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LIEUTENANT COLONEL A A (TONY) MAINS 9GR

1913-2000

As announced in a loose insert with the last edition of DURBAR, Tony Mains died on 27 November 2000. Those familiar with Tony's many books, or his articles in DURBAR and other military historical journals, will have a good idea of his military career and so I will cover it only briefly here.

Born in London in 1913, he entered the Royal Military College in 1932, his term being the last to have Indian Cadets at Sandhurst, and was commissioned into the Indian Army on 2 February 1934. He served his obligatory first year on the Unattached List Indian Army (ULIA) seconded as platoon commander of 6 Platoon, B Company, 1st Battalion The Dorsetshire Regiment before joining the 2nd Battalion of his own regiment, 9th Gurkha Rifles, in March 1935. He then served continuously with his battalion until January 1941, holding variously the posts of Company Commander, Signals Officer, Quartermaster and Adjutant, though it was during this period that he attended, and passed out top of, a Command Intelligence Course. In January 1941 he was posted as an Instructor to the newly

formed Intelligence School at Karachi but later the same year was transferred to Iraq as a GSO III Intelligence Officer. Promotion to GSO II and a transfer to Burma, followed by similar spells in Assam and XIV Army, saw Tony through the war and into an appointment as Chief Intelligence Officer of Central Command in 1946. Following Independence he served for five years as Senior Staff Officer (GSO I) of the Infantry School, Mhow before finally retiring to England.

His life continued thereafter with service on the local District Council, of which he became Chairman, as a Justice of the Peace, as a military historian of some note, but above all as a family man. He held at various times the posts of Chairman of the Indian Army Association, President of the 9th Gurkha Rifles Association and, of course, the first Vice President of this Society where his efforts, largely behind the scenes, did much to put the Society on a firm footing for the future.

When the Indian Military Collectors Society (as it was first called) was formed in Canada in 1983, Tony was one of several offered honorary membership. In 1988 editorial responsibility was transferred to England and two years later the other posts of the Society became vacant. Tony immediately offered his services to help out in any way that he could and was appointed Vice President. The following year he and his wife Pauline hosted a lunch meeting at their home in Surrey as a result of which the constitution, which is still in force, was drafted and approved by the committee, Tony taking the lead as chairman. He also took the lead in determining that the precarious financial position of the Society at that time necessitated a review of the honorary membership scheme, and was the first to nominate himself as a paying member. In 1997, after six years as a very active Vice President, Tony stood down and was unanimously re-elected to an honorary membership in recognition of the work he had done for the Society, by this time the IMHS. He continued to produce a wide range of articles for publication and the concluding part of his last article, Dehra Dun, appears in this edition.

Few will realise how close the Society came to folding in the early 90s and the fact that we are not only still going, but are also still growing, owes much to the contribution made by Tony Mains. He stepped in on more than one occasion to smooth ruffled feathers when my own editorial skills left something to be desired. He also stepped in on more than one occasion when I telephoned asking for copy to complete a journal. Generous to a fault with his time, advice and help, I valued his contribution greatly. The Society is the poorer for his passing. To Pauline and his family we offer our sincere sympathy and condolences.

Tony McClenaghan

REAR ADMIRAL SATYINDRA SINGH AVSM

1920 - 2000

Rear Admiral Satyindra Singh died on 18 July 2000 aged 80 years after a long and distinguished career as a naval officer and as an historian. He was proud of his grandfather, Subedar Sant Singh, who had served with 23rd Sikh Pioneers in the Second China War (medal with clasps PEKING 1860 and TAKU FORTS 1860), Abyssinia 1867-68 (medal), and Afghanistan (medal with clasps KABUL and ALI MUSJID) and the Kabul to Kandahar Star. The Admiral himself was destined for academia and was heading for Oxford to read history and English when the Second World War broke out. He joined the Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve as a Sub Lieutenant in June 1941; was in Madras when the port was

raided by Japanese aircraft that same year; and was Principal Cipher Officer in Calcutta when news of HMIS Bengal's successful sinking of a Japanese Kunikawa Maru raider was received on 11 November 1942. After the war he served as Assistant Naval Adviser at the Indian High Commission in London and then served in INS DELHI, INS MYSORE and INS VIKRANT. While serving in INS DELHI he took part in the 1953 Coronation Review off Spithead and was one of only six Indian officers to be awarded the Coronation Medal. Later in his career he served both in the Military and Intelligence Wings of the Cabinet Secretariat for a total of eleven years. The Military Wing provided the Secretariat for the Defence Committee of the Cabinet. His final appointment was as Member-Secretary of the Joint Intelligence Committee of the Cabinet Secretariat, a post he held for seven years before retiring in 1977. During this period he worked personally with Prime Ministers Nehru, Shastri and Indira Gandhi.

He subsequently wrote the first two volumes of the official history of the post-independence Indian Navy, *Under Two Ensigns: The Indian Navy, 1945-50* (New Delhi, 1986), and *Blueprint to Blue Water: The Indian Navy, 1951-65* (New Delhi, 1992). He declined, for personal reasons, to write the third volume. A prolific author, his articles on a wide variety of subjects appeared frequently in Indian newspapers as well as a variety of maritime related and other historical journals including, of course, Durbar. He had been elected an Honorary Member in 1996 and over the last four years he shared many articles, notes and comments with me, not all of which were necessarily for publication. I shall miss his letters.

I am pleased to report, however, that his son, Lieutenant Colonel Premendra Singh, late EME, has joined the Society. To him we offer our condolences on the loss of his father, but a warm welcome to the Society.

Tony McClenaghan

DEHRA DUN 1939

Tony Mains
(continued from Vol. 17, Ni 4, page 145) 102)

GAMES AND SPORT

Troops' games - Gurkha soldiers played football rather than hockey which was popular in the Indian Army as a whole. Each Battalion had its own match football pitch in Birpur and others could be laid out on the parade grounds - the one place which could not be used was the Polo Ground. There were two outside tournaments - the Gurkha Brigade Cup, open to all twenty battalions, and the Garhwal Cup, open to the regiments who went to France in the Dehra Dun or Garhwal Brigades in 1914; in effect the 2nd, 3rd and 9th Gurkhas and the Garhwalis. There were company competitions, mainly for football or tug of war - the Gurkha, by reason of his stocky body and short legs, did not shine at running or jumping.

Officers' Games - There were five polo grounds in Dehra - in cantonments there were the 2nd and 9th Gurkha grounds and the ICC Ground as well as one each in the Body Guard Lines and the IMA - the two latter might be described as private grounds. There was no separate Polo Club, nor did the Dehra Dun Club run the polo. Each regiment maintained its own ground and shared the maintenance expenses of the ICC Ground. Officers of the 2nd and 9th

merely paid their obligatory regimental polo subscription; others wishing to play paid a players subscription which was divided between the two regiments.

Polo was played from late September to mid-June - the only interruption being the winter rains; unlike the soft lush grounds in Britain, Indian grounds had only a veneer of grass on a hard baked surface, which any dampening made very slippery. The 2nd and 9th grounds were played on three days a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on alternate weeks with the ICC Ground as a spare. The Polo Secretary of the ground in use was completely responsible for play - seeing the ground was marked out, goal posts put up and, most important, allotting players to chukkers; he had to be notified as to number of chukkers required by 12 noon on the day of play. As the sole telephone in the 9th HQ office was in the passage outside the QM's office, one of the 'Q' clerks was given the task of taking them down, as well as notifying the 9th chukkers required to the 2nd's Polo Secretary when play was on their ground.

