., 18th Dec. 1878 to 28th May 1880. Qr.-Mr., 29th May 1880 to 24th April 1884. Wing Offr., 26th April 1884 to ... } 21st July 1877. Appointed to 1st Punjab Infantry. 19th October 1877. Appointed to 1st Punjab Infantry.
Surgeon Lieutenant	Robinson, T. Brownlow, C. B.	22nd May 1877 ... 23rd June 1877 ...	Offg. Medical Charge ... Offg. Wing Officer ...
Surgeon	Macgregor, A.	21st July 1877 ...	Offg. Medical Charge ...
Ditto	Duke, J.	4th Feb. 1878 ...	Ditto ditto ...
Lieutenant	Daniell, A.	14th Feb. 1878 ...	Offg. Wing Officer ...
Surgeon	McCarthy, C. T.	14th Feb. 1878 ...	Offg. Medical Charge ...
Lieutenant	Lucas, C. C.	23rd Feb. 1878 ...	Offg. Wing Officer ...
Surgn.-Major	Holmes, A. P.	1st July 1878 ...	Offg. Medical Charge ...
Surgeon	Moodie, R.	8th Oct. 1878 ...	Ditto ditto ...
Lieutenant	Orr, J. C.	5th Nov. 1879 ...	Offg. Wing Officer ...
Ditto	Rodwell, E. H.	28th May 1880 ...	{ Offg. Wing Offr. to 9th Oct. 1882 } { Wing Offr. 10th Oct. 1882 to 23rd April 1884. } Qr.-Mr., 24th April 1884 to 19th March 1885.
Ditto	Grant, C.	15th June 1880 ...	{ Adjt. 20th March 1885 to ... } Offg. Wing Officer ...
Surgeon	Rodgers, J. W.	19th April 1882 ...	Offr. Medical Charge ...
Lieutenant	Yate, F. H.	28th Sept. 1882 ...	Offg. Wing Officer ...
Surgeon	Bamber, C. J.	24th Oct. 1882 ...	Offg. Medical Charge ...
Major	Finnis, J.	13th Jan. 1883 ...	Offg. 2nd-in-Command ...
Colonel	Chowne, W. C.	1st Mar. 1883 ...	{ Offg. Comdt. to 4th January 1885. } { Comdt. 5th January 1885 to 31st May 1887. }
Lieutenant	Browning, H. A.	21st June 1883 ...	{ Offg. Wing Offr. to 19th Feb. 1885. } { Wing Offr. 20th Feb. 1885 to 15th Dec. 1886. }
Ditto	Evatt, J. T.	14th July 1883 ...	Offg. Wing Officer ...
Ditto	Davidson, A. G.	31st July 1883 ...	Ditto ditto ...

H. 2ND P. I.

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21st July 1877. Appointed to 1st Punjab Infantry.  
19th October 1877. Appointed to 1st Punjab Infantry.  
4th February 1878. Appointed to 4th P. C.  
14th February 1878. Appointed to 4th P. C.  
18th October 1878. Appointed to 4th P. I.  
1st July 1878.  
22nd Nov. 1878. Appointed to 5th Goorkhas.  
8th October 1878.  
1st November 1878.  
1st Jan. 1880. Appointed to 5th Punjab Infy.  
  
21st June 1881. Resigned appmt. in B. S. C.  
24th October 1882.  
23rd August 1884. Appointed to 5th P. C.  
22nd January 1883.  
12th September 1884. Died at Mussoorie whilst on leave.  
  
31st May 1887. Acceded to Colonel's allowances.  
  
15th December 1886. Appointed to Burma Commission.  
11th July 1884. Appointed to 1st Punjab Infy.  
18th September 1883. Appointed to 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

## APPENDIX No. I.—(Concluded.)

Nominal Roll of British Officers who have served with the 2nd Punjab Infantry.

