

(In the original format this was the single Journal of the year, as opposed to the newsletters then called Durbar)

JOURNAL, 1984

SOME USEFUL REFERENCES FOR THE GALLANTRY COLLECTOR

My own interest is in gallantry and distinguished service groups from early days to 1947.

The premier gallantry award to native officers and men of the Indian Army, until they became eligible for the Victoria Cross in 1911 was, of course, the Indian Order of Merit. An invaluable reference for this award is the work by P.P. Hypher in two volumes: Volume One: *Deeds of Valour which won the Indian Order of Merit During the Period from 1837- 1859*, and Volume Two: *Deeds of Valour Performed by Indian Officers and Soldiers During the Period from 1860-1925*.

These are very rare books, but may occasionally be found in large libraries. I wonder, incidentally, if there are any in private hands. They are certainly well worth reading, and contain some extremely detailed and, in many cases, graphic citations. Anyone who has an attributable Indian Order of Merit for the period will be certain to find a reference.

For the period after 1925 the Gazette of India will usually carry details, as it does for the period before, but again, this publication is not to be found on the average bookshelf. Most awards (but not all) will be found in the London Gazette, but without citations.

Rolls of surviving recipients appear in the Quarterly *Indian Army List* from January 1890 to January 1943. After July 1904 these are only given in the January and July lists, and from January 1923 only as a Supplement to the January list. More accessible to the average collector will be the various regimental histories. These vary from the fascinating and immensely detailed to the deadly dull and nearly useless, at least from the collector's point of view, but the majority offer at least something worthwhile. As far as I know there is no published bibliography of Indian Army regimental histories and I hope that this Society will be able to list those that are known to members. White's bibliography is very useful as far as the British Army is concerned.

Another gap is the lack of casualty rolls. There appears to be nothing corresponding to *Officers Died in the Great War*, a most useful source for the British Army, although I should think something like it must have been compiled. The Commonwealth War Graves Commission is always most helpful and will consult their Registers on request; the service is free, but a small donation is always appreciated.

The majority of British Officers of the Indian Army went to one of the public schools such as Eton, Harrow and Winchester. After the 1914-18 War most of these schools published Rolls of Honour or War Service, of varying quality, and references and sometimes photographs can be found in their pages. For instance, both those for Harrow and Rugby have no less than six volumes each of biographies and photos of their old boys who died, many of them officers of the Indian Army. All of these schools have produced registers at various times, and much of interest can be gleaned from their pages.

The Viceroy's Commissioned Officers will have to remain more shadowy figures, with occasional group photographs in the regimental histories.

There was no Hypher, unfortunately, to document awards of the I.D.S.M. after its institution in 1907, but the situation is very similar to that of the I.O.M. in respect of the various Gazettes, and some citations or details can sometimes be found in the regimental histories.

Most Second World War awards have citations which can be found in the Army Records Office in outer London at Stanmore, but getting access to it will be a lengthy business. As usual with this archive, the citations often make inspiring reading.

Other useful books are: *The Bond of Sacrifice*, vols. 1 & 2, covering officers killed up to June 30, 1915 and usually giving a biography and photograph and *Deeds That Thrill the Empire*. This last (either a two volume or a five volume set) covers selectively the first two years of the Great War, with accounts and artists' impressions of the gallant deeds. For the Expeditionary Force that went to France in 1914, *The Indian Corps in France* by Merewether and Smith gives much detail. Among the newer issues (or re-issues) *Honours and Awards of the Indian Army* is useful, but in spite of its title is confined to Native Officers and men. No citations are given.

Another book that I have found quite indispensable is *India's Army* by Major Donovan Jackson, published in London in 1940. The most useful part of this book is the table of titles of Indian regiments, arranged in four columns: 'Previous Titles', 'Titles of 1903', 'Titles During 1914-18' and 'Titles of 1922'.

It is surprising what can be done with average resources to bring Indian gallantry groups to life. For my part, I would be glad to be put onto other publications or archives that perhaps I do not know about.

Colin Message

(Editor's Notes)

1. *The history of the Central India Horse*, for example, deals extensively with tiger hunts in the late 19th century.
2. Although this is so, the bibliography in P. Mason's *A Matter of Honour* is a good starting point.
3. The address for obtaining citations from the Ministry of Defence is:

MS3 Section, Ministry of Defence, London Road, Stanmore, Middlesex HA7 4PZ

There is a charge of £7.00 for this service, payable even if no citation is found.

With regard to casualty research, it should be borne in mind that the Commonwealth War Graves Commission is not set up to do research for collectors, so that while it has always been co-operative, those members who wish to have multiple searches done, where there is no particular reason to believe that the recipient was a casualty, should contact M.C. Johnson, who has a good many of the Registers, and can either help, or refer to other members who also have War Graves Registers. Where there is some indication that the man in question is

indeed a casualty, then direct contact with the Commission is in order. Where a member collects to one campaign (at the advanced level) some consideration should be given to ordering the registers in question. The Commission is very good about sending out lists of the registers available for the two World Wars on request. In asking for searches, moderation is the key.

COMMENT ON THE ARTICLE: 'IT'S A MISTRI'

(Note: Peter Monahan's article on Indian Army nomenclature appeared in Newsletter #2. In the following article Lt.-Col. Mains has provided his comments and amplifications on that article.)

GENERAL

This is a very wonderful attempt to sort out something of which few outside the Indian Army have any knowledge. I will try and sort out some of the problems. First, however, please NOT GHURKAS (page 3, second column) – **web site note:** corrected for this web site entry. Permissible is GOORKHAS, the old British spelling, now only used by 2GR; GURKHAS, the old British Indian Army spelling; and GORKHA used in the present Indian and Nepal Armies.

NAMES

Indian names are very difficult to sort out, as there are 'given names', 'honorifics' (not necessarily given at birth), and 'clan/family names'. These following paragraphs can only scratch the surface of the problem; one has learnt it by service in India.

Mussulmans - The easiest way to identify is by the given name: i.e., Afzal, Ali, Aziz, Hussein, Raheem, Saleem, and, of course, Mohammed itself. There is only one honorific, 'Khan', which is used by all Mussulmans on the Indian sub-continent. It means "Prince" or "Ruler" and is often adopted not at birth, but when a man reaches a certain position in society. My bearer came to me as a young boy named Mohammed Ayoub; when he was older and richer (thanks to me) and married, he became Mohammed Ayoub Khan. There are not many clan names, but I can think of three, all well-known politicians, viz. Sir Sikander Hyat Tiwana, Chief Minister of the Punjab, and two Presidents, Mohammed Ali Jinnah and Bhutto. There are two pitfalls - Khan and Shah are both Gurkha clan names, in fact, the King is a Shah.

Hindus (excluding Gurkhas) and Sikhs - Again the best identification is by given names. Hindu names are so numerous that I will not attempt to identify them - one learns by experience. The honorific 'Singh' (Lion) is used by some martial races, notably Sikhs and Rajputs, but also by Jats and others. Do not worry about the spelling: 'Singh' or 'Sing' is the same thing. Clan/family names are much used, and come at the end. A Sikh example would be Harbaksh Singh Dhillon. Once again there is a pitfall - in Bengal the family name 'Choudhri', meaning a landowner, can be either Mussulman or Hindu, and in Rajputana, some Mussulmans of martial Rajput stock use their Rajput clan names. One of the Appeal Court Judges at Bhutto's appeal was a 'Chauhan': a Mussulman Rajput.

Gurkhas - Gurkhas usually have one Hindu given name, e.g. Hari, Krishna, Ram, Ratan, etc., together with their clan or sub-clan name. When they enlist they usually, but not always, add an honorific. This is usually 'Bahadur' (Brave One), but sometimes 'Sing'. Again a pitfall - Sing is also a Gurkha sub-clan, so a man could be Hari Sing Sing. The British Officers of Gurkhas adopted the spelling 'Sing' without the 'h' probably to avoid confusion with Rajputs and Sikhs. Garhwalis and Kumaonis are ethnically much the same as the Gurkha Chettri clan. Some sub-clan names such as Bisht and Rawat are common to all three.

RANKS

Basic Ranks - It is possible to equate NCO (but not VCO) ranks with their British equivalents. The basic ranks were:

Cavalry	Infantry	Equivalents
Rissaldar-Major	Subadar-Major	-
Rissaldar	Subadar	-
Ressaidar *	-	-
Jemadar	Jemadar	-
Daffadar	Havildar	Sergeant
Lance-Daffadar **	Naik	Corporal
Unpaid Lance-Daffadar **	Lance-Naik	Lance-Corporal

NOTES:

* Ressaidars faded out by the end of WWI.

** Indian Cavalry followed the old British Cavalry tradition, still continued in the Household Cavalry of only one NCO rank, cf. the rank of 'Corporal of Horse' in the Life Guards.

The official term for the private soldier was Sowar for the Cavalry and Sepoy for Infantry. While Sepoy was the official term for all but Cavalry, there was much variation, such as Rifleman, Gunner (Mountain Batteries), Sapper, Driver, etc.

