



APPENDIX II

DECLARATION OF WAR (see p. 22)

CAMP LAHORE,

21st November, 1878.

The Viceroy of India to the Amir Sher Ali Khan of Kabul, to his Sardars and subjects, and to all the people of Afghanistan.

It is now ten years since the Amir Sher Ali Khan, after a prolonged struggle, had at last succeeded in placing himself upon the throne of Kabul. At that time his dominion still needed consolidation, and the extent of it was still undefined. In these circumstances the Amir, who had already been assisted by the British Government with money and with arms, expressed a wish to meet the Viceroy of India. His wish was cordially complied with. He was courteously received and honourably entertained by the Viceroy at Umballa. The countenance and support he had come to seek were then assured to him. He at the same time obtained further unconditional assistance in arms and money. These tokens of the good-will of the British Government, which he gratefully acknowledged, materially aided the Amir, after his return to his own country, in there securing his position and extending his authority.

Since then the Amir Sher Ali Khan has received from the British Government, in confirmation of its good-will, large additional gifts of arms. The powerful influence of the British Government has secured for him formal recognition by the Emperor of Russia of a fixed boundary between the kingdom of Kabul and the Khanates of Bokhara and Kokand. The Amir's sovereignty over Wakhan and Badakhshan was thereby admitted and made sure—a sovereignty which had, till then, been disputed by the Russian Government. His subjects have been allowed to pass freely throughout the Indian Empire, to carry on trade, and to enjoy all the protection afforded by the British Government to its own subjects. In no single instance have they been unjustly or inhospitably treated within British jurisdiction.

For all these gracious acts the Amir Sher Ali Khan has ren-



dered no return. On the contrary, he has requited them with active ill-will and open discourtesy. The authority over Badakhshan, acquired for him by the influence of the British Government, was used by him to forbid passage through that province to a British officer of rank returning from a mission to a neighbouring State. He has closed against free passage to British subjects and their commerce the roads between India and Afghanistan. He has maltreated British subjects, and permitted British traders to be plundered within his jurisdiction, giving them neither protection nor redress. He has used cruelly and put to death subjects of his own on the mere suspicion that they were in communication with the British Government. He has openly and assiduously endeavoured, by words and deeds, to stir up religious hatred against the English, and incite war against the Empire of India. Having previously excluded British officers from every part of his dominions, and refused to receive a British Mission, having left unanswered friendly communications addressed to him by the Viceroy, and repelled all efforts towards amicable intercourse between the British Government and himself, he has, nevertheless, received formally and entertained publicly at Kabul an Embassy from Russia. This he has done at a time when such an act derived special significance from the character of contemporaneous events in Europe, and the attitude of England and Russia in relation thereto. Furthermore, he has done it, well knowing that the Russian Government stands pledged, by engagements with England, to regard his territories as completely beyond the sphere of Russian influence. Finally, while this Russian Embassy is still at his capital, the Amir has forcibly repulsed, at his outposts, an English Envoy of high rank, of whose coming he had formal and timely announcement by a letter from the Viceroy attesting the importance and urgency of the Envoy's mission.

Even then the British Government, still anxious to avert the calamities of war, deferred hostile action, and proffered to the Amir a last opportunity of escaping the punishment merited by his acts. Of this opportunity the Amir has refused to avail himself. It has been the wish of the British Government to find the best security for its Indian frontier in the friendship of a State, whose independence it seeks to confirm, and of a Prince, whose throne it has helped to support. Animated by this wish, the British Government has made repeated efforts to establish with the Amir Sher Ali Khan those close and cordial relations which are necessary to the interests of the two neighbouring countries. But its efforts, after being persistently repulsed, have now been met with open indignity and defiance.



The Amir Sher Ali Khan, mistaking for weakness the long forbearance of the British Government, has thus deliberately incurred its just resentment. With the sardars and people of Afghanistan this Government has still no quarrel, and desires none. They are absolved from all responsibility for the recent acts of the Amir; and as they have given no offence, so the British Government, wishing to respect their independence, will not willingly injure or interfere with them. Nor will the British Government tolerate interference on the part of any other Power in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

Upon the Amir Sher Ali Khan alone rests the responsibility of having exchanged the friendship for the hostility of the Empress of India.



APPENDIX III (see p. 42)

Distribution of the Peshawar Valley Field Force on 1st January, 1879.

Garrison of Jalalabad.

Cavalry	{	10th Hussars	}	Under Brigadier-General C. J. S. Gough.
		Guides Cavalry		
Artillery	{	11th Bengal Lancers	}	
		I-C, Royal Horse Artillery.		
Infantry	{	No. 4 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force.	}	
		Sappers and Miners		
		4th Battalion Rifle Brigade		
		4th Gurkhas		
		20th Punjab Native Infantry		
		Guides Infantry		
	{	1st Sikhs	}	Under Brigadier-General H. T. Macpherson. Under Brigadier-General F. H. Jenkins.

Line of Communications.

2nd Division under Lieutenant-General Maude.	(1) Basawal	{	Head-quarters 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, Peshawar Valley Field Force	}	Under Brigadier-General J. A. Tytler.
			11-9, Royal Artillery, 2 guns		
			1-17th Foot		
	(2) Dakka	{	F-3, Royal Artillery	}	
			27th Punjab Native Infantry		
		{	45th Sikhs	}	
	(3) Landi Khana, 6th Bengal Native Infantry.				
	(4) Ali Masjid	{	$\frac{1}{2}$ D-A, Royal Horse Artillery	}	Under Brigadier-General F. E. Appleyard.
			11-9, Royal Artillery, 2 guns		
			51st Foot		
			2nd Gurkhas		
			Mhairwara Battalion		
	(5) Jamrud	{	Madras Sappers	}	Under Brigadier-General J. Doran.
			13th Bengal Lancers		
			$\frac{1}{2}$ D-A, Royal Horse Artillery		
			11-9, Royal Artillery, 2 guns		
			5th Fusiliers		
	(6) Peshawar	{	25th Foot	}	Sent back suffering from sickness.
			24th Punjab Native Infantry		
			Sappers and Miners		
	(7) Taru	{	81st Foot	}	
			14th Sikhs		
	(8) Nowshera	{	9th Lancers	}	
			H-C, Royal Horse Artillery		
			1-12th Foot		



APPENDIX IV (see page 56)

Distribution of 2nd Division, Peshawar Valley Field Force, ordered on the advance of the 1st Division in April, 1879.

Barikao . . .	{ 1 squadron 13th Bengal Lancers. 2 companies 24th Punjab Native Infantry.
Basawal . . .	{ Head-quarters Cavalry Brigade. Head-quarters 1st Infantry Brigade (Brigadier-General Doran). Head-quarters 13th Bengal Lancers. D-A, Royal Horse Artillery. Head-quarters 25th King's own Borderers. Head-quarters 24th Bengal Infantry.
Dakka . . .	{ C-3, Royal Artillery. 1 company 25th Foot. Bhopal Battalion.
Landi Kotal . . .	{ Divisional head-quarters. Head-quarters 2nd Infantry Brigade. 1 troop 10th Bengal Lancers. 11-9, Royal Artillery. 1-5th Fusiliers. 2nd Gurkhas.
Ali Masjid . . .	{ Detachment 10th Bengal Lancers. 6th Bengal Infantry. Mhairwara Battalion.
Jamrud . . .	{ 9th Lancers. Detachment 10th Bengal Lancers. H-C, Royal Horse Artillery. 39th Bengal Infantry.



APPENDIX V (see p. 81)

Treaty between the British Government and His Highness Muhammad Yakub Khan, Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies, concluded at Gandamak on the 26th May, 1879, by His Highness the Amir Muhammad Yakub Khan on his own part, and on the part of the British Government by Major P. L. N. Cavagnari, C.S.I., Political Officer, on special duty, in virtue of full powers vested in him by the Right Hon. Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer Lytton, Baron Lytton of Knebworth, and a Baronet, Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Grand Master of the Order of the Indian Empire, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The following articles of a Treaty for the restoration of peace and amicable relations have been agreed upon between the British Government and His Highness Muhammad Yakub Khan, Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies :

Article 1.—From the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, there shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the British Government on the one part, and His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies, and his successors, on the other.

Article 2.—His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies engages, on the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, to publish a full and complete amnesty, absolving all his subjects from any responsibility for intercourse with the British forces during the war, and to guarantee and protect all persons of whatever degree from any punishment or molestation on that account.

Article 3.—His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies agrees to conduct his relations with foreign States in accordance with the advice and wishes of the British Government. His Highness the Amir will enter into no engagements with foreign States, and will not take up arms against any foreign State, except with the con-

currence of the British Government. On these conditions the British Government will support the Amir against any foreign aggression with money, arms or troops, to be employed in whatsoever manner the British Government may judge best for this purpose. Should British troops at any time enter Afghanistan for the purpose of repelling foreign aggression, they will return to their stations in British territory as soon as the object for which they entered has been accomplished.

Article 4.—With a view to the maintenance of the direct and intimate relations now established between the British Government and His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, and for the better protection of the frontiers of His Highness's dominions, it is agreed that a British representative shall reside at Kabul with a suitable escort, in a place of residence appropriate to his rank and dignity. It is also agreed that the British Government shall have the right to depute British agents with suitable escorts to the Afghan frontiers whensoever this may be considered necessary by the British Government in the interests of both States on the occurrence of any important external fact. His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan may, on his part, depute an agent to reside at the Court of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and at such other places in British India as may be similarly agreed upon.

Article 5.—His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies guarantees the personal safety and honourable treatment of British agents within his jurisdiction, and the British Government on its part undertakes that its agents shall never in any way interfere with the internal administration of His Highness's dominions.

Article 6.—His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies undertakes, on behalf of himself and his successors, to offer no impediment to British subjects peacefully trading within his dominions, so long as they do so with the permission of the British Government, and in accordance with such arrangement as may be mutually agreed upon from time to time between the two Governments.

Article 7.—In order that the passage of trade between the territories of the British Government and of His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan may be open and uninterrupted, His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan agrees to use his



best endeavours to ensure the protection of traders and to facilitate the transit of goods along the well-known customary roads of Afghanistan. These roads shall be improved and maintained in such manner as the two Governments may decide to be most expedient for the general convenience of traffic, and under such financial arrangements as may be mutually determined upon between them. The arrangements made for the maintenance and security of the aforesaid roads, for the settlement of the duties to be levied upon merchandise carried over these roads, and for the general protection and development of trade with and through the dominions of His Highness will be stated in a separate commercial treaty, to be concluded within one year, due regard being given to the state of the country.

Article 8.—With a view to facilitate communications between the allied Governments, and to aid and develop intercourse and commercial relations between the two countries, it is hereby agreed that a line of telegraph from Kurram to Kabul shall be constructed by, and at the cost of, the British Government; and the Amir of Afghanistan hereby undertakes to provide for the proper protection of this telegraph line.

Article 9.—In consideration of the renewal of a friendly alliance between the two States, which has been attested and secured by the foregoing articles, the British Government restores to His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies the towns of Kandahar and Jalalabad, with all the territory now in possession of the British armies, excepting the districts of Kurram, Peshin, and Sibi. His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies agrees on his part that the districts of Kurram, Peshin and Sibi, according to the limits defined in the schedule annexed, shall remain under the protection and administrative control of the British Government; that is to say, the aforesaid districts shall not be considered as permanently severed from the limits of the Afghan kingdom. The revenues of these districts, after deducting the charges of civil administration, shall be paid to His Highness the Amir. The British Government will retain in its own hands the control of the Khyber and Michni Passes, which lie between the Peshawar and Jalalabad districts, and of all relations with the independent tribes of the territory directly connected with these passes.



