

UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY

OU_220291

UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Call No. 351 / H/67- Accession No. 3543

Author

Title History of the 15th imperial security
cavalry bridge

This book should be returned on or before the date last marked below.

HISTORY

OF THE

15TH (IMPERIAL SERVICE)
CAVALRY BRIGADE

DURING THE GREAT WAR, 1914-1918



LONDON:

PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
BY HARRISON AND SONS, 44-47, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, W.C. 2,
PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY.

1920.

1914.

The Imperial Service Cavalry Brigade was concentrated at Deolali in the middle of October, 1914, preparatory to embarkation for service in the great war. The Brigade was composed of the following staff and units;—

STAFF.

G.O.C	Brigadier-General W. A. WATSON, C.B. C.I.E., I.A.
Brigade Major ...	Major L. F. ARTHUR, 24th Light Cavalry.
Staff Captain	Captain H. C. S. WOOD, 2nd Lancers.
Orderly Officer	Lieutenant O. MURRAY, 38th Central India

In charge of Brigade

Staff Office

Captain. E. L. BARTLETT, Indian Miscellaneous List.

ATTACHED TO STAFF.

Major H. H, the MAHARAJAH OF IDAR.

Captain ZORAWAR SINGH, N.I.L.F. (Commandant Bhavnagar I.S Cavalry).

KATHIAWAR I.S. SIGNAL TROOP.

Strength.

British officer	1
Indian officer	1
Despatch riders from IDAR State	12
Other ranks	15
Followers	14
Officers' chargers	4
Horses	27
Mules	19

British Officer—Captain H. St. G. SCOTT, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Indian Officer—Rissaidar MHOBAT SINGH (Bhavnagar I.S Lancers).

HYDERABAD I.S. LANCERS.

SPECIAL SERVICE OFFICERS.

Major L. DENING, 33rd Light Cavalry.

Captain C. H. HOWELL, 18th Lancers.

Officer Commanding—Major MAHOMED A MATULLAH, Bahadi

Strength.

British officer	1†
Indian officers	27
Other ranks	533
Followers	121
Officers' chargers	21
Horses	552
Mules	50

† Capt. Gardiner.. R.A.V.C.

MYSORE I.S. LANCERS (INCLUDING TWO TROOPS
BHAVNAGAR I.S. LANCERS AND ONE TROOP
KASHMIR LANCERS).

SPECIAL SERVICE OFFICERS.

Major M. H. HENDERSON, 26th Light Cavalry.

Lieut. K. EVANS-GORDON, 39th Central India Horse.

Officer Commanding—Regimentdar B. CHAMRAJ URS, BAHADAR.

Strength.

British	officer.	1†
Indian officers ...	. . . . .	32
Other ranks	. . . . .	487
Followers	. . . . .	181
Officers' chargers	. . . . .	9
Horses	. . . . .	561
Mules	. . . . .	74
Carts	. . . . .	10

Colonel J. DESARAJ URS, Commander-in-Chief of the Mysore State Forces, accompanied the regiment in an unofficial capacity

PATIALA I.S. LANCERS.

SPECIAL SERVICE OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Colonel A. W. PENNINGTON, 9th Hodson's Horse.

Captain G. C. W. WILLIS, 31st Lancers.

Officer Commanding—Colonel NAND SINGH, SARDAR BAHADAR.

Strength.

Indian officers ...	... 27
Other ranks . . . . .	... 528
Followers	... 140
Officers' chargers	... 15
Horses ...	... 544
Mules . . . . .	... 81

124TH I.C. FIELD AMBULANCE (" A " AND " B " SECTIONS).

Officer Commanding—Captain T. O'LEARY, I.M.S.

Second in Command—Captain F. STEVENSON, I.M.S.

Strength.

British officers ...	... 2
Indian officers ...	... 4
British other ranks . . . . .	. . . . . 1
Indian other ranks . . . . .	. . . . . 10
Followers . . . . .	. . . . . 83
Officers' chargers . . . . .	. . . . . 2
Mules —
Carts —

† Capt. Simpson, R.A.V.C.

* Of which 5 were lent to the Hyderabad Lancers.

In May, 1916, the Patiala Lancers were transferred to the Mesogotagajan front. In May, 1918, the Jodhpur Lancers, who and recently arrived in Egypt from France, joined the Brigade.

JODHPUR I.S. LANCERS.

SPECIAL SERVICE OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Colonel H. N. HOLDEN, 5th Cavalry.

Major G. R. P. WHEATLEY, 27th Light Cavalry.

Major P. F. GELL, 14th Lancers.

Major A. J. REYNOLDS, 37th Lancers.

Captain H. F. P. HORNSBY, 5th Cavalry.

Lieut. A. B. KNIGHT, 4th Cavalry.

Veterinary Officer—Captain F. O. MAYNARD, R.A.V.C.

Officer Commanding—Colonel THAKUR PRATAP SINGH, SARDAR BAHADUR.

Strength.

Indian Officers	28
Other Ranks	497
Followers	58
Riding horses	540
Draught horses.	53
Mules.	63
Wagons.	19

Lieut.-General H. H. Maharajah Sir PRATAP SINGH, BAHADUR, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., etc., accompanied the regiment.

Directly the concentration of the Brigade was complete the G.O.C. published in Brigade Order No. 1, for the information of all ranks, H.M. The King Emperor's gracious message to the Indian troops arriving in Europe from India, which read as follows :—

" Officers, N.C.Os. and men, I look to all my Indian soldiers to uphold the ' Izzat ' of the British Raj against an offensive and relentless enemy. I know with what readiness my brave and loyal soldiers are prepared to fulfil this sacred trust on the field of battle, shoulder to shoulder with their comrades from all parts of the Empire. Rest assured that you will always be in my thoughts and prayers. I bid you go forward to add fresh lustre to the glorious achievements and noble traditions of courage and chivalry of my Indian Army, whose honour and fame are in your hands."

The fortnight spent at Deolali was a busy one for all ranks. The usual routine of guards and duties was carried out. Regimental and brigade training, musketry, field firing, signalling and sanitary duties were all practised. Medical and veterinary inspections were most Carefully carried out, and unfit personnel and animals were returned to regimental depots.

All kits and equipment were checked and overhauled, and transport, sanitary, provost and other regimental establishments were organized on a war footing.

Conferences were held every second day at which all British officers, commanding officers and regimental staff officers were present. At these meetings all matters affecting the organization and efficiency of the Brigade were discussed, and criticisms passed on the previous day's training and manoeuvres.

On the 27th October advance parties under the staff captain proceeded to Bombay, and were followed two days later by the G.O.C. and staff and all units.

Units were railed direct to the Alexandra Dock, where transports were awaiting them. As soon as the embarkation was completed, the transports moved out into the stream, awaiting orders to sail. The G.O.C. and staff embarked on the transport "Mongara" on the morning of the 1st November.

Seven ships were utilized for the conveyance of the Brigade, and six of these formed part of a convoy of 27 transports which left Bombay on the afternoon of the 1st November under sealed orders.

One transport carrying two squadrons of Mysore Lancers had to be left behind owing to defective machinery, and followed a fortnight later.

At sea on the 3rd November the convoy was joined by nine transports from Karachi, and the total of 36 ships was escorted by two warships, H.M.S. "Swiftsure" and H.M.S. "Hardinge."

The convoy presented an imposing sight steaming six abreast, with the "Swiftsure" leading and the "Hardinge" protecting the rear.

The voyage was without incident. The time spent on board ship was fully utilized in instructing the men in physical exercises, aiming drill and lectures, punctuated by sports of all kinds, into which all ranks entered with great keenness. The horses on board were well looked after, and only five animals were lost from sickness during the voyage.

The convoy arrived at Suez on the morning of the 16th November, and disembarkation was proceeded with at once. Men and horses were entrained as soon as they disembarked, and by the afternoon of the 18th November the Brigade (less two squadrons of Mysore Lancers left behind at Bombay) had arrived at Ismailia.

Units were allotted camp sites at Moascar in the open desert, about 1½ miles west of Ismailia Town. During the first night, owing to the softness of the sand, about 60 animals broke loose and galloped off into the desert. All were, however, brought in within 48 hours except four, which were never recovered.

From now onwards the time spent at Moascar was devoted the systematic training of all units of the Brigade. The patrolling of the Sweet Water Canal was entrusted to the Brigade, a most important duty as the canal was the only source of water supply for all troops and civilian population between Port Said and Suez.

The Bikanir I.S. Camel Corps, which had arrived in Egypt a month earlier, was attached to the Brigade for administration. For tactical purposes they were under the General Officers Commanding the three sections into which the canal was divided, and they shared the reconnaissance duties with the Brigade. Their work throughout was most efficient and consistent.

Squadrons were detached to El Kubri, Ismailia Ferry Post and Kantarah, and were responsible with the Bikanir Camel Corps for all patrolling east of the Suez Canal. Although no severe fighting was experienced during these operations, the work was strenuous as the enemy frequently made attempts to lay mines in the canal.

1915.

In the middle of January, 1915, it became known that enemy forces of considerable strength had entered Sinai. The canal defences were reinforced, and the vigilance of patrols redoubled. A few days later our aeroplanes reported the enemy at Bir Es Saba, Moiya Harab and Ain Sadr, and patrols from Kantarah obtained touch with hostile detachments at Bir El Dueidar.

Towards the end of January the enemy closed towards the canal, and minor actions ensued, culminating on the night of the 2nd~3rd February in the main effort of the Turks to cross the canal at Toussoum. After a severe fight the enemy under the command of Djemal Pasha were successfully repelled by our infantry and artillery, and obliged to retire after considerable loss in men and material. A small party of the enemy managed to cross the canal during the night in one of the pontoons brought for the purpose, but these were quickly surrounded and captured.

On the 4th February the Brigade, less the squadrons at Kubri and Kantarah, supported by infantry, moved out from Ferry Post to make a demonstration in force. A large body of the enemy, estimated at three or four brigades, was seen about 7 miles east of Toussoum, and a small party of 25 Turks and 90 camels was captured a few miles further north.

By the 10th February the enemy had retired from within striking distance of the canal, and normal patrolling was resumed.

In the middle of February two officers from the I.A.R.O. were received for each regiment, thus bringing the number of British officers up to four per regiment. In 1917 this number was increased to six, and in the middle of 1918 a full establishment of 12 British officers per regiment was sanctioned.

During the end of February two important and interesting reconnaissances were made by squadrons of the Mysore and Hyderabad Lancers to Kabrit Zogha and Moiya Harab to report on and destroy the water supply that had been used, by the Turks in their attack.

During March an outbreak of glanders occurred and all animals in the Brigade were subjected to the mallein test. Some 70 valuable horses were destroyed and many more condemned. The matter was serious, and it was decided to stop re-testing and segregate as far as possible. This was done, and since then no cases of glanders have occurred in the Brigade. In a later test the horses which reacted in 1915 have shown no signs of reaction and it is generally considered that there was some defect in the mallein used, though the matter will always remain a mystery. The Mysore Lancers were the heaviest losers, 50 of the 78 horses destroyed belonging to that regiment.

On the 22nd March an enemy force of 800 infantry, 200 cavalry and some guns was located in an entrenched position 10 miles east of the canal from El Kubri. A column of all arms, which included two squadrons of Hyderabad Lancers, moved out and engaged the enemy. After some resistance the Turks fled, leaving behind a quantity of equipment and ammunition. The heavy going across the sandhills prevented our cavalry from cutting off the enemy's retreat.

On the 7th April patrols from Kantarah reported that a body of the enemy estimated at 1,200 had exchanged shots and retired. On the same day aerial reconnaissance reported considerably fewer numbers moving east through Dueidar. The Brigade moved up to Kantarah the same night, and on the 8th moved out in conjunction with part of the Kantarah garrison. No enemy was encountered, and the Brigade returned to Ismailia after reconnoitring the country east of the canal from Kantarah to Ferry Post.

On the 28th April a reconnaissance of 90 rifles of the Bikanir Camel Corps encountered a hostile force estimated at 400 men with guns, about 12 miles due east of Ferry Post. After a short skirmish the patrol withdrew to the Ferry Post with the loss of 3 killed, 4 wounded and 2 missing. Later in the day aerial reconnaissance located a body of the enemy in bivouac near El Hawawish, and the Brigade (eight squadrons), supported by infantry and one section of Egyptian artillery, crossed the canal after dark with orders to proceed to El Hawawish and engage the enemy at daybreak if they were still there. The whole column was across the canal by 11 p.m., and at midnight heavy rifle and machine-gun fire was heard from the direction of Kantarah Post, a post on the canal about 3 miles north of Ferry Post, though it was afterwards learned to have occurred at Bench Mark Post.

The column continued its march to El Hawawish according to orders. Shortly before daybreak the guide confessed that he had lost his way. A halt was then called, and as soon as it was light enough the cavalry moved forward in the direction in which El Hawawish was presumed to be, leaving the artillery and infantry—who were somewhat fatigued—at the halting place. Shortly afterwards an aeroplane reported the enemy

moving into Mahadat from the south-west, but that the trenches at Hawawish were possibly still occupied and should be approached with caution. The G.O.C. then decided to move on Mahadat as rapidly as possible, a patrol being first sent to Hawawish to report whether the trenches there were still held. The horses had already done 16 miles over heavy sand, and Mahadat was still 12 miles away. A start was made at once, but it was not until mid-day that Mahadat was reached and the enemy was seen retiring 2 miles further north. The pursuit was carried on, and the enemy rearguard was eventually forced to turn and fight. Twenty Turks were killed and 13 captured, the Brigade's losses being 1 British officer, 1 Indian officer killed, and 1 British officer and 7 Indian other ranks wounded. It was impossible to carry the pursuit further owing to the extreme exhaustion of men and horses, and at 8 p.m. on the 29th the Brigade started to march the 24 miles to Ferry Post, which was reached about mid-day on the 30th.

Between 5 p.m. on the 28th and noon on the 30th the Brigade covered over 65 miles through heavy sand, and fought an action with the enemy; men and horses had no rest during that time, horses had no water and men only one water-bottle each. As a test of endurance the operation may be considered to be noteworthy.

On the 11th June five Turkish deserters arrived at El Shatt Post opposite Suez, and reported that they had deserted from a force of about 300 men which had reached Bir Mabuik with a view to making a raid on the canal. A column, including one squadron of the Hyderabad Lancers, was sent out from El Kubri to deal with the threat, but beyond a few shots nothing materialized and the enemy withdrew to Nekl. One man of the Hyderabad Lancers was killed.

During July, on two occasions, owing to the reported presence of Turkish patrols in the neighbourhood of Katia a small column, including a detachment from the Brigade, moved out from Kantarah to engage or cut them off should they attempt to approach the canal, but on each occasion the enemy retired without touch having been obtained. The extreme heat and lack of water in the desert made military operations very difficult and practically confined all movements to the night time.

