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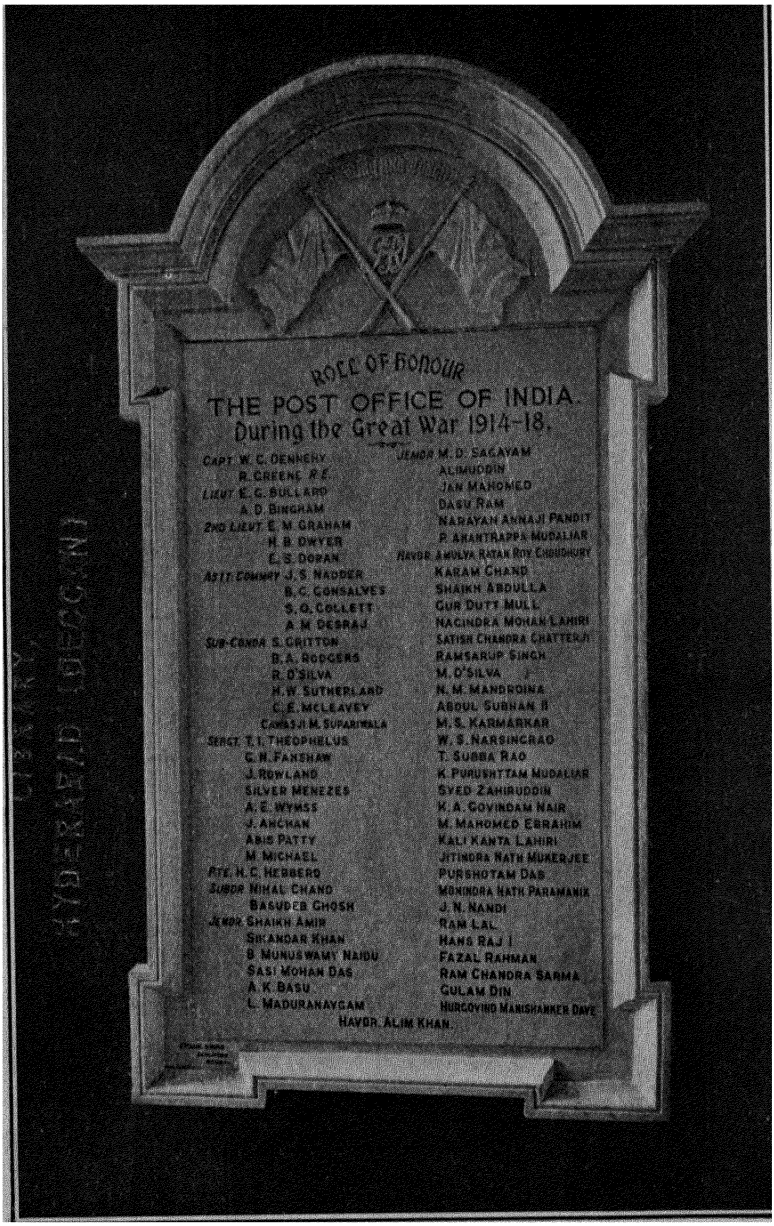
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THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA IN THE GREAT WAR





War Memorial Tablet, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA IN THE GREAT WAR

EDITED BY

Lieut.-Col. H. A. SAMS, C.I.E., I.C.S.,

Late Director of Postal Services,
Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force.

Price, Rs. 8.

BOMBAY :
THE TIMES PRESS
1922



Checked 1969

To The "Other Ranks."

To You

Who in the frosts and mists of France,
The blinding dust and heat, the dreaded rain
Of Iraq, in the snows of North Iran,
The swamps and forests of East Africa,
Midst shot and shell, in sickness and disease,
To bring sweet messages from Hindustan,
Britain or Colony to those who fought,
Worked doggedly,

I dedicate this book

Admiring,

And above all To You

Who, honoured, died for Country and for King.

Yours was the toil and sweat. Not yours the joys.
That e'en grim Mars does not deny the few,
The cheery Mess, the picnic and the jaunt.
Your work was strenuous, your leisure dull.
And yet you grumbled not but carried on,
Until that splendid day when Victory dawned.

D. A. S.

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PREFACE

THE inception of this book is due to Major Vernieux, Assistant Director of Postal Services, Basrah, who served for a short time with the Postal Service, M. E. F. in March 1918; he wrote to me when I was Director of Postal Services, M. E. F., suggesting that an account of the activities of the Indian Post Office in the Great War should be compiled while records were available and memories fresh. I wrote to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, handing on the suggestion and light-heartedly offered to edit such a book. The matter then appeared to have been dropped till after my return from leave in April 1920 when I renewed my offer.

There were two alternatives. One was to write the book entirely myself from materials supplied by myself and others. The other was to get each officer who was best acquainted with the facts to write his own account and to use existing official reports and narratives. For the former alternative I have neither the ability nor the time as Postmaster-General of a busy Circle, even though blessed with an excellent staff. I therefore chose the latter alternative which seemed to me to have many advantages. In the first place my self-imposed task would be considerably lightened and in the second place the book written by different pens would avoid monotony and be more vivid. I therefore suggested this course to the Director-General and asked him to approach the different officers and to put at my disposal his office files. He carried out my suggestion and at the same time I wrote to the Director, Posts and Telegraphs, Iraq, who very kindly sent me the old files of the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force.

With the materials so collected I have compiled this book. Each one has told his own story, either by a narrative written specially for the book, or by using an official diary and report.

The task of Editor has been no light one in the midst of the trivial round, the common task of a Postmaster-General including a five months' strike. But the task has been considerably lessened both by the willingness with which officers have responded (though they too have obviously found it by no means easy to find time to write in the stress of their own official duties) and by the fact that my work has been an immense pleasure because of the absorbing interest and admiration which the reading of these narratives has roused in me, interest in the wonderful work which the Indian Post Office in the Field has accomplished in many lands, and under many varied conditions, admiration for the amazing competence of the officers—many of them very young and inexperienced before the War—and wonder at the splendid endurance, patience and loyalty of the lower ranks of all classes, often in most trying circumstances. As Director of Postal Services, M. E. F., I have had full experience of these fine qualities, but my admiration has been considerably heightened by reading the same happy experiences of others.

I cannot expect that this book will be read by the public generally. But even a reader unconnected with the Department will perhaps find in it some interest. It is primarily intended as a Departmental souvenir of the Great War, "a memorial more lasting," I hope, "than bronze," for those of the Department who served in it and for their friends and colleagues in India who are interested in their doings and on whom fell an increased burden of work in India. To carry out the souvenir idea, I have included a Roll of Honour—for alas ! many brave fellows never returned to their dear home-land—a list of Honours and Rewards, a list which though large might easily have been larger and which will prove how much the services of the Postal Services were appreciated, and as complete a list as possible of all who served in the field. Many will find themselves specially mentioned in the different pages of the book, and all will, I hope, find their names in this list and will in the after-time be able to point out with pride to their children and children's children how they took part in the Great War.

It is also intended as a departmental record of the work and experiences of the Indian Post Office in the Field during the greatest War in history, a record which will perhaps serve as an inspiration to those who come after in the Post Office of India.

I would ask the readers of this book to be indulgent about inaccuracies especially regarding rank, and I should be grateful if they will bring mistakes to my notice so that, if a second edition is issued, they may be corrected.

The illustrations are, unfortunately, very unevenly distributed. Col. Sinclair illustrated his excellent Report profusely with photos, while I took several hundred snap-shots in Mesopotamia. Doubtless the different gifted authors of the various narratives would have been equally busy with Kodaks had they foreseen that this volume would have been compiled. But they had not foreseen it. The result is that the book is like a cake with all the plums in clusters.

In conclusion, I wish most sincerely to thank Mr. Geoffrey Clarke, the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, and Lt.-Col. de Smidt, Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Iraq, for letting me have the use of their office files,—the various contributors for their articles and photographs, Mr. S. R. Kothavala, the Personal Assistant of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, for his valuable assistance at Bombay, Mr. C.V. Bliss for helping me in the proof-reading, Miss E. De Monté for proof-reading the Appendices and for much other valuable help—and in fact all those who have in any way contributed to make this book the success in the Department which I hope it will be.

H. A. SAMS.

Simla, May 1922.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL SURVEY.

(By the Editor.)

THE scheme adopted for this book, consisting of isolated accounts written either officially or specially, obviously needs some survey, however short, of the work as a whole of the Indian Post Office in the Great War. I propose therefore in the following pages to outline briefly the scope of our work and how it followed the military operations.

Up to the fateful 4th of August 1914 the Indian Field Post Office had taken part in many a stricken field from the Mutiny of 1857 to the Abor Expeditionary Force of 1911-12; and for the Indian Post Office to be on active service was no novelty. But the effort required of the Department in all campaigns prior to the Great War sinks, obviously, into insignificance compared with the huge task which confronted the Indian Post Office when the World War broke out in 1914. That mighty struggle strained to the utmost the resources of the Department and required all the skill and endurance of the Directorate in India, and of the officers and men in the field to bring the issue to what we can proudly regard as a triumphant conclusion. For with some defects and many handicaps the Department can justly claim that it fulfilled its task efficiently to the end.

1914.

FRANCE, The first to leave India was Force "A" bound for France. On August 21st, Lieut.-Col. Pilkington assumed charge at Bombay as Director, Postal Services of the Force, and arrived on the 26th September at Marseilles where a temporary Base Post Office was established. This in November was moved up to Rouen, the Headquarters of the British Army Post Office. But Col. Pilkington was not satisfied with Rouen as a Base and, greatly daring, he determined to transfer it to Boulogne. How he accomplished this really fine feat and the opposition which he encountered will be seen in his own account. The result was that the mails were delivered to the Indian Corps at the Front the day after the despatch from London, much to the delight of the Indian Corps and the envy of the rest of the Army. On the 15th December, Colonel Pilkington paid a flying visit to London and crammed into a few hours work which was pregnant of results for the Postal Service in France. By the end of the year and in a few short months of landing he had the satisfaction of seeing his Postal Service working like clock-work.

EAST AFRI The next Force to leave Bombay Harbour was the Indian Expeditionary Force "B" under General Atkins for East Africa and with it went the Postal Service under Lieutenant-Colonel Appleby. Not being able

to land at Tanga, a Base Post Office was established at Kilindini on the 13th November. The Indian Postal Service not only served the Indian troops but the whole of the East African Force.

MESOPOTAMIA. After Indian Expeditionary Force " B " sailed Indian Expeditionary Force " D " on 14th October with a Postal contingent under Lieutenant J. H. Owens followed shortly after by Captain C. E. J. Clerici. Basrah fell on 22nd November, the Postal Service rapidly dug itself in and not only served the troops but also, greatly to its credit, the civilian population ; for within a month of arrival in Basrah a Civil Post Office was opened on the Strand Road, Ashar, Basrah.

EGYPT. Hard on the sterns of the ships that carried Indian Expeditionary Force " D " sailed the ships conveying the 11th Division, Indian Expeditionary Force " E " early in November for Egpyt with its Postal Service under Major A. J. Hughes. Soon after arriving on the Canal, Field Post Office 38 was opened at Ismalia. With Major Hughes was Captain McMinn in charge of the Post Offices of the 12th Division which comprised Force " F ". These two Divisions were sent to hold the Canal against the Turks advancing over the Desert to attack and overrun the Eastern Defence of Egypt.

Aden was also an objective of the Turks. Operations began on 3rd November by the capture of Shaikh Said by our troops, the Post Office at Aden serving the troops till regular Field Offices could arrive from India.

1915

1915. In France Colonel Pilkington had been busy perfecting his system. Finding that the India Office was erring postally through apparent ignorance, he played another bold card and asked that an official of the India Office should come over and *see* what was wanted. Mr. Patrick came, saw and was conquered. Needless to say, Colonel Pilkingt n got all that he wanted. The Indian Post Office in France during 1915 suffered greatly and in the advance at Neuve Chapelle in March came under fire on many occasions, as will be seen from Lieutenant Bullard's vivid diaries. That gallant officer was killed on 1st August. Nothing was too much trouble for him to do cheerfully, whether it was carrying mails up to the Front line, acting as guide or interpreter, soothing the wounded or finding lost postal officials. His death was a heavy loss to the Postal Service in France and in India and to the Division which he served so well.

Lt.-Col. Merewether and the Rt. Hon. Sir F. E. Smith (now Lord Birkenhead) thus mention Lt. Bullard in their book " The Indian Corps in France "—

" Lieutenant E. G. Bullard, of the Indian Postal Service. was proceeding on duty in a car near Croix Barbée, when a German shell exploded practically in the motor, killing him and the chauffeur instantaneously.

This young officer had, by his kindly disposition and zeal in the performance of his important duties, endeared himself to his comrades in the Corps, and his loss was keenly felt.

The occurrence was particularly unfortunate, as he was to have proceeded on leave the next day, while the chauffeur was only taking the duty of another man."

By October the Indian Corps began to break up. One Division had already gone and another was under orders to go. Colonel Pilkington (the first postal officer in the Great War to be mentioned in Despatches) handed over the Postal Service to Captain Cook and left France in December.

EGYPT, 1915.

To return to our Forces on the banks of the Canal. On February 2nd the Turkish Forces reached the Canal and on that day and the next a battle took place in which the Turks were defeated and driven back into the Desert of Sinai. Egypt was saved. In the meantime on April 25th the gallant landing at Gallipoli was made. Field Post Office 34 accompanied the 29th Indian Infantry Brigade and opened at Suvla Bay with Lieutenant A. G. Gillespie in charge. The Field Post Offices in Gallipoli were at first under Force "E," but it was considered expedient to have a separate organisation. Major McMinn was sent in charge of the postal arrangements of Force "G", as the Indian Mediterranean Expeditionary Force was originally called. Base "H" was opened in Alexandria on 28th June 1915 and Field Post Office 33* was opened at Mudros. The Indian Post Office shared in all the danger and glory of Gallipoli and its Field Post Offices remained on the shell swept beach till the Peninsula was finally evacuated at the end of the year, when the curtain on this splendid failure was rung down.

Later in the year on the Western borders of Egypt the Senussi gave trouble. A Force was despatched against them and with it went the Postal Service. On 1st December the most western Field Post Office in North Africa was opened at Mersa Matruh.

MESOPOTAMIA, 1915.

In Mesopotamia things were moving. In December 1914 Kurna (near the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris) was taken. In April 1915, Amara fell into our hands. An advance was then made on Kut 350 miles up the winding Tigris and on September 29th it was taken by General Townshend. A further advance was made on Baghdad and on November 22nd General Townshend attacked the Turks at Ctesiphon, a few miles South of Baghdad. After a victory which he could not consolidate he was forced to fall back on Kut which he reached on December 3rd. Then began the famous investment of Kut.

These forward operations were accompanied by the Postal Service which served the Divisions and Brigades and the ever lengthening Lines

* This Field Post Office had an adventurous career. From Mudros it went to Salonica. In 1918 it became a travelling post office in Thrace and in 1919 it was opened in Constantinople.

of Communication. Our Field Post Offices stretched from Fao at the mouth of the Shat-ul-Arab to a point South of Kut on the Tigris and to Nasariyah on the Euphrates. The Civil Post Office at Basrah became a Head Office. The number of Field Post Offices had increased from 9 to 23 and the number of Civil Post Offices from 5 to 10. Between Bombay and Basrah a Sea Post Office was also established which did most useful work till, crowded out by troops and stores, it was abolished.

In the meanwhile re-inforcements were arriving from France. Lieutenant E. B. Thompson came with Field Post Offices from Indian Expeditionary Force " A " and later on came troops and Post Offices from the disbanded Indian Expeditionary Force " G " from Gallipoli.

ADEN, 1915. On 3rd July General Ali Syed Pasha, the Turkish General, moved from the Yemen border to Lahej only 17 miles from Aden and much liveliness ensued. Lieutenant Sinclair, Assistant Director, Postal Service, and Mr. M. E. Smith, Inspector, had been sent from Egypt to Aden to organise the Field Post Offices which were arriving from India. After carrying out this job Lieutenant Sinclair was recalled to Egypt at the end of August and the Postmaster at Aden became Assistant Director, Postal Service, in addition to his own duties.

SOUTH PERSIA, 1916. On the 16th of August Field Post Office 319 was opened at Bushire to serve the troops in South Persia.

1916.

EGYPT. 1916 was a year of disintegration for the Postal Service in Egypt and of increase of that Service in Mesopotamia.

After the evacuation of Gallipoli Lieutenant K. C. Sen was sent to Salonica with Field Post Office 66 which opened at Kalamania Road on 27th January. The rest of the Gallipoli Postal Service went to Mesopotamia under Major McMinn with the 13th Division. Indian Expeditionary Force " G " was disbanded and the Field Post Offices were again put under Indian Expeditionary Force " E " in Egypt. Colonel Warren, Director of Army Post Offices, was appointed Director of all the Post Offices in Egypt and the Indian Post Offices passed temporarily to his control. Major Hughes left for India leaving Captain Sinclair in charge of the depleted Indian Postal Service until it regained its old strength when, later in the year, the vigorous offensive began towards Palestine.

At the end of 1916 only one Field Post Office remained in Salonica.

MESOPOTAMIA, 1916. In Mesopotamia General Townshend and his Force of over 8,000 men were invested in Kut. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to relieve the town, the last of which was the battle of Saniyat on April 23rd when we again failed to break through. The surrender of Kut with 8,070 British and Indian troops followed after a gallant resistance of 143 days. After this grave disaster General Sir Stanley Maude was appoint-

ed Army Commander. The 7th Division from France and the 13th Division from Gallipoli arrived and in November 1916 a fresh advance up the Tigris began.

During these operations Field Post Offices were established on the Right and Left Banks of the Tigris with the advancing troops. The accummulation of 5,000 mail bags for the beleagured Force was a source of great anxiety to the Postal Officers. Captain Probyn Smith hit on the brilliant idea of dropping mails into Kut from aeroplanes. This was done with great success, but it obviously disposed of only a fraction of the accumulations and, when Kut fell, the position became still more embarrassing.

The work of the Postal Service was increasing greatly with the reinforcements which began to pour into the country. The Field Post Offices increased from 23 to 50, the number of bags from 1,500 to 2,000 weekly and the staff from 400 to 500 men and 10 officers. What the strain was on the over-worked staff is well described in Major Clerici's contribution.

EAST AFRICA, 1916.

In East Africa General Smuts took over the Command in February and rapidly cleared the Kilimanjaro region, driving the Germans back to the Usambara Railway in the centre of German East. Dar-es-Salaam was captured by the British on September 4th and the Germans were compelled to abandon the Usambara Railway and to retreat through dense country where it was difficult to follow.

In January the Indian Postal Service received a draft of the Royal Engineer Postal Section and a detachment of the South African Postal Corps and got considerable help from Mr. J. Wilson, Postmaster-General, South Africa. The Postal Service in East Africa like all Postal Services in other Theatres of War suffered greatly from transport difficulties. The roads were so bad that motor transport could only crawl at 9 miles an hour !

In this year Field Post Offices were strewn broad-cast over British East, German East and Uganda. Not only did the Postal Service serve the troops, but it also did a large amount of civil work.

1917.

On 1st June the Base Post Office was established at Dar-es-Salaam and a line of Field Post Offices stretched from the coast to Lake Victoria Nyanza.

On November 24th the Germans crossed the Rovuma and entered Portuguese territory. Our Forces followed them and on 29th December a Base Post Office was opened at Port Amelia.

MESOPOTAMIA, 1917.

In Mesopotamia under the splendid leadership of Sir Stanley Maude success followed success. On 24th February the Saniyat position was brilliantly taken and Kut was recovered. Advancing swiftly the British

entered Baghdad on March 11th, re-capturing all the guns lost by General Townshend and taking immense quantities of supplies and the valuable Arsenal. This was a deadly blow to the Turks. On April 18th their 18th Corps suffered a crushing defeat at Istabulat and on April 24th the British entered Samarra 65 miles north of Baghdad. On September 28th-29th the Turks were again defeated by General Brooking at Ramadie on the Euphrates. This battle secured the Hillah Area and the Euphrates generally. But amidst all these successes the Force suffered an irreparable loss in the death of General Maude who died of cholera at Baghdad in November. In him the Postal Service lost a warm friend. He was succeeded by General Sir William Marshall.

In March of this year Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes relieved Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Thompson as Director, Postal Services. During the advance on Kut the Postal Service kept up with the troops and the Advance Base was established at Aziziyah. By now the Field Post Offices had increased from 50 to 60 and the number of bags dealt with in a week had risen from 2,000 to 3,000 and the staff from 500 to 600 men. The invaluable Returned Letter Office was opened in Basrah in March and on the capture of Baghdad a Civil Post Office was opened in the Turkish General Post Office.

Not only had we advanced beyond Baghdad on the Tigris and to Ramadie and Hit on the Euphrates, but the capture of Baghdad opened up to us the Diala which flows into the Tigris from the North-East. The 3rd Army Corps was established outside Baquba on the Diala. We quickly drove the Turks back across the Jebel Hamrin and freed the country of the enemy up to the Persian frontier. From now onwards we came increasingly into contact with Persia and Persian affairs. Our Lines of Communication were growing almost daily, necessitating Field Post Offices in most places *en route* and Civil Post Offices in many.

In the middle of September, I took charge from Colonel Hughes who returned to India in December.

South Persia, 1917. At the beginning of this year the Turkish and German agents had been active in South-West Persia in egging on the tribes to raid British territory. Two Forces operated in this part—one from Bandar Abbas, the other from Bushire.

On 3rd March a Base Post Office was opened at Bandar Abbas under Lieut. Elliot to serve the troops forming the Escort to the British Mission in Southern Persia under Sir Percy Sykes. Captain R. Greene took charge on 15th April. Before long there were Indian Field Post Offices stretching from Bandar Abbas to Shiraz. In May Bushire was made a separate Force.

East Persia, 1917. A force, the Seistan Field Force, had been despatched to East Persia with rail-head at Dalbandin with Lt. Kilman in charge of the Postal arrangements.

1918.

1918 marked the high water-mark of the activities of the Indian Post Office in the Field.

MESOPOTAMIA, 1918.

In Mesopotamia there was a lull in the fighting during the spring and summer. But in October when the British advanced in every field and when Allenby's victorious troops were astride the Syrian end of the Baghdad Railway, General Marshall gave the *coup de grace* to the Turkish forces in Mesopotamia. On October 25th Kirkuk was occupied and on October 30th the Turks sustained a crushing defeat between Baiji and Shergat. On the 3rd our victorious troops marched on to Mosul.

Advantage was taken of the period of lull to consolidate the Postal Service, to improve its working and to extend its operations. In order to cope with the ever increasing needs of the Civil population a new appointment, Deputy Director of Postal Services, Civil, was sanctioned and Major Clerici, who took up the appointment in June, devoted himself to the task of building up a Civil Postal Administration on the already existing nucleus of Civil Posts. It was impossible and would have been uneconomical to separate the Civil from the Military Postal Service, but with their own special Deputy Director of Postal Services in charge, the Civil Posts made rapid strides forward.

The forward advance in the autumn of the year was followed by an advance of the Postal Service. Field Post Offices were opened at Shergat and Mosul and Civil Post Offices at Mosul and some of the outlying places in Kurdistan. An Assistant Director of Postal Services was appointed for the new area.

In November 1918 the Postal Service, M. E. F., consisted of—

24 Officers.

44 Inspectors of Post Offices and Deputy Postmasters.
104 Overseers.

826 Clerks and Field Postmasters.

876 Followers.

When Victory at last dawned on 11th November and after the wearing off of the novel sensation that we had *really* won the Great War and that the clouds had lifted, thoughts began to turn on Demobilisation. The thoughts became words and then General Routine Orders of considerable length and volume. Henceforth 'Demob' was on the lips and in the thoughts of all. The energies of all were henceforward devoted not to building up but to pulling down.

NORTH PERSIA, 1918.

But though there was a lull in Mesopotamia there was considerable activity in Northern Persia. In March 1918 there were rumours of a "Hush Hush Brigade 'somewhere' in Persia." Only the 'I' Branch

of G. H. Q. knew what it was or where it was. The Postal Service was simply told to deliver all letters for certain officers and men to the 'I' Branch. The "Hush Hush Brigade" was the famous and heroic Dunsterforce under the command of General Dunsterville, soldier, linguist and diplomat. The Germans and Turks had been stirring up trouble in Northern Persia whence the Russians, now Bolshevik and demoralised, were retiring. It was imperative to protect Mesopotamia's flank, and General Dunsterville was sent with a handful of officers and N. C. Os. to endeavour to put starch and discipline into the Armenians. It was a heroic enterprise. The nett result for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force was a fresh and most difficult line of communications stretching 700 miles from Baghdad to Enzeli on the Caspian. Enzeli and Resht were occupied by the British in June. The Turks concentrated a force at Tabriz and attempted to break the line of communications. There was sporadic fighting on this front till the close of the war and after it Turkish guerilla forces remained in Azerbaijan in collusion with the Bolsheviks.

Meanwhile Dunsterforce had reached Baku where on July 26th the Bolsheviks were overthrown In September the Turks attacked in force and Dunsterforce was compelled to evacuate Baku. After the Armistice the British Force again set out from Enzeli across the Western bay of the Caspian and once again occupied Baku. From the North-West British troops crossed the Black Sea and the two forces joined hands in the Caucasus.

These operations had considerable effect on the Postal Service. By the autumn of 1918 there was a line of Field Post Offices stretching from Baghdad to the Caspian, and after the Armistice, from Baku across the Caucasus. Lt. Spear was appointed Assistant Director of Postal Services, Persian Line of Communication, and later on Lt. Bickers was sent as Assistant Director of Postal Services to join the British Army Post Office of the Black Sea.

SOUTH PERSIA. In the summer of 1918 the Military situation around Shiraz demanded a force to open up communications between Bushire and Shiraz. A force under General Douglas was sent with Captain R. Green as Assistant Director of Postal Services. On the latter's sad death while on leave at Poona on 21st September Captain Quilter took charge of the Postal Service.

EAST PERSIA. Early in 1918 the Semorachia Cossacks turned traitor and the long mail line had still further to be extended. The Seistan Field Force became the Eastern Persian Cordon and our lines extended to Meshed. The postal work in this area was becoming too great a task for one officer. On June 15th therefore Lt. Kilman handed over to the Superintendent, Baluchistan Division, all Field Post Offices up to Dalbandin, and kept in his own charge the Field Post Offices to the north of that place. In

July a Military Mission under General Malleson was established. The Line of Communication now stretched 1,000 miles from Juzzak at Railhead to Askabad.

In the meantime great events were happening in the Near East. The onslaught of the Germans on the Western Front made it imperative that all available British troops should be sent to that theatre. The gaps were filled up from India and Mesopotamia and the personnel of the Egyptian Palestine force became essentially Indian. During September and October brilliant victories in this field followed each other with lightning rapidity. Three Turkish Army Corps were completely destroyed and on October 31st an Armistice with Turkey was signed.

PALESTINE, 1918.

In March the 7th Division was sent from Mesopotamia to Palestine and with it four Field Post Offices under Mr. White, the Inspector. The 4th & 5th Indian Cavalry Divisions, from France arrived in Palestine in April with Captain J. H. E. Cook, 4 Inspectors, 36 Postmasters, 31 followers and 14 Field Post Offices. Later on the 3rd Lahore Division went from Mesopotamia with Lt. C W. Taylor and four Field Post Offices. There were in all 27 Field Post Offices in the front line and 18 on the Line of Communication and in Egypt. Col. Sinclair in his admirable report, which is one of the contributions to this book, tells us how splendid was the conduct of the postal staff during the rapid and arduous advance of September and October. At the time of the Armistice there was a line of Field Post Offices stretching from the Sahara to Bosanti on the further side of the Taurus Mountains, one of which Post Offices was placed by the famous ruins of Baalbeck in Syria.

The Armistice, so far from lessening the work of the Indian Postal Service under Col. Sinclair increased it, for in addition it had to cater for the British troops who were being demobilised.

SALONICA, 1918.

After the Armistice the Postal Service in Salonica was made a separate organisation under Lt. A. Gillespie. Assistant Director of Postal Services. Subsequently when the Salonica Force became the Army of the Black Sea the Salonica Base was transferred to Chanak and Field Post Offices extended along the Bosphorus and the Black Sea and eventually linked up with the Field Post Offices in Northern Persia under Lt. Bickers which, as has been mentioned above, had been detached from the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force Postal Service.

EAST AFRICA.

In East Africa the Germans were a beaten and fugitive force scattered through bush and jungle. Some crossed into Portuguese territory over the Rovuma and others into Rhodesia. At the beginning of the year there were in the Postal Service in East Africa 5 British officers, 5 Inspectors, 85 Postmasters and clerks, besides a contingent of the South African Postal Corps. In April a Base Post Office was opened at Durban to deal with mails from the United Kingdom. In June 6 Field Post Offices and 3 postal agencies were established in the Port Amelia Area in

Portuguese East. In that month the troops moved South into Mozambique where 6 Field Post Offices were opened. All through this year the Postal Service not only served the troops but also the civil population, earning the gratitude of the civilians and considerable revenue for the Service.

1919.

MESOPOTAMIA AND NORTH PERSIA, 1919.

1919 was a period of demobilization and disintegration. In the early part of the year some of the Field Post Offices in North Persia were transferred with the Assistant Director of Postal Services, Lt. Bickers, to the Army of the Black Sea under the Deputy Director, British Army Posts, at Constantinople. On May 1st the Postal Service, Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, ceased to exist and most of the personnel was transferred to the Civil Posts. Iraq, under Major Clerici. Our personnel in common with the whole of the force was affected by a spirit of nostalgia and restlessness and chafed at being retained for the Civil Posts. In December there was a general strike. Shortly after this Sir A. T. Wilson, the Civil Commissioner, decided to amalgamate the two Departments of Posts and Telegraphs and appointed Lt.-Col. G. E. O. De Smidt as Director of Posts and Telegraphs. Major Angelo returned to Mesopotamia on the 1st April 1920 as Deputy Director.

SOUTH PERSIA.

In South Persia General Elsmie moved up from Bushire to Shiraz leaving in his track Field Post Offices under Lt. P. Donovan. On 30th January his force reached Kazarun where it was joined by Col. Orton who moved out from Shiraz to meet General Elsmie.

EAST PERSIA.

In East Persia railhead reached Duzdab about February 15th. On 12th February a Field Post Office was opened at Askabad. The Postal Service now consisted of—

1 Base Post Office.

13 Field Post Offices.

14 Telegraph Offices.

NEAR EAST.

In the Near East the Indian Postal Service of the Black Sea on 8th October again came under the Director of Postal Services, Egypt, who undertook the control of the civil post offices at Amtal, Katum, Jerablus and Aleppo in Occupied Enemy Territory.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER.

Meanwhile in India another War had broken out. The new Amir of Afghanistan, apparently to cause a counter irritant to trouble in his capital, declared war on India on 25th April. The war was over in ten days when the Afghans were severely defeated and asked for an Armistice. But though the Afghans caved in, their more stubborn and war-like allies, the tribes of the Frontier, did not. The Mahsuds and Waziris with a force of 30,000 men gave the British forces considerable trouble all through 1919. Two forces operated--one the Baluchistan Force with its Postal Service under Lt.-Col. E. B. Thompson, the other, Wazir Force with Lt.-Col. W. A. Smith in charge of the Postal Service.

Lt.-Col. E. B. Thompson took up his duties as Assistant Director of Postal Service at Quetta on the 13th May. On the 17th May a Field Post Office was opened at Killa Abdulla and attached to the 57th Brigade. On the 20th May a Base Post Office was opened at Quetta. By the end of May all 47 civil post offices in Trans-Indus were converted into Field Post Offices and with the 7 Field Post Offices opened there were 54 Field Post Offices, 6 Officers, 183 Postmasters and clerks and 250 followers.

On 1st August 1919 the Postal Service Wazir Force, which was formerly under the Assistant Director of Postal Services, Peshawar, was made a separate charge, with a Base Post Office at Dera Ismail Khan and 31 Field Post Offices, a Base Post Office at Bannu with 18 Field Post Offices, an Advanced Base Post Office at Tank with 17 Field Post Offices in the Kohat area, and a Base Post Office at Dera Ghazi Khan with 10 Field Post Offices in the Dera Ghazi District. These two forces fought all through 1920.

1920.

1920. In Mesopotamia the Post Office of India still supplied officers and men to the Iraq Administration, *viz.*, 15 Officers, 25 Inspectors, 1 Postmaster, 11 Deputy and Assistant Postmasters, 545 clerks and 609 menials. During the early portion of the year there was considerable discontent but this eventually subsided. The Iraq Post Office was settling down to efficient work when the whole machinery of Government was upset by the Arab Rising. On 1st July large Arab forces, mostly armed with stolen Turkish and British rifles destroyed the railway bridge between Rumeitha and Diwanieh in the Hillah Area. Hillah was cut off. Many Post Offices were looted and the staff was taken prisoner. Once again field service conditions prevailed and the Post Office was called upon to serve troops amounting to over two Divisions. Towards the end of September the rising subsided.

GIFTS AND COMFORTS. Shortly after the declaration of War a fund was started to provide the Postal Staff with comforts, and Mrs. Harrison took up the duties of Honorary Secretary. In the following year the good work was extended to the Telegraph side. In April 1918 Mrs. Harrison left India and Mrs. Sharpe carried on the arduous duties of Honorary Secretary. The extent of the work will be seen in the chapter written by Mrs. Sharpe. Not only these two devoted ladies but also the many generous contributors in India, who made their work possible, deserved and won the heartfelt thanks of all ranks of the Posts and Telegraphs.

CHAPTER II.

FRANCE—1914-1915.

From the Diaries of Lieut.-Col. H. H. Pilkington, C.I.E., M.V.O.

From the Office file of the Director-General.

1914.

AUGUST 21ST. Arrived Bombay and assumed charge of the Field Post Office.

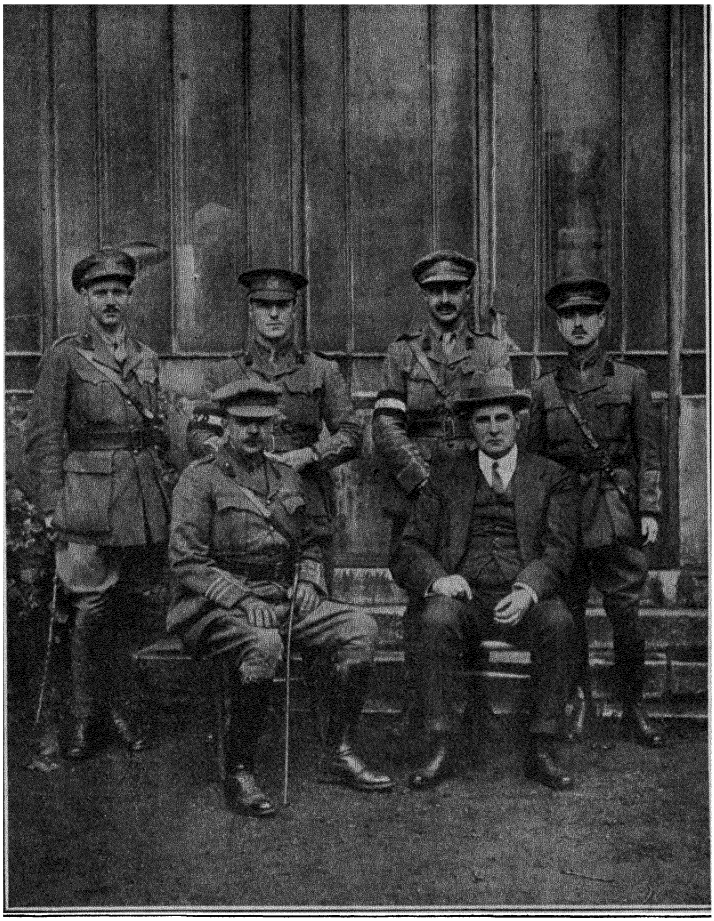
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AUGUST 22ND TO 23RD. Spent in Bombay making preparations for our departure. Our difficulty was to find out when and where we were to embark. On the afternoon of the 22nd I received verbal orders from the Embarkation Officer to embark on the S. S. "Assaye" at noon on the 24th. A few hours later an urgent order was received saying that we should be on board at 12 noon on the 23rd, but on sending down on the morning of the 23rd to enquire when we might send down our heavy luggage I received a fresh order to embark at 6 a.m. on the following morning.

AUGUST 24TH. Up at 4 o'clock and accompanied the rest of the men to the Docks where we embarked on the P. & O. S.S. "Assaye" which sailed without our knowing where we were going to, soon after mid-day.

AUGUST 25TH TO SEPTEMBER 8TH. I do not propose to give a daily description of what occurred during the voyage. Our steamer sailed along in company with sixteen other transport ships, escorted by a couple of cruisers and the voyage was extremely slow and for the most part extremely dull. In the neighbourhood of the Kuria Muria Island we picked up the contingent from Karachi and our fleet was increased to 22 transport ships with two cruisers and some ships of the R. I. M. to see that we were not interfered with by enterprising German or Austrian battle-ships. At night we sailed almost in darkness and by day and night we were in constant danger of being bumped by the next nearest transports, as these boats did not understand how to sail in line and manœuvre in the way required of them by the Naval Officer in command of the Convoy. Nearing Aden I sent a message to the Admiral asking him to give us permission to land mails. I pointed out that he need only "Marconi" to the authorities at Aden or to the Postmaster asking for a launch to be sent out to us, instruct all the other transport boats to send their mails across to our ship and the Base post office would close the mails and make them over to the launch without delaying the Convoy for more than an hour; the delay would not have been of any consequence seeing that we constantly halted for longer periods in mid-ocean until

POSTAL OFFICERS, IN FRANCE, 1915



Standing from left to right LT. E. B. THOMPSON, LT E. G. BULLARD, LT J. H. E. COOK, LT J. H. KING
Sitting :—LT. COL. H. S. H. PILKINGTON, C.I.E., M.V.O.
SIR WILLIAM MAXWELL, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.

ships out of line had been put back into their proper place. The Admiral, however, refused to allow this concession. We were disappointed as Lord Crewe and Lord Kitchener had already announced in the House of Lords that the Force had started and would proceed to Marseilles, so that there was no reason for maintaining any further secrecy in regard to our destination.

SEPTEMBER 9TH — Arrived Suez and as we entered the harbour about mid-day saw the Outward Bound Indian Mail Steamer sailing out. This means that no letters can go to India for another week. Paced up and down the deck for the rest of the day waiting for orders which never came and watching German flags flying on a number of merchant vessels interned in the harbour.

SEPTEMBER 10TH. — 11 a.m., a signal came to the ship to "up anchor" and proceed to Alexandria. We started at once. Arrived Alexandria on 11th and

SEPTEMBER 11TH TO SEPTEMBER 18TH. — stayed till 19th without knowing whether we were to stay for any length of time in Egypt or not. Received no news or any information as to our movements until the 16th when we were ordered to embark by 4 p.m. On embarking we were told that the ship would not sail until the next day and our departure was postponed at regular intervals of six hours until our departure on the morning of the 19th.

* * * *

SEPTEMBER 19TH TO SEPTEMBER 25TH. — Left Alexandria in the S.S. "Perugia" and had an uneventful journey to Marseilles except that on the 22nd we passed the Fleet conveying the Territorials to Egypt. The combined fleets numbered 39 ships in all and we waited some time whilst the Admirals in charge of the two Convoys exchanged calls. I was told that the sight of so many ships massed together in mid-ocean was imposing, but I am too sick of the sea to appreciate any sight of the kind.

SEPTEMBER 26TH. — Arrived Marseilles in the early morning. Landed at 8-30 and proceeded in accordance with orders received on board to the office of the D.A.A.G. (Base) for instructions. Was directed to send the Post Office establishments with all their kit and tentage to Parc Borély, a place about 4 miles from the town of Marseilles, and at the same time was given a "billet de logement", billetting* Bullard and myself on the Grand Hotel where the General Officer Commanding the Division (General Watkis) and his staff are staying.

Spent the whole morning on the jetty supervising the disembarkation of the men, the unloading of the kit, the landing of my horses, the drawing of rations for the men going in to camp and seeing after the supply of carts to carry the kit to the camp.

At the same time I took the opportunity of seeing the Divisional Censor Officer, who up to the present has been looking after the field

* Being billetted does not mean that we are to live free. The arrangement is that we shall each pay 10 francs a day plus 1 franc 50 cents for a bath!

postal arrangements. The British Field Post Office Department has opened a field post office here, but, as it is working solely for the Indian Forces, I have decided to take the work over, and to begin with, have attached two men (Smith and Murphy) to the office to watch the work that is being done with a view to doing it themselves. The Military authorities have expressed their approval of the arrangement and have provided free accommodation and living for the two men on board a steamer lying close at hand.

At 12-30 p.m., more or less foot weary after four hours continuous walking up and down the docks, went to the Transport Officer for the loan of one of the motor cars that have been engaged for the use of Commanding Officers attached to the Force and was told that no car could be spared, but that if I could hire a 'taxi' the cost would be paid by the Transport Department. No 'taxi' being available at the docks drove by cab (which cost 5 francs) to the Post Office where I had a long interview with the principal postal official—'Monsieur Le Receveur Principal des Bouches-du-Rhone.'

* * * *

The Director who is extremely obliging and anxious to do all that he can for the Indian Post Office has placed a room of his office building at my disposal in which I am arranging to open a small subsidiary Base Office with Newton in charge.

* * * *

SEPTEMBER 27TH SUNDAY

In the afternoon took a taxi and first visited the Camp in Parc Borély where the post office establishment is staying. There I inspected the men, the tents and the kit—told off different men for various duties, saw the Provost Marshall and in accordance with his request issued orders about men leaving the camp. I then visited the other camps where the troops are located "La Barasse," "La Penne" and "Saint Marcel." Saw the officers commanding each and arranged with them for a plot of ground for a field post office in each place; and, so far as was possible, for the supply of rations to the men who will be attached to the offices. Was surprised to find how far apart the camps are situated. The distance that I travelled as recorded by the taxi-meter was 36 kilometres.

* * * *

SEPTEMBER 28TH

Sent Bullard off early to open field post offices in the camps whilst I looked after the opening of the post office in the Town General Post Office building. Saw Newton and his staff comfortably established there by 10 o'clock and then returned to the Hotel meaning to do a few hours office work of which there is much to be done.

* * * *

In the afternoon put in a few hours quiet writing and towards evening received from the Base Commandant a copy of a telegram from Officer in charge of Communications at the British Advanced Base

asking him to send up at once a representative of the Indian Field Post Office to discuss postal arrangements with the Director of the British Field Post Office. I have no one I can depute, so must go myself although I can ill afford to go at the present time having still much to arrange and do here. In the evening asked for and obtained an interview with General Watkis. Told him about the telegram received and, as he thinks that I should comply with it at once and should go myself, I intend leaving to-morrow.

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SEPTEMBER 29TH. Spent the best part of the morning packing. Heard that a batch of mails had arrived in our office in the General Post Office building. This is the first lot of mails that has reached us since we left Bombay. Went down to the office and, as might have been expected, found a seething mass of officers jostling for their letters. Most, I fear, were disappointed at not getting what they wanted most—*viz.*, news from India—as the despatch did not contain any Indian letters. In the early part of the afternoon did some office work and then proceeded to the station where I should probably be still, if it had not been for the able assistance given me by Bullard. With my luggage I was directed to a wrong part of the station, where my baggage was deposited and I could get no one either to lift my luggage or to tell me the right place to go to. The first French official I consulted referred to another and after a long palaver seemed to come to some decision ; but before they could put it into execution, they were asked by a by-stander what the matter was and although he had nothing to do with the matter they went through the whole case with him. He apparently had different views of his own and so a fourth man had to be called in to give advice and eventually the whole crowd chipped into the discussion as to where I should go and what should be done with my baggage. In the meantime it got perilously near the time for the departure of the train and I must have missed it but for Bullard, who turned up at the right moment, got my luggage on to a cart and galloped to the right part of the station and then got the Station Master to detain the train for 10 minutes.

SEPTEMBER 30TH. Had an interesting if uncomfortable journey into Paris which we reached at 2-30 p.m., after 22 hours travelling. Parisians, who evidently had fled from their homes when the Germans were near by, were returning in crowds and the carriages and corridor of the trains were so packed that it was impracticable to get to the lavatory for a wash or to a station buffet for anything to eat. On arrival at Paris changed into another train which was just about to start for my destination and at 3-30 arrived unshaved, unwashed, hungry and dirty. It was my intention to get a wash-down before seeing any one, but this was not feasible. No hotels are open, and I had to interview all kinds of British Officers, who in well cut English made serge clothing looked with a disdainful eye on the

dirty drill-clad person before them. Having finished these interviews, was taken by Col. Price, the Director of the British Field Post Office, to the House of the Mayor of the town where I received a billet which entitled me to reside in an empty house. Without any fire or kettle to boil water, was not much cleaner when I went at 6 p.m., to discuss postal affairs with Col. Price in his office. A basin of tea which, except for two pears, was the first thing I had tasted that day did me a lot of good and two hours later I thoroughly enjoyed my dinner (which with drinks cost only 2 francs) in a little fifth rate inn.

OCTOBER 1ST. Directly after breakfast motored with Major Warren, the Deputy Director of the British Field Posts to see the transhipment of the British Army Mails at the Railway Station—was surprised to find them handling four full trucks of mails—in all 802 bags. I fancy there was an accumulation of arrears but the quantity of mail matter that is sent through the British Post Office is enormous. Having seen all there was to see at the station drove back to Col. Price's office and there had a long talk about the arrangements to be made.

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OCTOBER 2ND. Had a further talk with Price in the morning about the transmission of our English mails to our present Base and left for that Base—Orleans—at 3 p.m. in the afternoon—arrived 8 p.m. and found a comfortable hotel close to the Railway station into which I transferred myself.

OCTOBER 3RD. Had a bath. This is not of any postal consequence, but to one who has not had a tub for several days it is a matter of some importance. Another important event was that I received a letter (from England) the first letter I have had since the 23rd August—six weeks. Wasted most of the morning in trying to get things out of people who in succession referred me to some one else, but did at least secure a nice set of rooms here for the use of the Base Post Office which I trust will be properly established within the next few days. Some of the Base Office staff arrived in the afternoon, but as the trucks containing their kit was cut off en route and they have no tents with them, it is no use sending them on to the camp and so I have ordered them to remain the night in the rooms taken for the Base Office.

OCTOBER 4TH. Sent the clerks to the camp and with the help of Messrs. Graham and Newton sorted out a big despatch of mails received from England. In the afternoon drove out to the camp and spent some hours there. Returned to the office in town and sent telegraphic instruction to Bullard to come up here at once bringing the rest of the Base Office staff and his own Field Post Offices with him.

OCTOBER 5TH Visited the Base Office early in the morning and saw to the sorting for delivery of another consignment of mails received from England. Then went to the local Civil post office and ascertained from them the hour at which mails leave for England, Paris, Marseilles and India.

Arranged with the Postmaster about the despatch and delivery of our closed mails. Went to a furniture dealer and hired furniture for the Base Office and at the same time ordered some sorting cases to be made. Went to a printer to get some printing work done and spent the afternoon in my office and in the Base Office which are now located in the same building.

OCTOBER 6TH. Spent the entire day endeavouring to get the Base Post Office into some kind of order which with only the few clerks who are here at present is a matter of much difficulty. Mails have now commenced to arrive daily from England and the quantity is such that it takes our present staff all its time to sort and get them delivered.

OCTOBER 7TH. My morning was spent in helping on work in the Base. When the mails were sorted took them personally to the Camp where our one and only Field Post Office delivered them. During the course of the day Bullard and Roderick with nearly the rest of the Base Office staff arrived, but they were too tired after their journey to do any work and it took us all our time to get the men into tents before nightfall

OCTOBER 8TH. A large batch of mails arrived from India and another large consignment from England and it took the staff all day to dispose of them. We have at present no sorting case—no proper list of people attached to the force—little if any knowledge of the whereabouts of the different regiments and units, so that the work of distributing the mails is at present attended with considerable difficulty.

OCTOBER 9TH. Made some little progress in the matter of getting the Base Office into order but it is clear that our present accommodation is insufficient and until we get more space Mr. Roderick will never be able to get things straight. Took the mails from the Base to the Camp in a motor car which after much difficulty I have had placed at my disposal and then set out in search of a house for the Base. Saw many houses before finally finding one that suited. We have now a Base Office and three field post offices working here and two field post offices in Marseilles. Gradually things are straightening out.

11TH TO 18TH OCTOBER 1914. I have a whole week's diary to write up. My days are so fully occupied that I find it hard to do much writing and consequently correspondence and diaries have to be written at odd intervals when time and opportunity permit. During the week I have motored from Orléans to Villineuf Saint George and travelled by train from the last-named place to Marseilles. The latter journey occupied nearly 30 hours; in ordinary time it would not take half the period. The main portion of the week has been spent in a so far fruitless endeavour to obtain a small amount of assistance from the Military. Hitherto I have been working almost entirely on my own, and, to illustrate how much I am left to myself, I may mention that since I left India I have not received an official order of any kind. I have been given no advice as to what I. should do,

where I should go, where I should post my officers. I mention this is no carping spirit. The difficulties that arise in making postal arrangements, without any help or assistance, for troops whose movements I am not allowed to know merely add to the interest of the work. To-day the 18th I learn incidentally that a large portion of the Force have moved from where I last left them. Where they have gone to, I do not know and the matter does not worry me. I have made my arrangements to serve that particular portion of the Force and up to a point they can move when and where they like. Until this point is reached my field post offices can and will stick to the Brigades and Commands to which they are attached, but beyond it I must depend on the Brigades and Commands to take their post offices with them. (I refer to the point at which the troops got beyond the reach of the railway).

To make the matter clear I will endeavour to describe the system and the means by which I propose to serve the troops in the Field. The Base Office will move from time to time as necessity arises to the junction at which I can most expeditiously get our English mails from the North, our Indian mails from the South, and keep in touch with the line of communication to the Front. The mails will be sorted at the Base Post Office and sent from there to the starting point of the Railway Supply Train on which will be a travelling field post office made up conjointly of British Field Post Office officials and our own men. It will be the duty of this travelling post office to make over the mails for the respective Brigades, etc., at the different railheads from which each Brigade obtains its daily supply of food, ammunition, etc. The railheads are liable to be changed from day to day and it will be the duty of the Assistant Director (who will, I hope, be supplied with a motor car) to come in every day or as often as is necessary toinstruct the travelling post office where each day's mail is to be handed out and to see that the work is properly done. From the railheads the mails will travel with the mechanical transport column to the rendezvous where it meets the horse conveyances which come from the regiments and other units for their daily supplies. A clerk from each field post office will come every day to the rendezvous on one of the horse carts, with the mails posted in his office and will make them over to any Inspector or some other postal official to take back on the returning empty mechanical supply waggons to the railhead from which they will travel to the Base Office and then on to destination. At the same time the field post office clerks will take over at the rendezvous the mails for their own offices, open them and as far as possible deliver the letters and papers to the regimental orderlies travelling on the regimental horse carts so that the field post offices will only have to deliver the correspondence for the Brigade Head Quarters staff and the registered letters and parcels for which receipts have to be obtained.

To carry out this scheme it is essential that each Brigade and Command should take its own Field Post Office with it—moving

it along as they move. I have however up to the present been unable to obtain the small amount of assistance I required in regard to moving the field post offices with their Brigades. In Orleans the Generals Commanding the Brigades of the 3rd Lahore Division objected to the arrangement on the ground that they had no transport to spare for moving a field post office about and the matter was eventually put before the General Officer Commanding the Division, who sent for me, nominally to discuss the matter but actually I fear to tell me that what I wanted could not be done. I venture however to think that I was able at least to raise some doubt in his mind as to whether it could rightly be refused. I had a strong case. I pointed out that the arrangement was the only way of serving the troops, and to this he replied that some of the Generals present considered it quite unnecessary to have a daily service of mails in the Field. They considered that two services a week would be sufficient I pointed out that even this would necessitate the Brigades taking their post offices with them, as otherwise we should lose touch with the troops altogether and I mentioned also that a good deal of significance is being paid to the way in which postal facilities are given to the troops on the Field.

* * * *

Thompson and Barton Wright arrived during the week and I have ordered the former to remain here for the present with three field post offices and sent the latter with the rest of the establishment he brought to where the Base is situated. To-day the 18th brings me news of our first casualty, Babu Gurbachan Singh of field post office No. 11 has been run over by a motor lorry and had his leg broken.

* * * *

OCTOBER 21ST. Arrived at a station where I had to change trains at 4 a.m. and after waiting 6 hours proceeded to Orleans, arriving there at 1-30 p.m. Drove straight to the Head Quarter's office to settle about the transport for our post offices in the Field and on arrival was told by the Assistant Quarter-master-General that I was the very person he wanted to see, as General Hudson had consented to adopt the arrangement I proposed and the transport would be supplied. I was asked whether nine A. T. carts would meet my requirements. I replied ' Yes ' and went away thinking that trouble in regard to the matter was at an end.*

* * * *

To-day the 23rd I have had a long, useful day in office. I have arranged which post office should be attached to each different Brigade and Command and straightened things out, so that now any portion of the Force can move where and when it likes without upsetting our arrangements. All the field post offices sent out are now absorbed and

*The D. P. S. was however up against a tangle of red tape and over-worked staff Officers—ED.

if it had not been for the accident that resulted in one Brigade being left behind in Egypt I should not have enough field post offices to go round. If or when that Brigade comes along, I shall be hard pressed to provide for it. I have already denuded the Base Office of five men, three to carry on work in Marseilles and two for duty on the Supply Train so that I cannot very well take more men away from the Base Office, but, even if I could, I have not the kit or equipment for another field post office. Anticipating that I would very likely have to provide extra field post offices I very carefully brought away with me the kit and equipment for two spare offices, but Mr. Appleby after I had left, most unfortunately sent off the establishment for two field post offices without any kit or equipment. I have telegraphed to-day for three more field post offices—complete—and ten more clerks for the Base Office. The British Base Post Office has about 200 men and the present staff of our Base is inadequate so that I have no one to take the place of men who fall sick or are injured. Considering the weather in front of us it must be expected that we shall soon have to face some amount of sickness amongst our men. In my telegram to India I mentioned the names of a few men who would be useful.

28th October—6 a.m. Left Orleans. 11-30 p.m Arrived Rouen.

The week has been a busy one. On the 24th I received for information the following copy of a communication issued from the Head Quarters of the Indian Army Corps :—

> "No special transport is allotted to enable Field Post Offices to keep up with the Divisional and Brigade Head Quarters to which they are allotted. Arrangements should be made for their equipment to be carried with the Divisional and Brigade Head Quarters as is done in British Expeditionary Force."

I also heard that the Brigades attached to the Meerut Division which are still at Orleans are providing transport for the Field Post Offices and are making our men load their equipment on to the Brigade transport carts and go out route marching everyday with the rest of the troops.

Congratulated myself that this troublesome matter about transport in the Field has at last been satisfactorily settled ; but on the 30th October I received the following telegram from Bullard :—

> "Have sent my two Brigade offices Nos. 10 & 11 to railhead, transport unavailable."

The inevitable result of this will be that mails will be taken out of the hands of the Post Office. They will be left lying in some obscure place where they will be picked over by anyone who comes along and

eventually a whole heap of undelivered mails will be thrown back on us to deliver as best we can and addressees will wonder why the Post Office arrangements are so bad. I must now wait for complaints before I can move further in the matter. I have done what I can.

* * * *

On the 26th the whole of the Force moved out of Orleans leaving us without any orders as to where to take the Base, or any intimation as to where letters should be sent.

Let me recount a little incident that happened a few days ago.

I have mentioned in a previous diary that the whole of the 3rd Lahore Division went away from Orleans without letting me know anything about their movements. A few days later an officer, resplendent in red tabs and gold lace, came to the post office with the apparent intention of finding out whether the Post Office staff knew where the troops had gone. He questioned an Inspector very closely as to what we were doing with the mails and the Inspector told him that we were sending them on the supply trains to their destination. He then asked how we knew they would be delivered, and the Inspector, who began to think that the resources of the Field Post Office were being called into question, replied that they would be delivered all right; and, when it was put to him that we could not be sure that delivery would be effected if we did not know where the troops were, he answered that it was all right, "everyone knew where the troops were." By everyone he meant our staff that have gone ahead with the troops. Half an hour later I was summoned to Head Quarters where I was told that a Post Office subordinate had openly boasted that everyone knew where the troops had gone, and I was directed to find out how this officer came by the information, the name of the person who gave it to him, and the circumstances in which it was given. I was told that it was evident that people had been talking about the movements of the troops and it was intended to have some one punished in connection with the affair. As a matter of fact the Inspector had no knowledge whatever of the whereabouts of the Force so the matter was dropped. I mention the incident solely to explain that we in the Post Office now prefer not to know anything about the movements of the troops and that I do not consider that I am called upon to go out of my way to collect information as to where the troops are going in order to have arrangements made for them in advance.

Consequently when the Second Division (7th Meerut Division) moved away from Orleans I was left in the position of a shepherd who has lost his sheep. The Force might have gone north, south, east or west so far as I was in a position to know from any information given to me and on the 28th I left Orleans to make arrangements to move the Base without knowing where to take it. I gave myself one day to decide this point, to get accommodation at the place selected and to arrange

for the accommodation of an advance party which had orders to follow me from the existing Base two days later. I met the Director, British Post Offices, by appointment at Rouen and went into the whole question as to the location of our Base with him. He has always been keen on our going to Havre where his own Base is working and I was quite prepared to go there if he could show that Havre was really the best place for us, but after a long discussion he agreed that Rouen would be a better place. At Havre we should be completely cut away from the Indian troops: we should be the only Indian unit there, which would mean a lot of trouble in getting rations, etc., and at the same time there would be no advantage gained so far as our work is concerned. Having decided that our Base should be at Rouen wired to the Base Postmaster to send the advance party here and spent the afternoon in searching for a suitable house. Found one about 6 p.m., and spent the next day in making necessary arrangements preliminary to taking it over. On the following day the advance party arrived and went straight into the house.

* * * *

I still want a car for myself—badly—a car for Thompson, who will soon be at the Front with the cavalry, and a lorry for the Base Post Office.

12TH NOVEMBER 1914.

Since I finished writing up my last diary I have been busy at the Base getting the office into working order. Furnishing and fitting up a house for the use of a large post office and the residence of some forty men takes time, but we are now getting into proper working order and I hope soon to be free to move about elsewhere.

I shall not attempt to describe each day's doings. Most of each day has been spent in walking round from place to place, making purchases for the office, calling on contractors to hurry them up with the work of putting lights into the office, making fire places, building cooking sheds, flooring and altering a shed for our parcel work, begging all round the place for transport to convey our mails to and from the Railway station, seeing Railway transport officers about the provision of trucks to convey our mails to and from the front and doing all kinds of jobs of a similar nature. I could have got through the work much quicker if I had had means of getting about from place to place, and I could have delegated a good deal of it to others, if the Army Department had attached even one interpreter to the Post Office, or if the Head Quarters Staff had suppressed the premature complaint which resulted in my having to send Barton Wright away to the front when I particularly wanted him to help me at the Base.

* * * *

Received a very kind letter from the Military Secretary, India Office, saying that the India Office would be glad to give me any assistance I wanted and so I have asked if he can arrange to send me four cars and

a lorry. A car for each of the Assistant Directors employed at the Front (Messrs. Cook, Bullard and Thompson) one for myself, and a lorry for the Base Post Office. Through the kind offices of an Army Service Corps Officer I have had the temporary loan of a motor lorry for the use of the Base Office during the past few days and I have found that it has enabled us to get through our work in half the time we take when working with horse carts. We are receiving so many mails and parcels that it takes all day to get the bags from the station by horse transport, and we have frequently found it difficult in consequence to get the mails despatched in time to catch the outgoing supply train. With a lorry we get the mails quickly and have no difficulty in catching the train. The following figures show the quantity of mail bags that we are receiving day by day from London alone :—

Date of despatch from London.	Letter bags.	Parcel bags.	Total.
2nd November	11	45	56
3rd ,, ...	15	24	39
4th ,, ...	16	52	68
5th ,, ...	14	20	34
6th ,, ...	20	32	52
7th ,, ...	13	35	48
8th ,, ...		Sunday.	
9th ,, ...	18	42	60
10th ,, ...	15	50	65

These are all big bags packed full.

In addition we receive daily about 14 large bags from the field post offices full of articles posted, and undelivered letters and parcels addressed to soldiers who have been wounded and sent down from the Front, about four bags from the British Post Office and on Indian mail days an extra lot from India. There is therefore plenty of work for a motor lorry.

In fact we cannot work with any other kind of conveyance without running great risk of delaying the mails, as all articles that come into the Base Office have to be sorted and sent out again to destination the same day.

28TH NOVEMBER 1914 TO 3RD DECEMBER 1914

Since I wrote my last diary much has happened. Having got the Base Office at Rouen into proper working order with all arrangements made for the regular discharge of business and the comfort of the staff during the coming winter I felt that I might safely leave things there to the care of Barton Wright and the Postmaster. I accordingly left Rouen for the Front on the evening of the 27th November with the full intention of remaining until the heavy work to be expected at Christmas rendered my return necessary. Not having yet been supplied with a motor car I was compelled to travel to railhead on a supply train which crawled along for two nights and a day at the average speed of about five miles an hour and landed me at Choques at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 29th. I could have reached here in the course of a morning by motor car. My journey took me through Boulogne where, to my disgust, I found that London papers were sold on the date of their publication and that bundles of these papers were being put on to the supply train for delivery to troops at the Front on the following morning. Considering that the papers we were carrying in the post-bags on the same train were at least four days old I found plenty to think about during the remainder of my journey.

At Choques I was met by Bullard who during the course of the day took me in his car, which he has recently been supplied with, to Dacon, Hinges and Bethune and in the course of my rounds I visited the Indian Army Head Quarters, saw Cook, Thompson and King and several field post offices. In the evening I returned to Choques where the whole of the next day and half the following were wasted, as I had no conveyance or any means of getting away from there and doing several important pieces of work that I wanted to do. Bullard had undertaken to fetch me in the middle of the first day, but a hitch in the arrangements for serving the Cavalry Division which had only just arrived kept him busy till late in the afternoon and it was then too late to go anywhere. The same thing occurred next day. Bullard was to have come or sent for me in the early morning, but the unexpected arrival of His Majesty the King at the Front upset his plans and it was nearly 2 p.m., before he was able to come to me.

By this time I had fully made up my mind to go and see the Quartermaster General of the British Force—General Sir William Robertson to obtain if possible his permission to work the Indian Post Office independent of the doings of the British Army Post Office. It has been drilled into me ever since I arrived that the Indian Post Office must conform to the doings of the British Post Office, and the Indian Army Corps (to their disadvantage as it now turns out) have lost no opportunity of

telling me to take my orders from the Director of that Service. I therefore made Bullard drive me straight away to the British Army Head Quarters—a distance of about thirty miles. On arrival there I found that the Quartermaster-General was out for the day so I sent Bullard back. On the following morning Wednesday the 2nd I saw General Robertson at about 8 o'clock and represented to him that the existing arrangements were altogether unsuited to the proper conduct of my work. I pointed out that the use of the Havre route, by which the mails from London are sent, involved much avoidable delay in the transit of mails, that it lengthened the line of communication to an unnecessary extent, which entailed difficulties in the matter of control, and enhanced the risk of accidents and mistakes, that the Base and advance field post offices were practically cut off from each other owing to the distance between them and the slow train service connecting them and that proper supervision under such conditions could not be maintained. I pointed out that I have much important work to do at both ends of the line and I had found that when I was at one end I was completely out of touch with what went on at the other.

General Robertson on the other hand pointed out what was to be said against my going—the following being the principal arguments :—

(*i*) that the British Post Office, for good reasons explained by the Director which he had accepted, was not able to move its Base about and anyhow could not possibly do so by Christmas ;

(*ii*) that Boulogne might at any time be cut off the direct line of route between England and the front ;

(*iii*) that the train service between Boulogne and the Front might at any time be discontinued ;

(*iv*) that there would naturally be a great out-cry on the part of the British Force if the Indian Contingent was better served.

The latter argument was the only one I could not meet, but General Robertson himself was good enough to say that he would not let it stand in my way if I thought I could move my Base without disorganizing the heavy traffic that has to be dealt with at this time of the year, and if I was prepared to take all risk of finding myself isolated. I replied that if he gave me the opportunity I would move my Base within a week and that I was prepared to take the risks he referred to, (*a*) because I could move again if it becomes necessary and (*b*) because the reduction of three to four days in the time it was taking to get mails to the front gave me sufficient margin to work on in the event of the discontinuance of the train service to and from Boulogne. On this he told me that he agreed to my making the move if I could obtain the consent of the Inspector-General, Communications, and could get the Director, British Post Offices, to agree to the arrangement.

On the strength of this I wired at once to the Base office to start packing to be ready to move the following Monday and within half an hour was on my way to Abbeville in a comfortable Rolls Royce car kindly lent me by the Quartermaster-General to see the Inspector-General, Communications, and the Director, British Post Offices. At Abbeville luck was again against me—the Director, Post Offices, was away and I could not get the matter settled until the following day—Thursday the 3rd December. As might be expected the Director, Post Offices, strenuously opposed the arrangement, but my battle was won when I got the Quartermaster-General's consent. The Inspector-General, Communications, expressed the view that there was not sufficient reason to keep me from carrying out the improvements I desired to make, so gave me his consent. I at once wired to the Base Post Office that the move would be made on the following Monday and to the British Post Office to send out mails direct to Boulogne from that date. I then left in another borrowed car to get things ready at Boulogne. The position then was that Thursday after-noon we were committed to move to Boulogne on the following Monday and had no house or any accommodation to go to, no conveyance of any kind, and no arrangements whatever ready for dealing with the mails. I selected Monday for the move as we were about to reduce the period of transit by three days, and on any other day of the week would have to deal with three days mails on the date of arriva at Boulogne. By moving on Monday we should find only two days mails to deal with on the first day as no mails are despatched from London on Sundays. I was unable to delay the move till the following week as this would run us too near Christmas and moreover I was pledged to make it in a week.

On arrival at Boulogne drove direct to the Field Engineer's office and got him to come out in my (?) car to look for a house. By luck we found one in close proximity to the Docks and Railway Station—an old château that had not been occupied for years. The grass and weeds, even on the drive in front of the house were knee high and the dirt in the place was inches thick. There were no lights in the building except a few rusty gas lamps on the ground-floor—the water pipes were out of order and the drains were clogged. The house, however, had the merit of containing the space we required and was conveniently situated; so I elected to take it. The next morning I engaged twelve charwomen, and got the loan of a party of twelve soldiers to clean out the place, and for two and a half days these people were busy with spades, brushes, soap, water, etc. I also (with the Field Engineer) visited electricians, plumbers, glaziers, carpenters, gas men, road makers, locksmiths, and with the help of them was able to get the house partly fitted and ready to go into by the following Monday. At the same time I arranged for the supply of a motor lorry to carry the mails between the Post Offices the railway station, and the mail boat, for the supply of Indian ration

from one source, for British rations and fuel from other sources, and also for the transmission of our mails to the Front, as well as for the supply of railway trucks and a siding on which to load them.

King from railhead joined me on Friday and during the time he was with me gave me much useful assistance. At the other end Barton Wright made all arrangements for sending the Post Office off from Rouen and carried out this work in a very satisfactory manner. The Base Postmaster—Mr. Roderick—and his staff also carried out their work in a highly efficient and creditable way. On Monday they dealt at Rouen with the mail despatched from London on Saturday. This they loaded on to the supply train for transmission to the front, then got on to a passenger train which landed them at Boulogne early on Tuesday morning and there they disposed of the mails despatched from London on Monday and Tuesday in time for them to go on to the Front on the same supply train that they loaded at Rouen the previous evening. This left at 4 p.m., on the date of their arrival. The transfer could not have been carried out in a more efficient manner. To appreciate the performance fully it must be remembered that the Base Office establishment was fixed with regard to the conditions of field service beyond the Indian Frontier. Our weekly consignment of mails from India consists on an average of 28 bags and it may safely be said that on the Frontier the Base Office would never be called upon to deal with more than half that number of bags in one day—say 14 bags: Compare this with our daily receipts from London during the last week.

Date of despatch from London.	Letter bags.	Parcel bags.	Total.
6th December	21	70	91
7th ,, ...	5	101	106
8th ,, ...	25	75	100
9th ,, ...	24	80	104
10th ,, ...	26	185	211
11th ,, ...	32	105	137
12th ,, ...	34	149	183
13th ,, ...	24	80	104
Total ..	191	845	1,036

The reliefs sent out from India have not yet arrived. They have unfortunately been detained in quarantine at Marseilles.

The effect of the change made is that we are *now delivering London mails at the front on the day after its despatch from London.* Mails for General Willcocks and his staff are delivered on the same day, as special arrangements have been made to convey his correspondence from Boulogne by motor. This is as good a service as it is possible to make. The Base Post Office has now shaken down into its new premises and work is carried out smoothly and efficiently. I have an excellent set of sorters, who under any conditions imposed upon them carry out their work willingly and with great ability.

14TH DECEMBER 1914 TO 29TH DECEMBER 1914 BOULOGNE.

On the 15th I went across to London and be it noted to my credit that I stayed there for only one whole day notwithstanding that I had not been in England for four years and great was the temptation to ask for a week's leave which is being freely granted to all officers with the force. The whole of that day was occupied with business at the India Office and the War Office.

* * * *

In the course of the day I saw Sir Thomas Holderness, General Sir Edmund Barrow, Mr. Lionel Abrahams, Mr. Stuart and Mr. Patrick of the India Office, General Long at the War Office and two officers of the British Post Office. It would take too long to relate what each one discussed and I will confine myself to saying that before leaving I got the Post Office branch at the India Office to start an entirely new system of sorting both parcels and letters which will facilitate work at the India Office as well as at the Base Post Office and thereby expedite the transit of mails. I got the office to introduce a special arrangement by means of which the publishers of newspapers can have the papers sent out to the Force on the morning of publication. I obtained and brought away a motor car for my own use and at the same time was given a promise that the War Office would see that my difficulties in regard to the supply of transport were removed, (this has since been done), and many other matters were placed on a proper footing. The visit was, to me, most satisfactory and I returned freed from a load of worries that has previously been troubling me, with the knowledge that I could carry out various schemes which will produce improvements in the service.

* * * *

We came out here mobilized for conditions that prevail on the Indian Frontier where twenty bags of mails a day would be regarded as heavy. With less than the ordinary staff provided to deal with the frontier mails we have been dealing with mails that have run up to 362 bags in one day and we have kept pace with the work. Without any provision for extra post office either in the shape of staff or equipment we have improvised arrangements and kept postal work going at

Marseilles, Orleans and Rouen where Indian Units have been located far away from the Army itself. We have contrived to make temporary arrangements to perform the necessary postal business at the different railheads and have carried on the work of the Post Office without being provided with proper transport facilities. Now we are running on an entirely different basis. The transport arrangements have been placed on a proper footing, reinforcements from India have arrived and we have sufficient establishment for the proper conduct of work at the Base. Properly equipped post offices have been established at the towns mentioned as well as at the railheads. Everything now is in good working order. Our Base has probably been moved for the last time, the work is running smoothly and well and the Force generally seem fully satisfied with the service. So that if we are left alone there remains little to be done but to keep things straight and to let them run on the present lines.

* * * *

Since my return from London I have paid two visits to the Front I have visited the Indian Hospitals and started arrangements for the delivery of mails to wounded British and Indian soldiers (officers and men). Up to the present the Hospitals have not been able to give us casualty lists, but I am in hope that this difficulty will soon be overcome and that before long we shall be in a position to deliver letters to the sick and wounded without any delay.

The Christmas mails were very heavy but were disposed of without a hitch and delivered to the troops at the Front as quickly as the mails ordinarily are.

1915.

BOULOGNE JANUARY 1915.

I have little to record. On the 2nd January I heard that the 2nd Cavalry Division was about to join the Indian Cavalry Corps at the Front and knowing that Thompson's car had not reached him I went up to the Front and stayed there till the 8th in order that he might have the use of mine. On one occasion we went round all the Cavalry Brigade post offices travelling from one to another by the shortest route. The distance we travelled in visiting these offices was 82 miles, which will show how necessary it is for the Assistant Directors to have cars. The new field post offices came up with their respective Brigades and fell into the work at once, clearing off in very short time the mails that had of necessity accumulated during the four days that the Division was moving from its previous station. Only one hitch occurred. Field Post Office No. 39 in charge of Mr. Rulach got lost after arriving at railhead. Thompson and I made a long search for it. Then the Brigade Major sent out a number of despatch riders to search, but no trace of it was found until the following day when I received a telegram from the General Head Quarters of the British Army saying that a stray field

post office had turned up there—What was to be done with it? Rulach and his staff walked about 30 miles to get to General Head Quarters. Fortunately they travelled in the right direction and not towards the German trenches. On receiving the telegram I started with Thompson for General Head Quarters but met the post office on its way back. The men looked very tired, so I took Rulach in my motor, went to the nearest transport depôt, borrowed a motor lorry, went back, picked up the rest of the men and all the office kit and took them to their proper billet leaving the mule cart to follow on empty.

At another field post office which found its first billet within sound of the guns we were amused by a request of a field postmaster who asked for a clasp knife on the ground that having no revolver or sword, he had nothing to kill the Germans with in the event of their attacking his post office !

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During the interval since my last diary was submitted we have started registration work in all field post offices. I refrained from undertaking the work before because we had not sufficient staff at the Base and when reinforcements arrived it was so near Christmas that I thought it expedient not to introduce any new business until the Christmas rush of work was over.

Bullard and Cook have both had leave to England for seven days and at the time of writing King, Roderick and Smith are in England on short leave.

14TH JANUARY, 1915 TO 26TH JANUARY 1915.

On the 14th January I motored to the Front and on the following day made a round of visits to the Field Post Offices attached to the Lahore Division, all of which were working very well. In the evening I returned to Boulogne to be in time to meet a representative from the India Office (Mr. Patrick) who, at my request, has been deputed to come and study our work in order that he may be in a better position to deal with postal questions that are constantly before the India Office. I omitted to mention in my last diary that General Barrow was over here for a few days and I took the opportunity of representing to him how much easier it would be for me to deal with the India Office if there was some one there who properly understood the postal situation out here. He agreed and at noon on the 16th Mr. Patrick arrived to study our system. I met him at the boat and kept him there until he saw the way in which our mails are sent out to us. Mails for the British Army Post Office arrive in the forehold of the ship and unloading commences directly the boat gets alongside the jetty. The Indian mails are sent out in the mainhold beneath--

(*i*) the French mails,
(*ii*) passenger luggage,
(*iii*) motor cars.

Having seen, he wrote down in his pocket book that some more suitable arrangement should be made. I took him to breakfast and then to the Base Office and kept him there till late at night and for the best part of the next day. On both dates I showed him that between the arrival of the mails from England at 1-30 p.m., and the departure of the supply train at 4-30 p.m., the Base Office sorts and disposes of the whole of the letter mail received and that no letters whatever are left over for disposal on the following day. My object was to prove to him that there was no delay in the transmission of mails through the Field Post Office and to contrast this with the delay that occurs in sending mails from Home. I showed him that it takes longer for a letter posted in London to leave London than it takes for the same letter to pass in transit from London into the hands of the addressee at the Front. The reason for this is that the working hours of the Post Office at the India Office has not been fixed with regard to the work that has to be done. The office works from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., instead of starting work at 5 p.m., so that practically no article posted on any given date is dealt with in time for despatch by the boat leaving Folkstone the following morning. When Mr. Patrick fully realised the position he not only made notes in his pocket book but sat down and wrote out instructions prescribing that the working hours of the letter sorters should be changed at once. Under the new arrangement I trust that we shall get the letters and effect their delivery twenty-four hours earlier than at present. On the following day I took him up to the Front and in the course of our journey we visited several Field Post Offices where I was able to show him how quickly the delivery work is effected in the field and how few letters are missent from the Base to these offices. We searched particularly for such articles and in all the offices we visited were unable to find any. In the afternoon I handed him over to Bullard who took him to see the Post Offices attached to Brigades that are actually in action and I paid a round of visits with Cook to the Field Post Offices attached to the Meerut Division. Here too I was unable to find any missent letters. Any outsider would have found it hard to realise that some of the offices were actually post offices as in one or two which I visited immediately after the despatch had been made there was not a single letter or parcel in the office. On the following day I took Patrick round to see how work is done at refilling points and then I drove him to Head Quarters of the Inspector-General of Communications where he wished to see some one on business not connected with the Post Office. I may mention that on the previous evening Mr. Patrick dined with General Willcocks who spoke in flattering terms of the work of the Field Post Offices. At the Head Quarters of the Inspector-General of Communications I took the opportunity of seeing Colonel Price, the Director of the British Army Post Office, who told me that the Indian Field Post Office will shortly have to move out of Boulogne and go back to Havre as there will be no room for us at the former place. If we do

our postal service will be absolutely ruined, but it will be time enough to worry about the matter if or when the change is made. On the 20th we motored back to Boulogne. Mr. Patrick left for London the same afternoon with an insight into our work which he could not have attained without coming over here, and I feel sure that his visit will be productive of good and useful results.

The last six days I have spent at the Base but, with the work running as it is now doing, I find very little to do and have more spare time on my hands than I altogether like. With effect from the 15th we started registration work in all Field Post Offices and from the 17th were able to introduce money order work with the United Kingdom. In the course of the next few days I hope to start British Postal Order business. I have asked the India Office to supply me with a stock of Orders and am awaiting their receipt.

27TH JANUARY TO 1ST FEBRUARY 1915.

Spent the 27th at the Base. On the 28th proceeded to the Front where, for the first time, I had the pleasure of meeting General Sir James Willcocks. The General was very nice and, after asking about the health of the Post Office men, complimented me on the work of the Department but rather marred the effect by saying that the Field Post Office was now delivering letters as quickly as the India Office.

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2ND TO 9TH FEBRUARY.

I have done no work this week. I have been on seven days leave to England. I was given permission to go by the Commander of the Indian Army Corps and I am now wondering how long it will be before I am shot under the orders of one or all of my many masters for having gone without their permission. For the purpose of discipline I am well looked after. I am under the Indian Army Corps Commander, the India Cavalry Corps Commander, the Inspector-General of Communications, the Base Commandant of Boulogne, and the Director of the British Army Post Office claims to have authority over me but he has not the power to shoot me. For all other purposes I am no man's child. My position is a peculiar one but it cannot be helped.

9TH MARCH 1915.

Since last writing I have spent a week at the front and a week at the Base. Work in both places is progressing smoothly. Our field post offices at the front have now been located in the same places for so long that the work has fallen into a groove and there is not enough to keep the men properly busy. This is not good for them and one or two have been getting into mischief, but this will stop when they have to march ten or twelve miles a day in addition to doing their ordinary work.

There has been, I am sorry to say, an unusual amount of sickness amongst the men. On the 28th February Babu Parshotam Ram, a clerk from the Punjab Circle, died of pneumonia. On the 1st March Mr. Roderick, the Base Postmaster, was invalided to England, suffering from water on the knee as a result of a fall, and to-day Mr. Barton Wright

has been invalided home in consequence of throat trouble. At the Base there has been an epidemic of influenza and six men have been admitted to hospital chiefly on this account. Now, however, the men are getting better and no new cases have occurred for some days past.

For a short time our mail arrangements were somewhat upset in consequence of the Blockade. The Channel steamers were allowed to run only at nights and this resulted in a delay of 24 hours to the mails. Now the steamers have resumed the normal timings and mails are delivered at the Front within 24 to 30 hours of leaving London.

9TH MARCH TO 23RD MARCH 1915

I regret having to record another death—that of C. M. Supariwalla, a clerk from the Calcutta General Post Office, who died on the 18th March of Cerebo-Spinal fever. He was 21 years of age and arrived in France only two months ago, a bright, cheerful, healthy-looking boy. His sudden death has caused quite a shock, and the Field Post Office has lost one who gave great promise of turning into a very useful assistant.

I have also to record a casualty in the Infantry Railhead Post Office—Field Post Office No. 37 B. N. Karve, a clerk from the Bombay General Post Office, was injured by a bomb thrown from a "Taube" on the morning of the 21st March. I visited the place a few hours after the incident occurred. Karve was standing in the doorway of the post office when the bomb fell on the opposite side of the street some forty yards away. All the windows in the street including those in the post office were shattered, but beyond this very little harm was done to any of the buildings. Two women were killed and a few other persons injured. Some fragments of shell penetrated into the post office room but no one except Karve was hit, though Mr. Martin, the field postmaster, and his staff had an unpleasant experience. I saw the wounded clerk in hospital and gathered from the Medical Officer in charge that the wound was only slight and that the man would soon be better.

Wright and Roderick are still absent in England on the sick list. Two packers have also been sent to hospital in Brighton and two clerks and one packer are in hospital in France.

Some of our Field Post Offices are reported to have come under shell fire during the recent big fight at Neuve Chapelle. All I am glad to say behaved with great courage. I am told that one Field Post Office was ordered out of the village of Richebourg on account of the heavy bombardment that was taking place, but the postmaster and his two clerks (McLeavy, Hebberd and Gordon) protested so vigorously against being moved that they were allowed to stay until next morning when they were made to go. I passed through the village a few days later on my way to see some of the Field Post Offices. There was not a house in the place that had not been badly damaged, and although at this time only an occasional shell came into the place I was extremely glad to get away from it. Bullard describes in his diary how another Field Post Office was working

in a building alongside of one of our big guns. I visited this office and found the men sorting letters on the ceiling of the room. This may sound incredible, but the explosion of the big gun had shaken the ceiling down on to the floor and the men were working in the midst of the litter. At another post office a shell burst in the verandah without hurting any of the post office staff.

I am reminded that it is time to submit another diary and I sit down to the task of writing it wondering what to say. We do a lot without doing much to talk about. The following table shows the amount of delivery work we are doing in the ordinary course of business :— 24TH MARCH TO 6TH APRIL 1915.

RECEIVED FOR DELIVERY.

Months.	Bags of Mails (letter and parcel).	Approximate number of letters.	Parcels (actual number).	Registered letters (actual number).
October	666	106,650	3,423	1,875
November	2,192	265,050	15,446	3,814
December	5,134	382,500	47,771	5,366
January	4,030	402,300	37,942	5,430
February	4,267	468,900	38,376	4,712
March	5,397	538,650	51,603	5,506

This means that we are now delivering on an average 17,376 letters and 1,664 parcels a day. I sometimes wonder how we shall get the mails along if our troops follow the enemy over a long line of country where all the railways have been destroyed.

We are working without any kind of restrictions as to what may be sent to the field and a visit to the parcel sorting room where one sees what is going through the post is a revelation. Here are parcels of every kind and description, from neat tin cases of stores packed by firms trading in the West End of London to bottles of 'Piccalilli' wrapped in brown paper by some fond mother who appears to think that the parcel she is sending to her son is the only parcel to be carried and that Post Office employees will carry it carefully by hand from the office of posting to the place where her boy happens to be. My last visit to the parcel room disclosed a small neat packet of chocolates and soap addressed to a gunner, alongside a large untidy bundle of chocolates and warm comforts addressed to a Chaplain. Apples bursting out of a broken wooden box—sweets dropping from a package and thereby giving the lie to the stated declaration

" Contents Stashenry" (sic), cakes from Buzzard—parcels marked "Exported from Bond" evidently containing cigars, cigarettes and tobacco. Others marked " Perishable " but these did not contain ladies' hats and other articles of female wearing apparel that give so much trouble in India. A large parcel of Easter Eggs was addressed to a Major and to another officer was a parcel containing " socks, syrup and towels." For a Captain there was a parcel containing " herrings, sugarcandy and ties," for a Lieutenant "13 Gents' watches (metal cases)." For a Private in an Infantry Regiment a set of boxing gloves and for a Cavalryman " a roll-up spoon and fork " (sic) with some clothes. For another officer a box of fresh eggs, which is rather like sending coals to Newcastle, as eggs are plentiful and cheap out here even at the Front where the troops are mostly lodged in or near farms where fowls still swarm.

Amongst the contents of other parcels I noticed such things as pineapples and lavender water but in the majority of cases the contents of the parcels were not mentioned. One sender simply affirmed that his parcel did not contain matches or explosives and another merely stated that his came " from address inside."

'LONELY' SOLDIER'S POST BAG.

"One lonely soldier in the trenches, said Mr. Hobhouse, Postmaster-General, speaking at Bristol last night, advertised for correspondents in a newspaper, and three days later 3,000 letters, 6 bags of small parcels, and 90 large parcels were delivered to him. If all soldiers did the same the postal system would break down."

As I write, a telegram comes to hand from the Director-General asking if the British Post Office have allowed free postage or postage at a lower rate than to the public on parcels sent by any Red Cross or other institution in United Kingdom for members of the British Expeditionary Force. I have never heard of any such concession and hope to find that the British Post Office has not done anything of the kind, as our parcel post service is already overtaxed and from the statistics given at the beginning of this diary it will be clear that there is no need to give the troops any further facilities for receiving parcels.

Mr. Roderick informs me that he has been given two months leave, and to his regret will not get back to work until the 5th of May. He has asked me to move the medical authorities to reconsider his case and let him back sooner, but I have replied that nothing I can say or do is likely to influence the decision of a medical board.

Barton Wright has been given one month's medical leave. He will return to India at the expiry of it.

B. N. Karve, who was wounded in the arm by a bomb thrown from an aeroplane is still in hospital in France, but continues to make good progress and should soon be well enough to return to duty.

Cook with the permission of his Brigade and King have both gone home again on 7 days' leave. They were both feeling a bit run down and it is hoped that the change of scenery and surroundings will do them good.

1915.

Since I last wrote our troops have been engaged in heavy fighting and for the last ten days I have made Aire my Head Quarters in order that I might be near by to go to the help of any Assistant Director who required assistance. Those officers have however put everything through very efficiently and required no help. Some of our field post offices have had a trying time. Two were located in Poperinghe and three on a side road leading out of Vlamertyinghe (near Ypres) towards Bailleul. All were exposed to shell fire and the staff had frequently to leave their offices and go out into the fields where there was less risk of being hit. At Poperinghe the offices were exposed to the fire of big guns (believed to be 15 inch) and on one occasion a shell from one of these weapons fell in a garden not 40 yards away from the post office, making a hole so large that a stable and mule fell into it. The offices on the roadside were exposed to the fire of lighter guns and the men in these offices say that when the first shell fell in Poperinghe the Postmaster and his clerks bolted into their office room and locked the door. Having no doors of their own to lock they can afford to make such statements. One office had no shelter of any kind but the staff seemed quite happy and made no complaint about living and working in a field at the side of the road without as much as a tree to shelter them. During my visit to these offices I was most agreeably struck with the cheerful attitude of all our men who accepted the risks and discomforts to which they were being subjected as part of their day's work and complained of neither

23rd April to 5th May 1915.

Last week I was able to introduce a new motor mail service from Boulogne to the Head Quarters of the Indian Corps and the Indian Cavalry Corps. By means of this service we now deliver letters to the staffs of the Indian Corps, Commands and Brigades, within ten hours of the time they leave London and newspapers on the date of their publication. I hear that the King's messengers bring out London papers for General Sir John Willocks every day and since the introduction of the new service he has been able to show them that newspapers reach him more quickly by the post. From the beginning I have aimed at getting our mails along as quickly as the despatches carried by the King's messengers, but alas! I am not free to do all that I desire and it has not been easy to obtain the necessary transport (one small box car) to work a road service. The car is very small and will not take more than a very small portion of the letter mails to the Front. The rest go by what is known as an "Oddment train," *i.e.*, a train that has no recognised time of departure or arrival and is made up of odd trucks that have to go in one particular direction. For Postal purposes such a train is most unsuitable. I should like to see the whole of our mail sent to the Front by road but I fear I shall never be given the transport necessary for this.

I met one A.D.P.S. recently making for a place where it was unsafe for him to go and I forbade his going there. A certain battery which is so keen on getting its mails that it makes special arrangements for sending for them was in action in such a warm corner that for several nights it could not get its mail cart through to the post office and this so upset the Assistant Director that he felt it was up to him to go and deliver the mails himself. He would probably have done so if I had not stopped him. To get to the place he would have had to pass through a veritable death trap. All the roads leading there converge into one and everybody going to the place must for a distance of about half a mile travel over the same piece of road. The enemy knowing this keep up a continuous and concentrated fire on that part of the road, and every one who has to pass along it does so at full gallop and is lucky if he gets through. One would like to have and could fully employ Assistant Directors of this kind with each Brigade.

7TH JULY 1915 TO 31ST JULY 1915.

The most important event I have to mention in this diary is the visit of the Director-General Sir William Maxwell to the Field; but, before referring to this interesting event I must give an account of a visit I made to Marseilles. We have kept a Post Office open there since our arrival in September 1914 but I have never found time to visit it since November last.

I left Boulogne by motor car on the morning of the 7th July, touched at Abbeville to discuss certain matters with the Director (British) Army Post Office and then proceeded to Paris where I arrived after 3 p.m. Paris in these days offers little attraction for sight-seers as all the public buildings are closed.

From Paris I travelled by train to Marseilles reaching there at 9 a.m. on the morning of the 8th. Unwashed and unshaved I had first of all to seek out an officer who could give me a "billet de logement", as hotels are not permitted to take in persons dressed in khaki without the permission of some one in authority. The billeting officer gave me the permit required and then passed me on to the Assistant Adjutant General and he in turn passed me on to the Base Commandant who had much to say about postal matters generally. Consequently it was late in the day before I got to my hotel for a wash and breakfast. It was pleasant to hear from the Base Commandant that he and others quartered at Marseilles were thoroughly pleased with the postal arrangements and the work of the field postmaster Mr. Williams. Perhaps on this account he told me that I might have a motor car from his garage when I wanted one. I was glad to take advantage of this concession.

* * * *

The Director-General (Sir William Maxwell) with his family reached Marseilles on the morning of the 11th and I was able to convey them to

their hotel in a Government motor, assist them in other little ways, and show them a restaurant where the French cooking is perfection.

Before his arrival I had obtained verbal permission to take him to the Front if he desired to see our field post offices, and when he heard of this he changed all his previous plans, cancelled the visit he was to have made to Aix les Bains and expressed the desire to be off to the Front at once. This, however, could not be managed as special written passes had to be obtained and other arrangements made which to his disappointment took time.

On the evening of the 20th he reached Boulogne and spent the best part of the next day in the Base Post Office. In the evening I motored him out to see a field post office which serves a hospital situated on the sea coast a few miles away from Boulogne. The next day we proceeded by motor car to the Front. Cook, Bullard and Thompson met us at the Indian Corps railhead and after spending some little time in the railhead post office Bullard took Sir William and myself in his motor car to see some of the post offices in the Field. We found one located in a cottage, another in a stable, another in a fowl house and after we had inspected some three or four of these offices, Bullard announced that there was a battery in position near by, which he had permission to take us to if the Director-General would like to see it. The Director-General said he would and we drove first of all to Artillery Brigade Headquarters where we found the Brigade Major who offered to accompany us. A short drive brought us to a point where it was not safe to take a motor and so we got down to do the rest of the journey on foot. I felt sorry for the driver of the motor car who was told to move his car fifty yards down the road and stop there behind a small cottage if by chance the Germans started shelling the road. I could not help thinking it must be very unpleasant to be left all alone waiting for other people on a road that was liable to be shelled at any moment. A walk of about a mile through standing corn brought us to the battery. Earlier in the morning the country all round where the battery lay had been heavily shelled but at the time of our visit all was quiet. We were shown how cleverly guns are hidden, saw how they are worked, inspected the shells, got into the funk pits where the gunners find safety in the midst of a heavy bombardment and did all that is sufficient to satisfy most men who are given the privilege of vsiting such places ; but it did not satisfy the Chief. Here were guns, here were shells and in front of the guns were the " Bosches." Why not kill some ? At his request the battery opened fire, but we do not know what effect it had.

We then inspected an anti air-craft gun and afterwards went to Bullard's mess for lunch. On the way back the Director-General told us that he was just a bit disappointed that the Germans had not returned the fire as he would have liked to see a bursting shell. Some one told him that

we were not yet out of the wood but nothing happened during the course of our journey back to lunch. In the afternoon we had still one more office to inspect and on our way to it found that things were not so quiet as they had been in the morning. All along the road our own guns were busy, making a hideous noise and, as we turned into a road leading up to the point we were going to Bullard, pointed to a black column of smoke a little distance in front of us and said he thought it was a shell that had just exploded. Turning to the sentry on the road side he asked if it was a shell and the sentry replied that it was and that there were plenty more of them on the road. As he spoke four or five came hustling into the fields close by and one crashed into a building comparatively close to us blowing a great cloud of tiles and masonry into the air. We did not wait to see what actual damage was done, but made the best speed possible to get out of the neighbourhood. The speed did not amount to much as on that particular road all motor cars are made to slow down to five miles an hour in order not to raise the dust. It was a relief to find that all was quiet at the post office. The Director-General asked the staff whether they ever got any shells and was amused at the reply given, "Certainly—Sir every day we are getting shells." Finding that a safe road led away from the post office we took the Director-General, as we thought, out of danger but later in the afternoon fetched up at a comparatively large town for tea. But as we drove into the market square we noticed that the people seemed somewhat excited and saw that the place was littered with large stones, débris and broken glass, furthermore that a house in the square was badly damaged obviously from shell fire. A moment later stretcher bearers appeared carrying people and on making enquiries we found that the Germans had just been shelling the place. We had missed this bombardment by a few minutes. In the evening we took the Director-General out to see the fire shells that are kept going all night over the trenches. The next day I took him round the Cavalry field post offices where there was no excitement of the kind we had seen the previous day.

We lunched with the Cavalry Corps Commander (General Rimington) and in the evening motored back to Boulogne where the four Assistant Directors and myself had the pleasure of entertaining the Director-General and his family to dinner.

GROUP TAKEN AT BOULOGNE BASE POST OFFICE, JULY 1915.



Lt. Cook, A.D.P.S., Cav. Corps. Lt.-Col. Pilkington, D.P.S., I.E.F.A. Lt. King. A.D.P.S., Base.
Lt. Bullard, A.D.P.S., Army Hd. qrs. and 3rd Divn. Lt. Thompson, A.D.P.S., 7th Divn.

On Saturday morning we had Sir William photographed amongst us and then saw him off by the Folkestone boat.

I have every reason to think that the Director-General was pleased with his trip and enjoyed his baptism of shell fire. The following copy of a letter received from him shows that he was equally pleased with the work of the field post office :—

"I must write a few lines to tell you how greatly I have enjoyed my visit to the offices under your control in France."

"It has been a real pleasure to me to see the conditions under which they work and nothing has gratified me more than the cheerfulness and devotion of the staff of all ranks."

"On all sides I heard nothing but praise of the Indian Post Office and I take this opportunity of thanking you and all the establishment working under you for all you have done here to uphold and enhance the good name of the Department.

"Also I wish specially to mention that I am most grateful to you and Bullard for the excellent arrangements you made for my interesting tour."

1st August to 15th August 1915.

On the 1st August I received a telegram from the Indian Army Corps announcing the sad death of Bullard. He was killed whilst motoring between two field post offices. A shell hit his motor car blowing it to pieces and killing Bullard and the driver outright. On the morning of the 2nd I attended his funeral at Merville ; the burial service was conducted by the Bishop of Nagpur, the Right Reverend Eyre Chatterton, D.D. At his grave side were several Generals and many other officers of high rank, testifying to his universal popularity. He was liked by every one with whom he came into contact. By his death the Department has lost a most promising and capable officer. He was my right-hand man out here and I miss him greatly, both socially and officially.

GROUP OF BASE POST OFFICE OFFICIALS, I.E.F.(A.), TAKEN IN BOULOGNE IN JULY 1915.



Front row from left to right, sitting—

LT. W. B RODERICK, BASE P. M., I. E. F. (A.); LT. E. B. THOMPSON, A. D. P. S., 7TH DIVN.; LT. E. G. BULLARD, A. D. P. S., IND. ARMY, H. QRS AND 3RD DIVN.; LT.-COL. H. S. H. PILKINGTON, M. V. O., D. P. S., I.E.F. (A.); SIR WILLIAM MAXWELL, D. G. P. & T., INDIA; LT. J. H. E. COOK A. D. P. S., IND. CAVALRY CORPS; LT. H. KING, A. D. P. S., BASE.

During the two days to which the preceding remarks relate, and for some days afterwards I was unusually busy on account of the movement of the whole of our Cavalry Force. The Cavalry first began to move on the 31st July and did not reach their destination until the 4th August. During this time they were making long daily marches. The food and rations supplied to them at various points of the route were conveyed from somewhere in the south and during the period of the move there was nothing in the way of supply or other trains to carry their post from where the Base Post Office is situated. The Director of Army Postal Services who takes a great interest in all we do came and told me beforehand that there would be no Railway service available for conveying the post of the troops and so suggested that we should hold it up at the Base until we had the means of delivering it at their final destination. This arrangement did not commend itself to me nor to the D. A. & Q. M. G. of the Cavalry Corps when I told him about it. That Officer was good enough to arrange to let me withdraw all the lorries that have been allotted to the Cavalry for postal purposes. These were sent down to our Base post office and by means of the lorries we were able to establish a regular daily service of mails to and from the places where the troops made their daily halts. Some of the runs were very long and both Cook and I were out all and every day from morning till night conveying mails in our own cars and seeing that all arrangements were properly carried out. So far as I am aware no hitch occurred anywhere during the movement and the troops got their letters and daily papers on the march with the same regularity as when they are stationed at one place.

The Indian Army and Indian Cavalry Corps are now far apart which makes things somewhat more complicated but the work is being carried out smoothly. Mr. Cook has brought to my notice that his two Inspectors (Messrs. Newton and Piggot) worked well and rendered very useful service whilst the troops were moving.

During the period under review I had the pleasure of seeing my name mentioned in Despatches.

* * * *

22ND SEPTEMBER TO 16TH OCTOBER 1915.

Going from La Gorgue to Vieille Chappelle we passed the spot where poor Bullard was killed ; the place is marked by an old twisted motor car wheel formerly belonging to his motor car which still lies in the ditch. A little further on we came to the place where we expected to find a post office but the buildings had been knocked to pieces and were empty. The Brigade Head Quarters and with them the field post office had been shelled out of the place the previous day and had gone to other quarters a little further back. We found the post office occupying what remained of a stable. The men were having the first cooked meal they had had for 3 days. They had spent the previous day underground to escape the shells and the day before they were on the march so had had no

opportunity of cooking anything for two days. None of them made any complaint but all expressed the hope that they would soon be allowed to return to India and that something would be done for them in the way of promotion or extra allowances. They had seen ten men killed or wounded close to the post office premises on the previous day and deserve some compensation for all that they have undergone. At the next post office I visited I found the postmaster engaged in digging for an unexploded shell that has just passed over the office building. Several had fallen close by but the nearest must just have topped the house judging by the direction of the furrow cut by the shell and its proximity to the building.

* * * *

Major French, Accountant-General, Post and Telegraph, has been granted an extension of leave and will stay on with me for a further period of 6 months. He has given me a great deal of help and I am glad that I am not losing him.

17TH OCTOBER TO 4TH DECEMBER.

I have not written for a long time as there was nothing of any importance to report. We are now breaking up. One Division has already left and another is under orders to move. I am sending Thompson with a full complement of field post offices to serve the Force and a number of spare men for work at the Base and on the Lines of Communication. When they have gone we shall be left with only 10 field post offices, the Base Post Office, and two offices on the Lines of Communication (at Rouen and Marseilles).

* * * *

I regret to say that two more deaths have occurred—

i. Mr. C. S. McLeavy Field Postmaster, who died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in King George Hospital, England, on the 17th November 1915. He was one of the best postmasters out here and by his death the Department has lost a promising and useful assistant.

ii. Sarad Chand, packer, died of pneumonia in the Meerut Stationary Hospital on the 12th November 1915.

* * * *

5TH DECEMBER TO 27TH DECEMBER 1915.

A large portion of the Force has now left France and, after the Christmas postings have been delivered, there will be a material decrease in the work. The troops moved very quickly and we have never been told where they have gone so that it has not been practicable to make any cut and dry arrangement for the transmission of their mails.

* * * *

The following short extract from an article about the Army Post Office that appears in the "Morning Post" of the 28th December is I think of sufficient interest to quote :—

"One cannot conclude without a word of admiration for the "fashion in which the Indian Postal Service fulfilled its duties. Its

" task was, of course, on a far smaller and less complex scale, than " that of the British Army P. O., but its extraordinary punctuality " and freedom from mistakes won the most cordial appreciation from " everyone dependent on its good offices for those moments of " reunion with the things dearest to him, which mean so much to a " soldier in the field ! "

* * * *

1916.

28TH DECEMBER TO 30TH JANUARY 1916.

This is my last diary and I have little to report. I am leaving here to-morrow and I think I may say that everything is in good working order. Cook will come and take my place at the Base and his place with the Indian Cavalry Corps will be taken by King. They will work in subordination to Col. Price, the Director of the (British) Army Post Office.

It is with great regret that I am leaving before the conclusion of the War and parting from men with whom I have worked for the last 18 months. They have all worked loyally and cheerfully and everyone has done his best to make our work out here successful. It is a consolation to feel that I am leaving the Unit in good hands and it may confidently be expected that under Mr. Cook the work will be carried out efficiently and to the general satisfaction of everyone concerned.



SEPOYS AT A FRENCH POST OFFICE RECEIVING PARCELS FROM FAR OFF INDIA.

CHAPTER III.

FRANCE—1914-1916.

From the Diaries of

(a) Late Lt. E. G. Bullard, Assistant Director of Postal Services.

(b) Lt. E. B. Thompson, Assistant Director of Postal Services.

(c) Lt. J. H. King, Assistant Director of Postal Services.

(d) Letters of Lt. Barton Wright to Mr. Harrison, P.M.G., Punjab.

From the Office files of the Director-General.

DIARY OF LT. E. G. BULLARD, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF POST OFFICES,

For the 4th week of October 1914.

October 24th. Shells were bursting in the vicinity throughout the early hours until dawn and we left at 10 a.m. *via* Lestrem, Vielle Chapelle Mesplaux to Lacon. On the way we saw several aeroplane attacks. At 8 p.m. I went to Railhead Lillers *via* Bethune and collected 5 bags of mails and returned at 11-45.

25th. Delivered all mails for Head Quarters myself at 7-30 a.m. as I had previously promised the General to do so. More arrived at 10 a.m. At 3 p.m. I went to try and find General Johnson and the Artillery and delivered his mails near the firing line at Levantier ; he was jolly glad to get them. I was held up at Rouge Croix with shell fire. Black Marias and Jack Johnsons coming very close, the nearest being 60 yards off. I got back late at night.

26th. My 7th Brigade detached from Lahore Division and attached to the Cavalry Corps (General Allenby). Delivered their mails myself in Belgium (Kemmel). Visited Railhead Lillers and gave instructions. Visited St. Omer and met the A. D. Posts (British) to fix up regarding mails for the 7th Brigade to be included in the British F.P.O. which serves the Cavalry Corps. Delivered General Egerton's and 8th Brigade mails at Wytschyete 2 kilos from the firing line. I was myself under fire for some time. I have now three different refilling points to attend to and only one cart, which makes matters difficult. I have also two different Railheads to visit. Returned to Lacon 7 p.m. having been out since 8-30 a.m.

27th. Lahore Division (what was left of it) retired from Lacon Estaires. Went to Levantier which is under shell fire and delivered mails to certain Batteries R.F.A., then went to Bailleul and Kemmel and delivered 7th Brigade Mails. Returned to Estaires. Delivered balance of mails to Batteries in the firing line as they were loosing off 4.7's. The C. O. and all were more than delighted at this novelty (as they called it) adding it was the first time they have ever heard of a delivery being made under such conditions. At 9 p.m. went out with Col. Hennesy and Major Sloane to act as Interpreter, so took the opportunity to try and deliver mails for the 9th Bhopal and 30th and 31st Sappers and Miners. Left Col. Hennesy at the 3rd Division (British) H.Q. then went to Rouge Croix, there was heavy fighting a mile off. Managed to deliver the 9th Bhopal mails and left the rest with a guard on the side of the road. We met some one who said assistance was urgently requested to wounded near-by, so left our car (which had to travel without lights) and walked right up to the trenches, a heavy rifle fire going on all the time.

Did all I could to assist many wounded. Also to the 2nd in Command 9th Bhopals (Col. Anderson who died next day of wounds). Came upon a German wounded and cross-questioned him. He had been there for many hours, shot through both legs and wanted food and water, but nobody could understand him, he said he had not had any food for two days (this was 11 p.m.) and that none of the Germans in the trenches opposite had had any for the same period. Returned to Rouge Roix to pick up the mails for Sappers and Miners and when I got back to where I left the car, I found that it had gone, I had to stay in the ditch all night (very cold and wet). I met a party of Sikhs who told me the Germans had broken through their lines and they were ordered to retire and that they had lost their Company. I put them on their road and stayed with the mails. Next morning I walked into Estaire in a round-about route and sent an orderly for the mails, and found out that the car that I had missed had been repeatedly fired on at point blank range from the ditch by the side of the road (without effect) and that they could not find me, so it was well I remained where I was, also that the Germans had been driven back (only a few getting through who were subsequently accounted for).

28th. Slept for 3 hours during the day and attended to current duties.

29th. Visited Railhead Chocques and brought in the evening's mails. Delivered mails at Kemmel.

30th. Visited Railhead and brought in letter mails for the General and Staff, also visited Lacon where I heard the Meerut Division had arrived and delivered missent mails to the General Staff Office. These were the first received since they left Orleans. Interviewed the General and then came up with Cook and informed him of what I had done. Arranged at Railhead for the Meerut Division mails to be sent up with my Inspector in the morning as no transport had been arranged for Cook.

31st. Delivered mails at Kemmel for the 129 Baluchi and 57 Rifles, the other regiments having rejoined the Lahore Division. Came under shell fire. Returned to Estaires. H. Qrs. then visited Railhead (Chocques), brought up H. Qrs. letter mails and delivered same 8 p.m. The General asked me to dinner. Took Cook down to Chocques to arrange for his mails and put King in the way of getting things done.

16th. Attack arranged for to-day as I visited some of the Batteries in action very early in the morning and took out their mails which were left over from the 15th. Visited Corps Head Quarters and Railhead. Got in touch with 15 parcels of gifts for my men.

17th. Arrived at Buones 10 a.m. to meet G.O.C.'s Secretary, Cavalry Brigade as per his wire of the 16th asking me if I could. Heard what he and his staff had to say about the Sub-Postmaster and had the latter up before him. The case is being reported separately. Went to Corps Head Quarters and brought back 4,500 cigarettes for Indian officers

of Lahore Division. Visited all Post Offices and distributed gifts, clothing, &c. At night I went round to the Field Ambulances returning 2 a.m.

18th. Visited Head Quarters Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade at Buones in connection with the Sub-Postmaster's case, then went to Hinges (Corps H. Q.) Sirhind Brigade Head Quarters C.R.A. Head Quarters at Gorre and Loisne. The Motor Bus service between Boulogne and Head Quarters ceased to-day so I wired the Base accordingly.

19th. (NOTE).—Work in all offices is increasing to a very great extent owing to fresh British regiments being attached to the Lahore Division. F. P. O. No. 9 has the most work, hence have arranged to have 1 N. C. O. and 6 men of the 4th Suffolks attached for Postal duty until the Xmas rush is over. Visited Corps Head Quarters, Sirhind Brigade and Railhead, also several Batteries.

20th. 1 N. C. O. and 6 men of the Suffolks reported to me at 10 a.m. Visited Railhead as I heard that the Director was coming in. He was not there. I then visited No. 19 F. P. O. at Buones, also the staff of the Secunderabad Cavalry and finally settled the Sub-Postmaster's case which I despatched to the Director to-day. Afterwards I visited Corps Head Quarters at Hinges and the Ferozepore and Sirhind Brigades. I arrived back at my Head Quarters at 2 p.m. and received a wire to go at once to Railhead (Chocques) to meet the Director, so I started at 2-10 and met him at 3 p.m. We then went together to Corps Head Quarters and Lahore Divisional Post Office at Hinges, Bethune, Le Quesnoy and Gorre. The latter Post Office was standing by ready to move at a moment's notice as a big attack was on in which we were not doing well, then we went back to Railhead and I returned to my Head Quarters at 8-30 p.m. Moved F. P. O. No. 10 to Bewry. After dinner I took up a convoy of ammunition to the Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade 10 miles off as there was no one present who knew the way. There was a very big attack on and we were all warned to be prepared to move at any time. I had to travel with lights out and walked most of the way as the ammunition was conveyed in mule carts which are not very fast. We were held up 7 times en route to pass sentries. These people are most ferocious. They point their guns and bayonets at you until they are satisfied that you are really not what you ought not to be. The hospital at Chateau Gorre was shelled and had to clear out in a hurry. I got to bed at 2 a.m.

21st. Mails were late and very heavy ; one of my lorries had to make two trips to Railhead to bring them up. The Director arrived at 11-30 and we went to Corps Head Quarters, had lunch and waited for the A. Q. M. G. I then visited the Divisional office and found mails for No. 10 had been left there in spite of my having given implicit instructions as to their disposal (*i.e.*, to be taken to La Quesnoy where the Brigade had gone). So I took them there myself. I then visited No. 36 at Gorre

and afterwards delivered mails for the 15th Sikhs who had not been able to send in for them (I promised I would do so). Heavy shelling was going on all round and it was with difficulty I could get there on account of the First Division being on the road waiting to go into the trenches to support. Our casualties to-day were over 500 not counting killed, but by evening we had taken the trenches we had lost.

22nd. Visited Sirhind Brigade Post Office at Gorre, also Railhead and Corps Head Quarters. Arranged for mails for the Secunderabad Cavalry who have this day severed connection with I. A. Head Quarters and been attached to the Cavalry Division. They were to have gone to Chateaux Bleaux ½ mile south of Molinghem, but on arrival there I found a note on the door saying they had left for ½ mile east of Ishergnes where I went after dinner. At 10-30 I heard that the whole Division, also the I. A. Head Quarters were to move early next morning, so I wired those concerned. Corps Head Quarters were moving to Lillers, Lahore Head Quarters and Jullunder Brigade Post Offices to Lozinghem, Ferozepore Brigade and Post Office to Lapugnoy and the Sirhind Brigade and Post Office to Anchel.

23rd. Arranged billets for three offices (the remaining offices were billetted by the Brigade billetting officers concerned). Saw personally that mails reached all the different offices in good time, I had extreme difficulty as my wire overnight to Railhead never reached, I had to send down a special messenger to bring up the lorries and it was only after dark that I learnt that the Sirhind Brigade were unable to reach their new Area, as the men's feet were too swollen and bad from standing in mud and water up to their knees in the trenches for many days and nights without rest. So I took their mails myself to Vendin, where they halted. Afterwards I picked up two sick men of the 4th Suffolks and took them with me. I then went to Corps Head Quarters, Lillers to draw Xmas cards for my Unit and had an accident with the car (fortunately without any one being hurt) which kept us for two hours in the road returning to Lozinghem at 9-30 p.m.

For the 3rd week of January 1915.

16th. Lubbock arrived from leave. Visited Sirhind Brigade and Post Office at Richebourg St. Vast and arranged for Jullunder Brigade mails; latter Brigade moved to-day from Allnaijin to La Conteur. As they could not get their mails from Lahore Division Head Quarters being too far off (18 miles) I got I. A. Corps Head Quarters to wire them to arrange for transport and keep their own post office with them as is done in other Brigades. My lorry bringing in despatches broke down at Bethune so I arranged for another to go out and hand it in to Lillers (Railhead). I got *khubber* of this too late to catch the supply train.

17th. Superintended loading of mails and taking over of papers at Railhead. Visited Jullunder Brigade Head Quarters at La Conteur

regarding taking their own F. P. O. with them. They are now 20 miles away from it and say they cannot arrange transport.

Indian Corps Head Quarters have issued orders for them to fall into line with other Brigades and arrange for same. Visited Sirhind Brigade Head Quarters and P. O. at Richebourg St. Vast, then to Lahore Division Head Quarters (which is split up) and G. O. C. and 4 officers being at Les Lobes and remainder at Lozinghem 20 miles off then from Lozinghem to Lahore Division post office and visited rest of Head Quarters staff. Returned to Lillers (Corps Head Quarters) 8 p.m. to-day. I had no time for lunch or tea.

N.B.—The 125 Gurkhas (Sirhind Brigade) have been removed from the Brigade and 4th Seaforths have taken their place.

18th :—Went to Les Lobes *via* Lacon to arrange certain details with the G.O. C. Lahore as per wire received last night. Returned to Lillers in a snow storm. Beastly cold and got wet through. Met Director and Patrick (from India Office) at 1-45 took latter to Richebourg. Afterwards I showed him our F. P. O. No. 36 which at present has been under shell fire for two days. Then went to Levantier and passed within 300 yards German trenches. A fair amount of firing was going on. Returned to Lillers *via* Estaires, Lestren. Lacon, Bethune and Chocques then visited, Corps Head Quarters and Phillomel where the G. O. C. Indian Corps lives.

19th. Sirhind and Jullunder Brigades moved from Richebourg and La Conteur. Visited both and arranged mails. Visited Lahore Head Quarters and Post Offices.

