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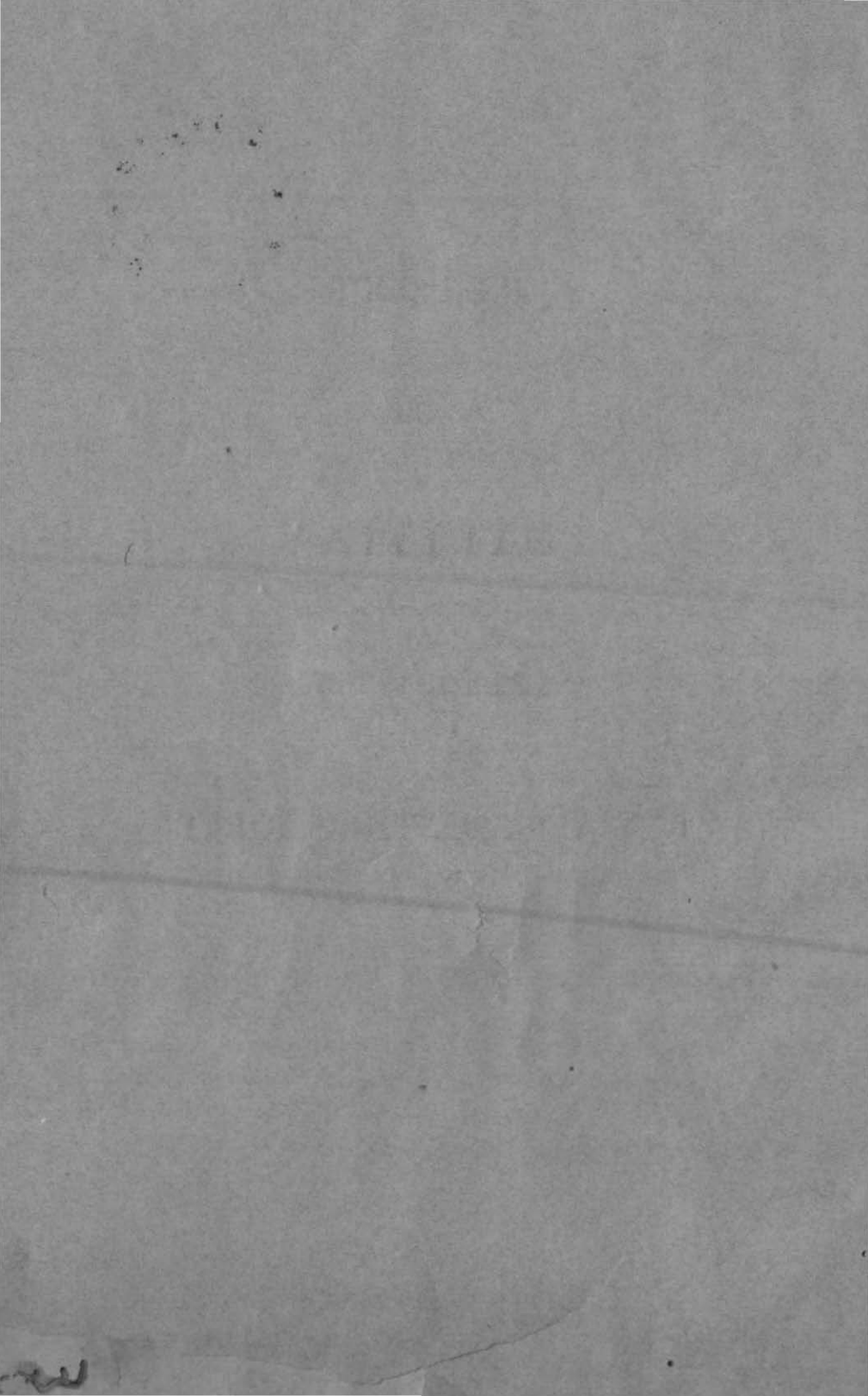
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REPORT

ON THE

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1868

MILITIA

ATTACHED TO THE

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

9614

No. 352.

FROM

MAJOR S. BLACK,  
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT PUNJAB,  
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

TO

COLONEL A. BROOME,  
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,  
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Dated Lahore, 14th September 1868.*

SIR,

In forwarding for the perusal of His Excellency in Council copies of Major General Wilde's Report on the Frontier Militia, attached to the Punjab Frontier Force as auxiliaries in the defence of the Bunnoo and Derajat Frontiers, I am desired to remark that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor has great satisfaction in submitting this document, as it appears to give a very lucid, correct and complete account of the system which has continued during the past seven years for maintaining peace and order along our frontier from Bunnoo to the Sind Border. This Report His Honor considers will prove of great value for reference to all officers, Civil or Military, connected with the frontier districts, who have to acquaint themselves with the principles on which the Frontier Militia has been established, principles, the continued observance of which will, in the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor, be indispensable to the efficient maintenance of that body and of the arrangements established in connection with it.

2. The views stated by General Wilde on this subject, and enforced by him in his Brigade orders and correspondence, appear to the Lieutenant Governor eminently sound and judicious; and the constantly improving and very satisfactory state of our frontier defences in that quarter are, in His Honor's opinion, mainly owing to those views having been steadily and consistently acted on. Sir Donald McLeod, therefore, fully concurs in the hope expressed by General Wilde in his 18th para. that the existing system may hereafter be strictly adhered to, save as real improvements may from time to time be suggested.