On the 23rd November a squadron of the Mysore Lancers operating 15 miles east of Kantarah obtained touch with a force of 60 Turks on camels, the advance guard of a raiding party 200 strong. These were pursued for 7 miles, with the result that seven were killed, 12 captured and many others wounded. Amongst the dead was the notorious Bedouin leader, Rizkalla Salim, who had been responsible for most of the attempted raids on the canal. He was killed, after a hand-to-hand fight, by Jemadar A. Lingaraj Urs, I.O.M. (since killed in action), **and** after his death the attempts on the canal entirely ceased.

1916.

In January, 1916, two squadrons of the Mysore Lancers, supported by two companies of infantry, were ordered out from Kantarah to find and bring in, if possible, one of our aeroplanes which was reported to have had a forced landing near Romani. The machine was found the next day intact except for the camera, which had been looted by Bedouins. The pilot and observer had started to walk in, and had arrived at the outpost line in an exhausted condition. When a R.F.C. breakdown gang had arrived and reported the machine unfit to fly, it was pulled in 30 miles to Kantarah, across very rough going and against a heavy sandstorm, by means of six camels and several dismounted men. A party of Turks reached Katia the following day, but retired on hearing that the machine had been salvaged.

From now on all patrolling east of the canal was taken over by Yeomanry and Australians, and the Imperial Service Cavalry Brigade was used for patrolling the railway and Sweet Water Canals between Port Said and Suez, and a stretch of the country west of the canal known as the Suez Canal Zone which no unauthorized person was allowed to enter.

On the 31st March, 1916, Major-General W. A. Watson, C.B., C.L.E., relinquished command of the Brigade on being appointed to command the Delta District, and was succeeded by Brigadier-General M. H. Henderson, 26th Light Cavalry, whose place as Senior Special Service Officer, Mysore Lancers, was taken in September, 1916, by Major C. R. Harbord, 30th Lancers.

In May, 1916, the Patiala Lancers were transferred to the Mesopotamia front, and were not replaced in the Brigade until the arrival of the Jodhpur Lancers in the spring of 1918.

The remainder of the year was spent in arduous and monotonous patrolling and training of all descriptions. Officers and men were detailed to go through courses in machine guns, musketry and signalling at the Central School of Instruction at Zeitoun, and many excellent results were obtained.

1917.

On the nth February the Brigade received orders to relieve the 6th Mounted Brigade in the Geneffe-Ayun Musa area. Headquarters left Ismailia by train for El Shatt on the 14th, and the Mysore Lancers and Signal Troop marched the same day to Faïd. The 15th took them to Shallufa whence, on the 16th, the Signal Troop joined Brigade headquarters at El Shatt, the Mysore Lancers less two squadrons marched to Geneffe and one squadron each to Kubri and Geneife railheads. The Hyderabad Lancers moved from Kubri to the Ayun Musa area. The remainder of the month was spent in patrolling into the desert from the railheads and in training by the rest of the Brigade, and March arrived with the Brigade under orders to be ready to concentrate at Fesry Post at short notice.

The Disenchantment of the Elizabethans

being Spenser. He hymns the peace and plenty, contrasting so with the 'nightly bordrags' and the 'hues and cries' of Ireland. He hymns the presence of Cynthia, the 'dreaded Dread', whose 'name recorded I will leave for ever', and the nymphs that cluster about her throne, and the shepherds that 'blow their pipes around, her name to glorify'. But his last word is one of criticism. Why did he come back to Kilcolman? Because the court was no place for a silly shepherd.

Where each one seeks with malice and with strife,
To thrust down other into foul disgrace,
Himself to raise: and he doth soonest rise
That best can handle his deceitful wit,
In subtle shifts, and finest sleights devise.. .
For highest looks have not the highest mind,
Nor haughty words most full of highest thoughts:
But are like bladders blownen up with wind,
That being pricked do vanish into noughts.
Even such is all their vaunted vanity,
Nought else but smoke, that fumeth soon **away**;
Such is their glory that in simple eye
Seem greatest, when their garments are most gay.
So they themselves for praise of fools do sell,
And all their wealth for painting on a wall;
With price whereof they buy a golden bell,
And purchase highest rooms in bower and **hall**:
Whiles single truth and simple honesty
Do wander up and down despised of all;
Their plain attire such glorious gallantry
Disdains so much, that none them in do call.

Disillusionment, baffled ambitions, unavailing regrets, Coleridge's

Brigade headquarters moved to Ferry Post on the 3rd March, and the G.O.C. took over the command of " B " Sub-section Canal Defences.

The Mysore Lancers marched north from Geneffe on the 6th and took over the railheads at Serapeum, Ferry Post, Ferdan and Ballah, with one squadron at each and headquarters at Ferry Post railhead, until the 10th, when they moved into Ferry Post.

The Hyderabad Lancers remained at Ayun Musa until the 16th, when they marched to Ferry Post railhead, when they came under veterinary isolation owing to a suspicious outbreak, thought to be purpura hemorrhagica.

Two troops Mysore Lancers were detailed as escort to the G.O.C. East Force, and left Ballah railhead for Kantarah on the 21st, whence they were railed to El Arish.

The G.O.C, accompanied by the Brigade Major and an Intelligence Officer from G.H.Q., and escorted by one squadron Mysore Lancers, carried out an interesting reconnaissance from Serapeum railhead through Zogha to Mubassia up the Wadi Mukhsheib. At Mubassia only one of the seven cisterns, cut in the bed of the wadi, remained open as the others had all been sealed up about a year before to prevent the Turks using them as a water supply in case of another attempt on the canal. The one that remained open contained about 30,000 gallons of excellent water. No enemy were seen, and only a very few Bedouins.

On the nth April the Mysore Lancers concentrated at Ferry Post, being relieved at the railheads by detachments of the 123rd Outranks Rifles.

Three days later the Brigade received orders to concentrate at Hill 40 (outside Kantarah) on the 17th, and on the 16th Brigadier-General C. R. Harbord, 30th Lancers, took over command of the Brigade from Brigadier-General M. H. Henderson, who had been ordered to Aden.

Major W. J. Lambert, D.S.O., 29th Lancers, was appointed Senior Special Service Officer, Mysore Lancers, in Brigadier-General Harbord's place.

The following day the Brigade concentrated at Hill 40 and received orders to march, less three squadrons Hyderabad Lancers, to Khan Yunus. The three squadrons Hyderabad Lancers were to be railed to El Arish, Rafa and Khan Yunus.

The Brigade reached Khan Yunus on the 25th, having completed the march of 150 miles in nine days, which included one day's halt.

The camps used were Romani, Abd (where the halt was taken), Mazar, Bardowil, El Arish and Sheikh Zowaid. Water was sufficient all the way up, but most of the going was very bad, being heavy sand interspersed with bushes and hillocks. The flies worried horses and men all the way, and the last two days a khamsin (hot south wind) was blowing which distressed the horses a good deal.

to make two bombing raids on Rafa that night. All our aeroplanes left the aerodrome at dusk and bivouacked about 5 miles out. At 9.15 p.m. the first air raid commenced. Apparently four machines dropped 20 bombs. The second raid started at 1.30 a.m. on the 9th and three machines dropped 19 bombs. Casualties were very slight considering the fact that the men all stood to their horses; this was done because it was considered that many of the horses would break loose. As, however, only half a dozen horses did break loose and they did not leave the lines, it was decided that in future the men should remain in their dugouts.

The Hyderabad Lancers, with the exception of one squadron at El Arish and one troop at Sheikh Zowaid, joined the Brigade on the 17th. On the 22nd one squadron Mysore Lancers was sent back to Abd and Romani to relieve a squadron of the Westminster Dragoons.

On the 24th, while the Brigade was out on night operations, an Indian officer's patrol of the Mysore Lancers was fired on by a Turkish camel patrol. The officer kept this party under observation until he had sent back the three men that he had with him with messages. When the enemy began to retire towards the east he came back to camp. All his messages had gone too far north and had missed the Brigade. Enemy aeroplanes were over Rafa nearly every day during this period, but seldom dropped bombs and then only from a great height.

On the 6th June the Hyderabad Lancers' squadron from El Arish arrived, the regiment thus being complete except for one troop at Sheikh Zowaid. On the 12th the Brigade left camp at 4.15 p.m. to make a surprise visit to the pool of water reported to exist 6 miles east of Khabra and 7 miles north-west of El Auja, and to sweep the vicinity for enemy and hostile Bedouins. The water was reached about 10 a.m. on the 13th, and horses were watered twice before the Brigade started back at 2 p.m. The quality of the water was good though a trifle muddy and the pool was obviously drying up. A number of Bedouins were rounded up and interrogated by an intelligence officer from G.H.Q. who accompanied the Brigade, but all except three men were allowed to go. Camp was reached at 7.30 a.m. on the 14th after a halt of four hours 10 miles out. All horses had done 60 miles and some a good deal more, but on the whole they stood it well. The remainder of the month was uneventful, the usual patrolling being done and several Brigade parades and tactical schemes being carried out. Parties of British and Indian officers spent periods of five days in the trenches in front of Gaza. It was an interesting experience for them and gave them an idea of the infantryman's life in the trenches when there is not much going on. There were not, however, any applications for transfer to the infantry.

During June and the later months considerable difficulty was experienced in watering the horses. The wells on the south side

of the sand dunes close to camp had been practically exhausted, and the horses had to go 2½ miles to a plentiful supply of water by the seashore. The going was all over very heavy sand, and it was particularly hard on horses returning from patrol which had done 20 miles before reaching camp.

July was spent in patrolling and training of all kinds; musketry courses were gone through by both regiments, and the machine-gun sections were put through a three weeks' course in the Vickers' light gun which had been received in place of the old Maxims. The weather was perfect, and the health of all ranks exceptionally good.

Two squadrons of the Hyderabad Lancers made a reconnaissance to El Auja, starting on the 28th and returning on the 30th. No enemy were seen and El Auja was found deserted. During the end of July and the beginning of August the Mysore Lancers' squadron at Abd and Romani was relieved by a squadron of the Hyderabad Lancers, and the troop of Hyderabad Lancers at Sheikh Zowaid relieved by a troop of the Mysore Lancers. Early in August one squadron of the Mysore Lancers was detailed as G.H.Q. defence troops and on the 28th the Hyderabad Lancers' squadron arrived back from Abd and Romani.

Brigade parades and tactical exercises were frequent and useful instruction was also supplied by one day's field firing. All Mark VI rifles were exchanged during the month for Mark VII pattern and each man fired at least 10 rounds with the new weapon. The patrolling system which had been in force since May was changed and a scheme of standing patrols adopted which proved a saving of men and horseflesh. Many Bedouins had been brought in, mostly for being found in possession of arms, some of which might have been in the family for generations, but some on the other hand of quite modern pattern.

September saw the beginning of the change of the Brigade transport from packs to wheels, and driving classes were carried out with the first eight limbered wagons received. On the 6th each regiment received 12 Hotchkiss guns and a course of instruction in the gun for 12 men from each regiment was commenced under an officer and two N.C.Os. of the Warwickshire Yeomanry. On the same day regiments were told to complete the three squadrons which would form part of the composite force and to separate the remaining squadron from the three.

The remainder of the month was perhaps the busiest period from the point of view of training that the Brigade has ever gone through.

On the 27th September the Hyderabad Lancers moved to the vicinity of Tel El Jemmi and took over the patrolling area of the XXIst Corps Cavalry Regiment. The remainder of the Brigade followed on the 1st October and took up patrolling duties in front of the line held by the composite force infantry, thus filling the gap between the XXIst Corps and Desert Mounted Corps on its right.

Frequent encounters occurred between our patrols and the enemy, generally in the Wadi Baha, but the enemy always managed to get away up the wadi which was admirably suited for such tactics.

On the 20th October the XXIst Corps cavalry regiment was attached to the Brigade for tactical purposes. During the next few days frequent practice was carried out in signalling to aeroplanes.

On the 28th a Brigade field troop was organized with a view to ensuring the water supply of the Brigade during the forthcoming operations. On the 31st the Brigade marched to Regent's Park, arriving at the place of bivouac at 10.30 p.m.

The scheme of operation was as follows :—

On the night of the 1st-2nd November the infantry were to attack and capture the whole of the Turkish front line trenches before Gaza, including some small works along the seashore protecting the enemy's right flank. As soon as this objective was gained the I.S. Cavalry Brigade was to advance along the seashore, as much as possible under cover of the cliffs, then turn right handed and harass the enemy as he retired from Gaza, and especially to raid the Turkish headquarters which were located in Nuzle.

At 7 a.m. on the 2nd the Brigade concentrated on the beach opposite the 54th Divisional Headquarters at Marine View. By 7.30 a.m. the infantry of the 54th Division had taken all their objectives except Belah trench. At 8 a.m. the Brigade was about to move off when an aeroplane brought a message to say that the Turks had counter-attacked the trenches overlooking the beach, and that our infantry had been forced to withdraw. This made the Brigade's work an impossibility, and at 8.15 a.m. orders were received to return to bivouac at Regent's Park.

The 3rd was spent at the same place, and the opportunity was seized to hold bathing parades, which were very much needed after the shortage of water at Tel-el-Jemmi. At 9.15 p.m. the Brigade marched back to the vicinity of Jemmi, and the old patrolling duties were restarted. One squadron of the Hyderabad Lancers was detailed to hold Kent Fort on the Wadi Ghuzze, and watch any enemy movement round Hairpin and Atawineh redoubts as our aeroplanes had reported enemy concentrations behind their line at those points. By the 4th the outflanking movement on our extreme right by the Desert Mounted Corps and the XXth Corps was becoming a serious menace, and it was expected that the enemy would counter-attack on the front held by the Brigade.

The G.O.C. decided, in case of attack, to hold the line of the Wadi Ghuzze, and positions were selected accordingly. On the night of the 6th-7th the enemy evacuated Gaza, and on the morning of the 7th November, the Brigade marched from its bivouac in the vicinity of Tel-el-Jemmi, crossed the Wadi Ghuzze at 11.20 a.m.

and advanced on Gaza. Its orders were to pursue the enemy and make good Beit Hanun and Deir Sineid. The advance was slightly delayed in crossing the Turkish trenches and other obstacles in front of Gaza, but by 1 p.m. the Brigade was clear of the town. On emerging from Gaza the advanced squadron of the Mysore Lancers had been heavily fired on by a nest of machine guns, and had allowed itself to be drawn off to the high ground east of the road, where it took up a fire position, and was reinforced by the other squadron of the Mysore Lancers.

As the XXIst Corps cavalry regiment held the high ground overlooking Beit Lahi, and the country via Beit Lahi offered a good line of approach, the intention was now formed to advance on Beit Hanun from that direction. Orders were therefore sent to the XXIst Corps cavalry regiment to seize the eastern fringe of trees round Beit Lahi, and at 1.15 p.m. the Hyderabad Lancers were pushed forward through Jebalieh to Beit Lahi to gain touch with the corps cavalry regiment. The machine guns were kept in reserve on the road at the northern entrance to Gaza. Personal reconnaissance soon showed that an attack on the enemy's machine-gun positions by the Mysore Lancers from the position they had taken up was not feasible. Therefore at 2 p.m. they were withdrawn to the wooded country near Jebalieh and directed on Beit Lahi in support of the Hyderabad Lancers.

