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## THE NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.

By *COMMANDER E. P. STATHAM, R.N.*



*Photo. WINDOW & GROVE, Baker Street.*

*Sir G. S. WHITE, V.C., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., the Commander-in-Chief in India.*

SIR GEORGE WHITE joined the Service as ensign in the 27th Foot, in 1853, when barely eighteen. Ten years later he was promoted captain, exchanging immediately into the Gordon Highlanders. It is with this corps that his career has been most closely connected, and he is now its colonel. For this reason it is a portrait of him taken when in command of the grand old "Ninety-Twa's" that we now present to our readers. His Mutiny medal was won in the old 27th, but all the other honours which bedeck his breast were gained in the Gordon Highlanders. As second in command of that regiment he served through the Afghan War of 1879-80, winning the Victoria Cross, a C.B., and his brevet as lieutenant-colonel, to say nothing of frequent mention in despatches. His cross he won by two separate acts of valour. At Charasiah he led two companies of his regiment up a steep mountain-side to attack an enemy strongly posted and eight times superior in force. When his men halted, exhausted, White, seizing a rifle, rushed forward alone, and shot dead the leader of the enemy. Again, at Candahar, White led the final charge, under a heavy fire, riding straight up to the muzzles of the enemy's guns, and himself capturing one. He commanded the Gordons from 1881 to 1885, and since then has seen service in Egypt as assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general in the Nile Expedition, 1884-85; in Burma, in command, from 1885-89; and in command of the Zhob Valley Force in 1890. In 1893 he was made Commander-in-Chief in India, a position he now vacates only to assume that of Quartermaster-General of the Forces, in succession to Sir Evelyn Wood. Like Roberts and Wolseley, he is an Irishman, being the eldest son and heir of the late J. R. White, Esq., D.L., of Whitehall, Ballymena, County Antrim.

# THE ARMY OF BENGAL.

THE magnificent pageant of the 22nd of June, eagerly anticipated, lavishly provided for, splendidly organised, has been relegated by the inexorable hand of Time to its inevitable position among the glories of the past; but it will not be readily forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to be present, and to join in the stupendous

special reference to those members of it who are represented in the illustrations; and, bearing this in mind, let us turn our attention to the men who on this great occasion had the privilege of forming the guard of honour round the Empress-Queen. Who are these men, of swarthy visage and grim soldierly bearing, clad in



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Rissaldar-Major Ali Muhammed Khan,  
2nd Bengal Lancers.



Photo. Gregory. Copyright—H. & K.  
Rissaldar-Major Mangal Singh,  
3rd Bengal Cavalry.

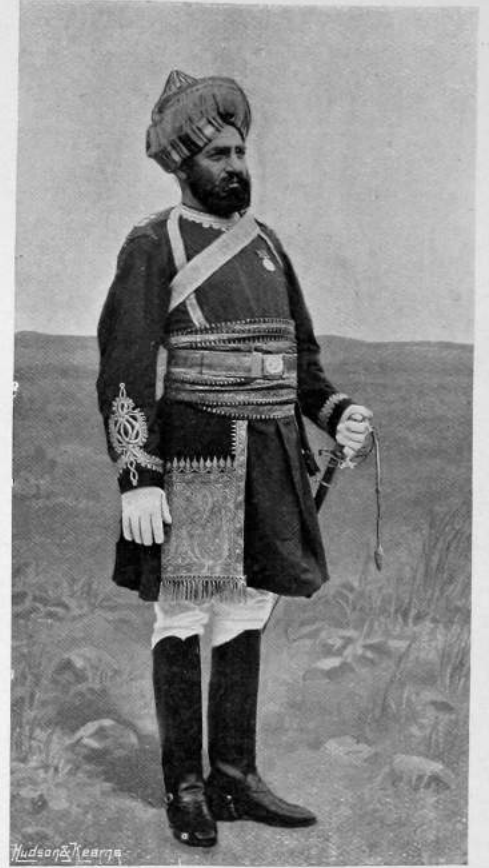


Photo. Gregory. Copyright—H. & K.  
Rissaldar Kaddam Khan,  
4th Bengal Cavalry.

display of enthusiastic loyalty evoked by the occasion, nor will the future historian fail to find a place for it in his records. The deafening acclamations of the vast multitude which lined the route are still ringing in our ears, as they hailed each section of the endless procession slowly pacing the great thoroughfares, amid scenes of historic interest, military, commercial, and political; loyal subjects of Her Majesty, from every quarter of the globe, ready, if need be, to offer their lives in the defence of her vast empire.

splendid uniforms, in such close attendance upon the Queen of England? They afford a living proof of the validity of that other title to which she so justly lays claim—Empress of India. They are here to represent the loyal native soldiers of India, who have so frequently and so gallantly fought side by side with their white brothers in arms, and vied with them in deeds of splendid daring. This is no mere figure of speech. The records of India bear ample testimony both to the stubborn courage of bygone generations, who gave us no little trouble ere we conquered them, and to the still greater military capacity and devotion to duty which their descendants have developed under the teaching and example of British officers.

The enthusiasm of Marmion's eager young squire arouses our sympathy, as, gazing at the fair scene spread out before him, he throws up his hand and exclaims:

"Where is the coward that would not dare  
To fight for such a land!"

And slow, indeed, must be the pulse and unenviable the state of mind of him who would not experience a keen exhilaration of soul in the contemplation of the huge and prosperous realm thus spread out before him in the persons of its representatives. Where, indeed, is the man who would not risk something, his life if need be, in defence of such an empire and such a Monarch!

Many are the lessons and reflections concerning past, present, and future, which are apt to crowd the mind; but were they to be entered upon here the object of these pages would be defeated. That object is to give some idea of the constitution and strength and honourable records of the Army of India, with

The history of our Native Army is, in fact, the history of British India. In the extension of our influence, during the sway of the East India Company, and the final consolidation of the Empire, native regiments have borne so large a share that it is almost impossible to turn a page without finding

some reference to their deeds of arms, in company with British troops, whom however, they usually outnumbered by at least three to one. In the victories of Plassey, Seringapatam, Hyderabad, Bangalore, and Assaye they bore an important part. Clive, Wellesley, Munro, Pollock, Sale, Ellenborough, Napier, Gough, and Roberts have in turn borne testimony to their courage and efficiency. True, there is a sad blot on their scutcheon in 1857; but even the black thunder-



From a Photo

Troop of Lancers, with Native Officer.

By a Military Officer.

cloud of the Mutiny is relieved by brilliant flashes—tales of devotion and grand military achievements, in the face of the strongest race prejudices, and temptations of plunder and advancement held out by the rebel leaders, to which they turned a deaf ear, or replied only with the sabre cut and the rifle bullet. It is not intended, however, to enter here upon the history of the Mutiny, except in so far as may be involved in reference to gallant deeds performed by regiments or individuals who are represented, though, perhaps, under different

lieutenant-general, and all under the supreme command of the Commander-in-Chief. This arrangement is, however, of comparatively recent date, having only been finally consummated in 1895, by the abolition of the offices of Commanders-in-Chief of the Madras and Bombay Armies, and the creation of the four Army Corps, as described. The Army Commission, which met in August, 1879, under the presidency of the Hon. Sir Ashley Eden, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was convened for the purpose of



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RISSALDAR-MAJOR SAYYID ABDUL AZIZ, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

regimental titles, for the Native Army has been in many respects reorganised since 1857.

The Sepoy Army in the pay of the East India Company had then been in existence for over 100 years, and numbered somewhere about 230,000 men, commanded by British officers, the British troops in India mustering about 45,000 strong. At the present time the British troops number about 72,000, and the Native Army about 140,000 men.

The Army of India is divided into four commands—Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab—each held by a

ascertaining how the cost of the Indian Army could be reduced without impairing its efficiency. General Roberts, with characteristic intuition, put his finger at once on the weak spot, and drew up a scheme which was finally, though tardily, adopted, as was the case with almost every suggestion of his, however it may have been scouted at the moment.

The recruiting for the native regiments is necessarily carried out under a very different system from that of our own, and some details will be of interest. To begin with, there is the difficulty in regard to races and creeds, which,



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Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. F. Gordon,  
Commanding 6th Bengal Cavalry.

though less pressing than in former years, has still to be reckoned with; and in order to minimise it, regiments are constituted on what is known as the "class" system. That is to say, a regiment may be composed entirely of men of the same class, in which case it is known as a "class" regiment; or it may be formed of three or four classes, which are kept together in different companies or squadrons, and this is termed a "class company" or "class squadron" regiment. India is divided into recruiting districts, each in charge of an officer, who only recruits from some particular race. The advantage of this system over that of bygone days is obvious—discipline is more easily maintained, difficulties arising from caste prejudices are reduced to a minimum, *esprit de corps* is fostered, and all goes far more smoothly.

A regiment of native cavalry, with a few exceptions, consists of four squadrons, the total strength usually being as follows: Eight British officers, one medical officer, seventeen native officers, and 608 non-commissioned officers and men. Cavalry is usually organised in a peculiar manner, known as the Silladar system, by which the horses, saddlery, clothing, and arms (except firearms) are the private property of the regiment, provided by a donation on joining, and subscriptions from all ranks, the original donation being refunded when a man is discharged or pensioned. The native regimental ranks are as follows: Rissaldar-major, or chief native officer; rissaldar and rissaidar, half-squadron commanders; wordie-major, or native adjutant; dafadar, or sergeant; lancedafadar, or corporal; and sowar, or trooper.

A battalion of native infantry is composed of two wings and eight companies, the strength being usually as follows: Seven British officers, one medical officer, sixteen native officers, eighty non-commissioned officers, and from 720 to 800 rank and file. The native regimental ranks are as follows: Subadar-major, or chief native officer; subadar, or company commander; jemadar, or subaltern; havildar, or sergeant; naick, or corporal; and sepoy, or private.

A native soldier enlists in the first instance for three years, with the option of claiming his discharge at the expiration of that period, or enlisting for eighteen years more, when he is entitled to a pension. He joins under the express stipulation that he is liable for service in any country, beyond the seas or otherwise.

The extensive subject of the various races and castes cannot be gone into here in other than a somewhat superficial manner, but it is necessary to refer to it briefly, in order to gain some idea of the classes from which our Native Army is mainly recruited.

We have, then, the Brahmins and Rajputs of Northern India; the Jâts and Gujars of the Eastern Punjab and North-East Rajputana; the Sikhs and Dogras of the Punjab proper; the Mahrattas, Mers, Meenas, and Bhils of Western India and Rajputana proper; the Ghoorkas and Garhwalis of the hills; the Tamils and Telegus of Southern India; to say nothing of the Mussulman

races, comprising Afghans and Pathans, Baluchis and Brahuïs, Punjabi, Hindustani, and Rajput Mussulmans—a sufficiently complex arrangement, which is further complicated by the addition of others from small states, who differ in name only, as a rule, from the inhabitants of the larger territory in which they are located.

The Sikhs and Dogras, Jâts and Rajputs, who are spread over a very large territory, are among the best fighting men in the world; the Brahmins are steady and courageous soldiers; the Afghans and Pathans are wild and undisciplined by nature, and much given to boasting and "swagger," but when once they make up their minds to fight—as they do pretty frequently—they are hard to beat. The Madrasses are not considered such good material as the more hardy and martial men of the North, nor are the Bengalees so well fitted for military service on account of their effeminacy and physical sloth. The little Ghoorkas are among the best-known of our native soldiers. Small of stature, but active as cats, they will go anywhere and do anything; the only difficulty their officers have is in keeping them back and persuading them to shoot at least a few of the enemy before rushing in to bayonet them. The Baluchis and Brahuïs are practically identical, and are fine warlike men, but not very easy to enlist, as they have an inherent antipathy to hair-cutting and other small disciplinary details. The Punjabi Mussulmans are good and steady soldiers, but have not the "go" of the fiery Pathans.

Such are the materials of our Native Army. And now it is time to turn our



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Rissaldar Neb Ram,  
7th Bengal Cavalry.



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Captain C. F. Campbell,  
6th Bengal Cavalry.



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Rissaldar Makbul Khan,  
8th Bengal Cavalry.



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Rissaldar Nadir Khan,  
9th Bengal Lancers.

attention more especially to those portions of it which are represented in these pages. The Army of Bengal claims first notice. Its strength is as follows: Nineteen regiments of cavalry, nine of which are lancers, two mountain batteries, a corps of sappers and miners, and fifty-four infantry and rifle battalions—nearly 57,000 of all arms.

The Bengal Army was more completely reorganised after the Mutiny than that of either of the other Presidencies owing to the fact that disaffection was far more general in its ranks. Up to 1857 it was composed mainly of Brahmins and Rajputs of Oude and the North-West Provinces, and this is believed by some to have contri-

buted largely to the initial success of the Mutiny. The constitution is very different under the present system, and the Bengal Army is one which we may regard with satisfaction. It must not be forgotten, however, that their predecessors, mostly under different titles, rendered good service, and performed acts of valour which are still handed down to the credit of the regiments in their new organisation.

The 2nd Bengal Lancers, of whom a representative will be found on page 94, were formerly the 2nd Irregular Native Cavalry, and date from the beginning of the century. They are a "class squadron" regiment, composed as follows:—One squadron of Sikhs, one of Rajputs, one of Jâts, and one of Hindu Mahomedans. Their uniform is blue, with light blue facings. They bore their part in the capture of Arracan, in Burma, against odds, not only of numbers, but of a deadly malarial climate, by which, before the victorious troops could withdraw, more than half were laid low. In the Punjab Campaign, too, they greatly distinguished themselves, and, under their new title, took part in the Egyptian Expedition, 1882, for which Rissaldar-Major Ali Muhammed Khan wears the Egyptian medal with clasp, and the Khedive's bronze star.

The 3rd Bengal Cavalry, represented on page 94 by Rissaldar-Major Mangal Singh, were formerly the 4th Irregulars, raised in 1814. They are a "class squadron" regiment, consisting of one squadron of Sikhs, one of

Jâts, one of Rangurs, half of Rajputs, and half of Hindu Mahomedans. Their uniform is drab, with blue facings. They had a brilliant record marred by a sad decadence in 1857, when the greater number of them joined the mutineers, and the faithful remnant were disarmed, but afterwards re-enlisted in this or other regiments, in recognition of the heroic efforts they had made to redeem the honour of their corps.

General Sir Hope Grant, in a fierce action outside Delhi on June 17th, 1857, had his horse killed, and was in the utmost peril, surrounded by infuriated rebels. One of his orderlies, a sowar of the 4th Irregulars, who had managed to keep near his chief in the mêlée, rode up, and, dismounting, gave up his horse to the general, and remained by him, actually cutting down more than one man who attempted to attack his officer. This brave man was allowed to retain his horse and his sword. No finer specimen of a soldier could be imagined—native or otherwise. In the Afghan Campaign of 1878-80 the 3rd Bengal formed part of the Cavalry Brigade under General Gough, and took part in some brilliant cavalry engagements about Candahar. It is worthy of note that the 3rd Bengal claims to be the oldest Sikh regiment, having been partly composed of Sikhs when it was first formed in 1814.

The 4th Bengal Cavalry were formerly the 6th Irregulars, and date from the early half of this century. They are a "class squadron" regiment, composed of one squadron of Jâts, one of Sikhs, and two of Hindu Mahomedans. Their uniform is scarlet, with blue facings. They were engaged in the Scinde Campaign, and had some very severe fighting. Colonel Salter, their commandant, was succoured when in considerable danger by a sowar named Mahomed Buckshee, who killed his opponent, and afterwards became a rissaldar. A native officer, named Azim Khan, after fighting most pluckily, was mortally wounded, and Sir Charles Napier dismounted and spoke kindly to him. "General," he replied, "I am easy. I have done my duty. I am a soldier, and cannot die better." With this kind of spirit among them, no wonder the gallant Irregulars carried all before them. The 4th Bengal are



From a Photo.

By a Military Officer

Native Lancers.  
"Prepare to Mount."



Hudson & Kearns

From a Photo

Native Lancers—Drill Order.

By a Military Officer.



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Rissaldar-Major Khan Bahadur,  
10th Bengal Lancers.

represented on page 94 by Rissaldar Kaddam Khan, who, though he has seen no active service, is highly regarded by his superiors, and has performed good work in the settlement of disputes among the Afridis—rather an onerous task, one would imagine!

The 5th Bengal Cavalry, formerly the 7th Irregulars, are composed as follows: Two squadrons of Hindu Mahomedans,

who was not in favour with the Ameer, and the misfortunes of the uncle were visited on the nephew, so that he was unable to visit his home; but some compensation was allowed him by the Government, and he has been useful in procuring information. He wears the medal for the Afghan War of 1878-80.

The 6th Bengal Cavalry (the Prince of Wales's), formerly



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*RISSALDAR GURDATH SINGH, 12th Bengal Cavalry, and Orderly.*

one of Rajputs, and one of Jâts. They date from 1841, and did good work in the Mooltan Expedition of 1848, and the Bhotan Campaign of 1864-65. Their representative, on page 95, is Rissaldar-Major Sayyid Abdul Aziz, a fine specimen of a native officer. He is the nephew of an Afghan chief,

the 8th Irregulars, date from 1842, and are constituted as follows: One and a-half squadron of Sikhs, a half of Rajputs, a half of Jâts, a half of Hindu Hindus, and one of Hindu Mahomedans. Their uniform is blue, with red facings. They had a brilliant record in their early days, sharing in the

victory at Punnar in 1843, and performing valiant exploits at Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon. But, alas! the great Mutiny found them faithless, only about twenty standing by their commander, Captain Mackenzie, who, like many other British officers at that time, refused at first to believe that his "children" would turn against their colours. This small band of good soldiers formed the nucleus of the new regiment, which soon established a brilliant reputation, maintained in the latter part of the Mutiny and in the Egyptian Expedition of 1882. Lord Wolseley specially refers to them in his despatches, and five of their troopers, with their commanding officer and Lieutenant Murdoch of the Engineers, performed a smart and brilliant piece of work at Zagazig, by detaining four trains, loaded with the enemy's troops, and on the point of starting. They adopted the practical method of shooting the engine driver of the leading engine, who refused to get down, and kept the whole at bay for half an hour, until the main body arrived. The Prince of Wales is their honorary colonel, and they are represented on page 96 by Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. F. Gordon, their present commandant, and Captain C. F. Campbell. Colonel Gordon entered the Service in 1869, and attained his present rank in 1895. He took part, as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, in the Wuzereer Expedition, and in the Egyptian Expedition, when he was mentioned in despatches, and wears the Egyptian medal with clasp and the Khedive's bronze star. He had the privilege



Photo. Gregory.

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Rissaldar-Major Sher Singh, 13th Bengal Lancers.

of commending the native cavalry officers as guard of honour to the Queen during the Jubilee celebrations. They occupied comfortable quarters in an hotel at Norwood, and were summoned whenever Royalty was present at any function during that time. Colonel Gordon is a fine specimen of a cavalry officer, and evidently inspires respect and goodwill among his following.

The 7th Bengal Cavalry, formerly the 17th Irregulars, date from 1846, and consist of one squadron of Jâts, a half Sikhs, a half Dogras, a half Rajputs, a half Brahmans, and one of Hindu Mahomedans. Their uniform is red, with dark blue facings. They took part in the War of the Punjab, and are represented on page 96 by Rissaldar Neb Ram.

The 8th Bengal Cavalry were formerly the 18th Irregulars, and date from 1846. They are composed of one and a-half squadron of Hindu Mahomedans, a half of Punjabi Mahomedans, a half Sikhs, a half Rajputs, a half Jâts, and a half Hindu Hindus. Their uniform is blue, with scarlet facings. They took part in the last Afghan Campaign, and are represented by Rissaldar Makbul Khan, on page 96.

The 9th and 10th Bengal Lancers have a special degree of interest attached to them, for they were formerly the 1st and 2nd Hodson's Horse. Major Hodson's name will never be

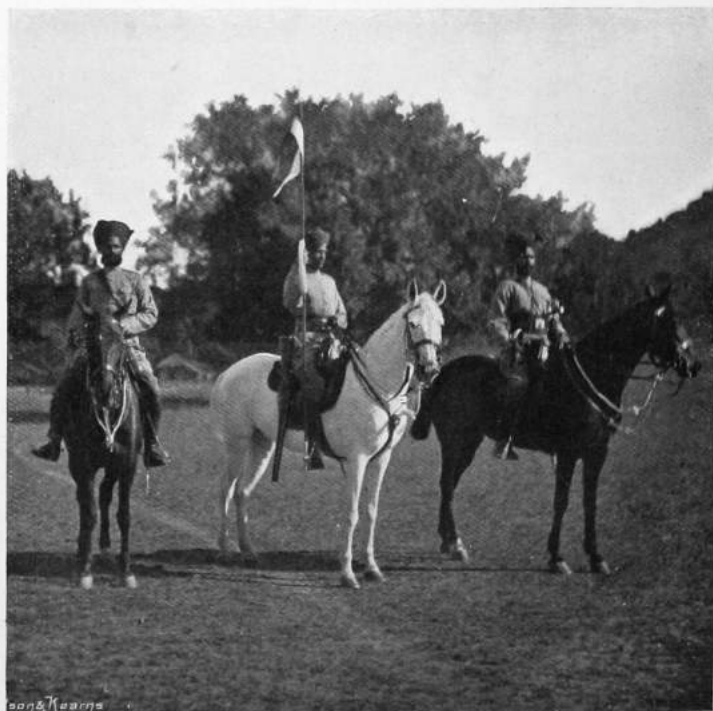


From a Photo.