3. The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor also heartily concurs with General Wilde in the suggestion made by him in his 9th para. that as the special and personal allowances enjoyed by members of the Militia force fall in from lapses, these may be regarded as affording the means of rewarding in like manner for the future specially good service performed by Militia men and officers. This principle has been accepted as a most salutary one, and is now acted upon as regards our Native Army, and in the case of the comparatively wild and intractable classes of men composing our frontier Militia, its adoption appears to His Honor not less important than in the case of the regular troops.

4. Sir Donald McLeod draws the attention of the Government to this really important document with all the more earnestness, because he has become convinced, ever since he became fully cognizant of the Militia system as combined with our own troops under Military control on the Derajat Frontier, that the extension of this system to Peshawur is the one thing required to ensure rest and tranquility to the city and cantonments, and to our stations generally in the valley; these being subject, for want of some such organized system, to constant visits of nocturnal marauders from the hills, of whose movements it is hardly possible at present to gain authentic intelligence;—these inroads causing night alarms, attended occasionally with considerable loss of property and excitement amongst our troops and residents of the station.

5. A year ago or upwards the Lieutenant Governor set on foot a demi-official correspondence on this subject; and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was pleased to state that if the matter could be satisfactorily arranged he was quite willing that the head quarters of a Cavalry Regiment should be fixed at Shabkaddar, with detachments commanded by officers at Abazaí and Michní to patrol and guard the entire frontier lying north of the Kábul river. The want of a Militia Cavalry has alone withheld the local officers from submitting a project of frontier defence suited to the circumstances of the district.

6. Were a Cavalry Regiment as stated above stationed at Shabkaddar north of the Kábul river, and another Regiment at Fort Mackeson, or other suitable point in the tract lying south of that river, with detachments at selected out-posts, His Honor feels strongly convinced that the addition of a Militia formed from among the hill tribes themselves as on the Derajat

frontier would speedily bring about a marked and most salutary change in our relations with these tribes, and most materially check their power of harrassing us.

7. Command allowances would, however, probably have to be granted to the officers in charge of both head quarters and out-posts; and it might not be easy at all times to select those Cavalry Regiments, which are recruited largely from the Punjab, and are commanded by officers who have had opportunities of becoming acquainted with the frontier tribes, which would seem to be desirable. The entertainment of the Militia themselves would necessarily involve to a still greater extent increased outlay, and unwillingness to suggest this has hitherto prevented the submission of formal proposals on the subject.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. BLACK, *Major,*

*Secretary to Government Punjab.*

*Military Department.*





# REPORT ON THE MILITIA, PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 1511.

FROM

BRIGADIER GENERAL A. WILDE, C. B., C. S. I.,  
COMMANDING PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT PUNJAB,  
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Dated, Abbottabad, 18th August 1868.*

SIR,

Under the instructions contained in the letters marginally noted, I have the honor to furnish a report upon the Frontier Militia attached to the Punjab Frontier Force, for submission to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.

No. 3352, dated 24th December 1867, from Secretary to the Government Punjab, Military Department.

No. 701, dated 12th March 1868, from Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

## 2. The Militia of the Punjab Frontier Force is composed of—

Horsemen, ... ..	403
Footmen, ... ..	217
Total, ... ..	620

costing the State Rs. 1,33,856 per annum.

These men are employed, in conjunction with the troops of the Punjab Frontier Force, in holding the chain of out-posts, marked A.

\* Bunnoo.

Dera Ismail Khan.  
Dera Ghazee Khan.  
Rajapoor.

They are serving in four\* districts, and materially assist in the defence of a line of 450 miles of the north-western frontier of British India, as represented in the accompanying map marked B.

3. Soon after the annexation of the Punjab and Trans-Indus territories, the Punjab Board of Administration was empowered\* to raise a local Military Force, since designated the Punjab Frontier Force, "for the protection of the whole western frontier line."

\* 10th May 1849.

From the date of this force occupying the border, and up to the time of the Sepoy war in Hindostan, 1857-58; all the frontier out-posts (with a few exceptions, chiefly in the Dera Ismail Khan and Bunnoo districts), were held solely by the Cavalry and Infantry of this Local Force, unassisted by Militia

men, or levies. In 1857-58, in consequence of the withdrawal of a large number of the troops of the Punjab Frontier Force for service in Hindostan, levies were raised, and associated with considerable bodies of Militia men, which were still even at this time enrolled under the orders of the Civil Officers in some of these frontier districts ;—in fact, had remained in the service of the Government since annexation. By this combined, and purely Native Force, the out-posts were held (with the exception of a few of the most important ones), for two years.

On the suppression of the rebellion, and the return of the troops of the Punjab Frontier Force to their frontier stations, the question of the best mode of garrisoning these out-posts was fully discussed by the Government of the Punjab. It was found that a great difference of opinion prevailed amongst both the Civil and Military Officers who possessed an experience of the frontier. On the part of the Commanding Officers of Regiments, there was a very strong desire to save their men from the harassing duty of this frontier work, breaking up as it did their corps into a number of small detachments, many of them far removed from the cantonments of the force. On the other hand, the Deputy Commissioners of districts were equally desirous of retaining these "Levies" and the command of the out-posts occupied by the Militia, giving them as it did some patronage, and adding the excitement of Military work to their Civil duties, a result naturally enough agreeable to them as officers of the army.