At 3 p.m. the Hyderabad Lancers, supported by the corps cavalry regiment, were ordered to advance on Beit Hanun, while the remainder of the Brigade, then at Nuzzle, moved on Beit Lahi, arriving there at 3.45 p.m. The Hyderabad Lancers "were then advancing on the ridge 2,000 yards west of Beit Hanun, and the machine guns were sent to support them. On reaching the crest they came under heavy artillery fire from guns in position behind the ridge immediately east of Beit Hanun. Leaving one squadron and the machine guns on the crest to support his advance, the S.S.O. Hyderabad Lancers, with two squadrons, galloped over the crest and occupied the line of the Wadi Safieh, immediately west of Beit Hanun station. As soon as he was in position, the machine guns advanced dismounted down the eastward slopes of the ridge, and opened a most effective fire on the enemy retreating up the ridge east of Beit Hanun. Though the enemy machine guns on the ridge north-east of Gaza had been silent since 2.30 p.m., the enemy were still observed to be in occupation there. Meanwhile, their field and heavy artillery continued to shell the Hyderabad Lancers and Beit Lahi, and a further advance without artillery support was impossible. At 4.30 p.m., therefore, the Hyderabad Lancers were ordered to withdraw, and by 6.30 p.m. the Brigade was concentrated in the vicinity of Beit Lahi, with the exception of the 1st Line transport and heavy section of the field ambulance who were at Gaza. Attempts to develop water in Beit Lahi failed, which was most unfortunate, as the horses badly needed water after their hard day's work over the soft sand.

Orders had been issued for an advance on Beit Hanun at daybreak on the 8th November, but at 1.45 a.m., on receipt of orders from the XXIst Corps, the Brigade moved to the ridge 2,000 yards west of Beit Hanun to connect with the Australian Mounted Division, who had taken Huj from the east and were moving westwards on to Beit Hanun. At 5.35 a.m. two officers' patrols were sent out from the XXIst Corps cavalry regiment to get in touch with the Australian Mounted Division, and find out the situation. As Beit Hanun appeared unoccupied, the corps cavalry regiment was pushed forward to seize the ridge east of the village. As soon as they advanced heavy machine-gun and artillery fire was opened on them ; one squadron occupied the low hills immediately west of the Wadi Safieh, while the other withdrew behind the ridge where the Brigade was now concentrated.

The situation remained unchanged throughout the morning. All attempts to push forward were met by a barrage from the enemy's guns, which continuously swept the whole ridge with shrapnel, and periodically shelled all the ground between the Brigade and Beit Lahi with heavy high explosive.

All attempts to develop water in Beit Lahi having failed, the Hyderabad Lancers were sent off, shortly after 8.30 a.m., to water at Jebalieh. On the way they were heavily shelled and were forced to make a big detour to the west. The 1st Line transport, which was coming up from Gaza to Beit Lahi, also came in for a shelling. At 8.40 a.m. a section of pack artillery arrived but did not come into action owing to lack of suitable targets and uncertainty as to the exact position of the enemy's guns. At 11 a.m. information was brought in by a patrol that small parties of the enemy were round Deir Sineid, which was being shelled by our guns, and that the 52nd Division was attacking.

At 11.45 a.m. the enemy poured a barrage into the position and then ceased fire entirely. Soon after the pack artillery opened fire and at 12.20 p.m. the enemy were seen to be retreating north-east along the Bureir road. The XXIth Corps cavalry regiment was at once ordered to gallop across the ridge east of Beit Hanun and pursue the enemy, at the same time the Mysore Lancers were sent to the bridge over the Wadi Hesi, whence they were to gallop eastwards and cut the enemy off. The Hyderabad Lancers and one section machine guns had not returned from watering. The remaining section of the machine guns galloped forward between the corps cavalry regiment and the Mysore Lancers.

The advance of the corps cavalry regiment was momentarily checked by machine guns in Tumrah, and all efforts to cross the Wadi Hesi were held up by heavy machine-gun and artillery fire from prepared positions along the Wadi Hesi.

At 3 p.m. touch was obtained with the 4th Australian Light Horse Brigade. At the same time the Hyderabad Lancers took

over the pursuit, but they also were unable to cross the Wadi Hesi. The majority of the enemy succeeded in escaping through the broken ground along the Burier road, under cover of their machine guns and artillery on the north bank of the Wadi Hesi. A heavy gun and a great quantity of ammunition, stores and railway material were captured.

Owing to their work over the heavy sand, the horses of the XXIst Corps cavalry regiment and the Mysore Lancers, which had not been watered since 9 a.m. on the 7th, were now reduced to a standstill. It was found impossible to develop the water supply in Beit Hanun that night, so at 5 p.m. the horses were sent to water at Jebalieh; they did not, however, drink well from the muddy lake. It was determined, therefore, to water them next morning before attempting any work, and it was hoped to do this at Beit Hanun as soon as the engine could be started.

9th November. As no petrol had arrived by 6.30 a.m. to work the pump engine at Beit Hanun, and as the wells were too deep for hand pumps, the horses had to be sent to water at Jebalieh. For this reason the Brigade did not leave Beit Hanun till 11.20 a.m. It then pushed on as fast as possible and occupied the high ground east of Medjel without opposition at 2.30 p.m. On the way two field guns and a large quantity of rifles and ammunition were captured.

The 1st Australian Light Horse Brigade had already arrived in Mejd el and were watering in the town. Two patrols of a troop each were sent forward, and at 4.30 p.m. gained touch with the enemy's rearguard, retiring across the plain about El Tine.

10th November. Having watered in Mejd el the Brigade was saddled up and ready to advance at 4.30 a.m. At 5.15 a.m. three troops were sent out, one to Hill 187 Abu Heraze, another to Gharbiye and a third to Askalon, to establish touch with the infantry. These reported all clear to the north, but that the Australians were engaged with the enemy to the north-east.

At 7 a.m. orders were received to return to Gaza. The patrols and guards were therefore withdrawn, and the Brigade marched back at 10.30 a.m.

Considering the heavy fire to which the entire Brigade was subjected on the 7th and 8th November, the casualties were remarkably light, namely, 2 British officers, 2 Indian officers, and 10 men wounded; 16 horses killed and about 50 wounded. The enemy's casualties were estimated at 100 killed, 49 prisoners and 5 guns were taken.

The new bivouacs at Carnarvon Redoubt, south of Gaza, were reached at 5.30 p.m. on the 10th November, and on the 12th the Brigade, less the Hyderabad Lancers, marched to bivouac at Mendur. The Hyderabad Lancers were detached for duty under the XXth Corps Headquarters and marched to Deir Sineid the same day.

On arrival at Mendur the Brigade was rejoined by a squadron of the Mysore Lancers which had been left there for patrolling

duties. This squadron had carried out a daring reconnaissance of Hairpin and Atawineh Redoubts which were found still occupied by the enemy in force on the morning of the 7th November.

The Brigade marched to Herbieh on the 15th, and the Mysore Lancers were utilized in patrolling the roads and villages in the neighbourhood.

The Hyderabad Lancers rejoined the Brigade on the 1st December, after a very strenuous fortnight under the XXth Corps. They had been attached to the 75th Division, and took part in a great deal of the fighting in the hills round Jerusalem. Their casualties from the 19th-24th November were as follows :—

Killed, 1 Indian officer, 5 Indian other ranks ; died of wounds, 2 Indian other ranks ; wounded, 3 Indian officers, 12 Indian other ranks ; and missing, 5 Indian other ranks.

December was spent in patrolling and salvage work, and the Jewish year opened with the Brigade still at Herbieh.

1918.

The first three months of 1918 were spent in re-equipping and training of all kinds. Bayonets were issued to the Brigade in January, and during the next two months every man went through a stiff course of instruction in the use of this weapon. Salvage work was at a standstill owing to the lack of transport, but patrols paid periodical visits to all villages in the vicinity, more for the purpose of " showing the flag " than anything else.

On the 28th February the Hyderabad Lancers received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at short notice to Jerusalem. They remained in readiness until the end of March, when orders came for them to start on the 2nd April.

On the 15th March " B " Squadron Mysore Lancers started for Jerusalem for work under Palestine Lines of Communication. They did the journey in three days, halting at Junction Station and Enab, and as rain fell almost continuously during the march and the cold increased as the squadron got into the hills, the horses dropped condition very considerably.

On the 2nd April the Hyderabad Lancers left Herbeih *en route* to Jericho. Halts were made at Messemiyeh, Latroon, Enab, Jerusalem and Talaat-el-Dumm. They arrived on the 12th, and came under the orders of the G.O.C. Anzac Mounted Division.

With headquarters and three squadrons in Ghoraniyeh bridgehead, and one squadron guarding the Auja crossing, the regiment carried out active patrolling and reconnaissance work east of the Jordan river until the 28th April, when they came under orders of Desert Mounted Corps, and were placed at the disposal of the G.O.C. 60th Division for the second attack on Es Salt, which commenced on the early morning of the 30th.

In the meantime the Brigade had arrived in the valley, having started from Herbeih on the 24th April with only eight hours' notice. Considering the fact that they had been in a standing

camp for six months, this was very quick work, as all tents had to be struck and returned to Ordnance, and all heavy kit stacked at the railway station 2 miles away. The route ordered was through the Jewish Colony of Beit Duras, Junction Station, Zakarieh, Bethlehem, Jerusalem and Talaat-el-Dumm. " B " Squadron Mysore Lancers joined the regiment at Jerusalem, and the Brigade arrived at its bivouac area i mile south of Jericho at 4.0 a.m. on the 29th. The march from Bethlehem, which was about 30 miles, was made by night so as to avoid observation by enemy aircraft which were active at the time.

At 9 a.m. on the 30th, the Brigade (less the Hyderabad Lancers), was concentrated in corps reserve 2 miles west of Ghoraniyeh Bridge.

At 11 a.m. the Mysore Lancers joined the 6th Mounted Brigade in corps reserve, and the Brigade relieved the 7th Light Horse Brigade on the right flank with headquarters in Ghoraniyeh bridgehead. The Hyderabad Lancers, " C " Squadron of which had participated in a very successful attack the same morning on the enemy's left flank at Kabr Mujahid, now rejoined the Brigade.

At 11 p.m. on the 1st May, a column consisting of 50 dismounted men of the Hyderabad Lancers, leading pack mules loaded with ammunition, and an escort of one squadron of the same regiment, started for Es Salt.

These dismounted men had been on outpost duty for 36 hours, and had had no food; but they started off with great keenness, delivered their ammunition and returned at 1 p.m. on the 3rd. They had had no rest and only four biscuits per man since they started. The column was shelled when entering the foothills in the early morning of the 2nd, and was fired on by two enemy planes, which withdrew on fire being returned by the Hotchkiss guns of the escort squadron ; casualties, one man and one horse wounded. On their return journey the escort squadron was stopped by the 1st Light Horse Brigade and ordered to take up a position as the enemy had appeared outflanking the Brigade. The enemy did not, however, attack, and at 4 p.m. on the 3rd the squadron was ordered to escort a hundred prisoners to Ghoraniyeh bridgehead. This was done and the squadron rejoined the regiment on the evening of the 4th.

In the early hours of the 3rd the Hyderabad Lancers, less the detachment on ammunition duty, carried out a demonstration on the enemy's southern flank in the vicinity of Kabr Mujahid and Kabr Said in order to prevent the enemy from reinforcing El Haud, which was being attacked by the 60th Division. At 4.30 p.m. the regiment withdrew to its original outpost line after a most successful demonstration.

A similar demonstration was made on the 4th with equal success.

By this time the general situation had developed into one of " stalemate." The 60th Division was still held up in front of

El Haud; the Australian Mounted Division held Es Salt with one brigade, the 5th Mounted, along the Shunet Nimrin road in rear of the enemy's position; the Anzac Division guarding the only line of withdrawal open to the Australian Division. Ammunition and rations were both very scarce with the advanced troops, and the Australian Mounted Division withdrew through Ghoraniyeh bridgehead to the west bank of the Jordan at 1 p.m. on the 4th. The Anzac Division was under orders to withdraw at dusk, and the 60th Division at 9 p.m. To cover this withdrawal the I.S. Cavalry Brigade, with the Wellington Mounted Rifles attached, was ordered to put out a covering screen. This was completed by 10.30 p.m. with the Mysore Lancers, who had rejoined the Brigade at 6 p.m., holding the line from the Auja ford to the Wadi Nimrin, the Hyderabad Lancers from the Jordan to the Ghoraniyeh-Kabr Mujahid road, and the Wellington Mounted Rifles filling the gap between the two.

The withdrawal was successfully completed by 4 a.m. on the 5th, and after reconnaissances had been made right up to the foothills by each regiment, the Brigade less standing patrols withdrew inside the bridgehead by 6 a.m. The next 12 days were spent in patrolling in front of the wire, and in improving the communications behind the wire. Several exciting incidents occurred, and patrols had frequent "brushes" with the enemy, prisoners being taken on various occasions and many deserters brought in. On the night of the 9th-10th a sweep of the whole stretch of country between the bridgehead and the foothills was carried out by the Mysore and Hyderabad Lancers, but no enemy were encountered. On three successive days officers' patrols, who went out with the object of showing the ground to representatives from the 8th Mounted Brigade, were heavily fired on at close quarters by parties of the enemy who were hidden in the shrubs and bushes along the foothills, and had to gallop for it.

The Jodhpur Lancers, who had recently come from France with the Indian cavalry, joined the Brigade on the nth May and relieved the Wellington Mounted Rifles, who left to rejoin their own brigade.

The same day a body of the enemy estimated at one squadron of cavalry and three companies of infantry were seen moving along below the hills from Wadi Midan to Shunet Nimrin, and a patrol of the Mysore Lancers captured the two outside men of the right flank guard.

The Brigade during this period did a great deal of hard work making communication trenches and roads, strengthening the wire and clearing the shrub. Patrols were frequently under machine gun and shell fire, and the bridgehead was shelled occasionally.

On the 16th the Jodhpur Lancers' patrols captured four prisoners from right in front of the Turkish trenches, and on

the next day the Brigade was relieved by the 8th Mounted Brigade and marched to a bivouac area I mile north of Jericho.

Mounted training was commenced and reconnaissances were made by British and Indian officers of all points where the Brigade might be called upon to counter-attack, especial attention being paid to the gap between the XXth Corps right and Desert Mounted Corps left.

On the 23rd the Brigade came under the orders of the G.O.C. Australian Mounted Division, and moved to a bivouac area on the Wadi Obeideh, 4 miles north of Jericho. From now until the Brigade marched out of the valley on the night of 3rd~4th June to join a new division that was being formed, the men were kept hard at work with parties on road-making., clearing wadis as a precaution against malaria, and on building a centre of resistance behind the front line.