Dehra had two tournaments recognised by the Indian Polo Association - the Dehra Dun Tournament in January and the Hot Weather in April. The latter was very popular as, owing to the major tournaments being over, there was no lack of ponies. The Cavalry at Meerut used to send up two or three teams of young officers mounted on their tournament ponies. There was one snag - it was usual to play the final on the 2nd's ground when they would host a tea and reception, and the semi-finals on the 9th's ground when we would do likewise. Unfortunately, this ground, which could not be watered, had become very hard and dusty by April, provoking considerable complaints. The 9th were always loathe to give up their semi-final day, with its regimental pageantry of Reception, Beating Retreat and so on. There was no problem in 'treading in'; the two recruit companies were paraded, one at each end of the ground, and on the word of command advanced, stamping down the 'divots' as they came.

Racing - There was a small racecourse tucked away between the Civil Courts and Christian cemetery. The Delhi and Lucknow trainers and owners, who had sent their horses to Dehra to avoid the summer heat, used to organise one or two 'one day' meetings, which included gymkhana (amateur) events. I was inveigled in 1935 to enter and ride my polo pony in a $2^1/_2$ furlong scurry. I came nowhere and this was the only time that I rode in a race 'on the flat' - I was too heavy anyway.

Tennis, Squash and Golf - The 9th had two tennis courts and a squash court in the mess area in Birpur. Golf could be played either on the 2nd's nine hole course in Cantonments, which unusually had 'greens' instead of the more usual 'browns', or on the Forest Research Institute's eighteen hole course.

Shooting - The Doon Valley in the thirties abounded in tiger, panther, bear and even wild elephant - the first three could be shot with a license from the Forest Department; the numbers, however, were strictly controlled. There were also plenty of deer of various kinds. Birds - namely Kalege pheasant and jungle fowl were plentiful in the various Doon forests. The 2nd Goorkhas, in view of their long association with the Doon, had preference in shooting in the reserved forests for the first half of each month. Snipe were plentiful in the Ganges and Jumna Doabas, but this involved a car journey of fifty or sixty miles. These, of course, were in the days before wide scale poaching.

Fishing - Fishing for Mahseer could be had in the rivers of the western Doon. Our Goan Mess cook used to cook them in a palatable fish pie with a white source, although the general opinion was that they tasted like 'cotton wool full of pins'.

A RARE IOM AWARD PARCHMENT

Alan D Wolfe

A Third Class Indian Order of Merit and Second Afghan War medal pair are unique to my collection in two respects; it is the only occasion on which I have bought something directly from the family, and the IOM was accompanied by the original parchment bestowal document - the only one I have seen in twenty-five years of collecting.

While serving at the American Embassy, Islamabad, during the early 1970s I had occasion to call on the Director of the Lahore Museum, which housed among its displays a small collection of nineteenth century medals to Punjabi recipients. My hopes that there might be a few duplicates available proved unfounded, but while we were chatting over a cup of tea a middle-aged Pakistani gentleman appeared in the doorway and asked if the museum was interested in buying some family medals. The Director dismissed him rather brusquely, but I was able to indicate my own interest, and we met some minutes later in the museum parking lot. The small packet he carried was unfolded on the fender of my car and one glance was all it took for me to meet his price, shake his hand and head happily back to Islamabad with my prize. It was not until I re-read more carefully the page of hand-written notes which were folded in with the award document that I realised I had been talking with the son of the recipient, Ghulam Haidar Khan, who had earned his gallantry award during the Second Afghan War almost a century earlier! [1]

GHULAM HAIDAR KHAN, a Hospital Assistant serving with the Corps of Guides, saw action at both Ali Masjid in the Khyber Pass and at the taking of Kabul, to which the clasps on his campaign medal attest. He earned his Indian Order of Merit during the late April 1880 action at Tiaras, led by Colonel Jerkins and Brigadier-General Macpherson. [2] The citation reads:

> *'Hospt. Asst. Ghulam Haidar Khan attached to the Corps of Guides was admitted in General Orders of the 30th July 1880, No. 443 to the third class of the ORDER OF MERIT for his conspicuous gallantry in action at Charasiah on the 25th April 1880, on which occasion he continued, under a heavy fire, passing across the open from group to group of the skirmishers, so as to ensure no wounded man remaining long without assistance. In the performance of his duty he himself was severely wounded.'*

The award was accompanied by a monthly stipend of 4 Rupees 5 Annas 4 pice, in addition to the ordinary pay of his rank, or whatever pension he might be entitled to on retirement.

While the bestowal document specifies a widow's entitlement to this annuity for only three years after the recipient's death, Ghulam Haidar's son's annotations indicate that the entitlement was extended for the full life of the widow by Imperial Proclamation, issued at Delhi in November 1911 on the occasion of King George V's coronation. Ghulam Haidar Khan's widow was granted the pension on 23 December 1930, the day following her

husband's death. The annuity was increased to Rs 10/-/- per month in February 1945 and she continued to receive it on that monthly rate until her own death in August 1951.
Prowling through his extensive collection of Indian Army Lists, Cliff Parrett has been able to track Ghulam Haidar's service in the years following his IOM award. The July 1884 Bengal Army List shows him still actively engaged as a 2nd Class Hospital Assistant. Inexplicably, he disappears from the lists in 1892, 1896, 1904 and 1911, implying his death sometime before April 1892, a conjecture clearly contradicted by his son's notes. He appears again in January 1913, under a slightly altered English spelling of his name and a garbled GGO number and date, but surely the same person, then serving as Hospital Assistant at the Government Mayo Salt Mines. Subsequent listings from 1915 to 1924 give the same details, but italicised, indicating he had been placed on the pension establishment sometime between January 1913 and January 1915. [3] He lived another fifteen years in retirement, dying in 1930, a full half-century after his acts of bravery on a dusty field south of Kabul during the Second Afghan War. How often I regret that my haste to get back to Islamabad cost me the chance to explore what else his son might have been able to tell me about a young Indian, who, with bullets flying all about him that afternoon in April 1880, saw his duty and did it.

Notes:
1. It is not uncommon for men in that part of the world to continue to father children well into later life, often by a younger second wife.

2. Not to be confused with the larger engagement there in October of the previous year, for which the medal clasp was authorised.

3. The 1929 IAL Supplement lists his Corps as Indian Medical Department. Lists from 1938 to 1942 give the same detail but place an asterisk next to his name, indicating that *'the allowance is still being drawn but the recipient is deceased'* which accords with his son's chronology.

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ARTILLERY DEVELOPMENT & MULE BREEDING

With perspective & introduction by Brian Small

> *"(Mountain) Guns have become immensely powerful. In my early years the only gun was the 7-pdr "bubble & squeak" gun, a most useful weapon in support, but of course, nothing like the 10-pdr which followed it. Quick into action, and throwing a shell sufficiently heavy for ordinary work, this still was unable to cause real losses by frontal fire. Then came the 2.75 inch gun, more powerful and with a longer range, but still without much killing power against men behind cover."*

So said General Sir Andrew Skeen in his book on tribal fighting titled 'Passing it on', [1] published rather belatedly in 1932. He continued:

> *"Last came the 3.7inch howitzer, accurate & death dealing with either shrapnel or high explosive shell, and with ample range and with only two 'crabs' as far as I*

know- the weight of the shell to be carried and the weight of some of the gun loads. The one adds to the ammunition columns and the other lowers the gun's mobility."

The 3.7-inch howitzer was eventually used in war for the first time in 1918 in East Africa. Eighteen years before, at the turn of the century, the Indian Government had placed a design contract for the new stronger gun. The limitation of weight a mule could carry was to cause the number of dissembled gun components to be increased from four to six. The maximum weight to be carried was 270 pounds. In all the European ammunition manufactories similar developments were underway. While the people and skills required were different there was simultaneous pressure to breed ever-stronger mules.