Article 10.—For the further support of His Highness the Amir, in the recovery and maintenance of his legitimate authority, and in consideration of the efficient fulfilment in their entirety of the engagement stipulated by the foregoing articles, the British Government agrees to pay to His Highness the Amir and to his successors an annual subsidy of 6 lakhs of rupees.

Done at Gandamak this 26th day of May, 1879, corresponding with the 4th day of the month of Jamadi-ul-Sani 1196 A.H.

Seal.

(Sd.) AMIR MUHAMMAD YAKUB KHAN.

(Sd.) N. CAVAGNARI, *Major*,

Political Officer, on Special Duty.

Seal.

(Sd.) LYTTON.



APPENDIX VI (see p. 81)

*Distribution of the Peshawar Valley Field Force on 26th May, 1879.**1st Division.*

Artillery .	I-C, Royal Horse Artillery	At and near Gandamak and Safed Sang.
	E-3, Royal Artillery (2 divisions)	
	13-9, Royal Artillery	
	No. 4 Mountain Battery	
Cavalry .	10th Hussars (5 troops)	
	Guides Cavalry	
	11th Bengal Lancers (1 troop)	
British Infantry	17th Foot	
	51st Foot (7 companies)	
	4th Battalion Rifle Brigade	
	Guides Infantry	
Native Infantry	4th Gurkhas	
	27th Punjab Infantry (6 companies)	
	30th Bengal Infantry	
	45th Sikhs (6 companies)	
	Bengal Sappers and Miners (2 companies)	
Artillery .	E-3, Royal Artillery (1st division)	At Jalalabad.
Cavalry .	11th Bengal Lancers (5 troops)	
British Infantry	51st Foot (1 company)	
Native Infantry	1st Sikhs	
	27th Punjab Infantry (2 companies)	
	45th Sikhs (2 companies)	
	Bengal Sappers and Miners (2 companies)	
	Madras Sappers and Miners (1 company)	

2nd Division.

Cavalry .	13th Bengal Lancers (2 troops)	At Barikao.
British Infantry	5th Foot (1 company)	
Native Infantry	2nd Gurkhas (2 companies)	
Artillery .	D-A, Royal Horse Artillery	At Basawal.
Cavalry .	9th Lancers (2 squadrons)	
	13th Bengal Lancers (3 troops)	
British Infantry	1-5th Fusiliers (7 companies)	
Native Infantry	2nd Gurkhas (6 companies)	
	Madras Sappers and Miners (1 company)	
Artillery .	C-3, Royal Artillery	At Dakka.
Cavalry .	10th Bengal Lancers (3 troops)	
British Infantry	12th Foot (1 company)	
Native Infantry	Mhairwara Battalion	



APPENDIX VI

Artillery . . .	11-9, Royal Artillery	} At Landi Khana and Landi Kotal.
Cavalry . . .	10th Hussars (1 troop)	
British Infantry {	12th Foot (7 companies)	
	25th Foot	
Native Infantry {	24th Punjab Infantry (1 wing)	} At Ali Masjid and Jamrud.
	Bhopal Battalion (1 wing)	
	Madras Sappers and Miners (1 company)	
Cavalry . . .	10th Bengal Lancers (1 troop)	} At Ali Masjid and Jamrud.
	13th Bengal Lancers (1 troop)	
	6th Bengal Infantry	
Native Infantry {	24th Punjab Infantry (1 wing)	} At Peshawar.
	Bhopal Battalion (1 wing)	
Artillery . . .	36th Madras Infantry	}
	H-C, Royal Horse Artillery	



APPENDIX VII (see p. 134)

Distribution of the Kurram Valley Field Force and Garrisons of the Punjab Frontier on the 24th February, 1879.

Advanced troops under Brigadier-General Thelwall at and about the Paiwar Kotal.	Detachment 5th Punjab Cavalry. $\frac{1}{2}$ G-3, Royal Artillery. No. 2 Mountain Battery. Detachment 2-8th Foot. Detachment 72nd Highlanders. 2nd Punjab Infantry. 28th Punjab Native Infantry. 7th Company Bengal Sappers.
Thal	Head-quarters. Detachment 5th Punjab Cavalry. Detachment 14th Bengal Lancers. $\frac{1}{2}$ F-A, Royal Horse Artillery. Wing 29th Punjab Native Infantry.
Fort Kurram	Detachment 5th Punjab Cavalry. Detachment 72nd Highlanders. 5th Gurkhas. 12th Bengal Cavalry.
Hazir Pir	$\frac{1}{2}$ F-A, Royal Horse Artillery. No. 1 Mountain Battery. Detachment 72nd Highlanders. Detachment 21st Punjab Native Infantry. 1 squadron 9th Lancers.
Kohat	Detachment 5th Punjab Cavalry. Part of 14th Bengal Lancers. $\frac{1}{2}$ G-3, Royal Artillery. Wing 2-8th Foot. 5th Punjab Infantry.
At Mandori on left bank of Kurram River	23rd Bengal Pioneers. Part of 29th Punjab Native Infantry.

		Approximate Strength.		
		Infantry.	Cavalry.	Guns.
<i>Punjab Chiefs' Contingent.</i>	{ Patiala	300	300	4
	{ Nabha	500	200	3
	{ Sirmur	200	...	...
	{ Faridkot	200	50	...
At Thal	{ Jhind	500	200	3
	{ Kapurthala	500	100	3
At Bannu	{ Bahawalpur	300	100	...
	{ At Multan and Dera Ghazi Khan under } Madras Brigade. Brigadier-General McMaster.			
Reserve	{ At Rawalpindi	67th Foot.		
		36th Madras Light Infantry.		
		92nd Gordon Highlanders.		
	{ At Kohat	1 wing 2nd Bengal Native Infantry.		
		11th Bengal Native Infantry.		
{ At Bannu	1 wing 2nd Bengal Native Infantry.			



APPENDIX VIII (see p. 142)

Distribution of Troops in the Kurram Valley on the conclusion of the First Campaign.

Ali Khel	{ No. 2 Mountain Battery. 72nd Highlanders. 92nd Highlanders. 5th Gurkhas.	Paiwar Cantonment	{ F-A, Royal Horse Artillery. C-4, Royal Artillery. G-3, Royal Artillery. 9th Lancers (1 squadron). 5th Punjab Infantry. No. 1 Mountain Battery. 14th Bengal Cavalry. 11th Bengal Native Infantry. 21st Punjab Native Infantry. 7th Company Sappers.
Kurram Fort	{ 12th Bengal Cavalry. 14th Bengal Lancers (wing). 2 companies 8th Foot. 28th Punjab Native Infantry.	Balesh Khel	
Bian Khel	67th Foot.	Samguma	23rd Bengal Pioneers.
Paiwar Kotal	2-8th Foot.		



APPENDIX IX (see p. 166)

*Distribution of the South Afghanistan Field Force on the
14th January, 1879.*

Head-quarters of the army at Kandahar.	Artillery	A-B, Royal Horse Artillery.	Under Brigadier-General Arbuthnot.
		I-1, Royal Artillery.	
		D-2, Royal Artillery.	
		E-4, Royal Artillery.	
		G-4, Royal Artillery.	
	Cavalry	5-11, Elephant Battery.	Cavalry Brigade, 1st Division, under Brigadier-General Fane.
		11-11, Mountain Battery.	
		Peshawar Mountain Battery, head-quarters and 4 guns.	
		2 Engineer Field Parks.	
		15th Hussars.	
		8th Bengal Cavalry.	
		19th Bengal Lancers.	
		1st Punjab Cavalry.	
		2nd Punjab Cavalry.	
		3rd Sind Horse.	
	Engineers	4th Company, Sappers and Miners.	Cavalry Brigade, 2nd Division, under Brigadier-General Palliser.
		5th Company, Sappers and Miners.	
		9th Company, Sappers and Miners.	
		10th Company, Sappers and Miners.	
		59th Foot, head-quarters and 7 companies.	
Infantry		2-60th Foot.	1st Division.
		70th Foot.	2nd Division.
		12th Bengal Native Infantry.	
		15th Sikhs.	
		19th Punjab Native Infantry (half battalion).	
		26th Punjab Native Infantry.	
		29th Bombay Native Infantry (2nd Baluch Infantry).	
		32nd Bombay Native Infantry (Pioneers).	

TOTAL—Europeans, 2,891 ; Natives, 3,814. GRAND TOTAL, 6,705.

At Mandi Hissar 3rd Gurkhas.

At Haji Deh { 6-11, Royal Artillery.
59th Foot (1 company).

At Chaman . { Peshawar Mountain Battery (2 guns).
Bombay Mountain Battery (2 guns).
8th Bengal Cavalry (detachment).
1st Punjab Infantry.
26th Punjab Native Infantry.



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APPENDIX IX

- At Haikalzai . 29th Bombay Native Infantry (detachment).
(Bombay Mountain Battery (2 guns).
1st Gurkhas arrived at Quetta on 23rd January.
- At Quetta . 2nd Sikh Infantry (furnishing escorts from Dadar).
19th Punjab Native Infantry (wing).
30th Bombay Native Infantry (wing).
- At Kalat . 30th Bombay Native Infantry (wing).
- South of Dadar . { 8-11, Royal Artillery (Jacobabad).
13-8, Royal Artillery (Dadar). } Siege train.
16-8, Royal Artillery (Sukkur).



APPENDIX X (see p. 175)

Strength, Distribution, and Detail of the S. Afghanistan Field Force on the 16th May, 1879.

European troops	2,642	Total combatants	Men.
Native troops	6,850		9,492
Followers			9,500
Grand Total			18,992

and 12,000 animals of sorts, including 15 elephants, 2,488 horses, 1,486 mules, 846 ponies, 6,500 camels, and 953 bullocks.

Distribution of Force.

Kokeran	{ 2nd Punjab Cavalry.
	{ 11-11, Royal Artillery.
	{ 29th Bombay Native Infantry.
	{ 1st Punjab Cavalry.
Kandahar	{ 19th Bengal Lancers.
	{ A-B, Royal Horse Artillery.
	{ D-2, Royal Artillery.
	{ G-4, Royal Artillery.
	{ 5-11, Royal Artillery.
	{ 6-11, Royal Artillery.
	{ 10th Company, Bengal Sappers.
	{ 59th Foot.
	{ 2-60th Rifles.
	{ 15th Sikhs.
	{ 3rd Gurkhas.
	{ 25th Punjab Native Infantry.

N.B.—*Force present on Parade at Kandahar on the 24th May.*

	Officers.	Men.
Staff	33	—
Royal Artillery	20	392
European Infantry	34	1,129
Native Infantry	20	1,239
Native Cavalry	15	511
Total	122	3,271

Chaman (Khushdil, Gulistan Karez, and Toba), Peshin.	{ 3 troops 3rd Sind Horse.	Colonel Malcolmson, Commanding Peshin Movable Column.
	{ $\frac{1}{2}$ No. 2 Mountain Battery.	
	{ 2nd Sikhs.	
	{ 19th Punjab Native Infantry (1 company).	



