

Confidential.



D.O. No: 600 C.

N.W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.

16th July 1915.

hy dear Campbell

The Viceroy writes "I have been watching anxiously the news from Chakdara and it has been a source of great satisfaction and pleasure to me to see how the movement of the Swatis, which presented such a serious danger, has been checked by the magnificent forced marches of the moveable column from Nowshera. It reflects the greatest credit on all concerned and I am really very grateful for the effort that was made." I think that you would like to know this and there is no objection to your communicating it to the troops concerned if you feel inclined to. It really was a splendid performance and saved the situation. But for the rapidity of the movement I think that it is beyond doubt that the Upper Swat Lashkar would have come down with a rush, burnt the Nawab of Dir's post close to Chakdara Fort and, as we should have been forced to intervene, would have attacked Chakdara. The arrival of the Column was & check to the \*King (of Swat) and the dangerous moment pastedgiving the tribesmen time for reflection. The danger at Chakdara was not alone as we have since ascertained that on the attack on Chakdara a simultaneous movement was to have been made against the Nawab of Dir from Bajaur Jandola and the Swat Kohistan, the result would almost certainly have been his defeat and complete chaos would have reigned in the country between Chakdara and Chitral.

Some reports about Buner are rather alarming but I am inclined

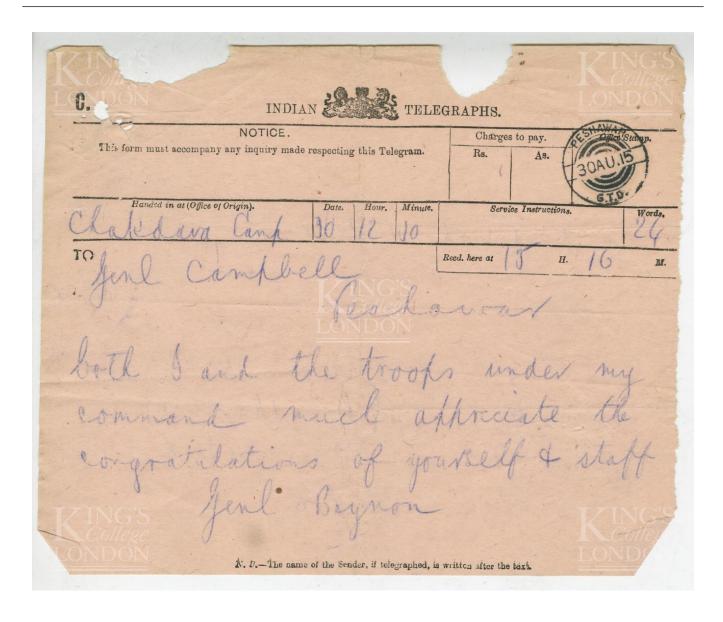
personally to think that they are exaggerated. I wired to Kealy to send you a copy of my telegram of yesterday to Government, I could not repeat it to you as you have not the Foreign Office Cypher and Reilly was so full up with cypher telegrams that I had no one to put it into the Military Cypher. There is not much danger in Buner itself as the Bunerwals are so badly armed but Pacha, near which is the Pir Baba Ziarat, is so close to Upper Swat that if the Hajji Sahib were intentionally or unintentionally to light a fire there it might, and probably would, spread into Upper Swat. For myself I think that nothing serious will happen before the 'Id' but the two or three weeks after the 'Id' will be the crucial time and if we can tide over that I think that we shall be all right for this summer as the 'Kaddas' will then begin to come down and the tribes will thus give us many hostages.

Janus menely Markeppel

Major-General F. Campbell, C.B., D.S.O.,

Commanding 1st (Peshawar) Division,

Peshawar.



Heading: - Reports and Returns.

17/19/camp.

Headquarters Malakand Movable Column, Camp, Haibatgram 1st September 1915.

From

The General Officer Commanding,

Malakand Movable Column.

To

The Chief of the General Staff,

Army Headquarters.

(thro' The General Staff, 1st (Peshawar) Division.)

Sir,

I have the honour to report that the Swat tribesmen to the number of some 4000, attacked the troops holding the sangars on the LANDAKAI Spur at 10-30 p.m. on the night of of the 28/29th August 1915.

The first picquets to be attacked were those on the right of the line on the highest part of the spur, occupied by 5 companies of the 2/1st Gurkha Rifles.

This attack died down towards midnight at which hour a lamp message was received from Lieut-Colonel Mockler, Commanding Outposts, to the effect that all was well.

The telephone line to the Headquarters of the Outpost Line had ceased to work since about 10 p.m. and was
found next day to be cut, and some considerable portion of
the line carried off.

After midnight the attack on the lower picquets garrisoned by two companies 46th Punjabis, increased in intensity and was carried on with vigour till nearly 5 a.m.

The firing was continuous and communication by lamp, with the outpost line was prevented by the heavy fire which the attempt to use the lamp occasioned. All picquets and sangars were more or less engaged all night, but the three sangars on the left centre of the line were most heavily engaged.

The sangar occupied by Subadar Major HABIBULLA KHAN, 46th Punjabis being attacked most severely. There

(2)

There were no less than eight separate rushes made on this sangar during the night, some of the enemy reaching within 10 pages of the wall. One standard bearer was shot down about this distance and in spite of all attempts by the enemy to recover the lost standard it was captured by the occupants of the sangar, - when the enemy retired in the morning. This sangar was occupied by Punjabi Mohommedans, many of whom, as is necessarily the case in this regiment, were very young soldiers.

The sangar occupied by Subadar Budhiul Zaman Orak Zais. and garrisoned by \*\*The World Africa was also heavily attacked and boldly defended.

During the night the main camp at Haibatgram was twice fired into by snipers but no harm was done.

At 3 a.m. I became anxious concerning the expenditure of ammunition in the sangars. The men had their 100 rounds on person and 100 rounds on the Section Reserve with them but owing to the heavy firing which had continued since 10-30 p.m. I feared that the garrisons might be running short.

I accordingly ordered Lieut-Colonel Money with three companies of the 2/1st Gurkha Rifles and Lieut-Colonel R. Anderson with four companies, 82nd Punjabis to start at 5 a.m., each man carrying 300 rounds to proceed to the support of the picquets which they did. I am glad, however, to report that none of the picquets ran short of ammunition and had plenty in hand when the attack broke off in the early morning.

Shortly after 5 a.m. lamp communication was again restored and satisfactory reports received from the outpost line that all attacks had been beaten off. with 11 casualties, only one sewere.

At 7-15 a.m. 29th August the following troops moved out of camp after leaving sufficient troops for its defence:-

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defence:-

Guides Cavalry.

90th Battery, R.F.A.

25th Mountain Battery, I.M.A.