During the time the Brigade was in the valley enemy aircraft bombed troops four times, but the Brigade was lucky and was not visited. Flies were very bad indeed, and these and the dust worried men and horses considerably. Water was always plentiful and the climate, though sometimes uncomfortably hot in the day, was never unbearable, the nights always being cool. Mosquitoes were only bad when the Brigade was camped close to the brush-wood along the Jordan, but there they were very bad indeed.

On the night of the 3rd-4th June the Brigade marched to Talaat-el-Dumm, where it was inspected by the G.O.C. Desert Mounted Corps. Ras Dieran, which was the place of assembly of the New Mounted Division, was reached on the 7th, after halts at Enab and Latroon.

Mounted and dismounted training commenced on the 10th. The Mysore and Hyderabad Machine Gun Sub-sections were inspected by a machine gun officer from G.H.Q., and as they were considered to be well above the average, it was decided to form a portion of a Machine Gun Squadron for the Brigade by the inclusion of a sub-section of the Jodhpur Lancers. The men were selected and training began at once.

A rifle range and a bayonet course were constructed, and all men were put through courses in musketry and bayonet fighting.

On the 18th June the Divisional Commander held a staff ride for all British officers, and a Brigade tactical exercise was carried out on the 22nd. The Commander-in-Chief inspected this Brigade and the 7th Mounted Brigade in mass north of Richon on the 27th, and after the inspection the two Brigades marched past in column of squadrons.

On the 5th July the Brigade marched to Latroon *en route* for the Jordan Valley, where the division was to take over the right section of the Desert Mounted Corps front in relief of the 1st Mounted Division. The valley was reached at 10 p.m. on the 8th after halts at Latroon, Enab and Talaat-el-Dumm, and the Brigade camped on the Wadi Nueimeh in corps reserve. On the night of the nth the horses of the Mysore Lancers

stampeded, and it was decided to obtain long ropes at once instead of the old system of fore and hind shackles.

The Brigade relieved the 6th Mounted Brigade in the right sub-section at Hajlah and Henu after dark on the 13th, and the horses of the Hyderabad Lancers stampeded after reaching the new camp.

At 11.18 p.m. on the 13th telephone instructions were received from the division to push forward patrols and ascertain if the enemy were occupying their usual positions. For this purpose the bridges were thrown from 3 a.m. to 3.30 a.m. on the 14th, and a squadron of Jodhpur Lancers and a squadron of Mysore Lancers crossed at Henu and Hajla respectively.

At 3.30 a.m the usual dismounted patrol in front of Henu bridgehead was attacked by an enemy patrol, strength at first seven men but quickly reinforced. On the appearance of the Jodhpur squadron the enemy retired to a line S.23a—S.17—S.11. Their strength was then estimated at 150, with three machine guns.

At the same time the Mysore squadron, reinforced by two Lewis guns from a light car patrol, was held up on the north side of W. Rameh by the enemy, who were holding the line S.4.d—Q.28.d very strongly. Attempts to push round their flank here failed. Communication with Sherwood Rangers was not yet established. The squadron of Jodhpur Lancers to the south kept working round the enemy's flank, but as it could not leave the crossings over W. Rameh unguarded it was not strong enough to turn the enemy out of their position, protected as they were by three troops in S.24.d.

At 9 a.m. two armoured cars dispersed some enemy led horses in Q 30 and Mysore Hotchkiss guns found good targets. The enemy had been reinforced to about 300 south of W. Rameh, and more machine guns had been put in north. In order to clear up the situation orders were issued to the remainder of Jodhpur Iancers to cross over and envelop the enemy's southern flank, with their objective the ford in T.La, using Mysore Lancers as a pivot and at the same time to secure the approaches to W. Rameh. Hyderabad Lancers were moved to Henu from Brigade reserve at Ain Hajla. The Mysore Lancers were ordered to keep connection with Jodhpur Lancers on their right and Sherwood Rangers on their left.

At 12 noon the squadron Mysore Lancers was reinforced by two troops and two machine guns, and the Sherwood Rangers were told the intentions, and a signal was arranged for a combined charge as soon as Jodhpur Lancers were ready from the south.

The enemy were shelling the crossings and back areas with four camel guns (77 mm.) and two 4.2 inch from 10.30 a.m. to 1.50 p.m., but did no damage, firing as they were at extreme range.

The enemy's left flank having been located in S.2().d one squadron Jodhpur Lancers was ordered to cover the mounted advance with Hotchkiss and rifle fire from a position in S.21.

From A.3 central the advance of the remainder of Jodhpur Lancers was made in line of troop columns up the W. Jorfe. On reaching the open ground in S.29.b deployment was made in echelon in extended troops, and the high ground in S.22 and S.23 was galloped. Having gained this the troops left shouldered and galloped via S.18 central to ford in T.La, then right shouldered and galloped down the left bank of the W. Rameh to S.n central, where they rallied. The Hyderabad Machine Gun Sub-section meanwhile had galloped into action in S.12.A 10.10 and inflicted very heavy casualties on the enemy at 50-100 yards range.

At 1.15 p.m., on seeing the Jodhpur Lancers attack launched, the signal was given for the advance of Mysore Lancers from S.3.d and Sherwood Rangers from Q 28.d. The enemy had already begun to retire from S.4 and Q 34.d, and had from 500 to 800 yards of open ground to go to reach the caves of W. Rameh. Mysore, supported by the fire of the machine guns on the right, galloped with one squadron extended in line and two troops in echelon on the left. They killed over 30 of the enemy, and took one officer prisoner, but over 50 escaped in the thick jungle of W. Rameh, which was impassable for horses.

Mysore took up dismounted position in Q 36 with the Sherwood Rangers on their left, and opened rifle fire on the retreating enemy. At 1.50 p.m. Hyderabad Lancers were ordered to cross the river and move round beyond the Jodhpur Lancers, and the Poona Horse advanced out of Ghoraniyeh at 3 p.m., moving with their right on the Ghoraniyeh-ain-Garaba road. Meanwhile, however, the Jodhpur Lancers had withdrawn to Henu bridgehead leaving one squadron to carry on the normal defensive outposts in the vicinity of S.2i.b. On seeing this, the Mysore Lancers and Sherwood Rangers also withdrew to the ordinary positions about Q 28-S.4.

Orders were sent to Hyderabad Lancers at 2.45 p.m. to push on and regain touch with the enemy, which they did about 4 p.m. in T.2.

The Hyderabad Lancers remained in touch until 7.30 p.m. when they withdrew into reserve west of the Jordan. Jodhpur Lancers and Mysore Lancers each kept three squadrons across the river to picket the enemy. During the night the enemy retired to their usual position in the foothills.

The day's operations resulted in the following casualties to the enemy:—

Killed or wounded, over 100.

Prisoners wounded, 20.

Prisoners unwounded, 50 (including 6 officers and 1 German officer).

Our casualties were :—

Personnel.

Killed, 2 Indian officers, 23 Indian other ranks.

Wounded, 1 Indian officer, 7 Indian other ranks.

Missing, 1 British officer, 5 other ranks.

Horses.

Killed 18.
Wounded 19
Missing 19.

According to prisoners statements the enemy force consisted of 9th and nth Cavalry Regiments (each 500 strong with Machine-Gun Company of 80 men and eight machine guns), with the 7th Cavalry Regiment in reserve. The success gained was mainly due to the spirited action, dash and able leadership displayed in the mounted attack by the Jodhpur Lancers.

The Jodhpur Lancers charged with 125 men (five troops).

Mysore Lancers charged with six troops (also about 125 men).

During the following weeks patrolling up to the foothills was most active, and a new bridgehead was constructed and wired in, including both the old Hajlah and Henu bridgeheads.

On the 24th the 2nd Mounted Division was renamed the 5th Cavalry Division and this Brigade became the 15th (Imperial Service) Cavalry Brigade.

The Commander-in-Chief visited the Brigade on the 27th and congratulated all ranks on their action of the 14th.

On the 30th the enemy brought up two light guns and shelled the bridgehead from 6 a.m. to 7.30 a.m.

Several enemy trenches and five machine gun emplacements newly dug, were reported on Tel Ghussel, and at 2 a.m. on the morning of the 2nd August the Mysore Lancers galloped the position but found it unoccupied. The works were filled up before returning. The enemy shelled the bridgehead again on the 3rd, and on the 4th strong reconnaissances were sent out as it had been reported that the Turks had retired along the whole front. This, however, was not the case as a party of them were found holding the ford in T. I. a with a squadron and four machine guns. The Hyderabad Lancers were sent up the Wadi Jorfe and returned down the Wadi Rameh, but in the meantime the enemy had made good his retreat.

On the 15th the ford was again found to be occupied by two Squadrons of the enemy, who again retired before troops could be got into position to round them up. The country enclosed by the Wadis Rameh and Jorfe offered exceptional facilities for such excursions by the enemy, who was assured of at least two very good lines of retreat.

On the night of the 17th-18th the Brigade was relieved by the 10th Cavalry Brigade and marched out of the valley into bivouac about two miles west of Talaat-el-Dumm. Another night march took the Brigade to Enab at 6 a.m. on the 19th, and a third **one** to Zernukah (1½ miles S.W. of Deiran) at 4.30 a.m. on the 20th. Men and horses were given five days' complete rest, and on the 26th intensive training started with troop and squadron parades.

During August the Brigade suffered considerably from fever contracted in the valley. Hajlah bridgehead was particularly bad, and men started going sick at the rate of about 10 per regiment per diem, but the health of the Brigade improved rapidly after leaving the valley. The transport of the Brigade was being gradually brought up to war establishment, wagons being sent as they became available. Transport drivers were not forthcoming from the base, and had to be supplied by the regiment. Owing to this, and the sickness already referred to, the strength of the Mysore and Hyderabad Lancers was greatly diminished. These two regiments, unlike the Jodhpur Lancers, had no reinforcements available in the country, although many were known to be ready in India. The result was, that when called upon for active operations a few weeks later, the Mysore Lancers were 100 below establishment and the Hyderabad Lancers over 200.

Regimental and brigade training was carried on steadily until the middle of September, and on the evening of the 17th the Brigade marched to the Divisional position of readiness at Sommeil, arriving at 1 a.m., and bivouacking in orange groves secure from observation by enemy aircraft.

This was left again on the evening of the 18th, and the Brigade reached El Jelil at 1 a.m. on the 19th. At 4.30 a.m. an intensive artillery bombardment commenced, and the infantry attacked all along the line at 5 a.m. At 9.15 a.m. the way was open and the Brigade marched in rear of the division to Hudeira arriving at 3 p.m. The remainder of the division left the same evening and the brigade marched to Abu Shushah at 8 a.m. on the 20th, arriving at 4 p.m. The route ordered was straight across the Carmel Range. There was no road and the going was very hilly and stony, and told seriously on the horses.

At 8 p.m. the Brigade moved on again to join the division at El Afule, arriving in the early morning of the 21st. On the 22nd the Hyderabad Lancers were detached to escort 12,000 prisoners from Lejjun to Kerkur, and at 3 a.m. on the 23rd the Brigade (less Hyderabad Lancers) plus "B" Battery H.A.C. marched from Afule, forming the advance guard of the division in its advance to capture Haifa and Acre.

No enemy were discovered until the advanced squadron of the Mysore Lancers reached Beled Esh Sheikh at 10 a.m., when they were shelled by the enemy's guns on Mount Carmel, and fired on by a machine gun and snipers on the hills west of the village.

At 11.30 a.m. the situation was as follows :—

Enemy—

Four guns on Mount Carmel, believed to be in the vicinity of Mars Elias, but discovered later to have been near Karmelheim. Six guns at east end of the town in vicinity of Y.24. Snipers and several machine guns on hillside west of main road from J.7 Haifa.

Out Troops—

One squadron Mysore Lancers with 2 machine guns working its way up Mount Carmel by goat track from Beled Esh Sheikh ; 1 squadron Mysore Lancers on road from EL Haritheyen to Telles Subat (Z.24.a), Mysore Lancers (less 2 squadrons) and 2 machine guns, in J.7 and J.8, with advanced troops on Acre railway in J.2. Jodhpur Lancers halted in open in J. 16.

" B " Battery H.A.C. coming into action J.8.

Brigade Headquarters and one Sub-section Machine Gurt Squadron in reserve immediately north of Beled Esh Sheikh.

Orders had already been given for the Jodhpur Lancers to deliver a mounted attack on the Turks from the east, supported by our artillery and by the fire of Mysore Lancers and machine guns. As, however, no news of the squadron on Mount Carmel had yet been received, orders were issued for the remaining troops to stand fast till further orders.

The Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry joined the Brigade at 11.45 a.m., and one squadron was immediately detailed to move on to the hills from Beled Esh Sheikh, with orders to support the squadron on Mount Carmel and capture the enemy's guns.

This squadron started its ascent at 12.10 a.m. In order not to bring off the mounted attack from the east until these two squadrons were ready to seize the guns and the heights overlooking Haifa, orders were issued for the Jodhpur Lancers' attack not to commence before 2 p.m. In the meanwhile frequent patrols were sent out from both regiments to reconnoitre the ground and locate the enemy. These patrols reported two enemy guns in H.6 and eight machine guns along the north side of the Wadi in Z.25 and Z.19. They could not reach the Wadi in Z.25.a.c because of the enemy's guns and machine guns in H.6 and Z.25.a, and in the palm trees near the shore.

The enemy maintained a desultory fire throughout, and " B " Battery H.A.C. replied, searching all the ground between the hills in H.6 and the seashore, according as targets were reported by patrols.

At 2 p.m. the final attack was commenced. The Jodhpur Lancers from a position of readiness 500 yards north-east of Beled Esh Sheikh moved forward at a trot in column of squadrons, in line of troop columns. The Artillery supported them from **J.8.d** and the two squadrons of the Mysore Lancers with two machine guns took up a position along the railway from J.8.b to J.2.d and covered their advance with fire.

The enemy's machine guns and rifle fire became intense as they crossed the Acre railway line, but the regiment moved on without a check slightly left shouldering as they went.

At this point two more machine guns were galloped up to increase the fire support.

The Wadi in Z.25.a.c, which the enemy's snipers and machine guns from the spur in H.6.a had prevented our patrols from thoroughly reconnoitring was found to be impassable, causing the regiment to change direction left, except for one squadron, which tried unsuccessfully to find a way over to the right.

The leading squadron was directed across the railway on to the machine guns and rifles in H.6.a. These they captured, killing the gunners and opening the defile along the main road from J.I.a to Y.30.a for the passage of the regiment.

As soon as the defile was passed, the second squadron was sent half right and charged the mound about Y.24 central, where they captured two machine guns and several riflemen and three guns further on.

The remaining two squadrons were led straight into and through the town. Shots were fired by Turks here and there from behind the walls of houses, but the fight had practically finished as soon as the defile was crossed. At the far end of the town they were joined by the other two squadrons, one of which had made its way along the lower slopes at the southern edge of the town and captured two guns near a house in the Jewish Colony, which had kept up fire a good ten minutes after all the others had ceased, while the other had worked its way along the shore. Meanwhile the right detached squadron of Mysore Lancers which had been held up by enemy shell and machine gun fire in Z.9.C mounted and advanced as soon as they saw the Jodhpur attack launched. They charged the Turks who were near the mouth of the Nahr-el-Mukutta in Z.i3.b and captured two guns, two machine guns and no prisoners.