APPENDIX X

	(13-8, Royal Artillery)	Siege Trains.
	(16-8, Royal Artillery)	
Quetta	1-1, Royal Artillery.	
	E-4, Royal Artillery.	
	19th Punjab Native Infantry (7 companies).	
	30th Bombay Native Infantry (head-quarters and wing), Jacob's Rifles.	
Kalat	30th Bombay Native Infantry (wing).	
Line of communication	1st Sind Horse.	
Quetta to Jacobabad	19th Bombay Native Infantry (wing and head-quarters).	
At Mach and Dozan	1st (Grenadiers) Bombay Native Infantry.	
Darwaza	19th Bombay Native Infantry (wing).	
	2 companies Bombay Sappers (Nos. 2 and 5).	
Vitakri, under Lieutenant-Colonel Prendergast in the Multan Command.	15th Bengal Cavalry, Native	348 sabres.
	Bombay Mountain Battery, Native	2 guns.
	9th Company, Sappers and Miners	12 men (?)
	21st Madras Native Infantry, detachment	387 rifles.
	30th Madras Native Infantry, detachment	212 rifles.
	Bhawalpur Contingent, detachment	104 rifles.



APPENDIX XI (see p. 231)

(a) Table prepared by Lieutenant N. F. FitzG. Chamberlain, showing the numbers and nature of Cannon and Small Arms in the possession of the Afghans at the outbreak of the war.

Number of Cannon.

English Siege Train (elephant)	6
Kabuli Siege Train (elephant)	10
" " " (bullock)	18
Breech-loaders . 89	} (horse batteries) . . . 145
Brass guns . 56	
Breech-loaders . 6	} (mountain guns) . . . 150
Muzzle-loaders . 48	
Brass guns . 96	
Various small guns of position	50
	<hr/> 379
Deduct captured, 1879-80	256
Remaining in January 1880 (chiefly in Herat and Afghan Turkistan)	<hr/> 123 ¹ <hr/>

Small Arms.

English Sniders	5,000
" Enfields	15,000
" Rifled carbines	1,200
" Brunswick carbines	1,400
" Tower muskets	1,000
" Cavalry pistols	1,045
Kabuli Sniders	2,189
" Enfields	8,212
Rifled carbines	589
Kandahar Enfields	453
Herati Enfields	516
Various kinds for cavalry	1,553
Smooth-bores	1,418
Flint muskets	1,300
Total	<hr/> 40,875 <hr/>

¹ Thirty-two of these cannon were captured from Ayub Khan at Kandahar on 1st September, 1880.



APPENDIX XI

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Number of Arms delivered up or Taken.

English Enfields	742
" Sniders	500
Muskets and country rifles of sorts	5,427
	<u>6,669</u>
Remaining in hands of the Afghans in January, 1880	<u>34,206</u>
Total	<u>40,875</u>

N.B.—It must be borne in mind that, besides these, almost every able-bodied man in Afghanistan is in possession of a *jazail* or native firearm of some sort, which is generally rifled and shoots very fairly.

It is worth noticing that no information could be obtained as to whence the English rifled carbines, Brunswick rifles, Tower muskets, and cavalry pistols were obtained. The "Brown Besses" were, perhaps, part of those taken in 1841-2.

(b) *Return of Ordnance captured by the Kabul Field Force on the 6th and 12th October, 1879.*

Nature of Ordnance.		Calibre.	Number.	Manufacture.	Taken at Chaharasia on 6th October, 1879.	Taken at Deh heights above Kabul on 9th October, 1879.	Taken at Sherpur on 8th October, 1879.	Found in Bala Hissar on 12th October, 1879.	Abandoned by Ghazni regiments on 8th and 9th October, 1879.
Smooth-bore.	Bronze.	12-pr.	4	Afghan . . . . .	...	...	4	...	...
		9-pr.	2	Afghan	2	...	...	...	...
		6-pr.	17	1 English . . . . .	...	...	...	17	...
		3-pr.	51	Afghan . . . . .	...	...	42	3	6
		8-in.	2	Afghan . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...
	Howitzers	12-pr.	5	Afghan . . . . .	...	...	...	5	...
		8-in.	6	Afghan . . . . .	...	...	...	6	...
		5½-in.	7	1 English . . . . .	...	...	...	7	...
	Iron.	24-pr.	2	Afghan . . . . .	...	...	...	2	...
		18-pr.	4	English . . . . .	...	...	4	...	...
Rifled.	Iron.	8-in.	2	English	1	...	1	...	...
		20-pr.	6	Afghan . . . . .	...	...	6	...	...
		12-pr.	6	Afghan . . . . .	...	...	6	...	...
		9-pr.	14	Afghan	1	...	...	7	6
		8-pr.	6	Afghan . . . . .	...	6	...	...	...
	Steel.	6-pr.	22	Afghan	10	...	6	6	...
		4-pr.	11	Afghan . . . . .	...	5	...	6	...
		7-pr.	26	Afghan	25	...
	Muzzle-loading	8-pr.	21	Afghan	6	10	5
Total	214	...	20	21	76	85	12



APPENDIX XI

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The amount of war *matériel* found in the Bala Hissar was very great. Among the stores were 1,000,000 rounds of English-made Snider ammunition, with a quantity of the same of local make. Of loose powder there was a large quantity (much of which was destroyed by General Roberts), together with a store of lead, copper, tin, shot, shell, caps, as well as of clothing and accoutrements. The rifles had been taken away, but some were being brought back almost daily, as well as the horses, ponies, and other property belonging to the Embassy. A quantity of warm clothing was also found, but not nearly sufficient for the troops during the coming winter.



APPENDIX XII (see p. 234)

*Proclamation by Sir Frederick Roberts to the people of Kabul,
12th October, 1879.*

In my proclamation of the 3rd October (=15th Shawal), dated Zargunshahar, I informed the people of Kabul that a British army was advancing to take possession of the city; and I warned them against offering any resistance to the entry of the troops, and the authority of His Highness the Amir. That warning has been disregarded. The force under my command has now reached Kabul, and occupied the Bala Hissar; but its advance has been pertinaciously opposed, and the inhabitants of the city have taken a conspicuous part in the opposition offered. They have therefore become rebels against His Highness the Amir, and have added to the guilt already incurred by them in abetting the murder of the British Envoy and of his companions, a treacherous and cowardly crime, which has brought indelible disgrace upon the Afghan people. It would be but a just and fitting reward for such misdeeds if the city of Kabul were now totally destroyed, and its very name blotted out. But the great British Government is ever desirous to temper justice with mercy, and I now announce to the inhabitants of Kabul that the full retribution for their offence will not be exacted, and that the city will be spared. Nevertheless, it is necessary that they should not escape all penalty, and that the punishment inflicted should be such as will be felt and remembered. Therefore such of the city buildings as now interfere with the proper military occupation of the Bala Hissar, and the safety and comfort of the British troops to be quartered in it, will be at once levelled with the ground; and further, a heavy fine, the amount of which will be notified hereafter, will be imposed upon the inhabitants, to be paid according to their capabilities. This punishment, inflicted upon the whole city, will not of course absolve from further penalties those whose individual guilt may be hereafter proved. A full and searching enquiry will be held into the circumstances of the late outbreak, and all persons convicted of bearing a part in it will be dealt with according to their deserts. I further give notice to all that, in



APPENDIX XII

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order to provide for the restoration and maintenance of order, the city of Kabul and the surrounding country to a distance of ten miles are placed under martial law. With the consent of the Amir, a military governor of Kabul will be appointed to administer justice and to punish with a strong hand all evil-doers. The inhabitants of Kabul and of the neighbouring villages are hereby warned to submit to his authority. For the future the carrying of dangerous weapons, whether swords, knives, or firearms, within the streets of Kabul, or within a distance of five miles from the city gates, is forbidden. After a week from the date of this proclamation any person found armed within these limits will be liable to the penalty of death. Persons having in their possession any articles whatsoever which formerly belonged to members of the British Embassy are required to bring them forthwith to the British camp. Any one neglecting this warning will, if found hereafter in possession of any such articles, be subject to the severest penalties. Further, all persons who may have in their possession any firearms or ammunition formerly issued to, or seized by, the Afghan troops, are required to produce them. For every country-made rifle, whether breech or muzzle loading, a sum of Rs. 3 will be given on delivery, and for every rifle of European manufacture, Rs. 5. Any one found hereafter in possession of such weapons will be severely punished. Finally, I notify that I will give a reward of Rs. 50 for the surrender of any person, whether soldier or civilian, concerned in the attack on the British Embassy or for such information as may lead directly to his capture. A similar sum will be given in case of any person who may have fought against the British troops since the 3rd September last (15th Ramzan), and has therefore become a rebel against the Amir. If any such person so surrendered or captured be a captain or subaltern officer of the Afghan army, the reward will be increased to Rs. 75, and if a field officer to Rs. 120.



APPENDIX XIII (see p. 305)

*Composition of the 2nd (Khyber) Division, North Afghanistan
Field Force, September, 1879.*

Major-General R. O. Bright, C.B., Commanding.
Captain E. W. H. Crofton, 60th Rifles, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain J. H. Barnard, C.M.G., Aide-de-Camp.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Wemyss, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Adjutant and
Quartermaster-General.
Major W. J. Boyes, 1-12th Foot, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Captain the Hon. C. Dutton, 85th Foot, Assistant Quartermaster-General.
Captain R. O'S. Brooke, 1-12th Foot, Provost-Marshal.

Medical Department.

Deputy Surgeon-General H. B. Hassard, Principal Medical Officer.

Commissariat Department.

Major N. R. Burlton, Bengal Staff Corps, Principal Commissariat Officer.

		BRITISH.		NATIVE.	
		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and men.	British officers.	Native officers, non-commissioned officers and men.
2ND DIVISION.					
MAJOR-GENERAL R. O. BRIGHT, C.B.					
<i>Cavalry.</i>					
British, 354. Native, 1,548.	6th Dragoon Guards	18	336	...	...
	3rd Bengal Cavalry . . . . .	...	...	7	406
	Guides Cavalry ¹ . . . . .	...	...	4	254
	10th Bengal Lancers . . . . .	...	...	8	443
	17th Bengal Cavalry . . . . .	...	...	7	419
Total		18	336	25	1,522

¹ See Footnote, p. 660.



APPENDIX XIII—continued

		BRITISH.		NATIVE.		
		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and men.	British officers.	Native officers, non-commissioned officers and men.	
2ND DIVISION. MAJOR-GENERAL R. O. BRIGHT, G.B.						
Brought over		18	336	26	1,522	
<i>Artillery.</i>						
36 guns. 997 men.	18 guns.	D-A, Royal Horse Artillery	6	160	...	14
		I-C, Royal Horse Artillery	6	166	...	12
		I-A, Royal Horse Artillery	6	134
	24 Field and 12 Mountain	C-3, Royal Artillery	6	147
		11-9, Royal Artillery	5	97	...	14
		No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery ¹	4	220
Total		29	704	4	260	
<i>Sappers and Miners.</i>						
871	Bengal	No. 2 Company	...	4	2	110
		No. 3 Company	...	5	2	103
		No. 5 Company and head- quarters ¹	...	11	7	139
	Madras	No. 6 Company	...	4	2	89
		"E" Company	...	4	4	115
		"A" Company	2	6	3	136
		"I" Company	...	4	4	117
Total		...	38	24	809	
<i>Infantry.</i>						
British (2,658)	1-5th Fusiliers	2	149	...	...
	2-9th Foot ¹	19	580	...	...
	1-12th Foot	21	786	...	...
	1-25th Foot	20	560	...	...
	51st Light Infantry	18	503	...	...
Total		80	2,578	...	...
Carried over		127	3,656	54	2,591	

¹ See Footnote, p. 660.



APPENDIX XIII—continued.