2 Companies, Durham Light Infantry.

2 Companies, 46th Punjabis.

2 Companies, 94th Infantry.

Shortly after 8 a.m. the 25th Mountain Battery came into action near the village of MELAGAO and the 90th Battery, R.F.A. near the village of JALLALA the Cavalry and Infantry being concealed behind spurs of the hills in the immediate vicinity.

Action was forst taken against the fort of KAK which is situated on the right bank of the Swat River and commands the road from camp up to the valley at a distance of some 300 yards.

The 25th Mountain Battery began with Common Shell at a range of 900 yards. The walls of the fort were sufficiently strong at the base and for eight feet up, to resist the impact, but the upper storey was soon pierced and fires were observed to start within the fort.

The target of the 90th Battery, R.F.A. was the tribal gatherings with standards in the villages at the mouth of the SHAMOZAI valley on the right bank of the river. These tribesmen obviously considered themselves out of range as their standards were openly displayed and groups of men were seated among the trees and houses. These gatherings were quickly broken up, the enemy retreating up the SHAMOZAI valley or along the Swat River.

I now ordered to the Mountain Battery to take up a position higher up and overlooking the fort, from which they could fire directly into the interior. The garrison could now be seen escaping and & making their way under cover of water channels and gullies.

Maxim Gun and rifle fire together with occasional shrapnel hurried their movements and many of them were seen to fall.

In the meantime the Cavalry had found a ford lower down and had crossed over.

(4)

A very pretty bit of work was carried out by Major Blois-Johnson and the Cavalry Patrol who advanced taking advantage of the ground and entered the fort after killing four of the enemy who opposed them; they completed the firing of the fort and returned without any casualties

The enemy having retreated the action was now broken off.

I increased the garrison of LANDAKAI Spur to 1 Battalion 2/1st Gurkha Rifles and four Companies 82nd Punjabis, and had the sangars strengthened and repaired by working parties of No.6 Company Sappers and Miners, and the 94th Infantry.

About midday a reconnoitring party of the 82nd Punjabis which had proceeded in the direction of MORASAR reported the emeny in front of them and a Double Company 2/1st Gurkha Rifles was sent and drove them off.

No sign of the enemy could be seen on the left bank of the Swat and it was reported they had fled to their homes.

About midday the Field Battery, Guides Cavalry, Durham Light Infantry and 46th Punjabis returned to Camp.

The Mountain Battery remained on the Spur a fired a few Shell to drive off a few tribesmen in the upper hills.

At 4 p.m. the Mountain Battery, Sappers and Miners and 94th Infantry returned to Camp.

The return of casualties and sketch of picquet positions and expenditure of ammunition is attached.

I wish to bring the names of the following officers and men forward for mention for good work done:Subadar Major Habibullah Khan, 46th Punjabis, commanded
No. \* picquet in the line of outposts.

A large portion of the 62 men in the picquet were young soldiers of less than 1 years service, but under the leadership of the Subadar Major, behaved admirably, and fire was kept well under control. The enemy left service

(5)

seven corpses and a standard close to the Sangar.

No.1912 C/Havildar Jagat Sher Gurung, 2/1st Gurkha

Rifles for courage, coolness and general military

ability. He was in command of No.3 picquet of the Outpost line, which owing to lack of time and material

at hand, was in an uncompleted state. The picquet

held 26 men, and it was here the enemy's attack commenced at 10-15 p.m., and the picquet was hotly engaged

by superior numbers until 4 a.m.

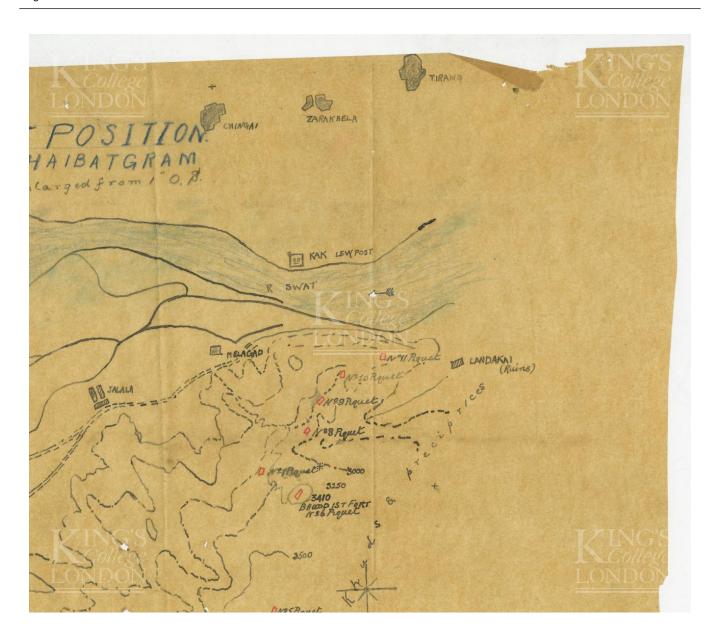
C/Havildar Jagat Sher, repulsed four determined attacks when the enemy charged right up to the walls.