Rank.	Names.	Date of joining.	Appointments held.	Date and cause of becoming non-effective.
Lieutenant	Davidson, C.	17th Sept. 1883 ...	{ Offg. Wing Offr. to 14th Dec. 1886. Wing Offr., 15th Dec. 1886 to 3rd April 1887.	
Major	Ramsden, W. C.	31st Aug. 1885 ...	{ Qr.-Mr., 4th April 1887 to ... Wing Comdt. to 31st May 1887. 2nd-in-Comd., 1st June 1887 to ...	
Lieutenant	Archer, C.	6th Sept. 1885 ...	{ Offg. Wing Offr., to 14th Dec. 1886. Wing Offr., 15th Dec. 1886 to ...	
Ditto	Burne, K. O.	20th Jan. 1886 ...	Offg. Wing Officer ...	
Surgeon	Jameson, G.	29th Jan. 1886 ...	Offg. Medical Charge ...	
Lieutenant	Shaw, A. J.	9th Mar. 1886 ...	Offg. Wing Officer ...	1st October 1887. Appointed to 1st Sikhs.
Surgeon	Edwards, A. R.	24th Sept. 1886 ...	Offg. Medical Charge ...	10th September 1886. Proceeded on sick leave to Europe. 1887. Appointed to 4th Sikhs.
Ditto	Pisani, L. J.	8th April 1887 ...	Ditto ditto ...	8th April 1887. Appointed to Medical Charge, Shekh Budin.
Ditto	Silcock, A.	3rd May 1887 ...	Ditto ditto ...	3rd May 1887. Appointed to Q. O. Corps of Guides.
Lieutenant	Maitland, H. R. S.	20th July 1887 ...	Offg. Wing Officer ...	15th October 1887. Resigned appointment in B. S. C.
Ditto	Eales, C. M.	26th Aug. 1887 ...	Wing Officer ...	19th April 1888.
Surgeon	Clarkson, F. C.	15th Oct. 1887 ...	{ Offg. Medical Charge to 12th March 1888. Medical Charge ...	
Ditto	Sykes, W. A. (D.S.O.)	12th Mar. 1888 ...	Medical Charge ...	
Ditto	Alcock, A. W.	4th May 1888 ...	Ditto ...	7th April 1888. Proceeded to join 6th B. C.
Lieutenant	Nicholls, A.	2nd June 1888 ...	Offg. Adjutant ...	
Ditto	Harris, A. L.	5th June 1888 ...	Offg. Wing Officer ...	6th May 1888. Appointed to Offg. Medical Charge, 15th B. L.
Ditto	Sillery, C. C. A.	21st June 1888 ...	Ditto ...	

APPENDIX No. II.

Roll of Native Officers, 2nd Punjab Infantry.