The Mysore Lancers (less two squadrons) who had supported the Jodhpur attack by fire, mounted as soon as Jodhpur Lancers masked their fire and followed them through the town.

Almost simultaneously with the mounted attack from the east the Mysore's left squadron on the top of Mount Carmel charged the enemy's position one mile south of Karmelheim. This squadron had made its way up a very difficult gorge, and a great number of horses had fallen out. Two machine guns and the Hotchkiss guns had been placed on a flank, and only 15 men were left for the actual charge, which, however, captured 1 6-inch naval gun, 2 mountain guns, 2 machine guns, and 78 prisoners. A portion of the squadron of the Sherwood Rangers came up in the nick of time and supported this attack and, they too, captured some 50 prisoners.

A large number of the enemy were still hiding in the town disguised as Arabs; these were gradually rounded up. Excluding those in hospital, 2 German officers, 23 Turkish officers, 664 other ranks were captured by the Brigade, as well as 2 6-inch naval guns, 4 4.2-inch guns, 6 77-mm. guns, 4 10-lb. camel guns, 10 machine guns, and a large amount of ammunition.

Our casualties were 1 Indian officer, 2 Indian other ranks, 60 horses killed; 6 Indian officers, 28 Indian other ranks, and 83 horses wounded.

A halt on the 24th and 25th gave the horses a much-needed rest, and the Hyderabad Lancers, on completion of their escort duty, rejoined the Brigade on the latter day. At 5 a.m. on the 26th, the Brigade marched in the main body of the division and bivouacked for the night at Er Reineh. Starting again at 4 a.m. the Brigade marched to Tiberias, arriving at 11.30 a.m. After watering the horses in the lake, which was very clear and sweet, and feeding, the march was resumed and Kasr Atra was reached at 10.30 p.m. This was a very long and wearying march, as the Brigade was frequently held up by the transport of the 14th Cavalry Brigade which was ahead.

Orders were received to march again at 5 a.m., but owing to the Australian Division being held up by the enemy at the bridge over the Jordan, the start was delayed until 11 a.m., when the Brigade crossed by a ford about a mile north of the bridge. The Hyderabad Lancers were detached here to guard the transport, and the Brigade reached El Kuneitra at midnight of the 28th-29th.

At 6.30 p.m. on the 29th, the Brigade marched in rear of the division, with the Mysore Lancers guarding the transport of its own division and the Australian Division. At 10 p.m. the whole column halted owing to the advance guard of the Australian Division being held up.

At 4.30 a.m. the Australians cleared the road, capturing 50 Germans, 100 Turks, 6 machine guns and 2 field guns, and the column resumed the advance at 5 a.m. Two divisions had been held up for 14 hours by a very small force of the enemy. At 10 a.m. the Brigade halted in corps reserve 6 miles south-east of Kaukab. The Australian Division pushed straight on up the road, and the 14th Cavalry Brigade were sent across to Kiswe to cut off the remnants of the 4th Turkish Army which had been retreating east of the Jordan in front of our 4th Cavalry Division for the last 10 days. At 3 p.m. orders were received to move on the division's right to Kiswe to round up the remainder of the enemy. Two hours later, as the objective was being approached, the division was seen going back to Kaukab, and the Brigade halted, shortly afterwards receiving orders to bivouac for the night and concentrate at 6 a.m. the next day at Deir Khabiye.

At 9.30 a.m. on the 1st October, the Brigade reached a point 2 miles north of Kiswe-Damascus road, and received information that the enemy were holding the gardens round the city. The Brigade was to move to a point 2 miles due east of Damascus and come into divisional reserve there. In the meantime the 14th Brigade had entered the city, the majority of the Turks having fled and the rest being only too pleased to give themselves up.

On the 2nd the Brigade was moved back to Artuz owing to the difficulty of getting the supply lorries through Damascus, and on the way one squadron was detached from each regiment to take part in the official entry.

Two days' rest followed, and at 5.30 a.m. on the 5th, the Brigade marched in rear of the division to Khan Meizelun. On the 6th the 13th and 14th Brigades marched with divisional headquarters to Rayak, and this Brigade to Moallaka and Zahle.

Both places were occupied at dusk without opposition after a long and dusty march. The inhabitants of Moallaka and Zahle gave the Brigade a most enthusiastic reception.

On the 7th, Colonel Holden, the S.S.S.O. Jodhpur Lancers, entered Beirut with a detachment of armoured cars. He was the first allied officer there, and was welcomed enthusiastically. Representatives of the Sherifian forces arrived there in the afternoon and took over the local government, and the S.S.S.O. Jodhpur Lancers returned to Moallaka in the evening.

The next four days provided a much-needed rest, and on the 11th the Brigade marched to Tell Esh Sherif, on the 13th to Baalbek, 14th to Lebwe, 15th to El Kaa, 16th to Kusseir, and arrived at Horns at mid-day on the 17th.

In the afternoon the Divisional General held a conference of all senior British officers, and complimented the Mysore Lancers on the condition of men and horses. He pointed out that the regiment had started weakest but one in the division, and was then the strongest.

On the 19th the Brigade marched to Er Rastan to repair a bridge over the Orontes which had been damaged by the Turks. On the 20th working parties were furnished to assist the Engineers, and on the 21st the Brigade marched to Hama. A week's halt was expected, but in the evening orders were received to continue the march to Aleppo. Three light armoured motor batteries and four light car patrols were to go ahead, and the 13th and 14th Brigades were to be one day behind this Brigade. The village of Khan Shaikhun was reached on the 22nd, and Seraikin on the 24th. A report was received here that the armoured cars had been held up north of Khan Tuman, and that the enemy were holding a line south and west of Aleppo in large numbers. Khan Tuman was reached on the afternoon of the 25th, and at 7 a.m. on the 26th October, the Brigade marched from Khan Tuman with orders to occupy a position astride the Aleppo-Alexandretta road, covering Aleppo from the north-west, and, on the way, to clear the ridge west of Aleppo where the enemy was reported to be entrenched.

The ridge west of Aleppo was found to be clear of the enemy, who had also evacuated the town. (This information had been previously received from Arab sources, but was not considered sufficiently reliable to be acted upon.) The Brigade reached the Alexandretta road at its exit from Aleppo at 9.45 a.m., and continued the march at 10 a.m. The only definite information received up to this time regarding the enemy was that 300 cavalry were reported on the Alexandretta road 8 miles north-west of Aleppo. At 10.15 a.m. a verbal message was received

that about 1,000 scallywags of all descriptions, with two small guns, had left Aleppo at 7.30 a.m. on the 26th and proceeded in a northerly direction.

At about 11 a.m., when the advanced guard (two squadrons of Jodhpur Lancers and one sub-section of machine gun squadron) topped the ridge overlooking Haritan from the south-east, heavy rifle fire was opened on it from the vicinity of the village. The advance guard immediately took up a dismounted position on the above ridge.

Deeming instant action all important, and in view of the information received, the Brigadier decided to attack at once. Orders were consequently issued to the Mysore Lancers to move round the east of the ridge on which the advanced guard was established, and charge the enemy from the east, the Jodhpur Lancers to move in support as a mopping-up party.

At the same time the remainder of the Machine Gun Squadron (four guns) were sent to reinforce the advanced guard, and get into action to cover the mounted attack. At 11.30 a.m. No. 12 L.A.M. Battery arrived and was ordered at once to push along the main road in co-operation with the mounted attack.

At this hour the situation was as follows :—

Enemy—

Holding Haritan village and ground south-east and east, with guns north-east of the village.

Our Troops—

2 squadrons Jodhpur Lancers and Machine Gun Squadron holding fire position on ridge 1½ miles south-south-east of Haritan. Mysore and Jodhpur Lancers (less 2 squadrons) moving east to attack enemy mounted. No. 12 L.A.M. Battery moving up road north-west.

The L.A.M. Battery pushed on and came into action, but something went wrong with the battery leader's car, which forced it to return, and through some misunderstanding the other three cars also came back.

Meanwhile the Mysore and Jodhpur Lancers (less two squadrons) had advanced, but finding the Turkish position extended further to the east, moved in that direction to gain the enemy's left flank. When a favourable opportunity offered, the Mysore Lancers were ordered to charge.

12 noon. This charge got well home, 50 of the enemy being killed and 20 prisoners taken. The enemy, however, were found to be in far greater strength than previous information indicated, and as the further movement east had taken the Mysore Lancers beyond supporting distance of the machine guns, and for want of weight they were unable to penetrate far into the enemy's position, they were forced to rally to the rear and take up a dismounted position in observation, the Jodhpur Lancers (less two squadrons) prolonging their line to the left.

1 p.m. This action forced the enemy to reveal his whole strength, which was estimated at about 3,000 infantry, 400 cavalry, with 8 to 12 guns of various calibre, and from 30 to 40 machine guns and automatic rifles.

With this force they advanced as if to attack the position we were holding, but when within 800 yards halted and began to dig themselves in. It was then realised that they were taking up a defensive position, fearing a further attack, and it was consequently decided to remain in observation on the line then held.

Desultory fire was kept up till about 9 p.m. The enemy began retiring after dark and had withdrawn by midnight.

The 14th Cavalry Brigade arrived at 11.15 p.m. and took over the observation line at 6 a.m. on 27th.

The enemy's casualties were estimated at 100.

Our casualties were 4 British officers, 1 Indian officer, 16 other ranks (Indian) killed ; 6 British officers, 6 Indian officers, 44 Indian other ranks wounded ; and 3 Indian other ranks missing. Of the wounded 2 British officers, 1 Indian officer and 11 Indian other ranks remained at duty. The total casualties were therefore 21 killed, 42 wounded and 3 missing.

On the 27th the Brigade was relieved by the 14th Brigade and marched back to a bivouac area north of Aleppo, where it came into divisional reserve.

At 12 noon on the 31st an Armistice with Turkey came into force, all posts being ordered to remain in the positions occupied at that hour.

MYSORE LANCERS.

CASUALTIES.

Killed in action, 23.

No.	Rank.	Name.	Date.	Action.
	Lieut.	Kelly	7.11.17	Attawineh
	Lieut. (A.-Capt.)	Dudley Gerald Mein, M.C., 31st Lancers	26.10.18	Aleppo
	Lieut. (A.-Capt.)	Wynne Dudley Ray- mond, 2nd Lancers	26.10.18	Aleppo
	Lieut. ...	Maurice Neville Mere- dith, M.C., 35th Horse	26.10.18	Aleppo
	Rissaidar Sqdn. Comdr.	A. Llingaraj Urs, I.O.M.	26.10.18	Aleppo
958	Sqdn. Daffadar	Meer Ashraf Ali, I.D.S.M.	26.10.18	Aleppo
	Major			
628	Daffadar	Venkata Rao Mane	26.10.18	Aleppo
782	L.-Daffadar	Annaji Dhummal, I.D.S.M.	26.10.18	Aleppo
666	L.-DafEadar	Raghunatha Rao Birje...	26.10.18	Aleppo
875	L. Daffadar	Mohamed Abdul Sattar	26.10.18	Aleppo
892	L.Daffadar ...	Nar Singh, I.D.S.M., Bhavnagar I. S. Lan- cers	26.10.18	Aleppo
860	Sowar ...	Mohamed Peer Khan ...	23.11.16	Jeffeir
1158	Sowar	Rahiman Khan	26.10.18	Aleppo
1031	Sowar	Ganpat Rao Mahadik ...	26.10.18	Aleppo
738	Sowar	Narain Rao Scinde	26.10.18	Aleppo
1030	Sowar	Rama Rao Gaekwad ...	26.10.18	Aleppo
1027	Sowar	Mahadeva Rao Bobde ...	26.10.18	Aleppo
802	Sowar	Sheikh Ibrahim	26.10.18	Aleppo
592	Sowar	Sham Singh, I.D.S.M., Kashmir I.S. Lancers	26.10.18	Aleppo
1163	Trumpeter	Rayasundaram ...	26.10.18	Aleppo
696	Sowar	Ghithambar Rao Itapay	21.10.16	Suez Canal
1049	Sowar	Meer Abdul I.atheef	4.8.17	Rafa.
1258	Sowar	Mohan Singh	12.8.18	Jordan Valley

Died of wounds received in action, 1.

824 I Sowar1 Narain Rao Dhagge ... I 29.10.18 I Aleppo

Missing, believed killed, 2,

1236	Sowar	Mahadeva Rao Bhosle...	23.7.18	Jordan Vallejr
1226	Sowar	Yeswantha Rao Selke ...	26.10.18	Aleppo

Wounded and prisoners (since released), 3.

	Lieut	Patrick Guy Melfort Baldwin, nth Lancers	14.7.18	Jordan Vallejr
1064	A. L.-Daffadar...	Kesari Singh, Bhavnagar I.S. Lancers	7.11.17	Attawineh
842	Sowar	Syed Nabbi	26.10.18	Aleppo

MYSORE LANCERS—cont.

CASUALTIES—cont.

Wounded, 49.