4. Subsequently, however, when financial reasons compelled the Government of India to reduce the strength of the Cavalry Regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force to 420 sabres, and the Infantry Regiments to 600 bayonets, Major General Sir N. Chamberlain, then Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, recommended for adoption to the Government of the Punjab, the following system of "Frontier Defence," and it was under his able management that the scheme which has worked so well ever since was introduced. The principle he advocated was as follows :—

- I. That all the most important out-posts should be held by the troops of the Punjab Frontier Force, and the intermediate ones by the "Frontier Militia."
- II. That the whole line of out-posts should be under the command and control of himself, and the Officers of the Force.
- III. That these Militia men should be either inhabitants of our border villages, or members of the hostile and plundering tribes along the frontier.

No. 2055, dated 31st December 1861,  
from Brigadier General Chamberlain,  
Commanding Punjab Frontier Force.

- IV. "That it is most politic to give a certain amount of Frontier Military service to the chiefs and people of the border, as the best means of affording an outlet to their Military spirit ; whereby their sympathies would be enlisted in favor of Government and order, in preference to leaguings with marauders in their raids upon British territory ; or in the event of troublous times, uniting with the independent tribes to oppose British interests.

I would here explain, that this mixed system of frontier defence originated with the Military authorities, in the year 1853-54, when the 5th

Punjab Cavalry, under the late Colonel H. Bruce, arrived at Asnee, in the Mithunkote district. That officer brought to notice the difficulty that existed for the men of his Regiment obtaining information, conducting pursuits and patrols unaided; and, knowing the Murree and Boogtee tribes could not enter the plains for raids without guides, and that the Shumbânee section of the Boogtee tribe, (who having quarrelled with their own tribe had sought an asylum with the Murrees) were the only guides the Murrees then had, he proposed that a portion of the Shumbânees, under the brother of the chief, should be entertained to assist in the defence of the border.

This proposition was acceded to by the Punjab Government, and the men so entertained were, as a temporary measure, borne on the rolls of the 5th Punjab Cavalry Regiment quartered at Asnee.

The working of this system was very carefully watched by Brigadier General Sir N. Chamberlain, and I write advisedly when I say, that so impressed was he with its advantages, that had not the events of 1857-58 caused the attention of all to be turned in another direction, it was his intention to have submitted a scheme for the employment of a body of Guides or Militia men, in every district and along the whole line of frontier out-posts as had long been the custom in Scinde.

On the withdrawal of the troops of the Punjab Frontier Force in 1857 the system was extended by the Civil Officers to the northern, as it prevailed at the time in the southern district of Asnee.

It was, in fact, a judicious compromise between the system (a purely Military one) that prevailed anterior to 1857-58, and the one instituted during the rebellion, when the troops of the Punjab Frontier Force were withdrawn for field service elsewhere.

To have continued to hold the out-posts entirely by Militia \* men would have been to invite disaster, as shown in 1858 in the Rajanpore district, when the Murrees attacked and plundered that district with impunity; and on the other hand, to have ignored the excellent and useful services of the Militia, would have been equally hurtful to the public interests.

\* Extract from letter No. 2055, dated 31st December 1861, from Brigadier General Chamberlain, Commanding Punjab Frontier Force.

"Experience has proved that the Militia are not able unassisted to cope with the hill men when in large bodies, even though they may be numerically superior to them, nor can they be altogether trusted to for carrying out their orders unless carefully watched."

5. In the despatches marginally † noted, the following orders were issued by the Government of India, for the better and more perfect defence of the north western frontier, and a system was established, intelligible in itself, and unprovocative of any collision of opinion between the Civil and Military Officers in charge of the different border districts.

† No. 527, dated 29th January 1862, from Secretary to Government of India Home Department.

No. 203, dated 15th April 1862, from Secretary to Government Punjab.

No. 205, dated 15th April 1862, from Secretary to the Government Punjab.

Again, the Supreme Government were pleased, in the letter noted in the \* margin, to authorize the sum of Rs. 350 to be disbursed monthly ( or an annual charge of Rs. 4,200 ) to the British Officers of the Punjab Frontier Force in the four districts, who held the command, and superintended the details and payment of the Militia.

\* No. 135 dated 18th July 1866, Govt. of India Military Department, to Secretary to Government Punjab, Military Department.

No. 132 dated 13th September 1866, from ditto ditto.

In connection with the financial part of this report, I have to add, that a gradual reduction of expenditure is constantly occurring, as the old men die out, many of whom are in receipt of higher rates of pay than is now authorized.

It is also to be noted that the sum of Rs. 3,360 is included in the grant of Rs. 1,33,356, being personal allowances of certain chiefs and men, now serving in the Militia, who did good and faithful service in former days; this expense to the State will cease as the present recipients die out, or take their discharge, but I would venture to suggest that a portion of the sums thus lapsing should be retained to enable the Local Government, on my report, to confer "good service allowances" to men of the Militia specially earning them; the knowledge that such grants could be won, would be a strong incentive to exertion; there is besides something disheartening to these men, to see all special allowances gradually being swept away as present incumbents die out.