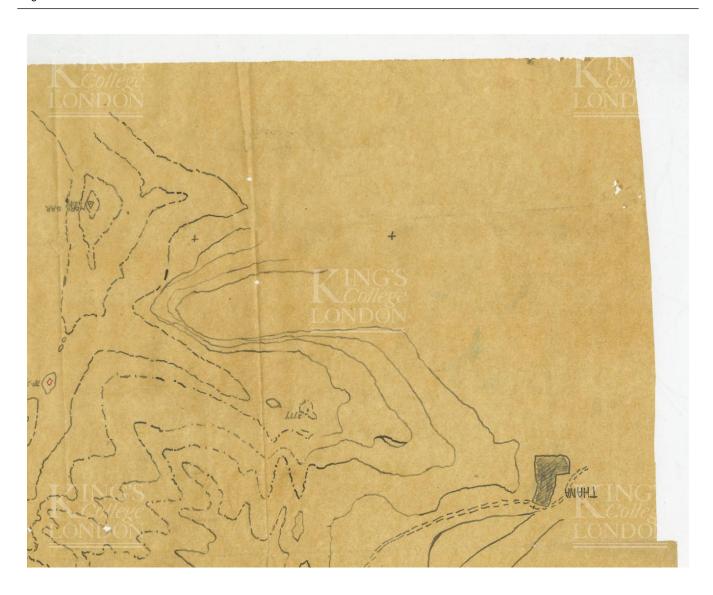
I have the honour to be, Sir,

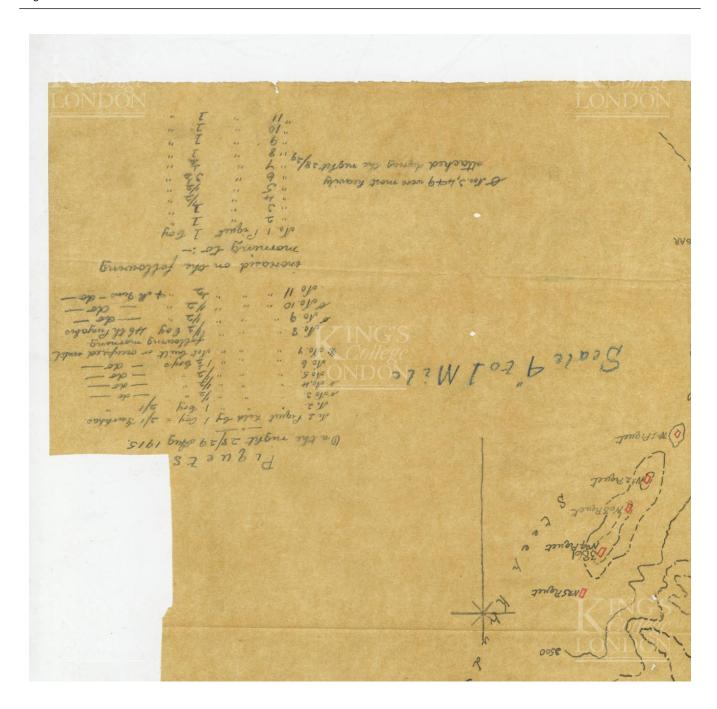
Your Most obedient Servant,

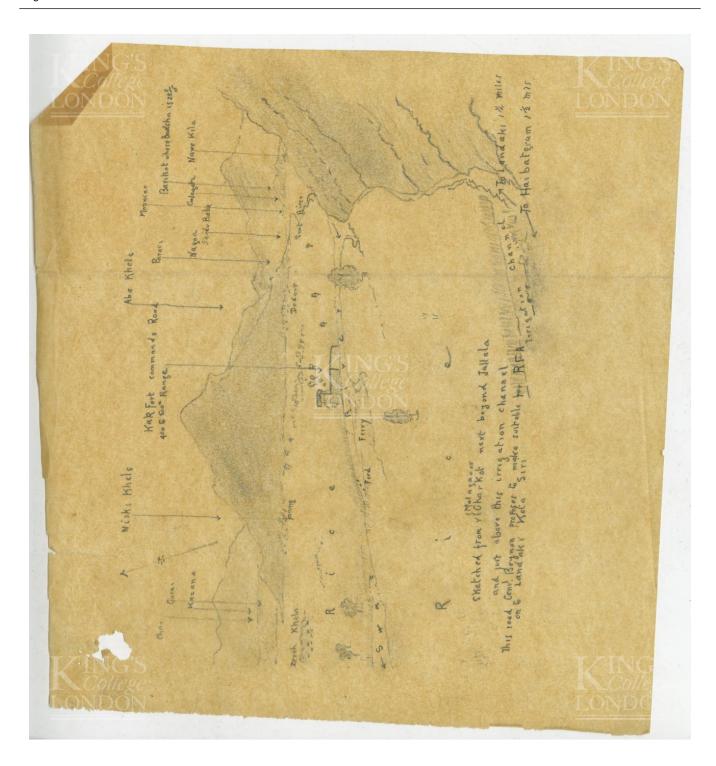
(Sd) W. Beynon, Brigadier-General, Commanding Malakand Movable Column.