No.	Rank.	Name.	Date.	Action.
	Lieut.	George William Doud- • ney, 38th C.I. Horse	26.10.18	Aleppo
	Lieut. (A. Capt.)	Harry Horsman, M.C., I.A.R.O.	26.10.18	Aleppo
	Lieut.	James Cuthbert De Vere Biss, I.A.R.O.	8.11.17	Gaza
	Regimentdar Capt.	Meer Mohiuddin Baha- dar	26.10.18	Aleppo
	Rissaidar 2nd in Command	B. P. Krishna Urs.M.C, I.D.S.M.	26.10.18	Aleppo
	Jemadar ...	Abdul Khader ...	7.11.17	Gaza
	Jemadar	Limbaji Powar, I.D.S.M.	23.9.18	Haifa
	Jemadar ...	Rajoji Kesarkar	26.10.18	Aleppo
	Jemadar	Hazara Singh, I.D.S.M., Kashmir I.S. Lancers	26.10.18	Aleppo
729	Kot-Darladar ...	Jeeth Singh, Bhavnagar I.S. Lancers	26.10.18	Aleppo
561	T. Major	Khandoji	14.7.18	Jordan Valley
104155	Private ...	John E. Cooper, R.A.M.C.	23.9.18	Haifa
538	Daffadar	Srinivas Rao Selke	23.9.18	Haifa
638	Daffadar	Sripath Rao Selke	26.10.18	Aleppo
1107	L.-Daffadar	Kannu Bhai Bhavnagar I.S. Lancers	26.10.18	Aleppo
768	L.-Daffadar	Mohiuddin Ansar	26.10.18	Aleppo
1644	L.-Daffadar	Khadar Ali Khan	26.10.18	Aleppo
995	A. L.-Daffadar...	Govinda Rao Scinde ...	8.11.17	Gaza
306	Sowar ...	Birji Salgar	8.5.17	Rafa
834	Sowar.	Mohamed Havath	8.5.17	Rata
892	Sowar.	Nar Singh, Bhavnagar I.S. Lancers	7.11.17	Attawineh
741	Sowar ...	Ram Singh, Bhavnagar I.S. Lancers	7.11.17	Attawineh
1183	Sowar.	Punja Bhai, Bhavnagar I.S. Lancers	7.11.17	Attawineh
1191	Sowar.	Raoji. Bhavnagar I.S. Lancers	7.11.17	Attawineh
1127	Sowar.	Abdul Rashid ...	7.11.17	Attawineh
788	Sowar ...	Hanumantha Rao Madho	8.11.17	Gaza
842	Sowar ...	Syed Nabbi	8.11.17	Gaza
1137	Sowar.	Govinda Rao Surwase	8.11.17	Gaza
998	Sowar.	Syed Imamoddin	8.11.17	Gaza
1057	Sowar ...	Subba Rao Savekar	14.7.18	Jordan Valley
971	Sowar.	Rama Rao Bhosle	14.7.18	Jordan Valley
1223	Sowar.	Durgoji Magar.	23.9.18	Haifa
1361	Sowar.	Mannaji Mane.	23.9.18	[Haifa
978	Sowar.	Borje Powar	23.9.18	Haifa
1073	Sowar.	Javaraya.	26.10.18	Aleppo
1022	Farrier.	Mohamed Ghouse	26.10.18	Aleppo
652	Farrier.	Mohamed Hafiz...	26.10.18	Aleppo
815	Farrier.	Syed Khader	26.10.18	Aleppo
644	Trumpeter	Mahadeo Naik.	26.10.18	Aleppo
863	Trumpeter	Ramji, Bhavnagar I.S. Lancers	26.10.18	Aleppo
796	Sowar.	Syed Abdul Rashid	26.10.18	Aleppo
840	Sowar.	Syed Abdul Sattar, I.D.S.M.	26.10.18	Aleppo
806	Sowar.	Bhima Rao Talekar	26.10.18	Aleppo

MYSORE LANCERS—*cont.*CASUALTIES—*cont.**Wounded—cont.*

No.	Rank.	Name.	Date.	Action.
974	Sowar	Venkoba Rao Vadow ...	26.10.18	Aleppo
1244	Sowar.	Narsingha Rao Kate ...	26.10.18	Aleppo
925	Sowar.	Yeswantha Rao Salanlce	26.10.18	Aleppo
1118	Sowar.	Sheikh Daood, I. D. S. M.	26.10.18	Aleppo
1160	Sowar.	Mohamed Haneef	26.10.18	Aleppo
1055	Sowar.	Mohamed Peer.	26.10.18	Aleppo

HYDERABAD LANCERS.

CASUALTIES.

Killed in action, 12.

No.	Rank.	Name.	Date.	Action.
	Major	Mohamed Ali Mirza	14.12.14	Suez Canal
	2nd Lieut.	Rafatullah Shah	1.1.17	Suez Canal
	2nd Lieut.	Bishen Singh	22.11.17	Jerusalem
426	Daffadar	Allauddin Khan.	21.11.17	Jerusalem
593	Daffadar	Syed Sirajuddin.	22.11.17	Jerusalem
381	L.-Daffadar	Mirza Mohamed Beg ...	306.15	Suez Canal
837	Sowar.	Moinuddin Khan	5.2.15	Suez Canal
710	Sowar ...	Abdul Gani Khan	23.1.15	Suez Canal
939	Sowar ...	Shaik Dawood ...	22.11.17	Jerusalem
930	Sowar ...	Shareef Beg	22.11.17	Jerusalem
971	Sowar ...	Abdul Hameed Khan ...	22.11.17	Jerusalem
1809	Sowar ...	Sharfuddin	26.10.18	Aleppo

Died of wounds received in action, 4.

863	L.-Daffadar	Syed Abdul Hassain	23.11.17	Jerusalem
711	Sowar ...	Mahbub Khan ...	25.11.17	Jerusalem
694	Sowar ...	Abdul Karim	12.5.18	Jordan Valley
557	Sowar ...	Abdul Basith Khan	2.11.18	Aleppo

Missing, 7.

160	Sowar ...	Abdul Kalukh ...	22.11.17	Jerusalem
735	Sowar ...	Mohammad Amin	22.11.17	Jerusalem
461	Sowar ...	Wazir Khan	22.11.17	Jerusalem
946	Sowar ...	Shaik Hussain ...	22.11.17	Jerusalem
912	Sowar ...	Wazir Khan	22.11.17	Jerusalem
737	Trumpeter	Jhones	14.7.18	Jordan Valley
784	Sowar ...	Laychman Singh	3.5.18	Jordan Valley

Wounded, 43.

	Lieut.	Alfred Ernest Parr,	17.11.17	Gaza
		I. A. R. O.	3.5.18	Jordan Valley
661	Rissaidar-Major	Mohamed Abdur Rashid	22.11.17	Gaza
277	Rissaidar	Mirza Rahim Beg	22.11.17	Jerusalem

HYDERABAD LANCERS—*cont.*CASUALTIES—*cont.**Wounded—cont.*

No.	Rank.	Name.	Date.	Action.
324	Jemadar	Aga Ali Beg	24.11.17	Jerusalem
157	Jemadar	Mohamed Mahbub	24.11.17	Jerusalem
266	Daffadar	Khajmohad Khan	24.11.17	Jerusalem
240	Daftadar	Syed Abdullah	20.4.18	Jordan Valley
577	Dafiadar	Abdullah Beg	3.5.18	Jordan Valley
1524	Daffadar	Zamin Hussain ...	33-5-18	Jordan Valley
1493	Daftadar	Atta Ur Rahman	24.7.18	Jordan Valley
564	Daftadar	Mohamed Usman Khan	22.11.17	Jerusalem
314	Daftadar	Gullab Singh	3-5-18	Jordan Valley
695	L.-Daftadar	Budruddon	8.11.17	Gaza
330	L.-Daftadar	Sirdar Singh	19.11.17	Jerusalem
1474	A. L. Daftadar...	Meer Montaz Ali	8.11.17	Gaza
848	Sowar ...	Niamat Khan ...	8.11.17	Gaza
1004	Sowar ...	Hussain Khan ...	21.11.17	Jerusalem
289	Sowar ...	Syed Ahmed	22.11.17	Jerusalem
888	Sowar ...	Shah Mir Khan	22.11.17	Jerusalem
958	Sowar ...	Mohamed Khan	22.11.17	Jerusalem
894	Sowar.	Syed Mustafa ...	22.11.17	Jerusalem
506	Sowar ...	Suleman Khan ...	22.11.17	Jerusalem
865	Sowar ...	Syed Kader	22.11.17	Jerusalem
193	Sowar ...	Bahadur Singh ...	24.11.17	Jerusalem
922	Sowar ...	Mohamed Abdullah	24.11.17	Jerusalem
718	Sowar ...	Suleman Khan ...	2.5.18	Jordan Valley
545	Sowar ...	Nabi Baksh Khan	3.5.18	Jordan Valley
1856	Sowar ...	Yousag Ali Beg	3.5.18	Jordan Valley
785	Sowar.	Mohamed Usman Khan	3.5.18	Jordan Valley
1885	Sowar ...	Umar Khan	3-5.18	Jordan Valley
883	Sowar ...	Syed Sharfuddin	3.5.18	Jordan Valley
1883	Farrier ...	Durga Lal	3.5.18	Jordan Valley
1737	Sowar.	Syed Shabuddin	3.5.18	Jordan Valley
1609	Sowar ...	Shaik Hussain	3.5.18	Jordan Valley
1750	Sowar ...	Mohamed Nisar	4.5.18	Jordan Valley
1796	Sowar.	Ghulam Ghouse Khan ...	4.5.18	Jordan Valley
504	Sowar ...	Shaik Mohamed...	15.5.18	Jordan Valley
828	Sowar ...	Daya Singh	15.5.18	Jordan Valley
651	Sowar.	Abdul Wahab	15-5.18	Jordan Valley
764	Sowar.	Abdur Rahman Khan ...	26.10.18	Aleppo
745	Sowar ...	Mohamed Khan	26.10.18	Aleppo
1033	Sowar ...	Raza Hussain ...	26.10.18	Aleppo
825	Sowar ...	Saheb Khan	26.10.18	Aleppo

JODHPUR LANCERS.

CASUALTIES.

*Killed in action, 17.*351
H 67-

No.	Rank.	Name.	Date.	Action.
	Lieut.-Colonel ...	Hyla Napier Holden, 5th Cavalry	26.10.18	Aleppo
	Jemadar	Assu Singh, I.O.M.	14.7.18	Jordan Valley
	Jemadar	Khang Singh, I.O.M. ...	14.7.18	Jordan Valley
1242	Daffadar	Man Singh	14.7.18	Jordan Valley

JODHPUR LANCERS—*cont.*CASUALTIES—*cont.**Killed in Action—cont.*

No.	Ran	Name.	Date.	Action.
1266	Daffadar	... Koom Singh	14.7.18	Jordan Valley
1375	L.-Daffadar	... Rewat Singh	14.7.18	Jordan Valley
1230	L.-Daffadar	... Khet Singh	14.7.18	Jordan Valley
1733	Sowar	... Azam Khan	14.7.18	Jordan Valley
1885	Sowar	... Hussain Khan.	14.7.18	Jordan Valley
1517	Sowar	... Bhoor Singh	14.7.18	Jordan Valley
1574	Sowar	... Khandoo Singh.	14.7.18	Jordan Valley
1655	Sowar	... Aman Singh	14.7.18	Jordan Valley
1749	Sowar	... Paney Singh	14.7.18	Jordan Valley
1249	Sowar	... Baloo Singh	14.7.18	Jordan Valley
1616	Sowar	... Tagat Singh	23.9.18	Haifa
1049	Sowar	... Shazad Singh	23.9.18	Haifa
1730	Sowar	... Junjar Singh	26.10.18	Aleppo

Died of wounds received in action, 5.

	Major	... Thakur Dalpat Singh, M.C.	23.9.18	Haifa
1189	Trumpeter-Major	Sher Singh, I.O.M.	23.9.18, died 15.11.18	Haifa
1296	Daffadar	Dhonkal Singh	23.9.18, died 27.9.18	Haifa
1449	Sowar	Gopal Singh	23.9.18, died 30.9.18	Haifa
1470	Sowar	Sultan Singh	23.9.18, died 18.10.18	Haifa

Missing, 5.

1390	L.-Daffadar	Bhcr Singh	14.7.18	Jordan Valley
1702	Sowar	... Ladhoo Khan ..	14.7.18	Jordan Valley
1887	Sowar	... Musharaf Khan	14.7.18	Jordan Valley
1775	Sowar	... Kan Singh	14.7.18	Jordan Valley
1536	Sowar	... Dool Singh	14.7.18	Jordan Valley

Prisoners (since released), 2.

1431	Daffadar	Samel Singh	14.7.18	Jordan Valley
1277	Sowar	... Bachan Singh	14.7.18	Jordan Valley

Wounded, 31.

	Captain	Henry Fyshe-Palmer Hornsby, M.C., 5th Cavalry	26.10.18	Aleppo
1137	Jemadar	Jawar Singh, I.D.S.M. ...	14.7.18	Jordan Valley
	Jemadar	Pith Singh	23.9.18	Haifa
	Jemadar	Gardhan Singh	23.9.18	Haifa
	Jemadar	Berisal Singh	23.9.18	Haifa
1089	Jemadar	Pith Singh	26.10.18	Aleppo
1281	Jemadar	Bahadur Singh, I.D.S.M.,	26.10.18	Aleppo

JODHPUR LANCERS—cont.

CASUALTIES—cont.

Wounded—cont.

No.	Rank.	Name.	Date.	Action.
1529	K.-Daffadar ...	Mahdo Singh	23.9.18	Haifa
1218	Daffadar	Gomand Singh ...	14.7.18	Jordan Valley
1444	Daffadar	Amar Singh, I.O.M.	14.7.18	Jordan Valley
1156	Daffadar	Ram Singh	23.9.18	Haifa
978	Daffadar	Bhom Singh, Alwar Lancers	26.10.18	Aleppo
1576	L.-Daffadar	Daul Singh	14.7.18	Jordan Valley
1100	L.-Daffadar ...	Ranjit Singh	23.9.18	Haifa
1701	Sowar ...	Tsha Khan	14.7.18	Jordan Valley
1788	Sowar ...	Mool Singh	14.7.18	Jordan Valley
1472	Sowar.	Deo Singh	14.7.18	Jordan Valley
1145	Sowar.	Dhoor Singh	23.9.18	Haifa
1144	Farrier.	Panai Singh	23.9.18	Haifa
1132	Farrier.	Fateh Singh	23.9.18	Haifa
1807	Sowar.	Beli Singh	23.9.18	Haifa
1378	Sowar.	Gaira Singh	23.9.18	Haifa
1410	Sowar.	Chatu Singh	23.9.18	Haifa
1753	Sowar ...	Lall Singh	23.9.18	Haifa
1338	Sowar.	Nag Singh	23.9.18	Haifa
1174	Trumpeter	Arjan Singh	26.10.18	Aleppo
1639	Sowar ...	Mod Singh	26.10.18	Aleppo
1613	Sowar.	Bachan Singh	26.10.18	Aleppo
1670	Sowar ...	Mamdoo Khan	26.10.18	Aleppo
1040	Sowar.	Phool Singh, Alwar Lancers	26.10.18	Aleppo
1078	Farrier.	Man Singh	26.10.18	Aleppo

NOTE.—Since the Patiala Imperial Service Lancers were transferred to Mesopotamia prior to the formation of the 15th Imperial Service Cavalry Brigade the records of the casualties sustained by this unit are not included.

WAR MEMORIALS.

A memorial has been erected on the site of the action at Haritan, north-west of Aleppo. This shows: (a) the site and date of the last action fought in the Middle East; (b) a list of the units engaged; (c) a roll of honour of those who were killed or died of wounds as a result of the action.

It is proposed to erect a general memorial on the west bank of the Suez Canal near Kantara, to commemorate the services of the Imperial Service Troops forming the 15th I.S. Cavalry Brigade. This memorial will bear inscriptions showing the actions fought by the Brigade and the names of all those who have fallen during the war.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.

List of Officers and Other Ranks who have received decorations or have been mentioned in despatches.