20th. My motor car came back from repairing dept. Visited Sirhind Brigade at La Conteur and Jullunder Brigade at Richebourg, came under shrapnel fire on the way to latter Brigade and had to stop and take cover. This was 400 yards behind the trenches. In evening visited the G. O. C. Lahore Division at Les Lobes and Field Ambulance at Les Lobes.

21st. Visited Richebourg St. Vast and Jullunder Brigade Head Quarters and took these mails (they have no P. O. with them). Things were pretty wet and the place was under shell fire. When I got there a gunner who was walking beside me had his hat blown off by a bit of shrapnel. Visited Sirhind Brigade at La Conteur, then G. O. C. Lahore at Les Lobes and returned Head Quarters Lillers. In evening visited 18th Brigade R. F. A. 59, 94 Batteries and 18th Brigade Amn. Column.

22nd. Attended at Railhead, then took up mails and papers for Jullunder Brigade at Richebourg (the sentry had his rifle blown to bits by shrapnel while I was there). Then went to see G. O. C. Lahore at Les Lobes and afterwards took mails and papers for Sirhind Brigade at Vendin (they left La Conteur at 12 noon) visited Railhead at Lillers and went to bed at 2 a.m.

23rd. Sirhind Brigade again moved and I took their mails to Anchel in the evening. I also visited Lahore Head Quarters at Les Lobes and Post Office at Lozinghem. Gave leave to three postal officials, also warrants for journeys. Returned to Railhead and Corps Head Quarters. Jullunder Brigade also moved their Head Quarters and came out of the trenches. I took their mails up.

For the 2nd week of March 1915.

8TH MARCH TO 15TH MARCH 1915.

Great moves are in the air. Hence I had to visit Railhead Lillers twice and instruct Spear, my Inspector, and also arrange for a second lorry. The Sirhind Brigade Units moved but not their Post Office or Brigade Staff. So I fixed their mails to go to Ferozepore Post Office which was nearer. In the evening I fixed up a special arrangement for the Corps Commdr.'s mails, as he moves to-morrow.

9th. Lahore Head Quarters General Staff moved to Lestrem leaving the Post Office and administrative staff at Callonne, I took the former's mail up. The Corps Commander (General Willcocks) and certain staff officers moved to Croix Mameuse, I took their mails up also, as their Post Office remained at St. Venant. Ferozepore Brigade moved from Ham to St. Floris and Callonne, arranged for their mails. Jullunder Brigade moved in the night to La Conteur and left their Post Office at La Fosse, mails arrange accordingly. Corps Commander asked as a favour that I should arrange to send his mails up daily whilst he was away from Head Quarters. This means I have to take them. Fearfully busy all day.

10th. Took up mails for the Corps Commander and those who went to the Advance Report Centre 10 miles off. Then went to Jullunder Post Office at La Fosse escorting the mail lorry with me, the Post Office was not there and no one knew where it had gone to. In the night I went and saw the G. O. C. Lahore at Lestrem and he said that Jullunder Brigade was either in Vielle Chapelle or La Conteur. I went to each place and found the Brigade at the latter.

I took 18 bags of mails with me in my car, as no lorries were allowed east of the Main Road Lacon-Estaires and to my disgust when I got there I found the Brigade had sent its Post Office back to Quentin 8 miles off. I dished out letter mails and took the rest back to Quentin and also took the despatch. I then found my second lorry at Callonne with all the Sirhind Brigade mails (this was 2 p.m.) ; it could not find the Brigade as it left Rocheq in the night, so I took this mail myself and after much wandering round the country located it on the march. I picked up the packer and took him on to La Conteur and dumped him by the Church with his mails to await arrival of the Post Office. Lahore Head Quarters moved from Lestrem to La Conteur and Jullunder Brigade from latter place to Richebourg St. Vast. I had no time for lunch

to-day and only got back to Corps main Head Quarters at 9 p.m. Road blocked on the way twice—once by German prisoners, once by wounded.

11th. Mails were again late so I went to Railhead to fetch them for Corps Head Quarters. Then sorted same and took the Corps Commdr.'s mails up to Croix Mameuse. Escorted one lorry to St. Floris and Callonne as it was not allowed to pass without. Then met my second lorry at Lacon as previously arranged and took up mails in my car for Sirhind Brigade at La Conteur (lorries not being allowed to go there at all). A shell dropped in the Post Office verandah 20 minutes before I got there, poor Fido and his clerks being greatly perturbed. Fortunately no casualties amongst the staff. Only the sentry was wounded who was just outside the office at the time. I broke a back spring and sent my car to Railhead for repairs, borrowing another from the G. O. C. Lahore who is billetted at La Conteur. I then went to Lestrem to meet one of my lorries to escort same to the Jullunder refilling point and returned to Railhead where I picked up my own car which had had a new spring fixed and got back to St. Venant 8 p.m. No lunch to-day.

12th. Mails were late so I went to Railhead and waited until 12 o'clock for them. Gave directions to Spear (all Post Offices moved in the night except two) and then took up Army Corps Head Quarters mails sorted it at Corps 2nd Echelon and took up those for 1st Echelon at Mameuse. I lost the Ferozepore Post Office and no one could tell me where it had gone. I wired to the Brigade about it but received no reply. They were too busy on account of the attack going on, so I had to return their mails to Railhead. Visited Sirhind Post Office, Jullunder and Lahore Head Quarters. The house opposite Sirhind Post Office was struck by a shell and collapsed in the morning and the Brigade had left for Neuve Chapelle leaving the Post Office high and dry to look after itself. The Sub-Postmaster wanted me to get a billet further away owing to continuous shell fire, but this was impossible as every available house was occupied. Returned to St. Venant.

13th. Sent car down to Railhead and brought up Head Quarters mails. Sorted same and took up 1st Echelon's to Mameuse. Then met Spear at Rendezvous and served out mails for Brigades at Refilling Points, the Ferozepore Post Office had not sent a clerk or cart for mails as per my wire. I sorted and delivered 25 bags (two days collection) myself and took the balance 7 bags in my car to their Post Office which I found on the roadside waiting for a billet in Vieille Chapelle.

N.B.—No lorries are allowed east of Lacon-Estaires Main Road. Returned to St. Venant and issued orders for to-morrow. This meant issuing 6 wires and I had to wait at Corps Office until 10-45 p.m. for information as to moves. Ferozepore Post Office moved again to Richebourg St. Vast.

14th. Took up Corps Commdr.'s mails, then went to Richebourg St. Vast. I had to leave my car at La Conteur and walk, as the place was being shelled. Met the Sirhind Post Office on my way. It was retiring from Richebourg St. Vast where they had been continually shelled all night. Two mules got blown to bits about 30 yards from me so I quickened my pace and reached Ferozepore Brigade Head Quarters and Post Office. The latter was ordered (much to McLeavy's and staff's annoyance) to retire as quick as possible to La Conteur area, which they did. The Brigade staff also had to clear out to a redoubt the other side of the town. The Church was hit several times while I was there and set on fire and scarcely a single house remains unhit. There were a good many casualties in the day and I was unable to get back on the road I came by, so had to make a detour to get my car. Later I visited Lahore Head Quarters. Their Post Office moved to Vieille Chapelle to-day and was stuck in a broken-down house beside a 6-inch gun which kept on loosing off and every time it did so, the whole place shook. Needless to say no windows near by remain intact.

15th. Visited all refilling points and took up the Corps Commander's mails to Mameuse. Took up mails for the whole of the 18th Brigade R. F. A. to Mameuse. Took up mails for the whole of the 18th Brigade R. F. A. who were in action and too far from their Post Office to get same (their carts missed Refilling Point). Visited G.H.Q.A.D. P. to try and trace a parcel for the G. O. C. Lahore. Found same, and delivered it next day. General Scott from Corps Head Quarters took over Command Lahore Division as General Keary has fallen sick. It's only likely to last a few days, so at the former's request I have arranged to send him mails by special cycle orderly.

For the 4th week of April 1915.

24th. Visited Lahore Head Quarters at Estaires. They are under orders to be prepared to move by train (destination unknown) in half an hour. I then saw that all Brigades got their mails at Colonne, Zelobes and Paradis and again went to Lahore Head Quarters. Orders came for the whole division to march at 1 o'clock to Belgium. In the afternoon at 5 o'clock I went up myself and located post offices and found out the best roads to take my lorries, all the roads were terribly congested and I only got back to Lestrem (Corps Head Quarters) at 1 a.m. when I had to issue instructions by wire to Spear at Railhead, also several wires had to be sent regarding alteration of Units and to Brigades regarding mail arrangements for the 25th. I got no dinner to-day and travelled over a hundred miles visiting Onderdon,. Poperinghe, Vlamertinghe and numerous other towns in Belgium.

25th. I met my lorries at Gedewaersoelde as previously arranged at 11 o'clock and found Indian Corps Head Quarters mails were aboard contrary to instructions. So I sent them back to Lestrem (30 miles) in my car and went on one of the lorries to try and find the Divisional and

Brigade Post Offices which had moved in the night without my knowledge. After 5 hours wandering round Belgium I managed to find Lahore Head Quarters on the road halting at Onderdon and not knowing where they were going to. The staff were fearfully keen on getting their mails so I opened them out, distributed some and collected the despatch. I then found Brigades on the road between Onderdon and Vlamertinghe, but Jullunder post office had been left behind at Boeschepe with the baggage. Ferozepore Brigade post office was lost, no one knowing where it was, and I found the clerk of Sirhind post office wandering about by the side of a road asking every body where his Post Office was. He had been lost with all the rations for Brigade Head Quarters for 36 hours. I found his office and dumped him and the Sirhind Brigade mail down with the Sub-Postmaster and then at the G. O. C. Ferozepore's request served out 15 bags of mails for his Brigade myself on the side of the road, getting the Brigade Major to sign for parcels for Units which had not come up. I collected all their despatch and then went to find the Jullunder post office at Boeschepe. It was located in an open field under one of the waggons. I gave them their mails and returned to Lestrem Corps Head Quarters arriving at 11 p.m. having had no lunch, tea or dinner. As I was tired, I went to bed after refreshing with some ration bread and cheese and a bottle of stout.

26th. Left early in the morning for Belgium. Ferozepore post office found his way to the Brigade early this morning. Visited refilling points and saw to distribution of mails. All five post offices moved, No. 10 being the most unfortunate as it's located in an open field but fortunately it is fine weather and I was able to get accommodation in a hut for the staff. When I finished my work up here I left straight for Lillers about 35 miles off to meet the Director arriving there at 6-30. I left again for Lestrem with mails for Indian Corps. Lahore and Meerut Divisional Head Quarters, sending Cook back in my car. I had no lunch or tea to-day, but it was my own fault because I forgot to take my bully beef with me. For this special Motor Service from Boulogne to Railhead I have after much fighting arranged for a Corps Head Quarters lorry to go to Railhead daily for Head Quarters Lahore and Meerut mails.

27th. Took Cook upto Belgium to show him the ground in case his Division goes there. Visited all my Post Offices and refilling points at Onderdon, Vlamertinghe and Poperinghe. A house, 2 doors off Lahore Head Quarter's post office at Poperinghe, was hit by a big shell causing a certain amount of alarm and owing to the place having been shelled with 17-inch guns in the afternoon the place has practically been deserted. We had a conference regarding the Head Quarter's lorry going to Railhead daily for mails, the Camp Commandant and D. A. A. and Q. M. G. being dead against it and we argued the point for about half an hour, but I got what I wanted. Mails arrived at 8 p.m. and I sorted

them myself and delivered some with the help of my camp clerk and orderly as I did not want the Postmaster who is single handed to be kept on duty after 5 p.m.

28th. Went to Aire to see the Director, afterwards went to Meerut Division to see Cook and discuss certain mail arrangements. At 8-15 p.m. I saw to the delivery of Head Quarters mails, sorting some myself.

29th. Met the Director at Poperinghe in Belgium and took him round my Post Offices, Lahore Head Quarters and British Post Offices at Poperinghe and the Brigade offices on the road between Vlamertinghe and Onderdon. We afterwards went to Cassel and got lunch at 1 p.m. I returned to Indian Corps Head Quarter, Lestrem at 7 p m. The last few days I have done over a hundred miles a day and am getting rather bored with motoring.

30th. Visited refilling points in Belgium. Ferozepore and Jullunder refilled early. They had all moved off by the time the mails got up and as usual made no arrangements to get them, so I made my lorry stand by and went off to Lahore Head Quarters at Poperinghe to find out where they had gone to. Lahore was under orders to move at 1 o'clock but this was subsequently cancelled while I was there. I was directed to G. 24-B for Jullunder and G. 29-C for Ferozepore. So I picked up my lorry and went there and got rid of the mails. (I had to be postmaster myself for the former, as the Post Office had gone to a different place). Both Brigades were in open fields where they had to stand by until 6 p.m. pending further orders. As every one was going to move in the night I ordered my Inspector to meet me at Flotre in the morning.

For the 3rd week of May 1915.

16TH MAY 1915 TO 23RD MAY 1915.

16th. Visited Canadian Divisional Head Quarters and met the A. D. P. S. as promised yesterday and gave him certain assistance The whole Division is standing by ready to move at once. Their Railhead changed to-day with the result that they have received no mails up to 12-30 p.m. I wired about them to the R. T. O. concerned. Visited Railhead post office No. 37 at Lillers and gave certain instructions, then returned to Corps Head Quarters Lestrem. In the afternoon I visited Lahore Divisional Head Quarters 1st and 2nd Echelon (to find out where the Sirhind Brigade had gone) at Pont du Hem and Estaires and their post office at the latter place. At Pont du Hem we had about 11 shells over us but luckily they did no damage, falling in a field about 100 yards off. I found out that the Sirhind Brigade had been attached to the 2nd British Division and were in the neighbourhood of La Conteur, so I returned to Corps Head Quarters Lestrem and found one of the clerks of the Brigade Post Office looking for me ; he said that the Postal Staff ran away because

La Conteur was being heavily shelled and that they had left all the P. O. kit, etc., there. At No. 8 Post office I saw the other clerk of No. 36 (Sirhind Brigade). So I ordered them back to their post office at once and set off on horse-back to La Conteur to put things in order. I found the sub-postmaster and his packers ; they had no billet but this was being arranged for by the billetting officer. It appears that the sub-postmaster went on with a Field Ambulance and left the Post Office kit and packer to look after themselves. It should be remembered that it was in this place some time ago that the same Post Office got a shell in the verandah.

17th. Visited Lahore Head Quarters and Post Offices, then went to Sirhind Head Quarters Post Office at La Conteur. I was fortunate to be able to return from the journey because a German heavy shell just missed my car by 15 yards, bits of shell went by in all directions but never touched us. In the afternoon I visited Jullunder Head Quarters and Ferozepore Post Office.

18th. Visited all refilling points and Lahore Head Quarters, purchased new flags for both Divisions and returned to Corps Head Quarters to await arrival of the Director. Discussed certain cases and took the Director to see No. 36 Field Post Office at La Conteur, then went to Aire and met Cook returned to Corps Head Quarters Lestrem in the evening

19th. Visited refilling points and Sirhind Brigade Head Quarters and Post Office, they are still at La Conteur. Rode round later to see Thompson at La Fosse.

20th. Visited Lahore Divisional, Sirhind Brigade Head Quarters and Post Offices at Estaires, Pont de Hem and La Conteur—Took Thompson with me at 9-30 p.m. The special mail car had not arrived from Boulogne, so I started off to try and trace it. I got as far as Aire and saw 3 bags for A squad K.D.G's who are served through Corps Head Quarters lying outside the station Post Office. So I called one of the clerks up and asked him about the rest of the mails for Indian Corps. He knew nothing but said he had received his. I took the bags for the K.D. Gs. and went to look up Cook, but his place was all shut up, so I returned to Indian Corps Head Quarters Lestrem arriving there about midnight and found mails had been delivered at 11 p.m., Cook sending them in his car as the regular box car broke down again at Aire.

21st. Visited Lahore Division Jullunder and Sirhind Brigade Head Quarters and Post Offices at Estaires, Pont du Hem and La Conteur, also the 18th Brigade E. F. A. and certain Batteries in action west of Neuve Chapelle where I had a complaint of non-receipt of letters, etc. The

place was being shelled at regular intervals. Returned to Head Quarters Lestrem after being shown round one of our 15-inch guns.

22nd. Went to Boulogne to meet the Director as per instruction and discussed certain cases. On the way I met our mail van out of action about 15 miles this side of Boulogne, so I took as many mail bags as possible on in my car and reached there just in time to catch the boat. The Director and I went later on and towed the mail car back to the Base. Returned to Lestrem after purchasing fish and vegetables for the Corps Head Quarters messes.

23rd. Visited all refilling points and A. D. P. Meerut, also Lahore Division, Jullunder, Ferozepore and Sirhind Brigade Head Quarters and Post Offices at Fosse, Estaires, Pont du Hem and Epinette.

For the 3rd week of July 1915.

16th. A. D. Meerut returned from leave. Took him round his offices which had all moved during his absence and gave him revised sorting lists for his Division. Visited Lahore Division Head Quarters and Post Office at Lestrem.

17th. Visited the Base at Boulogne and discussed several cases with the Director. Returned to Corps Head Quarters in the evening. My car broke down and I had to walk back from Boulogne. I was fortunate in getting another from a friend in the motor Ambulance line and eventually rolled up at Lestrem at 3-30 a.m.

18th. Arrived at Corps Head Quarters Lestrem 3-30 a.m. cleared off office work most of the morning and fixed up passes for the Director-General Sir William Maxwell who is expected on 22nd. The Director arrived about 12-40 for a couple of hours. I then went to Railhead office Merville to meet A. D. Meerut. We gave the staff a good telling off for careless working. I also gave them a separate sorting list for the Inter Corps service, showing Divisions and Corps in 1st Army. Returned to Corps Head Quarters not over fit.

19th. Arranged for a pass for the Director-General to visit the front. The Corps Commander telephoned to G. H. Q. for permission; visited Jullunder and Sirhind Brigade Head Quarters and Post Offices at Pont du Hem and La Gorgue (they both moved to-day).

20th. Visited Railhead Merville and fixed up billets for offices, &c., as we move there on 23rd.

Visited Lahore Division Head Quarters and Post Office at Estaires also 15th Sikhs and 1st Manchesters.

21st. Arrange for mails for the Corps Commander to go to Marseilles for two days. Visited A. D. Meerut and cavalry at Barnes and Aire, also Lahore Division Head Quarters, Sirhind, Jullunder

Brigades, Head Quarters and post offices. Fixed up a billet for the Director-General in the Château for to-morrow and for the Director close by.

22nd. Met the Director-General and Director at Railhead Merville and took them to Lahore Head Quarters and post office at Estaires, then to Jullunder post office at Pont du Hem. I arranged with the G. O. C. Lahore for permission to take the Director-General to a Battery in action and we picked up the Brigade Major R. A. at Riez Bailleul who had been telephoned to accompany us and proceeded to the 84th Battery : afterwards we returned to our mess for lunch at Corps Head Quarters. In the afternoon we visited Ferozepore Brigade, Post Office near Levantier and got shelled on the way. Then to Sirhind Brigade Head Quarters where we had tea with the G. O. C., visited the Post Office and left for Head Quarters 1st Corps at Choques to see General Cobb, our late D. A. & Q. M. G. Returned *via* Bethune and just missed being shelled again there.

In the evening visited Corps Head Quarters Post Office at Lestrem.

23rd. Indian Corps moved to Merville, made arrangements for the Post Office to open out before arrival of the Head Quarters Staff. Railhead F. P. O. had to be moved to another part of the town as Meerut Division comes into Merville shortly, their present billet being in their billeting area. The Director-General and Director left at 10 o'clock for Aire. I followed later and went with them to Boulogne ; A. D.'s Cavalry and Meerut also came along.

Wrote out a diary for the Director-General giving an account of yesterday's trip and traced out same on a map.

NOTE.—After writing this diary Lt. Bullard was killed by a shell.—ED.

DIARY OF LT. E. B. THOMPSON, ASSTT. DIRECTOR OF POST OFFICE, I. E. F. A.

For the 1st Week of August 1915.

1st. Visited Field Post Offices 13 and 12, 14, 37, T. I. 2. In the afternoon went to Indian Corps Head Quarters where I heard of the sad death of Lt. Bullard who was killed by a shell. Lt. Bullard's body was brought into Indian Corps Head Quarters. Sent a wire to the Director informing him of the hour of the funeral.

2nd. Attended the funeral of Lt. Bullard at 10 a.m. ; met the Director, Postal Services, who directed me to take charge of all the F. P. Os. in the Indian Corps ; visited Field post offices T. I. 1, T. I. 2, 9, 8, and 13.

EXTRACT FROM THE DIARY OF LT. J. H. KING, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF POST OFFICES, INDIAN CAVALRY DIVISION.

For the Month of June 1916.

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NOTES.—(1) Lala Jainti Parshad, Field Postmaster, F. P. O. No. 42, has been mentioned in Sir Douglas Haig's recent Despatch. It is a source of great pleasure and satisfaction that my recommendation of this competent official to General Rimington, late Cavalry Corps Commander, has been accepted (see my note in my diary for the 3rd week of March 1916). The distinction awarded to Lala Jainti Parshad is well merited and in view of the honour conferred on him I propose to recommend in a separate communication that he should be awarded immediate special promotion in recognition of this honour, as distinct from any likely promotion granted to Post Office officials who have rendered good service in the Field.

2. I have pleasure also to report a visit made by the Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom with Col. Price, the Director, Army Postal Services, to two of my Field Post Offices. The Postmaster-General was very favourably impressed with the two Field Post Offices he visited. He specially visited Lala Jainti Parshad's office for the express purpose of congratulating him on being mentioned in Sir Douglas Haig's Despatch.

EXTRACT FROM THE DIARY OF LT. J. H. KING, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF POST OFFICES, INDIAN CAVALRY DIVISION.

For the Month of September 1916.

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14th September 1916. Arranged to move my office and personal to the Front by Motor Lorry. Railhead of the 1st and 2nd Indian Cavalry Divisions changed to-day. The Railhead of the 2nd Indian Cavalry Division moved to Albert. The town was being subjected to a heavy bombardment at the time by the Boches. Entire Railhead post office staff (Field Post Office No. 3) were under continuous shell fire for more than 8 hours, but nevertheless they exhibited very rare courage and were in excellent spirits in spite of the dangers they were exposed to. I must give credit to the Postmaster, Mr. Naidu, for displaying great tact in rallying his staff in this difficult situation, or the entire Post Office work would have collapsed. It was the staff's first experience of being under direct shell fire. This was in consequence disconcerting. Some

casualties were sustained by other ranks, but I am glad to say that none of the Post Office staff were injured. They were, however, obliged to sleep at night underground in cellars, as the shelling continued all through the night.

15th September 1916. Moved my office and Head Quarters to Albert. The Railhead of the 1st Indian Cavalry Division (Field Post Office No. 42) also moved to Albert. Arranged billets for them in the ruins of the town and also a billet for myself and my office. The town is still being heavily shelled. The staffs of the two Railhead offices are conducting themselves splendidly. I mention this incident in my Diary merely to convey some small idea of conditions and dangers under which the Field Post Offices in France have to perform their daily duties. These conditions, I am confident, do not exist in any other sphere of operations where there are Field Post Offices.

LETTER FROM LT. R. BARTON WRIGHT TO C. M. HARRISON, ESQ., I.C.S., P.M.G., PUNJAB.

France, 25th February 1915.

DEAR MR. HARRISON,

I was not able to write last week as I was travelling again. I went as far as Rouen and stayed a week there fitting in some furniture for the Post Office. It now looks anything but a Field Post Office as it has a nice counter, a parcel case and an English sorting case. Everyone who called wanted to know if we served drinks as well. Just after all this was finished, the mail suddenly stopped. This was disastrous, and we were most fearfully ragged. I tore round and found that it was all due to an intelligent D. A. D. R. T. who had mixed up the trains a bit. Coming back I travelled with a R. A. M. C. Captain and a Canadian padre. The doctor had been right through the war from the beginning and gave us some very interesting accounts of the battle of the Aisne where he saw quite a lot of the fighting. His dressing station was at the junction of four roads and the Germans shelled this point to try and make it impassable. It got so fierce that the wounded who had come to be dressed said they would rather be back in the trenches. How he managed to escape he does not know as the shells were falling all round and several took corners off the roof of the barn in which he was working. In another place a shell burst in a room where he had been living not ten minutes after he had left and made a tangle of twisted iron of his bed and as for his kit which had not been moved there was nothing left.

The padre was very quaint. " I guess I will be glad to get back to Toronto, when all this fuss is over" he told me and I thought what a splendid word it was for this show. It is nothing but that and what we are all fighting about nobody seems able to say.

The Russians have been having a bad time lately and we are watching the East very anxiously, as it will prolong things indefinitely if they get badly beaten. I do not know when we expect to advance but it cannot be far off now as weather is improving every day and I think we are very well prepared now. There is a Zeppelin scare on here after the Calais visit and searchlights play all over the sky at night. It is very pretty to watch especially on isolated patches of cloud. I do not think that they are likely to visit us as there is nothing of great importance to them. We had very cherry news yesterday to say that one of the German submarines had been sunk and that two were reported as long overdue at Cuxhaven. I hope we get a few more of the brutes. Our mail boat was nearly torpedoed day before yesterday not seven miles from here. It was the same boat that Rodricks, our Base Postmaster, had crossed on in January when he went on leave. This was therefore a shock to him but nothing to what the captain got when he saw the torpedo flash by, not twenty-five yards ahead; I believe it upset him for the rest of the day.

I do not know when I am going to have my leave. Everyone has been and I am the last. I have put in for it and hope to go definitely this week. The weather promises to be good although it was snowing yesterday after which we got a heavy shower of rain which made the streets perfectly filthy, but to-day it is just perfect.

With kind regards.

(Sd.) R. B. WRIGHT.

FRANCE, 13*th January* 1915.

MY DEAR MR. HARRISON,

I have to apologise for not having kept up my diary for several mails but I have been travelling all over France making postal arrangements for many people and in the stress of receiving and despatching bags I have had no time for correspondence. Since leaving the base I have had a very interesting time, I met the Second Cavalry Division on their way up and stayed with them for nearly a fortnight, although it was not a large town we managed to amuse ourselves quite well and on Christmas day we had a very jolly dinner sitting down forty-three to table.

After they left I visited an office at a depôt, passing through Paris on my way. I managed to get in a few hours there and had a delightful time. Among other things I got a topping Turkish bath which was very welcome—not to say needed. I visited the Eiffel Tower and did a cinema so I did not altogether lose time. On my back from the office to the town where I am now, I again passed through Paris arriving there at night and I had the whole of the next day as my train did not go till the evening. I stayed at the Ritz. This may appear to be extravagance, but the truth is, they gave you a room free for three days and only charged half price for the food. At this even the prices were high enough but it was good value and one felt better for a stay there. My room was glorious one and the furnishing and fittings were perfect. The food was a dream and the whole place a marvel of modern comfort. With the Second Division I had one bit of excitement, when one day we went out to draw warm clothing and we lost our way, our driver tried to turn on a narrow country road and before we could stop him backed into the field where the car immediately sank nearly up to its axles in the soft earth. It was a very lonely spot and we thought we should be stuck for the night and have to walk home, when an old lady came along in a high cart with a great, fat horse and hauled us out in great style. She smiled vary amiably as she drove off, but I do not think, she had a very high opinion of us as useful people. We got home very late in the evening but we managed to visit the ordnance depôt first, although we had to pick up a particularly evil smelling peasant as guide. He sat down in the car between us and it was all I could do to keep from producing a handkerchief. The other man in the car was a very haughty and polished A. D. C. and his expression, when the peasant calmly got into the car when we had suggested his standing on the footboard, was very funny. He had to stick it out as there was nothing else to do.

In Paris I managed to lose my servant. This was an awful catastrophe and cost me numerous francs in taxis before I found him. I had left him at the Baths, as the crowds on the road were becoming a nuisance, the way they crowded round every time I stopped as they had never seen any of the Indians before. I took the name of the places very carefully but unfortunately I lost it and having changed taxis, I was done, however, I had a good idea of the direction and after a few false casts I hit off the line, as Tallyho describes it, and ran the youth to earth. This gave me very little time for my train and it was a scramble, as it happened to be the only express for the place I was going to and was crowded out. I managed to get standing room in the corridor but we were packed like sardines. The French seem rather to like the carriage being as full as possible and they then shut all the windows and any nook by which air might get in and sit back smothered in rugs and appear to have realised the height of comfort. If you dare to so much as to lower the window by an inch, they all wake up and glare at you

and one old wretch once called the guard. To judge by his expression I had done something quite as bad as trying to cut their throats. On the whole I get on very well and, as I can talk fairly fluently now, I have long talks with the different people I meet travelling. The Frenchman is always ready to talk and at a rate that is astonishing. They have some peculiar habits, but as a people I think they are very jolly and the families I have lived with have always been more than kind and would do anything they possibly could to help.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) R B. WRIGHT.

CHAPTER IV.

FRANCE, 1914—1915.

Lt.-Col. E. B. Thompson, M.B.E., formerly A. D. P. S., Cavalry Division.

Unofficial.

IN India the first week of August 1914 was full of vague and alarming rumours and it was not until the 8th day of the month that any definite military orders arrived with regard to the mobilization of Indian troops. I was in Ajmere at the time as Superintendent, Post Offices, Lower Rajputana Division, and I remember the vague and wonderful rumours which floated round in the Club. Everyone wanted to know what troops had been mobilised and when and where their ultimate destination was to be. Everything was said in whispers and the greatest secrecy prevailed. No one at this time, I think, really realised that "Der Tag" had at last arrived, and it was not till about the middle of the month that it became really clear to everyone that desperate fighting was going on in France and that matters were serious. Then the greatest excitement and enthusiasm arose everywhere and everyone wished that he could do something. By degrees familiar faces, quietly disappeared from our midst and no one seemed to know when and where they had gone, and I remember wishing that my career in life had been that of a soldier instead of a miserable Superintendent, Post Office, so that I could be among the chosen to be quietly called away. At this time the idea of going on service with the Field Post Offices never once entered my head. Why, I really do not know, as, although I was not a Volunteer for Field Service, I knew of the existence of this branch of the Indian Post Office. Great then was my surprise when on the 15th August I got an urgent confidential wire from the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Simla, asking me whether I would volunteer for Field Service and if so to proceed at once to Bombay and report to the Postmaster-General there. This wire was received late at night and needless to say I did not take long to make up my mind. The next day I spent in handing over charge and packing up my belongings and on the morning of the 17th I quietly and unostentatiously slipped away from Ajmere for Bombay. Little did I think there that it would be more than 5 years before I would return to my duties as Superintendent, Post Offices.

On arrival in Bombay I found the greatest excitement everywhere. The hotels and streets were full of khaki clad figures and one saw camps on the maidan and in all sorts of unexpected places. On my reporting

myself to the Postmaster-General, Bombay, I found that Messrs. J. E. Cook from the Nerbudda Division, E. G. Bullard from the Upper Rajputana Division and C. Probyn Smith, P. A. to the Postmaster-General, Bombay, had also received their orders and had quietly and unknown to everyone joined in Bombay. Lts. Bullard and Cook were I believe the first to join in Bombay and on my arrival there Lt. Bullard had already left for Karachi in order to join the Lahore Division Field Post Offices which were embarking from that Port. He was the first Assistant Director, Postal Services, to sail from India, as the Lahore Division embarked at Karachi on the 24th August and Lt. Bullard accompanied them. My own orders were that I was to proceed with Expeditionary Force " C " to Africa and that I was to be ready to proceed at a moment's notice. I besieged the embarkation office daily but could get no definite orders regarding when I was to sail and so I had to drag on from day to day in Bombay never knowing when I would have to leave. In many ways it was fortunate that my orders for sailing were delayed as I was by no means ready, I had no uniform or equipment and the shops in Bombay were all overworked with orders. Also the staff which was to accompany me to man the Field Post Offices were not ready. The men were arriving in twos and threes from various parts of India many of them without full equipment. In addition to this there were many other details to be seen to all of which took an extraordinary amount of time to settle. It was difficult to get anything through quickly as everyone appeared to be working more or less in the dark. However by degrees men and materials were got together and I and Lts. Probyn Smith and Cook were all ready to start. But still we could get no definite sailing orders. Whenever we attended the Embarkation we always heard a fresh date for sailing and after a while we began to think that we would never sail. Sometime during the last week of August or first week of September, Lt.-Col. H. S. H. Pilkington arrived in Bombay and after seeing what arrangements we had made and giving us certain orders he sailed for an unknown destination taking with him staff and equipment for a Base Post Office for " A " Force. As already mentioned I was detailed for " C " Force, but these orders were subsequently cancelled and I was told I was to accompany " A " Force and Lt. Probyn Smith who was also under orders to accompany " A " Force was at the last minute ordered to go with the " C " Force, and Lt. Barton Wright, a Madras Superintendent of Post Offices, was ordered to accompany " A " Force in his place. Shortly after these revised orders were received, we got our sailing orders from the Embarkation Office and there was naturally a great deal of bustling about getting our men and equipment ready. At last the day of embarkation arrived and I with Lt. Barton Wright found ourselves on board the " City of Exeter " with about 30 men and equipment for six Field Post Offices. We embarked in pouring rain and we and our kit got soaking wet while waiting on the quay. However we were glad to be on board at last, but much to our disappointment

we found when the boat left the quay that it was not leaving Bombay but only going to take up its place in the convoy waiting in the harbour. Lt. Probyn Smith also embarked the same day on another boat. Lt. Cook had already embarked a few days previously with Lt. H. King who was going as an Inspector, Field Post Offices, and they had already left for Karachi.

After three days' wait in the harbour we all moved off. I cannot now remember how many boats there were in the convoy but there must have been close on 30. It was a most impressive scene seeing all the boats falling into line one after the other and filing out of Bombay. The smaller and slower boats went first so that they would not be left behind, and the big boats brought up the rear with gun boats fore and aft to guard the whole convoy. When we were about half way across the Bay the transports of the " C " Force detached themselves from the convoy and sailed South. About the same time another convoy hove in sight from the North and attached themselves to us. These were transports from Karachi which were carrying troops of the Meerut Division and incidentally Lts. Cook and King and the Field Post Offices attached to the Meerut Division. Even at this stage of the journey we knew nothing about our destination and it was not till we reached Port Said and had left that place that we at last realised that we were destined for France. At Port Said we took on board a large number of bags of mails, and as we were held up in Port Said (or rather just outside Port Said) for 3 days, we utilised the time in delivering the mails to the units on the various boats of the convoy. We were lent a pinnace for this purpose and this pinnace went from boat to boat and, after ascertaining who were on board, delivered the bags. The troops naturally were delighted to get their mails, as they never expected to get any mails en route to their destination. After leaving Port Said the transports did not keep in such close formation as there was no danger in the Mediterranean from enemy ships, and by degrees the faster boats outstripped the slower boats, the result being that the transports arrived in Marseilles one after the other instead of in a large convoy. The " City of Exeter " arrived in Marseilles on the 9th October and on the same day the boat conveying Lts. Cook and King also arrived in port.

On the whole the voyage was uneventful and I am sure everyone was glad to get on to " terra firma " again, particularly the Indian elements on board, as boardship life was a new experience to all of these and the majority of them suffered from " mal de mer." Most of them I am sure had never heard of sea-sickness before and could not understand what had come over them when they first felt the qualms of sickness creeping on them. I am not a good sailor myself and só could feel for them and they certainly looked very miserable huddled up in their hold whenever the weather was rough. However, they all behaved splendidly and with the exception of only one or two all struggled up to the main deck for the daily round of inspection.

It was a very wet day the day we arrived and great difficulty was experienced in obtaining definite orders as to where I and my little band of postal officials had to go. First I received orders to go to a camp just outside Marseilles but these orders were subsequently cancelled and I was ordered to take my men to a camp about seven miles outside Marseilles. I myself went on ahead to make arrangements and left the men to come on with an Inspector and a French guide. It was pretty late when they started but it was nearly midnight when they arrived at their destination. The delay was chiefly due to the fact that progress along the roads was very slow. Everywhere our warm hearted Allies men, women and children vied with each other in showing honour and kindness to the men who had traversed so many weary miles by land and sea to play their part in the World War.

On arrival at the camp ground the men were so dead tired after their march which was very trying to men who had been cooped on boardship for nearly three weeks, that all they wanted to do was to lie down anywhere. This, however, I would not allow and insisted on tents being pitched, which was fortunate, as during the night it poured rain in torrents and in the morning the camping ground was a quagmire. Next morning we all got to work and opened a Field Post Office to serve the Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade which was encamped in the same camping ground. Not much postal work was done during the next few days as I am afraid no one had much time to write letters and moreover everyone was fully occupied with other more weighty matters. The mails were despatched to and received from Marseilles by trams, as no other means of transport was available. One clerk and one or more packers used to accompany the mails daily and the men chosen for this work thoroughly enjoyed the day's outing as life in camp was very slow and dull and of course everyone wanted to see something of the great port of Marseilles.

A few days after our arrival in Marseilles Lt.-Col. Pilkington came down from the north and the day following Lt. Barton Wright with some of the staff brought out by us departed for Rouen. Troops were now arriving in Marseilles daily, mostly units of the 1st Cavalry Division and I had to open Field Post Offices in three or more camps in and around Marseilles. The greatest difficulty was experienced in serving these Post Offices as they were very scattered and transport was very scarce. Trams, Motor-cars, G. S. wagons and A. T. carts were all utilised, in fact any kind of conveyance available to and from Marseilles and the camps was used. It was almost impossible to make any permanent arrangement for conveyance of mails as conditions were changing from day to day. However, everything worked more or less smoothly and the greatest credit is due to the Inspector and Field Postmaster and their staff all of whom were new to their surroundings and, although most of them had been on Field Service before, the conditions that prevailed were entirely

different to any that they had experienced before. Considering the fact that not one of the Post Office staff knew a word of French it was wonderful the way in which the clerks and even packers found their way to and from Marseilles and the various camps. There was at Marseilles at this time a small Base Post Office and all mails were collected and despatched from this office. It was also a Returned Letter Office and one of its chief duties was to try and deliver mails to units and officers whose whereabouts were not known. When I first arrived in Marseilles this office was in its infancy but after a very short while it grew to be quite a large and important office.

About the 10th of November the whole of the first Cavalry Division having arrived in Marseilles orders were received that the Division was to move to Orleans and I was ordered by Lt.-Col. Pilkington to accompany them with as many Field & Post Offices as I could take away without denuding Marseilles entirely of Postal staff. On arrival at Orleans I found Lt. E. Graham, Inspector, Field Post Offices, in charge of the Post Office arrangements. The conditions here were very much the same as in Marseilles.

The troops were encamped outside Orleans in camps and each camp had one or more Field Post Offices. The mails were received by the Base Post Office in Orleans and were sent out to and received from the various Field Post Offices by any conveyance available. We stopped in Orleans for one week. The cold was intense and very trying to those living in tents but I was glad to say everyone bore it manfully and there were no cases of sickness. During this week all those who had not received warm clothing in Marseilles were supplied with warm clothing and all unnecessary articles of clothing and equipment were left behind at the Base Post Office, as this was our last stage before proceeding into the War area. The majority of the men had brought umbrellas with them from India and I had the greatest difficulty in getting them to leave these articles at the Base. I explained to them that umbrellas were not considered a part of one's uniform and that it was not considered correct to carry or use a umbrella when on service. I am sure they considered that I was very hard hearted and unreasonable and in spite of all my arguments, orders and kit inspections I found subsequently that more than one umbrella was secretly stowed among the kit and accompanied the men to the Front. What happened to these umbrellas subsequently I cannot say. Possibly some of them have returned to India with their owners and are prized as War relics.

Orleans was a dull place and as I have already mentioned the weather was bitterly cold and we all were delighted to leave, especially as we knew that the next stop would be somewhere in the War Zone. We left Orleans late one night by a troop train and after two nights and a day in the train we arrived at our destination Lillers, a small French country town. At last we were in the War Zone but every one was very hazy as

to our exact position as compared to the trenches. A general excitement prevailed and everyone wondered what was going to happen next. However before nightfall we all found ourselves more or less comfortably billeted in the small villages in the vicinity of Lillers which was our railhead. Field Post Offices work now commenced in earnest. Division Head-quarters and each Brigade had its Post Office. At first a certain amount of confusion existed ; mails came badly sortedand it was with great difficulty at times that the Field Post Offices were able to dispose of their mails. The greatest difficulty however was in getting mails from the railhead to the various Field Post Offices. We had very little transport at our disposal and had to beg, borrow or steal lorries to convey mails from the railhead to the various Field Post Offices. This state of affairs continued until the beginning of the new year (1915) when we were given our own transport, after which matters went nore smoothly.

We stopped in Lillers for about three weeks and on Christmas Day, 1914, the Cavalry Division moved and settled down in villages about 12 miles from Lillers. About this time another Cavalry Division arrived from India and a Cavalry Corps was formed and I was appointed Assistant Director, Postal Services, Cavalry Corps, and moved my head-quarters to Corps headquarters in Aire, a small country town. Here I remained for three months and lived in more or less luxury. I had a very good billet, a good motor-car for my official work and nine motor lorries for my mails. With all this transport at my disposal my work was greatly simplified. Mails used to arrive daily at Aire railway station (railhead) by the supply train. From railhead they would be conveyed by two sets of lorries each set in charge of an Inspector to the various Field Post Offices where they would be dropped and postings collected and the lorries would return to railhead in the evening. This was the daily routine with slight variations. On the whole things worked very smoothly, the only hitch arising when a Brigade would suddenly and without warning move to some fresh billets.

I should here like to mention the name of Lt. Graham, one of the Inspectors with the Cavalry Corps. A better Inspector I have not come across in all my five years' Field Service. He was always ready and willing to take up any additional work given to him, and met all his difficulties in a cheery manner. Unfortunately for the Indian Post Office he applied for a commission in the regular forces and after doing his training in England came out to France again a full blown officer, but was killed in action not long after.

In May, 1915, I left the Indian Cavalry Corps handing over charge as Assistant Director, Postal Services, to Lt. Cook whose place I took as Assistant Director, Postal Services, of the 7th Meerut Division. In many ways I was delighted to get away from the Cavalry Corps, as I had got very tired of the monotonous routine work I had had for the last four months. My first head-quarters with the 7th Division was at a

place called Fosse, a tiny little village some four or five miles behind the trenches. From now onwards my work was much more interesting as there was plenty of life and movement going on. Some of the Post Offices were within a mile of the trenches and it was always a dangerous business visiting these post offices, as they were often under shell fire. I also had Lt. Bullard who was in charge of the Indian Corps Head Quarters and 3rd Lahore Division close to me and we often met and visited field post offices together and I always found him to be of the greatest help and assistance to me.

In addition to going round daily visiting my field post offices I used to try and make a point of paying a visit at least once a month to the Base at Boulogne. I was never more than sixty miles from Boulogne and with a good car and good roads I used to do the journey in less than 2 hours. These little trips to Boulogne were always very pleasant. At Boulogne I was always the guest of Col. Pilkington, our Director, Postal Services, who was always exceedingly kind to me and after a day by the sea I used to return to my duties much invigorated. It was very interesting visiting the Base Post Office which I think I am right in saying was a model Base Post Office. Lt. Roderick was Base Postmaster and I used to get through quite a lot of useful work during my short trips to Boulogne. In July we were honoured by a visit from Sir William Maxwell, Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, who was on his way to England on leave. He visited the Base Post Office at Boulogne and also spent a few days in the War area going round and visiting various Field Post Offices.

I spent practically the whole of the summer of 1915 in Fosse, and it was a very happy summer in many ways. I was billeted in the attic of a farm. It was a miserable room but the owners of the farm were very kind and did their best to make me comfortable. I should here like to mention that during the whole of my fourteen months in France although I and my post offices were billeted in numerous different villages and towns in the north of France I hadn't a single case of unkindness or incivility from the owners of the billet. On the contrary I always found the French people in these small villages most obliging and ready to help and make one as comfortable as possible. The Indian Postmasters and clerks got on particularly well with the people they were billeted with, which was surprising when one considers that they could not speak each others languages. I shall never forget a little scene I once saw. I had been h unting all one afternoon for a certain Field Post Office of mine and after great difficulty found the village in which it was located and after making enquiries was pointed out a tiny cottage back from the road in which Iwas informed that the Field Post Office was located. By this time it was late and dark and as I walked up to the cottage I saw into the cottage through the open door. No one heard me coming and so I stopped and looked in and there I saw the Field Postmaster sitting in

front of the fire with a very old wizened French country woman on one side and a young child on the other. It was a very happy little family party and I was really almost loath to disturb them. I can't now remember the name of the Field Postmaster, but I remember that he was a Sikh and a very fine type of man with three or more ribbons on his chest. He was an old man in those days and had seen much Field Service, but he often told me that this was the last Field Service he would go on. Although he stood it out bravely I could see that the cold and the general discomfort of life in France thousands of miles away from his home was telling on him.

Nearly all the Field Postmasters of the 3rd and 7th Divisions were men who had grown grey in the Department and had been on service in more than one Field before and a finer class of men I don't want to meet. They were the pick of the Indian Post Office and it is a great credit to them the way they stuck to their work without a murmur.

There was one other Field Postmaster whom I would particularly like to mention and he is Subedar Asaha Beg who at this time was Field Postmaster, Field Post Office No. 16 attached to the Bareilly Brigade. This Field Postmaster went out to France with the first batch of volunteers and as far as I recollect was attached to the Bareilly Brigade during the whole of the 15 months he was in France. Some of the Field Post Offices attached to the Brigades did not move with the Brigade when it went into the trenches but remained behind at some suitable place generally "refilling point" where the Brigade used to draw its ration and at the same time would draw their mails. The Bareilly Brigade, however. always made their Field Post Office accompany the Brigade Head Quarters wherever it moved. As Brigade Head Quarter was usually not far from the trenches and consequently under shell fire, the Field Post Office had always a rather risky time of it when the Brigade was in the trenches. Subedar Asaha Beg was however an old veteran and although he must at times have felt very nervy he went through it all with a brave front and whenever I visited his office he always met me with a cheery smile and regaled me with the horrors of some recent bombardment. This Field Postmaster left France with me when the 7th Division went to Mesopotamia and was with me during the whole of the Kut relief operations, after which he returned to India, but he again rejoined me when I went to Baluchistan as Assistant Director, Postal Services, in the year 1919. He was a fine type of man, hard working and always very popular with the officers and men of the formation to which he was attached.

There were others of a similar stamp whom I would like to particularly mention but it would take too much space.

In July I went on a week's leave to England. This was the second dose of leave I had had since coming to France. These short leaves were one of the brightest spots of the campaign in France. They were short

but very sweet and were always something to look forward to and on return something to look back on. My leave was always spent in London and it was surprising how much one could cram into one short week.

On my return from leave in July Lt. Bullard who did my work during my absence was granted short leave. Unhappily, however, he was never destined to go on leave as on the 1st August the day before his departure he was killed by a shell. I was to look after his post offices during his absence and on the 1st August we agreed to go together to one of his Field Post Offices at a place called Croix Barbée. We both started for this point but by different routes. On my way, however, I saw that they were shelling Croix Barbée very heavily and so I turned back without seeing Lt. Bullard who apparently must have arrived shortly afterwards and, instead of turning back, he stopped in his car a few hundred yards short of Croix Barbée and, while waiting there, a shell got a direct hit on the car killing both Lt. Bullard and the driver of the car. This happened in the morning and in the afternoon his body was brought into Merville (Indian Corps Head Quarters) and I made all arrangements for his funeral. His funeral took place early next morning, Col. Pilkington came down from Boulogne and as many of the Field Post Office staff as could leave their duties attended. Lt. Bullard had by his kindly disposition and zeal in the performance of his duties endeared himself to his comrades in the Indian Corps and his popularity was testified to by the fact that officers from all over the Corps attended his funeral. No one in the Corps, I feel sure, felt Lt. Bullard's loss more keenly than myself. Although we were attached to different formations we made a point of meeting each other practically every day and his sudden and tragic death caused a great blank in my life. As no other Assistant Director, Postal Services, was spare at the time, Col. Pilkington asked me whether I would be able to take up Lt. Bullard's duties in addition to my own. Of course I agreed to do my best and consequently transferred my head quarters from the 7th Division to Corps Head Quarters from where I controlled the Field Post Office work of both the 3rd and 7th Divisions. Shortly after this a British Division (the 19th) was attached to the Indian Corps and at the request of the Director, Postal Services, British Post Offices, the post offices attached to this Division were also thrust on me. This made in all three Divisions to look after which was rather a stiff job. I had no Assistant Director, Postal Services, to assist me and the Field Post Offices (particularly those of the 19th British Division which had only just landed in France) required a great deal of supervision, as heavy fighting was going on and troops were constantly on the move from one place to another and it was at times very difficult to keep in touch with all the Field Post Offices. However, I had good staff in all my Field Post Offices and, although at times everything seemed to go wrong, matters progressed very smoothly. I was very fortunate in having a sterling good officer as Inspector of Field Post Offices in the 3rd Division by name Lt. R. W. Spear. He came out

with Lt. Bullard at the very beginning of the campaign and had been with the 3rd Division ever since landing in France. A brighter, cheerier youth I never want to meet. When things seemed at their blackest Lt. Spear was at his best. I would often meet him in the evening after a hard day's work going around with mails to the various Field Post Offices, covered in mud or dust and more often than not frozen through with the cold, but he was never worried or perturbed and always met one with a merry smile. This officer continued his good work in Mesopotamia and I am glad to say was promoted to the rank of Assistant Director of Postal Services. Subsequently he was promoted to a Superintendentship.

In November, 1915, I again went on short leave to England and on my return to France was surprised to hear that the Indian Corps (Infantry) was leaving France. Although our destination was not definitely known, it was surmised that we were due for Mesopotamia. I personally was very sad at the idea of leaving France as I felt that all the other campaigns were only side-shows as compared to the campaign in France. My Field Post Office staff were however delighted at the idea of getting out of France. Many, I know, thought and hoped that they were going back to India, but in any case they knew it was to a warmer clime and that they would not have to spend another winter in France.

I returned from leave in the middle of November and from then until November 27th I was very busy as units were leaving daily for the south and their mails had to be disposed of which naturally caused some confusion. On November 27th, I left the Indian Corps Head Quarters after handing over charge to Lt. King who had arrived from the Base. On arrival at Boulogne late in the evening of the 27th, I was informed by Col. Pilkington, Director of Postal Services, that I was to leave early next morning for Marseilles with a draft of 22 men (Base Post Office men) who were to go with me to the unknown destination and join the Base there. We arrived in Marseilles with a draft of 22 men (Base Post Office men) who were to go with me to the unknown destination and join the Base there. We arrived in Marseilles on the 30th November and were met there by Lt. Williams, Field Postmaster, Field Post Office No. 20, who had very kindly made arrangements for all my men. The men went into camp some miles out of Marseilles and I remained in Marseilles itself with the 7th Division Head Quarters. We remained in Marseilles for a week and during this time practically the whole of the 7th Division with their Field Post Offices arrived. On the 6th December, we all embarked on the S.S. " Ivernia "; when I say " we " I mean the men from the Base Post Office and the Field Post Offices attached to the 7th Division with the Inspectors. The Field Post Offices of the 3rd Division remained behind with Lt. Taylor to come on with the 3rd Division.

The " Ivernia " was a very fine vessel with plenty of accommodation but still we were very crowded and it took some time to settle down. However in a short time we all got more or less settled down in various parts of the ship and the good vessel steamed out of Marseilles harbour on the 7th December.

On the voyage to Port Said we heard that we were not going to Mesopotamia direct but would stop somewhere on the Suez Canal and refit. However on arrival at Alexandria the Officer Commanding Troops got an order that the boat was to proceed direct and at once to Basra. It was a great disappointment to many, as every one had had hard work for the last 15 months and the troops in particular had been fighting almost continuously during this period and everyone felt they wanted a rest which from all accounts was a thing they would not get in Mesopotamia. We only stopped in Alexandria for a few hours and then steamed for Port Said and it was a great relief to every one, particularly the Captain of the boat, when we were safely at anchor in Port Said harbour. The Mediterranean at this time was infested with submarines and we had to travel with the greatest caution all the way from Marseilles. I might here add that the S.S. "Ivernia" was submarined on the returned journey to France after dropping us at Koweit. We stopped in Port Said for 3 days and we all went ashore and stretched our legs. In Port Said I met Lt.-Col. Hughes, Director, Postal Services, of the Egyptian Force. We left Port Said on the 15th December, and at Suez took on board some fresh troops (2nd Rajputs), and also exchanged mails. We left Suez on the 17th and from that date till the 29th, the day we arrived at Koweit, we stopped nowhere. Christmas 1915 was spent on board and a most enjoyable day it was. At Koweit we transferred to the S.S. " Thongwa " which came along. The "Thongwa " was a tiny boat as compared to the "Ivernia" but somehow or other we all managed to squash on board. We left Koweit at daybreak on the 31st December and arrived in Basra daybreak of the 1st January. 1916. At Basra we disembarked and I with the Post Office staff with me reported my arrival to Captain C. J. E. Clerici, Director, Postal Services, Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force.

E. B. THOMPSON.

26th April 1921.

CHAPTER V.

EGYPT.

The Official Report of Lt.-Col. S. C. Sinclair, M.B.E., Director of Postal Services Egyptian Expeditionary Force.

I. Historical Sketch of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, 1914—1919.

DEPARTURE OF FORCES "E" AND "F".

SAILING from Bombay in the early days of November, 1914, Forces E and F met at Suez, where both disembarked about a fortnight later much to the surprise of the latter—originally intended as reinforcements for France.

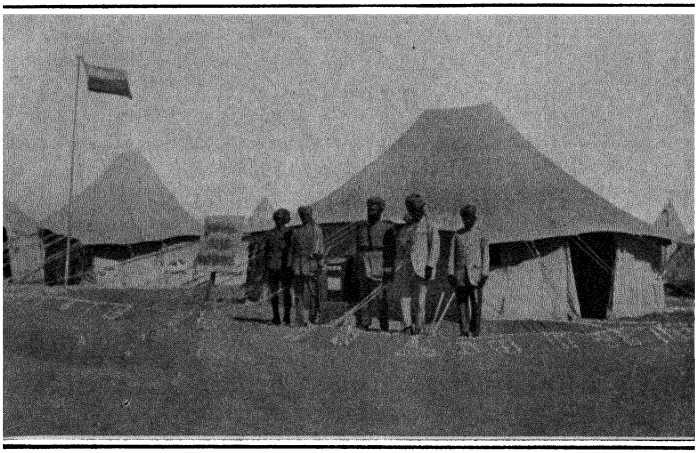
Major A. J. Hughes, who was in charge of Force E, had sailed a month earlier with Indian Field Post Office 28, which he eventually opened at Ismailia in November, 1914, to serve some Indian Units camped out on the border of Lake Timsah. He then left for Suez and awaited the arrival of the rest of Force E, which comprised one Assistant Director, Lieut. S. C. Sinclair ; three Inspectors, Messrs. P. R. Lalkaka, A. Gillespie and N. Smith, a Base Postmaster, Sirdar Jawahir Singh and three Indian Field Post Offices.

Force F was under the command of Captain C. H. McMinn and consisted of two Assistant Directors, Lieuts. R. W. N. Scroggie and E. Doran ; four Inspectors, Messrs. K. C. Sen, E. Smith, J. A. Byrne and Zakar Ali ; a Base Postmaster, Mr. J. Ferguson and eight Field Post Offices.

SITUATION IN EGYPT.

The sudden declaration of War by Turkey against the Allies left Egypt at the mercy of the Turks, who were rapidly advancing across the Sinai Desert for an attack against the Suez Canal. The timely arrival of Forces E and F (11th and 10th Divisions) considerably upset their plans, as the defence of the Canal was rapidly taken in hand and Indian troops located along its banks and throughout Egypt.

The Field Post Offices attached to Forces E and F consequently opened out at all the principal points along the Suez Canal from Suez to Port Said, *viz.*, at Port Tewfick, Suez, Moascar, Serapium, Toussoum, Ismailia, El Ferdan, Kantara and Port Said and also in the principal towns of Egypt.



INDIAN FIELD POST OFFICE AT KANTARA.

The two Bases worked separately under instructions from India, until they were finally amalgamated on 17th April, 1915, when it was decided that Force E would take over the Canal Defences.

In addition to Indian, large bodies of British and Australian troops had been concentrated along the banks of the Suez Canal. As the latter had no Field Post Office to serve them, the Indian Field Post Office undertook this task. " At one time", as recorded by Major Hughes in his Annual Report for 1915-16, "we were serving twice as many British and Australian units as we were our own."

The great Turkish attack on the Canal took place on 3rd February, 1915, in full view of most of the Indian Field Post Offices along its banks ; but in spite of the dangers of bursting shells and stray bullets, the staff enjoyed the novelty of the experience and never flinched in their duties. An uninterrupted mail service by rail and launch was maintained throughout operations.

The Turks having completely failed to cross the Suez Canal at any point, rapidly retreated across the Sinai Desert to their own lines where they dug themselves in. Egypt thus became fairly secure from the Eastern side. On the other hand, matters were not bright in Mesopotamia where help was required. On the 21st March, 1915, the 30th Indian Brigade sailed from Suez to join Force D with the necessary postal complement under M. Zakar Ali, Inspector, Field Post Offices.

It had been decided early in 1915 to force the Dardanelles and capture Constantinople owing to the dissipation of the Turkish Forces in far distant portions of their Empire. Large contingents of British and

Australian troops had already departed for the scene of operations, but it was not till 21st April 1915 that the 29th Indian Infantry Brigade under Brigade-General Cox sailed from Port Said and Alexandria for Gallipoli. Indian Field Post Office 34 accompanied the Brigade and after several thrilling and exciting experiences safely landed and opened at Suvla Bay with Lieut. A. G. Gillespie, Inspector, Field Post Offices in charge. This office was at first heavily bombarded by German and Turkish artillery, which mistook the post office flag for that of the Divisional General !

In order to provide for the probable expansion of the Indian Contingent with the Gallipoli Army, it appeared necessary to institute a separate postal organisation for it. A scheme was, accordingly, prepared by Major Hughes under orders from General Headquarters, Canal Defence, and approved by the Director-General, Posts, India. Major C. H. McMinn was placed in charge of the new Force, which had its Base Post Office at Alexandria. Indian Field Post Offices were opened at W. Beach, Anzac and Cape Helles, and a Sorting Office on the Island of Mudros.

Transports conveyed mails from Alexandria to Mudros, whence, after being sorted out, the bags were transmitted on trawlers chiefly under cover of darkness to the various Field Post Offices on the Peninsula. The job was a most dangerous one as, apart from floating mines, the German gunners kept the points of landing under intense artillery fire by day and night. The terrible dangers and difficulties encountered and cheerfully endured by the gallant little postal band on Gallipoli cannot be exaggerated, one relaxation being to test the efficacy of the fire of the Turkish snippers by holding an envelope on a stick over a trench and having it (the envelope) shot away. This usually caused much amusement and gave rise to a few side-bets. The staff, nevertheless, gladly welcomed the news of the decision to abandon the Peninsula in the Spring of 1916.

After the evacuation three Indian Field Post Offices were opened in Salonika and its vicinity ; but the remainder of the establishment under Major C. H. McMinn sailed *en masse* for Mesopotamia to form the postal organisation required by the 13th British Division, which had just left Egypt for that theatre of War. Messrs. Sen, Byrne, Ferguson and Dall accompanied Major McMinn as Inspectors.

OPERATIONS IN ADEN.

About the middle of 1915, the Turks made a desperate effort to capture Aden where a weak mixed garrison had been left. Reinforcements were urgently called for from Egypt and the 28th Indian Infantry Brigade under Brigade-General Sir George Younghusband left hurriedly on 27th July 1915 for the scene of operations.

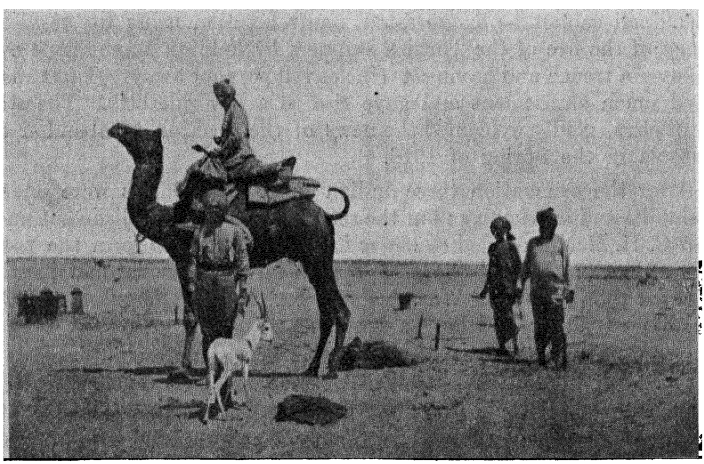
Owing to the recent reductions of postal staff, it became impossible to send a Field Post Office with the Brigade. Two supervising officers, Lieut. S. C. Sinclair, Assistant Director, and Mr. E. Smith, Inspector, were ordered to proceed at once to Aden as an advance party to look

after the military mails until such time as the two Field Post Offices wired for from India arrived. A Field Postal Service had to be organised as soon as possible. A Base Post Office was opened in the Aden Civil Post Office and not long after Indian Field Post Offices were established at Aden Steamer Point, Sheikh Othman and Aden Camp. Mails were conveyed between outlying Field Post Offices and the Base by motor car and lorry provided by the Army.

The G. O. C. expressed satisfaction with the postal arrangements in a letter of approbation to the Assistant Director, who was recalled to Egypt at the end of August, 1915, on the control of this Force passing to the Postmaster-General, Bombay.

OF THE

Stirred up by German and Turkish agents, these nomad tribes suddenly revolted and attacked the British outposts on the Western Frontier of Egypt. A mixed expedition composed of British, Australian and Indian troops was immediately despatched to rout them. An Indian Field Post Office accompanied the Indian Units to Mersa Matruh on the coast of Tripoli where it opened on 1st December 1915. The Senussi chased by armoured cars took to flight and surrendered early in 1916 when the main body of the operating Force was withdrawn. The patrol of the Western Desert tracks, however, continued throughout the period of War, and Indian Field Post Offices had to be stationed on the sands of the Sahara with Indian Units for a long time.



MAILS BEING CONVEYED ON CAMEL ACROSS THE SAHARA DESERT.

M. G.'s

In December, 1915, the Hon'ble Mr. G. R. Clarke, Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs (then Postmaster-General, Punjab) to whom Forces

E and F were subordinate, paid a short visit to Egypt and investigated the postal organisation of the two Forces which were found satisfactory.

1916—1917.

In February, 1916, British Army Postal Offices and establishment arrived on the scene of operations along the Canal. Colonel P. Warren, C.M.G., C.B.E., R.E., was thereupon appointed Director of all the Army Postal Services attached to Egyptian Expeditionary Force. Prior to this, Australian and New Zealand Postal Units had relieved the Indian Field Postal Service of the extra work voluntarily performed in serving Australian and New Zealand troops postally. From now onwards the Indian Field Postal Service became subordinated to the British Army Post Office for administrative purposes and matters of policy. POSTAL CHANGES

The Army Post Office immediately took over the service of British units from Indian Field Post Offices, which gradually moved down from the Northern to the Southern or Suez Sector with Indian troops, who were sent across the Canal and along the shores of the Red Sea up to Tor and Abu Zemina to guard against a Turkish attack from the borders of Arabia. At this period the strength of the Indian troops gradually became reduced as every available unit was despatched to Mesopotamia to help in the recapture of Kut, the threatened danger from Arabia having been greatly minimised owing to the withdrawal of Turkish forces to the Sinai Desert, where the fierce onslaughts of Australian and British troops had driven them out of their prepared positions at Romani and El Arish.

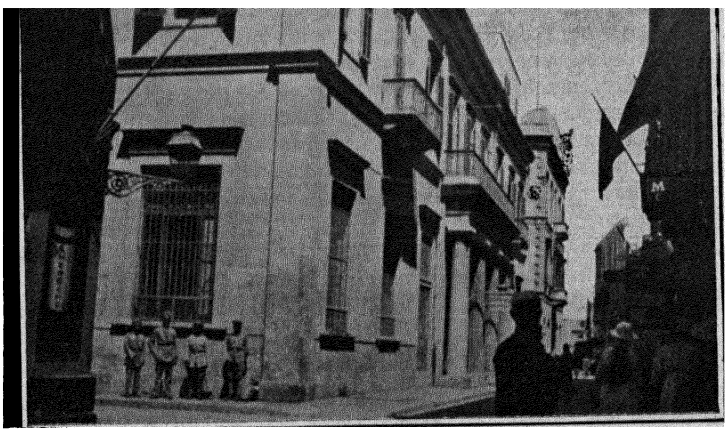
The number of Indian Field Post Offices consequently sank very low by October, 1917. Out of a total of 16 offices (including the Base Post Office and three Field Post Offices at Salonica), only 9 remained at the beginning of November, when Major A. J. Hughes, Deputy Director, departed for India. From 7th November, 1916, charge of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force devolved on Captain S. C. Sinclair.

Before the end of the year the former scheme of simply defending the Canal against the Turks was abandoned and a vigorous and energetic offensive campaign had been planned. Indian troops quickly advanced up to the front line. An Indian Railhead Office opened out at El Arish and later pushed on to Dier-el-Belah, while other Indian Field Post Offices were established at Romani and Bir-el-Abd Rafa. Gaza and Beersheba fell not long after and Indian postal facilities were extended to the troops occupying these areas.

The number of Field Post Offices soon rose from 9 to 15. Meanwhile steps had been taken to obtain from India additional Field Post Offices and staff in view of the military situation, which was assuming the nature of a big advance through the Sinai Peninsula into Palestine.

Three Indian Field Post Offices formerly attached to Force "G" operating in the Dardanelles were transferred to Salonica and placed under Force "E" when Major McMinn's Force left for Mesopotamia. In October, 1916, two of these offices closed down and only one (Indian Field Post Office 33) remained to serve the Indian Units on this Front.

Mails were forwarded from Egypt about twice a week and sorted out at the Indian Field Post Office, Salonica, which then transferred them in labelled bundles to the British Army Post Office for onward transmission to units in the field. Mails from Salonica were despatched on every available transport to the Indian Base Post Office and Indian Field Post Office 16, Alexandria, thence to the field, India and the East. Mails for Europe were disposed of direct from Salonica.



INDIAN FIELD POST OFFICE 16, ALEXANDRIA.

Officers Commanding units at the Front applied to the Inspector in charge (Lieut. A. Gillespie) whenever they desired Money Order work to be performed, and an official from the Indian Field Post Office visited the various camps for the purpose.

Salonica rendered its accounts in English currency, (after conversion from the Greek), to the Indian Base Post Office, Egyptian Expeditionary Force. The latter then converted them into Egyptian and Indian currency before incorporation in its own accounts.

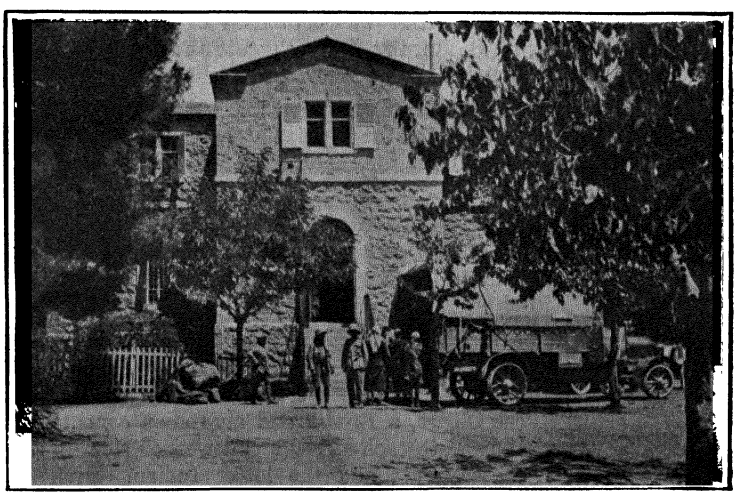
The Postal arrangements at Salonica remained under the control of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force up to 11th November, 1918, when the increasing flow of fresh Indian units necessitated a more direct administration. The Force was therefore made a separate organisation and placed under the control of an Assistant Director, Lieut. A. Gillespie.

The Salonica Base Post Office was subsequently transferred to Chanak and the Force became known as the Army of the Black Sea. Field Post Offices extended along the Bosphorus and Black Sea at Chanak, Kilo 28, Oakmidan, Batoum, Askishchr, Boyuka Dere and the Headquarters of the Assistant Director were at Constantinople. Owing to the departure of Indian units and for the sake of economy, the Black Sea Force again came under the control of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force on 8th October 1919 and ceased to exist as a separate organisation. The same arrangements, which existed at Salonica in respect of mails and accounts, were re-introduced, and Lieut. Gillespie remained Assistant Director.

1917—1918.

POSTAL PREPARATIONS IN PALESTINE.

Army Post Offices deserted the Southern Canal Sector when British troops left for Palestine. Indian Field Post Offices now served postally the various small detachments of British, Australian, Indian and Egyptian units left behind in this Sector. By the middle of the year all these remaining troops were practically withdrawn from the Suez Canal and concentrated on the borders of Palestine. This move also necessitated the transfer of Indian Field Post Offices from the Canal to the Front line in Palestine. The Railhead Office shifted from Dier-el-Belah to Dier Sneid and thence onwards to Ludd as soon as Jerusalem, Jaffa and Jericho fell into our hands. At these cities Indian Field Post Offices were immediately opened.



THE INDIAN FIELD POST OFFICE AT JERUSALEM.
MAILS BEING DESPATCHED BY LORRY TO JERICHO.

The Great German Offensive on the Somme in April, 1918, cast its shadow on the military situation in Palestine, all available British formations being sent over at once to France and a plan developed to replace them by Indian troops from France, Mesopotamia and India.

The 7th (Meerut) Division arrived from Mesopotamia before the end of the official year with its complement of four Indian Field Post Offices and one Inspector (Mr. White), and steps had been taken to obtain postal reinforcements from India to meet the increasing influx of Indian troops from all directions.

Postal matters were now being organised for a long and arduous campaign in the Judean Hills, where the enemy was firmly entrenched.

Life in the hot, unhealthy and dusty plains of Palestine was most monotonous. Out-door sports, especially football and cricket, in which everyone, British and Indian, joined enthusiastically formed the only recreation and relief from the lethargic conditions. Thanks to the Postal Comforts Fund for supplying the necessary sporting implements must here be recorded. Few, however, escaped a " Palestine head " (or loss of memory): one Inspector, for instance, nearly caused a military telephone operator to have a fainting fit by booking a call on Jubbulpore instead of Jerusalem !

1918—1919.

POSTAL DEVELOPMENTS.

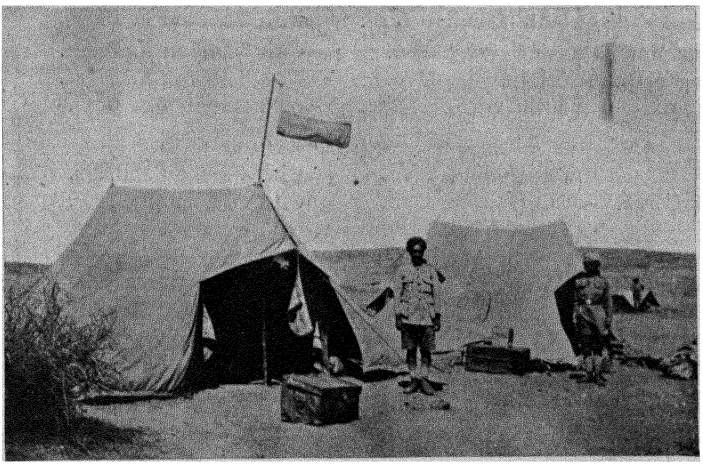
Early in April the 4th and 5th Indian Cavalry Divisions arrived from France with Captain J. H. E. Cook in charge of the postal staff which accompanied it. The staff was composed of four Inspectors, Messrs. H. R. H. Bull, K. B. Murphy, L. G. Piggott and H. M. Newton ; 36 Field Postmasters and clerks; 31 packers and 14 Field Post Offices.

Not long after the 3rd (Lahore) Division reached this country and brought with it from Mesopotamia one Assistant Director, Lieut. C. W. Taylor, one Inspector, Mr. O. Willie, and four Field Post Offices with necessary staff and equipment.

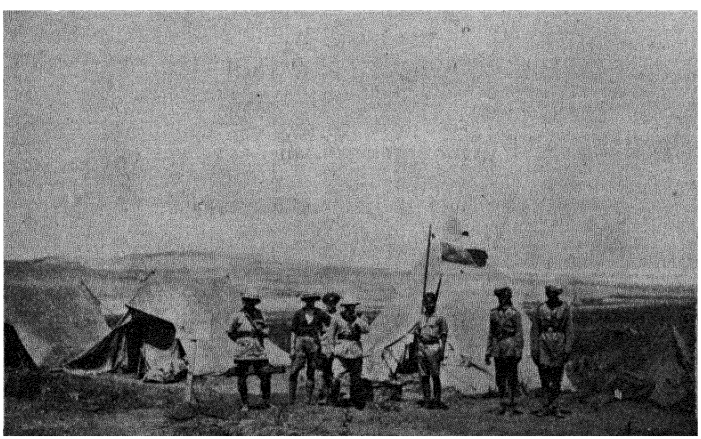
The number of newly raised battalions, which came from India and Mesopotamia to Egypt also grew, so that the essential character of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force gradually changed from British to Indian. Former British Brigades were reformed on a basis of three Indian regiments to one British.

Under arrangements with Colonel Warren, Director, Army Postal Services, a combined Field Post Office system had been agreed upon. Under it two Field Post Offices, a British and an Indian consisting of two men each, were attached to each Brigade and worked side by side, the British serving British units and the latter Indian. Divisional Headquarters were provided with British or Indian Divisional Field Post Offices according to the Staff being on the British or Indian Establishment. The scheme presented many advantages; but the chief

consideration was economy in staff, which at the time from the Indian point of view was a pressing problem owing to heavy strain on the resources of India on account of urgent demands for men from other Fields of War.



A Brigade Field Post Office.



A Divisional Field Post Office.

The Indian Field Post Offices had now been reorganised and distributed as follows :—

Jerusalem Area.

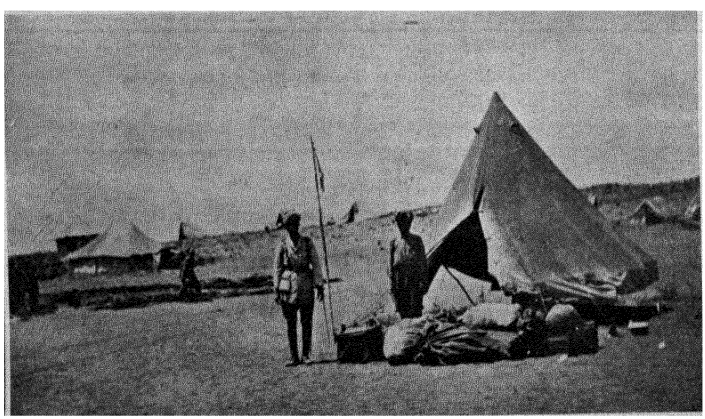
20th Corps	10th (Irish) Dvn.	with 3 Indian F. P. Os.
	53rd (Welsh) Dvn.	with 3 Indian F. P. Os.
	60th (London) Dvn.	with 3 Indian F. P. Os.
Desert Mounted Corps.	4th Cavalry Dvn.	with 3 Indian F. P. Os.
	5th Cavalry Dvn.	with 3 Indian F. P. Os.
	20th Ind. Inf. Bde.	with 1 Indian F. P. O.

Jaffa Area.

21st Corps.	3rd (Indian) Dvn.	with 4 Indian F.P. Os.
	7th (Indian) Dvn.	with 4 Indian F.P. Os.
	75th (British) Dvn.	with 3 Indian F.P. Os.

All these 27 Indian Field Post Offices were situated in the Front line.

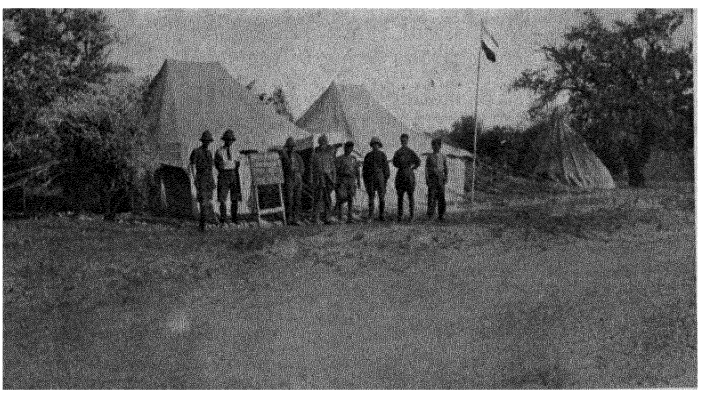
During the operations of September-October, 1918, which culminated in the entire annihilation of the Turkish Forces on this Front, almost all these Indian Field Post Offices marched long distances with their respective formations, discarding their tents and living on emergency rations only.



FRONT LINE FIELD POST OFFICE ABOUT TO MOVE OFF WITH BRIGADE.

Great praise and credit is due to the whole of the Indian personnel attached to these offices for their untiring zeal and unflinching endurance of hardships. Special mention must be made of the Staff attached to the 7th Indian Division and 4th and 5th Cavalry Divisions, which pushed on as far as Aleppo and Alexandretta covering about 500 miles between September 19th—October 26th.

The Railhead Office at Ludd, which was the point of incidence of all incoming and outgoing mails at the Front, had been strengthened and enlarged. This office, being the key of the whole postal situation, always remained under the personal control and supervision of the Deputy Director. Throughout operations a regular and daily postal service was maintained between Railhead and Field Post Offices on the march in spite of the difficulty of conveying mails by motor cars and lorries to rapidly advancing troops.



VIEW OF THE RAILHEAD OFFICE AT LUDD.

In addition to the two Bases at Port Tewfick and Port Said which dealt with mails from and for India, 18 Indian Field Post Offices existed as stationary offices on the Lines of Communication and in Egypt.

ADMINISTRATIVE REORGANISATION.

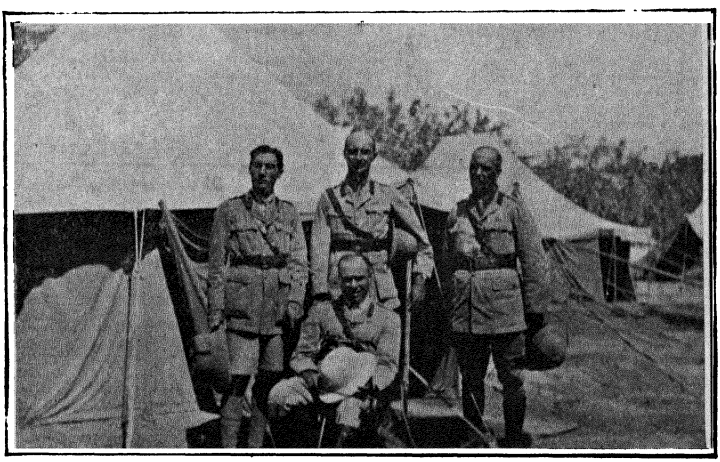
The Postal administration of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force had devolved on a single officer (Capt. S. C. Sinclair) on the departure of Major A. J. Hughes for India in November 1916. The huge augmentation of this force in 1918, owing to arrivals from France, Mesopotamia and India, made it incumbent to organise the administration of the service on a sound and practicable basis. Captain J. H. E. Cook was, therefore, placed in charge of the Indian postal arrangements of the 20th Corps, Lieut. F. P. Williams, of the 21st Corps, and Lieut. C. W. Taylor of those in Egypt and on the Lines of Communication.

An Inspector was posted to the Headquarters of each Division and made responsible for the mail and other postal arrangements within the Division. He was under the control of the Assistant Director of the relative Corps. The Inspectors in Egypt and on the Lines of Communication were given fixed areas and placed under the control of the Assistant Director concerned.

Consequent on the revised administrative situation and the anticipated advance into Northern Palestine and Syria, the Deputy Director, Major S. C. Sinclair, opened advance Headquarters at Ludd and put himself in close contact with Colonel P. Warren, Director, Army Postal Services, who communicated from General Headquarters at Bir Salem all important troop movements, and action was then taken to make necessary postal provision for Indian troops. This central location also enabled the Deputy Director frequently to visit Indian Field Post Offices at the Front; consult and instruct Assistant Directors and to supervise and control Inspectors and Indian Field Post Offices during the critical period of operations when the Assistant Directors were unable to visit Divisions from their Corps Headquarters owing to the rapid advance.

The administrative machine worked smoothly and efficiently from start to finish.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS OF THE E. E. F., 1918.



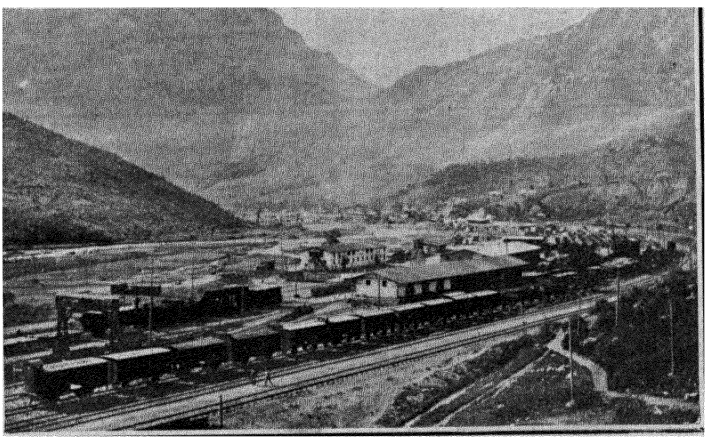
LT. C. W. TAYLOR, CAPT. J. H. E. COOK, LT. F. P. WILLIAMS (SEATED), LT.-COL. S. C. SINCLAIR.

POSTAL SITUATION AFTER THE ARMISTICE.

The Armistice opened up new conditions, as a number of troops were withdrawn from enemy country and transferred to Egypt for demobilisation and garrison duty. The Force changed from a mobile to a stationary one; but although transportation of mails became easier as railways were developed, the work of the Indian Field Post Office, on the contrary, increased in volume owing to British units on Indian

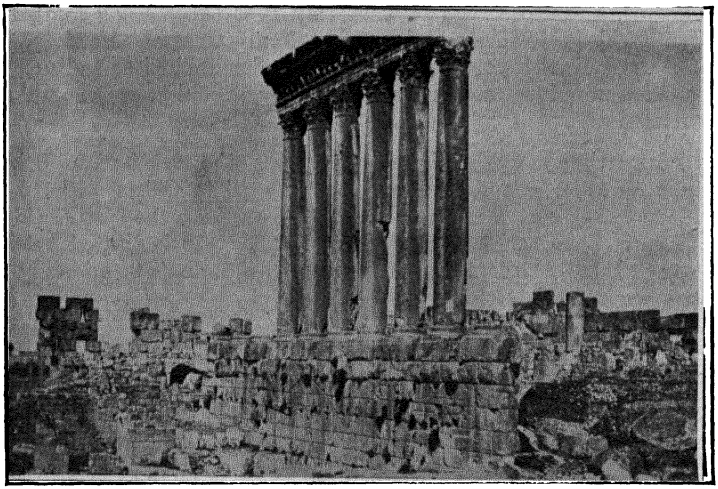
formations, hitherto served by the Army Post Office being located on Indian Field Post Offices under orders from General Headquarters. This allowed British postal personnel to be demobilised as Indian Field Post Office now functioned normally as they should have in ordinary circumstances.

For garrison and administrative purposes the 19th Indian Brigade became an independent force and was located in Cilicia with Indian Field Post Offices at Mersina, Adana and Bosanti (on the further side of the Taurus Tunnel). A Travelling Post Office was instituted between Adana—Aleppo to serve the various small detachments guarding the railway line in this sector



NORTHERN END OF TAURUS TUNNEL ; WHERE AN INDIAN FIELD POST OFFICE EXISTED.

The 7th Indian Division (less 19th Brigade) and 4th and 5th Cavalry Divisions were left in Syria ; the 3rd Indian Division scattered itself in Palestine ; the 75th Division guarded the Suez Canal ; while the 10th Division, recently reformed with Indian troops, was detailed to look after Upper Egypt, where there had been serious rioting and general unrest. 4 Indian Field Post Offices were now attached to each of these Divisions instead of 3 as formerly, besides those stationed on the Lines of Communication. Indian Field Post Offices had been established during the progress of the War over a 1000 mile area extending from the Sahara Desert up to Asia Minor.



RUINS OF THE TEMPLE OF JUPITER, BAALBECK, (SYRIA) BELOW WHICH AN INDIAN FIELD POST OFFICE WAS OPENED.

RESULTS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE

The solution of the Syrian Question, whereby Syria West and Cilicia has been handed over to France, and Syria East to the Hedjaz Government resulted in the withdrawal of all British troops occupying these areas. Indian Field Post Offices attached to these formations are now concentrated in Egypt and Palestine preparatory to their return to India, which of course will depend on the development of the international situation in Syria and the political one in Egypt and Palestine. There is no doubt that as soon as Peace with Turkey has been signed, which it is hoped will be before the end of the year, the present political tension will cease. Indian Field Post Offices will then be free to return home along with their respective formations, except those required to cater for the small garrisons which will remain in Egypt and Palestine only. Thus after a hard and glorious campaign throughout the middle East for over 5 years, the Egyptian Expeditionary Force will close a remarkable and unique career.

CIVIL WORK IN OCCUPIED ENEMY TERRITORY

The administration of Civil Post Offices in O.E.T.A. was placed under the control of the Director, Army Postal Services. On the withdrawal of the Army Post Offices from Syria, the Indian Field Post Offices in Syria East, under orders from General Headquarters, undertook this work as a temporary measure at Aintab, Katma, Jerablus and Aleppo, while the French Army provided Civil postal facilities in Syria West and Cilicia. In Palestine the Civil Postal Administration remained entirely

in the hands of the Director, Army Postal Services. No new Indian Field Post Offices were opened for purely civil work, but existing offices performed civil postal business along with military, because the local Administrator was the senior military officer in command of that area.

The Assistant Director, Indian Posts, at Aleppo advanced an imprest of Egyptian Expeditionary Force Stamps for supply to the Administrative Commandants of various areas for sale to civilians, who affixed them on ordinary and registered letters and parcels, which were then handed over by the senders to Indian Field Post Office concerned for disposal. The Indian Field Post Offices also sold and paid British Postal Orders to civilians and handed over mails received for them to Administrative Commandants for delivery. The revenue derived from the sale of stamps was credited to the account of the G.O.C., 5th Cavalry Division, who had been appointed Chief Administrator of the O.E.T. * North. The poundage realised from the sale of British Postal Orders was credited in the accounts of the Indian Field Post Offices. Owing to the withdrawal of Indian Field Post Offices from Syria East, the civil population now rely on the Hedjaz Government for a postal service, which ought to have been instituted, as pointed out more than once, before the evacuation



THE ANCIENT RUINS AT JERABLUS ON THE BANKS OF THE EUPHRATES WHERE AN INDIAN FIELD POST OFFICE SERVED THE CIVIL POPULATION.

* Occupied enemy territory.

II. Mail Arrangements.

OVERSEAS.

Egypt being the half-way house between East and West, Overseas mails from both directions arrived and were despatched by the same mail boats weekly during the first two years of the War. The enemy then began his unrestricted submarine warfare and the mail service became irregular and more belated as the submarine danger grew in intensity. The number of Home mails lost through enemy action fluctuated: but with the institution of transport service for the conveyance of mails no great hardship was experienced by the troops, who could receive and despatch mails about 3 times a week on the average. Only one mail from the Egyptian Expeditionary Force to India was lost when the S. S. Mongolia struck a mine and sank outside Bombay.

INLAND.

So long as operations were confined to Egypt, the transportation of mails was a simple matter. The daily despatches of mails were carried to all parts of Egypt in the vans of the Egyptian Postal Administration, whose Postmaster-General, H. E. Borton Pasha, C.M.G., rendered every help at all times. Heavy mails were conveyed in trucks hired from the Egyptian State Railways.

The arrival of large reinforcements of British troops in the country after the evacuation of the Dardanelles in 1916 rendered impracticable the conveyance of Army mails in the limited accommodation provided in the Egyptian Travelling Post Office vans. Colonel P. Warren, C.M.G., C.B.E., R.E., Director of the Army Postal Services, thereupon established Travelling Army Post Offices throughout Egypt and the British Postal Service then undertook the carriage of all Indian mail bags.

Difficulties, however, began to spring up when the advance took place across the Sinai Desert, where no railways previously existed and new lines had to be laid. The railway progressed rapidly : consequently the railhead kept continually shifting to a higher point. This necessitated the removal of the Railhead Office, which being the distributing centre of all mails for troops further afield, assumed great importance in the field postal organisation. Its value varied in proportion to its distance from Indian Field Post Offices with formations further ahead, the shorter the distance, the easier and quicker was the transit ; but when troops and Field Post Offices pushed forward and transport resources became strained, special precautions and measures had to be adopted to maintain postal contact.

Hitherto Indian Field Post Offices had been attached to Divisional and Brigade Headquarters. It was obvious, however, that when a rapid and long advance took place as was anticipated, Field Post Offices could not accompany headquarters, which would doubtless leave all such

offices behind as encumbrances, but yet demand a regular mail service. The military authorities had fully recognised the dictum about an Army marching on its stomach : on the other hand, the Great War has shown that the Army cannot stand at ease unless it holds a love-letter in its hand. Supplies and mails are inseparable : both must move together.

At a Postal Conference held at General Headquarters under the Presidency of Colonel Warren, Director, Army Postal Services, just prior to the advance into Northern Palestine and Syria, it had been decided to adopt the above principle, *viz.*, that as troops must be fed bodily and mentally, Supplies and Field Post Offices should work side by side and travel together. All Indian Field Post Offices were, accordingly, removed from Divisional and Brigade Headquarters and located at Divisional and Brigade Refilling Points. General Headquarters issued instructions to Supply Officers to move Field Post Offices in supply transports when Refilling Points shifted.

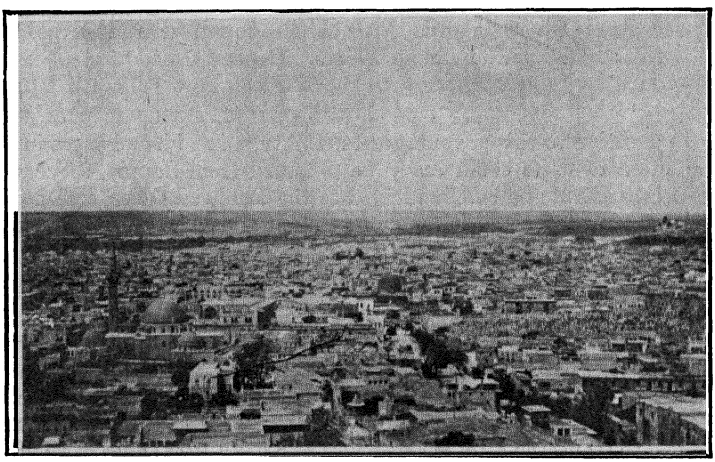
In addition to this advantage of mobility, all sudden changes in the distribution of units could easily be obtained from Supply Officers by Field Postmasters and communicated to the Railhead Office, which then circulated mails correctly in spite of constant and kaleidoscopic changes.

The *modus operandi* proceeded as follows :—

Mechanical transport supplied by General Headquarters carried mails from the Railhead Office to the Divisional Sorting Office situated at the Divisional Supply Dump. Thence Divisional and Brigade Supply Columns conveyed their respective mails in their transports to the relative Field Post Office at Refilling Point. Units at the front despatched a Post Orderly daily with the Regimental ration cart to draw mails from and to transact postal business with the Field Post Office at Refilling Point. In this way no matter how far units at the front had gone into the blue, they had to arrange to draw supplies from the Refilling Point and under this scheme obtained their mails at the same time.

With the seizure of railway lines in enemy territory and the cessation of the advance after the Armistice, the transport of mails between the Bases in Egypt and the troops in Northern Palestine, Syria and Cilicia again became normal. The Railhead pushed on from Ludd to Haifa and enemy lines began to operate under control of the Army. These were the Turkish railways between Haifa and Damascus, Rayak and Aleppo, and the Baghdad line through the Taurus Tunnel up to Jerablus on the bank of the Euphrates. The French Railway between Beyrut and Damascus was also put into working order. Mails in consequence circulated all over the conquered territory by rail. An additional sea service by steamer and trawler was established between Port Said and the Levantine Ports Haifa, Beyrut, Tripoli, Alexandretta and Mersina. The steamer and trawler service was discontinued on the evacuation of British troops in this area.

In passing over the history of Railway Mail lines, it may be pointed out that as soon as the breach on the line between Jerablus and Baghdad is completed, it will be possible to exchange mails between Baghdad and Constantinople by a direct railway route *via* Aleppo. The port of Mersina in Cilicia (Asia Minor) can also be developed as the point of incidence, where mails between Europe and Mesopotamia should be exchanged, the railway line running directly between Mersina and Baghdad. This route will be less expensive and certainly more expeditious than the long and tortuous sea transport through the Suez Canal.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF ALEPPO.

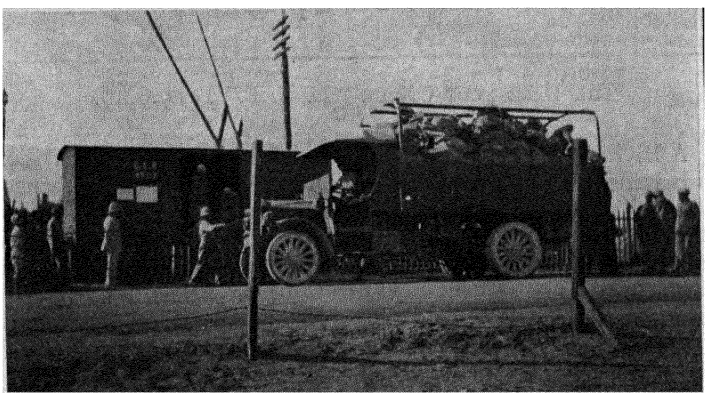
III. Sorting and Delivery Developments.

BASES.

The sortation of Overseas mails has uniformly been carried on a Port Said and Port Tewfick. The importance of Bases at ports, where mails are debarked, has been insisted on throughout and been thoroughly justified during the campaign. Experiments were made in the early days of the War to deal with Indian mails at an inland town, *viz.*, Ismailia, but they proved a failure in as much as inevitable delay arose on account of no consideration being paid to the importance of time, which was wasted by dumping mails at Port Tewfick and then railing them to Ismailia according to available train services, the interval being sufficient for a well-staffed sorting office at Tewfick to dispose of all these mails to destination. Again, Base Post

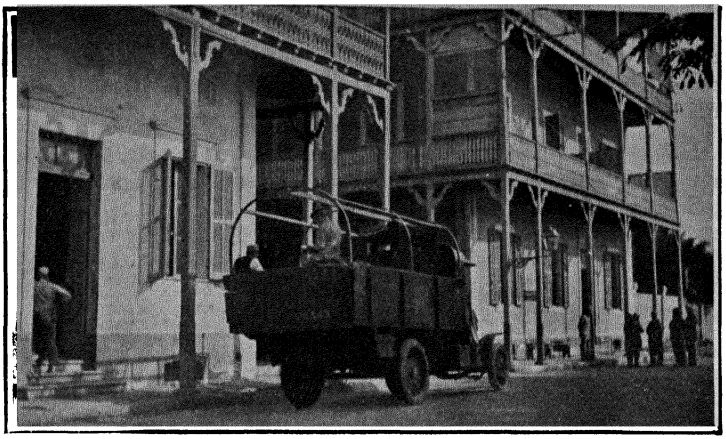
Office "H" was originally opened at Ismailia, where it naturally had no direct outlet to connect with the mail boat for India which left from Port Said. This base was consequently transferred after a short time to Port Said, where Base " G " had been established since the inception of Force E.

Mails from India are debarked at Port Tewfick (as all P. & O. mail boats and transports stop here) on the launches and lighters kindly supplied by the Egyptian Postal Administration. On landing at the quay, they are immediately taken possession of and dealt with by the Indian Sorting Office on the spot, mail matter being despatched to destination within a few hours to the furthest units, whether located on the borders of the sandy Sahara or the slopes of Asiatic Turkey.



INDIAN MAILS BEING LOADED FROM LORRY TO RAILWAY VAN FOR ONWARD TRANSMISSION TO INDIAN FIELD POST OFFICES.

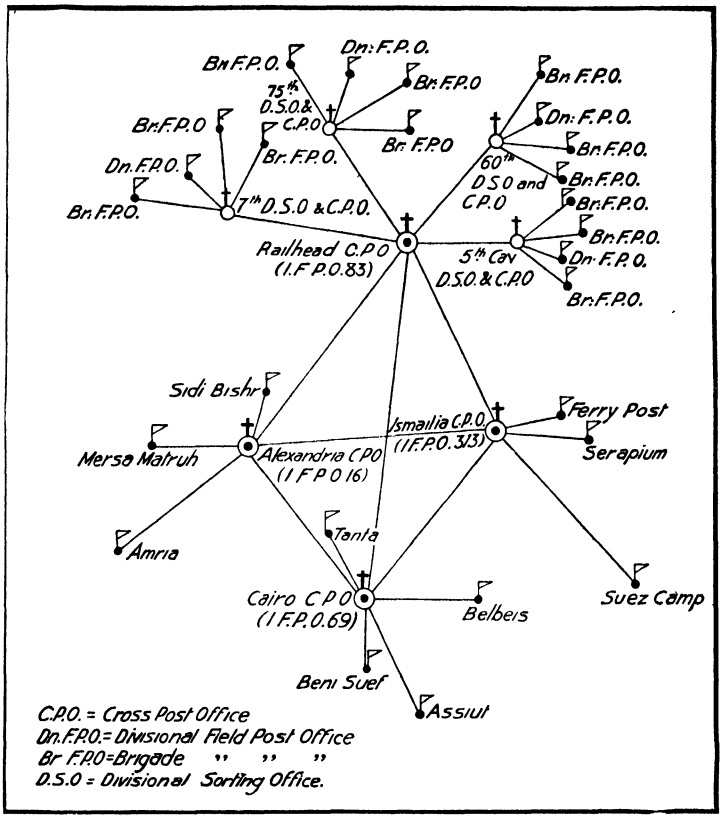
Mails for India are concentrated on the Base Post Office, Port Said, this being the only port in Egypt where P. & O. and other mail steamers drop anchor on their voyage to the East. This office also dealt with Parcel mails for the United Kingdom, and at the commencement of the War disposed of mails from the United Kingdom. The latter work was subsequently undertaken by the Army Postal Service at their own suggestion. The Base Post Office formerly handled the mail matter to and from the late Salonica Force and also those of the Black Sea Force. The centre of radiation of all overseas mails from the West is Port Said and the establishment of the Base at this port has been justified on the grounds of practicability and efficiency.



THE BASE POST OFFICE "E. E. F." PORT SAID.

CROSS POST OFFICES.

A Divisional Sorting Office is a Cross Post Office for the Divisional and Brigade Field Post Offices of a Division, *i.e.*, the inter-change of Divisional and Brigade mails ordinarily passes through the Divisional Sorting Office. Lower down the Railhead Office acted as a Cross Post Office between Divisional Sorting Office for Divisional mails, *i.e.*, the exchange of mails between Divisions had to be effected as a rule at this point. Finally, the Bases and certain selected Stationary Offices in the back areas worked as Cross Post Offices for mails posted in any Field Post Office in their sector. In other words, Cross Post Offices alone made up bags on each other in which were consigned for final disposal mails for units located on all Field Post Offices within the jurisdiction served by the particular Cross Post Office, as illustrated below :—



LOCATION BOOK

To ensure correct and prompt disposal of mails for units, a Location Book was introduced and supplied by the Directorate to each Field Post Office. The Book is arranged according to the various branches of the Army and included every unit in the field. Against each unit was noted the Field Post Office which served it. A Location List is issued daily by the Deputy Director to every Field Postmaster showing revised locations of units and changes in the labelling of bags. Each Field Postmaster noted these revisions in pencil in the Location Book as shown below and then destroyed the Daily Location List by fire.

LOCATION BOOK.

Cavalry.		Index 2.
2nd Lancers	.. ..	362
9th Hodson's Horse	..	99

Infantry.		Index 4.
1st Guides	97	
27th Punjabis	40	

Labelling of Bags.	Appendix I.
Ind. F. P. O. 19 ..	.. *Via* Ind. 310, Adana.
Ind. F. P. O. 97 ..	.. Closed 25-6-19.
Ind. F. P. O. 99 ..	.. Tanta, *via* Ind. 69.

A perpetual Sorting List was thus maintained throughout the Force.

The Daily Location List is prepared from information supplied by General Headquarters and telegraphic instructions received from Inspectors and Field Postmasters, to be confirmed later by Field Reports sent to the Director instead of to the Base Postmaster.

It seems essential that "Locations" should always be a branch of the Directorate.

NOMINAL ROLLS. Each Field Postmaster maintained a complete Nominal Roll of Officers of every unit served by him and forwarded a copy to the Deputy Director, for embodiment in a General Nominal Roll prepared from this information and supplied to the Bases, Cross Post Offices and the R.L.O. Revised addresses were communicated by Field Postmasters in Field Reports, this information being circulated by the Deputy Director to the offices concerned for inclusion in the General Nominal Roll.

REDIRECTION. Without prejudice to the bulk of mails, items for British and Indian Officers were "run" as far as possible at the Bases. That is, during the sortation of mails articles requiring redirection were diverted according to the latest instructions on record. Failing this, mails were despatched to the addressees' unit, which then redirected the correspondence. If the unit was unable to do this, the Field Post Office undertook the work, and in the last resort undelivered articles had to be forwarded to the R. L. O. for disposal.

RETURNED LETTER OFFICE. The R. L. O. gradually developed when it was found that the Base Post Office could not dispose of undeliverable articles from the records at its disposal, *viz.*, addressees' instructions and field reports. As soon as fighting or an advance took place, hundreds of casualty cases occurred, and hospital returns poured in daily, with lists of admissions, evacuations and discharges. To sort out these heterogeneous lists where names repeated themselves until a patient left a hospital, and also to collect information regarding new arrivals in and departures from the country required a special organisation with a trained staff.

The R. L. O. was, therefore, instituted at Alexandria on novel lines, as distinct from that in vogue at the Army Post Office. Experience proved that so far as British and Indian Officers were concerned, the Index Card system could be safely introduced and kept up to date. But it was impossible to maintain this as regards the lower ranks whose

whereabouts could only be traced with definite certainty from the records maintained by the D. A. A. G. 3rd Echelon. The R. L. O., depending as it did on the supply of accurate information, was ordered to work in close connection with the 3rd Echelon. A certain number of clerks from the R. L. O. attended that office daily with bundles of untraceable correspondence for men, which was disposed of in consultation with the various records sections. In very special cases when no trace of an officer was obtainable from the records of the R. L. O., a reference had to be made to the 3rd Echelon to locate him. In this way not only did the service economise staff, gain efficiency and a good reputation, but the result justified the means. Out of over 200,000 undeliverable letters, which passed through the R. L. O. less than 1000 were treated as "untraceable" and forwarded to the D. L. O. or Army Post Office for disposal.

DELIVERY.

Delivery continued to be made through accredited Post Orderlies of units. However, in order to fix responsibility for the loss or misdelivery of articles by Post Orderlies, a receipt book for registered and parcel items handed over to them was introduced. In the respective Post Orderly's receipt book (Registered or Parcel) was noted by the orderly himself from the copy of the unit parcel or registered list, handed him by the Field Post Office for record, full particulars of each registered and parcel article for which he had given a signature to the Field Post Office on the original unit registered or parcel lists. On making delivery the Post Orderly obtained the addressees' signature against the relative entry, while an acknowledgment in the book was granted by the Field Post Office official if an article was handed back to the Field Post Office for redirection. An immediate and very appreciable reduction in complaints took place after this, as Post Orderlies now realised their responsibilities, especially if Officers Commanding units scrutinised these receipt books carefully with the Post Orderly's registered and parcel lists and signatures against each entry. The receipt books were kept on record for a year by the unit for future reference. Claims for compensation seldom arose, and in the few isolated cases that did, it was definitely proved that the Post Orderly of the unit was to blame.

CENSORSHIP.

Officers of the Indian Field Post Office censored letters posted in the field during 1914-15. Owing to the gradual increase in bulk of such correspondence, the Indian Field Post Office could not undertake this work any longer. It was arranged that a Censor's stamp should be issued to the Officer Commanding each unit, who was then responsible for the censorship of the mails of his men. Printed Field Service Post Cards did not, of course, fall within the scope of censorship, and these were supplemented later on by the issue of green field service envelopes, contents of which though ordinarily immune from scrutiny were liable to be examined at any time. Frequently, a certain percentage of all censored correspondence was withheld and passed to specially appointed Censors for re-examination. On two or three occasions General Headquarters

ordered all mails posted in the field to be detained so that no information could filter through to the outside world until the critical period had passed. On the whole, censorship in the field was expeditious and no great delay to correspondence ever occurred.

IV.—MONETARY TRANSACTIONS.

ISSUE OF MONEY ORDERS.

FAMILY Remittance Money Orders, always popular with the troops, became more so on receipt of the decision of the Government of India in 1917 to remove the restrictions under which the amount of the Money Order was limited only for the month of remittance. The troops could now accumulate their balances and remit them in a lump sum to their families.

British troops occasionally came to the Indian Field Post Office, when one was handy, to remit their money to the United Kingdom by means of ordinary Money Orders instead of by British Postal Orders because they found that the money was paid quicker to their families in the event of loss of mails at sea through enemy action. A duplicate copy of the Money Order list detailing particulars of the orders was posted by the Base Post Office to London on the boat following that on which the original list had been sent. The London Office issued Money Orders immediately on receipt of the duplicate list if circumstances demanded this. On the other hand, if a British Postal Order was lost at sea a delay of at least 3 months occurred before the claim could be established and payment effected.

Ordinary Money Orders to India were also utilised largely by the troops and the commission realised on them was not inconsiderable.

PAYMENT OF MONEY ORDERS.

Apart from the refund of Money Orders for various reasons to remitters in the field, a scheme was introduced under which Money Orders received by the Egyptian Postal Administration from the United Kingdom or from any British possession for payment to troops could be disbursed by Indian Field Post Offices without interfering with the regular system of accounts.

The Indian Field Postal Service acted as an intermediary between the Egyptian and Army Postal Service as follows :—

(*a*) The Director, Army Postal Services, received Money Order advices from the Egyptian Post Office and he then posted direct to military payees an authority whereby they could draw the relative amount at any British or Indian Field Post Office.

(*b*) If presented at an Indian Field Post Office, the amount was paid and shown as a remittance to the Base Post Office, the authority of the Director, Army Postal Services, duly receipted by the payee, accompanying the Daily Account in support of the charge.

(*c*) The Indian Base Post Office recouped the amount on presentation of the authority at the Base Army Post Office, Port Said.

SALE AND PAYMENT OF BRITISH POSTAL ORDERS.

The Indian Field Post Offices undertook the duty of selling and paying British Postal Orders to small British and Australian detachments when the bulk of the British troops in the Southern Canal were withdrawn in May 1917. The placing on sale of British Postal Orders is now adopted at all Indian Field Post Offices throughout the Egyptian Expeditionary Force. The original stock of British Postal Orders was obtained from the Director, Army Postal Service, but this advance was withdrawn at the beginning of March 1918. The stock is now supplied direct from the London General Post Office.

LIFE INSURANCE

Life Insurance policies became available from 1916 to any member of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, whose appointment fell within the scope of the Civil Service Regulations. Eight postal officials and six employees of the Military Accounts Department insured their lives in the field. Several applications from other branches of the Army had to be rejected on the ground of ineligibility.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits varied annually according to the strength of the Force, and, generally, rose before an attack when the troops were glad to be provided with the means of banking their savings. The prohibition against withdrawals in the field prevented more frequent deposits, as the troops preferred placing their credits with the Field Controller from whom they were able to withdraw money whenever required.

WAR INVESTMENTS.

Few Indian War Loan Bonds were purchased through the agency of the Indian Field Postal Service owing to lack of advertisement and limited facilities.

When Indian Field Post Offices during 1919 began to function for British units on Indian formations, a demand arose for the sale of British War Savings Certificates. This work was, therefore, undertaken at the suggestion of General Headquarters. The Director, Army Postal Services, advanced to the Indian Base Post Office a stock of War Savings Certificates, which the latter then supplied to Indian Field Post Offices. The cash realised from the sale of these certificates was remitted to the Army Post Office with a special weekly account by the Base Postmaster. These transactions did not in any way affect the accounts as the Indian Field Post Office simply acted as an agent on behalf of the Army Post Office. The sale of these Certificates at Indian Field Post Offices became very heavy immediately after their introduction.

V.—A CRITICISM OF COMPLAINTS.

THE varying number of complaints may be considered as a postal barometer from which the public temperature can be gauged, and, incidentally, the efficiency of the postal arrangements and supervision. Since 1914 up to March 1919, 2,321 complaints only had been received in the Egyptian Expeditionary Force. Of these only 109 or less than 5 per cent. were well founded. Most of the complaints related to non-payment of Money Orders in India owing to loss of the original Money Order or death of the payee, circumstances over which this Force had no control. No serious and substantiated complaint had ever been brought forward. It is therefore no idle boast to record that, judged on these bases, the reputation of the Service has been worthily upheld by all postal ranks in the Egyptian Expeditionary Force.

CHAPTER VI.

THE DARDANELLES, SALONICA AND CONSTANTINOPLE, 1915—1919.

By Captain A. C. Gillespie, A. D. P. S., Egyptian Expeditionary Force.

DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN.

THE defeat of the Turkish Forces along the Suez Canal in the early part of 1915 secured the peace of Egypt. Large contingents of British and Australian troops were accordingly detached from the Force in Egypt and despatched to the Gallipoli Peninsula. This Force which acted independently of the one operating in the Egyptian theatre was named the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force. It was, however, anticipated that the rugged nature of the country in which a gigantic struggle was already taking place was altogether unsuited for the rapid transport of the heavy guns which formed the backbone of the Force, and that the infantry would find itself left entirely to its resources once it advanced and got away from the beach and the range of naval guns. It was therefore thought desirable to employ only such batteries as could with ease and celerity be moved even as the infantry advanced to the first line trenches.

The 7th Indian Mountain Artillery Brigade which was located on the Suez Canal was selected to accompany the corps from Egypt. This unit, with its complement of light guns and its men specially trained in mountain warfare, was a great asset to the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force as after events showed. The Indian personnel attached to this Brigade did not however justify the despatch of an Indian Field Post Office with it, and it had therefore to depend on the British and Australian Army Post Offices for its mails.

As operations on the Peninsula developed, the 29th Indian Brigade under Brigadier-General H. V. Cox, which had so ably distinguished itself against the Turks at Kantara, was likewise detached from the Canal Defences and despatched to the Dardanelles, Indian Field Post Office 34, comprising an Assistant Director, an Inspector, and staff accompanied the Brigade, which sailed from Port Said on 28th April 1915 arriving at Cape Helles two days later. It was found extremely difficult to land the Field Post Office, as a big attack in the direction of Krithia was in progress and enemy guns from the European and Asiatic sides kept the whole beach under fire. Moreover transport was also not available for the

conveying of kit and personnel from the ship to the beach. The few trawlers and boats that were already at Cape Helles were busily engaged in disembarking troops from the different transports and conveying wounded to hospital-ships. It was not till the 6th of May that the office could be shipped across and Field Post Office 34 was immediately opened at W Beach. Lieut. Scroggie, the Assistant Director, who had orders to return to Egypt as soon as the office was established, left the Peninsula on 11th May 1915.

On the attacking force moving inland great difficulty was experienced in sending up rations from the Base. The British Army Service Corps with its complement of heavy vehicles, while sufficiently adequate in a flat country, could not conveniently negotiate the hills and uplands with which the country abounded. It was therefore decided to utilise the service of the various Imperial Service Corps that were in France and also reinforce them by a sufficient number of mule corps from Egypt and India. The strength of the Indian Force operating in this Theatre of War had thus been considerably increased.

It was now decided to form a separate Postal Force to cater for the Indian troops on the Peninsula. Up to the latter part of June 1915, Field Post Office 34, the only office in the Dardanelles, was under the jurisdiction of Indian Expeditionary Force ' E ', but on the formation of Indian Expeditionary Force ' G ', also called the Indian Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, this office came under the jurisdiction of Major McMinn, Deputy Director, Indian Expeditionary Force, ' G.' Base ' H ' of the new formation was opened at Alexandria on 28th June 1915, and Field Post Offices, 65, 66 and 325 established at different points on the Peninsula. Field Post Office 33 was opened on 13th July 1915 on Mudros Island and served as a sorting and advanced base office for the four field post offices in the Dardanelles. For purpose of a more direct control and to deal with the numerous important questions likely to arise it was considered necessary to make these offices immediately subordinate to an Assistant Director who would be on the spot. Lieut. K. C. Sen was accordingly selected for this post and despatched from Alexandria to the Dardanelles. This officer had his Headquarters on the H.T. "Arragon" at Mudros. The "Arragon" served the purpose of a huge secretariat wherein were established the different administrative offices attached to General Headquarters.

The Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, as a force, was but short lived. In December 1915 preparations were already taking place for the evacuation of the Peninsula. About the middle of this month the Indian Mule Corps located at Anzac and Suvla Bay was gradually withdrawn and split up into detachments, one on the neighbouring island of Imbros and the other at Mudros. Field Post Office 65 was moved from Suvla to Mudros, while Field Post Office 34 which was now located at Anzac was closed down and returned to Egypt with the 29th Indian

Infantry Brigade Headquarters. Owing to the suddenness of orders received regarding the closure of this office, and haste in which the personnel had been withdrawn, the equipment of this office had to be left behind. This sector and Suvla had been evacuated and abandoned to the enemy, and it was impossible to regain the equipment, but the unit commander to whom reference regarding the kit was made was very optimistic about its " turning up one day." Events moved rapidly and soon the whole of the Peninsula was evacuated by our troops. Field Post Offices 66 and 325 were closed down, the former being re-opened at Imbros to serve the mule corps stationed there, while the staff of the latter was returned to Egypt.

Life on the Peninsula especially in the initial stages can better be imagined than described. The " contemptible little postal army " which functioned in the Dardanelles " stuck to its guns " in spite of shrapnel, shell and storm. All had received their " baptism of fire " on the Canal, but compared to the stupendous struggle here, the feeble and abortive attack on the Canal was but mimic warfare. From his elevated position the enemy hurled his messengers of death with disconcerting wildness and during the day these burst dangerously near. It is fortunate that, throughout the terrible ordeal of shell fire and abnormally cruel weather these obscure heroes were left unimpaired in mind or body.

Prior to the opening of Field Post Office 33 at Mudros, mails for the Indian units operating on the Peninsula were forwarded from Alexandria in transports along with those of the British and Australian Army Post Offices to Indian F. P. O. 34 from where they were collected by unit post orderlies. It often happened that on account of more pressing needs it was not possible to detail a post orderly for mails and on such occasions the Inspector would, at considerable risk to himself, personally deliver them to the units in the first line of trenches.

When Field Post Office 33 was established, all mails for the Dardanelles were in the first instance forwarded to that office from where they were sorted out for the different offices and despatched under cover of darkness to the Peninsula. English mails were received direct at Mudros and not *via* Alexandria but mails from India were first consigned to Base ' H ' and thence transmitted to the Sorting Office at Mudros. Postings were forwarded by the offices in the Dardanelles to Field Post Office 33 for detailed sorting. The latter office consigned to Base ' H ' all articles for India and Egypt while correspondence for the United Kingdom and France was made over to the local British Base Army Post Office for inclusion in its direct despatches to London. The system worked very satisfactorily, but such delays as were incidental on account of the scarcity of transport and losses from enemy action were unavoidable and the troops accepted the conditions very sportingly.

In a campaign such as that undertaken in the Dardanelles casualties must necessarily be very high. A further commitment was accepted

by the Assistant Director, Postal Services, in dealing with " unknown " correspondence. Each office maintained in addition to the prescribed nominal rolls of British and Indian officers, a casualty list showing number, rank and name of all ranks who had become ineffective in a particular unit. Mails received for delivery were accordingly scrutinised and those for " ineffectives " returned at once to the Base Post Office with a suitable endorsement. Thus each Field Post Office worked also as a Returned Letter Office for the units attached to it.

In the initial stages it was not feasible to perform money order work as no facilities existed for the disposal of surplus cash. Later on, when field cashiers functioned, this class of work was promptly undertaken. It is needless to say that a great boon was thus conferred on the Indian soldier who found a safe outlet for his petty savings.

British Salonica Force.

After a very short rest at Mudros and Imbros the Bharatpur and Indore Imperial Service Transport Corps, the 31st Mule Corps and the 3rd Mule Cart Train suddenly broke camp and proceeded to an " unknown " destination. The threat on the Narrows having been minimised, it was possible for the Turkish forces engaged in their defence to be concentrated on the Greek borders. In Macedonia things had taken a serious turn; Bulgaria had advanced to within 60 miles of Salonica, the attitude of Greece was vaccillating; Turkey had ruffled his feathers and was ready in men and guns to render every possible assistance to his allies on this Front.

The position was keenly felt by the Allies and every effort was made to check the enemy advance and at the same time maintain a garrison at Salonica to overawe and if necessary to coerce the Greeks. Troops were rushed up and everything was got ready for a vigorous offensive. As in Gallipoli, so also here the nature of the country made it extremely difficult for the transport of heavy guns and supplies. The Indian Transport Corps and Mule Train, released from the Dardanelles, were therefore advantageously employed on this Front. But it was not till a telegraphic communication was received from the War Office regarding their mails, that Indian Expeditionary Force ' G ' came to learn of the location of the units who had so mysteriously left Mudros.

British Field Post Offices were already functioning in the Balkans and it took considerable persuasion to obtain the sanction of General Headquarters to the establishment of an Indian postal organisation in this theatre. Although the Indian units were not many, technically Indian Field Post Office work differs from British. The actual delivery of letter and parcel mail, so far as bulk and sorting go, is of no very great importance and needs but a small staff. Indeed there would have been no necessity for a separate institution, were it not for the fact that the

majority of letters from and for the troops is written in different vernaculars which would obviously be as interesting and confusing to the British sorter as a Chinese puzzle. It is true that Indian troops are being taught the English alphabet and attempts are made by them to address their letters in English, but the result of the effort is such as to tax the cunning of an Intelligence Officer. Considering the nature of the Indian troops employed, they were attached to different batteries and were spread over a large area and at considerable distance from one another. It was practically impossible to select a place for an office which could be central and convenient to all units. It was also not possible to allocate an office to each unit as the volume of work would not justify any such arrangement.

Indian Field Post Office 66 was opened at Kalamaria Road, Salonica on 27th January 1916 and early in February the sorting office from Mudros was brought to Salonica. Very shortly afterwards Field Post Office 325 was opened at Dudular. These three offices were supervised by Lieut. Sen, Assistant Director, Postal Services, assisted by an Inspector.

The Headquarters of Indian Expeditionary Force 'G' still remained at Alexandria, but, if Salonica could be administrated from Alexandria, it could as well be placed under the jurisdiction of the Deputy Director, Indian Field Posts, Egyptian Expeditionary Force. This view was held by the Directorate in India and Indian Expeditionary Force 'G' was accordingly disbanded, the personnel remaining at Alexandria being sent to Mesopotamia to reinforce Indian Expeditionary Force 'D'* which by the influx of the 13th Division and an expansion of operations found itself severely handicapped in the matter of personnel.

The Indian Post Office at Salonica was but an arm of the British Army Post Office and was therefore subordinate to the head of that service in matters of policy and general control. The whole thing worked in a sort of feudal system. Field Postmasters were responsible for the correct working of their office to the Inspector, the Inspector to the Assistant Director and the latter to the Deputy Director, Postal Services, who represented General Headquarters. Mail arrangements were solely in the hands of the Deputy Director, Postal Services, British Army Post Office and with the deletion of this important branch from the administrative office it did not appear necessary to retain the Assistant Director. The small number of Indian troops on this Front together with the lightness of work performed could with ease and efficiency be supervised by the Inspector, Lieut. Gillespie who was well up in local knowledge and knew personally the majority of officers attached to the Indian troops. Lieut. Sen was therefore recalled to Egypt and on arrival there he was despatched to Mesopotamia.

* Later the M. E. F.

By October of the same year Field Post Offices 65 and 325 were closed down and Field Post Office 33 took over all the units at Salonica.

Nothing of postal importance occurred up to September 1918 and postal arrangements were smoothly and efficiently carried out.

Two events outside the postal sphere occurred at Salonica in the early stages of the campaign. In April 1916 a Zeppelin crossed over and dropped bombs. One exploded about 20 yards from Field Post Office 33 setting a supply dump on fire. It was about 2 a.m. and the shock of the explosion was such that the staff was literally thrown out of bed. The scare that it gave was not forgotten till the August of the same year when the same airship paid another visit but this time to be brought down in flames.

A fire of gigantic proportions broke out in the town of Salonica in September 1917 destroying three-fourths of the town. Thousands of families were rendered destitute and homeless but the spontaneous generosity of the Allies provided shelter and food to the wretched population.

It has been explained above that the Indian units on this Front were not located in a limited area and in proximity to one another. The Field Post Offices which served them were in reality Field Post Offices 65 and 325, while Field Post Office 33 served as a sorting and advanced Base Post Office for these two Field Post Offices. Mails from Egypt and India were forwarded from Port Said or Alexandria to Field Post Office 33 by transports whenever there was an outlet, that is on an average of three times a month. The sorting office divided the correspondence for the units at the front into two lots—for Field Post Offices 65 and 325. These latter offices in their turn made up sorted bundles for the different units and transferred them to the relative British Field Post Office serving the Formation to which they were attached. With the closure of Field Post Offices 65 and 325 unit bundles were made up by Field Post Office 33 and transferred to the local British Army Post Offices for disposal. Postings were handed in at British Field Post Office which dealt with all legible correspondence and transferred to Field Post Office 33 vernacular letters and those for India. Considering the circumstances in which the Field Post Offices and troops worked this arrangement seemed to be the only possible one and it is pleasing to note that no aspersions were cast on the postal arrangements prevailing on the Salonica Front at this time.

The money order question was solved by periodically deputing a clerk with necessary stamps and documents to the units at the Front. This clerk was quartered with the unit at the time of his visit and would accept money orders from the men. The cash realised was deposited with the Field Cashier if there happened to be one, or if not, brought to

Salonica for disposal. This solution of a knotty problem was much appreciated by all ranks.

Army of the Black Sea.

The great German offensive on the Western Front made it extremely necessary to concentrate all available British troops on that Front. In October 1918, 12 British units were accordingly released from the Balkan Front for service in France and were replaced by an equal number of Indian battalions from Mesopotamia. The strength of the Indian contingent had now reached approximately 19,000 combatants and followers. On the signing of the Armistice with Turkey, the force on the Balkan Front was reduced and units transferred to Turkey where they assumed the rôle of an Army of Occupation. Up to this period the Field Post Offices in this theatre were under the Deputy Director, Indian Field Posts, Egyptian Expeditionary Force, for matters of inner control but it was now necessary to organise a separate service to function here. Lieut. Gillespie was placed in independent charge of this unit. A Base Post Office and several Field Post Offices were despatched from India and arrived at Salonica in October 1918.

Base 'H' was opened at Lembet (Salonica) in November 1918 in place of Field Post Office 33 which office was converted into a travelling post office. The following Field Post Offices were also established :—

Field Post Office, 400 at Chanak.
Field Post Office, 407 at Buyuk Dere.
Field Post Office, 409 at Krasnovodsk on the Caspian Sea.
Field Post Office, 410 at Petrovsk in South Russia.
Field Post Office, 406 at Batoum and 408 at Tiflis.

In consideration of the garrisoning of the Black Sea Litteral the name of the Force was changed to the Army of the Black Sea and the Headquarters itself moved from Salonica to Constantinople. Field Post Office 33 ceased to function as a travelling post office and opened as a Field Post Office at Bostandjik on 15th April 1919. Base 'H' moved from Lembet to Chanak (Dardanelles at the Narrows) on 26th May 1919. About the same time the Assistant Director, Postal Services, transferred his office from Salonica to Haider Pasha, General Headquarters being already too full up to accommodate the office. As a regular ferry service existed between the two banks of the Bosphorus, no inconvenience what ever was experienced by the Assistant Director, Postal Service, in attending General Headquarters.

The Baku area was primarily under the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force but, when Batoum was occupied by troops from Salonica, it was passed to the control of the Salonica Force. With effect from 1st March 1919, Field Post Offices, 76, 81, 88, 120 and 12[illegible] with Lieut.-

Bickers, the Assistant Director, Postal Service, were transferred to the jurisdiction of this Force but, when the Baku area was completely evacuated in August 1919, this officer and his staff were returned to India. The Tiflis area was evacuated at about the same time and Field Post Office 408 closed down.

The mail arrangements for the Army of the Black Sea were normally run on the same lines as for the British Salonica Force but with this exception, that direct mails were exchanged with Bombay. English mails continued to be dealt with exclusively by the British Army Post Office. The service between Constantinople and Egypt which was dependent entirely on army transport was very unsatisfactory and mails from India and Egypt would often be held up at Port Said or Alexandria for several weeks awaiting an outlet. Troops grew discontented and to relieve the tension it was arranged to forward mails for the Army of the Black Sea by every available steamer, private or military.

As the units, once they pushed to Constantinople, became stationary no difficulty was experienced in providing them with every postal facility. Money order work was performed daily except Sundays and such units as were encamped outside the jurisdiction of an Indian Field Post Office a clerk was deputed for the purpose.

Owing to the concentration of the Indian units round Constantinople it was possible to effect a large reduction in the postal establishment of this Force. Several offices including the Base Post Office were closed down and the personnel was repatriated. The destinies of the offices on this front seemed to be linked with those of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force and thus after a year's separation they were again placed under the control of the Deputy Director, Indian Field Posts, Egyptian Expenditionary Force.

CHAPTER VII.

MESOPOTAMIA, Oct. 1914—May 1916.

Bombay to Basrah.

By Captain Owens, C.I.E., M.B.E., R.E.

Official Report.

THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA WITH FORCE "D."

IT was during the second week of October that a small batch of Postal Officials were mobilised at Bombay to proceed with Force "D." The mobilisation was carried out rapidly and the few days I spent in Bombay were very full, and crowded, there being much to be done and very little time to do it in. The first official to arrive, reached Bombay on the 7th October and by the 12th the unit had embarked on the "Varela," which then lay at anchor in the harbour until the 14th October. Some of the difficulties experienced in mobilising will be more readily understood, when it is explained that the majority of the officials who had volunteered and been selected, had to perform long journeys to reach Bombay, some even arriving on the date of embarkation. All these had to be supplied with uniforms and kit. The Post Office equipment had to come all the way from Lahore.

ESTABLISHMENT. The establishment consisted of three supervising officers, and three first, and two second class Field Post Offices in addition to a small Base Post Office, the details of the staff being one Superintendent, two Inspectors, five postmasters, eleven clerks and twenty-nine menials.

DEPARTURE. Towards evening on the 14th October, the signal for moving was given and the "Varela" in company with a large number of other vessels steamed out of Bombay harbour to form the convoy which was to be escorted by two cruisers. At the commencement of the voyage, the transports for Indian Expeditionary Forces "B" and "D" proceeded together, the forming up of the convoy and the start being an impressive sight. On the third day, after leaving Bombay, our convoy parted company with I. E. F. "B" and proceeded alone, escorted by one cruiser. Later we were joined by a transport from Karachi.

DESTINATION. Our destination was unknown at the times we started from Bombay, and it was owing to the necessity for the movements of the Force being kept secret, that no mails were received for some weeks. It was only after the voyage had commenced, that we learnt, that the Force was bound for the Persian Gulf, and was Force "D."

Postal Officers in Basra, 1918.



Seating, from left to right :—
Lt. H. H. Hebberd, Capt. J. S. Buckner, Lt.-Col. H. A. Sams. I. C. S., Hon. Mr. G. R. Clarke, O. B. E , I. C. S., D.G. Major Probyn-Smith, Capt. E. B. Thompson, and Lt. C. Bell.
Middle Row, left to right :—
Lt. J. A. Pereira, Subedar Chowdary, Subedar Abdul Rahman, Rai Saheb Chawan, Sgt.-Major Richman and Lt. Hower.
Back Row, left to right :—
Subedar Motiram, Lt. Jaines, Lt. Plunkett, Lt. Everett, and Subedar Joseph.

The first place the convoy called at was Bahrein in the Persian Gulf. BAHREIN. How long the Force was likely to remain at Bahrein was not known and at one time arrangements were being made to land the Force on the island and form a camp. About ten days after our arrival, however, the Turks declared war and the Force much to everybody's relief left for Bushire. During the stay at Bahrein postal work was carried on under difficulties, the chief of which was the lack of boats for visiting the other transports lying about half a mile apart from each other, to deliver and collect letters, as also to place mails on board the mail steamers which called at Bahrein to take our mails. The " Varela " was very crowded, and there was little available space to open up an office for the stamping and sorting of mails. As at that time no orders had been received regarding free postage to India and the United Kingdom, stamps had to be sold on board, and supplied to the troops on the other transports. To obtain access to the Post Office equipment was also a difficult matter, as it was buried under the equipment of other units. When leaving Bombay, we were under the impression, that the voyage would only last for a few days, and in consequence were not prepared for a voyage of over a month and for performing post office work on a congested steamer with hardly a square inch of space in which to work. The staff rose to the occasion and to the best of their abilities carried on the work.

On leaving Bahrein the convoy proceeded to Bushire from where, BUSHIRE. after a short halt, it left for the mouth of the Shatt-al-Arab. Then followed the taking of Fao, without a shot being fired by our troops, the " Varela " being the second vessel to enter the river with landing parties, after the Turkish batteries at the mouth of the river had been silenced by the gun boats. It was necessary at Fao. to reconstruct the British Telegraph Office which was destroyed by the Turks, the Indo-European Telegraph Company's operators being taken prisoners to Baghdad. The majority of clerks in the Post Office of India are also signallers, and this being known, the department was called upon to provide operators, Field Post Office No. 308 being left at Fao to perform both post office and telegraph work. The staff of this office, which was originally one postmaster D. H. Jogina, two clerks, and three menials, was later reduced to a postmaster and a menial, when operators from the Indo-European Company took charge of the Telegraph Office, and was finally closed when the small detachment which was left there was withdrawn, the telegraph operator in charge performing, for a small remuneration from the Post Office the little work which had to be done, in addition to his telegraph duties.

Little time was lost at Fao. As soon as the landing parties had ABADAN returned and everything had been settled on land the transports continued up the river to Abadan and from there to Suniyeh, a few miles

further up, where the troops were landed and a camp formed. No postal officials or post offices were permitted to disembark at this camp, and from the vessel, we witnessed a dawn attack made by the Turks on the camp on the third day of the landing. A paucity of boats and launches again gave rise to difficulties. An arrangement had to be made for the clerks to proceed in land in the morning and perform Post Office work, viz., selling stamps, issuing money orders, collecting letters, stamping and sorting letters posted for despatch by the Persian Gulf Mail steamers, which connected with the Force every week. Very frequently, the clerks had to spend the whole day on land with very little in the way of food owing to the difficulty experienced in getting on board again, once they had been landed, every available boat or launch being employed in the landing of troops, transport, ammunition, and supplies and none being allotted to the Post Office. Beside the arrangements to be made for the transaction of postal business on land, the transports had also to be served. These were at first few in number but soon reinforcements began to arrive and the number grew, making it all the more difficult for them to be served. The "Varela," was at this time converted into a hospital-ship, and the post office officials obtained their first impressions of the "horrors of war," when the wounded were being taken on board.

SAHILL. After a stay of about ten days at the camp, the troops advanced along the river bank, the transports following up a few miles behind. The Turks were entrenched at Sahill, some miles above the camp, and after a sharp engagement were driven from their position and retreated, pursued in the direction of Basrah. A short halt was made at Sahill, where news was received that the Turks had evacuated Basrah and that the Arabs had looted the town. On the arrival of our gunboats, however, the disturbances had ceased. Further reinforcements had in the meantime arrived and the next few days were spent in pushing forward the troops to Basrah on river steamers. As the number of river steamers were insufficient for the transporting of troops, the Post Office staff could not be sent up in a body. Small batches with their kit and equipment were, when opportunity offered, put on any boat going to Basrah. The first batch to arrive opened up an office, No. 26 under Mr. Faithfull, at Ashar, near the Turkish Barracks. Eventually by the end of November the full staff and equipment reached Basrah.

BASRAH. If the work prior to embarking at Bombay was heavy it was easily surpassed by what had to be done at Basrah. Our work was considerably increased by having to deal with the accumulated mails for the civil population undisposed of by the terrified Turkish officials. A Base Post Office and Field Post Offices had to be opened and set going, a site had to be procured and a camp pitched for the staff.

All the duties cannot be fully described on paper, but the Post Office

officials learnt during this time what it meant to feel dog-tired and to do with scrappy meals. We had hardly been in Basrah two days when a telegram was received, stating that reinforcements for the Post Office had arrived in the river with mails for the Force. This lengthened the strain for some time longer, but by degrees, things settled down and the next two or three months were spent in improving the postal arrangements.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The establishment which came out as reinforcements consisted of two Superintendents, two Inspectors, four postmasters, ten clerks, and fifteen menials. These brought our staff up to a fairly large number. Our encampment was in a date garden, intersected, as all date gardens are, by numerous canals with strips of land about ten feet wide between them. These canals were filled in with mud and our tents were pitched over this ground. The site was not healthy, as the ground was, naturally, very damp, and the decomposing vegetation in the canals around gave out the usual unhealthy smells. Besides this our camp was outside the perimeter, and as at the time the Arabs were unruly, an attempt to rush the camps was not beyond the bounds of possibility, and as a matter of fact was feared. The ground which we occupied was flooded a month or so later, and on this account and because living in tents would have been impossible during the Hot Weather, which was approaching, another cleaner and healthier site was procured near Messrs. Gray Mackenzie's building. Mat huts were later built by the Works Company, for the Hot Weather and this place has been our camp up to the present time, May 1916. From a few huts, the camp has gradually grown until at the present time quite a large number of huts have been erected and the area is becoming crowded.

THE BASE POST OFFICE.

The Base Post Office was established in one room, in the British Consulate building, which was occupied by Sir Arthur Barrett, and the Headquarters Staff of the Sixth Division. As there was need for expansion and no more room was available, the Base Post Office was put into a large E. P. tent, but this proving very unsatisfactory a small proportion of one of Messrs. Gray Mackenzie's sheds was obtained and enclosed with mat walls. As the force grew bigger the original office kept expanding, and at the present time, the whole of the shed (a very large one) is occupied by the Post Office and a room 82×43 has had to be added for the storage of mails. Mat walls have given place to brick ones, and the whole office is lighted by electricity. Letters are sorted in a room 100×61 and the parcels in one 100×30. These rooms are full of sorting cases for parcels and letters. The bags when landed are placed in the mail room from where they are taken to the sorting room in batches, as required, and their contents to the men who deal with articles for the various Divisions. These men prepared bags for each unit of the Division. As the mails for up river are closed the bags are taken off to the mail room and there kept till transport is available for their

despatch. The office has now as imposing an appearance as could be expected of an office in the field and no one would recognise the old godowns from which it originated.

POST OFFICE TRANSACTIONS.

Although strictly according to the Manual rules the work in a field post office is restricted to issuing money orders, accepting Savings Bank deposits, collecting and delivering letters and delivering parcels, yet by degrees the force at Basrah was given many extra facilities. The Base Post Office was authorised to register letters and parcels, including the delivery of value-payable parcels, and the payment of money orders. Postmen were employed to deliver letters, although on Field Service all units should send orderlies to the Post Office for their mails. In fact the members of the Force at Basrah have practically the same postal facilities as they had in India. The civil population, moreover, was not neglected, civil post offices being opened up near Ashar and in the heart of Basrah City. These offices are invaluable, as owing to the shortage of freight and the opening of a number of business firms thousands of parcels arrive every week. These civil offices as well as civil offices at Abul Khasib, Mohammerah, Fao, Bushire, Zobeir, Suk-esh-Sheyukh, Nasiriyah, Qalat Saleh. Amara, Ahwaz are all under the control of the Director Postal Services.

FIELD POST OFFICE

As Basrah is a fairly large town and units and departments were scattered it was found necessary to open up small field post offices in various localities to do away with the necessity for members of the Force to walk any great distance to transact their postal business. One after another field post offices were opened up until at one time there were seven or eight such offices scattered about Basrah alone. Mail line communications were introduced between these offices and the Base Post Office.

QURNAH.

To go back once again to the time when Basrah was occupied. A few days after the occupation, Qurnah was taken after a sharp struggle, and later a force was sent to Ahwaz and later still to Shaiba some miles from Basrah. Field Post Offices were sent out with these columns, and a Civil Post Office was opened at Ahwaz. No further movements were made for about three months, when further activities were commenced. The enemy had gathered in force and were threatening Shaiba and Qurnah. Then followed the battle of Shaiba, in which the enemy was defeated and retreated precipitately in the direction of Nasiriyah. The battle of Shaiba was watched with the great interest from the Zobeir gate on the outskirts of Basrah by all those left in that city. The bursting of shells was plainly visible and through glasses one caught glimpses of movements of bodies of cavalry and scattered lines of infantry. Not long after the victory at Shaiba, an offensive was made against the Turks around Qurnah and here again the Turks were defeated and retired upriver, hotly pursued by the gunboats and troops. Amara was occupied by our troops,

some 700 Turks being taken prisoners by Major-General Townshend with a mere handful of tommies. When Qurnah was occupied, a Field Post Office for the Force there had been opened ; and in the advance to Amara the post offices accompanied the troops, performing the journey in the river steamers. Amara once occupied there was a further lull in the fighting for a couple of months. During the lull the post office work was carried on smoothly, post offices being opened on both banks placed in communication with each other, while the civil population benefited by the opening of a Civil Post Office. One of the most important duties at stations upriver was the arrangement for the despatch of the outward English Mail, in time to connect at Basrah with the outgoing Persian Gulf steamer. Thursday was the latest day on which mails could be despatched from Amara in order that they could reach Basrah and be censored in time to be included in the mail despatched on Saturday or Sunday. All censoring was carried out at the Base. The outward mails was usually despatched by river steamer but, frequently there were no steamers available, and on these occasions, country boats had to be hired and despatched to Basrah with a guard. These boats, provided a favourable wind was blowing, performed the journey almost as fast as a steamer. The advance to Amara was made just as the Hot Weather had set in and during the months spent at Amara we were frequently hard put to it to carry on the work. With over fifty per cent. of the staff ill at the Base and at the Front, it was necessary for the remaining men to work very strenuously indeed. Working for long hours in the terrible heat was a great strain on the men and reinforcements from Bombay could not arrive fast enough to replace those who had fallen sick.

KUT-AL-AMARA.

The worst days of August 1915 having passed, arrangements were made for a further advance up the Tigris and in the month of September 1915 a forward move was made to Sannayat Camp about sixteen miles below the Turkish position. Field Post Offices again accompanied the troops in this advance and started work on steamers. A halt of about ten days was made at Sannayat and during the time the different Brigade Post Offices were opened. The chief difficulty here was the procuring of transport or fatigue parties for the mails when received, and often mails, especially parcel mails, would not be taken delivery of by the units as they had no wish to burden themselves with heavy mail bags when on the move, which was to follow shortly. Towards the end of September the camp was struck and the post offices once more placed on board to accompany the advance. From a position five miles further up the river, where all the steamers halted the battle of Kut-al-Amara which resulted in the defeat of the Turks and the evacuation of Kut was watched. The postal arrangements at Kut were a repetition of what was done at Amara.

28TH AUGUST

CTESIPHON.

As soon as sufficient supplies could be collected, a further advance was

22ND OCTOBER 1915.

made towards Baghdad and postal officials with the Field Post Offices were again in the advance being located on the steamers. The battle of Ctesiphon, as all know, resulted in a victory for the British, but owing to a number of causes the position could not be held and the troops had to retire on Kut-al-Amara. During the retreat all the Field Post Offices and a large number of mail bags for delivery which were in the possession of the postal officials were safely withdrawn to Amara. Under the orders of the military authorities, one small post office was left at Kut-al-Amara. Eight postal officials, consisting of one Superintendent, Mr. Appleby, two Inspectors, one field postmaster and four menials remained in Kut when it was invested. The field post offices that were put in the boats remained at Amara until the fall of Kut, dealing with the mails for the beleagured garrison, about six thousand sacks of letter and parcel mails having accumulated up to the time that Kut fell.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM FRANCE.

Kut was beseiged during the first week of December 1915, and during the succeeding month large reinforcements were received from I.E.F. "A" which had returned from France. Transports carrying these troops arrived in quick succession, the Force bringing their own postal staff which was amalgamated with that of Force "D." Seven or eight field post offices arrived, with a number of spare clerks and menials for the Base. Some of the field post offices were rushed to the Front with the troops to form the relief force for Kut but most of the postal staff had to be detained at the Base to strengthen the Base Post Office, where the sudden advent of such large reinforcements caused a great increase of work. The system of sorting the mails had to be reorganised to cope with the abnormal increase which followed the arrival of these reinforcements. Numerous huts had also to be erected in the camp to accommodate the new-comers and a large extension of the Base Post Office had to be designed and carried out. Hardly had this time of stress passed when Force "G" amalgamated with this Force and reinforcements of about six supervising officers, three or four field post offices and a few spare clerks and menials for the Base joined us. I. E. F. "D" at this time far surpassed in size and importance any Expeditionary Force that had left India. The several large reinforcements sent up the work to be dealt with by the field post offices by leaps and bounds. About a million articles per week are being dealt with. It is not necessary therefore to dilate on the amount of mail matter now being handled, but a few remarks in general on the mail arrangements and other important points upon which complaints against the Postal arrangements in Mesopotamia were chiefly based would not perhaps be out of place.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

As regards the inward mails Force "D" except for a short period, when there was a regular bi-weekly mail, received mails regularly once a week by the Persian Gulf mail steamers which

brought both the English and Indian Mails from Bombay and Karachi. On occasions when the P. and O. mail steamer carrying the English mails arrived at Bombay too late to connect with the Persian Gulf Mail steamers, the English mails was sent on by any available transport. These mails were sorted in the Base Post Office at Basrah and despatched upriver by river steamers. In the early days, although there was a shortage of steamers, the volume of mail matter being small, space could be found fairly regularly to convey all the mails to the Front. As however the number of mail bags increased, transport became more and more difficult until the climax was reached when I. E. F. " A " joined this Force.

Coming from France where accelerated communications and all modern conveniences enabled the Indian Post Office to give the troops a service second to none, the Indian Divisions could not at first understand that in a primitive country like Mesopotamia the want of transport considerably stultified the efforts of the Post Office. Troops as they arrived were pushed up the Tigris to Ali-al-Gharbi and owing to the paucity of steamers their field post offices could not accompany them. With the staff of the Field Post Offices of the 6th Division which were brought out of Kut before that town was invested, field post offices were opened to serve these troops. When leaving France, most of the troops were not aware of their destination and consequently could not give their correspondents their correct address and were doubtful of receiving mails for some considerable time. They were therefore agreeably surprised when mails rolled up in December 1915 and, except for the erratic running of the steamer service between Marseilles and Bombay, mails arrived on an average of once a week. The joy of receiving a mail was apparent. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather and the glutinous nature of the soil, men of the regiments, although tired and wretched with the wet and cold, gladly volunteered to work on fatigues to get their mails and cheerfully trudged through almost knee-deep mud to get the letters to the units in the trenches. Tommy Atkins loves letter-writing but above all he loves to receive letters and illustrated papers. Mail days were red letter days in the Advance. For their part the Indian postmasters cheerfully gave of their best to cope with rapidly increasing mails and to deliver the mails expeditiously.

During the Advance to Wadi post offices were on steamers. These boats were crowded to overflowing and practically every square inch of room on deck was staked out. Each post office was given just enough room for the postmaster to lay his bedding and kit down on and here he had to perform his postal business. Consequently when mails arrived they were opened on the river bank in the pouring rain and oceans of mud. The Kut mails added to the difficulties of the staff, as they were steadily increasing and accommodation could not be found for them at

the Front. The 'Mejediah' with Corps Headquarters had her holds full of mails for the garrison in Kut. Difficulties and hardships were indescribable till the Force took the Wadi position and advanced to Hanna. Here it was decided after some time to pitch standing camps in the right and left banks of the Tigris and central post offices were opened on each bank. Nothing was decided about the disposal of mails for Kut till the 'Mejediah' was required for transport work ; and then suddenly 2,000 bags of mails were dumped on the right bank without any previous preparation for their storage.

WADI, 1915. The greater part of the camp at Wadi was under water when it rained, as the ground was low, but the post office was fortunate enough to secure a piece of high ground just sufficient to hold the camp. The ground was bounded on the North and West by a nullah and on the East by swampy ground ; the only approach was from the West. The unfortunate clerks of the post office seemed to have offended Jupiter Pluvius, for on Mail days he caused the rain to fall in torrents just to watch the unfortunate postal officials getting bogged and to laugh at the antics cut by the pack mules and mule carts when conveying mails to the post office. It was a noteworthy fact throughout February and March 1916 that on mail days it rained incessantly from early dawn till sloppy eve and then the rain ceased abruptly. The next day would be bright and clear. Notwithstanding the efforts of Jupiter Pluvius, the Indian postal officials braved the cruel elements and with great good humour and with a keen sense of the ridiculous, cheerfully worked at and invariably delivered the mails by evening. To counteract the antagonism of the weather, owing to the great demand for transport and the necessity to rush military supplies to the Front, mails could not be sent up regularly and came up in large consignments of two or three thousand bags. This threw a tremendous strain on the Post Office ; transport carts had to be procured and fatigues obtained to unload the mails. Thanks to the assistance of the Labour Corps, fatigues were generally obtainable.

1916. In the middle of February the Staff allowed the Assistant Director to get up the proper personnel and post offices were given to each Headquarters (Corps, Division and Brigade) and a proper service was introduced.

The mails for Kut were a nightmare to the officers of the Post Office, as they were getting too large to be looked after properly. In the middle of February 1916, the A. D. P. S. Corps, Captain Probyn Smith, suggested dropping mails into Kut by aeroplanes. The Corps ascertained General Townshend's wishes and first letters and a few papers for General Townshend and his Brigadiers were successfully dropped by an aeroplane and then at intervals the mails for all the Generals, undelivered from the beginning of the seige were safely delivered by aeroplane. The mails

for the staffs and senior officers were next dropped and finally, before the final advance through Hannah, a certain amount of letter mails for miscellaneous officers were safely sent through. General Townshend sent a message through at the end of March saying that there was great joy in Kut when mails were received. This delivery of mails could only be made when aeroplanes were not utilised on other work.

To show the keenness of the garrison to get their mails, on one occasion a bag was dropped on the river bank and at night a little action was fought to get it in, fortunately no casualties were sustained by the brave 6th Division.

The outward English and Indian mails from the Front were despatched once a week and, as boats were available. later despatches were made to catch the outward steamer. Owing to the strict censorship it was necessary to get the mails into Basrah by Thursdays ; so Fridays and later Sundays were fixed as the last safe day of posting at the Front. Much dissatisfaction was expressed by officers and men at the Front at the erratic receipt of mails. This, as has been already said, was and is due to the requirements of the Force being great and the transport being insufficient. For a short time two boats S-1 and the 'Sabeh' were lent to the Post Office as mail boats, but after one trip in the case of the former and three trips in the case of the latter they were withdrawn for military purposes. Mesopotamia, as the cradle of Creation and the first naval dockyard for a passenger ship, to wit the good ship "Noah's Ark," has seen naval construction in its primitive stages and is accustomed to unsightly craft ; but even " Mespot " gasped with jealousy when it saw the S.-3 and S.-4. Why did not Noah and his nautical descendants think of this plan of construction ? S.-3 with her miniature twin stern wheels and her thin smoke stack first staggered up the river. In this age of records she rightly eschewed the claim to speed and graspingly laid her claim to being the slowest steam craft on the river. She wheezed up to the Front in eight days taking pieces out of the banks and mud flats. But her joy was short-lived :—she staggered down again and met *en route* near the garden of Eden, a fearsome looking craft, all deck with boilers resembling the figure of Pickwick's fat boy and a short thin funnel just peeping over the edge of the awning ? This was S-4. A tiny stern wheel propelled the ship. If S-3 was wheezy, S-4 was in the last stages of asthma : the wheel revolved for two miles and then stopped the engines gasped for breath of steam and the current took her back again. Nobly she too stepped in front of her rival S-3 and the latter was so taken aback that she rested on a mud bank and allowed the strange creature to proceed on her giddy way. Never again did S-3 show her paces on the Tigris. But what of S-4 ? With 3,000 bags of mails on her she plodded on her way and, long after her number was up at Lloyds, she suddenly crept into Filailiyah having run about 256 miles in 12 days.

Back she went the same afternoon the proud possessor of the record of doing the journey in the longest time. During the absence of these weird craft, mails were allowed to be sent up in consignments of twelve sacks by each boat. The Base Post Office put as many small bags into the largest sacks to try and get as much mail up as possible. This only irritated people up at the Front and some people received letters and others did not. When General MacMunn took over the L. of C. he allowed the Post Office to send 30 sacks by each boat, later raised the number to 50 and now to 100 bags per steamer, so that most of the letter mail can be sent up in two or three days and before the end of the week all the mail is cleared from the Base.

APRIL 1916 During the advance to Filailiyah some of the mails for General Townshend and his officers were brought up ready to be sent in and, when Kut capitulated, these bags were sent through. The rest of the mail was then brought up in the hopes of the Turks allowing the letter mail through, but Khalil Bey, the Turkish Commander, eventually refused to allow them to be taken up, and they were forwarded to Basrah where they are being dealt with by a special set of men. The Kut mails, both letters and parcels, during their several trips up to the Front and eventually back to Basrah, suffered considerably through the rough handling they received, large numbers of the parcels being smashed to pulp or matchwood. Exposure to rain and damp were responsible also for the destruction of the covers or wrappers of letters and parcels, rendering the addresses illegible. No great difficulty was felt in disposing of the letters for the prisoners of war, as these after being censored are forwarded in the case of British prisoners to the India Office (Postal Section), London, and in the case of Indian prisoners to the Postal Censor, Bombay, for onward transmission. The parcels, however, were more troublesome, as a considerable number were damaged and were without addresses, or contained perishable articles. All parcels in good condition were dealt with in the same manner as the letters, but as regards the others, a Committee of three officers was asked for and appointed by the Army Commander to decide the manner in which they should be disposed of. The contents of broken parcels without any trace of addressee or sender, if in good condition, were made over to the Officer Commanding, War Gifts, but if damaged were destroyed as also were parcels the contents of which had perished, such as cakes, plum puddings, etc. Parcels containing War Gifts were made over to the O. C. War Gifts, and those with addresses such as " Mess President " or "Officer Commanding" were sent to the O. C.s of the Depôts of the various regiments. Six thousand sacks of mail matter take some time to dispose of, but the work is now nearing completion.

The few steamers plying then could hardly cope with the work thrown upon them and, as it was more important for ammunition and

supplies to reach the Front early, the mails suffered great but unavoidable detention. Frequent requests were made for special boats to be allotted to the Post Office, to enable the department to organise a regular weekly service, but the same obvious reply was received on each occasion, that since there were not sufficient steamers for even military requirements, certainly no help in this line could be given to the Post Office. It is not possible under such circumstances to deliver mails rapidly in Mesopotamia, and, although the Post Office takes full advantage of the concession of 100 bags for each steamer by making sure that 100 *very full* bags are despatched yet at that rate it is difficult to clear 1,800 to 2,000 bags in the week, so as to be ready for the same number of bags arriving by the next week's steamers. A regular weekly mail steamer service from Basrah to the Front is a necessity, and had this been possible from the beginning, the complaints received by the Post Office would have been negligible. Not only complaints of delay in delivery, but complaints of loss of parcels in the post, have invariably been accounted for by the fact that in reality they were lying in mail bags accumulated at the Base. Letter mails are always sent up before the parcel mails and it is not surprising that addressees having received an intimation by letter of the despatch of a parcel and not having received it even two or three weeks after the receipt of the letter, complain bitterly of the delay or fear that their parcels have been lost or even stolen whilst in transit through the Post.

The Inward letter mail has reached abnormal proportions, and the work of dealing correctly with the letters received presents many difficulties.

It is surprising how the public in spite of notifications and advertisements still persist in addressing letters incompletely. Each mail brings numbers of letters simply addressed to I. E. F. " D " without any mention of the unit to which the addressee belongs. This entails much extra work in consulting alphabetical lists and nominal rolls. Letters in every kind of vernacular are received for this Force, and, what is still more difficult, numbers of letters addressed in English by illiterate Indians. An example which needs no comment will give an idea of the kind of article one has to deal with—

> " In Basrah City in Basrah, Sahib Office must receive to Affizullah."

Again, officers and men of certain regiments are attached to other units while their own regiments are with the Force, and frequently drafts are attached to different regiments at different times. All these changes increase the difficulty of sorting correctly. So long as an officer or man is with his own unit, mails can never be delayed, but when they are detached the trouble begins. Instructions are telegraphed to the Base that

certain officers are wounded and have gone down to the Hospital at Amara. A mail has just arrived and is being dealt with at the Base Office. The letters for such officers are picked out and enclosed in a bag for Amara. They have hardly left the Base when a wire is received that the officers have been sent to the Base Hospital. By the time the letters are recalled the officers have gone to India without leaving any instructions. It is worse in the case of men's letters. They are returned to the field post office serving the unit with the intimation that the addressees are ' not with the unit ' and the Post Office has then to do what it can to trace the addressees. Considering that the average time taken by a boat to do the round trip to the front and back is 14 days, the difficulty in dealing with correspondence for men who are detached from their units may be better imagined than described. To cope with these difficulties a special Enquiry Office (Forerunner of the R.L.O.) is attached to the Base Office, which has to trace out the addressees of letters returned by the various units to the Post Office and of those which are insufficiently addressed. These men have to be specially trained for this work and cannot be readily replaced. All of them may occupy one hut in the camp and occasionally a case of sickness occurs which necessitates most of them being quarantined for a fortnight and a new set of men have to be trained to do the work. The same is the case with the sorters. Three or four sorters are specially trained to sort letters for each Division and are provided with a list of the Officers (Exception List) who have been detached from the units of that Division. This list is a very lengthy one and is generally committed to memory by the sorters. It takes time to make these men expert at this work. A case of suspected cholera occurs in the camp and eight, ten or fourteen of these sorters are marched off by the Medical Officer, and work, which could have been done by trained men in a couple of hours, is accomplished with difficulty in six or seven. The climate of Mesopotamia is not the healthiest in the world and the conditions under which the work has to be done are not ideal. Mail steamers generally come in the evening and after a day of hard work the staff has to begin afresh, to sort inward mails, at which they are busy throughout the night, so as to effect a delivery in Basrah the first thing in the morning and to have the mails ready for despatch up river by the first boat that may be leaving the next day. The men are tired out and working sometimes 50 per cent. below normal strength on account of sickness, but the following day's work must be attended to at all costs. Officers and men are worked at very high pressure on such occasions. Hundreds of thousands of letters are dealt with under the most trying circumstances and very often by new drafts from India. Is it surprising that occasionally a letter for an officer who is detached from his unit slips through in the unit bag ? In France such a mistake would scarcely be noticed, as the letters would get back to the Base in a day or two ; but out here it means a delay of perhaps

15 to 18 days and, very naturally, the addressee complains of the "disgraceful arrangements at the Base." Again owing to the Post Office being limited to a despatch of only 100 bags per ordinary steamer, whole Formations cannot be served at the same time. " A " gets his English Mail and " B ", very naturally, wants to know why he has not received his and promptly strafes the Base Post Office. Parcel mails are subjected to greater detention, and because " B " has not received his parcel of cigarettes punctually to time he jumps to the conclusion that it has been lost or stolen in the Post and a long complaint is sent in, which after a very lengthy correspondence, is admitted to have been received a few days later. The inward parcel mail causes a great deal of trouble and anxiety to postal officials owing to the large number of parcels which are received damaged or broken to pieces, especially those despatched from the United Kingdom. The long journey which parcel bags have to perform and the rough handling they receive during the numerous transhipments from one boat to another are the causes which are responsible for parcels being received broken. Parcels which are several times crushed in slings when being loaded and unloaded from ships, and have to bear the weight of hundreds of heavy parcel bags piled on them, cannot be expected to arrive whole unless they are very strongly packed. Imagine the condition of a plum pudding wrapped in a piece of brown paper when it arrives in Basrah, after having been lying at the bottom of a pile of bags weighing fifty or sixty tons! Again, tins of tobacco, cakes, &c., are tied up in brown paper with a bit of twine around it and addressees cannot understand why the contents are damaged! In many cases they cannot even be delivered, as nothing remains of the address on the brown paper, all of which has been torn to shreds. All parcels which do not contain clothing, &c., should invariably be packed in strong wooden boxes with thick sides and enclosed in gunny. Cardboard boxes are of no use. Boxes of thin wood are even worse, and parcels so packed must invariably be smashed in transit, the contents falling out and mixing with the contents of other parcels packed in the same manner, with the result that it is impossible to find out what each parcel contained.

The outward mails are much simpler to deal with although there is a lot to be done in disposing of them. The destinations of all articles addressed in vernacular have to be transcribed in English, *i.e.*, the *post town* of destination of each article has to be recorded on it in red ink. With numerous Indian regiments here from all parts of India this is no light task, especially as the work has to be carried out expeditiously in order that all letters posted during the week in the various post offices as well as at the Base, may be sorted and censored in time to be despatched by the outgoing mail steamer. The office of the Chief Censor is in the same building as the Post Office. The sorting staff of the Base

Office separates the letters, postcards and packets received from upriver stations, as well as those posted in Basrah into three divisions, *viz.*, (1) articles for the United Kingdom and foreign countries, and India addressed in English, (2) articles for India addressed in vernacular and (3) articles 'O. H. M. S.,' postcard and letters being 'faced' and tied up separately in bundles of a convenient size. These bundles are transferred through separate shoots into the Chief Censor's Office, where they are dealt with by a staff of officers and Indian soldiers controlled by Major Branson, the Chief Censor. As each bundle of letters and postcards is censored, it is retied and transferred to the sorters who deal only with the outward mails. These men work in a portion of the room occupied by the Censor. They sort the contents of the bundles into direct bags for London, Bombay, Karachi and the Karachi-Bombay Sea Post Office and for various important centres in India. As soon as a bag is ready it is sealed, its label stamped by the Censor and then it is transferred to the mail department. Articles of the parcel and registered mails have to bear an impression of the Censor's stamp before they can be booked by the Post Office and the registered and parcel bags have to be closed in the Censor's presence. Nominally only those articles which are in the Base Office by Thursday night are supposed to be dealt with by the Censor, but as a matter of fact, thanks to the efficient arrangements made by Major Branson, all articles received in the Base Office up to within a few hours of the time fixed for the closing of the outward mails are censored and included in the weekly despatch. Considering the mass of mail matter that has to be dealt with each week and censored most carefully, the results are more than satisfactory and reflect creditably on the co-operation between the two departments.

To complete this article, mention must be made of the Sea Post Office which was organised to serve the Force by sorting the mails between Bushire in the Persian Gulf and Basrah, a voyage of about 18 hours. Sorters from Force "D" proceeded weekly to Bushire by the outward mail boat, disembarked there and returned on the inward mail boat, sorting the mail during the voyage. The scheme proved very successful until the mails became too heavy to sort in the time at our disposal. The space on the mail boats was also limited and could not be extended owing to the large amount of Government stores which these mail boats had to convey. The Sea Post Office had therefore be abolished and the sorting work performed in the Base Post Office. The chief advantage of the scheme was that mails for members of the Force in Basrah were received sorted and could be delivered very shortly after the arrival of the mail.

All that is now required to give the force in Mesopotamia an ideal postal service is the provision of suitable river steamers placed *entirely* at the disposal of the Post Office for the conveyance of mails between

Basrah and the Front.* Arrangements are being made for such a service and when they are completed and the River Mail Service established, complaints will be conspicuous by their absence.

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* This proposal, though repeatedly made, did not actually materialise till after the Armistice in 1918.—EDITOR.

CHAPTER VIII.

Up to Nov. 1917.

THE FIRST SIX PHASES.

By

Major C. J. E. Clerici, C.I.E., O.B.E., R.E., D.D.P.S., M.E.F.

Official Report.

Brief Account of the Gradual Evolution and Expansion of Postal Operations in Mesopotamia. November 1914—November 1917.

INTRODUCTORY: RESERVATIONS.

THIS Note* is written at very short notice and is based, as far as the first two of the three years embraced are concerned, on memory merely and as regards the third year on direct knowledge of only the Tigris Front and Lines of Communications.

2. The period is divisible into six distinct phases, namely :

PHASE I : Up to April 1915—the assumption of command by General Sir John Nixon as Army Commander and the increase of the Force from one to two Divisions with a Cavalry Brigade ;

PHASE II : Up to Dec. 1915—the investment of Kut by the Turks ;

PHASE III : Up to the end of April 1916—the relief operations and the capitulation of Kut to the Turks ;

PHASE IV : Up to Dec. 1916—the inception of operations leading to the capture of Baghdad ;

PHASE V : Up to March 1917—the occupation of Baghdad by the British ;

PHASE VI : Up to November 1917.

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GENERAL ORGANISATION OF FIELD POSTS.

3. It seems necessary at the outset to describe the general organisation of Indian Field Posts.

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* Major Clerici wrote the Note for Sir William Maxwell, Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, when he visited Mesopotamia in November 1917.

POSTAL OFFICERS AND STAFF, BAGHDAD, 1918.



Seated :—MAJOR ANGELS, LT.-COL. H. A. SAMS, MR. G. R. CLARKE, MAJOR CLERICI, CAPT. BROWNE.

The Postal Manual (War) India lays down "the normal scale of field post offices" is as follows :—

For the Headquarters of each Army in the field	1
For each Divisional Headquarters (including the Divisional troops)	1
For each Cavalry Brigade	1
For each Infantry Brigade	1
For Lines of Communications	As required.

The same publication states that the field units formed by the Post Office are termed base post offices and 1st and 2nd class field post offices. Ordinarily a base post office will be established at each military base of operations. The normal scales of establishments of base and field post offices and supervising staff are given in the "Field Service Manual Postal," which fixes the strength of post offices as follows :—

——	Post-master & Dy. Post-mastesr.	Clerks.	Menials.	Total.
For a base post office, presumably to serve the strength of a Division.	3	15	9	27
For a 1st class post office.	1	2	4	7
For a 2nd class post office	1	..	2	3

It has been recognised that the field post office of a Brigade or of a Divisional Headquarters should be of the 1st class. In other cases the strength of the staff is determined by actual requirements from time to time and may exceed the first class scale especially in field post offices at large and important stations on the Lines of Communications.

PHASE I :—*November* 1914—*April* 1915.

PHASE I.—INCEPTION OF POSTAL OPERAIONS (OCTOBER 1914).

4. November 1914 has been adopted as the opening date of this narrative, because it was not until then that Indian Expeditionary Force, "D", as the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force was at that time known, landed in Mesopotamia. A complement of field post offices, however, accompanied the original Brigade which, under General Delamain,

set out from India in October 1914, waited at Bahrein for the turn of events and finally took Fao at the beginning of November 1914. No mails, under the orders of the Military authorities in India, had yet been sent out to the Expedition, but this initial draft of postal officials performed invaluable service in collecting and despatching to India letters written by members of the Force, and more especially in working, by means of the signallers included in its number, the telegraph office left standing by the Turks at Fao, thus opening telegraphic communication with India and later, linking up Basrah, when it fell into our hands, on the 22nd November 1914.

ESTABLISHMENT OF BASE POST OFFICE AT BASRAH AND DELIVERY OF FIRST MAILS, (NOVEMBER 1914).

5. In the meantime the rest of the 6th (Poona) Division, to which General Delamain's brigade belonged, arrived in the Shatt-el-Arab (as the united streams of the Tigris and the Euphrates from Qurnah and of the Karun from Mohammerah are known in their passage to the sea). With it came the first set of mails for the Expeditionary Force and the remainder of the postal staff necessary to serve the complete Force which consisted of the 6th (Poona) Division under Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Barrett. A base post office had been established at Basrah—in a small room on the ground floor of the Residency building, a few days after the British occupation of that city, and was ready to receive, sort and deliver the mails that had arrived. These comprised accumulated mails of four or five weeks, amounting to about fifty bags of letters and parcels; and nothing could have exceeded the joy which their advent occasioned among all ranks.

OPENING OF FIELD POST OFFICES AND DEVELOPMENT OF OPERATIONS.

6. Real business then began briskly, in an expedition, which so far at any rate as the Postal Service was concerned, was from day to day to present fresh problems of peculiar difficulty and has perhaps been the busiest and most harassing of all postal undertakings in the War. Field Post Offices were promptly allotted to Brigades and henceforth as a rule followed their Formations from place to place. Basrah itself called for much attention, as numerous headquarters units, offices and camps were scattered in and around the city. One of the first steps taken was to attach a field post office to the General Hospital which was established at Beit Namah, the Sheikh of Mohammerah's palace on the right bank about two miles above Basrah. Other local field post offices were opened respectively at what was then known as the Governor's house (now the office of the Inspector-General of Communications) in the late German Consulate; at the Serai and at Ashar Barracks. By the end of March 1915 postal operations had extended towards Ahwaz on the Karun; to Qurnah at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates; and to Shaiba, an outpost some miles west of Basrah.

CIVIL POST OFFICES.

7. The task of organising civil posts had meanwhile been taken up with alacrity. Previous to the War, British consular post offices, manned

and controlled by the Indian Postal administration, had existed at Basrah and Mohammerah. These offices only served the consular staffs and agents and the British colonies at those places. The Mohammerah post office, being on Persian soil, alone survived the outbreak of hostilities, although so far as mail communication was concerned it was little better off than Basrah itself until the arrival of British troops re-opened the Persian Gulf route for both. Large collections of mails for civilians, received from India and found at Basrah, were dealt with at once and delivered at an improvised office in a tent ; a regular post office for the general use of the civilian population was established at a central site on the Ashar Strand at Basrah in December 1914, within a month of the entry of the British ; a house-to-house system of delivery by local postmen was inaugurated ; a daily mail service with Mohammerah was started ; and a second civil post office was opened in Basrah city in March 1915, near the late Turkish post office, to meet the growing requirements of the place. In the same period civil post offices were also established at Fao and at Koweit.

POSTAGE.

8. Free postage on correspondence from troops in the field to India and the United Kingdom was sanctioned in November 1914. In the case of Civil Posts in the occupied territory, as well, as for example at Koweit, Indian postage rates and conditions were introduced from the start. Mohammerah,although only twenty miles distant from Basrah and on the same high road to the outer world, continued and continues under the much higher Union scale of postage by virtue of its situation within the political frontiers of a foreign Union country. The anomaly of maintaining the Union tariff in local correspondence exchanged between the Mohammerah and the Basrah post offices was removed in April 1915 temporarily when Indian rates were made applicable to such mails.

MAIL SERVICES : (*a*) WITH THE OUTER WORLD.

9. Mail communication between Mesopotamia and the outer world has always been *via* India, that is to say, Karachi and Bombay through which its English Mails come and go. It is dependent therefore as much on the nature of the service between Bombay and London as on that between Bombay and Basrah. Shortly, a third main link in the chain was to be added, namely, the long, lengthening and difficult line between Basrah and the Tigris Front ; but in the period of the first Phase, only the Bombay-Basrah connection claimed notice. Before the War there were two mail services to the Persian Gulf :

(1) A fast service, touching only at the principal ports and doing the journey between Bombay and Basrah in about 5 or 6 days in each direction, and

(2) A slow or subsidiary service, embracing all ports and taking about 10 or 12 days each way.

On the declaration of War, a single, combined service was introduced and was continued for some time after the capture of Basrah by the British. The steamers frequently took 10 to 14 days in their journeys from Bombay to Basrah, or almost as much as the mail transit time from London to Bombay ; and these delays, often increased by the difficulty of negotiating the bar at Fao and the obstruction,in the shape of a steamer sunk by the Turks at Mohammerah, gave rise to some impatience among members of the Force. The mails had frequently to be brought up from Mohammerah in launches specially provided for the purpose by the Military authorities, and similar arrangements, with a view to expediting the receipt of the mails, were resorted to when necessary even after the resumption of the fast mail Service. Both from the earliest days and subsequently, transports or troopships to and from India have been utilised for mails whenever advantageous.

MAIL SERVICES : (*b*) LOCAL.

10. In most directions the quickest and in some the only way of distributing and collecting mails was by water, and accordingly a series of services by *bellam*, the local gondola, was started to Ashar and to the Serai and the city *via* the Ashar Creek ; to Magil, for some time the site of a Brigade, and later as far as Gurmat Ali six or seven miles above Basrah. To Qurnah which was the most distant point to be served, mails were sent by Military steamers, which constituted the only available means of transport to that place. For some time a bi-weekly ferry service between Basrah and Qurnah was maintained by the Military authorities ; but even when it did not exist no pronounced difficulties in the transmission of mails arose, as long as Qurnah remained the terminus upriver. Shaiba was the only place served by road, but mails to and from that outpost had soon to be exchanged by *bellam* convoys which were established by the Military authorities on the occurrence of the abnormal floods of that year. The loading, unloading and safeguarding of mails conveyed by these convoys called for special arrangements which were satisfactorily carried out, no mails being lost or damaged. By the courtesy of Mr. Aga Jaffer and Messrs. Lynch Bros. who successively ran ferries to Mohammerah, mails were carried free between that place and Basrah.

NOTEWORTHY EVENTS. VISITS BY THE VICEROY AND THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL, BOMBAY.

11. His Excellency the Viceroy of India, Lord Hardinge of Penshurst visited Mesopotamia in January—February 1915. Special services were organised whereby mails for and from His Excellency or the Viceregal party were delivered at once. This visit is specially noteworthy for the grateful terms in which reference was made, in the public address presented to him by the citizens of Basrah, to the grant to them of the benefit of the stimulating Indian rates of postage.

Mr. E. A. Doran, C.I.E., J.P., Postmaster-General of Bombay, came to Basrah in March 1915 on a tour of inspection and was well pleased

with the postal arrangements. After discussion with him and under his orders, registration and parcel business was started in the Base Post Office; and with his approval also, delivery of mails by postmen was instituted in the Headquarters area of Basrah. Mr. Doran further took note of the necessity for launches for the postal service.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS: (*a*) MOVES OF POST OFFICE CAMP AND BASE POST OFFICE.

12. There was a considerable amount of settling down and therefore a corresponding amount of unsettlement—a feature which has specially characterised conditions in this country, owing to peculiar local circumstances and frequent accessions to the strength of the Force, as well as the march to further improvements. The entire Postal Camp had to be moved to drier ground, while the Base Post Office had to be transferred from the Residency first to an E. P. tent and later to Messrs. Gray, Mackenzie's main shed a portion of which had to be matted in and fitted for the purpose.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS: (*b*) INSTITUTION OF "EXCEPTION LISTS."

13. A system of "Exception Lists" issued weekly, showing unit by unit the names of detached and invalided officers, was instituted at an early stage of the proceedings for the purpose of enabling their mails to be readily intercepted and redirected at Basrah. This measure proved of incalculable use and benefit subsequently, when, owing to the increase in the area of operations and in the number of casualties and to transport difficulties, failure to intercept mails at the Base would have resulted in serious delay in their receipt by the addressees.

GENERAL SITUATION AT CLOSE OF PHASE I.

14. Nine field post offices and five civil post offices existed at the end of Phase I in a sphere comprised within the limits of Ahwaz, Qurnah, Shaiba and Koweit; the postal staff numbered about 80, including 3 officers; and the average number of letter and parcel bags received weekly was about 80.

COMMENDATION BY G. O. C.

15. Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Barrett in his despatch on relinquishing command of the Force commended the Postal Service on its arrangements.

PHASE II :—*April* 1915 *to December* 1915.

BRIEF SURVEY OF EVENTS, PHASE II: (*a*) INCREASE OF FORCE.

16. In April 1915 General Sir John Nixon assumed command of the Force, which was then increased from one to two Divisions with a Cavalry Brigade.

(*b*) OPERATIONS AND EXTENSION OF LINES.

17. Operations took place successively at Shaiba (April 1915); in Arabistan (April-May 1915); on the Tigris near Qurnah (May-June 1915); on the Euphrates and at Nasiriyah (July 1915); at Kut-el-Amarah (September 1915); and at Ctesiphon (October 1915). In all these instances post offices accompanied or followed close behind the troops. At the same time, as the main columns moved on, Lines of Communications or local field post offices were opened at all important posts that were established in the rear; thus, such post offices were provided in turn at

Qurnah, Amarah and Kut-el-Amarah. All the field post offices belonging to General Townshend's (the 6th) Division, General Melliss's Brigade and the Cavalry Brigade were at Lajj when the final advance to Ctesiphon began. In the hurried retirement which ensued, the postal staff successfully extricated all Government property and mails, which were sent direct to Amarah. The Line of Communications field post office at Kut was left there, at the request of the Military authorities and was shut in with the invested garrison; and one British Officer and two Inspectors of the post office who remained at Kut to attend to certain duties had also no further opportunity to come away.

The main net results of the above operations from the postal point of view were the permanent extension of the line up the Tigris to a point below Kut, about 250 miles from Basrah, and the creation of a new line on the Euphrates up to Nasirayah where field post offices were established after the capture of that town.

(c) Addition of Bushire.

18. A field post office had also to be provided for Bushire where troops were stationed to keep the local tribesmen in check.

(d) Civil Post Offices.

19. Civil post offices followed in the wake of our advancing forces everywhere and were established at Amarah and Qalat Saleh on the Tigris; at Nasiriyah and Suk-es-Sheyukh on the Euphrates; and at Ahwaz on the Karun. A house had actually been taken for the civil post office at Kut, while the staff and equipment for the post offices required for Baghdad had already arrived at Basrah.

The main post office at Basrah was raised to the status of a Head Post office in respect of all civil post offices from Koweit upward which had hitherto been subordinate to Bushire.

Persian postage stamps surcharged "Bushire under British Occupation" were issued at Bushire when that town was taken temporarily under our control in August 1915.

Mail Services: (a) External Bushire-Basrah Sea Post Office.

20. To turn to good account the period of transit from India to Basrah, a Sea Post Office was instituted in May 1915, to sort the mails between Bushire and Basrah. By this organisation—perhaps the happiest inspiration of the Post Office in the whole history of the Expedition—the mails were ready for delivery or transmission upriver immediately on arrival at Basrah, and the Base Post Office was relieved of the necessity for sorting the mails against time.

Mail Services: (b) Internal transport difficulties.

21. The moment the troops moved up beyond Qurnah the difficulty of obtaining adequate and proper transport for the mails began to be felt, and it became more acute with each advance. Immediately after the action near Qurnah, when no craft for mails was available in the course of the operations, urgent application was made to India for a large

motor launch without which, at least, it was feared that the Postal Service would be reduced to a position of impotency. The reply received was that under the terms of the Note to rule 11 of the *Postal Manual (War) India*, it was " incumbent on the Military authorities to provide the Post Office with the requisite transport " when it was impracticable for the Department, as in this case, to make its own arrangements in the field for the conveyance of mails. Responsibility for the provision of transport has never been repudiated by the Military authorities and the Post Office has merely had to share the effects of the general shortage and to take its turn after more urgent requirements. Efforts were made without success to obtain by independent purchase and through the Military authorities Evinrude motor boats for local services. About the time of the Kut-el-Amarah operations the real necessity which existed for the provision of special postal steamers for the conveyance of mails between Basrah and the Front was pointed out to the Military authorities ; and it may properly be mentioned here, although the proceedings occurred at the beginning of the next Phase, that eventually application was made for 4 " L " class steamers for the upcountry service. These were sanctioned but the steamers were never received !

The actual arrangements which existed for the conveyance of mails were as follows :—

TIGRIS LINE :—By Military steamers when available. During operations they were generally *not* available for mails. On several occasions outward mails had to be sent down to Basrah by country boat in the absence of steamers.

EUPHRATES LINE :—By country boat between Qurnah and Nasiriyah.

KARUN LINE :—By supply steamers which ran very irregularly at intervals of 8, 10, or 14 days. It was possible, however in due course, to arrange with Messrs. Strick, Scott and Co., agents of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, for a regular weekly service between Mohammerah and Ahwaz by motor launch, under contract.

STAFF SITUATION. 22. During the phase (April 1915—December 1915), the situation in the matter of staff assumed a serious aspect owing not only to an initial shortage but also to wholesale casualties which could not be replaced quickly enough. These occurred during the hot season which was unusually severe and protracted even for Mesopotamia. As a precautionary measure, mat huts had been erected by the Military authorities for the accommodation of officers and men in standing camps. These huts were no doubt better than tents, but apparently failed to afford sufficient protection against the heat, which was most trying. The available personnel of the Base Post Office to deal with mails often dwindled down to

2 or 3 men, while at the Front, where the staff had to live in tents, whole offices at the time were wiped out. Nevertheless owing to the magnificent exertions of the men who were not stricken and of the officers, who did clerks' and packers' duties, no hitch occurred when there might easily have been a breakdown. The strain, however, told on the staff.

D. G.'s VISIT.

23. The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Harrison, I.C.S., visited Basrah in November 1915 and was apparently satisfied with the state of the Postal Service.

GENERAL SITUATION AT CLOSE OF PHASE II.

24. The region of the postal responsibilities of the Force was now embraced by Koweit and Bushire on the Persian Gulf; Ahwaz on the Karun; Kut on the Tigris and Nasiriyah on the Euphrates. The number of field post offices had increased from 9 to 23 and of civil post offices from 5 to 10. The postal staff consisted of about 120 men and 5 officers. The mails received averaged about 200 to 300 bags weekly.

PHASE III :—*December* 1915 *to April* 1916.

SUDDEN DOUBLING OF FORCE TO BE SERVED.

25. Kut was invested by the Turks early in December 1915. Soon after that event occurred, information was received from the Military authorities that two additional Divisions were coming shortly from France and that the number would possibly be still further increased. That notice was scarcely given before the troops and mails for them began to arrive. The mails which had never exceeded 500 bags on any occasion were now all at once received in quantities of 1,000 or 1,500 bags. Those for the newly arrived Formations were accumulated mails, and the volume generally grew with the approach of Christmas and the New Year. The Postal Service suddenly found itself faced with a situation of extreme gravity in respect of accommodation, staff, organisation and transport.

DIFFICULTIES OF ACCOMMODATION AT BASE.

26. The accommodation in the Base Post Office which was calculated to meet the requirements of a little more than two Divisions was entirely insufficient for the mails of four Divisions and the greatest difficulty was experienced on this account. Almost the whole of Messrs. Gray, Mackenzie's large shed had to be taken up; but this had to be walled in and fitted, and labour as well as material was scarce at the time. The building work, which included the construction of an annexe for use as a separate mail room, was not completed until March or April 1916, and for some time in the interval the mails had to be dealt with under most disadvantageous circumstances. Extraordinarily bad weather with constant gales and torrential downpours greatly aggravated the conditions.

SHORTAGE OF STAFF.

27. The staff available was even more inadequate than the accommodation owing to the depletions of the preceding hot season, and the

shortages that existed were serious both at the Base and at the Front. The reinforcements generally arrived in instalments some time after the troops were in the country and their mails began to be received. No reserves came and the initial shortages were not made up, while casualties on a considerable scale, caused by the inclement winter, both among the new arrivals and the original staff further depleted the ranks. So far as the Front was concerned, the reinforcements were delayed at the Base for want of transport and also, in the first instance, only a few of the men were allowed to proceed beyond Amara. Additional hutting accommodation was obtained for the increased staff at the Base, while extended and comfortable latrines and cooking-ranges were erected as soon as practicable for their use.

ORGANISATION FOR DISPOSAL OF MAILS.

28. The arrangements for the disposal of mails had to be taken in hand and completely reorganised and an officer was at once placed on special duty for the purpose. An Inspector was further detailed to board all transports, collect nominal rolls and make enquiries as to the immediate movements of units or detached officers. All this information was carefully registered and circulated under the orders of the officer in charge of sorting arrangements, who moreover controlled and supervised the working of the sorting department. The Bushire–Basrah Sea Post Office was abolished under orders from India, owing to the increase in the volume of the mails and the inability of the British India Steam Navigation Company to provide sufficient accommodation for sorting purposes on the mail steamers. The sorting work had, therefore, again to be undertaken by the Base Post Office. The whole scheme of sorting had been most carefully thought out down to the smallest detail, and the fact that in spite of exceptional drawbacks of every description the mails were disposed of correctly and expeditiously shows that the plans had been well conceived and carried into effect. At a time of overwhelming pressure and considerable confusion, the Post Office had up to date knowledge of the whereabouts of every officer in the country and was frequently referred to for information. The necessity for a Returned Letter Office was also at once recognised and such an office was actually organised, but for want of staff could not be properly worked.

TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES.

29. Transport was evidently totally inadequate even for military requirements and the question of forwarding mails to the Front, especially in the greatly increased quantities in which they now arrived, became a most anxious problem. To lose no opportunity, an Inspector was detailed to call on the Embarkation Commandant daily to inform him of the number of bags in hand and to enquire whether transport was available. That officer was in addition given written notice ahead of English Mails expected and of the transport probably required for them. In this way it was generally possible to send up letter mails soon after arrival, but parcel mails suffered delays of about a week and sometimes more.

30. At the Front the greatest difficulty was experienced in dealing with and distributing the mails received. As already stated, only a limited number of postal officials was at first allowed to go beyond Amarah. The staff consequently was extremely short. Such post offices as were actually at the Front were for a considerable period accommodated in crowded barges ; units were scattered and were constantly on the move ; fatigue parties were not easily obtainable ; and the weather was execrable. As soon as possible a central post office was opened at Orah; field post offices were sent to their Formations and an efficient service was organised.

CONDITIONS AT THE FRONT.

31. Meanwhile the Force had been further increased by a British Division (the 13th) the mails for which amount to about double of those of an Indian Division. Soon after, an Indian Division also arrived. The reinforcements for these Divisions did not come until considerably later and,as field post offices had to be provided at once, the only resource was to draw upon the staff of the Base Post Office where the arrangements were greatly disorganised in consequence.

FURTHER INCREASE OF FORCE.

32. The mails for the beleaguered garrison at Kut had been collecting steadily, and special arrangements had to be made for their storage at Amarah. Three times they were sent up under orders, only to be returned. When the capitulation of Kut had been decided upon, it was hoped to arrange for the delivery of the mails, and for this purpose they were specially sorted and censored ; but the negotiations failed. The mails of General Townshend and his staff and the staffs of the Brigades at Kut were, however, dropped by aeroplane during the siege, and all landed safely except one bag which fell into the Tigris.

KUT MAILS.

33. In January 1916 a large and fast motor launch which happened to be on sale at Basrah was purchased for the Post Office with the sanction of the Army Commander and the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs. This launch was a veritable godsend, Mails had to be unloaded from and loaded on steamers anywhere between Serajee 4 miles below and Magil 4 miles above Basrah ; all transports had to be boarded for the collection of nominal rolls and numerous services in consequence of increased activities had to be performed by river. In these circumstances it is difficult to conceive how the Post Office could have managed without the launch ; and with the scarcity of transport which existed it would have been hopeless to expect help from the Military authorities.

PURCHASE OF MOTOR LAUNCH.

34. A combined civil post and telegraph office was opened at Zobeir, a market town about 8 or 9 miles southwest of Basrah.

CIVIL POST OFFICES.

A camel service was started between Basrah and Koweit *via* Zobeir with a view to giving Koweit a quicker and more regular means of communication than by sea. The arrangement did not, however, prove satisfactory and was abolished.

SITUATION AT CLOSE OF PHASE III. GENERAL CHARACTER OF PHASE.

35. The Force consisted of about 6 Divisions and was thus three times its previous size, the Divisions of the Tigris Front being constituted a Formation designated the Tigris Corps. Field post offices rose in number from 23 to over 40 and civil post offices from 10 to 11. The average weekly number of letter and parcel bags received was 1,500 to 1,800 against 200 to 300 in the preceding Phase. The Postal personnel numbered 250 to 300 and 8 officers. The reinforcements had included trained men from France and Egypt, who were of the greatest use on account of their experience.

30TH APRIL 1916.

With the fall of Kut, one British Officer and two Inspectors of the Post Office and the staff of a 1st class field post office became prisoners of war, with the exception of a clerk who was sick and whose exchange was accordingly effected. Nothing has since been heard of the others.

This was undoubtedly the darkest period for the Post Office in this Expedition ; but, with courage and determination, with refusal to be beaten, with calm, careful and resolute consideration of each difficulty however great and with unsparing efforts on the part of all, the service emerged triumphantly from the ordeal, and the names of those who bore the burden deserve to be recorded in imperishable letters of gold in the chronicles of their Department.

ENCOMIUM BY SIR JOHN NIXON.

36. General Sir John Nixon relinquished command of the Force in January 1916 and in his final despatch complimented the Post Office on its well organised service.

Extract from despatch of General Sir John Nixon, K.C.B., A.D.C., on the operation of Indian Expeditionary Force, "D" in Mesopotamia, for the period from the beginning of October 1915 *to the date he relinquished command, dated the* 17*th January* 1916.

I cannot praise too highly the work done by the Telegraph and Postal Departments, the state of completeness of which has done much to promote the general efficiency of the force.

* * * * * * * * *

The exigencies of field service have thrown a great strain on the Postal Department, but owing to the hard work done and the excellent organisation build up by Mr. E. Clerici and his staff the results have been most satisfactory.

PHASE IV :—*April* 1916—*December* 1916.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF PHASE AND STAFF AND TRANSPORT SITUATION.

37. This was a period of consolidation and preparation. Matters began to settle down, but the Postal Service was still faced with the constant difficulty of getting up mails quickly and with shortage of staff which, to start with, was very pronounced. Towards the end, when more river steamers were available, the general situation as regards transport eased off considerably and it was actually found possible to arrange for a daily despatch of mails between Basrah and Sheikh Saad which was the Advanced Base and Riverhead. From Sheikh Saad a light railway was opened to Es Sinn, then the extreme point of the British lines.

Similar railways from Qurnah to Amarah and from Basrah(Magil) to Nasiriyah were also practically completed.

ACCESSIONS TO FORCE.

38. The process of general re-organisation involved large accessions to the strength of the Force in such new miscellaneous units as Labour and Porter Corps, Railways, Inland Water Transport (which absorbed and replaced the Royal Indian Marine Department in this country), Army Service Corps and Motor Transport. A second Cavalry Brigade was also added.

MILITARY CHANGES.

39. General Headquarters moved from Basrah to the Front in October 1916 to remain permanently there. In November 1916 the Tigris Corps was replaced by two Army Corps, designated the 1st and the 3rd Corps, respectively.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

40. The appointment of Deputy Director, Postal Services, was created on the 6th December 1916 and the officer was attached to General Headquarters to represent the Director in the latter's absence and to control postal arrangements at the Front. At the same time an Assistant Director of Postal Services was stationed at Sheikh Saad which was the receiving and distributing centre for the Front and where the central sorting office was situated. From Sheikh Saad there were two main lines of communication—one by river to Filayah opposite Sanayat and the other by rail to Es Sinn.

FIELD POST OFFICES.

41. There was no extension of the area of operations, but owing to the development of the Lines of Communications and the formation of new posts a considerable number of miscellaneous field post offices had to be opened, notably, at Beit Nama (Officers' Hospital) and at Tanooma (Hospital and Workshops) near Basrah ; along the Euphrates Line to Nasiriyah ; and at Mudelil, Ali Gharbi and Arab Village on the Tigris.

CIVIL POST OFFICES.

42. Combined post and telegraph offices were also established at Abul Khasib about 8 or 10 miles below Basrah on the same side of the river and on the island of Abadan (Anglo-Persian Oil Company's Refinery Works) about 10 miles below Mohammerah. The former place is served by the Basrah-Mohammerah ferry worked by Messrs. Lynch Bros. with whom a contract was entered into for the conveyance of mails on that section. Abadan is served through Mohammerah, to and from which Messrs. Strick Scott and Co., agents of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, carry the Abadan mails free. Abul Khasib being in occupied territory enjoys Indian rates of postage. On the other hand Abadan is subject to the Union tariff, as it is on the Persian side of the river. Efforts were made, with the support of the Chief Political Officer, to have it treated as a British concession (which it virtually is) for the purpose of postage rates, but without success.

KUT MAILS.

43. The Kut mails which aggregated 5,000 bags of letters and parcels fell to be disposed of during this period. The Army Commander appointed a Committee including two Postal Officers to undertake the task which was successfully accomplished.

VISIT OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL AND POSTMASTER-GENERAL, BOMBAY.

44. The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, the Hon'ble Sir William Maxwell, K.C.I.E., M.V.O., I.C.S., and Mr. H. H. Pilkington, C.I.E., M.V.O., Postmaster-General of Bombay, visited Basrah in October 1916. The latter officer had been Director of Postal Services with the Indian troops in France and was specially deputed to advise on postal administration in Mesopotamia.

SITUATION AT CLOSE OF OPERATIONS.

45. The number of field post offices increased from 40 to 50 serving five Infantry Divisions, two Cavalry Brigades and highly developed Lines of Communications. The average number of mail bags received rose from 1,500 or 1,800 to over 2,000 weekly. The staff totalled 400 or 500 men, and 10 officers. A higher paid Postmaster, lately in charge of the Delhi Post Office in India, was appointed Base Postmaster.

MENTION OF POSTAL SERVICE IN SIR PERCY LAKE'S DESPATCH.

46. Lieut.-General Sir Percy Lake, who had succeeded General Sir John Nixon as Army Commander, described the Postal Service as satisfactory in his Despatch written on relinquishing the command of the Force in August 1916.

PHASE V :—*December* 1916 *to March* 1917.

GENERAL SURVEY. (*a*) DECEMBER 1916—FEBRUARY 1917.

47. Operations were carried on below Kut from December 1916 to February 1917. Mails came up with tolerable regularity, while special arrangements were made to forward English Mails from Basrah in through fast steamers calculated to do the journey to Sheikh Saad in 60 hours. At Sheikh Saad also the distribution was effected without undue delay except in two or three instances when, owing to the volume of the mails received and to accommodation on the Es Sinn Railway being required for more urgent purposes, parcel mails could not be cleared at once. On such occasions the Military authorities invariably allotted a special train or a fleet of Ford vans for the mails as soon as possible and the detention was never of more than two or three days' duration. In no case were letter mails detained. At Railhead again, prompt arrangements were always made to get the mails off to units in mule carts or motor vans immediately after arrival. The Christmas Mail of 1916 for Mesopotamia was a record one of about 3,500 bags. It was disposed of and sent up by the Base Post Office with the utmost speed and was distributed at the Front without delay. The arrangements for the distribution of these mails were commended by the Army Commander.

GENERAL SURVEY: (*b*) FEBRUARY-MARCH 1917.

48. As soon as the British troops had established themselves on the Hai river facing Kut, the Es Sinn Railway was pushed forward first to Imam and soon after to Atab, which became railhead. Lines of Communications post offices had to be opened at Twin Canals, Es Sinn and Imam on the railway and another had now to be placed also at Atab. By the end of February 1917 the rout of the Turks began, and then an immediate complete change in arrangements supervened even before Baghdad was reached. The Advanced Base moved at once to Aziziyah and with it the A.D.P.S. and the main distributing office from Sheikh Saad; the Es-Sinn railway now served no units except the dumps that had to be left behind in the general advance; and everything was

going through by river. The advance was so rapid and the demands for transport for supplies, stores and troops required to maintain the pursuit of the Turks were so great that only a few of the field post offices accompanied by the supervising staff could go up at once. These took charge of an English Mail that had just arrived at Aziziyah from the Base and delivered it at Baghdad on the day following the British occupation of that city on the 11th March 1917. The Advanced Base with the A.D.P.S. Advanced Base and the Advanced Base Post Office (as the main distributing and sorting Office at the Front was now designated) moved up from Aziziyah to Baghdad ; the Tigris Line of Communications was extended, practically at one stroke, from 250 to 500 miles and a new chapter opened.

NEW FORMATION.

49. The Cavalry Division was formed about the middle of December 1916 and included the 2 Cavalry Brigades that already belonged to the Force.

MISCELLANEOUS ARRANGEMENTS.

50. An Advance Stock Depôt was instituted at the Advanced Base to supply field post offices at the Tigris Front. The question was also raised of vesting the Advanced Base Post office with the functions of a head post office to deal with the accounts of all field post offices at the Front.

SITUATION AT CLOSE OF PHASE V.

51. The number of field post offices rose from 50 to 60 and the weekly mails from 2,000 to 2,500 bags. The staff amounted to about 500 to 600 men and 10 officers. The clerical and menial staff continued to be below strength.

PRAISE OF THE POSTAL SERVICE BY THE LATE SIR F. S. MAUDE.

52. The late Sir Stanley Maude who commanded the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force complimented the Postal Service in his Despatch.

PHASE VI :—*March* 1917 *to November* 1917.

BRIEF RECITAL OF EVENTS.

53. The Phase up to August 1917 has been dealt with in detail in the Administration Reports for that period submitted by the D.P.S. and by the D.D.P.S., G.H.Q., and it will be sufficient merely to mention briefly the principal events :

Mail Service between India and England :—Fortnightly, instead of weekly, mail introduced, July 1917.

Mail Service between Basrah and India :—All mails in both directions to be sent exclusively by transports ; B.I.S.N. Coy.'s mail steamers relegated to service of Gulf ports, August 1917.

Bushire :—Removed from sphere of this Force—May 1917.

Base Basrah:—(1) Returned Letter Office established—April1917.

(2) Base Post Office extended.

(3) Civil Post Office moved higher up the Strand, Ashar Creek—November 1917.

Civil Parcel Post to and from Mesopotamia :—Suspended July 1917.

Tigris Line of Communications :—(1) Kut-Baghdad (Hinaidi) Railway opened—July 1917.

(2) Basrah (Nahr Umar)—Amarah Railway opened—November 1917.

Kut Civil Post Office :—Opened—November 1917.

Hinaidi :—(1) Receiving and distributing office established on opening of Kut Railway—July 1917.

(2) Railway to Baqubah opened—July 1917.

(3) Railway to Shiftat and Shahraban opened—October 1917.

(4) Motor service to Baghdad and Baghdad railway station started—November 1917.

Baghdad Civil Posts :—(1) Baghdad Civil Post Office opened —March 1917.

(2) Delivery of civilians' letters by local postmen inaugurated—April 1917.

(3) Collection and distributing of civilians' letters at outlying places through the offices of Assistant Political Officers and the Chief Political Officer started—May 1917.

(4) Postage stamps introduced—September 1917.

(5) Registration stamps introduced—September 1917.

Baghdad Field Posts :—(1) Local Field Post Offices in Lower and Upper Baghdad Left Bank opened—April 1917.

(2) Local Field Post Right Bank opened—May 1917.

(3) Advanced Base Post Office Accounts Branch (performing functions of head post office) established—October 1917.

(4) Local motor mail service started—October 1917.

(5) Advanced Returned Letter Office established—November 1917.

(6) Advanced Base Sorting Branch transferred to new Advanced Base Post Office at Baghdad from Advanced Base Right Bank—November 1917.

Baghdad Railway Station (Right Bank) :—(1) Line to Samarrah opened to traffic—May 1917.

(2) Line to Sadiya (serving left Bank) opened—August 1917.

Advanced Base Right Bank :—(1) Feluja Railway opened up to Nuqta—November 1917.

(Sd.) E. CLERICI,
Deputy Director,
Postal Services,
General Headquarters.

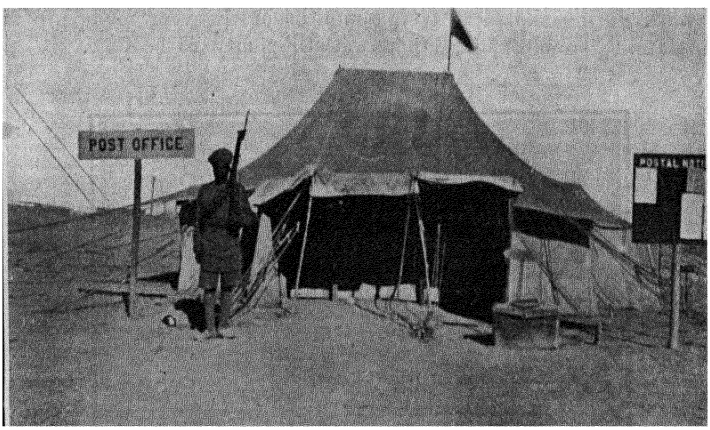
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,
MESOPOTAMIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE,
The 22nd November 1917.

CHAPTER IX.

September 1917 to April 1918

by

The Editor



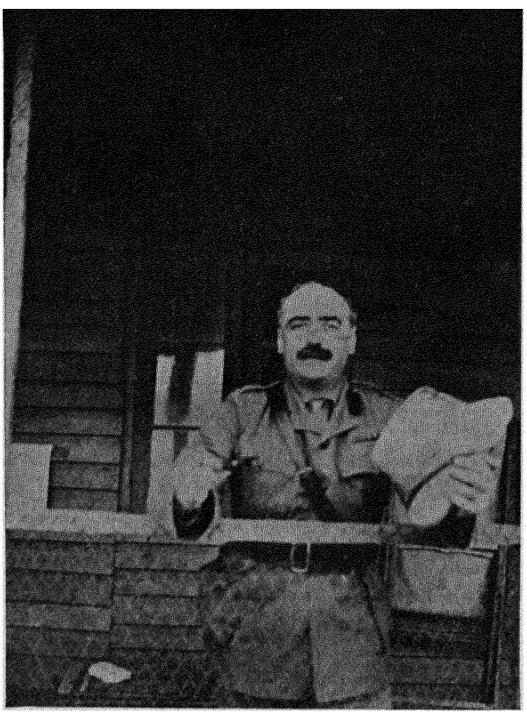
A TYPICAL FIELD POST OFFICE.

IN August 1917 when I was at Calcutta on a Conference about Cash Certificates I got a ' salaam' from Sir William Maxwell, the Director-General. " Would I like to go as Director, Postal Services in Mesopotamia? " Would I not jump at it and have a chance of taking any kind of a hand in the Great War? By the 8th of September I was on the H. T. " Edavana " en route to Basrah, all my civilian kit left behind in Bombay and with nothing but khaki on me and about me. The voyage was hot and sticky, especially the last night before we arrived, when we were all gasping for breath. As soon, however, as we got over the Bar into the Shatt-ul-Arab, the climate underwent a magic change and became cool, dry and bracing.

I had been to Basrah before, during Christmas of 1913. The picturesque trip up the Shatt-ul-Arab was therefore not novel ; but what of

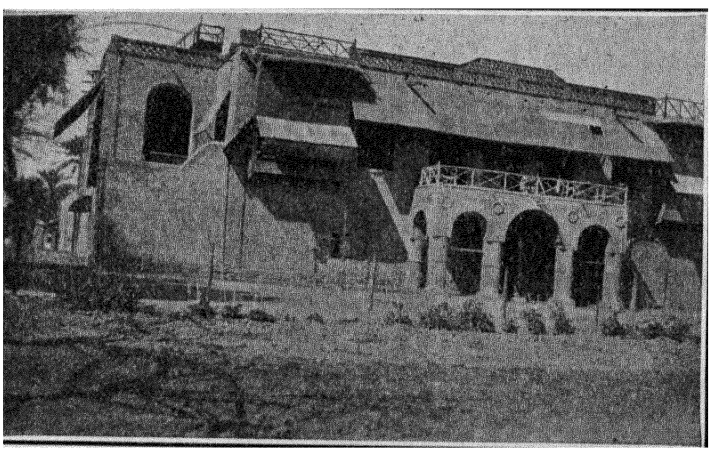
course was novel was the general air of activity and bustle, the number of steamers passing up and down, the two sunk steamers just above Mohammerah by which the Turks tried, unsuccessfully, to block the channel, and above all the hum and energy of Ashar which I remembered as rather a sleepy little port, now teeming with life.

At Basrah I found Lt.-Col. Hughes, whom I was to succeed, Major Angelo, Captain Buckner, Officer Commanding Base Post Office, and Captain Probyn Smith among other officers of the Postal Service. In spite of the short time during which he had been in Mesopotamia Col. Hughes had effected a marked improvement in the Service and, notably, had opened the Returned Letter Office to deal with returned letters. His work during the most trying months of the year made my task comparatively simple, though there was still plenty to be done.



MAJOR A. ANGELO, O.B.E.

There was little if any room in the Postal Camp for a new-comer. But luckily for me and very kindly on his part, Mr. Wills, Agent of Messrs. Gray, Mackenzie's, my host of 1913 had arranged quarters for me in a Government billet located in an extension of their building. He and his partners very hospitably asked me to chum with them. The Beit Vakil was conveniently situated next door to the Base Post Office and to my own office and it was certainly one of the most comfortable and cheery messes on the River Front. I was therefore very much in luck's way; and I shall always look back with great pleasure and gratitude to the happy days I spent with Mr. Wills, Mr. Milborrow (who to the great sorrow of us a l died in September 1918) and Mr. Spence, the three partners of the firm. From the very first they made me feel at home and indeed I looked on the Beit Vakil as my home whenever I was at Basrah.



BEIT VAKIL BASRAH.

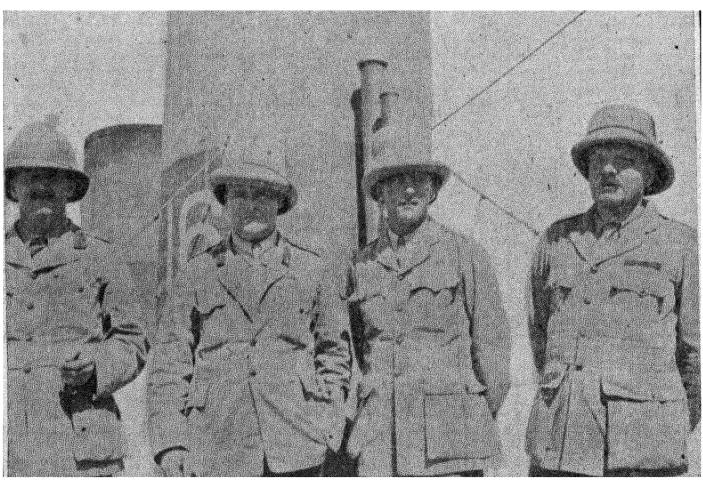
To plunge straight from civil life into Active Service without the period of t aining that an officer usually receives is a veritable experience. No fish ever felt more out of water than I did during my first week or so at Basrah. The number of sins of commission and omission committed and omitted by me must have been appalling and they would have been infinitely more, but for the many most carefully and tactfully conveyed hints from Col. Hughes and the others. However, I rushed in where perhaps a properly trained angel would have feared to tread.

One of my first visits was to Major-General Sir George MacMunn, the Inspector-General, Line of Communication, whom I found then and

always ever ready to listen and to help whenever he could, or to restrain with tactful words of wisdom any scheme of which he did not approve. Then came a visit to General Brownlow, the Base Commandant, an exceedingly important person in Basrah, on whom we depended for our buildings and most of our arrangements.

Next there were calls on General Campbell of the 3rd Echelon with whom the Po t Office had a great deal to do, on Captain A. T. Wilson (now Lt.-Col. Sir A. T. Wilson, K.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.) then Deputy Civil Commissioner at Basrah with whom we had much work in connection with the Civil Posts which the Director, Postal Services, was required to direct and organise, and on General Hughes, General Officer Commanding I.W.T. from whom we got launches and maheilas, the Arab equivalent of a lighter.

But Basrah was only so to speak one-third of the Postal Service. Another and most important third was at G. H. Q. Baghdad under Major Clerici; and the remaining third were all the offices scattered about the two Army Corps and the ever lengthening L. of C.



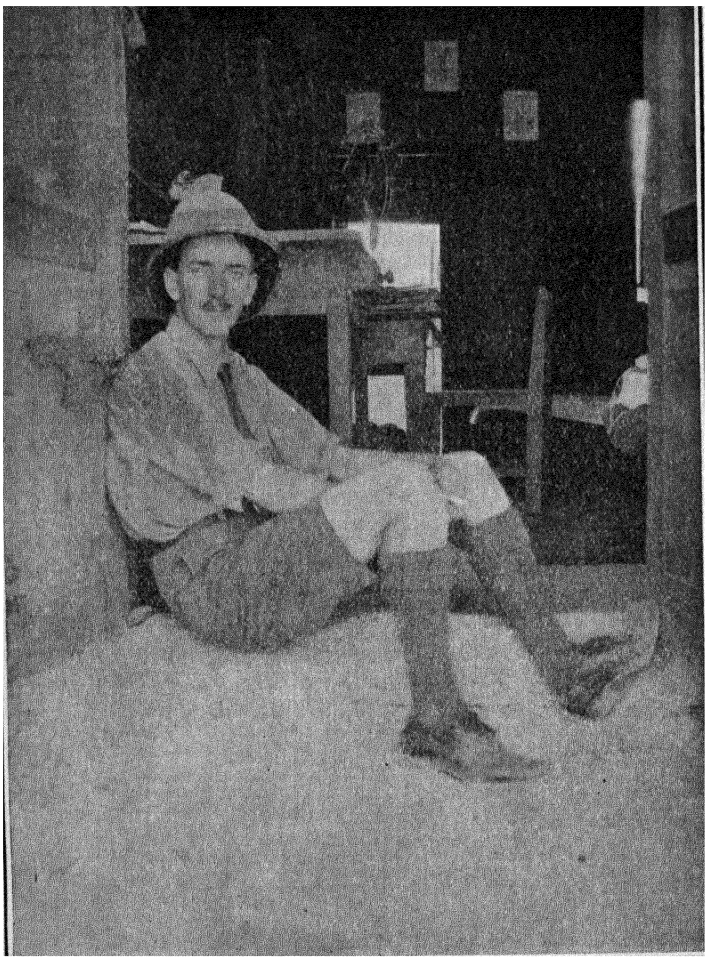
LT.-COL. A. E. HUGHES. LT.-COL. H. A. SAMS. MAJOR A. N. OTHER. CAPT. J. S. BUCKNER.

It was necessary to see the G. H. Q. portion as early as possible. Towards the end of September 1917 leaving Major Angelo to begin to put my office on an efficient footing Col. Hughes, Captain Buckner, his brother Lt. N. M. Buckner and I boarded the 'P. 60' at Magil for the voyage—my first—up the Tigris to Baghdad. I shall never forget that

trip. In spite of the extreme monotony of the landscape—that of a huge nude billiard table, there was ever something novel to see, a town or a village, a tomb, a group of Arabs regarding us apathetically from the bank or running along with the boat selling in their stride, eggs and squawking fowls, a convoy of Ford vans wending their way dustily along the bank, an occasional block house, the Narrows, the Desert, the blue haze of the Pusht-i-Kut, the scene of a victory or of a defeat. And on P. 60 there was the endless novelty of life on a boat full of officers, soldiers and horses, with a welcome sprinkling of Sisters. The days were decidedly hot, but the early mornings were deliciously cold for an hour or two. The usually tedious journey up to Kut therefore passed almost quickly. From there we went by train on the recently constructed line, Kut to Hinaidi, in a covered-in truck. It sounds much worse than it is, but once you are on your camp cot asleep it makes little difference whether you are in a truck or a Pullman.

At Hinaidi we found Major Clerici and Captain Owens, both old friends of mine and men for whom my twenty-one months in Mesopotamia increased my affection and admiration.

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CAPTAIN J. H. OWENS, CI.E, M.B.E.

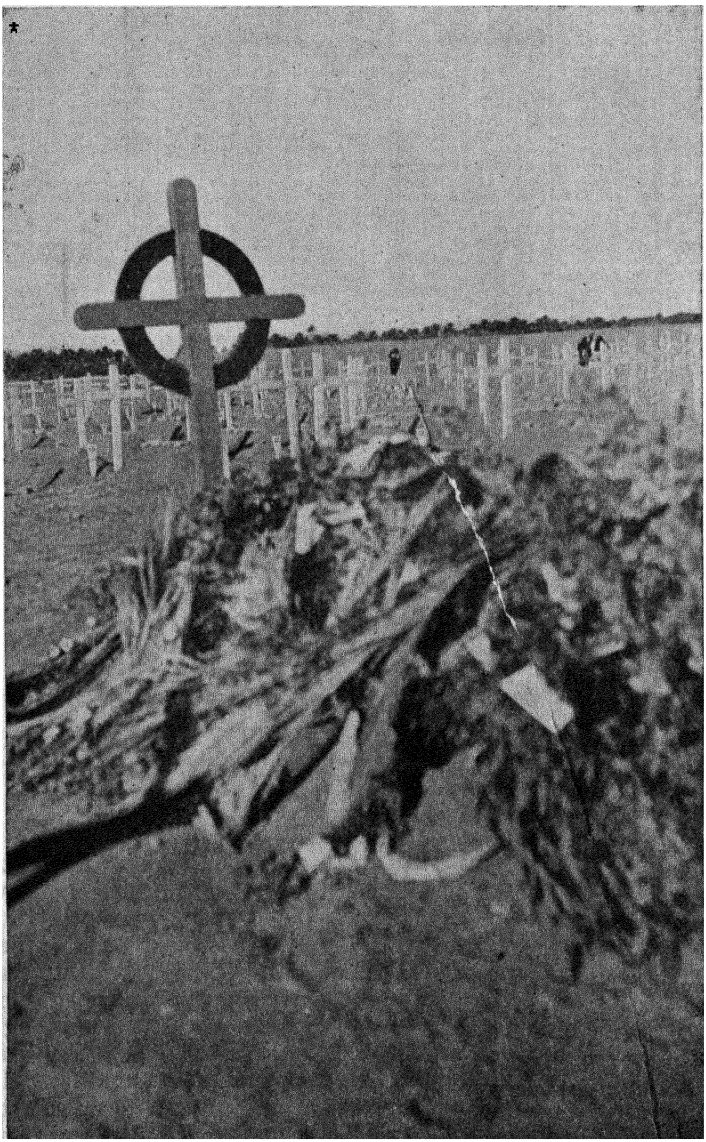


CAPTAIN BUCKNER, LT.-COL. HUGHES, LT.-COL. SAMS, LT. BUCKNER.

There was no railway then from Hinaidi to Baghdad East and we drove the short distance in a car. I stayed with Major Clerici at No. 11 Mess which was afterwards my home in Baghdad.

Under Major Clerici's wing I visited with some trepidation that bee-hive of brains called G.H.Q. and called on Major-General Stuart Wortley, Deputy Q.M.G., our own particular General, for we were attached to the Q. Branch. This was the first of very many interviews in the sardab* under G. H. Q. with General Stuart Wortley who remained Dy. Q. M. G. till after the Armistice. He was an excellent friend to the Postal Service. Judging by the number of visitors whom I always met there and who often kept me waiting an exasperatingly long time, the Q. Branch seemed to be one of the busiest in G. H. Q. As we all passed the time of day with the staff officers working in the ante-room, it was always a puzzle to me how they ever got any work done at all. The secret apparently lay in their after-dinner efforts, an appalling but necessary custom.

* A coal basement room.



GRAVE OF GENERAL MAUDE, BAGHDAD. DEC. 1917.

It was then that I saw General Maude for the first time. I shall not soon forget that visit to the Hero of Mesopotamia, a tall, splendid looking soldier with a gentle manner rather reminiscent of a College don, concealing a method which was the admiration and fear of the whole Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force. A few days later I had the honour of dining with him and met him again for the second and last time for to everyone's great sorrow he died two months later.

It was during that visit that I first met Sir Percy Cox, the Civil Commissioner. Quiet, efficient, scholarly, he too, like General Maude, is a striking personality. I have met him many times since then and each meeting increases my admiration.

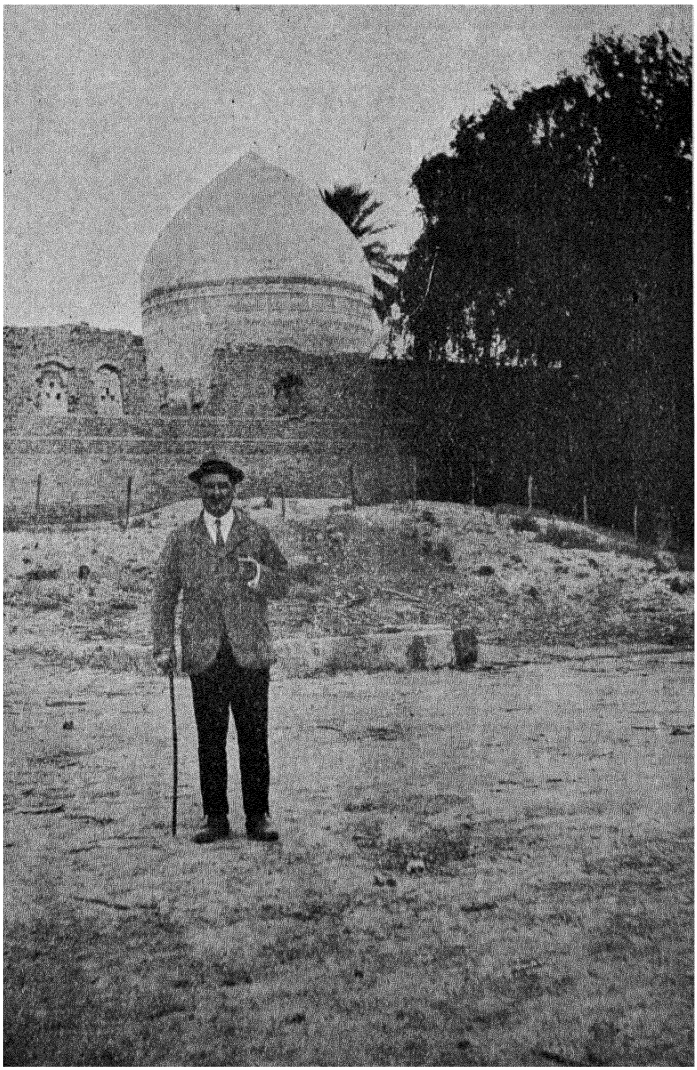
I had to hurry back to Basrah, for there was much to do there and we were expecting a visit from Sir William Maxwell towards the middle of October. However, he postponed his visit till the middle of November and I used the interval to run up the Karun River to Ahwaz with Lt. N. M. Buckner in our Post Office launch L. 9, that invaluable craft round which a considerable file grew. It was a delightful trip, with cold mornings and evenings and cool days. At Ahwaz I became acquainted with that thorny problem, the kran exchange, and heard a good deal about the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, one of the main causes of the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force.

*



LT. N. BUCKNER.

The next episode was the visit of Sir William Maxwell, the D. G., as cheery as ever, with Mr. Pursell, his Personal Assistant. There were strenuous days and nights. Besides a mass of work to be done and all sorts of questions to be settled, there were a great many matters to talk over with him, things to show him and people to take him to see. After three nights of work up to 3 a.m. I was so tired that when he and I dined together at the I. G. Cs., (General Sullivan, who was acting for General MacMunn) I mistook a plate of silver covered chocolates for an antique pepper pot and solemnly peppered my chicken and beans with chocolates. Of course the worst construction was laughingly put on it and it took a good deal to live down that unfortunate mistake and also my error in failing to take my partner out of three clubs into two no-trumps and messing up hopelessly what would have been a very pretty hand.



Sir William Maxwell at Ezra's Tomb, Dec. 1917.

We took Sir William down to the Anglo-Persian Co.'s Refinery at Abadan and came back very late indeed for a dinner which the staff at the Base gave him under the ever able direction of Captain Buckner.



MAJOR HEDGES, LT. K. C. SEN, SIR WILLIAM MAXWELL, LT.-COL. L. BAGSHAWE.

AS PASSENGERS OF T. 7.

Then Lt.-Col. Bagshawe, Director of Telegraphs, joined us and we all went up to Baghdad in the Telegraph launch T. 7 and made a very amusing and cheery voyage up the Tigris to Kut where we took the train for Hinaidi and Baghdad.

The Director-General stayed with Sir William Marshall who had succeeded Sir Stanley Maude as Commander-in-Chief. A very busy time in Baghdad followed and once again we descended the Tigris to Amara where we took train for Nahr Umr, which was by now as far as the Amara-Makina line had gone. I shall remember that journey, for Major Clerici and I lost fourteen consecutive rubbers against Sir William Maxwell and Lt.-Col. Bliss of the Railways.

We had left a great deal of important work to be finally settled up at Basrah and were in the thick of it, when most inconveniently and unpatriotically I went down with German measles and was spirited away to the Isolation Camp at Tanooma. It was a fearful nuisance. We could have settled up many things which long remained unsettled, for shortly afterwards Sir William Maxwell got ill, went on leave and retired.

With this perhaps too personal introduction to the period 1917-1919 we will return again to Basrah and to the Postal Service generally.

The Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force or, as it was originally called, Indian Expeditionary Force 'D,' beginning with a Brigade, had increased by the end of 1917 to two Army Corps, an Independent Division

(the 15th) an Independent Cavalry Division, an immense Line of Communication, a huge I.W.T., an ever growing Civil organisation under the Civil Commissioner and his Politicals, a large organisation called Local Resources—a gigantic Base at Basrah, an Advanced Base at Karadah and all the numerous odds and ends of a large Army in the Field. The Postal Service was waxing bigger and bigger and it was decided by the Director-General and the Government of India to send a Postmaster-General out as Director of Postal Services.

By the end of September, 1917, much of the initial rough and tumble and inconvenience had disappeared or was quickly disappearing. Lines of rail were being pushed forward in many directions. The I.W.T. was splendidly organised for the River traffic. Huge Labour Corps made it possible to erect very greatly needed buildings. In the postal camp at Basrah well constructed mud and lath lines were under construction on Pioneer Road and would soon replace the squalid hovels that abutted on to the Base Post Office. That office originally inhabiting a corner of Messrs. Gray, Mackenzie's godowns gradually usurped the whole. It was dusty and noisy, but very conveniently situated for the receipt of mails on the River Front. The Office of the Director of Postal Services was held in part of this building and there was literally no room for the clerks to move. My own office was in a small dark room which was always in a cloud of dust kicked up by the Kurd coolies passing up and down the passage outside. The officers' quarters were hot and small. There was no proper Mess. Some messed in their rooms ; others in one tent, others in another. The first thing to do was to clear out the D. of P. S.'s office to another building where there was more elbow room : this gave much needed space to the Base Post Office. The office was removed on the 6th February 1918 to a more spacious building in the Old Naval Dockyard. Steps were also taken to push on with a Mess but this was not really ready till late in 1918.

The general organisation of the Postal Service between October 1917 and February 1918 was as follows :—

Director of Postal Services.—Usually residing at G.H.Q. where he had a Personal Assistant and a small office. Main office and another Personal Assistant at Basrah.

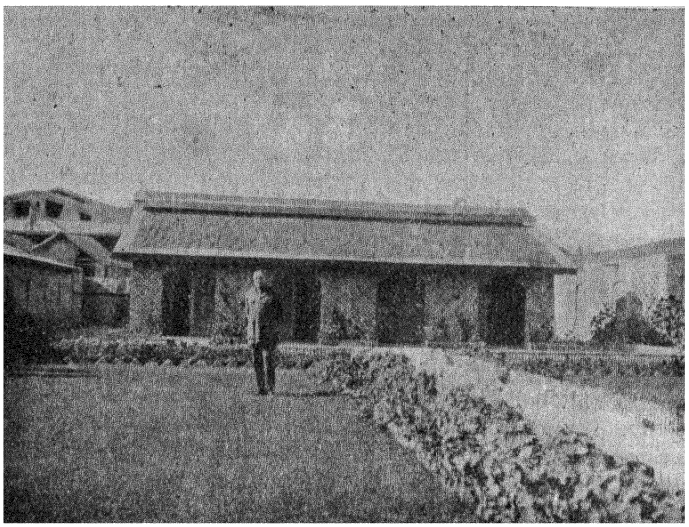
Deputy Director of Postal Services G. H. Q.—Assisted by a Personal Assistant with Head Quarters at Baghdad. The Deputy Director of Postal Services, G.H.Q., was in charge of all arrangements in the area north of and including Kut.

Deputy Director of Postal Services, Base, assisted by a Personal Assistant, with Head Quarters at Basrah, was in charge of all arrangements in the area South of Kut and at the Base.

An Officer Commanding Base Post Office, Basrah—assisted by an attached officer, in charge of the local arrangements in Basrah, Captain Buckner was Officer Commanding during this period.

AN OFFICER COMMANDING, BASE POST OFFICE, BAGHDAD.—Captain A. I. P. Browne held this appointment.

RETURNED LETTER OFFICE (R.L.O.) at the Base in charge of a Manager, Sergt. Major Richman.



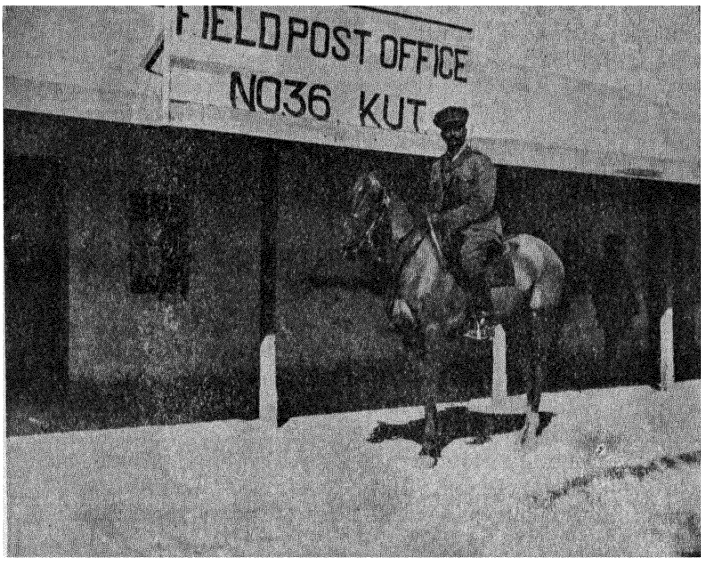
CAPTAIN J. S. BUCKNER OUTSIDE THE OFFICERS' MESS, BASRAH.

A staff of ASSISTANT DIRECTORS OF POSTAL SERVICES working under the direct orders of each Deputy Director of Postal Services.

A staff of INSPECTORS working under the orders of their Assistant Directors of Postal Services.

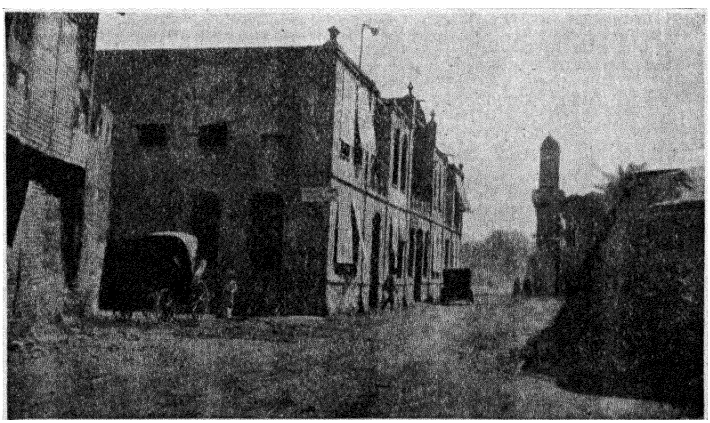
The whole of the Lines of Communications were formerly in charge of a single A. D. P. S. working under the orders of the D. D. P. S., G. H. Q. The charge was clearly too great for a single officer and it was decided to divide the Lines of Communication for Postal purposes into Upper and Lower Lines of Communication each under an A. D. P. S. The Head Quarters of the former remained at Baghdad, and the Head Quarters of the latter was fixed at Amara, an important postal centre.

An A.D.P.S. was also appointed for Kut where the transhipment of mails for Baghdad and beyond took place. This officer was also placed in charge of the Kut-Hinaidi River Section which was then served by a Travelling Field Post Office on board a launch. Lt. Shujat Ali was given the appointment.



Lt. Shujat Ali.

In February or March 1918 an A.D.P.S. Lt. K. C. Sen was transferred to the D. D. P. S. G. H. Q., as an extra Personal Assistant to work the rather intricate mail arrangements at the G. H. Q. Forward Area.



Advanced Base Post Office, Baghdad.
(Formerly the Turkish G.P.O.)

Formerly the work of the Advanced Base was done at the Field Post Office at the Advanced Base Right Bank. After my visit to Baghdad in September 1917 it was decided in consultation with Major Clerici to open a new Advanced Base Post Office in Baghdad itself for the more convenient handling of mails and disposal of accounts. This step was effected in November; the office was located in half of the excellent G.P.O. of the Turks near the Citadel. The other half was occupied by the Civil Post Office which did a considerable amount of work for the Civil population of Baghdad. In January 1918 Captain A. I. P. Browne came out as Officer commanding this new office. The arrangement quickly justified itself and effected a marked improvement in the postal work in Baghdad and the Forward Area, though there was still considerable room for improvement, especially in the delivery work.

In December 1917 a travelling field post office was established between Kut and Hinaidi – a few miles south of Baghdad and Railhead to work the important posts on that line. A. Ds., P. S. were appointed as Personal Assistants to the D. D. P. S. G. H. Q. and D. D. P. S. Base, a step which relieved these overworked officers of a large amount of petty details and enabled them to move about more freely.

The development of the Postal Service from October 1917 to March 1918 will be seen from the following figures :—

	October 1917.	*March* 1918.
Officers	14	24
Deputy Postmasters	6	7
Inspectors of P. Os.	32	46
Overseers	43	86
Field Postmasters and clerks ..	437	616
Menials	336	665
Field Post Offices	61	74

Among the new field post offices were those at Ramadi, Khaniqin (on the Persian border) and Ruz.