By a Military Officer.

Sowar, 14th Bengal Lancers, Review Order.

forgotten in connection with the Indian Mutiny, and the men he collected round him were animated by the same spirit as their skilful and intrepid commander, whose coolness under fire and keen intuition at critical moments soon became proverbial. Many are the stories told of Hodson and his men in every history of the Mutiny, and they are, probably, familiar to our readers. Whether charging brilliantly against fearful odds, or compelled, as they were before Delhi, to sit still and be shot at to save a position, the same example of dashing attack or of soldierly fortitude was set, the same emulation of their leader's conduct displayed by the men. The occasion of Hodson's death was quite characteristic. He was in the fight at the capture of the Begum Kothi, at Lucknow, though he had, from a military point of view, no business there, and died next day of a wound received there. He has had some detractors, and was probably not more perfect than other men. His conduct, in deliberately shooting the two sons and the grandson of the King of Delhi, has been the subject of controversy among historians.



From a Photo.

By a Military Officer.

Native Officer, N.C.O., Sowar, and Trumpeter,  
14th Bengal Lancers,

It cannot be discussed here, but it may be remarked that, whether or not it was absolutely necessary, only a man of Hodson's courage and decision could have done it. Lord Roberts, in his 'Forty-one Years in India,' disposes of the report which was current at the time, and has gained credit since, that Hodson met his death while looting. As a matter of fact, he must have received his fatal wound almost imme-

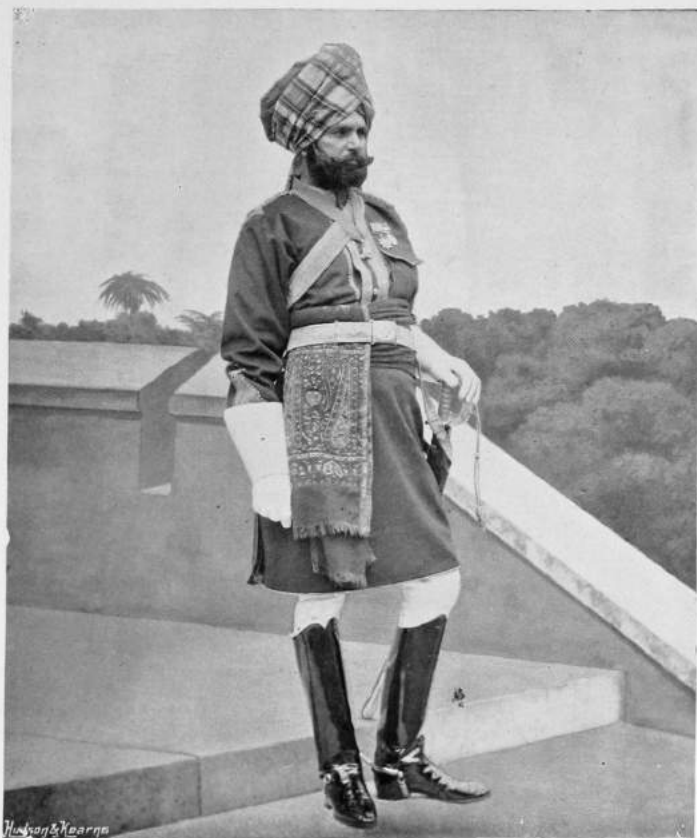


Photo. Gregory. Copyright.—H. & K.  
Rissaldar-Major Hukam Singh Bahadur, 16th Bengal Cavalry.



Photo. Gregory. Copyright—H. & K.  
Rissaldar-Major Izzat Khan Bahadur, 17th Bengal Cavalry.

and the Afghan War of 1878-79, where, on one occasion, led by Captain Strong, they made a brilliant and successful charge on a vastly superior force.

Rissaldar Nadir Khan, whose portrait appears on page 97, was orderly officer to Sir R. Low at Chitral, was mentioned in despatches, and wears the medal and clasp. Rissaldar-Major Khan Bahadur, who represents the 10th, on the same page, has over thirty-seven years' service, and wears the medals for the Kanee Koorum Expedition of 1863, Abyssinia, 1868, and Afghan, 1878-80. He was also with the Zhob Valley Expedition in 1884, is native aide-de-camp to Sir W. Lockhart, and has been granted the 2nd class order of British India. The 9th is composed of one and a-half squadron of Sikhs, one and a-half Punjabi Mahomedans, a half Dogras, and a half Pathans. Uniform blue, with white facings. The 10th consists of one and a-half squadron of Sikhs, one of Dogras, one of Punjabi Mahomedans, and a half of Pathans. Their uniform is blue, with scarlet facings. The Duke of Cambridge is honorary colonel of the 10th.

The 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Bengal Lancers are not represented here by anyone at present serving in the regiment, but they are not passed over, and therefore we give the portrait of a veteran who did good work with them, and whose individual services will be referred to later on. The 11th were formerly the 1st Sikh Cavalry, and were raised in 1857. The regiment is composed as follows. Two squadrons of Sikhs, one of Dogras, a half Punjabi Mahomedans, and a half Pathans. Their uniform is blue, with red facings. They were present at the capture of Lucknow—which is a sufficient guarantee of hard fighting against long odds—and subsequently took part in the Chinese War of 1859-61, where they were known as Probyn's Horse, being commanded by Major Dighton Probyn. He and his men are repeatedly mentioned in despatches for brilliant exploits. On one occasion, when he had only 100 men



Photo. J. Bles.

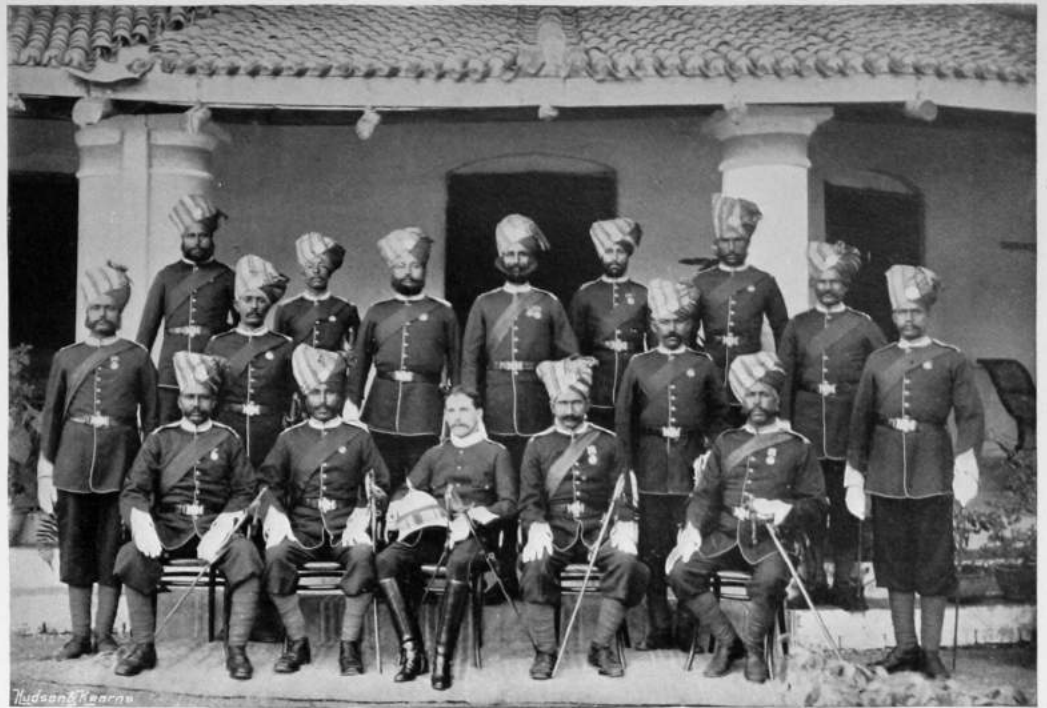
Officers, 8th Bengal Infantry.

Jubbulpore.



with him, our position was threatened by large bodies of the enemy, and their cavalry attacked in force. Probyn, with his gallant hundred, went at them with such convincing emphasis that they declined to remain, and fled in confusion. The 11th were also in the Afghan War of 1878-80.

The 12th Bengal Cavalry, formerly the 2nd Sikh Cavalry, were raised in 1857. The regiment is composed of two squadrons of Sikhs, one of Dogras, and one of Punjabi Mahomedans. Their uniform is blue, with blue facings. They were in the Abyssinian Expedition in 1868, and the Afghan War of 1878-80, taking part in the attack on the Peiwar Kotal in December, 1878, than which a more brilliant and skilfully-planned exploit has seldom been performed. In reading Lord Roberts's account of it, one is alternately cast down with fear lest the immense difficulties of the position should prove too much for him, and elated with pride and admiration of the skill of the general and the gallant response of his men. A party of the 12th escorted Sir Louis Cavagnari to the top of the Shutargardan Pass, on his way to Cabul,



From a Photo.

Adjutant and Native Officers, 8th Bengal Infantry.

By a Military Officer.



Hudson & Kearns

Photo. Bourke

British Officers, 14th Sikhs.

Lahore.



Hudson & Kearns

From Photos

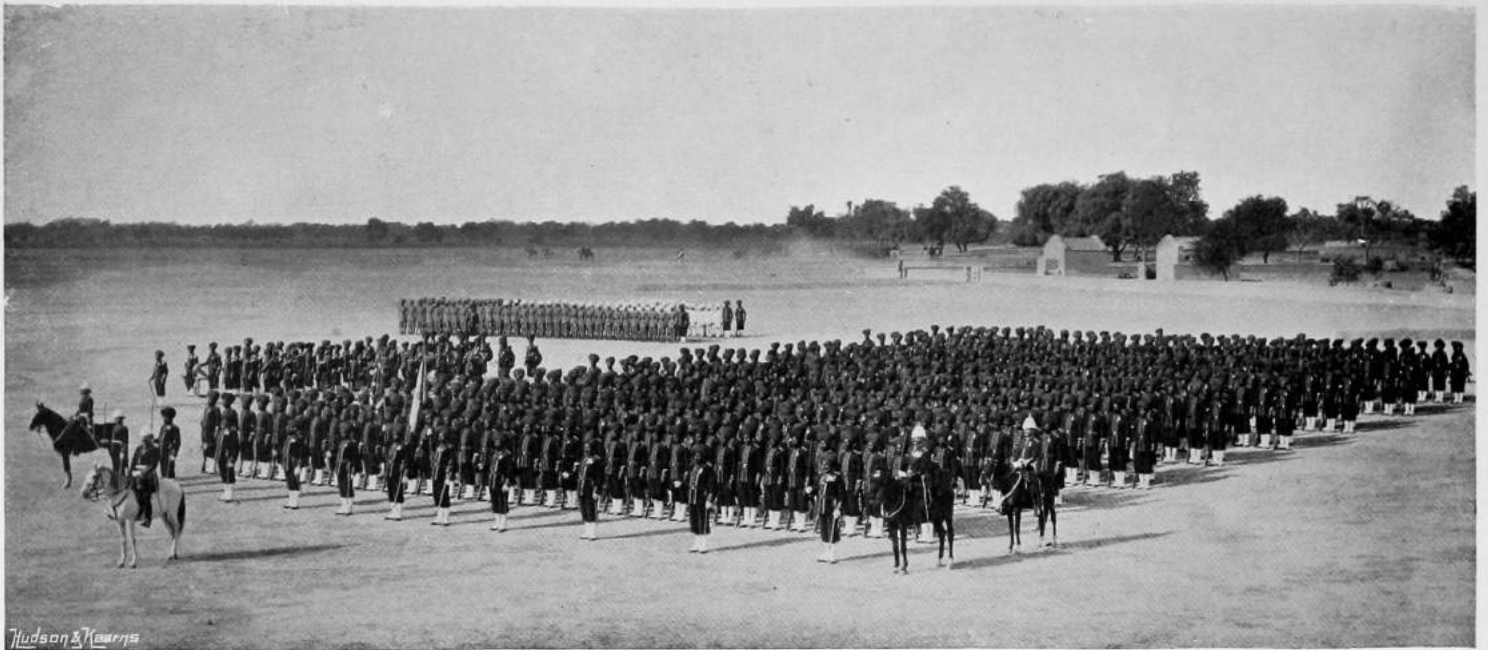
Native Officers, 14th Sikhs.

By a Military Officer

where he met such a sad fate. Rissaldar Gurdath Singh, whose portrait appears on page 98, was with the 12th through this war, and wears the medal with two clasps.

The 13th (Duke of Connaught's) Bengal Lancers were formerly known as the 4th Sikh Cavalry, and were raised in 1858. They are composed as follows: One and a-half squadron of Sikhs, one of Dogras, one of Punjabi Mahomedans, and a half of Pathans. Their uniform is dark blue, with scarlet facings. They served in the last Afghan War and in the Egyptian Expedition of 1882, where, on one occasion, Major McDonald, with a dozen sowars, made a very important and successful reconnaissance at Tel-el-Kebir; and on another occasion, Colonel Pennington, who commanded, on going out early to post vedettes, found himself in the presence of a strong force of cavalry, with the enemy's main body coming up in rear. He had only thirty men with him, but they were not going to turn tail without giving some sort of an account of themselves. He sent two sowars back at a gallop to warn the camp, and, dismounting the remainder, had a little practice at the enemy from behind a sand ridge, until they were surrounded, when they mounted and charged back to camp, losing only one man. The colonel was a splendid leader, but he must have had good men with him, or he could not have attempted this exploit. Rissaldar-Major Sher Singh, on page 99, was specially transferred from the 9th to the 13th Bengal Lancers, in 1893. In his old regiment he served in the Soudan Campaign of 1885, and wears the medal with two clasps, and the Khedive's bronze star. He has an excellent name with his superiors.

The 14th Bengal Lancers were formerly known as Murray's Jât Horse, having been raised by Captain Murray in 1857. They are a "class" regiment, composed exclusively of Jâts, and have a brilliant record. Their uniform is dark blue, with scarlet facings. At the latter end of the Mutiny they defeated thrice their number of rebel cavalry at Kutchla Gault, and subsequently rendered



From a Photo.

## 17th SIKHS ON PARADE, FEROZEPORE.

By a Military Officer.

valuable services on the Nepal frontier. They joined the Kuram Field Force under Roberts in 1878, and took part in the fighting in the Kohat Valley. Afterwards, in consequence of the scarcity of transport, they marched many miles on foot, while their horses carried supplies, and then took part in the battle at Charasiah. Some members of this fine lancer regiment are represented on page 99; and very picturesque and workmanlike they are.

The 16th Bengal Cavalry were raised in 1857, disbanded in 1882, and reformed in 1885. They are composed of two squadrons of Sikhs, one of Dogras, and one of Jâts. Their uniform is blue, with blue facings. Their representative, Rissaldar-Major Hukam Singh, on page 100, is a veteran of thirty-three years' service, having joined the 19th Bengal Lancers in 1864, and been subsequently transferred to the 16th. While in the 19th, at the battle of Patkaoshana, 1st July, 1880, he is reported to have charged single-handed five of the enemy who had



Photo. Herzog &amp; Higgins.

## Native Cavalryman's Tent.

M.H.W.



From a Photo.

## Tug-of-War, 17th Bengal Infantry

By a Military Officer.

surrounded a rissaidar, and killed three of them, rescuing his comrade. Hukam Singh would be a very awkward customer to tackle! He was deservedly awarded the Order of Merit, and has since received the 2nd class order of British India. His son has lately received a direct commission in the 16th, where his military education may safely be entrusted to the gallant rissaldar-major.

The 17th Bengal Cavalry were raised in 1857, disbanded in 1882, and reformed in 1885. They are made up of two squadrons of Punjabi Mahomedans and two of Pathans. Their uniform is blue, with blue facings. They served with the Jowaki Expedition of 1877, and subsequently in the Afghan Cam-

paign, but were not engaged in any of the more familiar actions. Rissaldar-Major Izzat Khan Bahadur, who represents them on page 100, served in Egypt, and wears the medal with clasp, and the Khedive's bronze star. He has done good service in recruiting, having entirely raised one half-squadron of Pathans.



## THE ARMY OF BOMBAY.

WHEN Charles II. married Catherine of Braganza, the Isle of Bombay formed part of her dowry, and a rich dowry it was probably held to be, the general idea of India being, as Macaulay says, "a dim notion of endless bazaars, swarming with buyers and sellers, and blazing with cloth of gold, with variegated silks, and with precious stones." All these glories, however, were in India, and not in England; and it does not appear that the Government thought it worth while to assume the responsibility of sending to fetch them. So the Isle of Bombay was, in 1668, rented to the East India Company at the extremely moderate figure, even for those days, of ten pounds in gold per annum, and they proceeded to enter on their tenancy, with the assistance, we are told, of five ships of war.

The Army of Bombay cannot be said to have dated from the period of this tenancy; but in the first half of the eighteenth century there was formed the nucleus of a Native Army, and in 1741 there were about 1,600 native troops employed, and a very nondescript lot they appear to have been. The inevitable march of British influence and organi-

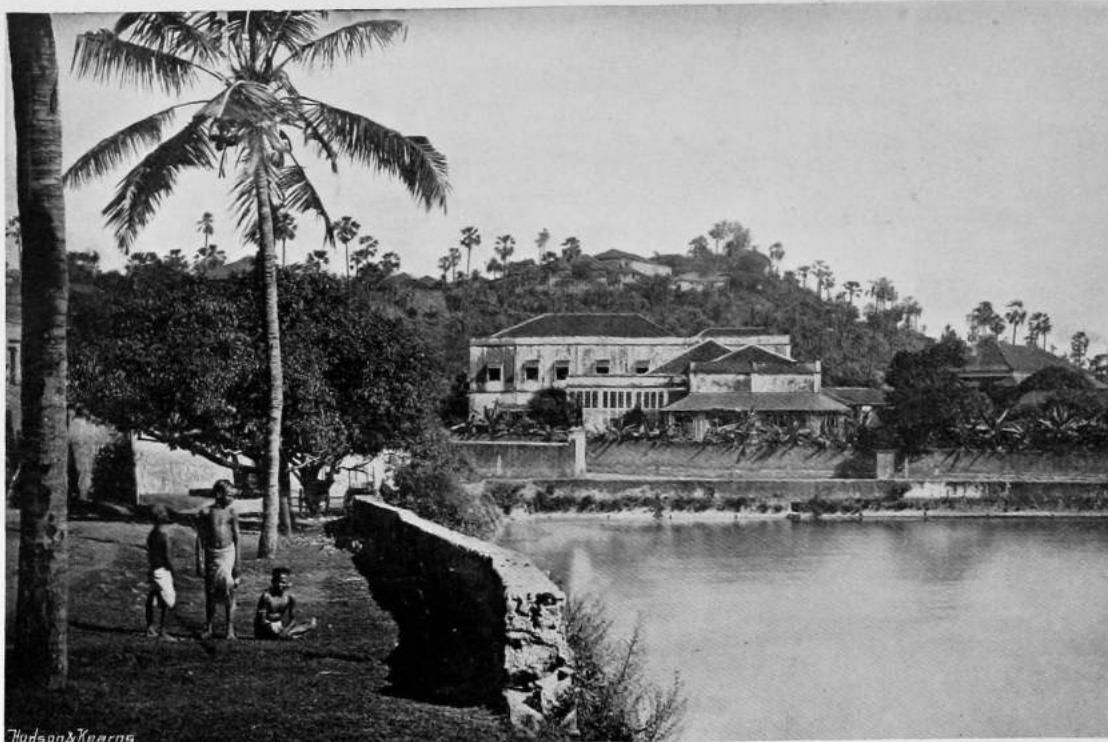


Photo. Frith.

*Water Tank, Bombay.*

tion told rapidly, however, in the latter half of the century, and before its close the Bombay Army numbered some 2,000 cavalry and 28,000 infantry—a larger force, numerically, than that of to-day.