APPOINTMENT

The next thing to sort out is the difference between ranks and appointments, and this is where there was a major difference between the British and Indian Armies (I am disregarding the Warrant Officers introduced between 1934 and 1941 in Indianised units only, as this was transient, and will merely cause confusion). There were NO Warrant Officer ranks in the Indian Army, nor NCO ranks above Daffadar/Havildar. These grades did exist with their appropriate badges of rank - but as appointments, not ranks. This meant that whereas a Havildar could not have his rank removed except by Court martial, an appointment was at the

discretion of the CO to give or remove. Further, while the holder had power to command over other Havildars, etc., he had no special seniority on the unit's Havildars Long Roll. These appointments were on establishment, and had their own pay above that of a Havildar. These appointments were:

Appointment	Badges of and equal to
Battalion Havildar-Major	Regimental Sergeant-Major
Battalion Q.M. Havildar	Regimental Q.M. Sergeant
Company Havildar-Major	Company Sergeant-Major
Company Q/M. Havildar	Company Q.M. Sergeant

There were two appointments open to VCOs on establishment with a special extra pay, viz. Jemadar Adjutant (most Cavalry regiments still used the old term of Woordie-Major) and Quarter-Master Jemadar, assistants to the Adjutant and Quarter-Master respectively. (For clarity I have used Infantry terms: for Cavalry read Regiment for Battalion, Squadron for Company and Daffadar for Havildar).

There were a further number of appointments, most of which corresponded with similar appointments in the British Army. Some were on establishment with special pay, and some were not, the holders receiving Extra Duty (ED) pay under regimental arrangements. Examples are:

Drum Major	Mess Havildar
Pipe Major	Kote-Naik
Bugle Major	Lance-Naik, etc.

As the article has quoted Kote-Daffadar as a rank, I will explain its functions. Because of the prevalence of rifle thieves in all cantonments in India, rifles and immediate issue (pouch) ammunition were kept under lock and key. As a result of the Mutiny, British troops' rifles and ammunition were kept in the barracks rooms in locked arms racks and boxes. In regiments of the Indian Army they were kept in Kotes. These were armouries, beside the Regimental Quarter Guard, and under the eye of the Q.G. Sentry. The Kote-Naik was responsible for the issue and receipt of arms and ammunition from his Company Kote, and the maintenance of the Arms and Ammunition Register. There were very strict orders as to who was authorised to open a Kote; the keys were kept in the Quarter Guard.

FOLLOWERS

The vast tail of "followers" which had characterised the Army in India for generations had been greatly curtailed by WWI. That it remained was largely due to the fact that many of the duties performed by followers were performed by soldiers in the British Army. These included the functions performed by Cooks, Armourers, Bootmakers, etc., which could not be performed by Indian soldiers for religious and caste reasons.

Public Followers (Non-Combatants Enrolled) - Most of the NCsE were on unit establishment and were an integral part of it. They accompanied the unit both on moves to another peace station or to the Frontier or active operations. These were:

Cooks (Langris), Sweepers (Mehtas), Tailors (Darzis), Bootmakers (Mochis), Water carriers (Bhistis), Armourers (Mistris or Lohars), Grooms (Syces) also Religious Teachers: Maulvis (Mussulman), Pandits (Hindu), Granthis (Sikh) (In mixed units all three would be present.)

NCsE were not subject to Military Law, except on active service, but could be dismissed by the CO as he saw fit. Active service in WWII meant more than service in a Theatre of Operations, as in 1941 the whole of the Indian Army was placed "On Active Service" irrespective of where it was serving.

Additionally there were Followers attached to unit lines, who did not move with the unit, but who were taken over by the incoming unit on relief. These were Storemen, Labourers (Khalassies), etc.

Private servants continued to be found on service in WWI and on the Frontier up to WWII. These were Mess Staff and officers' personal servants (Bearers). They were replaced by Mess Units and Orderlies. The Orderlies were soldiers, but the Mess Units were staffed by NCsE. They were of different types according to the size of Mess that they would have to cater - from a Unit Mess up to a Divisional or Corps HQ. Personnel were:

Butlers (equivalent to a Mess Sergeant), Wine Waiters, Waiters, Cooks, etc.

Some of the last private servants to go were the Grooms in Infantry Battalions, who lasted until the 'Free Charger Scheme' in 1938. Before that mounted officers in Infantry (CO, Company Commanders, Adjutant, etc.,) provided their own chargers, usually their own or someone else's polo pony or hunter. The Government provided forage and a monetary allowance to pay the Groom. With Government Chargers these last became NCsE, until overtaken by mechanisation a year or two later.

Contractor's Staff - Every Indian regiment had a Regimental Contractor, who organized the Regimental Bazaar. They and their staff went everywhere with the regiment in the nineteenth century but by the inter-war years they did not go on active service, but did go to Frontier stations in Tribal Territory.

CONCLUSION

One of the difficulties of identification of the naming on medals is the use of abbreviations, which seem to keep to no constant or official pattern.

IDENTIFICATION OF INDIAN NAMES

Practical Examples - Three Ugandan Asians of Indian origin were recently reported in the Press as suing the British Government for neglect in assisting them in their claims against the Ugandan Government. They are:

Chimanbhai Amin

Wrajlal Vasant

Kanrudin Pirbhai

Amin as a name or family name I have never heard of in India. The only one I know of is the late dictator of Uganda, Idi Amin (actually a Mussulman). This man may have taken it as a family name if it was common in Uganda, so no help there. Chiman could well be a Hindu name, but the 'bhai' at the end makes it look like a Mussulman. 'Bhai' (brother) is used at the end of the name by the Khoja and Bohra sects of Mussulman, very non-martial Mussulman people who are small traders, mostly in and around Bombay. They are not indigenous, but came originally from the Middle East, 90% certain a Mussulman.

Wrajlal and Vasant are both Hindu names: Vasant is a Gujerati name; Wrajlal is also a Hindu name, but nowadays would probably be spelled in Roman script 'Vrijlal'. Many communities of Indians overseas, notably in Mauritius and the West Indies, still use very old-fashioned spellings. 100% certain Hindu of Gujerati trading stock.

The 'Pirbhai' in the third name identifies him as a Khoja. Further, 'Kanrudin' is definitely Mussulman, as are all names ending in 'din' (faith). 100% Mussulman.

It is of note that all three of these are of trading stock from the old Bombay Presidency. Many such went to East Africa in the early days of British rule there. Lt.-Col. A.A. Mains

(Editor's Notes)

"Amin" is sometimes found as a personal name among the Dogras. There are ten Amin Chands and two Amin Lals listed on the Singapore Memorial, most of whom are definitely Dogra.

The latest copy of the Orders and Medals Research Society *Journal* (Vol. 23, No. 2 - Summer 1984) contains an article on Indian Army ranks, trades and employments by Lt.-Col. A.M. Macfarlane, which contains lists of ranks and occupations. It is not exhaustive, and should be read in conjunction with the above article.

A LONG ARM FROM THE PAST

Have you ever had the feeling that a ghostly, clammy hand has brushed across your face like a tendril of fog? It happened to me recently! I had a letter from David Harding, one of our Honorary Members, and a generation away from me with his service in 10 GR. He had been to the Public Records Office with Brigadier 'Guinea' Graham, CBE, DSO, wartime CO of 2/10 GR and 2/7 GR, both of which he commanded in Italy. 'Guinea' checked whatever he wanted, and David whiled away the time by taking out the War Diary of 1/10 GR. Having spoken with him at length, he is aware of my activities, and dug out a piece which he thought might interest me - which it certainly did. It read: "11 Feb. 1945, Milestone 52 on the Fort White - Tiddim Road. H.E. The C-in-C. Lord Louis Mountbatten visited the area and inspected a parade of BO's, GO's and GOR's of 63 Bde. He met all BO's personally and chatted with many of the GO's and men. The C-in-C. presented medals, and the following

men received the C-in-C. Commendation Card: 1883 Naik Kharkabahadur Rai; 1728 L/Naik Jaibahadur Rai; L/Naik Singbir Ta-mang. Captain Smith has been awarded the Military Cross but unfortunately he is still in hospital with wounds. Havildar Bagjit Rai (IDSM) was also unable to attend the presentation parade being in hospital with wounds."

I cannot remember Kharkabahadur or Singbir, but I knew all the rest very well indeed, for, with the exception of Bagjit, they were all D Company. Jaibahadur had been my first orderly when I joined the battalion at Christmas 1942 at Kohima, a post for which he was singularly unfitted, as he was probably the senior Rifleman in the Company, an old soldier and, I have no doubt, a pain in the neck to the Subadar 2 i/c, who probably vented his dislike on 1728 by giving him the job which he would abominate above everything. As Smith, our mutual Company Commander, undoubtedly held similar views towards me, it was probably felt that we deserved each other. Jaibahadur lost his job in May 1943; we were in Shillong, the battalion was called at hours' notice to move back to the Chin Hills, where the Jap was making a nuisance of himself, and we were to embus at 0430. At that time, I was fast asleep, when Smith and a couple of Gurkhas descended on my tent, roused me urgently, slung my belongings together in messy and insecure bundles, and I was told to get outside at the double as the Company was embussed and I was holding up the complete battalion. Smith was far from pleased - no use explaining that I had carefully briefed Jaibahadur to wake me in good time, pack my gear, etc. Excuses are not tolerated on Active Service, and explanations are not too well received, either. What had happened was that Jaibahadur had had a night out 'on the town', with which he was familiar from pre-war days, when the battalion had been stationed there. The convoy was about to move off, when the miscreant staggered into camp, well and truly 'hung-over'. Thus we came to the parting of the ways, to our mutual relief. Jaibahadur went on to win himself an IDSM and a MID; he even attained the heights of becoming a Lance Naik - an elevation which he probably enjoyed as much as he enjoyed being an Orderly.