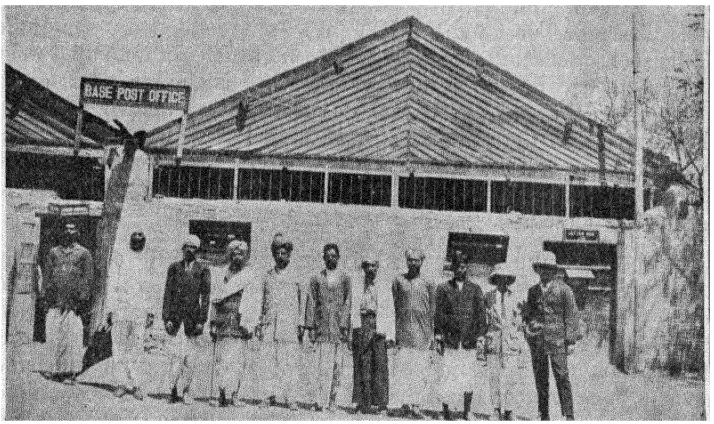
There was a shortage of—

8 Inspectors.

14 Overseers.

169 Clerks.

212 Menials.



TYPES OF POSTAL OFFICIALS IN THEIR NATIONAL DRESS.

This shortage was one of the most pressing of the problems to be tackled. The Postal Service had no margin whatever for sickness which in the Cold Weather is fairly prevalent and in the Hot Weather rampant. Sir William Maxwell fully appreciated the situation and got the Government of India to increase the minimum pay of the clerical ranks to Rs. 100 a month, with the result that by February 1918 our shortage was only 81 clerical and 109 menial staff.

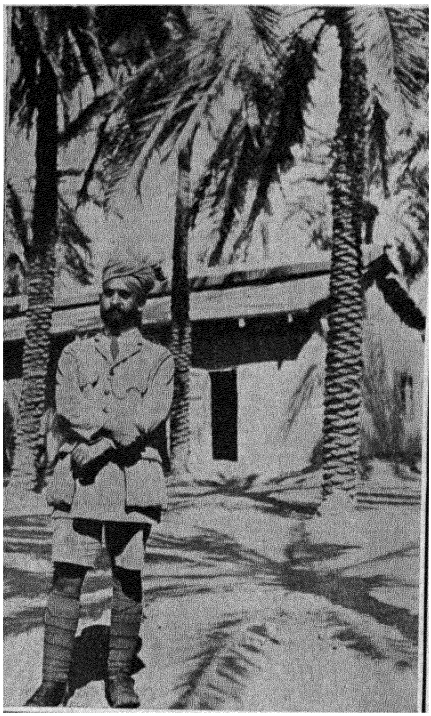
The volume of work done between October 1917 and February 1918 will be realised from the following figures showing the *monthly* average:—

Bags of letters received from Overseas ..	9,301
Bags of parcels received from Overseas ..	10,479
Registered letters received	34,809
Registered letters posted	7,331
Parcels received	138,850
Parcels posted	1,231
Money Orders issued	3,334
,, value of	Rs. 3,46,746
Unregistered letters received	7,681,823
Unregistered letters posted	3,806,074

These figures represent only the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force work and do not include a considerable volume of work done by the Civil Post Office which was in part manned and entirely supervised by the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force Postal Service.

Owing to the impossibility of getting freight the parcel post and V. P. P. system were used to such an extent as to paralyse the Civil Posts. The parcel post and V.P.P. were therefore stopped. But traders in India soon discovered that they could send articles of unlimited weight by the registered letter post. Towards the beginning of December 1917 they began to take advantage of this discovery and by the middle of February 1918 the number of registered letters weighing anything between 10 and 600 tolas, mostly piece goods, was enormous. This avenue of sending goods was getting decidedly embarrassing and was subsequently closed.

The postal camp at Basrah between October 1916 and February 1918 consisted of over 360 men. This number required a considerable amount of management if they were to live in comparative comfort and well-being. Hitherto an A. D. P. S. had attended to the Camp as he found time, which was not often. An appointment of a Camp Superintendent was therefore asked for and sanctioned and Assistant Commissary Homer was appointed, while the Officer Commanding Base Post Office was also made Officer Commanding Postal Camp. This effected an immediate improvement and the Postal Camp in time became one of the best run camps at the Base. Mr. Homer did excellent work and was afterwards promoted to be an Assistant Director of Postal Services. A Recreation Hut was started and thanks to Mrs. Harrison (wife of Mr. C. H. Harrison, I.C.S., Officiating Director-General) and, later, Mrs. Sharpe (wife of Mr. W. S. Sharpe. Director of Telegraphs) it was provided with Indian musical instruments. This resulted in concerts, the practising for which helped greatly to keep up the health and spirits of the men. A most successful concert was given in Christmas Week 1917 by the Postal Staff in the Parcel Sorting room. It was the first of many other good shows organised by the leading spirits of the Postal Camp, chief among whom was Ghulam Nabbi, the 'Lucknow Poet.'



GHULAM NABBI, " THE LUCKNOW POET."

I quote from my Report to G. H. Q., dated the 29th March 1918.

" POSTAL CAMP BASE "—On my return to the Base on the 26th, I found a great improvement in the Postal Camp. There is a general air of orderliness and cleanliness. The Ration Hut which was formerly very defective is now well fitted up and meets, I understand, all the requirements of the Sanitary authorities. The floor of the Ration Room has now been covered with concrete. Rations are brought by the new Light Railway which runs into the Postal Camp.

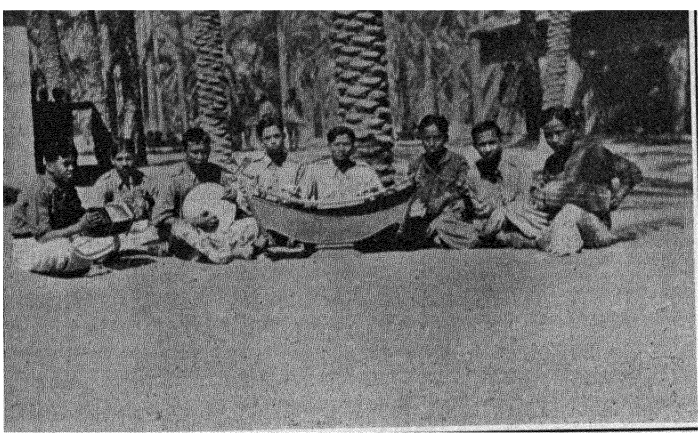
A new road and a motor garage has been made for the Camp.

" RECREATION "—The Postal Hockey team has entered for the Base Hockey League and out of 12 games has so far won 4, drawn 3—lots 5. This is most creditable considering that the team has no ground of its own on which to practice.

'Badminton has also been started and is well patronised, and any evening the Burmans can be seen playing their national game of "chinlon" with the basket balls which I asked the Postmaster-General Burma, to send.

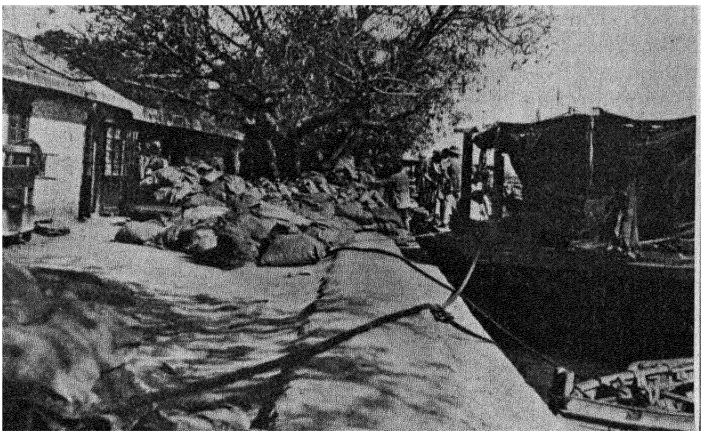
'The recreation hut has a library of 300 books and is well stocked with papers and games.

'The Camp is well off for Musical instruments—thanks to Mrs. Harrison. The Y.M.C.A. has given us a Harmonium while the War Gifts has given us two gramaphones with English and Vernacular records. My thanks are due to Mrs. Harrison, Col. Moens and the Secretary. Y. M. C. A., for all the help which they have given to us.



BURMESE ORCHESTRA, BASE POSTAL CAMP, BASRAH.

'The whole spirit of the Camp is different. Cheerfulness now reigns in the place of depression. The greatest credit is due to Captain Probyn Smith who has devoted all of his scanty leisure to organising this important side of our Camp, and my thanks are due to Major Angelo, Captain Buckner and the other officers at the Base for their interest in the Camp's welfare and their contributions of money and gifts."



OUTSIDE THE BASE POST OFFICE, BASRAH.

The pivot of the Postal Service was the Base Post Office, Basrah. It was here that all mails for the Force from India and Europe were received and dealt with. The work was colossal and required very great care. Mail bags arrived in their hundreds and thousands by every Hired Transport from Karachi and Bombay. Each bag had to be opened and articles had to be taken out for officers and sisters who were not with their units. The number of such was legion and necessitated a very voluminous 'Exception List' compiled from the latest returns received from the Hospitals and Third Echelon. This Exception work was supervised by Mr. (now Khan Sahib) Surti who knew the list by heart. Then the bags with their local postings in Basrah had to be re-tied and forwarded. All the outward mails passed through the Base Post Office and many of them had to be arranged for censorship by the Censor, whose office was in the Base Office. Added to the work of the Inward and Outward Overseas Mail was the very voluminous work of the Inland Mails and mails for Mohammerah and Koweit. The work was heavy and difficult, but in Captain Buckner I had an officer whose splendid organising ability was one of the principal causes of the successful working of the Postal Service all up the line.

An outstanding problem on my arrival was the R.L.O. (Returned Letter Office). This had been opened by Lt.-Col. Hughes in March 1917 soon after his arrival from Egypt, but it was undermanned and overworked. In consultation with General Campbell the D.A.G. Third Echelon the R.L.O. was made into an Army Unit and was manned entirely almost by P.B. (Permanent Base) men with a total strength of 167 N. C. Os. and B.O. Rs. and 12 Postal ranks. It was also decided that

the R.L.O. should undertake *all* the redirecting work. In October 1917 173,803 articles had been sent to the Third Echelon for redirection, but the reorganised R.L.O. quickly reduced this to 23,907 for March 1918 and was soon redirecting 98 to 100 per cent. of the letters.

In order to improve the redirection of articles by the Units themselves a proposal was submitted in November that all detached men and convalescents on being paid should be obliged to send a post-card giving their address to the Officer Commanding their late Units. This proposal was accepted and was embodied in a G.R.O. It had the desired effect and considerably reduced the number of articles returned to the R.L.O.

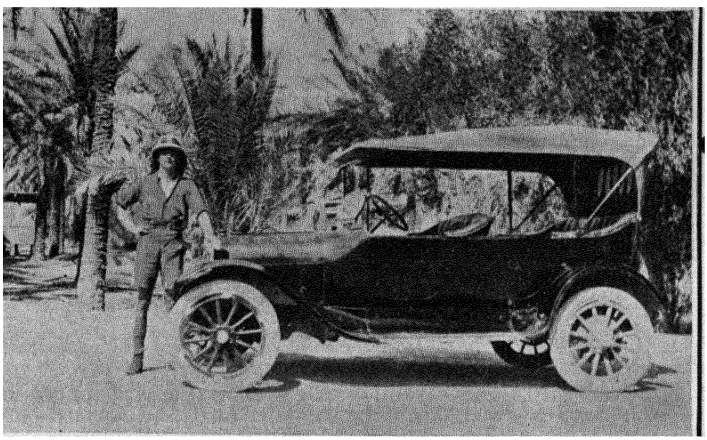
An amusing incident occurred in connection with a letter addressed to " Sir William Marshall, O.C. Anglo Indian Corps, M.E.F." The letter went to the Anglo Indian Regt. whose post orderly marked it as 'unknown'! It went to the R.L.O. which sent it up to G.H.Q and delivered to the C.-in-C., I was asked to explain the delay in delivery and did so, much to the amusement of the C.-in-C.

The question of transport for the mails was from the outset of the campaign, one of great difficulty. According to rule the Army is required to supply all transport required. Actually and naturally it could only supply whatever transport could be spared and during operations this was often very little. But the Postal Service always received very sympathetic treatment when transport was asked for and in course of time a good deal was done. The extension of the railways solved many of our difficulties. For example in November 1917 the mails went by train from Nahr-Umar (some 80 miles north of Basrah) to Amara. From 23rd February they were sent all the way from Makina* just outside Basrah and at the same time a Light Railway was constructed from the back door of the Base Post Office to the railway station at Makina. It was thus possible to send mails by rail all the way from the G.P.O. to Amara. At Amara they were shipped on to up-going boats and went by river to Kut where they were again entrained to Hinaidi and later to Baghdad East. There was also a very efficient Ford Van Service between Hinaidi and Baghdad—(until the Hinaidi—East Baghdad Section was opened) and another between Baghdad, Museyeb, Hillah and Kufa. In March the Deputy Director of Postal Services G. H. Q. arranged for a daily service to and from Hillah.

In November 1917 the personal comfort and mobility of Postal Officers at Basrah were greatly enhanced by being provided with a Ford car and a Dodge car exclusively for our use. This was a very great con-

* Named after the Makina Mal Sus or—Liquorice Machine, a curious instance of a Greek word being adapted by the Arabs and eventually becoming the familiar name of a British Camp.

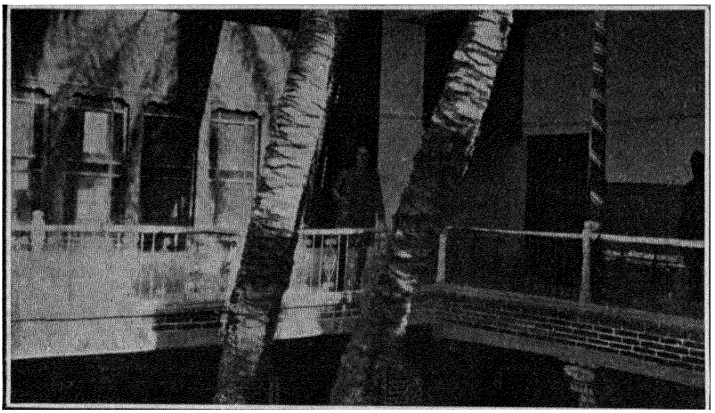
venience. At the Base it was practically impossible to get a car from the Pool under 24 hours. The two cars of our own changed all that and made an enormous difference. At G. H. Q. on the other hand it was very easy to get a car from the Pool.



CORPORAL PEARSON AND OUR DODGE CAR.

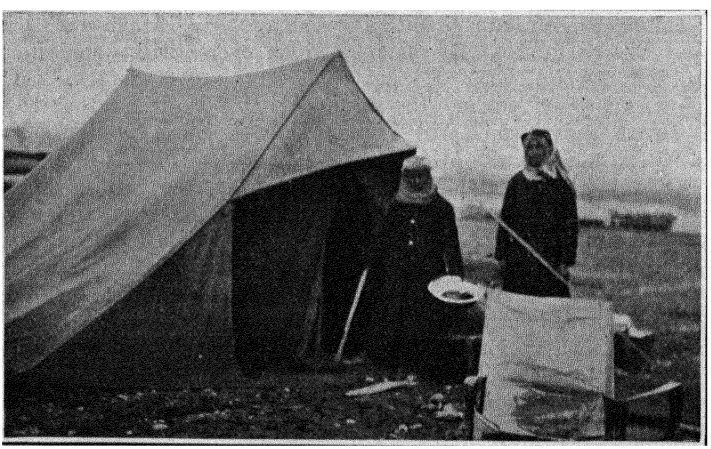
On the 9th of January 1918 I went up to G. H. Q. and joined Major Clerici in No. 11 Mess, then in New Street opposite the S. and T. Depot. There I spent some very happy months. On the 4th of February Major Clerici and I went off on tour to see the Hillah Area which was then rapidly opening up. We spent a miserable night in the open on the outskirts of Hillah where we got stuck and another uncomfortable night and day in the Turkish Barracks at Hillah. Then Major Macpherson,* the Political Officer, Hillah, very kindly took us in, in spite of already having a house full of officers. While at Hillah we paid, of course, a visit (my first) to Babylon which is only a few miles distance. From there we went on to Kufa and Nejef where we stayed with poor Captain Marshall, the Political Officer, about a month before he was treacherously murdered. Thence we went on to Museyeb and Kerbela and the Hindiyah Barrage. It was a most enjoyable and interesting tour. Major Clerici was an ideal travelling companion, our drivers were excellent fellows and the more difficult things got, the more cheery and resourceful they became. The desert air was exhilarating and, except for rain on the first day, the sky

* In civil life a partner of Messrs. Grey, Mackenzie.

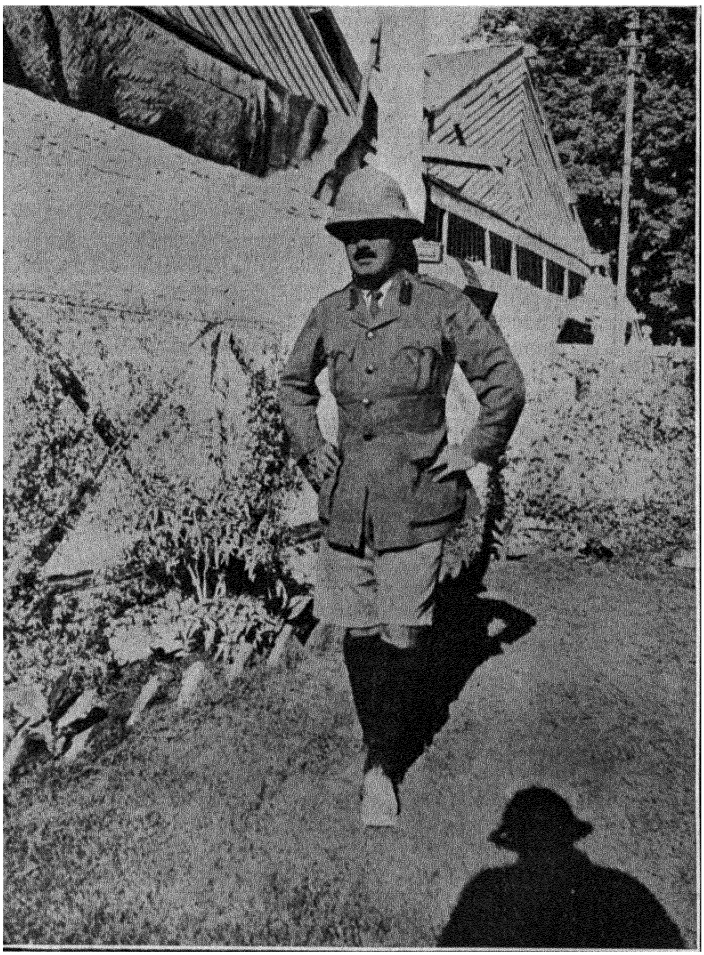


OFFICE OF THE D.P.S. AT BAGHDAD.

was ever a cloudless blue. It was on this trip that I first got to know and appreciate Major Clerici's ' boy ' Gabriel. Nearly everyone in the M. E. F. seemed to know Gabriel. Once he prepared a dinner for us at Baghdad West. The menu which he had drawn up began with ' Supe ' went on with " Fish Frid " and one of the items was ' Tomato Sauce.' " Where " we asked " is the Joint, Gabriel ?" "The joint " he replied " is included in the tomato sauce."



GABRIEL AND YASIN.
QASAR-I-SHIRIN, FEBRUARY 1918.



CAPT. J. FERGUSON, M.B.E.

Later in the month Major Clerici and I again went on tour, this time to the East and visited the Third Corps at Baquba, Capt. Ferguson was A. D. P. S. We spent a cheery day and night at Corps H.Q. and the next day set out for a long run to Khaniqin past Sharaban and Ruz over the Jebel Hamrin and the Kadarrah River to Khaniqin where we arrived very late and very weary and stayed with a cheery M.T. Mess in a disused bakery. This was certainly the quaintest place for a

Mess I had yet seen, but our hosts said it was good and cool in the hot months. In February it would have been decidedly 'cool' but for the oil stoves. Khaniqin was just recovering from a famine. The hungry people, nourished by our rations, were beginning to revive and the squalid bazaar had almost an animated appearance.

The next day we went on to the foot of the Pai Tak Pass through picturesque hilly country marred by the deserted and ruined villages and the famine stricken villagers. At Sir-i-Pul we came across the rear guard of the Russians marching back through Persia to enjoy the 'liberties' of Soviet Russia. We saw them again the next morning at the foot of the Pai Tak struggling up the hill side without any attempt at a formation, looking cold and miserable in the driving rain. Colonel Leslie, their commander, turned aside at the invitation of the hospitable detachment of Hampshires and drank the health of "Les Alliés et les Anglais." It was many generations since his family had seen Scotland and the only Scotch he understood was potable.



OUTSIDE G. H. Q., F. P. O. MAJOR CLERICI IN THE CAR.

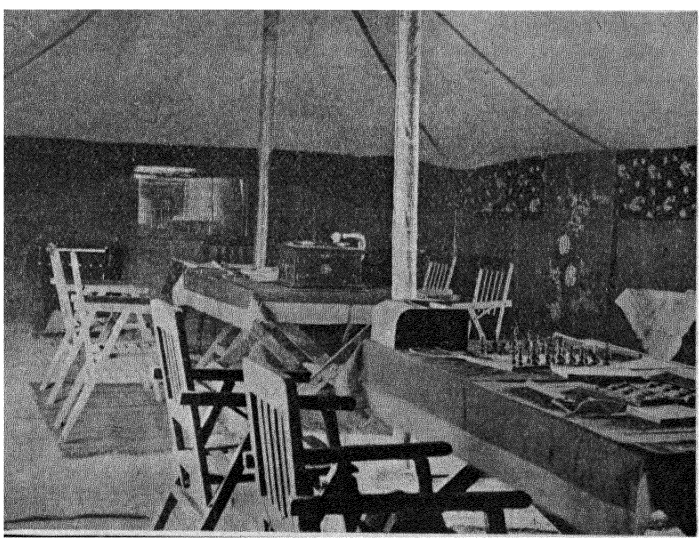
On our way back it began to rain, and then every dip in the undulating road meant a probable delay. Sometimes the car got through the mud, sometimes and more often it did not. Then it meant pushing and pulling. Sometimes a wheel would get free and smother us with a shower bath of mud. Motoring along the Persian road was exciting but not always amusing.

Soon after our return, General Altham, the Quarter Master General in India, visited my office and asked many questions. Two days later

Colonel V. C. French, Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, arrived to look into our accounts which, I am glad to say, he found in good order.

On the 16th of March Col. French, Major Clerici and I visited the 1st Corps (A. D. P. S. Lt. Taylor) at Samarra where we stayed with the Corps Commander, General Cobbe. We discussed many postal matters with him and with General Rattray, the D.A. and Q M. G. My chief impression of our visit to the 1st Corps was the incessant rain and the fathomless mud. But neither rain nor mud damped the spirits of the troops. Everywhere you would hear a laugh, a whistling, the catch of a song.

On the 21st of March Col. French and I returned to Basrah stopping for a night at Kut and for another at Amara with General Austen, the G.O.C., Tigris Front, whose hospitable Mess was always open to the passing officer.



RECREATION TENT, BAGHDAD.

We arrived at Basrah on the 26th of March and shortly afterwards Col. French left for India.

CHAPTER X.

1st April 1918—1st May 1919.

By The Editor

1st April 1918—*1st May* 1919.

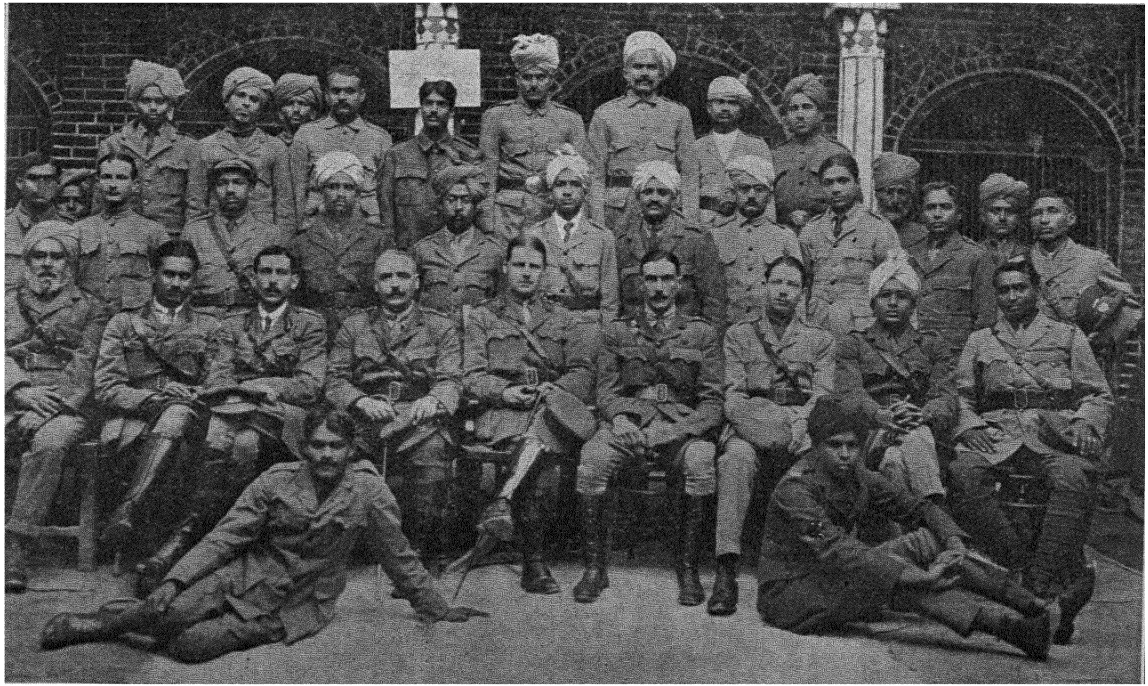
THESE thirteen months—1st of April 1918 to 1st of May 1919, were full of interest, incident and hard work for all of us. In the back-ground was the ever darkening shadow of the German onslaught in the West. We looked anxiously at the wires but did not talk much about them. What was there to say? The only anodyne to our feelings was work, and we all, I think, felt that by improving our particular "shows" in Mesopotamia we were helping to stave off the evil day of defeat or hasten the joyous one of victory which actually dawned on 11th November 1918.

The period was one of considerable activity and progress in the Postal Service M. E. F. The steady growth of the Civil Posts made it clear that the time must soon come when it must have an Officer of its own. Sir Percy Cox had discussed this with Sir William Maxwell during his visit to Baghdad in November 1917 and had specially asked for Major Clerici for the appointment. On the 1st of June 1918 the appointment of Deputy Director of Postal Services, Civil Posts, Iraq, was created and Major Clerici, who had so long and so successfully worked as Deputy Director of Postal Services G. H. Q. and the Forward Area, now left my office for one of his own, and thenceforth his work was more with the Civil Commissioner than with the Director of Postal Services. But our relations were still very close and by cordial co-operation between him and me and his officers and mine we were of great mutual help to each other. The result was that the gradual absorption of the Field Post Offices by the Civil Post Offices during the process of demobilization in the early part of 1919 was comparatively easy and the final absorption of the former by the latter in May 1919 should have been easily accomplished but for the unreasonable attitude by the men.

On the appointment of Major Clerici as D.D.P.S. Civil, Major Angelo came up as D.D.P.S. G.H.Q. and Major Probyn Smith became D.D.P.S. Base.

The areas and work of the two—now three—Deputy Directors, Postal Services, were well defined and there was no overlapping. During this period the Base Post Office was made an independent unit, and the O. C.

STAFF OF DIRECTOR OF POSTAL SERVICES, BAGHDAD, 1918.



Seated, left to right:—MR. GURDAS SINGH, LT. A. E. AZEVEDO, M. B. E., CAPT. A. R. AUGIER, MAJOR A. ANGELO, O. B. E., LT. COL. H. A. SAMS, C. I. E., CAPT. J. H. OWENS, C. I. E., M. B. E., MR. C. SMITH, MR. NILKANTAM, MR. ANTHONY.

DIRECTOR OF POSTAL SERVICES. PERSONAL ASSISTANTS AND ORDERLIES, BAGHDAD. 1918.



CAPT. AUGIER, LT.-COL. SAMS, LT. AZEVEDO.

had control over all field post offices in the Base area, a much needed and very useful step. Each D.D.P.S. and the O.C. Base Post Office had almost complete control over his own area and settled all details. The D.P.S. reserved to himself the general control only and thus had time to devote himself to matters of general administration of which there were many.

Several much needed improvements were introduced into the service. In April 1918 a postmen's delivery was introduced at Basrah on the initiative of Captain Buckner, O. C. Base P. O. Hitherto a postmen's delivery on Field Service had, as far as I am aware, never been considered on a large scale. It was certainly not contemplated in the Postal Manual. But the vagaries of the Post Orderlies and the stationary conditions approaching conditions of civil life made the step very desirable. At Basrah it was soon in working order and from the Base Post Office a daily average of 2,411 were delivered by postmen and from field post offices at Basrah a daily average of 3,277. A similar postmen's delivery was introduced at Baghdad, with the result that in February 1919 the Despatch Rider Letter Service—better known as the D.R.L.S. was abolished. It could have been abolished sooner had the Postal Service sooner had the men for the postmen's delivery. At Amara also the postmen's delivery was introduced on the 8th October 1918.

An Express Letter Service was introduced between Baghdad and Basrah on the 9th November 1918 in order to avoid some of the delays which took place by the ordinary mail route. The usual transit time of mails between Baghdad and Basrah was 110 hours Up and 84 hours Down, a very long time for some 500 miles. But the transit involved two transhipments of mails from train to steamer, two separate railway journeys and on the Up journey no certainty whatever of getting a steamer connecting with the Makina-Amara train. It was only after the Armistice that the I. G. L. of C. was able to let me have a Ferry Boat Service of T. boats plying between Kut and Amara. And by getting the Director of Railways to give me a special train from Amara to Makina, the transit time was greatly reduced.

Undoubtedly the ideal way of dealing with the problem of rapid transit between the Base and G.H.Q. was by *air*. But all the aeroplanes were required for military purposes and none could be spared for postal work. As a matter of fact we did on three occasions make use of the air. The first occasion was on the 11th of January 1919 when General Mac-Ewan visited Baghdad in his Handley Page bus *en route* to Delhi. A strictly limited mail was sent impressed with a special rubber stamp. There was considerable competition to send letters by this mail which after some mishaps duly arrived in Delhi on the 20th of January. The

second occasion was on the 25th February 1919 when the R.A.F. informed me that a machine was flying to Cairo and could take a small mail. 500 letters impressed with another special stamp were despatched by it and were delivered at Cairo on 1st of March. On the 14th of March 1919 Lt.-Col. A. T. Wilson flew to Cairo *en route* to the Peace Conference at Paris. A small mail was sent which arrived on the 16th—a good performance—and was disposed of by the Army Post Office. But it took our mail more seriously than was intended, regarded as 'missorts' the "Souvenir" letters addressed by senders to themselves at Baghdad and was, very properly scandalised at the inclusion—probably by Col. Wilson or his office—of a registered letter addressed to Miss Gertrude Bell without a registered list!

On the 1st of January 1919 a sorting service called the Tigris R.M.S. was opened between Basrah and Amara. It did excellent work while it lasted but it was closed on 23rd of March when the rapid demobilization of troops rendered it unnecessary. From the beginning of March 1919 a weekly steamer service was opened between Magil (Basrah) and Ahwaz on the Karun, giving Ahwaz with the existing service two mails a week.

The tampering of mails between India and Basrah gave a great deal of trouble and resulted in a large number of complaints. I appealed to General St. John, the Embarkation Commandant at Bombay for help and with his co-operation the tampering entirely ceased.



SERGT.-MAJOR RICHMAN OF THE R.L.O.

In June 1918 Major Probyn Smith, Deputy Director of Postal Service, Base, devoted himself to the overhauling and re-organisation of the Stock Depot at Basrah. This was no light task even in the Cold Weather, but in June it was heroic and both he and the Manager, Mr. Rebello, earned the thanks of the Director of Postal Services and the

gratitude of the service for the very efficient way in which the re-organisation was accomplished. The efficiency of the Service and the comfort of the men depended largely on the good working of the Stock Depôt which henceforth ran like clock-work.

The R. L. O. under Sergt.-Major Richman had made very rapid strides since April 1918. By October 1918, it was redirecting over 99 per cent. and from December 1918, 99·9 per cent. of its receipts which amounted to anything between 100,000 and 200,000 letters a month. In January 1918 it sent 36,896 letters to the Third Echelon for disposal, in December 1918—111, in March 1919—only 9 ! What more eloquent tribute to the efficiency of the R.L.O. is required ? At the suggestion of Captain Buckner—a stroke of genius -the R.L.O. dealt with the whole of the English Mail on arrival at Basrah and were able to' intercept thousands of letters and save them an unnecessary journey to the Units which the addressees had left.

The 3rd Echelon was duly grateful for the relief. But once (in December 1918, I believe) there was a hitch. I had just come down from Baghdad and found on my table a draft for General Campbell, the D.A.G. 3rd Echelon, regretting that the R.L.O had sent *sixteen* bags of mails on a recent date and promising that the heinous offence would not be repeated. I turned over the pages of the file and found an indignant letter from the General complaining of breach of faith on the part of the Post Office. I could not make it out and called for Sergt.-Major Richman.

" What is all this about *?*" I asked reproachfully.

A smile flickered across his face as he replied " We send eight bags every day for the eight sections of the office of the 3rd Echelon. On one day their office was closed, so we sent sixteen bags the next day."

" And how many letters are there in these sixteen bags *?*" I asked.

" About 80, Sir, all told."

" Where are they *?*"

" Here, Sir, The Head Clerk of the 3rd Echelon threw them back at us."

I called for the car and the Sergt.-Major and I sped to the 3rd Echelon at Makena. I entered the General's office.

" I have come Sir, about these sixteen bags of mails," I said.

" Yes ?" he said frostily.

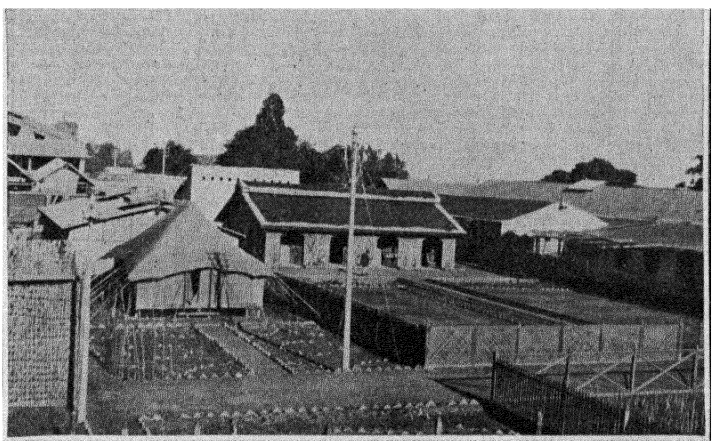
" Have you seen them *?*"

" No, I have not."

" Well, Sir, I shall be glad if you will. They are outside. A baby could lift the whole sixteen."

The General jumped up and came with me on to the verandah where the sixteen erring bags lay. Then he sent for his Head Clerk and spoke wingéd words. The Head Clerk retired very crest-fallen, the General apologised most handsomely and we had no more trouble after that with the Head Clerk of the 3rd Echelon.

In September 1918 at the request of the Director of Telegraphs arrangements were made to instruct Field Post Offices in the art of booking messages and a start was made with 19 offices. By February 1919, 34 offices were booking messages and between 1st September 1918 and 10th of February 1919, 3,112 messages were so booked and Rs. 29,906 were collected from the Civil population.



VIEW OF POSTAL OFFICERS' MESS, BASRAH.

As I have said in the former chapter the Postal Officers at Basra suffered a great deal of inconvenience for want of a Mess. The hut for the Officers' Mess was completed in February 1918 but was not provided with lights and fans till June 1918. Owing however to one cause and another it was not in full use till September 1918 when Captain Buckner returned from leave and taking the Mess in hand ran it on sound economical lines. Not only did he beautify the interior so that it was the admiration and despair of other less pleasing Messes, but he laid out grass lawns and flower beds. By November 1918 the Postal Officers' Mess both inside and out was second to none for appearance and comfort. The tennis court was finished on December 1918 and soon became one of the best at the Base.

The greatest event of the year was of course the Armistice. After years of anxiety and after the dreadful months of the Spring of the year, the end seemed to come with a rush, and, when it did come, the prevailing feeling was one of relief, rather than of exaltation. It seemed too good to be true that the War was really over and that before long most of us would be home again. I got the news at Kut in bed with a go of, 'flu' and under the devoted care of Lt. Shujat Ali, the A. D. P. S. A parade had been ordered for the 12th for all troops, when three cheers were to be given for the King. I did not intend to miss that and tumbled out of bed in a dressing gown and joined our men who were paraded in the F.P.O. compound.



POSTAL OFFICERS' MESS, BASRAH.
MAJOR PROBYN SMYTH, MAJOR ANGELO, CAPTAIN BUCKNER,
CAPTAIN THOMPSON, LT. LITTLE, LT. CREAGAN, LT. BELL.

In December 1918 we were visited by the Hon'ble Mr. Geoffrey Clarke, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, together with Mr. Meredith, Director of Traffic, Mr. Purssell, and Mr. Burlingham. After a short stay at Basrah we (including Col. Bagshawe) all went up to G.H.Q. on S. 14 a spacious and comfortable launch which Sir George MacMunn very kindly put at our disposal. A trip on the Tigris in the Cold Weather—in a comfortable boat—is a very pleasurable experience, especially when there is a sense of victory in the air

At G.H.Q. Mr. Clarke and the others of his party, except Mr Purssell, who unfortunately had sprained his ankle badly during a shoot on the way up, dined with the officers of the Postal Service at the Officers' Club. It was a cheery gathering and one which we shall all remember.

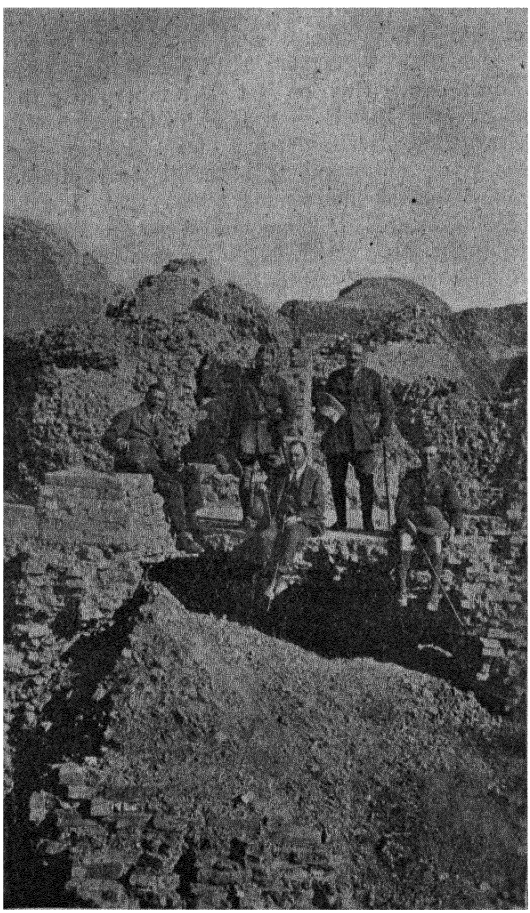
After visiting Northern Persia in August 1918 and after seeing the whole line from Ruz to Enzeli, it appeared to me clearly necessary to have an Assistant Director of Postal Services, Persia, in order to look after the 500 miles of Lines of Communication and the new Field Post Offices which had been opened at Kermanshah, Hamadan, Kazvin, Enzeli and the Travelling Field Post Office between Ruz and Hamadan. G.H.Q. sanctioned the proposal and Lt. Spear was appointed A.D.P.S. on the 27th September 1918. A sorting office under Lt. Shalom was opened at Ruz on 1st December 1918 to deal with the correspondence for the Persian Line of Communication and the personnel of Norperforce. The opening of the sorting office immediately effected a great improvement in the disposal of correspondence for this long and difficult line and I regret that I did not open it in September or even earlier. Transport on this line had always been a matter of great difficulty. Until long after the Armistice there was never enough and the mails suffered in consequence. There were



'S' 14 Mr. G. R. Clarke, Lt.-Col. Sams, Mr. R. Meredith, Mr. Burlingham, Maj. Clerici, Lt. James.

always a large number of bags at the different stages waiting for transport. At times it was impossible to get Motor Transport and it was necessary to resort to animals—usually camels. This was wholly unsatisfactory. It was of course painfully slow. The contents of the bags often arrived smashed to atoms. There was a large amount of pilfering and robbery. The huge accumulations caused a great deal of dislocation and were for the most part responsible for the partial failure of the

Postal Service on this line. It was purely a matter of transport, and, if from the outset this had been adequate, the troops would have had, what they greatly desired and deserved, a satisfactory mail service. G.H.Q. and the H. Q. Persian L. of C. gave me all the help they could. But there was not enough mechanical transport for all that it was required to do. There was often not enough petrol for purely military purposes. The mails had perforce to suffer.



By the Waters of Babylon. Mr. Geoffrey Clarke, Lt. Col. Sams, Major Angelo, Mr. R. Meredith, Lt. James. Dec. 1918.

When after the Armistice the British troops from the Middle East joined hands in the Caucasus with Norperforce, the latter was transferred to the British Force, Constantinople. This entailed the transfer on the 1st March 1919 of the Field Post Offices at Hamadan and at Enzeli, of the 36th and 39th Brigades to the Deputy Director of Postal Servies, Constantinople and Lt. Bickers was sent to Baku as Assistant Director of Postal Services, Baku. The appointment of A.D.P.S. of Railhead (Qizil Robat) was abolished and Lt. Shalom was sent as A.D.P.S. Persian Line of Communication with Headquarters at Kermanshah.

In February 1918 the Persian Government through the British Minister at Teheran had asked the G.H.Q. to arrange for the carriage of the Persian letter mail *via* Baghdad, as Soviet Russia was closed to mails and the road from Bushire and Teheran was unsafe. We were asked originally to transit only five bags a week, but the number was actually on an average 80 a week. This imposed a further strain on our already overstrained resources on the Persian Line of Communication and the Persian mails suffered from the same accumulations as the M.E.F. mails. While I was at Teheran in August 1918 I discussed the matter with M. Molitor, the Director-General of Persian Posts and the Persian Minister, with the result that by the 3rd of February 1919 the Persian Postal Service was re-opened between Teheran and Khaniqin where the Persian Posts re-opened their Office of Exchange.

Another problem for the Postal Service in Persia was the fact that the rupee was not current in Persia beyond Kermanshah, in the Persian Lines of Communication; the Field Treasure Chest Officers kept their accounts in sterling. No money order business could be done and the postal staff could not get their pay without great delay. The market value of the kran varied daily and it was obviously impossible to expect postmasters to work out daily a conversion table duty. The problem seemed insoluble when Mr. Hart, the Manager at Kazvin of the Imperial Bank of Persia came to the rescue. He suggested that the Field Post Offices should periodically take an advance at the market rate of the day. This advance was to be wired to Baghdad to the credit of the Advanced Base Post Office and to be repaid daily by the Field Post Offices in Persia from their cash collections. The postmasters had to make out a conversion table,checked by the Field Treasure Chest Officer for the period only at the rate at which the advance was made. As soon as the advance was paid up, a new one was taken at the new market rate. I welcomed this suggestion and it was also beneficial to the Bank, as Mr. Hart pointed out, which found the issue of small drafts to British troops a very troublesome business but one which they did not like to refuse. This advance system was introduced at Enzeli (through Resht) and Hamadan and worked very satisfactorily until the Field Treasure Chest Officers were able to accept the cash collections of the Field Post Offices

as they did subsequently. From the time the advance system was introduced a brisk money order business was done and the personnel of the Field Post Offices were able to get their salaries without delay.

On the Persian Line of Communication we had Field Post Offices at Ruz, Khaniqin, Pai Tak, Kermanshah, Hamadan, Kasvin, Enzeli and later on at Baku. Up and down the line were scattered isolated posts which found considerable difficulty in transacting postal business. Two travelling Field Post Offices Nos. 64 and 75 were therefore opened between Ruz and Hamadan, one starting from either end. Subsequently it was found more convenient to amalgamate them into one. This T. F. P. O. was of great utility and did a considerable amount of money order and registration work.

At the date of the Armistice our Field Post Offices extended from Baku on the Caspian to Hit on the Euphrates, a distance of 900 miles, and from Mosul in the North to Koweit on the Persian Gulf, a length of nearly 800 miles. This constitutes a record of Field Postal Services in one Area and is a one of which the Post Office of India may well feel proud.

On the 1st of April 1918 we had—

	Head.	Sub.
Field Post Offices	2	73
Civil	1	13

Subsequently 18 more Field Post Offices were added, and at the Armistice we had 91 Field Post Offices.

During the process of demobilization the Civil posts had been taking over the Field Post Offices as the troops withdrew and by the 15th of April 1919 there were—

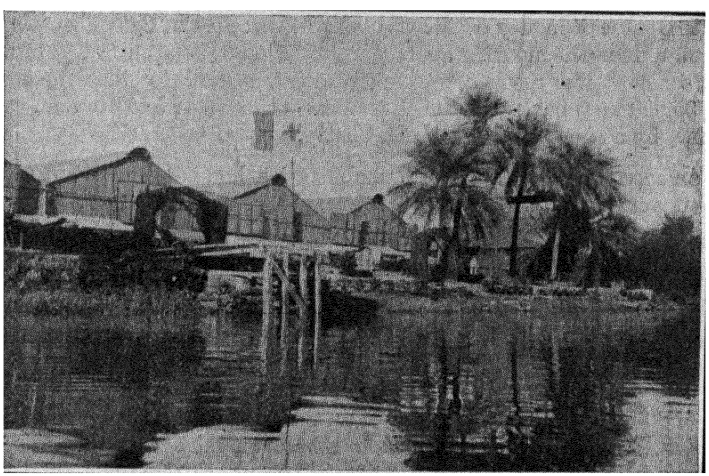
	Head.	Sub.	Branch Offices.
Field Post Offices	2	47	..
Civil	2	41	21

The strength of the Postal Service on the first April 1918 and at the time of the Armistice was respectively

	1st April 1918.	Nov. 1918.
Officers including officers transferred to Civil	23	24
Inspectors and Dy. Postmasters ..	49	44
Overseers	89	104
Clerks	594	825
Followers	633	876
		1,850

On the 1st of May 1919 the Postal Service M.E.F. had dwindled to 3 officers, 2 Inspectors, 70 clerks and 19 menials. The rest had been demobilised or had been transferred to the Civil Posts.

The health of the Postal Service was very fair on the whole and certainly got better as the conditions of life especially on the Postal Camp improved. In April 1918 the percentage of admittance into hospital was 3·19 increasing in July 1918 to 11·89. In September it was 5·45 and from then onwards there was a steady fall to 1·01. The low average as casualties in the winter of 1918-19 is I think greatly due to the 576 warm, sleeping bags which Mrs. Sharpe very kindly sent us for the menials. HEALTH.



B.G.H. 33 MAKINA.

In order to ascertain the work of the postal service two enumerations of a month each were taken, one in October 1917 the other in August 1918.

The following are the figures:—

	October 1917.	August 1918.
Letters received	....	3,052,948
Do. posted	3,330,873	3,556,002
Reg. letters received	45,040	44,074
Do. posted	21,236	19,902

	October 1917.	August 1918.
Money Orders Issued	65,312	54,682
Do. Value	Rs. 28,63,872	28.38,974
Do. Paid	1,428	528
Do. Value	Rs. 39,550	18,016
Parcels Received	39,518	52,504
Do. posted	3,210	3,290
B.P.Os. sold	440	1,384
Value	Rs. 3,431	4,244
S.B. Deposits	1,110	1,124
Amount	Rs. 81,708	63,268

The issue of money orders was very heavy. In the Base Post Office, Basrah alone, the monthly average was over 4,500 and on 3rd February 1919 a record was reached when 655 money orders to the value of Rs. 35,000 were booked at the Base Post Office between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. by a *single clerk* Mr. K. D. Chetty.

As soon as the method of demobilization had been finally decided it went very rapidly. The Postal Service had of course to follow and nothing could be closed until the troops had moved on. As the shrinkage proceeded a large number of our men were sent to India for demobilization and some were transferred to the Civil Post. By the 15th of April 1919 we had 12 officers, 38 Inspectors of Post Offices, 509 clerks, 91 overseers and 662 menials. Of these 11 Officers, 29 Inspectors of Post Offices, 475 clerks, 80 overseers, and 611 menials were required for the Civil Posts and the Army of Occupation and the rest were sent to India for demobilization. In order to clear up the pending and future references a M.E.F. Record office was opened at Basrah on 1st of May 1919 with a small staff of 68 clerks under Captain Owens as D.D.P.S. and two Personal Assistants.

After Mrs. Harrison left for Home, Mrs. Sharpe succeeded to the arduous duty of guardian angel of the Postal and Telegraph men on Field Service. Among her greatest achievements was the supply of the afore-mentioned 576 sleeping bag razais for the menials. Having experienced the cold of Mesopotamia in the winter of 1917-18, I asked Mrs. Sharpe in June 1918 to send, if possible, 576 sleeping bag razais for the packers. Mrs. Sharpe appealed for funds to the personnel in India and met with a most generous response. By the 19th of October 1918, Mrs. Sharpe had sent all the razais asked for. These were immediately distributed first to the packers on the Persian Line of Communication, where the nights were getting chill, and then to the others from North to South. As a mark of appreciation of the work done by Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Sharpe, our officers and men contributed and sent them each a Persian rug.

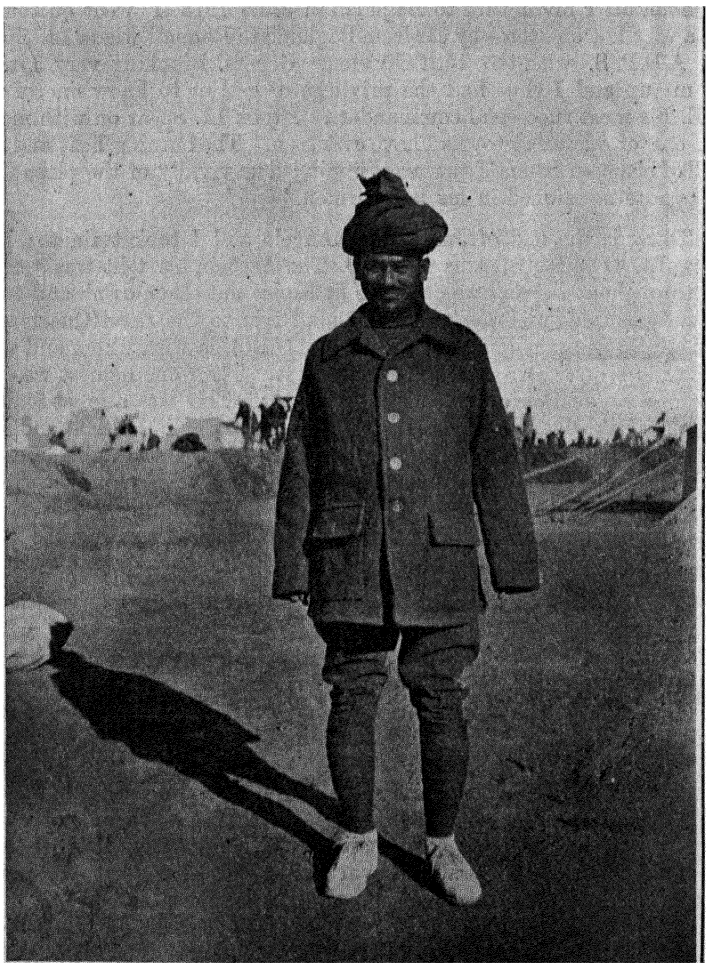
Lady Willingdon during her visit to Mesopotamia in April 1918, had asked me to let her know if there was anything she could do for us. There was nothing at the time, but later on I described the bareness of the quarters of the A. D. P. S. on the L. of C. and suggested certain things which would be greatly appreciated, e.g., finger bowls, prints, etc. Lady Willingdon sent them almost by return of post and earned the gratitude of several young officers.

' Soon after my return to Baghdad in June 1918 I went on tour—and a very hot one too—by car from Baghdad to Ramadi where Lt. Spear was A.D.P. S. with the 15th Division. General Brooking very kindly put me up and I thus had the privilege of getting to know one of the M. E. F's most successful commanders. I took Lt. Spear on with me to Hit, one of quaintest towns I have ever seen. The burning heat and the smell of bitumen from the furnaces reminded us vividly of the place that the ' padré mentioned in his last sermon. '

Towards the end of June Major Angelo and I took train to Ruz where Lt. O'Callaghan was A.D.P.S. The heat in his tent was terrific and throughout the day we could do little else but sleep, drink and gasp. The next morning we drove over the Diala River to the Head Quarters of the 13th Division then in charge of General O'Dowda with whom and with his staff officers we discussed postal matters. Their one request was the return of Nabbi Bakhsh, their late Inspector. This was a great feather in Nabbi Bakhsh's cap, for the 13th Division was all British and had more correspondence and therefore gave more trouble than all the other Divisions put together. It spoke volumes for his energy, industry and good humour that they all wanted him back, and it was due as much to the recommendation of the General Officer Commanding the 13th Division as to mine that he was recommended for and was awarded the title of Khan Sahib.

At the beginning of August 1918 I toured for nearly six weeks in Persia, travelling to Teheran where I spent eight delightfully cool days with Major Sir Walter Bartelot at the British Legation at Gul Haq. The shade of the magnificent trees and the plash of the rivulets intersecting the grounds were in most refreshing contrast to the glare of Mesopotamia in August. At Gul Haq I met M. Molitor, the Director-General of Persian Posts and the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs; and after a good deal of persuasion I got them to agree to re-opening the mail line to Khaniqin. On my way back I met General Stuart Wortley at Kasvin and suggested that I should visit Enzeli on the Caspian. He agreed. And so I saw the very picturesque and interesting bit of Gilan from Menzil (where I came across Mr. Davis, Postmaster of the 37th Brigade F.P.O., who has contributed a subsequent chapter) to the Caspian. At Enzeli I met General Dunsterville of Dunsterforce on the " Paul Kruger " (his Headquarters) just before he sailed for Baku. He was at tea and was busy seeing

representatives of the Bolshies' and being interviewed by British Officers some on the way to Baku, others en route to Krasnovodsk on the further shore of the Caspian. On the way back from Hamadan I passed thousands of 'Jhelu' refugees from Lake Urmiyah trekking to Baquba where the British Government gave them asylum and hospitality. It was a pathetic sight, a nation in flight. Many did not get to Baquba but died by the way, their corpses punctuating their line of march.



Field Postmaster of F. P. O 16—Arab Village 1917

Soon after leaving Khaniqin I met Sir Percy and Lady Cox going up to Teheran where Sir Percy had been appointed Minister in succession to Sir Charles Marling. We stopped and exchanged greetings, and then pursued our journeys, they for the cool delights of the Persian Hills, I for the still reeking plains of Mespot.

I got back to Baghdad about the middle of September after one of the most interesting tours I am ever likely to make.

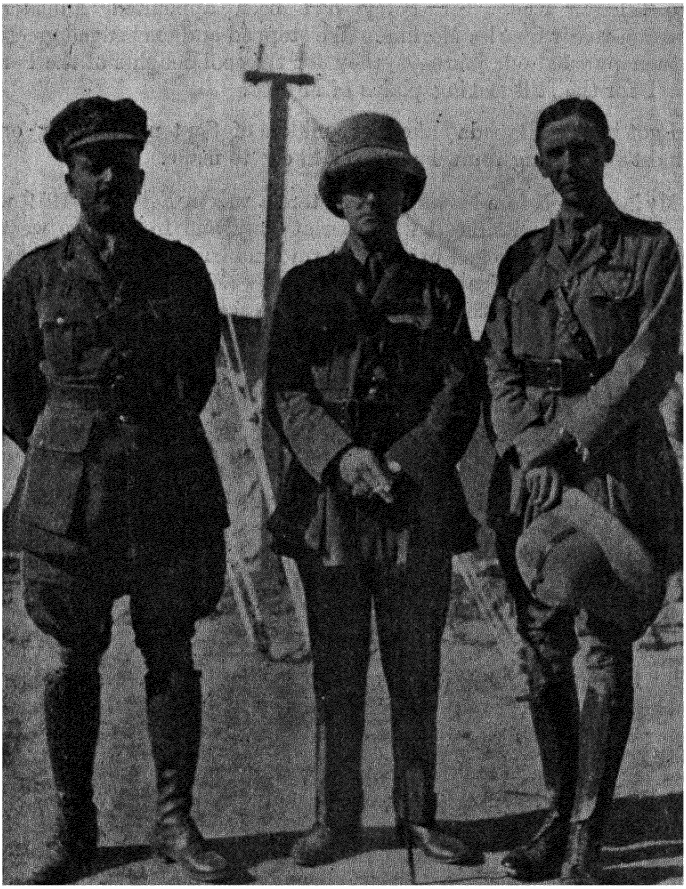
My last tour before leaving Mesopotamia was in February 1919 when I went to Mosul. Railhead was then at Baiji and from there we went to Shergat where I picked up a cuniform brick from the ruins of Ashur. On the way from Shergat to Mosul over grass and flower-strewn undulations we got stuck in the mud and for the second time I had to spend the night in the Blue. Sir John Hewett and the officer travelling with him on their way up a week previously had also stuck in the mud on the same journey and wired thus to G.H.Q. for help.

"3 I.O.Rs., 2 B.O.Rs., 2 B.Fs. stuck in mud aaa please send help."

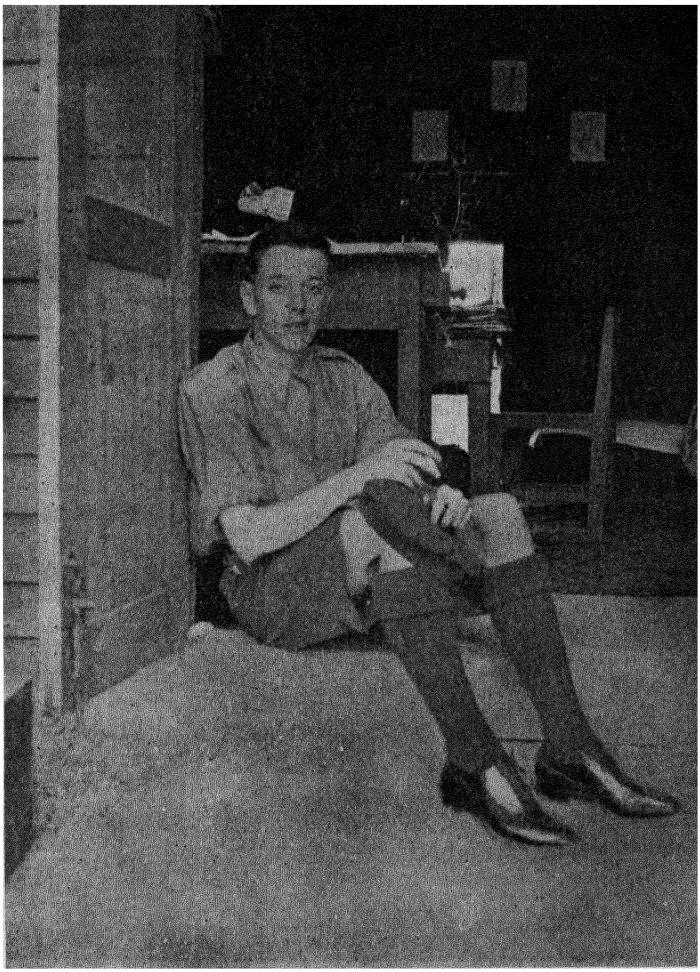
We got to Mosul after a day's delay. Mosul had recently fallen into our hands, but it seemed as if our occupation had been for months, so clean, well kept and orderly was the place. Thomas Atkins settles down as quickly in Mosul as he would in Margate. On the way back we had better luck than on our way there and within forty-eight hours of leaving Mosul, we arrived back in Baghdad.

By the end of April 1919 my job as D.P.S., M. E. Force, was finished and I handed on the postal torch to Major Clerici who became Director of Postal Services, Iraq and Persian Line of Communication.

Soended my intensely interesting experience as a temporary officer in the Great War. As we steamed down the Shatt-ul-Arab bound for India and Home, I thought with a pang of regret of the cheery life on Active Service, of the never failing help and courtesy of the officers with whom I had worked, of the dogged grit and determination of the personnel of the Postal Service working cheerfully and devotedly in the most adverse circumstances and of my brother officers in that service.



LT. SHUJAT ALI, LT.-COL. SAMS, MAJOR CLERICI
NOV. 1918.



LT. CREAGAN, A.D.P.S.

I cannot conclude this narrative better than by quoting from my Report to the Director-General.

NOTICE OF OFFICERS.—"I find it very difficult to single out any particular officer without doing injustice to others. The work of some has come more under my notice than that of others, but I know that the work of all has been whole-hearted and good. The Postal Service has been officered by very junior men, many of whom are not even Superin-

tendents in India. I have been greatly struck by the way in which they have handled often most difficult situations and how they have all cheerfully shouldered responsibility. This campaign has given them their chance and they have taken it fully.

" I acknowledge herewith gratitude that all these young officers have done, and with even greater gratitude the devotion and loyalty which I have always had from the senior officers, especially by those who have worked with me as D.Ds. P.S. or in the Base Post Offices. Without their willing co-operations, success would have been impossible.

" We have all been a very happy family together and there has been among us a real *esprit de corps.*

" It is with genuine regret that I leave my brother officers and the Postal Service, M. E. F."

CHAPTER XI.

MESOPOTAMIA.

Discomforts and Difficulties on the Tigris. August 1916.

By

Major McMinn, A.D.P.S., Corps.

In giving a narrative account of the work of the Field Postal Service for the 3rd Indian Army Corps a commencement must be made by a description of the Central Post Office and of its multifarious duties. When the Corps was at Orah, a Central Post Office was established there but after the advance to Filayah for some reason the Central Post Office still remained a Orah. As the latter place had ceased to be the Rivice Head it is obvious that the Central Post Office could no longer exercise the functions of a Central Office and it degenerated into an ordinary Field Post Office serving the units of Orah and Wadi. This office was afterwards closed and a new Central Post Office was opened at Filayah but later the River Head was moved down to Sheikh Saad and accordingly the Central Post Office was transferred to that place.

The duties of the Central Post Office at that period were :—

(1) To act as a funnel for all the mails of the Corps, *i.e.*, (*a*) to arrange for the disembarkation and embarkation of all mails; (*b*) to sort the bags for F.P.Os. according to the latest news about distribution of troops; (*c*) to despatch upward mails by river boat or by convoy as the case might be.

(2) To act as a Central Sorting Office for local mails. For this purpose the Central Post Office exchanged 21 bags daily with F.P.Os.

(3) To act as an Enquiry Bureau. In this connection all doubtful and non-deliverable articles were returned to the Central Post Office by the Field Post Offices. Here all possible enquiries were made to try and effect delivery, to despatch all mails down river.

The methods of despatch of up mails were at that time two in number. One by ferry service to Arab Village, two by cart convoy to Twin Canals and Es Sinn.

POSTAL OFFICERS, BAGHDAD, 1918.



Standing left to right :—LT. A. E. AZEVEDO, LT. H. C. ECCLESTON, LT. K. C. SEN.
Seated left to right :—CAPT. J. H. OWENS, CAPT. A. R. AUGIER.

It was not long before the railway opened with a daily service to Twin Canals. By this service mails are sent to the 7th, 8th and 9th Brigades but the mails for the 14th Division still go by mule cart convoy which leaves Sheikh Saad every third day.

The system of despatch by convoy is now as follows:—

In a morning of the day previous to the departure of the convoy we are supposed to submit an estimate of the carts required. This estimate is based on the number of bags awaiting despatch and on our expectations of a mail boat arriving during the day. This latter factor has always been an uncertain one and now that the river is low has become an absolute gamble. In the evening the carts arrive and are loaded up ; an escort under an N.C.O. and one man for each cart is provided and after being packed the carts move off with the escort to the Advance Transport Depôt where the whole convoy amounting sometimes to 600 carts is parked for the night. At dawn the next morning the convoy starts arriving at Twin Canals about 9 or 10 A.M. Here the mules are changed and the convoy halts for the day. Our mails are unloaded and carefully checked bag by bag by the Inspector stationed there and loaded again in the evening and made over under receipt to a fresh escort. The next morning the convoy starts for Es Sinn where it arrives about four hours later. The mails are unloaded and checked by the Inspector, 14th Division, who arranges for the distribution to the F.P.Os. concerned. There have always been difficulties in safeguarding the mails on the convoy. After the bags are loaded, a tarpaulin is spread over them and the whole load is then secured by ropes. Each driver receives a chit on which the number of bags in his particular cart is noted. The total number of bags is carefully checked by the N.C.O. in charge of the escort with the postmaster of the Central Post Office and a way bill is handed over to him. All these precautions should apparently ensure the safety of the mails, but unfortunately this is not always the case. The road is very rough and the carts move in an impenetrable cloud of dust. This cloud is so thick that the escort, more especially if it is a British one, cannot march alongside the carts and have to move parallel to them at some distance on the windward side. Through the jolting of the carts ropes get loosened and sometimes a bag drops off. On account of the dust haze and the number of carts the loss is unnoticed and the bag being of much the same colour as the dusty road even the rear-guard pass it by. Such losses, though guarded against as much as possible, are inevitable under the existing conditions. When the railway runs to Es Sinn (which it is hoped will be soon) then it is trusted that all bags will arrive safely at their destination.

A description of what we call a convoy day at Sheik Saad might be interesting as well as amusing. In the morning the A.D.P.S. looks at

the dump of mails and tries to make a rapid calculation as to the number of carts required. An estimate of 15 is arrived at. He then proceeds to the M.T.O. and asks anxiously for news of, say the " Blosse Lynch" which is on its way upstream with a nice little load of 1,500 bags. The M.T.O. assures him that to the best of his belief the " Blosse Lynch" cannot arrive till the next day. The A.D.P.S. with a lightened heart proceeds to the Advance Base Commandant's office and submits an indent for 15 carts and a fatigue party of 20 men. After some discussion, the Staff Officer is at last induced to admit that he has 15 carts and 20 men hidden away,where he can get at them,and the A.D.P.S. returns to his tent to attend to office work. By the time he has finished this his temper has become somewhat soured owing to the difficulties of attending to papers in a temperature of 115 degrs.; and with a howling wind blowing which is called the "Shumal." After breakfast, the sound of a steamer is heard and a casual glance down the river shows the horrible spectacle of the " Blosse Lynch " steaming proudly up the river. The wretched A.D.P.S. then puts on his helmet and as soon as the boat is wharfed dashes off to board her. He hopes against hope that there is some mistake in the wire but on meeting the postal official on board, he is informed that the news of 1,500 bags is all too true. The Captain of the boat meets him and babbles with pride about having made a record trip. A.D.P.S. looks upon him with a jaundiced eye and demands moodily why he could not have adhered to his scheduled time instead of making foolish attempts at breaking records . The skipper wanders off brooding over the ingratitude of man, more especially of postal officials. The A.D.P.S. by that time, looking haggard and worn, betakes himself again to the office of the Advance Base Commandant and demands 20 more carts and a further fatigue of 60 men. The Staff Officer sarcastically asks if he is supposed to be a conjurer able to produce carts and men from up his sleeve. After a spirited and acrimonious argument 10 more carts and a further fatigue of 30 men are promised and the A.D.P.S. returns to his tent pleased with the inward knowledge that he has obtained more than he expected. On arrival there, he finds an agitated officer waiting him with a piteous tale that he has not received any letters from his wife by the last mail. With difficulty refraining from making a cynical suggestion that the said wife has found a better means of spending her time than in writing letters, the A.D.P.S. listens to the tale of woe and promises to wire to the Base. The complainant departs with a greater belief in the efficacy of such a telegram than has the disillusioned postal officer. The A.D.P.S. by that time in a half-crazed condition of mind, indites a wire to the Base Postmaster which is calculated to curl the hair, if any, of that harassed official. He sardonically chuckles as he imagines the remarks about ingratitude which will be made in the Base Post Office on arrival of the wire. The A.D.P.S. then seeks his couch to try and rest till 4-30 P.M. the time of arrival of the carts and fatigues. If lucky,

he may, in spite of heat and flies, doze off and dream of myriads of mail bags. At 4-30 P.M. he looks out and sees the arrival of carts and the men of the Madras Porter Corps who form the fatigue and who are usually known as the Madras Tigers. Soon a steady stream of bags is seen to arrive and the A.D.P.S. after a hurried tea, proceeds to join in the struggle which is imminent. Soon huge dumps of mails begin to appear on the plain apposite the C.P.O. The very attenuated postal staff can be seen here and there with their head-gear still visible above the hills of bags. Order is gradually evolved out of what appears to be chaos and in time the convoy carts are loaded. At the same time other carts are making frequent journeys to the evening ferry-boat with mails for Filayah Other carts too are being loaded up with mails for brigades of the 13th Division and local units. Just at this time the M.L.O. arrives with the news that the P.5 is proceeding to Basrah at dawn next day and mails must be loaded on her at once. The A.D.P.S., with difficulty refraining from bursting with emotion, gets hold of the Inspector and instructs him to take one cart and 12 men to the down river dumps and load up the P. 5. Just then a Staff Officer from some head-quarters gallops up and demands his particular mail bag. The A.D.P.S. points out the vast heap of still unsorted bags and suggests that his bag is the one at the bottom, whereupon the Staff Officer humbly accepts the advice that he should send over the next morning and returns to his camp in a chastened mood

Just as darkness has fallen the convoy carts have all been loaded and the way-bills are made out, a copy of which the A.D.P.S. takes over to the Advance Base Commandant's Office. By the time he returns, the carts have moved off, the ferry boat has weighed anchor and peace has settled over the land. He wanders to his table, pours out a little whisky diluted with Tigris and gives thanks that another convoy day is over. He knows that he is sure to receive a batch of wires from Filayah the next day complaining of non-receipt of mails which owing to the limited room on the ferry boat could not be forwarded by that trip. Enough for the day is the evil thereof, he thinks, and he shouts for dinner.

The above brief description will give some idea of postal work at Sheikh Saad. From Twin Canals, there is direct communication between that place and Corps. Next to Corps Head-Quarters Camp is the 3rd Division Head-Quarters' Camp. The means of communication is by motor lorry. A motor lorry convoy leaves Corps every morning loaded up with water "pachals" for Twin Canals. They pour the water into the tanks at that place and then return to Corps. This trip is repeated in the evening. It has now been arranged to send local mails by these lorries and Field Post Office 68 at Twin Canals has been made into a sorting office and office of exchange. It will easily be seen that there is a large amount of work for three offices, *viz.* the Central Post Office

Field Post Office 68 at Twin Canals and Field Post Office 36 which is the landing and despatching office at Arab village. These offices cannot be treated as ordinary Field Post Offices and they require a large staff. The dearth of men due to sickness and lack of proper staff in the first place need not be dwelt upon in this report.

The Field Post Offices with the 14th Division at Es Sinn deserve a special word of mention. They are with their brigades which are holding the most advanced of our positions. The offices themselves have come under shell fire and have also been bombed from aeroplanes. Field post Office 53 had its tent and some Government and private property irreparably damaged by shell fire.

On the whole the service has been satisfactory and reasonable, complaints have been few and I will close this report with a word of thanks to all those of my staff who have borne the burden and heat of the past few months without complaining and without dropping out from the ranks of the workers.

Statistics shewing the number of bags dealt with by the Central Post Office during the month of August 1916.

Sent by convoy.	Sent by rail.	Sent by T boat up.	Sent down stream.	Bags received from down stream.
1,639	459	3,574	2,327	6,758

CHAPTER XII.

MESOPOTAMIA.

More Worries on the Tigris. January 1916 to August 1916.

By

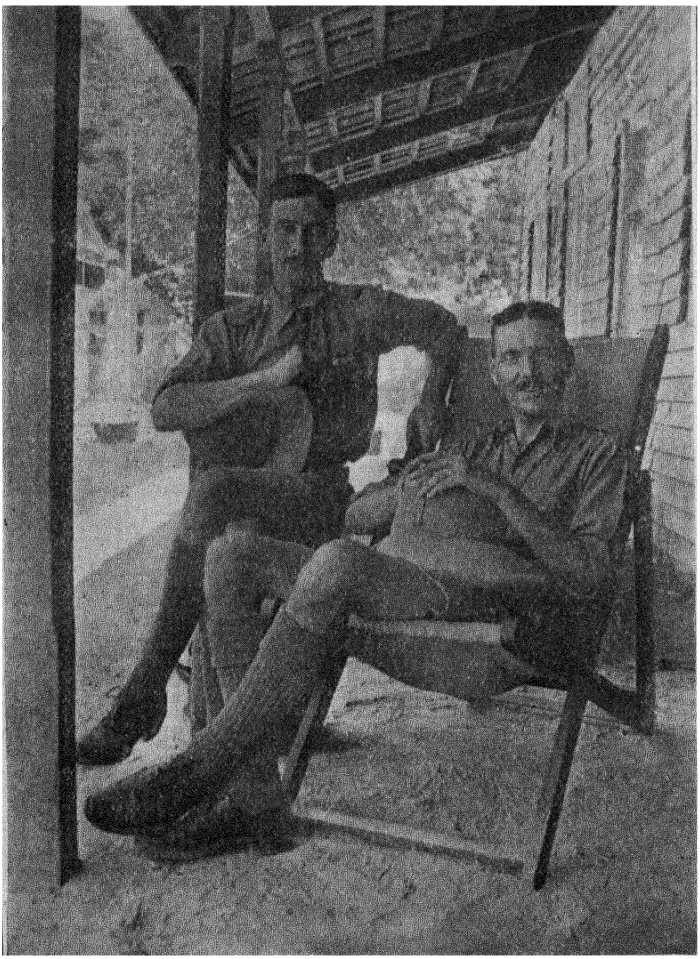
Lt.-Col. E. B. Thompson, M.B.E., late A. D. P. S.,

7th Division.

I ARRIVED here at Camp Wadi on the 16th January 1916 by T. boat with a couple of mahelas full of mails. We had had a very bad voyage up-stream, having run aground about half a dozen times. The day of my arrival was a perfectly wretched day, very cold and very wet. On this day I had my first experience of real mud. Bray met me and no sooner had we tied up, than hordes of officers, orderlies, etc., rushed on board and clamoured or their mails. Some bags were on the boat itself (on both the decks) and the remainder were on the two mahelas. Bray, Spear (Inspector), my camp clerk Mahamad Abdulla and myself with the help of some other Post Office Officials who rolled up tackled these mails and by night time we had managed to deliver the greater portion of them. There was no taking receipts or counting bags. We simply handed over the bags. The whole camp was in a state of chaos. Nobody knew where any one else was. Post Offices were scattered about on all the boats and the only thing to be done in the circumstances was to get rid of the mails in the best way possible. It poured with rain the whole time. On the following day the remainder of the mails were delivered from the boat and the boat went off.

After this I reported myself at the 7th Division Head Quarters which was on the S.S. "Blosse Lynch". I was ordered to embark on the boat and was given a place on deck. I discovered that on this boat there were 3 Field Post Offices. Only one of them belonged to the 7th Division Head-Quarters. What the other two Field Post Offices were doing I never quite made out. How any of these offices ever did any work I don't know. They were put away in any little corner where they got all the wind and rain. I tried to get a better place for the 7th Division Head Quarters Field Post Office, but found that every available square inch was occupied. I myself had to sleep out in the open and got more or less

wet every night I visited the Field Post Offices and found them all on boats and all stowed in odd corners. I never saw such general



CAPT. J. H. OWENS, CAPT. E. B. THOMPSON.

discomfort or chaos, when all the boats went down stream at the end of January. All the Field Post Offices were gathered together and placed in

one camp and a General Post Office to serve the whole camp was opened. This was the only possible working scheme as we had not sufficient staff to give the Divisions and Brigades separate post offices. Also if the post offices had been split up and given to different formations it would have been almost impossible to control them until things had settled down a little. After the General Post Office had been opened a few days and we had gathered together all the undelivered mails, things began to look up little. The chief drawback was the weather. The rain and mud made work particularly difficult, as it was at times almost impossible to unload steamers and always impossible to keep mails dry.

In the middle of February Bray went down stream to the Base and Probyn Smith came up and took over charge of that Tigris Corps. Shortly after his arrival more staff came up and we gave each Division and Brigade Head Quarters a Post Office. The Post Office only consisted of one postmaster and one packer and the greatest difficulty was experienced in delivering mails on mail days and preparing and despatching postings. Mails were received very irregulary, sometimes after 10 days, sometimes after 3 or 4 days. Despatches were made 4 or 5 times every week (whenever a boat was going to Basrah). The day fixed for the English Mail was Friday at 2 P. M. but extra despatches were made nearly every week on Saturday and Sunday. A central post office was opened which did practically the same work as a railhead post office in France (Force "A"). The Force at this time was split up. The majority of the Force remained on the Right Bank. The two Forces were connected by a pontoon bridge. Mails were nearly always unloaded on the Left Bank which meant that transport had to cross and back which was not always an easy job. Messrs. Spear and Davison were at different times in charge of the Right Bank and I fancy they had anything but a comfortable time. This state of affairs went on practically till April when a general advance was made and we all came up to Falayah. The winter was over, which was a blessing in many ways. With the united effort of every one, led very ably by Probyn Smith, some sort of a postal system had now been formed. It had been a very bad time for all and especially for the Post Office staff. Thay had little or no comforts, suffered terribly from the weather and had to work like Trojans all day.

Shortly after our arrival at Falayah, Probyn Smith and Bray both went over to the Right Bank and I was left with Davison on the Left Bank. Steamers unloaded invariably on the Left Bank and generally about 2 miles down river from Bridge Head. This caused a great deal of trouble and waste of time as transport was often delayed going and coming across the bridge. On the 24th April McMinn arrived and took over from Probyn Smith. At the same time Bray left and went down stream. On the 19th May, I moved over to the Right Bank

with the 7th Division. On the 20th I got a touch of sun with very high fever and was ordered into the 20th B.F.A. On 23rd I came out of hospital. From the 24th May to 14th June I was in a camp near the BridgeHead. It was a very bad camp as the road to the bridge passed within a few feet of my tent and all the dust raised by the constant traffic was blown direct into my tent. This combined with the heat and flies nearly drove me mad. During the time I was in this Camp the boats carrying mails unloaded nearly two miles further down the river and some difficulty was experienced in arranging transport to take away the mails. This especially was the case when the mails were big, as the necessary number of carts could never be obtained at one time and it either meant that mails had to lie over or else I had to go elsewhere for my transport. McMinn and Sen more than once came to the fore and helped me by giving me transport.

On the 6th June McMinn left for Sheik Saad and took the Central Post Office with him and left Sen and me up at Falayah. Sen fortunately had a spare post office which we turned into a Central Post Office for the offices at the Front. On the 10th the Turks started shelling some ammunition barges which were tied up just in front of the Civil Post Office and where the mails were unloaded. The Turks managed to hit the barges which blew up. Fortunately none of the mail bags which had just been unloaded were destroyed nor were any of the Post Office staff hurt. The Post Office staff wisely took to their heels when the shelling commenced. I was in my camp at the time and heard the shells passing over and after the barges blew up I went down to the Central Post Office and found every body had disappeared. Tents were burning and unexploded shells were going off like crackers. My mails were still lying on the beach and I had then removed to a place of safety and with the help of some Arabs I managed to get off some mahelas. I wandered down to Sen's camp which was about half a mile lower down but found him away. On my way back I met Sen at the Central Post Office. He was rummaging about apparently looking for missing postmasters and clerks. I suggested that the best place to look for them would be in a truck about three miles off. I left him a solitary figure still poking about looking for postmasters, clerks and packers.

On the 12th the Head Quarters 7th Division moved back but not the Brigade Depôts and Post Offices. I myself shifted my camp on the 14th to a place near the Supply Depôt two miles down stream. I chose this place in consultation with the D.A.A. and Q.M.G. of the 7th Division. as the boats bringing mails would unload at this place and it was more convenient for me to remain there than with the 7th Division Head Quarters which was on the opposite bank about a mile up stream.

From the 15th June to date of writing I remained at Arab Village

in the Supply Col. Area. I had to move my camp four times during this period.

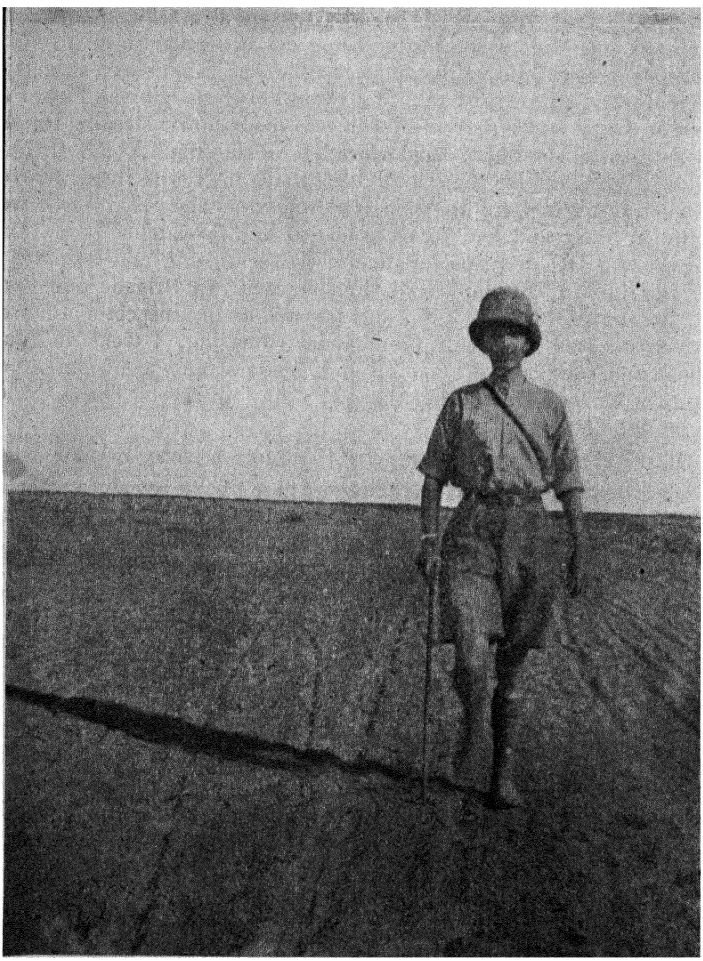
Two T. boats ran daily between Sheik Saad and Arab Village. Mails were carried sometimes by only one boat and sometimes by both. On arrival of mails at Arab Village a fatigue party was obtained from the Supply Col. or the M. L. O. and all mails were unloaded and sorted at a Central Depôt, after which demands for transport were made and mails were despatched to their respective offices. A packer from each office attended at the depôt morning and evening and accompanied the mails (if any) to his Post Office. All the 7th Division Post Offices were on the other bank. Owing to the bridge being cut at regular intervals (and sometimes irregular intervals) some trouble was experienced in getting the mails over to the other bank. Mails were closed daily by all Field Post Offices at 3 P.M. and a daily despatch was made down stream. On 4th July, Sen also left for Shaik Saad which left me the only A.D.P.S. up here. In addition to mails for the 7th Division mails for Corps Head Quarters 6th Cavalry Brigade, 3rd Division Head Quarters and 8th Brigade were sent by T. Boat and had to be unloaded and despatched from Arab Village. Alani Khan Inspector supervised the sorting and despatch of mails for the 3rd Division Head Quarters and 8th Brigade and Corps Head Quarters; for the rest I was ably assisted by my Inspector, Davison. On the 20th July the Army Commander came up. I went on board his boat and saw one of his staff and made arrangements for a post office to work on board during the A.C.'s stay up here. The A.C. left here on the 24th July.

On the 27th July I took over F.P.O. 43 (6th Cavalry Brigade).

During the whole time I have been up here I have remained attached to the 7th (Meerut) Division. Right through the Division has taken an interest in its post offices and has given me a deal of assistance. At first as already stated the postal arrangements were disgraceful and I was worried all day with complaints and suggestions (very often very poor ones) for improvements. By degrees however matters began to improve. As soon as ever I was given a Divisional Post Office and a Post Office for each Brigade (in February) I arranged with the Division that the Division Head Quarters and Brigade Head Quarters were to be held responsible for the retaining of their Post Offices and in the event of a move taking place they were to supply transport and move their post office as though it were part and parcel of the Division or the Brigade Head Quarters and from that day to this I have never had any trouble as regards the post offices when a move took place.

The two great drawbacks to any good postal system have been the weather and lack of sufficient staff. In the winter the weather was very wet and cold, and in the summer the flies, heat and dust have been terrible. Until a very short time ago the post offices were all single-

handed which meant that the Postmaster could never leave his office. Even now two of my Offices are still single handed. In spite of all these discomforts and difficulties the P O staff of the 7th Division have stuck to their job most nobly and without their co-operation the great improvement in the Postal arrangements here could never have been made. Mr. Davison who joined me as Inspector in February and my camp clerk Mohamad Abdulla have been my right hand men right through.



LT. E. B. THOMPSON WALKING ACROSS MESOPOTAMIA.

CHAPTER XIII.

MESOPOTAMIA.

Voyage of H. M. L. "Chin" 1916.

ON the morning of the 1st April 1916 at 3 A.M. the launch "Chin" left Basrah with His Majesty's mails for Nasiriyah. To the side of the launch and twice its size was tied a mahela containing over 250 bags of mails which had been brought in by the steamer from Bombay the previous evening.

Progress against the tide and the current was not as rapid as one could have wished and it took 13 long hours to cover the 45 miles which separate Qurnah from Basrah. The country all along was inundated by the floods which were now at their highest and but for the date palms on the river banks, it would have been well-nigh impossible to follow the channel of the river.

At Qurnah mails for the garrison were given out and it was while engaged in this work that the "Chin" nearly came to an untimely end. A paddle steamer, towing two enormous barges, and turning round to take up a berth, was carried away by the current and came crashing down on the "Chin". Fortunately the skipper of the paddler saw what was happening just in time and by skilful steermanship sheered off but not before one of the barges collided so violently with the "Chin" that an indefinite postponement of her journey seemed at first the only possible consequence. However the "Chin" survived and at 6 P.M., after coaling, taking on some more mails and a guard, she finally passed through the bridge of boats which spans the Euphrates.

Travelling by night along an unknown river with a crew doing the trip for the first time is a risky undertaking, and so it was decided to proceed as far as possible while there was light and then tie up, but about 7 P.M. all further progress was abruptly terminated by some submerged obstruction which the ship had apparently fouled. All efforts to get free ended in failure and, as it was too dark to see, there was nothing for it but to wait until morning. Sentries were posted, but the night's rest was continually disturbed by their challenges. It was evident that there was something in the wind. Every now and then the dark form of a "mashoof" would glide swiftly across ahead or astern and disappear again into the night. But there was no attack and with the dawn the reason was soon made apparent. Five hundred yards upstream was anchored a grim looking monitor with its 4·7 trained on to the neighbouring Arab village. It subsequently transpired that the

inhabitants of that particular village had not been behaving themselves as they should and that their conduct had received summary punishment.

The obstruction of the previous evening had melted away with the night, and the next halt was at the telegraph station of Chabaish which was reached at 9 A.M. Here the mail bag was dropped and also some rations, badly needed by the small garrison which had been forced to take to living in boats owing to the floods. At Chabaish a convoy was overtaken which had left Qurnah four days previously and as there were some mails with it they were transferred to the "Chin" so that they might reach their destination more quickly.

An hour after passing Chabaish the Hamar Lake was entered and it soon became evident that the pilot knew very little about the waters of the lake, and indeed, if it had not been for the good offices of one of the monitors guarding the lake it is doubtful whether the "Chin" would ever have struck the "Hakeika Channel" which is very difficult to find, being effectually screened by the tall reeds for which the lake is noted.

At about 4 P.M. the same evening Hakeika was reached and mails for the troops were given out to the S. S. O. who in addition to his many other duties also does the work of postmaster. This is perhaps not as it should be, but no other scheme is practicable. Sickness makes all services shorthanded and the postal service is no exception to the general rule; so willing helpers are collected where they can be found and the work is got through by hook or crook.

The next halt (at 4 P.M.) was at Junction Camp. The Euphrates here is working out for itself a new channel which passes by the towns of Suk-es-Sheyukh and Khamsiyah and finally flows into the Shatt-el-Arab a few miles above Basrah. Over a hundred bags of mails were handed over to the Postal Inspector who controls the mail line between Khamsiyah and Junction Camp. Mails for Suk and Khamsiyah are forwarded by country boats in charge of Arab policemen. The journey to Khamsiyah takes from seven to eight hours.

As several hours of daylight still remained, it was decided to push on to Nasiriyah the same evening. But this decision was arrived at without reckoning with the current which above Junction Camp is very swift. Pedestrians on the river banks were easily outstripping the "Chin" which laboured on, till night and a "Shamal" put a stop to all further progress.

As daybreak on the third day the last part of the journey was begun. The final ten miles to Nasiriyah were completed without incident except

on one occasion when the current all but carried the " Chin " into a pile of wreckage with which the Turks had ineffectively tried to block the river last year.

At 10 A.M. the mud walls of Nasiriyah hove in sight, and that the arrival of the mails was not unexpected was proved by the fact that a cheerful party of Territorials was abroad in a moment and busy disembarking the bags in record time. After being sorted into four groups representing the different post offices in Nasiriyah they were hurried away for final delivery and by noon everyone was reading his mail which taken altogether in point of numbers and quickness of transit constituted a record for Nasiriyah.

In addition to the weekly mail steamer advantage is taken of every possible boat which plies between Qurnah and Nasiriyah. But the subsiding of the floods has now resulted in a corresponding decrease of water in the lake so that at the present moment only country boats can cross the lake. The mails are therefore towed up in a mahela by the " Chin " as far as " Lakehead " from where the mahela proceeds under her own sail to Hakeika. Here the mail is picked up by a launch and brought up to Nasiriyah.

The journey across the lake is a tedious one and sometimes takes the best part of four days if the winds are adverse, which they are for the best part of the year for river craft proceeding upstream. It thus happens that a mail now takes a week to reach Nasiriyah.

The difficulties occasioned by the absence of steamers are not so seriously felt in the case of outward mails. Country craft do the journey to Qurnah in 30 hours by making use of their sails all the way. Mails are despatched therefore whenever a convoy leaves Nasiriyah and this is as often as four times a week. As it is useless to ask a Briton to write as the spirit moves him and as he must have his " mail " day, Monday 9 P.M. has been officially declared as "mail day " for the garrison at Nasiriyah.

At Nasiriyah itself there are three Field Post Offices and there is also a Civil Post Office situated in the town. The duties of the Field Offices are mainly to receive and deliver mails to the troops. A considerable amount of money order work is also done with the Indian troops while the British troops prefer to send their savings home by British Postal Order, since they buy these Orders free of poundage.

The Civil Post Office in the town is always a source of interest. The postmaster is a Goanese and a Portuguese subject and the postmen are Arabs. Through the medium of this office, the "Basrah Times" sends broadcast to Arab Sheikhs its weekly Arabic edition of Reuter's telegrams.

The local merchants who were at first suspicious of the benefits to be derived from the use of our newly opened Postal Service now correspond extensively through its medium and have recently taken to remitting large sums of money by money order.

In conclusion, reference must be made to the possibilities (from a postal point of view) which the opening of the Basrah-Nasiriyah Railway will bring in its train. Nasiriyah will then no longer have to depend on an over-varying waterway with attendant delays, but will receive a quick and regular service of mails by railway.

Doubtless in the near future the world will be informed of the running of the first Mesopotamia Postal Express which it is to be hoped will not be a mere local service to Nasiriyah, but will, with the extension of the railway, seek a terminus in some port on the Mediterranean and carry with it the foreign mails.

CHAPTER XIV.

PERSIA,

Persian L. of C.

By

Lt. M. Bickers, A. D. P. S., Caucasus,

1919.

OF the numerous "side-shows" of the Great War probably none was more fraught with the glamour of high adventure than the enterprise of "Dunsterforce." Certainly the chronicles of no other recent expedition read so much like one of those enthralling G. A. Henty stories that quickened the pulses of our youth and excited the wanderlust within us. However, "Adventures are to the Adventurous" and the present narrative of the humble part played by a plain little unit attached to some very gallant forces must rely for interest on the reflected glory from such names as "Dunsterforce" "Thomson's Force"—"Norper Force"—The immortal 39th Infantry Brigade—The Caspian Navy—The Royal Air Force at Petrovsk and Tchetchin, &c., &c. Something too the story must gain in interest from the venue of its action, North Persia from Hamadan (Ecbatana of the ancients) Teheran, Kasvin, along the eastern slope of the Elburz Mountains to the Caspian Sea; then North to Azarbaijan and Baku, the land flowing with oil and blood. West into the Caucasus, the cradle of our race, to Tiflis, Georgia, the reputed home of womanly beauty, to snowy Kazbeck where legend chained "Prometheus" of old, and then down to the Black Sea by "Colchis Strand," again North beyond Alexander's "Caspian Gates" at Derbent, beyond the fabled prison of "Gog and Magog" and so to the frozen steppes and Petrovsk. Still again North and into the ice-bound Caspian to Tchetchin Island among the huts of the sturdy Volga fishermen famed for their sturgeon and their caviare. East across the Caspian to Krasnovodsk, starting point of Muscovite ambitions for the domination of Asia and of the Trans-Caspian Railway; still East by this great metalled road, that leads on to far "Cathay," across the waste steppes of Central Asia to Askabad, to Merv, "Queen of the ancient world," and into the holy city of Meshed.

In these fields the work of the "Post Office of India" is not entirely without interest. There was much work done, more or less lasting results were achieved, and praise and blame came its way with almost



Seated on the floor, from left to right —SGT. R. M. WIBROW, AND MAUNG PA. PAI.
Seated on the chairs, from left to right :—MAUNG KALA YAN, BHAGAT SINGH, LT. M. BICKERS, L. JAWALA SAHAI, AND R. K. GHOSH.
Standing, first row, from left to right :—TARACHAND PACHEN, MOHOMED NAZAR, A. R. C. NASH, R. A. MARTELLI, K. S. SUBRAMANIA IYER.
Standing, back row, from left to right :—GWAN DIN ABDULLA.

equal impartiality. There was great labour in the lives of its staff for many long months but there was also much cheer, much interesting experience, much joy, and some pathos.

Dunsterforce, known as " The Hush Hush Crowd " first took the field early in 1918 but no Field Post Offices were attached to it*. In July of that year Dunsterforce was reinforced by the 39th Infantry Brigade, which had got to appreciate the advantages of organised Field Post Offices in Mesopotamia. Members of the Brigade had got to know and love the " Babus," who formed their link, for news and parcels, with home, and when they were ordered 900 miles into the blue they wisely decided not to go unaccompanied by their useful Field Post Office No. 81.

About the same time the Lines of Communication from Baghdad to Baku through Persia were growing replete with Sappers and Miners, Motor Transport Companies, Supply Sections, Ordnance Dumps, Post Commandants, Casualty Clearing Stations, and of course Field Post Offices. Then were opened Field Post Office 120 at Hamadan, F.P.Os. 76 and 123 at Kasvin, and F.P.O. 88 at Enzeli.

The personnel of these F.P.Os. had in most cases to march up from Baghdad during the hot weather. The personnel of F.P.O. 81 extended their wanderings off the beaten track as far as Zinjan. The marching echelon to which these men were attached got sudden orders while *en route* to proceed to Zinjan owing to some disturbance† there ; and as the F.P.O. staff had made themselves useful in various capacities as interpreters, quarter-masters, &c., they had been given various posts of responsibility in their échelon, and so came into action with the rest whenever necessity arose.

However, after their long march and protracted wanderings, F.P.O. 81 eventually arrived in Baku during those black days in the second week of September 1918, when a little British force, consisting of about 1,300 infantry, four field batteries and three armoured cars, their every effort hampered by an obstructive and revolutionary populace, heroically defended Baku from the Caucasus-Islam Army. At that time the various British Unit headquarters in the town were being accurately ranged on by the enemy guns. F.P.O. 81, working as the rest under shell fire, suffered no casualties. At that time only mail and delivery work could be done. Money order work was restricted.

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* None were allowed at first. As soon as they were allowed they were provided. By the time the 39th Brigade marched into Persia there were already F.P.Os. at Kermanshah, Hamadan and Kasvin.—ED.

† The Turks were attacking in force, had taken Tabriz and were trying to capture Kasvin.

All the world knows the story of the evacuation of Baku by our forces on that fateful 14th of September 1918; and with the immortal 39th Infantry Brigade withdrew also their Indian F.P.O. 81, sharing together what little space there was on the crowded decks of the Caspian liner "Kruger" bound for Enzeli.

Describing the situation a few weeks prior to this, General Dunsterville, in his book "The Adventures of Dunsterforce," writes: "A British general on the Caspian the only sea unploughed before by British keels, on board a ship named after a South African Dutch President and whilom enemy, sailing from a Persian port, under the Serbian flag, to relieve from the Turks a body of Armenians in a revolutionary Russian town. Let the reader pick his way through that delirious tangle and envy us our task who will!"

Reverse the direction of the good ship "Kruger," add the remnants of a very gallant army, imagine the gaunt spectre of failure, the saddening visions of the abandoned little mounds "that are for ever England," the misgivings for friends, recollections of sinister threats of massacre, and suspicions of the traditional lust of "stubborn Turks and Tartars" and envy, who will, the depressing feeling of lost loneliness which must have been the lot of what was a very tiny and practically the only Indian Unit in this situation.

However, if this reads like the gloom of defeat, let us recollect that there was victory in such a reverse. A few weeks later all were to return triumphant to take up the work where it had been left off. Here for a time let us leave the fortunes of F.P.O. 81 with the 39th Infantry Brigade resting on their oars at Enzeli till the Turkish Armistice of 1st November 1918.

In the meantime the Field Post Offices on the Lines of Communication at Hamadan, Kasvin and Resht were struggling to maintain proper mail communications with Baghdad and the outer world. Their's was no light task, with transport exceedingly scarce, a small staff and tremendous distances to be traversed. "Metallic Elizabeth" sometimes flippantly termed "Tin Lizzie" had many wooers at this time. F.P.Os had to compete for her favours with such powerful suitors as Supplies, Ordnance, Hospital Comforts, Canteens and the D.R.L.S. In this shortage of mechanical transport F.P.Os. were obliged to resort to local animal transport. Mails were conveyed by this means, generally under contract with local sharks, and without escorts owing to the shortage of personnel. Considering the tremendous distances to be covered, time and opportunity provided irresistable temptations for the local muleteers and the plundering of mail bags became a habit. Parcel bags were systematically ravaged, and even letter mails suffered. This state of affairs continued with but little improvement even when F.P.Os. detained mails and sent

them forward only when escorts were available. However, the need for more adequate transport facilities for mails, had a powerful advocate in the Director of Postal Services at Baghdad, who sacrificed a hard earned Mesopotamian leave to inspect mail arrangements in North Persia and who succeeded in obtaining from* "Percoms" an agreement that mails should take second place on their list of priority for mechanical transport as soon as the situation should ease to some extent. From about February 1919 all mails circulating in North Persia were conveyed by Army Mechanical Transport with expedition and security ; and ultimately the mail transit period, from the remotest parts of Norperforce and Thompson's Force areas to London was so reduced as to be appreciably less than the mail transit period from Baghdad to London.

In November 1918, under the terms of the Turkish Armistice, the Turkish, or "Caucasus-Islam," Army which had occupied Baku after the departure of our troops in September 1918 was required to surrender to our forces at Enzeli, and in November General Thompson sailed with his Navy and his Army (not to mention his Field Post Office) to reoccupy Baku and Azerbaijan generally ; and to link up at Tiflis with the British Forces, which had proceeded from Salonica to Constantinople and thence across the Black Sea to Batoum and into the Caucasus. At this time it was decided for administrative convenience that "Norperforce" occupying the area from Hamadan to the Caspian Sea and General Thompson's force in Baku, the Caucasus and Trans-Caspia, should come under the command of the "Mediterranean Expeditionary Force" (later known as the " Army of the Black Sea") with headquarters at Constantinople. In February 1919, in accordance with this arrangement, the control of F.P.Os. 120, 76, 123, 88 and 81 at Hamadan, Kasvin, Enzeli and Baku, was transferred to the Deputy Director, British Army Post Offices, whose headquarters were at Constantinople. The transferred offices were based on the Indian Base Post Office " H " at Lembet (Salonika). At the time of making this transfer the Director, Postal Services at Baghdad sent forward, through Persia, adequate reinforcements for all these offices, and also an officer† ranking as an Assistant Director, Postal Services, who was instructed to effect liaison with the British Army Post Office and to take charge of all Field Post Offices and mail arrangements in the transferred area.

The account and administrative difficulties, consequent on basing these offices on so distant an office as Base " H " (Salonika) were partly met by the transfer, at the end of May, of the Indian Base Post Office to Chanak in the Dardanelles. The advantages, however, of expedited

* Officer Commanding Persian Lines of Communication.

† Lt. Bickers, the writer of this Chapter.

mails, consequent on the transfer, were considerable. The Trans-Caucasian Railway was soon organised under a British Railway Mission, the Caspian Steamer Services between the occupied ports were regularised and speeded up under control of the " Inland Water Transport " authorities and with fair Mechanical Transport facilities and improved roads from Hamadan to the Caspian, it soon became possible for a writer in Teheran or Hamadan to get a reply to a letter in 6 or 8 weeks from London.

That invaluable Baedeker, guide in his volume for Russia (1913), gives the period for the journey from London to Teheran as 8½ days. The route lay through Ostend-Berlin-Warsaw or Lemberg-Rostov-Petrovsk-Baku,-Enzeli and Kasvin. In the disorganised state of Europe, and more particularly of Russia, at the period under consideration, the best route was that actually arranged for our mails *via* Kasvin, Enzelli, Baku, Tiflis, Batoum, Constantinople, Taranto, Brindisi, Turin, Lyons and Boulogne. The time taken by mails travelling this route varied from about 20 to 30 days.

Consequent on this satisfactory state of mail arrangements, General Mallison's Mission (operating in Central Asia at Askabad and Merv, with headquarters at Meshed in Khorasan (Persia) though based on India, could be served more expeditiously for English mail matter through Indian Field Post Office 409 of our force, then established at Krasnavodsk (Trans-Caspia). For a short period before " Mallison's Mission " withdrew from Askabad, mails for that force, from London actually circulated through the route indicated, and some letters for returned officers actually reached India by post overland through the heart of Europe and Asia. All mails for allied and neutral legations in Teheran were handled by our F.P.Os. while circulating in their area.

We must turn from contemplation of these efficiently working mail arrangements to review the difficulties of the internal workings of the F.P.Os. During the whole period of 1919 that F.P.Os. 120, 76, 123, 88, 81, 406 and 410, remained in the Field, demobilisation of all units with the Forces was proceeding very rapidly. The Forces served by our F.P.Os. had suffered numerous casualties in August and September 1918. For months casualty lists, hospital evacuation lists, distribution lists of units, detached duty lists, &c., &c., had not been received by F.P.Os., and in most instances no records of these were available in unit orderly rooms. Consequently mail matter in large quantities was being received back from units without any remarks to guide the Post Office as to the further disposal of the articles. This situation, of rapidly accumulating undeliverable letters and parcels, was aggravated by the rapid demobilisation going on all the while. At the same time, in co-operation with the British Army Post Office, our Field Post Offices were required to take up the

functions of " Military Forwarding Offices " in their areas. These " Military Forwarding" facilities were particularly popular at this time when officers proceeding on demobilisation found their kits an encumbrance *en route* and not urgently required on return to civil life. Also there were numerous packages of deceased officers' effects to be handled, and altogether, our F.P.Os. with small staffs were finding it increasingly difficult to cope with their work satisfactorily. Headquarters both of Norperforce and the 39th Infantry Brigade were very appreciative of our difficulties, and willingly lent men from British units for duty with F.P.Os. At Baku, where the bulk of sorting, redirecting, and Military Forwarding work had to be arranged, the 39th Brigade attached veterans from various units for whole time duty at the F.P.O. These men, who had a fund of information about men of their units who had been demobilised, detached, killed, wounded, evacuated, &c., were of invaluable assistance in sorting unit mails and disposing of returned letters and parcels. The information gleaned from these men, from old casualty, distribution and evacuation lists, which were now being traced, from the 3rd Echelon and from various sources was now being co-ordinated. Card-indices were completed for past and present members of the Forces, and separate " Returned Letter Offices " were opened, one at Kasvin in a small way and one on a more ambitious scale at Baku. The reinforcements sent up from Baghdad in February had commenced to arrive by the end of April, and by the end of May the organisation of these " Returned Letter Offices " and all other departments of the various F.P.Os had attained efficient order, and it was found possible to dispense with the assistance of the British Ranks so generously lent by the various units.

Early in April it had been found necessary to obtain an Indian Field Post Office equipment and its personnel from the base at Salonika. On its arrival F.P.O. 409 was opened in the port of Krasnavodsk to serve the British units in Trans-Caspia, and to forward mails into Central Asia for General Mallison's Mission at Askabad, Merv and Meshed, as has already been explained. A few weeks later the British Caspian Navy had grown into a large and important force, consisting of armed Caspian Merchantmen, Oil Tankers, and fast " Coastal Motor Boats " for the raiding of the Bolshevik port of Astrakhan, which had hitherto been ice-bound. This navy, together with two sea-plane squadrons of the Royal Air Force, was based mainly on Petrovsk port and Tchetchin Island. A regiment of Punjabis and some machine gunners were also stationed at Petrovsk to keep peace among the warlike Daghastanis and other local factions. In order to provide postal facilities for all these units, Indian Field Post Office 410 was opened at Petrovsk in May.

With the reticence traditionally characteristic of the Senior Service, the story may perhaps never be told elsewhere of the indomitable grit

which went to the creating of the British Caspian Fleet. The nucleus was built up of old tank steamers, reinforced and adapted for gun-mountings with the crudest of tools which had first to be hand forged from old railway iron by a few British Naval Engineers employing Russian workmen, who were constantly going Bolshevik. The capture and internment at Baku on the 1st March 1919 of the Russian Caspian fleet, which had turned Bolshevik, by a couple of Coastal Motor Boats commanded by midshipmen was carried out with a finesse and boldness worthy of the best Naval traditions. The refusal of the politicians to permit the use of the ready-made captured fleet thus acquired, against the fast and powerful Bolshevik fleet, was not only disheartening but necessitated the further converting in the ship-yards of Baku of Tank steamers into gun-boats on a Heath Robinson kind of plan. The work had to be completed against time, as the thawing of the North end of the Caspian would very soon enable the powerful Bolshevik Caspian fleet at Astrakhan to take the sea.

A propos of this, a picture occurs vividly to memory of an incident encountered one morning in the ordinary course of visiting friends and taking them their letters. The scene was a Naval yard in Baku. It was a snowy March morning with temperature below zero, a general pro-Bolshevik strike of all working classes was being loudly proclaimed by the shrieks of a thousand dissonant sirens. On a drift-blown pier could be seen the great-coated figure of a certain Naval Engineer officer, an adventurous spirit who had thrown up a small admiral's job in a revolutionary navy of some South American Republic to serve in the war. Brandishing a huge automatic pistol, he harangued a hang-dog crowd of Russian pro-Bolshevik mechanics and workmen in a flood of polyglot abuse, that threatened to thaw all the ice within ear-shot. From what could be understood, the purpose of his oration was to convey forcibly to that crowd, that if they attempted to join the strikers or to rush the dockyard gates, he would blow the whole lot to Hades by discharging his pistol into the ammunition dump in the adjacent shed: also that he gave the leaders of his crowd two minutes to bring in an amended resolution calling the strike off in that particular yard, or he would signal the British manned ship in the offing to blow the whole dockyard to "smithereens;" that if he should be driven to this course their means of livelihood would disappear, and that on the other hand, if they put in a good day's work, and made really nice gun-mountings for his ship, there might even be an issue of decent naval rum for those vodka-swilling lubbers to warm their insides with. This was the only yard in Baku on which there was no strike that day, and those gun-mountings were finished in time for that ship to take part in the action which ended in sending the great Bolshevik fleet scuttling up the Volga. Let us complete the picture of our strike-breaker friend. As we adjourned

to what he termed the "ward room" for a few minutes warmth and breakfast, a spruce orderly handed him Routine Orders for the day, scarcely reading the document he thrust it impatiently into his pocket exclaiming "My sacred aunt ! Naval ratings when ashore will wear their caps in a fore and aft direction" I know it all by heart—Six inch guns on these old jam tins! Let us forget it, Come! Hand over those letters I know you have concealed somewhere about your person." Opening the first he thumped the table "Great Saints ! My hard-lying money ! Shall we seek cheer in the Casino to-night ? the strike means there will be no electricity, so it ought to be pretty lively if I know anything about this little old village ." So it was.

This incident has not been dragged in to give stuffing to a plain narrative but, being typical, it should serve to illustrate the general state of the Caucasus and the British task there at that epoch. A setting and back ground may be sketched in consisting of revolutions—comic opera republics taking themselves very seriously—meetings of parliaments—hot air—ultimatums—Britain prepared (more or less)—emergency cabinet meetings—apologies—panegyrics—hectic cabarets—vodka with delayed action—caviare—refined music—ribald dances—strikes—alarms—friendships and occasional treacheries ; and with it all the usual daily round of drills, pickets, patrols ; and double duties owing to increasing responsibilities and a Force rapidly diminishing under an accelerated process of demobilisation. This order of things the F.P.O. unit shared with the rest, serving the whole Navy, Army and Air Force with equal zeal.

Owing to the extensive responsibilities of the Force, and its reduced personnel, very small units had constantly to be detached for duty in most out-of-the-way places. This complicated work for the F.P.Os., General Milne, in his despatches covering the Operations in the Caucasus during 1919, testifies to the excellent work done by very junior officers and non-commissioned officers who had frequently to be employed in detached positions of the greatest responsibility.

The following sketch will serve to connect in the readers mind, the work of the Field Post Office with these conditions :—

Scene.—Office of the Assistant Director, Postal Services at Baku.

Time.—1919 during the period the Peace Conference was holding its deliberations in Paris and fixing boundaries, neutral zones, plebiscite areas, &c., with bewildering precision ; while the daily " Reuters Summaries " received in distant Forces, contained nothing but verbatim reports of President Wilson's speeches. Morning.

Enter a junior and very flippant subaltern addressing A.D.P.S.

' 'Mail bags, old thing ! You must help me to break the news to mother. I've got orders to take four men and an interpreter and occupy the Neutral Zone from A to Z—between the Tartar and Georgian armies."

A.D.P.S.—" How do you propose to proceed ? O exalted representative of the " Big Four."

J. & V. F. S.—" Stamplicker, my boy ! it is clear you are no soldier. Have I not four O. Rs. and an Interpreter. We surround each army in turn and push it back a little, and voila !! a beautiful neutral zone. But what about my letters ? How do you propose to deliver and collect our mails?"

A.D.P.S.—" That's too easy. You would never do for the " Staff." " Mails will be sent up with supplies."

J. &. V.F.S.—" Guess again, O Tabloid. We don't get any supplies. Once we leave Baku we get 300 Roubles a day in lieu of rations."

A.D.P.S.—Proceeding to map hanging on wall (O.P.) scrutinises it with a worried look.

" Ah! at S.—which is about 8 versts from the nearest point on your perhaps-to-be-neutral zone is. J—of the K—shires. He is supposed to be stopping the massacres in the district. He has not so large a force as yours but he has a beautiful Ford van in which he rushes around, and frequently he tootles down to the R.T.O. at E. I and sends mails for people in that part of the blue through one of my stalwarts three times a week. Your mails also will I send to him, and on your way through you must arrange with J of the K—shires, to take up your stuff as far as his headquarters at S.—The last lap of 8 versts or so you must arrange yourself. That's the best I can do."

J. & V. F. S.—" Wonderful !! You have my permission to put P.S.C. after your thumb-impression. In the name of " That Great Democracy " I thank you. Cheerio ! Now to the canteen."

Exit.

In this way mail arrangements, delivery and sorting work, the work of the Returned Letter Offices and Military Forwarding Offices had constantly to be adapted to the requirements of the Forces, and satisfactory services were maintained in innumerable directions.

Some account must now be given of the interesting work of Money Orders and British Postal Orders in our area. Field Post Offices in Persia had a comparatively simple task as there were but three rates of exchange of krans to Sterling, and Sterling to rupees, in which their accounts were kept. The three kran rates were the Bank rate, the ordinary official rate, and the official preferential rate. The bazaar rate did not greatly effect their transactions, and despite fluctuations in exchange the volume of money order work in Field Post Offices in Persia was normal and generally confined to *bona fide* family and casual remittances.

On the other hand the state of financial affairs in the Caucasus was chaotic. Field Post Office accounts were kept in rupees. Most of their work was to issue Sterling Money Orders. The conversion rate was determined officially about once a fortnight. The currency paid into F. P. O. however was in paper roubles of the following kinds, Nikoli or Imperial Roubles, Kerensky or pan-Russian Revolutionary-Government roubles, Tiflis or Caucasian roubles, and Baku Bonds. These were *all* legal tender in the Force and had to be accepted at Field Post Offices. Each class of rouble enumerated above was subdivided into note of various denominations, and moreover there were millions worth of spurious roubles of all kinds and denominations in circulation. To these factors add the sudden changes in the official rates of exchange for each class of rouble, and the daily fluctuations of the market rates of exchange and there was created a delirious state of affairs unprecedented in the history of Field Post Offices. Our F.P.O. staffs were not financial experts nor were they specialised bankers and accountants. The vigilance required to cope with the situation as it developed was a tremendous strain. Let it be understood that the official rates of exchange for the various classes of roubles were purely arbitrary and represented very insignificant purchasing value in the country. It must be assumed, in common honesty, that the army paid out paper roubles to troops at the same rate as it had acquired those roubles. But since the market rates of exchange dropped rapidly, the purchasing power depreciated in proportion.