The Native Army of Bombay, as at present constituted, is as follows: Seven regiments of cavalry, three of which are lancers; the Aden troop, of cavalry and "camelry" combined; two mountain batteries of artillery; a corps of sappers and miners; and twenty-six infantry regiments. Total of all arms, about 26,500, or considerably less than half the strength of the Bengal Army. They have a good record, however. Of the cavalry regiments, the 4th have no less than twelve names on their colours, the 3rd eleven, the 5th nine, the 6th seven, and the 1st six. Only the 7th is without active service, having been raised as recently as 1885.

The 1st (Duke of Connaught's) Bombay Lancers were raised in 1817. They are made up of one squadron of Mahrattas, one of Jâts, one of Sikhs, and one of Pathans—about as fine a combination for cavalry as could well be collected. Their uniform is dark green, with scarlet facings. They took part in the Afghan War of 1840-42, and the Sikh Wars of 1845 and following years, in which the splendid fighting qualities of our quondam foes was only an earnest of their value in our service in later years. The fighting in the Sikh War was no child's play, and the 1st Bombay bore their part well, especially at Moultan. During the Mutiny they were in action many times, and were specially referred to by Sir Hugh Rose. They also took part in the Burma War of 1885-87, and were subsequently in the Soudan. On this page will be found the portrait of Rissaldar Jehangir Khan, an officer of twenty-eight years' service. He wears the Burma medal with two clasps, and has also been awarded the Suakin medal, 1896, which was not issued when his picture was taken.

The 3rd (Queen's Own) Bombay Cavalry were raised in 1820, and are composed of one squadron of Jâts, one of Sikhs, one of Kaimkhamis, and one of Rangurs. Their uniform is dark green, with scarlet facings. They are represented on page 105 by Major A. Phayre, who commands them, and was in England with the native cavalry officers this year. He served in the Afghan War of 1878-80, and wears the medal. The 3rd have distinguished themselves in many actions, commencing with the Afghan War of 1842. They were at Hyderabad under Napier, and subsequently in the Persian Campaign, where they took part in the decisive actions at Reshire, Bushire, and Khooshab. At the last named there was some good cavalry work, and a squadron of the 3rd made a very brilliant charge on a body of Persian infantry, who made a determined stand. It was no joke for cavalry, even in those days of smooth-bore muskets, to face a square of infantry with their wits about them, and meaning business; but the 3rd, led by Captain Forbes—only 120 of them—meant business also, and, in spite of a crushing fusillade, drove their charge home. Runjeet Singh, a dafadar, was severely wounded twice during the charge, but he stuck to his saddle and rode it



Photo. Gregory.

*Rissaldar Jehangir Khan,*  
1st Bombay Lancers.

Copyright—H. &amp; K.

through. He was afterwards given a commission. In the Mutiny and in the Abyssinian Expedition the 3rd are heard of with credit, and their last service was in the Afghan Campaign of 1878-80. They were present at the fatal Maiwand affair, where our brigade, under Brigadier-General Burrows, about 2,500 strong, engaged an Afghan force of some 25,000 Ghazis, and was frightfully cut up. Nearly 1,000 of our officers and men were killed outright, and 175 wounded or missing—significant figures indeed. The remnant retired on Candahar, and Roberts's famous forced march from Cabul to that place followed immediately. The gallant rush of the artillery, by which our guns were saved, and a desperate charge by the 3rd Bombay and other cavalry, when all seemed lost, with other instances of courage and discipline, relieved the dark background of disaster; but it was a terrible day.

The 5th Bombay Cavalry date from 1839, and were formerly known as the Scinde Horse. They consist of two squadrons of Derajat Mahomedans, one of Pathans, and one of Sikhs. Their uniform is dark green, with white facings. They were raised by General Jacob, and were at Cutchee, in the Scinde War. Meeanee, Hyderabad, the Punjab, Moultan, Goojerat, all appear on their colours, and testify to many a hard fight, out of which they always came with credit. They went to Persia, and only returned in time to assist in the suppression of the Mutiny. Finally, the many

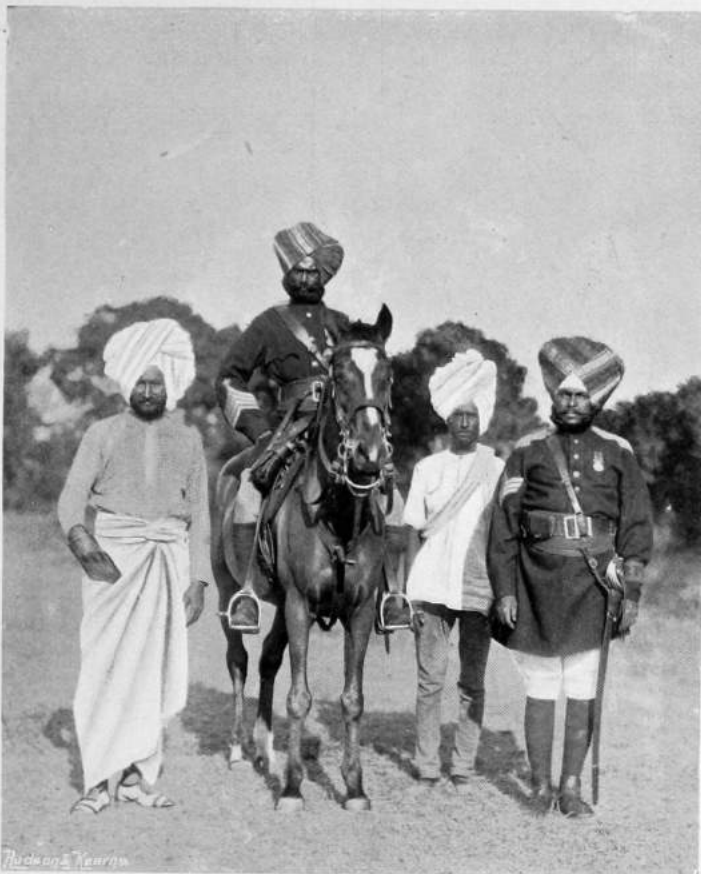


Photo. Herzog &amp; Higgins.

Mhow.

Varieties of Dress—Native Lancers.

cavalry engagements in the Afghan War of 1878-80 afforded the 5th opportunities of which they were not slow to avail themselves. Rissaldar-Major Mahomed Unar Khan, who represents them on page 106, has over ten years' service, having received a direct commission. He is a man of good family, and has rendered great assistance in recruiting.

The 6th Bombay Cavalry, also raised by General Jacob, and formerly known as Jacob's Horse, date from 1846, and are composed of one squadron of Sikhs, one of Pathans, and two of Derajat Mahomedans. Their uniform is dark green, with yellow facings. They were in the last Afghan War, and acquitted themselves with credit. Rissaldar-Major Faiz Khan, page 107, was formerly in the 3rd Scinde Horse—since disbanded—and fought with them in Afghanistan. He was present at Maiwand and two other actions, and wears the medal with two clasps.

The 7th Bombay Lancers, formerly known as the Belooch Horse, were only formed under their present constitution in 1885. They consist of two squadrons of Derajat Mahomedans, one of Pathans, and one of Sikhs. Their uniform is dark green, with white facings. Rissaldar Mir Haider Shah Khan, whose portrait is given on page 107, has been in the regiment since its re-formation, receiving a direct commission. He was formerly a colonel in Amir Sher Ali Khan's and Sirdar Ayub Khan's territory, and so had not much to learn in the way of soldiering.

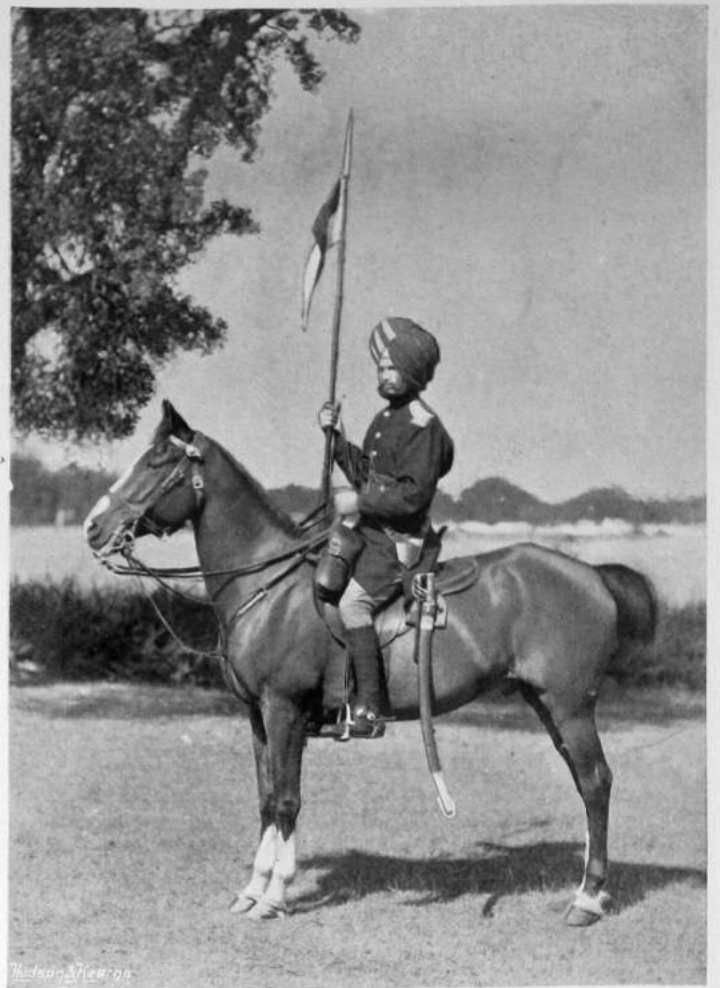


Photo. Herzog &amp; Higgins.

Mhow.

A Sowar, Native Lancers.

The Aden Troop of Cavalry date from 1867, having been raised for service in the Aden district. They only number about 100, all told, and forty-five are camel sowars. Their uniform is dark green, with white facings, and a yellow throat plume on the bridle.

Some types of Bombay Lancers are given on pages 106 and 107. The "family group" is an interesting one, showing three generations, all the males of which either have become or are destined to become soldiers. This is quite characteristic of the races from which the native cavalymen are chiefly drawn.

The Bombay Native Artillery consist of two mountain batteries, Nos. 5 and 6. The complement of each is about 250 all told, including drivers. There are four Royal Artillery officers and three native officers to each battery. On page 109 will be found an illustration of a mountain gun, packed on a mule. These little guns have often considerably astonished the hill tribesmen in our frontier wars. In their mountain fastnesses they were accustomed formerly to reckon themselves secure at least from artillery, to which they have a deep-seated



Photo. Gregory.

Copyright.—H. &amp; K.

Major A. Phayre,  
3rd Bombay Cavalry.



Photo. Herzog &amp; Higgins.

Mhow.

A FAMILY GROUP, NATIVE LANCERS.—A "Fighting Lot."



Photo. Gregory.

Rissaldar-Major Mahomed Unar Khan.  
5th Bombay Cavalry.

Copyright -H. &amp; K

and well-founded antipathy; but while they were taking up some strong position, with that intuitive instinct of strategy which some of them possess, an unwelcome visitor in the form of a 7-pounder Shrapnel shell would come singing over their heads, and the next round would plump right into them, to their utter disgust and discomfiture. Often has a flank movement on the heights been covered by the fire of these handy little weapons, which can be brought into position almost anywhere by the sure-footed mules, and have before now crossed snow-covered and precipitous passes many thousands of feet above sea-level.

On page 110 an English officer is seen giving orders to a native gunner, and the kind of country in which these little guns come into action is well represented.

The Native Artillery are combined with the Royal Artillery stationed in India, and are always commanded by R.A. officers. There were, of course, native artillery batteries many years ago in the Bombay Presidency. We hear of them before the middle of the eighteenth century, and the force which acted with Clive in Bengal, in 1757, no doubt included artillery. The Bombay Artillery have a good reputation, and have maintained it well in Afghanistan, the Punjab, the Mutiny, Persia, Abyssinia, and Burma. Their uniform is blue, with red facings, and tan belts.

We are not able to give any representatives of the Bombay Sappers and Miners, but they have a very distinguished record, bearing on their colours no fewer than sixteen names. They muster nearly 1,000 of all ranks, and their uniform is scarlet, with blue facings.

Of the Bombay native infantry regiments, many date back to the latter half of last century, the oldest being the 3rd, raised in 1768. On pages 109 and 110 will be found types of some of these troops, both men and officers. Punjabi Mahomedans are common enough among them, but Sikhs are not often found in the Bombay infantry. The Jâts, Gujars, Mahrattas, and others, however, make good fighting material, though the Bombay Army is not always considered as good as that of Bengal in this respect.

We are not able, unfortunately, to give portraits



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Photo. Gregory.

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Rissaldar-Major Faiz Khan,  
6th Bombay Cavalry.

of any distinguished British or native officers of the Bombay Infantry, but some account of the more prominent regiments cannot fail to be of interest.

The 1st Bombay Native Infantry (Grenadiers), date from 1788, and are composed of four companies of Mahrattas, two of Bombay Mahomedans, and two of Punjabi Mahomedans. Their uniform is red, with white facings. They took part in the defence of Mangalor, prior to the official date of their formation, and were also at Hyderabad. They were also among those who were so severely handled at Maiwand, under the command of Colonel Anderson, who bravely rallied the remnant of his command again and again, a handful of them being among those who made the last desperate stand.

The 2nd Bombay Infantry (Prince of Wales's Own Grenadiers) are contemporary in origin with the 1st, and consist of four companies of Jâts, two of Gujars, and two of Punjabi Mahomedans. Their uniform is red, with white facings. They were with Sir David Baird in Egypt, and have the Sphinx on their colours. Later they took part in the Mahratta Wars, and behaved with great gallantry at the



Hudson & Warrens

Photo. Gregory.

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Rissaldar Mir Haider Shah Khan,  
7th Bombay Lancers.



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From a Photo.

BOMBAY LANCERS.

By a Military Officer.



From a Photo.

By a Military Officer.

*Punjab Mussulman Native Officer.*

From a Photo.

By a Military Officer.

*A Sikh Officer.*

battle of Koregaum, on the 1st January, 1818, against overwhelming numbers of warlike Mahrattas, who had long considered themselves invincible. The splendid charge of the 2nd probably turned the tide of battle, and their adjutant, Lieutenant Thomas Pattinson, performed an heroic action. He was struck down mortally wounded, but hearing that one of our guns had been captured, he struggled to his feet, and, seizing a musket, clubbed it and rushed in among the enemy, striking right and left, and calling upon his men to follow him and retake the gun. He was soon down again, but men led in this fashion are not easily repulsed, and the gun was recaptured, the slain lying in heaps. In 1840 we hear of the 2nd again in the Afghan Campaign which ended so disastrously. One of their officers, Lieutenant Walpole Clarke, was greatly distinguished for his zeal and courage, and was appointed to a corps of Scinde Irregular Horse. He met his death fighting against overwhelming numbers of Beloochees, who surprised him while on a foraging expedition with a convoy of camels and some 200 men, nearly all of whom were slain. One would imagine that this was one of those instances in which a little more foresight on the part of those in command might have averted disaster; but risks of this kind are occasionally unavoidable, and the campaign was a difficult and harassing one all through, and was also, politically, a sad mistake from beginning to end.

The 3rd Bombay Light Infantry date from the same year, and are made up of six companies of Mahrattas and two of



From a Photo.

By a Military Officer.

*A Sikh Sepoy.*

Bombay Mahomedans. Their uniform is red, with black facings. The first name which appears on their colours is Seedaseer, a very severe fight which took place on the 6th March, 1799, and in which about 2,000 of our troops were surrounded by nearly 12,000 of Tippoo's. The pluck displayed by the Sepoys on this occasion was admirable. They held the enemy at bay until they were reinforced by some British regiments, and Tippoo was beaten with tremendous losses. They were also at Seringapatam, in the Sikh War of 1845, and in Abyssinia.

The 5th Bombay Infantry are of the same age, and are composed of six companies of Mahrattas and two of Bombay Mahomedans. Their uniform is red, with black facings. This regiment early established a good reputation. They were at Kirkee and Seringapatam, and in the Afghan Campaign of 1840-41. When Walpole Clarke, referred to previously, left Kahun on that fatal foraging expedition, Captain Lewis Brown, of the 5th, with a portion of the regiment, was left in charge of the fort. They made a gallant defence, against tremendous odds, for two months, but when the relieving column, under Major Clibborn, was defeated by a great



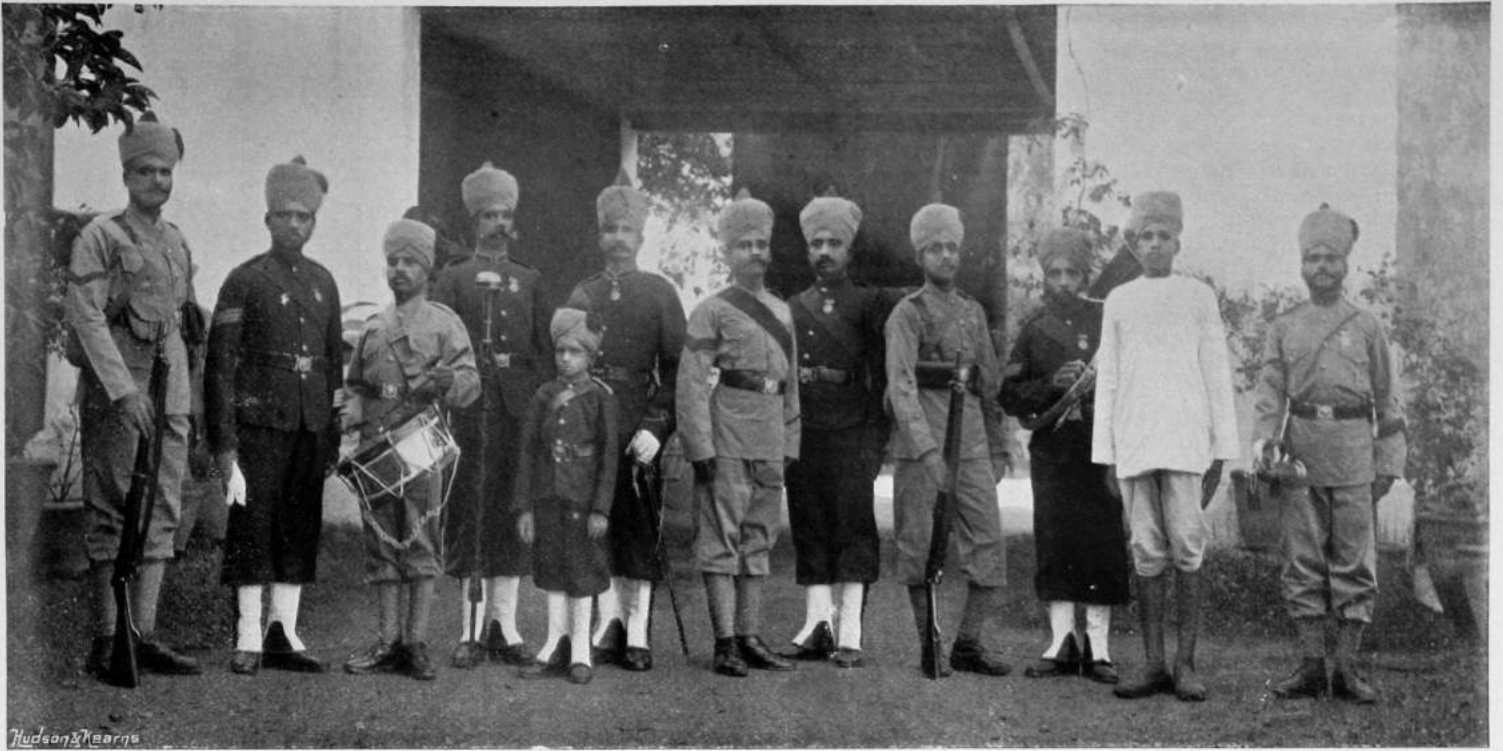


Photo. S. Jamsctji.