10. After an experience of five years in Command of the Punjab Frontier Force, and the Frontier Militia, I feel bound to express my hearty concurrence in the principle upon which the system of "Frontier Defence" was organized by Major General Sir N. Chamberlain, and sanctioned by the Governments of India and the Punjab, viz. that of giving the different tribes and races on the border a share in the defensive arrangements of their own frontier. This measure has not only enlisted the interests of the tribes on the side of the British Government, which gives them liberal service, but also fosters a proper feeling of self dependence, and of confidence in their ability to hold their own, with the assistance of the troops, against their more disorderly neighbours in the hills.

11. Great advantages too have resulted, in my opinion, from placing the Militia under the orders of the Military Officers serving on the frontier; the out-posts now, whether occupied by the troops of the Punjab Frontier Force or by the Militia, report to and are subject to one leader: a spirit of companionship has in consequence already sprung up between the two classes, and as the pay of the Militia is generally disbursed by the Native Officers of the Cavalry detachments, and requisitions for leave and other indulgences are made through them, the Militia have in some degree become identified with, and learnt to contract friendships amongst, the officers and soldiers of the Punjab Frontier Force.

12. The knowledge possessed by men of the Militia of the habits and designs of marauders, has added ten-fold to the efficiency of out-posts occupied by the troops of the Punjab Frontier Force; formerly these detachments on every dereliction of duty, or backwardness in following or punishing bands

of plunderers, endeavored to fix the blame on the Militia, but now that both are under the same master, and working together under similar orders, the excuse has become invalid, and is rarely if ever made.

13. The British Officers in Command of the Militia and out-posts are the Commandants of the Cavalry Regiments serving in the district, and these officers have had an experience, in most cases of 20 years hard work on the frontier; they know the country intimately, are acquainted with the tribes, and border connections of the officers and men of the Militia, are well versed in border politics, and have during their career in the Punjab Frontier Force served more than once, for three years, in each of the four districts. They have too the time and means to attend to the interests, hear the complaints, and improve the efficiency of the Militia under their charge.

14. By a strict standing order of the Punjab Frontier Force, the frontier and out-posts in each district have to be visited once in each month by a British Officer of the Head Quarters Garrison; and a report is made of this duty having been performed, in the monthly raid report submitted regularly to your office; this order ensures the Militia being looked after, and teaches the younger officers of the Punjab Frontier Force the position and value of this auxiliary body of armed men, and creates a knowledge of the frontier and tribes which could never be obtained if they always remained with their Regiments, performing Military duty in the Cantonments, as was the case when the out-posts and Militia were under the orders of the Civil officers of districts.

15. To make this report upon the Militia, however, a truthful record of the result of the "System of Frontier Defence," as now established, it must be explained, that the working of it has not always, and in some few instances does not now, met with the approval or praise of the Civil officers serving on the frontier. That there are some disadvantages attached to it I am ready to admit, but I believe the balance of good is greatly in favor of the present organization. Since the transfer of the Militia to the Punjab Frontier Force, the Militia have undoubtedly ceased to be so useful, "as a detective police," to the Civil Officers as they were formerly; and although they are still held responsible to resist plunderers, and to recapture stolen cattle, being carried into the hills, they are not, as they were, a part of the regular police of the country, for the suppression of internal as well as border crime. Many of the most experienced of our Political officers have however viewed the present system as the best that could be devised, and have freely admitted the increased efficiency of the Militia since it was organized as an auxiliary armed body to the Punjab Frontier Force.

16. It has been my constant endeavour since I assumed command of the Punjab Frontier Force, to reconcile these conflicting opinions (differences based doubtless on honest convictions), and to this end I have kept in my own hands the power of discharge, and have never on a single occasion exercised the prerogative without first consulting the district officers as to the expediency of the punishment proposed by the Military Officers Commanding the Militia, and to prevent the possibility of a man, who had for political reasons been taken into the service, being suddenly driven back, to the hills, as a marauder. On every occasion when suggested by the Civil Officers, I have punished or discharged men of the Militia who have committed offences not

only as Militia men but as border chiefs and villagers; and no recruit nominated by the district officer has ever been rejected, as I considered they were better able to judge of the man's fitness and and probable efficiency than myself or my officers.

My aim has been, the harmonious working of a system, handed over to me by my predecessor in office, to the establishment of which I attribute, in a great measure, the fact that our frontier stations are as safe from thieves and marauders as the cities of the Punjab.

17. In 1861 the Brigadier General Commanding this Force wrote as follows:—

“Until a perfect understanding is arrived at, as to the principles on which the Military defence of the frontier is to be conducted, there can be no hope of a satisfactory smooth working system, however desirous the Civil and Military officers may be of acting in accord. To my mind, the whole control and responsibility of frontier defence should be unreservedly committed to the Punjab Frontier Force and its Officers; all armed bodies of every description within the border being recognized as constabulary for Civil duties under the orders of the Civil Officers.”

“This arrangement is clear in itself and intelligible to all, need in no way interfere with the management of the border tribes, or with political relations beyond the frontier.”

18. In conclusion, I would add the hope that the above principles, which have now been established under the authority of the Supreme and Governments for the last five years, may not be disturbed; as I feel convinced the interests of the State and country will be best served by a strict adherence to them on the part of all officers both Civil and Military employed on our North Western Frontier.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) A. WILDE, *Brigadier General,*  
*Commanding Punjab Frontier Force.*

P. S. As exemplifying the duty involved in the command of the out-posts and militia of the Punjab Frontier Force, I have the honor to attach copies of some of the orders issued on my tour of inspection last winter along the whole line of the frontier.