NAMES.	Date of enlistment.	JEMADAR.		SUBADAR.		REMARKS.
		From	To	From	To	
Ahmed Khan	15th Mar. 1859	.....	.....	Not known	1st May 1859	} Subadar-Major, 16th Aug. 1863 to 22nd Nov. 1875.
Puna Singh	10th Feb. 1847	.....	.....	10th Feb. 1847	22nd Nov. 1875	
Parab Singh	30th April 1849	.....	.....	30th April 1849	1st May 1861	} Subadar-Major, 15th Sept. 1856 to 16th Aug. 1863.
Haider Shah	30th April 1849	.....	.....	30th April 1849	8th May 1860	
Lal Singh	30th April 1849	.....	1849	31st July 1849	1st Jan. 1860	
Sindat Singh	30th April 1849	30th April 1849	30th July 1849	31st July 1849	4th May 1860	
Sher Khan	30th April 1849	31st July 1849	31st Oct. 1849	1st Nov. 1849	15th Aug. 1863	} Subadar-Major, 29rd Nov. 1875 to 5th Dec. 1884.
Hira Singh	30th April 1849	1st Aug. 1849	31st Oct. 1849	1st Nov. 1849	5th May 1860	
Ghulam Hasain	24th June 1849	24th June 1849	17th May 1857	18th May 1857	24th July 1858	
Prem Singh	21st Nov. 1852	6th June 1850	17th May 1857	18th May 1857	31st May 1858	
Atar Beg	30th April 1849	6th Jan. 1851	17th May 1857	18th May 1857	1st May 1870	
Anup Singh	30th April 1849	23rd Aug. 1853	17th May 1857	18th May 1857	17th Oct. 1870	
Kala Khan	25th May 1849	18th May 1857	30th April 1859	1st May 1859	17th Oct. 1870	
Khair Din	30th April 1849	1st May 1858	3rd Dec. 1859	1st Jan. 1860	6th Nov. 1871	
Sunder Singh	30th April 1849	1st June 1858	3rd May 1860	4th May 1860	12th Oct. 1870	
Sher Ali	1st Jan. 1851	24th July 1858	5th May 1860	6th May 1860	20th Jan. 1868	
Natulla Khan	1st Aug. 1849	1st May 1859	7th May 1860	8th May 1860	16th Oct. 1869	
Miran Bakhsh	17th Oct. 1849	24th July 1858	14th Aug. 1863	15th Aug. 1863	5th Dec. 1884	
Lakha Singh	30th April 1849	15th Aug. 1863	18th Oct. 1869	19th Oct. 1869	31st Jan. 1877	} Subadar-Major, 29rd Nov. 1875 to 5th Dec. 1884.
Janab Shah	6th Feb. 1851	6th May 1860	30th April 1870	1st May 1870	19th Nov. 1877	
Arsbid	30th April 1849	1st Jan. 1860	12th Oct. 1870	13th Oct. 1870	30th April 1874	
Jamal Khan	8th July 1849	19th Oct. 1869	17th Oct. 1870	18th Oct. 1870	7th Mar. 1880	
Sham Singh	10th Mar. 1856	31st Dec. 1869	17th Oct. 1870	18th Oct. 1870	6th May 1882	
Karn Khan	10th Mar. 1856	18th Oct. 1870	6th Nov. 1871	7th Nov. 1871	1st May 1883	