		BRITISH.		NATIVE.	
		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and men.	British officers.	Native officers, non-commissioned officers and men.
2ND DIVISION.					
MAJOR-GENERAL R. O. BRIGHT, C.B.					
Infantry 9,550. (Native regiments 6,892.)	Brought over	127	3,656	54	2,591
	8th Bengal Native Infantry	...	...	7	553
	2nd Gurkhas ¹	...	...	7	451
	Guides Infantry ¹	...	...	6	564
	4th Gurkhas ¹	...	...	6	431
	22nd Punjab Native Infantry	...	...	22	740
	24th Punjab Native Infantry	...	...	7	713
	27th Punjab Native Infantry	...	...	5	602
	30th Punjab Native Infantry	...	...	8	747
	31st Punjab Native Infantry	...	...	7	662
	45th Sikhs	...	...	6	636
	4th Madras Native Infantry	...	...	9	609
	15th Madras Native Infantry	...	...	1	124
	Total	...	...	91	6,892
GRAND TOTAL		127	3,656	145	9,483

GRAND TOTAL. . 13,411 of all ranks.

Less . . . 2,627 „ „ at Kabul with 1st Division.

10,784 on line of communication.

¹ The following was the constitution of the 1st Brigade under Brigadier-General C. J. Gough, C.B., v.c., detached to 1st Division at Kabul :

Guides Cavalry.

20 sabres 10th Bengal Lancers.

4 guns No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery.

2-9th Foot.

2nd Gurkhas.

4th Gurkhas.

Guides Infantry.

No. 5 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.



APPENDIX XIV (see p. 328)

Strength of the Kabul Field Force, 31st December, 1879.

Eastern Afghanistan Field Force, under the command of
Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., v.c.

FIRST DIVISION.	BRITISH.		NATIVE.		
	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and men.	British officers.	Native officers, non-commissioned officers and men.	
<i>Cavalry.</i>					
Brigadier-General D. Massy, v.c., Commanding—					
9th Lancers	14	319	...	...
5th Punjab Cavalry . . . . .	...	...	8	403	
12th Bengal Cavalry . . . . .	...	...	6	395	
14th Bengal Lancers . . . . .	...	...	6	372	
<i>Royal Artillery.</i>					
Colonel B. L. Gordon, R.A., Commanding—					
F-A, Royal Horse Artillery	6	125	...	...
G-3, Royal Artillery	6	136	...	...
No. 1 Mountain Battery . . . . .	...	...	3	153	
No. 2 Mountain Battery . . . . .	...	...	6	204	
Gatlings, 2 . . . . .	...	...	...	...
<i>1st Infantry Brigade.</i>					
Brigadier-General H. T. Macpherson, v.c., Commanding—					
67th Foot	19	643	...	...
92nd Highlanders	20	724	...	...
28th Punjab Native Infantry . . . . .	...	...	7	635	
<i>2nd Infantry Brigade.</i>					
Brigadier-General T. D. Baker, Commanding—					
72nd Highlanders	23	708	...	...
3rd Sikhs . . . . .	...	...	8	710	
5th Punjab Infantry . . . . .	...	...	5	640	
23rd Bengal Pioneers . . . . .	...	...	7	685	
5th Gurkhas . . . . .	...	...	7	560	
No. 7 Company, Sappers and Miners . . . . .	...	2	3	86	
Total	88	2,657	66	4,843	7,654 All ranks.



APPENDIX XIV—continued

SECOND DIVISION.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and men.	Officers.	Native officers, non-commissioned officers and men.	
<i>1st Brigade.</i>					
Brigadier - General C. Gough, v.c., c.b., Commanding.					
<i>Cavalry.</i>					
Colonel Jenkins, Commanding—					
The Guides . . . . .	...	...	4	254	
10th Bengal Lancers (detachment) . . . . .	...	...	...	20	
<i>Royal Artillery.</i>					
No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery (4 guns) . . . . .	...	..	3	125	
<i>1st Infantry Brigade.</i>					
2-9th Foot	19	580	...	...
2nd Gurkhas . . . . .	...	...	7	451	
Guides Infantry . . . . .	...	...	6	564	
4th Gurkhas . . . . .	...	...	6	431	
No. 5 Company, Sappers and Miners . . . . .	...	11	7	139	
Total	19	591	33	1,984	2,627 All ranks.

<i>At Kabul—</i>	All ranks.
1st Division	7,654
2nd Division (part of)	2,627
GRAND TOTAL	10,281 including regimental officers.

Veterinary Department.

Veterinary-Surgeon F. F. Collins, Principal Veterinary Surgeon.

Engineer Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Limond, R.E., Commanding Royal Engineer.

Major E. T. Thackeray, v.c., R.E.

Nos. 2, 3, 5, and 6 Companies of Sappers and Miners.	{	No. 2, Lieutenant J. C. L. Campbell. No. 3, Captain H. Dove. No. 5, Lieutenant E. S. Hill. No. 6, Lieutenant W. F. H. Stafford.
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APPENDIX XIV—*continued**Communications and Transport.*

Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. A. Lockhart, Road Commandant.
Captain C. H. Stoddart, B.S.C., Assistant Road Commandant.
Lieutenant E. B. Coke, R.H.A., Assistant Road Commandant.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. St. G. Tucker, B.I., Director of Transports.
Major J. C. T. Humfrey, 2-9th Foot, Field Treasure Chest (Jalalabad).
Captain R. O'S. Brooke, 1-12th Foot, Field Treasure Chest (Landi Kotal).
Lieutenant J. B. MacDonnell, 1-12th Foot, in charge of Signalling.

Artillery.

Colonel C. R. O. Evans, R.A., Commanding.
Captain R. A. Lanning, R.A., Adjutant.
Captain R. H. S. Baker, Orderly Officer.
I-A, Royal Horse Artillery, Major M. W. Ommaney, R.H.A. (1st Brigade).
C-3, Royal Artillery, Major H. C. Magenis, R.A.
11-9, Royal Artillery, Major J. M. Douglas, R.A.
D-A, Royal Horse Artillery, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sidney Parry, R.A.
13-9, Royal Artillery, Major C. W. Wilson, R.A.
No. 4 (Hazara) Battery Mountain Train, Captain A. Broadfoot, R.A. (1st Brigade).
Major S. Cargill, R.A., Ordnance Field Park.

1ST BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General C. J. S. Gough, V.C., C.B., Commanding.
Captain M. G. Gerard, Bengal Staff Corps, Brigade-Major.
Major A. A. A. Kinloch, 60th Rifles, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.
Major H. J. Hallows, Brigade Transport Officer.
Lieutenant F. H. R. Drummond, 10th Bengal Lancers, Orderly Officer.
Captain L. Tucker, Political Assistant.

Cavalry.

Guides Cavalry, Colonel F. H. Jenkins, C.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart.
10th Bengal Lancers, Major W. H. Macnaghten.

Infantry.

2-9th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Daunt.
2nd Gurkhas, Major A. Battye.
Guides Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Campbell.
4th Gurkhas, Major F. F. Rowcroft.
24th Punjab Native Infantry, Colonel F. B. Norman.
45th Sikhs, Colonel F. M. Armstrong.
No. 6 Company, Sappers and Miners, Lieutenant W. F. H. Stafford, R.E.

2ND BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General C. G. Arbuthnot, R.A., C.B., Commanding.
Captain J. Cook, Bengal Staff Corps, Brigade-Major.
Captain C. A. Carthew, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

APPENDIX XIV—*continued**Cavalry.*

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), Lieutenant-Colonel J. Fryer.
3rd Bengal Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. D. Mackenzie.
17th Bengal Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Watson.

Infantry.

51st King's Own Light Infantry, Colonel C. Ball-Acton.
22nd Punjab Native Infantry, Colonel J. J. O'Brien.
27th Punjab Native Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Hughes.
No. 2 Company, Sappers and Miners, Lieutenant J. C. L. Campbell, R.E.

3RD BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General J. Doran, C.B., Commanding.
Major H. P. Pearson, 1-12th Foot, Brigade-Major.
Lieutenant F. C. Maisey, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Infantry.

1-12th Foot, Colonel G. F. Walker.
2nd Bengal Light Infantry, Colonel T. N. Baker.
8th Bengal Native Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Smith.
30th Punjab Native Infantry, Colonel T. W. R. Boisragon.
31st Punjab Native Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Tweddell.



APPENDIX XV (see p. 328)

Distribution of the 2nd (Khyber) Division, East Afghanistan Field Force, 31st December, 1879.

MAJOR-GENERAL R. O. BRIGHT, C.B., COMMANDING.

1st Brigade, Brigadier-General Charles Gough, v.c., attached to 1st Division at Kabul.

Cavalry	.	.	.	.	{ Guides.
	.	.	.	.	{ 10th Bengal Lancers (small detachment).
Artillery	.	.	.	.	{ No. 4 Mountain Battery (4 guns).
	.	.	.	.	{ 2-9th Foot.
Infantry	{	British	.	.	{ 2nd Gurkhas.
			.	.	{ Guides.
	{	Native	.	.	{ 4th Gurkhas.
			.	.	{ No. 5 Company, Bengal Sappers.

ON LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS, KHYBER ROUTE.

Lataband, Seh Baba, and Jagdalak.

10th Bengal Lancers (detachment).
No. 4 Mountain Battery (2 guns).
24th Punjab Native Infantry.
No. 2 Company, Sappers.
No. 3 Company, Sappers.

Pezwan Kotal, Safed Sang, and Gandamak.

(HEAD-QUARTERS OF 2ND (GENERAL ARBUTHNOT'S) BRIGADE).

10th Bengal Lancers (furnishing small detachment).
I-A, Royal Horse Artillery.
11-9, Royal Artillery (4 guns).
2-9th Foot (detachment).
51st Light Infantry.
2nd Gurkhas } (detachment).
4th Gurkhas }
22nd Punjab Native Infantry (furnishing detachment).
24th Punjab Native Infantry (1 company).
45th Sikhs, en route to Seh Baba.
No. 6 Company, Sappers.

APPENDIX XV—*continued**Rozabad and Fort Battye.*

10th Bengal Lancers (detachments).
22nd Punjab Native Infantry (detachment).
27th Punjab Native Infantry (detachment).

Jalulabad.

(DIVISIONAL HEAD-QUARTERS OF GENERAL BRIGHT.)

6th Dragoon Guards (furnishing detachment).
C-3, Royal Artillery (4 guns).
1-12th Foot (5 companies).
27th Punjab Native Infantry (furnishing detachment).
1 company Madras Sappers.

Barikao, Basawal and Dakka.

6th Dragoon Guards (1 squadron).
3rd Bengal Cavalry.
17th Bengal Cavalry (furnishing detachment).
D-A, Royal Horse Artillery (2 guns).
C-3, Royal Artillery (2 guns).
11-9, Royal Artillery (2 guns).
1-12th Foot (2 companies).
22nd Punjab Native Infantry (detachment).
27th Punjab Native Infantry (detachment).
30th Punjab Native Infantry (2 companies).
"A" Company, Madras Sappers.

Landi Khana and Landi Kotal.

(3RD BRIGADE, HEAD-QUARTERS OF GENERAL DORAN.)

17th Bengal Cavalry (detachment).	1-25th Foot.
D-A, Royal Horse Artillery (4 guns).	31st Punjab Native Infantry.
1-12th Foot (detachment).	"C" Company, Madras Sappers.

In Khyber, Ali Masjid, and Jamrud.

17th Bengal Cavalry (detachment).	8th Bengal Native Infantry.
I-C, Royal Horse Artillery.	4th Madras Native Infantry.
1-5th Fusiliers (1 company).	15th Madras Native Infantry.