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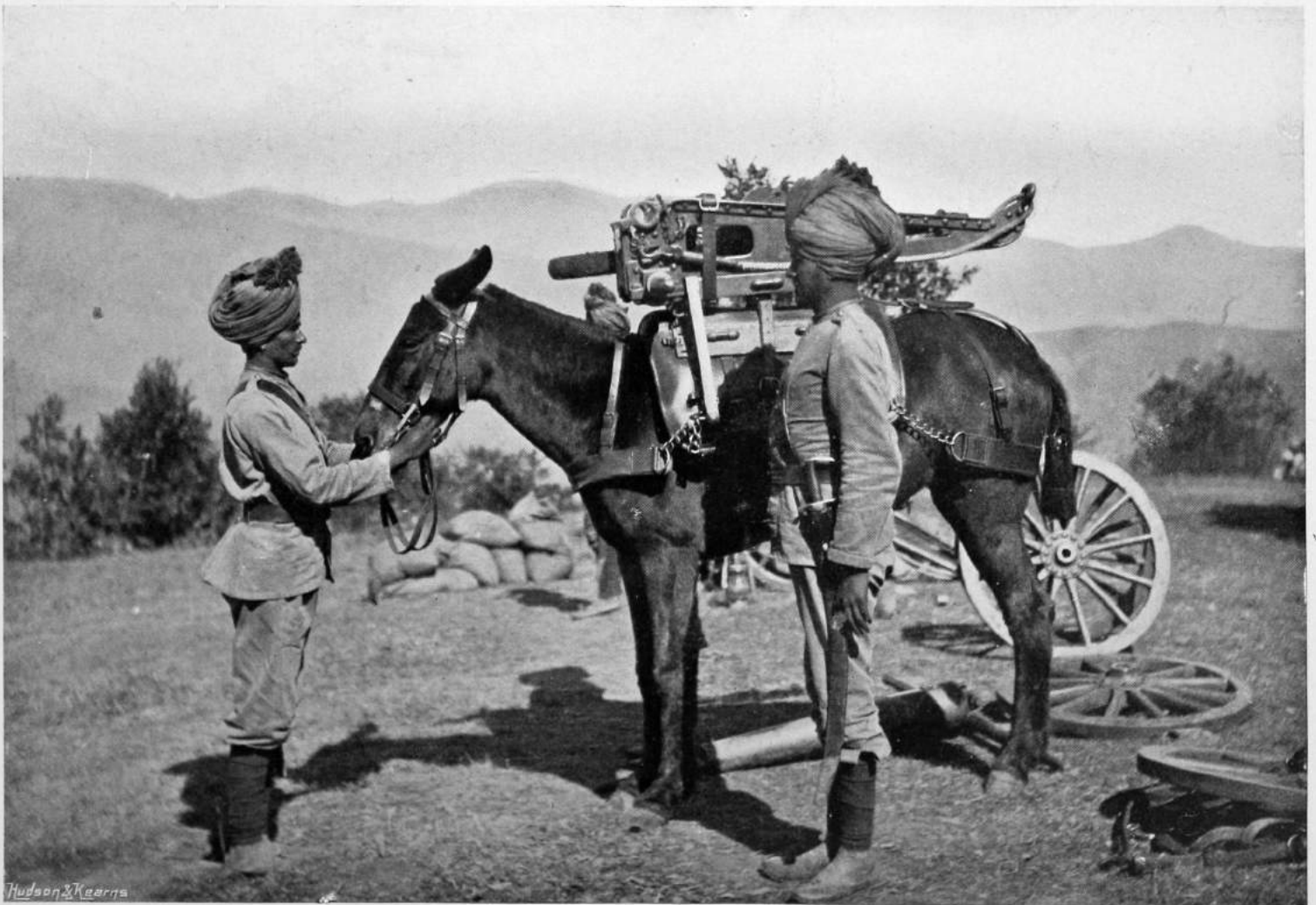
## TYPES OF NATIVE INFANTRY.

number of Beloochees in the narrow and precipitous Pass of Nuffosk, Brown was finally forced to capitulate. It is said, however, that the enemy so greatly appreciated the pluck with which he had defended his post, that he was able to obtain very honourable terms, *which were not violated*. This is more or less of a record in itself, in that campaign at any rate, for our opponents were certainly not distinguished by any weakness for giving honourable terms, or for standing by their undertakings. They have, indeed, an unenviable reputation for scheming and general eel-like propensities to this day.

The 13th Bombay Infantry were raised in 1800, and are composed of four companies of Jâts, two of Gujars, and two of Punjabi Mahomedans. Their uniform is red, with yellow facings. As the 1st Battalion of the 7th at Kirkee, they displayed marvellous pluck and rallying powers, and were specially referred to in despatches. They also served well in Central India and in the last Afghan War.

The 14th Bombay Infantry also date from 1800, but they have not been fortunate enough to see service. A group of the British officers appears over page.

The 19th Bombay Infantry must not escape notice, if



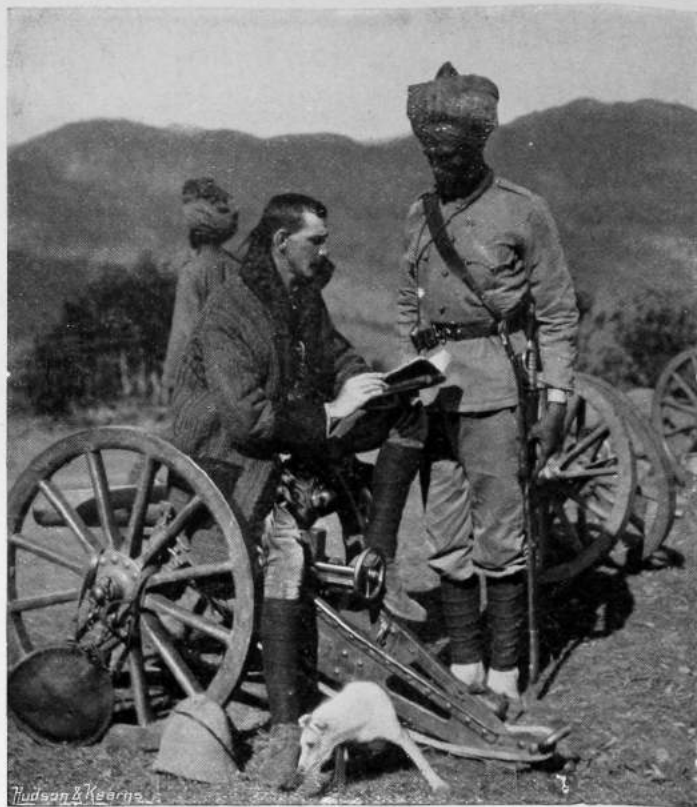
From a Photo.

By a Military Officer.

## MOUNTAIN GUN, BOMBAY NATIVE ARTILLERY.

only to refer to the gallantry of one of their officers, Major S. J. Waudby. On the 16th April, 1880, then holding the appointment of road commandant between Candahar and Quetta, he was at Dubrai, a small commissariat post about fifty miles from Candahar, having with him only two Sepoys of the 19th and three sowars of the Scinde Horse. He heard immediately on his arrival that a strong force of Kakur Pathans—very formidable enemies—were going to attack the post that night, and not placing any confidence in the guard, who were local Pathans, he strengthened his defences as well as he could, and awaited the attack. The guard, as anticipated, deserted him; but he and his faithful five defended the post for three or four hours, killing and wounding over thirty of the enemy; and when at last overpowered, they fell fighting, the bodies of the gallant major and his two faithful Sepoys being found side by side—a “dauntless three,” indeed, as those in the “Lays of Ancient Rome.”

The 25th Bombay Infantry, formerly the 3rd Battalion of the Bombay Rifle Regiment, were raised in 1820, and consist of four companies of Jâts, two of Rajputs, and two of Punjabi Mohamedans. Their uniform is rifle green. Two officers of this regiment, with a mere handful of men, performed a brilliant exploit at Gwalior on the 19th June, 1858, towards the conclusion of the Mutiny. The town had been recaptured from the rebels by four p.m., but the famous rock citadel, occupied by a small garrison, still held out. The General—Sir Hugh Rose—knowing that it was practically in his hands, allowed his tired soldiers to rest, intending to take it next day. The two subalterns, however, were not as patient as their General. Lieutenant A. Rose had been sent with a guard to take charge of the police station, and he proposed to Lieutenant Waller, who was posted near him, that they should go and take the citadel “off their own bats.” Waller, like the renowned Barkis, was “willin’,” and so these two adventurous youths, with perhaps fifty men, set off on their errand, accompanied by a blacksmith carrying a heavy hammer, etc. They were seen plainly enough, for it was broad daylight, and had to run the gauntlet of a brisk fire; but they marched steadily up, and having, with the aid of their faithful smith, broken open six gates in succession, found themselves at length face to face with the rebel garrison, who resisted stoutly, but in vain. The little attacking party were not going to be denied after all the trouble they had taken to get in, and they carried out their plan, capturing the citadel. Lieutenant Rose lost his life in the gallant affair which he had initiated.



From a Photo.

“Giving Instructions.”

By a Military Officer

Officer and Gunner, Bombay Native Artillery.

And now, perhaps enough has been said about the Bombay Army to give an idea of the kind of stuff it is composed of. It would be absurd to pretend that every soldier has the makings of a hero about him, in this or any army, but it will be admitted that the record is a creditable one, and that we should not hesitate to entrust important issues to them, when officered by such men—and there are plenty of them—as Rose and Waller, Waudby and Lewis Brown.



Photo. Messog &amp; Higgins.

BRITISH OFFICERS, 14th BOMBAY INFANTRY.

Alnow.

## THE ARMY OF THE PUNJAB.



Photo. J. W. Caplain.

FORT AND CITY OF LAHORE, PUNJAB.

Jhansi.



Photo. Gregory.

Rissaldar-Major Kesur Singh,  
5th Punjab Cavalry.

Cop, right.—H. &amp; K.

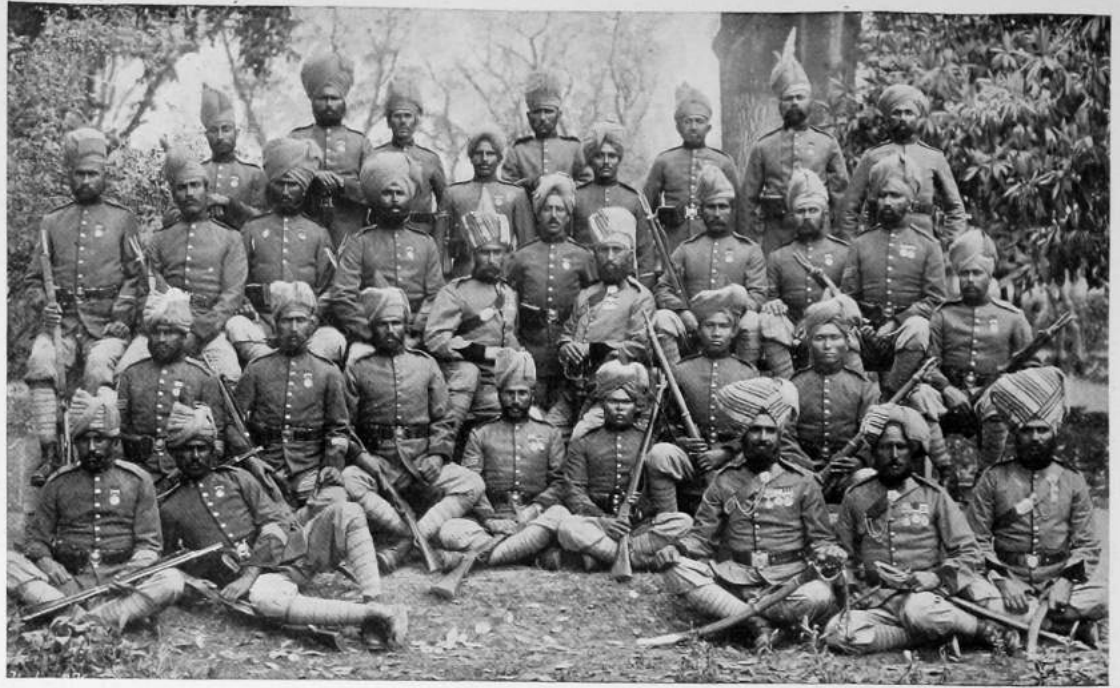
THE Punjab Frontier Force consists of some of the best fighting men in India. They are recruited mainly from the Sikhs, Pathans, Dogras, Ghoorkas, and Punjabi Mahomedans, and it is well that they should be composed of the best and staunchest natives to be found, for they are liable to be called out for active service at any time, to quell the restless and warlike frontier tribes, who, in spite of repeated lessons, seem slow to realise that the British Government intends to have things arranged in its own way on the Indian Frontier.

The Punjab Frontier Force was raised originally in 1849, though some of the regiments bear a prior date, having been incorporated with the force when it was more completely organised. The strength is as follows: Four regiments of cavalry, the Queen's Own Corps of Guides (cavalry and infantry), four mountain batteries, one garrison battery, and eleven battalions of infantry and rifles, bringing up the total to about 13,500 of all arms.

The city of Lahore, which is shown on this page, is the capital of the Punjab, and was the scene, at the outbreak of the Mutiny, of some very prompt and decisive measures, in the face of great difficulties, on the part of Mr. Robert Montgomery, the Judicial Commissioner. The military station was at Mian Mir, about six miles from Lahore, and the fort within the walls of the city was garrisoned by a small force of European and native troops, relieved at regular intervals from Mian Mir, where the native troops outnumbered the British by about four to one. When the tidings of the outbreak at Meerut reached Montgomery, he took measures to ascertain the feeling of the troops at Mian Mir; and, having been informed that they were "up to their necks" in sedition, he determined, with the concurrence of the military commandant, Brigadier Stuart Corbett, to disarm all the native troops. A morning parade was accordingly held for the purpose, and, by most skilful arrangements, the Sepoys found themselves in the unpleasant position of having to choose between obeying the order to "pile arms," or being well-nigh annihilated by the canister and musketry of the British artillery and infantry.

The 1st Punjab Cavalry, though not represented here, cannot be passed over, as they did most valuable work during the Mutiny, and, moreover, they had among their officers a man of heroic type, who stands out in strong relief amid the many brave men who found their opportunity at that time. Lieutenant John Watson, who arrived before Delhi with a troop of his regiment in July, 1857, was not long in convincing both friends and foes that, if his men were few, it nevertheless took a great many to beat them, he being personally equal to a "good few." On one occasion they were engaged with a body of rebel cavalry, who had attacked one of our pickets. The risaldar in command of them, albeit a mutineer, was a fine specimen of a cavalryman, and a brave man to boot. Him, therefore, by way of encouraging the others, John Watson selected as his opponent, ran him through, and dismounted him. The fellow was still game, however, and others came to his assistance; but Watson managed to hold his own until his men charged and routed the foe, not, however, without receiving several wounds. This splendid officer afterwards received the Victoria Cross, and eventually became Sir John Watson, V.C., K.C.B.

The 2nd Punjab Cavalry have also a very creditable record, and numbered among their officers Captain Samuel Browne, better known in later years as General "Sam"



From a Photo.

By a Military Officer.

*Types of Queen's Own Corps of Guides.*

Browne, who, with only one sowar, attacked a gun at Seerporah, in August, 1858, receiving two severe wounds, one of which cost him his left arm; but he won his V.C.

All the Punjab Cavalry, indeed, have distinguished services; and we are fortunate in being able to give, on page 111, the portrait of a native officer of the 5th, who has on many occasions earned the praise of his superiors. He wears the medal and clasp for the Jowaki Expedition of 1877-78, and the medal with two clasps for Afghanistan, where he was

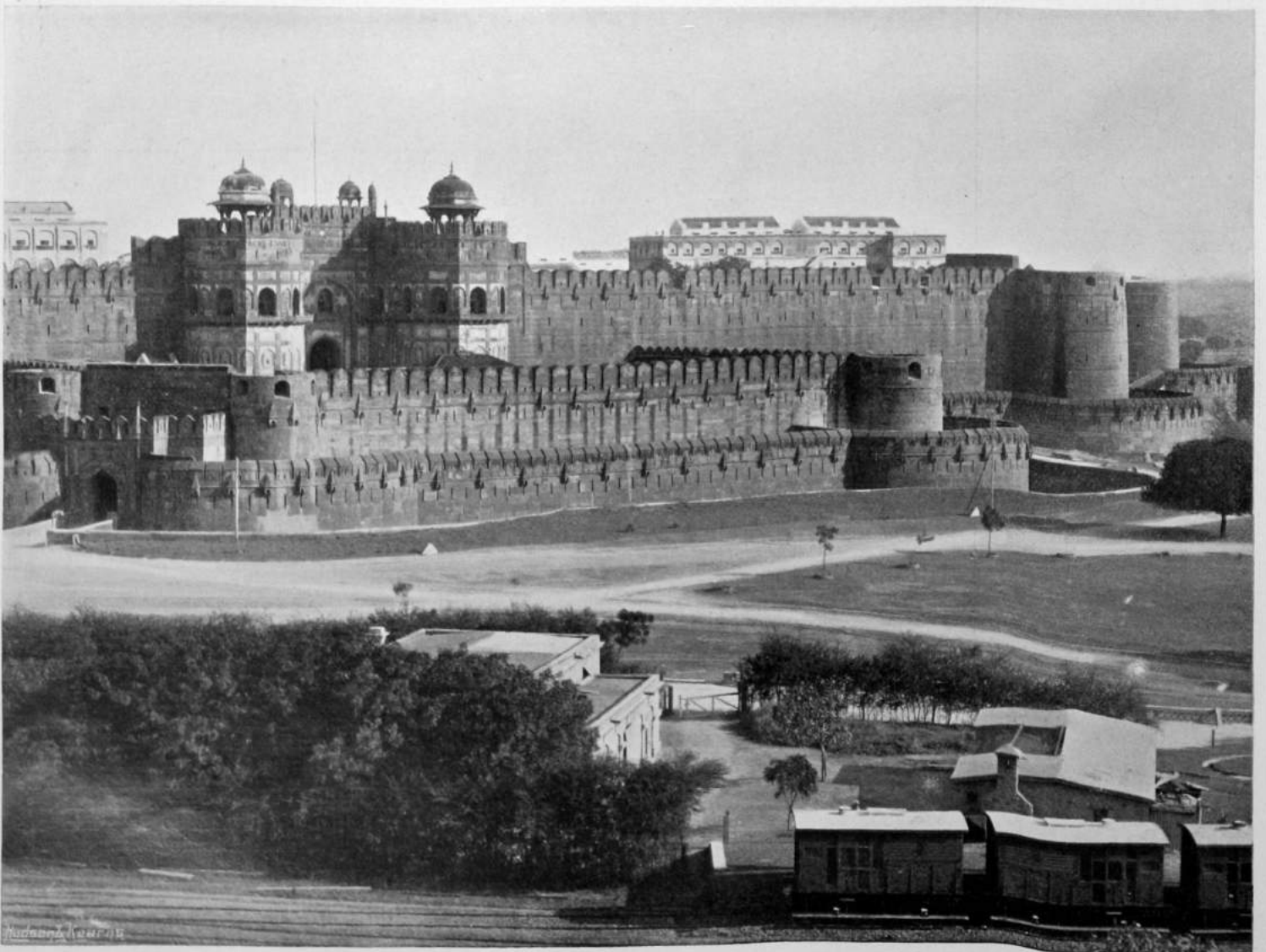
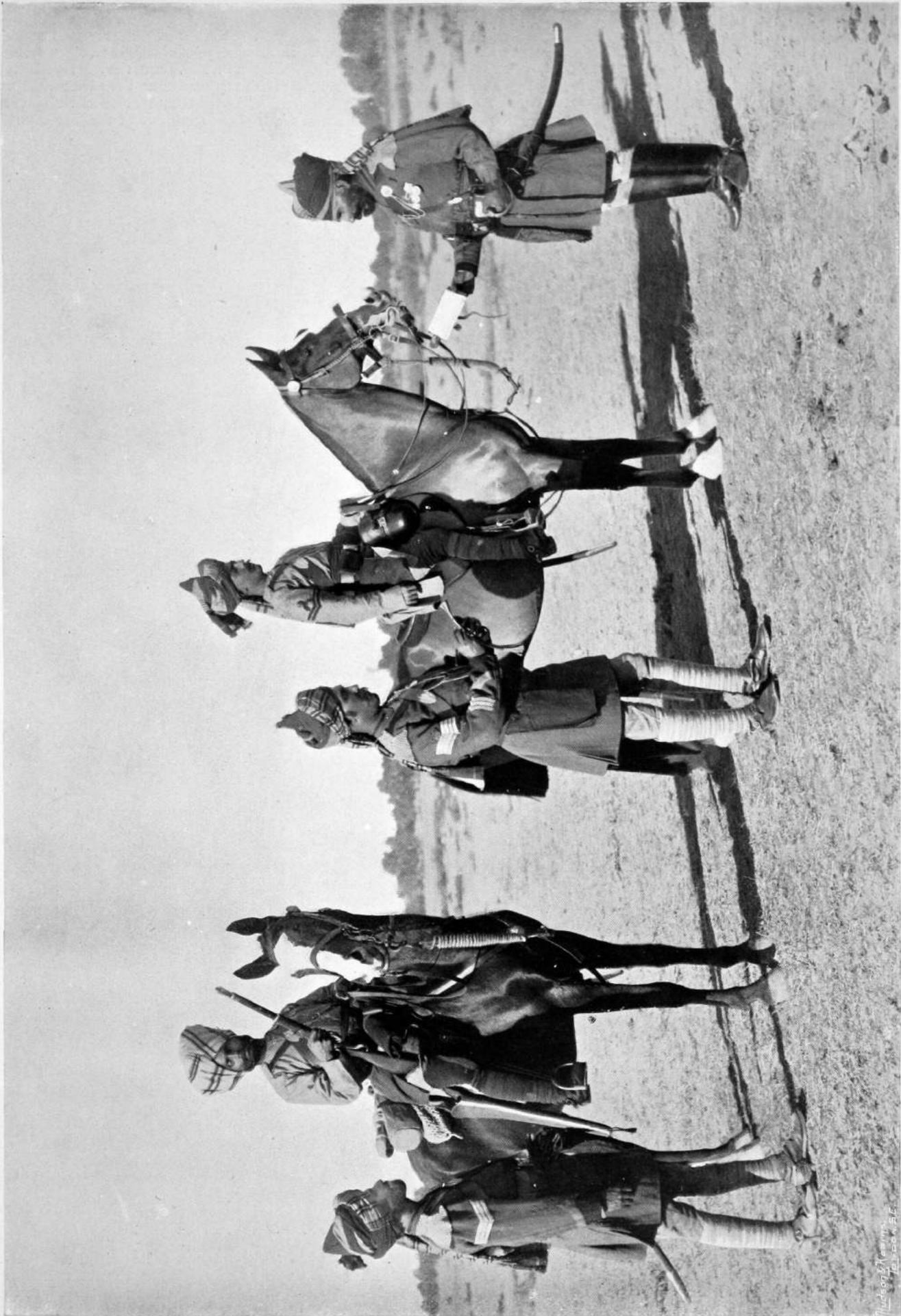


Photo. J. W. Captain.