In November 1943 we had a new CO, and for reasons that were never explained, apart from 'You're the Commando King - right, you will be my personal eyes.', I was subjected to various unpleasant jobs which I could have well done without. True, I had been OC the Commando Platoon, but it had been disbanded for some reason, and I went back to being D Company dogsbody.

Guy Burton, DSO, had an insatiable thirst for knowledge, and I covered many a muscle-searing mile looking into villages which he suspected might contain the enemy. I took Jaibahadur with me on many of these forays - perhaps it would be more accurate to say that he took me. Certainly his methods were bold - after a cautious look around, he would stride into the village as if on a Sunday stroll. More than once we ran, like hell, with indignant Japanese speeding us on our way with a few parting gifts in the shape of a storm of bullets.

His IDSM came from supreme ability as a patrol leader, for which he had to be an NCO. I have more to write about Jaibahadur at another time. The 'Subadar Manbahadur Rai' is, of course, another of our Honorary Members, a retired Major in the Indian Army, thrice decorated. Siriprasad and Are were two D Coy. NCO's and won their awards with Manbahadur and Captain Smith, for an action which I wrote about in our news-sheet. But 1272 Havildar Bagjit Rai - David thinks that his medals are with the Regiment, which means that my little friend is dead, as I have long feared. A snow-clad Himalayan mountain in winter is no place for a man as badly wounded as Bagjit, with no doctor or hospital, except in India, ten days walking for a fit man - and his leg was shattered. He was Platoon Havildar of

a platoon I was commanding on a raid - we were supposed to blow in the bunkers (I had some Sikh Sappers & Miners with me), after B Coy. had captured the position. I will not go into details, for the incident is still painful, but the leading company was held up, and instead of bringing up the rear, I found myself the only BO at the front end of a ghastly shambles. I was 21, it was my first time in action, and I was lost for ideas - then Bagjit arrived on the scene. I then saw everything that I had ever read about fighting Gurkhas as a demonstration in front of me. The platoon obviously had little, if any, faith in my ability, and I cannot blame them for declining my invitation to push our heads further into what was a nasty situation - we could see hands appear from foxholes about 20 yards away, throwing grenades over a formidable barricade. Bagjit soon changed all that. I don't know what he was shouting, it was just 'wurrawurra wurra', accompanied by the odd boot into a recumbent behind. His moustache positively bristled, I promise you, he waved his rifle like a bludgeon, and his inspiration jogged me out of the mental fog which had effectively obliterated coherent thought. We gave back plenty in return, but the place was too well defended. A grenade sailed through the air and burst between my left foot and Bagjit's right foot. By some freak of ballistics it merely removed the buckle from my gaiter and riddled Bagjit's leg with metal. He went down, his leg a mass of blood. I told a Sikh Sapper to dump his useless bee-hive charge, intended to blow in a bunker, and to carry Bagjit away. The Sikh swung the pack of explosives onto the ground, and as he stooped, another grenade burst smack on his back, where seconds before there had been about twenty pounds of explosives. He was a big man; the explosion threw him head-over-heels. It happened 41 years ago almost to the day as I write this; I can see now the bright crimson trickle of blood oozing from the hair at the back of his turban.

Bagjit and the other wounded were taken away, the Adjutant arrived with orders for us to withdraw; I crossed the ridge, contacted what was left of the forward platoon and told them to get out of it. It was a bad day, but Bagjit was awarded the IDSM, the first in the battalion, and the third decoration in the Regiment for WWII. And now he is dead. I suppose he would have been about 30 in 1943, with 14 years' service. He was certainly all that legend has woven about the fighting ability of his race. It was a privilege to have known him, and to have instigated his award. Can you blame me if a few tears rolled? He was my friend, and a great little soldier.

Tony Sudlow

BOOK REVIEW

● *SO THEY FOUGHT AND RODE - A History of Indian Cavalry.* Major General S.S. Hamid. Tunbridge Wells: Midas Books, 12 Dene Way, Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN3 ONX England, 1983.

This comprehensive history covers the horsemen of the Indian subcontinent from the time of the Mughals to the Second World War. Included in the volume is much excellent information on name changes and sections dealing with the irregular cavalry and the many units that were raised prior to, or during the Indian Mutiny, but were disbanded afterwards. Full of information and many amusing anecdotes of mess and campaign life under the Raj.

SERGEANT JOHN PEARSON, V.C.

Many of our members may not be aware that Ontario has one of the earliest Victoria Cross winners buried in the Bruce Peninsula of Ontario.

John Pearson was born on January 19, 1825 near Leeds, Yorkshire, England. Little is known of his early life, but at the time of his enlistment on January 11, 1844, his trade is listed as 'gardener'. Pearson enlisted in the 8th (The King's Royal Irish) Regiment of Light Dragoons (Hussars) at Leeds, and was given Regimental Number 861.

At the outbreak of the Crimean War, he embarked with the 8th Hussars on the H.T. "Wilson Kennedy", May 2, 1854. *Honour the Light Brigade* by William Lummis and Kenneth Wynn (1973), page 113, does not list him as having participated in the Charge of the Light Brigade, but he did receive the Crimea Medal with clasps for Alma, Balaclava, and Sebastopol and the Turkish medal.

Pearson next saw action in 1858 in Central India with the 8th Hussars. The 8th Hussars formed part of the force besieging the city of Gwalior. The latter, formerly the capital of the principality of Gwalior, was a fortified city built on a rocky escarpment and guarding the main route from the rich plains of the north to central India. This fortress city, said to date from the sixth century, had had a long and chequered career, and was at the time of the Mutiny in the hands of a Maharajah loyal to the British.

Garrisoned by native troops who were quickly influenced by the outbreaks of mutiny in other areas, the fortress was taken over by the mutinous sepoys and the Maharajah forced to flee. Such a strategic position was, of course, of the utmost importance to the British, and this was the reason for its investment in June 1858. However, the relatively small British force found itself faced with a large army of rebel sepoys, and the situation appeared quite critical. During the course of the ensuing action, John Pearson and three companions earned their Victoria Crosses.

This event and the awards are best described in the words of Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., the commander of the Central India Field Force. Sir Hugh, in an extract from one of his dispatches, wrote:

“Captain (now Brevet Major) Heneage, Sergeant Joseph Ward, Farrier George Hollis, and Private John Pearson, of the 8th Hussars, have been selected, agreeably to the 13th clause of the Royal Warrant, for the Victoria Cross, by their companions in the gallant charge made by a Squadron of that Regiment at Gwalior on the 17th of June, 1858, where, supported by a Division of the Bombay Horse Artillery and the 95th Regiment, they routed the enemy who were advancing against Brigadier Smith’s position, charged through the rebel camp into two batteries, capturing and bringing into their camp two of the enemy’s guns under a heavy and converging fire from the Fort and the Town.”

Sir Hugh's report was submitted to Queen Victoria on January 24, 1859, and approved. Official notice of the awards was posted in the London Gazette four days later.

Private Pearson, who had suffered a shoulder wound during the action, was promoted corporal in July 1859. Apart from the Victoria Cross, Private Pearson also received the Indian Mutiny Medal with clasp for Central India. He also received, according to *Honour the Light Brigade* the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal. According to a June 16, 1964 press release by the Department of Tourism and Information (Historical Branch), however, he was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal. Lummis and Wynn list the medals as still being in the possession of the family, so perhaps one of our members can shed some light on this.

Corporal Pearson transferred to the 19th Hussars in 1863, and in 1865 was promoted to Sergeant. Two years later he was invalided from Meerut, and on June 9, 1868, was discharged from Netley Hospital, England, after serving in the army almost twenty-four years.

Little is known of the next twelve years of Sergeant Pearson's life. However, in 1880, he emigrated to Canada with his family. Eight years later he took up land in the Bruce Peninsula and settled on a farm near Little Pike Bay, in the Spry area, about nine miles in a westerly direction from the village of Lion's Head. After farming for a number of years Sergeant Pearson died on April 18, 1892, and was buried in Eastnor Cemetery.

On Sunday, June 28, 1964 a plaque to commemorate Sergeant John Pearson, V.C. was erected in Memorial Park, Lion's Head. The plaque was unveiled by Mr L.C. Baker, a grandson of the late John Pearson. Any member in the Bruce Peninsula area should make a concerted effort to see the plaque.

In researching the background to this story I realized how hard-earned the clasp. 'Central India' to the 8th Hussars was. Any member who has a Mutiny medal with this clasp in his or her collection should appreciate the heroism which the 8th Hussars displayed so long ago on the plains of India.

David K. Dorward

REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

Mr James W. Lang

Mr Lang served in the Korean War with 187th Airborne Regt. Combat Team of the U.S. Army. He saw action in North Korea in 1951 serving alongside the Indian Army's 60th Para Field Ambulance unit. He is now a collector of Korean War medals to all nations and is particularly interested in acquiring information on and samples of medals awarded to Indian and Pakistani units who served in Korea. He asks especially for details on the Indian General Service Medal with bar "Overseas Korea 1950-53" and wonders if any member is able to confirm the presence of a Mule Supply Company of the Pakistani Army in Korea during the conflict there.

(It seems to us that this is the sort of request this Society is designed to assist with. Please be generous of your time. - Ed.)

THE MEDALS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

(The material forming the basis of this article was provided by Barry D. Hoffman, SQA, Honorary Consul-General.)