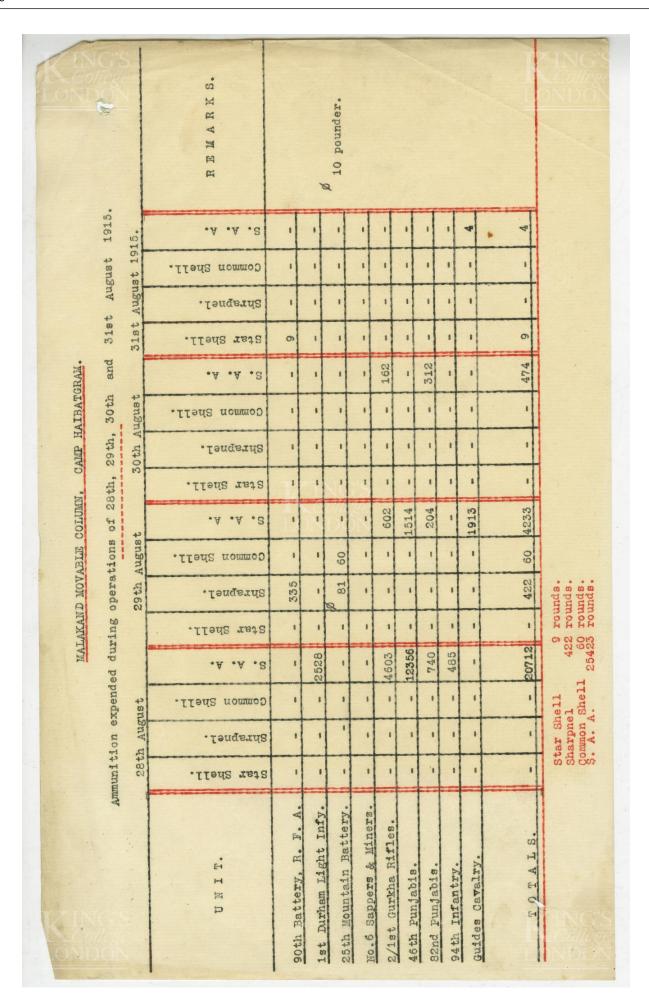


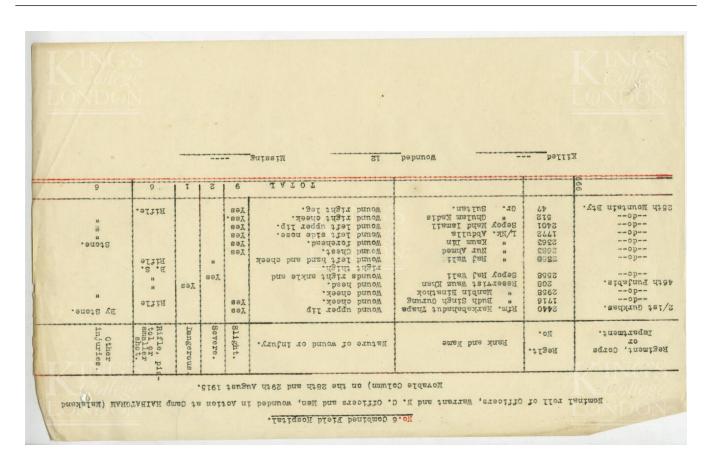




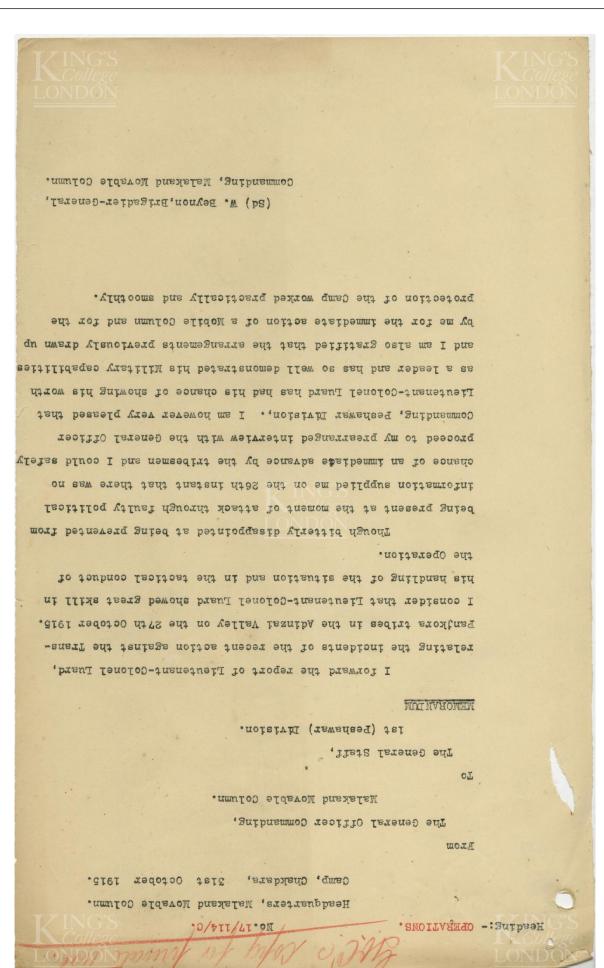


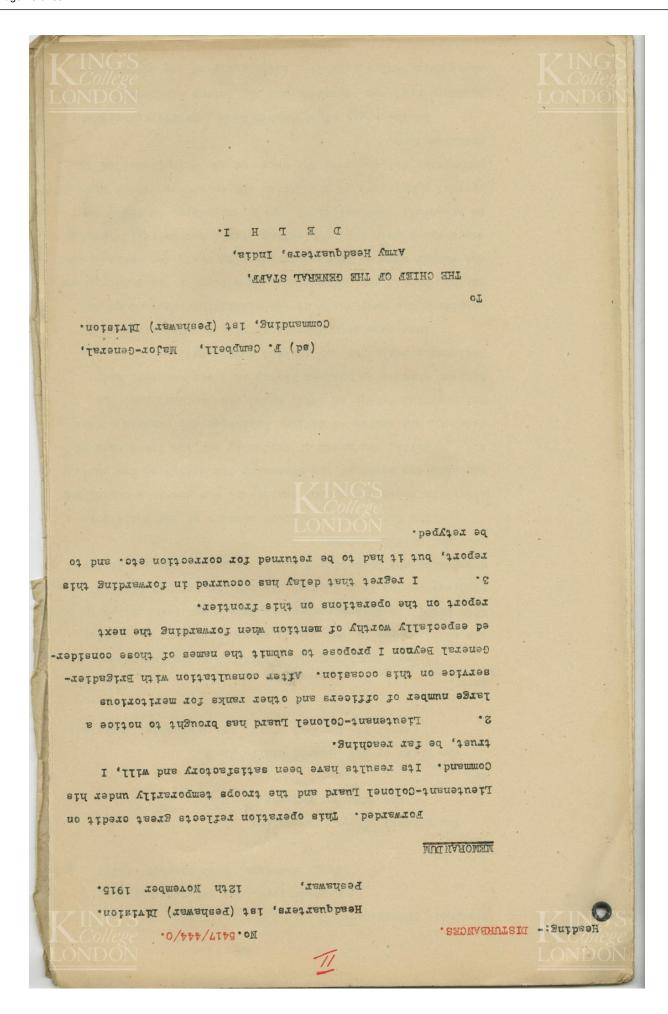












On the night of September 30th / October 1st, the PANJKORA Post was evacuated and the bridge destroyed. On the night 21st / 22nd October a small party of the enemy crossed

withdraw them.

sttscking the Levy Posts at the PANJKORA Bridge and on the CHITHAL Road. The INR Levies, who belong to the country, and who number some 35 to each larger Levy Post, and against whom there was a good deal of feeling, could not be fully trusted to hold out. The Polstical Agent, therefore, in order to prevent a massacre of the Levies and to prevent their arms and prevent a massacre of the hands of the enemy, decided to Ammunition falling into the hands of the enemy, decided to

They came down, therefore, with the intention of

The following is a short account of the political situation which had arisen during the few previous weeks, and explains the cause of the necessity for action on our part.

1. During the month of September and the first week in neighbouring tribes of BAJAUR, following the example of the neighbouring tribes of SWAT, BUNER and the MOHMANDS, and incited thereto by Mullahs living in their country, had declared a religious war against Government.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the sotion taken by the troops under my command on October 27th 1915. As Brigadier-General Beynon had been called up to Peshawar on the 26th instant, to see the General Officer 27th 1915. As Brigadier-General Beynon had been called up to Peshawar on the 26th instant, to see the General Officer 27th 1915.

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The Chief of the General Staff, Simla. (thro' The General Staff, 1st (Peshawar) Mylsion).

O.L

The General Officer Commanding, and Infantry Brigade.