On the 31st December, 1879, the Peshawar District Force was thus constituted, a portion being at Nowshera. It was afterwards reinforced and became the Reserve Division :

APPENDIX XV—*continued.*

PESHAWAR DISTRICT FORCE.

MAJOR-GENERAL ROSS, C.B., COMMANDING.

Cavalry	1st Bengal Cavalry.
Artillery	{ D-4, Royal Artillery. 6-8, Royal Artillery. 13-9, Royal Artillery.
Infantry { British	{ 1-5th Fusiliers (5 companies). Depots and detachments, British regiments
Native	{ 1st Bengal Native Infantry. 5th Bengal Light Infantry. 39th Bengal Native Infantry. 15th Madras Native Infantry (6 companies). Native depots.

TOTAL—in all, 5,439 of all ranks.



APPENDIX XVI (see p. 301)

*Distribution of troops in the Kurram Valley on 31st December, 1879,
under the command of Brigadier-General J. Watson, C.B., V.C.*

1ST BRIGADE UNDER BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. J. H. GORDON.

At Pailwar, Shalozan and Habib Kula.

13th Bengal Lancers (1 squadron).
C-4, Royal Artillery (2 guns).
1-8, Royal Artillery (2 guns).
2-8th Foot (furnishing detachment).
85th Foot (wing).
21st Punjab Infantry.
29th Punjab Infantry (furnishing detachments).

At Kurram Fort.

13th Bengal Lancers (furnishing detachments).
C-4, Royal Artillery (2 guns).
2-8th Foot (2 companies).
85th Foot (detachment).
11th Bengal Infantry (3 companies).
13th Bengal Infantry (furnishing detachments).

2ND BRIGADE, UNDER BRIGADIER-GENERAL TYTLER.

At Balesh Khel.

13th Bengal Lancers (detachment).	85th Foot (detachment).
C-4, Royal Artillery (2 guns).	11th Bengal Infantry (5 companies).
No. 1 (Kohat) Battery (2 guns).	20th Punjab Infantry (2 companies).

At Thal and Alizai.

1st Bengal Cavalry (furnishing detachment).
11-8, Royal Artillery (2 guns).
No. 8 Company Sappers.
85th Foot (wing).
5th Bengal Infantry.
20th Punjab Infantry (6 companies).

At Kohat, Bannu, etc.

18th Bengal Cavalry (furnishing detachment).
E-3, Royal Artillery.
No. 5 Garrison Battery (detachment).
1-5th Fusiliers (2 companies).
4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.
1st Sikhs.
4th Punjab Infantry.
5th Punjab Infantry (depot).
1st Madras Infantry.
Details.



APPENDIX XVII (see p. 348)

Return of the Bengal Division under Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart on its departure from Kandahar, March, 1880.

FIELD FORCE HEAD-QUARTERS AND CAVALRY BRIGADE.

CORPS.	TROOPS.				Grand Total.	RIDING OR DRAUGHT ANIMALS.						TRANSPORT ANIMALS.		
	BRITISH.			NATIVE.		Horses.	Mules.	Bullocks.	Ponies.	Elephants.	Grass-cutters' ponies.	Camels.	Mules.	Followers.
	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and men.	Total.											
Field Force Head-quarters	20	88	108	149	257	107	...	...	...	...	3	152	12	269
Cavalry Brigade Head-quarters	3	...	3	...	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	27
Royal Artillery Staff	2	...	2	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	12
A-B, R.H.A.	2	154	156	...	156	202	...	21	...	...	13	291	11	352
11-11, R.A. (2 guns, mountain)	1	24	25	38	63	3	36	...	...	...	...	66	4	115
19th Bengal Lancers	8	...	8	415	423	427	...	...	...	...	216	218	34	466
No. 4 Company, Sappers and Miners	3	7	10	106	116	9	...	37	...	...	...	107	80	208
No. 10 Company, Sappers and Miners	2	5	7	99	106	4	...	48	...	...	...	104	49	185
Engineer Field Park	1	5	6	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	50	199	169
Commissariat Department	2	4	6	...	6	4	...	...	12	...	...	571	...	223
Transport Department	5	29	34	...	34	10	...	...	...	...	...	153	...	39
Field Post Office	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7
19th Punjab Infantry	8	...	8	654	662	...	...	...	...	...	...	251	45	288
Field Hospital . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	122
Total	58	316	374	1,461	1,835	783	36	106	12	...	232	2,073	434	2,282



APPENDIX XVII—continued

1ST BRIGADE.

CORPS.	TROOPS.				Grand Total.	RIDING OR DRAUGHT ANIMALS.						TRANSPORT ANIMALS.		
	BRITISH.			NATIVE. Officers, non-commissioned officers and men.		Horses.	Mules.	Bullocks.	Ponies.	Elephants.	Grass-cutters' ponies.	Camels.	Mules.	Followers.
	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and men.	Total.											
1st Brigade Staff	4	...	4	...	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	23
11-11, R.A. (4 guns, mountain)	5	53	58	84	142	12	118	...	...	...	1	144	10	162
2-60th Rifles	19	637	656	...	656	10	...	14	...	...	...	715	39	560
1st Punjab Cavalry	5	...	5	511	516	439	...	...	...	...	235	221	35	536
15th Sikhs	6	...	6	685	691	6	...	...	...	...	...	253	45	236
25th Punjab Infantry	7	...	7	643	650	7	...	...	...	...	...	227	39	293
Commissariat	1	2	3	...	3	2	...	...	6	...	...	200	...	89
General Hospital	3	...	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	59
Total	50	692	742	1,923	2,665	487	118	14	6	...	236	1,796	168	1,958



APPENDIX XVII—continued

2ND BRIGADE.

CSL

CORPS.	TROOPS.				Grand Total.	RIDING OR DRAUGHT ANIMALS.						TRANSPORT ANIMALS.		Followers.
	BRITISH.			NATIVE.		Horses.	Mules.	Bullocks.	Ponies.	Elephants.	Grass-cutters' ponies.	Camels.	Mules.	
	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and men.	Total.												Officers, non-commissioned officers and men.
Head-quarters, 2nd Brigade	4	...	4	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	3	152	12	269
G-4, Royal Artillery (field)	7	146	153	...	153	142	8	27	...	...	...	288	11	291
6-11, Royal Artillery (heavy)	5	92	97	...	97	6	...	400	...	13	...	297	15	530
2nd Punjab Cavalry	8	...	8	470	478	487	...	...	...	...	243	286	2	520
59th Foot	18	738	756	...	756	12	...	...	...	...	...	823	45	580
2nd Sikhs	8	...	8	723	731	8	...	...	...	...	...	259	45	353
3rd Gurkhas	6	...	6	518	524	6	...	...	...	...	...	227	57	270
Ordnance Park	1	5	6	...	6	4	...	...	3	...	...	540	...	185
Treasure . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	35
Total	57	981	1,038	1,711	2,749	672	8	427	3	13	246	3,012	187	3,033
Total, 1st and 2nd Brigades	107	1,673	1,780	3,634	5,414	1,159	126	441	9	13	482	4,808	355	4,991



APPENDIX XVIII (see p. 392)

Approximate Strength of the Kabul Field Force on 31st March, 1880.

CORPS AND COMMANDANTS.	BRITISH.		NATIVE.		TOTAL.
	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and men.	British Officers.	Natives, all ranks.	
<i>Sappers and Miners.</i>					
No. 2 Company, Lieutenant J. C. Campbell, R.E.	...	4	2	101	107
No. 3 Company, Captain H. Dove, R.E.	...	4	2	101	107
No. 5 Company, Lieutenant E. S. Hill, R.E.	...	5	3	77	85
No. 7 Company, Lieutenant P. T. Buston, R.E.	...	5	2	86	93
<i>Artillery under Lieutenant-Colonel B. L. Gordon, R.A.</i>					
F-A, Royal Horse Artillery, Major A. J. C. Smyth-Windham	6	162	...	...	168
G-3, Royal Artillery, Major W. R. Craster	6	178	...	...	184
No. 1 Mountain Battery (4 guns), Captain H. R. L. Morgan	...	...	4	143	147
No. 2 Mountain Battery, Major G. Swinley	...	...	5	199	204
No. 4 Mountain Battery, Captain A. Broadfoot	...	...	4	150	154
<i>Cavalry under Brigadier-General H. H. Gough.</i>					
9th Lancers, Major H. A. Bushman, C.B.	17	287	...	...	304
3rd Bengal Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. D. Mackenzie	...	...	8	372	380
17th Bengal Cavalry, Major E. G. Newnham	...	...	4	412	416
Guides Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel G. Stewart	...	...	4	275	279
<i>1st Division, General Sir F. S. Roberts.</i>					
1st Infantry Brigade under Brigadier-General H. T. Macpherson.	17	287	16	1,059	
92nd Highlanders, Colonel G. H. Parker, C.B.	22	695	...	...	717
28th Punjab Infantry, Colonel J. Hudson	...	...	8	638	646
45th Punjab Infantry (Rattray's Sikhs), Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Armstrong	...	...	8	670	678
	22	695	16	1,308	



APPENDIX XVIII—continued

CORPS AND COMMANDANTS.		BRITISH.		NATIVE.		TOTAL.
		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and men.	British Officers.	Natives, all ranks.	
1st Division, General Sir F. S. Roberts.	2nd Infantry Brigade under Brigadier-General T. D. Baker.					
	72nd Highlanders, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Brownlow, c.b. .	19	691	...	...	710
	5th Gurkhas, Lieutenant-Colonel A. FitzHugh, c.b. .	...	...	8	636	644
	3rd Sikhs, Lieutenant-Colonel G. Noel Money, c.b. .	...	...	10	634	644
	5th Punjab Infantry, Major H. M. Pratt . . . . .	...	...	8	609	617
						2,615
2nd Division, General J. Ross.	3rd Infantry Brigade under Brigadier-General W. Roberts.	19	691	26	1,879	
	67th Foot, Colonel C. B. Knowles, c.b.	23	622	...	...	645
	4th Gurkhas, Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Rowcroft .	...	...	7	532	539
	27th Punjab Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Hughes .	...	...	6	632	638
	4th Infantry Brigade under Brigadier-General C. J. S. Gough.	23	622	13	1,164	
	9th Foot, Colonel W. Daunt, c.b.	16	449	...	...	465
	2nd Gurkhas, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Battye . . . .	...	...	7	532	539
	24th Punjab Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel F. B. Norman .	...	...	8	717	725
						1,729
	Unattached.	16	449	15	1,249	
	23rd Pioneers, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Collett . . . . .	...	...	8	759	767
	Guides Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Campbell . . . . .	...	...	6	607	613
GRAND TOTAL		109	3,102	122	8,882	12,215

En route { 6-8, Royal Artillery, Major T. Graham.
 10-11, Royal Artillery, Major C. D. A. Straker, R.A.
 12-9, Royal Artillery, Major H. L. Gwyn, R.A.
 3rd Punjab Cavalry and drafts (European, 530; Native 30), Major A. Vivian.



APPENDIX XIX (see p. 394)

Extract from General Roberts's despatch, No. 1339, dated the 17th April, 1880.

"25. I think I have now dealt with all the points of military importance connected with the military position in Northern Afghanistan, but there are a few questions of more general interest which I desire to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India.

"26. First with regard to rations: the daily scale of issue to native troops is given in the margin. It has been found throughout the campaign, even when the men were employed upon hard work, that 12 *chittacks* of *atta* daily are amply sufficient for the native troops, supplemented as of late, through the liberality of Government, by a bi-weekly issue of 1 lb. of meat. In a climate like Afghanistan,

where the inhabitants are all meat-eaters, this liberality has been most wise. Every endeavour was made, before this sanction was granted, to supply the native portion of the force with meat on payment, and I attribute to this, in great measure, the sound health and excellent stamina which they now exhibit.

