

THE BRITISH MILITARY IN EGYPT AND SUDAN

1801 — 1900

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE SENDERS AND
RECIPIENTS OF THE COVERS IN THE POSTAL HISTORY COLLECTION
INCLUDING INFORMATION ABOUT A FEW OTHER PARTICIPANTS.

Information has been obtained from various sources including print and the
internet. It is not intended to be complete.

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AMOS, Sheldon (1835-1886),

English jurist, was educated at Clare College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar as a member of the Middle Temple in 1862. In 1869 he was appointed to the chair of jurisprudence in University College, London, and in 1872 became reader under the council of legal education and examiner in constitutional law and history to the University of London. Failing health led to his resignation of those offices, and he took a voyage to the South Seas. He resided for a short time at Sydney, and finally settled in Egypt, where he practised as an advocate. After the bombardment of Alexandria, and the reorganization of the Egyptian judicature, he was appointed judge of the court of appeal, but being without any previous experience of administrative work he found the strain too great for his health. He came to England on leave in the autumn of 1885, and on his return to Egypt he died suddenly at Alexandria on the 3rd of January 1886. His principal publications are: *Systematic View of the Science of Jurisprudence* (1872); *Lectures on International Law* (1873); *Science of Law* (1874); *Science of Politics* (1883); *History and Principles of the Civil Law of Rome as Aid to the Study of Scientific and Comparative Jurisprudence* (1883), and numerous pamphlets. His wife, Mrs. Sheldon Amos (Sarah Maclardie Bunting), took a prominent part in Liberal Nonconformist politics and in movements connected with the position of women. She died at Cairo on the 21st of January 1908.

ANLEY, Frederick Gore, C.B., C.M.G.

Lieutenant, 23 August 1884; Captain, 6 July 1891; Brevet Major, 29 November 1900, and Major, 23 February 1904.



Major General F.G. Anley

The son of Colonel Frederick Augustus Anley, R.A., he served with The Essex Regiment in the Nile Expedition in 1884-85 with the Mounted Infantry (Medal with Clasp, and Khedive's Star). Served with the Dongola Expeditionary Force under Sir Herbert Kitchener in 1896 with the 2nd Soudanese Battalion, including the engagement at Firket and the operations at Hafir (mentioned in dispatches, and Khedive's Medal with two Clasps); in the operations in 1897 (Clasp), and in the operations in 1898 as Civil Administrator, Wady Halfa District (mentioned in dispatches, 4th Class of the Medjidie). Served in the Nile Expedition in 1899 as Deputy Assistant Asdjutant General of Infantry Division, in the operations in the first advance against the Khalifa (Clasp). Served in the South African war in 1899-1902 as Special Service Officer including service as Commandant of a Mounted Infantry Battalion. Took part in the relief of Kimberly; the operations in Orange Free State, February to May 1900, including the operations at Paardeberg, and the actions at Poplar Grove, Dreifontein, Vet River and Zand River; in the Transvaal in May and June 1900, including the actions near Johannesburg, Pretoria and Diamond Hill, in the Transvaal, east of Pretoria, July to 29 November 1900, including the action at Reit Vlei; and in the Transvaal, west of Pretoria, July to 29

November 1900, including the action at Zilikat's Nek, and the operations in the Transvaal, 30 November 1900 to 31

May 1902 (twice mentioned in dispatches, Brevet of Major, Medal with five Clasps, King's Medal with two clasps). From 1904 to 1906 he was in the Macedonian Gendarmerie.

In World War I he commanded The Essex Regiment at the battle of Le Cateau and during the retreat, and the 12th Infantry Brigade at the battles of the Marne and the Aisne and the first and second battles of Ypres. He also commanded the 234th Brigade at the third battle of Gaza. He died on March 17, 1936 at the age of 71.

'URABI ['ARABI], AHMAD MUHAMMAD [AHMAD MUHAMMAD 'URABĪ; *KNOWN AS ARABI PASHA*] (1841-1911), army officer and politician in Egypt.



Arabi was born on 31 March 1841 (7 Safar 1257 according to the Islamic calendar) in the village of Huriyyah Razna, near the delta town of Zaqaq, the second of four sons and six daughters of al-Sayyid Muhammad 'Urabi (*d.* 1848), religious scholar and graduate of the famous Cairo mosque-university of al-Azhar, and al-Sayyida Fatima Sulayman, one of his three wives. 'Urabi claimed descent from the family of the Prophet Muhammad through a thirteenth-century Iraqi settler in Egypt, though the lineage is disputed. Both parents were native Egyptians of peasant extraction.

At the age of five 'Urabi entered the Koranic school in the village, where he studied under his father for three years before his father's death of cholera, and then under his elder brother Muhammad's tuition until the age of twelve. He then entered the University of al-Azhar in Cairo, where for two years he was exposed to the rudiments of the Islamic sciences. He abandoned his religious studies in 1854 when the new governor of Egypt, Sa'id Pasha, opened the military to the sons of village headmen. Seizing the new opportunity, 'Urabi enlisted as a common soldier on 6 December 1854.

In the ten years of Sa'id Pasha's reign (*r.* 1854–63), 'Urabi enjoyed rapid promotion to officer grade. Within six years he was the first native-born Egyptian to reach the rank of *kaymakam*, or lieutenant-colonel, thanks to the patronage of Sa'id Pasha and the French general under whom he served, Süleyman Pasha. Just before Sa'id's death 'Urabi travelled in the governor's retinue to visit the Islamic holy city of Medina in Arabia. In later life he was to look back on this period of royal patronage and rapid promotion as the happiest days of his life.

With the accession of Isma'il (*r.* 1863–79), native-born officers found promotion obstructed by the Turco-Circassian élites favoured by the new governor. 'Urabi was court-martialled for insubordination following a dispute with a Circassian brigadier, Hushrev Pasha, and sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonment. While 'Urabi successfully appealed the decision, he earned the enmity of the minister of war. The ambitious 'Urabi received no promotions in the reign of Isma'il, in spite of his service in the Abyssinian campaign (1876). He was seconded to the civil service for three years (1867–70), during which time he married Karima, a lower member of the khedival household. Karima was a milk-sister to the wife of Khedive Tawfiq, Isma'il's son and successor, and served as wet-nurse to Prince Ilhami Pasha. This was not a unique honour: three of the six conspirators later exiled to Ceylon with 'Urabi had also married women of the royal household.

It was in the reign of Khedive Tawfiq (*r.* 1879–92) that 'Urabi was promoted to his highest rank of full colonel, and during this period he entered the political arena. The economy of Egypt had been largely in British and French hands since 1876, when the Egyptian treasury had been unable to honour its commitments to foreign creditors. In order to

satisfy its European creditors, the Egyptian government began to make cuts in expenditure, which led to pay arrears and the threat of reductions in the size of the army that touched native-born Egyptian soldiers and officers.

In July 1880 the khedive issued a decree limiting military service to four years, which was interpreted by 'Urabi and his fellow officers as a means of preventing native-born Egyptians from ever reaching officer rank. 'Urabi led a group of dissident officers who began to petition the khedive to appoint an Egyptian as minister of war. In January 1881 government plans to arrest 'Urabi and his fellows were leaked to the dissidents, who instructed their soldiers to mutiny. When, on 1 February 1881, 'Urabi and two colleagues were arrested, their troops stormed the ministry of war, seized the military judges, and released their commanders. Tawfiq defused the crisis by appointing the dissidents' candidate as minister of war, though relations between the military and the khedive continued to deteriorate. The dissident officers made common cause with members of the national assembly and landed élites with grievances against European influence or the khedive's rule. These grievances were presented in a military demonstration before the vice regal palace on 9 September 1881 in which Tawfiq was forced to concede to demands for representative government and an enlarged army. 'Urabi then claimed to speak on behalf of Egyptian interests rather than just those of the army.

'Urabi's anti-European agitation turned against Tawfiq, who was accused of subservience to the powers. This point seemed reinforced by the Anglo-French joint note of 8 January 1882, written by French foreign minister Léon Gambetta, in which the two powers undertook to preserve the khedive on his throne. The initiative had the opposite effect to that intended, raising objections from Egypt's suzerain, the Ottoman sultan, and discrediting Tawfiq and his government. The 'Urabists capitalized on the Gambetta note to force a change of cabinet in February 1882 in which 'Urabi was appointed minister of war.

Civil order in Egypt began to break down as the military and the khedive became rival poles of authority. Britain and France, fearing for their financial interests in Egypt, dispatched a joint fleet to prop up the khedive. They demanded the resignation of the cabinet on 25 May, calling in particular for 'Urabi to withdraw from Egypt to reduce tensions. 'Urabi responded by denouncing Tawfiq for betraying his country to foreign interests. Tawfiq retreated from Cairo to his palace in Alexandria to be closer to the protection of the European fleet, leaving Egypt under 'Urabi's effective control. Tensions between Egyptians and Europeans erupted in riots in Alexandria (11 June). 'Urabi ordered the building of shore defenses to protect Alexandria from attack by sea, which elicited repeated demands from Sir Beauchamp Seymour, the commander of the British fleet in Alexandria, that construction be halted. This led to a series of ultimatums and to the bombardment of Alexandria. The French, unwilling to take military action, withdrew their naval squadron and on 11 July the British fleet opened fire, marking the beginning of the British intervention in Egypt which would ultimately lead to a seventy-four-year occupation.

'Urabi, in control of Cairo and most of Egypt, responded to the British occupation of Alexandria by calling for a general conscription and declaring war on Britain. He obtained a religious ruling (*fatwa*) from al-Azhar calling for Tawfiq's deposal as a traitor to his country and religion for bringing about a foreign occupation. Tawfiq, confined to Alexandria and its hinterlands, backed by the British, declared 'Urabi a rebel. This dual authority crisis endured until Sir Garnet Wolseley landed a British force of 20,000 men, who routed 'Urabi's army near the Suez Canal at Tell al-Kebir (13 September 1882). 'Urabi was arrested two days later and subsequently tried for treason, along with a number of his leading supporters. His cause was taken up by a number of sympathetic Britons, particularly Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, who arranged for an English lawyer, A. M. Broadley, to undertake the defense of the group which came to be known as 'Arabi and his friends'. On 3 December 1882 'Urabi pleaded guilty to the charge of rebellion and had his death sentence commuted to perpetual exile, along with six of his colleagues. They and their families were shipped at British expense on a chartered steamer, the *Mareotis*, to Ceylon.