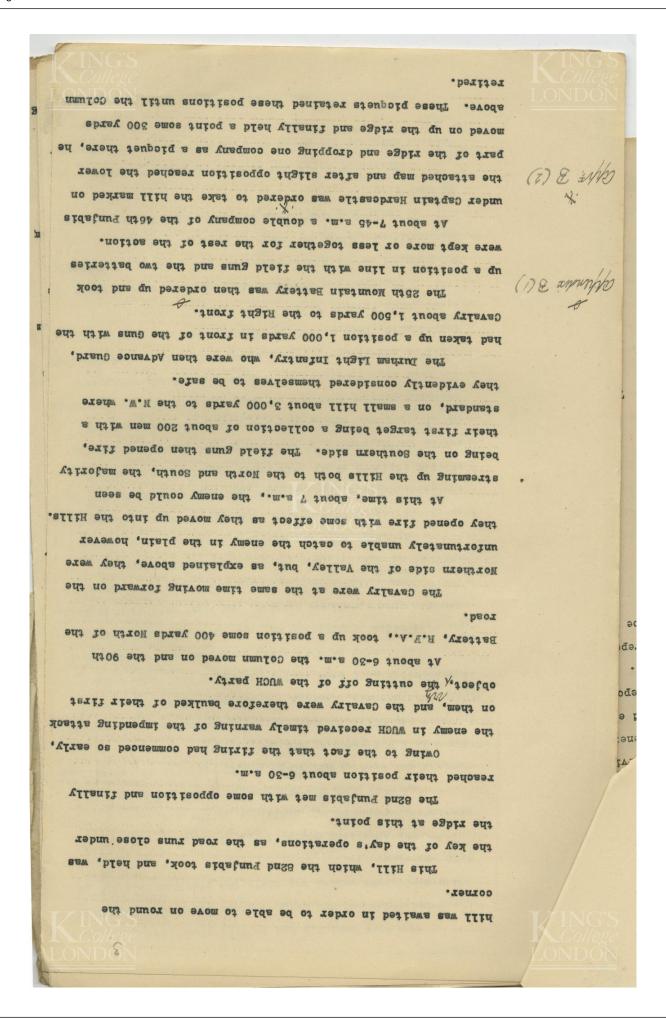
ELOW

Headquarters, 2nd Infantry Brigade. Camp, Chakdara, 30th October 1915.

No.17/120/C.

Heading: - OPERATIONS.

this time halted on the road, and there the capture of the at them from the top. The remainder of the Column was at the Eastern alope of the ridge a few of the enemy opened fire see. As the leading company of the 82nd Punjabis, moved up and to open fire if necessary, when it became light enough to Battery was ordered to assist the 82nd Punjabis in their task Valley on the South. The section of Guns, 25th Mountain seize and picquet the Hills which here bound the ADMNZAI road at this point to carry out their orders which were to Company, escort to the 25th Mountain Battery, turned off the Westwards shortly before 6 s.m. The 82nd Punjabis less & from the corner of the ridge where the road takes a turn The head of the Column reached a point about & Mile bursue vigorously. enemy as had spent the night there, and failing that to round to the West of WUCH and to try and cut of the The Special instructions issued to the Cavalry were to move The operation orders issued are attached, (Appendix B). The troops moved out of Camp at 5 a.m. on the 27th. strength shown in Appendix a attached to this report. CHAKDARA, the Column was only able to march out at the to the necessity of leaving an adequate garrison in camp at night of the 26th, I decided to move out and attack. Owing This bold advance was most unexpected and so on the thwood and various villages in the neighbourhood. at CHAKDARA. They forcibly billetted themselves that night tribes of MR and SWAT to make a joint strack on the troops BAJAURIS advanced into AMINZAI with a view to arousing the 3 On the emening of the 26th October about 3,000 Mullah known as the DOD Jan and the MARKHANI MAULVI. when this had been done, the enemy were joined by the posts and also a small wayside post at KATGALA, 2 miles sted, and the enemy emboldened by this came and burnt these on the 23rd the posts at sale sake evec -usere evec -users only contained 6 men and cut up one of the Levies therein. crossed the river and burnt the small post at BANDAGAL, which



Taking into consideration that I now had only 300 perq. KATCALA Pass and the hills on each side of it were strongly The enemy could now be seen in large numbers in the up the valley. These posttions were the final ones in the advance Funjable were escort to the 90th Battery, R.F.A. hills marked on the attached map, the 3rd Company of the 46th The 82nd Punjabis and 46th Punjabis were holding the 1,500 yards further back. sand wounded) were halted in the Nullah on the road some, (Brigade Ammunition Reserve, carts and riding mules for sick the rear of the batteries. The rear guard and transport Infantry were in position on some higher ground 250 yards in CHIKHO, the main body, consisting of two companies 94th section in the centre of the Valley 500 yards East of KUZ the low hills to their left rear. The batteries were in the rising ground opposite that village, with a picquet on as the village of KUZ CHIKHO, the Durham Light Infantry held By 11-15 a.m. the Cuides Cavalry had moved on as far ere full of deep nullahs which afford excellent cover. The Hills, however, along which they were moving obtained some excellent targets, and many were seen to fall. the hill sides towards the KATCALA Pass, and the guns The enemy at this time, could be seen moving along :od: remainder holding some rising ground on the plain below. marked on the map, leaving two platoons on the top, the pos The Durham Light Infantry moved up and took the hill 39 sand some 1,500 yards to the North of it. rau forward and took up positions nearly opposite USAKAI Village TA At 9-15 a.m. the Advance Guard and Artillery moved shelled the enemy on the Hillsides to the S.W. The Artillery heaped these picquets up and also estdatauq drab. was a bold bluff behind and above the position held by the slong the ridge and had reached their final position which The Sand Punjabis had by this time, 8-45 g.m., moved retired.

leadquarters, 1st (Peshawar) Mivision

the pass it would have been necessary to picquet both sides of the valley, which looked as if it might be a long and possibly a costly business, and that I was some 6½ miles from Camp and that probably the retirement to Camp would be followed up, I came to the conclusion that the time had arrived to commence the withdrawal.

app: 3 (3)

However, before moving back I ordered both batteries to open rapid fire at the enemy in the pass. This they did and the enemy's losses at this point are believed to have been heavy.

The retirement of the Column began at 12 noon in the following order. The batteries were sent back to take up suitable covering positions 2,000 yards in rear, and at the same time the Durham Light Indantry Picquet was quietly withdrawn and had orders to watch the nullah on the South of the valley, up which at one period of the advance the enemy had shown signs of coming forward.

The 94th Infantry held a position about 500 yards S.E. of KUZ CHIKHO and the remainder of the Durham Light Infantry retired through the 94th Infantry taking up another covering position 800 yards further back again.

away, the Cavalry withdrew from their position in CHIKHO village, their orders being to watch the right flank of the retirement and to be in such a position that they could take in flank any enemy who might attempt to work down the nullahs on the South side of the Valley.

The 46th Punjabis picquets were withdrawn at 12-50 p.m and orders were sent to the 82nd Punjabis to move back along the ridge, holding the last two peaks until the Column had turned the corner and was well clear.

The retirement was carried out successfully, the enem making no attempt to follow up.