*Copy of a Memo. from the Staff Officer Punjab Frontier Force, to the Executive Engineer Kohat Division.*

*No. 77, dated 23rd January 1868.*

Requests information as to the progress made with patrolling road between Fort Garnett and the Mahomedzye out-post. The Brigadier General

thinks it should be finished as soon as possible, as it may be necessary ére long to blockade the Bezotee tribe of Affreedies, and in such case the want of the road would be severely felt.

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*Copy of a letter from the Staff Officer Punjab Frontier Force, to the Executive Engineer Kohat Division.*

*No. 78, dated 23rd January 1868.*

It has been for some time past the Brigadier General's wish to move the out-post of Dummzie in the Bunnoo district, from its present site to one nearer the high road to Luttummur.

2. The present post is, as you are aware, much out of repair, and the Brigadier General would prefer having a new post on a more favorable site to repairing it.

3. Hitherto the want of water near the road has been the chief obstacle. But Captain Hawkins reports now that water has been found, and he has been desired to report in July next and again in December whether the supply of water is likely to prove a permanent one or not.

4. The Brigadier General would be glad if you would interest yourself in the inquiry, and if you approve of the proposed site, and the water supply appears permanent, he wishes you to take steps to obtain sanction for the erection of the proposed new post.

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*Copy of a letter from the Staff Officer Punjab Frontier Force, to the Officer in charge of out-posts, Dera Ismael Khan.*

*No. 178, dated 3rd February 1868.*

I am desired by the Brigadier General Commanding to request your attention to the following points which have come under his notice during his tour along the frontier under your charge.

I. Promotions to the grade of Native Officers, and from the ranks to what is the equivalent of a Non-Commissioned Officer's grade in the line, rests (in the Militia) the first with the Brigadier General, the latter with the officer in charge of the out-posts. Recommendation Rolls should whenever a vacancy occurs be submitted to the Brigadier General of such men as are selected for promotion to the higher grade, but before making any recommendations the Deputy Commissioner of the district should be consulted. If approved of, the man's name and promotion will then be published in Brigade Orders. In the same way the promotion of any private should be recorded in the records of the Frontier Office.

II. The Brigadier General does not approve of the orders regarding sentries in vogue at the Tank Bungalow. The number appears excessive, and the Brigadier General wishes you, in communication with the Officer Commanding the district, to try and reduce this duty.

III. The Jutta out-post order No. 30 appears to the Brigadier General obsolete. If it is so, it should be erased from the book.

IV. The drainage inside the Jutta post is very defective, and should be improved; shingle or sand might be laid down in places.

V. At the Drabund out-post the supply of firewood stocked for Government purposes is not properly protected; there are also some old wheelbarrows, the property of the Public Works Department, which should, in communication with the Executive Engineer, be disposed of.

VI. The system at present obtaining of communicating intelligence of cattle thefts appears defective, as unnecessarily harassing to the troops and practically of little good. The Brigadier General desires that, in consultation with Lieutenant Colonel Keyes, C. B., you will devise some more complete system, submitting a report of it for orders.

VII. The frontier road between Drabund and Vehowa has not been repaired in accordance with the orders laid down in para. 6 of Brigade Circular No. 360, of the 13th August 1862, page 239 printed edition of Standing Orders.

VIII. The repairs of the out-post at Dowlutwalla are approved of. The Brigadier General wishes you however to build a small walled enclosure along the front of the Sowars' lines, giving sufficient ground to picket the horses inside it.

With the exception of the tower, which may some day be required, you should level the rest of the old buildings.

2. In conclusion I am instructed to request your attention to the correspondence marginally noted, regarding the classification of "raids" as distinct from mere "cattle thefts." A copy is annexed in case the original should not be forthcoming in the Dera

Military Secretary's No.  
663, dated 19th March 1863.  
Circular Memo. S. O.  
No. 412, dated 24th idem.

Ismael Khan station office.

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*Copy of a letter from the Staff Officer Punjab Frontier Force, to the Officer in charge of out-posts Dera Ghazee Khan.*

*No. 356, dated 5th March 1868.*

I am desired by the Brigadier General Commanding to bring to your notice the following points in connection with the line of frontier under your charge.

I. The Brigadier General observed while at Vehowah that, in addition to the land Sooltan Mahomed Khan (Keytran) was allowed to cultivate (conditionally), other fort lands are being placed under irrigation. To avoid any future possible litigation on the subject of this cultivation, pillars should be erected, in communication with the Civil Officer, round the lands belonging to the fort.

II. The "dag beyls" all along the road from Dowlutwalla downwards are very irregularly marked out, and say little for the supervision that should

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be extended on such works. Your attention is requested to Brigade Circular No. 360, dated 13th August 1862, at page 239 of printed edition of Standing Orders and Circulars.

III. At Mungrotah the Brigadier General observed that large holes in the vicinity of the fort had been made for brick making; these you are requested to have filled up, when the work is complete.

2. I am also to enquire what was the cost of the erection of horse sheds at the Mungrota post, the amount (if any) realized from the grazing round the fort, and to what fund (supposing there to be any profit) it is credited.