The Mountain Battery was pivotal to military superiority in the mountains of the North West Frontier of India. Unlike the elephant and camel, [2] which were tamed or bred locally, the mule was a creature caused to happen by man. The location of the knowledge of how to do this well was in Europe & emerging America not in India. The Indian Government needed to reach out for more expertise.

It was entirely natural that the Indian Government of the day should be looking to Britain for advice on mule breeding as well as gun design. Britain had a hundred years of sophisticated world beating horse, cattle, pigs and sheep breeding experience behind it. [3] For example, half of the books published on horses by the turn of the century had been published in Britain

The following article by C L Sutherland published in '*Horses Asses Zebras & Mules'* by Tegetmeier & Sutherland in 1895 [4] makes fascinating reading. Mr Sutherland is obviously expert. Producing good mules was difficult. The book was the first published on mules in Britain. Mr Tegetmeier, better known for his books on poultry wrote much of the book. Mr Sutherland, who wrote the piece below, was an importer and exporter of mules and a well-known mule prize-winner at British Agricultural shows in the last couple of decades of the 19th Century. He was an enthusiast of the Poitou donkey stallion of France for mule breeding.

At much the same time large numbers of mules were being shipped from New Orleans, in the southern States of America, to India via the Cape of Good Hope.[5] Mules (and Zebrules on an unsuccessful experimental basis) were being shipped to India from South Africa.

The Mountain Batteries of the Indian Army with their British 'Royal Artillery' Officers, Sikh and Punjabi Mussulmans Sepoys using British designed artillery together with their American Mules, or local mules bred from French or Spanish stock, was a truly international activity. Mr Sutherland of Farnborough, Hampshire played his part by contributing his know-how as the following article shows.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE USE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ON MULE BREEDING (1895). BY MR. C. L. SUTHERLAND.

General Treatment of Jacks. In mule-breeding operations it is desirable that, as a rule, the jacks be retained at the haras and not sent round the country (although the latter system is undoubtedly more conducive to their health and well-being), for the following reasons:

- Jacks will often refuse a mare until they have been "prepared" by the presence of a jenny. Another jack, or even a mule, will often produce the desired effect.

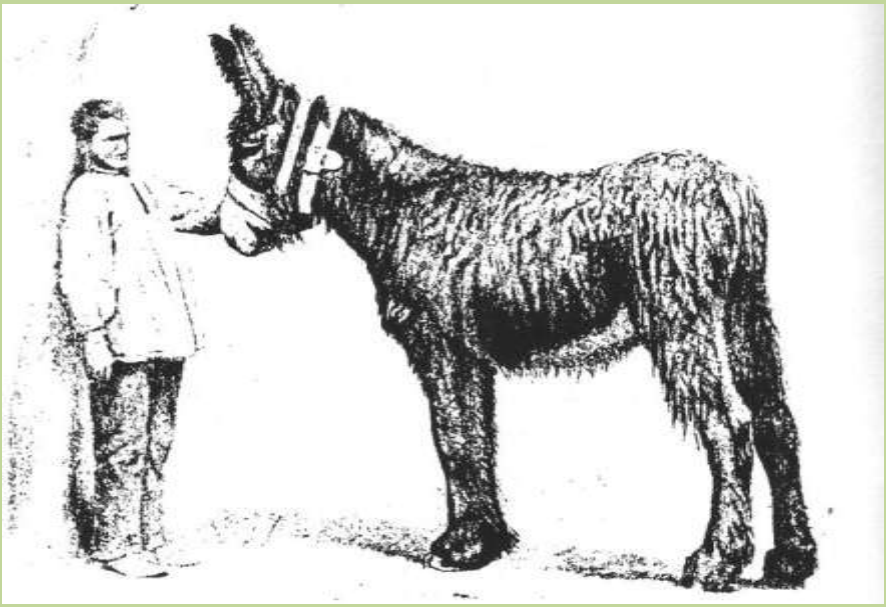
- Mares will often refuse the jack owing to fear, and require to be teased by a horse and blindfolded.

Some jacks will cover a mare as readily as they will a jenny. Such jacks can be allowed to "travel" as horses do in England; but it will be found that they are the exception.

System in Poitou. In Poitou, the great mule-breeding district in France, a haras is composed of

- from four to ten jacks,
- a stallion horse which covers mares in cases in which it is considered desirable to breed horses and not mules,
- one or two jennies to excite the unwilling jacks,
- one or two horse teasers. One of the latter is ridden daily in the season all round the neighbourhood of the haras to try the mares. Those that are found to be in season are, as soon as possible, brought to the haras where the other teaser is retained for the purpose of further teasing the mares on arrival.

A haras with, say, eight jacks will often have a *clientele* of 600 mares. It is thought that the above reasons are sufficient to warrant the recommendation that the jacks be retained at the haras, and only in special cases allowed to travel round the country.



Typical Poitou Jack [4]

Exercise or Work. Each jack should have a separate box, and should have daily exercise, either led or loose, in a *well-secured* paddock. They can be more readily broken to harness and worked in carts than is generally supposed.

Food. The feeding of all breeding animals requires special attention. All grain, which is inordinately rich in fat-forming constituents, as, for instance, Indian corn, should be given sparingly. Taken together, perhaps oats are the best staple food, to which a moderate amount of the leguminous seeds, peas, beans, and vetches, may be added.

Rock Salt. A lump of rock salt should be placed in each jack's manger; it adds very greatly to the general well-being of the animal.

So-called Vicious Jacks. There is no jack that is so vicious that he cannot be managed by an expert. Instead of vicious it is better to use the term lively. Some are very lively and frighten people not used to these animals. They will attack and savage a stranger, and take any amount of punishment on the head and body. The Americans have a saying that the "mule is very private and particular about his ears." The same remark applies to the jack. A small twig smartly applied to a jack's ears will keep him off a man better than a thick stick applied to his head or body. No jack will face a birch broom. At the sight of it he will retire to the further corner of his box. To lead a lively jack, get a twitch with a good thick piece of rope attached to it. Place the rope in his mouth, i.e., on his lower jaw, and twist it moderately tight. Keep as near the point of the shoulder as possible. If he is extra lively, put on two of these twitches, with a man to each, one on each side of the animal. The length of stick should be from 3ft. to 4ft. This twitch is the severest way of treating a jack, and should be seldom required. A common iron or galvanised iron bit, with cheek pieces from 9in. to 12in. long, will generally suffice to lead and control a lively jack.

Use and Abuse of Sexual Power Two leaps per diem from each jack, one in the morning and one in the evening, are all that should be expected, except in very special cases. In Poitou six or seven leaps, up to even twelve, are daily exacted from each animal. The average mule breeder of France is totally ignorant of the laws of physiology, and has only the love of immediate gain before his eyes. Although this abuse of sexual power does not seem actually to shorten the days of the jack, it materially affects his powers of fecundating his mares. I have known, however, of jacks of twenty-five years of age retaining their fecundating powers in spite of having been grossly abused.

Number of Mares to each Jack. Looking at the well ascertained fact that the mare holds less readily to the jack than to the horse, and consequently requires to be served a greater number of times by the former in order to prove in foal, it is fair to put the number of mares for each jack at from fifty to seventy. In cases in which jacks are intelligently managed and fed this number may be increased to one hundred mares.