*THE DELHI GATE, AGRA.*

Jhansi.



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OFFICER, N.C.O.'s, AND TROOPERS, QUEEN'S OWN CORPS OF GUIDES.

Photo. F. W. Bremner, Quetta.

specially commended for devotion and courage on several occasions, and received the Order of Merit, and a special certificate from Lord Roberts for his work at Sherpur.

We must not devote too much space to the Punjab Cavalry, however, or others who are well worthy of notice will be left out; and the next in order are the Corps of Queen's Own Guides—a very remarkable body of men in more than one respect. In the first place, they are composed of cavalry and infantry—a most uncommon arrangement; and, in the second place, they are among the most distinguished soldiers in the world. Many pages might be filled with accounts of their exploits since their formation in 1846. The men were specially picked to act as "guides" as well as soldiers, and have had a very strong *esprit de corps* from the

mustn't lie here all day. I'll jump on top of that sangar, and they'll all fire at me. Then we'll charge before they reload!" He was as good as his word, jumping up in full view of the enemy, and treating them to some voluble native "Billingsgate." They fell into the trap. All fired, luckily missing the bold Dal Singh, and were instantly rushed, Turner coming up with his men in time to assist in the chase.

Under the command of Captain H. Daly, the Guides marched from Meerut to Delhi, a distance of 750 miles, in the hottest season, in twenty-eight days—twenty-seven miles a day under an Indian sun! When they arrived they were ready for work, and plenty was found for them. It was said that during the siege of Delhi they lost all their officers three times over, either killed or disabled. In a sortie on the 9th



Photo, F. W. Bremner, Quetta.

Copyright.

#### OFFICER, N.C.O., AND PRIVATE, 5th GHOORKA RIFLES.

first. In the Khuttuck Campaign of 1852, Captain Turner, with a company of the Guides, was ordered to dislodge some of the enemy from the top of a cliff which could only be approached by a pathway in single file—an awkward position, indeed, but it was tackled by some Ghorkas, materially assisted by one Dal Singh, a Guide sowar, who, scorning the fact that his long cavalry boots were scarcely suited for cliff climbing, dismounted and strode after them. Presently about five-and-twenty reached the top, and lay flat down; but Dal Singh, on arriving, in spite of his boots, a little later, remarked to Dr. Lyell, who had led the men, "Sahib, we

June, they pursued the flying mutineers right under the walls of Delhi, and exposed themselves to a tremendous fire. Captain Daly and others were wounded, and Lieutenant Quintin Batty, of the cavalry, was mortally wounded, and died next day.

On pages 112 and 113 will be found some illustrations of the native officers and of this distinguished regiment. Their uniform is drab, with red facings. In conclusion, it should be mentioned that, after the fall of Delhi, the Guides were specially mentioned in orders, the troops being paraded in their honour, the following words form-

ing part of the brigadier's eulogium: "Great and important to the British Government have been the services of this gallant body now before you — these gallant Guides, covered with glory."

The view of the Delhi Gate Agra, on page 112, recalls the history of more heroic deeds in the defence of the city and fort for many weeks against the mutineers, and the courage and perseverance of Mr. Colvin, the Governor of the North West Provinces, who died at his post, worn out with the load of responsibility and anxiety he had to bear.

The four regiments of Sikh infantry included in the Punjab Frontier Force all have good records, though no illustrations of them can be given here. The three first regiments served in Afghanistan, and the fourth were at Delhi and Lucknow.

There are five Punjab infantry regiments in the Frontier Force, numbered 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, and 6th. The 1st were raised by Captain Coke, in 1849, and early gained a good reputation in the Kohat and other expeditions, being specially referred to in general orders. They were known formerly as Coke's Rifles, and wear a rifle green uniform, with red piping. A good specimen may be seen on this page, making "a careful shot."

The 2nd Punjab Infantry have greatly distinguished themselves on many occasions, especially during the Mutiny, taking part in the siege and capture of Delhi, and subsequently

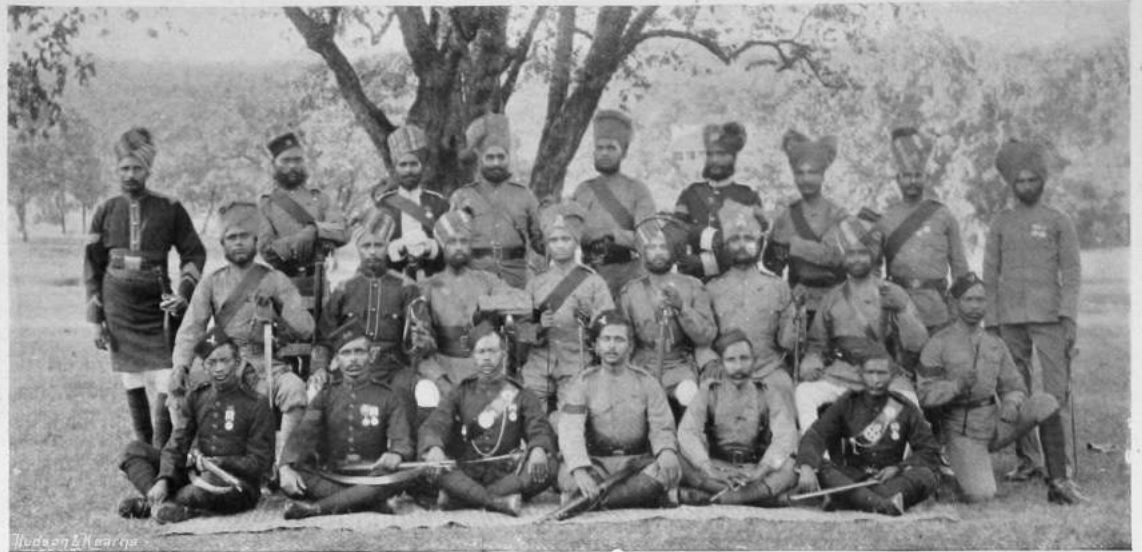


Photo. J. Bles.

Native Punjabi and Ghoorka Officers.—Full Dress.

Jubbulpore.

marching to Agra, a distance of forty-four miles, in twenty-four hours, and fighting a general action before they tasted food. Colonel Green, in a farewell "order" to his men, says that the only fault he has had to find with officers or men is that they have occasionally been too eager to close with the enemy—not the kind of fault-finding likely to wound their feelings very deeply.

The 5th and 6th Punjab Infantry have also come well to the front. All these regiments, except the 1st, wear a drab uniform, with various facings, and are composed of Sikhs, Dogras, Pathans, and Punjabi Mahomedans. Some types of Punjabi regiments will be found on this and page 116. The



Hudson & Kearns

Photo. F. W. Bremner, Quetta

"A CAREFUL SHOT."—1st PUNJAB RIFLES.

Copyright.

regiments from which these are selected belong, however, to the Bengal Army.

The 5th Ghoorka (Rifle) Regiment consists of two battalions, one of which dates from 1858, and the other from 1886. They were formerly known as the Hazara Ghoorka Battalion, and have won many distinctions, especially in the last Afghan War, in which they were commanded by Major



Photo. M. Dadabhoy.

Mooltan.

*Pathan Native Officer,  
19th Punjab Infantry.*

Fitzhugh. At the Peiwar Kotal they were in the leading column, and, dashing at the breastwork, engaged in a terrible hand to hand encounter with the enemy. Together with the 72nd Highlanders, they rushed the last position. Major Fitzhugh and Captain Cook were first in, and the latter won the Victoria Cross for his gallantry in rescuing Major Galbraith in a desperate fight. At Charasiah, Cabul, and



Photo. M. Dadabhoy.

Mooltan.

*Mahomedan Sepoy—Heavy Marching Order,  
19th Punjab Infantry.*

Candahar they again came in for great praise, and, together with their "chums," the 72nd and 92nd Highlanders, were specially mentioned in orders. "The very last troops," said General Roberts, "that the Afghans will ever wish to meet in the field are Scottish Highlanders and Ghoorkas." A very pleasing exchange of compliments afterwards took place between the 5th Ghoorkas and the 72nd Highlanders. The Ghoorkas presented the Scotchmen with a shield, "in remembrance of the Afghan Campaign of 1878 to 1880"; and the Highlanders returned the compliment with a handsome silver-mounted drum-major's staff.

The Punjab Frontier Force has, so far, fully justified its formation, and, though numerically the weakest of the Army corps of India, it is in all respects a thoroughly well organised force.

The 24th Baluchistan Infantry, on page 118, belong to the Bombay Army. They served well in Central India and in the Afghan War.

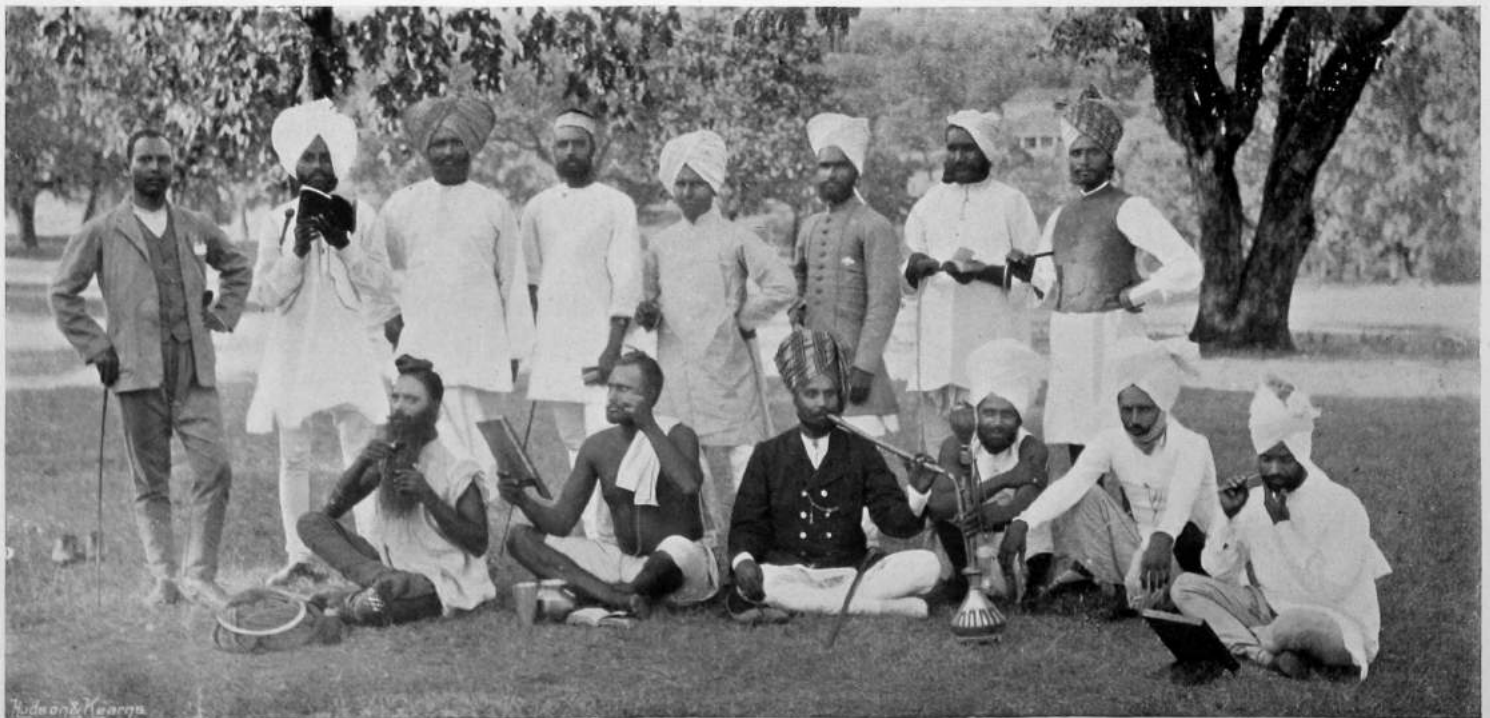


Photo. J. Bless.

Jubbulpore.

*NATIVE PUNJAB OFFICERS.—Undress.*

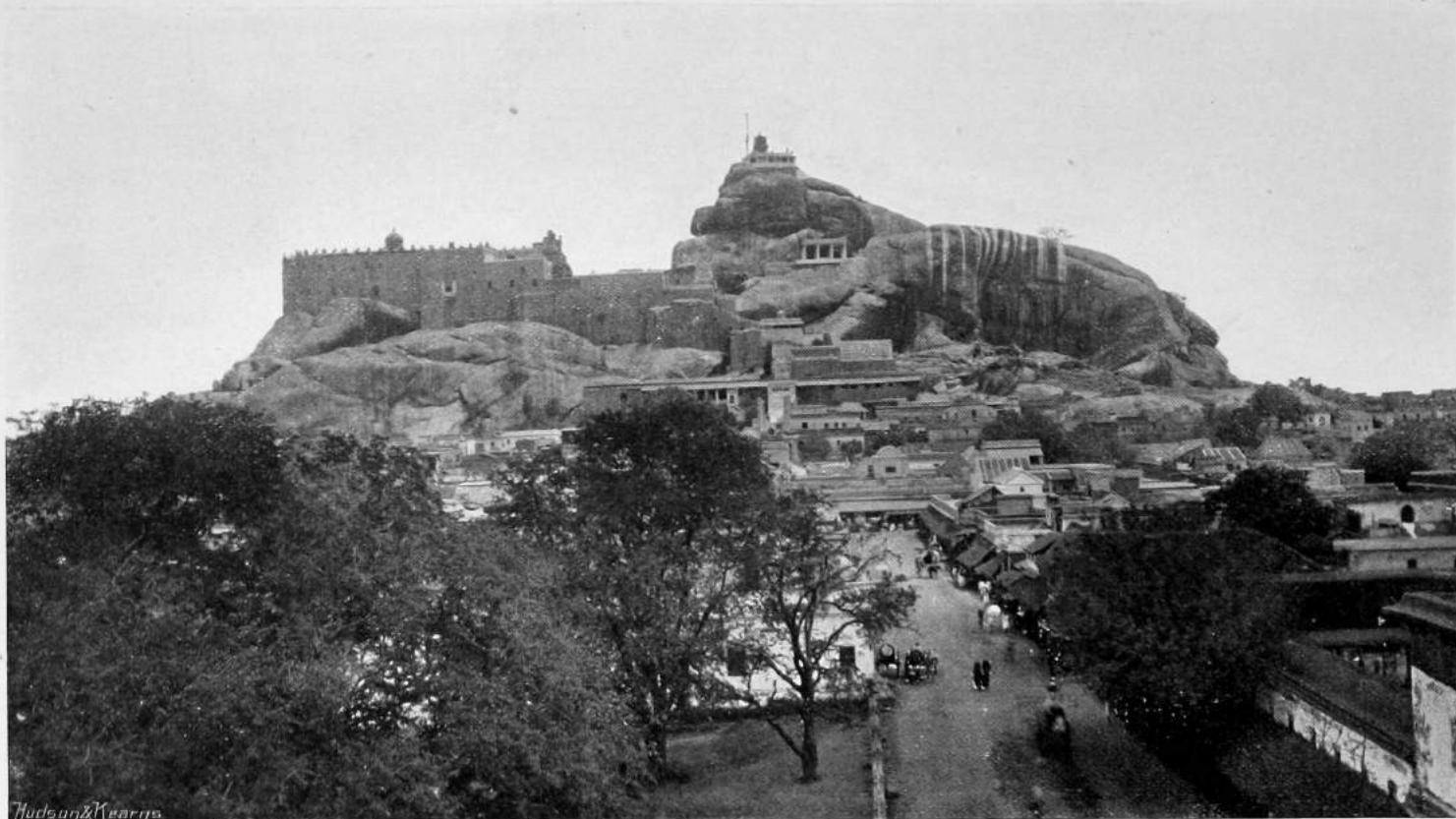




Copyright.

Photo. F. W. Bremner, Quetta. "ATTENTION!"—OFFICER AND PRIVATES, 24th BALUCHISTAN REGIMENT.

## THE ARMY OF MADRAS.



Hudson &amp; Kearns

From a Photo.

## TRICHINOPOLY ROCK, MADRAS.

By a Military Officer.

THE Madras Army dates back to about 1746. Prior to this date, for pretty nearly a century, the merchants had employed armed men, known as "Topasses" and "Mistices," to protect their factories, but there was no attempt at anything like organisation until the year named. England was then at war with France, and it behoved us to have some kind of army in Madras to protect our interests, which were repeatedly threatened. The troops then raised, if they have any right to the title, were by all accounts a very nondescript lot, consisting as much of natives of Madagascar, the West Coast of Africa, and elsewhere, as of natives of India. It was not until 1758, however, that the Madras Government began in earnest to get an army together, on anything like an adequate scale; and most of the infantry regiments date from this and the following twenty years or so. The cavalry is of later date, not having been started until 1780.



Photo. Gregory.

Copyright.—H. &amp; K.

Jemadar Abdul Karim Khan,  
Viceroy's Body Guard.

Prior to that the Company were in the habit of hiring bodies of horse, when necessary, from friendly native princes, or raising irregular cavalry as best they could, these generally proving very apt at foraging and pillaging, but very unwilling to face an enemy.

The Madras Army is constituted at present as

follows: Three regiments of lancers, a corps of sappers and miners, and thirty-two infantry regiments, the total strength being over 32,000 of all arms.

There has never been much difficulty in getting the men of the Madras Army to go on foreign service. They are either less home-sick or more curious than the other native armies, and have fought outside their own Presidency from the earliest days, and crossed the sea repeatedly without complaint. Now, of course, as has been pointed out, all our native troops enlist under the stipulation that they are liable to be sent anywhere, but it was a very different thing a century ago.

Another fact worthy of note about this Army is that they remained almost absolutely faithful throughout the Mutiny. There was some uneasiness and a few disturbances here and there, but as a whole they were untouched, and resisted the many inducements held out to them to desert and throw in their lot with the rebels. Some native horse artillery, encamped in the Residency grounds, greatly astonished a body of rebels from the city, who had an idea that these artillerymen would not molest them, and came to attack the Residency; but the gunners opened with grape, which is calculated to damp the ardour of any mob of insurgents, and sent them flying.

The first illustration in connection with the Madras Army is the Rock of Trichinopoly, the scene of some fierce struggles at the time when young Robert Clive was beginning to come forward, most unexpectedly, as a soldier and a leader of soldiers. Dupleix, the French Commandant, had defeated and slain Anaverdy Khan, Governor of the Carnatic, and Mahomed Ali, his son, fled to Trichinopoly with a scanty remnant of the Army. Chunda Sahib, son-in-law of a former Nabob of the Carnatic, assisted by the French, invested Trichinopoly, and the cause of Mahomed Ali, whose claims England supported, shut up as he was at Trichinopoly, appeared hopeless. Then it was that Clive, only twenty-five years old at the time, came forward, and conceived the plan of first capturing Arcot, the capital of the Carnatic, in the hope that this would lead to the raising of the siege at Trichinopoly. With 200 English soldiers and 300 Sepoys, he advanced on Arcot, and the garrison evacuated it in a panic. But Rajah Sahib, son of Chunda Sahib, invested Arcot with a force of 10,000, including some French soldiers. The slender garrison was reduced to 120 Europeans and 200 Sepoys. For fifty days they held out, in spite of the ruinous state of the fortifications and the scarcity of food; and it is on record that the Sepoys came to Clive and represented that they could do very well on the thin gruel strained from the rice, and that the Europeans should have the more substantial part—a touching instance of devotion which has not often been equalled under such circumstances. Hearing that the fierce

Mahrattas were contemplating joining the British. Rajah Sahib stormed Arcot, but his larger force was no match for Clive's military genius and the devotion of his small band. The attack failed utterly, and Clive was left in possession. This was only the beginning of the end. British triumphs followed in rapid succession. Trichinopoly was relieved, and Clive became famous for all time. The story of that period is fascinating, but it is not possible to dwell on it here. It is time to proceed with some account of the various Madras regiments, and the first to claim attention is the 1st Madras Lancers. They were raised in 1787, but only received the appellation of "Lancers" in 1886. Their uniform is French grey, with facings of pale buff, and silver lace—a very tasteful combination, whoever devised it, though it seems rather delicate in tone for service in the field.