A propos of this let it be related at what price the present scribe acquired wisdom in the days of his inexperience. On the long, long trail from Baghdad to Baku greatly had he tired of a diet of " Bully and biscuits". After a wearisome journey through the frozen wastes and mountains of North Persia at last to reach Baku, with its spacious hotels, its illuminated streets, warm restaurants, gay crowds, its casinos, operas, ballets and caviare, was to taste again the joys of civilisation. To one who had spent a couple of years in the Mesopotamia desert the appeal was irresistible. Promptly did he betake himself to the Field Cashier and demand payment of his entire monthly

allowance of Rs. 300 The Field Cashier, scenting a new comer very obligingly paid him the Rs. 300 with an enigmatic smile, in Baku Bonds at 6 to the rupee. That night, with a friend, also a new arrival, it was planed to dine at a cheery little restaurant and go on to the Opera afterwards. Anyone who has travelled in Russia, knows that a Russian " zakuska " is a meal in itself, and that the usual Russian " portion " is sufficient for two ordinary humans. He ordered dinner, which consisted of zakuska, soup a portion of sturgeon, a bottle of wine and coffee. Dinner over, pipes were soon stoked up, and over pleasurable anticipations of the Opera, he contemplated in charitable retrospect messes he had known in Mesopotamia and Persia, where friends less fortunate than himself dined largely on disguised " bully " and got amusement out of a gramophone. This conceit was but short-lived. For he beheld his bill and collapsed!! 2,200 roubles !!! In restaurants in Revolutionary Russia, if one dines à la carte, one is charged separately for use of table, appointments, napery and furniture! To the total of the bill is further added 25 per cent. for service 2,200 roubles was the cost of the little dinner described, but the scribe's 300 rupees only amounted to 1,800 roubles. Fortunately his friend was able to come to his assistance. He cut out the opera and retired to bed a sadder and wiser man.

Calculated at the official rate of exchange, a little meal then cost about 350 rupees, a pair of shoes 170 rupees, a reel of cotton 7 rupees, and other things in the same proportion. At the sane time at the open market rate of exchange £1 or 13 rupees equalled about 400 Baku Bonds (say 30 Baku Bond to the Rupee), at which rate prices in Baku could not be considered as unduly high for Revolutionary Russia. With enormous discrepancies between official and market rates of exchange wonderful possibilities were discovered. It was generally possible to sell in the towns, sterling cheques on Cox and other army bankers, for prices very considerably in advance of the official rate. It became a general practice to sell, say, a £5 cheque for 1,000 roubles, then proceed to the nearest Field Post Office and buy a £10 Sterling Money Order for 800 roubles and so double one's money and live on the difference. As the F.P.O. Money Order was certain to reach England and be credited before any civilian could hope to get the cheque through for presentation, this system really represented money for nothing.

Another scheme was to buy British Postal Orders, at Baku (F. P. O. 81) and convert them into krans at Enzeli (F.P.O. 88). Then to buy Baku Bonds with the krans at Enzeli and return to Baku having more than doubled one's money. A simple calculation will show, that starting with £2, such an operation need be repeated only twenty times to make

a millionaire of a poor man. Considering how easily this might have been done, one must look for a flaw somewhere, and the pertinent question arises " At whose expense was so much money to be made ?" Of course there was not always a cent. per cent. profit in such transactions and sometimes for days together perhaps the market rates would not be much in advance of the official rates of exchange. Nevertheless, at one period, the whole Force seemed to have been effected by the " Get Rich Quickly " mania. From Generals to new recruits all played at the merry game. Long before opening time long queues used to form up at F.P.O. 81. The clerks used to be kept working at high pressure issuing money orders, counting roubles, rejecting " duds," calculating exchange values and compiling accounts. Post Office cash collections had to be paid into the " Allied Bank " or the Field Cashier on the date of receipt lest there be some sudden change in the official exchange rates ; consequently, sharp on twelve o'clock booking of money orders ceased. A groan then went up from the still present queue as visions of wealth vanished for another day.

It is no part of Field Post Office business to suggest guidance to a Force in the intricate mazes of high finance, but it seemed very obvious that through the agency of Field Post Offices the Force would soon find itself in possession of vast quantities of paper roubles which would be grossly inadequate to cover its sterling liabilities.

There was, too, a General Routine Order prohibiting all gambling in exchange (through what was done in the Caucasus so far from being a gamble was rather as sure a money making proposition as ever happened). Further, the run on F.P.O. Money Orders was likely to exhaust the entire stock of forms, receipt books, &c., and bring about a speedy termination of this service. Such an interruption would constitute a real hardship in cases where *bona fide* family allotment and casual remittances were to be sent. All things considered, it was decided to obtain the sanction of General Headquarters to the imposing of a restriction on the issue of Money Orders to £10 per week, per individual. Orders were issued to this effect in April. The difficulties of enforcing such a restriction are obvious and great vigilance had to be exercised in order to prevent consistant breaches of the order.

The devising of means for the legal circumventing of this order now became the chief mental exercise all over the Caucasus. At every mess table, in every rest camp, and wherever two or three were gathered together, the conversation inevitably turned on exchange. People travelling homeward had spread vague rumours in the rest camps from Basrah to Boulogne of wealth to be acquired in the Caucasus. With some little of the jargon of strange currencies, picked up in these rest camps, perhaps at Kermanshah, Constantinople, Salonika, Taranto,

Fienza, Lyons or even far off Boulogne, new comers to the Caucasus expected to find there some new Eldorado. But once arrived, strangers realised that, if there were some royal road to fortune, it was not easy for the uninitiated to find. The harder they tried to think in terms of Piastres, Nikolskis, Kerinskis, Tifliskis, Bakinskis, Krans, Tomans, Rupees and the rest, the more confused they became ; till in frenzied desperation would come the pathetic appeal to old resident campaigners for enlightenment in the secrets of money making in the Caucasus. The advice to buy printing presses and produce their own roubles was never followed.

A certain Field Officer travelling through the Caucasus called one day at an F.P.O. and proceeded to "strafe" all concerned on the iniquity of the money order restrictions. He complained that he had recently been obliged to close his accounts with some Force, and had drawn his accumulated allowances in roubles, and that if he were only permitted to send away £10 a week he would be a very long time getting rid of his money. That in the meantime, if the official rate should rise, he would have to suffer a great loss. He wanted special authority to send off his little packet of roubles (a matter of a mere £100 or so, he explained) by Sterling Money Order that day. After consulting Headquarters, permission was granted for this officer to send off what roubles he happened to have that day. The following morning the official rate changed and it was found that, taking advantage of an inexplicit authority, the officer had got away £500 in good time. However, suspicions were aroused, and when, at the next stage of his journey, the same officer bought up the whole stock of British Postal Orders at all the Army Post Offices at a Divisional Headquarters, and carried on the same game all along the line, he found he had killed the goose that laid the golden eggs. This officer had eventually to stand his court-martial at Constantinople, where it transpired that by one means and another he had succeeded in sending about £10,000 out of the country at the official rate of exchange !

On another occasion a certain very senior officer in Baku required permission to send away £500 in one week saying it was intended for his wife in America, who had not received the allotment he had made for her during several months, owing to some communication having failed to reach his bankers. Responsibility for this failure he attributed entirely to the Field Post Office. A week later he was married in Baku! Let the reader speculate, if he cares, as to whether the officer was given to artistic prevarication or merely suffered from super-uxoriousness.

Such cases only showed how effectually the restriction orders were being enforced and indeed, from this time onwards, the money order situation at all F.P.Os. though never quite normal was always well in hand.

In the disorganised state of the Caucasus in 1919, all ordinary postal communications with the outer world had collapsed. In most places even to the civil population the F.P.O. represented the one means of getting in touch with friends in various parts of the world. True, each little Caucasian republic had an exalted Minister of Posts and Telegraphs and issued its own postage stamps and maintained some kind of local postal service, but the various republics never assembled a postal convention and no exchange of mails between one and another was ever arranged. Civilians were dependent on the friendly offices of members of the Forces to post and receive letters and parcels for them. Thus the mail matter that had to be handled tended to increase somewhat on this account, but never to any embarrassing extent. However, on one occasion, an enterprising Tartar merchant, taking advantage of the enormous prices of commodities ruling in the Caucasus as compared with other parts of the world, managed to import through the agency of Army Post Offices and F.P.Os., a consignment of about 600 parcels of piece-goods. Delivery of these directly to the addressee would have meant a big loss to the Customs of the local republic, which by agreement with us waived its customs claims only in favour of *bona-fide* matter intended for the British Forces. It was not therefore deemed expedient to deliver the parcels and encourage such enterprise. The owner of the parcels argued, with true oriental sophistry, that the F.P.O. could not repudiate the guarantee implied in His Britannic Majesty's portrait appearing on the stamps affixed to his parcels and make over the articles to a foreign Government. After much discussion he was induced to obtain a proper Customs clearance certificate and the parcels were delivered to him at the Field Post Office. Outside the sacred precincts of the F.P.O. lurked the minions of the Azerbaijan Government ready to extort their share in the profits of the merchant's ingenuity. The gains of that trusting Tartar from this transaction may be considered as extremely problematical.

When mail communications were at their worst for a period in 1918 during which nothing but the poorest animal transport was available, a certain English journal published a statement that the " Brass Hats" of the Forces were receiving their letters and parcels with absolute regularity, but that the rank and file had received no mails for months. The fatuity of such an insinuation contains its own reputation for any one acquainted with the facts.

It had long been arranged between F.P.Os. and " Percoms " that transport contractors be made to pay for every article lost in 1918 of which the F.P.O. had kept a record. It was obviously impracticable to arrive at an accurate estimate of the value of any lost article ; because protracted and perhaps fruitless correspondence with London and

Bombay would have been entailed. The F.P.O. in the interest of its clients, urged that the statement of an addressee, given on his honour, as to the value of any parcel or registered letter lost by him, should be accepted as a criterion for recovering money from the contractor and compensating the addressee. However, it was decided that this procedure could not be followed and a flat rate of 25 Rs. per parcel and Rs. 15 per registered letter was fixed as the amount of compensation to be recovered from contractors and paid to addressees of lost articles. In most cases it was found impossible to get into touch with parties to whom records showed that compensation was due, and a Routine Order was published inviting those concerned to establish their claims at the nearest F.P.O. Very few claimants came forward. One irate old gentleman, who had lost a valuable set of false teeth, nearly had a fit when it was proposed to pay him only Rs. 25 in compensation. The last straw was added to his forbearance when a F.P.O. clerk produced a receipt for his signature accompanied by a handful of dirty and disintegrating " Baku Bonds. " He flung the " filthy lucre " from him and stalked out of the office murmuring dire threats of questions in Parliament when he should be demobilised. The F.P.O. is used to occasional misunderstandings of even its best intentions, and the clerk in the true spirit of the locality, was heard to mutter " Netchevo* " as he proceeded to collect the scattered Roubles.

Thus the F.P.O. and their staff pursued the more or less even tenor of their way till the evacuation of the area by the Forces to which they were attached was completed at the end of August 1919.

Long custom had brought familiarity with the work, which had consequently grown an easier and more interesting task. Mails circulated with regularity and expedition. Deliveries were effected with precision, and work in the Returned Letter Offices had been reduced from an art to a science. F. P. Os. were on the best of terms with everybody. When the evacuation was carried out, feelings of satisfaction over the completion of a task that had been well done were mingled with feelings of the sincerest regret at surrendering to others the privilege of serving such old and gallant friends.

Of the F.P.Os. to which this narrative relates, those in North Persia (F. P. Os. 88, 76 and 120) were returned to the control of the Director of Postal Services, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force. Those in the Caucasus and Trans-Caspia (F.P.Os. 81, 409 and 410) accompanied the Forces to which they were attached and continued to serve them during the evacuation. When the Force reached Constantinople the various

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* Netchevo, Russian for " Never mind" or " No matter. "

units were disbanded or absorbed into other units ; then the F.P.O. unit laid down its task and its personnel, one and all, elected to be repatriated. Surely they had earned their rest !

A personal note or two and the narrative ceases. One of the best known figures in the early days with the Force was a certain Field postmaster* who had been with the 39th Infantry Brigade almost since the time they landed in Mesopotamia. He had shared the fortunes of the Brigade from before Baghdad to the second occupation of Baku. He had trekked with them through Persia, got lost at Zinjan and turned up smiling at the darkest hour in Baku. His universal politeness and good spirits made him a general favourite. Moreover he was something of a curiosity in a Brigade which knew no Indians. He was known to everyone as " The Master of the Menials ". This cognomen he earned in a Force unfamiliar with official Indian nomenclature. What was known in the army as " scrounging " was a speciality of his. Whenever he called on Supplies he went away with something for his " menials " ; at Ordnance too, when he indented for " socks grey woollen," they were invariably "menials for the use of." " Mails for Headquarters he would promise to deliver through a " menial ". There is nothing derogatory in the term " menial " as officially applied to the personnel in inferior service in an Indian Department; but its glib application by their cross-belted Anglo-Indian postmaster seemed very humerous to this British Brigade who saw in him, perhaps some petty " Nabob " to whose lips such appellations as " slave " and " menial " came with easy familiarity. He was dubbed " The Master of the Menials " and so he remained.

Another character with the F. P. O. unit was " Tiger ". When selecting reinforcements for the F.P.Os in the Caucasus at Kermanshah, at the extreme end of a back rank were found two little six span Gurhkha menials (packers) their ugly little moon faces as like as two peas. Neither of them was familiar with any known language and, as they answered to no name on the nominal roll, they both seemed lost there in the heart of Persia. They stood quietly hand in hand presenting a pathetic picture of Innocence Abroad.

The Indian Army has recruited Gurkhas for several decades, but no effort would appear to have been made by Ordnance to design a last suited to the shape of a Gurkha's foot. A Gurkha soldier that does not look clumsy and uncomfortable in his boots is a rare sight, but the boots of our two tiny Gurkha packers were a scream. They would have lowered the centre of gravity of a London policeman. With their feet in these our Gurkhas suggested the incongruity of those cute stunted Japanese oak trees that grow in tubs. Their entire kits consisted of the freak issues of the Base. Their serious faces and dumpy limbs were almost

* Mr. Davis, writer of Chapter XV.

lost in innumerable folds of the most voluminous garments. Despite their comic appearance, or perhaps because of it, the pathetic gleam in their eyes as they followed every movement of the Sahib who had come to inspect them, was irresistible and they were selected for the Caucasus. Small as they were, accommodation could not always be found for them both at the back of a Ford Van already encumbered with kit, and at Hamadan one of them had perforce to be dumped at F.P.O. 120. They were permitted to settle between themselves which of the two should remain behind. The parting of the twins was not demonstrative but their eyes seemed to contain a still more pathetic gleam from that time. The one who came forward to the Caucasus, somehow in contrast with his mild aspect and gentle manner, revelled in an unpronounceable cagnomen which in his own native tongue signifies " Great Wild Tiger." Naturally he was promptly dubbed " Tiger " and as " Tiger " he soon got to be well known in Baku. Put into a somewhat tidier uniform and armed with his kukri, Tiger served as a sort of commissionaire at F.P.O. 81. He used to stand stolidly at the door, an enigma to soldiers and sailors alike, and an object of curiosity to the local population. When necessity arose he could shift mail bags like a little giant. He worked with the most placid obedience at every kind of job in his turn and out of it. No one seemed to know when Tiger slept for he was up so early of a morning. At night when every one else had retired he was still to be seen sitting up waiting to be required to do something. The coldest wind or the heaviest snow seemed to effect him with equal indifference. He might have been frozen blue, but when questioned he merely grinned. As he kept the door at F.P.O. 81 everyone had a word for Tiger. Nobody knew what he understood, but whenever addressed his face would light up with a cherubic smile. Several cases occurred in Baku of persons being robbed when carrying cash to banks, treasuries, &c. The British orderly from the Shipping Controller's Office next door to F.P.O. 81 was shot one morning whilst conveying half a million roubles across the street. At that time there were some Gurkha regiments in the Caucasus, and a story had gained credence locally that Gurkhas were a most blood-thirsty race, who could not only throw their kukris with a boomerang effect and deadly accuracy but were addicted to doing so without the slightest provocation just to keep their hands in. Indeed observation confirmed that the more credulous portions of the local population would cross a wide street sooner than confront a Gurkha. In this situation Tiger's services were invaluable. Smartened up, in a new uniform with his kukri girded on, Tiger was employed as body-guard to F.P.O. cash overseers who conveyed money to the Bank or to the Field Cashier. Need it be related that the F.P.O. cash overseers were never molested ?

One day towards the end of June a casualty report came through from Hamadan to say that Tiger's twin had disappeared. When this was explained to Tiger he was nonplussed. Later came a message to say

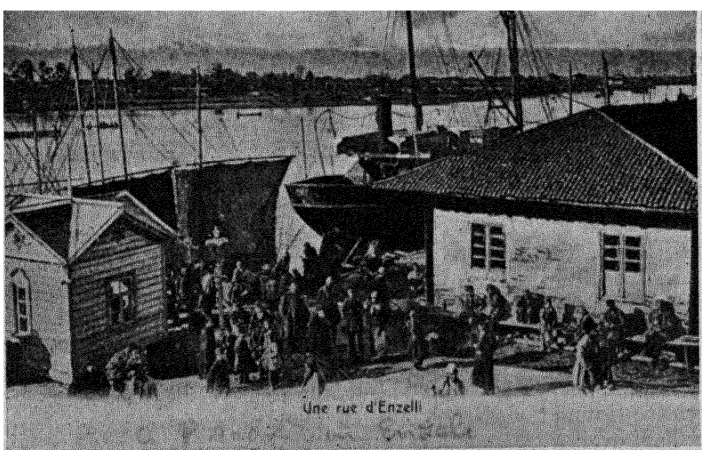
the body of the missing packer had been found in a well in the F.P.O. court yard. Subsequent enquiries showed that the poor fellow had gone out at night for a drink of water, had tripped in the dark and fallen into the unparapeted well. The little boots had done it!! From this time our Tiger seemed to fade away. He worked as hard as ever but the smile came less readily to his eyes. Tiger was always a most uncommunicative soul, attempts were always being made by friendly Tommies to draw him out, but apart from the language difficulty Tiger was either shy or indifferent. It was therefore a matter of surprise when it was observed that in some unaccountable way Tiger had made a pal of a quiet young soldier of the Worcesters, a fine manly fellow who had been all through the war. With this lad Tiger used to swap cigarettes and after office hours Tiger would seek out this friend. Often in Baku one might come upon them side by side gazing into the same sunset or throwing stones into the Caspian like a couple of children. An English country lad and a hill-man from the distant Himalayas ! Surely the war discovered some strange affinities. Tiger was indifferent to Bolsheviks and Tartars alike. In the thick of strikes, demonstrations, or street shootings, when troops were confined to barracks, Tiger went and came unperturbed. It was impossible to make him understand " Confinement to Barracks," and enforced inactivity when there was work to be done. One day when Tiger failed to be found at his post we searched for him with grave misgivings. When discovered in his bunk in a high fever he grinned and explained that he was alright but some how could not keep his feet. The ambulance took him off to the Casualty Clearing Station. Later a telephone message came through to say that poor " Tiger " was in an advanced stage of " Phthisis," that huge cavities had been discovered in his lungs, and that he might live a few weeks. The news cast a gloom over the whole staff. No efforts were spared in moving Authority specially to accelerate the system of evacuation of the sick in Tiger's favour. He was sent down the line " Special Priority " and we can but hope that he found rest among his people in some little hamlet nestling away in his proud eternal hills. Poor little " Great Wild Tiger"! the fellow had the heart of a lion.

Despatches and Honours Lists may not have shown it but truly England had as devoted and great-hearted heroes in the humble ranks of her " followers " as in the Services with great traditions.

The Field Post Office staff that came through to the Caucases and Trans-Caspia were selected from among a large number of volunteers for the expedition. They were all lads of the best type of Anglo-Indian, Indian or Burma, of splendid physique, good education, and refined principles. In happier circumstances many of these may have held Commissions with credit. One and all took an intelligent and zealous interest in the work and were keenly appreciative of the surrounding in which they found themselves. Actuated by a natural desire for adventure they had revelled in this opportunity to see remote parts of the world and their keenness never flagged.

On one occasion important mails had to be sent forward by railway to Petrovsk in charge of two F.P.O. clerks. Unhappily war had suddenly been declared between two Republics whose frontiers met at a point on the railway. Both the clerks escorting mails on the occasion happened to be of a somewhat un-English swarthiness of complexion, and at the frontier station the local soldiery were convinced that these could not be British soldiers as judged from their faces, nor could they be Indian as was evidenced by their uniforms. At that time feelings ran high in the Caucasus and it was decided that these two clerks must be Armenian spies disguised in British uniforms attempting to get across the frontier to join the enemy. Colour was lent to this assumption by the fact that F.P.O. personnel go unarmed but in the Caucasus it was necessary for them to carry rifles and, as no British rifles were available, the two clerks carried old Russian muskets. With methods characteristic of the Caucasus, it was decided to cut the throats of the supposed spies out of hand. Shootings with cartridges at 25 roubles a piece were never indulged in where knifing would serve. Fortunately the men succeeded in establishing their identity in time, and despite suffering gross indignities and hardships, they got through to Petrovsk with commendable enterprise.

The irreproachable good conduct and discipline of the F.P.O. staff were exemplary during those difficult months, between Armistice and demobilisation, when even the best of troops grew sometimes restive. Our staff won the esteem of all with whom they came in contact, British and Caucasians alike, and any success that may have attended the administration of the Field Post Offices in North Persia, Caucasia, and Trans-Caspia is attributable entirely to the devoted labours of these men.



A Street in Enzeli on the Caspian.

CHAPTER XV.

PERSIA.

From the Tigris to the Caspian.

By

Assistant Commissary J. R. Davis,

Postmaster, F. P. O. 81 of the 39th Brigade.

DURING this Great War almost all the civil departments engaged in the war had exciting times and hardships similar to the Military. I describe here how an Indian Field Post Office attached to a Brigade played its part in Mesopotamia, North Persia and South Russia.

I, the writer of this, embarked at Bombay on the 24th April 1917 and disembarked at Basrah on the 9th May 1917 at 12 noon in the heat of the sun blazing like fire. I received orders to proceed to Baghdad on the 15th May 1917, and accordingly proceeded by river steamer in the Tigris for Baghdad and arrived there on the 25th May 1917. On receiving orders from the A. D. P. S. III Corps proceeded to the Camp at Tuwair 50 miles above Baghdad up the Tigris and took charge of a Field Post Office No. 81 attached to the 39th British Infantry Brigade, 13th Division, on the 1st June 1917. This F. P. O. 81 was all along with the 39th Brigade since its arrival in Mesopotamia from Gallipoli probably in the year 1915. The 13th and 14th Divisions were under the III Corps, fought and captured many of the places on Tigris Front and it had a very keen fight for the occupation of Baghdad in the year 1917 under General Maude.

I was on the left Bank of Tigris at Tuwair for a week and then on the orders of the Brigade moved to the Brigade Head Quarters Camp at Palm Grove about 7 miles from Tuwair. The office opened here on the 11th June 1917 in an E. P. tent close to the Brigade office. The Camp was very hot in the day and pleasant in the evenings, but there was one difficulty for the free use of water, as water was brought in" pakhals " from a distance of 5 miles on mules, and so the water was to be used very economically and cannot dream of bath. The Brigadier-General, T. A. Andrews, was kind enough to send the F.P.O. in advance to a river bank Camp near Sindia where 9th Worcestershire Regiment camped on the left Bank of Tigris. Accordingly left the camp and opened the office in the new camp on the 18th June 1917, where we stayed only

for a fortnight till the arrival of the Brigade Head Quarter to river bank between Sindia and Tuwair. The F. P. O. was moved again to this camp where it was cool and comfortable for the camp life.

The Brigade was giving all the assistance which a Post Office required in the Field. On several occasions the mails arrived at Railhead Post Office Khan Jadidah F.P.O. 354. In such a time the mails cannot reach before 9 P.M., still they were brought irrespective of time under escort through the dark nights and the musical howlings of the jackals. On arrival in the Camp the Brigade Head Quarter mails and the special bag for the Brigade General were delivered and the F. P. O. bags were opened at the interest of the Postal officials to see some news from friends and relations.

Owing to the Operation Season and the winter rainy seasons the E. P. tents were withdrawn in the month of November 1917. The Post Office opened business in a small F. P. O. tent 160 pounds size and remained in this small tent till 17th April 1918.

In this camp a most striking incident occurred one evening struggling with the natures of wind and rain of Mesopotamia. On the 2nd of January 1918 there was an inward English mail and they were all delivered to the respective units same evening between 6 and 8 P.M. with the exception of 9th Royal Warwickshire Regiment which was in camp at a distance of 10 miles from office, and so the unit post orderly was unable to come and take delivery like other units on the same evening. The undelivered mails were well covered and kept outside, as no room in the small tent. A little time after, a sudden rain came and flooded the camp and wet the mails at the same time drenching in the rain and shifted the mails to the Quarter-Master's store tent with his permission and there the mails were opened and spread for drying. This involved a great portion of our sleeping time and rest. Early in the morning explained the difficulties of the previous night to the Staff Captain, asking him to give an E. P. tent for storing the mails and to prevent damages to the mails, and he accorded sanction for the E. P. tent. On the 6th January the E. P. tent was put up ; all in a sudden a gust of wind spread all over the area and shook all the tents and at the same time big hail stones to the size of a gooseberry were falling down, all were remaining inside the tent quiet and this continued for about fifteen minutes and the camp flooded. The water came inside the tent about 4 or 6 inches deep. In some of the tents in the camp, erected on dug-outs, the water came to the level of the ground. In addition to these troubles, one of the F. P. O. tents had fallen down with the centre pole broken. The rain ceased at 6 P.M. and we were trying to get the water out and the fallen down tent to be put right for the night. The night was very uncomfortable, one side

shivering with cold and the other side hunger pinching, as we had practically nothing to eat except some dried ration biscuits and cold water for that shivering cold night. Early in the morning kept ourselves busy with trench tool inside the tent digging the ground till we find dry surface, and made walls around to prevent such further troubles.

We left the Palm Grove camp and reached on 18th April 1918 the Abu Saida camp on the river Diala where we had similar difficulties the very first evening. On arrival the F. P. O. tents were pitched, and a little time after a heavy storm and rain came and fell down the tents; we were not able to put the tents right till 11 P.M. and take our night meals till 11-30 P.M. and the night was pitch dark and the weather was drizzling whole night.

Early in the morning went to F. P. O. 360 Railhead Abu Saida and arranged for the mails. On certain occasions, the mails were brought from the Railhead Termination about 5 miles from F. P. O. 360, that is, 8 miles from F.P.O. 81. On two occasions the mails were brought on horseback when returned from the Field treasury office.

In the year 1918 a separate force formed by name " Dunsterforce " General Dunsterville in command to operate in the North Persian Frontier for preventing the enemy's entrance through the passes of Persian Frontier. Dunster force was formed with the ranks of Corporal and Sergeants and Officers. These Sergeants were training some of the Armenian soldiers and watching certain outposts on the borders. As fighting men were few General Dunsterville could not take any big operation and advance towards the Caspian Sea. A part of 39th Brigade was given to him to operate and check the advance of Turks towards Baku and arrest the influence they were trying to have with Trans-Caspian Railway. At this time the F.P.O. 81 was at Abu Saida. On the 12th July 1918 by the orders of Brigade despatched to Hamadan in Persia a cart-load of postal things containing I.F.P.O. tent, books, forms, one mule trunk, and the kit bags of the postal officials in charge of packer Harbajan, a mail runner from Hatta Post Office in the United Provinces. This packer marched by foot all the way, a distance of 316 miles with " A " Echelon and arrived Hamadan on the 5th August 1918.

On the 24th July morning received orders to be ready to leave the camp at 4 P.M. to our new destination, and in the meantime received information that English mails arrived at the Railhead Termination; immediately with the permission of the Staff Captain obtained a Ford Car and went to the Termination to bring the mails for Brigade Head Quarter and for the moving unit. The mails were brought down and delivered before noon satisfactorily. The rest of the mails and the units were transferred to F.P.O. 360 to be served till they join the Brigade. Left the Camp at 4 P.M. and arrived Ruz by train about 10 P.M. On the 25th July left

Ruz by motor lorries and arrived Hamadan on the 29th July 1918 crossing the two difficult Passes. the Paitak and the Kangovar. This F.P.O. was the first* Indian Field Post Office to cross the border of Mesopotamia and arrive in North Persia, rivalling the historical expeditions of Xenophon, Alexander, Tamerlane and Genghiskhan. While climbing the Paitak Pass 3 or 4 curving coiled roads were seen right down at the bottom step by step as the roads were climbing in whirling gradually up the hill, and in this Pass observed a small rest-house on the left side of the road in the slope of the hill, which is believed to be in existence before Christ and believed Alexander-the-Great had rested there on his journey to Mesopotamia from North Persia about the year 328 B.C. Similarly saw another architectural spot about 30 miles before reaching Kangovar near the village Mahidasht.† It was a place where a clear crystal spring runs continuously and near this place some sculptures in Persian figures cut on rock at a height of about 50 or 60 feet above the road, and a stone slab with the writings of Persian letters is cut and placed facing to the road. The tradition about this spot runs in different ways. The Archæological Department will know the correct tradition of it.

From the 29th July to 11th August 1918 in Camp at Hamadan underneath some trees near running stream of spring water, sleeping underneath the trees in the open chill piercing weather that comes from the icy claded hills of Persia. During the stay in Camp, collected postings and made over to the Dunsterforce Post Office where a Sergeant was in charge attending the duties of only letters ordinary and unregistered. In the Dunsterforce Post Office all the registered articles were treated same as unregistered articles. The registered articles at F.P. Os. Ruz, Khaniquin and Kermanshah were delivered to certain authorised post orderlies, who send the mails up the line as the motor convoy is available and when the mails are received at the Dunster Post Office they are delivered irrespective of registered articles without maintaining any records. When an addressee makes any complaint of non-receipt there were no proper records to trace out, and the addressees were moving frequently up and down. The Postal system beyond Khaniquin was not very satisfactory in comparing to the occupied areas of Mesopotamia. F. P. O. 120, a new Field Post Office, was opened in Hamadan towards the end of August 1918.

At the end of year 1918 one travelling Post Office between Hamadan and Kermanshah was introduced delivering all the mails and collecting postings and also doing the money orders work—a regular Indian Post Office on a Ford Car running to and fro. This relieved much for the troops between Kermanshah and near Hamadan.

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* Not quite correct. There were already F. P. Os. at Kermanshah and Hamadan—Ed.

† Mr. Davis refers to Bisitun—Ed.

As the 39th Brigade was moving up the line the Brigade General wanted to take the Brigade Field Post Office to the place where the Brigade goes and on the 11th August 1918 mot the D.P.S. at Hamadan and explained to him the system of the Dunsterforce Post Office and the difficulties of local currency to start the money order business. The D.P.S. after interviewing the Bank Manager Mr. Hart, the Imperial Bank of Persia at Kesvin introduced money order works on the overdraft system.

The F. P. O. 81 left Hamadan on the 11th August 1918 and reached Kasvin marching a distance of 140 miles in 10 days along with the Brigade Head Quarters on the 21st August 1918. During the march we stayed in the open air under the canopy of sky sleeping with one blanket in the shivering cold nights. During our halt in a camp, the Staff Captain G. E. C. Wood, M.C., brought and gave me a letter mail bag for disposal and the same was opened and delivered in the camp.

At Kasvin we camped from 22nd to 27th August 1918. Here was a Dunsterforce Post Office and a Captain was in charge. The interior working system of the Postal works was similar to the Post Office at Hamadan as explained. The D. P. S. was here and gave me instructions about the overdraft system. He arranged our pay for the month of July 1918 with the Imperial Bank of Persia with a request to the Manager of Bank to collect that amount from the Post Office at Baghdad through the Branch of Bank at Baghdad.

By the orders of Brigade left Kasvin on the 28th August and reached Enzeli on the 29th evening, a distance of 220 miles by motor cars in 2 days Met the D. P. S. again here at Menzil, a camp half way between Enzeli and Kasvin. This place is known a very notorious camp for wind, so the Mechanical Transport Drivers have given a special name as " Windy Corner." The D.P.S. asked me to see the Assistant Bank Manager, Mr. Elridge, at Resht if there be any difficulties for money order works. On arrival at Enzeli the F.P.O. received orders to be in readiness in the Embarkation Shed to start for Baku on the 30th August along with the Brigade Head Quarter. Accordingly embarked on the 30th and arrived Baku on following day. The postal things were unloaded and waiting for further orders sitting in the open quay. A little time after our disembarkation two shells from the enemy's gun fell into the Caspian Sea within 50 yards range. The women and children from the town were on the quay through the fear of town bombardment by the enemy and when these two shells fell the children and women were running hither and thither crying for help. The momentary sight was horrible, and we ourselves were stricken with fear and stood stunned not knowing what to do. After a few minutes a third shell burst on the quay where we remained and to our good luck the shell did not do any serious injuries, slightly

wounding two sentries who were on the ammunition and slightly grazing the skin on the leg of packer Harbajan of the F.P.O. Immediately we shifted the postal things from that spot as there were some of our ammunition stored up which arrived just at the time in the same ship in which the Post Office came. With such terror the Post Office men passed the night on the quay at Baku. We received orders to return back to Enzeli and to remain on steamer till its sailing; accordingly we were on steamer from 1st September to 3rd September watching the bombardment of the town Baku. The Baku operation was a very important one as there is connection with the Trans-Caspian Railway line leading towards the frontiers of Afghanistan and Turkistan. The Batoum-Tiflis-Baku Railway line joins the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea through the Caucasian districts. Turco-German plans were to seize the Batoum-Baku Railway and the Trans-Caspian Railway thus menacing the frontiers of Afghanistan and India. The enemy was strong in number 10 to 1. The discipline of the Armenian soldiers was very irregular as they used to go away to their homes as they liked and not return back to the line till they are turned out from home ; so, the position was rather difficult though we held the town for more than a month. Through the steady coolness of the British General, General Dunsterville, the town was evacuated without any loss on the 14th September 1918. The opposite shore Krasnovodsk was well guarded with gun boats.

The F. P. O. 81 landed at Enzeli on the 3rd September 1918 and arranged for a small building to open the Post Office. From 4th to 10th September 1918, we were in the Embarkation shed preparing the submission of records to the Base Post Office and submitted by D.R.L.S. as far as Hamadan F.P.O. 120 and thence to Basrah by registered Post. This F.P.O. was nearly at a distance of 1,100 miles from the Base Post Office, Basrah, and 600 miles from Baghdad Advanced Base Account Office.

The mails for the whole Brigade were arriving by canal convoy and very seldom by motor car, and lorries, as the Mechanical Transports were very urgently needed by the Military for bringing rations and other war materials. The reader of this may picture the state of parcels by being carried over 500 miles by camels without any escorts. The downward mails were sent always by the down empty cars to Kasvin. A new Field Post Office 123 was opened at Kasvin in the month of October 1918 and a new F.P.O. 88 was opened at Enzeli on the 15th November 1918. The Postal system was maintained, as in the occupied areas of Mesopotamia, in the Persian Line of Communication by F.P.Os. 110 at Kermanshah, 120 at Hamadan, 123 at Kasvin and 88 at Enzeli. The Brigade F.P.O. 81 was opened at Enzeli on the 11th September and immediate arrangements were made to send a regular despatch of mails by D.R.L.S. Ford cars and similarly small number of bags were received from Kasvin. On

the 11th September I interviewed the F.T.C.O. at Enzeli. Captain Biggs was in charge to fix the rates of krans in rupees for the money order works, but he informed that he could not fix the rate of exchange for the Post Office as the Imperial Bank of Persia fixes the rate for him and so requested the Administrative Commandant Enzeli to give a pass to go to Resht and return back by the motor convoy. With the permission left for Resht 40 miles down toward Menzil on the following day and saw the Assistant Manager whom the D.P.S. referred to me at Menzil. Mr. Eldridge the Assistant Manager, readily accepted the proposals and readily helped.

In the beginning I had one difficulty, to go every time to the Bank at Resht by motor convoy and waiting at Resht after the bank business is over for hours together till a car is available on the return convoy that comes from Menzil to Enzeli. This threw an extra labour besides the office work. On the 24th September when I went with a collection of Rs. 3,582 to the Bank at Resht, I suggested that the remittances may be made over to the F.T.C.O. at Enzeli who could show such amount as received from the F.P.O. 81 in account with the Imperial Bank at Resht. The Assistant Manager readily accepted the suggestion, but he wanted to send the pass book by D.R.L.S. to him for the entries of transactions and adjusting the accounts. According to this arrangement the business went on very satisfactory till the 14th November 1918.

But the inward parcel mails gave endless expansion of unnecessary work owing to the mails being carried over camels without escorts. The parcels used to arrive in damaged state and sometimes the contents lost, dropping on the way through the holes of bags. This involved a great portion of our time in the investigation and correspondence.

On the 15th November 1918 I left Enzeli for Baku again with the Brigade and new F.P.O. 88 was opened on this day at Enzeli. Very nearly about 25 steamers with troops and transports escorted by 4 or 5 gun boats arrived Baku on the 17th November 1918, all the steamers were grandly decorated with coloured flags and the residents of Baku received the arrrival of the British with enthusiasm,c heers and bands on the wharf. The Field Post Office was opened in a pucca building. The weather was always rainy and snowy,quite contrary to the Indian climate. The currency in this place was roubles and the exchange of this also was daily fluctuating like krans and so there was difficulty in fixing the system of money orders as no arrangements were yet done by the Military to draw pay for the troops. The mails were arriving by steamer from Enzeli bi-weekly and in the same way the mails also were despatched to Enzeli. Also the mails were despatched to and from Krasnovodsk, the opposite shore of Baku. On the 29th November 1918 through Enzeli 187 bags of letters and parcels were received for the Brigade and disposed.

Since then the Brigade mails were arriving in small numbers by every steamer and so the work was not congested. Outward mails for U.K. and India were sent first *via* Batoum in the second week of December 1918 and the first Inward English mails for British troops and for Persian Civil Post Offices at Resht, Kasvin, Teheran and Tabriz were received on or about the 19th January 1919 ; about 66 bags through Black Sea Batoum-Baku Railway. The Mail Services were satisfactorily established for India, U. K. and foreign countries through Batoum British Army Post Office. The inward mails were received through this Army Post Office in direct closed bags from London every week. The highest number of Indian and English mail bags and some mails for Persian Post Offices received on a certain mail day in the month of March or April 1919 was 220, and 60 M.F. packages of stationery. The British Army Post Offices in this area was accepting the M. F. packages which was generally done by the I.W.T. Department in Mesopotamia, so this was a new and additional work to the Indian Field Post Offices. The staff of this office was very inadequate: 1 Field Postmaster, Mr. J. R. Davis,* from the Burma Circle and 2 clerks (*a*) Mr. J. H. Gregory from the Burma Circle, (*b*) Mr. K. S. Subramania Iyer, a probationer from Coimbatore Division, Madras Circle.

The D. P. S. (Lieut.-Col. H. A. Sams, I.C.S.) was arranging to make this F. P. O. as an Advanced F. P. O. for Persian Line of Communication and sent 10 clerks and some packers in charge of an A. D. P. S., but in the meantime the troops between Hamadan and Baku were transferred to the British Salonica Force formerly known as the Norper Force and so all the F. P. Os. in this area were under the D. D. P. S. of British Army Post Office Batoum and for accounts and pay under the Indian Base Post Office " H " at Salonica.

By the perseverance of introducing money orders I succeeded and the first money order transaction in roubles allowing the S. O. accounts to remain in rupees as before was done on the 8th January 1919. The rate of exchange of roubles was fixed on per pound and the krans were fixed on rupees by the Financial Adviser every month. On this a conversion table was made for roubles, rupees, krans and English money was prepared and thus for the money orders all the abovementioned currencies were accepted seeing the conversion table. The conversion table was made at every change whenever notified and shown to the Financial Adviser for approval. The collections were made over to the F. T. C. O. and shown in accounts under the column of treasury remittance. As the F. T. C. O. was near, the money order business was daily done and the collections sent under escort every evening to the F. T. C. O. The money order business at Baku became very popular among the officers and men, owing to the fallen rate of exchange per pound.

* The writer.

On a certain day in the month of March 1919 I remember having collected a little above Rupees forty thousand in roubles, krans, rupees and English money. The British Postal Orders were also cashed. The account was adjusted in the evening without a difference of single pie and this was a very good appreciable revenue in a Field Post Office. As the Civil Russian Post Office at Baku was not in working order the civilians English mails for the residents at Baku used to arrive in the F.P.O. and delivered at the Post Office on call. Their mails were also despatched when presented through the British Head Quarters and such correspondence was prepaid by them in Indian postage stamps surcharged I. E. F. The F. P. O. 81 became very important for the exchange of foreign mails for civil Persian Post Offices and for the British troops that were in the area of North Persia, Petrovosk, Krasnovodsk and beyond in Turkistan and Norfront.

For want of transport the Postal officials who left Baghdad by the orders of D. P. S., Mesopotamia, for F. P. O. 81 were stranded in Hamadan and Kermanshah. The A. D. P. S. with his orderly arrived Baku on the 5th March 1919. The Inspector of Post Offices, Mr. A. Vernem was with F. P. O. 81 since 13th January 1919.

During March 1919 one Indian F. P. O. was opened at Krasnovodsk and in April another Field Post Office was opened in Petrovosk.

For all the interest I took in my work I was specially recommended by the Brigadier-General T. A. Andrews, C.M.G. to be mentioned in the despatch of Lieut. General W. R. Marshall, Commander-in-Chief, Mesopotamian Forces, for gallant devotion to duty.

On my application I left Baku on repatriation for India on the 21st April 1919 by Baku-Batoum Railway through the Caucasian districts and arrived Batoum on the 24th April. While I was in Camp at Batoum I was asked by the D. A. D. P. S. Major Smith of the British Army Post Office to help the F. P.M. in charge of the Indian Field Post Office at Batoum in accepting money orders.

Practically only the Indian F. P. O. was issuing money orders for India and sometimes for England when the British Army Post Offices held no British Postal Orders stock for sale. In the British Army Post Office there was no system of money orders and the remittances were made in British Postal Orders by registered post. The F. P. Os. under Indian Base Post Office "H" were maintaining their S. O. daily account in pound sterling and at the foot the balance due to the Head Office was shown in rupees as well as sterling value. The money order journal was written in two columns (1) sterling value, (2) rupee value equivalent. The accounts were maintained by the Head Office in rupees and sterlings and submitted to the Audit Office. Though the accounts were maintained correctly, it was confusing. Every month the F. P. Os. under the Base " H "was

preparing a loss and gain statement according to the rate of exchange on the cash balance in hand when the rates of exchange is changed. As there was no F. T. C. O. stationed at Batoum, this statement was necessitated and sometimes a revised one over the previous gain and loss statement, if not adjusted within the month.

After a short stay at Batoum in the Black Sea waiting for steamer left on the 17th May 1919 for Salonica and arrived there on 22nd May passing through the Bosphorous Strait, Constantinople Harbour and the Strait of Dardanelles. The voyage and the scenery was beautiful especially while passing through the Bosphorous and the Golden Horn of Constantinople. The Base Post Office "H" at Salonica was moving to Chanak on the 23rd May 1919. In this area of British Army Post Offices there were Indian F. P. Os. The Army Post Office was dealing with only English mails and British unit and the Indian Post Offices were dealing with only Indian mails and the units of India. Whereas the F. P. Os. of Mesopotamia were serving both the English and Indian mails for the British and Indian troops.



F. P. O. 81, BAKU, CAUCASUS.

The Indian Base Depôt at Salonica was moving to Chanak in the Dardanelles on the 12th June 1919 and I also received orders to go to Chanak and wait there till a steamer was available for India. From the 13th June to 18th July 1919 was waiting at Chanak and on the 19th July 1919 embarked by S.S. "Bruenn" and arrived Alexandria Camp Mustaffa on the 24th July 1919 touching the island Cyprus on way on the 22nd July. Remained in Alexandria till 28th July and left by train on

that evening and arrived Suez the following day in the evening and stayed in Demobilisation till 3rd August. On the 4th August 1919 embarked on S.S."Kara Deniz,' a prize vessel taken by English from Turks. The original name was " Damstad " a German name. This vessel was used by the Turks under the disguise of Persian name " Kara Deniz, " a pilgrim ship.

Arrived Aden on the 9th August 1919 and landed down for a little while with the permission of Officer Commanding on Board to see the town and we left Aden on the same evening and reached Bombay on the 15th August 1919 at 3 P.M.

Here ends my experience of the Field Service as a Field Post master, F. P. O. 81.

Written by
J. R. DAVIS,
Officiating Head Signaller,
Pakokku Post Office,
Burma.

Dated PAKKOKU,
the 6th October 1920.

CHAPTER XVI.

PERSIA.

The Bushire Force, 1917—1920.

By

Lt.-Col. C. F. G. Quilter, I.A.R O., Assistant Director of Postal Services.

THE Bushire Force which started operations in October, 1918, might be said to have had its origin, in so far as the Field Post Office is concerned, in the opening of the first Field Post Office there in connection with the Great War when on the 16th August, 1915, Field Post Office No. 319 was opened at Reshire, 7 miles from the Port of Bushire in the Persian Gulf, to serve the troops sent there in connection with the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force. This Field Post Office under Sub-Condr. H. E. Umrigar was under the Base Post Office at Basrah and formed part of the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, till on the 3rd March 1917, a Base Post Office under Lieutenant Elliot was opened at Bander Abbas, another port in the Persian Gulf, to serve the troops forming the Escort to the British Mission in South Persia, which Force was to open up communications with Shiraz. The Field Post Office at Bushire was then placed under the Bander Abbas Base Post Office, and transferred from the control of the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force. The postal arrangements for the Escort to the British Mission in South Persia were placed in charge of Captain R. Greene, R.E., who took charge as Assistant Director, on the 15th April, 1917. This Force under General Sir Percy Sykes gradually moved up to Shiraz and established a fairly good road.

Lieutenant E. S. Kelly took charge of the Base Post Office at Bander Abbas on the 6th July, 1917, and Lieutenant E. B. Stout was appointed Inspector of Field Post Offices. As the troops advanced, field post offices were established at Saidabad, Kerman and Niriz and eventually at Shiraz. The road from Bander Abbas to Shiraz was some 400 miles in length passing over very difficult hilly country. For some time there was also mail communication between Lingah, a small port in the Persian Gulf, and Shiraz *via* Niriz. The majority of the Civil Post Offices in the Persian Gulf were also placed under Captain Greene and controlled from Bander Abbas. The chief difficulties in postal administration with this Force were the long camel caravan route to Shiraz and the irregularity with which ships carrying mails visited the Gulf Posts. In

the summer of 1918 the military situation around Shiraz became so grave that it was decided to despatch a Force to Bushire to open up direct communication with Shiraz from Bushire, the distance across being only 180 miles as compared with 400 miles by the Bander Abbas route.

When this Force commenced to concentrate, Field Post Office No. 374 was opened at Bushire on the 17th July, 1918. The Headquarters of the troops were at Reshire, 7 miles inland where Field Post Office 319 already existed.

The new Field Post Office now opened relieved the Civil Head Post Office of military work and took over military mails at the quay side. Lieutenant Stout made his headquarters at Bushire and held charge of all postal arrangements.

Captain Greene proceeded on leave in September, 1918, principally with a view to consult the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs in Simla regarding the requirements of the new Force then concentrating in Bushire under General Douglas. He ordered Lieutenant Kelly to proceed to Bushire to open a Base Post Office there and Subedar Pandit Ikbal Nath, till now Field Postmaster at Shiraz, came to Bander Abbas as Base Postmaster relieving Lieutenant Kelly who proceeded to Bushire.

Captain Greene on his way back from Simla unfortunately caught a chill and died of Influenza at Poona on the 21st September, 1918, to the great regret of all the postal staff with the Force. I was ordered to Bushire in the late Captain Greene's place and took charge as Assistant Director, Postal Services, Bushire Force, and the Escort to the British Mission in South Persia, at Bushire on the 12th October, 1918.

Lieutenant E. S. Kelly held charge as Assistant Director of Postal Services from 21st September, 1918, to 12th October, 1918. Lieutenant Kelly opened the Base Post Office at Bushire on the 8th October, 1918 and on relief by me took charge as Base Postmaster. Lieutenant E. B. Stout was Inspector of Field Post Offices.

The Striking Force under General Elsmie moved out early in October, 1918, and a Field Post Office accompanied it throughout, leaving another Field Post Office in its place each time it moved forward with the advanced column. The Field Post Offices thus formed along the Lines of Communication were then placed under an Inspector of Field Post Offices, Lieutenant P. Donovan.

The Striking Force first met with opposition from the enemy at Chagadak, a few miles out of Bushire. The next serious opposition met with was at and beyond Daliki at the foot-hills of the mountain region which covers the greater extent of South Persia, and at Kamarij, a high mountain pass within 30 miles of Kazarun, the objective of the Force, which was reached on the 30th January, 1919.

On the same day a column from Shiraz under Col. Orton of the 37th Lancers, who had succeeded Sir Percy Sykes as Inspector-General, South Persia Rifles, and General Officer Commanding the Escort to the British Mission in South Persia, having slowly worked its way down the 70 miles from its headquarters effected a junction with the Bushire Force at Kazarun. With effect from this date the British Mission Escort in South Persia became part of the Bushire Force.

Field Post Offices had been opened along the route from Bushire to Kazarun at Pioneers Camp, Chagadak, Ahmadi, Khushab, Borazjun, Daliki, Malu, Kutal-i-Malu, Charum Kamarij, Serai and Radha. When the two Forces met on 30th January, 1919. and the road to Shiraz was opened, field post offices were at once opened on the Lines of Communication between Kazarun and Shiraz at Pul-i-Agneh and Mian Kutal.

The mail arrangements over the Lines of Communication were very difficult to control but a regular daily mail reached the Striking Force throughout its advance and thereafter. The following table shows the arrangements made:—

From	To	Miles	Mode of conveyances.	Time Taken Hrs.	Mts.
Bushire ..	Borazjun ..	39	Persian mules..	13	0
Borazjun ..	Daliki ..	15	Motor Lorry ..	1	30
Daliki ..	Malu ..	9	Camels ..	3	0
Malu ..	Kutal-i-Malu ..	5	Persian runners	1	30
Kutal-i-Malu ..	Charum ..	7	Motor Lorry ..	1	0
Charum ..	Radha ..	12	Persian runners	3	0
Radha ..	Kazarun ..	11	Motor Lorry ..	0	30
		98		23	30
Detention at Field Post Offices for exchange of mails		..	.. .. ..	2	30
				26	0

The down service was equally efficient, the exchange of up and down mails taking place at Malu.

An interesting feature of departmental work with the Bushire Force arose in connection with the acceptance of money orders in krans (the local currency) at Shiraz. It was decided by the General Officer Commanding after several protests from the Assistant Director of Postal Services to introduce this system and on the 16th August, 1919, it was brought into practice. The difficulty was the great difference usually existing between the official rate of exchange at which the Post Office was to transact business and the local market rate of exchange.

On the day the new system was started the official rate was about 235 krans=Rs. 100 but the local rate was in the neighbourhood of 290 krans=Rs. 100. This meant that a cheque on India could be cashed at a small charge of 2 per cent. at the Imperial Bank of Persia at the local rate of exchange and the money sent to India by money order at the official rate of exchange resulting in a profit of over 20 per cent. to the remitter. This loss would eventually fall on the Indian Government. It will be seen that cheques for very large sums drawn even against no account could in this manner be cashed at the Imperial Bank which could fully secure itself by acting as agent for the remitter and itself remitting through the Post Office to the Bank on which the cheque was drawn the proceeds of the transaction or so much of the proceeds as to meet the cheque. As anticipated, this system was at once taken advantage of for speculation and had to be discontinued.

The transit of mails was often very troublesome especially across the bog separating Bushire from Chagadak and was in the winter a really serious matter. This bog, locally known as the Meshela, became after the winter rains so sodden that the Railway could not cross it often for a week at a time. Persian muleteers were tried by the Post Office and it was remarkable how cleverly they got the mails over the Meshala even in its worst condition. This was the more remarkable seeing that they travelled at night. Their use had unfortunately to be dicontinued as they were repeatedly fired at by raiders and it was considered unsafe to continue this carrying agency.

During the year 1919 unusually heavy work fell on the Field and Civil post offices in South Persia owing to the very high rate of exchange between India and England. Very large sums of money were sent by money order to England. The rapid unexpected rise in the rate of exchange had given no time to strengthen the staff and at Bushire for a short while over half a lakh of rupees was daily passing through the Post Office in the money order branch. This principally affected the Civil Head Post Office at Bushire under Mr. D'Silva who was at that time the postmaster.

Throughout the area of military operations in South Persia even during the severe Influenza epidemic in 1918, the staff of the Field Post Office kept excellent health. With one exception no postal official on service in this area died of Influenza, which was most remarkable as the troops suffered very badly especially at Niriz where the survivors of the garrison furnished by the South Persian Rifles numbered less than 9 per cent.

The Bushire Force eventually reached a strength of 27,000 men and the Escort to the British Mission in South Persia 7,000. In addition there were the Civil Post Offices in the Gulf including one Head office. During this time Lieutenant E. B. Stout was promoted to the rank of D.A. D.P.S., and later on Lieutenant C. S. Smith was appointed an additional Inspector of Field Post Offices with the Force. Lieutenant Lovejoy, Subedars Ghulam Muhamad and M. R. Srinivasa Rao also worked for short periods as Inspectors with the Force.

The Escort to the British Mission in South Persia withdrew in the Spring of 1919 and the Base Post Office at Bander Abbas was closed on the 28th June, 1919.

The Bushire Force was about the same time reduced roughly to one brigade under the command of General Elsmie who was succeeded by General Drew. On the reduction of the Force Lieutenant Stout reverted to Inspector of Field Post Offices and the appointment of Assistant Director, Postal Services, was reduced to D.A.D.P.S. This smaller Force for which fewer Field Post Offices were required, finally withdrew in the Spring of 1920 leaving one regiment for garrison duty, and the Base Post Office at Bushire was closed on the 13th June, 1920.

A very interesting feature of this campaign from a postal point of view is that it was at Bushire in 1856 for the first time in the history of the Indian Post Office that Field Post Offices accompanied an Army in the field. In the Persian War of 1856 the Indian Post Office sent two clerks, a munshi and four peons for field post office work with the Force that landed there in that year. The operations of that Force covered to a large extent the same route followed by the Bushire Force in 1918. It would be interesting to know what the experiences of this small staff were in a country which to this day strikes the new comer as so barren and inhospitable. A small cemetery in Bushire, with a monument recently erected, records the losses of that Force. ' Perhaps it is from these earlier experiences without the comforts a modern Force enjoys that the climate of Bushire is generally said to be so trying. To the Bushire Force it did not appear to be so except for a few months in the year. There are about 4 months of unpleasant damp-heat, the remainder of the year being delightful.

The Postal Staff at the Base were very comfortably housed with elec-

tric lights and fans in their quarters. The menial staff in no case during the hot weather lived under canvas, they were well housed and well fed. Beds and charpoys were supplied at the Base to every member of the staff including the menial staff. Regular war leave under military rules was granted to all the staff. Sea bathing was a feature of the life of the Force. A very nice beach existed and was taken full advantage of.

To stamp collectors, Bushire is of great interest as it was here that the now famous Persian stamps superscribed " Bushire under British Occupation " were issued through the Persian Post Office in 1915. Their sale was stopped within a month, but those who bought sets of these stamps then, multiplied their investment by fifty or more. Very few of these stamps were obtainable by the Bushire Force in 1918 but they had their opportunity in carpets and their desire to return to India with genuine Persian carpets spoilt the market for those with moderate means. Those who served on till the Force completely closed down had however the opportunity of seeing some of the finest carpets in South Persia. H. M. the Shah visited Bushire on the 18th May, 1920. No Shah of Persia had previously visited this southern portion of his kingdom and in his honour the streets of Bushire were hung with priceless Persian carpets, the property of rich merchants and Persian grandees.

Bushire was interesting from many points of view, not the least being the fact that it was in the direct air route from Europe to the East and aeroplanes of many nationalities frequently spent a day at the aerodrome situated at what was formerly the German Consulate. The first Handley Page to visit India spent an evening in Bushire. Bushire also saw Ross Smith pass over on his way to Australia but he did not land. Later it formed one of the stages in the Rome to Tokyo flight and in this connection it witnessed a most unfortunate accident to two of the earlier competitors. They all but landed being a few feet off the aerodrome and then apparently to obtain a better landing rose to some 200 feet from which height when they turned, the machine slipping sideways crashed to the ground killing the occupants both of whom were experienced pilots of the Italian Air Force. Considering that aeroplanes were continually passing over perhaps it was lucky Bushire witnessed only this one accident.

The only previous occasion of an airman being killed in or near Bushire was when a tribesman in Ahram shot down one of the Bushire Force aeroplanes passing over at about 400 feet. Captain Adams, the Pilot, was shot through the head. Lieutenant Bull, R.A.F., on this occasion received the D.F.C. for a most gallant attempt to recover Captain Adam's body.

Speaking of Ahram brings to mind that when the Striking Force by a rapid advance surprised the village where Vosmuss, the German leader and organiser of most of the trouble in South Persia, was staying

failing to capture him by only a few hours, they found in the rooms he had occupied English periodicals of a later date than had reached Bushire. This was of course an excellent joke against the Post Office as it was understood that Vosmuss had no access to the outer world except through South Persia.

Not only at the Base were the Postal Officials with this Force comfortable but those who served at Shiraz were equally well off with an excellent climate all the year round and had, to the Indian postal clerk, the unique opportunity of visiting the graves of Hafiz and the immortal Sadi both of whose tombs are within a few miles of the city of Shiraz and well repay the short journey necessary to visit them.

Shiraz is a big city surrounded by charming gardens whose beauty is however spoilt by the very high ugly mud walls in which each garden is enclosed. At Shiraz beautiful carpets from Kerman and other centres are available. It is also locally famed for the wine it produces well known in South Persia as " Shirazi ".

Between Bushire and Shiraz on the Lines of Communication the Postal Staff lived entirely under the usual field service conditions, but there was never any reluctance shown by the staff either at the Base or at Shiraz to serve under these conditions when their transfer to the Lines of Communication became necessary.

The Postal Staff owe their best thanks to Mrs. Sharpe, Honorary Secretary, Posts and Telegraphs Comforts Fund, for the many gifts she sent to them in Bushire including a gramophone, footballs, literature, Indian sweetmeats, plum-puddings at Christmas, and last but not least a large supply of fly flaps which were unobtainable in Persia while the flies in Bushire were a great affliction.

South Persia with its barren hills and treeless plains scarcely answered to the fabled land of rose gardens and nightingales but it had many compensations and very few who served with the Bushire Force left for India without regret.

Just before the Force completed its work and commenced to demobilise the Despatches submitted by General Douglas were published. It was unfortunate for the whole Force that the only list of names for Honours and Rewards submitted was called for early in 1919 long before administrative staff officers could appreciate the work of the several Departments and Services they controlled or gauge individually the merits of their subordinates. No later lists were called for although along with other services the Field Postal Staff worked for the Force for a further 18 months.

It was very gratifying, however, to find a number of Postal Officials mentioned in these the only despatches submitted so early in the cam-

paign. The following were the officials mentioned in the Bushire Force Despatches published in the London Gazette of 3rd February, 1920, and republished in the Army Department Gazette of 12th March, 1920:—

CAPTAIN C. F. G. QUILTER, I. A. R. O.,
Assistant Director, Postal Services.

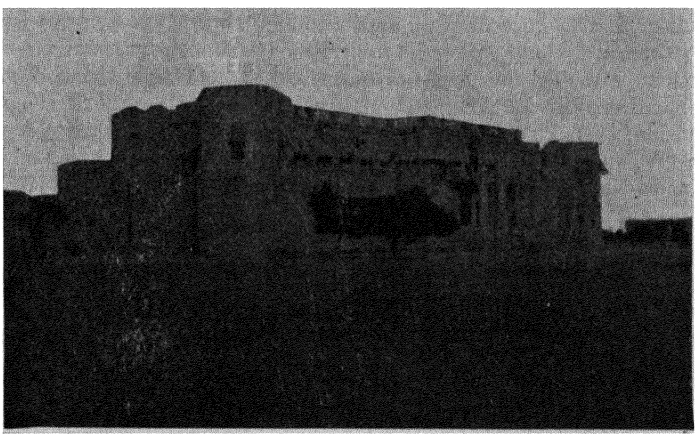
LIEUTENANT E. S. KELLY,
Base Postmaster, Bushire.

SUBEDAR MUTHU KRISHNA MOODALIAR,
Field Postmaster.

JEMADAR FAQIR MUHAMAD,
Field Postmaster.

JEMADAR GOVIND CHINTAMAN NENE,
Head Clerk to A.D.P.S.

SUB-CONDR. HORMUSJI EDULJI UMRIGAR,
Field Postmaster.



MALIK'S HOUSE RESHERE.

CHAPTER XVII.

PERSIA.

East Persia, July 1917 to Nov. 1920.

By

Major C. J. F. Kilman, O.B.E., R.E., Assistant Director of Postal Services.

Narrative account of the Indian Post Office in East Persia from July 1917 *to November* 1920.

In May 1917, in connection with the Seistan Field Force which then existed in East Persia, and whose object was to intercept parties of Germans, and Austrians and to prevent gun running, the Director-General ordered that a separate Division be established in East Persia, and I was deputed from the Assam and Eastern Bengal Circle to proceed to East Persia *via* Quetta. I personally knew nothing of the country I was proceeding to; and, although I made enquiries at Lahore and Quetta, I could gather no information except that a mail train was recently attacked by Afghans near Nushki, and that the driver and firemen were killed. After assuming charge of the Seistan Field Force Division, both Posts and Telegraphs, I proceeded from Quetta by rail the first week of June 1917 towards Dalbandin which was the furthest point to which the Nushki Extension Railway had been constructed.

At Mastung station I met Colonel Dew, Political Agent Mastung, whom I had known at Gilgit (Kashmir) when he was Political Agent there, and when I informed him that I was proceeding to East Persia he asked me if I had seen the Political Agent, Chagai, in connection with my onward road journey from Dalbandin. When I informed him that I had not, he humourously remarked that East Persia was not Kashmir and that special arrangements were necessary, and he strongly advised me to return to Quetta and consult the Political Agent, Chagai, before undertaking the journey. Having to return to Quetta did not appeal to me and eventually Col. Dew wired to the Political Agent, Chagai, to assist me, and, as I saw more of the arid country and abnormal weather conditions one had to face, I was fortunate in meeting Col. Dew and through him being assisted by the Political Department.

From Mastung I proceeded to Nushki, the first combined office of the Division, and in the middle of summer and through very arid country even the Railway journey was trying. The following morning I left for Dalbandin, the then terminus of the Nushki Extension Railway and arrived there late at night.

For the purpose of Postal and Telegraph administration during 1917-1918 the Seistan Field Force Division consisted of (1) Chagai District, (2) Mekran, (3) Provinces of Seistan and Kain and the mail lines both Political and Postal totalled by road 1,393 miles and by Railway 115 miles.

To give one an idea of the country and the difficulties the Postal Officials had to contend with in reaching their destination up to 1919, before the Railway was extended to Duzdab, a description of the country may be interesting.

(1) Chagai district is bounded on the North by the desert region of Afghanistan, on the South by Kharan and Bampasht, on the East by the Sarlat range, and on the West by Persia. From Dalbandin to Robat, situated near the Afghan and Persian borders, the distance is 260 miles and the road passes through sand hills up to Marui, and after that shale hills are encountered. Owing to the intense heat and to camels having to graze during the day one could only march during the night which was very trying, particularly when the intense heat and Persia's notorious high winds prevented one from resting in the day. When the traveller arrives at a camping place, invariably a waterhole, he drinks too freely of the putrid, salt water and is ill after it, but has to continue the journey and push on with the convoy till he arrives at Saindak, a distance of 190 miles from Dalbandin, where he can get medical aid. There was a branch mail line of 104 miles from Saindak to Khwash, one from Nok-Kundi to Sotagan 40 miles, and one from Koh-i-malik Siah, on the Persian border, to Dehanesh Baghi, a distance of 70 miles. Near Dehaneh Baghi an Afghan arms caravan was intercepted, and 400 rifles and 20,000 rounds of ammunition were recovered.

In the Chagai District there were the following offices:—Nushki Padgi, Dalbandin, Mushkichah, Marui, Nok-Kundi, Sohtagun, Mirjawa Ladis, Sangun, Khwash, Saindak, Kacha, Robat, Dehaneh Baghi.

(2) Mekran, the maritine division of the Kalat State in Baluchistan, is bounded on the North by the Siahan range, on the South by the Arabian Sea, on the East by the Jhalvan country and part of Las Bela, and on the West by Persia. In Mekran there were post offices at Pasni, Ormara, Turbat, Mand and Panjgur.

(3) The Provinces of Seistan and Kain (East Persia) extends from Koh-i-malik Siah to Kain, a distance of 370 miles and there were post offices at Kohimaliksiah (foreign office of exchange) Dehaneh Baghi, Seistan Khunik, Shusp, Birjand and Kain.

During 1917-1918 the Railway terminus was at Dalbandin, and our urthest Post Office then in East Persia was at Birjand, a distance of

nearly 500 miles. A postal official had to ride or tramp every mile of it ; and these trying and at times risky journeys were undertaken very cheerfully. On arrival at destination the post office was immediately opened. From Dalbandin one struck some very trying and risky marches and the ones across the Borgar plain, Girdhi, and Bandan deserts were the worst. At Tasuki,near Girdhi, a sepoy was buried in a sand storm and his body was not recovered till after three days. When I was constructing a telegraph line from Girdhi to Barbarada one of the 1/98th Infantry, who were attached to me. was lost in the Girdhi desert and was never traced, though construction was stopped for a whole day and search parties were sent out. A few days after this, a man was shot in his tent while asleep by a man across the Afghan border, and the murderer was never traced. Unless one experienced it, the statement that it is so easy to lose one's way and die of thirst in East Persia may appear sweeping, but to support it I have merely to mention the unfortunate catastrophe that met a company of the Kapurthalas near Bandan. They lost 11 men within 12 hours, and had it not been for the assistance rendered by the Levies in scouring the country and bringing men in, casualties would have been much heavier.

For the convenience of the Seistan Field Force consisting of Military Railway, and Surveys who were stationed at different out-posts, special arrangements were made for the delivery of mails and, as the Railway advanced, a Railhead Post Office was opened which was particularly useful to the Labour Corps which was attached to the Railway, and to the Railway officials.

Owing to the defection of the Semecrehia Cossacks who had maintained a Cordon from Rum to Askabad the British line had to be extended northwards and on the 12th of January 1918 the designation of the Seistan Field Force was altered to the East Persian Cordon Field Force, headquarters moving from Kacha to Birjand. More troops were concentrated at Seistan. This necessitated prompt special postal arrangement which had to be provided expeditiously and, as it would have taken some time to procure staff from India, existing offices were asked to supply staff and requirements were met, I am pleased to record that our Postal staff worked splendidly, though under strength, and earned the appreciation of the General Officer Commanding.

About March 1918 the Ladis, Sangun, and Kwash Field Telegraph Offices were closed and converted into combined offices and post clerks assumed charge. Ladis and Sagun Offices were subsequently closed, but Khwash office, to date, is still a combined office. From June 1917 to March 1918 inspection of all post offices in my Division was completed and the distance ridden and walked during that period, exclusive of rail and steamer journeys, totalled over 2,000 miles, in all my travels in East Persia during 1917-1918 Mohammad Akbar who was then my

head clerk and subsequently my Inspector of Post Offices, accompanied me and was of invaluable assistance. I occasionally found him far from well after he had drank too freely of the cold, discoloured and salt water which one could not resist tackling to quench the insatiable thirst after a trying march through the desert. Still he would not give in but plodded on. It gives me the greatest pleasure to record that his services were appreciated and that he has been mentioned in Despatches.

During the end of November 1918, after I had completed all inspections in the Chagai and Seistan Districts, I proceeded towards Mekran and was fortunate in again meeting at Karachi, Colonel Dew who was proceeding on a Political visit to the Mekran coast. We sailed in the "Patrick Stewart," the cable boat of the I.E.T. Department. But as we were nearing Pasni Colonel Dew was indisposed and could not land . So the Political Agent of Panjgur and I toured through Mekran from Pasni right up to Panjgur, a distance of 198 miles. The total road mileage of the Mekran section from Kharan to Omara was 541 miles and one travelled for days on camels without meeting any habitation, and halted at water holes where water was scarce and salt, and its existence at several stages was doubtful. While I travelled with the Political Agent we had stills and the benefit of distilled water, but on my return journey, when I wasalone and had to tackle the water as I found it, I fully realized the discomforts our staff had to face in these parts and how cheerfully they did their respective duties.

My visit to Mand was rather pathetic as Sub-Postmaster Sikander Khan stationed at Mand was down with Influenza and was very unsettled in mind owing to two Political Officers being recently murdered near the post office. Although he had a guard I could not convince him of his security and I had to wire for relief, but before it arrived and before I left Mekran, Sikander Khan died.

About this time the submarine scare was on and steamers occasionally called at certain ports on the Mekran coast. Nobody had any idea which one it would be till a few days previous to its arrival. While at Mand I received intimation that a steamer was touching at Gwadar and, as I had very limited time, I had to travel day and night and just got in when the steamer arrived, but when I went on board I was disappointed when the captain of the steamer informed me that he could not take me as his license did not permit it. As I disliked returning to the gloomy dak bunglow at Gwadar, I boarded a dinghy but the exorbitant demands of the Arab to land me at Karachi, and the filth of the boat and crew put me off. It was fortunate I did not sail in the dinghy as we had very bad weather and, when I arrived at Pasni where I proceeded on foot to catch another steamer, I heard that the dinghy with all hands on board was lost in the recent

storm. From Pasni I returned to Karachi and thence to East Persia about the end of January 1918.

The British line during March 1918 extended to Meshed, a distance of another 320 miles from Birjand, and detachments from the 19th Punjabis and 28th Light Cavalry proceeded to Transcaspia. There was every possibility of post offices being required further north than Meshed, I was therefore at the suggestion of the General Commanding the Force relieved of offices outside the East Persian Cordon and consequently on 15th June 1918 I handed over to the Superintendent of the Baluchistan Division Post Offices up to Dalbandin and those on the Mekran coast.

From the 1st of June 1918 the Director-General appointed me as Assistant Director of Posts and Telegraphs, East Persian Cordon, and in July a Military Mission under Major-General Malleson was established at Meshed. During October 1918 the Cordon had by this time developed into a Line of Communication under General Dickson and extended from Juzzak (Railhead) to Askabad, a distance of one thousand miles. Postal work was daily increasing, and about this period the camel dak services between Juzzak and Robat was badly disorganized and eventually stopped running owing to many deaths among the camel sowars from influenza. The Inspector-General of Communications sanctioned transport cars being utilized. As the Inspector of Post Offices, my only supervising assistant, was on sick leave, I accompanied some carts and at Makki, a stage near Robat, found our mails in one of the rooms and near the mails the dead body of a camel sowar who had succumbed to influenza. The camel sowars did not resume duty till after the lapse of over a month. Between Robat and Seistan the mails were carried by the Seistan Levies and on my visit to Girdhi I found many of the Seistan Levies down with influenza. But they did not desert their posts and continued carrying the mails up to Birjand. Thanks are due to the Consul and Levy Officers and men for the excellent work done by the Seistan Levies during the epidemic of influenza. Many of the Postal staff were also down with influenza and there were two deaths amongst them.

The Railway reached Duzdab about the 15th of February 1919 and the mail arrangements were as follows:—The mails were received at Duzdab by rail and were forwarded daily by motor lorries to Hurmuk, a distance of 37 miles. Letter mails and small parcels for Transcaspia were forwarded from Hurmuk to Shusp by motors thrice a week, and the distance of 150 miles was covered in 32 hours, as the motors halted the night at Sofaidawa. At Shusp the mail was transferred to the Seistan Levy sowars who carried it to Birjand, a distance of 104 miles, thrice a week, and the transit was 44 hours. From Birjand to Turbat-i-Haidari, 250 miles, the mails were carried twice a week by the Seistan Levy sowars and the 41st Cavalry, and the transit was 9 days. At Turbat the mails

were transferred to the Persian Post and they did Turbat-Meshed 83 miles in two days, and Meshed to Askabad 240 miles in 5 days. The total transit from Railhead to Askabad was 22 days.

Parcel mails during 1919 were carried by camel convoys, and scheduled to do Birjand in 15 days, and Meshed in 41 days.

As the Railway was opened to Duzdab the old trade and postal route from Juzzak to Ko-i-Malik-Siah through Kirtaka was closed, and the services of Levy sowars, paid by us, were dispensed with. A Field Post Office No. 422 was opened at Askabad, the furthest point our troops reached, on 12th February 1919, and was closed on the 1st April 1919. The Sub-Postmaster returned with the troops and opened at Kuchan on the 10th of April, and both offices were under clerk Rahmatullah.

From 4th August 1919 a through motor mail service was introduced between Shusp and Meshed *via* Jumin, and transit was reduced from 17 to 12 days.

Throughout 1919 reinforcements were despatched from India, with the different labour corps and Pioneers scattered over a stretch of one thousand miles and the troops at Meshed being approximately one mixed Brigade, special arrangements were required and the Postal staff in the Base Office, the 13 Field Post Offices, and 14 Telegraph Offices were kept busy. Upto July 1920 mails continued to be carried by motors ; but as orders for the withdrawal of the Meshed Force and Line of Communication were received and as motors were required for other duties, the mails were carried by the Levies who did Duzdab to Meshed in 11 days, as against 12 days taken by motors. The motors did 70 miles a day and halted while the Levies travelled day and night averaging 3 miles an hour.

Mails are being despatched for Kerman and Yezd from Duzdab *via* Baghi ; where they are transferred by our Office of Exchange to the Persian Post Office.

During the withdrawal and a few days previous to columns and final garrisons leaving their stations, orders were issued to the Base Office to prepare special bags addressed to the respective Commandants, and intermediate offices were instructed to effect delivery. These special bags were sent outside by the first reliable and available transport and were delivered to columns wherever they happened to be. When practicable a Sub-Postmaster accompanied the column.

The Base Office at Duzdab was always under canvas and the Postal staff had to put up with a great deal of inconvenience. But the men, realizing that they were on Field Service, carried on uncomplainingly. It gives me the greatest pleasure to record the ready assistance I had

from the Postal staff for nearly four years. The exceedingly few complaints I received from the members of the Line of Communication and the appreciation expressed by five successive Inspectors-General testify to the good work the Postal staff has done to keep up the prestige of the Indian Postal Department. Postmaster Nur Khan has been granted the title of Khan Bahadur and clerk Mohammad Akbar has been mentioned in despatches ; and I hope that when the final despatches of the Line of Communication, East Persia, are published, a few more of the staff who worked so well will not be forgotten.

I take this opportunity of mentioning that in every instance where Postal and Telegraph Services were concerned very material and ready assistance was always afforded me by the Head-quarters staff and Administrative Commandants of the various Posts which I had to frequently visit, having no assistant who could have been deputed, and I thank the staff for the same.

My thanks are also due to the Director-General for the strong and ready support I have always received from him.

CHAPTER XVIII.

EAST AFRICA.

I. E. F. "B."

By

Lieut.-Col. K. A. Applebv, O.BE.,

Director of Postal Services.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

PART I.

INSTRUCTIONS reached me on the 27th September 1914 and I proceeded to mobilise the Postal staff for "I. E. F. B." No time was lost in doing so and I embarked with my staff on the 9th October 1914, our boat sailing for East Africa on the 16th of that month bound for Tanga.

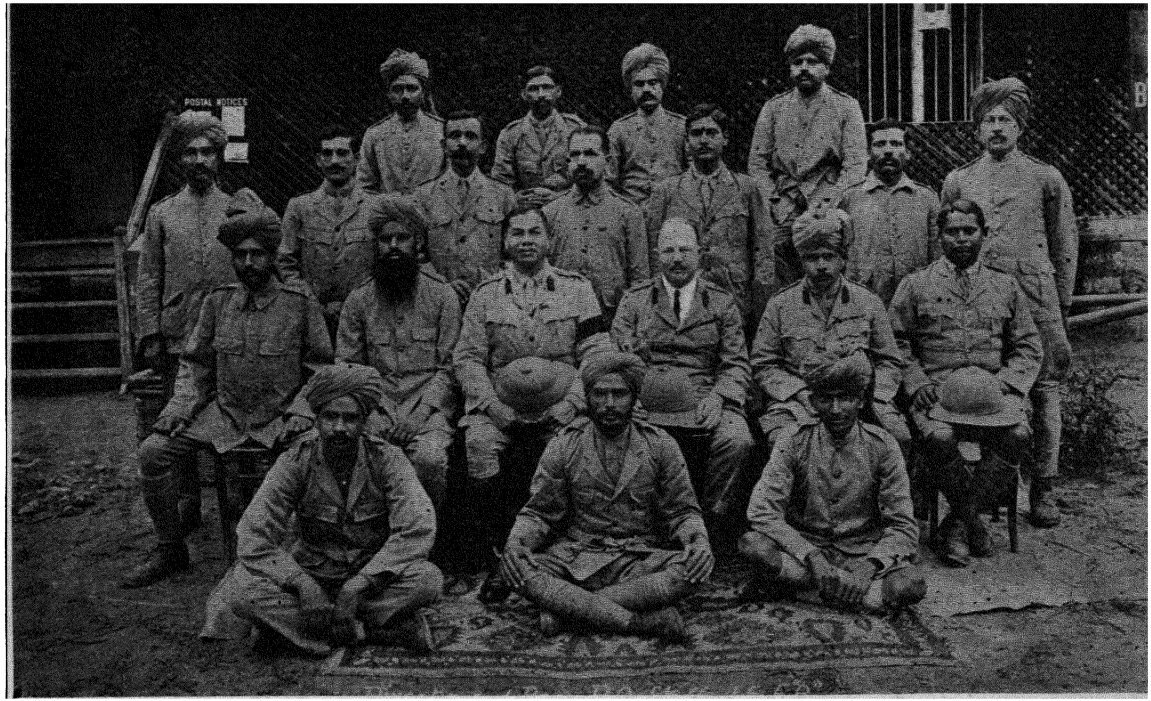
General Aitkins was in charge of the field operations in this region. Reaching Tanga on the 2nd November 1914, I was anxious to land at the first opportunity in order to take possession of the German Post Office in accordance with the instructions received from the G. O. C. A severe action was then in progress and we had a taste of heavy fire under which we came while in our boats in the harbour. The old "Lysang" receiving two shells which killed 17 mules and three of the ship's crew. The action going against us, we had therefore to abandon the idea, I therefore had no opportunity to land.

All vessels had to leave on the afternoon of 5th November 1914 for Kilindini which was reached on the 7th. Disembarking on the 13th, we opened the Base Office at that place on the 14th and received our first mails on the 16th.

We were called upon to serve the amalgamated "B" and "C" Forces in addition to the King's African Rifles and British African Protectorate Forces. Meanwhile large contingents arrived from England and South Africa which, too, came within the scope of our service. Properly speaking we had to deal with the postal work in respect of the whole East African Force which necessitated considerable reinforcements from India to meet the increased demand for more staff both for the Base Office at Kilindini and the numerous Field Post Offices which had to be opened to serve units. The Base Office at Kilindini continued to supply the wants of all the forces operating in these regions upto May 1917.

In January 1916, a draft of one non-commissioned officer and three men of the Royal Engineers (Postal Section) arrived. They were at-

DIRECTOR AND BASE P. O. STAFF, I. E. F B.



Sitting (left to right).—Messrs. Abdul Habib, Goolam Mahomad, C. L. Fox, Lt. K. Col.-A. Appleby (D.P.S.) O·B.F. ' Fakir Hussein and P. K. Gosh.

Standing („) —Messrs. Hamid Ali, D.D. Khambatta, Pestonji Sabawala, M. R. Lalkaka, Bannerji, Chetty and Chintram.

Sitting on the back row—Messrs. Mewa Lal, S. P. Sahoona, Koturam and Sri Ram.

tached to our contingent for duty. In February of the same year a detachment of the South African Postal Corps consisting of 9 men subsequently reinforced in May, by three officers and 20 men was also detailed for duty with us to deal with mails and gifts for the South African troops. These units proved very useful, especially the South African section. Mr. J. Wilson, Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa, gave every assistance and rendered timely help as occasions arose.

On the 1st June 1917 we established the Base Office at Dar-es-salam and immediately arranged for the opening of Field Post Offices at various points, from the coast to Lake Victoria, Nyanza and Uganda, a line extending over several hundreds of miles principally at Voi, Nairobi and Kisumu. This was our first stage of field operations in this country.

With successful operations and as our troops advanced into German East Africa, arrangements had to be made for establishing and maintaining postal communications over a number of extensive lines, reaching various fronts far off the Railhead. In some cases our out post Field Post Offices were several hundred miles away.

The following were the chief lines over and in respect of which Field Post Office work had to be carried on :—

(*a*) From Kajiado Railhead (British East Africa) through Bissil and Longido right round Kilimanjaro to New Moshi.

(*b*) From Kisumu Railhead (British East Africa) across Victorial Nyanza to Bukoba and Mwanza, thence across country to Tabora on the German Central Railway.

(*c*) From Korogwe Railhead (German East Africa) *via* Handeni to Morogoro (Central Railway), 170 miles.

(*d*) From Dodoma (Central Railway) south to Sadulas and Iranga from where Postal communication had to be established right through to Lake Nyanza, to form a link with General Northey's force from Rhodesia.

(*e*) From Mikessi (Central Railway) south *via* Ruwu and Dathumi to the Rufigi.

(*f*) From Kilwa *via* Mgerigeri and Nahungu to Ndunda.

(*g*) From Lindi (Inland with Lindi column) *via* Massassi to the Rowome river.

Considerable trouble and many difficulties were experienced in maintaining communications ; where possible, motor cars were used. Over long distances motor cars could not be used due to the unfitness of roads and the only means of conveyance of mails was to employ native coolies. Most of these roads are bad during the " dry seasons " and during the rains. Large portions of them are just swamps. In one instance, during the rainy season, native porters had to wade

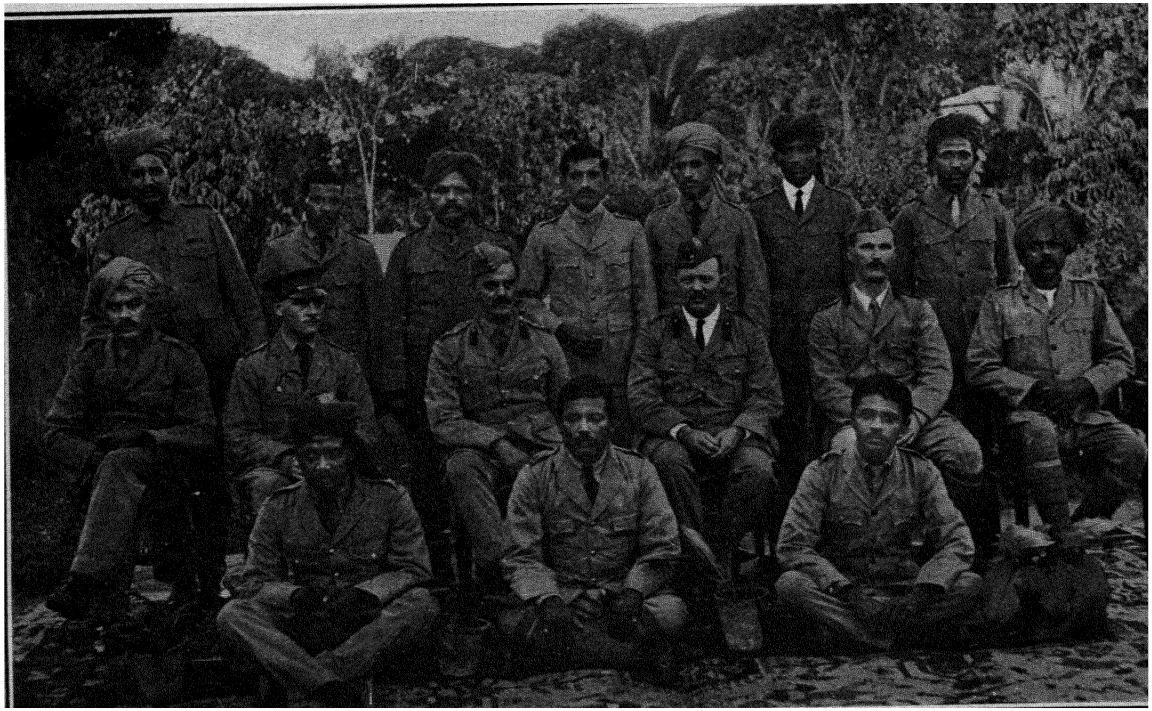
through water chest-high with loads on their heads and as one was carried away by a crocodile and another badly mauled. Askaris had to escort them with loaded guns and every now and then fire to keep off the crocodiles. At times during these operations when our forces were engaged, at 4 or 5 minor ports we had to establish Advance Bases. The steamer service was most irregular. Steamers were principally used for military requirements and they often failed to call at ports for a fortnight or three weeks and mails consequently suffered delay which could not be avoided.

It will be readily admitted that to maintain a regular service between units operating in a vast country is a most difficult task, but our work would have been much better performed had Officers Commanding units and regiments recognised their responsibility in respect of supplying information and nominal rolls on arrival and departure of units under them. Information obtained regarding admission to Hospitals and Hospital ships were scanty. All this not having been done, the omission was the cause of some dissatisfaction especially in the early part of 1917 for which the Army Postal Service is not responsible. The object in mentioning these details is to show what our difficulties were. Malaria and dysentery among our staff added to some of our difficulties which had to be surmounted and our men stood the test bravely and carried on their duties to the satisfaction of all concerned. In one instance parcel mails for the 2nd Division operating on the Moshi Kondowa-Iranga Road were subjected to serious detention at the Moshi Railhead in the middle of 1916 for want of adequate means of transport in consequence of the inability on the part of the Military authorities to supply it. It was with some difficulty that these accumulated mails were gradually cleared. The extremely bad condition of roads would not allow motor cars to do more than an average of about 8 or 10 miles per hour.

In addition to the "Cross country" routes enumerated above, postal communications were maintained on the Military Railway from Voi to Tanga, a distance of 300 miles and on the Central Railway from Dares-Salam to Tabora, a distance of 600 miles. It may be added that at one time as many as 10 Field Post Offices were required to serve the line from Voi to Tanga. In addition to Field Post Offices maintained with the advancing columns Field Post Offices and mail agencies had to be established at the following places :—

Kilindini	British East Africa-Uganda Railway.
Voi	
Nairobi	
Kisumu	
Jasin	British East Africa.
Msambweni ..	

BASE POST OFFICE MOMBASA WITH THE DIRECTOR.



Sitting (left to right).—Messrs. Kotumal, Pusy, Harror, Lt.-Col. K. A. Appleby (D.P.S.), O.B.E. W. Pascoel and Ketkar.
Standing (,,) —Messrs Ghulam Nabi, S. P. Chatterji, Sri Ram, D. D. Khambatta, Shaha Gafoor Khan, Abdul Hakim, Rasaya Mal.
On Ground (,,) —Messrs. Mewa Lal, Chetty and N. B. Dabdi.

Sabga Bay	Uganda.
Simba	
Karungu	
Bura	British East Africa-Voi-Tanga Railway.
Maktau	
Mbyuni	
Taveta	
Kahe	German East Africa-Voi-Tanga Railway.
New Moshi ..	
German Bridge ..	
Mombo	
Mauri	
Korogwe	
Muhesa	
Tanga	
Dar-es-Salam ..	German East Africa Central Railway.
Morogoro	
Mikessi	
Kilossa	
Dodoma	
Itigi	
Saranda	
Tabora	
Ngeri Ngeri ..	
Himo River ..	German East Africa.
Old Moshi	
Amani	
Baga Mayo ..	
Wilhemstal ..	
Mohoro	
Handeni	Korogwe-Morogoro Road.
Ufiome	New Moshi-Dodoma Road.
Lal Kissale ..	
Kondoa Irangi ..	
Karungu	On Lake Victoria-Nyanza.
Bukoba	
Mwanza	
Ukerewe	
Lindi	Lindi Column.
Mingayo	
Mtama	
Mtua	
Boma	
Ndunda	
Massassi	

Kisiwani	Kilwa Column.
Kilwa	
Kirongo	
Mgerigeri	
Mnasi	
Mtandawala ..	
Mssindye	
Nrangombe ..	
Nahungu	
Beaumonts Post ..	
Mitoli	
Chimera	
Kibata	
Utegere	
Mangonachi ..	
Mnero	
Ruponda	
Kwatama	
Mikessi	Mikessi-Rufigi Line.
Ruwu	
Dathumi	
Rufigi	
Summit	
Mpangas	
Sadulas	Dodoma-Iringa Road connecting with Lake Nyassa.
Iringa	
Boma Mzinga ..	

It will be interesting to note that the Administration in charge of the " Pacified Area " was unable for want of staff to meet the demands of the Military doing garrison duty and of the civil population, in regard to postal work. At the request of the authorities our field post offices had to undertake the work which resulted in an appreciable savings to Government in the shape of establishment and maintenance charges.

Many members of the F.P.O. had the thrilling experience of being under shell-fire with the Brigades to which they were attached at such places as Messia, Duthumi, Mungoyo. *On various occasions they were called on to man the trenches.*

Between Mitoli and Kirongo our convoy was attacked. Two mail bags were taken away but the enemy subsequently returned private correspondence and retained only newspapers and official correspondence. At Kahe junction the train was held up and mail bags carried away. Official papers and part of the mails were burnt.

The following members of our staff succumbed owing to disease contracted while on field service in East Africa :—

Mr. Nihal Chand.
,, W. Sutherland.
,, Jan. Mohd.
B. Gurditta Mall.
Raushan Din.
Ghaman Singh.
Dina Bulaki.

The staff was under a deep debt of gratitude to Mrs. Harrison, who generously undertook to collect and send us much appreciated comforts which were practically unobtainable there, the staff heartily enjoyed and appreciated them. The same may be said of Mrs. Sharpe who took up the work after Mrs. Harrison had left India.

The success with which the P.O. work was performed by every member of our staff under very trying circumstances could not have been achieved if Military officers had not rendered, at all times, cordial assistance. In this respect, the names of Major-General Ewart, Col. Dobbs and Turner will ever be gratefully remembered.

Statistics of work and revenue from October 1914, *to* 21*st Dec.* 1917.

	Receipt.	*Despatch.*
Unregd. correspondence	18,349,330	8,092,226
Regd. letters and packets	1,39,841	60,651
Unregd. parcels	1,61,162	50,119
Regd. parcels	84,092	31,188
Money orders booked	75,677	....

Amounts realised inclusive of commission	Rs.	44,01,516	0	7
Sale of postage stamps	,,	51,760	0	0

In addition to my name, the following officers were singled out by the G.O.C. and *mentioned for meritorious service in* his despatch on the operations in East Africa :—

Indian Postal Service.

Mr. T. J. Daintith.	Mr. A.S. Pussey.	Mr. Abdul Karim.
,, C. L. Fox.	,, H. Galvin.	,, Bindta Ban.
,, N. M. Buckner.	,, A. Paul.	,, J. Gossain.
,, J. P. Johnson.	,, Fakir Hussain.	,, Shah Ghafur.
,, M. D. Murtrie.	,, Bishen Dass.	,, Adbul Aziz.
,, H. P. Roberts.	,, Bulhari Lal	
,, P. E. Donavan.	,, Muzaffar Ahmed.	

South African Postal Corps.	*Royal Engineer Postal Corps.*
Capt. H. Frew.	Lt. J. Rowden.
Lt. Robinson.	Segt. R. Wood.
Lt. A. Watts.	
Segt. A.C. Stanley.	

Where every member served loyally and with zeal under trying circumstances it is perhaps invidious to select some for special recommendation, but it would have been wrong not to mention those who shewed extra zeal and energy in the performance of their duties. For this reason I had to include the following names in my report to the G.O.C.

South African Postal Corps.	*Royal Engineer Postal Corps.*
Capt. H. Frew.	Lt. J. R. Rowden, R.E.
Lt. F. Robinson.	Segt. R. Wood, R.E.
,, J. Watt.	,, J. Clyde, R.E.
,, A. Colenso.	Corporal Bates, R.E.
Segt. A. C. Stanley.	
,, L. J. Alen.	
,, E. Jones.	
,, Mathews.	
,, W. H. Jamieson.	
Corporal L. Phipson.	

Indian Postal Corps.

Mr. T. J. Daintith.	Mr. Fakir Hussain.
,, C. L. Fox.	,, Bishen Das.
,, Pascoe.	,, R. K. Gossain.
,, G. W. Harrer.	,, Muzaffar Ahmad.
,, J. P. Johnson.	,, Bulhari Lal.
,, M. D. Murtrie.	,, Shah Ghafur Khan.
,, A. S. Pussey.	,, Kotoo Ram.
,, H. V. Roberts.	,, Ganapatty.
,, M. R. Lalkaka.	,, Gurdas Singh.
,, A. P. Crasto.	,, Belasare.
,, W. Highland.	,, Brinda Ban.
,, J. R. Wordon.	,, Abdul Karim.

PART II.

The account narrated in this part refers to the period from 1st January 1918 to 31st December 1918. I was in charged of the Field Post Office in this country as well as in the Portuguese East Africa up to the 20th October 1918, after which date Captain Daintith, M.C., controlled the arrangements. Before touching upon other details I think it necessary to mension that the facilities offered during this period by the Base Post

Office at Dar-es-salam and various lines of communications and field post offices established at important trade centres on the coast *viz.*, Kilwa, Lindi Kiloosa, Morogoro, Dodoma and Tabora on the Central Railway were taken the fullest advantage of by the Civilians, Military and by traders. The field post offices in this country thus proved to be a most valuable commercial asset. Soldiers on Field service were allowed the privilege of free postage and the amount of business transacted with the civil population could be readily understood by a glance at the following figures :—

Money orders issued	..	..	25,431
Amount realized	..	..	..Rs. 27,79,523-5-2
Regd. letters handled	..	..	1,07,470
Parcel mail articles	..	..	33,222
Sale of postage stamps	..	..	..Rs. 24,575-6-6
Ordinary mail matters posted		..	7,20,000

The strength of Indian Field Post Offices including Head Quarters staff as it stood on the 1st January 1918 was :—

5 British Officers.
5 Inspectors of Field Post Offices.
85 Field postmasters and clerks.
48 Followers.

The R.E. Postal service and South African corps officers and men who are placed under my charge were:—

4 British Officers.
25 Rank and File.

The casualties were fortunately small, but this unit unhappily lost a very popular and energetic officer, Capt. Watts, of the South African Postal Corps who was reported " missing " on the 22nd December 1918 and of whom no trace could be found. During the Influenza epidemic the Indian Postal Section had to suffer in consequence of the death of two clerks and three followers, good men whose work and conduct were exemplary. About this period the epidemic was severe and our men suffered much, the extenuating feature being that field post offices were in the process of being closed down and that the staff shortage on that account did not much interfere with the work.

During the rains our men suffered most from dysentry and malaria. In spite of these and other disabilities attendant on constant movement under unfavourable conditions our service was, as a whole, satisfactory. The number of complaints was small and none of a serious nature. Units in this area had no complaint. Individual complaints received, in the

majority of cases shewed that they were due to the absence of instructions being given to the Field Post Offices by individuals. In certain cases it was found that post orderlies were inattentive, as articles were received back without any indication as to the addressee's whereabouts. When this class of men began to understand their duties matters considerably improved. As, during the earlier operations in this part of the country it was not possible to establish mail agencies at all dumping points, a few cases occurred in which mail bags were tampered with, but with the increase of transport such incidents ceased. Column Commanders occasionally left field post offices behind when moving forward, as they said they had not got adequate transport, with the inevitable result that mails accumulated to the detriment of the service. When this difficulty was realized by them, column field post offices were ordered to accompany them.

During this year the operations in Portuguese East Africa developed and our first advance Base Post Office to serve Pamforce was opened at Port Amelia on the 29th December 1917. With the advance of our troops L of C field post offices were opened in addition to those attached to advancing columns. By the third week of June 1918, 6 field post offices and three mail agencies had to be established in the Port Amelia Area. The line was extensive and our advance field post office at the furthest point was over 200 miles away from the Base, Port Amelia. Mails were conveyed by road with the exception of 6 miles from Port Amelia to Bhandari across Pomba Bay by means of dhows. During the rains, owing to the bad condition of the roads, mails had to be conveyed by porters from Bhandari and thence by motor cars. As soon as the rains ceased with the roads considerably improved and cars ran forward from Bhandari, quickening transit.

On the 19th April 1918 four mail bags were lost through enemy action in this area. These bags contained, in addition to ordinary mail matter a few registered articles and they were never recovered.

This area is notoriously infested with the Tsetse fly but our staff did not suffer much and their health was on the whole satisfactory.

In June 1918, our troops moved south into the Mozambique area, where six field post offices were opened in addition to two field post offices which accompanied the advancing column across the Lurio river under conditions synchronising with those in the Port Amelia Area. The total length of the line from Lembo where an advanced Base office was established to the furthest point at which a field post office was, situated was 178 miles, 35 of which were by rail. With the advance of our troops further south a field post office was opened at Quelimane and it remained our most southerly office to the close of Operations.

The mail office established at Kilindini consequent to the closure of the Base Office had to be closed on the 31st December 1918. During the

period it remained open it performed useful work in connection with the transhipment of mails from ships calling from India and in the delivery of military mail matter for the Civil post office, Mombassa. At this stage 14 field post offices were opened in the territory formerly known as German East Africa. There were at Tanga, Kilwa and in the Lindi and Central Railway sections and served the troops in garrison. As they were stationary offices greater facilities were afforded in the way of the acceptance of money orders, registered letter and parcel mails.

The Field Post Office at Tanga was replaced by a civil post office on the 10th April 1918. This town being the Headquarters of the Territory known as "Conquered Territory " was placed under the jurisdiction of the civil administrator. This was the only area which the Civil Post Office endeavoured to serve, but in the words of the Superintendent of Posts and Telegraphs, it could not do so efficiently due to lack of staff.

On the 11th November 1918 it was decided that the field post office at Tabora should be closed as troops had been withdrawn. A civil post office was established but it did not perform money order and registration work. The Political Department served the civil authorities as delivery and despatch agents.

The question of opening at Durban an Army Post Office officered and staffed by the S.A. Postal Corps was discussed in September 1917, but no definite steps could be taken owing to movements of troops and it was only in April 1918 that an Army Post Office was opened at this place with a permanent staff of one officer of S.A. Postal Corps and 4 British ranks of the same corps. This office dealt with mails from England and articles of all classes posted in South Africa addressed to the members of this Force as troops were at this time operating in Portuguese East Africa. The Durban Post Office exchanged direct mail bags with the advanced Base Offices at Mozambique, Port Amelia and Lindi. Prior to 10th May 1918 all mails came *via* Dar-es-salam, and on occasions, when shipping was not available from Dar-es-salam, inevitable delays occurred.

It may be noted that the work performed by the Durban Post Office was much appreciated by troops in the Portuguese East Area. The opportunity was also utilised by taking advantage of the land route from Durban *via* the Germiston station, the Transvaal and Lorenzo Marques and thence by the Portuguese Coastal service to Mozambique and Port Amelia. Atogether 4,516 mail and 2,070 parcel bags were handled at the Durban Post Office. An opportune assistance, which was most appreciated, came when the Home Depot commenced closing unit bags which were not opened at the Durban Post Office.

Our relations with the Belgian and Portuguese authorities remained cordial throughout. It was an admirable illustration of the " Give and Take Policy "

The most gratifying feature is that all the rank and file did their best in rendering their quota in a loyal spirit to a successful campaign, happily concluded to the pride and glory of our Mighty Empire. The Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs in India, on whom rested the whole responsibility. always generously and without demur helped us in all our undertakings and lost no time in complying with our demands. He has thus laid every one of us under a deep debt of gratitude to him.

CHAPTER XIX.

Aden by the late Captain M. A. P. Sullivan, M.B.E.

Report on Field Post Offices with the Aden Expeditionary Force.

IN consequence of numerous outrages on ships using the Aden port, it was annexed by Great Britain in 1839 being the first addition to the Empire in the reign of Queen Victoria. Between Aden peninsular and Lahej, 17 miles from Aden, and the centre of activities, during the operations a road passes through a level arid country partly scrub covered, partly sand and partly bare rock. The desert country, added to the inadequate supply of water and the great heat, made service very trying.

The Aden protectorate is politically a dependency of Bombay. The town of Aden lies on the southern coast of Arabia, one hundred miles east of the Red sea and its value as a port of call on the Suez Canal route to and from India needs no emphasis. The protectorate covers a very wide area. Indeed the chief of Hedramut and of the whole coast of Southern Arabia are in subordinate treaty relations with the Government of India. In the North West the Protectorate adjoins the Turkish province of Yemen, the frontier between British and Turkish territories.

On the outbreak of war with Turkey intimation was received that the enemy were in some strength in the Sheikh Said peninsular and were reparing a force to invade the Aden Protectorate. Accordingly on November 3rd, 1914, orders were issued to capture Sheikh Said and the capture was effected on the 10th. On July 3rd, 1915, the Turkish General Ali Syed Pasha moved his troops from the Yemen border across the mountains to Lahej distant about 17 miles from Aden.

Pending the arrival of the Field Post Office force from India, the work was conducted by the Civil Post Office at Aden. The Field Post Office staff arrived at Aden on the 1st of October 1915 when a Base Office was opened at Aden and a Field Office at Aden Camp. The Postmaster of Aden was placed in charge of the Field Post force and conducted the joint duties of A.D.P.S. and P. M., Aden.

On the cessation of hostilities with the Turks on the 11th November 1918 the following F.P.Os. were in existence :—

Base Office, Aden.

Field Post Office No. 324 Sheikh Othman.

,, ,, ,, ,, 323 Aden Camp.

Field Post office No. 330 Lahej.
,, ,, ,, ,, 392 Khor Makhsar.
,, ,, ,, ,, 330 Hubil.
,, ,, ,, ,, 100 Kamaran—Island of
,, ,, ,, ,, Perim, Island of

The staff of the various field offices (except the Base Office at Aden) often came under fire, but no casualties were sustained.

Mails were received from and despatched to Europe, India, Africa, Egypt and Mesopotamia by P. and O. steamers, Hired Transports and occasionally by French and Italian Steamers. The number of mail bags received, excluding local mails, was 1,204 of which 248 were from Europe, 192 from India and the remainder from Berbera, Abyssinia, Massava, Africa, Perim, Kamaran, etc., averaging about five mail bags a week. The number of mails despatched, excluding local mails was 1,264 of which 208 were for Europe, 248 for India and the remainder for Berbera, Abyssinia, Massava, Africa, Perim, Kamaran, Dijibouti, etc., averaging about six mails a week.

The total number of parcels received was 14,826. Of this number 96 per cent. were delivered to addressees, 3 per cent. were redirected and 1 per cent. were received with addresses not decipherable and were returned to the Dead Letter Office. The number of parcels despatched was 43,148.

The total number of registered letters received was 44,016. Of this number 99 per cent. were delivered and 1 per cent. redirected. The number of registered letters despatched was 24,428.

MONEY ORDERS.

The number of money orders issued was 63,712 and the number of returned money orders received was 1,852. Of the latter 92 per cent. were delivered and 8 per cent. redirected.

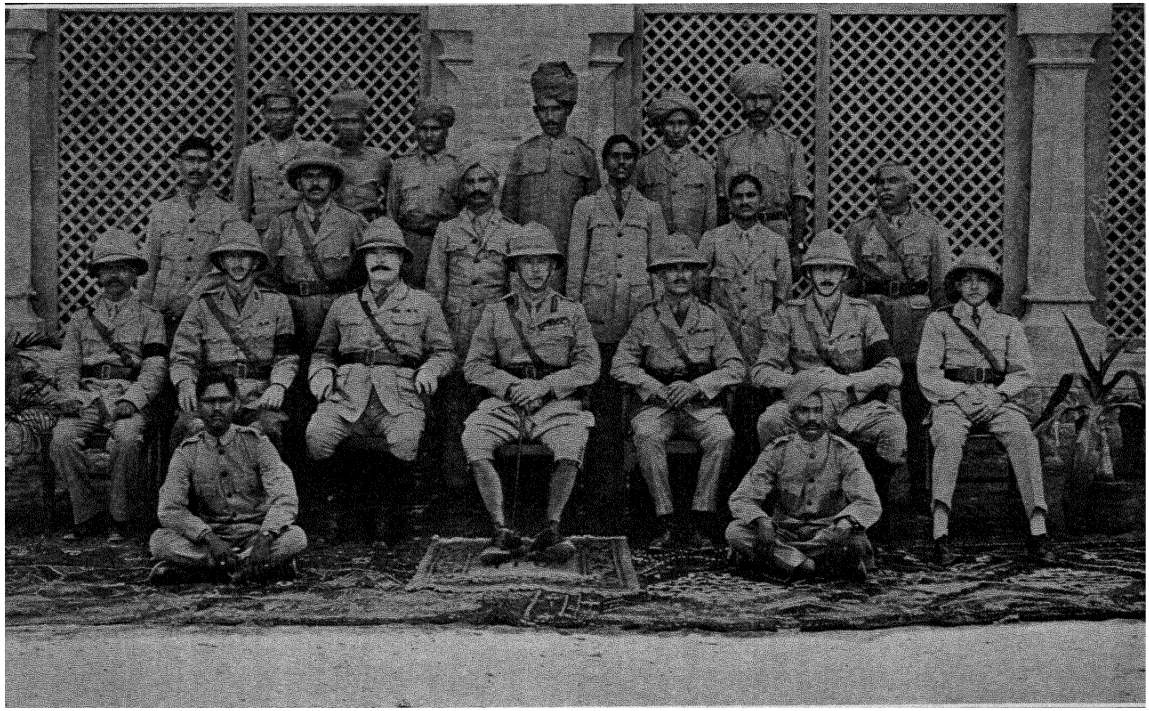
STATISTICS.

The aggregate total numbers of letters and packets received during the operations were 7,571,116 and 647,374 respectively. These figures however do not include mails handed over in bulk to the Naval authorities or to regimental orderlies representing about one third of each entire mail.

Statistics were not taken of occasional mails despatched and received by French and Italian steamers by Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros.' steamers to and from Perim, Kamaran, Djibouti, Berbera, Abyssinia, Massawa, Africa, etc.

The numbers of registered letters and parcels posted, money orders issued and British Postal orders sold are not accurate, in that a great part of the work connected with these branches of business was done by the Civil Office. The distance between the Base Office and F.P.O. No. 324 is 10 miles; mails were conveyed twice a day by Supply and Transport carts to and from Maala and from Maala to Sheikh Othman by railway. A third daily despatch was made by runner service, the runner travelling on foot to Maala and from there by rail. He also brought

Aden Field Post Office.



Sitting in front:—Mr. Ganpat Mudaliar. Mr. L. M Hussani.
Sitting on chairs, from Left :—Lt. F. D Souza, Major R. G. Bignell, D A.Q.M.G., Capt. H. Gillespie, Maj-Genl T. E. Scott, C.B., C.I.E., D S.O., Lt. E. W. Smith, Major A. H. D. Barron, D.A.A.G., Mr. A Gonsolois.
Standing row, from left :—Mr. Devi Das, Mr. N G. Sahasrabudhe, Mr. Bootaram, Mr. Veerrbhadra Rao, Mr. V C. Surve, Mr. D. S. Joshi.

back a mail to the Base Office. Four despatches were made daily from the Base Office to F.P.O. No. 323 : the same number of despatches was received from it by the Base Office. The mails were conveyed by runner services. The distance between the Base Office and F.P.O. No. 323 is 5¼ miles. Four despatches were made daily from the Base Post Office to F.P.O. No. 382 the same number of despatches were received from it by the Base Office. The mails were conveyed to and fro by runner service as far as Maala and from Maala by railway. One despatch was made daily from the Base Office to F.P.O. No. 330 and one was received from it. The mails were conveyed to and fro by runner service as far as Maala and from Maala by railway. Mails were conveyed to and fro from rail head to F.P.O. No. 330 by Military transport. Mails to and from F.P.O. No. 100 were conveyed by steamer service under contract with Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros. On an average mails were despatched and received by this service once a week. Mails were also occasionally received and despatched by Naval vessels. Mails for Perim Field Office were similarly despatched and received.

The payment of British Postal Orders by field post offices was a convenience much appreciated by the troops.

All mails were sorted and distributed or sent out for delivery within four hours of the arrival of the first batch of bags at the Base Office, unless the mails were received at night, when they were sent out for delivery at 6 o'clock the following morning.

No complaints were received in regard to inward mails up to the end of October 1918, when influenza in an epidemic form broke out and more than half the staff was laid up at the same time. During this period there was a delay in the delivery of some parcels and complaints were received. The circumstances attending the delay were explained to addressees who expressed themselves satisfied with the explanations offered.

All field offices were provided with ample office accommodation, private quarters for officials were also provided. The accommodation was either in pucca buildings, in temporary structures or in tents.

The Postal Censor and his staff were provided with office accommodation in the Aden Head Office resulting in the expeditious disposal of mails. The Postal Censor up to July 1918 had no staff ; the work was done by the Civil Post Office staff, causing much extra work. The troops advanced from Khor Makhsar to Sheikh Uthman, from Sheikh Uthman to Lahej and from Lahej to Hubil and field offices accompanied the troops. On each occasion the supply of clothing and rations to officers, men and followers was regular and satisfactory.

The health of the officials was good until Influenza in an epidemic form broke out towards the latter part of October 1918 when a number were laid up. The Base Postmaster, Assistant Commissary M.F.D. Albuquerque and three other field sevice men were laid up at one time and at a time when

more than three-fourths of the staff of the Civil Office was afflicted. It was a time of great anxiety and strain but the work was kept current and no hitch occurred in the disposal of mails. Two men of the Aden Civil Office died of influenza. Assistant Commissary B. C. Gonsalves, Base Post Master, died at Aden on 11th December 1915; Assistant Commissary S.O. Collett, Base Post Master, died in Bombay on 28th August 1918 while on medical leave.

In consequence of the frequent coming and going of military officers and other members of the Force, great care and diligence had to be exercised in maintaining the register of movements of Officers and troops. The satisfactory disposal of all articles of the mail shows the care devoted to this important branch of work. On many occasions officers and others mentioned that they had not missed a single letter either from India or from Europe. Every courtesy and assistance was extended to the postal officers and staff by the military, naval and civil authorities. It was as much to this cause as to their willingness to perform our duties to the best of our ability that is to be attributed the successful work done.

The staff was much indebted to Mrs. R. Sharpe, Honorary Secretary, Post Office and Telegraph Comforts Fund, Bombay, for the many parcels of clothing, sweets and other articles so kindly sent. The comforts were much appreciated and the men and officers gratefully tendered Mrs. Sharpe their best thanks for her great kindness. The P. and O. Company rendered the post office every possible assistance, sometimes under trying circumstances. The Agent, Mr. Carpenter, and the Assistant Agent, Mr. Leman, were at all times willing to give every assistance required in the landing and shipping of mails. It was through their willingness to co-operate with the post office that the mails were promptly landed and despatched. Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros., Ship Agents, were at all times willing and ready to give every assistance in their power in the despatch and landing of mails by their vessels. This help contributed much to the prompt disposal of mails.

On 52 occasions mails were received on Sundays or holidays and on 56 occasions after 6 P.M. The men had to be ready to receive or despatch mails at any hour because of the short notice given of the arrival and the departure of vessels. Even the short notice of the arrival and departure of vessels could seldom be relied upon. Vessels arriving 4 to 6 hours before or after the appointed time resulted in long hours of overtime work both by day and night. Sometimes outgoing and incoming mails were received within 3 to 4 hours of one another. The response to the call of duty was at all times ready and willing.

Capt. M. A. Sullivan, A.D.P.S., and Assistant Commissary E. W. Smith, Inspector of Field Post Office were mentioned in Despatches for gallant and distinguished service on the field. The title of M.B.E. was also conferred on Capt. Sullivan.

CHAPTER XX.

Operations on the N. W. Frontier 1919-1920.

BALUCHISTAN : OFFICIAL REPORT.

By

Lt.-Col. E. B Thompson, M.B.E.,R. E., A.D.P.S., Baluchistan Force.

With reference to Memo. No. 40–153-1—QI, I beg to report as follows :—

I arrived in Quetta to take up the duties of Assistant Director, Postal Services, Baluchistan Force, on the 13th May. The troops at that time were concentrating at Killa Abdulla and Lt. Staunton, Deputy Assistant Director, Postal Services, was sent to Killa Abdulla to arrange postal facilities for the troops. The first Field Post Office was opened at Killa Abdulla on the 17th May, 1919, and was attached to the 57th Brigade. The next day another Field Post Office was opened at the same place to serve the 12th Mounted Brigade. The initial difficulty of getting staff for these Field Post Offices was met by drawing on the civil postal establishments of Baluchistan. As the staff for the Field Post Offices arrived from the Base Postal Depot at Lahore, the men from the civil establishments were replaced by the former. On the 20th May a beginning was made to start a Base Post Office at Quetta to feed the Field Post Offices. As more staff arrived from Lahore additional Field Post Offices were opened at Shalabagh and Chaman and by the end of May the fourth Division Head Quarters and each Brigade had its own Field Post Office and the total number of Field Post Offices was seven with an establishment of 32 clerks and 30 followers.