After nineteen years in exile 'Urabi was pardoned by Khedive 'Abbas II (r. 1892–1914) and returned to Egypt on 1 October 1901. In his final years he declined all political activity and applied himself to preserving his rightful place in

Egyptian history. He wrote his memoirs and gave autobiographical essays to his friend W. S. Blunt to publish in English and to Jurji Zaydan to publish in his Arabic biographical dictionary of luminaries of the nineteenth century. He died at his home on Jawhar al-Qa'id Street in the Munira district of Cairo, after nine months' illness, on 21 September 1911 and was buried the same day in the Imam al-Shafi'i mosque

Eugene Rogan

Sources : Ahmad Muhammad 'Urabi, *Mudhakkirat 'Urabi*, 2 vols. (Dar al-Hilal, 1953) · Jurji Zaydan, *Tarajim mashahir al-sharq*, 1 (Cairo, 1910), 254–80 · W. S. Blunt, *Secret history of the English occupation of Egypt: being a personal narrative of events* (1922) · A. M. Broadley, *How we defended Arabi and his friends* (1884) · A. al-Rafi'i, *Al-thawra al-'Urabiyya* (1949) · P. J. Vatikiotis, *The history of Egypt*, 3rd edn (1985) · A. Schölch, *Egypt for the Egyptians: the socio-political crisis in Egypt, 1878–1882* (1981); trans. of *Ägypten den Ägyptern! Die politische und gesellschaftliche Krise der Jahre 1878–1882 in Ägypten* (1972) · J. R. I. Cole, *Colonialism and revolution in the Middle East* (1993) · *al-Jaridah* [Cairo] (21 Sept 1911) · *al-Muqattam* [Cairo] (21 Sept 1911)

Archives: Egyptian National Archives, Cairo, Mahafiz al-thawra al-'Urabiyya · Egyptian National Archives, Cairo, Mukatabat 'Arabi, corresp. [Arabic correspondence]

Wealth at death: *essentially nothing; all possessions confiscated by the state after conviction: 'Urabi, Mudhakkirat; Broadley, How we defended Arabi*

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Eugene Rogan, "Urabi, Ahmad Muhammad (1841-1911)", *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [accessed 24 Sept 2004: <http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/53766>]

BARING, Evelyn 1st Earl of Cromer, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.

Evelyn Baring was born on 26 February 1841 at Cromer Hall, Norfolk. He was educated at the Ordnance School,



Carshalton; Woolwich, 1855-1858. In 1858 Baring entered the Royal Artillery, and was commissioned in 1870. He reached the rank of Major in 1876. While in the Royal Artillery, Baring was stationed in the Ionian Islands, where he learnt Greek and he took on secretarial duties before undertaking similar roles in Jamaica and India. In 1876 Baring was sent to Egypt where he became the Commissioner of Egyptian Public Debt between 1877-1879 and Controller-General in 1879. Baring was appointed a financial member of the Council of the Governor General of India in 1880. He returned to the imperial administration of Egypt in 1884, serving first as the Financial Assistant at the Conference in London on Egyptian Finance in 1884 and as Agent and Consul-General in Egypt between 1883-1907.

Baring was created Baron Cromer in 1892; Viscount Cromer in 1899 and Earl of Cromer in 1901. During his career in the army and the Civil Service, Baring was awarded the CIE, 1876; KCSI, 1883; CB 1885; KCB 1887; OM and GCMG 1888; and GCB 1895. Baring wrote works on politics, the military and the classics. In 1910 he became chair of the Classical Association. He died in London on 29 January 1917.

BRACKENBURY, John William, R.N., CB, CMG

John Brackenbury was born on 30 November 1842, and entered the Royal Navy in August, 1857. He was promoted to Sub-Lieutenant 14 January 1863; Lieutenant, 15 March 1865; Commander, 18 March 1876, Captain 8 April 1881, Rear-Admiral, 10 October 1896, and Admiral in 1905.

He commanded the "Shah's" Naval Brigade during the Zulu war; formed part of the advance-guard of the Ekowe Relief Column; had charge of Gatling guns at the battle of Gingihlovo, 2 April 1879; afterwards joined General Crealock's Column and advanced to Port Durnford; mentioned in dispatches; Companion of Michael and St. George, 19 December 1879 (Zulu Medal and Clasp); Captain of "Thalia" during Egyptian War, 1882 (Egyptian Medal, Khedive's Bronze Star, Order of the Medjidie 3rd Class); Companion of the Bath., 21 June 1887 on the occasion of the celebration of the completion of the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign; Captain of "Turquoise"; served in the Naval brigade landed under the command of Vice-Admiral Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, K.C.B., C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief on the East Indies Station, for the punitive expedition against the Sultan of Vitu, in East Africa, October, 1890; mentioned in dispatches; Captain's Good Service Pension, October, 1893; Naval Officer in Charge of Naval Establishments, Bermuda, 7th June 1894, to 10 October 1896, and second in command of the Channel Squadron in 1898.

OBITUARY The Times (London) Saturday, March 16, 1918

The death occurred yesterday at 26 Belsize-grove, N.W. 3, of Admiral John William Brackenbury, C.B., C.M.G., in his 76th year. He was the son of the late William Congreve C. Brackenbury, and entered the Royal Navy in 1857, becoming Rear-Admiral in 1896 and Admiral in 1905, the year in which he retired. He commanded a naval brigade during the Zulu War, 1870, and for his services was appointed C.M.G.; he also served during the Egyptian War, 1882, being awarded the Khedive's bronze star and third class of the Medjidie. In 1890 he saw active service in the operations against the Sultan of Vitu. He was in charge of naval establishments at Bermuda from 1894 to 1896, and in 1898 served as second in command of the Channel Squadron. Admiral Brackenbury, who received the C.B. in 1887, married in 1880 Frances Mary, daughter of the late Colonel G. W. Francklyn.

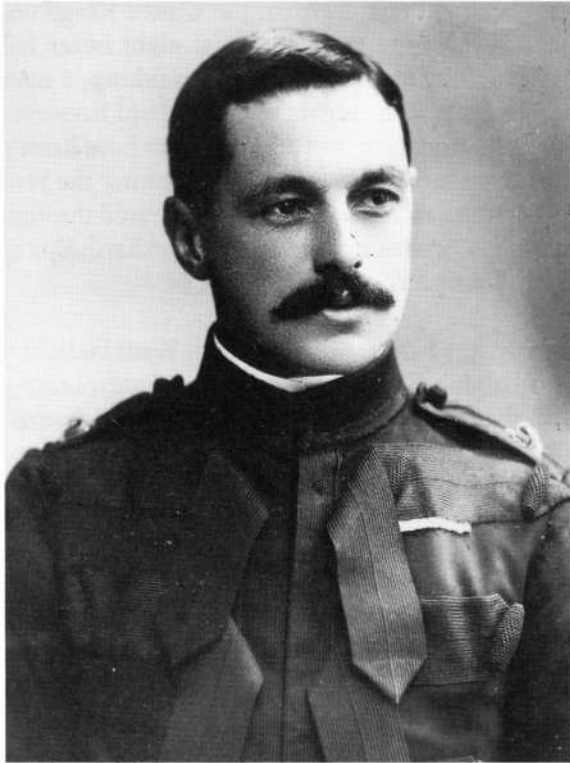
BROOKS, Alfred H., Army Service Corps

Appointed to the Commissariat and Transport Staff and commissioned, 10 January 1883, commissioned Quarter Master 11 December 1888, and promoted Honorary Captain, 10 January 1893. Brooks retired in 1898. Captain Brooks served in the Zulu war in 1879, and was present in the engagements at Kambula (slightly wounded) and Ulundi (Medal with Clasp). Served in the Egyptian war of 1882, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (Medal with Clasp and Khedive's Star); also served with the Nile Expedition in 1884-85, and was present in the engagement at Kirbakan (two Clasps).

BURN-MURDOCH Major-General Sir John Francis, K.C.V.O.; C.B.; C.M.G.; C.B.E.

KCVO Knight Commander, The Royal Victorian Order, 1925; CB Companion, The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, 1900; CMG Companion, The Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St George, 1918 CBE Commander, The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 1919.

Born, Cambridge, 26 March 1859; eldest son of late Rev. Canon Burn-Murdoch; married 1909, Alice, youngest daughter of late John Burn-Murdoch of Gartencaber, Perthshire. Died 21 January 1931. Education: Eton.



Commissioned Second Lieutenant, 4 December 1878; Lieutenant, 2 February 1881; Captain, 18 January 1885; Major, 3 August 1892; Lieutenant Colonel, 18 November 1896; Colonel, 2 February 1902, Brigadier General, 16 May 1904.. Colonel Royal Dragoons, 1919-1931 Joined Royal Dragoons, 1878; served Nile Expedition, 1884-1885 with the Royal Dragoons Detachment of the Camel Corps; took part in the action of Abu Klea; commanded detachment of Camel Corps at El Gubat (Medal, two clasps, Khedive star); Adjutant, Royal Dragoons, 1886-1888; passed through Staff College, 1889; Brigade-Major of Cavalry Horse Guards, 1890-91; Brigade-Major Cavalry Brigade. Aldershot, 1891-1894; commanded the Egyptian Cavalry, 1894-1895; 4th class Osmanieh; served in the Dongola Expedition under Sir Herbert Kitchener, 1896; commander of the Egyptian Cavalry (three squadrons) which defeated a Dervish force in the action at Akasheh, 1 May; commanded the Desert Column, composed of all arms, at battle of Firket, 7 June (promoted Mirali on the field); commanded the mounted troops in the pursuit which followed and at the capture of Suada, 8th June; in the engagement at Haffir, and at the capture of Dongola (mentioned in dispatches, Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel,

British Medal, and Khedive's medal with two clasps). Commanded 1st Royal Dragoons, South Africa, 1899-1901, including battles of Colenso, Spion Kop, Vaal Krantz; Tugela Heights, Pieter's Hill. Brigadier-General in command of 1st Cavalry Brigade, 1900-1901; present relief of Ladysmith, (mentioned in dispatches three times, Queen's medal 5 clasps, King's medal 2 clasps, C.B.); Brevet-Colonel, 1902; Brigadier-General on Staff, commanded Newcastle (Natal) Sub-district South Africa, 1901-1902; Brigadier-General commanding Standerton District, and Inspector of Cavalry Regiments in Transvaal Colony; command of 1st Royal Dragoons, 1898-1902; commanding troops at Standerton, 1902-1904; at Potchefstroom, 1904-1906; Brigade Commander Eastern Mounted Brigade, 1908-1912; retired 1912; employed recruiting, September. 1914; Commandant Remount Depot, December 1914; Commander Notts and Derby Mounted Brigade, 1915; a Mounted Division, 1915-1918; Temporary Major-General, 1916 (dispatches); Staff Officer Volunteer Services, Northern Command, 1918-1919; D. L. Nottinghamshire. *Address:* The Manor House, Normanton-on-Soar, Loughborough. Died: 21 January 1931.