"With regard to the issue of rum, if I may be permitted to offer an opinion, I would suggest that it should not be issued free to native troops, except under exceptional circumstances of fatigue and weather; but that the Commissariat Department should be authorised to have in store a sufficiency of rum to admit of a bi-weekly issue to such troops as drink the spirit, *on payment*, and then only on the recommendation of the medical officer and under the sanction of the General Officer Commanding. On all occasions when rum is sanctioned, either free or on payment, those who do not partake of spirits should be allowed a ration of tea and sugar under similar conditions.

"27. The scale of rations for native followers requires no alteration.

<i>Daily ration of native soldiers.</i>	
Atta	12 chittacks.
Dhal	2 "
Ghi	1 chittack.
Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Meat	1 lb. bi-weekly.
Rum	1 dram.



"28. The European rations now under issue in Kabul are as per margin, and with reference to them I

European ration.		
Meat	. . .	1½ lb.
Bread	. . .	1½ "
Vegetables	. . .	1½ "
Rice	. . .	4 oz.
Salt	. . .	"
Tea	. . .	"
Sugar	. . .	3 "

would make the following remarks: the increase of ½ lb. in bread and meat is, in my opinion, very desirable; for not only is the meat, as a rule, on service, inferior to that supplied in cantonments, but the extras which can be procured from the coffee-shop are not here forthcoming. When the

vegetable ration consists of potatoes, 1 lb. is sufficient; but when it is made of mixed vegetables 1½ lb. is necessary. The substitution of *dhal* for any portion of the vegetable ration I consider undesirable.

"Tinned soups and meats and biscuits are most valuable, and should be liberally supplied to every force in the field. They are portable and liked by the men, to whom they furnish a very welcome change of diet. I would very strongly recommend that a much larger issue of these articles than has hitherto been sanctioned should be provided.

"29. A question which has arisen during this campaign, and which may crop up again, has been the

Firewood.

provision of firewood for cooking to native troops and followers. Throughout the winter firewood could not be purchased at Kabul, and it was absolutely necessary to issue it to these men. This was done at the rate of one *seer* per man, but this amount is not arbitrary, and might, under certain circumstances, be diminished. Since roads were reopened and markets re-established, the issue of wood has been discontinued. In framing any future rules for the guidance of a force in the field, the question of providing firewood through the Commissariat Department for native troops and followers, free or on payment, should be vested in the General Officers Commanding.

"30. The scale of clothing authorised by Government for

Warm clothing.

native troops and followers was found, even in the rigorous climate of Afghanistan, to be most liberal, except that during the very coldest weather a second blanket was required. This want I was able to meet from stock in hand, and as the weather became milder these extra blankets were withdrawn and returned into store. Warm stockings, too, are very necessary in a climate where frost-bite is not uncommon; fortunately some thousands were procured locally and issued to followers. The ordinary native shoe of India, as provided

Shoes.

by the Commissariat Department, is utterly unfitted for a country such as Afghanistan.

Major Badcock will send to Peshawar (where they can easily be



APPENDIX XIX

made up) a pattern Kabuli shoe, which I am convinced would be found admirably suited for native troops and followers crossing the frontier. We are now almost entirely dependent on the local market for our shoes.

“A large supply of English-made ammunition boots should always accompany a force in the field, in order to allow those natives who use them, and who are often crippled by wearing other descriptions of shoe, to obtain them on payment at the moderate rate now fixed, *viz.* Rs. 4 per pair.

“The country-made waterproof sheets, though slightly heavier, have proved themselves quite as serviceable, if not more so than the English-made ones.

Waterproof sheets.
“At the close of the campaign, I would very strongly recommend that an intelligent committee should be required to go thoroughly into these questions of clothing for troops, British and native, and for followers. I would also suggest that when a decision is arrived at, sealed patterns of every article approved should be deposited at all manufacturing centres, and in all the large jails, so that when certain articles are required they need only be called for, and precious time (often wasted in reference) and correspondence saved.

“31. The number of doolie-bearers with the two divisions of the Kabul Field Force, now at Kabul, is 3,536, with the very moderate sick report of 35, or 1 per cent. of strength.

“Doolies and dandies are distributed as follows:

British troops	{ doolies, 3 per cent. dandies, 2 per cent.
Native troops	{ doolies, 2 per cent. dandies, 3 per cent.

a percentage which I consider sufficient for field service, as, in the event of any unusual number of casualties, transport animals could and would be made use of, and it is most undesirable to increase the number of followers.

“The Lushai dandy for this sort of warfare is much preferable to the carpet or *dhurrie* dandy, as it can be made into a bed, and men are not so liable to fall out of it.

“Bourke’s doolie is very good, but liable to get out of order and difficult to repair when broken. The ordinary kind is fair and serviceable.

“32. I would urge that in future all field-service tents should be made after the pattern of the mountain-battery tent, single fly for natives, double for Europeans, and that the poles should be constructed on the



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telescopic principle—that is, that no thinning of the wood where it enters the socket should be allowed either on uprights or ridge pole, and that the old system of paring away should be abandoned. Instead, the upper section should sit flat on the lower. Doubtless the sockets will have to be longer and stronger than those now in use, but this is the only means by which tents can be adapted to mule and pony carriage, which will no doubt in future wars be our chief means of transport.

“33. The Waler horses of the cavalry and artillery have stood the strain remarkably well, considering the hard work and great exposure they have had to bear, and also that for a very considerable time they were entirely deprived of green food. I feel sure this information will be most satisfactory, seeing that, for the future, the artillery and cavalry in India must mainly depend upon the Australian market for their remounts.

“34. As there are some minor points of detail which might advantageously be considered by those who have had the experience of recent service, I have convened a committee, with Colonel MacGregor, C.B., as President, which will take suggestions and record opinions regarding packing transport animals, equipment, kit, dress, etc., of both officers and men of the several branches of the Service. From the constitution of the committee, I feel certain that their recommendations cannot but be valuable, and I hope to have the honour of submitting them shortly, for the consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.”

Committee to record suggestions on equipment.

Waler horses.



APPENDIX XX (see p. 430)

Table showing approximately the distribution and strength of the British Forces in Afghanistan prior to the final evacuation of Kabul (10th August, 1880), being the maximum strength attained during the war.

I.

NORTHERN AFGHANISTAN.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR D. STEWART, K.C.B.

	DESCRIPTION.	Guns.	BRITISH.		NATIVE.		Total all ranks.		
			Officers.	Men.	British officers.	Men.			
At Zargunshahar, preparing to march on Kandahar, under Lieutenant-General Sir F. Roberts, K.C.B., with Major-General Ross, Second in Command.	Staff								
	Artillery	Colonel A. C. Johnson.	6-8, Royal Artillery	18	79	9,987	
			11-9, Royal Artillery	(Moun- tain)	12	190	5		418
	Cavalry	Brig.-Gen. H. H. Gough, V.C., C.B.	No. 2 Mountain Battery						
			9th Lancers						
			3rd Bengal Cavalry		19	318	27		1,297
			3rd Punjab Cavalry						
			Central India Horse						
	Infantry	(1) Brig.-Gen. H. T. Macpherson, C.B.	92nd Highlanders						
			2nd Gurkhas		19	651	22		1,777
		(2) Brig.-Gen. T. D. Baker, C.B.	23rd Pioneers						
			24th Punjab Infantry						
			72nd Highlanders		23	787	22		1,743
		(3) Brig.-Gen. C. M. MacGregor, C.B.	5th Gurkhas						
			2nd Sikhs						
			3rd Sikhs						
			2-60th Rifles		21	616	25		1,916
		4th Gurkhas							
	15th Sikhs								
	25th Punjab Infantry								
Total		18	173	2,562	101	7,151			



At Kabul, and about to withdraw to India, under Major-General J. Hilla, V.C., C.B., on 11th and 12th August.

Sappers		No. 10 Company	5	2	104	6,678
Artillery		G-4, Royal Artillery	12	11	238	...	133	
Cavalry	Brigadier C. T. S. Gough.	11-11, Royal Artillery						
		1st Punjab Cavalry	...	...	...	14	889
		2nd Punjab Cavalry (3 troops)						
Infantry	Brigadiers R. J. Hughes and W. Daunt.	Guides						
		2-9th Foot (6 companies)						
		59th Foot						
		67th Foot						
		5th Punjab Infantry						
		27th Punjab Infantry	...	58	1,831	38	3,355	
		28th Punjab Infantry						
		45th Sikhs						
		3rd Gurkhas						
		Guides						
		Details from Roberts's Force						
Total			12	69	2,074	54	4,481	
Sappers		Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 Companies	33	13	485	2,930
Artillery		A-B, Royal Horse Artillery						
		G-3, Royal Artillery	30	23	499	5	378	
Cavalry		6-11, Royal Artillery						
		12-9, Royal Artillery						
Infantry		No. 4 Mountain Battery						
		2nd Punjab Cavalry (3 troops)	...	...	...	11	588
		19th Bengal Lancers (3 troops)						
		2-9th Foot (2 companies)						
		67th Foot (detachment)	...	9	272	7	607	
		19th Punjab Infantry						
Total			30	32	804	36	2,058	



APPENDIX XX—continued

NORTHERN AFGHANISTAN.—LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR D. STEWART, K.C.B.

	DESCRIPTION.	Guns.	BRITISH.		NATIVE.		Total all ranks.	
			Officers.	Men.	British Officers.	Men.		
<i>Khyber Line Force, from Butkhak to Jamrud, under Major-General R. O. Bright, C.B.</i>	Sappers	No. 6 Company, Bengal	...	12	5	369	14,025	
	Artillery	"A," "C," "I" Companies, Madras	...	...	...	...
	Cavalry	C-3, L-5, R.A., and No. 1 M.B.	16	11	296	4		230
	Infantry	6th Dragoon Guards	...	15	310	24		1,235
		4th, 5th, 17th Bengal Cavalry
		1-5th, 1-18th, 2-14th, 1-25th, 51st Foot
		Brigadiers W. A. Gib, J. Doran, and R. S. Hill.	...	101	3,389	82		79
		8th, 9th, 16th, 22nd, 27th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 41st Bengal Infantry
		1st Gurkhas
	1st, 4th, 15th Madras Infantry	...	...	...	...	...
Total	16	127	4,007	115	9,776			
<i>Peshawar District Force, under Brigadier-General G. C. Hankin.</i>	Artillery	E-A, Royal Horse Artillery	18	8	348	...	139	6,967
	Cavalry	1-A, Royal Horse Artillery	...	...	...	...	...
		10-11, Royal Artillery	...	...	...	...	...
		8th Hussars	...	10	292	8	971	
		10th Bengal Lancers	...	...	...	...	...
	Infantry	11th Bengal Lancers	...	...	...	...	...
		14th Bengal Lancers	...	...	...	...	...
		1-12th Foot	...	...	...	...	...
		1-17th Foot	...	...	...	...	...
		1st Bengal Infantry	...	...	...	...	...
6th Bengal Infantry	...	32	2,166	16	2,977			
39th Bengal Infantry	...	...	...	...	...
Depots	...	...	...	...	...
Convalescents and other details	...	...	...	...	...
Total	18	50	2,806	24	4,087			
GRAND TOTAL at and near Kabul, and on the Khyber Line of Communication.		94	451	12,253	330	27,553	40,587	

¹ Depot and detachment.



APPENDIX XX—continued

II.

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KURRAM FIELD FORCE.—MAJOR-GENERAL J. WATSON, C.B.