2. During the month of June, all the civil post offices establishments in Baluchistan including the R.M.S., were placed under my charge and I was given three more Deputy Assistant Directors, Postal Services, to cope with this additional work. Later on, under the orders of the Government of India, communicated to me by the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, all offices in the War Area Trans-Indus numbering 51, were converted into Field Post Offices.

3. In the month of July, owing to military activity, in the Zhob Valley, I found it necessary to send a Deputy Assistant Director, Postal Services, to Loralai in charge of all the Field Post Offices on that side. Owing to the disturbed state of the country in the Zhob Valley, mails were frequently looted and the mail service was in consequence dis-

organized, the only mail line which ran with some approach to regularity was the line between Harnai and Lorlai. The Khanai-Hindubagh line was also disorganized on account of breeches on the line and tribal raids. No mails were lost on this line but special arrangements had to be made to send mails between these two places.

4. Early in the month of August, the Deputy Director, Postal Services, visited Quetta on a tour of inspection.

5. At the close of the campaign on the 8th August, there were, besides the Base Post Office at Quetta, 9 Field Post Offices at Chaman, Killa Abdulla. Shalabagh and Loralai attached to the several divisional and Brigade Head Quarters and in addition 47 Civil Post Offices converted into Field Post Offices. The total Field Postal establishment on the 8th August, was 6 Officers, 183 Field Postmasters and clerks and 230 followers. The Base Post Office which started with only two clerks and a few packers, had by the end of campaign 16 clerks and 10 followers under a separate Deputy Base Postmaster and was doing all the sorting work for Baluchistan.



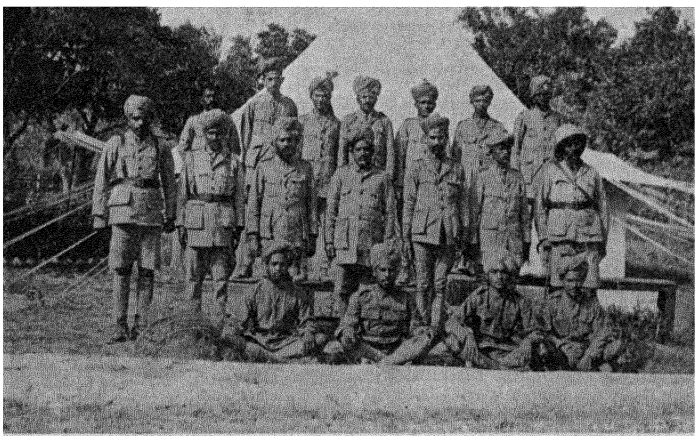
THE SERAI AT QUETTA WHICH WAS TEMPORARILY CONVERTED INTO A REST CAMP FOR OFFICERS—MAY 1919.

6. During the period of operations, mails were looted on 6 days between Loralai and Fort Sandeman, twice between Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla and once between Shinbaz and Miralikhel, the total number of bags lost being 21. The Post Offices at Gulistan and Duki were raided and the Post Office at Mekhtar was burned by badmashes.

7. At the commencement of the operations the post offices at Gulkuch, Shinbaz, Mughalkot, Miralikhel and Manikhwah were closed down as the outposts were withdrawn.

8. The health of the Postal establishment has on the whole been very good, only a few men having reported sick and the majority of them with only minor complaints. There have been no casualties owing either to sickness or in the Field.

9. In conclusion I should like to make a few remarks with respect to the Censor's office, which was opened in the last week of May, to censor mail matter passing to and from Baluchistan. The establishing of a censorship meant a breaking up of mails which previously arrived in Baluchistan ready sorted. This sudden change in a scientifically built up sorting organisation naturally resulted in a certain amount of confusion in the beginning, as a very large additional sorting establishment became necessary which could not be obtained all at once and an entirely new sorting system had to be devised. Moreover, as a part of the mail was exempted from censorship, it added to the difficulties of building up a new sorting system. A number of other complications had to be dealt with; but, as they are too many and too technical, I will not detail them in my report. However, by degrees, owing to the close co-operation of and great assistance given to me by the Postal Censor, Captain Scovell, a system of working was evolved which worked smoothly to the end.



STAFF OF THE BASE POST OFFICE QUETTA.—MAY 1919.

No. 1587, dated 22nd September 1920 from the Assistant Director, Postal Services, Baluchistan Force, to the Head Quarters, Baluchistan Force, Quetta.

In continuation of my letter No. 1290, dated the 1st September 1919, I beg to submit my Report on the working of Field Post Offices from the 8th August to the 9th September 1919, as asked for by the Postmaster General, Punjab, and N.W.F. Circle.

2. There is very little of interest to report. The field post office at Kapip was closed on the 9th August as it was not required by the Zhob Force Head-quarters. A Field Post Office was opened at Gulistan to serve the Artillery units which had moved there from Chaman.



LT. DAULAT RAI, D. A. D. P. S.
Baluchistan Force, 1919.

The Postal Censor's Office was closed on the 28th August but the censorship on letters fromPersia still continued, as was being done previous to the Afghan War. The closing down of the Censor's office made a great reduction in the sorting work and enabled me to relieve a large part of the additional staff employed in the sorting offices. The Deputy Assistant Director, Postal Service in charge of the sorting arrangements of the Baluchistan Force, was also relieved on the 9th September.

4. Except for the changes mentioned above, no other alterations were made in the existing postal arrangements, described in my previous letter.

5. On the 9th September, when orders were received regarding the War Area in Baluchistan, all civil post offices, which had been converted into field post offices, except those in the new War Area, were reconverted into civil post offices. Steps were also taken to close down the field post offices at Chaman, Killa Abdulla, Shelabagh and Gulistan, which were serving the military units, the few troops left behind being served by the civil post offices at those places.

6. In conclusion, I should like to take this opportunity of mentioning the great assistance rendered to me by Lt. Kothavala, my Deputy Assistant Director, Postal Service, at Head-quarters and also Jemadar Dhari Lall, the Deputy Base Postmaster, Quetta, who has taken the greatest interest in the working of the Base Office.

WAZIRISTAN

By

Lt.-Col. W. A. Smith, Assistant Director, Postal Services, Waziristan Force.

No. 1601, dated 30th April 1920, from Lieut.-Col. W. A. Smith, Assistant Director, Postal Services, Waziristan Force, to Major-General S H. Climo, C.B., D.S.O., General Officer Commanding Waziristan Force.

I have the honour to submit a report on the working of the Postal Service in the Waziristan Force.

Organization.—The field posts serving the Wazir Force were created a separate charge and placed under an Assistant Director, Postal Services, from the 1st August 1919. Prior to this date they were under the control of the Assistant Director, Postal Services, Peshawar. I assumed charge of the appointment of Assistant Director, Postal Services, Wazir Force, with Head-quarters at Dera Ismail Khan on the 1st August 1919, and have remained throughout in charge. I started with a Base Post Office at Dera Ismail with 31 Field Post Offices, a Base Post Office at Bannu, with 18 Field Post Offices, an Advanced Base Post Office at Tank, 17 Civil Post Offices in the Kohat area, one Base Post Office at Dera Ghazi Khan and 10 Field Post Offices in the Dera Ghazi Khan district. The offices in the Dera Ghazi Khan district were removed from my control in September 1919.

The following will give an idea of the facilities in Field Post and Telegraph Offices existing in the Force when operations were in full swing. The Location Statement of Fighting Troops, Administrative Services and Departments in the Waziristan Force, published on the 18th January 1920, shows that there were troops at 50 places. Field Post Offices were located at 35 of these places, and, where a separate Army Signal or Telegraph Office did not exist, there was a Combined Field Post and Telegraph Office. The only posts at which there were no Field Post Offices are:—

Luni Zarkani, Manjhi, Girni, Bain, Nasran,
Kot Azam Darra Tangi, Islam Chauki, Mirzall,
Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 5 Posts, Surkama and Isha.

There were only small detachments at these places and they made their own arrangements for despatching and receiving their mails from the nearest Field Post Office which was in every instance close at hand.

Staff.—I managed with the minimum establishment and no reserves. I, therefore, attribute the fact that there was no breakdown in the service to the whole-hearted manner in which my men worked, and

to the fact that I was able to effect an adjustment by transferring personnel from the Tochi side to the Derajat side when a settlement with the Darweshkhel Wazirs was effected and the troops were switched over.

Work.—According to the working arrangements of a Postal Unit on Field Service as laid down in the Field Service Manual (Postal), the postal facilities are curtailed so as to relieve the Field Post Offices of responsibility and to make the work simple and easy. This has not been permitted in respect of the Field Post Offices in this Force. The civil converted Field Post Offices have been performing all the functions of post offices in peace stations and in addition they have been doing telegraph work for which their hours of attendance were fixed at 00·00 to 24·00 hours. The latter was arranged, as the whole Force Area was disturbed and subject to raids and as the Army Signals and Telegraphs were not in a position to take over the telegraph work of any but very important stations.

Transport.—The service by train, motor, tonga, etc., throughout the Force was so arranged that every Field Post Office received and despatched at least one mail daily. The only exception was in respect of the Field Post Offices situated beyond Jandola up the Tank Zam, on days when convoys did not travel.

By utilizing the transport at my disposal to the best advantage I was able to assist in the carriage of the D.R.L.S. (Despatch Rider Letter Service) over all the important lines in the Force as notified in Force Routine Orders Nos. 488, 622 and 623. The most important service from a military point of view, inaugurated with the advent of troops in the Tochi, was the line between Dardoni and Dera Ismail Khan by which a letter posted at Dardoni at 7 A.M. would reach Dehra Ismail Khan the same day and be delivered by 7 P.M., the distance covered being 130 miles by road. Everything possible has been done to effect expeditious transport of the mails. Even aeroplanes were utilized for the period during which they flew with regularity between Tank, Dorarogha and the Derajat Column.

Censorship.—No censorship of letters was established for this Force and this saved senders and addressees a lot of worry and inconvenience. Outgoing parcels were, however, censored to prevent Government clothing issued extra for the winter being sent out of the Force. This censorship, though not regulated, proved beneficial to Government.

Concessions.—Force Routine Order No. 581 authorises free postage and free issue of post cards and envelopes both to the troops and to their correspondents. Besides this most generous concession, the troops have been exempted from (1) the payment of money order commission on Family Remittances, and (2) customs dues on parcels. Service letters and parcels, whether ordinary, registered or insured have been accepted

without service stamps being affixed to them. Value-payable parcels and insured parcels have been received regularly for the troops although not authorized by Postal Manual (War). The only place beyond which they are not actually transmitted by post is Jandola. However, in order not to inconvenience the troops operating in the Tank Zam I arranged, that, where the addressees could not make their own arrangements for the acceptance of value payable and insured parcels from Jandola Field Post Office, an Inspector of Field Post Offices should convey such parcels up at regular intervals and be responsible personally for their delivery. The arrangement has worked satisfactorily. I may mention that owing to the very favourable rates of exchange and to the family remittance money orders being free of commission, sterling money orders were greatly appreciated and were taken full advantage of. The number of sterling money orders issued in the Force in one month alone from the 16th February 1920, to the 15th March 1920, was 422. The remitters with few exceptions were British Officers.

Sickness.—There were unfortunately two deaths, both from pneumonia, owing to climatic conditions. It is, however, gratifying to note that the staff on the whole kept very fit, thanks to the very excellent arrangements for feeding and clothing in the Force.

General.—I have already separately brought to your notice the good work rendered by certain members of the Postal Service.

In conclusion, I beg to thank Brig.-General C. R. Bradshaw, D.A. and Q.M.G., Major Heriz Smith and Major Grylls for the ever ready advice and assistance rendered by them to me whenever required.

CHAPTER XXI.

The Arab Rising in Iraq, 1920.

By

Major A. Angelo. O.B.E., R.E., D.D.P.S., Iraq.

The M.E.F. Field Post Office ceased to exist as a separate administration with effect from the 1st May 1919, on which date Col. H. A. Sams, D.P.S., made over all existing Field Post Offices with the entire personnel to the Iraq Civil Post Office, under the control of Major Clerici, who assumed charge as Director, Civil Posts, Iraq and Persian L. of C.

The Field Post Office on the P. L. of C. however, continued as a separate Military Unit in charge of an A.D.P.S. who worked under the orders of the D.P.S., Iraq. All the Field Post Offices from Karind to Enzeli were in account with the Quraitu Base Post Office, and the accounts of these offices were audited by the D.A.G., Nagpur. For administrative purposes this arrangement was found to be very inconvenient, chiefly on account of the difference in pay and allowances of the M.E.F. officials serving in this area, and of those belonging to the Civil Post Office, Iraq. Owing to this difference in the pay, it was not possible to replace men serving in F.P.O's by men from the Civil Post Office, and *vice versa*. This anomaly was represented to the Military Authorities who agreed to the proposal that F.P.O's in this area should be placed on the same footing as the Civil Post Office. This was done with effect from the 1st September 1920 from which date the accounts of the Quraitu Base Office were audited by the D.A.G. Posts and Telegraphs, Baghdad.

It was agreed that F.P.O's serving Military formations should continue, but that they should be known as Mobile Civil Post Offices.

The Iraq Postal Circle was divided into nine divisions, each in charge of an A.D.P.S. The Directorate consisted of the Director, a Deputy Director and three P.A.S.

The strength of the Civil Post Office on the 1st May 1919 was roughly as follows:—

Officers	15
Inspectors	25
Postmaster	1
Dy. P.M's & A.P.M's, etc.	11
Stamp Vendors	2
Clerks & Sub P. M's..	592
Menials	743
Total	..1,389

Out of this number there were only 45 local clerks and 132 local menials. The rest were all men recruited from India, the majority of whom were M.E.F. officials who had not volunteered to serve the Civil Post Office, Iraq, but whom it was found necessary to retain, in order that the work should be carried out efficiently. It was the intention of the D.P.S. to release the M.E.F. men as soon as he could by volunteers from India, but it was apparent that the conditions of service offered to the men were not sufficiently attractive, as very few volunteers were forthcoming, and those men who were detained against their wills were getting more and more discontented. This state of affairs grew from bad to worse, and finally ended in a general strike of the clerical staff in December 1919 resulting in serious dislocation of work.

It was shortly after this that Sir A. T. Wilson, the C.C., decided to amalgamate the two Departments of Posts and Telegraphs and, as Major Clerici had decided to proceed on leave, the Directorship of the amalgamated departments was offered to Lt.-Col. deSmidt, D.S.O., of the Telegraphs. I arrived in Basrah on the 29th March 1920, and took up my duties as D. D. P. S. on the 1st April 1920.

The task in front of me was anything but an easy one, as the entire Postal Staff, not excluding the officers, were discontented and were desirous of returning to India. We were faced with the apparently impossible task of repatriating about 400 officials on the 1st May 1920 with nobody to replace them. However, I commenced a systematic repatriation of time expired men, and soon the men found that, after all, old ' Mespot ' was not a bad spot, and a great number of the men on the repatriation list volunteered to continue service with the Iraq Post Office. By May 1920 the situation was secure. The administrative offices of the Posts and Telegraphs were amalgamated and by the middle of April the amalgamated office was working quite smoothly in the Khan Kuba building, Baghdad, to which special additions and alterations were made. The work of amalgamation proceeded without a hitch, and we were really beginning to settle down to peaceful conditions. There was a daily mail service by train from Basrah to Baghdad and from Baghdad to Shergat and Mosul on the one side and from Baghdad to Quraitu and Kirkuk, on the other. Mail services everywhere were running very satisfactorily and the work of opening out further Postal and Telegraph facilities was proceeding rapidly.

This state of efficient administration, however, did not apparently suit the Arab. Signs of unrest among the Arab population was soon apparent, and the mosques in Baghdad were turned into the meeting places of the malcontents. Seditious speeches were openly made, and the whole atmosphere was full of unrest and insecurity. An attempt to put a stop to seditious speeches at the principal mosque in Baghdad, ended in a street fight, and a machine gun had to be turned on to the crowd.

It was unsafe to walk in the streets of Baghdad after 7 P.M. This was about the end of May 1920.

On the 1st July 1920 a large Arab force destroyed the railway bridges between Rumeitha and Diwaniah and Rumeitha itself was besieged by the insurgents. The trouble spread rapidly and soon the whole of the Shamiyah District was affected and Hillah itself was cut off. All our post offices in this area excluding Hillah were looted by the insurgents, and the Staff, consisting mostly of Indians and Anglo-Indians were taken prisoners. Mr. Simon, Sub-Postmaster, Mussayib,however, managed to escape into Baghdad disguised as an Arab lady, with the aid of his Arab postman. It was subsequently discovered that this Arab postman behaved in a most creditable manner and was most loyal throughout. He took charge of the Post Office cash and stamps, and all the rest of office property, and hid it in his own house. Everything was found intact when the Mussayib office was subsequently opened. His conduct was brought to the notice of the High Commissioner and he was granted a suitable monetary reward.

Feeling in Baghdad was now running very high. The Arabs openly declared that the advent of the rebels at Baghdad was only a matter of days. The situation certainly was critical. The Brigade at Hillah, cut off from all communications and supplies, was hard put to it to prevent the rebel army from breaking through. The rebels were within 15 miles of Baghdad. The situation though serious and most trying was not without humour. Khan Khuba in Exchange Square was the scene of great excitement. Nearly every morning there was a panic in the Bazar and the local Jews and Christians, men, women, and children would run madly down the street crying that Abdullah's Army had arrived! All shops would be closed and in a few minutes not a Jew nor a Christian would be seen. Where they disappeared to was a marvel. One morning the panic was worse than ever and spread to the clerks in the office, who left their work and came rushing into the rooms upstairs. Capt. Augier, my P.A., dashed into my room with his revolver cocked, and I really thought that things must be pretty serious. Soon however it became apparent that it was only one of the every-day scares, and on enquiry the origin of this particular scare was traced to a little Arab boy of 7 years old who in the midst of the crowded Bazaar was heard to shout " Run, run, run," and every body ran!

Lt. Sen, our famous A.D.P.S., and Bard, who was generally so cool and unconcerned, began to show visible signs of anxiety. I shall never forget the day he came into my room looking rather sheepish and nervous, and asked me to approach G.H.Q. on the subject of appointing a military guard over his house which was just over the Kotah Bridge. I chaffed him about it, and he never got his guard. But sure enough early next morning there was heavy fighting round his house. I went over a little

later to see how the Bard had fared but was told that he had slept elsewhere that night and had *not* come home ! It occurred to me that the Bard must have received pretty accurate information from his local friends of the contemplated attack on that quarter !

Meanwhile the rebellion was spreading rapidly. The Zob tribe round about Felujah were the next to give trouble, and the Baghdad-Felujah line was cut on the 29th July 1920. The gallant Col. Leachman very pluckily attempted to reason with the Chief of the Zobs at Khan Nukta. He stayed as a guest of the Chief and as he was leaving next morning, the Chief's son very treacherously shot him dead in his car. I shall never forget the gloom that this gallant officer's death cast over Baghdad. He was buried at Felujah and his remains were afterwards reinterred in the Baghdad Cemetery with full military honours.

The next line of communications to be cut was the Baghdad-Quraitu line. This happened on the 10th August 1920. The cutting of this line meant the isolation of the Karind camp where all the families were sent for the hot weather. The ladies in this camp numbered about five hundred.

Another gloom was cast over Baghdad on the occasion of the murder of two irrigation officers at Shahraban by the rebels. Mr. Buchanan was cruelly done to death in the presence of Mrs. Buchanan, who was fortunately protected by a friendly Arab family and after undergoing many hardships and privations was released a month later by a British Force.

Our Post Offices at Shahraban, Khaniqin, Deltawah, Bedra and Baquba were all looted and the staff taken prisoners. The next line to go was the Baghdad-Shergat line. This happened on the 18th August 1920. Baghdad was now practically isolated, but happily the Muntaffik had still not risen and the Kut-Hinaidi railway line was left intact. This was now our only link with Basrah, and everybody was feverishly awaiting the arrival of reinforcements. Meantime the garrison at Hillah were having a bad time, but they had now put up elaborate defences and a very severe attack of the army on the night of the 14th August was repulsed with very heavy losses. This news was received with great joy in Baghdad, and helped much towards restoring confidence. An aerial mail service to Hillah was started about the middle of August and the garrison there received a limited amount of mail matter and supplies by means of aeroplanes. Urgent official correspondence was also despatched by aeroplanes to Karind and Mosul and other important places communication to which was cut off. The bulk of the mail for these areas was now accumulating in Baghdad, and special arrangements had to be made for their safe custody.

Baghdad-Hillah.—This line was cut on the 29th July 1920 and the

mail service was suspended from that date. It was resumed on the 19th August but was again cut on the 7th September and was eventually reopened on the 12th September 1920.

Baghdad-Felujah.—This line was breached on the 29th July 1920 and the service was suspended till the 28th September 1920 on which date it was resumed.

Baghdad-Quaritu.—This line was breached on the 10th August 1920 and remained so until the 21st September 1920.

Baghdad-Shergat Line.—This line was breached on the 18th August 1920 and was not re-opened till the 4th September 1920. It was not possible to send mails to any of these areas by car. Mails accumulated to an alarming extent in Baghdad in consequence.

War conditions again prevailed, and we were called upon suddenly to make postal arrangements for an additional fighting force consisting of over two divisions of infantry in addition to other fresh units. Our officials were suddenly called upon to accept field service conditions of a very trying nature, with no prospects of any extra remuneration of any kind, and I am glad to say that with very few exceptions officers and men alike behaved in a most creditable manner and the Postal Service was maintained without a hitch. Some of our postmasters, inspectors and clerks behaved in a most plucky manner in the face of great danger. I was instrumental in bringing their names to the notice of the High Commissioner, and each official so mentioned received a suitable monetary reward.

Many of our men were taken prisoners but all got back safely, and were apparently not badly treated by the Arabs. Khan Sahib Nabi Buksh, Inspector, Dulaim Sub Division, did very good work. The Post Offices at Hit and Anah were cut off and he very pluckily proceeded to these places at great risk and saved all cash and Post Office property, bringing these back with him to Ramadie.

Mr. A. N. Roy, Sub-Postmaster, Rumeitha, had a very nasty time for a whole month during the seige of Rumeitha. When he was subsequently released and came to see me in Baghdad, I put him to rather a severe test. I had just received from the Sub-Postmaster, Hai, who was getting rather nervous, as the Arabs there were becoming troublesome, a wire asking that he might be relieved. I asked Roy if he would go at once as Sub-Postmaster, Hai. Roy saluted smartly and volunteered to go, immediately adding that he was willing even to die for his King and Country. I consider Mr. Roy's conduct was an example to be proud of. I did not send him to Hai, but posted him to a more secure place. I shall always remember Mr. Roy and wish him every success.

Our only casualty was Rahimtullah Khan, postman, Rumeitha, who was shot severely through the thigh, and was subsequently invalided to India.

Towards the middle of September sufficient reinforcements had arrived and the situation began to get brighter. Communications to most places were restored by the end of September by which date all accumulated mails were despatched to their respective destinations. The women and children from Karind were all safely brought down and sent out of the country. The rebels in all quarters were badly punished and each tribe was compelled to deliver up a certain number of rifles and ammunition. Stacks of these several feet high could be seen at the Citadel. By the time that Sir Percy Cox arrived things had calmed down. The High Commissioner lost no time in setting up a Provisional Arab Government with Ministers, each Minister with a British Adviser. The Department of Posts and Telegraphs was placed under Igaaf Pasha, Minister of Communications and Works, with General Aitkinson as Adviser.

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CHAPTER XXII.

Posts and Telegraphs Comforts Fund

By Mrs. Sharpe.

This fund was started shortly after the declaration of the Great War, to be correct, at the end of December 1914, to provide, in the first instance, comforts for the postal staff on Field Service, and Mrs. Harrison kindly consented to take up the duties of the Honorary Secretary of the Fund. The Postal staff in the following Theatres of War were catered for:— France, East Africa, Persian Gulf and Egypt ; and later on the Mesopotamia, Aden, Kamaran, Palestine, Salonica, and East Persia areas were added.

In October 1915 Mrs. Harrison decided to send comforts to the Telegraph side of the Department also, and, with this in view, appealed to the Telegraph staff in India for subscriptions. This appeal was most generously responded to. At this period Mr. Doran, who was then Postmaster-General, Bombay, through the courtesy of the Lady Willingdon Fund, was able to send gifts of clothing to the postal staff in the several war areas, and this arrangement was continued by his successor, Mr. Pilkington. This help was welcomed, as it enabled Mrs. Harrison to do more with the funds at her disposal, the balance in hand at the time not being very large.

On the 1st January 1916, a disastrous fire broke out in the Telegraph Office quarters at Basrah resulting in the loss of a life, and in most of the Telegraph staff living in the quarters losing all their belongings. I approached the Bombay Women's Branch, War and Relief Fund, for assistance, and the Honorary Secretary of that Fund very kindly gave me 10 complete sets of kit, which were forwarded by first mail to those who had suffered. Mrs. Harrison soon after supplemented this gift.

In August 1916 His Excellency the Viceroy asked for a report of all voluntary work done in India for the troops on Field Service, and Mrs. Harrison submitted one on the work done by the Postal and Telegraph Comfort Fund.

The supply of warm clothing by Government to the troops in the Field now became more liberal. This was just as well, as the price of warm clothing and blankets obtainable in India had gone up very considerably, since the supply for the winter of 1915-1916 had been purchased by our

Fund. On the strength of this it was decided to confine our issues to games, sweets, curry powder, musical instruments, etc., but in the case of a demand for clothing by any particular Force, it was complied with.

Early in 1917, a request came from one of our prisoners of war in Turkey for comforts. Mrs. Harrison after obtaining a list of prisoners belonging to the Postal and Telegraph Branches, despatched a number of parcels to them, but shortly after, orders were published prohibiting the despatch of parcels from India to Turkey. Some of the parcels, however, reached their destination.

At the end of 1917, very heavy demands were made from Mesopotamia, for 1,300 blankets and a number of Indian musical instruments by the postal, and games consisting of football and hockey gear, jerseys, boxing gloves, and indoor games by the Telegraph side. Thanks to the generosity of our staff in India, these demands were complied with in full, with the exception of a few blankets.

The above are a few of the outstanding features of the administration of the Fund by Mrs. Harrison, who, to the regret of all, had to leave India in April 1918.

Since that date I took over the duties of Honorary Secretary of the Fund, and have carried out those duties up to April 1921. The subscription list, for sending comforts to the staff *overseas*, was closed on the 1st January 1919, but with the balance in hand I was able to continue to send comforts to some of the overseas Forces, whenever requisitioned for, and to cater for the Postal and Telegraph Staff attached to the Khyber, Waziristan, Baluchistan and East Persian Cordon Forces in connection with the Afghan War, and subsequent operations on the North West Frontier. Although the balance of funds referred to above was expended in March 1920, and my final report submitted in that month, I have continued up to date to send papers and periodicals to the Forces mentioned above. Also, at the request of the staff on the Frontier asking for puddings, etc., for Xmas 1920, I was obliged to reopen the Fund, and make another demand, on the staff in India to provide those comforts. Here again the appeal was not in vain, as the staff responded with their previous generosity.

The following are a few important items in my administration of the Fund, as regards the issue of comforts to our *overseas* staff.

Shortly after taking over the duties of Honorary Secretary, I took steps to try and get help to our prisoners of war in Turkey and Asia Minor and, with this in view, and seeing that postal facilities with Turkey had been suspended, I approached the London Committee for Prisoners of War, to whom a list of the names and addresses was sent, with the result that monetary gifts were made by that Committee to those who were traced.

In April 1918 a heavy demand was made by the staff in Egypt, Aden, Islands in the Red Sea, and Bunder Abbas for summer kit, and as it would have taken some time to get the clothing ready, so as to be of any use, I appealed to the Honorary Secretary, Women's Branch War and Relief Fund, Bombay, and the result was a handsome gift of all requirements which enabled me to comply with the demand in full. For this I was very grateful.

Another very heavy demand was made for the cold weather of 1918. Owing to the extreme cold in Mesopotamia and Northern Persia, 576 razai sleeping bags were asked for, for the postal menial staff. The making and packing of these entailed heavy work, and their despatch was hardly completed, when a telegram was received, early in December, from the Hon'ble Mr. Clarke, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, who was on tour in Mesopotamia, asking me if I could send Xmas comforts to the staff, if funds permitted. It happened that the amount of subscription Rs. 11,507-7-6, the largest since the inception of the Fund, had been received during the half year ending 31st December 1918, and it was therefore possible to send Xmas puddings, cakes, and crystallised fruit, to the whole of the Postal and Telegraph Staff not only in Mesopotamia but also in Persia, a total of 1,200 men in all. The work was very heavy in complying with this demand, and the notice given very short, if the comforts were to reach all before Xmas Day. I am sure those who generously supplied funds for the above heavy demands will be gratified to learn that all of our men in those areas, even those in out of the way places beyond Baghdad, received their gifts in time, a master-piece of postal organization.

I started an innovation during the half year ending 31st December 1918. It was felt that our staff embarking at Bombay found it difficult to obtain smokes for the voyage. So it was decided to present everyone going over seas with a gift of cigarettes or bidis before embarking. This entailed very heavy work, but the appreciation of the men more than compensated for this.

Early in December 1918, those who had been prisoners of war in Turkey began to return to India and on disembarking these were met by the Honorary Secretary, who presented each of the European and Anglo-Indian staff, as a token of goodwill on behalf of the subscribers, with a silver cigarette case with their monograms, and the words " From P and T Fund " inscribed thereon ; and each of the Indian Staff with a present consisting of 1 warm shirt, 2 pairs of warm socks, 1 pair of boots, 1 khaki handkerchief, 1 towel, 50 cigarettes and Rs. 10 in cash. After the return of the prisoners of war to India, the Commissioner of the Red Cross Society in Egypt returned to the Honorary Secretary 13 parcels of gifts (which were sent by Mrs. Harrison in 1917) and which as stated before.

could not be delivered owing to the suspension of postal facilities with Turkey. I distributed some of these parcels to the persons to whom they had originally been addressed.

The only losses of parcels brought to notice during the period the fund was in existence were 10,000 cigarettes in October 1916, which fell into the hands of the Arabs, and a gramophone which was sent to the postal staff in Mesopotamia in December 1917, of which nothing has been heard of to date. The latter was a serious loss, as the machine was a very good one.

In order that unnecessary gifts should not be sent, the Honorary Secretaries depended on the Officers Commanding, the Postal and Telegraph Units in the Field, to let them know what the requirements of the staff were and what would be most acceptable. To give some idea of the amount of work that had to be done by Mrs. Harrison and myself and our co-workers, a statement is appended giving a list of the more important items sent to the staff on Field Service. These are only a few of the varied assortment of comforts sent.

Another statement shows the financial transaction of the Fund from which it will be observed that the splendid sum of Rs. 56,234–3–8 was subscribed by the staff in India, a very generous gift to our men on Field service, and one which shows the excellent " esprit de corps " that exists amongst the members of the Department. On no occasion throughout the period that the Fund has been in existence has a call for subscriptions and gifts in kind met with anything but prompt and generous response.

Those who did subscribe must be very gratified at the repeated letters of appreciation received by the Honorary Secretaries from their fellow workers on Field Service, and that the latter also appreciated our work is evidenced by the splendid gift of Sultanabad carpets presented to both Mrs. Harrison and myself by Col. Sams, C.I.E., I.C.S., Director of Postal Services, Mesopotamia, his officers and men. Again that our efforts were also appreciated by the Government of India is shown by the grant of the Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal to Mrs. Harrison, and the mention of my name in the Commander-in-Chief's Despatches.

It must be a source of pride to all the staff of the Postal and Telegraph Department that our services have been recognised. The work done was very hard and done very willingly, the sole object being to make the lives of our men on Field Service more bearable.

In conclusion, a list of all those who were co-workers with the Honorary Secretaries and to whom our best thanks are also due is appended, as also a list of those persons who so very kindly sent gifts in kind for their fellow-workers on Field Service.

List of important gifts and quantity of each sent by the Honorary Secretary to the Postal and Telegraph Staff overseas from 1914 *to* 1919.

Milk	6,346	tins.
Cigarettes	774,500	,,
Sugar	754	lbs.
Crystallised fruit	2,512	,,
Tobacco	1,261	,,
Curry Powder	4,856	packets.
Shirts	3,854	
Shorts	1,865	
Vests	3,693	
Blankets	1,202	
Socks	3,916	pairs.
Gloves	833	,,
Handkerchiefs	1,645	
Towels	391	
Mufflers	288	
Razai Sleeping bags	576	
Balaclava caps	645	
Soap	1.279	bars.

Games.

Indian Games	20	
Footballs	41	
Football jerseys	3	dozs.
Leg-guards	6	
Hockey sticks	24	
Cricket bats with stumps and gauntlets, etc.	4	sets.
Tennis bats with balls, etc.	4	,,
Badminton bats net, etc.	8	
Quoits	8	
Indian clubs	6	pairs.
Fishing tackle with reels, spoons, etc.	4	sets.
Playing cards	56	packets.
Compendiums of games	5	
Pingpong	3	dozs.
Chess	11	sets.
Draughts	11	,,
Ludo	6	,,
Dominoes	5	,,

Musical Instruments.

Gramophones	2	
Records	75	
Harmoniums	3	
Flagolettes and Jews Harps	6	each.
Violin	1	,,
Accordion	1	,,
Banjo	1	,,
Piano	1	,,
Burmese Saung	1	,,
Chinese banjo	1	,,
Burmese drum	1	,,
Tuning instrument	1	,,
Burmese flute	1	,,
Indian flutes	48	
Concertinas	2	
Sitars	2	
Tablas (Drums)..	2	
Pattya (Burmese)	1	set.
Castanets	1	

Financial Statement—Post and Telegraphs Fund—1914 *to* 1919.

Period.		Receipts.			Expenditure.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Half-year ending	30-6-15..	8,120	11	9	5,910	11	9
Do.	30-12-15..	10,078	15	7	3,745	6	3
Do.	30-6-16..	8,017	9	6	8,456	4	0
Do.	31-12-16..	6,226	3	0	12,500	13	3
Do.	30-6-17..	5,421	12	7	6,091	0	0
Do.	31 12-17..	4,330	4	6	2,950	10	9
Do.	30-6-18..	2,531	3	3	2,250	9	0
Do.	31-12-18..	11,507	7	6	9,134	15	0
	Total ..	56,234	3	8	51,070	6	0
		51,070	6	0			
	Balance ..	5,163	13	8			

N.B.—The balance of Rs. 5,163-13-8 was expended in sending comforts to the Postal and Telegraph staff in the Khyber, Waziristan, Baluchistan and East Persian Cordon Forces.

Names of those who so kindly gave help to Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Sharpe.

Mrs. Coode
,, Sutherland
,, Murtrie
,, Babington.
,, Hopkins
,, Stowell.
,, Vaughan
,, Rodrigues.
,, Rowe.
,, Rehill.
Misses Murphy.
Mrs. Matilda Figueredo.
Mr. Doran.
,, Pilkington.
,, Vaughan.
Capt. Love.
Mr. Sultan Chinoy.
,, B. Gomes.
,, Dias.
,, Khambatta.

Names of those who kindly presented gifts to the Fund.

Lady O'Dwyer.
Maharaja of Tehri.
Honorary Secretary, Women's Branch War and Relief Fund, Bombay.
General Superintendent, Eastern Telegraph Cable Co.
Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw, Bombay.
Mr. Searchfield.
Col. Rennick.
Mr. Polo Ram.
,, Ramachandra Dhimsary.
,, Pinto.
,, B. Sant Lal.
,, Khamosh.
,, L. Gopi Chand.
,, Sher Swamy Tunj.
,, Mohamed Hussain.
,, B. Raj Bahadur.
,, Arjun Singh.
Pandit Mandhar Nath.
Rai Sahib Mangal Sain.
Rai Sahib Murlidhar.
Mr. Latafat Hussain.
,, M. R. Avad.
,, Mathura Lal.
,, R. G. Walker.
,, Ramgopal.
,, J. P. Sharma.
,, Ram Ratan.
,, Khazan Singh.
,, L. Haveli Ram.
,, Lakhpat Ram.
,, Syed Akbhar Hussain.
,, V. R. Babady.
,, Sheo Shanker Tiwari.
,, Shuja-ud-din.
,, Kaluram.
,, Thomas (Shwebo)
,, Kundan Lal Basi.
,, Ramnath Vaidya.
,, N. D. Mudlokar.
,, Jaichunden.

When Mrs. Sharpe left Bombay in 1921 Mrs. Buckner undertook her duties up to April 1922. Ed.

CHAPTER XXIII.

EXPERIENTIA DOCET.

By the Editor.

I propose to enumerate here briefly those lessons which the War has taught the Postal Service. The detailed application must be left for subsequent action.

(*a*) The Postal Manual War is in need of general revision in nearly every para. It is quite out of date. In my report to the D.G. I recommended as D. P. S. that the matter should be referred to a small committee with which a similar committee for the Telegraphs should be in close touch.

(*b*) The Postal service has all along been under the ' Q ' branch of the G.H.Q. while the Telegraphs were under the Signal Officer-in-Chief. I always had the utmost help and support from the D.Q.M.G. and his staff, and owing to the close personal touch between Col. Bagshawe, Director of Telegraphs and myself in Mesopotamia there was never the slightest want of co-operation between the Postal and Telegraph Services. An advantage of the Postal Service being under the 'Q' branch was that this branch controls transport on which our service so much depends. But there was undoubtedly a certain amount of overlapping of work which might have been avoided had both these services been controlled by one Branch of G. H. Q. It is for consideration whether in future campaigns both the Postal and Telegraph services should not come under one Branch. This is a matter which, I think, should be taken up by the suggested committee.

(*c*) There should be no such thing as 'Relative Rank'. Directly the order to mobilise is given, Postal officers should be immediately granted commissions (R.E. or otherwise) in accordance with their standing in the Department and with their duties in the field. They should have exactly the same duties, privileges and pay as officers holding similar commissions and there should be no reservations whatever that concessions which are made to other military officers should be deemed to be inapplicable or only partially applicable to postal officers. It is unfair and humiliating to the latter.

(*d*) Similarly other ranks should on mobilization be immediately given military rank in accordance with their status in the

Department and they should in all cases be treated as soldiers with all their rights and duties. Promotion should be given in the field in accordance with a war establishment which should be determined on a sliding scale proportionate to the number of the personnel required from time to time. Such a scale would still give the D.P.S. freedom in increasing his staff as he requires without having perpetually to apply to the A.G.'s Branch G.H.Q., for sanction.

(*e*) T.A. in Field Service should be abolished. It has often been abused, it is an anomaly and is the cause of much quite unnecessary trouble and work.

(*f*) A regular Army Postal Service should be formed in India in peace time with mobile post offices attached to Head-Quarters of each Army, each Division and each Brigade to move bodily with the Army Division or Brigade on transfer, manoeuvres or on mobilization. The personnel of such service should, if possible, be on a military footing with military rank and should draw some special allowance as reservists. The personnel would consist of volunteers for field service and would be reinforced by volunteers. In peace time, they would do the ordinary postal work of the Army Division or Brigade H.Q. in the post town where such head quarters are quartered. I strongly recommend that a scheme be worked out on these lines.

(*g*) If the army in the field demands an efficient postal service, it is imperative that that service should have its own transport attached to it, as in the case of the medical services, and that the allotted transport should not be liable to alienation. This is not only important ; it is vital not only for the efficiency of the Postal Service but for the well-being and morale of all ranks. This fact has, I think, been recognised by every General Officer in every Force during the Great War.

(*h*) A R.L.O. should in future be considered an integral part of a Base Post Office and whether large or small it should be run on the lines similar to those in force in the M.E.F. A para. regarding the R.L.O. should be inserted in the Postal Manual War.

(*i*) When conditions permit, delivery by postmen should be prescribed for Field Service to supplement delivery by Postal Orderlies.

(*j*) Out of the total 1,755 ' Other Ranks', who have worked in the M.E.F. since September 1917 when I took over charge, 236, *i.e.*, 12 per cent. have been recommended for special promotion.

The question of special promotion is difficult. In the first place the system is unfair. It rewards those who have done good service in the field, not at the expense of Government but at the expense of probably equally deserving men in India. Then there has been no uniformity of system in the different Circles nor often in the same Circle in similar cases.

It is not easy to keep down the number of recommendations. Some men have claims owing to their long service and dogged determination to see things through. The claims for good work are many and insistent on Field Service where comparatively junior men have found themselves in responsible positions and done extremely well, and where the nature of Field Service brings out strongly the good qualities of individuals. The D.P.S. does not want to leave out deserving cases recommended to him by his D. Ds, P. S. or by a General Officer Commanding.

Looking at the percentage given above I do not think that the recommendations for special promotion have been excessive. But I am certain that the system is unjust and I recommend that, in any future campaign, only those Other Ranks should be rewarded who are either *mentioned in despatches or receive an honour or reward* and that the recompense should not be special promotion but a cash bonus of two months' pay and field allowances for each time a man is mentioned in despatches or receives an honour or reward.

H. A. S.

This was written in 1920. Since then—

(*a*) is about to be revised.
(*c*) proposed to be abolished.
(*d*) is under discussion between D. G. & Army H. Q.
(*e*) proposed to be abolished.
(*f*) turned down on the score of expense but may be revised when better times come.
(*g*) proprosed to take postal requirements into account, but not definitely to lock up transport for the Postal Service.
(*h*) is being considered.
(*j*) already abolished.

H. A. S.—7-6-22.

APPENDIX I.

Roll of Honour.

Rank and Name.	Force.	Date of death.
Captain W. C. Dennehy	M.E.F.	22—7—1917.
Capt. R. Greene (R.E.)	British Mission Escort in South Persia.	21—9—1918.
Lt. C. D. Bingham	.....	.....
Lieut. E. G. Bullard	I. E. F. " A "	1—8—1915.
Lt. H. B. Dwyer	I. E. F. " D. "	14—4—1916.
2nd Lieut. E. M. Graham	I. E. F. " A "	4—10—1917.
2nd Lieut. E. S. Doran	.....	.....
Asst. Commissary S. C. Collett	Aden Field Force	28—8—1918.
Asstt. Commissary A. M. De Raj	M. E.F.	3—10—1918.
Asstt. Commissary B. C. Gonsalves	Aden Field Force	11—12—1915.
Asst. Commissary J. S. Nadder	M. E. F.	30—7—1918.
Sub Condr. Cowasji	.....	.....
Meherwanji Supariwala	I. E. F. " A "	17—3—1915.
Sub-Condr. W. P. Cecil	M. E. F.	24—12—1919.
Sub-Condr. J. M. D'Costa	M. E. F.	28—11—1919
Sub-Condr. R. D'Silva	M. E. F.	6—6—1918
Sub-Condr. S. Gritton	M. E. F.	5—10—1918.
Sub-Condr. C. E. Mc Leavy	I. E. F " A "	17—11—1915.
Sub-Condr. B. A. Rodgers	M. E. F.	2—12—1918.
Sub-Condr. H. W. Sutherland	E. A. E. F.	14—5—1916
Sergt. J. Anchan	M. E. F.	27—8—1919.
Sergt. T. V. D'Eremao	E. E. F.	$\frac{27}{28}$—12—1920.
Sergt. G. N. Fanshaw	M. E. F.	7—7—1919.
Pte. (1st-4th London Regt). H.C.Hebberd	I. E. F. " A "	1—7—1916.
Sergt. Silver Menezes	M. E. F.	27—2—1918.
Sergt. M. Michael	E. E. F.	11—3—1918.
Sergt. Abio Patty	M. E. F.	15—5—1919.
Sergt. J. Rowland	M. E. F.	27—7—1916.
Sergt. T. I. Theopthelus	H M. E. F.	9—9—1916.
Sergt. A. E. Wymss	M. E. F.	15—7—1919.
Narendra Nath Mukerji	Civil P. O. Iraq	2—1—1921.
R. Rangasawamy Naidoo	Civil P. O. Iraq	30—9—1920.
Subadur Basudeb Ghosk	M. E. F.	22—12—1917.
Subadur Lala Nihal Chand	E. A. E. F.	28—8—1915.
Jamadar A. K. Basu	M. E. F.	30—11—1917.
Jamadar Alimuddin	M. E. F.	30—5—1916.
Jamadar B. Munuswamy Naidu	M. E. F.	17—12—1916.
Jamadar B. N. Roy	M. E. F.	28—11—1920.
Jamadar Dasu Ram	E. E. F.	17—10—1918.
Jamadar Gur Dutt Mull	E. A. E. F.	11—10—1916.
Jamadar Jan Mahamed	E. A. E. F.	3—11—1916.
Jamadar Lodi Ram	Field Army India	7—7—1920.
Jamadar M. D. Sagayam	M. E. F.	20—7—1917.
Jamadar Mohamad Shaffii	Field Army India	29—5—1919.
Jamadar Narayan Annaji Pandit	I. E. F. " A "	24—11—1915.
Jamadar P. Nanthappa Mudaliar	M. E. F.	27—9—1918.
Jamadar Sasi Mohan Das	M. E. F.	29—4—1919.
Jamadar S. L. Chakrabarti	Field Army India	14—6—1919.
Jamadar S. L. Maduranaygam	M. E. F.	6—9—1917.
Jamadar Sikandar Khan	Force in East Persia	23—1—1917.
Jamadar Shaikh Amir	I. E. F. " A. "	24—1—1917.

Rank and Name.	Force.	Date of death.
Jamadar Sital Chandra Haveldar ..	Field Army India ..	2—8—1919.
Jamadar S. Subramaniyar	Aden F. F.	14—4—1921.
Jamadar Syed Ahmed	Field Army India ..	21—11—1919.
Jamadar Yeshwant Pandurang	Sohoni M. E. F. ..	11—11—1919.
Havildar Abdul Subhan II	M. E. F.	8—10—1918.
Havildar Alim Khan	I. E. F. " A " ..	20—12—1918.
Havildar Amulya Pathan Roy Choudhury.	M. E. F.	30—10—1916.
Havildar Babu Parshotam Ram ..	I. E. F. " A " ..	27—2—1915.
Havildar Barkat Ali	Bushire Force ..	1—12—1919.
Havildar Basudeo	M. E. F.	2—12—1919.
Havildar D. K. Panday	Field Army India ..	17—1—1920.
Havildar Daniel Annasawmy	M. E. F.	24—10—1919.
Havildar D. R. Chivati	Field Army India ..	9—7—1919.
Havildar M. D'Silva	M. E. F.	22—12—1917.
Havildar Fateh Muhammad	Field Army India ..	15—6—1919.
Havildar Fazal Rahman	M. E. F.	9—10—1918.
Havildar Ghulam Din	M. E. F.	17—6—1919.
Havildar Govindas Dhordiraj Elkenkar	Field Army India ..	20—6—1919.
Havildar Hans Raj	M. E. F.	1—8—1916.
Havildar Har Govind Manishankar Dave	M. E. F.	11—9—1919.
Havildar Harichand	M. E. F.	30—11—1919.
Havildar J. N. Nandi	M. E. F.	17—6—1919.
Havildar Jatindra Nath Mukerji ..	E. A. E. F.	29—11—1918.
Havildar K. Purushottam Mudaliar ..	M. E. F.	12—11—1918.
Havildar K. A. Govindan Nair	M. E. F.	2—1—1918.
Havildar Kali Kanta Lahiri	E. A. E. F.	20—3—1918.
Havildar Karam Chand	M. E. F.	10—3—1917.
Havildar M. S. Karmakar	M. E. F.	27—9—1918.
Havildar M. Mahomed Ebrahim ..	M. E. F.	24—7—1919.
Havildar Monindra Nath Paramanik ..	British Mission Escort in South Persia.	22—9—1918.
Havildar Munnalal	M. E. F.	15—11—1919.
Havildar Munnalal	M. E. F.	28—4—1920.
Havildar Nagendra Mohan Sahiri ..	M. E. F.	9—9—1917.
Havildar Nazirulla Muzumdar	M. E. F.	8—5—1920.
Havildar P. R. Shrinivasrao	M. E. F.	16—12—1919.
Havildar Ram Chandra Sarma	M. E. F.	8—7—1919.
Havildar Ram Lal	M. E. F.	28—7—1919.
Havildar Ramrup Singh	M. E. F.	18—9—1917.
Havildar S. Narsing Rao	M. E. F.	28—9—1918.
Havildar Satish Chandra Chatterji ..	M. E. F.	14—9—1917.
Havildar Shaikh Abdulla	M. E. F.	23—10—1918.
Havildar Sundar Singh	Force in East Persia.	11—1—1920.
Havildar Syed Zahiruddin	M. E. F.	12—7—1917.
Havildar Subodh Kumar Guha	M. E. F.	22—1—1920.
Havildar T. Subba Rao	M. E. F.	1—10—1918.
Havildar N. M. Mandronia	M. E. F.	11—7—1916.
Havildar W. M. L. Bout	Field Army India ..	1—12—1919.
Naik Mohd. Zaman	Field Army India ..	11—6—1919.
Follower A. C. Dutta	M. E. F.	2—5—1918.
Follower A. C. Barna	M. E. F.	1—5—1918.
Follower Abdul Sattar No. 1	M. E. F.	13—7—1918.
Follower Alladiya	E. P. Cordon ..	10—11—1919.
Follower Amir Bakhsh	M. E. F.	25—7—1918.
Follower Asfand Yat	Field Army India ..	28—11—1920.
Follower Bechar	M. E. F.	24—1—1918.

Rank and Name.	Force.	Date of death.
Follower Bahadur Ali	M. E. F.	1—11—1920.
Follower Basant Singh	M. E. F.	1—12—1916.
Follower Bashir Ahmad	M. E. F.	12—10—1918.
Follower Bastes Mendonca	I. E. F. " B. "	8—5—1915.
Follower Bazkhan	M. E. F.	6—8—1920.
Follower Bhagwan Das	(British Mission Escort in South Persia)	30—11—1918.
Follower Bhima Pratap	M. E. F.	29—5—1917.
Follower Budh Ram Kumar	M. E. F.	14—12—1916.
Follower Battalal	M. E. F.	19—12—1917.
Follower Chima Manji	M. E. F.	24—10—1918.
Follower Chiragh Ali	Field Army India	13—7—1920.
Follower Chattrapat Singh Bhagawan Singh.	M. E. F.	19—5—1916.
Follower Chhagoo Ram	M. E. F.	5—7—1919.
Follower Dashrath Chimnaji Shiwarkar	M. E. F.	14—8—1915.
Follower Daya Nand	M. E. F,	1—10—1918.
Follower Deo Narayan Lal	M. E. F.	3—10—1918.
Follower Deoji Cook	I. E. F. " D. "	21—9—1915.
Follower Dhanbir	E. A. E. F.	13—10—1917.
Follower Dharam Dass	I. E. F. " A "	20—4—1918.
Follower Dina	M. E. F.	19—12—1918.
Follower Dina Bulakhi	E. A. E. F.	28—4—1915.
Follower Fakir Bapu	E. A. E. F.	29—11—1918.
Follower Fakir Hussain	M. E. F.	25—3—1918.
Follower Girdhari Lal	M. E. F.	4—3—1918.
Follower Ghaman Singh	E. A. E. F.	26—8—1917.
Follower Gokal Chand	E. E. F.	12—2—1919.
Follower Gopal Babaji	M. E. F.	27—11—1919.
Follower Gopal Singh	M. E. F.	27—1—1920.
Follower Ghulam Mohammad	M. E. F.	22—8—1918.
Follower Ghulam Mujadad	M. E. F	15—3—1919.
Follower Govinden	Base H.	14—10—1917.
Follower Guman Singh	M. E. F.	31—10—1916.
Follower Gulab-bhai Haribhai	M. E. F.	21—9—1916.
Follower Gurdit Singh	Force in East Persia	22—12—1919.
Follower Hari Govind	E. A. E. F.	15—11—1918.
Follower Hari Kuber	E. A. E. F.	8—2—1917.
Follower Harlal	M. E. F.	8—10—1919.
Follower Ibrahimali	M. E. F.	19—7—1916.
Follower Indra Kumar Malakar	M. E. F.	6—10—1918.
Follower Jaga Haja	M. E. F.	31—7—1915.
Follower Jetha Singh	I. E. F. " A "	17—11—1915.
Follower Jhande Khan Dawood Khan	M. E. F.	4—7—1916.
Follower Jiwa Bhika	M. E. F.	27—11—1918.
Follower Francis John	E. A. E. F.	14—2—1917.
Follower Kadar Baksh	E. E. F.	26—3—1916.
Follower Kali Charan Singh	M. E. F.	7—4—1919.
Follower Kanji Ganpat	M. E. F.	31—8—1916.
Follower Karsan Guman	M. E. F.	15—8—1917.
Follower Khusal Hema	M. E. F.	3—8—1919.
Follower Khuraysing	M. E. F.	5—3—1920.
Follower K. Kuttam Pillai	M. E. F.	19—5—1918.
Follower K. M. Joseph Das	Salonika Expdy. Force	26—10—1918.
Follower Lachman Dass	E. E. F.	20—9—1920.
Follower Lachman Sing	I. E. F. " A "	28—5—1920.
Follower Lakhs Vasta	M. E. F.	17—3—1918.

Rank and Name.	Force.	Date of death.
Follower Lal Chand	M. E. F.	12—10—1918.
Follower Laxman Narayan Jadhov ..	M. E. F.	31—7—1915.
Follower Lal Mohamad	E. A. E. F.	3—1—1919.
Follower Mahadeo Babaji	M. E. F.	15—8—1919.
Follower Mahboob Shariff	M. E. F.	21—9—1918.
Follower Mahmud Khan	Field Army India ..	24—11—1919.
Follower Mallick Sherali..	M. E. F.	4—10—1919.
Follower Mangal Singh	M. E. F.	24—12—1918.
Follower Mangoo sweeper	Shiraz Base F. ..	26—11—1918.
Follower Manik	M. E. F.	18—2—1920.
Follower Maqsud Ali Shah	M. E. F.	21—11—1916.
Follower Massoo Ram	Field Army India ..	28—11—1920.
Follower Mohamad	Salonika Expdy. Force	5—10—1918.
Follower Md. Salim	E. A. E. F.	7—4—1918.
Follower Mohamad Umar s-o Abdulla ..	E. A. E. F.	11—4—1917.
Follower Mohmed Khan	I. E. F. E.	16—10—1918.
Follower Mohanji Sadaji	M. E. F.	3—2—1917.
Follower Mohan Lall Dayaram	M. E. F.	14—6—1917.
Follower Momin Khan	Field Army India ..	18—6—1919.
Follower Makhtar Singh	M. E. F.	10—2—1920.
Follower Mula Maga	M. E. F.	6—3—1918.
Follower Narayan	M. E. F.	31—10—1918.
Follower Nathu Karimdad	M. E. F.	20—5—1918.
Follower Nawani Appalasami	M. E. F.	14—6—1918.
Follower Nazir Khan	Field Army India ..	11—12—1920.
Follower Pola Khan	M. E. F.	14—10—1917.
Follower Prabh Dayal	M. E. F.	21—9—1915.
Follower Radhey Lal	M. E. F.	26—8—1918.
Follower Ram Dayal	I. E. F. "A" ..	19—1—1917.
Follower Ramdin	M. E. F.	23—1—1920.
Follower Ram Khoda	E. E. F.	23—10—1918.
Follower R. Kanaka Sabhapaty ..	M. E. F.	12—6—1919.
Follower Ram Prasad Tiwari	M. E. F.	21—2—1921.
Follower Raushan Din	E. A. E. F.	31—5—1917.
Follower Uttam Singh	M. E. F.	7—10—1919.
Follower Sada Gala	M. E. F.	19—1—1917.
Follower Sarad Chand	I. E. F. "A" ..	12—11—1915.
Follower Satish Chandra Dey	M. E. F.	16—1—1918.
Follower Shah Mohamad	M. E. F.	4—8—1916.
Follower Sher Baz	M. E. F.	23—11—1919.
Follower Sher Singh	E. E. F.	14—11—1914.
Follower Sherdin Mehr Din	M. E. F.	13—2—1919.
Follower Lawrence Silva	M. E. F.	23—7—1918.
Follower Sri Ram	E. E. F.	20—2—1919.
Follower Surendra Nath Gangoly ..	E. E. F.	17—9—1917.
Follower T. B. Laxmanan	M. E. F.	14—12—1919.
Follower Tajud Din	I. E. F. "A" ..	23—7—1917.
Follower Tej Mohamed	Field Army India ..	22—5—1919.
Follower Tejram Nathram	M. E. F.	18—10—1919.
Follower Thangarloo Musmoney.. ..	M. E. F.	24—2—1916.
Follower Tima	Field Army India ..	8—2—1921.
Follower Toni Buda	M. E. F.	1—6—1919.
Follower T. S. Govindasawmi Pillai ..	M. E. F.	25—4—1918.
Follower Venkat Ram Naidu	E. E. F.	(Not known)

APPENDIX II.

Honours and Rewards.

Rank and Name.	Honour or Reward.
Hon'ble Mr. G. R. Clarke, C.S.I., O.B.E., I.C.S. ..	O. B. E.
Capt. T. J Daintith	Military Cross.
Lt.-Col. K. A. Appleby	Brevet Lt.-Col., O. B E.
Lt.-Col. A. E. Hughes	C. I. E.,
Lt.-Col. H. S. H. Pilkington	C. I. E., M. V. O.
Lt.-Col. H. A. Sams, I.C.S., R.E.	C. I. E.
Lt.-Col. S. C. Sinclair	M. B. E..
Lt.-Col. W. A. Smith, I.A.R.O.	O. B. E. [Waziristan]
Major C. J. E. Clerici, R.E.	C. I. E., O. B. E.
Major J. H Owens, R.E.	C. I. E. M. B. E.,
Mr. H. N Hutchinson, I.C.S.	O B. E.
T. Major Alfred Angelo, R.E.	O. B. E.
Major C. J. F. Kilman	O. B. E.
Mr. D. J. Murtrie I.S.O.	O. B. E. (In India)
Major C. Probyn Smith, R.E.	M B. E.
Capt. J. S. Buckner, R.E.	M B. E.
Capt. G. W. Love, I.A.R.O.	M B. E. (In India).
Capt. M. A. P. Sullivan	M. B. E
Capt. E. B. Thomson, R.E.	M B E.
Lt. A. E. Azevedo, R.E.	M. B. E.
Lt. J. E. Davison, R.E.	M. B. E.
Lt. H. C. Eccleston, R.E.	M. B. E.
Lt. J. Ferguson, R.E.	M. B. E.
Lt. H. H. Hebberd, R.E.	M. B. E.
Lt. K. C. Sen, R.E.	M. B. E.
Lt. R. W. Spear, R.E.	M. B E.
Lt. Sujat Ali, R.E.	M. B. E.
Rai Bahadur Akshay Bhusan Ganguly	M. B. E. (In India.)
Mr. J. Fisher-Rodericks	M. B. E. (In India.)
Mr. A J. L. Gonet	M. B. E. (In India.)
Mr. S. H. Glackan	M. B. E. (In India.)
Mr. F. J. Loughlin	M. B. E.
Mr. G. E. W. Quinn	M. B. E. (In India.)
Mr. A. F. Slater	M B. E. (In India.)
Mr. L. A. T. Anthony	M. S. Medal.
Mr. A. B. Cutting	M. S. Medal.
Mr. H. Gahru	M. S. Medal.
Mr. A. D. Gonsalves	M. S. Medal.
Mr. W. W. Homer	M. S. Medal.
Mr. E. E. Lovejoy	M. S. Medal.
Mr. M. D. Murtrie	M. S. Medal.
Mr. H. V. H. Roberts	M. S. Medal.
Mr. A. Paul	M. S. Medal.
Mr. A. S. Pusey	M. S. Medal.
Mr. G. F. Gonsalves	M. S. Medal.
Mr. C. G. Rebello	M. S. Medal.
Mr. A. W. Vernem	M. S. Medal.
Mr. J. R. Warden	I. D. S. M.
Mr. Abdul Aziz	I. D. S. M.
Mr. Abdul Karim	I. D. S. M.
Mr. Bindra Ban	I. D. S. M.
Mr. Bishan Das	I. D. S. M.
Khan Sahib Faquir Hussain	I. D. S. M, Khan Saheb.

Rank and Name.	Honour or Reward.
Mr. R. K. Gossain	I. D. S. M.
Mr. Muzaffar Ahmad	I. D. S. M.
Mr. J. S. Nadder	I. D. S. M.
Mr. Promode Kumar Ghosh	I. D. S. M.
Mr. Raj Rup Lal	I. D. S. M.
Mr. Shah Ghafur Khan	I. D. S. M.
Khan Sahib Nabi Baksh	Khan Sahib.
Khan Sahib P. M. Baliwala, Mistry Treasurer ..	Khan Sahib.
Khan Sahib K. S. Surti	Khan Sahib.
Rao Sahib Bhagwant Ramchandra Chawan ..	Rao Sahib.
Rao Sahib K. S. Srinivasa Iyengar	Rao Sahib.
Rao Sahib Y. M. Joshi	Rao Sahib (In India).
Rao Sahib N. B. Shintre	Rao Sahib (In India).
Rai Sahib Hukumat Rai	Rao Sahib.
Rai Saheb Iqbal Nath	Rai Sabib.
Rai Saheb Janti Pershad	Rai Sahib.
Rai Sahib Kanshi Ram	Rai Sahib.
Rai Sahib Jiya Lal	Rai Sahib.
Maung Ba Then	Ahmudan Gaung Tizeik Ya Min.
Maung E. Maung	Ahmudan Gaung Tizeik Ya Min.
Maung Thien	Ahmudan Gaung Tizeik Ya Min
Rai Sahib Moti Ram	Rai Sahib.
Rai Sahib Ramchandra Brijmal	Rai Sahib.
Rai Sahib R. C. Chowdhury	Rai Sahib.
Sirdar Sahib Jewahir Singh Sahni	Sardar Sahib.
Rai Sahib Naubhat Rai	Rai Sahib (In India.)
Rai Sahib Pundit Manohar Nath Razdan	Rai Sahib (In India.)

APPENDIX III.

Mentions in Despatches.

Name and Rank.	Unit.	Mentions.
Lt.-Col. K. A. Appleby, O. B. E.	East Africa ..	(1) " London Gazette," dated 30-6-16, I.E.F "B" by Lt.-General Smutts.
		(2) 5th Supplement to "London Gazette," dated 4-2-19. East African Expeditionary Force.
Lieut.-Colonel H. S. H. Pilkington, M. V. O., C. I. E.	Force " A " ..	(1) "London Gazette," dated 22-6-15, I. E. F. " A ".
Lt.-Col. A. J. Hughes, C. I. E., O. B. E.	E. E. F., M. E.F.	(1) "London Gazette," dated 20-6-16, E.E.F., by Sir Archibald Murray.
		(2) Mentioned by Lt.-General Sir Stanley Maude, K. C. B., Commander in-Chief, M. E.F., in his despatch, dated 2-11-17.
Lt-Col C. F. G. Quilter ..	Bushire Force ..	(1) "Gazette of India" dated 13 3-20 for services in Bushire Force from 1-4-18 to 31-3-19.
Lt.-Col. H. A. Sams, C.I.E., I. C. S.	Force M. E. F. ..	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-Genl. Sir Stanley Maude, K. C. B. Commander-in-Chief, M. E. F. in his despatch dated 2-11-17.
		(2) Created a companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire for service with M. E. F., D. G.'s, Circular No. 9, dated 8-5-19.
		(3) Specially commended by Lt.-Genl. Sir W. Marshall, K. C. B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M. E. F., in his despatch, dated 11-11-18, for devotion to duty.
Lt.-Col. A. B. Thompson.	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General Sir P. N. Lake, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., for the period from 30-4-16 to 27-8-16.
Lt.-Col. E. B. Thompson, M. B. E.	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General Sir S. Maude, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief, M. E. F., in his despatch, dated 2-11-17.
		(2) To be a member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire with the M. E. F., D. G.'s Circular No. 61, dated 23-1-19.
		(3) 6th Supplement to the "London Gazette" dated, 5-6-19.
Tem. Lt.-Col. W. A. Smith, I. A. R O.	Waziristan ...	Mentioned by General Sir C. C. Monro, G.C.B., G. C. S. I., G. C. M. G. in his despatch, dated Aug. 1920.

Name and Rank.	Unit.	Mentions.
Major A. Angelo, O. B. E.	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General W. R. Marshall, K. C. B., K. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief, M. E. F., in his despatch, dated 15-4-18. (2) Appointed to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire with M.E.F. (3) Specially commended by Lt.-General Sir W. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch, dated 11-11-18 for devotion to duty.
Major C. J. E. Clerici, C.I.E., O.B.E.	M. E. F.	(1) "Gazette of India" dated 26-6-15 recommended by Lt.-Genl. Sir Barrett "Gazette of India" dated 10-5-16, recommended by Genl. Sir John Nixon (M.E.F.) (2) Mentioned by Lt.-Gen. Sir Stanley Maude, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief M.E.F. in his despatch dated 2-11-17. (3) Mentioned by Lt.-Genl. W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch, dated 15-4-18. (4) To be an officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire with the M.E.F., D.G.'s Circular No. 61, dated 23-1-19. (5) 5th Supplement to the "London Gazette" datd 3-6-19 (M.E.F.)
Major C. H. McMinn . .	E. E. F.	(1) "London Gazette" dated 20-6-16, (E. E.F.)
Major J. H. Owens, C.I.E., M.B.E.	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-Genl. Sir P. N. Lake, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., for his services with the M.E.F. for the period from 19-1-16 to 30-4-16. (2) Mentioned by Lt.-Genl. Sir S. Maude, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F. in his despatch, dated 2-11-17. (3) Appointed a member to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire for valuable services rendered with the M.E.F., D.G.'s Circular No. 31, dated 31-7-1919.
Major T. Rowland Hill . .	M. E. F. . .	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-Gen. Sir P. N. Lake, K.C.B.; K.C.M.G. for the period from 30-4-16 to 27-8-16.
Major C. Probyn Smith, M.B.E.	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-Genl. W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch, dated 15-4-18. (2) To be a member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire with M.E.F., D.G.'s Circular No. 61-dated 23-1-19. (3) Supplement to the "London Gazette" dated 5-6-19 (No. 31368.)

Name and Rank.	Unit.	Mentions.
Capt. A. R. Augiar ..	M. E. F.	(1) Supplement to the "London Gazette" dated 5-6-19 (No. 31368): M.E.F.
Capt. A. I. P. Brown ..	M. E. F.	(1) Supplement to the "London Gazette" dated 5-6-19, (M.E.F.)
Capt. J. S. Buckner ..	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-Genl. Sir Stanley Maude, K.C.B.,Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F.in his despatch,dated 2-11-17. (2) To be a member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire with the M.E.F., D.G.'s Circular No. 61, dated 23-1-1919. (3) Specially commended by Lt.-Gen. Sir W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.-in-C., M.E.F.,in his despatch,dated 11-11-1918, for devotion to duty. (4) 5th Supplement to the "London Gazette" dated 3-6-1919.
Capt. E. G. Bullard ..	I. E. F. "A" ..	(1) Mentioned by Sir John French, Field Marshal, in his despatch, dated 31-5-15 for gallant and distinguished service in I.E.F. "A."
Capt. J. H. Cooke ..	I.E.F. "A" ..	(1) 2nd Supplement to the "London Gazette" dated 13-6-16 (I.E.F. "A") recommended by Sir Douglas Haig.
Capt T. J. Daintith, M.C.	E. A. E. F. ..	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-Genl. Hon. J. C. Smuts, C.-in-C., East African E. Force in his despatch,dated 22-11-16. (2) Awarded Military Cross for devotion to duty while with the E. African E.F.D.G.'s Circular No 52, dated 19-12-18.
Capt. A. Gillespie	E. E. F.	....
Capt. R. F. Kälberer ..	M. E. F.	(1) Supplement to the "London Gazette" dated 5-6-1919 (No. 31368), M.E.F.
Capt. H. Ostoche	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-Genl. W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.-in-C., M. E.F. in his despatch, dated 15-4-1918.
Capt. M. A. P. Sullivan, M.B.E.	Aden Force ..	(1) Mentioned for gallant and distinguished service with the Aden Force, D. G.'s Circular No. 23, dated 19-6-19.
Capt. C. W. Taylor ..	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-Genl. W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch dated 15-4-1918.
Capt. F. J. Longhlin, M.B.E.	Frontier Force ..	Mentioned in despatch dated 1-11-1919, for valuable services rendered during the Afghan operations.
Capt. T. G. Chiodetti ..	Frontier Force ..	Mentioned in despatch dated 1-11-1919, for valuable services rendered during the Afghan operations.
Lieut. C. H. Bell	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-Genl. Sir S. Maude K.C.B., Commander in-Chief, M.E.F in his despatch, dated 2-11-17. (2) Mentioned by Lt.-Genl. W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander in-Chief, M.E.F. in his despatch dated 15-4-1918.. (3) Mentioned in supplement to the "London Gazette", dated 5-6-1919

Name and Rank.	Unit.	Mention.
Lieut. M. Bickers	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-Genl. Sir W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F. in his despatch, dated 11-11-18 for devotion to duty. (2) Mentioned in supplement to the "London Gazette" dated 5-6-1919 (No. 31368.)
Lieut. N. T. Bray ..	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-Genl. Sir P. N. Lake, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., for the period from 19-1-16 to 30-4-16. (2) Mentioned by Lt.-Genl. Sir S. Maude. K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F. in his despatch, dated 2-11-17.
Lieut N. M. Buckner ..	(1) E.A.E.F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General Hon. J. C. Smuts, Commander-in-Chief, East African Expeditionary Force in his despatch dated 22-11-1916. (2) Specially commended by Sir W. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F. in his despatch, dated 11-11-18, for devotion to duty, (3) 6th Supplement to the "London Gazette" dated 3-6-19 (M.E.F.)
	(2) M. E. F.	
T. Capt. C. H. Cooper, M.B.E., I. A.R.O.	M. E. F	(1) Appointed Member to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire for valuable services rendered with the M.E.F., D.G.'s Circular No. 31, dated 31-7-19.
Lieut. J. E. Davidson, M.B E.	M. E. F.	(1) Specially commended by Lt.-Genl. Sir W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch, dated 11-11-18 for devotion to duty. (2) Appointed Member to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire for valuable services rendered with the M.E.F., D.G.'s Circular No. 31, dated 31-7-1919. (3) 6th Supplement to the "London Gazette" dated 3-6-19.
Lieut. H. C. Eccleston, M.B.E.	M. E. F. ..	(1) Appointed a Member to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire for valuable services rendered with the M.E.F., D.G.'S Circular No. 31, dated 31-7-1919. (2) 6th Supplement to the "London Gazette" dated 3-6-1919.
Lieut. J. Ferguson, M.B.E.	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-Genl. Sir S. Maude, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief M.E.F., in his despatch, dated 2-11-17. (2) Mentioned by Lt.-Genl. W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch, dated 15th April 1918. (3) To be a Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire with the M.E.F., D.G.'s Circular No. 61, dated 23-1-19.

Name and Rank.	Unit.	Mentions.
Lieut. J. Fergusson, M.B.E.	M. E. F. ..	(4) Mentioned by Lt.-Genl. Sir W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief M.E.F. in his despatch, dated 11-11-18, for devotion to duty.
Lieut. C. L. Fox	E.A.E.F. ..	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-Genl. Hon. J. C. Smuts, Commander-in-Chief, East African Ex. Force in his despatch, dated 22-11-1916.
Lieut. S. Gritton	M.E.F.	(1) Specially commended by Sir W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F. in his despatch, dated 11-11-18, for devotion to duty.
Lieut. H. H. Hebberd, M.B.E.	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-Genl. W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch, dated 15-4-1918.
Lieut. Sirdar Sahib Jawahirsing.	Egyptian Ex. Force.	(1) Mentioned by Sir A. Murray, K.C.B., for services with Egyptian E. Force, from 1-6-1916 to 30-9-1916.
Lieut. J. P. Johnson ..	E. A. E. F. ..	(1) Mentioned by General Sir J. L. Van Deventer, K.C.B., C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief, East African Ex. Force in his despatch, dated 30-9-1918.
Lieut. E. S. Kelly ..	Bushire Force ..	(1) Mentioned in "Gazette of India" dated 13-3-20 for services in Bushire force, from 1-4-18 to 31-3-1919.
Lieut. J. H. King	I. E. F. "A" ..	(1) Mentioned by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, G. C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the British Armies in France in his despatch dated the 13th November 1916.
Lieut. Kumar Chandra Sen, M.B.E.	M. E. F ..	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General Sir S. Maude, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F. in his despatch, dated 9-11-1917. (2) Mentioned by Lt.-General W. R Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch, dated 15th April 1918. (3) To be a member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire with the M.E.F. D.G.'s Circular No. 61, dated 23-1-1919. (4) Mentioned in the 6th Supplement, dated 5-6-1919 to the "London Gazette" dated 3-6-19 for services with the M.E.F.
Lieut. K. B. Murphy ..	Egyptian Ex-Force.	(1) Mentioned by General Sir. E.H.H. Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief, E.E.F. in his despatch, dated 5-3-19 and 4th Supplement, dated 12-1-20 to "London Gazette" dated 9-1-20.
Lieut. S.O. Callaghan ..	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F. in his despatch dated 15-4-1918.

Name and Rank.	Unit.	Mentions.
Lieut. Mula Singh	Frontier Force ..	Mentioned in Despatch, dated 1-11-1919, for valuable services rendered during the Afghan operations.
Lieut. S. R. Kothavala ..	Frontier Force ..	Do.
Lieut. Faqir Hussain ..	....	Do.
2nd Lieut. Shujat Ali, M.B.E.	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General Sir P. N. Lake, A.C.B., K.C.M.G. with the M.E.F., for services from 19-1-16 to 30-4-1916. (2) Mentioned by Lt.-General Sir S. Maude, K.C.B., C.-in-C., M.E.F. in his despatch, dated 2-11-1917. (3) Appointed a member to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire for Service with the M.E.F. (4) Specially commended by Lt.-General Sir W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.-in-C., M.E.F. in his despatch, dated 11-11-18, for devotion to duty. (5) 6th Supplement to the "London Gazette" dated 3-6-19.
2nd Lieut. A. E. Azevedo, M.B.E.	M. E. F.	(1) Appointed a member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire for valuable services rendered with the M.E.F., D.G.'s Circular No. 31, dated 31-7-1919. (2) Mentioned in the 6th Supplement, dated 5-6-19, to the "London Gazette", dated 3-6-19.
2nd Lieut. W. W. Homer, M. S. Medal.	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General Sir W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F. in his despatch, dated 15-4-1918. (2) Awarded meritorious service medal for service, with the M.E.F., D.G.'s Circular No. 5, dated 24-4-1919. (3) Specially commended by Lt.-General Sir W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F. in his despatch, dated 11-11-1918, for devotion to duty. (4) Mentioned for service with the M.E.F. in 6th Supplement to the "London Gazette", dated 5-6-19.
2nd Lieut. R. W. Spear, M.B.E.	M. E. F.	(1) Specially commended by Lt.-General Sir W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.-in-C., M.E.F. in his despatch, dated 11-11-18, for devotion to duty. (2) Appointed a member to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire for valuable services rendered with the M.E.F., D.G.'s Circular No. 31, dated 31-7-19. (3) Mentioned for services with the M.E.F. in the Supplement to the "London Gazette", dated 3-6-1919.
Asst. Commy. M. F. D. Albuquerque.	Aden Force ..	(1) "Gazette of India" Part 1, dated 31-1-20, for services with the Aden F. Service for the period from 1-9-1918 to 31-12-1918.

Name and Rank.	Unit.	Mentions.
Asst. Commy. G. G. E. Coombes.	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned for his services with the M. E.F. in the 6th Supplement to the "London Gazette", dated 3-6-1919.
Asst. Commy. P. A. D'Souza.	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned for his services with the M.E.F. in the 6th Supplement to the "London Gazette", dated 3-6-19.
Asst. Commy. F. V. Everett.	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch, dated 15-4-18. (2) Specially commended by Lt.-General Sir W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch, dated 11-11-18, for devotion to duty. (3) Mentioned for his services with the M.E.F. in the 6th Supplement, dated 5-6-1919 to the "London Gazette," dated 3-6-1919.
Asst. Commy. A. D. Gonsalves, M.S.	M. E. F.. ..	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch, dated 15-4-18. (2) Awarded meritorious service medal for service with the M.E.F., D.G.'s Circular No. 5, dated 24-4 1919.
Asst Commy. T. A. Jacob.	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General W. E. Marshall. K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch, dated 15th April 1918. (2) Specially commended by Lt.-Genl. Sir W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch, dated 11-11-18, for devotion to duty. (3) Mentioned in Supplement to the "London Gazette", for his service with the M.E.F. (No. 31368).
Asstt. Commy. C. E. Lovejoy, M.S.M.	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch, dated 15-4-18. (2) Awarded meritorious medal for service with the M.E.F., D.G.'s Circular No. 5, dated 24-4-1919. (3) Mentioned in the 6th Supplement to the "London Gazette", dated 3-6-19, for service with the M.E.F.
Mr. R. G. King	E. E. F.	.....
Asstt. Commy. J. S. Nadder. I D.S.M.	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General Sir S. Maude, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch, dated 2-11-1917. (2) Awarded Indian distinguished service medal for service in M.E.F., D. G.'s Circular No. 5, dated 24-4-1919.

Name and Rank.	Unit.	Mentions.
		(3) Specially commended by Lt.-General Sir W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch, dated 11-11-18, for devotion to duty.
Asstt. Commy. C. G. Rebello, M.S.M.	M. E. F	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-Genl. Sir W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch, dated 15-4-1918. (2) Awarded meritorious service medal for service with the M.E.F., D.G.'s Circular No. 5, dated 24-2-1919. (3) Mentioned in the 6th Supplement to the "London Gazette," dated 3-6-1919, for service with the M.E.F.
Asst. Commy. H. V. Roberts, M.S.M.	E.A.E.F. ..	(1) Awarded Indian distinguished service medal for devotion to duty while with the East African Ex. Force, D.G.'s Circular No. 52, dated 19-12-1918.
Asstt. Commy. W. B. Rodrick.	I. E. F. "A" ..	(1) Mentioned in the 2nd Supplement to the "London Gazette", dated 13-6-1916, (I.E.F. "A") recommended by Sir Douglas Haig.
Asstt. Commy. H. E. Umrigar.	Bushire Force ..	(1) "Gazette of India", dated 13-3-1920, for services in Bushire Force from 1-4-1918 to 31-3-1919.
Asst. Commy. A. W. Vernem, M.S.M.	M.E.F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General Sir W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch, dated 15-4-1918. (2) Awarded meritorious service medal for service with the M.E.F., D.G.'s Circular No. 5, dated 24-4-1919. (3) Mentioned in 6th Supplement to "London Gazette," dated 3-6-19, for service with the M.E.F.
Asst. Commy. A. Watkins.	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned for service with the M.E.F. in the Supplement to the "London Gazette," dated 5th June 1919, No. 31368.
Sub-Cond. L. A. T. Anthony, M.S.M.	M. E. F.	(1) Awarded meritorious service medal for service with M.E.F., D.G.'s Circular No. 5, dated 24-4-1919. (2) Specially commended by Lt.-Genl. Sir W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch, dated 11-11-18, for devotion to duty.
Sub-Cond. H. C. E. Cearns.	E. A. E. F. ..	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-Genl. Sir J. L. Van Deventer, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief, East African Ex. Force in his despatch, dated 30-9-1918.
Sub-Cond. J. Daniels ..	Egyptian Ex. Force.	(1) Mentioned by General Sir E. H. H. Allenby, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., G.O. Commander-in-Chief, E.E.F., in his despatch, dated 3-4-1918.

Name and Rank.	Unit.	Mentions.
Sub-Cond. J. R. Davis ..	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned for service with the M.E.F. in the 6th Supplement to the "London Gazette," dated 3-6-19. (2) Mentioned for service with the M.E.F. in the 6th Supplement to the "London Gazette," dated 5-6-19.
Sub-Cond. P. E. Donovan .	E. A. E. F. ..	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-Genl. Hon. J. C. Smuts, Commander in-Chief, African Ex. Force, in his despatch, dated 8-5-16.
Sub-Cond. G. F. Gonsalves, M.S.M.	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General Sir W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch, dated 15-4-1918. (2) Awarded meritorious medal D.G.'s Circular No. 5, dated 24-4-19. (3) Specially commended by Lt.-General Sir W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch, dated 11-11-1918, for devotion to duty
Sub-Cond. G. W. Harror ..	E.A.E.F. ..	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-Genl. Sir J. L. Van Deventer, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, British Forces in East African Exp. Force, in his despatch, dated 21-1-1918.
Sub-Cond. C. O. Kelly ..	I. E. F. "A" ..	(1) Mentioned by Field Marshall Sir Douglas Haig, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of British Armies in France, in his despatch, dated 13-11-1916 (I. E. F. "A")
Sub-Cond. Manchershaw Ratonji Lalkaka.	"B" Force ..	(1) Specially commended by Lt.-General Sir J. L. Van Deventer, K.C.B., C.M.G., on 30-9-18 for services in E.A.E.F.
Sub-Cond. M. D. Murtric. M. S. M.	E. A. E. F. ..	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General Hon. J. C. Smuts, Commander-in-Chief, East African Ex. Force, in his despatch, dated 22nd Nov. 1916. (2) Awarded Indian distinguished service medal for devotion to duty while with East African Exp. Force. D.G.'s Circular No. 52, dated 19-12-1918.
Sub-Cond. A. R. C. Nash..	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned in the 6th Supplement to the "London Gazette," dated 3-6-19 for service with the M.E.F.
Sub-Cond. P. J. O'Connor.	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General Sir Wm. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., in his despatch, dated 11-11-1918.
Asst. Commy. W. Pascoe..	E. A. E. F. ..	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General Sir J. L. Van Deventer, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, British Force with the East African Ex. Force, in his despatch, dated 21-1-1918.
Asst. Commy. J. A. Pereira.	M. E. F. ..	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch, dated 15-4-18.

Name and Rank.	Unit.	Mentions.
		(2) Specially commended by Lt.-General W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch, dated 11-11-18, for devotion to duty with M.E.F. (3) Mentioned for services with the M.E. F. in the 6th Supplement to the "London Gazette," dated 3-6-19.
Sub-Cond. A. S. Pussey, M. S. M.	E. A. E. F. ..	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General Hon. J. C. Smuts, Commander-in-Chief, East African Expeditionary Force, in his despatch, dated 22-11-1916.
Sub-Cond. E. W. Smith.	Aden Field Force	(1) Mentioned for gallant and distinguished service with the Aden Field Force, D.G 's Circular No. 23, dated the 19-6-1919.
Sub-Cond. O. Willie (Weile)	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch, dated 15-4-1918.
Sergt.-Major R. E. Richman (A.R.S.M.)	M.E.F. Belonged to the Mily. 2nd Grenadiers Bn. N. F. and was deputed to work in R. L. O., Busra.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General Sir S. Maude, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch, dated 2-11-1917. (2) Specially commended by Lt.-Genl. Sir W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch, dated 11-11-18, for devotion to duty. (3) Mentioned for his services with the M.E.F. in the 6th Supplement to the "London Gazette," dated 3-6-1919.
Sergt. W. C. Archer ..	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned for service with the M. E.F. in the Supplement to the "London Gazette," dated 5-6-19,No.31368
Sergt. A. B. Cutting, M. S. M.	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch, dated 15-4-18.
Sergt. D'Souza	M.E.F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General Sir W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch, dated 15-4-18.
Sergt. V. A. D'Souza ..	M. E. F.	(1) "Gazette of India," dated 12-3-18, General Sir Stanley Maude, K.C.B., Comdg. M.E.F. (2) "Gazette of India," dated 15-8-1917, General Sir Stanley Maude.
Sergt. H Fanakan ..	M.E.F.	(1) Specially commended by Lt.-General Sir W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch, dated 11-11-18, for devotion to duty.

Name and Rank.	Unit.	Mentions.
Sergt. H. Galwin, M.S.M.	E. A. E. F. ..	(1) Awarded Indian distinguished service medal for devotion to duty while with the East African Ex. Force, D.G.'s Circular No. 52, dated 19-12-18.
Sergt. H. G. Hamlaf ..	M. E. F. ..	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General Sir S. Maude, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch, dated 2-11-1917. (2) Mentioned by Lt.-General Sir W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch, dated 15-4-18.
Sergt. A. Paul, M.S.M. ..	M. E. F.	(1) Awarded meritorious service medal for service with the M.E.F. D.G.'s Circular No. 5, dated 24-4-1919.
Sergt. J. R. Warden, I.D.S.M.	E. A. E. F. ..	(1) Awarded I.D.S.M. for devotion to duty with East African Ex. Force D.G.'s Circular No. 23, dated 9-6-1919.
Mr. J. R. Warden, I.D.S.M.	Waziristan ..	(2) Mentioned by General Sir C. C. Monro, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., in his despatch, dated Aug. 1920.
Subedar Abdul Aziz, I.D.S.M.	E. A. E. F. ..	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General Sir J. L. Van Deventer, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, British Forces, with the East African Expeditionary Force in his despatch, dated 21-1-1918. (2) Awarded Indian distinguished service medal for devotion to duty with the East African Ex. Force (D.G.'s Circular No. 23, dated 19-6-1919.)
Subedar Abdur Rahman ..	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch, dated 15-4-1918.
Subedar Rao Saheb B. R. Chavan.	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General Sir Stanley Maude, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch, dated 2-11-1917. (2) "Gazette of India," dated 12th March 1918, by General Sir Stanley Maude.
Subedar Fazal Mahomed ..	Bushire Ex. Force.	(1) " Gazette of India " dated 13-3-1920 for service in Bushire Force from 1-4-1918 to 31-3-1919.
Subedar Rai Saheb Jaianti Prasad.	I.E.F. " A " ..	(1) 2nd Supplement to the " London Gazette " dated 13-6-1916 for service with the I.E.F. " A " recommended by Sir Douglas Haig.
Subedar Rai Sahib Kaushi Ram.	I.E.F. " A " ..	(1) Mentioned in the " London Gazette" dated 1-1-1916 for service with the I.E.F. " A ".
Subedar Rao Sahib K. S. Srinivas Iyengar.	M.E.F.	(1) Specially commended by Lt.-Genl. Sir William Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch, dated 11-11-1918, for devotion to duty.

Name and Rank.	Unit.	Mentions.
		(2) Mentioned in the 6th Supplement dated 5-6-1919, to the "London Gazette" dated 3-6-1919, for service with the M.E.F.
Subedar Maung Thein, (Ahmudan Goung Tizeik Ya Min).	M. E. F.	(1) 8th Supplement to "London Gazette" dated 18-2-1919 by General Sir William Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., M.E.F.
Subedar Rai Saheb Moti Ram.	M. E. F.	(1) Specially commended by Lt.-General Sir William Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F. in his despatch, dated 11-11-1918, for devotion to duty. (2) 6th Supplement, dated 5-6-1919 to the "London Gazette" dated 3-6-1919 for service with the M.E.F.
Subedar Nanak Singh . .	M.E.F.	(1) "Gazette of India" dated 15-8-1917 by General Sir Stanley Maude, K.C.B., Commanding M.E.F.
Subedar Promode Kumar Ghosh, I.D.S.M.	M.E.F.	(1) Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal for gallantry in the field (D.G. Circular No. 27, dated 10-7-1919.) (2) Mentioned in the 6th Supplement, dated 5-6-1919 to "London Gazette" dated 3-6-1919.
Subedar Rai Saheb Ramesh Chandra Chaudhary.	M.E.F.	(1) Specially commended by Lt.-Genl. Sir William Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F. in his despatch, dated 11-11-1918 for devotion to duty. (2) Mentioned for service with the M.E.F. in the 6th Supplement, dated 5-6-1919 to the "London Gazette," dated 3-6-1919. (3) 8th Supplement to "London Gazette" dated 18-2-19 by General Sir W. Marshall.
Subedar Satish Chandra Bannerji.	No. 1732 M.E.F.	(1) Mentioned in the 6th Supplement dated 5-6-1919 to the "London Gazette" dated 23-6-1919 (for service with the M.E.F.)
Jemadar A. Ganpaty . .	No. 786 E.A.E. F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General Sir J. L. Van Deventer, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief British Forces in East African Expeditionary Force in his despatch, dated 21-1-1918.
Jemadar Abdul Rehman . .	No. 163 M.E.F. . .	(1) Mentioned in the 6th Supplement dated 5-6-1919 to the "London Gazette" dated 3-6-1919 (for service with the M.E. Force.)
Jemadar Alifuddin Ahmed.	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned for service with the M.E. F. in the Supplement to the "London Gazette" dated 5-6-1919 No. 31368.
Jemadar Aziz Uddin . .	No. 265 Egyptian Ex. Force.	(1) Mentioned in the 2nd Supplement to "London Gazette" dated 22-1-1919 for service with the "E.E.F."

Name and Rank.	Unit.	Mentions.
Jemadar Brij Mohanlal ..	M.E.F.	(1) Mentioned for service with the M. E. F. in the Supplement to the "London Gazette" dated 5-6-1919, No. 31368.
Jemadar Khan Saheb Fr-quir Hussain, I.D.S.M.	E. A. E. F. ..	(1) Awarded Indian Distinguished Service Medal for meritorious service while with the East African Expeditionary Force (D.G.'s Circular No. 3, dated the 12-4-1917).
Faquir Hussain, I.D.S.M., Khan Sahib.	Waziristan ..	(2) Mentioned by General Sir C. C. Monro, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G. in his despatch, dated Aug. 1920.
	Frontier Force ..	(3) Mentioned by Sir C.C. Monro, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G, Commander-in-Chief in India, in his despatch dated 1-11-19.
Jemadar G. V. Pradhan ..	Egyptian Ex. Force.	(1) Mentioned by Sir E. H. H. Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief, E.E.F. in his despatch, dated 5-3-1919, for the period from 19-9-1918 to 31-1-1919 (G. of I. Part I, dated 19-7-1919.)
Jemadar Girija Ghukhan Bakshi.	197, M.E.F. ..	(1) Specially commended by Lt.-General Sir William Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief of M.E.F. in his despatch, dated 11-11-1918 for devotion to duty. (2) Mentioned for service with the M.E.F. in the 6th Supplement, dated 5-6-1919 to "London Gazette" dated 3-6-1919.
Jemadar Gopi Krishna Pandit.	Egyptian Ex. Force.	(1) Mentioned by Sir E. H. H. Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief, E. E. Force, in his despatch, dated 5-3-1919 for the period from 19-9-18 to 31-1-1919 (G. of I. Part I, dated 19-7-1919.)
Jemadar Govind Chintaman Nene.	Bushire Ex. Force	(1) Mentioned for service in Bushire Force for the period from 1-4-1918 to 31-3-1919 (G. of I. dated 13-3-1920).
Jemadar Gulam Nabi ..	512, M.E.F. ..	(1) Mentioned for service with the M.E. F. in the 6th Supplement, dated 5-6-1919 to the "London Gazette" dated 3-6-1919.
Jemadar Harendra Nath Roy.	M.E.F.	(1) Mentioned for service with the M.E. F. in the 6th Supplement, dated 5-6-1919 to the "London Gazette" dated 3-6-1919.
Jemadar Harichand ..	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned for service with the M.E. F. in the 6th Supplement, dated 5-6-1919 to the "London Gazette" dated 3-6-1919.
Jemadar Rai Saheb Hukumatri.	M.E.F.	(1) Specially commended by Lt.-General Sir William Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief M.E.F. in his despatch, dated 11-11-1918 for devotion to duty.

Name and Rank.	Unit.	Mentions.
Jemadar J. N. Gupta ..	M.E.F.	(1) Mentioned in the 6th Supplement dated 5-6-19 to the "London Gazette" dated 3-6-1919 for services with the M.E.F.
Jemadar K. P. Chavda ..	M.E.F.	(1) Specially commended by Lt.-General Sir William Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F. in his despatch, dated 11-11-1918 for devotion to duty.
Jemadar K. R. S. Iyengar.	M. E. F.	(1) Where mentioned not traceable.
Jemadar K. V. Nilkantham.	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned in the 6th Supplement dated 5-6-1919 to the "London Gazette" dated 3-6-1919 for services with the M.E.F.
Jemadar Khan Sahib Kaikhusrus Surti.	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General Sir Stanley Maude, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F. in his despatch, dated 2-11-1917 (2) Mentioned by Lt.-General Sir W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch, dated 15-4-1918. (3) Specially commended by Lt.-General Sir Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F. in his despatch, dated 11-11-1918 for devotion to duty. (4) Mentioned in the 6th Supplement, dated 5-6-1919 to the "London Gazette" dated 3-6-19 for services with the M.E.F.
Jamadar Kunshi Ram ..	M.E.F.	(1) Mentioned in the 6th Supplement, dated 5-6-1919 to the "London Gazette" dated 3-6-1919 for services with the M.E.F.
Jemadar Mahomed Husain.	M.E.F.	(1) Mentioned for services with M.E.F. in the 6th Supplement, dated 5-6-1919 to the "London Gazette" dated 3-6-1919.
Jemadar Maung Aye Maung (Ahmudan Goung Tizeik Ya Min).	M. E. F... ..	(1) Specially commended by Lt.-General Sir William Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in Chief, M.E.F. in his despatch, dated 11-11-1918 for devotion to duty.
Jemadar, Maung Ba Lun..	M.E.F.	(1) Mentioned for services with the M.E.F. in the Supplement to the "London Gazette" dated 5-6-1919, No. 31368
Jemadar Maung Ba Thein (Ahmedan Goung Tizeik Ya Min.)	M. E. F. ..	(1) Specially commended by Lt.-General Sir William Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F. in his despatch, dated 11-11-1918 for devotion to duty. (2) Mentioned in the 6th Supplement to the "London Gazette" dated 3-6-19 for services with the M.E.F.

Name and Rank.	Unit.	Mentions.
Jemadar Muthu Krishna Mudaliar.	Bushire Ex. Force.	(1) Mentioned for services in the Bushire Force from 1-4-1918 to 31-3-1919 ("Gazette of India" dated 13-3-1920)
Jemadar Muzaffar Ahmed, I.D.S.M.	E. A. E. F. ..	(1) Mentioned by Major-General A. R. Hoskins, C.M.G., D.S.O., the late Commander-in-Chief, East African Ex. Force, in his despatch, dated 30-5-1920.
Jemadar Khansaheb Nabi Baksh.	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned in the 6th supplement to the "London Gazette" dated 3-6-1919 for services with the M.E.F.
Jemadar Nazir Ahmed ..	173, M.E.F. ..	(1) Where mentioned not traceable.
Jemadar Nur-Uddin Ahmed.	M. E. F.	(1) Specially commended by Lt.-General Sir William Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E. F. in his despatch, dated 11-11-1918 for devotion to duty.
Jemadar Khan Saheb Pirozshaw Balliwalla.	M. E. F	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General Sir Stanley Maude, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F. in his despatch, dated 2-11-1917. (2) Specially commended by Lt.-General Sir William Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S. I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F. in his despatch, dated 11-11-1918 for devotion to duty. (3) Mentioned for services with the M.E. F. in the 6th Supplement dated 5-6-19 to the "London Gazette," dated 3-6-1919.
Jemadar Rai Saheb Ramchandra Brijmal.	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned in the 6th Supplement, dated 5-6-1919 to "London Gazette" dated 3-6-1919 for distinguished gallant service and devotion to duty with the M.E.F.
Jemadar Shah Gafoor Khan, I.D.S.M.	E. A. E. F. ..	(1) Awarded Indian D.S.M. for devotion to duty with the East African Expedy. Force (D.G 's Circular No. 42, dated 7-11-1918).
Jemadar Shaikh Umar ..	M. E. F.	(1) Specially mentioned by Lt.-General Sir William Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S. I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F. in his despatch, dated 11-11-1918 for devotion to duty.
Jemadar T. Ramkrishna Swamy.	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General W. R. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander in-Chief, M.E.F. in his despatch dated 11-11-1918 for devotion to duty.
Havildar Abdul Karim, I. D.S.M.	E. A. E. F. ..	(1) Awarded Indian D.S.M. for devotion to duty while with the East African Expeditionary Force (D.G.'s Circular No. 42, dated 7-11-1918).
Havildar Ahmed Din ..	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned for services with the M.E F. in Supplement to the "London Gazette" dated 5-6-1919 (No. 31368)

Name and Rank.	Unit.	Mentions.
Havildar Balharilal ..	E. A. E. F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General Honourable J. C. Smuts, Commander-in-Chief, East African Expeditionary Force in his despatch, dated 8-5-1916.
Havildar Bindra Ban, I. D.S.M.	E. A. E. F. ..	(1) Awarded Indian distinguished service medal for devotion to duty while with the East African Expeditionary Force (D.G.'s Circular No. 42, dated 7-11-18.)
Havildar Bishen Dass, I. D.S.M.	E. A. E. F. ..	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General Honourable J. C. Smuts, Commander-in-Chief, East African Expeditionary Force, in his despatch, dated 22-11-1916.
Havildar D. M. Chitale ..	M. E. F.	(1) Specially commended by Lt.-General Sir William Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch, dated 11-11-1918 for devotion to duty. (2) Mentioned for servics with the M.E.F. in the Supplement to the "London Gazette" dated 5-6-1919, No. 31368.
Havildar Dharilal ..	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General Sir Stanley Maude, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F., in his despatch dated 2-11-1917.
	Frontier Force ..	(1) Mentioned by Sir C.C. Monro, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief in India in his despatch dated the 1-11-1919.
Havildar G. M. Punde ..	M. E. F.	(1) "Gazette of India" dated 15-8-1917 by General Sir Stanley Maude, M. E. F.
Havildar J. Gosain ..	E. A. E. F. ..	.....
Havildar Gurbachansing.	I. E. F. "A" ..	(1) Where mentioned not traceable.
Havildar Guradas Sing ..	E. A. E. F. ..	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General Sir J. L. Van Deventer, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, British Forces in the East African Expeditionary Force in his despatch, dated the 21st Jan. 1918.
Havildar Mahomed Suab.	M. E. F.	(1) Where mentioned not traceable.
Havildar Kotu Ram ..	E. A. E. F. ..	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General Sir J. L. Van Deventer, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, British Forces in the East African Ex. Force in his despatch, dated 21-1-1918.
Havildar Krishnachar Ramarao.	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned in the Supplement to the "London Gazette," dated 5-6-1919, No. 31368, for services with the M.E.F.
Havildar Mangal Dass ..	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General Sir Stanley Maude, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief M.E.F. in his despatch dated 2-11-1917. (2) Mentioned for services with the M.E. F. in the 6th Supplement, dated 5-6-1919 to "London Gazette" dated 3-6-1919.

Name and Rank.	Unit.	Mentions.
Havildar Maung Sequah ..	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned for services with the M.E. F. in the 6th Supplement to the "London Gazette", dated 3-6-1919.
Havildar Mohomed Ali Shah.	E. A E. F. ..	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General Sir J. L. Van Deventer, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, East African Expeditionary Force in his despatch, dated 21-1-1918.
Havildar Munshi Ram ..	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General Sir Stanley Maude, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F. in his despatch, dated 2-11-1917.
Havildar Nagappa Agappa.	M. E. F.	(1) Specially commended by Lt.-General Sir William Marshall. K.C.B., K.C.S. I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F. in his despatch dated 11-11-1918 for devotion to duty.
Havildar Nur Mahomed Khan.	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned for services with M.E.F. in the Supplement to the "London Gazette", dated 5-6-1919 No. 31368.
Havildar P. W. Tamhankar.	M. E. F.	(1) Specially commended by Lt.-General Sir William Marshall, K C.B., K.C.S. I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F. in his despatch, dated 11-11-1918 for devotion to duty. (2) Mentioned for gallant distinguished service and devotion to duty with the M.E.F. in the 6th Supplement, dated the 5th June 1919 to the "London Gazette", dated 3-6-1919.
Havildar R. R. Iyer ..	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned for services with the M.E F. in the Supplement to the "London Gazette", dated 5-6-1919 No. 31368.
Havildar Raj Ruplal, I. D.S.M.	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned by Lt.-General Sir Stanley Maude, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F. in his despatch, dated 2-11-1917. (2) Awarded Indian D.S.M. for service with the M.E.F. (D. G.'s Circular No. 5, dated 24-4-1919).
Havildar Ram Lotan Savant.	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned for services with the M.E. F. in the Supplement to the "London Gazette," dated the 5-6-1919, No. 31368.
Havildar Rangaswamy Iyer.	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned for service with the M.E. F. in the Supplement to the "London Gazette", dated 5-6-1919 No. 31368.
Havildar S. R. V. Ramaniah	M. E. F.	(1) Specially commended by Lt.-General Sir William Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S. I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F. in his despatch, dated 11-11-1918 for devotion to duty.
Havildar Chittur S. Venkateshwar Iyer.	M. E. F. ..	(1) Mentioned for services with the M.E. F. in the Supplement to the "London Gazette", dated the 5-6-1919, No. 31368.

Name and Rank.	Unit.	Mentions.
Havildar Thakur Prasad Missra.	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned for services with the M.E. F. in supplement to the "London Gazette" dated 5-6-1919, No. 31368
Overseer Rullia Ram ..	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned for services with the M.E. F. in the supplement to the "London Gazette" dated 5-6-1919, No. 31368.
Follower Allam Gir Fatehdin.	M. E. F.	(1) Mentioned for services with the M.E. F. in the Supplement to the "London Gazette" dated 5-6-1919, No. 31368.
Follower Lakshmi Chand ..	M. E. F.	(1) 8th Supplement to "London Gazette", dated 18-2-1919, by General Sir William Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, M.E.F.
Mr. Sandles A. G. Inspector.	Waziristan ..	Mentioned by General Sir C. C. Monro, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., in his despatch, dated August 1st, 1920.
Mr. Bala Singham, Inspector.	Do. ..	Do. do.
Mr. Gopal Dass	Do. ..	Do. do.
Mr. Jauhri Mall, Inspector.	Do. ..	Do. do.
Mr. Lukhuram Chitkara Postmaster.	Do. ..	Do. do
Lala Hukum Chand Khattar, sub-postmaster.	Do. ..	Do. do.
Mr. Dina Nath	South Persia Force	Brought to be notice of Secretary of State for War for services from 1-6-1918 to 30-4-1919.
Mr. Iqbal Nath	Do.	Do. do.
Mr. Muhammad Akbar ..	East Persia Force	Do. do.
Mr. Amrit Chand	Marri Field Force	Do. do.
Mr. Hamid Ali	Do. ..	Do. do.
Mr. Jowala Sahai	Do. ..	Do. do.
Mr. Muhammad Ramsan ..	Do. ..	Do. do.
Mr. Vas Dev	Do. ..	Do. do.
Mr. Dharilal Seth, Deputy Base Postmaster ..	....	Mentioned in Despatch dated 1-11-1919 for valuable services rendered during the operations against Afghanistan.

List of Post Office personnel who served in the Great War and North-Western Frontier, 1914-1920.

Officers.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Lt.-Col. K. A. Appleby, O.B.E.	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Lt.-Col. A. J. Hughes, C.I.E.	Bombay	E. E. F. and M. E. F
Lt.-Col. C. F. G. Quilter	United Provinces	Bushire F. F.
Lt.-Col. H. S. H. Pilkington, C.I.E., M.V.O.	Bombay	I. E. F. " A ".
Lt.-Col. H. A. Sams, C.I.E., I.C.S.	Central	M. E. F.
Lt.-Col. S. C. Sinclair, M.B.E.	United Provinces	E. E. F.
Lt.-Col. W. A. Smith	Madras	N. W. F.
Lt.-Col. A. B. Thompson	Northern	M. E. F.
Lt.-Col. E. B. Thompson, M.B.E.	Central	I. E. F., M. E. F. N. W. Frontier.
Major A. Angelo, O.B.E.	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Major C. J. E. Clerici, C.I.E., O.B.E.	Central	M. E. F.
Major Thomas Rowland Hill	Madras	M. E. F.
Major C. H. McMinn	Punjab	M. E. F.
Major C. Probyn Smith, M.B.E.	Bombay	M. E. F.
Major A. C. Vernieux	Burma	M. E. F.
Major C. J. F. Kilman	.....	East Persia
Capt. A. R. Augier	Central	E. A. and M. E. F.
Capt. J. S. Buckner, M.B.E.	Punjab	M. E. F.
Capt. J. H. E. Cook	Central	I. E. F. " A."
Capt. W. C. Dennehy	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Capt. C. L. Fox	Central	E. A. E. F.
Capt. A. G. Gillespie	Bombay	E.E. F.
Capt. R. Fraser Kalberer	Punjab	M. E. F.
Capt. H. M. Newton	United Provinces	E. E. F
Capt. F. J. Longhlin, M.B.E.	Punjab	N. W. Frontier.
Capt. T. G. Chioddetti	United Provinces	N. W. Frontier.
Lt. C. W. Taylor	Bombay	E. E. F., M.E.F. and I. E. F. " A ".
Lt. J. H. Owens, C.I.E., M.B.E.	Western	M. E. F.
Lt. R. W. Appleby	Northern	M. E. F.
Lt. A. E. Azevedo, M. B.E.	Bombay	M. E. F.
Lt. C. H. Bell	Bombay	M. E. F.
Lt. M. Bickers	Assam	M. E. F.
Lt. N. T. Bray	Southern	M. E. F.
Lt. A. I. P. Browne	Bengal	M. E. F.
Lt. N. M. Buckner	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Lt. E. G. Bullard	Central	I. E. F. " A " (Killed.)
Lt. L. A. Creagan	Burma	M. E. F.
Lt. T. J. Daintith	United Provinces	E. A. E. F.
Lt. J. E. Davison, M.B.E.	Behar and Orissa	M. E. F.
Lt. P. Donovan	United Provinces	British Mission Escort. and Bushire Force.
Lt. E. S. Doran	Burma	E. E. F. (Died).
Lt. A. J. Earl	Madras	I. E. F. " A "
Lt. H. C. Eccleston, M.B.E.	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Lt. J. Elliot	Madras	British Mission Escort
Lt. F. E. N. Faithful	Behar and Orissa	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Lt. J. Ferguson, M.B.E.	United Provinces	M. E. F. (Transferred from Force " G " in 1916.)
Lt. R. Green	Bombay	British Mission Escort.
Lt. H. G. Gillespie	Punjab	M. E. F.
Lt. A. G. Gillespie	Bombay	E. E. F.
Lt. H. H. Hebberd	Southern	British Mission Escort.
Lt. J. P. Johnson	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Lt. Jawahir Singh	Punjab	E. E. F.
Lt. K. C. Sen, M.B.E.	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F. and E. E. F.
Lt. C. O. Kelly	Eastern	E. E. F.
Lt. E. S. Kelly	Bengal (Now United Provinces).	British Mission Escort (Bander Abbas) and Bushire Force.
Lt. J. H. King	Madras	I. E. F. " A."
Lt. S. G. Little	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Lt. C. E. Lovejoy	Madras	Bushire Force.
Lt. H. R. MacLeod	Central	M. E. F.
Lt. R. A. Martin	Punjab	E. E. F
Lt. E. B. Murphy	Punjab	E. E. F.
Lt. K. B. Murphy	Punjab	E. E. F.
Lt. H. Newbould	Central	I. E. F. " A " and E. E. F.
Lt. S.O'Callaghan	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Lt. H. Ostoche	Bihar and Orissa	E. E. F. and M. E F.
Lt. A. Paul	Central	E. E. F.
Lt. L. G. Pigyott	Punjab	I. E. F. " A."
Lt. R. Pussey	Punjab	I. E. F. " A."
Lt. W. T. Pussey	Bengal	I. E. F. " A."
Lt. C. J. Roberts	Central	E. E F.
Lt. D. L. Scott	Eastern	E. A. E.F.
Lt. R. W. Scroggie	Burma	E. E. F. (died.)
Lt. R. E. Shalom	Central	M. E. F.
Lt. Shujat Ali, M.B.E.	Western Circle	M. E. F.
Lt. N. S. Smith	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Lt. R. W. Spear, M.B.E.	Punjab	M. E. F.
Lt. E. B. Stout	Bengal	British Mission Escort and Bushire Force.
Lt. J. P. Williams	Bihar & Orissa	M. E. F.
Lt. Mula Sing	United Province	N. W. Frontier.
Lt. S. R. Kothavala	Bombay	N. W. Frontier.

Sub-Conductors.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
A. Doraswami	Burma	M. E. F.
A. Siromonoy	Burma	M. E. F.
Abis Pathy	Outsider	M. E. F.
Isaac Abraham	Central	M. E. F.
G. Almeida	Outsider recruited at Bombay.	Bushire Force.
M. R. Ambrose	Burma	M. E. F.
R. W. Anderson	Burma	M. E. F.
J. L. Anthony	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
L. A. T. Anthony	Burma	M. E. F.
I. O. Avakian	Outsider	M. E. F.
Babu J. N. Guha	Burma	M. E. F.
Babu Mon Mohan Bose	Bengal and Assam	E. E. F.
Barboza, C. J.	Outsider	M. E. F.
Bareilli, L. V.	Outsider	M. E. F.
C. Barett	Bombay	E. E. F.
M. H. Barrow	Madras	I. E. F. "A."
Beachwood, W. O. B.	Outsider	M. E. F.
S. Beadon	Burma	M. E. F.
Henry Bramblebee	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
W. O. Brewer	Outsider	M. E. F.
Britto, A.	....	M. E. F.
Allen Britto	Outsider	M. E. F.
Browne, F. E.	Outsider	M. E. F.
H. Bully	Outsider recruited at Calcutta.	M. E. F.
C. I. Carter	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Carter, George V.	Recruited at Calcutta	M. E. F.
Reginald V. Carter	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
E. L. Caroll	Bombay	M. E. F.
H. C. E. Cearus	United Provinces	E. A. E. F.
M. G. Cearus	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
W. P. Cecil	United Provinces	M. E. F.
P. J. Charles	Burma	M. E. F.
F. Clarke	Bengal	E. A. E. F.
H. R. G. Claburn	Outsider recruited at Madras.	M. E. F.
G. G. Combes	Madras	M. E. F.
C. J. Corondale	Burma	M. E. F.
C. R. Crawford	Bombay	M. E. F.
M. J. D'Costa	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
T. F. D'Costa	Outsider	M. E. F.
F. D'Cruz	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
N. D'Cruz	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
F. De Lair	Bombay	M. E. F.
A. S. D'Silva	Outsider	M. E. F.
H. V. D'Silva	Outsider	M. E. F.
R. D'Silva	Madras	M. E. F.
Wallace De Silva	Mysore	M. E. F.
W. D'Silva	Bombay	M. E. F.
A. D'Souza	Bombay	M. E. F.
R. A. De'Souza	Central	M. E. F.
D. F. Keshwala	Bombay	M. E. F.
J. Daniel	United Provinces	I. E. F. "A."