BYNG, Charles Cavendish George, JP (Cornwall, Devon and Hants); born 9 February 1849 the fourth son of the Second Earl of Strafford. He died unmarried 16 May 1918

Byng was commissioned a Second Lieutenant by purchase on 8 June 1867 and First Lieutenant by purchase on 30 September 1868. He was promoted to Captain on 9 August 1873, Major on 1 July 1881; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel June 15, 1885, and Colonel, 15 June 1889. He served in the Nile Expedition 1884-85 in command of the 1st Life Guards detachment of the Heavy Camel Regiment, and was present in the engagements at Abu Klea, El Gubat, and Metammeh, and at the attack on the convoy on the 14th February 1885 (mentioned in dispatches, Egyptian Medal with two clasps, and Khedive's Star).

BYRNE, Gerald Bertram

Second Lieutenant, 17 July 1895, Lieutenant, 23 October 1897, Captain 18 March 1901

Lieutenant Byrne was present at the Battle of Khartoum with the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade. He received the British Medal and the Khedive's Medal with Clasp.

BYRNE, Thomas Edmund, Royal Artillery

Second Lieutenant, 18 December 1847; Lieutenant, 14 October 1848; Captain, 1 April 1855; Major, 23 January 1870; Lieutenant Colonel, 24 April 1877, Major General, 31 March 1887.

Major General Byrne served in the Crimean campaign from May 1855, including the siege of Sebastopol and the expedition to Kertch (Medal with Clasp, and Turkish Medal).

COOTE, General Sir Eyre K.B., K.C. & M. P. — 1762 - 1823

"His conduct became more and more eccentric, and on 25 Nov. 1815 he was brought up at Mansion House before the lord mayor on a charge of indecent conduct. The case was dismissed, but the Duke of York, the commander-in-chief, heard of these proceedings, and in spite of strong representations from many distinguished officers, he directed Sir John Abercromby, Sir Henry Fane, and Sir George Cooke to report upon the matter. These three generals, after a long inquiry, reported that Coote was eccentric, not mad, and that his conduct had been unworthy of an officer and a gentleman. Coote was removed from his regiment, dismissed from the army, and degraded from the Order of the Bath—severe punishment for a veteran officer, whose brain had been affected by severe wounds and service in tropical climates. Coote lost his seat in Parliament at the dissolution of 1815, and died 10 Dec. 1823.

CRAMER, Charles Pierson

Cramer entered the The King's Royal Rifle Corps (formerly the 60th Rifles) through purchase of an Ensign's commission on 24 August 1858. A Lieutenant's commission was purchased on 21 April 1863 as was a Captaincy on 28 May 1870. He was promoted to Major on 1 July 1881, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel 18 November 1882, Lieutenant Colonel 4 November 1885, and Colonel on 18 November 1886. He became commander of the 1st Battalion on 1 July 1887.

Cramer served with the 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles in the Zulu war of 1879, and was present at the action of Gingindhlovu and relief of Ekowe (Medal with Clasp). He also served with the 3rd Battalion of The Kings Royal Rifle Corps in the Egyptian war of 1882, and was present in the engagement at Tel-el-Mahuta, in the action at Kassasin (9th September, and as Brigade Major of Ashburnham's Brigade at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir — horse shot (mentioned in dispatches, Brevet of Lt. Colonel, Medal with Clasp, 4th Class of the Osmanieh, and Khedive's Star).

CURZON, Fitzroy Edmund Penn

Fitzroy Curzon, born 23 March 1859 at Gopsall Hall, Atherstone, England, received his commission in The Lancashire Fusiliers on 8 December 1877. He later transferred to The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), becoming a First Lieutenant on 1 July 1881, and adjutant 20 November 1882. He transferred again, this time to The Royal Irish

Rifles, and received his promotion to Captain 14 November 1888. He became adjutant on 1 January 1892. He joined the Egyptian Army from 15 January to 2 October 1898 obtaining the rank of Bimbashi. He served in the South African War 1899-1901 as a Special Service Officer. He was promoted to Major on 18 October 1902 and retired. When the Great War broke out Curzon became a Lieutenant Colonel and commanding officer of the 6th Battalion of the Royal Irish Regiment, which he raised and trained. He died in France on 9 September 1916 at age 57 and is buried the British Military Cemetery at Carnoy, France. He was mentioned for a D.S.O in Sir Douglas Haig's Despatch of 13 November 1916.



CURZON, George, 1st Marquess Curzon of Kedleston

The Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, George Nathaniel Curzon, 1st Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, KG, GCSI, GCIE, PC (11 January 1859 – 20 March 1925) was a British Conservative statesman who served as Viceroy of India.

Eldest son of the 4th Baron Scarsdale, rector of Kedleston in Derbyshire, Curzon was educated at Eton College and Balliol College, Oxford. At Oxford he was President of the Union, and after a brilliant university career was elected a fellow of All Souls College in 1883.

While at Oxford, Curzon was the inspiration for a piece of doggerel which stuck with him in later life: *My name is George Nathaniel Curzon, I am a most superior person. My cheeks are pink, my hair is sleek, I dine at Blenheim twice a week.*

He became Assistant Private Secretary to Lord Salisbury in 1885, and in 1886 entered Parliament as Member for the Southport division of south-west

Lancashire. He served as Under-Secretary of State for India in 1891-1892 and Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1895-1898. In the meantime he had travelled in Central Asia, Persia, Afghanistan, the Pamirs, Siam, French Indochina and Korea, and published several books describing central and eastern Asia and related policy issues.

In 1895 he married Mary Victoria Leiter (d. 1906), the beautiful daughter of Levi Zeigler Leiter, a Chicago millionaire of German Lutheran origin and a cofounder of the department store Field & Leiter (now known as Marshall Field). They had three daughters: Mary Irene (who inherited her father's Barony of Ravensdale and was created a life peer in her own right), Cynthia (first wife of Sir Oswald Mosley), and Alexandra Naldera (wife of Edward "Fruity" Metcalfe, the best friend of Edward VIII; best known as Baba Metcalfe, she later became a mistress of her brother-in-law Oswald Mosley, as did her stepmother, Grace).

In January 1899 he was appointed Viceroy of India. He was created a Peer of Ireland as Baron Curzon of Kedleston, of Kedleston in the County of Derby, on his appointment. This was the last peerage to be created in the Peerage of Ireland, the appointment taking this form, it was understood, in order that he might remain free during his father's lifetime to re-enter the House of Commons.

Reaching India shortly after the suppression of the frontier risings of 1897–1898, he paid special attention to the independent tribes of the north-west frontier, inaugurated a new province called the North West Frontier Province, and pursued a policy of forceful control mingled with conciliation. The only major armed outbreak on this frontier during the period of his administration was the Mahsud Waziri campaign of 1901. His deep mistrust of Russian intentions led him to encourage British trade in Persia, paying a visit to the Persian Gulf in 1903. At the end of that year, he sent a military expedition into Tibet led by Francis Younghusband, ostensibly to forestall a Russian advance. After bloody conflicts with Tibet's poorly-armed defenders, the mission penetrated to Lhasa, where a treaty was signed in September 1904. No Russian presence was found in Lhasa.

Within India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston appointed a number of commissions to inquire into Indian education, irrigation, police and other branches of administration, on whose reports legislation was based during his second term of office as viceroy. Reappointed Governor-General in August 1904, he presided over the partition of Bengal (July 1905), which roused such bitter opposition among the people of the province that it was later revoked (1912).

Also, a major famine coincided with Curzon's time as viceroy. Large parts of India were affected and millions died, but Curzon did little to fight the famine. During his tenure, Curzon undertook the restoration of the Taj Mahal, and expressed satisfaction that he had done so.

A difference of opinion with the British military Commander-in-Chief in India, Lord Kitchener, regarding the position of the military member of council in India, led to a controversy in which Lord Curzon of Kedleston failed to obtain support from the home government. He resigned in August 1905 and returned to England.

In 1908, Curzon was elected a representative peer for Ireland, and thus relinquished any idea of returning to the House of Commons. In 1909-1910 he took an active part in opposing the Liberal government's proposal to abolish the legislative veto of the House of Lords, and in 1911 was created Baron Ravensdale, of Ravensdale in the County of Derby, with remainder (in default of heirs male) to his daughters, Viscount Scarsdale, of Scarsdale in the County of Derby, with remainder (in default of heirs male) to the heirs male of his father, and Earl Curzon of Kedleston, of Kedleston in the County of Derby, with the normal remainder, all in the Peerage of the United Kingdom. He served in Lloyd George's War Cabinet as Leader of the House of Lords from December 1916. Despite his continued opposition to votes for women (he had earlier headed the Anti-Suffrage League), the House of Lords voted conclusively in its favour.

After a long affair with the romance novelist Elinor Glyn, Curzon married, in 1917, the former Grace Elvina Hinds, the Alabama-born widow of Alfred Hubert Duggan. His wife had three children from her first marriage. Despite fertility-related operations and several miscarriages, she was never able to give Curzon the son and heir he desperately desired, a fact that eroded their marriage, which ended in separation, though not divorce.

Appointed Foreign Secretary from January 1919, Curzon gave his name to his proposal which became the British government's proposed Soviet-Polish boundary, the Curzon Line of December 1919 and which is approximately the border between Poland and its eastern neighbors today. He did not have Lloyd George's support. The Prime Minister thought him overly pompous and self-important; Lloyd George said much later that Churchill treated his Ministers in a way that Lloyd George would never have treated his; "They were all men of substance — well, except Curzon." Curzon nevertheless helped in several Middle Eastern problems: He negotiated Egyptian independence (granted in 1922); resolved an insurrection in the mandated territory of Iraq (by sending T. E. Lawrence to report and adopting his recommendations which were to grant internal self government under the rule of King Faisal) and divided the British Mandate of Palestine, creating the Kingdom of Jordan for Faisal's brother, which may also have delayed the problems there.