	DESCRIPTION.			Guns.	BRITISH.		NATIVE.		Total all ranks.
					Officers.	Men.	British Officers.	Men.	
Paiwar Kotal, eastward to Kohat.	Sappers		No. 8 Company	2	1	104	8,679
	Artillery		C-4, E-3, and I-8, Royal Artillery No. 5 Garrison	18	15	410	...	213	
	Cavalry.		1st Bengal Cavalry 8th Bengal Cavalry (detachment) 13th Bengal Lancers 18th Bengal Cavalry . . . . .	...	...	...	21	1,382
	Infantry	Brigadiers J. J. H. Gordon and H. R. L. Newdigate.	2-8th and 85th Foot 4th R.B. (2 companies) 5th Bengal Infantry 11th Bengal Infantry (detachment) 13th, 20th, 21st, and 29th Bengal In- fantry	61	1,831	49	4,590	
			1st Sikhs						
			Deoli Battalion						
			Depots and Staff						
			Total		18	76	2,243	71	

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APPENDIX XX—continued

III

SOUTHERN AFGHANISTAN.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL J. M. PRIMROSE, C.B., MAJOR-GENERAL R. PHAYRE, C.B., Second in COMMAND.

	DESCRIPTION.			Guns.	BRITISH.		NATIVE.		Total all ranks.
					Officers.	Men.	British Officers.	Men.	
Kalat-i-Ghilzal.	Staff.	.	.	...	87	97	...	343	527
	Artillery	.	C-2, Royal Artillery	2	2	55	...	5	1,196
	Cavalry	Colonel O.V. Tanner, 29th N.I.	3rd Sind Horse	...	...	...	2	130	
	Infantry	.	66th Foot 29th Bombay Infantry	...	8	265	8	721	
	Total			2	10	320	10	856	
Kandahar, less casualties on the 26th July (not yet reported on the above date).	Sappers	.	No. 2 Company, Bombay	...	...	5	2	104	6,112
	Artillery	.	E-B, Royal Horse Artillery C-2 and 5-11, Royal Artillery	10	15	340	...	25	
	Cavalry.	.	3rd Sind Horse Poona Horse (detachment) 3rd Bombay Cavalry	...	...	...	15	1,103	
	Infantry	Brigadiers H. F. Brooke and G. R. S. Burrows.	2-7th and 66th Foot 1st, 4th, 19th, 28th, and 30th Bombay Infantry	...	40	1,180	34	3,249	
	Total			10	55	1,525	51	4,481	



Eastward to Chaman	Cavalry.	Poona Horse (detachment)	1	68	} 490
	Infantry	. . . . .	16th and 19th Bombay Infantry	. . . . .	...	...	...	1	420
Total	2	488	} 5,127
From the Khojak, eastward to Quetta, including Peshin.	Artillery	. . . . .	F-2 and 14-9, Royal Artillery	. . . . .	16	9	293	4	164
			No. 2 Mountain Battery	. . . . .	...	...	...	16	906
	Cavalry.	. . . . .	2nd Sind Horse.	. . . . .	...	...	...	25	2,882
			Poona Horse (detachment)	. . . . .	...	...	...	25	2,882
	Infantry	. . . . .	1st Madras Cavalry	. . . . .	...	23	805	25	2,882
Total	16	32	1,098	45	3,952	} 2,234
En route to Peshin and Quetta from Thal-Chotiali, Sibi, the Bolan Pass, Jacobabad, etc.	Sappers.	. . . . .	3rd, 4th, and 5th Companies (Bombay Sappers)	. . . . .	...	...	12	5	222
	Cavalry.	. . . . .	1st Sind Horse (detachment)	. . . . .	...	...	...	6	491
			2nd Bombay Cavalry.	. . . . .	...	...	...	22	1,467
	Infantry	. . . . .	5th and 23rd (detachments)	. . . . .	...	...	...	22	1,467
Total	12	33	2,189	} 15,656
GRAND TOTAL in Southern Afghanistan				. . . . .	28	184	3,052	141	12,309

RECAPITULATION

	BRITISH.		NATIVE.		Total.	Guns.
	Officers.	Men.	British officers.	Natives.		
I. Northern Afghanistan	451	12,253	330	27,553	40,587	94
II. Kurram District	76	2,243	71	6,289	8,679	18
III. Southern Afghanistan	184	3,052	141	12,309	15,686	28
GRAND TOTAL	711	17,548	542	46,151	64,952	140

APPENDIX XXI (see p. 424)

*Distribution of the 2nd Division and Reserve Division Kabul Field Force,
27th January, 1880.*

MAJOR-GENERAL R. O. BRIGHT.	1ST BRIGADE, BRIGADIER- GENERAL C. G. ARBUTHNOT.	Seh-Baba, Jag- dalak, Fezwan.	11-9, Royal Artillery (4 guns), Major J. M. Douglas. Nos. 2, 3, and 6 Companies, Bengal Sappers. 12th Bengal Cavalry (detachment). 14th Bengal Lancers (detachment). 51st Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Ball-Aston. 45th Sikhs, Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Armstrong. 1-A, Royal Horse Artillery, Major M. W. Ommamney. 3rd Bengal Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. D. Mackenzie. 17th Bengal Cavalry (1 squadron). 1-12th Foot (3 companies). 8th Bengal Infantry (6 companies), Lieutenant-Colonel R. Smith. 22nd Punjab Infantry, Colonel B. T. Stafford. 27th Punjab Infantry (1 company). C-3, Royal Artillery (4 guns), Major H. Cole Magenis. 6th Dragoon Guards (2 squadrons). 17th Bengal Cavalry (2 squadrons). 1-12th Foot (4 companies), Colonel G. F. Walker. 1-25th Foot (4 companies). 8th Bengal Infantry (2 companies). 27th Punjab Infantry (3 companies). 30th Punjab Infantry (1 company). 31st Punjab Infantry (6 companies), Lieutenant-Colonel F. Tweddell. 4th Madras Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Hodding. "A," "C," and "I" Companies, Madras Sappers, Major Ross Thompson.
	2ND BRIGADE, BRIGADIER- GENERAL J. DORAN.	Gandamak	6th Dragoon Guards (1 troop). 50th Punjab Infantry (1 company). 31st Punjab Infantry (2 companies). D-A, Royal Horse Artillery (Lieutenant-Colonel Sidney [Fairy]. 1-C, Royal Horse Artillery, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. Stewart. L-5, Royal Artillery (4 guns), Major R. C. W. Brough. 8th Hussars (1 squadron). 4th Bengal Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel M. Prendergast. Central India Horse (2 squadrons), Lieutenant-Colonel C. Martin. 3rd Infantry Brigade. { 1-5th Fusiliers, Colonel T. Rowland. 1st Madras Infantry, Colonel F. Dawson. 15th Madras Infantry, Colonel G. Hearn. 1st Gurkhas (1 company from 2nd Brigade). L-5, Royal Artillery (2 guns). 9th Bengal Infantry, Colonel E. T. Webster (from 1st Brigade). 2nd Infantry Brigade. { 2-14th Foot, Colonel D. S. Warren. 1st Gurkhas, Lieutenant-Colonel P. Story. 41st Bengal Infantry, Colonel H. S. Obbard. 8th Hussars (3 squadrons). 1st Infantry Brigade. { 1-18th Foot, Colonel M. J. R. MacGregor. 9th Bengal Infantry. 16th Bengal Infantry, Colonel R. S. Moseley. E-A, Royal Horse Artillery, Major W. W. Murdoch. D-4, Royal Artillery (4 guns), Major J. F. Free. 6-8, Royal Artillery, Major T. Graham. 13-9, R.A., Major C. W. Wilson. 5th Bengal Cavalry, Major H. A. Shakespear. 11th Bengal Lancers, Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Hoyis. 12th Bengal Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Greene. 1-17th Foot, Colonel W. D. Thompson. Depots, British Regiments. 1st Bengal Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. P. de H. Larpent. 6th Bengal Infantry, Major W. Atkins. 39th Bengal Infantry, Colonel Fraser. Depots, Native Regiments G.W.
MAJOR-GENERAL J. ROSS.	KHYBER RESERVE DIVISION.	Basawal, Dakka, Landi Kotal, Landi Khana, under Brigadier- General Gib.	
		Ali Masjid, Jamrud, under Brigadier- General Hill.	
PESHAWAR DISTRICT FORCE, 5,000.		Peshawar, under Brigadier- General Roberts.	
		Artillery	
		Native Cavalry, under Brigadier- General Hankin.	
		Infantry { British Native	

In all, 15,000 of all ranks.



APPENDIX XXII (see p. 435)

Distribution of the Troops on Line of Communication under Major-General Bright, 31st March, 1880.

3RD SECTION. BRIGADIER- GENERAL R. SALE HILL.	Butkhak . . .	4th Bengal Cavalry (detachment). 67th Foot (2 companies from Kabul). No. 1 Mountain Battery (2 guns), Lieutenant J. C. Shirres.
	Lataband . . .	4th Bengal Cavalry (detachment). 28th Punjab Infantry (wing from Kabul). 30th Punjab Infantry (head-quarters), Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. Campbell.
	Seh Baba . . .	4th Bengal Cavalry (detachment). 51st Light Infantry (detachment). 22nd Punjab Infantry, Colonel B. T. Stafford. No. 6 Company Sappers, Lieutenant W. F. H. Stafford.
	Jagdalak . . .	11-9, R.A. (2 guns) (Mountain Battery). 1-25th Foot (detachment). 51st Light Infantry (detachment). 22nd Punjab Infantry (detachment).
	Jagdalak Kotal . . .	51st Light Infantry (detachment). 1-12th Foot (detachment).
	Pezwan . . .	51st Light Infantry (head-quarters), Lieutenant-Colonel Ball-Acton. 8th Bengal Infantry (detachment). T-A, R.H.A., Major M. W. Ommoney. 6th Dragoon Guards (1 squadron). 4th Bengal Cavalry (detachment). "A" Company, Madras Sappers, Lieutenant C. H. Darling.
	Safed Sang (Brigade Head-quarters, 3rd Section).	1-12th Foot (head-quarters), Colonel G. Walker. 8th Bengal Infantry (head-quarters), Lieutenant-Colonel R. Smith. 31st Punjab Infantry (head-quarters), Lieutenant-Colonel F. Tweddell. 1st Gurkhas (head-quarters), Lieutenant-Colonel P. Story.
	Fort Battye . . .	4th Bengal Cavalry (detachment). 9th Bengal Infantry (detachment). 1st Gurkhas (detachment).
	Rozabad . . .	4th Madras Infantry (detachment). 4th Bengal Cavalry (detachment). 4th Madras Infantry (detachment).
	Jalalabad (Brigade Head-quarters, 2nd Section).	C-3, R.A., Major Cole Mageniz. 11-9, R.A. (2 guns), Major J. M. Douglas. 6th Dragoon Guards (2 squadrons and head-quarters), Colonel J. Fryer. 4th Bengal Cavalry (detachment). 1-25th Foot (head-quarters), Major F. S. Terry. 9th Bengal Infantry (head-quarters), Colonel T. E. Webster. 1st Madras Infantry (head-quarters), Colonel F. Dawson.
2ND SECTION. BRIGADIER- GENERAL J. DORAN.	Lachipur, Girdi Kas, and Ali Boghan	4th Madras Infantry (head-quarters), Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Hodding. "C" Company, Madras Sappers, Captain A. R. F. Dorward, R.E. "I" Company, Madras Sappers, Lieutenant A. E. Dobson, R.E. 9th Bengal Infantry (detachment). 1st Madras Infantry (detachment).