Name.	Circle.	Force.
T. Daniel	Burma	M. E. F.
V. D. Davidson	Madras	M. E. F.
S. A. Davaman Nadar	Madras	Bushire Force.
J. David	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
M. S. David	Bombay	M. E. F.
S. David	Bombay	E. E. F.
G. O. Davidson	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
B. De Mello	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
P. E. Doneman	United Provinces	E. E. F.
W. H. Duckworth	Burma	M. E. F.
Fitzerald Dudley, A. C.	Madras Outsider	M. E. F.
Maurice Duncan	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
H. B. Dwyer	Punjab	M. E. F.
H. C. Dyer	Madras	M. E. F.
A. J. Earl	Madras	M. E. F.
E. Farmer	Madras	M. E. F.
J. S. Farell	Bombay	M. E. F.
A. J. Fernandez	Outsider	M. E. F.
Fernandez, C. M.	Outsider	M. E. F.
E. Fernandez	Bombay	E.E.F.
E. Fernandez	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
E. Fernandez	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
F. A. Fernandez	Madras	M. E. F.
N. F. Fernandez	Madras	M. E. F.
N. W. Fernandez	Madras	M. E. F.
N. W. Fernandez	Outsider	M. E. F.
Victal Fernandez	Outsider	M. E. F.
E. B. S. Forbes	United Provinces	I. E. F. "A."
I. Fonseca	Bombay	M. E. F.
A. Francis	Burma	M. E. F.
J. Galway	Outsider	M. E. F.
L. Garnier	Burma	M. E. F.
J. Gibson	Outsider	M. E. F.
V. S. H. Glackon	Punjab	E. E. F.
J. Gnenomoney	Burma	M. E. F.
D. S. Gomes	Bombay	M. E. F.
A. D. Gonsalves	Central	M. E. F.
G. F. Gonsalves	Bombay	M. E. F.
G. F. Gonsalves	Bombay	M. E. F.
J. H. Gregory	Central Provinces	M. E. F.
H. S. Roy	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
G. H. Hannal	United Provinces	Salonica Force.
W. Hardless	Bombay	M. E. F.
Hargrave, A. G.	Outsider	M. E. F.
Harold Haydon	Outsider	M. E. F.
W. X. Harror	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
C. Hawkins	Bengal	M. E. F.
E. G. Hemmingway	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
A. Hendricks	Central	M. E. F.
W. A. Highland	Madras	M. E. F.
R. J. Hogan	Punjab	I. E. F. "A."
Homer	Punjab	M. E. F.
A. Irons	Outsider	M. E. F.
Manuel Issac	Bengal	M. E. F.
J. E. Divecha	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
J. E. Hodiwala	Central	M. E. F.
J. Ratnaswamy Davis	Burma	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
E. James	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Pte C W. Jarreth	Bombay	M. E. F.
D. H Jogina	Bombay	M. E. F.
C. P. John	Burma	M. E. F.
J. S John	Burma	M. E. F.
H. B. Jones	Madras	M. E. F.
L. S. Jones	Outsider	M. E. F.
G. M. Joseph	Madras	M. E. F.
M. L. Joseph	Burma	M. E. F.
K. S. Surti	Bombay	M. E. F.
C. O. Kelly	Central	E.E.F. & I.E.F. " A."
E. W. C. Kelly	Bengal	E. A. E. F.
G. Kelly	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
G. S. C. Kelly	Bihar and Orissa	Aden Field Force.
J. Kelly	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Kwan Kyi	Burma	M. E. F.
L. W. Pakirdandan	Burma	M. E. F.
M. Chinnappen	Bihar and Orissa	E. E. F.
M. R. Lalkaka	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
A. Lawrence	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
R. O. Lewis	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
F. George Lochmer	Outsider	M. E. F.
A. C. Locke	Outsider	M. E. F.
L. C. Long Ferd	Madras	I. E. F. " A."
H. W. Luke	United Provinces	M. E. F.
M. L. Kapadia	Bombay	M. E. F.
H. B. MacBride	Madras	M. E. F.
H. W. MacDonald	Outsider	M. E. F.
T. McGill	Bombay	M. E. F.
L. S. McGuire	Madras	M. E. F.
C. E. McLeavy	United Provinces	I. E. F. " A."
M. I. Mahony	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
M. I. Mahoney	Punjab	British Mission Escort.
B. Manuel	Outsider	M. E. F.
Marcar, C.	Madras	M. E. F.
J. Marsland	Outsider	M. E. F.
G. H. C. Martin	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
R. A. Martin	United Provinces	I. E. F. " A."
W. S. Martin	Recruited at Lucknow (U. P.)	M. E. F.
Mascurine, J. V.	Outsider recruited at Calcutta.	M. E. F.
Mg BaLun	Burma	M. E. F.
Mg Ba Pe	Burma	M. E. F.
Mg Ba Shani	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Ba Shain	Burma	.....
Mg Ba Shein	Burma	M. E. F.
Mg Ba Thein	Burma	M. E. F.
Mg Hla	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Ln Gale	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Maung	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Myit	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung P. E. Gye	Burma	M. E. F.
Mg. Po Chit	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Shein	Burma	M. E. F.
S. J. Menchand	Madras	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
C. Mercav	Southern	E. A. E. F.
R. Mitchel	Bombay	M. E. F.
C. Montero	Bombay	E. A. E.F.
V. F. Morleif	Central	M. E. F.
E. B. Murphy	United Provinces	I.E.F. " A."
D. Murtrie	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
N. Ihsamullah	Punjab	M. E. F.
A. R. C. Nash	Central	M. E. F.
R. C. T. Nash	Madras	E. E. F.
S. H. Neves	Madras	M. E. F.
H. A. Newbould	....	E. E. F.
F. Newton	Burma	M. E. F.
Edwin Noronha	Outsider	M. E. F.
Novroji Barjorji Dabdi	Bombay	M. E. F.
P. J. O. Connor	Madras	M. E. F.
P. Tarbic	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
P. M. Munshi	Punjab	I. E. F. " A."
D. E. Pandol	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
M. S. Paul	Burma	M. E. F.
A. M. Pereira	Bombay	M. E. F.
Curor Peter	Madras	M. E. F.
L. A. Peters	Burma	M. E. F.
L. A. Peters	Burma	M. E. F.
Peterson, A. V.	Outsider	M. E. F.
V. T. Piggot	United Provinces	I. E. F. " A."
W. Povey	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F
W. C. Prayers	Bombay	M. E. F.
R. T. Pusey	.....	E. E. F.
W. T. Pusey	.....	E. E. F.
R. S. Surti	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Charles Ramford	Outsider	M. E. F.
F. X. Rebeiro	Central	I. E. F. " A."
C. Rebello	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
S. Regont	Outsider	M. E. F.
M. M. Roach	Outsider	M. E. F.
H. V. Roberts	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
C. J. Roberts	Punjab	E. E. F.
O. G. Rodricks	United Provinces	E. A. E. F.
E. D. Rodricks	United Provinces	I. E. F. " A."
P. J. Roderique	Madras	I. E. F. " A."
B. A. Rodgers	Madras	M. E. F.
Roderigues Albert	Recruited at Nagpur ..	M. E. F.
A. J. Rose	Bombay	M. E. F.
P. W. Rose	United Provinces	M. E. F.
C. A. Rulach	United Provinces	I.E.F. " A."
S. L. Madura Neyagon	Punjab	M. E. F.
M. D. Sagayam	Burma	M. E. F.
B. Samuel	Burma	M. E. F.
John Samuel	Eastern	M. E. F.
M. R. Sandy	Outsider	M. E. F.
E. W. Sergeant	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Seymour, G. A	Recruited at Lucknow ..	M. E. F.
C. H. Shepherd	Outsider	M. E. F.
Sion Reuben Shellim	Outsider	M. E. F.
Sherrad	Burma	M. E. F.
E. C. Smith	Bombay	M. E. F.
E. W. Smith	.....	E. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
M. Smith	Outsider	M. E. F.
N. S. Smith	.....	E. E. F.
Soloman David, J.	Outsider	M. E. F.
H. W. Southerland	Bengal and Assam ..	E. A. E. F.
R. W. Spear	Punjab	I. E.F. "A."& M. E.F.
W. V. Spinoza	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
A. P. Stale	Bengal	I. E. F. " A."
D. J. Sutherland	Bombay	M. E. F.
B. C. Thompson	Outsider	M. E. F.
V. P. Vedanayagham Nadar ..	Madras	M. E. F.
F. Vanstein	United Provinces	I. E. F. " A."
C. H. R. Vernal	Central	I. E. F. " A."
Alfred Vernam	Bombay	M. E. F.
C. R. Weston	Bombay	E. E. F.
G. Wheeler	Bombay	M. E. F.
Otto Wielle	Madras	E. E. F. and M. E. F.
P. C. Woodman	Burma	M. E. F.
Lakar Ali	U. P.	E. E. F. and M. E. F.

Assistant Commissaries.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
A. M. De Raj	Burma	M. E. F.
W. B. Andeen	Bombay	M. E. F.
B. D. Hardakar	United Provinces	I. E. F. " A "
H. R. H. Bull	Bihar and Orissa	I. E. F " A."
D. C. Byrne	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
N. J. C. Byrne	R. M. S. K. Division ..	M. E. F. (from Force " G " in 1916.)
X. Cordero	Central Circle	M. E. F.
B. I. Dall	Madras	M. E. F. (from Force " G " in 1916.)
S. E. Dias	Bengal and Assam ..	....
J. D. Doran	Madras	M. E. F.
A. J. Earl	.. .. ..	E. E. F.
E. V. Everett	Bombay	M. E F.
J. Ferguson	United Provinces	E. E. F.
F. M. Katrak	Bombay	M. E. F.
C. B. Fido	Bombay	I. E. F. " A."
Gonsalves, B. G.	Bombay	Aden F. F.
V. S. H. Glackan	....	E. E. F.
J. M. Gonsalves	Bombay	M. E. F.
T. A. Jacob	Madras	M. E. F.
H. E. James	Madras	M. E. F.
H. E. Jones	Madras	M. E. F.
F. P. M. Miams	United Provinces	I. E. F. " A."
K. B. Murphy	Oudh	I. E. F. " A."
Merveyan Murtrie	Madras	I. E. F. " A."
J. S. Nadar	Burma	M. E. F.
H. M. Newton	United Provinces	I. E. F. " A."
P. K. Ghosh	Central Provinces ..	M. E. F.
P. R. Lalkaka	Bombay	E. E. F.
R. A. Martin	.....	E. E. F.
W. Pascoe	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
J. A. Pereira	Bombay	M. E. F.
W. C. Prayero	Central	M. E. F.
A S. Pusey	Bengal and Assam ..	E. A. E. F.
D. B. Rodrick	Bihar and Orissa	I. E F. " A."
G. W. Samuel	Madras	Aden F. F.
C. S. Smith	United Provinces ..	Bushire Force.
Smith, E.	Madras	Aden F. F.
D. P. R. Somasundaram	Madras	E. E. F. and M. E. F
E. B. Stout	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
R. Stuart	Punjab	M. E. F.
Percival A. Tarbie	Outsider recruited at Calcutta.	M. E. F.
C. A. Templeton	Bombay	I. E. F. " A " and M. E. F.
N. W. Thurley	Bengal	M E. F.
C. J. Vigers	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F
Alfred Vernan	Bombay	M. E. F.
A. Watkins	Madras	M. E. F.
Alfred Watkins	Madras	M. E. F.
E. A. White	Bombay	M. E. F.
H. C. Wilson	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.

Sergeants.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
A. M. Dass	Burma	M. E. F.
J. Auchen	Madras	M. E. F.
D. L. Andrews	Madras	Aden F. F.
Rach Antic	Central	Bushire Force.
J. C. Archer	Madras	E. A. E. F.
W. C. Archer	Southern	M. E. F.
P. Atkinson	.....	M. E. F.
H. F. A. Azziline	Madras	M. E. F.
B. G. D. Vedam	.....	M. E. F.
B. G. Lokhande	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
B. Narayanaswamy Naidu	Mysore	M. E. F.
Marshall Baille	Southern	M. E. F.
L. H. Baptist	United Provinces	I. E. F. "A" and M. E. F.
L. H. Baptist	Oudh	I. E. F. "A" Force.
C. W. Barghall	Madras	M. E. F.
M. Barker	....	M. E. F.
C. Barret	Bombay	M. E. F.
H. Barrow	Southern	M. E. F.
C. P. Bartlett	.....	M. E. F.
Basil Sinha	United Provinces	M. E. F.
D. R. Bezely	Madras	M. E. F.
H. Besterwitch	Central	Salonica Force.
P. Besterwitch	Central	M. E. F.
S. Bisswas	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
C. W. Burghall	United Provinces	M. E. F.
C. J. Balasingham	Burma	M. E. F.
C. Maung	Burma	M. E. F.
C. Maung Noo	Burma	M. E. F.
S. Paul Cabeb	Madras	M. E. F
J. H. Carter	Burma	M. E. F.
C. Carvalho	Bombay	E.A.E.F
W. Carvalho	Bombay	M. E. F.
A. F. Cieston	Punjab	"G" Force and M. E. F.
E. B. Christian	Madras	M. E. F.
F. Clarke	.....	M. E. F
G. G. E. Combes	Hyderabad	M. E. F.
P. F. Combes	Madras	E. A. E. F.
A. P. Cresto	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
A. B. Cutting	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Alexander D'Costa	Bombay	M. E. F.
A. D'Costa	Bombay	M. E. F.
G. B. D'Cruz	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
G. B. De Cruz	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
S. G. N. D'Cruz	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
T. V. D'Ecmas	United Provinces	M. E. F.
D. C. A. De Lang	Southern	M. E. F.
Alex D'Sa	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Alex D'Sa	Bombay	M. E. F.
A. D'Silva	Central	M. E. F.
A. F. L. D'Silva	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
E. G. D'Silva	Madras	Aden F. F.
M. D'Silva	Bombay	M. E. F.
Pillip D'Silva	Bombay	E. A. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
R. J. D'Silva	Madras	M. E. F.
Albert D'Souza	Bombay	M. E. F.
P. D'Souza	Bombay	M. E. F.
Petter D'Souza	Bombay	M. E. F.
Urban De Souza	Bombay	M. E. F.
V. A. D'Souza	Bombay	M. E. F.
William D'Souza	Madras	M. E. F.
D. Bose	.....	M. E. F.
D. D. Arokiaswamy	T. Dn.	M. E. F.
D. D. Arokiaswamy	Madras	M. E. F.
D. Narayanrao	Madras	M. E. F.
D. S. Ahir	Bombay	M. E. F.
Daalip Singh	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F.
Daniel Annasawmy	Central Provinces	M. E. F.
N. T. Daniel	Madras	I. E. F. " A " and M. E. F.
D. Dondasan	Madras	M. E. F.
D. David	Madras	Bushire Force.
M. S. David	Bombay	E. E. F. and M. E. F.
J. David	Central	M. E. F.
S. L. David	Burma	M. E. F.
A. D. Davis	Southern	M. E. F.
David Bajpai	Central	E.A.E.F.
W. C. A. De Lang	Southern	M. E. F.
A. E. De Douza	Madras	E. A. E. F.
Mathew De Souza	Outsider	M. E. F.
A. O. V. De Mello	United Provinces	Bushire Force
Dewa Arul	Burma	M. E. F.
A. R. Dhal	Bombay	M. E. F.
J. S. Dias	Bombay	E. E. F.
J. S. Dias	Bombay	M. E. F.
Dique, N. F.	Madras	M. E. F.
Din Rebello	Bombay	I. E. F. " A,"
V. H. Douglas	United Provinces	E. A. E. F.
Hubert Dyer	Bihar and Orissa	M. E.F.
H. Dyer	Bombay	M. E. F.
Dunstan Dysell	Northern	M. E. F.
H. C. Eccleston	United Provinces	" G " Force and M. E. F.
A. C. Edgeworth	Central	E. E. F.
H. Fanaken	Bombay	M. E. F.
J. Fanshawe	Central	M. E. F.
J. R. Fanthome	Western	M. E. F.
D. Fernandez	Madras	M. E. F.
D. S. Fernandez	Bombay	Salonica Force.
J. R. Fernandez	Bombay	M. E. F.
C. Simon Francis	Madras	M. E. F.
P. Francis	Bombay	M. E. F.
Peter Francis	Madras	M. E. F.
W. J. Francis	United Provinces	M. E. F.
D. E. Franswalla	Central	M. E. F.
D. R. French	Madras	M. E. F.
M. F. Gabriel	Outsider	M. E. F.
N. T. Gabriel	Madras	M. E. F.
T. F. Gabriel	Madras	M. E. F.
H. Galvin	Madras	Bushire Force.
Joseph George	Central	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Ghulam Nabi	Punjab	M. E. F.
D. G. Gomes	Bombay	M. E. F.
Anthony Gonsalves	Bombay	Aden F Force.
Samuel Gora	Central	E. A. E. F.
G. R. Gordon	United Provinces	M. E. F.
G. R. Gordon	Central	M. E. F.
L. Gordon	Punjab	I.E. F. "A" & M. E. F.
S. Gritton	Madras	M. E. F.
S. W. Gruberret	Malabar	M. E. F.
H. J. Dhond	Bombay	M. E. F.
H. H. Hainan	Madras	M. E. F.
H. G. Hembly	Madras	M. E. F.
A. L. Hendricks	Central	"G" Force and M. E. F.
L. A. Hendricks	Central	E. E. F.
D. M. Hennessey	Punjab	M. E. F.
E. I. Highland	Madras	Salonica Force.
W. A. Highland	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
W. Homer	Punjab	I. E. F. "A" and M. E. F.
G. H. Hounah	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Abraham Issac	Central	M. E. F.
J. B. Vaz	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
J. J. Mistry	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
J. M. Israel	Madras	Bushire Force.
J. T. Theophelu	Burma	M. E. F.
A. Jacob	United Provinces	M. E. F.
E. James	Central India	M. E. F.
M. Jermiah	Madras	M. E. F.
A. K. John	Madras	Bushire Force.
Bathaw John	Burma	M. E. F.
G. John	Central	M. E. F.
L. Job	Central	E. E. F.
Abraham Joseph	Bombay	M. E. F.
C. W. Joseph	Madras	M. E. F.
Daniel Joseph	Outsider	M. E. F.
K. George Joseph	.....	M. E. F.
R. De Joseph	Central	M. E. F.
U. Joseph	Central	E. A. E. F.
U. Joseph	Central	M. E. F.
L. B. Samuel	Burma	M. E. F.
E. S. Lawrie	Punjab	M. E. F.
G. Lazarus	Central	M. E. F.
Q. Lazarus	Central	M. E. F.
A. J. Lewis	Central	M. E. F.
L. Lewis	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
E. S. Lewis	Punjab	M. E. F.
A. E. Lite	Madras	M. E. F.
J. S. Lobo	Burma	M. E. F.
C. E. Lovejoy	Madras	M. E. F.
E. P. Lovejoy	Madras	M. E. F.
M. Lugale	Burma	M. E. F.
MecCoy	United Provinces	I. E. F. "A" and M. E. F.
M. R. Dandekar	Bombay	M. E. F.
R. A. Martelli	Madras	M. E. F.
C. P. Martin	Madras	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
C. P. Mathew	Madras	Salonica Force
F. D. Mathews	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F.
L. A. Mendricks	Central	E. E. F.
W. Mathews	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
W. W. Mathews	Bihar and Orissa	E. A. E. F.
Maung Ba Bwa	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Ba Shon	Burma	M. E. F.
Mg. Ba Than	Burma	M. E. F.
Mg. Ba Tin (No. 2)	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Bahla	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung E. Maung III	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Ei	Burma	M. E. F.
Mg. J. Ba Chit	Burma	M E. F.
Maung Love	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Tun Sea	Burma	M. E. F.
Mg Lan Maung	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Lun Mg	Burma	M. E. F.
Mg. Mya Two	Burma	M E. F.
Maung Myat Swe	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung On PeLl	Burma	M. E. F.
Mg Pa	Burma	M. E. F.
Mg Paw Thu	Burma	M. E. F.
Mg Pon	Burma	M. E. F.
Mg. Ra Pe	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung P. O. Twa	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Pyn	Burma	M. E. F.
Mg. Sein Pe	Burma	M. E. F.
Mg. Squa	Burma	M. E. F.
Mg. Shan	Burma	M. E. F.
Mg. Pan Thu	Burma	M. E. F.
Mg. Thant	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Thein	Burma	M. E. F.
Mg. Tun Mya	Burma	M. E. F.
L. S. Megaire	Madras	M. E. F.
Silver Menezes	Deccan	M. E. F.
G. E. A. Menzial	Madras	M. E. F.
L. S. Mequire	Madras	M. E. F.
A. R. Merrill	United Provinces	M. E. F.
B. Monteiro	Central	M. E. F.
M. L. Monteiro	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
V. F. Morley	Central	M. E. F.
E. Moses	Central	M. E. F.
E. Moses	Central	E. A. E. F
E. Moses	Madras	M. E. F.
A. Nadaison	Burma	M. E. F.
R. D. Neves	Bombay	M. E. F.
H. D. Newes	Bombay	M. E. F.
W. Newman	Bombay	M. E. F.
H. Nicholas	Madras	M. E. F.
H. Nicholas	Madras	M. E. F.
J. C. O'Conor		M. E. F.
A. R. Ohal	Bombay	M. E. F.
F. G. Oliver	Madras	Bushire Force
P. K. Bapu	Madras	M. E. F.
P. K. Engineer	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Paul Rapbail	Central	M. E. F.
T. C. Palman	Madras	E. A. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
J. W. Paul	Madras	E. A. E. F.
S. G. Paul	Burma	M. E. F.
J. A. Pereira	Bombay	M. E. F.
J. A. Pereira	Bombay	E. E. F.
J. H. Pereira	Madras	E. A. E. F.
Pestonji Ardeshire S.	Bombay	E. A. F. F.
F. A. Pinto	Bombay	M. E. F.
J. H. Pinto	Madras	M. E. F.
M. B. Plunkett	Bombay	M. E. F.
R. A. Contractor	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
R. K. Hivale	Bombay	E. A. E. F
A. Rego	Madras	M. E. F.
L. J. Richardson	Central	M. E. F.
R. E. Richman		M. E. F.
V. S. Rocque	Central	M. E. F.
B. Rodgers	Burma	M. E. F.
R. D. Rosario		M. E. F.
J. Rowland	Madras	M. E. F.
R. D. Rozario	Central	M. E. F.
S. B. Thambusamy	Burma	M. E. F.
S. L. Maduranayagam	Burma	M. E. F.
J. P. Saldanha	Madras	M. E. F.
Samuel Biswas	Bengal	M. E. F.
Samuel Sukare	Central	M. E. F.
J. D. Silas	Central	M. E. F.
C. F. Simon	United Provinces	M. E. F.
D. Simon	Bombay	M. E. F.
S. A. Siquera	Bombay	M. E. F.
J. F. Soares	Bombay	M. E. F.
J. I. Soares	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
P. J. Soloman	Central	M. E. F.
C. H. Solomon	Central	M. E. F.
D. E. Southwell	Bihar and Orissa	M. E F
D. J. Sutherland	F.M. Dn.	M. E. F.
F. X. Staneys	Bombay	M. E. F.
A. Stephen	Madras	M. E. F.
G. Stracey	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
J. M. Sussey	Burma	M. E. F.
Swarup Chand	Central	M. E. F.
A. H. Thomas	United Provinces	I. F. F. "A" & M.E.F.
C. G. Thomas	Bombay	M. E. F.
G. Thomas	Outsider	M. E. F.
Thomas Pappe	Madras	M. E. F.
B. S. Thompson	United Provinces	M. E. F.
H. M. Tracy	United Provinces	M. E. F.
K. O. Uthup	Madras	M. E. F.
Peter Vanspall	Madras	M. E. F.
C. A. Vernal	Punjab	I. E. F. "A" & M.E.F.
J. R. Warden	Bombay	M. E. F.
J. R. Warden	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
C. R. Weston	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
E. White	Bombay	M. E. F.
E. A. White	Bombay	M. E. F.
R. M. Wibron	Bengal	M. E. F.
P. Woodfall	Bombay	E. E. F.
Percy Woodfall	Bombay	M. E. F.
A. E. Wymas	Madras	M. E. F.
A. J. Xavier	Central	M. E. F.

Subedars.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
J. Dharilal Seth, Deputy Base Post master.	Punjab	M. E. F. & N. W. Frontier.
Amrit Chand	.....	East Persia.
A. M. Gajaraju	Burma	M. E. F.
Abdul Ali Khan	Bombay	E. E. F.
Abdul Ali Khan	Bombay	M. E. F.
Abdul Latif	Northern	M. E. F.
Abdul Rahman	Central	M. E. F.
Abdul Aziz	.....	East Persia.
Abdul Rahim	Northern	M. E. F.
Ali Bux	Northern	I. E. F. " A " and M. E. F.
Ali Muddin	.....	Force " G " and M. E. F.
Allah Din	Punjab	E.E.F.
Amar Chand	Punjab	I. E. F. " A " and M. E. F.
Ashah Beg	Punjab	I. E. F. " A " and M. E. F.
B. R. Chawan	Bombay	M. E. F.
B. R. Kantiah	Central	M. E. F.
B. Ramlall	Punjab	Salonica Force.
B. Surendranath Mukerjee	Punjab	M. E. F.
Balu Bamdeo Ghosh	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F.
Babu Bishambernath Handoo	Punjab	Bushire Force.
Bhawani Dutt Joyal	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Bhibhuti Bhushan Ghosh	Burma	M. E. F.
C. K. Kumaran	Madras	M. E. F.
D. P. R. Somasundaram	Burma	M. E. F.
D. V. Narayanswamy Mudaly	Madras	M E. F.
J. Davia	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
G. A. Deodhar	Northern	M. E. F
G. B. Bakshi	Calcutta	M. E. F.
D. Gonsalves	Central	M. E. F.
Hari Chand	Punjab	" G " Force and M. E. F.
Harkisan Dass	Punjab	M. E. F.
Hira Singh	Punjab	I. E. F. " A " and M. E. F.
Hormaji E. Umarigar	Bombay	M. E. F.
D. P. Israel	Madras	M. E. F.
J. D. Avari	Bombay	M. E. F.
J. K. Sawant	Bombay	M. E. F
J. N. Guha	Bengal	M. E. F.
Jainti Prasad	Punjab	" A " Force
K. K. Talukdar	Bengal	Bushire Force
K. S. Shriniwas Iyangar	Madras	M. E. F.
Kashi Ram	Punjab	" A " Force.
Kunjbahari Shamrao Talapde	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
L. Radha Kishen	Punjab	Bushire Force.
Labha Singh	Kashmir Punjab	I. E. F. " A " and M. E. F.
Lala Bishandas	Northern	M. E. F.
Lokhanath	Punjab	M. E. F.
M. A. Rahman	Central	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
M. Abdul Aziz	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
M. Gulam Mahomed	Punjab	Bushire Force.
M. R. Srinivasa Rao, B.A.	Western	Bushire Force.
Magoul Illahi	Punjab and N. W. F.	I. E. F. " A "
Mathra Dass	Punjab	M. E. F.
Maung Bazan	Burma	M. E. F.
Mohd. Sheriff	Punjab	M. E. F.
Mohammad Akbar	.....	East Persia.
P. C. Maitra	United Provinces	M. E. F.
A. S. Money	Burma	M. E. F.
Moti Ram	Burma	M. E. F.
Mohamad Ghaus	... ..	East Persia.
Moti Ram	Punjab	M. E. F.
Muthra Dass	.....	East Persia
Nanak Singh	Punjab	I. E. F. " A." and M. E. F.
Nandlall	Punjab	I. E. F. " A "
Narain Moreshwar	Bombay	M. E. F.
Narayan Hanshwar	Central	M. E F.
Nihal Chand	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Nurkhan Khan Bahadur	.....	East Persia.
Nur Muhammad	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Naubat Rai	Punjab and N. W. F.	E. E. F.
P. C. Moitra	United Provinces	E. E. F.
P. V. Narasimha Chari	Madras	M. E. F.
R. C. Roy	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
R. K. Sen	Bengal and Assam	Force " G " and M. E. F.
R. M. Pandya	Outsider recruited at Bombay.	Bushire Force.
Radha Kishen	Punjab	M. E. F.
Rai Sahib Jainti Prasad	Punjab	Salonica Force.
Ramlal Mehra	Punjab	Salonica Force.
Ramsaran Dass	Punjab	I. E. F. " A " and M. E. F.
Rao Saheb Bhagwantrao R. Chawan	Bombay	M. E. F.
Romesh Chandra Roy	Bengal	M. E. F.
Rukmanu Kanta Goshain	Bihar & Orissa	E. A. E. F.
S. C. Banerji	.....	I. E. F. " A "
S. C. Banerji	Central	M. E. F.
S. Narsingloo	Central	M. E F.
S. P. Ethurajulu Naidu	Burma	M. E. F.
Sk. Iman Sk. Chhottoo	Bombay	E. E. F., and E. A. E. F.
Shamrao Balkrishna	Bombay	M. E. F.
Syed Ahmed	Punjab	M. E. F.
Syed Zakinth	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Thakur Gadadhar Singh	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Tiroomalswamy Naidu	Bombay	M. E. F.
V. K. Narayen Swamy	Madras	M. E. F.
Vishwanath Dhondu	Bombay	I. E. F. " A " and M. E. F.

Jemadars.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
A. Abdur Rahim	Northern	M. E. F.
Abdul Majid	....	East Persia.
A. C. Bannerjee	Bengal	M. E. F.
Abdul Hamid	....	East Persia.
A. C. Chakravarty	Madras	M. E. F.
A. C. Chakravarty	Burma	M. E. F.
A. Chandrasakharam	Madras	Bushire Force.
A. Ganpatty	Burma	E. A. E. F.
A. K. Bose No. 1	Burma	M. E. F.
A. K. Ghosh	Bengal	M. E. F.
A. K. Murtuza	Bombay	M. E. F.
A. L. Chatterjee	Bengal	M. E. F.
Alam Din	....	East Persia.
A. Narayanswamy	Nagpur	M. E. F.
A. R. Shonk	Punjab	M. E. F.
A Sitaramiah	Central	M. E. F.
Abbas Ali	Punjab	I. E. F. " A."
Abdul Alim	Punjab	M. E. F.
Abdul Aziz Kazeranj	Outsider	M. E. F.
Abdool Gafoor	Central	M. E. F.
Abdul Gafoor	Burma	M. E. F.
Abdul Habib	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Abdul Hakim	Punjab	E. E. F
Abdul Hakim	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Abdul Latiff	Northern	M. E. F
Abdul Rahid	Punjab	M. E. F.
Abdul Rahim	Bombay	I. E. F. " A."
Abdul Rahim	Northern	I. E. F. " A." & M. E. F.
Abdul Rahim	Northern	M. E. F.
Abdul Razak	Northern	M. E. F.
Abdul Salam	Burma	M. E. F.
Abdul Wadul	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Abinash Chandra Bannerji ..	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Achrajram	Punjab	M. E. F.
Achrumall	Punjab	E. E. F.
Ali Akbar Shah	...,	East Persia.
Actraj Ram	Punjab	I. E. F. " A."
Ahil Chandra Panday	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Ala Din	Punjab	I. E. F. " A."
Alagoriswamy	Burma	M. E. F.
Alam Khan	Punjab	I. E. F. " A " and M. E. F.
Algiri Swamy	Burma	M. E. F.
Ali Bux	Northern	I. E. F. " A."
Ali juddin Ahmed	Burma	M. E. F.
Aligarh Saing	Burma	M. E. F.
M. Allah Diya II	Northern	Bushire Force.
Amarchand	Punjab	I. E. F. " A."
Amrit Chand	Punjab	I. E. F. " A."
Anandan	Rangoon	M. E. F.
Anup Chand	....	East Persia.
Ashutosh Dass	Bengal and Assam ..	Aden F. F.
Ashwini Kumar Ghosh	....	M. E. F.
Atta Mohammad	....	East Persia.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
B. Brij Mohan Lal	Punjab	M. E. F.
Badruddin	....	East Persia.
B. Brij Mohan Lal	Punjab	M. E. F.
B. C. Dey	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
B. C. Chakravarty	Burma	M. E. F.
B. C. Lahiri	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
B. Chanan Ram	Punjab	British Mission Escort.
B. Grija Bushan Bakshi	Calcutta	M. E. F.
B. Gowala Eahai	Punjab	Salonica Force.
B. Gurudeo Singh	Punjab	M. E. F.
B. Hukumatrai	Punjab	M. E. F.
B. Ishwarsingh	Burma	M. E. F.
B. Jaganath	Punjab	E. E. F.
B. Kali Krishna Bannerji	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
B. Krishnaswamy Naido	Eastern	M. E. F.
B. Kunjabihari Lal	United Provinces	M. E. F.
B. Maula Bux	Punjab	M. E. F.
B. Munuswamy Naido	Burma	M. E. F.
B. M. Chakravarty	Burma	M. E. F.
B. Mewalal	Punjab	Salonica Force.
B. Mukerji	....	I. E. F. " A."
B. N. Bannerji	Burma	M. E. F.
B. N. Mistry	Bombay	British Mission Escort & M. E. F.
B. N. Sircar	Burma	M. E. F.
B. Nandlal	Northern	British Mission Escort.
B. Paras Ram	Punjab	Bushire Force.
B. Phoolchand	United Provinces	Bushire Force.
B. Ramchand	Punjab	M. E. F.
B. Raghubir Sahai	United Provinces	M. E. F.
B. Shiv Dayal	Punjab	E. E. F.
Babu A. L. Chatterji	Outsider	M. E. F.
Baboo Chaman Ram	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Babu Grija Bhushan Bakshi	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Babu G. S. Bhattacharjee	Bengal	Bushire Force.
Babu Gurumukh Rai	Punjab	Bushire Force.
Babu H. D. Chowdary	Bengal	Bushire Force.
Babu J. R. Dass	Burma	M. E. F.
Babu K. C. Chatterjee	United Provinces	Bushire Force.
Babu K. S. Chatterjee	Bengal	Bushire Force.
Babu Kali Krishna Bannerjee	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Babu Syama Dass Bannerjee	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Bahadursingh	Punjab	I. E. F. " A."
Balahari Lal	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Bhavani Pershad	Punjab	I. E. F. " A."
Bhim Sain	Punjab	I. E. F. " A." and M. E. F.
Bhoja Ram	Punjab	I. E. F. " A."
Bhagatsingh	Punjab	M. E. F.
Bhagwandas	Punjab	M. E. F.
Bhagwan Singh	Central	M. E. F.
Bhagwansingh	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Bhagwati Prasad	Burma	M. E. F.
Bajoy Modhal Chatterji	Eastern	M. E. F.
Birendar Nath Roy	Bengal	M. E. F.
Bishen Das	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Bishen Das	Northern	E. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Brij Bhushaldas	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Brij Bushan Lal	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Brij Lal	Punjab	I. E. F. " A."
Brij Lall Sharma	Northern	E. E. F.
Brij Mohan Lall	Bengal	M. E. F.
Brij Mohan Lall	Punjab	M. E. F.
Brij Mohan Lall	Bengal	M. E. F.
Budh Raj	....	East Persia.
C. C. Muzumdar	Burma	M. E. F.
C. Kaunafa Naidu	Burma	M. E. F.
C. Marcar	....	E. A. E. F.
C. Muthukrishna Moodr.	Madras	Bushire Force.
C. P. Narayanswami	Burma	M. E. F.
C. S. Desai	Bombay	I. E. F. " A." and M. E. F.
C. S. V. Iyer	Bombay	M. E. F.
C. V. Dhairyavan	Bombay	E. E. F.
Chandra Kant Ghose	Bengal	M. E. F.
Chenan Ram Dittoo Ram	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Cheragh Din II	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Churanji Lal	Punjab	I. E. F. " A."
D. D. Sen	Burma	M. E. F.
D. G. Pold	Central	M. E. F.
D. M. Belsare	Bombay	M. E. F.
D. M. Madon	Bombay	M. E. F.
D. M. Belsare	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
D. N. Barna	Burma	M. E. F.
D. N. Das	Burma	M. E. F.
D. N. Mukerjee	Bengal	Bushire Force.
D. P. Misra	Central	Bushire Force.
D. S. Joshi	Western	E. A. E. F.
D. V. Khare	Bombay	M. E. F.
Darashah Hormusji Jogina ..	Bombay	M. E. F.
Dattatraya M. Belsore	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Durga Dass	.....	East Persia.
F. M. Surajudin	Punjab	British Mission Escort.
J. A. David	Madras	M. E. F.
Dhani Ram	Punjab	I. E. F. "A" & M. E.F.
Diwanchand	Punjab	I. E. F. " A " and M. E. F.
Dunce Chand	Punjab	I. E. F. " A."
Elahi Baksh	Punjab	I. E. F. " A."
Eshar Das	Punjab	I. E. F. " A."
Ethirajulu Naidu	Eastern	E. A. E. F.
Fakir Hussain	Central	E. A. E. F.
Fakhruddin	.....	East Persia.
Fateh Ali	.....	I. E. F. " A."
Fazal Uddin	Punjab	M. E. F.
Fazal Elahi	.....	East Persia.
G. C. Muzumdar	Burma	M. E. F.
G. C. Nene	Bombay	British Mission Escort.
G. D. Mehta	Bombay	Aden F. F.
Ganesh Dass	.....	East Persia.
G. H. Hannah	Oudh	M. E. F.
Ghulam Hussain	.....	East Persia.
G. L. Chetty	Burma	M. E. F.
G. M. Bannerjee	Burma	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
G. N. Khare	Bombay	I. E. F. " A."
G. R. Bannerjee	Burma	M. E. F.
G. Ranyasayes Naidu	Madras	M. E. F.
Ganesh Ram Ahir	Bengal	M. E. F.
Ganga Singh	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ghulam Mahommed	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Ghulam Mahomed	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Gopi Chand	Punjab	I. E. F " A."
Gopi Krishna	United Provinces	E. E. F.
Govind Rajalu	Burma	M. E. F
Gurudas Singh	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ghulam Husain	.....	East Persia.
H. C. Mukhty	Burma	M. E. F.
H. K. Chhaya	Bombay	Bushire Force.
H. Sultan Ahmed	Punjab	M. E. F.
Hamid Ali	Punjab	M. E. F.
Harnam Singh	.....	East Persia.
Harichand	Punjab	M. E. F. and East Persia.
Harikishen Dass	Burma	M. E. F.
Hari Singh	Punjab	British Mission Escort.
Hasan Raza	Punjab	M. E. F.
Hemchandra Sen Gupta	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Hukumat Rai	Punjab	M. E. F.
Hussain Baksh	.....	East Persia.
Ikbalnath	Punjab	British Mission Escort.
Ishar Das II	Punjab	I E. F. " A."
J. C. Roy	Burma	M. E. F.
J. Ghose	Burma	M. E. F.
J. N. Ghose	Burma	M. E. F.
J. N. Gupta	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F.
J. N. Sasmal	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
J. R. Dass	Burma	M. E. F.
Jafar Hussain	Punjab	I.E. F. " A."
Jagannath III	Punjab	I. E. F. " A."
Jagannath III	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Jahangir E. Divechha	Bombay	M. E. F.
Jamna Das	Punjab	I. E. F " A."
Jan Mahomed	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Jawala Sahai	Punjab	I. E .F . " A."
Jagan Nath	.....	East Persia.
Jogendranath Sasmal	Bengal	M. E. F.
K. Abai Naidu	Burma	M. E. F.
K. Basu	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
K. K. Bannerjee	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
K. K. Shome	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F.
K. M. Guha	Burma	M. E. F.
K. Rammurti Naidu	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
K. Raman Nair	Madras	M. E. F.
K. R. N. Iyangar	Burma	M. E. F.
K. S. Venkatachalamiar	Madras	E. E. F.
K. Sundaram Iyer	Madras	M. E. F.
K. V. Dave	Bombay	M. E. F.
Kali Krishna	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Kanshi Ram	Punjab	M. E. F.
Kanta Das	Bengal	I. E. F " A."
Karamchand	Punjab	I. E. F. " A."

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Keshori Lal	Northern	M. E. F.
Dasu Ram	Punjab	E. E. F
Kanshi Ram	Punjab	M. E. F.
L. N. Shaw	Burma	M. E. F.
Pratap Singh I	Northern	E. E. F.
Radha Kishen	Punjab	M. E. F.
L. Raja Gopala	Western	E. A. E. F.
L. Ramdas	Burma	M. E. F.
L. Sellappa	Burma	M. E. F.
Lal Bihari Bhose	Bengal	M. E. F.
Ludha Singh	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
M. A. Salama	Burma	M. E. F.
M. Ahmed Hussain	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
M. B. Samad	Burma	M. E. F.
M. C. Dutt	Burma	M. E. F.
M. C. Mukerjee	Burma	M. E. F.
M. D. Hussain	Bombay	M. E. F.
M. G. Dance	Bombay	M. E. F.
M. Jan Mahomed	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Mohammad Ismail	.....	East Persia.
M. L. Ramalingan	Central	M. E. F.
Mohammad Bakash	.....	East Persia.
M. Mohamed Hussain	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Mohammad Hussain		East Persia.
M. Mahomed Din	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Mohammad Nasir		East Persia.
M. Mohammed Zeal	Northern	M. E. F.
Mohammad Siddiq		East Persia.
M. Quamarali	Northern	E. A. E. F.
N. R. Lalkaka	Bengal	E. E. F.
M. S. Govind Rajalu Naidu	Southern	M. E. F.
M. S. Iyer	Burma	M. E. F.
M. Shriram	Northern	M. E. F.
M. S. Poonooswamy Pillay		M. E. F.
M. Waliuddin	United Provinces	M. E. F.
M. Zeal Hussain	Northern	M. E. F.
Maqbul Elahi	Punjab	I. E. F. " A."
Magsud Ahmed	Punjab	M. E. F.
Manuel Isaac	Bengal	M. E. F.
Mgthra Dass	Punjab	M. E. F.
Maung Aye Maung	Burma	M. E. F.
Mg. Ba Than	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Ba U	Burma	M. E. F.
Mg. Hpo Gyi	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Po Ba	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Po Gye	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Ps Wet	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Sequah	Burma	M. E. F.
Mg. Thu Kha	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Tun Pru	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Milki Ram	Burma	E. E. F.
Mohan Singh Gulabsingh	Bombay	M. E. F.
Mohan Singh Gulabsingh	Punjab	M. E. F.
Mohamed Baksh	Bengal	I. E. F. " A."
Mohd. Med. Abdulla	.....	I. E. F. " A."
Mohamed Din Elauddin	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Mohammad Din		East Persia.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Mohamad Ghaus	Punjab	M. E. F.
Mohamad Hafizuddin	Burma	M. E. F.
Mahomed Husain	Burma	M. E. F.
Mahomed Ikram	.....	M. E. F.
Mohamad Khan	.....	M. E. F.
Mohd. Mobsen	Burma	M. E. F.
Mahomed Sultan	Burma	M. E. F.
Moreshwar R. Dandekar	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Motilál Durgaprasad	.....	M. E. F.
Moulvi Naruddin Ahmed	Outsider	M. E. F.
Mul Raj Puri	Punjab	I. E. F. " A."
Munshi Abdul Wadud	Bengal	Bushire Force.
Munshi Abdul Wadud	Bengal	M. E. F.
Munshi Ahmed Hussain	Bengal	M. E. F.
Muzaffar Ahmed	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
N. Bannerji	Burma	M. E. F.
M. B. Dabdi	Bombay	M. E. F.
N. D. Phatak	Bombay	E. E. F.
N. H. Pandit	.....	I. E. F. " A "
N. V. Parvati	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F.
Nabi Bux	N. W. F. Province	I. E. F " A "
Nabi Baksh	Burma	M. E. F. and East Persia.
Nagaja R. Mukerjee	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Nanak Singh	Punjab	I. E. F. " A "
Nand lal	Northern	E. E. F. and East Persia.
Nand Lal	Punjab	British Mission Escort.
Nanuji Sokarji Nawalkar	Bombay	M. E. F.
Narain Swamy	Central	M. E. F.
Narhar Dinkar Phatak	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Narsing Rao	Burma	M. E. F.
Nasuruddin Ahmed	Burma	M. E. F.
Nathu Ram	.....	East Persia.
Navabidin	Punjab	M. E. F.
Navabdin	Punjab	M. E. F.
Nawab Khan	Punjab	M. E. F.
Nazir Ahmed	Central	I. E. F. " A " and M. E. F.
O. Devarajulu Naidu	Madras	M. E. F.
P. Anantappa Mudaly	Southern	M. E. F.
P. C. Bose	Burma	M. E. F.
P. C. Mitra	Oudh	I. E. F. " A "
P. C. Sundaram	Madras	Bushire Force
P. D. Naidu	Madras	I. E. F. " A "
P. G. Kirtikar	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
P. K. Engineer	Bombay	E. E. F.
P. K. Gosh	Central	E. A. E. F.
P. K. Mukerjee	Eastern	M. E. F.
P. K. Naidu	Central	M. E. F.
P. K. Rangaswamy Iyer	Madras	M. E. F.
P. M. Baloye	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
P. N. Bhattecharjee	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
P. N. Chatterjee	Bengal	M. E. F.
P. Narsinh Rao Bhaway	United Provinces	Salonica Force.
P. N. Sircar	Bengal	E. A. E. F.
P. Ramaswamy Mudaliar	Madras	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
P. Ramaswami Naidu	Madras	Bushire Force.
P. Sitaramaya	Burma	M. E. F.
P. Vennugopal	Burma	M. E. F.
Pandit Hanumandold Bajpai ..	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Parmanand	Punjab	M. E. F.
Prethuchand	Punjab	E. E. F.
Promoth Nath Chatterjee	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
R. C. Bannerjee	Burma	M. E. F.
R. C. Chowdhary	Burma	M. E. F.
R. C. Dutt	Burma	M. E. F.
R. K. Roy	Bengal	M. E. F.
R. L. Kapadia	Bombay	M. E. F.
R. P. Murugesan Pillai	Madras	M. E. F.
R. Sundaram Iyer	Madras	M. E. F.
R. T. Lele	Bombay	Bushire Force.
Raghunandan Prasad	Eastern	M. E. F.
Rahmat Ullah	.....	East Persia.
Rahim Bux	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F.
Rahmat Ali	.....	East Persia.
Rajani Kant Ghosh	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Bajani Kant Roi	.....	M. E. F.
Raj Ruplal	Punjab	M. E. F.
Rambele	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ramchandra Pillai	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ram Das	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Ramlal	Punjab	I. E. F. " A "
Ramlal	Punjab	.....
Ram Lotan Sawant	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Ram Murti Naidu	Madras	M. E. F.
Ram Narain	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ramnath Bhose	Bengal	E. A. E. F.
Ram Saran Das	Punjab	I. E. F. " A "
Ramrao V. Kirtikar	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Rang Lal Ghose	Bengal	E. A. E. F.
Rati Kanta Pal	Bengal	M. E. F.
Rup Lall	Punjab	E. E. F.
S. A. Dewamani	Madras	I. E. F. " A " and M. E. F.
S. Arunachala Suastrya	Madras	M. E. F.
S. B. Banerjee	Punjab	M. E. F.
S. B. Telang	Central	M. E. F. and E.A.E.F.
S. B. Thambuswamy	Burma	E. A. E. F.
S. C. Bannerjee	Bengal	M. E. F.
S. C. Mukerjee	Punjab	M. E. F.
S. C. Roy	Burma	M. E. F.
Sita Ram	.....	East Persia.
S. K. Dass	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
S. K. Harkare	Central	M. E. F.
S. K. Roy	Bengal	E. A. E. F.
S. K. Roy	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
S. M. Hidayatullah	Burma	M. E. F.
S. Mozaffar Hussain	Bengal	M. E. F.
S. N. Mukerjee	Punjab	M. E. F.
S. N. Mukerjee	Burma	M. E. F.
S. C. Sircar	Burma	M. E. F.
S. P. E. Naidoo	.....	E. A. E. F.
S. Partha Sarthy Mudaliar ..	.....	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
S. R. Devrajalu	Madras	E. E. F.
S. Subbiah	Burma	M. E. F.
S. V. T. K. Iyer	Burma	M. E. F.
S. Y. K. Naidu	Madras	I. E. F " A "
Sakharam V. Joshi	Bombay	Aden F. F.
Sant Ram	United Provinces	I. E . F. " A "
Sakander Khan	.....	East Persia.
Sant Ram	Punjab	I. E. F. " A "
Sarandas	Punjab	M. E. F.
Sardar Isharsingh		M. E. F.
Sase Mohan Dass	Bengal	M. E. F.
Setya Pado Panja	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Sayed Mohd. Ikram	Eastern	M. E. F.
Shariff Hussain		I. E. F. " A "
Sheik Amir	Central	I. E. F. " A "
Shib Dial	Punjab	Bushire Force.
Sheik Abdul Ali Khan	Bombay	M. E. F.
Sitaramiah	Madras	M. E. F.
Sohan Lal	Punjab	I. E. F. " A "
Shripad Chakrawarty	Bengal	M. E. F.
Sri Ram	Central	M. E. F.
Sudin Chandra Mustafa	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Syed Mohd. Ikram	United Provinces	.....
T. D. Narayan Iyer	Madras	M. E. F.
T. P. Misser	Burma	M. E. F.
T. R. Krishnaswamy	Burma	M. E. F.
T. Subbaraya Mudali	Western	M. E. F.
Tara Chand II	Punjab	M. E. F.
Farak Bandu Sengupla	Bengal and Assam	E. A. E. F.
Theoram Gangaram Pardeshi	Bombay	M. E. F.
Trilokhyanath Mittra	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F.
Tun Hla Maung	Burma	M. E. F.
U. G. Trivedi	Bombay	M. E. F.
U. L. Chawdhery	Burma	M. E. F.
U. N . Chakrabarty	Burma	M. E. F.
V. C. S. Velu	Burma	M. E. F.
V. Cormety	Burma	E. A. E. F.
V. Narsingrao	Madras	M. E. F.
V. S. Iyer	Southern	M. E. F.
V. V. Bichu	Burma	M. E. F.
V. V. Dudhia	Bombay	Aden F. F.
Vallabhdas Kahandass Parekh	Bombay	Aden F. F.
Viahwanath Dhondu	Bombay	I. E. F. " A " and M. E. F.
W. K. Bose	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Wasdeo	.....	East Persia.
Yeshwant Pandurang Sohoni	Outsider	M. E. F.
Ziauddin Hussain	United Provinces	M. E. F.

Havildars.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
A. B. Bagchi	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
A. Bala Krishna	Burma	M. E. F.
A. C. Chakarwarty	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
A. C. Khan	Central	M. E. F.
A. C. Kharnario	.....	M. E. F.
A. C. Pandey	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
A. C. Sirkar	Bombay	M. E. F.
A. Hafiz	.....	M. E. F.
A. Hajaran	Central	M. E. F.
A. K. Bose	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
A. K. Bose	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
A. K. Mukerji	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
A. L. Dasgupta	.....	M. E. F.
A. L. Eustachino	Central	M. E. F.
A. M. Dey	Burma	M. E. F.
A. M. Samerao	Central	M. E. F.
A. M. Sheshachalam	Southern	E. A. E. F.
A. P. Marelwala	Bombay	M. E. F.
A. R. Barna	Burma	M. E. F.
A. R. Barna	Burma	M. E. F.
A. Rajaram	Central	M. E. F.
A. V. Dorasawmi	Burma	M. E. F.
A. R. Sesha Iyer	Madras	M. E. F.
A. V. Jeshna	Central	M. E. F.
A. V. Hardikar	Bombay	M. E. F.
A. V. Nardikar	Bombay	M. E. F.
Abani Kumar Ghosh	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F.
Abdul Aziz	.....	I. E. F. " A ".
Abdul Aziz	Punjab	East Persia.
Abdulla	Northern	M. E. F.
Abdul Aziz	.....	M. E. F.
Abdul Rashid	.....	East Persia.
Abdul Wahid	.....	East Persia.
Abdul Aziz	Punjab	M. E. F.
Abdul Bar	Punjab	M. E. F.
Abdul Basit Khan	Rajputana	M. E. F.
Abdul Gafoor	Madras	M. E. F.
Abdul Gafoor	Punjab	M. E. F.
Abdul Gafoor	Northern	M. E. F.
Abdul Gafoor Khan	Punjab	M. E. F.
Abdul Hakim	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Abdul Kadar	Northern	M. E. F.
Abdul Karim	Punjab and N. W. F.	E. A. E. F.
Abdul Karim	Northern	M. E. F.
Abdul Karim	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Abdul Karim	Punjab	M. E. F.
Abdul Majid Khan	Punjab	M. E. F.
Abdul Rabbani	Bengal and Assam	E. A. E. F.
Abdul Rahim	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Abdul Rahim	Punjab	Aden. F. F.
Abdul Rahim	Punjab	M. E. F.
Abdul Rauf	Burma	M. E. F.
Abdul Razak	Bihar and Orissa	Aden F. F.
Abdul Razak Wd. Sk. Murtiza	Bombay	M. E. F.
Abdul Sayed	Madras	Solonica Force.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Abdu Shahman Khan	Northern	M. E. F.
Abdul Subhan	Burma	M. E. F.
Abdul Wahid	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Abdul Washid	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Ahmed Shah	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Akbar Hussain	United Provinces ..	E. A. E. F.
Akhoy Kumar Roy	Eastern	M. E. F.
Akshy Kumar Ghosh	.....	M. E. F.
AlamaKhan	Punjab	I. E. F. " A "
Alam Abdulla	.....	E. A. E. F.
Ali Ahmed	Central	E. E. F.
Ali Ahmed	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ali Mohd.	Central	M. E. F.
Alla Rakha	Northern	M. E. F.
Alla Rakha	Punjab	M. E. F.
Allah Diya	Punjab	I. E. F. " A "
Altaf Hussain	Punjab	M. E. F.
Amar Nath	Punjab	M. E. F.
Amar Nath	Bihar and Orissa ..	I. E. F. " A "
Amar Nath	Punjab	M. E. F.
Amar Nath Sahmi	Punjab	I. E. F. " A "
Amar Nath Vaid	Bihar and Orissa ..	I. E. F. " A ".
Amar Singh	Punjab	I. E. F. " A ".
Amar Nath	.....	East Persia.
Amin-uddin Ahmed	Western	M. E. F.
Amir Bux	Punjab	I. E. F. " A "
Amritlal Mukherji	.....	M. E. F.
Amulya Ratan Roy Chowdhary ..	.....	M. E. F.
Amulya Ratan Sen	Bengal and Assam ..	E. A. E. F.
Amulya Ratan Sen	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ananta Krishna	.....	M. E. F.
Amamalan Naiker	Madras	M. E. F.
Arokia Swami	Western	M. E. F.
Arura Mall	Punjab	E. E. F.
Asham Ali	Central	E. E. F.
Ashraf Noorhkan	Central	M. E. F.
Ashutosh Ghose	Eastern	M. E. F.
Ashutosh Guha	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Aswini Kumar Ghosh	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Atul Krishan Mukerji	Madras	M. E. F.
Aunamala Naiker	Madras	M. E. F.
Aziz Mohd.	Northern	M. E. F.
Aziz Mohd. Khan	Northern	E. E. F.
Aziz-Uddin	.....	I. E. F. " A " and East Persia.
Aziz-Uddin	Punjab	M. E. F.
Azizul Rahman	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Bashamber Datta	.....	East Persia.
B. Abdul Latif	Madras	M. E. F.
B. Abdul Majid	Punjab	Salonica Force.
B. Ala Rakha	Northern	M. E. F.
B. Amir Khan	Madras	M. E. F.
B. A. Rarrikar	Bombay	M. E. F.
B. Baijyanath Bhattacharaya ..	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
B. B. Chatterjee	Eastern	M. E. F.
B. B. Dasgupta	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
M. Banwari Lall	United Provinces	British Mission Escort.

COLLEGE LIBRARY

Name.	Circle.	Force.
B. Bhau Gopal Potdar	Central	British Mission Escort.
B. Bishambar Dass	Punjab	M. E. F.
B. Brij Bashir Ram	Punjab	Bushire Force.
B. Brijlal Sharma	Eastern	E. A. E. F.
B. Brij Mohan Lall	United Provinces	M. E. F.
B. C. Acherjee	Burma	M. E. F.
B. C. Bhattacharji	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
B. C. Dey	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
B. C. Dey	Burma	M. E. F.
B. Chaturanan Ghosh	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
B. C. Kanjilal	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
B. D. Khera	Punjab	M. E. F.
B. D. Pitkar	Bombay	M. E. F.
B. Daulat Ram	Punjab	British Mission Escort.
B. Dharam Singh	Punjab	M. E. F.
B. Gulam Nabi	Punjab	Salonica.
B. Ghulam Nabi	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
B. Girdhari Bose	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
B. G. Nandy	Bengal and Assam	Bushire.
B. Girdharilal	Punjab	Salonica.
B. Gokal Chand	Northern	M. E. F.
B. Gopal Dass	Northern	E. E. F.
B. Govind Sahai	Punjab and N. W. F.	Salonica
B. Govind Chatty	Madras	M. E. F.
B. Govind Swamy Naidoo	Western	M. E. F.
D. G. D. Sidhi	Central	M. E. F.
B. Harendra Nath Roy	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
B. Jagannath	Northern	M. E. F.
B. Jethu Ram	Northern	M. E. F.
B. Jentandranath Sinha	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
B. K. Pandya	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
B. Kirpa Ram Manan	Punjab	British Mission Escort
B. Kishen Chand	Punjab	E. E. F.
B. Kaizuddin	Punjab	M. E. F.
B. Kedar Nath	Northern	M. E. F.
B. Krishnaswamy Naidoo	Western	E. E. F.
B. Krishnaswamy Naidu	Madras	M. E. F.
B. K. Pandya	Bombay	M. E. F.
B. Kumaraswamy Reddi	Western	M. E. F.
B. Kundan Lall	Punjab	E. E. F.
B. Lachman Singh	Punjab	M. E. F.
B. Lakshmikanta Das	Bengal	Bushire.
B. Lal Chatnd	Punjab	M. E. F.
B. M. Chatterji	Eastern Circle	M. E. F.
B. Maya Ram	Punjab	M. E. F.
B. N. Bhattacharji	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
B. N. Chakravarti	.....	M. E. F.
B. Narayan Iyer	Northern	M. E. F.
B. N. Karve	Bombay	M. E. F.
B. N. Mistry	Bombay	I. E. F. " A " Force.
B. Narbada Pershad	United Provinces	M. E. F.
B. N. Roy	Central	M. E. F.
B. Nihal Singh	Southern	M. E. F.
B. Nihal Singh	Northern	M. E. F.
B. Puttannah	Mysore	I. E. F. " A " Force.
B. R. Ingreji	Bombay	M. E. F.
B. Raj Mall	Northern	Bushire Force.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
B. Ram Kishen	Northern	M. E. F.
B. Ram Lal	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
B. Rajkhowe	Punjab	M. E. F.
B. Ramchandra Sharma	Northern	M. E. F.
B. Ram Singh	Punjab	Bushire
B. Rup Lal	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
B. S. Chakerbutty	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
B. S. Kaikani	Bombay	M. E. F.
B. Santa Ram Maman	Punjab	British Mission Escort.
B. Sarojendra Nath	Bengal	M. E. F.
B. Sayed Hamid Ala	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
B. Seobaran Dass	United Provinces	M. E. F.
B. Shadi Ram	Punjab	Bushire Force.
B. Sitaram	Northern	M. E. F.
B. Sunder Lal	Punjab	British Mission Escort.
Babu J. M. Sarkhel	Bengal and Assam	Bushire.
Babu Motilal Das	Bengal	Bushire.
B. Sunder Singh	.....	M. E. F.
B. Tara Singh	Punjab	Salonica.
Baboo Amar Chand	Northern	E. A. E. F.
Babu Amulya Ratan	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Babu Basant Kumar Roy	Eastern	M. E. F.
Babu Basant Ram	Punjab	Bushire Force.
Babu Binode Bihari Sen	Bengal and Assam	Aden Field Force.
Babu Chaluranan Ghere	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Babu Harendranath Roy	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Babu Isher Singh	Burma	M. E. F.
Babu S. S. Chatterjee	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Babu J. C. Bhattacharjee	Bengal and Assam	Bushire Force.
Babu Jiaram Das	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Babu Jetandranath Sinha	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Baboo Kesholal	Punjab	M. E. F.
Baboo Lall Chand	Northern	M. E. F.
Babu P. Bannerji	Bengal	British Mission Escort.
Babu Ram Narain	Punjab	M. E. F.
Baboo Rulla Ram	Northern	M. E. F.
Babu Sitaram	Northern	M. E. F.
Babu Parauknath Sen	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Babu Sewa Ram	Northern	British Mission Escort.
Badri Dutt Joshi	Untied Provinces	M. E. F.
Badri Pershad	United Provinces	I. E. F. " A " Force.
Bahadur Singh	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Baidya Nath Chakravarti	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Balgovind	Central	M. E. F.
Bala Ram	Central	E. A E. F.
Bala Sahai	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Balmukund	.....	M. E. F.
Balmukund Baboolal	Bombay	M. E. F.
Balmikund Pardeshi	Bombay	M. E. F.
Babu Basudeo Ghosh	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F.
Rankim Chandra Dey	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F.
Bankim Chandra Bhattacharya	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Bamsi Lall	Punjab	E. E. F.
Banship Sahai	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F.
Bansi Lal	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Barkat Ali	Central	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Barkat Ali	.....	I. E. F. " A " Force.
Barkat Ali	Central	M. E. F.
Barkat Ali	Punjab	M. E. F.
Basant Kumar Roy	Eastern	M. E. F.
Basesar Singh	.....	M. E. F.
Bashir Ahmed	.....	M. E. F.
Bashiruddin	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Beni Pershad Suka	United Provinces	I. E. F. " A " Force.
Bhagat Ram	Northern	Salonica Force.
Bhagwan Das	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Bhagwan Das	Northern	M. E. F.
Bhagwan Das	Punjab	E. E. F.
Bhagwan Das	Central	M. E. F.
Bharat Das	Punjab	I. E. F. " A " Force.
Bhawani Das	Northern	M. E. F.
Bhelasingh Rather	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Bholanath Chatterjee	Eastern	M. E. F.
Bhola Nath Mittra	Bengal	M. E. F.
Bibhuli Bhusan Chatterjee	Northern	M. E. F.
B. Bhatacharji	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Bhishan Dass	.....	M. E. F.
Bhutnath Das	United Provinces	Bushire.
Bimala Charan Kanjilal	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Bindde Behari Das Gupta	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Bindhu Bhusan	Bengal	M. E. F.
Bindra Ban	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Bishambhar Das	.....	M. E. F.
Bishambar Dayal	Bombay	M. E. F.
Bishan Das	.....	M. E. F.
Bishen Narayan	Northern	M. E. F.
Bishveshwar Rajkhada	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Bishva Nath Mukerjee	Bengal	M. E. F.
Bissen Dutt Tiwari	Burma	M. E. F.
Bool Chand	Punjab	M. E. F.
Bashir Ahmed	Central	M. E. F.
Brig Bashd Ram	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Brij Kishore	United Provinces	E. A. E. F.
Brij Lal	Punjab	E. E. F.
Brijmohanlal	Bombay	Bombay
Brij Mohan Lal	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Brij Mohan Lal	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Brij Mohan Lal	.....	M. E. F.
Brij Mohan	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Brij Mohan Lal	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Brij Nandanlal	Northern	M. E. F.
Bula Sahai	.....	M. E. F.
Bunship Sahai	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F.
C. Balaram Mudaliar	Madras	M. E. F.
C. C. Bhattacharjee	Bengal	E. A. E. F.
C. C. Sarafdar	Bengal	E. A. E. F.
C. D. Ganardanani Naidoo	Madras	Aden F. F.
C. H. Gore	Bombay	M. E. F.
C. K. Govindan	Madras	M. E. F.
C. M. Govindan Nair	Madras	M. E. F.
C. K. Mehta	Bombay	M. E. F.
C. Manickam Pillai	Madras	Bushire Force.
C. Nathu Krishna Mudaliar ..	Madras	I. E. F. " A " Force.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
C. Narayan Menon	Malabar	M. E. F.
C. R. Laxminarayan Iyer	Madras	M. E. F.
C. R. Narayanswamy	Central	M. E. F.
C. V. Parmeshwar Iyer	.....	M. E. F.
C. V. Parveshrave	Bombay	M. E. F.
C. V. Rangaswamy Iyer	Central	M. E. F.
C. V. Rangaswami Iyer	Madras	M. E. F.
C. Y. Gokhle	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Chakan	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Chandar Mohan	Punjab	M. E. F.
Charan Chandra Tarafdar	Bengal and Assam ..	Aden F. F.
Chatter Singh	Northern	M. E. F.
Chaturanan Ghose	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Cheggu Ram	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Chet Ram	Northern	E. E. F.
Chhaju Ram	Punjab	I. E. F. " A "
Chholabhai Dayabhai	Central	E. E. F.
Chimanlal Manilal Parekh	.....	Aden F. F.
Chimanlal Ratanlal	Western	M. E. F.
Chintaman Hari Gore	Bombay	M. E. F.
Chint Ram	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Chirgh Uddin	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Chotilal	Central	M. E. F.
Chinilal Lakhamal	Punjab	M. E. F.
Chiranji Lal	Punjab	M. E. F.
D. C. Dutta	Eastern	M. E. F.
D. D. Birdy	Bombay	M. E. F.
D. D. Khambatta	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
D. Govind Chatty	Madras	M. E. F.
D. H. Khidalpurkar	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
D. K. Biswas	Burma	M. E. F.
D. K. Chetty	Madras	M. E. F.
D. Krishnaswamy	Madras	M. E. F.
D. K. Pandya	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
D. L. Nore	Central	M. E. F.
D. M. Chitale	Bombay	M. E. F.
D. M. Vilkute	Central	M. E. F.
D. N. Barna	Burma	M. E. F.
D. N. Bhattacharjee	United Provinces	Aden F. F.
D. N. Chawdhary	Burma	M. E. F.
D. N. Chowdhary		M. E. F.
D. L. Deshpande	Central	M. E. F.
D. N. Lele	Bombay	British Mission Escort.
D. S. Ahir	Bombay	M. E. F.
U. D'Souza	Bombay	British Mission Escort.
D. S. Ashir	Bombay	M. E. F.
D. Vedagiri	Bombay	M. E. F.
D. T. Deshmukh	.....	M. E. F.
D. V. Ramraish	Madras	M. E. F.
D. W. Joshi	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Dada Ram	Western	M. E. F.
Dalai Lama	Bengal	M. E. F.
Damodar Vasudev Joshi	Central	M. E. F.
Damodaram	Madras	M. E. F.
Danawalla Veddagiri	Bombay	M. E. F.
Danish Mohd	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F.
Dattatraya R. Goonkar	Bombay	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Dattatraya Shivram Joshi	Western	M. E. F.
H. W. Davis	Madras	M. E. F.
Dawood Alli Khan	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Deva Arul	Burma	M. E. F.
Dhani Ram	Punjab	I. E. F. " A "
Dhanpat Rai	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Dharam Singh	Punjab	M. E. F.
Dharam Dharellundal	.....	M. E. F.
Dharni Dhar Mondal	R. M. S. Calcutta	M. E. F.
Dheer Singh	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Dhirat Ram Puri	Punjab	M. E. F.
Dhirli Ram Puri	Punjab	M. E. F.
Din Mohamed	Central	British Mission Escort.
Dinesh Chandra	Eastern	M. E. F.
Dinesh Chandra Das	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Dinesh Chandra Das	.....	M. E. F.
Diwan Chand	Northern	M. E. F.
Diwan Chand	.....	East Persia.
Dongarmal	Punjab	M. E. F.
E. J. D'Silva	Madras	M. E. F.
Durgadas Murji	Punjab	I. E. F. " A "Force.
Durga Mohan Ghosh	Assam	M. E. F.
Durga Pade Bannerji	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Dwjendra Nath Bannerji	Bengal	E. E. F.
Dwarkadas	Punjab	M. E. F.
Durjendra Mitra	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Ebrahim Khan	.....	E. A. E. F.
Elahi Bux	Punjab	M. E. F.& I.E.F. "A"
F. Rahman	Burma	M. E. F.
G. N. Fanshawe	Central	M. E. F.
J. S. Farell	Outsider	M. E. F.
Fagurchand	Punjab	I. E. F. " A."
Fanindra Nath Chatterjee	Bengal and Assam ..	E. E. F.
Fakir Bhai L. Patel	Northern	E. E. F.
Faqir Mohomed P.	Punjab	British Mission Escort.
Fariduddin	Punjab	M. E. F.
Fateh Mohomed	.....	I. E. F " A " F.
Fateh Mohd.	Punjab	I. E.F. "A." & M.E.F.
Fateh Singh	Western	M. E. F.
Fatehsingh	Northern	M. E. F.
Fazal Haq	Punjab	M. E. F.
Fazal Karim	.....	East Persia.
Fazal Mohmed	Punjab	M. E. F.
Fazal Rahman	Northern	M. E. F.
Fazal Rahman	Northern	M. E. F.
Fazar Rahman	Burma	M. E. F.
Fernandez J. N.	Outsider	M. E. F.
Feroze Din	.....	East Persia.
Fida Mohamed	Punjab	M. E. F.
Fida Mohd.	Punjab	M. E. F.
Famroz Hormusjee Damri	Bombay	E. E. F.
G. A. Bhise	Bombay	M. E. F.
G. B. Utekar	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
G. C. Chatarjee	.....	M. E. F.
G. C. Chatterji	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
G. C. Daj	Burma	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
G. C. Dhar	Burma	M. E. F.
G. C. Dutt	Calcutta	M. E. F.
G. I. Badachi	Bombay	M. E. F.
G John	Central	M. E. F.
G. K. Kumaran	Madras	M. E. F.
G. M. Punde	Bombay	I. E.F. "A." & M.E.F.
G. P. Sinha	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F.
G. P. Tiwari	United Provinces	M. E. F.
G. Sarrajii	Madras	M. E. F.
G. S. V. Iyer	Burma	M. E. F.
G. S. Naidu	Central	M. E. F.
G. Sudar Imam	Burma	M. E. F.
G. Sam Siromony Naidu	.....	M. E. F.
G. V. Anant Krishna	Western	M. E. F.
G. V. Pradhan	Punjab	M. E. F.
G. Sarraju	Madras	M. E. F.
G. V Pradhan	Contral	British Mission Escort.
G. V. Pradhan	Central	E. E. F.
G. W. Nerurkar	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Gaffoor Ahmed	Madras	M. E. F.
Gajadhur Singh	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Gajadhar Prasad	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Gamaprasad Tiwari	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Ganda Mal	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ganda Singh	United Provinces	I. E. F. " A."
Ganesh Anant Godbole	Western	E. E. F
Ganesh Chandra Chatterjee	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Ganesh Chandra Chatterjee	.....	M. E. F.
Ganesh Chandra Dutt	Bengal	M. E. F.
Ganga Singh	United Provinces	I. E. F. " A."
Ganga Singh	Northern	M. E. F.
Gangadhar Govindram	Bombay	E. E. F.
Gangaram Nagoroo Shirsate	Central Circle	M. E. F.
Genna Singh	Punjab	Bushire Force.
Ghanialal	Punjab	British Mission Escort.
Ghasitram	Western	E. A. E. F.
Ghasitram	Northern	M. E. F.
Ghanai Lall	.....	East Persia.
Ghulam Ahmed Beg	K. Division, R.M.S.	M. E. F.
Ghulam Hohd.	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ghulam Murtaz	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Gian Chand	Northern	British Mission Escort, East Persia and M. E. F.
Gilman Ali	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Gobindra Ram	Punjab	M. E. F.
Gobindram	Bombay	M. E. F.
Gokalchand	Punjab	E. E. F.
Gokalchand	Burma	M. E. F.
Gokal Singh	.....	M. E. F.
Gopal Chandra Bhattacharya	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Gopalchandra Battacharya	United Provinces	E. A. E. F.
Gopal Dass	Punjab	British Mission Escort and Bushire Force.
Gopal Lal Sharma	Rajputana	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle,	Force
Gopinath	Rajputana	M. E. F.
Govinda Swamy Naidoo	Southern	M. E. F.
Govind Ram	Punjab	M. E. F.
Govindram Rochaldas	Bombay	M. E. F.
Govind Swamy Naidoo	Western	M. E. F.
Babu Gulab Singh	Behar and Orissa	Bushire Force.
Ghulam Mahammad	.....	East Persia.
Gulam Ahmed Beg	Northern	M. E. F.
Ghulam Nabi	.....	East Persia.
Gulam Kibriya	Northern	E. E. F.
Ghulam Hussain	.....	East Persia.
Gul Mahomed I.	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Gurdial	.....	East Persia.
Gulam Ahmed Beg	.....	I. E. F " A."
Gulamdin	Punjab	M. E. F.
Gulam Hussein	Punjab	I. E. F " A."
Gulam Hussein	Punjab and N. W. F.	M. E. F.
Gulam Hussein	Punjab and N. W. F.	I.E.F. "A." & M.E.F.
Gulam Kibria	Northern	E. A. E. F.
Gulam Mohiuddin	Punjab	M. E. F.
Gullam Momddin	Punjab	M. E. F.
Gulam Murtaza	Punjab	M. E. F.
Gulam Nabi	Punjab	M. E. F.
Gundasingh	Punjab	M. E. F.
Gurbacha Singh	Bengal	I. E. F. " A."
Gnrdas Singh	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Guruditta Mal	Bengal and Assam	E. A. E. F.
Gurulall Vyas	.....	M. E. F.
Gyam Chand	Northern	I .E . F. " A." F.
Gyanchand LL	Northern	M. E. F.
Hans Raj	.....	East Persia.
H. C. Chakravarty	Eastern	M. E. F.
H. J. Rangama	Madras	E. A. E. F.
H. K. Chhaya	Bombay	British Mission Escort.
H. M. Bori	Burma	M. E. F.
H. M. Bose	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
H. Nars	Western	M. E. F.
H. N. Roy	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
H. P. Gosh	Bengal and Assam	E. A. E. F.
H. P. Nargunde	Central	M. E. F.
H. S. Roy	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
H. Sreenwasrao	Madras	M. E. F
H. T. Ranganma	Madras	Aden F. F.
Habib Ahmed	Central	E. A. E. F.
Hafiz Uddin	Burma	M. E. F.
Haider Hussein	Central	E. E. F.
Hamid Ali	.....	E. A. E. F.
Harish Chandra	Central	Salonica.
Hanoraj	Northern	E. E. F.
Hans Raj	Northern	M. E. F.
Har Prasad	Central	E. A. E. F.
Hardat Prasad	Bombay	M. E. F.
Haram Dass	Punjab	E. E. F.
Hardas Chewodhary	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Harendranath Ray	Bengal	M. E. F.
Hareshkish Chakravarty	Eastern	E. A. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Hari Bhaskar Risbud	Western	M. E. F.
Haridas Nandy	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Haridas Sill	Bengal	E. A. E. F.
Hari Chand	Punjab	M. E. F.
Hari Charan Chakrawarty	Eastern	M. E. F.
Hari Ram	Northern	M. E. F.
Harnamsingh	Punjab	M. E. F.
Harnath Sharma	Rajputana	M. E. F.
Hasta Bahadur Raj	.....	M. E. F.
Hazarilal	Central	E. E. F.
Hem Raj	Punjab	E. E. F.
Hemanta Kumar Bhattacharji	Bengal and Assam	M.. E. F.
Hemraj	Punjab	M. E. F.
Hiralal	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Hira Singh	Northern Circle	M. E. F.
Hukum Dad	Burma	M. E. F.
Hussain Ali	Punjab	M. E. F.
Hyder Hussain	Bombay	I. E. F. " A."
I. G. Menon	.....	I. E. F. "A."
Ibrahim Khan	Northern	Salonica Force
Ilahi Baksh	Punjab	I. E. F. " A."
Ilahibaksh Shaiklal Ahmed	Bombay	British Mission Escort.
Imam Bux	Punjab	M. E. F.
Inder Singh	Rajputana	M. E. F.
Irshad Mohamed Khan	.....	M. E. F.
Isharsingh	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ishwar Dass	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ishwar Singh	Central	E. A. E. F.
Ishwarilal	Central	M. E. F.
Ismail Fakir	Bombay	M. E. F.
Iswar Hussain	United Provinces	M. E. F.
G. Isac	Madras	M. E. F.
Jan Mohamad	.....	East Persia.
J. B. Dam	Burma	M. E. F.
J. B. Datta	Madras	M. E. F.
J. C. Bhattacharjee	Burma	M. E. F.
J. C. Dass	Burma	M. E. F.
J. C. Muzumdar	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
J. Dada Rao	Southern	M. E. F.
J. Govindrajaloo Naidu	Madras	E. E. F.
J. J. Periyanayagam Pillai	Madras	Salonica Force.
J. K. Deej	Eastern	M. E. F.
J. M. Lahiri	Bengal	M. E. F.
J. N. Chatterjee	Bengal	M. E. F.
J. N. Mukerjee	.....	E. A. E. F.
J. N. Dubey	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
J. N. Gosh	Bengal	M. E. F.
J. N. Nandy	Burma	M. E. F.
J. R. Thanga Valu Modly	Western	M. E. F.
J. Ranganatha Modaly	Western	E. E. F.
J. T. Theophelus	Burma	M. E. F.
J. Y. Soobiah	Central	M. E. F.
Jadu Nath Ghosh	Bengal	M. E. F.
Jagannath	Rajputana	I. E. F. " A " F.
Jagannath	Punjab	I. E. F. " A."
Jagannath	Northern	M. E. F.
Jagdish Lall		East Persia.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Jagannath Prasad	Central	E. E. F.
Jagal Narain	Northern	Salonica Force.
Jagal Singh	Punjab	M. E. F.
Jagat Singh	Punjab	M. E. F.
Jai Datt Pathak	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Jai Narain Dube	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Jailal	Northern	M. E. F.
Jaimal Ram	Punjab	M. E. F
Jaiji Prakash Banerji	Bengal and Assam	.....
Jalaluddin Khan	.....	E. A. E. F.
Jamal Ram	Punjab	M. E. F.
Jamiat Singh	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Jamini Kumar De	Eastern	M. E. F.
Janardannath Lalji	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Janardhan Vishnu	Western	M. E. F.
Jangil Lal Pandey	Bengal	E. E. F.
Jaswant Rai	Punjab	Aden F. F.
Jitandra M. Gosal	Bengal	M. E. F.
Jitandra Nath Chatterjee	.....	M. E. F.
Jitandra Nath Sinha	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Janhri Mall	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Jawaharlal Tiwari	.....	E. A. E. F.
Jawahir Singh	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Jelal Uddin	Central	E. E. F.
Jessa Ram	Northern	M. E. F.
Jethuram	Northern	Force " G." & M.E. F.
Jetha Ram	Punjab	M. E. F.
Jetendranath Bannerjee	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Jitendranath Sinha	Punjab	M. E. F.
Jogendra Kumar	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
D. Joseph	Central	M. E. F.
Juman Lall	.....	East Persia.
Jundanath Lahiri	Bengal	M. E. F.
Khuda Baksh	.....	East Persia.
K. Achuthna Menon	Southern	M. E. F.
K. A. Padhya	Bombay	M. E. F.
K. C. Bannerji	Central Provinces	I. E. F. " A."
K. C. Bannerji	Punjab	M. E. F.
K. C. Bannerji	Punjab	M. E. F.
K. C. Bannerji	Central	M. E. F.
K. C. Chakraroy	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
K. C. V. Iyer	Punjab	M. E. F.
K. C. Chatterjee	United Provinces	British Mission Escort.
K. E. Sant	Bombay	M. E. F.
K. G. Bhattacharji	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
K. Govindan Nair	Madras	M. E. F.
K. Guruswamy Iyer	Deccan	I. E. F. " A "
K. Kumaran	Burma	M. E. F.
K. K. Gopalan	Madras	M. E. F.
K. K. Karunakuran	Madras	M. E. F.
K. L. Pande	Bombay	Aden Field Force.
K. M. Narayanswamy Naidu	Western	E. A. E. F.
K. Nagarajiah	Western	Aden F. F.
K. Narayanswami	Western	E. A. E. F.
K. Othnamanon	Southern	M. E. F.
K. P. Chanda	Bombay	M. E. F.
K. P. Chatterji	United Provinces	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
K. P. Govindan Nair	Madras	M. E. F.
K. P. Mitter	Bengal	M. E. F.
K. Purshottam	Madras	M. E. F.
K. P. Randeria	Western	M. E. F.
K. R. Panderka	Central Provinces	I. E. F. " A ".
K. Ramnad	Madras	M. E. F.
K. Rama Rao	Madras	M. E. F.
K. R. Menon	.....	M. E. F.
K. R. Pendharkar	Central	M. E. F.
K. R. Shriniwas Iyengar	Madras	M. E. F.
K. Raman Nair	Madras	E. A. E. F.
K. R. S. Iyenger	Madras	M. E. F.
K. Shanker Nair	Madras	M. E. F.
K. Subha Rao	Madras	E. A. E. F.
K. Sundram Naidu	Burma	M. E. F.
K. S. Subramaniya Iyer	Madras	M. E. F.
K. S. Surti	Bombay	M. E. F.
K. V. Damodaram	Madras	M. E. F.
K. V. Nilkanthan	Central	M. E. F.
K. V. Subramaniyam	Madras	E. E. F.
Kala Ram	Bombay	M. E. F.
Kalaram Malhotra	Bombay	M. E. F.
Kali Kant Laheri	Bengal	E. A. E. F.
Kalipada Dass	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Kalipadoo Chatterji	Punjab	M. E. F.
Kalyanji Pitamber Chand	Bombay	M. E. F.
Kamla Datt Joyal	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Kamaluddin	Northern	M. E. F.
Kamaluddin	Northern	M. E. F.
Kanailal Nekerji	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Kaniyalal	Eastern	M. E. F.
Kanhaiyalal Burmian	Central	Aden F. F.
Kanhya Lal Tulsi Ram	Western	E. A. E. F.
Kansi Lal	Eastern	M. E. F.
Kapilashanker Ambashankar Kane	Bombay	M. E. F.
Kapur Chand	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Karam Chand	Punjab	I. E. F. " A "
Karam Chand	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Karam Chand	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Karam Elahi	Northern	E. A. E. F.
Karam Illahi	Eastern	Salonica.
Karam Chand	Punjab	I. E. F. " A " M. E. F.
Kamir Din	Northern	M. E. F.
Karim Ullah	Punjab	M. E. F.
Keshotal	Northern	M. E. F.
Keshrimal Chohan	Central	E. A. E. F.
Khalilur Rahman	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F.
Khetra Gopal Bhattacharjee	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Khuda Box	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Khuda Bux	Northern	M. E. F.
Kishan Chandar	Rajputana	M. E. F.
Kishan Lal	.....	M. E. F.
Kishonlal Varma	Rajputana	M. E. F.
Kishan Sarup	.....	M. E. F.
Kishen Sarup	Northern	M. E. F.
Kishari Lal	Northern	M. E. F.
Kohilesh Chandra	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force
Kolu Ram	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Krishna Kutti Menon	Madras	M. E. F.
Krishna Pada Chattarji	Bengal	E. A. E. F.
Krishnaji Ramchandra	Western	M. E. F.
Kshitishchandra Dass	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Kunja Biharilal Varma	Punjab	M. E. F.
Kundan Lal	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Kundanlal	Rajputana	E. A. E. F.
L. Dina Nath	Punjab	British Mission Escort.
L. Durga Doss	Punjab	British Mission Escort.
L. Ghanai Lal	Punjab	British Mission Escort.
L. Gopalchand	Punjab	British Mission Escort.
L. Hansraj	Punjab	British Mission Escort.
L. K. Pillai	Western	M. E. F.
L. K. Pillai	Madras	M. E. F.
L. M. Dass	Bengal	M. E. F.
L. M. Hussein	Western	Aden F. F.
L. Ruramal	Punjab	British Mission Escort.
Labhuram	Rajputana	M. E. F.
Lachmi Das	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Lachman Dass	Northern	E. A. E. F.
Lachman Singh	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Lakshmi Pathy	Central	E. E. F. and M. E. F.
Lala Bhagat Ram II	Northern	British Mission Escort.
Lalchand	Punjab	I. E. F. "A" F.
Lalit Mohan Dass	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Lalit Mohan Kandu	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Lal Chand	Northern	M. E. F.
Laxi Datta Joshi	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Laxman Bagoo	Bombay	M. E. F.
Laxman Singh	Punjab	M. E. F.
M. Abdul Gani	Bihar and Orissa	Bushire.
M. Abdul Majid	Punjab	Salonica.
M. Abdul Majid	Madras	M. E. F.
M. Abdulla	Madras	Bushire.
M. Abdulla Khan	Punjab	Bushire.
M. Abdul Majid	Madras	M. E. F.
M. Aziz Mohomed Khan	Punjab	M. E. F.
M. A. Rahim Khan	Punjab	M. E. F.
M. Atta Ullah	Punjab	Aden F. F.
M. Balasubramaniam Pillay	Madras	M. E. F.
M. Bailhe	Madras	M. E. F.
M. B. Bose	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
M. Barkat Ali	Central	Bushire.
M. Behra	Central	E. A. E. F.
M. C. Chakrawarty	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
M. C. Dass	Burma	M. E. F.
M. Chiggu Ram	Burma	M. E. F.
M. C. Pon	Burma	M. E. F.
M. Daud Khan	Northern	M. E. F.
M. Ehsanul Haq	United Provinces	M. E. F.
M. Farid Uddin	Punjab	M. E. F.
M. Ganesh	Madras	I. E. F. "A."
M. Ganesh	Madras	I. E. F. "A" and M. E. F.
M. Govind Rajalu	Burma	M. E. F.
M. K. Dey	Bengal	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
M. Karimulla	Punjab	British Mission Escort.
M. Kazim Hussain	United Provinces	Bushire.
M. Krishna Menon	Malabar	M. E. F.
M. L Laxmipati	Raipur	I. E. F. " A ".
M. M. S. Nathan	Madras	E. E. F.
M.M. Vachhrajani	Bombay	M. E. F.
M. M. Vaidya	Western	M. E. F.
M. Mahomed Ibrahim	Madras	M. E. F.
M. Mahomed R. Amzan	Punjab	M. E. F.
M. Muntaz Ahmed	Punjab	British Mission Escort and Bushire Force.
M. Nadir Ali	Northern	E. A. E. F.
M. Narain Singh	.....	M. E. F.
M. Narayanswamy	Southern	M. E. F.
M. O. Shrinivasalu Naidu	Madras	M. E. F.
M. Pramanick	Bengal and Assam	British Mission Escort.
M. P. Kania	Bombay	Aden F. F.
M. R. Joshi	Bombay	M. E. F.
M. Sasta Iyer	Madras	E. E. F.
M. Seadot Ali	Punjab	M. E. F.
M. S. Gore	Central	M. E. F.
M. S. Karmarkar	Burma	M. E. F.
M. Syed Nasrat Hussein	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F.
M. S. S. Iyer	.....	M. E. F.
M. Thukaji Rao	.....	M. E. F.
Madho Sing	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Magsad Ahmed Khan	Punjab	M. E. F.
Mohammad Ramzan	.....	East Persia.
Mahabir Parshad	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Mahadoo Singh	Madras	M. E. F.
Mahesh Chaidu Simyal	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Mahfuzali	Central	M. E. F.
Mahindra Lal Saha	Bengal and Assam	M E. F.
Makbool Ahmed	Central	....
Makhanlal Chakhrawarty	Punjab	M. E. F.
Makhdoom Khan	Central	M. E. F.
Mangal Das	Punjab	M. E. F.
Mani Lal	Central	E. E. F.
Mansa Ram	Punjab	Salonica.
Manilal Azarwala	Bombay	M. E. F.
Manmohan Sen	Outsider	M. E. F.
Manoranjan Chakravarty	Bengal	M. E. F.
M. Magbul Hussain Khan	United Provinces	British Mission Escort.
Macita Khan	Central	M. E. F.
Mathra Dass	Northern	Salonica.
Mathuswamy Iyengar	.....	M. E. F.
Maula Abdul Rahman	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Maula Bux	Northern	M. E. F.
Maung Ohu Pe	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Aung Thein No. 2	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Ba Chit	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung B. Levin	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Ba Pe	Burma	M. E. F.
Mg. Ba Pe	Madras	M. E. F.
Mg. Ba Sein	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Ba Shin	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Ba Thein	Burma	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Maung Ba Yiu	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Bayin	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Be Chit	Burma	M. E. F
Maung Boo	Burma	M. E. F.
Mg. Chu Pe	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Gale	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Kin Maung	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Kya Gyi	Burma	M. E. F.
Manug Kyaw Saint	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Kya Yau	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Mya Pe.	Burma	M. E. F
Maung Po Kyah	Burma	M. E. F.
Mg. Po Saw	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Po Shein	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Po Tun	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Po Lun	Burma	M. E. F.
Mg. Pan	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung San Maung	Burma	M. E. F.
Mg Shein Ba	....	M. E. F.
Mg. Shine Hla Pru	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Thein Maung	Burma	E. A. E. F.
Maung Thein Maung	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Thein Maung	Burma	M. E. F.
Maya Dhari	Punjab	M. E. F.
Mr. Maya Ram	Punjab	M. E. F. and E.A.E.F.
Mazahar Hussain	Punjab	I. E. F. " A "
Mazhur Hussain	Punjab	I. E. F. " A " and M. E. F.
Medhosing Negi	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Medini Kumar De	Bengal	M. E. F.
Mehdi Hussain	Central	I.E.F. " A " and M. E. F.
S. Menezes	Sind	M. E. F.
Muthuswamy Iyengar	O. Division	M. E. F.
Mewa Lal	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Milni Ram	Burma	M. E. F.
Mir Faizali	Madras	M. E. F.
Mirza Abdul Hussein	Central	E. A. E. F.
Miyat Ullah	Punjab	I. E. F. " A."
Mohanlal	Northern	M. E. F.
Mohan Lal	Punjab	M. E. F.
Mohan Singh Gulab Singh Kacha	Bombay	M. E. F.
Mohd. Abdul Alim	Central	M. E. F.
Mohomed Abdul Azz	Madras	M. E. F.
Mohmed Abdulla	Punjab	I. E. F. " A " and M. E. F.
Mohmed Ahmed	Punjab	M. E. F.
Mohd. Ali	Punjab	Bushire Force.
Mohomed Ali Khan	.....	M. E. F.
Mohd. Alam	Punjab	E. E. F.
Mohomed Alli	Punjab	M. E. F.
Muhammed Ali Shah	Punjab	M. E. F. and E. A.E.F.
Mohomed Amir Khan	Punjab	British Mission Escort.
Mohd. Asadalla	Madras	M. E. F.
Mohd. Ashgar	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Mohd. Aziz Uddin	Bombay	M. E. F.
Mohmed Bushir	Bengal	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Mahomed Dandali Khan	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Mohamad Dandali Khan	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Mahomed Din	.....	E. A. E. F.
Mohd. Din	Central	E.E. F.
Mohd. Din	D. Division	M. E. F.
Mohomed Din	Punjab	M E. F.
Mohd. Farididin	Punjab	M E. F.
Mohd. Fazal Haque	Bengal and Assam	M E. F.
Mohd. Fazil	Punjab	M E. F.
Mohd. Haq Newas Khan	Northern	E E. F.
Mohd. Hasham	Central	M. E. F.
Mohamed Hasan	United Provinces	E. E. F.
Mohomed Hashim	.....	E A. E. F.
Mahomed Hashim	Central	M. E. F.
Mahomad Hashein	Central	E. A. E. F.
Mohomed Hussein	.....	E. A. E. F.
Mohomed Hussain	Punjab	British Mission Escort.
Mahomed Husein	Central	E. A. E. F.
Mohomed Hossain	Punjab	I. E. F. " A."
Mohamed Hussain	Northern	M. E. F.
Mohd. Ibrahim	.....	M. E. F.
Mohmed Ishag	United Provinces	I. E. F. " A "
Mohd. Ismail	Punjab	E. E. F.
Mohmed Ismail	Northern	M. E. F.
Mahomed Kasam Irachi	Central	M. E. F.
Mohamad Khudabax	Punjab	M. E. F.
Mohd. Latif	Western	M. E. F.
Mohmed Mohsin Nazi	.....	M. E. F.
Mohmed Kadir Ali Khan	United Provinces	E. E. F.
Mohmed Nagi	Punjab	I. E. F. "A" and M.E F.
Mohmed Nasir	Punjab	M. E. F.
Mohamed Nasumiyar	Burma	M. E. F.
Mahomed Nasumiyar	Burma	M. E. F.
Mohmed Nazar	Burma	M. E F.
Mohd. Raffic	Punjab	M. E. F.
Mohd. Raffi	Punjab	M. E. F.
Muhammed Ramzan	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Mahmed Ramzan	Northern	M. E. F.
Mahamed Rasul	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F. F.
Muhammad Rafiq	Northern	E. A. E.
Mhd. Raza Sahib	Western	M. E. F.
Mohd. Raza Sahib	Madras	M. E. F.
Mohomed Razi	Madras	M. E. F.
Mohamed Shariff Khan	Punjab	M. E. F.
Mohd. Shuah	Punjab	M. E. F.
Mohd. Siddiq	Northern	I. E. F. " A " and M. E. F.
Mohomed Yakub	Central	I. E. F. " A."
Mohd. Yacoob	Western	Bushire Force
Md. Yasin Ahmed	Punjab	I. E. F. " A "
Mohammad Shafi	Eastern	East Persia.
Mohd. Yunus	Eastern	M. E. F.
Mohammad Ali	.....	East Persia.
Mahendra Lal Shaha	.....	M. E. F.
Monsinah	.....	E. A. E. F.
Mokhanlal Chakravarty	Bengal	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Moni Mohan Dey	.....	M. E. F.
Manohar Lal	Punjab N. W. F. Province	M. E. F.
Moolkhand Sharma	Central	E. E. F.
Moolraj	Punjab	I. E. F. " A " and M. E. F.
Mool Raj Chooni	Madras	I. E. F. " A "
Mota Singh	.....	East Persia.
Moti Lal Bohara	Central	M. E. F.
Motilal Chowdhary	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Mukund Lal	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Mukundi Lal, Lt.	Northern	M. E. F.
Mula Singh	Punjab	E. E. F.
Mulkchand Metha	Eastern	M. E. F.
Mulkchand Mehta	Eastern	M. E. F.
Mumla	Central	M. E. F.
Munnalal	.....	M. E. F.
Munnalal	Northern	M. E. F.
Munnalal Bajpai	Central	E. E. F.
Munnan Khan	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Munshi Abdul Gain	Bengal	M. E. F.
Munshi B. Abdul Latiff	Madras	M. E. F.
Munshi Ghilman Alli	Bengal	M. E. F
Munshi Mohd Salim	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F.
Munshi Nasiruddin Ahmed	.....	M. E. F.
Munshi Ram	Punjab	E. E. F.
Munshi Ram	Punjab	Salonica.
Munshi Ram	Punjab	M. E. F.
Munshi Saminuddin Ahmed	Bengal	M. E. F.
Munshi Sayed Jaheri Hussein	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F.
Murad Ali	Punjab	British Mission Escort.
Murli Dhar	Central	M. E. F.
Muzaffer Ali	.....	East Persia.
N. Ajappa	Madras	M. E. F.
N. B. Jamble	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
N. B. Kelker	Bombay	British Mission Escort and Bushire.
N. C Dessai	Western	M. E. F.
N. C. Mitra	Bengal and Assam	E. A. E. F.
N. C. Mukerjee	Burma	M. E. F.
N. D. Kane	Western	M. E. F.
N. D. Munjee	Central	M. E. F.
N. F. Dighe	Madras	M. E. F.
N. G. Khedker	Bombay	Bushire.
N. G. Mukerji	Bengal	I. E. F. " A "
N. Kunhi Kannan	Madras	M. E. F.
N. M. Mendroma	Bombay	M. E. F.
N. Narsingrao	Bombay	M. E. F.
N. N. Gaungli	Eastern	M. E. F.
N. Raguendra Rao	Eastern	M. E. F.
N. Ramchandra Iyer	Madras	M. E. F.
N. Rayappa Naidu	Madras	Aden F. F.
N. R. Samant	Bombay	M. E. F.
N. S. Narayanswamy Iyer	Burma	M. E. F.
Nabi Bux	Burma	M. E. F.
Naga Bhusharam	Burma	M. E. F.
Nagarji Cooverji Desai	Western	M. E. F.
Nagendra Mohan Lahin	United Provinces	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Nagendranath Sen Gupta	Bengal	M. E. F.
Nagandranath Gangoli	.....	M. E. F.
Nandlal	Northern	M. E. F.
Nand Lal	Punjab	I. E. F. " A."
Narain Dass	Central	M. E. F.
Narain Singh	Punjab	M. E. F.
Narayan Daji Kane	W. Division	M. E. F.
Narayan Jaikrishna Munjee	Central	M. E. F
Narayan Singh	Northern	M. E. F.
Narbada Prasad	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Narsing Rao	Central	M. E. F.
Narsingrao	Southern	M. E. F.
Narayan Dass	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Narayan Sakharam Nikam	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Nathu Singh	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Nathu Sngh Jeggi	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Nathu Laxman	Western	M. E. F.
Nathu Swamy	Northern	M. E. F.
Nawroji B.Dabdi	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Nayad Abdul Kadar	Bombay	M. E. F.
Nazi Ullah Mazundur	Burma	M. E. F.
Nazir Hussain	Punjab	E. E. F.
Niazuddin	Punjab	M. E. F.
Nihal Singh	Northern	M. E. F.
Nihalddin	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Nilkantha Gangadas Sahasrabudhe.	Bombay	Aden F. F.
Noor Mohd. Khan	Punjab	M. E. F.
Nur Mohamed	Punjab	M. E. F.
Nur Hag	Punjab	M. E. F.
Nurudin Ahmed	Bengal	M. E. F.
A. K. Ojha	Central	Bushire.
P. A. Tahmanker	Bombay	M. E F.
P. C. Guha	Eastern	M. E F.
P. C. Koshvel	Bombay	I. E..F. " A "
P. C. Krishna Swamy	Central	M. E.. F.
P. G. Mortra	Bombay	M. E . F.
P. Homin	Burma	M. E. F.
P. K. Engineer	Bombay	M. E. F.
P. Kunnuswamy	Central	E. A. E. F.
P. M. Baliwalla	Bombay	M. E. F.
P. N. Mitra	Burma	M. E. F.
P. Narasimhulu Naidu	Madras	M. E. F
P. Natesa Pillay	Madras	Aden F. F.
P. N. Rama Row	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
P. N. Suniyal	Eastern	M. E. F.
P. Padanabharow	Madras	E. E. F.
P.Pumushottam Naidu	Madras	Aden F. F.
P. R. Janardhanam Naik	Madras	E. E. F.
P. Raju Mudaly	Southern	M. E. F.
P. R. Shriniwasrao	Western	M. E. F.
P. Sitaram Iyer	Burma	M. E. F.
P. S. N. Iyer	Burma	M. E. F.
P. Thanga Velachari	Madras	M. E. F.
P. V. Naidu	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F.
P. Venkataswamy Naidu	Western	M. E. F.
P. V. Rajarao	Western	M. E. F.
P. W. Tambankar	Bombay	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Pal Bahadur	Bengal	M. E. F.
Pandit Laxami Dutt Joshi	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Panna Lal	Punjab	M. E F.
Parashram Pandey	United Provinces	E. E. F.
Pearilal	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Pendharkars	Outsider	M. E. F.
Perja Pat	Punjab	I. E. F. " A."
Peshwar Singh	Northern	M. E. F.
Phool Singh	Punjab	M. E. F.
Phulsingh	Punjab	M. E. F.
Piary Lal	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Piransingh	Central	M. E. F.
Pragg	Punjab	I. E. F. " A."
Pranlal	Western	M. E. F.
Pramath Nath Bhattacharya	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Pravesh Chandra Bose	Bengal	M. E. F.
Pruna Ram	Punjab	M. E. F.
Profulla Kumar Mukerji	Bengal	M. E. F.
Promotho Nath Bhattacharji	Bengal	M. E. F.
Pulin Chandra Chatterji	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Punjab Singh	Punjab	E. E. F.
Purshotam Ram	.....	I. E. F " A."
Purnachandra Guha	Southern	M. E. F.
Purushotram Pillay	Madras	M E. F.
Pyare Lal Tangri	Central	Bushire.
R. A. Mudbhatkar	Bombay	E. E. F.
R. A. Mudbhatkar	Bombay	Aden F. F.
R. B. Taishetye	Bombay	E. E. F.
R. C. Phadine	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
R. C. Venkateshwar Iyer	Southern	M. E. F.
R. D. Khera	.....	M. E. F.
R. D. Padmanabhiah	Madras	M. E. F.
R. D. P. Chetty	Madras	M. E. F.
R. F. C. Caid	.....	I. E. F. " A."
Mr. R. Ganesan	Bombay	Aden F. F.
R. G. R. Vele	Central	M. E. F.
R. G. Naidu	Rajputana	M. E. F.
R. G. Phadnis	Poona	M. E. F.
R. K. Dassgupta	Eastern	M. E. F.
R. Kurupanan Pillai	Bombay	Aden F. F.
R. M. Dewanjee		M. E. F.
R. M. Fondke	Bombay	E A. E. F.
R. M. Kale	Bombay	M. E. F.
R. M. Karlekar	Western	M. E. F.
R. N. Kahale	Central	E. E. F.
R. Pochiah	Central	British Mission Escort.
R. P. Sanyal	United Provinces	I. E. F " A " and M. E. F.
R. R. Mukerjee	Bengal	M. E. F.
R. R. Sen	Burma	M. E. F.
R. S. Surti	Bombay	M. E. F.
R. T. Lille	Bombay	I. E. F. " A " Force.
Mr. R. V. Limaye	Bombay	Aden F. F.
Radha Kanta Mitter	.....	M. E. F.
Raghbir Sahai	Northern	M. E. F.
Raghnandas Prasad	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Raghunath M. Kale	Bombay	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Raghunath Sadahir	....	M. E. F.
Raghunath Sadashir Sathe	Bombay	M. E. F.
Rahimtulla	Punjab	M. E. F.
Rajk. Ghosh	Bengal	M. E. F.
Raj Ruplal	Kangra I	"G" Force and M.E.F.
Raja Ram	Madras	M. E. F.
Rajaram Hargobindas	Northern	M. E. F.
Rala Ram	Punjab	M. E. F.
Mr. Rall Ram	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Ralla Ram	Northern	M. E. F.
Ralla Ram	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ralya Ram	Central	M. E. F.
Ram Asra	Northern	M. E. F. and East Persia.
Ramchand	Punjab	M. E. F. and E. E. F.
Ramchander Singh	Central	M. E. F.
Ramchandra	Southern	E. A. E. F.
Ramchandra Gamba	....	M. E. F.
Ramchandra Sagood	Bombay	M. E. F.
Ramchandra Gurung	Bengal	E. A. E. F.
Ram Dass	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Ram Gopal	.....	East Persia.
Ram Bhan	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ram Kishan	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ram Kishan Datta	Northern	M. E. F.
Ram Kishar Prasad	Western	M. E. F.
Ramnivas	Rajaputana	M. E. F.
Ram Niwas Sharma	Rajputana	M. E. F.
Ram Rukha	Northern	M. E. F.
Ram Rakha	Northern	M. E. F.
Ram Rakha	Northern	M. E. F.
Ram Rakha Mal	Northern	M. E. F.
Ram Rakha Mal	Northern	M. E. F.
Ram Katti Mukerji	Bengal	M. E. F.
Ramsarup Lall	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Ram Sarup Singh	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F.
Rama Chander	Central	
Rama Rakha Mall	Punjab	M. E. F
Ramid Ali	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Rohini K. Dass Gupta	Southern	"S" Din M. E. F.
Ramzan Ali	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Ratanlal B. Suraha	Central	M. E. F.
Ranghakhan Mudlier	Burma	M. E. F.
Rao Noormahamad	.....	M. E. F.
Rao Noor Mohd.	Northern	M. E. F.
Rasara Mal	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Ratanlal B. Sarolia	.....	M. E. F.
Rewa Prasad	Punjab	M. E. F.
Riasat Hussain	Central	M. E. F.
Rogers B.	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Rohini K. Dass Gupta	.....	M. E. F.
D. Rose	Central	M. E. F.
Roti. Kanta Lal	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Ruplal	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Mor Rupsingh	Northern	E. A. E. F.
Rup Singh	Western	M. E. F.
Rustum Ali	Northern	E. A. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Sahib Ram	....	East Persia.
S. A. Deomani Nadr	Madras	I. E. F. " A ".
Sardar Khan	.....	East Persia.
Mr. S. A. Gokhale	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
S. B. Kalyansundaram Pillai ..	Madras	I. E. F. " A."
Mr. S. C. Bose	Bengal	E A. E. F.
S. C. Chakravaty	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
S. C. Chakrawaty	Madras	M. E. F.
S. C. Chakrawarti	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
G. C. Chatterjee	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
S. C. Guha	Burma	M. E. F.
S. Chander Mohon	Punjab	M. E. F.
S. C. Sangal	Bengal (E. C.)	M. E. F.
S. G. Dixit	Central	M. E. F.
S. G. Pardeshi	Bombay	M. E. F.
S. G. Patanker	Bombay	M. E. F.
S. Hamid Ali	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
S. H. Khandekar	Bombay	M. E. F.
S. J. Kashikar	Bombay	M. E. F.
S. K. Bose	Eastern Dn.	M. E. F.
S. K. Ghosh	Calcutta	M. E. F.
S. K. Hurgamni	Central	M. E. F.
S. K. Hiwale	Bombay	M. E. F.
S. K. Hingmire	Central	M. E. F. and E. E. F.
Mr. S. K. Kanga	Central	Bushire.
S. K. Mallick	Eastern	M. E. F.
S. K. Munooswamy Naidoo ..	Madras	M. E. F.
S. K. Murtiza	Bombay	M. E. F.
S. Kedar Nath	Rajputana	M. E. F.
S. Khair Uddin Ahmed	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
S. K. Raw	.....	M. E. F.
S. L. Ramaswamy Naidoo	Southern	M. E. F.
S. M. Gupta	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
S. M. Maideo	Bombay	I. E. F. " A ".
S. Moslem	Burma	M. E. F.
S. M. Kazi	Bombay	M. E. F.
Mr. S. Mohd. Khan	Madras	E. A. E. F.
S. Mukerjee	.....	M. E. F.
S. N. Bannerjee	Bengal and Assam ..	E. A. E. F.
S. N. Nair	Eastern	I. E. F. " A ".
S. N. Sen	.....	M. E. F.
S. N. Singha	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
S. N. Tewari	Central	M. E. F.
S. N. Ubhaykar	Bombay	M. E. F.
S. N. Usman	Central	M. E. F.
S. Natarajen	Burma	M. E. F.
S. P. Ruhuri	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
S. P. Sahuna	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
S. P. Sur	Eastern	M. E. F.
S. R. Pathak	Central	M. E. F.
S. R. V. Ramaniah	Bombay	"G" Force and M.E.F.
S. S. Ahmed	Burma	M. E.F.
S. S. Kasarkod	Bombay	M. E. F.
S. Shriniwas .. .. (Deceased).	Central	M.E. F.
Mr. S. Sitapati	Madras	Bushire.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
S. Subramaniam	Madras	E. E. F.
S. Tiruvenkatachari	Madras	M. E. F.
S. Venkataswamy Naidoo	Madras	M. E. F.
S. Wasudeo Row	Madras	M. E. F.
Sa'Quadur	Burma	M. E. F.
S. Zahid Hussain	Central	M. E. F.
Sadat Ali Khan	Punjab	M. E. F.
Mr. Sadhashiv-Vishnu Rasal	Western	E. A. E. F.
Sadiq Ali	Punjab	M. E. F.
Sadhu Ram	Northern	M. E. F.
Sadral Hussein	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Said Ahmed	Punjab	M. E. F.
Said Kasim	Bombay	I. E. F. " A "
Sailesh Chandra Sanyal	Eastern	M. E. F.
Salig Ram	Northern	Salonica.
Sam Siromony	....	
Samuiad Ahmed	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
A Samuel	Madras	M. E. F.
Samuel Daya	Central	M. E. F
Sant Kumar Bose	Western	M. E. F.
Sant Ram	Northern	M. E. F.
Sarab Dial	Northern	M. E. F.
Sarat Kant Dey	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Sardar Ali	Punjab	M. E. F.
Sardar Khan	Punjab	Salonica.
Sarjendra Mukerji	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Sarjoo Prasad	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F.
Sasadhar Mulik	Bengal	M. E. F.
Sat Deo Verma	Punjab	M. E. F.
Satya Charan Mitter	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Saty Narayan	Central Circle	M. E. F.
Satyandra Kumar Ravl	Bihar and Orissa	E. A. E. F.
Savandas	Northern	M. E. F.
Sayed Azizuddin	Madras	M. E. F.
Sayed Mumtazalli	Burma	M. E. F.
Serajlal Hassen	Northern	M. E. F.
Seth Dhari Lal	Bombay	M. E. F.
Shah Ghaffoor Khan	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Shah Nawaz	Northern	M. E. F.
Shaikh Imam Ali	United Provinces	Aden F. F.
Sham Dutt	Central	M. E. F.
Sham Narayen Tivari	Central	M. E. F.
Shamsher Singh	Punjab	E. E. F.
Shama Pade Sur	Eastern	M. E. F.
Shanker Das	Punjab	E. E. F.
Shanker Lal	United Provinces	Salonica.
Shanker Lal Dube	Central	M. E. F.
Shanker Monaji	Western	E. A. E. F.
Shanker Prasad	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Shanker Prasad Varma	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Shanker W. Bhate	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Sk. Abdul Rahman	Bombay	M. E. F.
Sheik Abdulla	Bombay	M. E. F.
Shaik Husein	Madras	M. E. F.
Shaik Hyder Abdul Kader	Western	E. E. F.
Sharf Din	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Sheo Baran Dass	United Provinces	E. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Sher Jang	Punjab	I. E. F. " A " & M. E F.
Sher Singh	Northern	M. E. F.
Shib Dayal	Punjab	M. E. F.
Shiv Barandas	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Shivram Sitaram Vaidya	Bombay	M. E. F.
Shridhar S. Rajdhekar	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Sibtay Hussain	Central	M. E. F.
C. T. B. Singham	Burma	M. E. F.
Sirajul Hussain	Northern	M. E. F.
Sitaram	Central	Salonica.
Sitaram	Central	M. E. F
Sita Ram III	Northern	M. E. F.
Sitaram Bargotta	Punjab	M. E. F.
Sitaram Ganpat Dixit	Central	M. E. F.
Sitaram Kumar Bagchi	Bengal	E. E. F.
Sitaram Richharia	Central	M. E. F.
N. Smith	Madras	M. E. F.
Sohanlal	Northern	M. E. F.
Shripad Chaterji	Eastern	E. A. E. F.
Shri Ram	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Somdatt	.....	East Persia.
Subbaraya Mudaly	H. Dn.	M. E. F.
Subodh Guha	Bengal	M. E. F.
Sudama Tewari . ..	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Sudhirchandra Rarf	Central	M. E. F.
Sadin Chandra Bannerjee	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Sukhdeo Pande	Bihar and Orissa ..	M. E. F.
Sukhdeo Prasad	Central	M. E. F.
Suleman Ahmed	.....	M. E. F.
Sultan Ahmed	Punjab	M. E. F.
Sultan Ahmed	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Sunder Singh	.....	East Persia
Suraj Bali	Central	M. E. F.
Surat Chandra Chakravarti ..	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Surechandra Dass Gupta	Bengal	E. A. E. F.
Surandra Kumar Guha	.....	E. A. E. F.
Surandra Mohan Dass Gupta ..	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Surandranath Dass	United Provinces	E. A. E. F
Surendra Nath Sinha	R. M. S. Division	M. E. F.
Surendranath Chakravarty ..	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Suresh Chandra Mukerjee	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F.
Suresh Chandra	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Susil Kumar Ghose	Punjab	M. E. F.
Sayed Abdul Kadar Sewar	Bombay	M. E. F.
Syed Ahmed	Madras	M. E. F.
Syed Burhan	Bombay	Aden F. F.
Syed Burhan Syedre Saiba	Bombay	E. A. E. F
Syed Hamid Ali	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Syed Khadur	Madras	M. E. F.
Sayed Manzar Ali	Central	M. E. F.
Syed Mazrul Islam	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Syed Rahmulla	Central	M. E. F.
Syed Zabaruddin	Madras	M. E. F.
T. C. Mitra	Eastern	M. E. F.
T. D. Jaga Rao	Madras	M. E. F.
T. E. Rangachary	Northern	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
T. M. Kannu	Burma	M. E. F.
T. N. Mitra	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F.
T. Nag Bhull Avan	Burma	M. E. F.
T. R. Nair	Burma	M. E. F.
T. Ramchandra Pillai	Madras	E. A. E. F.
T. Ramchandrum Pallai	Madras	M. E. F.
T. R. Rangachary	Madras	M. E. F.
T. R. Tangavelu	Western	.....
I. R. Vardarajalu Naidu	Western	E. A. E. F.
T. Syed Ahmed	.....	M. E. F.
T. S. Jambhunathan	Bombay	M. E. F.
T. Subba Rao	Madras	M. E. F.
T. S. Sivanesan	Madras	M. E. F.
T. Venu Gopa Iyengar	.....	M. E. F.
T. Venu Gopal Naidu	Madras	M. E. F.
T. V. Sapre	Bombay	M. E. F.
Safaul Mohomed	Punjab	M. E. F.
Taj Uddin Ahmed	Punjab	M. E. F.
Talib Hussain	Central	M. E. F.
Tarachand	Punjab	M. E. F.
Saraknath San	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Takruddin Shah	United Provinces	Salonica.
Tarapado Rumar	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Taj-ud-din	.....	East Persia.
Tek Chand	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F. and Force "G".
Tek Chand	Punjab	M. E. F.
Tek Narayansingh	Punjab	M. E. F.
Thakur Prasad	Burma	M. E. F.
Tikka Lal Dhar	Punjab	I. E. F. "A" F.
Tikaram	.....	M. E. F.
Tin Couri Mitter	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Tiru Venkat Swamy Pillai	Madras	M. E. F.
Trimbak Vishwanath Shende ..	Central	M. E. F.
U. G. Trivedi	Bombay	M. E. F.
U. L. Ghosh	Burma	M. E. F.
Umar Din	Punjab	British Mission Escort.
Umrao Singh	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Upendranath Mandal	.....	M. E. F.
Uttam Chand	Bombay	M. E. F.
Uttam Singh	Northern	E. E. F.
V. Appu Pillay	Madras	Aden F. F.
V. C. Warang	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
V. Devarajalu Naidu	.....	M. E. F.
V. G. Bodas	Bombay	M. E. F.
V. G. Chawan	Bombay	M. E. F.
V. Iyer Ram	Western	M. E. F.
V. K. Karandikar	Western	M. E. F.
V. M. Chikarmani	Bombay	Aden F. F.
V. Muniswamy Mudaliar	Madras	Bushire .
V. P. Shrivastiwa	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F.
V. S. Subba Rao	.....	M. E. F.
V. S. Sundram	Western	M. E. F.
V. Sunder Rao	Western	E. A. E. F.
V. V. Krishna Menon	Madras	M. E. F.
Viraragavulu Chetty	Madras	E. A. E. F.
Vasudeo	Northern	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Vedachalla Mudaliar	Madras	M. E. F.
Vilayat Khan	Northern	M. E. F.
Villu Pillai	Madras	M. E. F.
Vinayak Balkrishna Paradhakar	Central	M. E. F.
Vindeshwar Prasad Shri Bastoba	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F.
Vishram Sitaram Khane	Central	Aden F. F.
Vithal Narayen Ketker (Field Post Master)	Bombay	E. A. E. F
W. B. Kelkar	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Wahid Ahmed	United Provinces	E. E. F.
Wahid Bahadur	Burma	M. E. F.
R. F. C. Waid	Northern	M. E. F.
Wali Mahommed	.....	East Persia
Waman Motiram Phordke	Bombay	E. A. E. F
Waman Sadashev Joshi	Central	British Mission Escort.
Washav Ramchandra Samant	Bombay	M. E. F.
Wasudeo	Punjab	M. E. F.
Wilayat Khan	Northern	M. E. F.
William I. Vanafall	Madras	M. E. F.
Y. G. Parker	Bombay	M. E. F.
Y. Kalli Pillay	Madras	E. E. F
Y. V. Kande	Bombay	Aden F F
Yeswant V. Kanade	Bombay	E. E. F.
Yusuf Ali	Northern	M. E F.
Zafar Hussain	Central	Bushire F
Zahid Hussain	Central	M. E. F.
Zakir Hussain	Northern	E. A. E. F
Zia Mohmed	United Provinces	M. E. F.