This article is an attempt to shed some light on what has long been a neglected area of medal collecting, despite the number of Pakistani awards that have been offered in recent years by various dealers. All too often their descriptions have been wildly inaccurate, the most ludicrous being the "Paschimi Star" that I bought at auction three years ago. Far from being the Indian award for the western front in the 1971 War, it turned out to be the "Sitara-i-Harb": the Pakistan War Star for the 1965 War. Similarly the "Armed Forces Medal" that appears in so many catalogues might sell better if given its proper title of "War Services Medal, 1965". I am not sure that I can guarantee the completeness of this material, but it will be an improvement on what is currently available.

Campaign Medals

The TAMGHA-I-DIFA'A (The General Service Medal)

This is a cupro-nickel medal with IGS-style scrollwork suspender. It is always found with a bar. The obverse shows the crescent and star surrounded by a wreath, with an Urdu inscription "Khidmat-i-Pakistan" (Pakistan Service) above. The reverse is plain, except for an inner raised circle. Those examples seen have not been named. The bars known to date are:

- KASHMIR 1948 - For service in Kashmir during the 1948 War with India.
- DIR-BAJAUR 1960-62 - For counter-insurgency operations in the Dir and Bajaur areas of Pakistan.
- KASHMIR 1964-65 - For border defence duties in Kashmir between 1st January, 1964 and 5th September, 1965 inclusive.
- KUTCH 1965 - For operations in the Rann of Kutch area between 6th April, 1965 and 30th June, 1965 inclusive.

Eligibility - Generally, the Armed Forces, and various other paramilitary forces such as the Frontier Corps and Frontier Constabulary (Northwest Frontier Province), Frontier Corps (Baluchistan), Pakistan Rangers, National Guards, Police, employed with the Armed Forces, and in the case of the last two bars, Activated Mujahids of the Pakistan Mujahid Force.

Ribbon - Outer stripes of Pakistan Green 1/4th inch each; white stripes 3/32nd inch; centre stripes of Navy Blue, Army Red, and Air Force Blue 3/16ths each (as for the 1939-45 Star).

The SITARA-I-HARB (The War Star)

This is a gilding metal seven pointed star attached by a ring to a scroll suspender. The obverse of the star is embossed in both Urdu and Bengali scripts, with "Sitara-i-Harb 1385" in the outer ring, and in the centre the Muslim Creed "There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is the Prophet of Allah". The reverse has an embossed inner ring for the name of the recipient.

Eligibility - Very definite restrictions on the eligibility for this Star are set out in the Warrant of Institution. Basically, it is restricted to those who were in the frontier areas, with certain exceptions, such as Pakistan Navy personnel.

Ribbon - Black, with a 3/16ths inch red centre stripe.

The TAMGHA-I-JANG (The War Services Medal)

This is a cupro-nickel medal with a straight suspender. The obverse of the medal has the crests of the three Services, with a crescent and star in the middle. The reverse has the inscription "Tamgha-i-Jang" and the date "1385" in Urdu and Bengali scripts. The medal appears to have been issued un-named.

Eligibility - Services between 1st September 1965 and 25th February, 1966, inclusive. Pakistan Armed Forces (including Azad Kashmir Regular Forces) and para-military units (including Frontier Corps, West Pakistan Rangers, East Pakistan Rifles, if under Army command, Activated Mujahids of the Pakistan Mujahid Force and Azad Kashmir) and Police Battalions, Frontier Constabulary, Azad Kashmir Police and Azad Kashmir Rangers under Armed Forces command; and civilians under Armed Forces or Kashmir Regular Forces employment. Minimum of fourteen days, subject to rules regarding service terminated by death, wounds, capture, etc.

Ribbon - Light blue, navy blue, red stripes (each 1/8th inch), centre stripe of Pakistan green (1/2 inch), red, navy blue, light blue (each 1/8th inch).

The SITARA-I-HARB 1971 WAR

This is a gilding metal seven pointed star very similar to that for the 1965 War. The main difference is the obverse, which is embossed in Urdu only with "Sitara-i-Harb" at the top, and ۱۳۹۱ = 1391 at the bottom. In the centre disk, in Urdu, is "Allah-o-Akbar".

Eligibility - Generally similar to that of the 1965 Star, although the classes of para-military personnel in East Pakistan are somewhat broader. Generally for service in East Pakistan for fourteen days between 25th March and the 20th November, 1971 inclusive or for three days between the 21st November and the 16th December, 1971 inclusive. In West Pakistan certain areas were delimited. Generally three days service between 3rd December and 17th December, 1971 inclusive or three operational flying sorties between the same dates, or participation between 18th December, 1971 and 26th June, 1972, in specified operations. Anti-aircraft and radar crews, and those wounded by enemy action qualified despite their location. Unlike the 1965 Star service terminated by capture did not count, although conferral of a gallantry award or certificate was a qualification, irrespective of other qualifications.

Ribbon - Black, with two red stripes of 1/8th inch, 1/4th of an inch apart in the centre of the ribbon.

The TAMGHA-I-JANG 1971 WAR

This is a cupro-nickel medal with a straight suspender similar to that of the original Tamgha-i-Jang. Like that medal, the obverse also has the crests of the three services. The reverse,

however, has the inscription "Tamgha-i-Jang" in Urdu only, at the top, and the Hijri date ۱۳۹۱ = 1391 at the bottom.

Eligibility - Basically the same units as the Sitara-i-Harb 1971 War; twenty-eight days service in East Pakistan between 25th March and 20th November, 1971 inclusive, or seven days between the 21st November and 16th December, 1971 inclusive. Elsewhere, the qualification period is seven days between the 3rd December and the 17th December, 1971 inclusive.

Ribbon - Pakistan green, with centre stripes of red, dark blue and light blue, each 1/8th inch wide.

(Note: although from a reading of the Warrant of Institution it seems that service terminated by capture does not qualify for the Sitara-i-Harb 1971 War, the claim form for this medal does include this along with "Wounded or fallen sick"; it is not clear therefore whether capture terminates eligibility or not.)

Sequence for Campaign Medals

- TAMGHA-I-DIFA'A
- SITARA-I-HARB
- SITARA-I-HARB 1971
- WAR TAMGHA-I-JANG
- TAMGHA-I-JANG 1971 WAR
- INDEPENDENCE MEDAL

These are some initial notes on the current Pakistani campaign medals. I hope to cover commemorative medals and awards in another article. For those who may question my translations, I must admit that I do not read Urdu, and have puzzled out much of the above with the assistance of dictionaries and grammars, and therefore am subject to correction by those who are versed in the language.

Michael Johnson

NOTE ON DATES

The date on Pakistani medals is almost always given in Arab characters, rather than the numerals used in the West. Unfamiliar medals can often be tentatively identified by the date. These dates are A.H. (Al Hijri), and therefore must be converted to A.D. I have given below the ten numeral equivalents, and some dates. Although Urdu reads from right to left, figures read from left to right. The second date, however, will be to the left of the first.

۱ = 1, ۲ = 2, ۳ = 3, ۴ = 4, ۵ = 5, ۶ = 6, ۷ = 7, ۸ = 8, ۹ = 9, ۱۰ = 10

۱۳۷۵ = 1375 A.H. = 1956 A.D. 1939-1945 A.D. looks like ۱۳۶۴ (1364) – ۱۳۵۸ (1358)

There are various formulae for converting from one system to another, but it is easier to refer to the Encyclopaedia Britannica.



Tamgha-i-Difa'a; Sitara-i-Harb 1965, Tamgha-i-Jang - obverse



Tamgha-i-Difa'a; Sitara-i-Harb 1965, Tamgha-i-Jang - reverse

INDIAN ARMY BADGES - FURTHER FACTS

Having read Peter Monahan's article on Indian Army badges, I would like to elaborate on the subject a little. I have been collecting pre-1947 Indian Army badges for years now and have noticed certain patterns common to their design, manufacture and use.

Indian Army badges can be categorized in several ways: the first of which is by the period of use. Most Indian Army badges seem to come from the period after the 1922 regimental changes, and indeed, by far the majority of these stem from the WWII era. A reason for this, as has been suggested earlier, is that the majority of earlier forms of Indian Army headdress consisted of variations on the 'pagri' or 'lungi'. However, more pagri badges are extant than one would imagine. One need only look closely at Frederick Bremner's types of the 1890's or A.C. Lovett's studies to see examples of these. These early badges, however, are relatively scarce compared to the profusion of Second World War types. The reason for this is that the pagri was largely discarded in favour of the beret (except by Sikhs, of course), particularly in the European theatre, but in the East as well, which of course prompted the use of badges.

As a possible second method of categorizing badges, mention must be made of the design and manufacture. As Peter has said, most Indian Army badges are "very uninspired military art". The Indian Army is relatively young, and so many badges having been designed for expediency during the War, this is little wonder.

As a general rule, Indian Army badges from before 1947 will include somewhere in the design an Imperial device, most commonly the Crown or Prince of Wales's plumes. Most pre-1947 badges will also have any titles in English.

One might imagine all Indian Army badges to be somewhat 'exotic', as they come from 'the East', but the Regular Army badges show less imagination than the rarer A.F.I. (Auxiliary Forces, India) types. In the regular Infantry designs are usually simple: Roman numerals predominate. Light Infantry and Rifles (including the Frontier Force units) almost invariably use the strung bugle horn in their designs. Punjabi regiments often include the Muslim crescent and/or the Sikh circular quoit. Regular Cavalry badges, with few exceptions, consist of some variation on crossed lances with the regimental number and an Imperial device and title. Corps badges are usually similar to their British counterparts, but with the word 'India' or the 'GRI' cypher added. Incidentally, the GRI cypher is an excellent way of identifying a badge of Indian origin in any form.