Jacks Serving Donkey Mares. Some jacks will never cover a mare after they have once covered a jenny. The first service should be on a mare if possible, and the jack should not be allowed to serve a jenny until the end of the season, after having served all the mares required. By the beginning of the following season he will have forgotten to a great extent the jennies, and will begin with the mares again. It is only natural that he should prefer his own species. There is a very marked difference in his behaviour and general demeanour when covering mares or jennies. In certain cases it may be desirable to reserve a certain proportion of the jacks for breeding what is called in the United States "jack stock," as it is quite possible to spoil a good mare-server by allowing him to have connection with his own species. These jacks are called "jennet jacks." in the United States, and are specially reserved for the production of jack stock. In the United States stallion donkeys are called " jacks," mare donkeys " jennets -" or " jennies," and the two together are spoken of as " jack stock."

Mode of Exciting a Jack. The presence of a jenny is the best and simplest, but, failing that, the presence of anything with which the animal has been brought up when young. The means vary with each animal, and it is often a tedious and slow process. Thus a jack brought up with cows, as sometimes happens, will require a horned beast to be present as *a dernier ressort. A* jack I knew in Poitou had been hand-reared by a little girl owing to his dam having been burnt to death the night he was born. This jack always required a *maguignon* or groom to

clothe himself with a horse-rug round his legs before he would prepare himself. He was a most excellent mule-getter, but under ordinary circumstances, if transported far away, would have been at once condemned as useless in the absence of the above information. Some jacks are very lethargic, but this failing may generally be got over by allowing them to see another jack perform, when their feeling of jealousy will be aroused, and they will prepare themselves. A jack having been prepared will sometimes require to be lifted on to the mare by two men, each man seizing a fore-leg, and care being taken that he cannot savage the men. He should not be muzzled as a rule.

In cases in which the mare is much higher than the jack, the former should be placed in a hole with her head fastened to a strong ring in a post in front, and a quantity of stable dung placed behind and firmly trodden down to the required height, which may in some cases be up to the hocks. This is the usual custom in France, Spain, and Italy. In the United States the jack is raised on a kind of platform, but having tried both plans, I incline to the former as the better and less dangerous method. It is imperatively necessary that the mare be hobbled. The neglect of this precaution frequently results in broken legs and other injuries.

Rearing Jacks for Mule-breeding. -Looking at the fact that certain Punjabi, Bokhara, Persian and Arab donkeys have been considered good enough to use as jacks, it is fair to presume that among these breeds some Jennies can be found good enough to continue the race of mule getters when crossed once or twice with the imported European jacks.

In Mexico and, I am informed Persia, immediately a jack is born he is taken from the jenny and handed over to a mare to suckle and bring up. This plan requires very considerable care to get the mare to take to the jack foal. It is, however, quite the best. If this arrangement cannot be carried out, the young jack may be reared by his own dam, weaned at six months, and then brought up till he is two or three years old in the constant company of a filly of his own age. The chief thing to bear in mind is that jacks, and in fact all animals, take to whatever they have been brought up with when young.

Conclusion. In this Memorandum I have endeavoured to point out the practices followed in countries with which I am practically acquainted, and in which the breeding of mules is an all-important rural industry. There may be, and doubtless are, difficulties attending the carrying out of these practices in India and I must leave the consideration of them to the authorities on spot.

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3. '*Two hundred years of British Livestock'* by J G Hall & J Clutton-Brock, published by the British Museum in 1989.
4. 'Horses, Asses, zebras & Mules' by Tegetmeier and Sutherland. Published by Horace Cox of London in 1895.
5. 'Durbar' Vol. 16, No3, page 99, Autumn 1999. '*Fifty days in a mule transport*' written by Major Wintle in 1909 & edited by Brian Small.

THE EVOLUTION OF INDIAN NAVAL FLAGS

W.M. Thornton

Various sources have indicated that when the HEIC Marine Service was formed on 5 September, 1612, the Company's ships were allowed to wear their own flags. Early records, if they ever existed, have not survived. The first known records appear to date from 1827. Even after that, gaps in time, when no details were available, frequently exist.

The first detailed design of an ensign appeared in a painting dated 1660. This may well have been the same as the original. It consisted of red and white horizontal stripes with a St. George's Cross in the canton (Fig. 1). Variations appeared in subsequent paintings. These concerned the number of red and white stripes, which could vary between 9 and 13, and also related to the positioning of the top and bottom stripes, which could be either red or white. This style of ensign was supposed to be worn in eastern waters only (east of The Cape of Good Hope and west of Cape Horn). When in home waters, only the early Red Ensign (Fig. 2) was authorised, but this was often ignored.

In 1707 the St George's Cross was replaced by the first Union Flag and the red and white stripes had their positioning defined, with white stripes always at top and bottom (Fig. 3).

The canton was changed in 1801 when the present Union Flag replaced the earlier design and a vertical red stripe was added down the centre (Fig. 4), although this was not always apparent.

The next change came after 12 April 1865 when the Blue Ensign was adopted. It was supposed to be plain but the old HEIC crest was often displayed in the fly (Fig. 5). This consisted of a lion rampant guardant holding an orb in its two front paws.

This ensign was revised in 1877 when the HEIC emblem was replaced by the Indian 'Spinning Wheel' in gold (Fig. 6). (The Spinning Wheel was originally worn on Indian flags. This was replaced in 1947 with the Chakra which was blue on white. This is an ancient symbol similar in appearance to the spinning wheel but relating to the powers of nature. For the sake of brevity both will be referred to as 'wheels'.)

On 11 November 1928 permission was granted for all ships to fly the Royal Navy White Ensign (Fig. 7).

From 1877 to 1897 vessels of the Army Department, when manned by R.I.M. personnel wore a Blue Ensign with, on the fly, a white horizontal anchor with cables and, in the centre of the stock, a gold wheel (Fig. 8).

When India became a Republic on 26 January 1950, the RN White Ensign gave way to the Indian White Ensign with the Indian National Flag replacing the Union Flag in the canton (Fig. 9).

In addition to ensigns various styles of jacks also emerged. Again, exact early details and dates are sparse. From circa 1612 to 1863 the jack (worn only at anchor) had 5 red stripes and 4 white ones, though these could vary. In some cases a vertical red stripe was placed down the centre (Figs. 10 & 11). Circa 1865 the striped jacks were replaced with a Union Flag with a blue border $^{1}/_{5}$ its width (Fig. 12). The from 11 November 1928 the previous ensign (Fig. 6) became the jack, finally being replaced on 15 August 1947 with the Indian National Flag (orange, white and green with a blue 'wheel'((Fig. 13).

Broad pennants were also worn by HEIC ships and their successors, the first being the Tunkha (flag) of Admiral to the Moghul Emperor. It depicted two gold scimitars on a mid-green field (Fig. 14). The duties of this post were granted to the HEIC in 1789 and continued until 1829. The Company appointed an officer, usually a Captain, to fill the post. He flew his pennant from the top of the main-mast along with the Company colours.