Subadar Muhammad Beg, who represents the regiment on page 119, is a great-grandson of Tippoo, ruler of Mysore, who fell fighting against our troops under Wellesley, at Seringapatam, in 1799. He has the Burma medal and clasp. The 1st Lancers have Seringapatam on their colours, though their designation was different in those days—a remarkable example of the turn of Fortune's wheel, and of the transformation which British rule has brought about. They were also in the Afghan War of 1878-79.

The 2nd Madras Lancers were raised earlier as the 3rd Regiment, and served under Captain Stevenson from 1780 to 1784. In the latter year, however, on the final transference of the Madras cavalry regiments to British rule, they mutinied; but Stevenson's showed a better feeling than the others, and became the 1st, and subsequently the 2nd. These changes render the record confusing, unless the whole history be carefully studied.

The uniform is very similar to that of the 1st Lancers. On page 119 will be found a group of the British officers of the 2nd Lancers.

The 3rd Madras Lancers were formed in 1784 by Major Campbell, from the faithful remnants of those which had mutinied. Since then they have rendered a good account of themselves.

Madras has had its artillery, and they rendered very good service up to and including the Mutiny, as in the instance previously alluded to, and in many others; but they were for some reason disbanded soon after, and are no more.

The Madras Sappers and Miners (the Queen's Own) have distinguished themselves in a great number of actions, their colours bearing no fewer than twenty-four names, from Seringapatam in 1799 to the Soudan in 1885. Their uniform is very similar to that of the Royal Engineers, and they are very proud of it. They are said to affect English ways very much, and will smoke a short pipe and have a drink with an English soldier, talking to him very often in his own tongue. After the Egyptian Campaign some of them were in London,

and their cicerone, General Michael, took two of them to Madame Tussaud's where they found, of course, an effigy of Arabi Pacha. The General was conversing and explaining things to them in their own language, but, to the surprise of the bystanders, one of them stepped forward, and, shaking his fist in Arabi's face, exclaimed in excellent English, "Ah, you rascal! What a lot of trouble you have given!"

There is a very strong esprit de corps among these men, which renders them most valuable. Their conduct under trying circumstances in the Abyssinian Expedition was favourably remarked upon.

The Madras Infantry, as we have seen, had its origin, officially, in 1758, or thereabouts. Before that the Sepoys, we are told, had no sort of discipline. They were armed with matchlocks, bows and arrows, spears, swords, bucklers, daggers, or any kind of weapon they could get hold of. They consisted of bodies of various strength, each under the command of its own chief, who received from the Government the pay for all his men, and was supposed to distribute it to them; but the distribution, we may well believe, was relegated in great measure to the regions of supposition.

By the year 1767, however, so much progress had been made that 5,000 of these men, led by English officers, with about 1,000 Europeans, defeated the troops of Hyder



Photo. Gregory.

Copyright—H. &amp; K.

Subadar Muhammad Beg,  
1st Madras Lancers.

Photo. Barton, Son, &amp; Co.

BRITISH OFFICERS. 2nd MADRAS LANCERS.

Bangalore.

Ali and the Nizam, more than 70,000 strong—a most brilliant feat of arms.

The 1st Madras Infantry and Pioneers date from 1758, and have seven names on their colours, beginning with Seringapatam. They played a good part in many actions, but in 1806 were implicated in the mutiny at Vellore, were partially disbanded, and transformed into the 1st Battalion of the 24th. Under this name, however, they distinguished themselves so greatly at Seetabuldee, in 1817, that, on the petition of the senior native officer, the old number and facings of the 1st Regiment were restored to them in a very complimentary general order; and so they wiped out their bad record, and the name Central India on their colours bears testimony to their loyalty during the Mutiny. They also took part in the last Afghan Campaign, and in 1883 received the name of Pioneers. Some types of this regiment will be found on pages 120 and 121, and also a picture of a Madras Sepoy on sentry, a very formidable-looking customer, challenging some approaching stranger. Their uniform is red, with white facings.

The 3rd Madras Infantry date from 1759, when they were raised as the 4th Battalion. They were in many actions, and

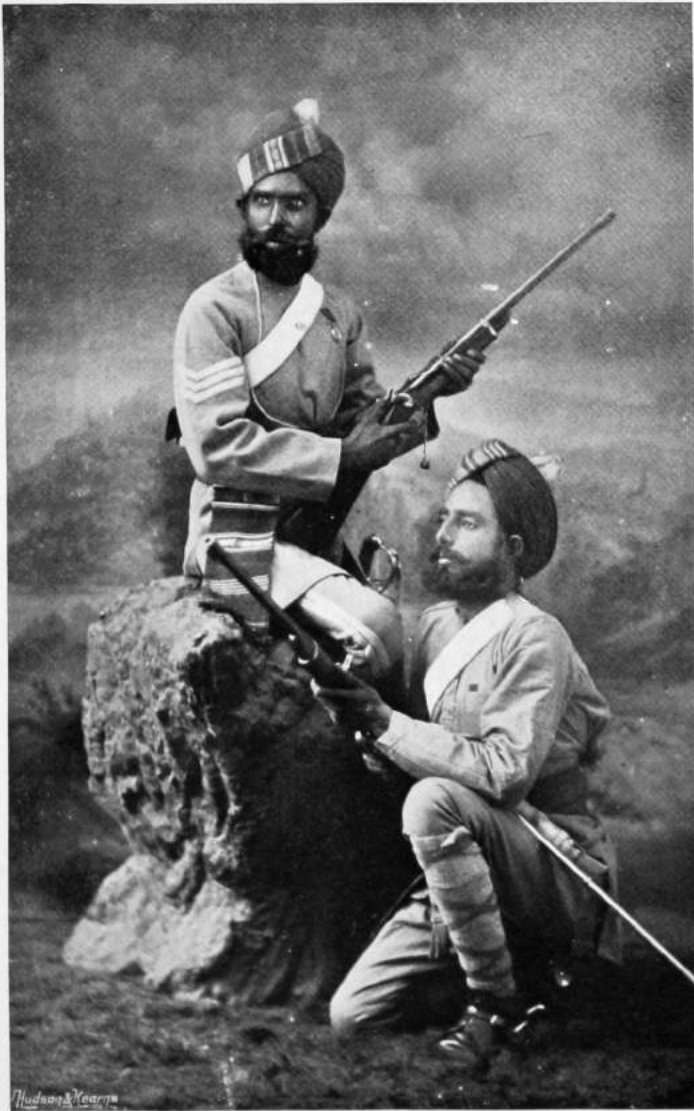


Photo. Barton, Son, & Co.

Bangalore.

"Picking them Off."  
Madras Light Cavalry.

earned an exceptional distinction by their plucky conduct at Mahidpore, in 1817. It is recorded that they charged up to the muzzles of the enemy's guns without flinching, and in commemoration of their gallantry bear the words "Now or never" after "Mahidpore." Their uniform is red, with green facings.

The 8th, formerly the 9th Battalion, had the honour of being a favourite body with the Duke of Wellington, and often called themselves Wellesley's battalion. After the battle of Assaye, where they suffered considerably, a staff officer found a number of men of this battalion assembled for a funeral, and was informed that they were about to inter five officers and non-commissioned officers of one family. He knew the men well, and was offering his condolences, but they deprecated any such expressions. "These men," they said, "have died in the performance of their duty, and the Government will take care of their children, who will soon supply their places in the ranks." It is not possible to imagine a more patriotic or soldierly spirit.



Photo. H. N. King.

"Who Goes There?"  
A Madras Sepoy.

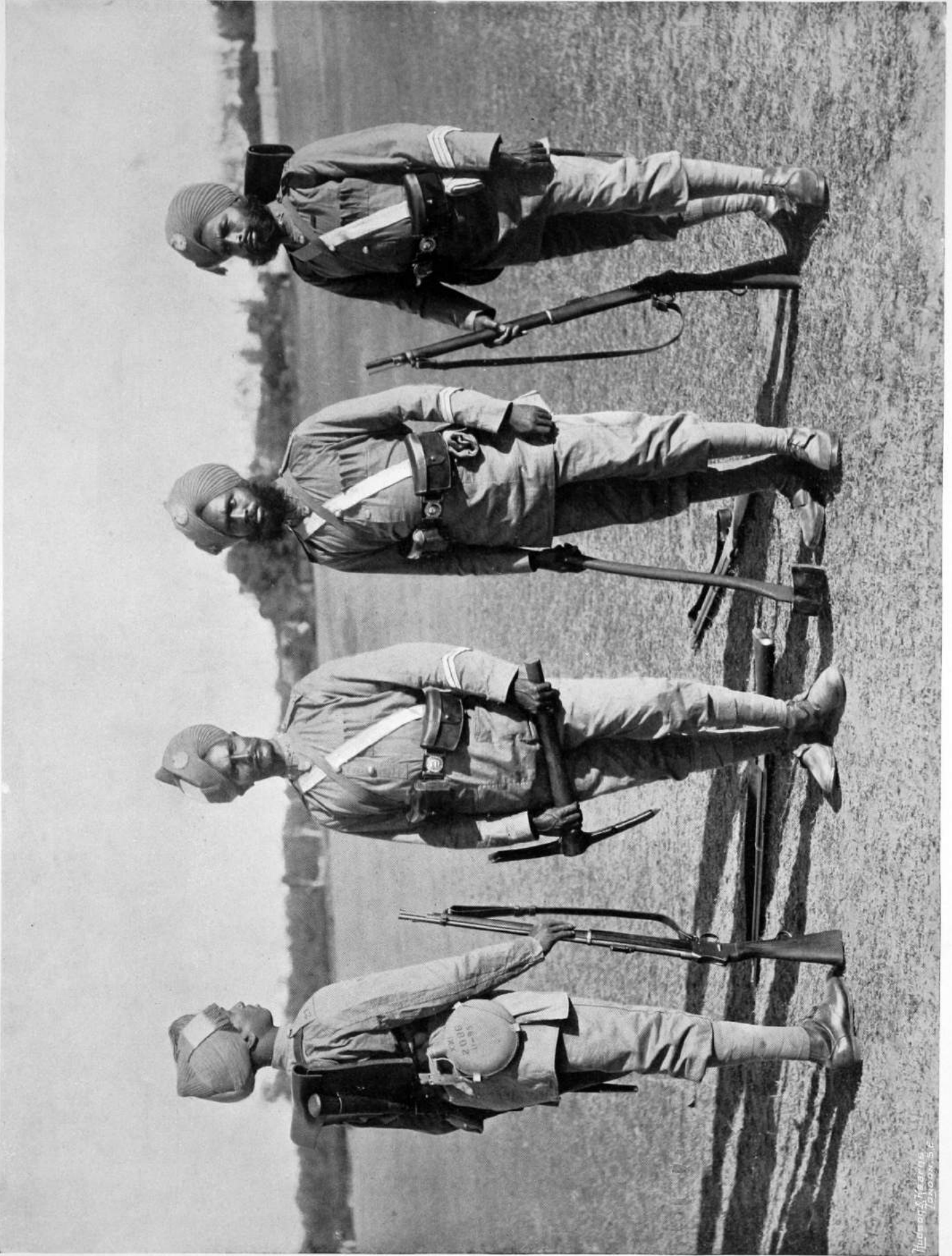
On page 122 will be found a portrait of Subadar Mukhlis Ali Khan, a native officer of the 14th Madras Infantry. This regiment was raised in 1776, and was formerly the 2nd Battalion 6th Regiment.



Photo. Barton, Son, & Co.

Bangalore.

Madras Pioneers.  
Full Dress and Field Service Order.



Copyright.

MADRAS PIONEERS—FIELD SERVICE ORDER.

Photo. F. W. Bremner, Quetta.

Illustration by  
The Army and Navy  
Photographers

A very brilliant exploit was performed by an officer of this regiment in August, 1780, in the war with Hyder Ali. The troops of our old ally, Mahomed Ali, of Trichinopoly memory, were more than suspected of a treacherous intention of handing over Wandewash to Hyder; and Lieutenant Flint, of the 14th, with one other British officer, and 100 Sepoys, made a night march from Carangoly, arriving in front of Wandewash in the forenoon. Sending in a message to the Khilledar in command, he was warned that if he approached he would be fired upon.

This settled the question of treachery, but did not frighten away Flint and his men. He parleyed with the picket officer sent to stop him, and gradually got nearer, until, by strategy, he obtained the Khilledar's consent to an interview. He found him seated on a carpet within the outer gate, with an armed guard of 130 men. Flint then acknowledged boldly that his story about having a letter was false, but offered to produce the orders of his own Government, issued with Mahomed Ali's concurrence.

The Khilledar told him contemptuously to go back the way he came; but Flint preferred to remain, and seized him, his small guard of four Sepoys, who had been admitted with him, presenting their bayonets at the Khilledar's breast.

A bold action of this kind often pays well. In the confusion which followed, Flint's men got in, and he assumed command of the place—a very pretty episode.

On the next page is an illustration of the colours of the 20th Madras Infantry, formerly the 2nd Battalion 2nd Regiment. They were raised in 1777, and the first name on their colours is Sholinghur, which commemorates their gallantry on September 27th, 1781, when, with another battalion, since disbanded, they received a tremendous charge, made by the pick of Hyder Ali's cavalry, in such steady fashion, and with such a vigorous and deadly fire, that they routed the horsemen, who broke and fled, leaving two standards in our hands, one of which remains with the 20th, who were granted an extra jemadar to carry it, and there it is in the picture.

The other names displayed are Seringapatam, Carnatic, and Mysore.

The 20th bore themselves well on every occasion, but they have no recent triumphs to record.

The square, ready for cavalry, on page 123, comes in appropriately after the colours, and affords some idea of the ugly sort of hedge which cavalrymen have sometimes to face, to say nothing of the hail of bullets usually reserved for a very close range.



Photo Del Tufo & Co.

Bangalore.

Subadar-Major Mukhlis Ali Khan, 14th Madras Infantry.

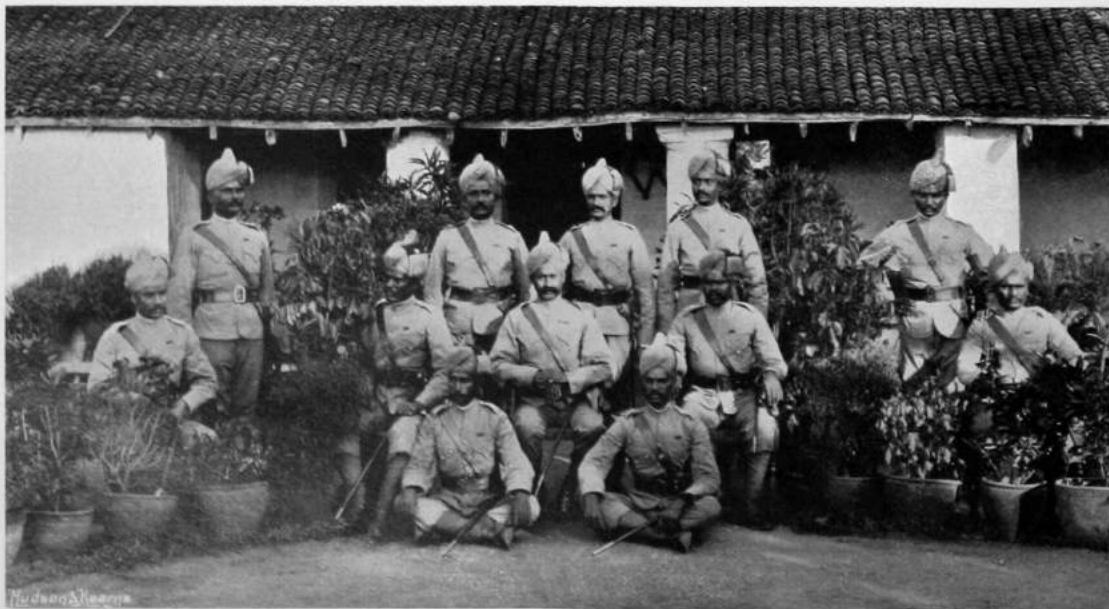
The 23rd Madras Light Infantry are well represented on pages 123 and 124. They were raised in 1794, and at one time formed the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment. Their motto is "Now or never"—an inspiring one at a critical moment.

One can fancy their leaders rallying them with this shout, and that it would take a good deal then to turn them back.

They have on their colours Seringapatam, Nagpore, and Burma, 1885-1887, and have taken part with distinction in other campaigns.

A detachment of 100 men, with two British officers, were engaged in the Irrawaddy and North-East Columns in Burma in 1891, and in the defence of Sadon, where their conduct was very favourably reported upon, and there were several individual acts of bravery in rescuing wounded comrades, one case in particular being rewarded with the Order of British India.

In the last Burma War, shortly after the capture of Mandalay, a number of dacoits were known to have occupied a certain native hut. Now, a dacoit, or armed



From a Photo.

Native Officers, 20th Madras Infantry.

By a Military Officer

robber and highwayman, of Burma is a very unpleasant sort of person. If he catches anyone, he delights in inflicting horrible tortures; and he is not easily caught.

However, a little party, consisting of one non-commissioned officer and eight men of the 23rd, surrounded this hut, and the non-commissioned officer, with one man, broke in the door.

They were immediately attacked, but they gave a good account of all the dacoits, who had reason to regret this little afternoon call.

The same non-commissioned officer shortly after rescued Her Majesty's mails, coming at an opportune moment across a postman struggling with four dacoits.

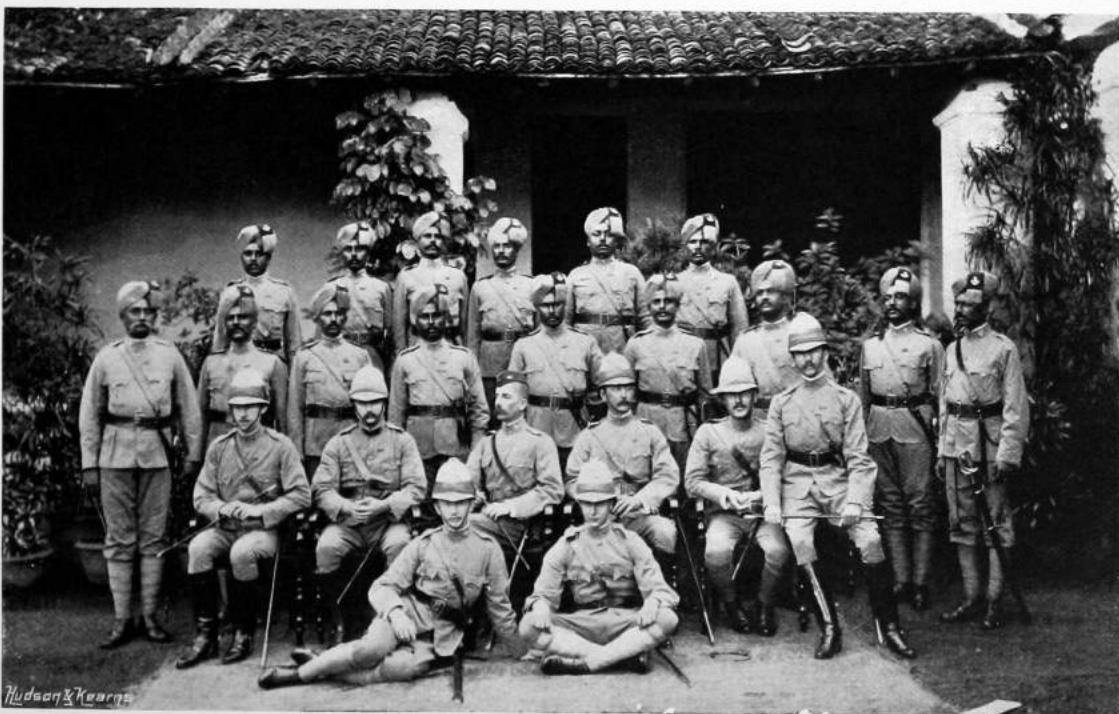
A brilliant record, also, in the history of the 23rd is the gallant defence, in 1803, of the village of Korjet Corygaum, by a small detachment, against some 1,500 Arabs and others. The assailants lost, in killed alone, a number exceeding that of the whole detachment. These brave men and good soldiers received the thanks of General Wellesley in



"Square, Ready!"—A Warm Welcome for the Cavalry.