A.F.I. badges are frequently more imaginative and quaint, often featuring some local landmark or device appropriate to the unit. Indian States Forces, however, win in the imaginative and attractive design contest, often featuring birds, animals, and rulers' coats of arms.

As to manufacture, almost all Regular Army badges encountered will be cast, the quality of the casting ranging from the sublime to the ridiculous, in the latter case being frequently cast from an officer's quality badge and retaining the English manufacturer's mark on the back. Officers' badges were usually made in the U.K and are often of silver. Indian O.R.s' badges, with very few exceptions, are cast in one metal, usually brass which varies in colour from yellow to copper. White metal is less common and in fact many pieces which appear to be

white metal are actually plated brass, usually very thinly plated and easily polished through. Rifles and Gurkha regiments' badges are frequently laquered black.

Most Indian Army badges have lugs for split pin attachment on the back, either integrally cast or separately applied, although sliders or pin fasteners are also encountered.

In a departure from the above, the A.F.I. badges are usually die-struck in the U.K. and of excellent quality. Indian States Forces badges are often of the cast variety.

Hopefully I have shed some light on this growing area of interest, but, as always, someone will find an exception to what I have said. Maybe this will help to turn up a few more out of the bottom of boxes and drawers. Conrad Buehler

(Editor's Note) 1. All Frontier Force Infantry units were classed as Light Infantry.



[Above: shoulder title, 34th Poona Horse, 1903-22; cap badge (gilt) 1st Gwalior Lancers; shoulder title 14th Sikhs, pre-1922; regimental button, 1st Skinner's Horse. All 4 photos by R.C. Worts]



[Above: shoulder title 17th Dogra Regiment, post-1922 (brass); shoulder title 129th Baluchis, 1903-22 (brass); pagri badge? United Provinces Horse, believed c.1914-18 (silver). All 3 photos R.C. Worts](**Web site note** – since identified as collar badge)

CAMPAIGN MEDALS TO VOLUNTEERS

I have in my collection three single-clasp Indian General Service medals to cavalry volunteers.

Medal	Clasp	Naming	Recipient
IGS 1854	NORTH-EAST FRONTIER 1891	ENGRAVED SCRIPT	412 TROOPER A.D.FORBES SURMA VALLEY LIGHT HORSE
IGS 1908 (2nd Type)	ABOR 1911	ENGRAVED SCRIPT	1217 TROOPER S.B. HARDWICKE SURMA VALLEY LIGHT HORSE
IGS 1908 (2nd Type)	MALABAR 1921-22	IMPRESSED CAPITALS	45 TPR. G.W. FULCHER S.P.M. RIF

Whilst I have been unable to trace the relevant medal rolls to any of these regiments, some information on the earlier two medals has come to light.

There is a list of members entitled to India General Service medals in the Annual Report of the Surma Valley Light Horse (S.V.L.H.) for the period April 1894 to March 1895. Whilst it seems reasonable to assume that this particular list excludes those members who had resigned from the S.V.L.H. prior to 1894, this cannot be confirmed because there are two troopers on

the list who apparently resigned before the period covered by the Report. A total of 23 recipients are listed (see Appendix 1) as entitled to the medal and clasp for service with the Manipur Expedition of 1891. The only other reference I have is from *British Battles and Medals* which mentions that a few medals with the single clasp 'Northeast Frontier 1891' were issued to the S.V.L.H. and adds that the presence of the regiment as a whole has not been traced. It probably provided at most one dismounted troop for a very specific purpose, but the medal rolls currently available at the P.R.O. (W.O.100-75) do not include the S.V.L.H. and the quantification of medals issued remains to be determined.

By an extraordinary stroke of luck, sometime after acquiring the Abor 1911 to Hardwicke, I came across his personal copy of *In Abor Jungles* in the basement treasure-trove of Magg's bookshop in London. Apart from being the only detailed history of this small frontier campaign, Hardwicke's copy contains numerous handwritten corrections and comments which are extremely useful in confirming the accuracy of the many references to the Assam Valley Light Horse (A.V.L.H.) and its services in Abor.

A small dismounted detachment of 13 members of the A.V.L.H. served in Abor and was therefore entitled to the IGS 1908 with clasp 'Abor 1911' (see Appendix 2). In addition, the regular Indian Army officer attached as adjutant to the A.V.L.H. - Captain J.R. Hutchinson of the 38th Central India Horse - served on General H. Bower's staff. His medal was probably named to his own regiment, although strangely the entitlement is not listed in the War Services of Officers supplement to the 1913 Indian Army List.

The A.V.L.H. detachment formed a machine gun section which was attached to the 8th Gurkha Rifles. The enthusiastic planter-volunteers brought with them the latest pattern Vickers gun which had been presented to the regiment by Colonel D.M. Lumsden in 1910 in appreciation of the services of its members with Lumsden's Horse during the South African War. The A.V.L.H. machine gun section was not merely held in reserve or assigned to protect the lines of communication. It was actively involved as a fighting unit and inflicted significant casualties on the elusive Abor tribesmen during the taking of the important position at Kekar-Monying for which Captain C.L. Lovell was mentioned in General Bower's dispatches.

Casualties were not significant although this was a typically arduous frontier expedition across mountainous terrain and through dense jungle in an inhospitable climate. One trooper - Henning - was sent back to hospital (whether wounded or merely sick is not clear) and Captain Hutchinson was shot in the thigh by a poisoned arrow, presumably one of the very few British officers to be thus wounded in action in the twentieth century.

The P.R.O. has recently made available part of the Abor 1911 roll (W.O.100-397) but it is somewhat sparse and does not include the A.V.L.H. The only other reference I have is from *British Battles and Medals* which implies that the A.V.L.H. were present as a regiment, which of course was not so.

I have no information at all on the final medal in this rather interesting trio - the IGS 1908 with clasp 'Malabar 1921-22' to Trooper G.W. Fulcher of the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles. It actually forms part of a group of five including a 1914-15 Star trio (Lieut., I.A.R.O. attd. 18 Lrs.) and a George Vth Volunteer Long Service (Trooper S.P.M. R. A.F.I.) Whilst I know a little about Lieutenant Fulcher who saw a fair amount of the mud and grime of France and Flanders, I have unearthed nothing on the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles in Malabar

or Fulcher's service with this regiment. I understand that the medal rolls for Malabar 1921-22 are not available, but I hope that someone will prove me wrong.

The list of members' interests happily reveals that the Volunteer movement in India is not overlooked. Campaign medals to Volunteers are intriguing and scarce, and would form the basis of a challenging collecting project. I'm currently researching the services of Barrow's Volunteer Cavalry during the Indian Mutiny and would welcome correspondence on this topic.

Sources

- *Twelfth Annual Report of the Surma Valley Light Horse 1894-95.* (Calcutta. 1895).
- *In Abor Jungles* by Angus Hamilton (Eveleigh Nash, London, 1921).
- *British Battles and Medals* by Major L.L. Gordon (Spink and Son Ltd., London, 1979).

Appendix 1 - Surma Valley Light Horse

Members entitled to the Indian General Service Medal with the single clasp 'Northeast Frontier 1891' and still serving with the regiment during the period April 1894 to March 1895.

Rank at date of service	Name of Member	Remarks
Captain	A.J.M. MacLaughlin	Major 30.3.95
Captain	J.W.S. Dalrymple-Clark	-
Surgn. Capt.	I.C. Dundee M.D.	-
H. Chamney	Trp.Sgt.-Maj.	Captain 30.3.95
Sergeant	W. Townsend-Smith	T.S.M. 31.3.93
Sergeant	R.F. Balkwill	-
Sergeant	J.W. Sidey	-
Corporal	W. Mason	Sergeant 1.4.94
L./Cpl.	F.W. Hight	L./Sgt. 1.6.94
Trumpeter	F.L.B. Constable	-
Trooper	J.G. Knowles	Corporal 1.5-94

Trooper	A. Ferries	-
Trooper	T. Row	-
Trooper	F.G. Steel	
Trooper	C.F. Williamson	-
Trooper	J. Grierson	*Resigned 1.6.94
Trooper	A. Rose	Resigned 20.6.94
Trooper	R.R. Evers	Resigned 1.11.94
Trooper	A.D. Forbes	Resigned 1.11.94
Trooper	H. Morris	Resigned 20.2.95
Trooper	J.A. Sandeman	Resigned 20.2-95
Trooper	A.W. Guise	No details given.
Trooper	G. Hunt-Ross	Probably resigned before April 1894 but this is not totally clear.

* All of these resignations were due to members leaving the district, many of whom would probably have joined other Volunteer regiments at their new stations.

Appendix 2 - Assam Valley Light Horse

Members who served in the Abor Expedition in 1911 and were entitled to the Indian General Service medal with clasp 'Abor 1911'.