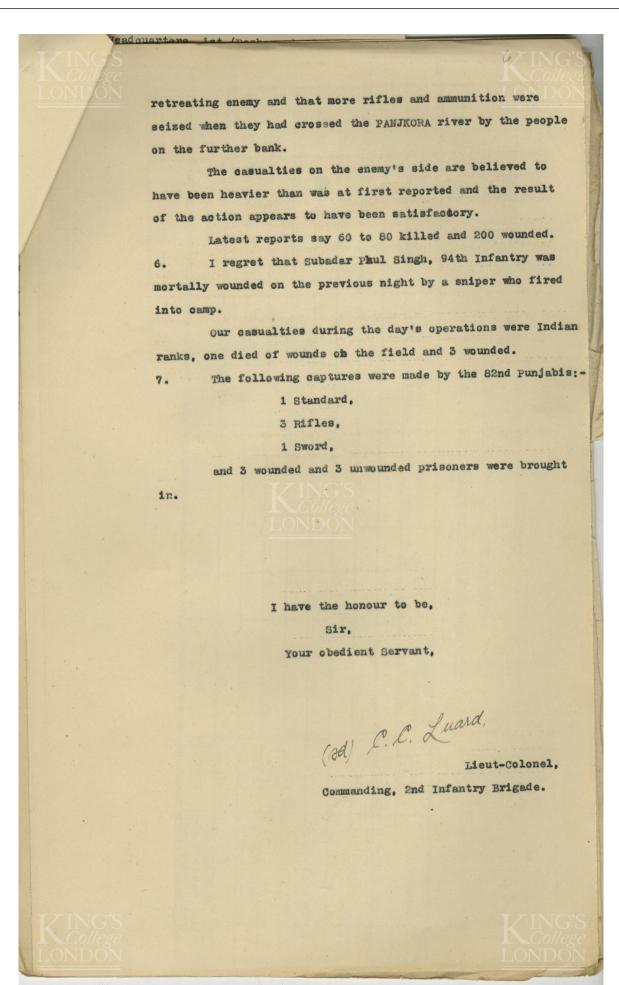
The Column reached Camp at 4-0 p.m.

5. It has now transpired that during their retreat through TALASH the people of that valley came down and took many rifles and much ammunition from the tired and retreating

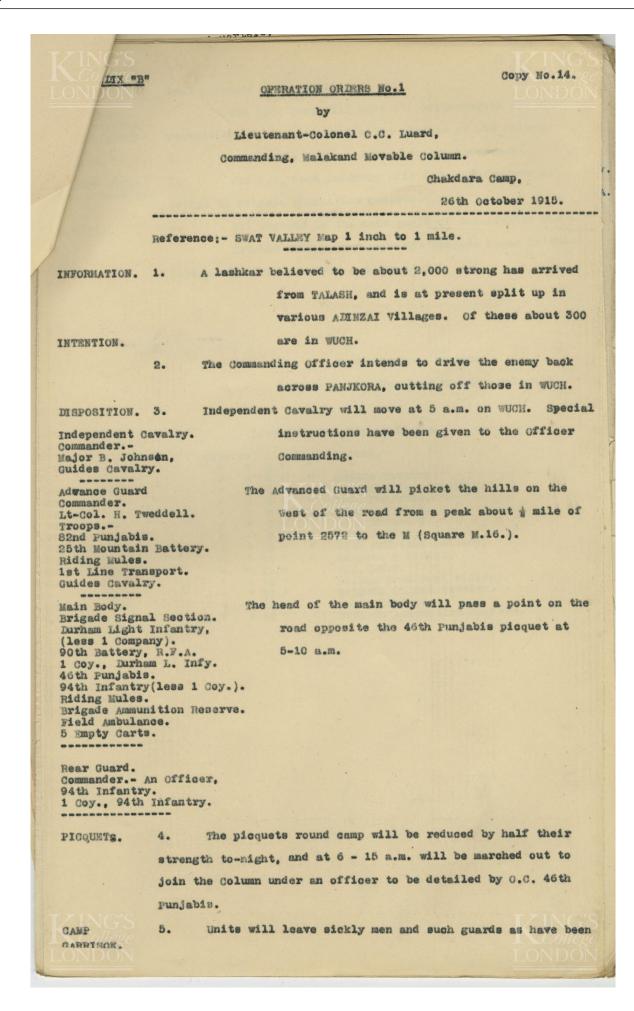
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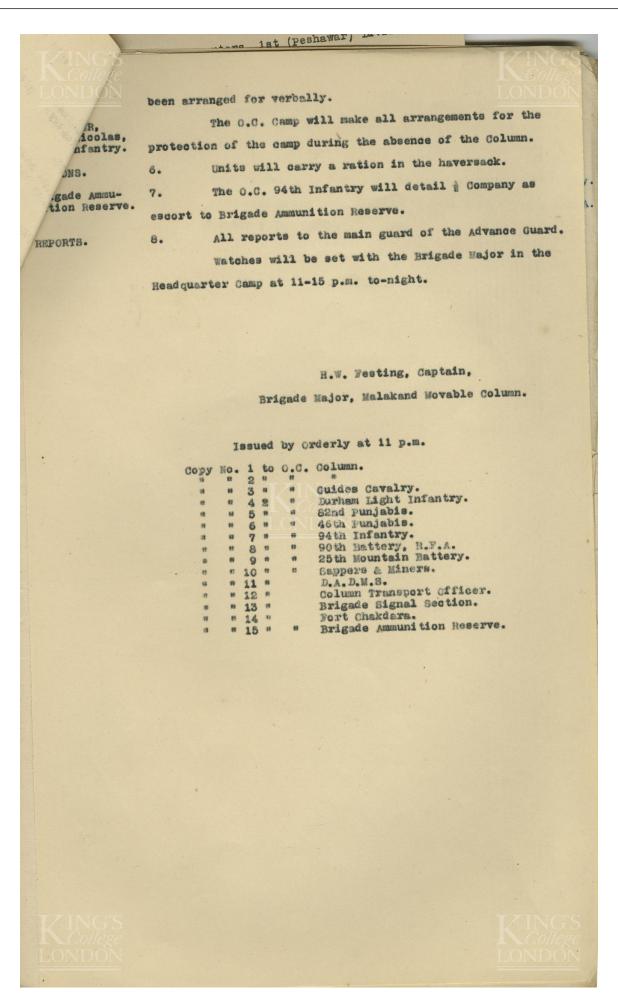
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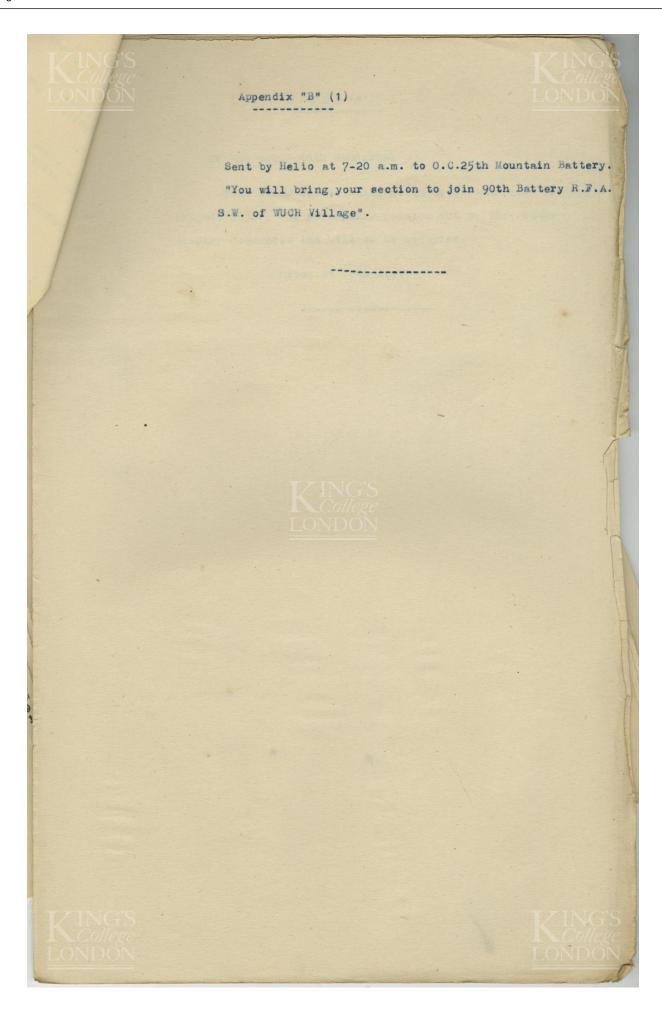
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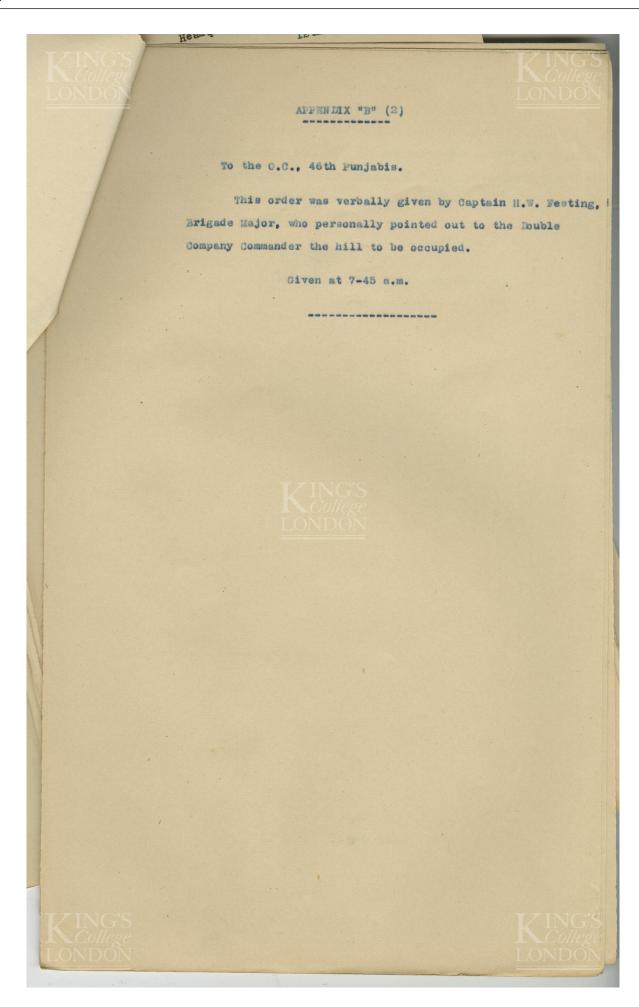