## APPENDIX No. II.—(Continued.)

## Roll of Native Officers, 2nd Punjab Infantry.

NAMES.	Date of enlistment.	JEMADAR.		SUBADAR.		REMARKS.
		From	To	From	To	
Shahzada	13th Sept. 1849	1st May 1870	30th April 1874	1st May 1874	13th Jan. 1879	Subadar-Major, 6th Dec. 1884 to 8th April 1888.
Kanh Singh	30th April 1849	18th Mar. 1866	22nd Nov. 1875	23rd Nov. 1875	22nd Sept. 1881	
Panjab Singh	12th Jan. 1850	13th Oct. 1870	1st Feb. 1877	2nd Feb. 1877	9th April 1888	Subadar-Major, 10th April 1888.
Bura	19th July 1858	23rd Nov. 1875	19th Nov. 1877	20th Nov. 1877	27th Feb. 1883	
Ashad Khan	1st July 1869	1st July 1869	13th Jan. 1879	14th Jan. 1879	2nd Mar. 1885	..... 1885
Wali Khan	13th Feb. 1862	21st Nov. 1876	29th Jan. 1880	30th Jan. 1880	5th June 1885	
Thakur Singh	5th April 1853	7th Nov. 1871	30th April 1880	1st May 1880	..... 1885	Subadar-Major, 10th April 1888.
Bakhshish Singh	16th Sept. 1858	25th June 1875	30th April 1882	1st May 1882	5th June 1885	
Khan Bahadur	14th Mar. 1862	20th Nov. 1877	27th Feb. 1883	28th Feb. 1883	..... 1885	Subadar-Major, 10th April 1888.
Raj Wali	1st Feb. 1870	30th Jan. 1880	30th April 1883	1st May 1883	..... 1885	
Narayan Singh	10th Feb. 1863	1st May 1882	5th Feb. 1884	6th Dec. 1884	..... 1885	Subadar-Major, 10th April 1888.
Sher Baz	1st July 1862	1st May 1882	2nd Mar. 1885	3rd Mar. 1885	..... 1885	
Gur Bakhsh	18th Nov. 1861	2nd Feb. 1877	6th June 1885	1st May 1885	..... 1885	Subadar-Major, 10th April 1888.
Bal Singh	8th Nov. 1871	1st May 1883	9th April 1888	10th April 1888	..... 1885	
Rangi Singh	30th April 1849	31st July 1849	3rd July 1857	3rd July 1857	..... 1885	Subadar-Major, 10th April 1888.
Muhammad Bakhsh	25th May 1849	31st July 1849	3rd July 1857	3rd July 1857	..... 1885	
Subhan Khan	26th May 1849	1st Sept. 1849	3rd July 1857	3rd July 1857	..... 1885	Subadar-Major, 10th April 1888.
Mihrwan Dube	21st Nov. 1832	1st Nov. 1849	6th Jan. 1851	6th Jan. 1851	..... 1885	
Ieri Singh	30th April 1849	1st Nov. 1849	20th Oct. 1858	20th Oct. 1858	..... 1885	Subadar-Major, 10th April 1888.
Lal Khan	30th April 1849	1st Nov. 1849	6th June 1860	6th June 1860	..... 1885	
Mahabbat Khan	30th April 1849	1st Dec. 1849	23rd Aug. 1853	23rd Aug. 1853	..... 1885	Subadar-Major, 10th April 1888.
Nizamdin	30th April 1849	18th May 1857	10th Mar. 1858	10th Mar. 1858	..... 1885	
Pir Khan	30th April 1849	18th May 1857	24th July 1858	24th July 1858	..... 1885	Subadar-Major, 10th April 1888.
Ahmad Shah	15th May 1857	18th May 1857	23rd Nov. 1857	23rd Nov. 1857	..... 1885	
Bura Khan	30th April 1849	18th May 1857	1st July 1858	1st July 1858	..... 1885	Subadar-Major, 10th April 1888.
Shamir Singh	30th April 1849	18th May 1857	19th June 1865	19th June 1865	..... 1885	
Badullah Khan	25th May 1849	18th May 1857	1st July 1858	1st July 1858	..... 1885	Subadar-Major, 10th April 1888.
					..... 1885	

Naurang Khan	25th May 1849	18th May 1857	18th July 1869
Mahdi Khan	30th April 1849	18th May 1857	1st July 1867
Sincharn Singh	30th April 1849	10th Mar. 1858	18th Mar. 1866
Buta Singh	30th April 1849	10th Oct. 1858	1st July 1869
Hari Singh	10th July 1850	4th May 1860	31st July 1863
Ibrahim.	20th April 1849	8th May 1860	30th Dec. 1869
Kanh Singh	15th Oct. 1853	1st July 1869	8th Oct. 1869
Bhup Singh	30th April 1849	9th Oct. 1869	20th Nov. 1876
Lal Gul	5th April 1855	18th Oct. 1870	24th June 1875
Sultan Bakhsh	30th April 1849	2nd July 1867	22nd Sept. 1881
Chet Singh	1st May 1861	25th Dec. 1875	15th Nov. 1884
Ghulam Hasan	10th Sept. 1867	14th Jan. 1879	19th Sept. 1879
Salbahan Singh	12th Dec. 1870	20th Sept. 1879	.....
Arudla Khan	1st Nov. 1867	23rd Sept. 1881	.....
Jahandad	1st Dec. 1867	23th Feb. 1883	.....
Akbar Khan	6th July 1874	16th Nov. 1884	.....
Mangal Singh	8th July 1869	3rd Mar. 1885	.....
Kurban Ali Khan	6th April 1885	6th April 1885	.....
Naurang	18th Nov. 1861	6th June 1885	.....
Chet Singh	30th Mar. 1869	14th May 1886	.....
Baryam Singh	12th July 1872	10th April 1888	.....

Seconded.