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*Copy of a Brigade Circular issued by the Brigadier General Commanding Punjab Irregular Force.*

*No. 250, dated 31st July 1859.*

Publishes copy of a letter No. 256, dated 7th July 1859, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Officiating Military Secretary to the Government of the Punjab :—

“ With reference to your letter No. 348, of the 3th May last, and its enclosures, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Hon’ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, that His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in concurrence with the recommendation of His Honor, is pleased to determine that Guide Sowars attached to the Punjab Troops and their heirs shall be eligible respectively, to the benefits of the Wound and Family Pension Regulations, when such Sowars are wounded or killed in the performance of their duty.”

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*Extract from Brigade Orders issued by the Brigadier General Commanding Punjab Irregular Force.*

*No. 65, dated 29th March 1864.*

Notifies for general information, and in continuation of Brigade Circular No. 491, dated 30th April 1862, conveying instructions to Officers Commanding Districts regarding the transfer of the Militia to the command of the Brigadier General, that the Militia will continue as heretofore amenable to the Civil Courts for debts, and although placed under the control of the Military authorities, they are not to be considered in any way subject to the Articles of War.

II. Summonses however for the men to appear before the Civil Courts will be served on them, (and eventually, when the Militia are paid by the Military Department) all decrees on their pay will be realized through the Officers Commanding Districts.

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*Copy of a Brigade Circular issued by the Brigadier General Commanding Punjab Frontier Force.*

No. 379, dated 1st April 1864.

Reminds Officers Commanding and in charge of Frontier Districts that they have not the power to discharge any Sowar or Footman of the Frontier Militia, and that the case of any man considered deserving of discharge should be submitted for the orders of the Officer Commanding the Force.

II. The Brigadier General hopes that eventually, when the control of the Militia is more definitely settled, this restriction may be withdrawn; in the meantime, it is necessary, for political reasons, that each case should be referred, for settlement, on its own merits.

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*Copy of a Brigade Circular Memo. issued by the Brigadier General Commanding Punjab Frontier Force.*

No. 1045, dated 7th June 1864.

Publishes the following Rules for the Militia:—

I. It is to be clearly understood by the officers and men of the Frontier Militia, that their position on the frontier is precisely analogous to that of posts occupied by the Regular Troops.

They are placed for the protection of the border, and to prevent aggressive movements from the hill tribes beyond British territory.

They are in no way to interfere in the Police duties of the country, though it will be their duty, as it is equally so with all troops, to assist the Police if called upon to act by a Thanadar or such other competent authority.

II. A requisition from the Civil Authorities to the Officer Commanding the out-posts for the employment of any of the Militia men on Political work, such as summoning tribes, procuring information, &c., &c., will be immediately complied with.

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*Extract from Brigade Orders issued by the Brigadier General Commanding Punjab Irregular Force.*

No. 258, dated 8th December 1864.

Intimates that in future, the Levies, both Horse and Foot, attached to the Punjab Irregular Force, to aid in the defence of the frontier, are in all official documents to be styled "the Frontier Militia," with the name of the district in which severally employed prefixed.

No. 3412, of 30th November 1864, from Secretary to the Government Punjab, Military Department.

*Copy of a Brigade Circular Memo issued by the Brigadier General Commanding Punjab Irregular Force.*

*No. 2,220 dated 9th December 1864.*

Intimates that Government have sanctioned the admission of the Mounted Frontier Militia to the benefits of the rule, which obtains in the Indian Cavalry, regarding compensation to men for horses killed or dying from over fatigue on service, under paras. 9 to 14, pages 96 and 97, Pay and Audit Code of 1849, for horses of Irregular Cavalry.

No. 268 of 11th November 1864, from the Controller Military Finance, Calcutta.

II.—The efficiency of the horses of the Militia must be made a chief point in their organization. They should, of course, be still permitted to mount themselves with sufficiently good horses to perform the rough work required from them; and when a horse becomes old or unequal to work the owner must replace him within a month, under the penalty of discharge.

III.—The bills for compensation received from time to time, will be returned to the drawers, when audited in the Military Secretary's office.

*Copy of a Brigade Circular issued by the Brigadier General Commanding Punjab Irregular Force.*

*No. 360, dated 24th July 1865.*

Directs, in continuation of Circular Memorandum, No 2,220, dated 9th December last, and after consideration of the several replies received to Circular Memorandum No. 2388 of the 19th December, that, from the 1st October next, in all districts where Chunda funds exist for the Frontier Militia, the accounts of the same be closed, and subscriptions to it discontinued.

2. The principle, the Brigadier General remarks, should be that each Sowar or his Sillidar, be held responsible for his own horse and arms, and that on taking his discharge or being dismissed the service he be entitled to take them with him.

If he requires a remount, a reasonable time at the discretion of the Commanding officer should be allowed him in which to procure one, failing which he should be recommended for discharge.

3. Government pays at the rate of Rs. 20 per mensem for man and horse, and all accounts and rules are unnecessary.

4. The Militia should always be considered as a body voluntarily enlisted for local work and service.

*Extract from Brigade Standing Orders issued by the Brigadier General Commanding Punjab Frontier Force.*

*No. 5½, dated 16th February 1866.*

The Officer Commanding at Dera Ismael Khan is requested to instruct the officer in charge of the out-posts to visit, on his tour of inspection, the thanna about to be established by the Deputy Commissioner at "Gomul."