Curzon was largely responsible for the first Armistice Day ceremonies on 11 November 1919. These included the plaster Cenotaph, designed by the noted British architect Sir Edwin Lutyens, for the Allied Victory parade in London, and it was so successful that it was reproduced in stone, and still stands. In 1921 he was created Earl of Kedleston,

of Kedleston in the County of Derby, and Marquess Curzon of Kedleston.

On Andrew Bonar Law's retirement as Prime Minister in May 1923, Curzon was passed over for the job in favour of Stanley Baldwin. Many reasons are often cited for this but amongst the most prominent are that Curzon's character was objectionable to many Conservatives, that it was felt to be inappropriate for the Prime Minister to be a member of the House of Lords (though this did not prevent peers being considered for the premiership on several subsequent occasions) and that in a democratic age it would be dangerous for a party to be led by a rich aristocrat. A letter purporting to detail the opinions of Bonar Law but in actuality written by Baldwin sympathisers was delivered to the King's Private Secretary, though it is unclear how much impact this had in the final outcome.

Curzon remained Foreign Secretary under Baldwin until the government fell in January 1924. When Baldwin formed a new government in November 1924, he did not reappoint Curzon as Foreign Secretary but instead as Lord President of the Council. Curzon held this post until the following March when he died in office. Upon his death the Barony, Earldom and Marquessate of Curzon of Kedleston and the Earldom of Kedleston became extinct, whilst the Viscountcy and Barony of Scarsdale were inherited by a nephew and the Barony of Ravensdale by his eldest daughter.

Source: Wikipedia

DALISON, John Pelham — The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)

Commissioned Lieutenant, 19 December 1883, and Captain, 16 April 1890.

Captain Dalison served with the Nile Expedition in 1884-85 with the First Battalion receiving the Egyptian Medal with Clasp and the Khedive's Star.

DALRYMPLE, North de Coigny, later DALRYMPLE-HAMILTON (roy licence 1896), of Bargany, Dailly, Ayrshire, MVO, JP (Ayrshire and Wigtownshire), DL (Ayrshire); born 31 October 1853, second son of the tenth Earl of Stair. Died 4 November 1906

Commissioned Lieutenant, 28 October 1871; Captain, 15 August 1883; Major, 23 May 1892; Lieutenant Colonel, 7 March 1900, and Colonel, 29 November 1900. Commanded 3rd Battalion Scots Guards. Served as Adjutant with the First Battalion Scots Guards in the Egyptian War of 1882 and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir — horse shot (Medal with Clasp, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Khedive's Star). Served in the Soudan Campaign of 1885 as Brigade Major to the Brigade of Guards, and was present in the engagement at Hasheen and at that near Tofrek on the 24th March — severely wounded while conducting a convoy of camels to McNeill's zeriba (Clasp). In the South Africa war was present at the battle of Modder River where he was seriously wounded 23 November 1899. Married 7 September 1880 Marcia Kathleen Anne (*d* 1 July 1907), daughter of Hon Sir Adolphus Frederick Octavius Liddell, KCB.

DILKE, Sir Charles Wentworth, 2nd Baronet

Born September 4, 1843, London, England, and died January 26, 1911, London. British statesman and Radical member of Parliament who became a member of the Cabinet in William E. Gladstone's second administration but was ruined at the height of his career when he was cited as co-respondent in a divorce suit.



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After leaving the University of Cambridge and making a world tour, Dilke was elected to Parliament in 1868 and took an extreme left-wing position, delivering a series of speeches strongly critical of the monarchy. From 1874 on, however, with the Liberals in opposition, he moved closer to his official leaders. In Gladstone's second Liberal government. He was Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs from 1880-82, and President of the Local Government Board from 1882-85.. He was partly responsible for sending Gordon to Egypt in January 1884.

Apart from his departmental activities, Dilke was eager, with Joseph Chamberlain, to press the general Radical point of view within the Cabinet. This eagerness led him to submit frequent resignations to Gladstone. It also led him to a position of great political promise. By the end of the government, in June 1885, Benjamin Disraeli's prophecy of 1879 that Dilke would be prime minister looked plausible.

The issue was never put to the test, for, a month later, Dilke was cited as co-respondent in a sensational divorce suit. Virginia Crawford, the 22-year-old wife of a Scottish Liberal lawyer, told her husband that she had been Dilke's mistress since 1882. Dilke strenuously denied the story, and, when the case was heard, in February 1886, there was adjudged to be no evidence against him, although Crawford got his divorce. A press campaign, in which the Pall Mall Gazette took the lead, made this an inadequate victory for Dilke. To try to clear his name he got the queen's proctor to reopen the case, and a second hearing took place in July 1886. This went heavily against Dilke. One of his public difficulties was that, although he rebutted Mrs. Crawford's allegations, he was forced to admit to having been her mother's lover.

Six years later, Dilke returned to the House of Commons and held the seat until his death. He was active in the Commons as a military expert and as an exponent of advanced labour legislation. Much of his energy, however, was devoted to gathering evidence that might clear his name. The accumulated evidence showed decisively that much of Mrs. Crawford's story was a fabrication; whether there was a substratum of truth remains uncertain.

DRAGE, William Henry, DSO

Appointed Quarter Master in the Army Service Corps (formerly Commissariat and Transport Staff) 15 June 1885; Honorary Lieutenant, 15 June 1885; Honorary Captain, 17 August 1889; Honorary Major, 18 November 1891, and Honorary Lieutenant Colonel, 16 November 1898.

Lieutenant Colonel Drage served with the Nile Expedition in 1884-85 (promoted Quarter Master, Medal with Clasp and Khedive's Star); with the Soudan Frontier Field Force in 1885-86, including the engagement at Ginnis, and in the operations on the Soudan Frontier in 1889, including the engagement at Toski (mentioned in dispatches, honorary rank of Captain, Clasp, and 4th Class of the Medjidie). He served with the Dongola Expeditionary Force in 1896 as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General Headquarters Staff including operations at Firkit and Hafir (mentioned in dispatches, honorary rank of Major, British Medal, Khedives Medal with two Clasps). He served in the operations in Soudan in 1897, resulting in the capture of Abu Hamed and the subsequent occupation of Berber (Companion of the Order of Distinguished Service and Clasp to the Khedive's Medal); and in 1898 including the battle of Khartoum (mentioned in dispatches, granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and Clasp to the Khedive's Medal).

DRURY, Maurice O'Connor

Surgeon, afterwards Surgeon Captain, 31 July 1880; Surgeon Major, 31 July 1892; Royal Army Medical Corps Major, 31 July 1892, Retired pay 5 December 1900.

Drury served in the Sudan 1885 (Medal with Clasp, Khedive's Star), Burma 1886-1887 (mentioned in dispatches, Medal with Clasp), and South Africa 1899-1900. He was born 20 October 1857 and died in Carmarthenshire on December 18, 1906.

EDWARDS, Alexander Thomas Frederick, The Royal Irish Regiment

Second Lieutenant, 22 January 1881, Lieutenant, 1 July 1881.



The following is from *The Illustrated London News*, 25 April 1885, p. 428:

... Lieutenant Alexander T. F. Edwards of the 2nd Battalion 18th Royal Irish, the same regiment in which his father, the late General C. C. Edwards, C.B. had served twenty-six years. Lieutenant Edwards, who was in the twenty-fourth year of his age, was in India as a probationer for the Staff Corps, when he volunteered to join the 28th Bombay Native Infantry for the Soudan Expedition. He received his mortal wound on the 22 ult., in the conflict at the zereba, and died the next day. (This was the Battle of Tofrek or McNeill's Zeriba on 22 March 1885).

FERGUSSON, Charles, DSO

Lieutenant, 7 November 1883; Captain, 1 October 1895; Brevet Major, 17 December 1897; Major, 23 November 1898; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, 26 December 1898.



Charles Fergusson (1865 – 1951), the son of James Fergusson (see below) was educated at Eton and Sandhurst before being commissioned in the Grenadier Guards in 1883. He served in the Dongola Expeditionary Force in 1896 with the 10th Soudanese Battalion, including the engagement at Firket and the operations at Hafir (mentioned in dispatches, British Medal, and Khedive's Medal with two Clasps). In 1897 he served at the capture of Abu Hamed and the subsequent occupation of Berber (mentioned in dispatches, Brevet of Major, and two Clasps to the Khedive's Medal). In 1898 he was involved in the battles of Atabara (mentioned in dispatches) and Khartoum (mentioned in dispatches) and the defeat of Ahmed Fedil's army (mentioned in dispatches, Distinguished Service Order), Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, and to clasps to Khedive's Medal).

He was later Adjutant-General 1900 – 1903, Major-General commanding 5th Division, Irish Command 1912 – 1914, and Commander of the 2nd and 17th Army

Groups in France during the Great War. He was unsuccessful in his bid to enter Parliament in 1923. He was appointed Governor-General of New Zealand and served from 1924 to 1930. From 1936 until his death he was Lord Lieutenant of Ayrshire. His son, Brigadier Sir Bernard Fergusson was Governor-General of New Zealand from 1962 to 1967.

FERGUSSON, James, 6th Baronet of Kilkerran, G.C.S.I.



James Fergusson, born in 1832 at Edinburgh, succeeded to his father's rank and estates in 1849. He was educated at Cheam, at Rugby, and at the University of Oxford. In 1851 he entered the Grenadier Guards. He was present at several of the engagements fought in the Crimea, and obtained the rank of Captain upon the death of Colonel Hunter Blair at Inkermann. While still in the Crimea was elected member for the County of Ayr, and represented it in Parliament from 1854 to 1857, and again from 1859 to 1868. During this latter period he was made Under Secretary of State for India, and afterwards Under Secretary for the Home Department. From 1858 to 1873 he was also Lieutenant-Colonel of the Ayr and Galloway Militia, and subsequently Honorary Colonel. In 1868 he was appointed Governor of South Australia, in 1873 Governor of New Zealand, and in 1880 Governor of Bombay. Returning home, he became one of the members for the City of Manchester. From 1886 to 1891, he was Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and in 1891-92 he was Postmaster General. He died in Jamaica, B.W.I. in 1907, having been buried alive in an earthquake.

FERGUSSON, William James Smyth, 1st (The King's) Dragoon Guards
Lieutenant, 6 February 1884, Captain, 29 June 1890, Major, 11 April 1900.