## APPENDIX No. III.

*Statement shewing periods of location of the 2nd Punjab Infantry in the several Cantonnments, Punjab Frontier, and absence on service.*

Station.	Date of		Field Service; including engagements or frontier blockade duty or important marches.
	Arrival.	Departure.	
Pind Dadan Khan	21st May 1849 ..	11th July 1849 ..	Constant skirmishes with the Waziris from November 1850 to December 1852. Expedition against Umarzai Waziris, December 1852. " " Rabia Khel Orakzais, September 1855. " " in Upper Kuram Valley, October 1856. " " Bozdars, March 1857. Engaged in disarming 62nd and 69th Regiments Native Infantry at Multan, June 1857. Arrived at Delhi, 14th August 1857. Action of Najafgarh, 25th August 1857. Stormed the Breach in the Cashmere Bastion, 14th September 1857. Capture of Delhi, 20th September 1857. Action of Bulandshahr, 28th September 1857. Skirmish at Aligarh, 5th October 1857. Action at Agra, 10th October 1857. Skirmish at Bantera, 2nd November 1857. Skirmish at Alambagh, 12th November 1857. Relief of Lucknow Garrison, 14th November 1857. Capture of Dil Khusha and the Martiniere. Capture of Sikaandar Bagh, 16th November 1857. Capture of Mess-house and Modi Mahal, 17th November 1857. Relief of General Wyndham's troops at Cawnpore, 29th November 1857. Action of Khudagang, 2nd January 1858. Siege of Lucknow, 6th March 1858. Capture of Lucknow, 16th March 1858. Re-capture of Bareilly, 8th May 1858. Expedition against Mahsud Waziris, 1860. Marched against the Utman Khels, January 1866. Skirmishes in Agror Valley, August 1868. Black Mountain Expedition, October 1868. Affair with the Bazotis, February 1869. Right Wing marched to Miranzaal, 17th April 1869. Afghanistan, 1878-79. Marched for Kuram, 17th November 1878. Attack on Pakwar Kotal, 1st December 1878. 2nd Mahsud Waziri Expedition, March 1881.
Shahpur	15th July 1849 ..	31st Aug. 1849 ..	
Miani	3rd Sept. 1849 ..	18th Feb. 1850 ..	
Kohat	25th March 1850 ..	5th Oct. 1850 ..	
Nari	11th Oct. 1850 ..	2nd Feb. 1851 ..	
Bannu	7th Feb. 1851 ..	17th Oct. 1853 ..	
Kohat	23rd Oct. 1853 ..	10th Jan. 1857 ..	
Dera Ghazi Khan	5th Feb. 1857 ..	18th May 1857 ..	
On Service in Hindustan	18th May 1857 ..	8th Dec. 1858 ..	
Bannu	8th Dec. 1858 ..	18th Nov. 1862 ..	
Dera Ismail Khan	22nd Nov. 1862 ..	1st Nov. 1865 ..	
Abbotabad	25th Nov. 1865 ..	11th March 1868 ..	
Kohat	23rd Nov. 1868 ..	24th Dec. 1871 ..	
Dera Ghazi Khan	20th Jan. 1872 ..	18th Jan. 1875 ..	
Dera Ismail Khan	27th Jan. 1875 ..	12th March 1878 ..	
Kohat	23rd March 1878 ..	17th Nov. 1878 ..	
Afghanistan	Nov. 1878 ..	April 1879 ..	
Mardan	23rd April 1879 ..	3rd June 1879 ..	
Abbotabad	2nd July 1879 ..	8th Nov. 1880 ..	
Edwardesabad	28th Nov. 1880 ..	15th Feb. 1884 ..	
Kohat	21st Feb. 1884 ..	26th Jan. 1888 ..	
Dera Ismail Khan	10th Feb. 1888 ..	.....	