Colours, 20th Madras Infantry.



From Photos.

British and Native Officers, 23rd Madras Infantry.

By a Military Officer.

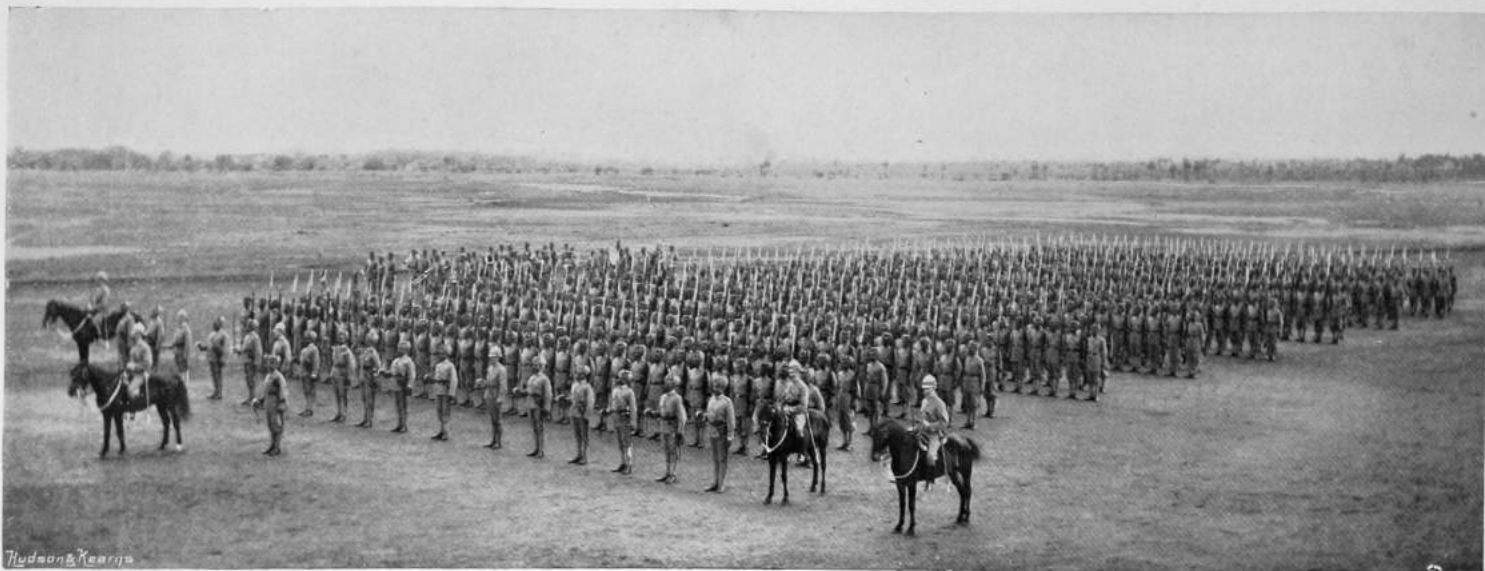
division orders—an honour well merited.

The native staff of the 23rd make a very good group of soldierly-looking men, who, no doubt, take a proper pride in their regiment, which makes a fine show on parade. It is commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Welch, who has supplied these interesting particulars. It is now time to refer to a somewhat remarkable circumstance in connection with the Madras Infantry regiments.

On consulting the Army List, it will be noticed that the great majority of the thirty-two regiments have red uniforms, with various facings, and are composed of Madras Mahomedans, Tamils, Telegus, and so on, as might be expected, these being the races located in the Presidency; but a closer inspection will reveal the fact that the 10th, 12th, 29th, and four following regiments are quite differently constituted, being composed of Sikhs, Punjabi Mahomedans, Ghoorkas, Dogras, Rajputs, Pathans—warlike races of the north as a rule; also, that their uniform is, in the case of the 10th, dark green, and in the others drab; and that these seven regiments are styled Burma battalions.

Their history is as follows: When Upper Burma was annexed, after the last war, the administration of this large tract of country, equal in area to the whole of France, was a very onerous and harassing task, owing to the universal presence of dacoits, who kept the whole place in a constant state of terrorism.

Lord Roberts, then Commander-in-Chief in India, who went to Burma in November, 1886, conceived the idea of enrolling a strong force of military police, to deal with these dangerous robbers; and as the Burmese



*23rd MADRAS INFANTRY ON PARADE.*

could not be relied upon for this kind of work—being, no doubt, in a deadly “funk” of the dacoits—he proposed to enlist them from among the warlike races of Northern India. This idea was immediately carried out, and with signal success.

A new semi-military force, called “The Upper Burma Military Police,” was raised with wonderful celerity, and a battalion of this force was quartered in each of the districts

into which the upper province was divided. These battalions were raised in India by officers of the Indian Army specially selected and sent across for the purpose; the military authorities at the various recruiting centres being directed to afford every facility in getting together the men required for the new force.

The new police were brought over as they were enlisted, and soon proved themselves to be admirably suited for the work, as, indeed, might be expected of these types of men, who are not very much acquainted with the sensation of fear in regard to anyone.

In a marvelously short space of time the country began to get settled.

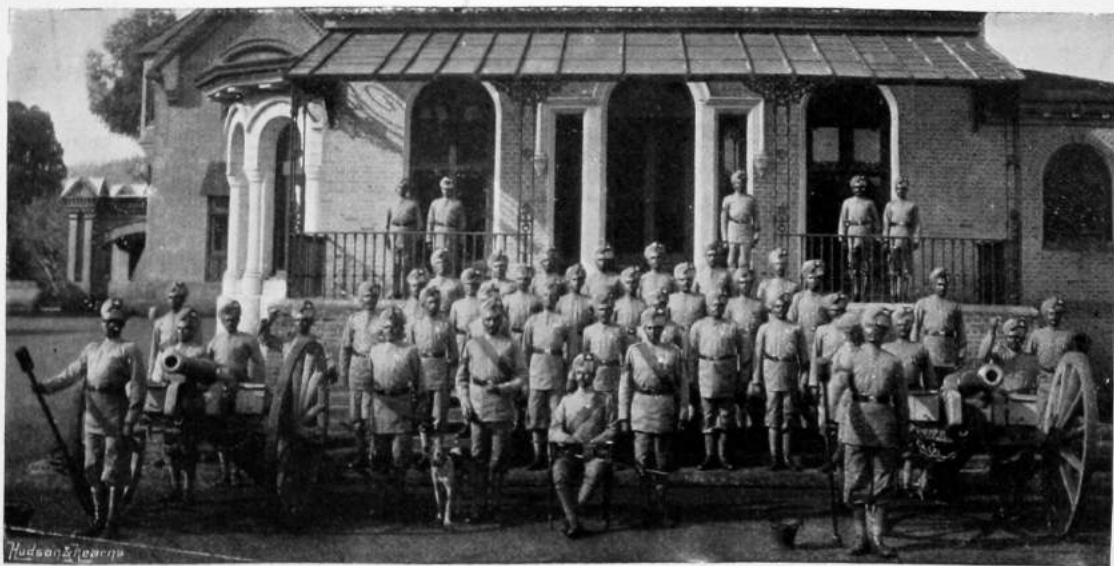
Dacoits found their business at a discount, and soon acquired a wholesome dread of the big Sikhs and active Ghoorkas, and in no very long time it was realised that so large a force of military police was no longer required.

Then came the question, what was to be done with them?

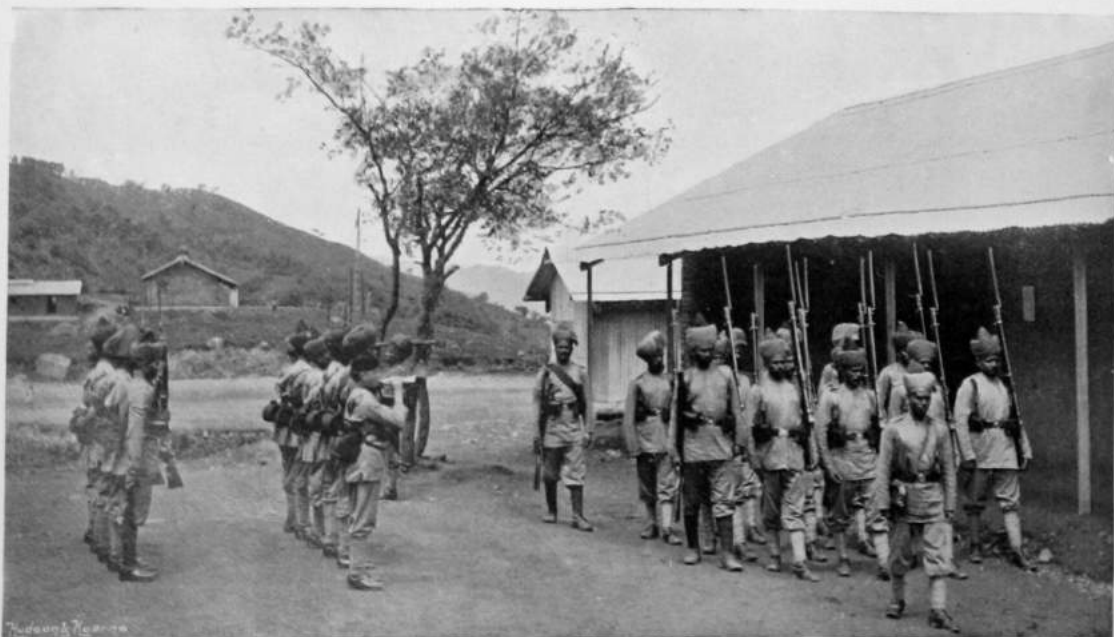
To disband such a splendid body of picked fighting men seemed utter folly.

It was therefore determined to form ten new regiments, for special service in Burma and her frontiers, and to do away with a corresponding number of Madras regiments. These seven regiments, then, have all been brought into the Madras Army during the past six or seven years, though they bear the numbers of the old Madras regiments. No doubt the remaining three battalions will in due course be transferred. They are splendid regiments, of exceptionally fine physique, and though not quite up to a regiment of long standing in some respects, they will doubtless equal any in shooting and discipline before long. Such is the story of the Burma battalions, and with it must end our account of the Madras Army.

The men of a Burma regiment may be seen on this page, relieving guard.



*Native Staff, 23rd Madras Infantry.*



From Photos

*Burma Regiment.*

By a Military Officer.



## THE IMPERIAL SERVICE CORPS AND IRREGULARS.

TO the uninitiated, the title "Imperial Service Corps" may appear to savour more of regular Imperial troops than of any regiments which could be termed "irregular," and probably there were comparatively few among the vast throng of spectators who viewed the procession on Jubilee Day who would have been able to distinguish between the official status of Sir Pertab Singh and his companions in arms and the native cavalry officers who formed the guard of honour. In one sense, indeed, they may all be justly described as native cavalry officers; but officially they stand on different ground, inasmuch that the officers commanded by Colonel Gordon represented the cavalry regiments regularly enlisted and maintained by the Crown—an essential portion of the Native Army of India—the Imperial Service Corps, on the other hand, being raised and maintained by the rulers of the independent Native States, under the superintendence of British officers, to assist in the maintenance of our Indian Empire when called upon to do so. It will be of considerable interest, no doubt, to many to learn how this arrangement was brought about, and how it seems likely to work, for it is of comparatively recent origin.

When, after the suppression of the Mutiny, India was taken from the control of the Company and made an integral part of the British Empire, the treatment and future status of the native princes were very earnestly considered by the authorities, and in the proclamation announcing the cession of India to the British, it was expressly stated that the Queen had no desire to extend her territorial possessions, and that the estates of native princes—sixty-three in number—would be scrupulously respected. During the State progress made by Lord Canning, the first Viceroy, through India, the native rulers were informed that the right of adopting an heir in default of male issue would be recognised—a very politic move, carried out at the earnest solicitation of Lord Canning, and causing great satisfaction.

The Native States were at the same time given permission to maintain each an army of prescribed strength; but they were and are forbidden to make war upon each other, or to embark upon any enterprise of external aggression. Why, then, these armies? The question has often been asked, and cannot be very satisfactorily answered. Since they were not to fight anyone else, many people have assumed, not without some show of reason, that the armies would be maintained with the principal object of fighting us, should a favourable opportunity present itself. Another point, however, which must not be lost sight of, is the Oriental love of any kind of martial show; and, furthermore, certain portions of these armies, at least, are necessary for the preservation



Photos. Gregory.

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Rissaldar-Major Baha-Uddin Khan Sardar Bahadur,  
Central India Horse.



Colonel Maharajah Sir Pertab Singh, K.C.S.I.,  
In Uniform of Jhodpur Lancers.

of internal order, insisted upon by the Government as a condition of continued independence.

In the year 1877, during the Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton, the question was first seriously discussed of utilising the armies of the Native States as an auxiliary force for the service of the Empire. Lord Lytton appointed a committee to consider the matter and report upon it; but Lord Roberts, who was a member of the committee, did not at that time see his way to advise the adoption of any such scheme, and many others concurred in his view. It is remarkable that, in the following year, a native of India, of high education, wrote a little book on this subject, which he dedicated to Sir Richard Meade, then Resident in Hyderabad, and in which he advocated far more sweeping measures than were then, or have at any time been, contemplated by Government, by way of utilising these armies.

Nothing more, however, was done in the matter until 1888, the last year of Lord Dufferin's Viceroyalty, when it was brought forward again, and this time, in the light of further experience of the fidelity and fighting qualities of natives during the Afghan Campaigns, and the unmistakable spirit of loyalty evinced by the native rulers when there was danger of war with Russia in 1885, Lord Roberts found himself able to afford the scheme his unqualified support, and this change of views was fully justified by the cordial response of the native chiefs to Lord Dufferin's suggestion.

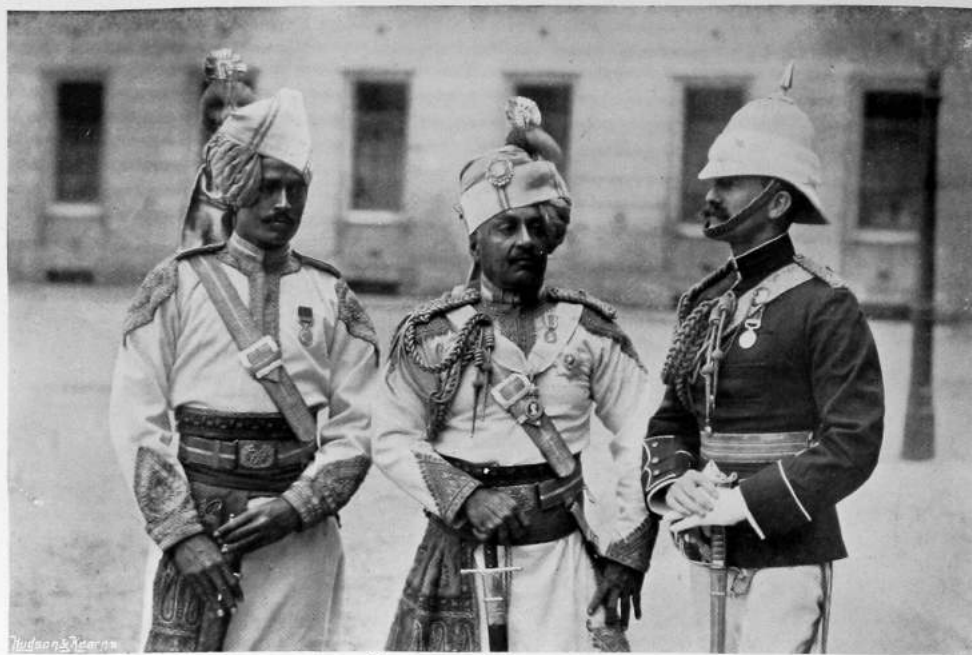
It must not be imagined, of course, that the whole of the Native States were invited to supply contingents to the Imperial Service Corps: many of them are not capable of doing so. At present twenty-one States have organised, under the superintendence and periodical inspection of duly appointed British officers, bodies of cavalry or infantry, or both, varying in total strength from 150 to 4,200, according to their means. There are sixteen British inspecting officers, of whom Lieutenant-Colonel Howard Melliss is the chief. He came over with the Imperial Service officers for the Jubilee, as did Major F. H. R. Drummond, and Captain F. W. P. Angelo, also inspectors.

The total force of the Imperial Service Corps is at present 19,200—a very small proportion of the combined armies of the native princes, which amount to something like 350,000, but great numbers of these were but recently soldiers only in name, though no doubt they will become very much better in course of time.

This little army is furnished, as has been said, by twenty-one States, of which seventeen were represented in



Commandant Rao Bahadur Thakur  
Dip Singh,  
Bikanir Camel Corps.



Sir Pertab Singh, his Nephew, and Major J. G. Turner,  
Viceroy's Body Guard.

England this year, and we are able to give portraits of nearly all these representatives, many of whom are men of good birth and education, and fine specimens of soldiers as well.

The first representative is Colonel Maharajah Sir Pertab Singh, K.C.S.I., commanding the Jhodpur Lancers, whose portrait appears on page 125. Sir Pertab is brother to the Maharajah, and is among the most distinguished of native officers. He is very much liked by Anglo-Indians. He was chiefly instrumental in raising the Jhodpur Lancers, a fine body of horsemen, 1,200 strong. Lord Roberts, while making a tour of inspection, soon after the formation of the Imperial Service Troops, thus gives his impression of this corps: "The cavalry were specially fine. The gallant Rajput horsemen of Jhodpur had always been famous for their chivalrous bravery, unswerving fidelity, and fearless self-devotion in their wars with the Mahrattas and the armies of the Mogul Emperors, and I felt, as the superbly mounted squadrons passed before me, that they had lost none of their characteristics, and that blood and breeding must tell, and would, if put to the test, achieve the same

bred Arab." It is not necessary to add anything to this expression of opinion from so great an expert and so sincere a critic as Lord Roberts. Sir Pertab Singh's lancers have their reputation established, and no doubt will maintain it when occasion arises. On page 126 will be found a group composed of Sir Pertab Singh, his nephew—possibly the lad of nine who led the march-past in 1889, though he looks too old—and Major J. G. Turner, in command of the Viceroy's Body Guard, who came over with them. This corps is composed of about 100 picked sowars, with three native officers, the commandant and adjutant being the only British officers. They were raised in 1773, and their principal duty is as indicated by their title. Major Turner, as captain, was in the Chitral Expedition of 1895, first as orderly officer, and afterwards as field intelligence officer. He was mentioned in despatches, and received the brevet rank of major. He wears the medal and clasp.

On this and the two following pages will be found fourteen portraits of Imperial Service officers, and of these—omitting for the moment the two Hyderabad Contingent



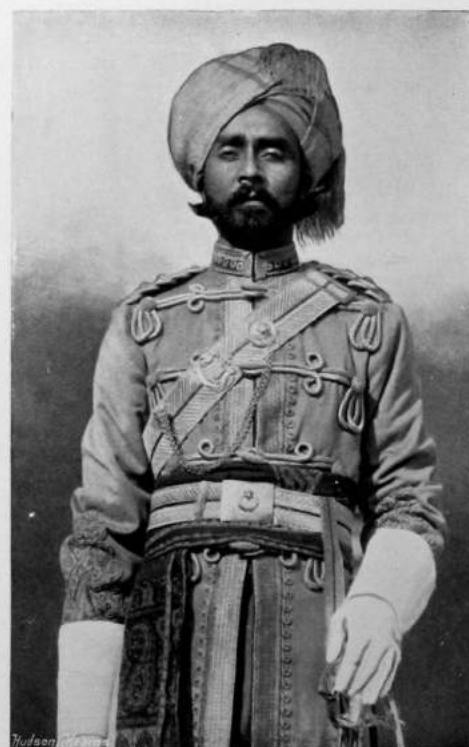
Superintendent Rai Bahadur Jhanpat  
Rai Bahadur,  
Jeypore Transport Corps.



photos. Gregory.  
Commandant Chatru Singh,  
Bhurtpore Lancers.

results now as of old. There could be but one opinion as to the value of the 'Sirdar' Cavalry, so named after the Maharajah's son and heir, Sirdar Singh, a lad of only nine years old, who led the little army past the saluting flag, mounted on a beautiful thorough-

officers—a few words must be said, though, as their titles are fully given, and but few of them have seen any service in their present positions, there is not very much to say. They are interesting chiefly as the outcome of a recently inaugurated scheme, which



Copyright.—H. & I.  
Rissaldar Abdul Majid Khan,  
Bahawalpore Lancers.



