

force, and receiving on the way the complete submission of the Raja of Nagar, Captain Mackenzie occupied Nagar on the 21st, and on the 22nd December, the Raja of Húnza having fled, the Húnza people made submission, and surrendered the Fort of Húnza into our hands.

15. All resistance being broken down, active operations ceased on the 22nd December, 1891. The direction of affairs then passed to Mr. G. S. Robertson, Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Department, the Chief Political Officer. Under his instructions a flying column followed the fugitives as far as Mi-gar, six marches up the valley.

16. I resumed command of the force on the 7th January, 1892, and on the 10th January the Húnza-Nagar Field Force was broken up; and a sufficient garrison being left in the country, the head quarters, with the section of the Hazara Mountain Battery and a detachment of the 1-5th Gurkhas, returned to Gilgit.

17. The conduct and discipline of the troops had throughout been admirable. As the officer to whom has fallen the honour of commanding a body of the Imperial Service Troops on the first occasion in which they have been called upon to fight in the interests of the Empire, side by side with our own troops, it is with pride and pleasure that I would wish to draw special attention of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the conduct of the Body-Guard and Ragu Pertab Regiments.

18. I have had these regiments under my orders for two years, and have seen them grow in efficiency under the careful instruction of Captain Twigg and Lieutenant Townshend, and the steady efforts of some of their own officers. The result has been most satisfactory, and they have proved themselves fit to take their place in line with our own regiments in frontier warfare.

19. They have shown coolness under fire, and discipline in camp. The attack by the detachment of the Body-Guard Regiment on the *sangars* crowning the side of the ravine was a task to try the best regiment; and if the Ragu Pertab Regiment had not the opportunity of showing such high qualities, yet they showed no lack of keenness when they had a chance of meeting the enemy.

20. I had under my orders a picked body of officers, and they showed that they had not been selected for nothing.

Captain R. H. Twigg, 12th (Khelat-i-Ghilzai) Bengal Infantry, Staff Officer at Gilgit, was appointed Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General to the force. The whole of the preparations for the expedition, involving, in the absence of all departmental officers, the consideration of all transport, commissariat and ordnance details, passed through his hands. It is not too much to say that much of the success of the expedition was due to his untiring energy and tacit management previous to the opening of the expedition; while the manner in which he discharged his duties during the expedition met with the entire approval of the officers commanding. I wish to bring this officer most prominently to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Captain C. J. Mackenzie, Seaforth Highlanders, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, was appointed Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General to the force. He gave me and Captain Bradshaw, during the command of the latter, much valuable assistance in this capacity from his thorough knowledge of his duties. His determination and energy were of much value during the enforced inactivity of the

force at Nilt. His brilliantly successful fight on the 20th December, which terminated the expedition, speaks for itself.

Captain F. J. Aylmer, Royal Engineers, did excellent work. His practical knowledge on an expedition where all scientific appliances were wanting was invaluable to the force. His gallantry in blowing open the gate of the Nilt Fort has been the subject of a separate recommendation.

Surgeon-Major G. S. Robertson, Indian Medical Department, succeeded me in the chief political charge. His intimate knowledge of the country and acquaintance with the people rendered his services extremely valuable. His refusal to treat with the Raja of Húnza, except after the latter's complete submission, did much during the halt of the force at Nilt to impress the rebellious chiefs and their followers with the hopelessness of continuing the struggle; while his judicious treatment of rajas and people when opposition ceased facilitated the subsequent pacification of the country.

Captain W. H. M. Stewart, Political Officer, acted as my galloper, and after I was wounded was employed in superintending the forwarding of supplies from Gilgit, which important work was executed most satisfactorily.

Lieutenant J. Manners Smith, Political Officer, was at first attached to the Puniali Levy. After the capture of Nilt, when the detachment of the 1-5th Gurkha Rifles had but one officer, he was attached to that corps, to which he had belonged. His gallantry in leading the attack on the heights on the 20th December has been reported on separately. In my opinion his leading the detachment of the Body-Guard Regiment on the 20th in the attack up the cliff deserves as great credit as the storming of the gate at Nilt. Indeed, until successful, it must have seemed more dangerous and difficult, and there are but few officers who would have been capable of finding a path and of rapidly leading men over such terrible ground.

Surgeon-Captain J. R. Roberts carried out the duties of Principal Medical Officer to my entire satisfaction. In the absence of many medical stores, &c., applied for from Kashmir for the use of the Imperial Service Troops, he improvised sick transport-appliances for carrying stores, &c. His arrangements left nothing to be desired, and his medical skill and care for the wounded was shown by the success of his efforts.

21. The following officers attached to the Imperial Service Troops deserve mention:

Captain L. J. E. Bradshaw, 55th (Sikh) Bengal Infantry, on my being wounded, took command of the force, and remained in command till the 7th December.

Lieutenant C. V. F. Townshend, who for some months had superintended the drill and discipline of the Ragu Pertab Regiment, had brought them to a creditable degree of efficiency, as was shown by their good conduct and discipline in the field.

Lieutenant F. Duncan, 23rd Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), was attached to the Ragu Pertab Regiment on the forward movement of the troops. Previous to this, and during the expedition, he was in charge of the transport and commissariat. In addition to this, at Nilt, and subsequently owing to Captain Aylmer's being incapacitated by wounds, he performed the duties of field engineer very satisfactorily. He is most energetic and untiring in his exertions.

Lieutenant J. M'D. Baird, 24th Bengal Infantry, was attached to the Body-Guard Regiment. He was posted at Bunji in November, and had the whole responsibility of forwarding grain for