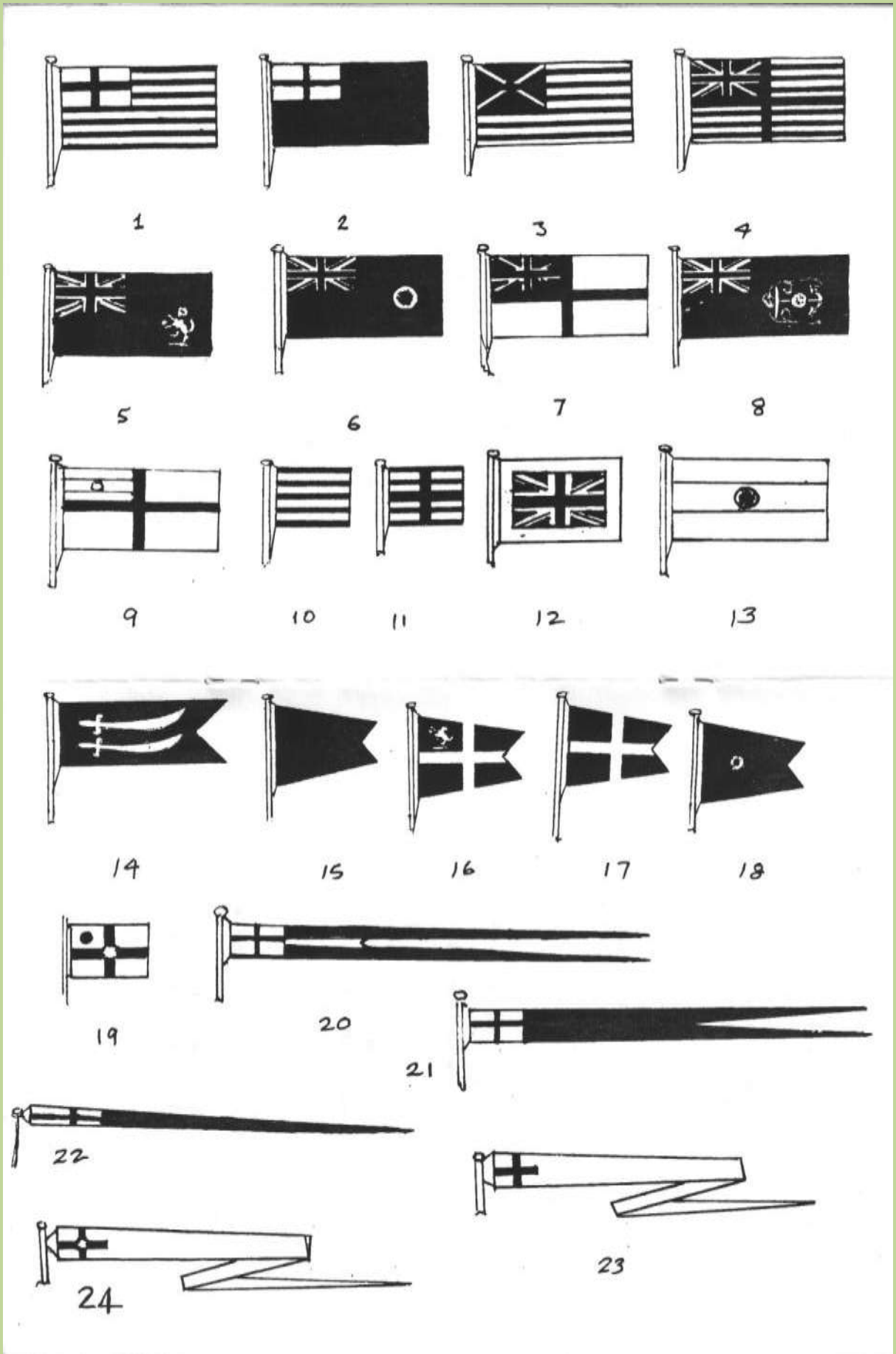
A Commodore's Broad Pennant was authorised c.1849 being all red (Fig. 15) but was soon withdrawn in favour of one with a gold cross and a gold HEIC emblem in the canton (Fig. 16). The emblem was removed in 1858 (Fig. 17) and this ultimately became the Broad Pennant of the Director R.I.M. The Commodore in the Persian Gulf wore the same pennant but on a blue field. These ceased to be used on 30 April 1863 and after that the only pennant in use was that of a Senior Officer, though this was only worn in port when in company with other R.I.M. ships. It was coloured blue with a gold 'wheel' (Fig. 18). It is known that this pennant continued in use until at least 1909. The same pennant was also used by Port Officers in the Mercantile Marine Department, and later by the Superintendent of the R.I.M.

From 1939 Royal Navy Pennants and flags for Flag Officers were adopted, becoming 'Indianised' on 26 January 1950 with the addition of a gold 'wheel' in the centre of the St George's Cross (Fig. 19) (Vice Admiral).

Finally, Commissioning Pennants were worn, as in the Royal Navy, by all ships in commission. From circa 1801 to 1827 they appeared to be swallow tailed and were red and white (Fig. 20). In 1827 the style was changed as depicted in (Fig. 21) when the swallow tail became all red, though after 1849 it was blue for Persian Gulf ships. Thereafter the pennants, still in the same colours, had single tails (Fig. 22).

In 1928 standard Royal Navy Commissioning Pennants were authorised (Fig. 23) and on 26 January 1950 the Chakra Wheel was superimposed over the centre of the St George's Cross (Fig. 24).

I would welcome any comments on this article, both on details and dates.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OFFICERS' SIDE CAPS

Field Marshal Sir John Chapple

Sometime in the early 1880s, the British Officers in the Indian Army appear to have adopted the side cap for wear on operations, on training and line of march and as an undress item of headdress.

This cap is variously described as the Austrian pattern forage cap, the field service cap, the forage cap, the field cap, the active service and peace manoeuvre cap, the fore and aft cap, and the side cap. I have used the latter title throughout for convenience. Some confusion arises because other patterns of headdress were also called forage caps at various times including both the peaked 'Station-master' pattern cap and the coloured peaked cap (still worn today).

Other ranks in the Indian Army did not wear the side cap in the early years although in some Regiments it came into use as an undress item of wear during and after World War 2.

The earliest record I can find of the side cap being authorised is in the Report of The Kabul Committee on Equipment 1882. This was set up by order of Lieutenant General Sir F. Roberts, Commanding Kabul Field Force "for the purpose of considering the best equipment for officers and men during service in the field in the East". In a cover note in the correspondence of Lord Roberts, when Commander-in- Chief Madras, to The Duke of Cambridge dated 10 April 1882, it stated that "the undress is to be made of American drill, khaki colour." With regard to headdress the report gives a helmet to be worn on the line of march by British Officers in hot weather, medium weather and cold weather. However in all three orders of dress each officer and man (British) should carry in his kit a Forage Cap (weight 5oz).

The text of the report has an interesting section on the design of the helmet, and for the caps the entry is given in full. This entry is somewhat confusing because it is not known what other types of cap referred to in the text looked like. However it does recommend that "the Austrian forage cap can be adopted." Elsewhere in the text of this report there is an illustration which is also reproduced below. This clearly shows the well-known side cap later in universal use in the British Army.

It would appear from these extracts that the colour of the caps and their piping had been laid down, but it is not known if these recommendations were acted upon. Nor is it known if the badges/initials recommended in paragraph 61 of the extract were introduced. I have not seen examples of the C.D., T.D. or O.D. badges.