Major Fergusson served with the Nile Expedition in 1884-85 with the 2nd Battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (formerly the 32nd Cornwall Light Infantry and the 46th South Devonshire Regiments) and took part in the operations of the Advanced Column under Major-General Earle (Medal with Clasp and Khedive's Star). Served with South African Field Force in 1900-02, and took part in the operations in the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, and Cape Colony (mentioned in dispatches, Medal with five Clasps).

GATACRE, Sir William Forbes, KCB, DSO, Commanding 3rd Division, South Africa Field Force, with rank of Lieutenant General, 9 October 1899.

2nd Lieutenant, 18 February 1862; Lieutenant, 23 December 1864; Captain, 7 December 1870; Major, 23 March 1881; Lieutenant Colonel, 29 April 1882; Colonel, 29 April 1886, Major General, 25 June 1898.

Sir William Gatacre served with the Hazara Expedition in 1888 as Deputy Adjutant and Quarter Master General (DSO., and Medal with Clasp), and in the Burmese campaign of 1889-90 with the Tonhon Expedition (Clasp). Served with the Chitral Relief Force under Sir Robert Low in 1895 in command of a Brigade, including the engagement at Mamugai and the passage of the Janbatai and Lowarai Passes (mentioned in dispatches, CB., and Medal with Clasp). Served in the campaign in the Soudan under Sir Herbert Kitchener in 1898 in command of the

British Brigade, including the battle of Atbara (mentioned in dispatches), and commanded the British Division at the Battle of Khartoum (mentioned in dispatches, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, 2nd Class of the Medjidie, KCB., British Medal, and Khedive's Medal with two Clasps). Served in the South African war in 1899-1900 in command of an infantry division, and was present in the engagement at Stormberg (Medal with two Clasps).

GLADSTONE, William Ewart (1809-1898)



Gladstone was born December 29, 1809, in Liverpool, Merseyside, NW England. He studied at Oxford, and entered parliament in 1832 as a Conservative, working closely with Peel. From 1834 he held various junior posts, becoming President of the Board of Trade (1843-45). He was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Aberdeen's coalition (1852-55) and again under Palmerston (1859-66). In 1867 he became leader of the Liberal Party, and soon after served his first term as premier (1868-74). He disestablished and disendowed the Irish Church, and established a system of national education (1870). He served three other terms as Prime Minister (1880-85, 1886, 1892-94) until his resignation in 1894 and succeeded in carrying out a scheme of parliamentary reform which went a long way towards universal male suffrage. In his last two ministries he introduced bills for Irish Home Rule, but both were defeated. He was also the author of *Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age* (1858) and in 1869 he published *Juventus Mundi, The Gods and Men of the Heroic Age*, the product of the two previous years parliamentary vacations.

GORDON, Charles George, Royal Engineers

Charles George Gordon was born January 28, 1833, the fourth son of Henry William Gordon, Royal Artillery, who rose to become a Lieutenant-General. He was killed by the Mahdist forces on January 25, 1885, during the battle of Khartoum, two days before a British relief force appeared. He was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers on June 23, 1852; First Lieutenant, 17 February 1854; Captain, April 1, 1859; Brevet Major, December 30, 1862; Major, July 5, 1872; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, February 16, 1864; Lieutenant Colonel, October 1, 1877; Brevet Colonel, February 16, 1872, and Major General, March 23, 1882.



He served in the trenches before Sebastopol from December 1854 to the close of the siege (wounded on 6 June 1855). Accompanied the Column under Sir John Campbell at the attack of the Redan on the 18th June; accompanied the Company of Sappers attached to the expedition to Kinbourn, and was present at the surrender of that fort. He was employed in the demolition of the docks at Sebastopol, and subsequently employed on the Turco-Russian Boundary Commissions in Bessarabia and Asia in 1856-57 (Medal with Clasp, Knight of the Legion of Honor, and Turkish Medal). He served in China in the expedition of 1860, taking part in the capture of Peking (Medal with Clasp); and in the operations against the rebels undertaken by the British Forces in 1862, including the captures of the cities of Kahding, Singpo, Cholin, and Najow (Brevet of Major). In 1863 took over the command of F. T. Ward, who had raised a Chinese army to

suppress the Taiping Rebellion, participating in thirty-three engagements with the rebels. For the achievements of this Ever-Victorious Army he was popularly known as Chinese Gordon (Brevet of Lieutenant Colonel, and Companion of the Order of the Bath, and the highest Chinese rank and honors). In 1873 he entered the service of the khedive of Egypt, succeeding Sir Samuel Baker as governor of Equatoria Province in Southern Sudan. Appointed governor of Sudan in 1877, he waged a vigorous campaign against slave traders. He resigned in 1879, but after various appointments in India, China, Mauritius, and Cape Colony (South Africa), he was sent back to Sudan, where Muhammad Ahmad (Mahdi) had acquired control. Although under orders to evacuate the Egyptian garrison from Khartoum, Gordon took it upon himself to attempt to defeat the Mahdi. He was cut off and besieged at Khartoum for 10 months. A relief expedition belatedly dispatched from England reached the garrison two days after it had been stormed by the Mahdists, who killed Gordon. Gordon's death stirred public indignation and contributed to the collapse of the Gladstone government in 1885.

GORDON, Cosmo G., Royal Marines Light Infantry



Cosmo G. Gordon was born about 1849 and died May 5, 1921(?) in Scotland. He joined the Royal Marine Light Infantry as a 2nd Lieutenant on 22 June 1867; served as Garrison Adjutant at Gravesend 1881-83; became Captain, 1881, and in February 1884 proceeded with the R.M. Battalion to the Sudan, where he took part in the defense of Suakin, the actions of Hasheen, Tofrek, and the burning of Tamaai, receiving the Medal with two Clasps and the Khedive's Bronze Star. In 1885 he left the Red Sea in command of a detachment for the China Station to form a garrison for Port Hamilton at a time when relations with Russia were strained. As a major he served at the R.M. Depot, 1891-95, was 2nd-Commandant at Plymouth in 1901 and Commandant at Chatham in 1903. He was placed on the retired list with the honorary rank of Major General in 1906.

It is interesting to note that his father, Major General Gordon of the Royal Artillery received his commission 10 May 1805, so that the combined periods of service of father and son extended over more than a century, an unusual record.

GRAHAM, Sir Gerald, Victoria Cross

Sir Gerald Graham, the only son of Dr R H Graham of Eden Brows, Cumberland, was born in June 27, 1831 and died at Bideford in Devonshire on 17 December 1899. He was educated at Dresden, Wimbledon, Edinburgh and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich which, in 1850, he was gazetted from to the Royal Engineers being promoted Lieutenant in 1854.

He served throughout the Eastern Campaign 1854-55 including the Battles of Alma & Inkermann and was in the trenches throughout the Siege of Sebastopol being twice wounded. He led a ladder party to the assault of the Redan on the 18th June 1855 and was on duty in the trenches at the final assault on the 8th September. He was also employed in the destruction of the docks of Sebastopol for which he received the medal with three clasps, Knight of the Legion of Honour, fifth class of the Medjidie, Turkish medal and was awarded the Victoria Cross for "determined gallantry at the head of the ladder party at the assault of the Redan displaying devoted heroism in sallying out of the trenches on numerous occasions and bringing in wounded officers and men". Readers of Kinglake will remember his description of young Graham "towering above his men" as he brought them up under a shower of bullets at the



assault. He received his Captaincy in 1858 and Majority in 1859.

He served throughout the campaign of 1860 in North China including the assault at Tongku, the Taku Forts and surrender of Peking where he was severely wounded by a single ball. For these services he was created C.B., received the medal with two clasps and the brevet of Lt-Colonel in 1861. He became Colonel in 1869 and Major-General in 1881.

In the Egyptian War of 1882 he commanded the second brigade of the first division and was present at the engagements of Magfar, and Tel el- Maskhuta, the two actions at Kassassin and in the Battle of Tel el Kebir, being twice mentioned in dispatches, besides receiving the thanks of the Houses of Parliament, the K.C.B., medal with clasp, second class of the Medjidie, and Khedive's Star.

He commanded the Expedition to the Sudan in 1884 and was present at the engagements at El Teb and Tamai again receiving the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. He was promoted to Lieutenant-General for distinguished service in the field and awarded first class of the Medjidie and two clasps. At Tamai 'M.A.P' tells how he was with the broken square. He rode across to Buller's square through the Dervishes, one of them seizing his bridle and Graham cut him down. As he reined up his horse beside Buller he said quietly "Those fellows have broken the other square, will you move up and clear them away?" He spoke, said an officer present, "as if he were making some casual remark and his voice did not betray a trace of excitement".

Graham's most brilliant piece of work was the campaign of El Teb and Tamai, when he met and beat the Dervishes in their full glory of enthusiasm for the Mahdi. Like Kitchener, he did not know what fatigue meant by personal experience and on the day after El Teb, as the men dragged along wearily the burning desert track he turned to the staff officer and said "What can the matter be with all those fellows?"-"I think, Sir, they are tired and have no water left to drink" was the answer and Graham looked surprised. In 1885 he was in command of the Suakim Field Force, he again commanded an expedition to the Sudan and once more received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament and the G.C.M.G and clasps. He was placed on the retired list in 1890 after a brilliant and distinguished Military career. "Perhaps the bravest man I ever met" said Lord Wolseley of Sir Gerald Graham. Wolseley considered that personal courage to most men came as part of their military education, but that few were born without fear and one of them was George Graham.

Graham married Jane, the daughter of G. Durrant of Elmhall, Suffolk, and widow of the Reverend G.B. Blocker, Rector of Rudham, Norfolk. He was Life Governor of London University and a member of the United Services Club. His recreations included golf and chess. Lieutenant General Graham retired from the Army on 14 June 1890. On 10 March 1899 he was appointed Colonel-Commandant of the Corps of Royal Engineers.

GUELPH, George, 2nd Duke of Cambridge, KG, KP, GCB, GCMG, GCSI, CCIE.

Prince George William Frederick Charles (family name Guelph) was born on March 26, 1819 at Cambridge House in Hanover, Germany. He was a conservative officer who was the only son of Adolphus Frederick, the youngest son of King George III. After brief service in the Hanoverian army, he became a colonel in the British army on November 3, 1837 and in September 1838 went to Gibraltar to learn garrison duties attached to the 33rd Regiment of Foot for drill. He was later attached to the 12th Lancers serving for two years in England and Ireland. On April 15, 1842 he was gazetted to the 8th Light Dragoons as lieutenant colonel, but ten days later transferred to the 17th Lancers as colonel. He commanded the regiment at Leeds, and helped the magistrates to preserve the peace of the town during the industrial disturbances in April. On May 7, 1845 he was promoted to major-general.