This post or thanna is in connection with the new Wuzereer settlement, upon the eventual success of which the peace of the frontier so much depends; the Brigadier General, therefore, wishes the officers of the force when visiting the out-posts to inspect it, so as to encourage the men to do their duty, but without in any way interfering with them, they being under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner.

*In the cold weather.* 15 Sowars and 10 Footmen are to be present.

*In the hot weather.* 8 Sowars and 6 Footmen.

The absence of any of these men should be reported by demi-official note to the Deputy Commissioner.

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*Extract from Brigade Standing Orders issued by the Brigadier General Commanding Punjab Frontier Force.*

*No. 6, dated 22nd February 1866.*

Officers Commanding the Frontier Militia are requested to impress upon the men under their command, that when they are employed with the regular troops, they are expected to act merely as guides, and are not justified (except when an engagement takes place) in using their arms against, or attacking marauders.

2. The object of this order is to prevent these men carrying out their own private feuds, under the pretence of performing Government service, or unnecessarily creating blood feuds, as would often happen, on the lower border, if Belooch Militia men acted against Belooch marauders.

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*Extract from Brigade Standing Orders issued by the Brigadier General Commanding Punjab Frontier Force.*

*No. 30, dated 26th May 1866.*

With reference to Brigade Standing Order No. 6, dated 22nd February last, the Brigadier General desires that officers in charge of frontier out-posts will again impress upon the Militia men (horse and foot) serving under their orders the absolute necessity for their abstaining from mixing in any way in border feuds, and they should again be warned that severe and summary punishment will follow every infringement of the standing orders on this subject.

2. The Brigadier General, feeling that a severe example is necessary, has been reluctantly compelled, in communication with the Commissioner Derajat Division, to direct the summary dismissal from the service with forfeiture of all arrears of pay of Sowars Gool Mahomed, Nobut, and Mana, Bargheers of Jemadar Kuthoo Khan, and his brother Batil Khan, for having on a recent occasion left their posts in the Mithunkote district, and, with the connivance of the Jemadar, proceeded across the border and taken an active part in a raid on an extensive scale committed by the Boogtee tribe against the Murrees, thereby not only acting in direct disobedience of orders, but

to gratify their own revengeful feelings, in a measure compromising the Government they were serving, by aiding an attack upon a tribe with which the Government is not now at enmity.

3. It is only in consideration of former valuable services to the State that the Brigadier General has abstained from taking much more serious notice than he has done of Jemadar Kuthoo Khan's connivance in such reprehensible conduct on the part of his own immediate followers.

4. A vernacular translation of this order is to be sent to every frontier out-post in which Militia men are employed, and European officers when visiting the out-posts will ascertain that it has been read to and is clearly understood by every man of the garrison; and the Brigadier General trusts that the punishment inflicted in this instance will have the desired effect of putting a stop to a practice which if unchecked would certainly lead to reprisals upon British subjects in the plains.

*Extract from Brigade Standing Orders issued by the Brigadier General Commanding Punjab Frontier Force.*

*No. 38, dated 1st October 1866.*

The Brigadier General Commanding directs the publication in orders of

Para 5, Punjab Government Military Secretary's No. 133-1236 dated 2nd June, to the Secretary to Government of India, Military Department.

Letter No. 135 of 15th July 1866 from Secretary to Govt. of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to Government Punjab Military Department.

Letter No. 132 of 13th September 1866, from the Officiating Deputy Secretary to Government of India Military Department, to the Secretary to Government Punjab, Military Department.

are in consideration of the extra duty entailed upon them by those charges.

2. These allowances are :

Officer Commanding at	Bunnoo,	Rs. 75 per mensem.
Do. Do.	Dera Ismail Khan, ..	100 do.
Do. Do.	Dera Ghazi Khan, ..	75 do.
Do. Do.	Mithunkote, ..	100 do.

and they will be drawn in the monthly pay bills of Frontier Militia as "command allowances."

3. The Brigadier General has no information as to the precise date from which these allowances will be passed, but he concludes that they may be drawn for with effect from the date of Supreme Government's despatch No. 135 dated 18th July 1866.

*Extract para. 5 of letter No. 136—1236 dated 2nd June 1866, from the Secretary to Government Punjab Military Department, to the Secretary to Government of India, Military Department.*

5. In laying this subject before His Excellency the Viceroy, His Honor wishes to remark that after traversing the entire frontier, and witnessing the

very great importance of this Frontier Militia Force as at present managed, he not only strongly supports the proposal, but thinks that the future efficiency of this body will mainly depend upon the officers of the force, from the time of their first appointment to it, being taught to feel that a knowledge of the frontier races and our relations with them forms a very essential part of the requirements of their position.

The grant of the allowances proposed, while fully deserved in return for the additional labor and responsibilities imposed, will tend greatly to identify the interests of the force with that of the Militia body.

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*Copy No. 135, dated 18th July 1866, from Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Military Department.*

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 136 dated 2nd June 1866, recommending that an allowance of Rs. 100 a month may be granted to the officers commanding at Dera Ismail Khan and Rajanpore, and of Rs. 75 a month to the officers commanding at Bunnoo and Dera Ghazi Khan, in consideration of the extra duty imposed on them by the payment and charge of the Frontier Militia.