Naik.

Bostan Khan	.....	East Persia

Followers.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
A. Apolloswamy	Punjab	M. E. F.
A. C. Burna	Burma	M. E. F.
A. C. Dutt	Burma	M. E. F.
A. Govindan Nair	Malabar	M. E. F.
A. Hanmant Rao	Central	Bushire Force.
A. K. Bhonde	Outsider	M. E. F.
A. K. Somasundram	Madras	M. E F.
A. Kulchandra Bhattarcharjee ..	Bengal	E. E. F.
A.Lam Yar Mohd	Outsider	M. E. F.
A. P. Naidu	Madras	I. E. F. " A "
A. M. Narayen Nanbuger	Madras	M. E. F.
A. Rahman Nair	Madras	M. E. F.
A. Ramchandra Pillai	Madras	M. E. F.
A. Ramaswamy Goundan	Madras	Salonica & E. E. F
A. S. Narayan Pillay	Outsider	M. E. F.
A. S. Santa Maria	Bombay	M. E. F.
A. Shenbagum Pillai	Madras	M. E. F.
A. Thangaswamy	.. ...	M. E. F.
A Veer Raghavalu Naidu	.....	M. E. F.
Aba Narayan	Bombay	M. E. F.
Abadi Mia	Bengal	M. E. F.
Aba Narayan Chawan	Bombay	M. E. F.
Abas Ali	Central	M. E. F.
Abdulla	.....	East Persia
Abdul Abid	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Abdul Ahad	Punjab	E. E. F.
Abdul Amin	Outsider recruited at Bombay.	Bushire.
Abdul Azia	Punjab	British M. Escort
Abdul Aziz	Central	E. E. F.
Abdul Aziz	Punjab	E A. E. F.
Abdul Aziz	Punjab	M. E. F.
Abdul Aziz Khan	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Abdul Aziz Sharfuddin	Outsider	E. E. F.
Abdul Gafur	Central	M. E. F.
Abdul Hakim	Punjab	M. E. F.
Abdul Karim	.....	East Persia.
A. Chelmiah	Madras	M. E. F.
Abdul Hadi	Outsider (Sweeper) ..	Aden F. F.
Abdul Kahad	.....	E. A. E. F.
M. Abdul Hakim	Punjab	M. E. F.
Abdul Hakim	Assam	M. E. F.
Abdul Hamid	Bengal and Assam ..	I. E. F. " A " F.
Abdul Hamid	Bombay	I. E. F. "A" & M.E.F.
Abdul Jafar	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Abdul Kadun	Outsider	I. E. F. " A " and M. E. F.
Abdul Karim	Outsider	M. E. F.
Abdul Karim	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Abdul Karim	Outsider	M. E. F.
Abdul Karim	Punjab	M. E. F.
Abdul Karim	Punjab	M. E. F.
Abdul Kasim	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Abdul Khan S.	Outsider recruited at Bombay.	Bushire.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Abdul Latif	Central	M. E. F.
Abdul Latiff	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Abdul Majid	Outsider	I. E. F. " A "
Abdul Majid	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Abdul Majid	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Abdul Majid	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Abdul Majid	Punjab	Aden F. F.
Abdul Majid	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Abdul Masjid Abdul Latif	Outsider	E. E. F.
Abdul Majid Muja Mohd. Shah	Punjab	Aden F. F.
Abdul Rabbani	Outsider	M. E. F.
Abdul Rahim	Outsider	I. E. F. " A "
Abdul Rahim Manat	Outsider	M. E. F.
Abdul Rahman	Outsider	E. E. F.
Abdul Rasul	Punjab	I. E. F. " A ".
Abdul Rehman Ahmed Miya	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Abdul Rahman	Punjab	M. E. F.
Abdul Rahman Isak	Bombay	I. E. F. " A ".
Abdul Rahman	Western	E. A. E. F.
Abdul Rahiman Khan	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Abdul Ramjan	Outsider	M. E. F.
Abdul Rashid	Punjab	M. E. F.
Abdul Rahsid	Burma	M. E. F.
Abdul Samad Khan	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Abdul Samadkhan	Burma	M. E. F.
Adbul Satter	Burma	M. E. F.
Abdulla	Punjab	I. E. F. " A " and M. E. F.
Abdulla	Outsider	I. E. F. " A " and M. E. F.
Abdulla	Outsider	M. E. F.
Abdulla	Punjab	E. E. F.
Abdulla	United Provinces	E. E. F.
Abdulla	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Abdullah	Punjab	I. E. F. " A ".
Abdulla S-o Abdulla	Outsider	Aden F. F.
Abdulla Ditta	Outsider	M. E. F.
Abdulla Jan	Punjab	M. E. F.
Abdullah Khan	Outsider	I. E. F. " A ".
Abdulla Pathan	Do. recruited in E. Africe	.....
Adatrac Paridesi	Madras	M. E. F.
Afta Buddin Khandaker	Bengal	M. E. F.
Agar Singh	.....	East Persia.
Ahad Shah	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ahmed Ali Said Musa	Outsider	M. E. F.
Ahmad Din	.....	East Persia.
Ahmed Bux	Bihar and Orissa Circle	M. E. F.
Ahmed Bux	Central	M. E. F.
Ahmed Din	Burma	M. E. F.
Ahmed Khan	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ahmed Khan	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Ahmed Uddin	Central	E. E. F.
Ahmed Ullahkhan	.....	M. E. F.
Ahad Shah	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ajadhia Pershad	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Ajodhya Prasad Sukul	Burma	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Akil Chandra Barna	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Akusha Vithoo	Outsider	E. E. F.
Ala Dad	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ala Ditta	.....	East Persia.
Ala Lakha	Bombay	.....
Ala Vagha	Outsider	M. E. F.
Ala Dya	.....	East Persia.
Alah Dad	Punjab	"A" Force.
Ala Din	.....	East Persia.
Alaha Rakha	Punjab	E. E. F.
Allaff	Bombay	M. E. F.
Alam Din	Punjab	British M. Escort and then Bushire F.
Alam Shah	Punjab	E. E. F.
Alandar Hussein	Punjab	M. E. F.
Alamgir	Outsider	M. E. F.
Alana Abdulla	Bombay	M. E. F.
Alexander Mathews	Outsider recruited at Bombay	Bushire,
Ali Jafar	Outsider	E. E. F.
Ali Jiwa	Outsider	M. E. F.
Ali Sher Khan	U. P.	E. A. E. F.
Alip Murad Bux	Outsider	M. E. F.
Alla Dad	Punjab	M. E. F.
Alla Din	.....	M. E. F.
Alla Ditta (Ditta)	Punjab	M. E. F.
Allab Bakhsh	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Allah Din	Outsider	B. M. Escort and then Bushire Force.
Aladin Balgia	Outsider	B. M. Escort.
Alah Din Khan Barkak Khan	Outsider	Salonika F.
Aladin Gulab	Outsider	M. E. F.
Allah Din	Central	E. A. E. F.
Allaha Ditta	Punjab	E. A. E. F
Allah Ditta	Outsider	M. E. F.
Allah Ditta	Punjab	E. E. F.
Allah Ditta	Punjab	M. E. F.
Allah Ditta	Punjab	M. E. F.
Allam	Bombay	M. E. F.
Allanpalli Appalswamy	Bengal	M. E. F.
Amarnath Fuguram	Outsider	M. E. F.
Amar Singh	U. P.	M. E. F.
Amba Pershad	U. P.	M. E. F.
Amin Chand	Punjab	M. E. F.
Aminuddin	Central	E. E. F.
Amirally	Central	M. E. F.
Amir Bux	Punjab	M. E. F.
Amiru Din	Punjab	M. E. F.
Amira Gokha	Bombay	M. E. F.
Amir Hussain	Punjab	M. E. F.
Amir Kasim Shah	Outsider	M. E. F.
Amir Khan	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Amirkhan Sha Mohd. Khan	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Amir Khanshah Mohd.	Bombay	M. E. F.
Amir Khanshaw Mohd.	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Amjad Hussein	Central	M. E. F.
Amma Punja	Outsider	E. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Amritsara	Outsider	East Persia.
Amra Goka	.....	M. E. F.
Amritlal Pitamber	Outsider	M. E. F.
Amtha Nana	Outsider	M. E. F.
Amtha Natha..	Outsider	M. E. F.
Anand Hura	Outsider	M. E. F.
Anande Dhaswaji	Outsider	M. E. F.
Ananda Malhari	Central	E. A. E. F.
Anand Nathu..	.....	M. E. F.
Anand Rao	Central	" A " Force.
Anand Rao	Punjab	M. E. F.
Anandilal	Central	Aden F. F.
Anand Sajan	Outsider	Salonika.
Anant Kashinath Bhondi	Outsider	M. E. F.
Anant Singh	Punjab and N. W. F. ..	M. E. F.
Anelas Dey	Burma	M. E. F.
Annukuchanda Bhattacherjee ..	Bengal	E. E. F.
Anrudh Singh	Burma	M. E. F.
Anwarul Haq	Outsider	M. E. F.
Aparna Charan Barna	Burma	M. E. F.
Appa Bapu	Outsider	M. E. F.
Arjun Changia (Changia)	Outsider	M. E. F.
Arjan Deoraj	Outsider	M. E. F.
Arjun Dhuda	Outsider	E. E. F.
Arjun Karsan	Outsider	M. E. F.
Arjun Rama	Outsider	M. E. F.
Asa	Outsider	M. E. F.
Asd Ullah	Punjab	I. E. F. " A ".
Asaram	Central	E. E. F.
Asaram	Bombay	M. E. F.
Asa Ram	.....	M. E. F.
Abdulla	Outsider	M. E. F.
Asgarli Hyderali	Burma	M. E. F.
Ashrafi Lal	United Provinces ..	E. A. E. F.
Ashrfilal	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Ashmatali Lasker	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Asgarli Hyderli	Burma	M. E. F.
Assam Din	Outsider	M. E. F.
Assam Mohd.	Outsider	M. E. F.
Asu	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Ata Mohomed	Punjab	I. E. F. " A ".
J. Atherton	.....	M. E. F.
P. Atkinson	.....	M. E. F.
Atmaram Daulatram	Outsider	M. E. F.
Aurodhsingh	Burma	M. E. F.
Aurodh Singh	Burma	M. E. F.
Ayoo	Outsider	M. E. F.
Azin Uddin	Central	M. E. F.
Aziz Din	Punjab	E. E. F.
Aziz Din	Central	M. E. F.
B. Appalaswamy	Madras	M. E. F.
B. S. Dalvi	Bombay	M. E. F.
B. Dulu	Outsider	M. E. F.
B. Munswamy	Burma	M. E. F.
B. Purshottam	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
B. P. Sathiya	Burma	M. E. F.
B. P. Singh	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
B. V. Subba Rao	Madras	Bushire.
B. Simdar Singh	Madras	M. E. F.
B. Sheerao	Madras	M. E. F.
B. S. Umbardand	Bombay	M. E. F.
B. Venkatswamy Naidu	Madras	M. E. F.
Babu Badam	Outsider	M. E. F.
Babu Dhondu	Outsider	M. E. F.
Baboo Hari Bamne	Bombay	E. E. F.
Babu Hari Baune	Outsider	M. E. F.
Babu Kishan	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Babu Khangu Kadane	Bombay	Aden F. F.
Babu Lal	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Babu Madhoog	Outsider	M. E. F.
Babu Mahadeo	Bombay	M. E. F.
Babu Ram	Punjab	M. E. F.
Babu Ram	Punjab	M. E. F.
Babu Ram	Punjab	B. M. Escort
Babu Ram	U. P.	Bushire.
Babu Ram	.....	M. E. F.
Babu Ram	Punjab	E. E. F.
Babu Ram	Punjab	M. E. F.
Babu Rangu Kasar	Bombay	M. E. F.
Badal Debidin	Oudh	M. E. F.
Badesi	Outsider	I. E. F. "A".& M.E.F.
Bagga	.....	M. E. F.
Bagga Pirbux	Outsider	M. E. F.
Bagga Umarbax	Outsider	M. E. F.
Bagh Ali Karamdin	Outsider	M. E. F.
Bagha Shanker	Outsider	M. E. F.
Bahadur	Bombay	M. E. F.
Bahadur Ali	.....	M. E. F.
Bahadur Ali Ahd	Outsider (recruited at Bombay)	Bushire.
Bahadur Nathu	Outsider	M. E. F.
Bahadur Shah	Punjab	M. E. F.
Bahadur Ali Sharma	Outsider	M. E. F.
Bahadur Sher	Punjab	M. E. F.
Bahadur Singh	Burma	M. E. F.
Bahadur Shah Karim Hyder	Bombay	M. E. F.
Biachor Khusal	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Baijnath	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Bahar Tulsi	Outsider	M. E. F.
Bairo Singh Pardhan Singh	Burma	M. E. F.
Baja Kaka	Outsider	M. E. F.
Baju Balin Dabin	.....	M. E. F.
Bakhmir Saidgul	Outsider	M. E. F.
Bakhlawar Singh	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Bakshi Adal Khan	Bengal and Assam	Aden F. F.
Balaji Govind Powar	Bombay	E. A. E. F
Baldeo Singh	Burma	M. E. F.
Balgovind	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Balgovinda Brahman	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Balaji Gharba	Outsider	M. E. F.
Balaji Gharha Shinde	Bombay	M. E. F.
Balaji Govind	Bombay	M. E. F.
Balbhadra Parsad	United Provinces	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Baldeo Prasad Missir	Burma	M. E. F.
Baldeosingh	Burma	M. E. F.
Balgohinda Brahman	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Balkrishnaargoon Dalvi	Bombay	M. E. F.
Balia Dhote	Central	M. E. F.
Baleshwar Prasad	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Balkrishna A. Dalvi	Bombay	E. E. F.
Balkrishna Govind	Outsider	M. E. F.
Balkrishna Mudliar	.....	M. E. F.
Balkrishna Naidu	Madras	M. E. F.
Balkrishna Pant	Bombay	M. E. F.
Baluram	Madras	M. E. F.
Balwant Hari Vaidya	Western	M. E. F.
Balwant Rai	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Balya	Outsider	M. E. F.
Balaji Govind Powar	Bombay	M. E. F.
Bahram	.. ...	East Persia
Bamdeo Panday	United Provinces	E. E. F.
Bandu Khan	United Provinces ..	I. E. F. " A ".
Bandu Khan	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Bandu Shivappa	Bombay	M. E. F.
Bania	Outsider	M. E. F.
Banka Singh	.... .	M. E. F.
Bankey Bihari Lal	United Provinces .	M. E. F.
Banky Lal	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Bantoo Jassu	Outsider	E. E. F.
Banwari Sing (Sing)	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Banwari Singh	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Banyad Hassain	United Provinces .. .	Salonika.
Baotha Tarimah	.....	M. E. F.
Bardi Dutta	United Provinces .. .	I. E. F. " A ".
Barkat Ali Karimdin	.....	M. E. F.
Barkat Fazal Ahmed	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Baru Mal	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Basant Singh	Punjab	M. E. F.
Barkat Khan, K.	Outsider (recruited at Bombay)	Bushire.
Barkat Khan Ibrahim Khan ..	Outsider (Sweeper) ..	Salonika.
Baskir Ahmed	Punjab	M. E. F.
J. Bastian	Madras	M. E. F.
Baswunand	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Batoo Lal	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Bathoo Lal	Central	M. E. F.
Bawa Dada	Outsider	M. E. F.
Becha	Outsider	M. E. F.
Becher Khusal	.....	M. E. F.
Behar Tulsi	.. ...	M. E. F.
Bechar Vagha	Outsider	M. E. F.
Behari Lal	Northern	M. E. F.
Behari Lal	Punjab	M. E. F.
Beenarsi Ganpat	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Benarasi Lall	.....	M. E. F.
Beni Madhare Lal	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Beri Singh	.....	M. E. F.
Benodi Bihari Lal	Punjab	M. E. F.
Peter Bernard	.....	M. E. F.
Bhabani Charan Das	Bengal and Assam ..	Bushire.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Bhadep Kapdi	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Bhage Dewa	Outsider	M. E. F.
Bhagchand Chalbi	Outsider(recruited at Bombay)	Bushire.
Bhagi Rath	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Bhagirath Lall	.....	M. E. F.
Bhagoo Mukta	Outsider	Salonika.
Bhagwandas	Punjab	B. M. Escort.
Bhagwan Din	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Bhagwan Din	Central	M. E. F.
Bhagwan Salcharam	.....	M. E. F.
Bhagwan Singh	Outsider	Bushire.
Bhagwan Singh	.....	M. E. F.
Bhagwan Singh	Punjab	M. E. F.
Bhagwansingh Jersingh	Outsider	M. E. F.
Baghya Vithoo	Outsider	M. E. F.
Bhaiji Prabhu	Outsider	M. E. F.
Bhaerji Kanshal	Outsider	E. E. F.
Bhairu Rai	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Bhairu Lal	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Bhaira Singh	Central	M. E. F.
Bhaji Bhae	Outsider	M. E. F.
Bhajjin	.....	M. E. F.
Bhakmis Gul	.....	M. E. F.
Bhakta Bahadur Shetri	Bengal and Asam	M. E. F.
Bhama Bhika	Outsider	M. E. F.
Bhandir	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Bhana Rawjee	Outsider	M. E. F.
Bhanja Lal	Central	E. E. F.
Bhankey Lal	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Bhanwar Lal	Central	M. E. F.
Bharasa Kandur	Burma	M. E. F.
Bhandele Kapeti	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Bhaoo Bhikajee	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Bhawani Bhick Singh	Burma	M. E. F.
Bhawanu Dutt	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Bhawani Dutt	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Bhawani Pershad	Punjab	M. E. F.
Bhagwan Singh	Central	M. E. F.
Bhagwat Sukharam	Outsider	M. E. F.
Bheemanna	Madras	Bushire F.
Bhikaji Bhutaji	Outsider	M. E. F.
Bhikram Rai	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Bhiku Dhondu	Outsider	M. E. F.
Bhiki Mahadu	Outsider	E. E. F.
Bhikin Punja	Outsider	M. E. F.
Bhima Gela	Bombay	M. E. F.
Bhima Musser	Burma	M. E. F.
Bhima Nathu	Outsider	B. M. Escort.
Bhima Partab	Outsider	M. E. F.
Bhimsingh Mamsingh	Outsider	Bushire F.
Bhiru Rai	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Bhoji Bhas	.....	M. E. F.
Bhojraj Shahai	Outsider	E. E. F.
Bhoju Balu	Bombay	M. E. F.
Bhola Khubi	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Bhoreyhal	.....	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Bhorosa Kandu	Burma	M. E. F.
Bhudar Moti	Outsider	M. E. F.
Bhurilal	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Bhuria	Northern	M. E. F.
Bhuhan Mohan Ghose	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Bideshi	Outsider	M. E. F.
Pidhuram	.....	E. A. E. F.
Bidhu Ram	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Bihari Lal	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Bihari Lal	Outsider	M. E. F.
Bihari Lal	Punjab	M. E. F.
Bijal Hira	Outsider	M. E. F.
Bijoz Singh	Punjab	M. E. F.
Bikram Singh	Burma	M. E. F.
Bima	Outsider	M. E. F.
Binda Prasad Singh	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Bindesar	Central	M. E. F.
Bindasari Parsad	Central	M. E. F.
Bindhoswary Lall	Bengal and Assam	E. E. F.
Bendesari Singh	Outsider	M. E. F.
Binsheswari Tewari	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Bir Bahadur	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Bishambar Sahai	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Bishan Dayal	United Provinces	E. E. F.
Bishen Dutt Tewary	Burma	M. E. F.
Besheshar Singh	Central	M. E. F.
Bitta Itwari	Outsider	E. E. F.
Bodh Ra	Eastern	M. E. F.
Bodhai Khan	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Bordy Khan	United Provinces	E. E. F.
Boota	Outsider	I. E. F. " A".
Borta	.....	M. E. F.
Bramahnand Mahanati	Bihar and Orissa	E. E. F.
Brijlal	.....	E. A. E. F.
Brijlal	.....	M. E. F.
Brij Lal	Punjab	I. E. F. " A ".
Brij Lal	Central	M. E. F.
Britnam Rai	Burma	M. E. F.
Budh Ram Kumar	Central	M. E. F.
Budha Lachhmand	Outsider	E. E. F.
Berahi Khan	.....	E. E. F.
Buddan	.....	East Persia.
Budh Ram	Punjab	B. M. Escort.
Budhiram Barmanand	Outsider	Bushire.
Budhu	Punjab	M. E. F.
Budhu Beni	Punjab	M. E. F.
Budhia Sukria	.....	M. E. F.
Budhiya	Bombay	M. E. F.
Buhar Tulsi	.....	M. E. F.
Breg Lal	Outsider	M. E. F.
Budhu	.....	M. E. F.
Bulla	Punjab	E. E. F.
Bulloo Ram Sumatoo	.....	M. E. F.
Bundu Khan	.....	M. E. F.
Bumad Hussein Khan	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Bunka Singh	Burma	M. E. F.
Bura	Punjab	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Buta	.....	M. E. F.
Buta	.....	M. E. F.
Buta II	.....	M. E. F.
C. H. Krishna	Madras	M. E. F.
C. K. Kandaswamy	.....	M. E. F.
C. M. Parthasarathi Naidoo.. ..	Madras	M. E. F.
C. R. Mumpswamy Chetty	Madras	M. E. F.
C. Singa Perumal Chetty	Madras	M. E. F.
C. Shrinivaslu Naidu	Madras	M. E. F.
Chagusingh	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Chagan Bhandu	.....	M. E. F.
Chait Ram	.....	East Persia.
Chaitance Das Baisnath	Burma	M. E. F.
Chaman Din	Outsider	"A" F.
Chaman Lal	United Provinces ..	E. A. E. F.
Champalal	Central	E. E. F.
Chavba Lepcha	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Chandika	Northern	M. E. F.
Chatrapat Bhagwan Singh	Outsider	M. E. F.
Chandra Lal Rai	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Chandra Madho	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Chandra Palsingh Opersingh ..	Eastern	E. A. E. F.
Changa Singh	Punjab	M. E. F.
Changu Ananda	Outsider	E. E. F.
Chani Dhobbi	Outsider	M. E. F.
Chattu	.....	M. E. F.
Chatoo Ram	Central	M. E. F.
Chater Singh	Central	M. E. F.
Chatu Gopiram	Outsider	E. E. F.
Cheda Lal	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Chedambram Pillay	Madras	M. E. F
Chedi Ram	Northern	B. M. Escort.
Chenon Din Abdul Majid	Outsider	M. E. F.
Cheru Peroo	Outsider	Aden F. F.
Chetha Kanna	.....	M. E. F.
Chetto	Central	M. E. F.
Chhaga Dhana	Outsider	E. A. E. F
Chhagan Bhondu	Outsider	M. E. F.
Chhagan Parbhoo	Outsider	Salonika
Chhaganlal Kalidas	Outsider	M. E. F.
Chhagoor Ram	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Changa Singh..	Punjab	M. E. F.
Chhotalal Motarji	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Chotan Gurang	Outsider	I. E. F. "F" "A" F
Chhotu Mukundi	Central	E. E. F.
Chhotu Puni	Outsider	M. E. F.
Chidu Lall	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Chima Nanaji	Outsider	M. E. F.
Chinta Haran Das	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Chint Ram	Punjab	M. E. F.
Chinu Abdul	Outsider	M. E. F.
Chirag Din	Punjab	B. M. Escort.
Chirag Din	Punjab	M. E. F.
Chirag Din	Punjab	M. E. F.
Chiragh	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Chiranjalal	Punjab	M. E. F.
Chitta Bhana	Central	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
G. R. Venkatapathy Naidu ..	Madras	Bushire Force.
M. F. Gabriel	Outsider	M. E. F.
Gadadhar Pai	Burma	M. E. F.
Gadar Mura	Outsider	E. E. F.
Gafur Bux	Western Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Gagjee Kala	Outsider	M. E. F.
Gagju Kawa	Outsider	M. E. F.
Gagji Samji	Outsider	M. E. F.
Gaju Shamji	Bombay	M. E. F.
Gah Dawan Ram	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F.
Gajeh Singh	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Gazendra Singh	Northern	Bushire Force.
Galaji Bhuptaji	Outsider	M. E. F.
Galarame	Central	M. E. F.
Gama Beecher	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Gaman	Outsider	M. E. F.
Gambir	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Ganda Ram	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ganesh	Central	M. E. F.
Ganesh Lal	Central	M. E. F.
Ganesh Lal	Outsider	Aden F. F.
Ganesh Lal	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Ganesh Lala	Outsider	M. E. F.
Ganesh Prasad	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Ganesh Prasad	Central	M. E. F.
Ganesh Mahadeo Ram	Outsider	M. E. F
Ganesh Ram	Bihar and Orissa	E. E. F.
Ganeshram	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Ganesh Singh	Central	M. E. F.
Ganeshi Lal	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Ganga Charan Mukherji	Bengal and Assam ..	E. E. F.
Ganga Ram	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ganga Sahai	Bengal and Assam Circle .	M. E. F.
Ganga Sahai	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Ganga Singh	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Gangadhar	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Gangaram	Punjab	M. E. F.
Gangaram	Punjab	M. E. F.
Gangaram	Burma	M. E. F.
Gangaram Ganoo	Bombay	M. E. F.
Gangaram Subhana Salunke ..	Bombay	M. E. F.
Ganga Sahai	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Gangashanker Prabhashanker ..	.....	Aden F. F.
Ganoo Krishna	Bombay	M. E. F.
Ganpat	Madras	M. E. F.
Ganpat Balaji Kadam	Bombay	M. E. F.
Ganpat Balaji Kadam	Bombay	M. E. F.
Ganpat Balaji Kadam	Bombay	M. E. F.
Ganpat Balaji Pathe	Central	M. E. F.
Ganpat Ganesh Ram	Central	M. E. F
Ganpat Kamle	Outsider	M. E. F.
Ganpat Keneram	Central	M. E. F.
Ganpat Keshav	Outsider	M. E. F.
Ganpat Kondiba Nikam	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Ganpat Lal Mohanlal	Outsider	M. E. F.
Ganpat Rai	Punjab	I. E. F. " A ".
Ganpat Rai	Punjab	B. M. Escort.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Ganpat Ram	Outsider	M. E. F.
Ganpat Sakharam	Central	M. E. F.
Ganpat Singh..	Central	Bushire.
Ganpatsingh Lal Singh	Central	E. E. F.
Ganpat Singh Mobelsingh	.....	M. E. F.
Ganpat Singh..	Central	M. E. F.
Gan Allam	Punjab	M. E. F.
Gamjadhur	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Garibdas Shivaji	Outsider	M. E. F.
Garwar Singh..	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Gauri Dutt Joshi	.....	Aden F. F.
Gavda Ram	Bombay	M. E. F.
Gaya Din	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Genii Ali	Outsider	M. E. F.
Gen Ali	Outsider	M. E. F.
Genoo Chanda	Outsider	Aden F. F
Genu Laxuman	Bombay	M. E. F.
Genoo Sakharam	Outsider	E. E. F.
Gerwalsingh	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Ghasiram	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ghasit	.....	M. E. F.
Gahsit Ali Mohd.	.....	M. E. F
Ghasita Ram	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ghansalam	Punjab	M. E. F.
Gheba Khan	Punjab	Aden F. F.
Ghotu Kalu	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Ghosi Ram	Central	M. E. F.
Gulab Madar Bux	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Ghulam Hyder	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ghulum Majdad	Outsider	M. E. F.
Ghulam Mohd.	.....	M. E. F.
Ghulam Mohd.	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ghulam Mohd. Jamat	Outsider	M. E. F.
Ghulam Mohamed	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ghulam Rasul	.....	E. A. E. F.
Ghulam Rasul	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ghulam Robani	Outsider	M. E. F.
Gian Chand	Punjab	M. E. F.
Giasi Ram	Central	M. E. F.
Giga Kaison	Outsider	M. E. F.
Giga Karsan	Outsider	E. E. Force.
Gall Mohd.	Punjab	M. E. F.
Girhapat Panday	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Girshari Lal	Punjab	M. E. F.
Girwar Singh	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Gogji Sanji	Bombay	M. E. F.
Gohar	Outsider	M. E. F.
Gokal Singh	Outsider	M. E. F.
Gokal Chand	Punjab	M. E. F.
Gokal Chand	Punjab	M. E. F.
Gokul Narayan	Bombay	M. E. F.
Gala Ram	Central	M. E. F.
Gonda Ram	Bombay	M. E. F.
Goontilal	Burma	M. E. F.
Gopal Ambajee	Outsider	M. E. F.
Gopal Chandra Sen	Outsider	M. E. F.
Gopal Babajee	Outsider	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Gopal Daji	Western	Bushire.
Gopal Dobi	Outsider	M. E. F.
Gopal Jetty	Madras	M. E. F.
Gopal Kamal	Central	M. E. E.
Gopal Laxman Yadao	Outsider	M. E. F.
Gopal Nair	Madras	M. E. F.
Gopal Nan	Madras	M. E. F.
Gopal Narayan	.....	M. E. F.
Gopal Punja	Outsider	M. E. F.
Gopal Ram	United Provinces	L. E. F. " A
Gopal Ramchandra	Outsider	M. E. F.
Gopal Sayla	Outsider	M. E. F.
Gopal Singh	Central	M. E. F.
Gopal Singh	Central	M. E. F.
Gopal Singh Lalsingh	Outsider	Bushire.
Gopal Kene	Madras	M. E. F.
Gopal Singh Sirasingh	Central	M. E. F.
Gopu Chand	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Gopinath	Western	M. E. F.
Gorakhia Ram	Punjab	M. E. F.
Goshain Singh	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Gova Kala	Outsider	M. E. F.
Govind Amra	Outsider	M. E. F.
Govind Bhiku	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Govind Bhiva	Outsider	M. E. F.
Govind Devraj	Outsider	M. E. F.
Govind Karrup	Malabar	I. E. F. " A".
Govind Luxman Nalnado	Bombay	M. E. F.
Govind Laxman Nalwade	Bombay	M. E. F.
Govind Naran	Outsider	E. E. F.
Govind Naran	Outsider	E. E. F.
Govind Pitamber	Outsider	Bushire.
Govind Singh	.....	E. A. E. F.
Govind Sitaram	Punjab	M. E. F.
Govindswami Pillay	Madras	M. E. F.
Guddi Ram	Punjab	E. E. F.
Gudur Misser	Burma	E. A. E. F.
Gujroo Ram	Punjab	I. E. F. " A ".
Gulab Din	Punjab	M. E. F. and East Persia.
Gulab Maroti	Central	M. E. F.
Gulab Tullah	Outsider	B. M. Escort.
Gulbhai Haribhai	Outsider	M. E. F.
Gulam Ali	.....	East Persia.
Gulam Assan	Outsider	M. E. F.
Gulam Mohammad	.....	East Persia.
Gulam Haider	Sind	I. E. F. " A ".
Gulam Ali	.....	East Persia.
Gulam Haider	Punjab	B. M. Escort.
Gulam Hussein	Outsider	M. E. F.
Gulam Hussan	Punjab	M. E. F
Gulam Hussein Kulu Shah	Outsider	M. E. F.
Gulam Mohd.	Punjab	M. E. F.
Gulam Mohd.	Outsider	M. E. F.
Ghulam Mohd.	Punjab	E. E. F.
Gulam Mohmed	Punjab	E. E. F.
Gulam Mohmed	Punjab	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Gulam Mohomed Allum	.....	M. E. F.
Gulam Mohomed Nizumuddin ..	Punjab	M. E. F
Gulam Mujadad	Outsider	M. E. F.
Gulam Qadir	Punjab	B. M. Escort.
Gulam Rabani	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Gulam Rahman	Bengal and Assam ..	E. A. E.
Gulu	Outsider	E. A. E.
Gulloo Gurubux	Outsider	M. E. F.
Gullub Mumputi	.....	M. E. F.
Guman	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Gumman Singh	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Gumati Lal	Burma	M. E. F.
Gurudas Dey	.....	M. E. F.
Gurudas Deef..	Burma	M. E. F.
Gurun Ditta	Punjab	B. M. Escort.
Gyanoo Krishna	Bombay	M. E. F.
Gyanu Lingu	Outsider	M. E. F.
Guman Singh	Punjab	M. E. F.
Guppulal	Central	E. E F.
Gurdit Singh	.....	East Persia.
H. B. Shinde	Bombay	M. E. F.
H. K. Panda	Burma	M. E. F.
Habib Ahmed Khan	United Provinces ..	I. E. F. "A".
Habib Khan	Punjab	B. M. Escort.
Habibul Rahim	Punjab	B. M. Escort.
Habibul Rahman	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Hafara Rahimar	Burma	M. E. F.
Hafuzullah	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Haji Ismail	Outsider	M. E. F.
Haji Mohd. Hussein Bux .. .	Outsider	M. E. F.
Haji Mohmed..	Bombay	M. E. F.
Haka Magha	Outsider	M. E. F.
Hakim Din	.... .	East Persia.
Hakim Singh	.....	I. E. F. "A".
Hakumat Singh	Punjab	I. E. F. "A".
Hakumaali Amirali	Outsider	Salonica.
Hamirji Dadabhoi	Outsider	M. E. F.
Hamrao Singh	Central	M. E. F.
Hamrai Dukiya	Central	M. E. F.
Hanbir Monghar	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E .F.
Hans Raj	Punjab	M. E. F.
Hanuman	Outsider	M. E. F.
Hanuwant Rao	Madras	M. E. F.
Hanut Singh Kuber Singh	.....	M. E. F.
Har Bhajan	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Har Govind	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Harakhji Jiwan	Bombay	I. E. F. "A".
Hari Dass	.....	East Persia.
Harakji Jiwam	.....	E. A. E. F.
Haram	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Harbilar	United Provinces ..	Bushire.
Hardat Kapdi	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Hardatt Prasad	Central	M. E. F.
Hardilal Singh	Punjab	I. E. F. "A".
Hardayal Singh	Punjab	M. E. F.
Harfu Kania	Outsider	M. E. F.
Hargovind Manishanker	Outsider	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Hargulal	Punjab	M. E. F.
Harji Ram	Punjab	I. E. F. "A".
Harkha Bhagwan	Outsider	Salonica Force.
Harkishore	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Hari Balaji Shinde	Bombay	M. E. F.
Hari Bhaghat	Punjab	M. E. F.
Hari Chand	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Hari Chand	.....	E. A. E. F.
Hari Chand	Central	M. E. F.
Haridass	Punjab	M. E. F.
Hati Genoo Gorade	Bombay	M. E. F.
Hari Govind	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Hari Govind	Outsider	M. E. F.
Hari Har Dutt Pande	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Hari Kala	Outsider	M. E. F.
Hari Kuber	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Harilal Ramdas Ranjan	Bombay	M. E. F.
Hari Nand	....	M. E. F.
Hari Pado Chakravaty	Burma	M. E. F.
Hari Ram	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Hari Ram Shanker	Outsider	M. E. F.
Hari Sakharam	Outsider	M. E. F.
Hari Savle	Outsider	M. E. F.
Hari Singh	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Harjiwan Vasanji	Bombay	M. E. F.
Harkishore	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Harlal	Punjab	M. E. F.
Harnam Dass	Punjab	M. E. F.
Harnam Singh	Punjab	M. E. F.
Harnaram	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Harpal Panday	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Harpal Singh	.....	M. E. F.
Harsarandas	United Provinces	E. E. F.
Hasam Sammi	Outsider	M. E. F.
Hasan Khan	Central	M. E F.
Hasan Mohmed	Outsider	M. E. F
Hasana Kone	Madras	M. E. F.
Hashan	Outsider	M. E. F.
Hasham Ali	Punjab	M. E. F.
Hasmat Ali	Punjab	M. E. F.
Hatcha Mohomed Sarwar	Outsider	M. E. F.
Hayat	Punjab	M. E. F.
Hayat	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Hayat Ali Kalla	Outsider	M. E. F.
Hayat	Outsider	M. E. F.
Hazari	Outsider	I. E. F. "A".
Hazrat Gul	Outsider	M. E. F.
Heera Nana	Outsider	M. E. F.
Hema Punja	Outsider	M. E. F.
Hema Punjab	Outsider	M. E F.
Herjiwan Vasanji	Bombay	M. E. F.
Himatsingh Kubersingh	Outsider	M. E. F.
Hira Balare	United Provinces	I. E. F. "A".
Hira Dewa	Outsider	M. E. F.
Hira Dhana	Outsider	M. E. F.
Hira Dhana	Outsider	M. E. F.
Hira Keshav	Outsider	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Hiralal	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Hira Raja	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Hyder Khan Babankhan	Bombay	M. E. F.
Hyder Khan Babankhan	Bombay	E. E. F.
Hyder Beg	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Hussein Suka	Outsider	M. E. F.
Hussein Shah Hazarat Shah	Outsider	M. E. F.
Hussain Khan Ranalkhan	Bombay	M. E. F.
Hussein Shah	Bombay	M. E. F.
Hussein Khojabhai	Outsider	M. E. F.
Hussein Khan Rasulkhan	Bombay	M. E. F.
Husan Khan Bahuddin	Punjab	M. E. F.
Hussein Khan	Central	E. E. F.
Hussein Abdulla	Outsider	M. E. F.
Hussani	.....	East Persia.
Hukum Singh	Outsider	M. E. F.
Hukum Singh	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Hukum Ram	Central	M. E. F.
Huka Daya	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Hublal Bund Prasad	Central	M. E. F.
Hoti Shamji	Bombay	M. E. F.
Hiralal Morarji	Bombay	M. E. F.
Hiralal Morarji	Bombay	M. E. F.
Hirasingh	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ibrahim Abdulla	Outsider	M. E. F.
Ibrahim Khan	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Ibrahim Mohd.	Outsider	M. E. F.
Ibrahim Shah	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Iheoga Rajan Pillai	Western	M. E. F.
Iktal Bahadur	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Ilam Din	Punjab	E. E. F.
Ilam Din	Punjab	E. E. F.
Ilam Din	Punjab	I. E. F. "A" and East Persia.
Illahi Bux Imdad Hussain	Outsider	M. E. F.
Imanali	Central	I. E. F. "A".
Iman Din		M. E. F.
Iman Din	Punjab	E. A. E.
Iman Din	Punjab	M. E. F.
Iman Din	Outsider	M. E. F.
Iman Din	Outsider	M. E. F.
Iman Din Abdulla	Outsider	M. E. F.
Iman Din Allah Ditta	Outsider	M. E. F.
Iman Din Amirbux	Outsider	M. E. F.
Iman Uddin	Punjab	M. E. F.
Imandin Elamdin	Outsider	M. E. F.
Iman Din Ismail	Outsider	M. E. F.
Iman Din Islamdin	Outsider	M. E. F.
Inayal Alli Shah	Punjab	M. E. F.
Inayat Shah	Punjab	B. M. Escort.
Indalali Khan Dalil Khan	Outsider	E. E. F.
Indor Ram	Punjab	M. E. F.
Indra Kumar Malkar	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Inder	Outsider	M. E. F.
Intazar Ali Khan	Outsider	Bushire Force.
Irshad Ali	Outsider	I. E. F. "A"
Irtaza Ali	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Isher	....	M. E. F.
Ishar Singh	Outsider	....
Ishru Babadroo	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ismail Gulbag	Outsider	M. E. F.
Ismail Hussain	Outsider	M. E. F
Ismail Khan Abdul Rahim Khan ..	Outsider	M. E. F.
Isoof Abdul Hussain..	Outsider	M. E. F.
Istiag Ahmed	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Iyanoo	....	M. E. F.
Izat Bakhst	....	East Persia.
J. Gomaji Rav	Madras	M. E. F.
J. M. Nagi	....	M. E. F.
J. Pappaiah	Burma	M. E. F.
Jacob Pappia	Burma	M. E. F.
Jadhav Kurji	Outsider	M. E. F.
Jaffar Khan	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Jag Singh	Outsider	M. E. F.
Jaga Haja	Outsider	M. E. F.
Jagna Ram Dayal	Outsider	M. E. F.
Juganand	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Jaggannath	Bombay	M. E. F.
Jagannath Das	Bengal and Assam ..	Aden F. F.
Jagannath Lal	Madras	M. E. F.
Jagannath Prasad	Central	M. E. F.
Jagannath Prasad	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Jagannath Singh	....	M. E. F.
Jagatsingh	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Jagat Singh	Outsider	M. E. F.
Jagjit Singh	Punjab	M. E. F.
Jagmohan M. Prasad	Central	E. A. E. F.
Jagiwan Bhawa	Bombay	M. E. F.
Jaggoo	Outsider	M. E. F.
Jai Kishen	Central	E. E. F.
Jaikisandass	Punjab	E. E. F.
Jailal	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Jailal	Punjab	Bushire F.
Jaimal Ratanshah	Outsider	M. E. F.
Jainul Abdul Khandasher	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Jainita	....	I. E. F. "A".
Jai Ram	Punjab	E. E. F.
Jaipal Pandey	Punjab	M. E. F.
Jairam Rupgi	Outsider	E. E. F.
Jairam Rupji	Bombay	M. E. F.
Jairam Panday	Burma	M. E. F.
Jaising	Central	E. A. E. F.
Jaisingh Bhimjee	Bombay	M. E. F.
Jaitha Singh	Punjab	I. E. F. "A".
Jalil Bux	Burma	M. E. F.
Jam Mohd. Haji	Outsider	M. E. F.
Jamal Din	Punjab	....
Jamal Khan	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Jamalsing Ralusing	Outside	M. E. F.
Jamaluddin	Punjab	M. E. F.
Janak Ram Umed Ram	....	M. E. F.
Jankiram	Bengal and Assam.. ..	E. E. F.
Janu Hari	Outsider	M. E. F
Jasia	Outsider	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Jassa Ram	Outsider	E. A. E. F
Jona Okha	Outsider	M. E. F.
Javanlal Mulji	Bombay	M. E. F.
Jawahir Singh	Outsider	Bushire.
Jawahir Singh	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Jawahir Singh	Outsider	M. E. F.
Jay Narayan Lall	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Jayram Rupa	Outsider	M. E. F.
Jeeva Soma	Bombay	M. E. F.
Jesing Bhiwaji	Bombay	M. E. F.
Jetha	Outsider	M. E. F.
Jetha Becher	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Jetha Bhana	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Jetha Khima	Outsider	M. E. F.
Jetha Lakha	Bombay	M. E. F.
Jetha Ranchod	Outsider	M. E. F.
Jethalal Pitamber	Outsider	M. E. F.
Jetha Ranchod	Bombay	M. E. F.
Jewe Khan	Punjab	M. E. F.
Jhanda Khan	Outsider	M. E. F.
Jhanda Singh	Outsider	M. E. F.
Jhaudoo Ram	Punjab	M. E. F.
Jhan Mohomed	Bombay	M. E. F.
Jena Vela	Outsider	M. E. F.
Jipa Bapu	Outsider	E. E. F.
Jil Singh	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Jitsingh	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Jiwa Bhagwan	Outsider recruited at Bombay	Bushire.
Jiva Bhika	....	M. E. F.
Jiva Prema	Outsider	M. E. F.
Jiva Prema	Outsider	M. E. F.
Jiva Vela	Outsider	M. E. F.
Jiwa Bhana	Bombay	E. E. F.
Jiwa Bhana	Bombay	M. E. F.
Jiwa Khan	Punjab	M. E. F.
Jiwa Mera	Outsider	E. E. F.
Jiwa Nand	....	M. E. F.
Jiwa Piru	Punjab	M. E. F.
Jiva Sama	Outsider	Salonica F.
Jiwan Bhika	Bombay	M. E. F.
Jiwan Dhana	Outsider	M. E. F.
Jiwan Ram	Northern	E. A. E. F.
Jogendranath Datta	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Jagnand	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Jagraj	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Joharsingh	United Provinces	M. E. F.
John, N.	Burma	M. E. F.
John David	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
John Kannah	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Joja Haja	....	M. E. F.
Jojali Arikswamy	Outsider	M. E. F.
Joomaji Rao	Madras	M. E. F.
Jara Khangara	Central	M. E. F.
Josan Bhawaji	Outsider	M. E. F.
Joseph Arokiaswamy	....	M. E. F.
Mari Joseph	Outsider	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Jotha	Outsider	M. E. F.
Jova Kala	Bombay	M. E. F.
Joba Khanghra	Central	M. E. F.
Joyhalauddin	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Juma	Punjab	M. E. F.
Jema S–o Jiwan	Outsider	M. E. F.
Juma S–o Nanak	Outsider	M. E. F.
Jumakhan Amarkhan	Bombay	M. E. F.
Juma Kram Madram	Bombay	M. E. F.
Juma Mahadeoo	Outsider	M. E. F.
Juma Mangal	Outsider	M. E. F.
Juman..	.. ..	M. E. F.
Juman Hussan	B. & O.	M. E. F.
Jumna Umra	Outsider	M. E. F.
Jwalapershad Nathu	Outsider	E. E. F.
K. Adinarayana	Madras	Bushire.
K. Appalaswamy	Madras	M. E. F.
K. Apalla Naidu	Burma	M. E. F.
K. Babu	.. ..	M. E. F.
K. Govindan	Madras	M. E. F.
K. Govinderajulu	Western	M. E. F.
K. G. Krishnier	Outsider	M. E. F.
K. Gopalan Nair	Malabar	M. E. F.
K. G. Rajalu	Madras	M. E. F.
K. Karwan	Madras	M. E. F.
Kudur Krishna Nair..	Outsider	M. E. F.
K. Kullon Pillai	Madras	M. E. F.
K. L. Hande	Bombay	M. E. F.
K. L. Ram	Bombay	M. E. F.
K. L. Rane	Bombay	M. E. F.
K. Muthiabe	Burma	M. E. F.
K. P. Chake	Madras	M. E. F.
K. Parameswaram Naidu	Madras	M. E. F.
K. Ramini Nair	Madras	M. E. F.
K. Ramani Nair	Madras	M. E. F.
K. R. Sawant	Bombay	E. E. F.
K. Sankra Rao	Western	E. A. E. F.
K. Shadeo	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F.
K. Sankaran	Madras	Bushire.
K. Venkatrao..	Madras	M. E. F.
Kabul Singh	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Kachuthan	Madras	M. E. F.
Kadarbhai	Outsider	M. E. F.
Kadar Dad	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Kadir Buksh	Outsider	I. E. F. "A".
Kadir Baksh	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Kadratt Ulla	Bengal and Assam ..	E. A. E. F.
Karani Din	Bombay	M. E. F.
Kirpa Ram	....	East Persia.
Kaim Din	Punjab	I. E. F. "A".
Kaimuddin	Outsider	M. E. F.
Kaiser Singh	Punjab	M. E. F.
Kala	....	M. E. F.
Kala Bana	Bombay	M. E. F.
Kala Bechar	Outsider	M. E. F.
Kala Bhana	Bombay	B. M. Escort and Bushire.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Kala Bhana	Bombay	M. E. F.
Kala Bhawa	Bombay	M. E. F.
Kala Jetha	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Kala Nathu	Outsider	M. E. F.
Kala Parshottam	Outsider	M. E. F.
Kala Rupa	Outsider	M. E. F.
Kala Rupa	Outsider	M. E. F.
Kalappa Appalaswamy	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Kale Khan	....	M. E. F.
Kalo Khan Murdali	Bombay	M. E. F.
Kaley Singh	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Kali Charan Singh	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Kallu	Outsider	I. E. F. "A".
Kaloo	Outsider	M. E. F.
Kaloo Bhana	Outsider	M. E. F.
Kaloo Dhara	Punjab	M. E. F.
Kaloo Ram	Outsider	M. E. F.
Kalu Hira	....	M. E. F.
Kalu Hira	Outsider	M. E. F.
Kalu Imam	Outsider	M. E. F.
Kalu Je Singh	Outsider	M. E. F.
Kalu Ram	....	M. E. F.
Kalu Ram	....	M. E. F.
Kalu Umra	Outsider recruited at Bombay	Bushire.
Kamal Din	Punjab	M. E. F.
Kamal Singh	United Provinces ..	E. E. F.
Kamoo Singh	Punjab	British Mission Escort
Kamruddin Khan	Bengal and Assam ..	E. E. F.
Kana	Outsider	M. E. F.
Kana Jaha	Outsider recruited at Bombay	Bushire.
Kana Jama	Bombay	Bushire.
Kana Jama	Rajputana	E. A. E. F.
Kana Jama	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Kana Malji	Outsider	M. E. F.
Kana Pawa	Outsider	M. E. F.
Kanahaya Bal	Central	M. E. F.
Kanan Mudali	Madras	M. E. F.
Kanayalal	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Kanji Ganpat	Outsider	M. E. F.
Kanji Khima	Bombay	M. E. F.
Kanji Punja	Outsider	M. E. F.
Kanji Toya	Bombay	M. E. F.
Kanjee Virjee	Outsider	M. E. F.
Kannaya Lal	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Kanli Prasad	United Provinces ..	E. E. F.
Kanthu Singh	....	M. E. F.
Kanuswamy Naidu	....	M. E. F.
Kanyasingh	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Karamchand	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Karamchand Kalidas	Outsider	M. E. F.
Karamdad	Punjab	M. E. F.
Karamdad	Madras	M. E. F.
Karamdad Buta	Outsider recruited at Bombay	Bushire.
Karam Ellahi	Punjab	I. E. F. "A".

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Karam Ilahi	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Karamat Khan	Central	M. E. F.
Karam Singh	Punjab	J. E. F. "A".
Karam Singh	Central	M. E. F.
Karan Singh	United Provinces ..	E. E. F.
Karamulla Pola	Outsider	M. E. F.
Karhia Raoji	Outsider	M. E. F.
Karim Bux	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Karim Bux Idu Khan	Outsider	M. E. F.
Karim Din Ditta	Outsider	M. E. F.
Karim Hyder	Outsider	M. E. F.
Karim Hussain	Punjab	M. E. F.
Karna Shanker	United Provinces ..	E. E. F.
Karsan Dewa	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Karsan Gama	Outsider	M. E. F.
Karsan Naran	Bombay	E. E. F.
Kasa Bechar	Outsider	M. E. E.
Kasam Dadu	Outsider	M. E. F.
Kasam Hussein	Outsider	M. E. F.
Kasam Musa	Outsider	M. E. F.
Kasim Dadu	Central	M. E. F.
Kasha Raivaji	Bombay	M. E. F.
Kashi Mahto	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Kashi Ram	Punjab	M. E. F.
Kashiram Subhana	Outsider	E. E. F.
Kasim Peru	Outsider	E. E. F.
Katha	Outsider	I. E. F. "A".
Kathu	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Kayamdin Mangoo	Outsider	M. E. F.
Keamuddin Khan	Bengal	M. E. F.
Ked Khalab	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Kena Ramdass	Bengal	M. E. F.
Keshav Dajee Bane	Bombay	M. E. F.
Kesho	Central	E. E. F.
Keshav Daji Bhana	....	M. E. F.
Keshav Dhahtoo Tele	Bombay	M. E. F.
Keshao Vishram	Bombay	Aden F. F.
Keshorilal	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Keshwan Mudliar	Madras	M. E. F.
Kewal	Outsider recruited by the P. M. G., Lahore ..	Bushire.
Kacheru	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Khadak Singh	Burma	M. E. F.
Khai Mohd.	Bombay	M. E. F.
Khana Desa	Outsider	M. E. F.
Khan Chand	....	M. E. F.
Khanchand	....	M. E. F.
Khauana Ram	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Kharag Singh	Burma	M. E. F.
Kharkre Rav	Punjab	E. E. F.
Khatoi Ram	Central	M. E. F.
Khaybalu	Outsider	M. E. F.
Kheali Ram	Punjab	M. E. F.
Khechera	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Kheda Haja	Outsider	M. E. F.
Khema	Central	I. E. F. "A".
Khemchand	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Khitairam	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Khoda Ajba	Outsider	M. E. F.
Khoja Haja	Bombay	M. E. F.
Khola Dutt	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Khusal Becher	Outsider	M. E. F.
Khusi Lall	....	I. E. F "A".
Khushi Mohammad	....	East Persia.
Khude Singh	....	M. E. F.
Khuda Baksh	....	East Persia.
Khusal Hema	Outsider	M. E. F.
Khushal Singh Puran Singh	Bombay	M. E. F.
Khusalsing Puransingh	Bombay	M. E. F.
Khusi Mohammad	....	East Persia.
Khushi Nand	Outsider	M. E. F. and Force G.
Khushiram Harbhajwan	Outsider	M. E. F.
Kiamuddin Khan	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Kika Chhotu	Outsider (recruited at Bombay)	Bushire.
Kisanlal Sikh	Outsider	M. E. F.
Kisan Ramji	Outsider	M. E. F.
Kisan Ramji	Outsider	M. E. F.
Kisin Dhanji	Outsider	M. E. F.
Kishenlal	Central	M. E. F.
Kishenlal Dass	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F.
Kishanlal Sikh	Punjab	M. E. F.
Krishna Ram	....	M. E. F.
Koopuswamy	Central	E. E. F. and M. E. F.
Koya Ratna	Outsider (recruited at Bombay)	Bushire.
Krishna Dhindee	Outsider (recruited at Bombay)	M. E. F.
Krishna Sudeji Savant	Bombay	M. E. F.
Krishmani Hari Rane	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Krishnaswamy Mudaly	Madras	M. E. F.
Krishnaswami Pillai	Madras	M. E. F.
Kuayek Joseph Padale	Bombay	M. E. F.
Kuber Nanji	Outsider	M. E. F.
Kude Singh	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Kumruswamy	Madras	M. E. F.
Kundonsingh	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Kunj Bihari Lal	Bengal and Assam	E. A. E. F.
Kunja Rehari Misor	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Kushi Ram	.....	M. E. F.
Kuverji Hatia	Bombay	M. E. F.
Kuwarji Hatia	Bombay	M. E. F.
Kuvarji Naran	Bombay	M. E. F.
Labhoo Ram Kulodh	Outsider	M. E. F.
Labhuram	Punjab	M. E. F.
Lacchman Das	Punjab	E. E. F.
Lachha	.....	M. E. F.
Lachman	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Lachman Das	Punjab	M. E. F.
Lachman Ram Kahar	Bengal and Assam	E. E. F.
Lachman Dass	Punjab	E. E. F.
Lachman Das	Outsider	E. E. F.
Lachman Singh Bhakla Warsingh	Central	E. A. E. F.
Lachman Singh	Punjab	E. A. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Lachamanswamy	.....	M. E. F.
Lachman Singh	Outsider	M. E. F.
Lachman Singh	.....	I. E. F. "A".
Lachman Singh	Punjab	I. E. F. "A".
Lachman Singh	.....	I. E. F. "A" & M. E F.
Lachim Narayan	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Lachim Narayan	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Ladha Ram	.....	East Persia.
Ladu Babaji Parab	Bombay	M. E. F.
Lagir Chand	Punjab	M. E. F.
Laxman Dass..	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Lakha Dass	Bombay	M. E. F.
Lakha Galla	.....	M. E. F.
Lakha Vasta	Outsider	M. E. F.
Lakhanlal	United Provinces ..	Bushire.
Lakhman Lakna	Outsider	M. E. F.
Lakhmi Chand	Punjab	M. E. F.
Lakshman Misnar	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Lal Mahomed..	.....	E. A. E. F.
Lala Nathu	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Lalbahadur Gurkha	Outsider	M. E. F.
Lal Bahadur Thappa	Bihar and Orissa ..	M. E. F.
Lalbihari	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Lalchand	Punjab	M. E. F.
Lalchand Kirparam	Punjab	M. E. F.
Lal Khan	.....	M. E. F.
Lala Jiwa	Outsider	M. E. F.
Lalit Mohan De	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Lalji Kare	Central	M. E. F.
Lalji Khera	Central	M. E. F.
Lalloo Jiva	Outsider	M. E. F.
Lalloo Vardhabhai	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Laxman Bhan	Bombay	Bushire
Laxman Bhan	Bombay	British Mission Escort.
Laxman Dass..	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Laxman Jankiram	Bombay	M. E. F.
Laxman Kondi	Outsider	E. E. F.
Laxman Krishna	Outsider	M. E. F.
Laxman Mahadeo	Outsider	M. E. F.
Laxman Musabad	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Luxman Narayan Savant	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Laxman Narayan	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Laxman Narayan Jadhav ..	Bombay	M. E. F.
Laxman Narayan Sawant	Bombay	M. E. F.
Laxman Raghu	Outsider	M. E. F.
Laxman Rama Deolakar	Outsider	M. E. F.
Laxman Ramji	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Laxman Ramji	Outsider	M. E. F
Laxman Singh	Madras	M. E. F.
Laxmichand	Punjab	M. E. F.
Lazar	Malabar	M. E. F.
Leakat Hussain	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Lehnu Mal	Punjab	I. E. F. "A".
Lezar	.....	M. E. F.
Liganathan S.	Madras	M. E. F.
Luchmi Narain	United Provinces ..	I. E. F. "A".
Lukha Gala	Bombay	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Lal Khan	Punjab	M. E. F.
M. Ahmed Din	Punjab	M. E. F.
M. Chiraswami Naidu	Madras	M. E. F.
M. D. Sundaram	Western	M. E. F.
M. Ebrahim Shah	Punjab	M. E. F.
M. Gulab Roi	Punjab	M. E. F.
M. Htum Gaing	Burma	M. E. F.
M. Kadardad	Punjab	M. E. F.
M. Kelan	Madras	M. E. F
M. K. Govindan	Madras	M. E. F.
M. Kesavan Pillai	Madras	M. E. F.
M. Kundan Lal	Punjab	M. E. F.
M. K. Rangswamy	Burma	M. E. F.
M. L. Narayan	Burma	M. E. F.
M. Mundalin	Punjab	M. E. F.
M. Muthian Servai	Madras	Bushire.
M. Narayanen Nambia	Madras	M. E. F.
M. Salmi	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
M. S. S. Nadar	Madras	M. E. F.
M. Subbaya	Madras	M. E. F.
M. Subbiah Naidoo	.....	M. E. F.
M. V. Kurvan	Madras	M. E. F.
M. Varahalu	Madras	M. E. F.
M. Venkataswamy Naidu	Madras	M. E. F.
Mada Nur	Outsider (Punjab and N. W. F.)	E. A. E. F.
Madha Goa	Bombay	E. E. F.
Madhab Jana	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Madhao Rawji	Bombay	M. E. F.
Madhu Bhagwan	Outsider	E. E. F.
Madhavan Pillai	Madras	M. E. F.
Magan Jisoa	Outsider	M. E. F.
Magalal Chunilal	Outsider recruited at Bombay	Bushire
Maha Nand	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Mahabir Duby	Burma	M. E. F.
Mahabul Shariff	.....	M. E. F.
Mahadeo Abaji Chawan	.....	M. E. F.
Mahadeo Babaji	Outsider	M. E. F.
Mahadeo Pershad	.....	M. E. F.
Mahadeo Narain	Central	Bushire.
Mahadeo Pershad	Punjab	M. E. F.
Mahadeo Ramji Rane	Bombay	Aden F. F.
Mahadeo Ram	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Mahboole	Central	E. E. F.
Mahboole Baig	Madras	Aden F. F.
Mahboole Laman Khan	United Provinces	E. E. F.
Mahboole Laman Khan	United Provinces	E. E. F.
Mahadeo Govind	Outsider	E. E. F.
Mahadeo Hira	Outsider	E. E. F.
Mahendra V. Jami	Central	M. E. F.
Mahendra Lal Seha	Bengal and Assam	E. A. E. F.
Mahmed Din	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Mahraj Bahadur	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Main Singh	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Majeed Beg	United Provinces	E. E. F.
Maina	Punjab and N. W. F.	M. E. F

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Majid Hussain	Punjab and N. W. F.	M. E. F.
Makan Govind	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Maken Govan	Outsider	M. E. F.
Makhan Bawl	Outsider	M. E. F.
Makhan Govind	Outsider	M. E. F.
Makhan Singh	Northern	E. A. E. F.
Makja	....	M. E. F.
Makhsudili Shah	Punjab and N. W. F.	M. E. F.
Malauk Singh	Punjab	"A" Force
Malik Din	Punjab	M. E. F.
Malik Sheralli	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Mam Raj	....	M. E. F.
Mam Singh	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Mam Shanker Bhawani Shanker	Bombay	E. E. F.
Mam Swamy Pillai	....	M. E. F.
Mana Daba	Outsider	Aden F. F
Mana Ganesh	Bombay	M. E. F.
Mana Jeha	Outsider	M. E. F.
Mana Punja	Outsider	Bushire
Manchi Khema	Bombay	M. E. F.
Mangal	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Mangal Kisandat	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Mangal Mohan	Bombay	Bushire
Mangal Singh	Outsider	M. E. F.
Mangalsingh	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Mangal Singh	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Mangawala	Outsider	I. E. F. "A."
Mangli Persad	United Provinces	E. E. F.
Mangoo	Outsider	B. M Escort.
Mani Ram Kapari	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Manik	Outsider	M. E. F.
Manik Chandra Biswas	Madras	M. E. F
Manik Chandra Biswas	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Manik Singh	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Manindra Chandra De	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Manikka Vasajar	Madras	M. E. F.
Maniraj	Punjab	M. E. F.
Manla Vala	....	M. E. F.
Mannedat	Punjab	M. E. F.
Manerath	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Manoverkhan Sorkhan	Outsider	M. E. F.
Mansang Ramang	Outsider	M. E. F.
Manu Tatya Katkar	Bombay	M. E. F.
Mari Mathi Pillai	Madras	E. A. E. F.
Marie	Outsider	I. E. F. "A."
Mariyappa Pillay	Madras	E. E. F.
Maruli Baloo	Outsider	Salonica.
Maruti Khandoo Gaday	Bombay	M. E. F.
Maruti Ramji Vanjuli	Outsider	M. E. F.
Masania	Punjab	M. E. F.
Masjid Hussain	Punjab	M. E. F.
Masu Ram	Outsider	E. E. F. and East Persia.
Masu Tukaram Kadala	Bombay	M. E. F.
Mata Badal Singh	Madras	M. E. F.
Matabadal	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Mata Pershad	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Matti Imam Bakshah	Outsider	M E. F.
Mathur Jiga	Outsider	M. E. F.
Mathura Prasad	Burma	M. E. F.
Matu Ram	Punjab	M. E. F.
Maula	Outsider	M. E. F.
Maula Baksh	Outsider	M. E. F.
Maung H. E. Jaung	Burma	M. E. F.
Mg. Htum Pe	Burma	M. E. F.
Mg. Myo	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Po Bke	Burma	M. E. F.
Mg Po Tuke	Burma	M. E. F.
Maung Tun Hla	Burma	M. E. F.
Mava Bhica	Outsider	M. E. F.
Mavji Jiwan	....	M. E. F.
Mawraj	....	M. E. F.
Mazhar Husein	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Maziruddin Shaik	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Megha Essa	Outsider	Salonika.
Megji Khimji	Outsider	M. E. F.
Mehasa Singh	....	M. E. F.
Mehna	....	M. E. F.
Mehar	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Mehi	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Meherchand	Punjab	I. E. F. "A."
Mahr Din	....	M. E. F.
Mehr Din	Outsider	Salonika.
Mehr Din	Punjab	I. E. F. "A."
Mehr Din	Outsider	M. E. F.
Mehr Din	Outsider	E. A. E. F
Mehr Din	Punjab	I. E. F. "A" and M. E. F.
Mehr Hassain Khan	....	M. E. F.
Mehtal	....	M. E. F.
Mela Ram	Punjab	M. E. F. and East Persia.
Mengal Singh	Outsider	M. E. F. and East Persia.
Meran Bux	Punjab	M. E. F. and East Persia.
Meran Bux	Punjab	M. E. F. and East Persia.
Metha Punja	Outsider	Salonika.
Meuji Jivan	Bombay	M. E. F.
Midda	....	M. E. F.
Mir Akbar	Punjab	M. E. F.
Mir Din Sialkoti	Punjab	I. E. F. "A" and M. E. F.
Miraj-ud-Din	....	East Persia.
Miran Baksh	Punjab	E. E. F.
Miran Baksh	Punjab	M. E. F.
Miran Baksh	Outsider	"G" Force and M. E. F.
Miralli Fazaldin	Outsider	M. E. F.
Mitha Sama	Bombay	M. E. F.
Mithalal Toya	Outsider	M. E. F.
Mithu Shema	Outsider	M. E. F.
Miya Khan	Punjab	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Mo Kunjan	Madras	M. E. F.
Mogalpatty	Bombay	M. E. F.
Mogal Phalihat Hussein	Outsider	M. E. F.
Mohan Dass Chhaganlal	Outsider	M. E. F.
Mohan Kasla	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Mohan Kosla	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Mohan Lal	Northern	M. E. F.
Mahan Moti	Western	B. M. Escort.
Mohan Magan	Outsider	M. E. F.
Mohan Rapa	Punjab	M. E. F.
Mohan Sona	Outsider	M. E. F.
Mohanji Sudaji	Outsider	M. E. F.
Mohanlal Jethalal	Outsider	M. E. F.
Mohobub	Central	E. E. F.
Mohinuddin	Central	E. E. F.
Mohja	Punjab	M. E. F.
Abdul Aziz	Central	M. E. F.
Mahomed Aboo Sayed	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F.
Mohd. Akbar Ali Khan	Outsider	E. E. Force.
Mohomed Ali	Punjab	I. E. F. " A."
Mohd. Ali	Central	E. E. F.
Mohd. Ali	Northern	E. E. F.
Mohmed Ali	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Mohomed Ali	Bombay	M. E. F.
Mohd. Anwar	....	M. E. F.
Mohd Anwar	.....	M. E. F.
Mohd. Asgar Ali	Burma	M. E. F.
Mohomed Azim	Punjab	I. E. F. " A."
Mohmed Aziz	Punjab	M. E. F.
Mohamed Bashir	Outsider	M. E. F.
Mohomed Din	Outsider recruited by P. M. G., Lahore.	Bushire.
Mohomed Din	Outsider	I. E. F. " A.".
Mohomed Din	Punjab	M. E. F.
Mohd. Dinabudullah	Outsider	M. E. F.
Mohd. Gulab	Outsider	M. E. F.
Mohd. Habibulla Hyderali ..	Outsider recruited at Bombay	Bushire.
Mohd. Hanif	United Provinces ..	Bushire.
Mohomed Hanif	Outsider	M. E. F.
Mohd. Hasan Nazir Hasan	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Mohd. Hashin	Burma	M. E. F.
Mahomed Hasnam	Punjab	M. E. F.
Mohomed Hussain	Outsider	M. E. F.
Mohomed Hussain	Outsider	M. E. F.
Mahomed Hussain	.....	M. E. F.
Mohd. Hussein Ali Bux	Outsider	M. E. F.
Mohomed Ibrahim	.....	I. E. F. " A " .
Mohamed Ibrahim	.....	M. E. F.
Mohd. Ibrahim	United Provinces ..	E. E. F.
Mohomed Ibrahim	Burma	M. E. F.
Mohomed Ismail	Outsider	M. E. F. and East Persia.
Mohomed Ismail	Outsider recruited at Bombay	Bushire.
Mohomed Ismail Khan	Madras	M. E. F.
Mohmed Khalil	Punjab	E. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Mohd. Khan	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Mohd. Khan	Punjab	M. E. F.
Mohomed Khan	Punjab	M. E. F. and East Persia.
Mohomed Khan	...	M. E. F.
Mohomed Khan	Outsider.	Bushire.
Mohd. Mehdi	Outsider	Aden F. F.
Mohammad Din	.....	East Persia.
Mohmed Nabi	United Provinces ..	M E. F.
Mohd. Nawab	Bengal and Assam ..	E. E. F.
Mohd. Nazir	Punjab	M. E. F
Mohd. Noor Mohd.	Outsider recruited at Bombay	Bushire.
Mohd. Oosman	Central	M. E. F.
Mohmed Salim	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Mohd. Sayad	Punjab	M. E. F.
Mohd. Shafi	Central	M. E. F.
Mohd. Shaffi	Punjab	M. E. F.
Mohd. Sher	Punjab	M. E. F.
Mohd. Sher	Outsider	M. E. F.
Mohd. Shariff	.. ...	M. E. F.
Mohd. Sheriff	Sind	M. E. F.
Mohd. Suleman	Burma	M E. F.
Mohd. Umar	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F.
Mohd. Yakub..	Outsider	Salonika.
Mohd. Yakub..	Punjab	M. E. F.
Mohd. Yakub..	Outsider	I. E. F. "A" and M. E. F.
Mohd. Yassin	Punjab	E. E. F.
Mohd. Yusoof	Outsider recruited at Mombassa	E A. E. F.
Mahomed Yusuf	Punjab	M. E. F.
Mohd. Yusuf Khan	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Mohd. Laman	Punjab	M. E. F.
Mohna	Central	E. E. F.
Mohd. Mangshiru	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Mohoniraj Parashram	Bombay	E. E. F.
Mohr Din	Punjab	I. E. F. "A".
Mohsumali Khan Khairat Ali Khan.	Outsider	E. E. F.
Mokbul Hussein	United Provinces ..	M. E. E.
Mono Mohande	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Moolchand	Punjab	I. E. F. "A" and M. E. F.
Moolchand	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Moolchand	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Mool Singh	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Moolji Govind	.....	M. E. F.
Moti	Outsider	M E. F.
Moti Hema	Outsider	M. E. F.
Motikabar	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Motilal	Outsider	M. E. F.
Motilal Bohra	Central	E. A. E. F.
Moti Magha	Bombay	M. E. F.
Moti Mala	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Moti Mema	Bombay	M. E. F.
Moti Ram	Burma	M. E. F.
Moti Ram Pande	United Provinces ..	I. E. F. "A".

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Moti Singh	Punjab	E. E. F.
Moti Shamji	Outsider	M. E. F.
Moti Singh	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Moti Singh	Burma	M. E. F.
Moti Singh	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Môti Soma	Outsider	M. E. F.
Mogul Tatya Bhosle	Outsider	M. E. F.
Muka Daya	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Mukand Ram	.....	M. E. F.
Mukha Punja	Bombay	M. E. F.
Mukram Lal	United Provinces	M. E. F
Mukta Pershad	United Provinces	M E. F.
Mukhtar Ahmed	United Provinces	B. M. Escort.
Mukhtar Singh	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Mukhatar Uddin	Punjab	M. E. F.
Mukhtior Hisson	Bombay	M. E. F.
Mukund Rao	Central	Bushire.
Mul Singh	.....	E. A. E. F.
Mula Hira	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Mula Kisha	Outsider	M. E. F.
Mula Kisra	Outsider	M. E. F.
Mula Maga	Outsider	M. E. F.
Mulji Govind	Outsider	M. E. F.
Mulla Kalu	Outsider	M. E. F.
Mulla Rama	Outsider	M. E. F.
Mulla Vala	Bombay	M. E. F.
Mullach Sherab	Bengal	M. E. F.
Mumbhai Ramabhai	Outsider	M. E. F.
Mumtazali	Punjab	M. E. F.
Munawar Ali	Punjab	M. E. F.
Mummuddin	Punjab	M. E. F.
Munir Khan	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Muniram Kapri	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Munna Lall	Burma	M. E. F.
Munshi	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Munshi Khema	Bombay	M. E. F.
Manchi Khema	Bombay	M. E. F.
Munshi Mahd. Bachir	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F
Munshi Naju Meah	Burma	M. E. F
Munshi Sultan	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Munuswamy Chinaswamy Pillay	Bombay	M. E. F.
Murad Khan	Outsider	T. E. F. "A".
Murari Lal	United Provinces	M. E. F.
M. Muralidhar	Punjab	M. E. F.
Murugasum	Outsider recruited at Bombay	Bushire.
Muthu Khawandon	.....	M. E. F.
Muthuswamy Pillay	Madras	M. E. F.
Muzabir Rahman	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
N. Appleswamy	Madras	M. E. F.
N. C. Krishnaswamy	Madras	M. E. F.
N. Paremeswerem Pillai	Madras	M. E. F.
N. Pechimuthu Chetty	Madras	M. E. F.
N. R. Kulkarni	Outsider	M. E. F.
N. Raja Gopal Naidoo	Madras	E. E. F.
N. Ramun Nair	Madras	M. E. F.
N. Tonkai Das	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
N. T. Koppunni	Madras	M. E. F.
N. T. Tippayya	Madras	I. E. F. "A".
N. Theojagarayai	Madras	E. A. E. F.
N. Thimmayyah	Madras	I. E. F. "A".
N. W. Laxman Rao	Madras	E. E. F.
Nabi Bux	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F.
Nadir Ali	Punjab	Bushire.
Nadir Alli	....	East Persia.
Nadir Alli	....	M. E. F.
Naghaya Shah	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Naharu Ram	....	M. E. F.
Naik Hussain Khan	Central	M. E. F.
Naik Alam	....	East Persia.
Naiz Mir Khan	Central	E. E. F.
Najan Din	Punjab	E. E. F.
Najja	Outsider	M. E. F.
Nakaru Ram	Assam	M. E. F.
Namro Ram	....	I. E. F. "A".
Nana Keshav	Outsider	M. E. F.
Nanak Chand	Punjab	M. E. F.
Nanak Singh	Punjab	I. E. F. "A".
Nanalal Manordas Sadhu	Outsider	M. E. F.
Nand Lall	Punjab	M. E. F.
Nanda Singh	Burma	M. E. F.
Nandanbal Mahalal Singh	Outsider	M. E. F.
Nandu	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Nanheh Khan	United Provinces	E. A. E. F.
Nanji Gala	Outsider	Salonika.
Nanji Poonja	Outsider	M. E. F.
Nani Singh Negi	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Nanku	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F.
Nanney Khan	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Nanney Khan	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Nanu Rama	Outsider	M. E. F.
Narain	Outsider	M. E. F.
Narain Dass	Punjab	M. E. F.
Narain Singh	....	I. E. F. "A".
Narain Singh	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Narain Singh	....	M. E. F
Naran Bhoja	Bombay	M. E. F.
Naran Teja	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Naran Teja	Outsider	M. E. F.
Naranjan Dass	Punjab	M. E. F.
Naranji Ramji	Outsider	M. E. F.
Narayan	Outsider	M. E. F.
Narayan Anya	Outsider	M. E. F.
Narayan Bhikaji	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Narayan Dharma	Outsider	M. E. F.
Narayan Ganpal Jershao	....	M. E. F.
Narayan Moti	Outsider	M. E. F.
Narayen Swamy	Madras	E. E. F.
Narayen Tatya More	....	M. E. F.
Naroo Bhoja	Outsider	M. E. F.
Narpati Chand	Burma	M. E. F.
Nasib Ullah	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Nasiruddin	Punjab	M. E. F.
Natha	Outsider	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Natha	....	M. E. F.
Natha	....	M. E. F.
Natha Bhimsingh	Outsider	M. E. F.
Natha Dola	Outsider	M. E. F.
Natha Dalla	Outsider	M. E. F.
Natha Jiwan	....	M. E. F.
Natha Jiwan	....	M. E. F.
Natha Mitha	Outsider	M. E. F.
Natha Rama	Outsider	M. E. F.
Natha Singh	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Nathu	Outsider	I. E. F. "A".
Nathu	Outsider	M. E. F.
Nathu	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Nathu Dhobi	Outsider	M. E. F.
Nathu Kalu	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Nathu Karim Dad	Bombay	M. E. F.
Nathu Karimdad	Bombay	M. E. F.
Nathe Khan	Punjab	M. E. F.
Nathu Khan	Punjab	M. E. F.
Nathu Khudabux	Outsider	M. E. F.
Nathu Ram	Punjab	M. E. F.
Nathu Ram	Punjab	M. E. F.
Nathu Ram	Northern	"G" Force and M. E. F.
Nathu Ram	Bengal	E. A. E. F.
Nathu Shah	Outsider	I. E. F. "A"
Nathu Singh	Punjab	B. M. Escort.
Navani Tatyaji Moray	Central	M. E. F.
Nawab	Outsider	M. E. F.
Nawab Din	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Nawab Khan	....	East Persia.
Nawab Manga	Outsider	M. E. F.
Nawal Singh	United Provinces	Bushire.
Nawargia Ali Bost	Outsider	M. E. F.
Nazar Hussain	Bombay	M. E. F.
S. D. Nazarath	Madras	M. E. F.
Lazim Din	....	East Persia.
Nazir Ahmed	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Nazir Ahmed	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Nazir Hussain	Outsider	E. E. F.
Nazir Khan	United Provinces ..	M. E. F.
Namat Khan	Northern	M. E. F.
Nehal Singh	Punjab	M. E. F. (transferred from France in 1916)
Nias Ali Fateh Ali	Outsider	M. E. F.
S. G. Nicholas	Central	M. E. F.
Nidhi Ram Poonrah	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Nihalchand	Punjab	M. E. F.
Nihalchand Lakhia	Outsider (recruited at Bombay)	E. E. F.
Nihal Singh	Punjab	I. E. F. "A".
Nihal Singh	Punjab	I. E. F. "A".
Nikha	Punjab	M. E. F.
Nima Jitnan	Outsider	M. E. F.
Nirbhai Ram	Central	M. E. F.
Francis Xavier Nunes	Outsider	M. E. F.
Nirvas Alli	Outsider	M. E. F.

Name	Circle.	Force.
Nizam Din	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Nizam Din	Punjab	M. E. F.
Nizamuddin	Punjab	M. E. F.
Nohalchand	Punjab	M. E. F.
Noor Din	Punjab	M. E. F.
Noordin Karamdin	Outsider	M. E. F.
Noor Hussein Pastakhan	Outsider	M. E. F.
Noormahomed	Central	M. E. F.
Noor Nabi	United Provinces	E. A. E. F.
Nulak Shirali	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Nurbharam	Central	M. E. F.
Nur Din	Punjab	I. E. F. "A".
Nur Din	....	M. E. F.
Nur Din	Punjab	M. E. F.
Nur Elahi	Outisder	"G" Force and M. E. F.
Nur Hussein	Punjab and N. W. F.	M. E. F.
Nur Mohd. Ashrafkhan	Central	E. A. E. F.
Nur Mohammad	....	East Persia.
O. Rajabadur	Madras	E. E. F.
Okha Gama	Outsider	M. E. F.
Olait Shirkh	Bengal and Assam	Bushire. F.
Onkar	.....	I. E. F. "A".
Ooga Deva	Outsider	E. E. F.
Ona Gopa	Outsider	M. E. F.
Osman	Burma	M. E. F.
Osman Joseph	.....	M. E. F.
Osman Usuf	Outsider	M. E. F.
Ondh Bihari Lal	United Provinces	M. E. F.
P. Arab Kurmi	Burma	M. E. F.
P. A. Maggavan Pillai	Madras	M. E. F.
P. Choyi	.....	M. E. F.
P. Durgodas	Madras	M. E. F.
P. Doraswamy Mudaliar	Madras	E. A. E. F.
P. J. Chandy	Madras	M. E. F.
P. Jankeram	Madras	M. E. F.
P. Kankiram Mudhaliar	Madras	M. E. F
P. Krishnaswami Mudaly	Madras	Bushire.
P. K. Ramkarup	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
P. M. Arinenthu Pillai	Madras	M. E. F.
P. Madhavan Nair	Madras	M. E. F.
P. N. Karnakora	Madras	M. E. F.
P. N. M. Pillai	Madras	M. E. F.
Padmanabh Nair	Malabar	M. E. F.
P. Subhrayadu	Madras	M. E. F.
P. T. Howan Pillai	.....	M. E. F.
P. Thangumuthu Chetty	Madras	M. E. F.
P. Tharganathy Pillay	Madras	M. E. F.
Padan Nabh	Punjab	E. E. F.
Palakhan	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Palla Butchanne	Madras	M. E. F.
Pampana Venkatesu	Madras	M. E. F.
Panchapathan Chetty	Madras	M. E. F.
Panchu	.....	East Persia.
Pandie Kondiram	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Pandu Laxman	Outsider	B. M. Escort.
Pandur Thakurji	Central	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Pandurang Krishola Shere	Bombay	M. E. F.
Pandurang Narayan Morwekar	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Pangwala	Bombay	M. E. F.
Pankho	Punjab	M. E. F.
Pankhu	Outsider	I. E. F. "A".
Pannalal	Central	M. E. F.
Panna Umed	Outsider	M. E. F.
Papa Bahadur Khan	Outsider	M. E. F.
Parashottam Mancha	Outsider	M. E. F
Prabhan Versingh	Outsider	M E. F.
Parbhu Dayal	United Provinces	M E. F.
Parbhu Ghela	Outsider	M. E. F.
Parchoo Ram	Central	Bushire.
Parbhudas Hemchand	Outsider	M. E. F.
Parbhu Laloo		M. E. F.
Paramanand Magan		M. E. F.
Parmeshwari Dyal	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Parshedi	Central	M. E. F.
Partab Singh	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Palanje Singh	Central	M. E. F.
Peary Lall	Punjab	I. E. F. "A".
Peer Khan		M. E. F.
Peria Sudagar	Outsider	M. E. F.
Permanand Singh	Burma	M. E. F.
Pershadi	Outsider	M. E. F.
Peru Kalu	Outsider	M. E. F.
Perumal Naidu	Madras	M. E. F
Perumal Reddear	Burma	M. E. F.
Pharu Mal		E. A. E. F.
Phulla Fazal	Outsider	M. E. F.
Phullen		East Persia.
Phillip Hoseah	Madras	M. E. F.
Peary Lal	Central	M. E. F.
Pira	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Puan Ditta	Outsider	M. E. F.
Piram Ditta	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Pirkhan	Northern	M. E. F
Peru Kalu	Outsider	M. E. F.
Pitambu Manaji	Outsider	M. E. F.
Pitambar Valji	Bombay	Aden F. F.
Pitha Arjoon	Outsider	M. E. F.
Pitha Jiva	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Pithya Vithoo	Outsider	M. E. F.
Pochana Iranna		M. E. F.
Pola Khan		M. E. F.
Polat Dosad	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Pondu Kondiba	Outsider	Bushire.
Poonja Jesang	Outsider	M. E. F.
Poonja Jetha	Outsider	M. E. F.
Poona Krishna	Outsider	M. E. F.
Pooran Singh	Central	M. E. F.
Probh Dayal	Punjab	M. E. F.
Prabhoo Gela	Outsider	M. E. F.
Prabhu Lalu	Bombay	Aden F. F.
Prabhudas Hemchand	Outsider	M. E. F.
Prabhu Lalloo	Bombay	M. E. F.
Pragji Kokal	Bombay	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Pragji Govindji	Bombay	M. E. F.
Pragji Madhavji	Outsider	M. E. F.
Pram Singh	Bengal and Assam	E. E. F.
Partap Chand	Punjab	M. E. F.
Prem Singh		E. A. E. F.
Prejanath Dutta Roy	Bengal	M. E. F.
Probhu Dayal	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Prose Allum	Outsider	M. E. F.
Pundalek Jairam	Bombay	M. E. F.
Punja Buta	Outsider	M. E. F.
Punjab Kaloo	Outsider	M. E. F.
Punja Vala	Bombay	M. E. F.
Puran Chand	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Puran Chand	Burma	M. E. F.
Puram Singh	Burma	M. E. F.
Parashottam	United Provinces	I. E. F. "A".
Purshottam Pana	Outsider	M. E. F.
Purshottam Mancha	Outsider	M. E. F.
Purshotam Sulerao Desai	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Puttaji Ratnoo	Western	Bushire.
Quaim Din	Outsider	M. E. F. & East Persia.
R. Gopal Chety	Madras	M. E. F. & East Persia.
R. J. Chondi	Madras	M. E. F. & East Persia.
R. Kanaka Subapathy	Burma	M. E. F. & East Persia.
R. Lakshmanaswamy Naidu	Madras	M. E. F. & East Persia.
R. S. Santa Maria	Outsider	M. E. F. & East Persia.
R. V. Gopalan	Madras	M. E. F. & East Persia.
R. Venkaya	Madras	M. E. F. & East Persia.
Radhay Sha	United Provinces	M. E. F. & East Persia.
Radhe Mohan Tiwari	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F. & East Persia.
Radhey Lal	United Provinces	M. E. F. & East Persia.
Raghoo Devoo	Outsider	E. E. F.
Raghu Laxman	Outsider	M. E. F.
Raghe Rakhma	Outsider	M. E. F.
Raghu Nath	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Raghumadan Mongar	Bengal	M. E. F.
Raghunandan Lal	Punjab	M. E. F.
Raghunandanlal	Punjab	M. E. F.
Raghunath Dass	United Provinces	Bushire.
Raghunath Das	Central	M. E. F.
Raghunath Khushal	Central	M. E. F.
Raghunath Ram	Bengal	M. E. F.
Raghunath Ramjee	Central	M. E. F.
Raghunath Sheramdas	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Raghunath Tewari	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F.
Raghunath Nandan	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Raghuvar Dial		M. E. F.
Raghunath		East Persia.
Rahamatali		E. A. E. F.
Rahmat Ullah	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Rahim Ali Ditta	Outsider	M. E. F.
Rahim Bux	Punjab	I. E. F. "A".
Rahim Baksh	Outsider	M. E. F.
Rahim Bux	Punjab	M. E. F. and E. E. F.
Rahim Bux Ramzan	Outsider	M. E. F.
Rahim Sheriff		M. E. F.
Rahimat Khan	Punjab	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle	Force.
Rahiman Ali	Punjab	M. E. F.
Rahmat Ali	.....	M. E. F.
Rahimat Ullah	Punjab	M.E. F. & East Persia.
Raj Pathi Singh	Burma	M E.F. & East Persia.
Raja Narayan	Outsider	M. E. F. and East Persia.
Rajaram Bapu	Bombay	I. E. F. "A".
Rala Ram	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ralla Singh	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Ralloo Shamera	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ralu	.....	M. E. F.
Ralu Singh	Punjab	E. E. F.
Ram Baraca	Burma	M. E. F.
Ram Bharoo	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Rama Bhikya	Outsider	M. E. F.
Ram Brick Singh	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Ram Casit Dubay	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Ram Nair	Madras	M. E. F.
Ramchand	.....	I. E. F. "A"
Ramchand	United Provinces	Bushire F.
Ramchand	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Ramchand	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ramchand	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ramchand	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ram Antar	Outsider	E A. E. F.
Ramchandra	Punjab	I. E. F. "A."
Ramchandra	Central	M. E. F.
Ramchandra	Central	M. E. F.
Ramchandra	Outsider	M. E. F.
Ramchander Badroo Singh	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Ramchandra Lal	Burma	M. E. F.
Ramchandra Laxuman	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ramchandra Yesu	Outsider	M. E. F.
Ramcharan	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Ram Dayal	Central	M. E. F.
Ram Dial	.....	I. E. F. "A"
Ram Dayal	Western	E. F. F.
Ram Dayal	United Provinces	Salonica.
Ram Dayal	Northern	M. E. F.
Ram Dhorasay	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Ram Din	Central	M. E. F.
Ram Ditta	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ram Kishen Singh	Central	M. E. F.
Ram Kishor Goraria	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Ram Kissen	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Ram Kumar	Burma	M. E. F.
Ram Kumar Magzya	Burma	M. E. F.
Ramlal	Outsider	B. M. Escort.
Ram Lal Jaini	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Ram Manorath Misser	Burma	M. E. F.
Ramarayan Lal	Central	M. E. F.
Ramnath Tiwari	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Ramphal	United Provinces	E. A. E. F.
Ram Prasad	Central	E. E. F.
Ramprasad Madho	Central	M. E. F.
Ram Prasad Tiwari	Central	M. E. F.
Ram Rattan	Punjab	B. M. Escort.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Ram Ratan	Central	M. E. F.
Ram Rattan	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ram Rattan	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ram Ratan Singh	Eastern	M. E. F.
Ram Singh	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ramsaram Ram	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Ram Sharan Ahan	Bengal and Assam	E. E. F.
Ram Singh	.....	E. A. E. F.
Ram Singh	Outsider	M. E. F.
Ram Singh	Central	M. E. F.
Ram Singh	Central	M. E. F.
Ram Singh Govind	Outsider	M. E. F.
Ram Singer Singh	Burma	M. E. F.
Rama Beacher	Bombay	Bushire.
Rama Dhanji	Outsider	E. E. F.
Ramadhar	Central	M. E. F.
Rama Jama	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Rama Jetha	Burma	E. E. F.
Rama Jetha	Outsider	M. E. F.
Rama Khimna	Outsider	M. E. F.
Rama Kevandam	Madras	M. E. F.
Rama Khoda	Outsider	E. E. F.
Rama Laxuman	Outsider	M. E. F.
Rama Magan	Outsider	E. A. E.
Rama Magha	Outsider	M. E. F.
Rama Nathu	Outsider	M. E. F.
Rama Pango Jadhao	Bombay	Bushire.
Rama Pershad	Bengal and Assam	E. E. F.
Rama Raghoji	Bombay	M. E. F.
Rama Ranu	Outsider	E. E. F.
Rama Swami Pillai		M. E. F.
Rameshwar Dayal	Punjab	M. E. F.
Ramhood Raga	Outsider	M. E. F.
Ramji Babjee	Outsider	Bushire.
Ramji Damji	Outsider	M. E. F.
Ramaji Raghoba	Central	M. E. F.
Ramsaram Ram	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Ram Sahai	Punjab	I. E. F. "A".
Ram Sarup	United Provinces	I. E. F. "A".
Ram Tahal	Outsider	I. E. F. "A".
Ramzan Abdul Gafoor	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Ramzan Ali	.....	M. E. F.
Rambiram	United Provinces	E. E. F.
Ranchod Bahla	Outsider	M. E. F.
Ranchod Kara	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Ranchborddas		M. E. F.
Rangaswamy	Burma	M. E. F.
Rangathen	.....	M. E. F.
Rangha	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Ranjit Singh	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Ranjit Singh	Central	M. E. F.
Ranjit Singh Kutu Singh	Outsider	Bushire.
Rannag	Punjab	I. E. F. "A".
Raoji Govind	Bombay	M. E. F.
Raotha Tarimiah	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Rata Dana	Outsider	M. E. F.
Ratnoo Janoo	Outsider	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Ratti Ram	Burma	M. E. F.
Raunak Ram		M. E. F.
Raushan	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Ravi Datt		East Persia.
Ravji Bhagoo	Outsider	M. E. F.
Ravji Naran	Outsider	M. E. F.
Rawji Govind	Bombay	M. E. F.
Ravoni	Madras	M. E. F.
Ramnag	Punjab	M. E. F.
Reddi Wenkaya	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Rehman Naran	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Rehmat Ullah	Punjab	M. E. F.
Risal Singh	Punjab	M. E. F.
Felix Rodrigues	Madras	M. E. F.
Roghunandanlal	Punjab	M. E. F.
Roshan Din	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Rudal Deludin	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Rup Naram Lall	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Rupsingh	Central	M. E. F.
Rup Singh	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Rup Singh	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Rup Singh		M. E. F.
Rupa Homa	Outsider	M. E. F.
Rivea	Outsider	Bushire
Rura		M. E. F.
S. Alagiri Sami Naidu	Madras	M. E. F
S. Appalaswamy	Burma	M. E. F
S. C. Roy	Burma	M. E. F
S. Chellum Pillay	Madras	E. E. F.
S. G. Waiker	Bombay	M. E. F.
S. Hamatrao	Madras	M. E. F.
S. Hikmatulla	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
S. K. Mudaly	Madras	M. E. F.
S. M. Godse	Bombay	M. E. F.
S. Munajee Rao	Madras	M. E. F.
S. N. Theogarajan Timbar	Madras	M. E. F.
S. N. Venkatswami Raju	Madras	Bushire
S. Panchnatha Chetty	Madras	M. E. F.
S. R. Mangre	Bombay	M. E. F.
S. Subbiah	Burma	M. E. F.
S. Shaikh Abdul Kadir	Madras	Bushire.
S. Guriam Pillai	Madras	M. E. F.
S. Valayandha Kurup	Madras	M. E. F.
S. Vedamuthu	Burma	M. E. F
Subdin Faiza	Outsider recruited at Bombay.	Bushire.
Sabha Karsur	Bombay	M. E. F.
Sahut Izzat	Outsider	M. E. F.
Sada Gala	Outsider	M. E. F.
Sada Gala	Outsider	M. E. F.
Sadashiv Dhondoo	Punjab	I. E. F. "A"
Sadashiv Dhondu	Bombay	M. E. F.
Sadhu Ram	Punjab	British Mission Escort
Sadhu Ram	Punjab	E. E. F.
Sadu Ram	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Sadulla Madad	Outsider	M. E. F.
Sadulaji Khan Baz	Outsider	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle	Force.
Saga Dhana	Bombay	M. E. F.
Sagan Sava	Outsider Sweeper	Salonica.
Saguji Damaji Mod	Outsider Sweeper	E. A. E. F.
Sahan Lall	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Sahan Singh	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Sahdeo Lal	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Sahadeo Ram	Bihar and Orissa	E. A. E. F.
Sahdeo Ram	....	M. E. F.
Saheb Din Fakir	Outsider	M. E. F.
Said Ahmed	....	I. E. F. "A."
Said Akber	Punjab	I. E. F. "A."
Said Amir Khan	Punjab	I. E. F. "A."
Said Mir Valayshah	Outsider	M. E. F.
Sajan	Outsider	M. E. F.
Sakaram Govindrao Vishwasrao ..	Bombay	M. E. F.
Sakhia Ram	Outsider	Salonica.
Sakrisingh	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Salam Tulla Khan	Outsider	E. E. F.
Salar Bakhsh	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Salgir Prasad	Central	M. E. F.
Saligram	United Provinces	Bushire.
Salig Ram	United Provinces .. .	M. E.F. & East Persia.
Salig Ram	Punjab	M. E. F.
Salig Ram	Punjab	Salonica.
Saloman Narsu	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Samarth	Central	E. A. E. F.
Samartha Falji	.. .. ..	E. A. E. F.
Sambhuji Annaji	Bombay	M. E. F.
Sambhaji Anaji Riswadker ..	Outsider	M. E. F.
Sambhu Datt	Outsider	M. E. F.
Samuel David	Outsider	M. E. F.
Samunder Singh	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Sana Gaba	Bombay	M. E. F.
Sana Prabhoo	Outsider	M. E. F.
Sanchit Ram Kolita	....	M. E. F.
Saudagar Din..	Outsider	M. E. F.
Sangaram Dutt	Burma	M. E. F.
Sanjan Khoda	Bombay	M. E. F.
Sanker Pillai	Malabar	M E. F.
Sankhi Abilakh	Burma . ..	M. E. F.
Sant Ram	Northern	M. E. F.
Santa Singh Lal	Outsider	M. E. F.
Santa Singh L.	Outsider	M. E. F.
Santh Baksh Lal	....	M. E. F.
Santiram Kakati	Bengal and Assam ..	M E. F.
Santa	....	M. E. F.
Santoo..	Outsider	M. E. F.
Saradchand	Outsider	I. E. F. "A."
Sanwal	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Sardarali	Punjab	M. E. F.
Sardar Bakhsh	Punjab	I. E. F. "A."
Sardar Bagda..	Outsider	M. E. F.
Sardar Khan	Punjab	M. E. F.
Sarade Kawt Di	Bengal and Assam ..	M. E. F.
Sardar Debi	Outsider	Bushire.
Sardara Sheikh	....	East Persia.

Name	Circle	Force.
Sarup Singh	Burma	M. E. F.
Saroopa	....	East Persia.
Sashi Bhusan Singh	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Satar Ali	Punjab	A. Force.
Satesh Chandra De	Punjab	M. E. F.
Satguru Prasad	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Satig Ram	Outsider	M. E. F.
Satis Chandra Sen	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Sava Mana	Outsider	M. E. F.
Sava Karsan	Outsider	M. E. F.
Syed Abdur Rehman	Madras	M. E. F.
Syed Abdur Sahib	Madras	M. E. F.
Sayat Hyat Kandero	....	M. E. F.
Sayed Munim	Outsider	M. E. F.
Sayed Mustafa	Bombay	M. E. F.
Seewa Jeeva	Outsider	M. E. F.
Sha Dulla Modak	....	M. E. F.
Shah Mahomed	Punjab	I. E. F. "A"
Shah Mahomed	Punjab	M. E. F.
Shah Sawar Khan	Northern	E. E. F.
Shah Zamon	Punjab	M. E. F.
Shah Zaman Ahmed Khan	Punjab	Bushire.
Shaikh Amir	Central	M. E. F.
Shaik Usman Abdul Rehman	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Shaikh Usman Abdur Rahman	Bombay	M. E. F.
Shakrulla	....	East Persia.
Shamas Din	Punjab	A. Force.
Shambhu Dutt Pandey	United Provinces	E. E. F.
Shamblal	Punjab	M. E. F.
Shameul Kamar	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Shamsher	....	East Persia.
Shamwell Dinker	Bombay	M. E. F.
Shanor Ahmed Khan	Punjab	M. E. F.
Shanker Alapsingh	Northern	M. E. F.
Shanker Bapu Dharwe	Central	M. E. F.
Shanker Bapoo Davane Marathe	Central	M. E. F.
Shanker Doss	Punjab	E. E. F.
Shanker Devi Singh	Central	M. E. F.
Shanker Dulla	Outsider	M. E. F.
Shanker Erapa	...	M E. F.
Shanker Gir	Outsider	M. E. F.
Shanker Govind	Outsider	M. E. F.
Shanker Irrappa Parit	Outsider	M. E. F.
Shanker Lal	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Shanker Lal	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Shanker Lal	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Shanker Natha	Outsider	M. E. F.
Shankernath Baijnath	Outsider	M. E. F.
Shanker Nath Baijnath	Outsider	E. E. F.
Shanker Prasad	Outsider	M. E. F.
Shanker Ramchandra Mangre	Bombay	M. E. F.
Shanker Ratna	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Shanker Singh	Punjab	M. E. F.
Shanker Tukaran	Outsider	M. E. F.
Shanmaga Sundar Nadar	Madras	M. E. F.
Shantiram Kahoti	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Shaw Ahmed	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Sheroo	....	I. E. F. " A ".
Sheikh Ahmed	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Shekh Ahmed	Punjab	M. E. F.
Sk. Abdulla Sk. Abas	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Sk. Abdul Sk. Dawood	Bombay	M. E. F.
Sk. Abdul Sk. Mahomed		M. E. F.
Shaikh Adam	Madras	M. E. F.
Shaikh Ahmed		M. E. F.
Shaikh Amir Sk. Wazir	Central	M. E. F.
Sk. Chand Sk. Abdul	Outsider	Salonica.
Sk. Chand Sk. Abdulla	Outsider	M. E. F.
Sk. Chidi		E. A. E. F.
Sk. Dawood Wallad Abdul		M. E. F.
Sk. Esuf Abdul Hassin	Outsider	Salonica.
Sk. Ismail Abdulla	Bombay	M. E. F.
Sk. Fakirruddin	Madras	M. E. F.
Sk. Galoo Sk. Abdul	Bombay	M. E. F.
Sk. Gulab Sk. Turab	Outsider	M. E. F.
Sk. Ibrahim Ali	Bombay	M. E. F.
Sk. Idoo	Central	M. E. F.
Sk. Ismail Sk. Kallu	....	M. E. F.
Sk. Ismail Sk. Kalu	Aden	M. E. F.
Sk. Mahomed Elias	Outsider	M. E. F.
Sk. Mahomed Dawood	Bombay	M. E. F.
Sk. Mahomed Sk. Abdul	Outsider	M. E. F.
Sk. Mahomed Wallad Hamid	Bombay	M. E. F.
Sk. Nadir Ali	Burma	M. E. F.
Sarif Singh	Burma	E. E. F.
Sheokar Belde	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Sheo Karan Singh	Bengal and Assam	E. E. F.
Sheo Ratan Lal	United Provinces	E. E. F.
Sher Baz Sharaj Ali	Outsider	M. E. F.
Sheragh	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Sher Din Meher Din	Outsider	M. E. F.
Sher Jaman Kadam	Outsider	M. E. F.
Sher Mahomed	Northern	M. E. F.
Sher Mahomed	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Sheroo	....	M. E. F.
Sheroo Peeroo	Outsider	M. E. F.
Sher Singh	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Sher Singh	Northern	E. A. E. F.
Shib Charan Lal	United Provinces	Bushire.
Shiromony	Burma	M. E. F.
Shitab Khan	United Provinces	E. A. E. F.
Shiva Balu	Outsider	Bushire.
Shiv Charan Lal	United Provinces	E. A. E. F.
Shiva Hari	Bombay Outsider	Bushire.
Shiva Jiwa	Outsider	M. E. F.
Shiva Lallo	Outsider	M. E. F.
Shivnand Singh	Punjab	M. E. F.
Shiwa Narsoo	Bombay	M. E. F.
Shivram	Central	M. E. F.
Shivram Tukaram Khamkar	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Shivraram Mahadeo	Outsider	M. E. F.
Shivram Maruti	Outsider	M. E. F.
Shivram Nilkanth Sawant	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Shivram Tukaram	Outsider	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Shri Krishna	Burma	M. E. F.
Shivrao	Madras	M. E. F.
Shiva Bhicaji	Bombay	Aden F. F.
Shihibuddin	....	M. E. F.
Shri Ballabh	United Provinces	E. E. F.
Shri Balloo	Central	M. E. F.
Shribatti	Punjab	Aden F. F.
Shri Kishen	Burma	M. E. F.
Shri Nandan Singh	Punjab	I. E. F. " A ".
Shriniwas Tewari	Bengal and Assam	E. E. F.
Shriniwas Upadhia	United Provinces	E. E. F.
Shripat Balaji	Outsider	E. E. F.
Shripat Ganpat Waiker	Bombay	M. E. F.
Shripat Vithal Nadkarni	Bombay	E. E. F.
Shripat Vithal Nadkarni	Bombay	Aden F. F.
Shri Ram	Central	M. E. F.
Shulam Hussein Sammu	Outsider	M. E. F.
Sivram	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Sidi	Outsider	M. E. F.
Sidi Jumma	Outsider	M. E. F.
Sidram Bharmana Mulkekar	Bombay	M. E. F.
Sidi Vera	Punjab	M. E. F.
S. Silva	Madras	M. E. F.
L. Silva	....	M. E. F.
Singh Bir	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Siraj	Outsider	I. E. F. " A ".
Sital Prasad	....	M. E. F.
Sital Singh	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Sita Ram	Punjab	M. E. F.
Sitaram Atmaram	Bombay	M. E. F.
Sitaram Atmaram Bhogle	Bombay	M. E. F.
Sitaram Ramchandra Nalavde	Bombay	M. E. F.
Sitta Sahai	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Siva Narsu	Outsider	M. E. F.
Siwa Jiwa	Outsider	M. E. F.
Siwaram Nilkant Sawant	Bombay	E. E. F.
Siyaram	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Soga Dhana	Outsider	M. E. F.
Sohall Lal	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Sohan Sing	Engaged at Basra	M. E. F.
Sohawan	....	I. E. F. " A ".
Sohua	Punjab	I. E. F. " A ".
Solaman Ali Shaid	Bengal and Assam	E. A. E. F.
Soma Asha	Outsider	Salonica.
Soma Chhagan	Outsider	Salonica.
Soma Mana	Outsider	M. E. F.
Soma Punja	Outsider	Salonica.
Somchand Khodu	Outsider	M. E. F.
Somasundera Mudaly	Madras	M. E. F.
Sona Gaba	Outsider	M. E. F.
Sona Prabhu	Burma	M. E. F.
Sonch Shah	Outsider	M. E. F.
Sonkhiram Abhilakh	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Sonoo Ramji	Outsider	Salonica.
Sonu Khemji	Central	M. E. F.
S. Souza	Madras	M. E. F.
Sreenath Upadhya	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Sriballabh	Rajputana	M. E. F.
Sri Kisen	Burma	M. E. F.
Srinbas Tiwary	Bengal and Assam	E. A. E. F.
Srinivash Tiwary	Bengal and Assam	Bushire.
Sromoni	Burma	M. E. F.
Suba Bhagwan	....	M. E. F.
Suba Lal	Bihar and Orissa	M. E. F.
Subhani	Outsider	M. E. F.
Subramaniyam	Madras	M. E. F.
Subramania Pillai	Madras	M. E. F.
Subramiyan Pillay	Madras	M. E. F.
Subrayad	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Sudhia Ram	Outsider	Salonica.
Sudkuja Hira	Outsider	M. E. F.
Sujaram	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Sukha Kala	....	M. E. F.
Suka Bhagwan	Outsider	M. E. F.
Sukha Becher	Outsider	M. E. F.
Suka Kala	Outsider	M. E. F.
Sukhu Kanu	Burma	Bushire.
Suleman Narsee	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Sultan Ahmed	Punjab	M. E. F.
Sunder Dass	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Sunder Lal	Central	E. E. F.
Sunder Singh	Punjab	I. E. F. "A"
Sunder Singh	Punjab	M. E. F.
Suraj Bala	Burma	M. E. F.
Suraj Nala	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Suraj Bali	Central	M. E. F.
Sunder Singh	....	M. E. F.
Suraji Bhawaji	Outsider	M. E. F.
Suraj Din	Central	M. E. F.
Suraj Lal Singh	Eastern	M. E. F.
Surajumi Patni	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Suraj Pall	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Surajpal Ramdin	Outsider	E. E. F.
Suraj Prasad	United Provinces	E. E. F.
Surana Appalaswamy	Burma	M. E. F.
Surajamari Patni	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Surat Pol Singh	....	M. E. F.
Surjee Prasad	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Syed Ahmed	Punjab	M. E. F.
Syed Ahmed	Madras	M. E. F.
Syed Ahmed	Outsider	M. E. F.
Syed Azam Syed Alam	Outsider	M. E. F.
Syed Hikmatulla	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Syed Ibrahim	Madras	M. E. F.
Syed Imam Sib	Madras	M. E. F
Syed Mahomed Khan	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Syed Muzaffer Husein	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Syed Subhan	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
T. Appalswamy	....	M. E. F.
T. Bastian	Madras	M. E. F.
T. B. Lakshmanan	Madras	M. E. F.
T. E. Chidambarum Pillai	Madras	M. E. F.
T. Govindswamy Pillai	Madras	M. E. F.
T. K. Chanduswamy Pillai	Madras	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
T. Pillay	Madras	M. E. F.
T. Punnuswamy Mudaly	Madras	E. E. F.
T. Kelappon	Malabar Madras	M. E. F.
T. P. Sayed Ali Sahib	Madras	Bushire
T. Sanjeevi Mudaly	Madras	E. E. F.
T. Sinachalam Pillai	Madras	M. E. F.
T. V. Krishnayya	Madras	M. E. F.
T. V. Munipappa	Southern	M. E. F.
T. Velu Panikker	Madras	Salonica.
Taj Din	Punjab	A. Force.
Tantilal Dadoo	Central	M. E. F.
Tarachand	Punjab	M. E. F.
Tarachand	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Tarachand Chejjuring	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Taradutt Luttri Ram	Outsider	Bushire.
Tara Dutt Tewari	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Tara Khumi	Locally recruited	M. E. F.
Taliyappa Sopal Shalunke	Bombay	M. E. F.
Tavasmir Shah Mahd. Suratch	Outsider	M. E. F.
Teeka Necha	Bombay	M. E. F.
Teekaram Durgopal	United Provinces	E. E. F.
Tej Ram	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Teja Khora	Outsider	E. A. E. F.
Teola Chimatta	Bombay	Bushire F.
Tez Ram	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Thakur Singh	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Thangerloo Moomaney	Outsider	M. E. F.
Thangasamy	Madras	M. E. F.
Theoti Venkatram	Madras	M. E. F.
Theyagarajan	....	M. E. F.
Thiavran Pillay	Madras	M. E. F.
G. Thomas	....	Bushire F.
Thulukanam	Burma	M. E. F.
Thinugu Mitto Chetty	Madras	M. E. F.
Tinnal Kahar	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Tirath Ram R.	Outsider	Bushire F.
Tirkharam	Punjab	M. E. F.
Tobarak Ali	Bengal and Assam	M. E. F.
Tokaram Bapuji	....	M. E. F.
Toni	....	M. E. F.
Tookaram Ravji	Outsider	M. E. F.
Tookaram Sawla	....	M. E. F.
Tota Ram	Punjab	E. A. E. F.
Trikum Becher	Outsider	M. E. F.
Triloksing	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Tufani Khan	Outsider	M. E. F.
Tukaram Abaji Chawan	Outsider	M. E. F.
Tukaram Babaji	Bombay	M. E. F.
Tulsi Gagi	....	E. A. E. F.
Tulsi Gangji	Outsider	M. E. F.
Udan Singh	Punjab	M. E. F.
Udhi Singh Kalia Singh	Outsider recruited at Bom'y	Bushire F.
Umar	Outsider recruited at Bom'y	....
Umaji Arjun Ramoshi	Outsider recruited at Bom'y	M. E. F.
Umajirao	Madras	M. E. F.
Umra	....	M. E. F.
Umrao Singh	United Provinces	E. E. F.
Usman Beg	Northern	M. E. F.

Name.	Circle.	Force.
Uttam Singh	Outsider	M. E. F.
V. Chinayya	Madras	M. E. F.
V. Krishnan Nayar	Outsider	M. E. F.
V. M. Sangli Pillay	Southern	M. E. F.
V. Mokhu	Malabar	M. E. F.
V. Perumal Naidu	Madras	M. E. F.
V. Ram Swamy	....	M. E. E.
V. Ravanu	Madras	M. E. F.
V. S. Anjadaman Mandaly	Madras	E. E. F.
Vahid Bahadur	Outsider	M. E. F.
Vahid Bahadur	Outsider	M. E. F.
Vaijnath Nagappa Pujari	Bombay	M. E. F.
Valabh Vasua	Central	M. E. F.
Vanaji Merji	Outsider	M. E. F.
Vashram Khusal	Outsider	M. E. F.
Vazir Hussain	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Velayudhan Kesavan	Madras	E. E. F.
Velji Kama	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Venket Ram Krishnachan	....	M. E. F.
Venkuturalnan	....	M. E. F.
Venkataswamy	Madras	M. E. F.
Venu Gopal Naidoo	Madras	M. E. F.
Velluri Narainiham	Madras	M. E. F.
Vinayak Joseph	Outsider	M. E. F.
Vinayak Laxman	Central	M. E. F.
Vira Desa	Outsider	M. E. F.
Vira Lakha	Outsider	M. E. F.
Viru	....	M. E. F.
Vishnu Sagoon Aselker	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Vishram Baboo Kalgaonker ..	Bombay	M. E. F.
Vishram Ganoo Chawan	Bombay	M. E. F.
Vishram Kushal	Outsider	M. E. F.
Vishram Mahadeo	Bombay	E. E. F.
Vishram Yeswant Ghag	Bombay	M. E. F.
Vishnu Govind	....	M. E. F.
Vishwanath Ramchandra Khandilker.	Bombay	E. A. E. F.
Vishwath Vithal	Outsider	M. E. F.
Vithal Appaji Sawant	Bombay	M. E. F.
Vithal Appaji Sawant	Bombay	M. E. F.
Wahbul Shariff	Madras	M. E. F.
Wahid Hussan	....	M. E. F.
Wahid Baksh	....	East Persia.
Wajat Khan	Central	M. E. F.
Wali Dad	Punjab	M. E. F.
Wali Mahomed	Central	M. E. F.
Walait Khan	....	East Persia.
Wali Ullah	Punjab	M. E. F.
Wazir Ahmed..	Outsider	I. E. F. "A"
Wair Ahmed	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Y. C. Surve	Bombay	Aden F. F.
Yakub Noorudin	Outsider	M. E. F.
Yar Mahomed Khan Jardar Khan..	Outsider	M. E. F.
Yeswant Balwant Shukla	Bombay	M. E. F.
Yeswant Mahadeo Parab Mayeker..	Bombay	Aden F. F.
Yesu Pandu	Outsider	M. E. F.
Zafer Ahmed	United Provinces	M. E. F.
Zakur Hussain	Bombay	M. E. F.
Zarif Mahomed	Central	Bushire F.
Fransis Zavier	Orderly to Mr. Hughes ..	M. E. F.

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