He inherited his father's dukedom on July 8, 1850 and on June 19, 1854 was promoted to lieutenant-general. At the beginning of the Crimean War (1854-1856), he commanded the 1st Division and by the end of the war had taken part in all of the major battles. He had a horse shot from under him at the battle of Inkerman. He was mentioned in dispatches, received the thanks of the House of Commons, Medal with four Clasps, and Turkish Medal. Although his leadership was not very distinguished he was promoted to general on July 15, 1856, field marshal on November 9, 1862 and commander-in-chief on November 25, 1887. One could say that his rise in the army might have been due to the fact that his cousin was Queen Victoria. He exercised considerable independence in discipline, appointments, promotions in all of which he favored social standing and seniority over ability.

After Gladstone became prime minister in 1868 the duke was forced to accept a series of changes and reforms including the elimination of the purchase of commissions and the adoption of the short-service system. In addition, he was made subordinate to the minister for war. Further reforms were introduced in 1881. Unable to adjust to the changing conditions and

modernization of the army, he finally resigned in 1895. The duke died at Gloucester House, Piccadilly (London) on 17 March 1904 (Gloucester House later became the Naval and Military Club where Louis Mountbatten, 1st Marquess of Milford Haven died in 1921); military funeral service at Westminster Abbey on 22 March 1904, followed by burial at Kensal Green Cemetery in the "little mausoleum" (a child's 'Wendy house') which he had built for himself and his wife

HAY, Howard Fitzgerald, R.N..

Entered the Royal Navy as a Naval Cadet in June, 1861; promoted to Sub-Lieutenant on 13 November 1867; Lieutenant, 6 February 1872, and Commander on 31 December 1886. He was serving in the Coast Guard in mid-1897.

As a Lieutenant in the Egyptian War of 1882 on H.M.S. Northumberland, he received the Egyptian Medal and the Khedive's Bronze Star. He was also awarded The Royal Humane Society's Testimonial on vellum while Lieutenant-Commander of H.M.S. Pilot on October 8, 1885, "For attempt to save the life of Samuel Skinner, A.B., who fell from the topmost crosstrees of the brig....The attempt to save life proved unsuccessful, owing to Skinner striking the port lower boom in his fall and killing himself before reaching the water."

HUNTER, Sir Archibald, KCB, DSO

Lieutenant, 13 June 1874; Captain, 30 August 1882; Major, 15 June 1885; Lieutenant Colonel, 27 August 1889; Colonel, 6 January 1894, Major General, 18 November 1896; Lieutenant General, 6 March 1900, General, 8 December 1895.

Archibald Hunter served in the Nile Expedition in 1884-85 with the Egyptian Army (mentioned in dispatches, Brevet of Major, 4th Class of the Osmanieh, 3rd Class of the Medjidie, Medal with Clasp, and Khedive's Star); with the Egyptian Frontier Field Force in 1885-86 including the engagement at Giniss -- severely wounded (mentioned in dispatches, DSO.); and in the operations on the Soudan frontier in 1889 in command of the Brigade of the Egyptian Army including the engagements at Arguin and Toski -- wounded (mentioned in dispatches, Brevet of Lt. Colonel,



Clasp). Served with the Dongola Expeditionary Force under Sire Herbert Kitchener in 1896 in command of the Infantry Division, including the engagement at Firket and the operations at Hafir (mentioned in dispatches, promoted to be a Major General for distinguished service in the field, British Medal, and Khedive's Medal with two clasps); in 1897 he commanded Columns, and was present at the battle of Abu Hamed and at the occupation of Berber (mentioned in dispatches, 2nd Class of the Osmanieh, two Clasps to Khedive's Medal. In 1898 he commanded a Division of the Egyptian Army including the Cavalry reconnaissances on 30th March and 4th April and the battle of the Atbara (mentioned in dispatches), and commanded the Infantry Division at the battle of Khartoum (mentioned in dispatches, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, K.C.B. and two Clasps). Served in the South African war 1899-1900 as Chief of the Staff, and took part in the defense of Ladysmith including the sortie of 1 December 1899; afterwards commanded an Infantry Division (several times mentioned in dispatches, promoted to Lieutenant General for distinguished service in the field, Medal with four Clasps).

JOHNSTON, Henry Halcro, C.B., M.B.

Surgeon H. H. Johnston, born at Orphir, Orkney on 13 September 1856 and received his Bachelor of Medicine degree from Edinburgh University in 1880, the Doctor of Medicine (MD) in 1893, Bachelor of Science in 1893 and Doctor of Science (Public Health) in 1894. He was appointed Surgeon on 30 July 1881, Surgeon Major 30 July 1893, and Lieutenant Colonel 30 July 1901. He served in the Sudan campaign in 1885 receiving the Medal with Clasp and Khedive's Star. Johnston served in the campaign on the North West Frontier of India in 1897-98 in charge of No. 1 British Field Hospital, Malakand, and was present in the engagement at Landaka, in the operations in Bajaur and the Mahmud country, and at the capture of the Tanga Pass (mentioned in dispatches, Medal with Clasp). He also served in the South African war in 1899-1902 (mentioned in dispatches). Johnston was Deputy Assistant Director General of the War Office 1899 to, 1904. He retired 28 September 1904 but was re-employed during World War 1 from 27 August 1914. H.H. Johnston died October 18, 1939.

He has been referred to as the Orkneys greatest botanist. He collected a vast number of specimens regardless of their rarity and, as a perfectionist, he was never sufficiently satisfied to commit his great store of knowledge to print. But his huge "Orkney Collection", now in Edinburgh, is his monument and at least everything he found can be seen there, and checked.

HORATIO HERBERT KITCHENER, 1st Earl Kitchener of Khartoum and of Broome, of Khartoum and of Broome, County Kent, so *cr* 27 July 1914, as also **BARON DENTON** of Denton, County Kent, **VISCOUNT BROOME** of Broome, with special remainder, failing heirs male of his body, to any daughters he might have and heirs male of their bodies, failing whom to his eldest brother Henry then his youngest brother Frederick and the heirs male of their bodies, also earlier 1 Nov 1898 **BARON KITCHENER**, of Khartoum, and of Aspall, Suffolk, with remainder to the heirs male of his body only (and with a grant and the thanks of Parliament), then 11 July 1902 **VISCOUNT KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM** and of the Vaal in the Colony of the Transvaal, and of Aspall, Suffolk, with special remainder as for the Earldom, KG (1915), KP (1911), GCB (1898, KCB 1896, CB 1889), OM (1902), GSCI

(1909), GCMG (1900, KCMG 1894, CMG 1886, GCIE (1908), PC (1914); born 24 June 1850; Palestine survey 1874–78, Cyprus survey 1879–79, Vice-Consul Anatolia 1879–80, served Egyptian Army 1883–85 and 1886–89



(Sudan Expedition 1884–85; dispatches, medal with Clasp, bronze star, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel; operations around Suakin 1888 (severely wounded), Sudan 1888–89 (dispatches twice); Governor Red Sea Littoral 1886–88, Aide de Camp to Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA 1888–96, Sirdar Egyptian Army 1892–99 (commanded Dongola Expedition 1896 (Major General, 1st Class of the Osmanieh, Egyptian medal with two clasps), Nile Expedition 1897 (dispatches, clasp) and 1898 Expedition (Atbara and Khartoum; dispatches, two clasps and medal)), Boer War: Chief of Staff 1899–1900 and Commander-in-Chief 1900–02 (Queen's medal with three Clasps, King's medal with two Clasps), Commander-in-Chief India 1902–09; Field Marshal; Agent, Consul-General and Minister Plenipotentiary Egypt 1911–1914, member CID 1910–16, Secretary of State for War 1914–16 Colonel Commandant Royal Engineers, Colonel Irish Guards and 7th Gurkha Rifles, Colonel in Chief Natal Carabineers, High Steward Ipswich 1909, LLD Cantab and Edin, DCL Oxon, Ld Rector Edinburgh University 1914, KJStJ; died unmarried on sinking of HMS *Hampshire* W of the Orkneys 5 June 1916 en route to Russia, when the 1898 Barony expired

Commissioned Lieutenant, 4 January 1871; Captain 4 January 1883; Major 8 October 1884; Lieutenant Colonel, 15 June 1885; Colonel, 11 April 1888; Major General, 25 September 1896; Lieutenant General, 23 December 1899; General, 1 June 1902, Field Marshal, 1909

KNIGHT, Edward Frederick, War Correspondent

Edward Frederick Knight (1852-1925) , British yachtsman. Author, and a noted Victorian military correspondent, was born in Cumberland but raised in France. His father was a retired army officer. Knight took a degree at Cambridge, and thereafter pursued a distinguished career in journalism, principally as correspondent in various parts of the world for the *Morning Post* and *The Times*. He was also the author of some 20 books, most of them based on his despatches. Described variously as 'a solid, well-balanced man' and 'adventurous in an unassuming way', he was the quintessence of Victorian intrepidity. During the 1870 Franco-Prussian war, he attached himself to a front-line French military unit; 1878 saw him plodding on foot around Albania and Montenegro (20 years later he was back in the Balkans, for the war between Greece and Turkey). Representing the *Morning Post*, he toured the world in company with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, and in the spring of 1891 left for the desolate and rebel-infested mountains of Kashmir, on this occasion as correspondent for *The Times*. In 1894 he had visited the new territory of Rhodesia and his assessment of the country, presented in a series of articles written for *The Times*, later appeared in book form under the title of *Rhodesia of Today*. He covered Kitchener's Sudan Expedition, the Spanish-American war in Cuba, the French expedition against Madagascar, the Anglo-Boer war and the Russo-Japanese conflict of 1904. He was severely wounded in South Africa in an engagement during which he misinterpreted what he took to be a Boer surrender signal and subsequently had his right arm amputated. After a lengthy retirement, Knight died in 1925.

MAGILL, James, CB, MD, MCh, MRCS

Commissioned Surgeon, 3 May 1876; Surgeon Major, 22 December 1885; Brigade Surgeon, 3 May 1896, and Surgeon Colonel, 22 December 1904. Hart's Army List for 1906 shows him stationed in Egypt.