## APPENDIX No. V.

*Return of casualties in action; 2nd Punjab Infantry.*

Occasion or Action.	KILLED.			WOUNDED.		
	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Rank & file.	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Rank & file.
Skirmishes with Waziris near Gumatti Post in the Autumn of 1851 ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	3
Skirmish with Waziri Thieves at Bahadur Khel in November 1854 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2
Attack on Rabia Khel, September 1855 ... ..	...	1	7	...	...	...
Bozdar Expedition, March 1857 ... ..	...	...	2	...	1	19
Campaign in Hindustan, 1857-58 (Mutiny) ... ..	3	3	59	4	5	143
Mahsud Waziri Expedition, May 1860 ... ..	1	1	14	...	1	37
Expedition to Agror and Black Mountain in the Autumn of 1868 ... ..	...	...	2	...	...	5
Paiwar Kotal, 2nd December 1878 ... ..	...	...	6	...	1	12
Mahsud Waziri Expedition, April & May 1881 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4
TOTAL ... ..	4	5	90	4	9	225

## APPENDIX No. VI.

*Nominal Roll of British and Native Officers, killed or wounded in action.*

Rank and Name.	Date of casualty.	Action.	Killed.	Wounded.
Jemadar Muhabbat Khan ... ..	5th Oct. 1851	Skirmish with Waziris ... ..	...	1
Native Doctor Sin Rakan Dubi ... ..	2nd Sept. 1855	Attack on Rabia Khel ... ..	1	...
Subadar Hira Singh ... ..	7th March 1857	Forcing the Khan Band (Bozdar) ... ..	...	1
Subadar Partab Singh ... ..	8th Sept. 1857	Siege of Delhi ... ..	...	1
Ensign Davidson ... ..	14th Sept. 1857	Attack on Delhi ... ..	1	...
Jemadar Rangî Khan ... ..	Ditto	Ditto ... ..	1	...
Capt. Green, G. W. G. ... ..	Ditto	Ditto ... ..	...	1
Lieut. Frankland ... ..	Ditto	Ditto ... ..	...	1
Subadar Lal Sing ... ..	Ditto	Ditto ... ..	...	1
Subadar Sher Khan ... ..	Ditto	Ditto ... ..	...	1
Subadar Anup Singh ... ..	Ditto	Ditto ... ..	...	1
Jemadar Ahmad Shah ... ..	15th Nov. 1857	Relief of Lucknow ... ..	1	...
Lieut. Frankland ... ..	16th " "	Ditto ... ..	1	...
Lieut. Watson ... ..	16th " "	Ditto ... ..	...	1
Jemadar Mahde Khan ... ..	22nd " "	Ditto ... ..	...	1
Lieut. Anderson ... ..	10th March 1858	Capture of Lucknow ... ..	1	...
Jemadar Nizamdin ... ..	10th " "	Ditto ... ..	1	...
Lieut. Powlett ... ..	13th " "	Ditto ... ..	...	1
Lieut. Aytoun ... ..	4th May 1860	Barara Tangi ... ..	1	...
Subadar Sindat Sing ... ..	Ditto	Ditto ... ..	...	1
Subadar Hira Singh ... ..	Ditto	Ditto ... ..	...	1
Subadar Jamál Khan ... ..	2nd Dec. 1878	Paiwar Kotal ... ..	...	1

## APPENDIX No. VII.

*Roll of Native Officers who have held the appointment of Subadar-Major in the 2nd Punjab Infantry.*

Name.	REMARKS.
Sher Khan ... ..	Native Adjutant, <i>i.e.</i> , Subadar-Major from 15th September 1856 to 15th August 1863.
Puna Sing ... ..	16th August 1863 to 22nd November 1875.
Miran Baksh ... ..	23rd November 1875 to 5th December 1884.
Panjab Singh ... ..	6th December 1884 to 9th April 1888.
Wali Khan ... ..	10th April 1888.

## APPENDIX No. VIII.

*Roll of Native Officers, 2nd Punjab Infantry, who have been admitted to the order of British India.*

Name.	REMARKS.
Subadar-Major Miran Baksh	Admitted to the 2nd Class, with effect from 19th July 1880, G. G. O., 3rd February 1882, advanced to 1st Class, with effect from 7th January 1882, G. G. O. 365, dated 22nd June 1883.
Subadar-Major Panjab Singh...	Admitted to 2nd Class, with effect from 21st June 1887, G. G. O. No. 830, dated 21st October 1887.

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