*Rissaldar-Major Husain Khan,*  
2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.



*Rissaldar Thakur Dand Singh,*  
Babnagar Lancers.



*Commandant Abdul Guuny,*  
Gwalior Lancers.

may very possibly be largely developed in the future. It will be of interest, no doubt, to note how the numbers are divided among the States. Kashmir takes the lead, with 380 cavalry, 3,600 infantry, and 300 artillery—a considerable force. Rissaldar-Major Sunnyat Singh is a relative of the Maharajah of Kashmir, and some of this corps took part in the Chitral Expedition of 1895.

Patiala comes next, with 600 cavalry and 1,200 infantry. Ulwar makes a good show, with 600 cavalry and 1,000 infantry. Of this corps Lord Roberts remarks: "At Ulwar I found the

600 cavalry and 1,000 infantry (all Rajputs) well advanced in their drill and training. This was evidently owing to the personal interest taken in them by the Maharajah, who seldom allowed a day to pass without visiting the parade grounds."

Gwalior supplies 1,525 cavalry—nearly three regiments, according to the ordinary strength of cavalry regiments in India; Jhodpur, as already noticed, 1,200 cavalry; the Jeypore Transport Corps musters 800 strong. This corps has already rendered important service, and the superintendent, with the



*Photos. Gregory.*  
*Commandant Nasir Khan,*  
Rampur Lancers.



*Commandant Dand Singh,*  
Ulwar Lancers.



*Copyright.—H. & K.*  
*Commandant Nand Singh,*  
Patiala Lancers.



Commandant Didar Singh,  
Jind Lancers.



Commandant Kishan Singh,  
Nabha Lancers.



Rissaldar-Major Myrab Ali Khan,  
3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

very long name, on page 126, is an old and tried warrior, having seen service in many engagements, dating back to before the Mutiny. In his capacity as superintendent of the Jeypore Transport Corps he was at Chitral, where he and his men did well; and he is now, no doubt, at the front with General Lockhart, where his men are again responsible for the transport, and are having a lively time with the Afridis, whose strong point appears to be looting supplies. He has been granted the Order of British India.

Of the remaining corps represented, Bhurtpore has 500 cavalry and 650 infantry; Jind, Nabha, and Kapurthala, 150 cavalry and 600 infantry each; Bahawalpore, 150 cavalry and

420 infantry; Bikanir and Indore, 500 cavalry each; and Rampur, 300 cavalry.

Of the British officers who accompanied them, Major Drummond saw service in the Afghan War of 1878-80. He was twice mentioned in despatches, and wears the medal with clasp. Colonel Melliss served with the Abyssinian Expedition in 1868, was assistant quartermaster-general of the Indian Contingent in Egypt in 1882, where he was mentioned in despatches and received the brevet rank of major, and was also attached to the Burmese Expedition of 1885 as military attaché to the Naval Commander-in-Chief. He wears the medals for all these campaigns, with clasps, besides the 4th



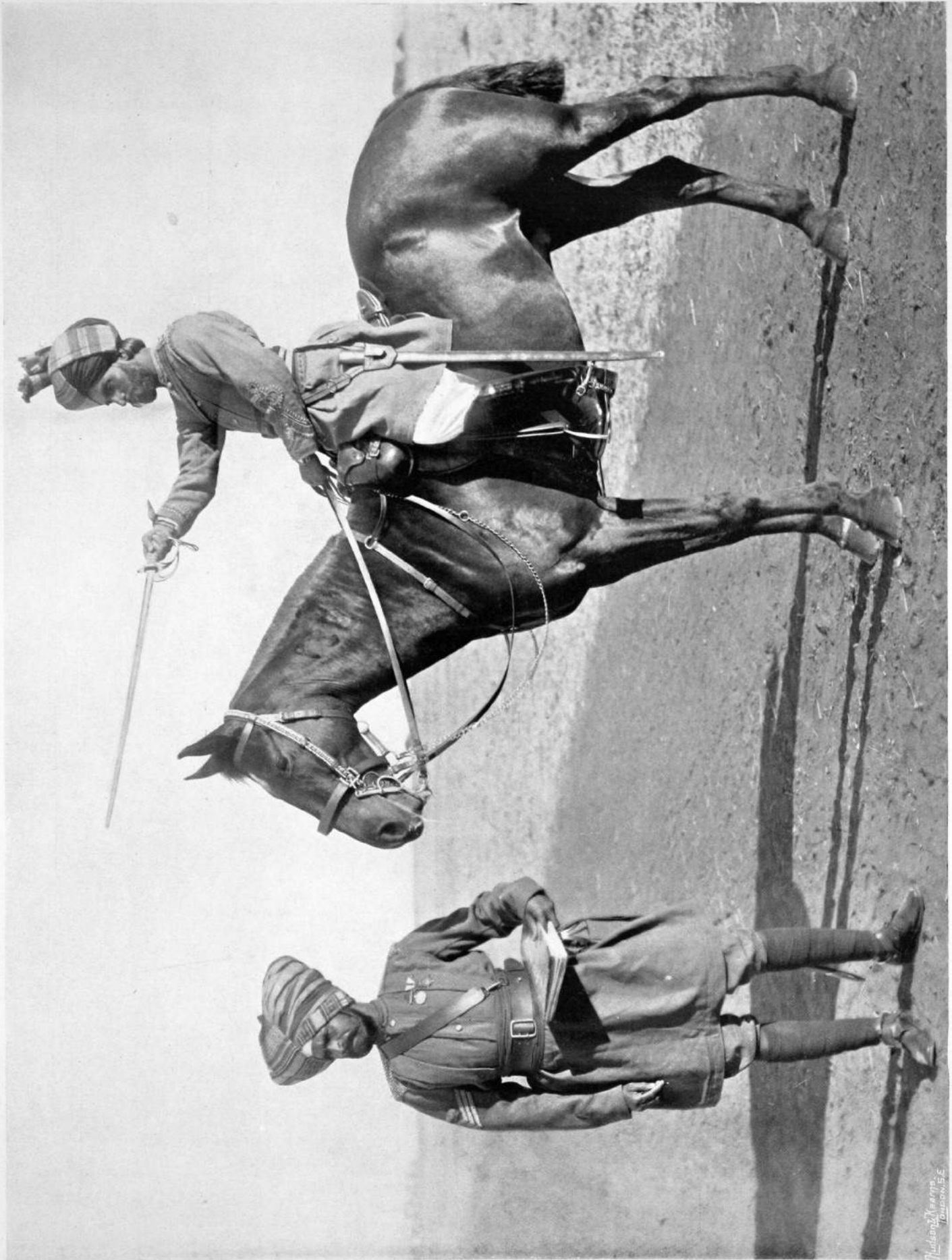
Photos. Gregory.  
Rissaldar-Major Sunnyat Singh,  
Kashmir Lancers.



Commandant Govind Rao Matka,  
Indore Lancers.



Copyright—H. & K.  
Rissaldar Hara Singh,  
Kapurthala Lancers.



Copyright.

NATIVE OFFICER AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER, CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

Photo. F. W. Bremner, Quetta.

class Medjidie and the Khedive's bronze star. Captain Angelo served in the Soudan Campaign of 1885—medal and clasp.

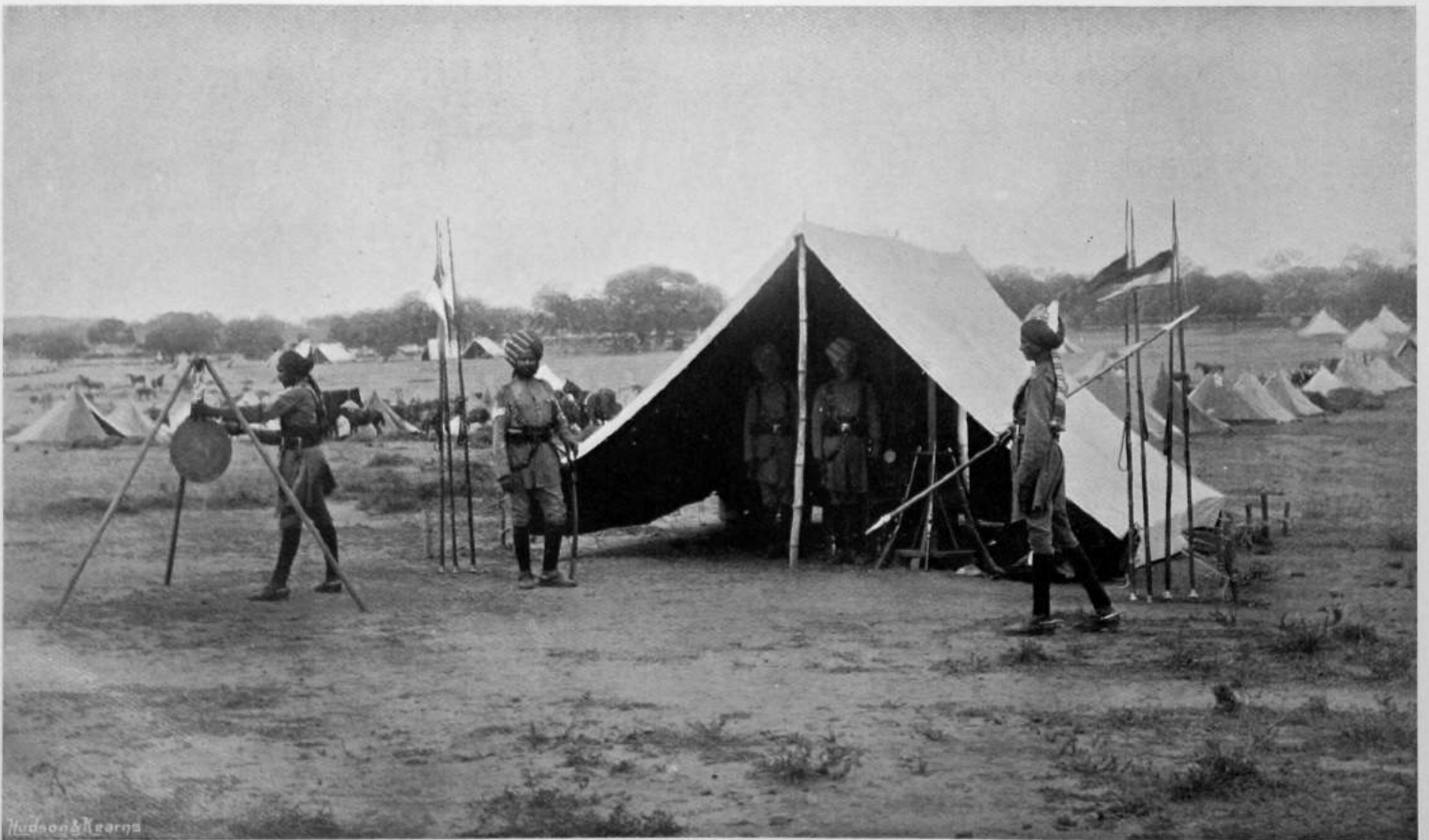
On page 130 will be found two pictures of the Mysore Lancers, who also belong to the Imperial Service Corps, and muster 600 strong. These, with one or two smaller States, contribute each their quota to the Imperial Defence. And now it is time to look at the two portraits on page 127, which represent officers of the Hyderabad Contingent. Many of our readers may not know what the Hyderabad Contingent is, or why it exists. The title seems, to say the least of it, extremely vague; and, indeed, this corps is sufficiently vague in character, being, in fact, "neither fish, flesh, fowl, nor good red herring." It is not a Native Army corps in the same sense as those of Bengal, etc.; it is not an Imperial Service corps; it is not the Army of a Native State in any true sense. However, not to weary the reader any more by what may be called the negative eliminatory process, let us see what it is. We have to go a little way back in the history of India to get at it. As long ago as 1776, a treaty was signed with the Nizam of Hyderabad by which, on certain considerations, a force was to be maintained for the Nizam's service. Then followed many vicissitudes, and the Nizam, chiefly through his own fickleness, entered on troublous times. When he suffered—as he did—for his lack of fidelity, he came back to us and made another treaty; and all this time the contingent was being faithfully maintained by us, though the Nizam's payments were very much in arrears. He was treated, however, with amazing consideration, in spite of repeated acts, or threatened acts, of treachery, and when he joined with us against Tippoo Sahib—after having very nearly joined with him against us—he received a reward very disproportionate to the moderate amount of service he had rendered. Still the payments for the contingent were getting more and more in arrears. Nizam Ali died in 1803, and his son reigned for twenty-six years. Then the latter's son came on, and had a long reign, with more misgovernment and more arrears. At length the Government would stand it no longer, and insisted on the surrender of the province of Berar, to pay for the cost of maintaining the contingent. This was arranged, and the revenue of Berar does pay for the contingent to this day, with something to spare, which, in accordance with the treaty, is paid over to the Nizam, who does not need it in the least. He has at present an immense army of his own, which he could probably increase largely at very short notice; and the Hyderabad Contingent, a relic of the past, remains as a counterpoise to this army, which outnumbers it by at least five to one.

The contingent consists now of four regiments of lancers, four batteries of field artillery, and six regiments of infantry, with a much larger relative number of British officers than



*N.C.O. and Trooper.*  
Mysore Lancers.

other native regiments. There are not wanting those who say that the Hyderabad Contingent had far better be abolished, and an equivalent force added to the regular Native Army.

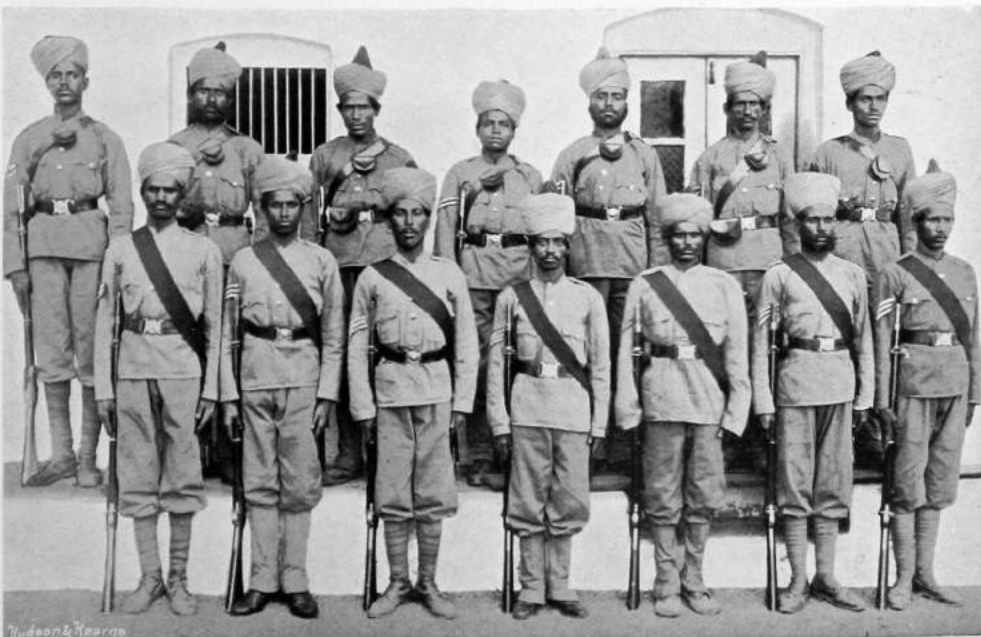




THE GUNS AND GUNNERS OF INDORE.



The Officers of the Army of Indore.



From Photos.

Non-Commissioned Officers of Indore.

By a Military Officer.

Possibly there might be some difficulty with the Nizam as to the terms under which Berar was ceded to us, or as to the use of its revenues for other purposes; but treaties are not necessarily intended to be everlasting, and with reference to the Nizam of Hyderabad, or his predecessors, they were made and abrogated very freely for a great number of years.

The two native officers who represent the Hyderabad Contingent on page 127 have both been a long time in the force. Rissaldar-Major Husain Khan, of the 2nd Lancers, has thirty-seven years' service, and comes of a family of soldiers. Rissaldar-Major Myrab Ali Khan has twenty-nine years' service, and was in Afghanistan, for which he wears the medal, and also in the Burmese War

of 1886. He is considered a good man, and has carried off honours at friendly competitions in polo, tent-pegging, and shooting.

We now come to another corps, which does not appear in the lists of the four Native Army corps, and so may be termed "irregular." The Central India Horse was raised in 1860 and 1861, for service ordinarily in Central India, but to be available on emergency for general service. It consists of two regiments, composed of Sikhs, Pathans, Rajputs, and Punjabi Mahomedans, each being about 600 strong, with a large staff of British officers. They are represented on pages 125 and 129, and Rissaldar-Major Baha-Uddin Khan Sardar Bahadur is a veteran of long and honourable service, in several different regiments. He began his career in 1851, in the 3rd Punjab Native Infantry, and during the Frontier Wars, from that year to 1856, was in fourteen actions. Then came the Mutiny, when he appears in the 1st Sikh Cavalry, and took part in over thirty actions, including Lucknow, Delhi, and Cawnpore. This



Photo. Platin. Co.

## PART OF A BULLOCK SIEGE TRAIN.

Secunderabad.

is a tolerably good record to start with; but Baha-Uddin Khan had a great many more fights before him. He was in three engagements in the China War, where he was wounded and had his horse killed under him. In the later Afghan Wars he was again to the fore, in the 11th and 12th Bengal Lancers (formerly the Sikh Cavalry), and shared in twenty-five actions, he and his horse being both wounded at Charasiah. On the famous Cabul and Candahar march he rendered valuable service in collecting supplies. He also formed part of Sir Louis Cavagnari's escort, and was entrusted at the time of the fatal attack with a message from Sir Louis to the Ameer—a message which was met by a characteristically evasive reply, amounting practically to a passive acquiescence in the murder of the Envoy and his companions. Though on furlough at the time, he came out to meet Lord Roberts as he approached Cabul, and offered his services, afterwards rendering important assistance in the capture of the murderers. Finally, in the Central India Horse, he greatly distinguished himself in December, 1879, by leading a small party to blow in the door of a fort which was full of the enemy.

The medals which make such a goodly show on this old warrior's breast include the Mutiny, with one clasp, China, with one clasp, Ambeyla, with one clasp, and Afghanistan, with four clasps, besides the Order of Merit, for the gallant action above alluded to, and the 1st class Order of British India. He was also awarded the complimentary title of Sardar Bahadur for his services. He has suffered heavy losses at the hands of his co-religionists on account of his fidelity to the British, for which the Government have partly compensated him, and he has testimonials from Lord Roberts and other distinguished officers, speaking of him in the highest terms. An honourable record, indeed. It seems rather a pity that the crowd on Jubilee Day were not acquainted with the personality and services of this fine old soldier. He would have received a good shout, beyond question.

The officer and non-commissioned officer of the Central India Horse are representatives of a good type of native cavalry. These regiments have on their colours, Afghanistan, 1879-80, and Candahar, 1880. Their uniform is of a workmanlike drab colour, with maroon facings.

On page 131 will be found some illustrations of the Army of Holkar, ruler of Indore. These are not, however, attached to the Imperial Service Corps, in which Indore, as has been stated, is only represented by cavalry. Ho'kar's guns are not exactly up to date, being apparently ancient muzzle-loaders of a very short pattern. The non-commissioned officers are a creditable-looking group, and, no doubt, the officers will endeavour to bring themselves and their men up to a modern standard of efficiency.

On page 132 are some illustrations of Indian heavy artillery, and very remarkable the patient oxen and unwieldy elephants appear in conjunction with their warlike surroundings. One is accustomed from time immemorial to connect the horse with battle scenes, and the gallant and dashing field artillery of the British Army are famous for their rapid movements and skilful handling, the horses appearing to know almost as much about it as the gunners and drivers. The elephant, indeed, is no whit behind the horse in this respect. There appears to be very little which he does not understand, and for the transport of siege trains one cannot imagine a more valuable animal. The gentle ox appears much more out of place, but is, doubtless, of great service in the same line, though it takes a good many of him to make up an elephant.

Here must end our necessarily brief account of Her Majesty's Native Indian Army, which, in conjunction with the Colonial Forces, has been so prominently brought under public notice in England during the present year. The subject is a very large one, and we have been compelled to confine it within bounds by only alluding, in most instances, to those regiments or individuals who are represented in the illustrations.

It is to be hoped, however, that the impetus given to popular interest in our Indian defences by the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee will not soon die out, for it is a question of vital moment that those defences should be as efficient as it is possible to make them, in order to hold and develop the vast Empire added to our realm by the efforts of our forefathers, and consolidated in the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.



A UNIT OF AN ELEPHANT BATTERY.