Colonel Magill, born at Cork, Ireland on 6 September 1850, served in the Nile Expedition in 1884-85 with the Guards Camel Regiment and was present at the action of Abu Klea — severely wounded (mentioned in dispatches, Medal with two Clasps, and Khedive's Star). Served also in the South African campaign, taking part in operations in Orange Free State, February to May 1900; in the Transvaal, May to June 1900, July to October 1900, and November 1900; and Cape Colony in 1900, being present at the actions of Belmont, Enslin, Modder River, Magersfontein, Poplar Grove, Dreifontein, Vet River, Zand River, Johannesburg, Pretoria, Diamond Hill, Belfast, and Koomati Poort; and operations in Cape Colony, November 1900 to 31st May 1902 (mentioned in dispatches, CB, Medal with six Clasps, King's Medal with two Clasps).

MANN, Henry Thomas William, Army Veterinary Department

Commissioned Veterinary Lieutenant, 26 May 1880, and Veterinary Captain, 26 May 1890.

Served in the Egyptian war, 1882, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (Medal with Clasp, and Khedive's Star). Served during the Dongola Expeditions in 1896 as Senior Veterinary Officer and Veterinary Inspector, Suakin Force (Khedive's Medal). Served in the campaign on the North West Frontier of India under Sir William Lockhart in 1897-98 with the Malakand Field Force as Senior Veterinary Officer, and took part in the expedition into the Mohmand country, including the night attack of 20th September (slightly wounded); also with the Buner Field Force as Senior Veterinary Officer (mentioned in dispatches, Medal with two Clasps).

MURRAY-AYNSLEY, John Francis, R.N.

Entered the Royal Navy as a Naval Cadet on 15 July 1879, promoted to Midshipman, 22 July 1881, Sub-Lieutenant, 27 October 1885, and Lieutenant, 27 April 1886. He was present on H.M.S. Alexandra at the bombardment of Alexandria, 11 July 1882, and during the Egyptian war (Egyptian Medal with Alexandria Clasp, Khedive's Bronze Star. He received command of the *Kite*, a twin-screw gun-boat, 3rd class. Its home port was Portsmouth and was a tender to H.M.S. Excellent, a gunnery training ship.

NUGENT, Sir Charles Butler Peter Nugent Hodges, KCB, member of the Ordnance Committee.

2d Lieutenant 18 December 1845	1 st Lieutenant 1 April 1846	Captain 13 December 1854
Brevet Major 2 November 1855	Brevet Lieutenant Colonel 4 March 1866	
Lieutenant Colonel 4 March 1868	Brevet Colonel 4 March 1873	Colonel 1 July 1878

Col. Nugent served in the Baltic during the Russian War in 1854 and 1855. In 1854 as Senior Engineer Officer attached to the Commander-in-Chief Admiral Sir Charles Napier, and was present at the capture of the Aland Islands and the fall of Bomersund. In 1855, attached to the Commander-in-Chief Admiral Sir R. Dundas, and was present at the bombardment of Sweaborg (Baltic Medal and Brevet Major). Served in the Egyptian War of 1882 as Commanding Royal Engineer (twice mentioned in dispatches, KCB, Medal, and 2nd Class Order of the Medjidie.)

O'LEARY, William Evelyn, The Royal Irish Rifles

Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant 22 January 1881; Lieutenant, 1 July 1881; Captain, 28 May 1889, and Major, 30 August 1899. His final British rank was Colonel.

O'Leary served in the Egyptian Army from 13 April 18894 to 3 March 1900 as Financial Secretary to the Sirdar. He served with the Dongola Expeditionary Force in 1896, including the engagement at Firket and the operations at Hafir (4th Class of the Osmanieh, British Medal, and Khedive's Medal with two Clasps); and in the operations in 1897-98 (3rd Class of the Medjidie). He also served in the South African War 1900-1902 and received the Medal with three Clasps. To quote from Soldiers of the Nile, "One of the few staff officers on Kitchener's staff to have Passed Staff College, his was probably the most unenviable position in the Egyptian Army. Kitchener was himself an obsessive economizer but none the less constantly struggling with the British officials of the Egyptian Treasury for more money and no doubt O'Leary was the meat in the sandwich."

OWEN, Edward Roderic, D.S.O., The Lancashire Fusiliers



Commissioned Lieutenant, 11 September 1876, Captain, 4 August 1884, and Brevet Major, 16 August 1892. Served in the operations against the Jebus, Lagos, West Coast of Africa, in 1892 — wounded (mentioned in dispatches, Brevet of Major, Companion of the Order of Distinguished Service, and Medal with Clasp). He also served in Uganda, the Unyoro War, Chitral and the Afghan Frontier, and Dongola, the Sudan where he commanded a Sudanese irregular corps.

A Victorian hero figure (he was a talented jockey and rode 'Father O'Flynn' to victory in the 1892 Liverpool Grand National horse race.) he was born at The Hewletts in Gloucestershire, May 4, 1856, and died of cholera at Ambigol Wells, Dongola Province in the Sudan on July 11, 1896.

Lord Salisbury's Tribute to the Memory of Roddy Owen — *No more gallant fellow ever left these shores. The difficulty was to restrain him. And yet, with all his daring qualities, he showed others of administration, of thoughtful care and tenderness for others, which would have made him, I think, had he been spared, a public servant of rare excellence from all points of view. It is men like him who have made and maintained our Empire.*

PARSONS, Sir Charles Sim Bremridge, KCMG, Subst. Colonel (from Royal Artillery)

Commissioned Lieutenant, 17 August 1874; Captain, 7 October 1883; Major, 14 October 1883; Lieutenant Colonel, 18 November 1896, and Colonel 16 November 1898. Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery, Curragh, 23 November 1899.

Sir Charles Parsons served in the Gaika war of 1877-78, including operations in the Pirie Bush and the affair at Taba Indoda, where he commanded two mountain guns. Served throughout the Zulu war of 1879, and was present at the engagement at Isanhlwana and Ulundi (Medal with Clasp). Served in the Boer war of 1881, and was present at the engagement at Lang's Nek (mentioned in dispatches) and the Ingogo River -- severely wounded, and horse shot (mentioned in dispatches). Served in the Egyptian war of 1882, and was present at the engagement at Tel-el-Mahuta, in the action at Kassasin (9th September), and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (mentioned in dispatches, Brevet of Major, Medal with Clasp, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Khedive's Star). Served with the Dongola Expeditionary Force under Sir Herbert Kitchener in 1896 in command of the Egyptian Artillery including the engagement at Firket and the operations at Hafir (mentioned in dispatches, Brevet of Lt. Colonel, British Medal, and Khedive's Medal with two Clasps).

PENNINGTON, Charles Richard, CB, Commandant, 14th Bengal Cavalry

Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 4 October 1857; Lieutenant, 18 May 1858; Captain, 4 October 1869; Major, 4 October 1877; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, 2 March 1881; Lieutenant Colonel, 4 October 1883, and Brevet Colonel 2 March 1885. Retired as Lieutenant General 21 February 1900.

C. R. Pennington served with the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers in the Indian Mutiny campaign, and was present at the siege of Lucknow and in the operations in Oude (mentioned in dispatches, Medal with Clasp). Served with the 13th Bengal Lancers in the Umbeyla campaign in 1863 (medal with Clasp). Served with the 13th Bengal Lancers in the Afghan war in 1879-80 on the Khyber Line, and took part with the Zaimusht Expedition including the assault of Zawa (mentioned in dispatches, brevet of Lieutenant Colonel, and Medal). Served with the 13th Bengal Lancers in the Egyptian war of 1882, and was present at the action at Kassassin on the 9th September (mentioned in dispatches), and at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (Medal with Clasp, 4th Class of the Osmanieh, and Khedive's Star).

RAWLINS, George William, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Squad Officer 12th Bengal Cavalry

Commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant on 22 January 1881, Lieutenant on 1 July 1881, and Captain 22 January 1892. He served with the 20th Bengal Native Infantry in the Egyptian war of 1882 (Medal, and Khedive's Star) and was Squadron Commander of the 12th Bengal Cavalry in 1895..

RAWLINS, James S., Lt. Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps.

Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 10 June 1843; Lieutenant, 13 June 1849; Captain, 21 July 1857; Major, 10 June 1863; Lieutenant Colonel, 10 June 1869; Colonel, 10 June 1874, Major General, 10 February 1879.

Major General Rawlins served throughout the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, and was present at the battle of Ferozeshah (Medal) and the operations before the Fort of Khote Kangra. Served as Quarter Master 4th Sikh Infantry in the Burmese war in 1852-53, and was present at the recapture of Pegu and many other subsequent operations in its vicinity, also in many minor engagements from February to March 1853; with the expedition under Sir John Cheape against the rebel chief Myatoun, and commanded a Detachment of Sikhs at the capture of his stronghold at Donabue — severely wounded, and thanked in regimental orders for his "conspicuous gallantry in the field" (Medal with Clasp for Pegu). Was selected by the Lieutenant Governor North West Provinces in June 1857 to raise and organize a Militia Corps of European and Eurasian residents of Agra, and commanded the Militia when the station was attacked by the Neemuch mutineers at Agra on 3rd July; also present at the engagement with the Mhow and Indore mutineers on the 10th October 1857 — mentioned in dispatches, and thanked by the government North West Provinces (Medal). Served in Bhootan and commanded the 1st Goorkhas from December 1866 to February 1867 (Medal with Clasp). Proceeded in the command of the 1st Goorkhas from Dhurmsala by forced marches in August 1868 to join the Hazara Field Force and covered a distance of 430 miles in 24 days, and served throughout the campaign in Hazara and the Black Mountain; mentioned in dispatches and thanked by the Viceroy, the Commander in Chief, the Governor of the Punjab, and Sir A. Wilde, Commanding the Expedition (Clasp).

RUNDLE, SIR HENRY MCLEOD LESLEY

(6 January 1856 – 19 November 1934)

Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, 14 August 1876; saw action in the Zulu War, the first Boer War (wounded), the Egyptian War (1882), the Nile Expedition (1885), the Dongola Expedition of 1896; promoted to Major-General for distinguished service. Adjutant-General of the Egyptian Army during the Omdurman campaign. Held various commands following his service in South Africa including commander-in-chief, Central Force, which was organized for home defense during 1915-1916. .