APPENDIX XXII—continued

1ST SECTION, BRIGADIER- GENERAL W. A. GIB.	Barikab and Basawal.	{ L-5, R.A. (4 guns), Major W. R. C. Brough. 6th Dragoon Guards (1 squadron). 8th Hussars (head-quarters), Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Chaplin, v.c. 5th Bengal Cavalry (2 squadrons), Major H. A. Shakespear. 1-5th Fusiliers (detachment). 1st Madras Infantry (detachment). 15th Madras Infantry (detachment).
	Dakka	{ L-5, R.A. (2 guns). 5th Bengal Cavalry (detachment). 1-5th Fusiliers (detachment). 15th Madras Infantry (head-quarters), Colonel G. Hearn.
	Haft Chah	{ 15th Madras Infantry (detachment).
	Landi Khana and Torsappar, Di- visional Head- quarters.	{ 5th Bengal Cavalry (detachment). 32nd Punjab Pioneers (head-quarters), Lieutenant-Colonel H. Fellowes.
	Landi Kotal (Brigade Head- quarters).	{ No. 1 Mountain Battery (2 guns). 5th Bengal Cavalry (detachment). 1-5th Fusiliers (head-quarters), Colonel T. Rowland. 32nd Punjab Pioneers (detachment). 41st Bengal Infantry (head-quarters), Colonel H. S. Obbard.
	Ali Masjid	{ 11-9, R.A. (2 guns). No. 1 Mountain Battery (2 guns). 5th Bengal Cavalry (detachment). Central India Horse (head-quarters). 16th Bengal Infantry (head-quarters). 41st Bengal Infantry (detachment). 5th Bengal Cavalry (detachment).
	Jamrud	{ 2-14th Foot (head-quarters), Colonel D. S. Warren. 16th Bengal Infantry (detachment), Major A. F. Taylor.
	Peshawar	{ 1-18th Foot, Colonel M. J. R. McGregor.

In all, about 15,965 of all ranks with 23 guns.

The Peshawar District Force was thus constituted—

BRIGADIER- GENERAL G. C. HANKIN, at Peshawar, Nowshera, etc.	Artillery	{ E-A, R.H.A., Major W. W. Murdoch. D-4, R.A., Major J. F. Free.
	Cavalry	{ 10th Bengal Lancers, Major England. 11th Bengal Lancers, Lieutenant-Colonel Boyle. 12th Bengal Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Greene.
	Infantry	{ British { 1-17th Foot, Colonel W. D. Thompson. Depots, British Regiments.
		{ Native { 1st Bengal Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. P. de Hochpied Larpent. 6th Bengal Infantry, Major W. Atkins. 39th Bengal Infantry, Colonel G. W. Fraser. Depots, Native Regiments.

Total, 5,768 of all ranks.



APPENDIX XXIII (see p. 454)

*Distribution of the Troops on the Line of Communication under
Major-General R. O. Bright, C.B., on the 30th June, 1880.*

3RD SECTION, BRIGADIER- GENERAL R. S. HILL.	Butkhak . . .	{ 4th Bengal Cavalry (detachment). 72nd Foot (detachment) from Kabul. 27th Native Infantry (detachment) from Kabul. No. 2 Mountain Battery (2 guns). 4th Bengal Cavalry (detachment).
	Lataband . . .	{ 27th Bengal Infantry (detachment) from Kabul. 30th Punjab Infantry (head-quarters). 4th Bengal Cavalry (detachment). 51st Foot (detachment).
	Seh-Baba . . .	{ 22nd Punjab Infantry (head-quarters). 1st Gurkhas (detachment). 11-9, Royal Artillery (2 guns). 4th Bengal Cavalry (detachment).
	Jagdalak Kotai . . .	{ 1-25th Foot (detachment). 51st Foot (detachment). 1st Gurkhas (head-quarters). 4th Bengal Cavalry (detachment).
	Jagdalak . . .	{ No. 6 Company Bengal Sappers. 1-25th Foot (detachment). 22nd Punjab Infantry (detachment). 1-19, Royal Artillery (2 guns).
	Pezwan . . .	{ 4th Bengal Cavalry (detachment). 1-25th Foot (head-quarters). 31st Punjab Infantry (detachment). "A" and "I" Companies, Madras Sappers.
		{ C-3, Royal Artillery (4 guns). 11-9, Royal Artillery (2 guns). 6th Dragoon Guards (head-quarters). Central India Horse (detachment).
	Safed Sang . . .	{ 4th Bengal Cavalry (head-quarters). 1-5th Foot (detachment). 51st Light Infantry (head-quarters). 31st Punjab Infantry (head-quarters). 1st Gurkhas (detachment).
		{ 4th Madras Infantry (head-quarters). Central India Horse (detachment). 8th Bengal Infantry (detachment).
	Fort Battye . . .	{ Central India Horse (detachment). 8th Bengal Infantry (detachment). Central India Horse (detachment).
2ND SECTION, BRIGADIER- GENERAL J. DORAN.	Rozabad . . .	{ 8th Bengal Infantry (detachment). "C" Company Madras Sappers (half). Central India Horse (detachment). 9th Bengal Infantry (detachment). C-3, Royal Artillery (2 guns). No. 1 Mountain Battery (2 guns). Central India Horse (head-quarters). 1-5th Fusiliers (head-quarters).
	Ali Boghan . . .	{ 8th Bengal Infantry (head-quarters). 9th Bengal Infantry (head-quarters). 1st Madras Infantry (head-quarters). 4th Madras Infantry (detachment). "C" Company Madras Sappers (half).
	Jalalabad . . .	{ Central India Horse (detachment). 1st Madras Infantry (detachment). Central India Horse (detachment). 1st Madras Infantry (detachment).
	Lachipur . . .	{ L-5, Royal Artillery. 5th Bengal Cavalry (head-quarters). 2-14th Foot (head-quarters). 32nd Pioneers (head-quarters).
	Char Deh . . .	
	Pesh-Bolak . . .	

APPENDIX XXIII—continued

1ST SECTION, BRIGADIER- GENERAL W. A. GLB.	Basawal	{ 5th Bengal Cavalry (detachment). 32nd Pioneers (detachment).
	Dalka	{ 5th Bengal Cavalry (detachment).
	Haft-chah	{ 15th Madras Infantry (head-quarters). 15th Madras Infantry (detachment).
	Landi Khana	{ 5th Bengal Cavalry (detachment). 41st Bengal Infantry (detachment). No. 1 Mountain Battery (4 guns).
	Landi Kotal	{ 5th Bengal Cavalry (detachment). 1-18th Foot (head-quarters). 32nd Pioneers (detachment). 41st Bengal Infantry (head-quarters). 15th Madras Infantry (detachment).
	Ali Masjid	{ 10-11, Royal Artillery (heavy), (detachment). 5th Bengal Cavalry (detachment). 1-18th Foot (detachment). 16th Bengal Infantry (head-quarters). 41st Bengal Infantry (detachment).
	Jamrud	{ 5th Bengal Cavalry (detachment). 16th Bengal Infantry (detachment).
	In all	293 British officers. 4,588 British troops. 9,973 Native troops.
		<u>14,854 total of all ranks, with 24 guns.</u>

Peshawar District Force, June 30th, 1880.

Peshawar. BRIGADIER-GENERAL HANKIN.		{ E-A, Royal Horse Artillery. 1-A, Royal Horse Artillery. 10-11, Royal Artillery. 10th Bengal Lancers (head-quarters). 11th Bengal Lancers (head-quarters). 1-17th Foot. 1st Bengal Infantry. 6th Bengal Infantry. 1-25th Foot (depot). 22nd Punjab Infantry (depot). 27th Punjab Infantry (depot). 1st Madras Infantry (depot). 15th Madras Infantry (depot).
	Nowshera	{ 8th Hussars. 39th Bengal Infantry. 2-9th Foot (depot).
	Cherat	{ 1-12th Foot. 6th Bengal Infantry (detachment). 10th Bengal Lancers (detachment). 11th Bengal Lancers (detachment).
	Doaba outposts	{ 14th Bengal Lancers (detachment). 1st Bengal Infantry (detachment). 39th Bengal Infantry (detachment).
	In all	21 British officers. 2,533 British troops. 3,811 Native troops.
		<u>6,435 total of all ranks.</u>

Abstract.

14,854 all ranks—On line of communication.
6,435 „ „ At base of operations.

GRAND TOTAL of Communica-
tions and Reserve. } 21,289 of all ranks.



APPENDIX XXIV (see p. 357)

Brief purport of intelligence concerning the force of the enemy opposed to us at the battle of Ahmad Khel, as taken from the prisoners on the night of the action, 19th April, 1880 (Euan Smith).

The number of the enemy may be fairly estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000 men. The prisoners gave the number as being between 40,000 and 100,000, but this is obviously exaggerated. The tribes engaged (in almost equal proportions) were the Tarakis, Suliman Khels, Andaris, and Tokhis. There were also a few Hotaks and Kakars, several Zamindawaris, and a contingent of some hundreds of *Talibs-ul-Ilm* from Kandahar. The principal leader of the whole gathering was Sher Jan, son of Mir Ahmad and brother of Sahib Jan, who was killed at Shahjui by the British; the other leaders were Muhammad Aslam, Tokhi, Sher Muhammad, Andari, Pir Muhammad, Taraki (this man lost a hand in the battle of Shahjui), Mahino Khan, Suliman Khel, Ziran, Taraki, and others of less note, together with many mullas. There was no attempt at anything like drill, but the various bodies of men were instructed as to the position which they should take up when the fight with the English came off. Each man brought his own arms and ammunition, and all, save the *talibs* and very poor men who were fed by Sher Jan, found their own provisions. There was a very large number of real Ghazis among the gathering, including twelve women who were admitted as Ghazis and were allowed to remove their *pardahs* on the condition that they followed the Ghazis into action, and took water, etc., etc., to the wounded. The entire gathering was marching on the right flank of the English force for many days, and the intention was to have gone on to Ghazni and fight there. Muhammad Jan, however, discouraged their fighting, and wrote to say that they should do nothing until the result of certain negotiations, which he had commenced with the English authorities at Kabul, became known. Mushk-i-Alam, however, had written encouraging the leaders to fight. On the day of the action the prisoners state that they were quite taken by surprise. They had been watching our troops the day before, while encamped at Mashaki, and had



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been told that it was intended that we should halt there for one day. They therefore left their camps at Mashaki at midnight and came on to the pool of water near the Asia-i-Nani, where they also intended to halt, but, while they were eating their morning meal, our cavalry scouts appeared. Even then most of the leaders wished to defer fighting, but Sher Jan, who was very eager and fanatical, declared that he would not delay any longer. He raised suddenly the religious cry "Ya Allah," which was responded to on all sides, and from that moment all chances of postponing the fight were at an end. The prisoners state that none of the men present had the least idea of what would be the effect of our fire. At the first shot from the artillery guns many of the half-hearted slunk away, but the majority determined to fight. As all the prisoners were taken off the field of action, they could none of them give any idea of the amount of the casualties either in killed or wounded. One of the Kandahar *talibs*, a Kakar of Zhob, gave information to the effect that one of the leaders of the *talibs* was a mulla named Akram, Sahibzada Khel. All the Kandahar *talibs* used to meet at the house of a Pir in Zakir (living close to the ziarat of Miah Nur Muhammad), whose name he did not know. They met there for prayers the day that they started for the *Ghaza*.

There were two deserters from the regiment at Kalat-i-Ghilzai with the gathering, armed with breech-loading rifles.