Rank at date of service	Name of Member	Remarks
		MACHINE GUN SECTION
Captain	C.L.Lovell	In command. M.I.D.
Sgt. Instructor	Webster	Possibly regular army attd.
Sergeant	Davies	
Corporal	Ashe	Entitled to QSA (Lumsden's Horse)
Trooper	Whitten	
Trooper	Henning	

Trooper	Lemon	Entitled to QSA (Lumsden's Horse)
Trooper	Southon	
Trooper	Falconer	
Trooper	Kilgour	
Trooper	Floyer	
Trooper	S.M.B. Hardwicke	
Trooper	Middleton	
Surg. Capt,	J.M. Falkner	Served as volunteer M.O. with Lakhimpur Military Police. M.I.D.
Captain	J.R. Hutchinson	38th C.I. Horse, Adjutant A.V.L.H. Served on General Bower's staff. Wounded.

Angus Hamilton does not give the initials of N.C.O.s and other ranks. Hardwicke's full initials were S.M.B. according to his notes and therefore his medal has been incorrectly engraved (i.e. middle initial missing).
Cliff Parrett

CORRECTIONS AND ANNOTATIONS TO '*HONOURS AND AWARDS TO THE INDIAN ARMY
AUGUST 1914 - AUGUST 1921*'

This book, reprinted by J.B. Hayward and Son from the 1931 official work *Roll of Honour; Indian Army 1914-21*, is the essential reference source for the library of any Indian Army collector who specializes in the Great War and the Frontier campaigns that followed it. Over the years, in the course of my research, I have found various information that either amplifies upon, or contradicts the information contained in this book. My practice has been to annotate my copy accordingly. I should point out that any errors are the fault of the original compiler, and not J.B. Hayward and Son, who deserve only our gratitude in reprinting this work. The flaws are such that they are only apparent to the advanced Indian Army collector.

The theatres listed for the awards are a source of confusion. For example, nowhere will an award for Palestine be found; they are all listed as Egypt, possibly because they were won with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force. Similarly awards for France may be actually won in Flanders. No awards for Afghanistan are listed as such; they may be listed under Waziristan or North-West Frontier Force, but I suspect that some of the I.M.S.M.s listed as 'In India' may also be, at least in part, for Afghanistan, as a good number of these are listed for regiments that were very active on the Frontier in 1919. I have an I.M.S.M. to the 61st Pioneers, listed as 'In India' which is impressed in the same style as most IGS 1908s for Afghanistan. The rank is Colour-Havildar, which may indicate a non-immediate award, but it is curious that a unit

that was quite active on the Frontier in 1919 should have five I.M.S.M.s 'In India' and none for Waziristan or the North-West Frontier.

In some cases I have been able to check the listing against the regimental history. The results have been interesting to say the least. The history of the 9th Bhopal Infantry shows three awards of the I.M.S.M. listed in Honours and Awards as 'In India' as won in Mesopotamia. Even more curious is the situation of I.D.S.M. awards to the 2/10th Gurkha Rifles. Honours and Awards lists three for Gallipoli and six for France. The regimental history shows four of the six for France as having been won at Gallipoli, and does not list the other two awards at all. Part of the confusion undoubtedly arises from the many drafts that were serving with other regiments; as far as I can tell these are listed under the parent unit, but it is quite possible that the identification was not always made, or else not correctly made.

In the table below I have recorded some of the notes and corrections that I have made.

Page	Medal	Recipient & Unit	Remark
4	M.C.	Sub.Maj. Thakur Singh, 36th Sikhs	Died 7.5.17
8	O.B.I.	Risaldar Partab Singh, 13th Lancers	Died 27.9.18
27	I.O.M.	Jemadar Panjab Singh, 7th Lancers	For Ctesiphon; listed as M.I.A.
28	I.O.M.	2782 Dfdr. Amir Mohd. Khan, 11th Lancers	Attd. 9th Horse
28	I.O.M.	2967 Dfdr. Sarfaraz Khan, 10th Lancers	Attd. 9th Horse
29	I.O.M.	3483 A.L.D. Mohd. Hayat, 19th Lancers	Attd. M.G.s
29	I.O.M.	3600 Swr. Alia Ditta, 19th Lancers	Same Gazette as above so believed E. Africa
29	I.O.M.	3107 Swr. Chandan Singh, 29th Lancers	Same Gazette as above so believed E. Africa
33	I.O.M.	3390 Sep. Jhandu Singh 7th Rajputs	Died 22.12.17- Also Medaille Militaire.
34	I.O.M.	131 L.Nk. Mangal Singh, 15th Sikhs	Same action as Smyth V.C.
34	I.O.M.	2626 Sep. Makhmad Ali, 20th Punjabis	Gazetted for Egypt

35	I.O.M.	Sub. Jan Gul, 26th Punjabis	Attd. 40th Pathans
35	I.O.M.	1057 Nk. Rajwali, 28th Punjabis	Died 6.3.21. Also I.D.S.M.
35	I.O.M.	4254 Hav. Shankar Singh, 28th Punjabis	Died 3.6.19
36	I.O.M.	4423 Sep. Beli Ram, 30th Punjabis	Attd. 1/39th Garh.
38	I.O.M.	1247 Hav. Bhup Singh, 41st Dogras	Died 1.6.19
38	I.O.M.	31 Hav. Kashmir Singh, 41st Dogras	Died 11.7.20
38	I.O.M.	77 Nk. Bagga Singh, 45th Sikhs	Also I.D.S.M. Died 8.6.21
44	I.O.M.	Sub. Laximan Jankar, 107th Pioneers	Attd. 121st Pioneers
49	I.O.M.	1599 Nk. Wazir Sing Gurung 2/2 G.R.	May be Ujir Sing Gurung
50	I.O.M.	1840 Hav. Bhakat Sing Rana, 2/4th G.R.	Attd. 1/4th G.R.
54	I.O.M.	Sub. Wali Muhammed, Chitral Scouts	Wali Muhammed Khan Died 23.5.19
65	I.D.S.M.	688 Dfdr. Quasim Ali, 29th Lancers	Gazetted as attd. E. African Bde. May be for E. Africa
72	I.D.S.M.	Clr.Hav. Chagatta, 1st S. & M.	Attd. 3rd S. & M, I.O.M. (pre-war), 4th Cl. Cross of St. George
76	I.D.S.M.	5510 Sep. Bhan Singh, Guides Infantry	Attd. 57th Rifles. 3rd Cl. Medal of St. George (Russia)
80	I.D.S.M.	702 Sep. Lal Singh*, 15th Sikhs	Same action as Smyth V.C. Died 18.5.15
80	I.D.S.M.	638 Sep. Sucha Singh, 15th Sikhs	Same action as Smyth V.C.
80	I.D.S.M.	962 Sep. Sapuran Singh, 15th Sikhs	Same action as Smyth V.C.
81	I.D.S.M.	1255 Sep. Sarian Singh 19th Punjabis	Same action as Smyth V.C., Attd. 15th Sikhs Died 19.5.15
81	I.D.S.M.	1249 Hav. Sundar Singh, 19th	Same action as Smyth V.C. Attd. 15th

		Punjabis	Sikhs
81	I.D.S.M.	1339 Hav. Ganda Singh	Same action as Smyth V.C. Attd. 15th Sikhs
81	I.D.S.M.	1360 Hav. Harnam Singh	Same action as Smyth V.C. Attd. 15th Sikhs. Died 19.5.15
88	I.D.S.M.	1321 L.Nk. Dangwa Ramola, 1/39 Garh. Rif.	Died 12.3.15
90	I.D.S.M.	1036 Sep. Fateh Singh, 45th Sikhs	Same action as Smyth V.C. Attd. 15th Sikhs
90	I.D.S.M.	1001 Sep. Ujagar Singh, 45th Sikhs	Same action as Smyth V.C. Attd. 15th Sikhs
92	I.D.S.M.	Sub. Mangal Singh, 52nd Sikhs	Attd. 59th Rifles
109	I.D.S.M.	2803 Rfn. Tota Ram, 123rd Rifles	Later Sub.Maj. (Hony.Capt.) M.C., O.B.I., I.D.S.M.
111	I.D.S.M.	105 Sep. Kassib 129th Baluchis	CWGC gives 103 Sep. Qasim, I.D.S.M. (Ypres). Died 30.10.14
111	I.D.S.M.	3600 Sep. Afsar Khan, 129th Baluchis	Died 30.10.14
118	I.D.S.M.	798 T./Hav. Asbir Rana, 2/6th G.R.	Attd. 1/4th G.R.
121	I.D.S.M.	179 Rfn. Panche Rai, 2/10th B.R.	Not given in Regimental History
121	I.D.S.M.	43 Rfn. Dil Sing Lirabu, 2/10th G.R.	Regimental History says for Gallipoli. Name given as Dilsing Lama
121	I.D.S.M.	2217 Hav. Subidat Rai, 2/10th G.R.	Regimental History says for Gallipoli
121	I.D.S.M.	356 Rfn. Harka Sing Thapa, 2/10th G.R.	Regimental History says for Gallipoli
121	I.D.S.M.	362 Rfn. Budhbir Limbu, 2/10th G.R.	Regimental History says for Gallipoli
121	I.D.S.M.	611 Rfn. Jamansing Gurung, 2/10th G.R.	Regimental History says for Gallipoli
143	I.M.S.M.	2063 A.L.D. Ghulam Mohd Khan, 15th Lancers	Died 30/3/18

144	I.M.S.M.	2117 Far. Ata Mohd. Khan, 18th Lancers	Medal known named to 18/19th K.G.O. Lancers
238	I.M.S.M.	1216 1st Cl. S.A.S., Kanhaiya Lal Sukhai, I.S.M.D.	Attd. 5th Ind. L.C.
238	I.M.S.M.	1140 1st Cl. S.A.S., Mahdi Hassan, I.S.M.D.	Attd. Political Dept.
238	I.M.S.M.	3rd Cl. S.A.S., Buta Mal, I.M.S.D.	Attd. 1/7th G.R.
238	I.M.S.M.	3rd Cl. S.A.S., Naurata Ram, I.S.M.D.	Attd. 61st Stny. Hosp.
238	I.M.S.M.	444 3rd Cl. S.A.A., Somnath Mahedeo Rawal, I.S.M.D.	Attd. 9th Ind. Gen. Hosp
240	I.M.S.M.	1410 1st Cl S.A.S., Vyasam Venkataramayya, I.S.M.D.	Bar (first award, p.236), 30th C.C.S.