2. In reply I am to acquaint you for the information of the Lieutenant Governor that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction these allowances being paid for the duty, on the distinct understanding, however, that the expense is met by savings from the sanctioned annual grant for the Militia.

3. This allowance, I am to observe, is not to be considered as staff salary, but as a special allowance, which is to be drawn only by the officer actually on the spot and in the actual performance of the duty for which it is assigned.

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*Copy of a letter No. 132 dated 13th September 1866, from the Officiating Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to Government Punjab, Military Department.*

With reference to your letter No. 222 of the 27th ultimo, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, that under the explanation therewith submitted the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council authorizes the allowances sanctioned in the communication from this Department No. 135 dated 18th July last being passed to the Officers Commanding Cavalry Regiments who perform the duties connected with the Militia at the four stations \*marginally named.

- Bunnoo.
- Dera Ismail Khan.
- Dera Ghazi Khan.
- Rajanpore.

*Extract from Brigade Standing Orders issued by the Brigadier General Commanding Punjab Frontier Force, No. 45 dated 31st December 1866.*

The Brigadier General Commanding is pleased to delegate powers as follows: to officers in charge of Frontier Militia, in regard to punishment of men of that body under control.

2. It will be found as a general rule that the system of fining is the only one that under the peculiar constitution of the Militia can be safely introduced. Other means of punishment are in fact wanting unless for very serious offences, in which the extreme one of recommending discharge must be adopted. Attention to the many details which are required of the trained soldier cannot be exacted from the raw elements of which this body is made up, but Government has every right to expect that every man enrolled as a Militia man should perform the duties for which he is paid. Any gross and culpable neglect of duty therefore, absence from his post, delay in carrying despatches or communicating information, or such like offence, should the Brigadier General thinks be visited by the infliction of a fine on the offender.

3. As regards the amount of fine to be levied, the Brigadier General considers the following scale will be found sufficient, without unduly harassing the men to meet the desired end.

All ranks.—Up to, but not more than  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the pay during any one month.

Pay of horse and man to be considered as pay. If a Bargeer  $\frac{1}{3}$  of Rs. 7. Personal allowances must not be taken into consideration in calculating amount of pay.

4. Officers in charge will understand that they alone have the power to levy fines, and on no account is the fine inflicted ever to exceed in any one month the rate noted in above scale.

5. The amounts realized by fines will be credited monthly to Government in the Pay Bill for the month in which fine was imposed.

6. And a foot note will be added to the monthly raid reports giving the rank and name of any man fined, the offence, and amount of fine levied.

*Extract from Brigade Standing Orders issued by the Brigadier General Commanding Punjab Frontier Force, No. 3 dated 26th January 1867.*

The Brigadier General desires that Military Officers will totally discountenance the custom of allowing the heads of robbers killed in conflict with the men of the Militia to be brought into a British cantonment, or in any way insulted by the latter.

2. The bodies of all men killed should, if practicable, be made over to the tribe to which they belonged, as it is quite derogatory to the Government to permit any insult to be offered them, and opposed to all the dictates of humanity and civilization.

*Extract from Brigade Standing Orders issued by the Brigadier General Commanding Punjab Frontier Force, No. 4 dated 28th January 1867.*

With the sanction of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, the orders regarding the transmission through this office of the Military Secretary's No. 213 dated 25th January 1866. Monthly Pay Abstracts and Half-yearly Nominal Rolls (contained in para. 3 of Circular No. 388 dated 26th January 1865) are cancelled, and both the Pay Abstracts and Half-yearly Nominal Rolls will hereafter be forwarded direct by Commanding Officers to the office of the Military Secretary Punjab Government. This order to have effect from 1st instant.

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*Extract from Brigade Standing Orders issued by the Brigadier General Commanding Punjab Frontier Force, No. 22, dated 27th May 1867.*

Officers are prohibited riding the horses of the Mounted Militia when inspecting the out-posts, except with the permission, and concurrence, of the Cavalry Officer in charge of the Militia.

2. In the event of an officer having to proceed on duty "express" along the line of out-posts, an order to that effect will be recorded in Station Order Books, when the horses of the Militia, as well as of the Cavalry of the Punjab Frontier Force will be available.

3. All losses of or injury to horses will then be made good, either by the Government, or officer, as the case may be. And under no circumstances will the owner of the horses, be he a Cavalry Soldier or a Militia man, be a loser.

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*Extract from Brigade Standing Orders issued by the Brigadier General Commanding Punjab Frontier Force, No. 43, dated 15th October 1867.*

No furlough, or any leave beyond a month will be granted to a Militia man, of horse or foot, unless he supplies a substitute to do his duty during his absence. This rule may however be relaxed at the discretion of the Officer Commanding the out-posts in favor of such men whose homes are in the Punjab, and are good men deserving of the indulgence.

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*Extract from Brigade Standing Orders issued by the Brigadier General Commanding Punjab Frontier Force, No. 20, dated 1st June 1868.*

The Brigadier General Commanding directs that, whenever practicable, in ordering out Militia Patrols, the Military custom be observed of never detaching on this duty less than two men at a time

2. This rule can of course only be followed out when sufficient men are available; no post held by the Military troops should ever be left without one Guide Sowar, and no Militia post should be entirely denuded of its horsemen.

(True Extracts and Copies.)

(Signed) F. MACKENZIE,

Staff Officer Punjab Frontier Force.