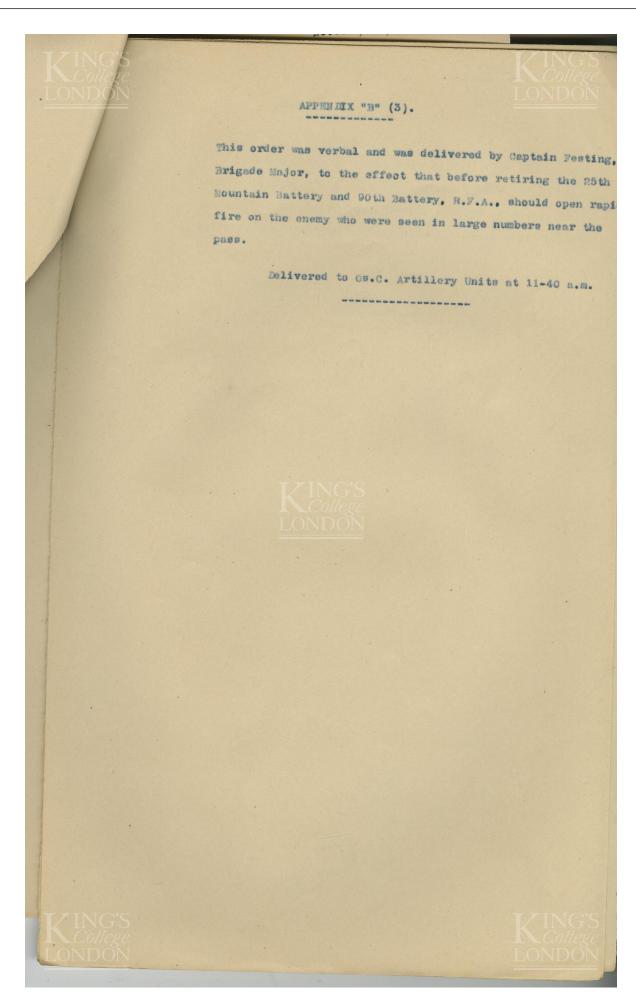
	LONDO						
Unite	British	Indian Officers	British Rank & File	Indian Rank & File	Hemained for the protection of damp.	Total Strength	Remarks.
Quides Cavalry.	7	9		189	23	228	2 Machine Guns.
90th Battery, R.F.A.	3		98	7	28	136	4 Guns, 110 horses.
25th Mountain Battery.	2	1	MZ-IN	68	2	93	2 Guns, 4 Horses and 57 Mules.
Durham Light Infantry.	8	-	264	11000	135	407	2 Machine Guns.
82nd Punjabis.	6	11	LONE	442	168	627	S.A.Se. & Orderly. 2 Machine Guns.
46th Punjabis.	10	6	TOM	244	250 Buty regiment.	510	
94th Infantry.	8	9	-	386	46	449	g Including W.O. 2 Machine Guns.
Sappers & Miners.	-		-	-	170	170	
TOTALS.	44	36	362	1356	822	2620	Readquarters, Sign Section and Depart ments not shown.
KING'S College ONDON							