The choice of colour is also rather odd, because in a later part of the same report there is a recommendation about other ranks' turban colours and this does not conform to the officers' side cap colours. The comparison is:

	Recommended Turban Colour	**Recommended Side Cap Colour**
Cavalry	Blue	Colour of uniform

		(Hussars Blue and Yellow)
Infantry	Red	not given
Artillery	Red and Blue	Blue and Red
Engineers	not given	Blue and Red
Medical	Black & Yellow	Black and Yellow piping
Commissariat	Yellow & Blue	Dark green, gold piping
Transport	Green	Blue, no gold piping
Ordnance	not given	Red, gold piping
Staff	Yellow	Blue, gold piping

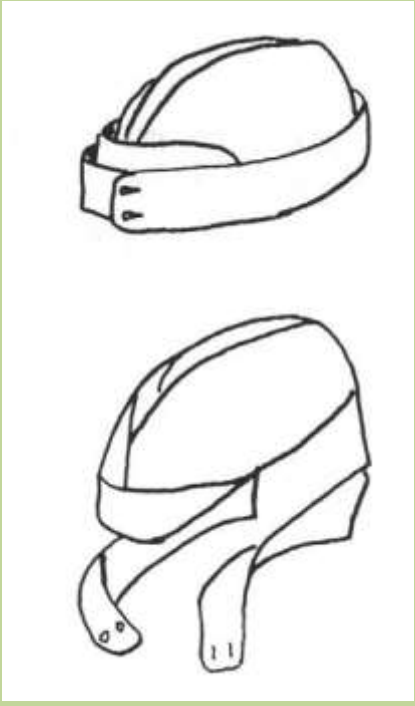
The Army Regulations India 1886, Volume VII, give details of dress shortly after the Kabul Committee recommendations were made. In these two types of Forage Cap are mentioned. The first is round with a peak. The second is what we are here describing as a 'side cap'. It is in places described simply as forage cap and in other places as "Active service and peace manoeuvre cap".

The (Forage) Cap for Active Service and Peace Manoeuvres (the side cap) is described for the different branches as:
Staff - Blue cloth folding cap, 5 inches high, with scarlet cloth top, and blue side flaps, 4 inches deep to turn down when required. Gold French braid welts on cap and flaps, and at front and back seams.
Bengal, Madras and Bombay Staff Caps - As for officers of infantry.
Bengal Cavalry - Blue cloth folding cap 5 inches high with blue side flaps to turn down when required, 4 inches deep; gold French braid welts on cap and flaps, and at front and back seams. Regimental badge on left side.
10th Bengal Lancers - "British Officers wear scarlet forage cap and active service cap."
Madras Cavalry - Cloth folding cap, 5 inches high, of same colour as forage cap worn. Regimental badge will be worn on the left side. [Scarlet cloth in 2nd, 3rd and 4th, and dark blue in 1st Light Cavalry (with silver braid)].
Bombay Cavalry - Service folding pattern, outer folds dark green, inner folds scarlet; gold tracing braid on seams, gold embroidered regimental badge on left side.
Bengal Infantry - [Blue Glengarry]
Bengal Infantry - British Officers dressed in green - Green cloth of special pattern, ornamented in front with a silver bugle, placed on a black cord boss. In the 2nd Goorkhas the ornament is a bronze badge of ostrich feathers placed on a scarlet cord boss.
Madras Infantry - [Blue Glengarry]
Bombay Infantry - [Blue Glengarry]
4th Rifles (Bombay) - Green cloth of special pattern, ornamented in front with a silver bugle, placed on a black cord boss.
Belooch Regiments - Green cloth of special pattern, ornamented in front with a silver bugle, placed on a red cord boss.
Punjab Frontier Force - Cavalry - Blue cloth (green for regiments wearing that colour), folding cap, 5 inches high, side flaps, [4] inches deep, to turn down when required. Regimental device on left side.
5th Punjab Cavalry - Scarlet cloth
Guides, Cavalry and Infantry -Drab with red piping on top, no device
Punjab Frontier Force - Infantry - Drab of special pattern, ornamented in front with a silver bugle, placed on a cord boss the colour of the facings.
Punjab Frontier Force - Infantry dressed in green - As for regiments in drab, but of green cloth, with silver bugle on black cord boss.

Hyderabad Contingent - Dark rifle-green folding cap, 5 inches high, side flaps 4 inches deep, to turn down when required. Regimental device on left side.
Central India Horse - As for Bengal Cavalry, of maroon cloth.
Malwa Bheel Corps - As for 2nd Goorkhas.
Bhopal Battalion - As for regiments dressed in red, but of drab cloth.
Deoli Irregular Force - As for Bengal Cavalry, of green cloth.
Erinpurah Irregular Force - As for Bengal Cavalry, of dark green cloth.
Meywar Bheel Corps - Similar to that of the King's Royal Rifle Corps.
Merwarra Battalion - As worn by Bengal Army serving with infantry dressed in red.
Indian Medical Service - Blue cloth folding cap, 5 inches high, with black cloth top, blue side flaps 4 inches deep, to turn down when required; black mohair braid welts on cap and flaps and at front and back seams. Badge on the left side, the Royal crest with sword and baton crossed.

In the Bombay Cavalry Dress Regulations 1891 (Army Regulations India Volume VII 1891 Section XIII) there is mention under Undress for British Officers of a Forage Cap (peaked) and a "Field Cap". This is described as "Same colour as the facings five inches high, with dark green side flaps, four inches deep to turn down when required gold tracing braid on seams; gold embroidered regimental badge on left side." Facings were:

1st	Scarlet
2nd	White
3rd	Scarlet
4th	French Grey
5th	White
6th	Primrose
7th	White



The foregoing extracts are replete with the sort of anomalies which are common in these sort of regulations. It appears that British Officers in the infantry of the line wearing scarlet in the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Presidency Armies should have been wearing Glengarry Caps and not side caps.

This article might stir up some correspondence and perhaps some research. Does anyone have details of the side caps worn by British Officers in the pre-1947 Indian Army? Does anyone have photographs or regimental regulations which lay down these details? Do we know if the designs changed over the years? It would be useful to try to record all this to include their design, colour, piping or braid and the insignia worn. I know of about a dozen of these which I can publish in a future edition but it would be better to start off with a larger data base.

"A" & "Q" SERVICES - INDIAN ARMY

Mike Cunningham

The "AQ" Services are usually ignored by the military historian because they lack the glamour of the teeth arms. However, the teeth would soon be pulled if the personnel and logistics services failed them on the field of battle.

The top organisation of the Indian Army followed that of the British Service. There were some differences, but the pre-war position was:

A SERVICES

Indian Medical Service
Indian Medical Department
Indian Hospital Corps
Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India (also known as the Indian Military Nursing Service (IAMNS)
Indian Army Corps of Clerks

Q SERVICES

Royal Indian Army Service Corps (RIASC)
Indian Army Veterinary Corps (IAVC)
Indian Army Ordnance Corps (IAOC)
Military Farms Department
Army Remount Department

In addition, members of the appropriate British corps served alongside their Indian Army counterparts.

This article excludes the Indian Medical and Nursing services, the RIASC, the IAOC and the wartime IEME, and concentrates on the minor corps.

INDIAN ARMY CORPS OF CLERKS

This corps provided the staff clerks for military HQs, and corresponded to the clerks of the RASC. The small commissioned element were known by conventional army ranks and also as:

- Commissaries (Majors)
- Deputy Commissaries (Captains)
- Assistant Commissaries (Lieutenants)

The bulk of the corps were ORs. The most senior members, WO 1 & 2, were Conductors and Sub-Conductors. There were also civilians who were de facto members

IAVC

The large number of animals in the Army in India required a big veterinary hospital staff. The system for the evacuation of animal casualties was effectively the same as that for humans; but the patients were rather larger to move. The service was headed by a RAVC Brigadier as Director of Veterinary Services at AHQ. Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels were assigned as DDVs or ADVs at command HQs and Majors as DADV with the districts. The most senior ICOs were Captains and the bulk were VCOs.

MILITARY FARMS DEPARTMENT

This was an organisation peculiar to the Indian Army and had no counterpart in the British service. It consisted of two branches:
- Military Grass Farms
- Military Dairy Farms

The former provided fodder for the animals, and the latter dairy produce for the Jawans. Both commodities were also obtained from commercial sources.