Foreign Awards - French Medaille Militaire

(This section has fourteen names which are listed as 'Unit not Traceable' or 'Unit Untraceable'. By cross-referencing names I have tentatively identified these units. The theatres of these awards are not clear, but may be the same as the original British award. Speculations on my part are marked with '?'.)

Recipient	Unit	Remarks
2059 Dfdr. Nur Khan, I.M.S.M.	18th Lancers	France?
3036 Pen. Dfdr. Mohd. Khan, I.D.S.M.	37th Lancers	S.E. Persia?
961(969?) Tptr. Abdul Majid Khan, I.D.S.M.	1st Lancers	N.W.F.?
1614 Hav. Channan Singh, I.D.S.M.	55th Rifles	Waziristan?
1883 Bug. Maj. Dhansing Gurung, I.D.S.M.	2/1st G.R.	N.W.F.?
1912 Hav. Jaget Sher Gurung, I.D.S.M.	2/1 st G.R	N.W.F.?
3390 Sep. Jhandu Singh, I.O.M.	7th Rajputs	Aden?
1121 Sep. Puran Singh,, I.D.S.M.	45th Sikhs	N.W.F.?
2207(2007?) Hav. Shah Nawaz Khan, I.O.M.	109th Infantry	Aden?
1533 Nk. Ali Nazar, I.D.S.M.	106th Pioneers	Seistan?
372 Hav. Sher Ahmed, I.D.S.M.	19th Punjabis	Seistan?
2081 L.Nk. Sher Mohd., I.O.M.	69th Punjabis	Aden?
1455 Bglr. Sikhan Singh, I.D.S.M.	19th Punjabis	S.E. Persia?

I have routinely abbreviated Muhammed or Mohammed as Mohd. I have only given variant spellings of names where they amount to a different name. 'Died' indicates a fatality, however caused.

The table that appears above is by no means exhaustive, and represents only some of the casualties among gallantry award winners, not all of whom are shown as such in the CWGC registers. The names that are listed here are only the ones that I have come across. The question of just which awards are covered by 'In India' deserves further research using both regimental histories and the *Gazette of India*. These, unfortunately are not readily available in North America.

One area that I have not touched on is the question of the completeness of the listings. According to *British Gallantry Awards*, although *Honours and Awards* purports to give the awards between August 1914 and August 1921, the I.M.S.M. list includes most of those for 1922 as well. The I.D.S.M. list is suspect, as I know from personal experience that at the very least the award to 1552 Sepoy Sheikh Mohammed, 28th Punjabis (*Gazette of India* 13 August 1921, for Waziristan) is not included.

In this article I hope that I have raised some questions which will encourage others who may have more resources than I to look more closely at this work, rather than just accepting it.

Michael Johnson

COLONEL GEORGE WHITTLE MACKENZIE HALL. C.B.

I was recently lucky enough to acquire a single Indian Mutiny medal named to a "CAPTn G. HALL. 4th IRREGULAR CAVALRY." The medal has been re-named, but in contemporary style and with a careful hand. That fact, and the probable existence of other medals to the same recipient, led me to do some considerable research on Captain Hall and his career. The results have been fascinating, both for the wealth of detail available on a "John Company" officer, and for the many unspoken facts evident in a careful, "between the lines" reading of his career.

George Whittle Mackenzie Hall was born on July 16, 1824 at Kingston-on-Thames, to George Blair Hall, "gentleman", and his wife Laura. He was baptized in that place on the 4th of November the same year and, some years later, educated at Dr. Lord's School in Tooting, Surrey. He studied the Classics and mathematics. A fairly unexceptional beginning, though not one which suggested either great resources on his family's part or great expectations on his.

On March 31, 1841, Hall was put forward for a Direct Cadetcy in the Honourable East India Company's Bengal Infantry, by Sir William Young, Bart., a director of the Company. He had been recommended to Young by a Lieut. Col. W.B. Davis and was accepted for a cadetcy

after successfully and truthfully filling out the Company's rather lengthy application form. Included with that interesting document in Hall's records are two letters which raise the first point of any note about George's background. One of the letters, datelined "Paris", is from Sir William to Colonel Davis. In it, the director relates how he has "borrowed" a direct cadetcy from another director in exchange for the promise of two places at Addiscombe College. Therefore, he says, Davis has only to send his "young friend" around to the cadet office, where his place is assured. Davis replies, in the other letter, that Hall is not in London and begs that he not be required to appear there if it is not necessary. A puzzle; why should a baronet, director of the H.E.I.C., put himself to a deal of trouble for the friend of a friend? Perhaps the answer lies in Davis' rank, "Lieut. Col.", and the fact that on his application Hall junior lists his father as being "late Lieut. of H.M. Forces." A debt paid or favour owed? Or perhaps merely benevolence on Sir William's part toward a young man who lacked means of his own.

In any event, George Hall sailed for India aboard the ship "Northumberland" on 19th April, 1841 and reached Calcutta in late September. He was appointed to "do duty" with the 58th Bengal Native Infantry, but seems to have been re-posted almost at once to the 26th N.I. He served with that regiment through the disastrous First Afghan War, where they distinguished themselves in the advance guard of General Pollock's "relieving" army. In the Sikh War of 1845-46 the regiment again earned praise for their behaviour during the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah and Sobraon. They earned the right to carry all three names as battle honours, in marked contrast to the behaviour of many of the native units during these battles (at least according to British sources).

Hall, for his part in these campaigns, earned the "Cabul 1842" Afghan Medal and the Sutlej Medal with two clasps, but was transferred within days of the Battle of Sobraon to the post of Adjutant of the 4th Bengal Irregular Cavalry.

When the Mutiny broke out the 4th Irr. Cavalry were stationed at Hansi in Upper Bengal and moved at once to Kurnal, from whence Hall and one troop were sent to Meerut to escort the artillery units there to Delhi. In June, however, the regiment caught the "prevalent mania" and the majority of the men mutinied at a place called Mozzuffernugger, murdering one officer and the Company collector there. The rest, though disarmed, were used in Delhi for "camp security" and the rolls list 137 native O.R.s as earning the Mutiny Medal and "Delhi" bar. Hall served for a time on the staff of Brigadier Hope Grant and was mentioned in despatches for his conduct during the storming of Delhi. He was given a brevet of Major for this and spent the duration of the Mutiny in Oude and Bundelkund, pursuing Tantia Tope. A very distinguished but hardly unusual record, one might think, but again there are several minor oddities to be explained.

It seems clear from the records that the portion of the 4th Cavalry who did not mutiny were those men serving under Captain Hall, on detachment from the main body. Why did that particular group remain loyal when eighteen of the twenty-six Bengal Irregular units mutinied or were disbanded? Further, why were they kept on, even disarmed, on Delhi Ridge if their loyalty was even slightly suspect? Was it force of circumstance or some special pleading or skill on the part of their officer, George Hall? Hall was given temporary command of the regiment in December of 1857 with orders to "reconstruct" the unit. This he did with such effect that one history refers to him as "the second father to the regiment" (after James Skinner, as the 4th became 2nd Skinner's Horse). Again, this was unusual. Of the eighteen mutinous regiments of Bengal Cavalry, only three were allowed to reform, the remainder

having their numbers re-assigned to wholly new bodies of men with new traditions and loyalties.

The Regiment under Hall's command did not see service after the Mutiny, though he retained the command for a further decade. In 1870 he was extended a twenty-month medical furlough in Europe, during which time he acquired a Companion of the Bath. He returned to India and died at Nowgong, of acute gout, on July 31, 1875, being buried there on the following day. Again the question why a C.B.? Or at least, why in 1871 rather than just after the Mutiny, for according to the provisions of the Order, the award was to be made to field officers "for service in the field."

Colonel George Hall seems a disturbing mixture of the brave and the ordinary, the distinguished and the dull. Any specific references are highly complimentary and his promotion to the rank of Colonel came a full five years before it was due; not at all common in the seniority-bound system of the Bengal Army. His brevet rank of Major was confirmed only after the statutory five years and he received all earlier promotions "by the Book." Something must have decided his men to continue following him, "when all about were losing their heads" and have decided his superiors to appoint him Commandant of the re-raised regiment over at least one senior officer. (The medal roll shows a full major, A.P. Martin, commanding the 4th at this time.) Was George Hall a dull man with flashes of brilliance, someone promoted "beyond his level of competence", or may he have been a very good officer who for some reason failed to reach his full potential?