No.	Rank.	Name.	Honours and Rewards.
	Brig.-Gen.	C. R. Harbord, 30th Lancers, Brigade Commander	C.M.G. ; D.S.O. ; Order of the Nile; Mentioned in Despatches
	Capt.	C. O. Harvey, 38th C.I.H., Brigade-Major	M.C. and Bar ; Brevet-Major; Mentioned in Despatches
	Capt.	J. F. Falconer, M.C., 29th Lancers	D.S.O. ; Mentioned in Despatches
	Capt.	S. E. Jenkins, S. and T. Corps	O.B.E.
	Capt.	C. L. Andrews, M.C., 31st Lancers, Brigade-Major	Mentioned in Despatches
	Capt.	B. C. Cowell, I.A.R.O., Staff Captain	Mentioned in Despatches
	Capt.	F. O. Maynard, R.A.V.C., Bde. Vety. Officer	Mentioned in Despatches
15TH LS. CAVALRY BRIGADE (SIGNAX TROOP).			
	Jem.	Indar Singh	O.I.M. (2nd Class) xMentioned in Despatches twice
	Jem.	Sangram Singh	Mentioned in Despatches
	Jem.	Rahab	I.M.S.M. ; Mentioned in Despatches
42587	Cpl.	Hewett, H	Military Medal
447876	Spr.	Page, T	M.M.
492526	Spr.	Mountford, F.	Mentioned in Despatches
1267	L.-Daf. ..	Nahar Singh	I.M.S.M. ; Mentioned in Despatches
315	L.-Daf. ..	Abdul Kader	Mentioned in Despatches
	A. L.-Daf.	Nawab Khan	Mentioned in Despatches
15TH I.S. CAVALRY BRIGADE (FIELD AMBULANCE).			
	A. Lt.-Col.	A. G. Coullie, I.M.S.	Order of the Nile (3rd Class) Mentioned in Despatches
	Capt.	Bomford, T. L., I.M.S.	Mentioned in Despatches
	Jem.	Faimanali 100th P.M. Corps	I.M.S.M.
	Jem.	Ratam Chand	I.M.S.M.
	S.A.S. ..	R. D. Kumar, I.M.D.	Mentioned in Despatches
	Sgt.	Morgan, R.A.M.C.	I.M.S.M.
5006	L.-Waik ..	Ganga Bishan, 5th A.B.C.	Mentioned in Despatches
	L.-Waik ..	Punnie	I.D.S.M.
	L.-Waik ..	Sher Khan, 100 th P.M. Corps	I.M.S.M.
	Br.	Ratan Mari	I.D.S.M.
	Saddler ..	Abdulla	I.M.S.M.
1354	L.-Daf. ...	Gobind Singh	I.M.S.M.
1889	Sr.	Tagat Singh	I.D.S.M.
1564	Sr.	Guman Singh	I.D.S.M.
1143	Sr.	Chain Singh	I.D.S.M.
1190	Sr.	Bhoor Singh	I.D.S.M.
1538	Sr.	Bhim Singh	I.D.S.M.
1353	Sr.	Amer Singh	I.D.S.M.
1151	Sr.	Bishen Singh	I.D.S.M.
1427	Sr.	Ganpat Singh	I.D.S.M.
1559	Sr.	Padam Singh	I.D.S.M.
1630	Sr.	Bagh Singh	I.D.S.M.
1327	Sr.	Sanwat Singh	I.D.S.M.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS—*cont.*

List of Officers and Other Ranks who have received decorations or have been mentioned in despatches—cont.

15m I.S. CAVALRY BRIGADE (FIELD AMBULANCE)—*cont.*

No.	Rank.	Name.	Honours and Rewards.
993	Farrier	Tagat Singh	I.M.S.M.
1099	Sr.	Pith Singh	I.M.S.M.
1103	Sr.	Dan Singh	I.M.S.M.
1050	Sr.	Gain Singh	I.M.S.M.
1200	Sr.	Rawat Singh	I.M.S.M.
1315	Sr.	Meg Singh	I.M.S.M.
1131	Sr.	Mug Singh	I.M.S.M.
1351	Sr.	Gokut Singh..	I.M.S.M.
1391	Sr.	Birkad Singh	I.M.S.M.
1575	Sr.	Bakhsu Khan	I.M.S.M.
1588	Sr.	Doaleb Khan	I.M.S.M.
1151	Sr.	Rud Singh	I.M.S.M.
1204	Sr.	Tej Singh	I.M.S.M.
1430	Sr.	Bakhtawar Singh	I.M.S.M.
1279	Sr.	Kalu Singh	I.M.S.M.
1232	Sr.	Jamar Singh	I.M.S.M.

JODHPUR LANCERS.

List of Officers and Other Ranks who have received decorations or have been mentioned in despatches.

No.	Rank.	Name.	Honours and Rewards.
	Lt.-Col. ..	H. N. Holden	D.S.O. ; Mentioned in Despatches
	Major.	P. F. Gell	D.S.O. ; Mentioned in Despatches
	Major	A. J. Reynolds	Mentioned in Despatches
	Major	Thakur Dalpat Singh	M.C.
	Capt.	Thakur Anop Singh	M.C. ; I.O.M. (2nd Class).
	Capt.	H. F. P. Hornsby ..	M.C.
	Capt.	Aman Singh	I.O.M. (2nd Class)
	Capt.	Khim Singh	Mentioned in Despatches
	Capt.	Sankar Narain Parnaik	Mentioned in Despatches
	Lieut.	A. B. Knight	M.C.
	2nd Lieut.	Kunwar Sagat Singh	M.C.
	Risaldar ..	Shaitan Singh	I.O.M. (2nd Class)
	Risaldar ..	Keshen Singh	I.O.M. (2nd Class)
	Jem.	Asoo Singh	I.O.M. (2nd Class)
	Jem.	Khang Singh	I.O.M. (2nd Class)
	Jem.	Jowar Singh	I.D.S.M.
	Jem.	Bishen Singh	I.D.S.M.
	Jem.	Bahadur Singh	I.D.S.M.
1540	K.-Daf. ..	Kan Singh	I.M.S.M.
1189	T. Major	Sher Singh	I.O.M. (2nd Class)
1090	Daf.	Khayn Singh	Mentioned in Despatches
1444	Daf.	Amer Singh	I.O.M. (2nd Class)
1029	Daf.	Jor Singh	I.O.M. (2nd Class).
1119	Daf.	Jog Singh	I.D.S.M.

JODHPUR LANCERS—cow/.

List of Officers and Other Ranks who have received decorations or have been mentioned in despatches—cont.

No.	Rank.	Name.	Honours and Rewards.
1288	Daf.	Doong Singh	I.D.S.M.
1049	Daf.	Moti Singh ..	I.D.S.M.
1470	Daf.	Mod Singh ..	I.D.S.M.
1130	Daf.	Mod Singh ..	I.M.S.M.
1076	Daf.	Baney Singh..	I.M.S.M.
1116	Daf.	Gigai Singh ..	I.M.S.M.
1141	Daf.	Gairo Singh ..	I.M.S.M.
1165	Daf.	Khanu Singh	I.M.S.M.
1084	Daf.	Kalyan Singh	I.M.S.M.
1013	Daf.	Bakhtawer Singh	I.M.S.M.
1052	Daf.	Doong Singh	I.M.S.M.
1361	L.-Daf. .	Dhonkal Singh	I.D.S.M.
1604	L.-Daf. .	Bijai Singh ..	I.D.S.M.
1316	L.-Daf. .	Khang Singh	I.D.S.M.
1321	L.-Daf. .	Bhairon Singh	I.D.S.M.
1150	L.-Daf. .	Ban war Singh	I.D.S.M.

MYSORE LANCERS.

List of Officers and Other Ranks who have received decorations or have been mentioned in despatches.

No.	Rank.	Name.	Honours and Rewards.
	Lt.-Col. ..	W. J. Lambert, D.S.O.	Two bars to D.S.O. ; Mentioned in Despatches
	Major	E. B. Belcher, M.C.	M.C. ; Mentioned in Despatches twice
	Lieut.	D. G. Mein, M.C. (killed in action)	M.C. ; Mentioned in Despatches
	Lieut.	H. Horsman, M.C. ..	M.C. and Bar ; Mentioned in Despatches
	Lieut.	M. N. Meredith, M.C. (killed in action)	M.C.
	Rt. Cmdt.	B. Chamaraj Mo Sirdar Bahadar	1st Class O.B.I. ; White Eagle (IV Class) (Serbia) ; Mentioned in Despatches twice
	Rt. Cmdt.	Meer Mohiudeen Bahadar ..	2nd Class O.B.I. ; I.O.M. (2nd Class) ; Promotion to 1st Class O.B.I. ; Mentioned in Despatches twice
	Risaldar	B. P. Krishne Urs, M.C., I.D.S.M.	M.C. ; I.D.S.M. ; White Eagle V Class (Serbia)
	2nd in Com.	M. C. Subba Raj. Urs., I.D.S.M.	I.D.S.M. ; Mentioned in Despatches
	Ris. Sqdn. Crndr.	Syed Ahmed, I.D.S.M.	I.D.S.M.
	¶	Mohammed Hassan Khan, I.D.S.M.	I.D.S.M.
	¶	A. Lingaraj Urs., I.O.M. ..	I.O.M. (2nd Class)
		A. Basaravaj Urs.	Mentioned in Despatches three times
	Ris. Tp. Crndr.	Hanumanth Rao Powar Bahadur	2nd Class Order B I. ; Mentioned in Despatches

MYSORE LANCERS—cont.

List of Officers and Other Ranks who have received decorations or have been mentioned in despatches—cont.

No.	Rank.	Name.	Honours and Rewards.
	Ris. Tp. Cmdr.	Ananda Rao Boseley, I.D.S.M.	I.D.S.M.
	”	Kasi Rao Sindy, I.D.S.M.	I.D.S.M.
	”	Abdul Gaffar, I.O.M., I.D.S.M.	I.O.M. (2nd Class) ; I.D.S.M. ; Mentioned in Despatches
	>'	Meer Turab Ali, I.O.M.	I.O.M. (2nd Class) ; Men- tioned in Despatches twice
	Jamdr. ..	A. T. Thyagaraj	Mentioned in Despatches
	Jamdr.	Venkoji Powar, I.D.S.M. ..	I.D.S.M. ; Mentioned in Des- patches
	Jamdr. ..	Limbaji Powar, I.D.S.M.	I.D.S.M.
	Jamdr. ..	Syed Abdul Aziz	LM.S.M. ; Mentioned in Des- patches
	Jamdr. ..	Krishna Rao Kadam	I.M.S.M. ; Mentioned in Des- patches
443	Lieut. Regtl. Maj. Daf.	A. A. Montuic, G.B.V.C. .. Keroji Kerkerker	Mentioned in Despatches Cross Karageorge with [Swords, I Class (Serbia)
541	Daf.	Abdul Razak, I.D.S.M.	I.D.S.M.
613	R.M. Daf.	Ramachandar Rao Jadow	LM.S.M. ; Mentioned in Des- patches
958	Daf. Maj.	Meer Ashraf Ali, I.D.S.M. ..	I.D.S.M.
508	Daf. Maj.	Abdul Rahimond, I.D.S.M.	I.D.S.M.
898	Daf.	Baji Rao Susthe	Mentioned in Despatches
756	Daf.	Shankar Rao Nalige, I.D.S.M.	I.D.S.M. and Bar
786	Daf.	Imdad Ali, I.D.S.M.	I.D.S.M.
607	Daf.	Narain Rao Kadom, I.D.S.M.	I.D.S.M.
590	Daf.	Abdul Aziz Khan, I.D.S.M.	I.D.S.M.
782	L.-Daf. ..	Annaji Dhumal, I.D.S.M. ..	I.D.S.M.
840	Sr.	Syed Abdul Sather, I.D.S.M.	I.D.S.M.
681	Sr.	Venkate Rao Jtaphe	Mentioned in Despatches
956	Sr.	Bhima Rao Sel Kay	Mentioned in Despatches
911	Sr.	Devoji Rao, I.DiS.M.	I.D.S.M.
1185	Sr.	Devarao Baber, I.D.S.M.	I.D.S.M.
1118	Sr.	Sheik Davood, I.D.S.M. ..	I.D.S.M.
1232	Sr.	Mahadeva Rao Nagar	I.D.S.M.
517	Far. Maj.	Abdul Khader	LM.S.M.
831	Sqdn. Daf. Maj.	Krishna Rao Towar	LM.S.M.
712	Daf.	Davood Khan	I.M.S.M.
528	Daf.	Nee Lakanta Rao Sindy ..	LM.S.M.
616	Daf.	Syed Abdul Rahimon	LM.S.M.
718	Daf.	Syed Abdul Razak	I.M.S.M.
700	L.-Daf. ..	Parasoji Kclay	I.M.S.M.
18	Sowar	Deva Rao Bhosley	I.M.S.M.
229	Sowar	Sheik Nadar	LM.S.M.
499	Sowar	Santhaji Powar	LM.S.M.
498	Sowar	Faiz Ahmed Khan	LM.S.M.
507	Sowar	Lakshman Rao Bhojgade ..	I.M.S.M.
23	Sqdn. Daf. Maj.	Bhyrji Rao More	LM.S.M.
211	Daf.	Deva Rao Bhosle	I.M.S.M.
558	Sr.	Mohammed Hussain	I.M.S.M.

MYSORE LANCERS—cont.

List of Officers and Other Ranks who have received decorations or have been mentioned in despatches—cont.

BHAVNAGAR LANCERS ATTACHED MYSORE LANCERS.

No.	Rank.	Name.	Honours and Rewards.
	Capt. Sqdn. Cmdr. Sqdn. Cmdr.	Zorawar Singh, M.C. Sirdar Singh Bapu Bha, I.D.S.M.	M.C. Mentioned in Despatches I.D.S.M. ; Mentioned in Despatches twice
1154	K.-Daf. ..	Umed Singh	I.M.S.M.
1133	L.-Daf. ..	Madar Singh	I.D.S.M.
1066	Sr.	Waje Singh	I.D.S.M.
892	L.-Daf. ..	Nar Singh	I.D.S.M.
907	Sr.	Zor Singh	I.D.S.M.
1092	Sr.	Karsan Singh	Silver Star (II Class) Serbia
1171	L.-Daf. ..	Shiv Singh	I.M.S.M.
709	Sr.	Becharji	I.M.S.M.

KASHMIR LANCERS ATTACHED MYSORE LANCERS.

NO.	Rank.	Name.	Honours and Rewards.
1478	Jem. Daf.	Hazari Singh, I.D.S.M. Gajendra Singh	I.D.S.M. I.M.S.M. ; Mentioned in Despatches
590	Daf.	Dost Mohd. Khan, I.D.S.M.	I.D.S.M.
592	Sr.	Sham Singh, I.D.S.M.	I.D.S.M.
508	Sr.	Basanthe Singh	I.M.S.M.

HYDERABAD LANCERS.

List of Officers and Other Ranks who have received decorations or have been mentioned in despatches.