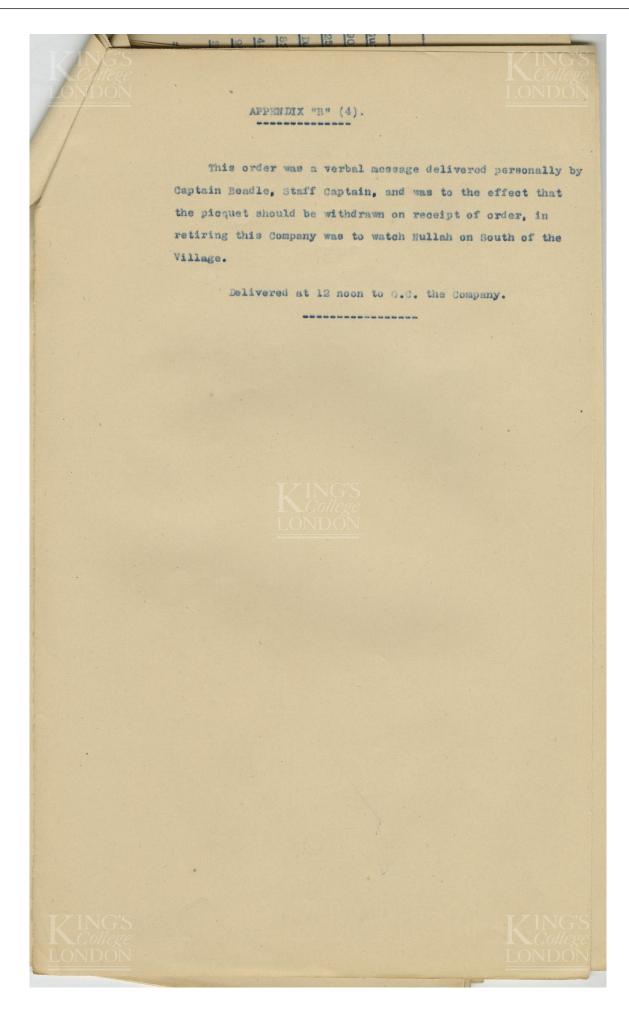


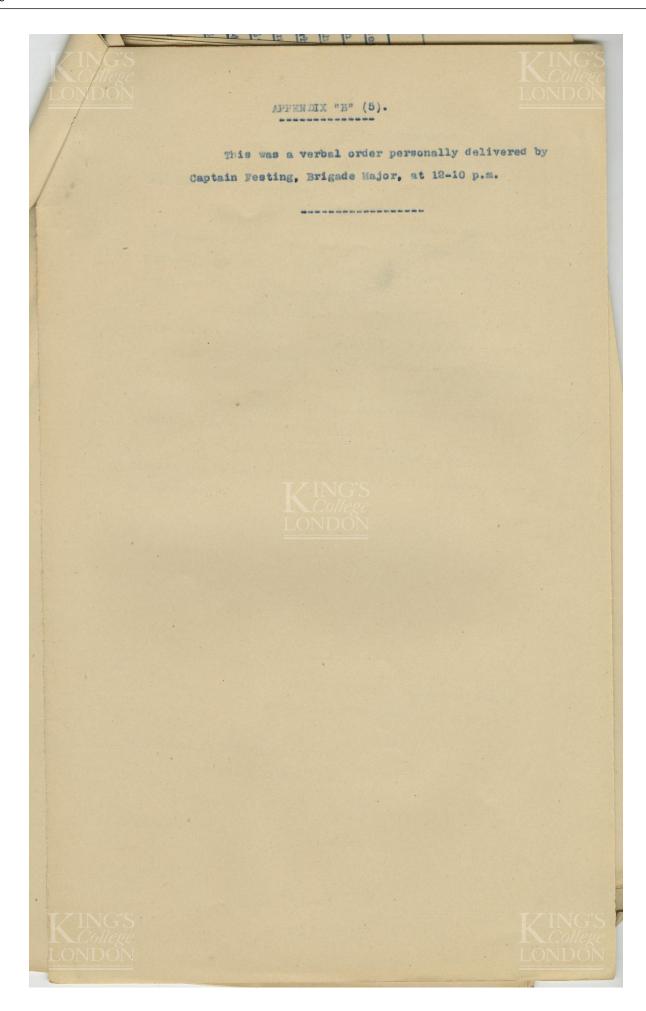


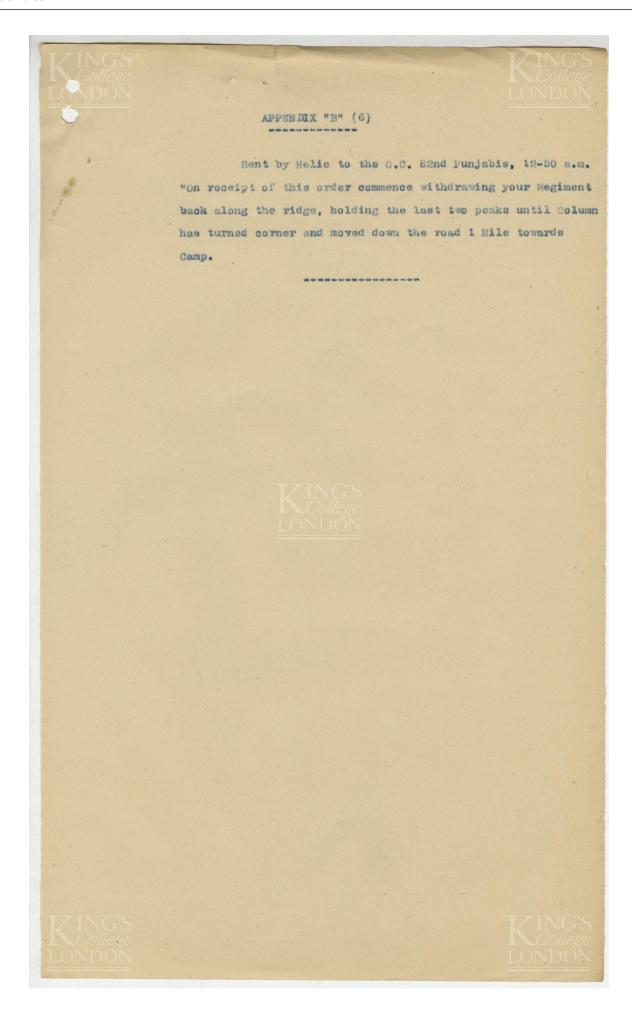












	MALAKAND   Return of Ammunition	MOVABLE COLUMN.			
Unit	18-pr. Shell	10-pr. Shell.	Pistol Ammunition	S.A.A303*	Remarks.
uides Cavalry	_			1744	
Oth Battery, R.F.A.	250	-	_	-	3
5th Mountain Battery.		14 C.S. 102 10-pr.	3.5		Including Tubes & Fuzes etc.
urham Light Infantry.		D- 001	000	425	
2nd Punjabis.	-	LOND		1611	
6th Punjabis.		-	-	3973	
4th Infentry.	-			108	
TOTALS	250	116	-	7861	