It is impossible, of course, to get all the facts or do a detailed character study at this historical distance, but there are a few remaining details in Hall's record which tend to confirm one of the possibilities mentioned above. Within two years of arriving in India Hall had gained "colloquial proficiency in Hindustani" and within several more had "a competent knowledge"; not popular or exciting accomplishments for the average young officer (there seemed a positive aversion to learning the "bat" among earlier officers), but a very wise move economically, as each test passed brought an additional allowance. In addition, Hall served seven or eight terms as either "officiating adjutant" or "officiating station officer", each of which onerous duties provided an allowance. The signs seem to point to a more than usually indigent young officer. It was a well known fact that every newly-joined officer was heavily in debt, often until achieving the rank of captain or major, but Hall seems to have been unusually hard pressed. Six times during his early career he requested "urgent personal leave", always to a major city and always for short periods of time. Given the prevailing attitude to junior officers who dared to consider "serious attachments", the likeliest explanation for such jaunts is a series of importunate money-lenders. Hall's one venture into what is now called "moon-lighting" proved an additional economic burden. He had himself appointed the post-master of the town of Jhansi in February of 1850, but a mere eighteen months was found responsible (by district court of enquiry) for the defalcation of a native clerk. The sum lost was Rupees 1194, almost nine months' pay for a lieutenant of cavalry.

George Hall, even as a Colonel, never took "home leave", which was at the officers' own expense, and returned to England only twice in thirty years, both times on medical leave (which was, I believe, paid for by the authorities). On his retirement or medical discharge (the records are vague on which it was), he returned to India to settle. Despite the popular image of the "Poona Sahib", this was not at all common in the nineteenth century, not least because of the high mortality rate among all Europeans resident on the sub-continent.

The "bottom line"? Reading between the lines, I find the story of a possibly able but socially and economically straitened officer whose career was shaped at least in part by his inability to get himself out of debt and into the "proper" situation for a man of his rank. Not, perhaps, a surprising story, but one whose unearthing provided me with a great deal of pleasure and a further insight into the "real" Indian Army. Peter Monahan

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H.J. HAWTHORN

From the moment my friend Agnew Johnston told me about the group I was interested; a Great War pair, an IGS 1908 with bars for Afghanistan 1919 and Northwest Frontier 1930-31, and four Second World War medals; 1939-45 and Burma Stars, Defence and War Medals. A very nice group covering both World Wars and the period in between. I was interested primarily because the IGS was named to the 1/153rd Punjabis, a wartime battalion which had seen fairly heavy action in North Baluchistan in 1919. The rest of his service was of secondary importance to me then. I had no inkling of what an interesting career this officer had had. When I had finished my research I had a trail that began in London in 1896, and finished in Vancouver in 1961.

My initial research report indicated that he had served in the ranks, reaching the rank of Warrant Officer Class II, and was commissioned into the Royal Warwickshire Regiment May 1, 1918. As I suspected, from there he entered the Indian Army via the Indian Army Reserve of Officers. There the trail ended, as it will when attempting to research Indian Army officers from the British Army List. Apart from the dates of his promotions and a note that in 1936 he was on the Special Unemployed List, Indian Army there was nothing more. I contacted my English researcher, and in due course received some very interesting research.

Henry James Hawthorn was born in London June 25, 1896, the son of a musician. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Army on November 16, 1914. It is not yet clear what regiment he joined, as this was not required information on his I.A.R.O. papers. He served in France from January 1916 until April 19, 1917, when he was hit by shrapnel in the left thigh and evacuated. Five months later he was back in France, serving until November 16, 1917. During this second tour he was promoted W.O.II. The following month he entered an Officer Cadet Battalion, and in due course was commissioned into the 3rd Reserve Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

Hawthorn was not to remain long with the Warwicks. His application for the Indian Army Reserve of Officers is dated June 12, 1918 and on January 15, 1919 he was appointed to the I.A.R.O. and attached to the 1/153rd Punjabis. It was with this regiment that he first saw service on the Frontier. He spent a year as Lieutenant and Quarter Master, and then served as a Company Officer, but the 1/153rd seems to have seen no further action after the Third Afghan War that qualified for further bars to the IGS, although the regiment continued to suffer casualties.

Although some sources state that the wartime regiments were disbanded in 1919, this is only partially true. Those numbered from 150 to 153 appear to have had at least some of their battalions active through that year. However, by 1922 the wartime regiments had disappeared, and the regular Indian Army was itself in the throes of re-organization. At this time the army was being reduced in size as well as being changed. Besides all the wartime

regiments numbered above 130, twelve other regiments were disbanded. Generous terms were offered to officers to resign their commissions, in order to deal with the problem of redundant officers. Hawthorn was not one of those who accepted them. He had transferred from the I.A.R.O. to the regular Indian Army on March 29, 1920. When his regiment was disbanded he was transferred to the 5/2nd Punjab Regiment, formerly the 87th Punjabis. As before he spent some time as Quarter Master, a post that he seems to have had some aptitude for, as his later service shows. He was made Captain in December, 1924.

According to the regimental history the 5/2nd spent the years 1922-25 peacefully in Rawalpindi, devoting its time to sports as well as more military pursuits, with some success. Its next posting was to be much more exciting.

Most of us tend to think of the Indian Army in terms of the Frontier, with the exception of the odd expedition to foreign parts. While most of the Indian Army was stationed in India (but not all on the Frontier), there were always several battalions on foreign duty. So it was that in 1925 the 5/2nd was under orders for Hong Kong. It was not a peaceful time in that colony's history; on the mainland there was considerable nationalistic feeling, much of it centred in Canton, a short distance away from Hong Kong. The Cantonese elements organized a general strike in Hong Kong, and soon the 5/2nd found itself handling more and more guard duties, and, in a practical, if non-military, exercise, running the Government Dairy Farm. Another sensitive area was Shameen Island in the Canton River, where the British and French had concessions. To protect the island a half company was sent upriver by patrol boat, under the command of Captain Hawthorn. It returned to Kowloon by the end of the year. In 1927 the agitation spread towards Shanghai, and the battalion was sent there to maintain order until the Jhansi Brigade could be sent from India. Finally, in Autumn of 1928, the 5/2nd returned to India, to Jullundur.

The year 1930 saw the battalion move to Peshawar to deal with the Red Shirt agitation there. It was also in this year that Hawthorne left the battalion, and transferred to the Indian Army Service Corps. It is not clear whether he earned his 1930-31 bar with the 5/2nd, with the I.A.S.C., or with both, as he was stationed at Peshawar as Officer i/c supplies 1931-32.

In the years that followed Hawthorn was sent to various postings, including Chitral, and took medical leave out of India. Then in 1936 he was transferred to the Special Unemployed List, and went to Japan as a language student. In 1930 there were only eleven Japanese interpreters in the Indian Army: six years later there were probably not many more. It is perhaps a testament to his aptitude (or perhaps to the lack of Japanese speakers) that he was appointed pro-consul at Osaka, Japan. He remained there until September 1939, when he was recalled to military duty. There being no call for Japanese speakers, he was promptly sent up to Chitral and Peshawar to deal with supplies.

In April of 1941, however, some more far-sighted individual appointed him to be Japanese translator with the Eastern Army in Barrackpore. This subsequently became Eastern Command, 14th Army, and Head Quarters, ALFSEA. He remained there until December 1945.

Hawthorn served through the War as a Substantive Major, and in December 1945 was made Acting/Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel, and returned to his old job of dealing with supplies; first at the Supply Training Centre, Ferozepore, and then at the Supply Reinforcement Centre, also in Ferozepore. With the approach of independence Hawthorn retired June 12, 1947, and

went on release leave to Canada. He settled in Vancouver, British Columbia, and died there March 24, 1961, leaving a wife and three sons, and two grandchildren.

Most of the research on Hawthorn is now complete, but there remains the question of his original regiment in the British Army. A search of the casualty lists in the London Times shows a Pte. J. Hawthorne in the Liverpool Regt. and another in the Border Regt. as having been wounded at about the same time as H.J. Hawthorne. Neither of these seems likely to be my recipient, partly because of the difference in spelling, and partly because neither seems a likely unit for someone born in London. The microfilm copies are hard to read, and it may be that I missed the correct name.

Besides being an interesting story in its own right, the tale of H.J. Hawthorn is a good practical example of how to go about researching an officer's group. Much of his early information comes from his I.A.R.O. application, which was found in India Office Records L/MIL/9/607. These applications contain basic information and some information on previous military experience, along with an assessment of the candidate's potential. Further information came from the published Indian Army Lists, including the War Services Supplement published each January up to 1939. These give dates of promotion, qualifications, and active service, including honours and awards. It should be noted here that War Services are not given for I.A.R.O. officers; only for those in the regular Indian Army. In the case of Hawthorn I was fortunate that there was a retirement file for him in India Office Records, and a further notation as to the date and place of death. This allowed me to go to the files of the local newspaper and obtain his obituary. In this case it was not overly informative, giving no details of his service, but it did give me the names of his family for future research. I have not followed up that path yet, and it is something that should be done carefully and with tact. Finally, the regimental history of the Second Punjab Regiment was useful in fleshing out the bare bones of his service record. In this case there was no picture of Hawthorn, but I have another group to an officer of the First Punjab Regiment where there were two. It all depends on the quality and availability of the regimental history.

Henry James Hawthorn had an interesting career which took him from the trenches of France to the Frontier of India, as well as to China and Japan. He served the Indian Army well for twenty-seven years. It is amusing, in retrospect, to note the assessment of his Brigade Commander, on his I.A.R.O. application:

"...though suitable from a professional and educational standard, his entire lack of knowledge of India its customs and peoples would prove a serious handicap to his becoming of real value in the Indian Army."

Michael Johnson