The department was headed by a Colonel, Director of Farms in AHQ. The two types of farms were divided into a number of "circles", which covered several districts. These were headed by Assistant Directors (Lieutenant Colonel/Major or civilians). The system expanded with the Army and spread abroad.
(The nearest the author has seen to this were the PSI farms on RAF stations, which produced pigs. These were small concerns, but a grass farm at RAF Habbaniya in Iraq replaced and rehabilitated lawns. For social events it was possible to cover a road temporarily. Once the need had passed, the grass was rolled up and returned to the farm by lorry).

ARMY REMOUNT SERVICES

This service was headed by a Brigadier as Director of Remounts at AHQ. His service covered the selection, purchase and issue of remounts for the Army. It had a combination of KCOs, Commissaries and VCOs. Given the relatively unmechanised state of the Army in India, this was not a relic of the past. The demand for animals did not diminish as the war progressed, although the emphasis was heavily on mules, and less on chargers.

EDUCATION

The British AEC provided the top structure of the Indian Army's educational activities, other than those handled by the specialists corps. Inspector of AEC (India) was a Colonel, who was an adviser to the General Staff (not strictly an AQ appointment). He was supported by

Inspectors of Education at the command HQs. Officers were also employed in individual posts as IMA Dehra Dun, the School of Education, Belgaum, Kitchener College, Nowgong, and provided the headmasters of the King George's Royal Indian Military Schools, Jhelum, Jullunder and Ajmer. Indian units had their own education officers - regimental VCOs. There were also VCOs educationally well qualified (particularly in English) who were employed in both teaching posts and as Assistant Inspectors at command and district HQs. AEC officers could be selected for continuous service in India.

PAY

There was no Indian Army equivalent of the RAPC. There was a Director of Personal Services and Pay and Pensions on AG's staff. He was supported by an AAG (P&P).

PT

There was an Army School at Ambala. Personnel qualified to instruct were regimental officers and men. A Physical Training Corps was introduced just before the war's end.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY CORPS (INDIA) (WAC (I))

The WAC (I) served all three services. It fulfilled clerical and similar posts but did not take on the combat role assigned to the ATS in AA units. It was a war-only organisation, and peaked at about 11,000 personnel. This is a tiny number compared to the WRNS/ATS/WAAF/FANY or the population of India. It was largely composed of European, Anglo-Indian and Christian Indian women. This is partly a reflection of the position of women in Hindu or Muslim society at the time. The pool of educated women was limited, and many of the Indian intelligentsia were, at best, ambivalent towards the war. It was undoubtedly compounded by the problem that British military males have always had about the role of women.

BOOK REVIEW

"*HISTORY OF THE BALOCH REGIMENT 1939-1956*". Major General Rafiuddin Ahmed. Abbottabad: The Baloch Regimental Centre, 2000. 308 pages, maps, illustrations, index.

Major General Rafiuddin Ahmed SI (M), S.Bt., has just published the second volume of his planned trilogy - *History of the Baluch Regiment*. This covers the Second World War and the period after Independence up to 1956. It is a fine sequel to the first volume 1820-1939.

The talents of the general, as historian, writer and diplomat, are as apparent in the second volume as in the first. He has researched and evaluated many original documents with critical and meticulous care, and he has achieved a synthesis which expresses itself in an interesting and readable form. The inclusion of no fewer than fifty maps and sketches to illustrate the manoeuvres and battles of the regiment in Asia, Africa and Europe, greatly

facilitate the reader's understanding of the written word. The index is an indispensable adjunct to this excellent book of reference.

As an author the general has a masterly command of the English language; the meaning is clear, the style admirably suited to the event recorded or the opinion expressed. He has the precious gift of enduing with interest whatever he writes. With appropriate brevity he states the essential and avoids monotony.

In the first volume he could not avoid political judgements in describing the conquest of India by a foreign power. He rightly condemned certain British characteristics displayed from time to time - greed in the 18th and 19th centuries, arrogance and opportunism, but he also paid tribute to the benefits conferred on India under good administration, and especially to the raising, development and continuous improvement of the Indian Army. On all these topics he wrote with admirable objectivity to give a balanced interpretation of history.

When he describes the cataclysmic partition of India in 1947, however, the general's serenity momentarily deserts him. His severest strictures are directed against Mountbatten (too much influenced by Congress), and he bitterly regrets the hasty and unsatisfactory decision over Kashmir. If Wavell, instead of Mountbatten, had presided over partition, he would probably have insisted on a plebiscite in Kashmir. With 80% of the population Muslim, Kashmir would have been allocated to Pakistan - an equitable solution. Then two of my brother officers, Lt Col M A Latif Khan and Lt Col Somdutt, would never have experienced in Kashmir the extreme irony of commanding battalions in fratricidal strife.

Many Balochis will be grateful for the generous inclusion of photographic prints that they will view with deep feelings of nostalgia, and for the compilation of numerous appendices, giving details of battle honours, awards for valour, lists of commanding officers, statistics of war casualties and many other subjects.

The first two volumes are now part of the definitive history of the Baloch Regiment, which is fortunate in having found a gifted and scholarly writer to compose them.

Dr David Gould
Major (Baluch Regiment 1914-1946)

Two books from our member Peter Duckers:

- *BRITISH CAMPAIGN MEDALS 1815-1914*. Shire Publications Ltd, Cromwell House, Church Street, Princes Risborough, Buckinghamshire HP27 9AA. 40 pages, soft covers, colour and black & white illustrations. ISBN 0 7478 0465 6. £4.50

An attractive little book which starts with a very short introduction into the award of medals, talks a little of the hobby of medal collecting and describes the basic terminology of the medal before launching into a brief description of the medals, ranging from the Waterloo and MGS medals up to the South Africa medals of 1901-02 and the IGS 1908. The photography is crisp, the colour reproduction generally very good, though the ribbon for the Waterloo Medal is shown as bright scarlet with pale green edges rather than the crimson with dark blue edges that it really is, and the text is clear and easy to follow. The assertion in the "Basic Terms" chapter that "Stars ... were not designed to bear clasps" may be misleading to the beginner who comes across the claps for the 1914 Star or the Second World War stars,

though it is true they were designed to be sown onto the appropriate ribbon, rather than fixed to the Star itself. I do not believe that the experienced collector will find anything new in this book; indeed, an early thought on reading it was why it had been published, given that the information already exists in greater detail in a number of other books. But at only £4.50 the attraction of this book is surely that it will be an accessible, affordable and most readable introduction to the hobby for those just starting out on medal collecting, particularly (and hopefully) the younger reader. ANM

- *ON SERVICE IN INDIA - THE MEIN FAMILY PHOTOGRAPHS 1870-1901* selected and described by Peter Duckers is produced by Tempus Publishing Limited, The Mill, Brimscombe Port, Stroud, Gloucestershire GL5 2QG. ISBN 0 7524 2072 0. £12.99

The branch of the Mein family represented by this book trace their Indian military service back to Dr Nicol Mein (1754-1804) who entered the Madras Medical Service in 1772 as a Cadet, rising to Head Surgeon at Trichinopoly in 1788. Military service remained in the family and two of his great grandsons, John Edmund Mein (1851-1935) and Frederick Blundell Mein (1860-1903) are responsible for this outstanding collection of photographs of military and social life in India. John Edmund Mein was originally commissioned into the 96th Regiment in 1870 but then served in 5th Punjab Infantry (1873-1887) and 6th Punjab Infantry (Scinde Rifles), becoming Commandant in 1892. He retired in 1901. Frederick Blundell Mein joined the 84th Regiment in 1878, then served with the 63rd before transferring to 5th Punjab Infantry. He then moved to 1st Punjabis in 1897 before assuming command of 12th 'Khelat-i-Ghilzai' Regiment, Bengal Infantry, in June 1899. He died in March 1903.