No.	Rank.	Name.	Honours and Rewards.
	Major	Mohd. Azmatullah	Title of " Bahadur " with the Order of British India (2nd Class) ; Mentioned in Despatches ; Insignia of the Order of the Nile (4th Class)
	Capt.	Mirza Kader Beg	Order of British India (2nd Class)
	Capt. Lieut. Ris. Major Ris. Major Resaider ..	Mohd. Kasim Ali Khan G. D. Clarke (Medical officer) Mohd. Sarmast Khan Mir Ahmed Ali Sheik Hameed	Mentioned in Despatches Military Cross Mentioned in Despatches Mentioned in Despatches White Eagle (5th Class) Serbian Decoration
227	Resaidcr ..	Bishan Singh	Mentioned in Despatches
124	Resaider ..	Baba Shareef	Mentioned in Despatches

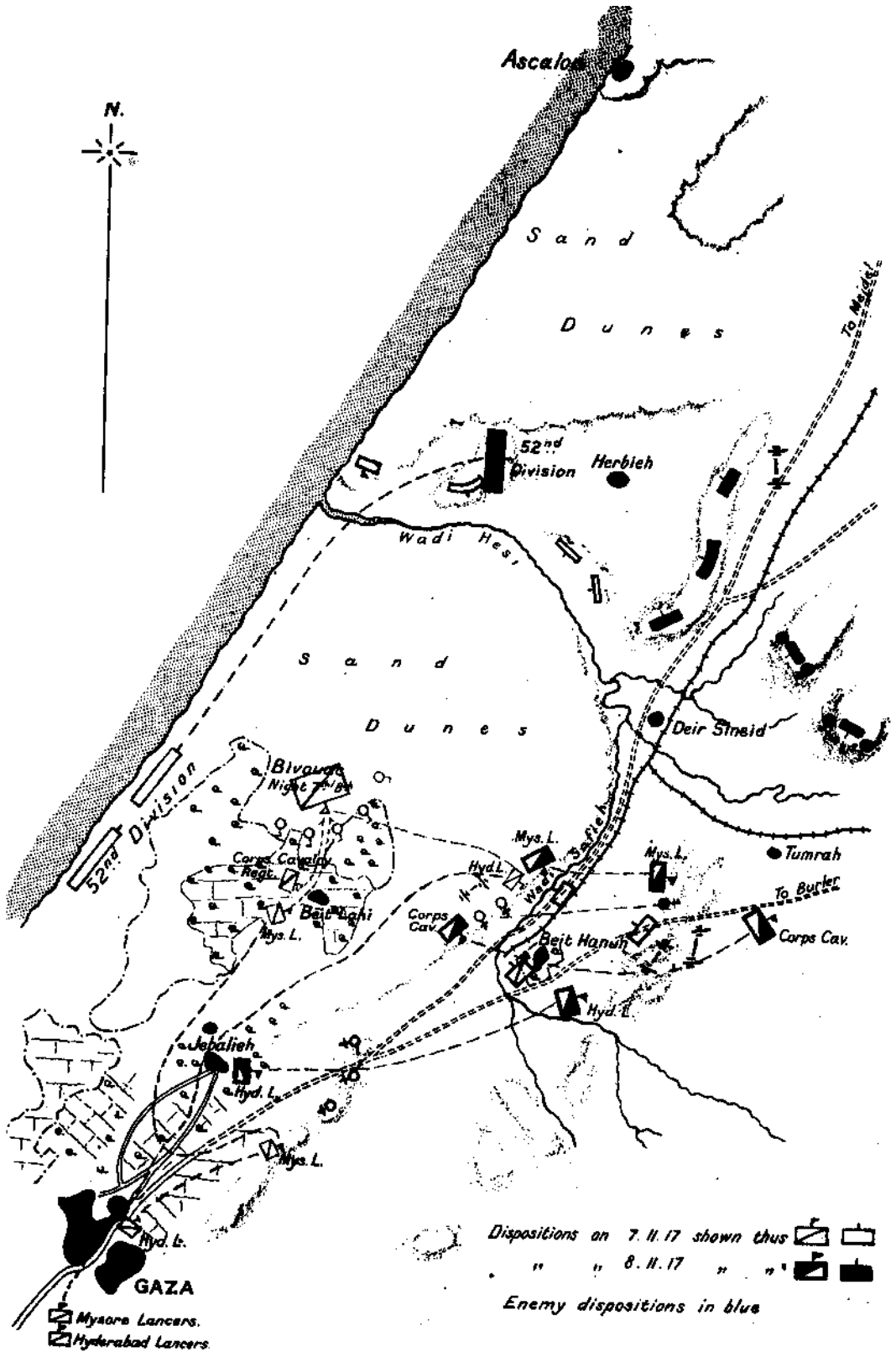
HYDERABAD LANCERS.

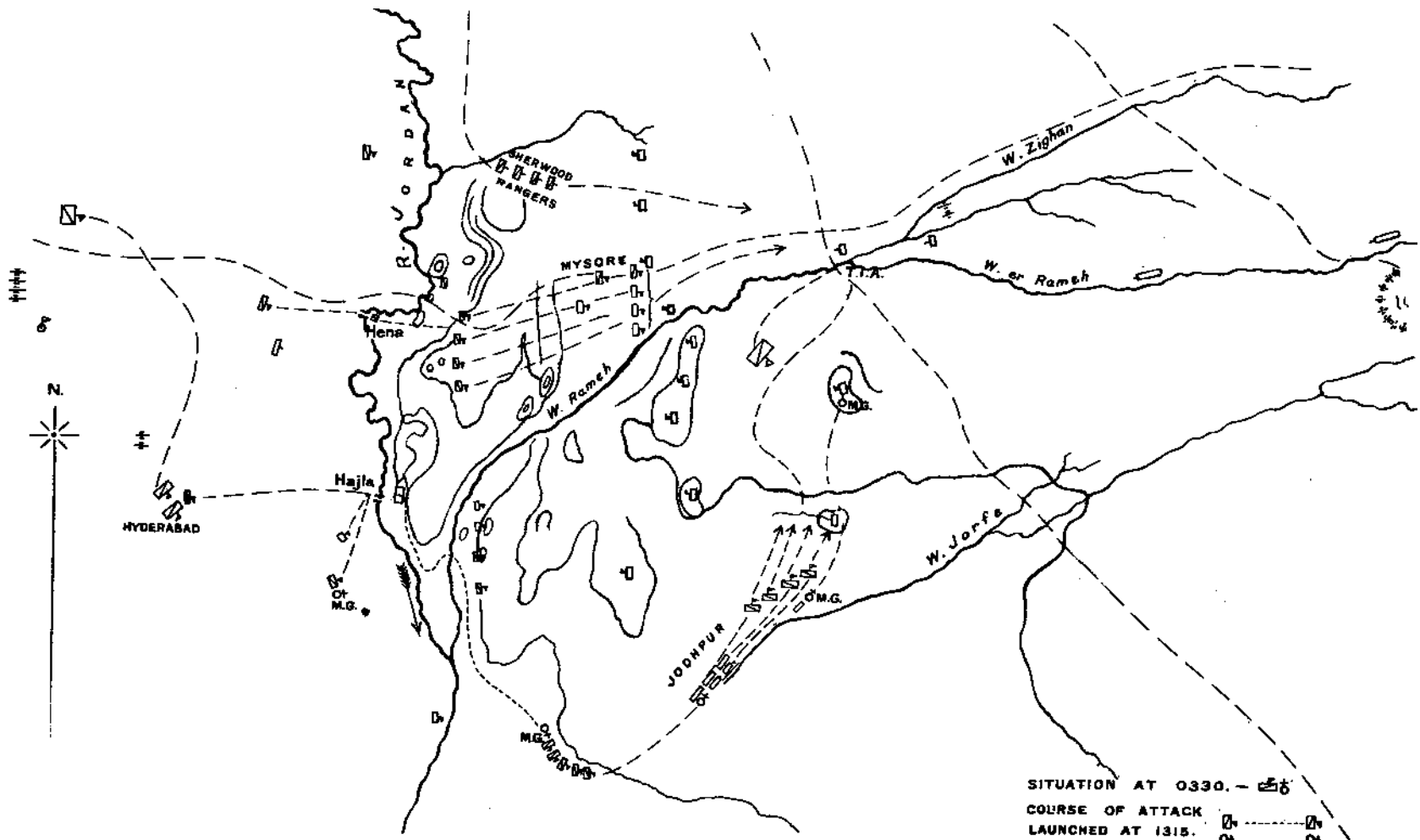
List of Officers and Other Ranks who have received decorations or have been mentioned in despatches—cont

No.	Rank.	Name.	Honours and Rewards.
845	Resaider ..	Rafiq Hassan Khan	Mentioned in Despatches
661	Resaider ..	Mohd. Abdur Rasheed	Mentioned in Despatches
339	Jemadar ..	Mohd. Fakhruddin ..	I.D.S.M.; Mentioned in Despatches
1561	Jemadar ..	Mirza Eqbal Ali Beg	I.D.S.M.; Mentioned in Despatches
213	Jemadar	Safder Khan	I.D.S.M.
845	K.-Daf. ..	Rafiq Hassan Khan	Croix de Guerre
834	K.-Daf. ..	Mir Baber Ali	I.M.S.M.
572	Q.M. Daf,	Abdul Inam Khan	I.M.S.M.
349	T. Major	Rehinat Ali Beg	I.M.S.M.
557	Daf.	Abdul Busith Khan	I.D.S.M.
331	K.-Daf. ..	Abdul Harim Khan	I.M.S.M.
738	Daf.	Sham Shir Ali Khan	I.M.S.M.
417	Daf.	Mir Tasadroq Hassain	I.M.S.M.
920	Daf.	Mir Kader Ali	I.M.S.M. ; Mentioned in Despatches
1229	Daf.	Galam Nabi	I.M.S.M.
1141	Daf.	Sherk Mahmood	I.M.S.M.
974	Daf.	Mohamed Hussain	I.M.S.M.
314	Daf.	Gulab Singh	I.M.S.M.
57*	Daf.	Gousoddin Hussain	Mentioned in Despatches
533	Daf.	Gulam Rabbani Khan	Mentioned in Despatches
729	Daf.	Mir Nazaf Ali	Mentioned in Despatches
703	Daf.	Abdul Aziz Khan	Mentioned in Despatches
1416	i Daf.	Ahmed Ali Khan	Mentioned in Despatches
574	L.-Daf. ..	Busheer Ahmed	I.M.S.M.
1400	L.-Daf. ..	Mohamed Alum	I.M.S.M.
559	L.-Daf.	Natha Singh.	I.M.S.M.
1514	L.-Daf. ..	Azum Khan	I.M.S.M.
1604	A. L.-Daf.	Syed Murtuza Hussain	I.M.S.M.
899	Sowar	Kashmir Khan	I.M.S.M.
651	R.R.	Abdul Wahab	I.M.S.M.
193	Sowar	Bader Singh	I.M.S.M.
313	R.R.	Safder Beg.	I.M.S.M.
1542	Sowar	Matlub Hassan Khan	I.M.S.M.
1637	Sowar	Fateh Mohamed	I.M.S.M.

NOTE.—Since the Patiala Imperial Service Lancers were transferred to Mesopotamia prior to the formation of the 15th Imperial Service Cavalry Brigade, the records of the honours and rewards gained by this unit are not included.

Printed under the authority of His MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
By HARRISON & SONS, 44-47, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2.





SITUATION AT 0330. —

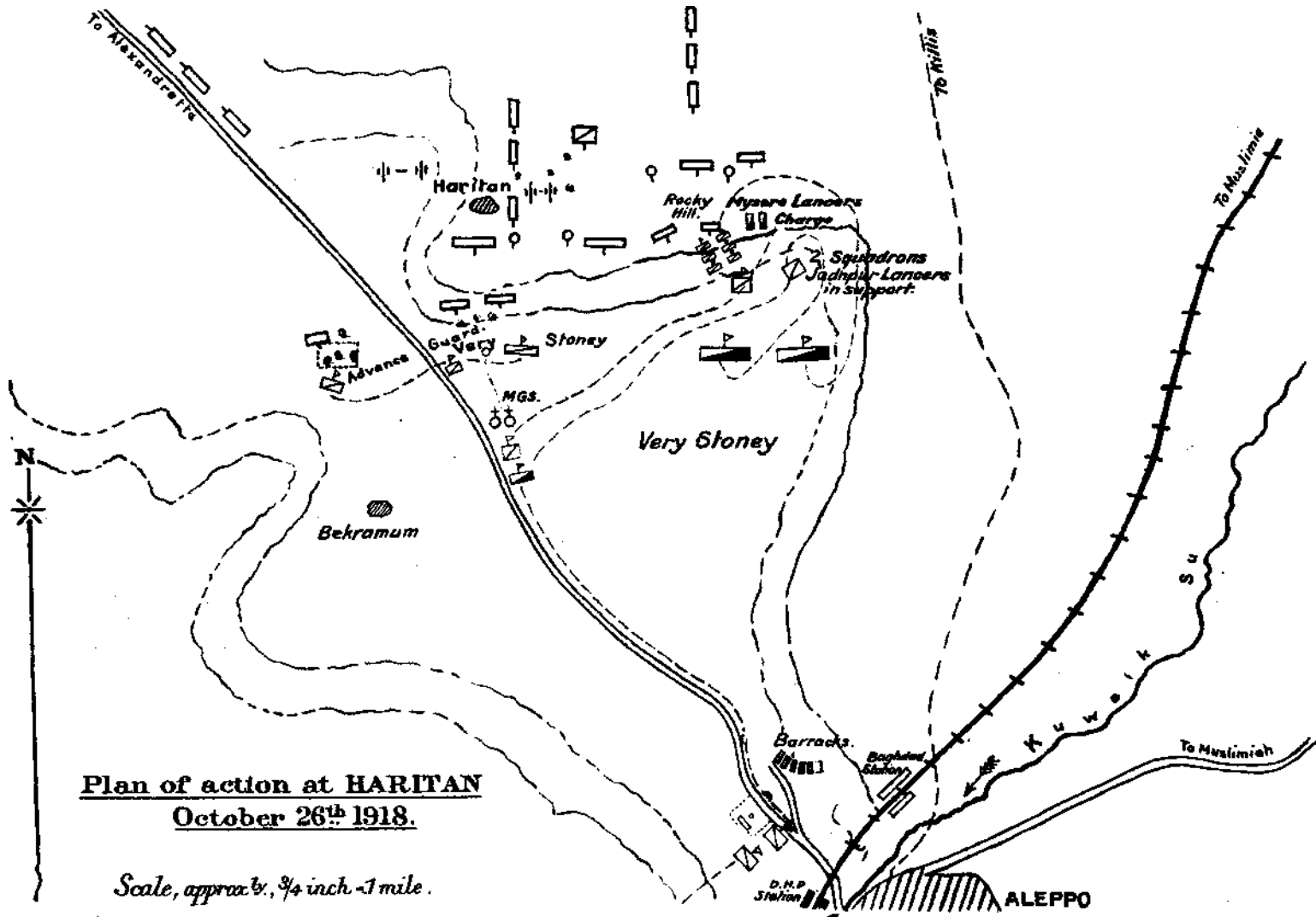
COURSE OF ATTACK
LAUNCHED AT 1315.

July 14th, 1918.

Map N^o. 3.

(B14206A) W.P. 1082-PP. 3069. 1000. 4/20 H. 4.3

HARRISON & SONS, 117A, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, W.C.



Plan of action at HARITAN
October 26th 1918.

Scale, approx. $\frac{3}{4}$ inch = 1 mile.

114906 A) W.P. 1032 - PP 3206, 1000, 6/20, N.G.S.

Map N^o 5