The photographs centre around these two officers and their developing military careers, though not to the exclusion of other subjects. Some of the most impressive are those taken by the officially appointed 'photographic artist' to the Afghanistan expedition of 1879, John Burke. There are some exceptionally clear photographs showing uniform and equipment details while others focus on civilian dress worn off-duty. One of the joys of these photographs is that many of the officers in the group shots, including Indian officers, are identified.

Two of the photographs (Colonel John McQueen, Commandant, 5th Punjab Infantry - page 17) and Staff Officers at Meerut 1887 (page 74, top) have been printed reversed (medals or ribbons showing on the left as one looks at the photo instead of on the right) but otherwise this is a most attractively produced book and will doubtless reward many hours of close scrutiny. ANM

- *THE VICTORIAN SOLDIER*. David Nalson. Shire Publications Ltd, Cromwell House, Church Street, Princes Risborough, Buckinghamshire HP27 9AA. 32 pages, soft covers, black & white illustrations, maps. ISBN 0 7478 0460 5. £3.50

Another attractively produced little book from Shire Publications, though perhaps one of marginal interest to members of this Society, even though there is a short chapter on service in India, is *The Victorian Soldier*. It provides a most readable introduction to life in Queen Victoria's army, the campaigns fought during her reign, service in India and some details about uniform and concludes with a list of books for further reading and a list of museums to visit, including their contact details.

As with Peter Duckers' *British Campaign Medals*, there is probably nothing new in this book for the more experienced collector or researcher, but at £3.50 it is outstanding value and provides an excellent introduction for the beginner. ANM

LETTERS AND QUERIES

- Lieutenant Colonel Neville Poulsom has been approached by a gentleman seeking details of the uniform his father would have worn in the First World War:

"My father was Indian - he came from Cimilla, Bengal - and in late 1917, at the age of 20, he arrived in France as a Jemadar with the Indian Artillery Unit. He was attached to 55th (West Lancs) Division. I know very little of his service, but he talked of being at Ypres and Arras.

I have a few photographs of him taken during the war, and am puzzled about his uniform. They show him wearing officer's tunic, Sam Browne, breeches and puttees, but no rank badges are visible, either on his sleeve or epaulettes. All that is apparent is the Royal Artillery cap badge and the Divisional emblem of the red rose.

An acquaintance searched the Dress Regulations, but could find no reason why rank badges were not worn. One assumption is that there may have been an order precluding VCOs from wearing rank badges while serving with British Divisions.

The other query relates to a small detail on his tunic. The buttons appear to be leather. They certainly are not the crested bronze pattern usually encountered. Again, Dress Regulations are silent. Interestingly, in Merewether and Smith's "The Indian Corps in France", there is a photo of Jack Smyth VC wearing such buttons. Were they, perhaps, general issue to the Indian Corps at that time?

My father was demobbed at Marseilles in 1920, came to England, married a Spanish/Irish girl, and I'm the result! He never went home and, to my shame, I've not yet visited India. He died 25 years ago, and my interest in the First World War has developed since then."

Any ideas, please, to Lt Col N Poulsom, though I would appreciate a copy which I will publish in DURBAR.

- New member Pete Allan seeks help in researching nominal and medal rolls of Gurkha units which served in the Mutiny and in the post 1945 Malayan Emergency. I have pointed him towards the British Library (OIOC) and the Gurkha Museum for the former, but I am not aware that post 1945 information is yet available at the PRO. If anyone can help please contact him.

- Surjit Singh Jeet would be pleased to hear from any member who may have information on Allan Octavian Hume who joined the Bengal Civil Service on 16 January 1849, arrived in India on 7 March 1849 and, on 9 March 1858, was appointed Magistrate and Collector of Etawah.

Brian D N Stevens would be interested to hear from anyone who can help place NOMILLAH (also seen with other spellings) on the map. This was the Station of a Brigade of Bengal Horse Artillery, or at least a Troop, from about 1809. From other evidence it would seem to have been near to or a part of Agra but it has proved impossible to locate it either on a map or in any of the gazetteers published prior to 1947. Any clues as to its present identity, if it still exists?

Bill Nanny is researching the 32nd Bengal Native Infantry (Punjab Pioneers) and on a recent trip to the National Army Museum ran across some images in their microfiche file of which he would like to have copies. Unfortunately the NAM has neither negatives nor copies of the photographs - only the images in microfiche - and they were unable to identify the original source from which copies might be obtained. Bill seeks a resource or researcher who could help locate the photographs. The images date from c.1881-85 and their details, with NAM catalogue numbers, are:

#26638	32nd Pioneer Officers (1883)
#26639	32nd BNI Native Officers
#26640	Types of Dress

Trevor Kingsley-Curry would be interested to hear from anyone who can throw any light on a supposed formation badge for 111 Indian (Independent?) Brigade in which John Masters was Brigade Major. In his book *The Road Past Mandalay* (page 135) Masters quotes Brigadier Joe Lentaigne. 'He pointed to the device of a snarling leopard on his sleeve, "That's us," he said. "Pack of hungry leopards. Wingate chose the Chinthe for his lot...." Trevor says that no-one he has ever talked to has come across this badge, and it does not appear in any of the reference books. Any ideas?

We carried a query from LTC R. Le Chantoux in Vol. 13, No 1, Spring 1996, page 38, of a snarling black panther head badge, though it was unclear at the time whether this was even Indian Army or British Army in India. I am not aware the identification has ever been resolved. Might John Masters have mixed up his animals? Michael Hickey's "The Unforgettable Army - Slim's XIVth Army in Burma" refers to the Brigade as 111th LRP Infantry Brigade (LRP = Long Range Penetration). *Ed.*

THE VICTORIAN MILITARY SOCIETY

The contact address for The Victorian Military Society has changed and is now P.O. Box 5837, Newbury, RG14 7FJ. The contact telephone number remains unchanged at 10635 48628, as does their web site - vms.org.uk.

The Society's 22nd Annual Victorian Military Fair will be held on Sunday 29 April 2001 in the Carisbrooke Hall at the Victory Services Club, Seymour Street, London W2. This year's theme is The Victorian Navy.

THE ARMY RECORDS SOCIETY

President: Field Marshal Lord Carver

The Army Records Society was founded in 1984 with the object of publishing documents relating to the military history of Britain. Each year the Society issues an edited volume illustrating some aspect of the Army' past. Membership of the Society is open to all, subject to the approval of the Council. There is an annual subscription of £15 for individual members and £20 for institutions within the British Isles, and £20 for individuals and institutions overseas. Members receive a free copy of each volume published by the Society in each membership year (1 October to 30 September), and may purchase the Society's back volumes at reduced cost.

For an application form please write to **Army Records Society Membership Administration, Heritage House, PO Box 21, Baldock, Hertfordshire SG7 5SH**, or visit the Society's website: **www.armyrecordssociety.org.uk**

Just published: *Sir Hugh Rose and the Central India Campaign, 1858.* ed. Brian Robson.
Soon to be published: *Roberts in South Africa, 1900-1901.* ed. Professor Andre Wessels
Earlier volumes include: *The Military Correspondence of Field Marshal Sir William Robertson, 1915-1918* ed. D R Woodward; *Montgomery and the Eighth Army* ed. S Brooks; *Roberts in India: The Military Papers of Field Marshal Lord Roberts 1876-1893* ed. B Robson; *John Peebles' American War, 1776-1782* ed. I D Gruber; *The Letters of Lieutenant Colonel Charles a Court Repington CMG, Military Correspondent of The Times 1908-1913* ed. A J A Morris.