SANDBACH, Arthur Edmund, DSO, Royal Engineers

Commissioned Lieutenant, 6 April 1879; promoted to Captain, 1 April 1889, Major 23 November 1897; Lieutenant Colonel, 16 November 1898, and Colonel 10 February 1904 (Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Engineers, 9 April 1905).

Served in the Egyptian War of 1882, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (Medal with Clasp, and Khedive's Star). Also served in the Soudan campaign in 1885, and was present in the engagement at Thakool (Clasp). Served with the Burmese Expedition in 1886-87 (Medal with Clasp); with the Sikkim Expedition in 1888 (Clasp); and with the Hazara Expedition in 1891 as Aide de Camp to Major General Elles, Commanding the Force (mentioned in dispatches, Clasp). Served in the Sudan campaign in 1898 as Assistant Adjutant General and also as Commandant at Wady Halfa, and was present at the battle of Khartoum (mentioned in dispatches, Brevet of Lieutenant Colonel, British Medal, and Khedive's Medal with Clasp). Served in the South African war 1899-1900 on Special Service; afterwards on Staff as Assistant Adjutant General for Intelligence. Took part in the relief of Ladysmith; the operations in Natal from March to June 1900, including action at Laing's Nek; in the Transvaal, east of Pretoria, including engagements at Belfast and Lydenburg (mentioned several times in dispatches, DSO, Medal with six Clasps).

SANDBACH, Henry Martin, No. 3715, Royal Artillery

Born 2 June 1858 and died in Aden 6 December 1895 from lion wounds received while shooting in Somaliland. He was the brother of Arthur Edmund Sandbach (above). On 28 November 1895 a Reuter's correspondent reported from Aden that Sandbach had both hands and arms crushed by a wounded lioness. The animal had been driven out of a thicket by beaters and Sandbach severely wounded her. The head Shikaari, who was beside Sandbach at the time, discharged both barrels of the second rifle, but the lioness sprang upon him and killed him by a blow on the head from her paw. Sandbach fired another shot which brought the lioness upon him. Not having another cartridge, he rammed the barrel of his gun down the animal's throat. The jaws closed on his arm and in trying to force them open his other arm and hand got bitten. The lioness was finally speared. Sandbach was taken to Aden for medical aid, the journey taking ten days. By that time gangrene had set in one arm which was amputated.

He was appointed a Gentleman Cadet on 19 March 1875 and commissioned a Lieutenant on 14 August 1876, Captain on 13 March 1885, and Major on 3 January 1894. He served in the Afghan war 1878-80, and was present in the engagement at Shekabad (mentioned in dispatches), in the operations around Cabul in December 1879, and in the engagement at Charasiab on the 25th April 1880 (Medal with Clasp). Served in the Soudan campaign in 1885, and was present in the engagement at Hasheen and at the destruction of Temai (Medal with Clasp, and Khedive's Star).

SAVILE, Major Walter Clare, Royal Artillery

Lieutenant, 25 January 1877; Captain, 6 May 1885; Major, 29 September 1894; Lieutenant Colonel, 28 January 1904. 6 August 1896, Ordnance Officer 3rd Class with substantive rank of major as of 6 August 1896 in Natal. South African War 1899-1901, operations in Natal, 1899 and March/June 1900, including defense of Ladysmith. Mentioned in dispatches, Distinguished Service Order, Queen's South Africa Medal with 3 clasps.

SAWYER, Richard Henry Stewart

Surgeon, afterwards Surgeon Captain, 5 February 1881; Half pay, 16 November 1884; Full pay, 26 May 1885; Surgeon Major and; Royal Army Medical Corps Major, 15 August 1893; Lieutenant-Colonel, 5 February 1901; Colonel 3 August 1910, and Surgeon General 1 March 1915.

Sawyer served in the Sudan Campaign of 1898 and was present at the Battle of Khartoum (Khedive's Medal with Clasp and British Medal). He served in the South African War, 1900 and 1901-1902, in command of the 19th Brigade Field Hospital, and as Senior Medical Officer to the 19th Brigade under Major-General Smith-Dorian, DSO. He was present at the battles of Paardberg and Dreifontein, occupation of Bloemfontein and Pretoria, operations around Lydenberg under General Ian Hamilton, and occupation of Komati Poort (mentioned in dispatches, Medal with four Clasps). He went on to serve in World War I.

He was born in Dublin, Ireland, 9 October 1857 and received his Bachelor of Medicine degree from Dublin in 1879. He became a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1887.

SILLEM, James

Second Lieutenant, 11 May 1878; Lieutenant, 4 July 1879; Captain, 11 June 1874; Major, 23 December 1896; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, 24 December 1896, Brevet Colonel, 16 November 1898.

James Sillem was from The Welsh regiment serving with the Egyptian Army from 1886 to 1899. He served in the operations of the Soudan Frontier Field Force in 1887 including the engagement at Sarrasin (Medal and Khedive's Star; in the operations near Suakin in December 1888 including the engagement at Gemaizah in command of a battalion of Egyptian infantry (Mentioned in Dispatches, Claps, and 3rd Class of the Medjidie); and with the Nile Frontier Force in 1889 in command of a battalion of Egyptian infantry. Served with the Dongola Frontier Force under Sir Herbert Kitchener in 1896 in command of the 3rd Soudanese Battalion, including the engagement at Firket and the operations at Hafir (Mentioned in Dispatches, Brevet of Lieutenant Colonel, Khedive's Medal with two Clasps).

SIMMONS, SIR JOHN LINTORN ARABIN, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. R.E. 18? — 1903

2nd Lieutenant, 14 December 1837; Lieutenant, 15 October 1839; Captain, 9 November 1846; Major, 15 July 1854; Lieutenant Colonel, 12 December 1854; Colonel, 12 December 1857; Major General, 6 March 1868; Lieutenant General, 27 August 1872; General, 1 October 1877, Field Marshal, 21 May 1890

Sir Lintorn Simmons was employed for three years in the disputed territory on the N.E. frontier of the United States in constructing works for its defense and in making military explorations. Happening to be in Turkey in 1853 he was specially employed by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe on several important services; joined Omar Pasha in March 1854;



escorted the new governor into Silistria after the former one had been killed, and was present during part of the siege of that fortress; laid out and threw up the lines of Slobodzie and Georgevo on the Danube, having charge of the entire operation with 20,000 men of all arms under his command, a Russian army of 70,000 men being within seven miles; was present during the occupation of Wallachia, and had frequent charge of reconnaissances upon the enemy's rear. Went to the Crimea in December 1854 to concert with the Allied Commanders – in - Chief as to the movement of the Turkish Army; was present at the battle of Eupatoria, laid out and threw up the entrenched camp round that place; afterwards was before Sebastopol from April 1855 until after its fall, and then went to Mingrelia and was present at the forced passage of the Ingut, where he commanded the division which crossed the river and turned the enemy's position, capturing his works and guns; Omar Pasha in his dispatch attributed the success of the day chiefly to Lt. Col. Simmons. He served as Her Majesty's Commissioner to the Ottoman Army throughout the war and was employed in all negotiations having reference to the movements of Omar Pasha's Army. He has received the Crimea Medal with clasp, the Turkish Gold Medal for the Danubian Campaign the Ordere of Medjidie 3rd Class, and a Sword of Honor

from the Turkish government; also 4th Class of the Legion of Honor. Was Her Majesty's Commissioner for the laying out of the Turco-Russian boundary in Asia, and granted the 2nd Class of the Medjidie by the Sultan, but was refused permission to accept it. He was a friend and correspondent of General Gerald Graham.

SITWELL, William Henry, Northumberland Fusiliers

Second Lieutenant, 14 January 1880; Lieutenant, 1 July 1882; Captain, 10 April 1889; Major, 21 January 1898; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, 16 November 1898.

Served in the Afghan War in 1880 (Medal). Served with the expedition to Shanti under Sir Francis Scott in 1895 (Star). Served in the campaign in the Sudan under Sir Herbert Kitchener in 1898 with the Egyptian Army, and was present at the battle of Khartoum, wounded (mentioned in dispatches, Brevet of Lieutenant Colonel, British Medal, and Khedive's Medal with Clasp).

SLATIN PASHA

Sir Rudolf Carl von Slatin (June 7, 1857 – October 4, 1932), Anglo-Austrian soldier and administrator in the Sudan, was born Ober St Veit near Vienna.

At the age of seventeen he made his first journey to the Sudan, reaching Khartum by the Nile route in October 1875 in company with Theodor von Heuglin. Thence he went through Kordofan to Dar Nuba, exploring the mountains of that region. He returned to Khartum in consequence of a revolt of the Arabs against the Egyptian government. There Slatin met Dr Emin (Emin Pasha) and with him purposed visiting General CG Gordon at Lado, Gordon at that time being governor of the equatorial provinces. Slatin, however, was obliged to return to Austria without accomplishing his desire, but Emin went to Lado and at Slatin's request recommended the young traveler to Gordon for employment in the Sudan.

In 1878, while Slatin was serving as a lieutenant in the crown prince Rudolf's regiment in the Bosnian campaign

he received a letter from Gordon inviting him to the Sudan, of which country Gordon had become governor-general. At the close of the campaign Slatin received permission to go to Africa and he arrived at Khartum in January 1879. After a brief period during which he was financial inspector, Slatin was appointed mudir (governor) of Dara, the south-western part of Darfur, a post he held until early in 1881, when he was promoted governor-general of Darfur and given the rank of bey.



While administering Dara, Slatin conducted a successful campaign against one of the Darfur princes in revolt, and as governor of Darfur he endeavoured to remedy many abuses. He had soon to meet the rising power of the mahdi Mahommed Ahmed. Early in 1882 the Arabs in southern Darfur were in revolt. With insufficient resources and no succour from Khartum, Slatin gallantly defended his province. Though victorious in several engagements he lost ground. His followers attributing his non-success to the fact that he was a Christian, Slatin nominally adopted Islam.

But all hope of maintaining Egyptian authority vanished with the news of the destruction of Hicks Pasha's army and in December 1883 Slatin surrendered, refusing to make any further sacrifice of life in a hopeless cause. In the camp of the mahdi an attempt was made to use him to induce Gordon to surrender. This failing, Slatin was placed in chains, and on the morning of January 26, 1885, an hour or two after the fall of Khartum, the head of Gordon was brought to the camp and shown to the captive. Slatin was kept at Omdurman by the khalifa, being treated alternately with savage cruelty and comparative indulgence.

At length, after over eleven years captivity, he was enabled, through the instrumentality of Sir Reginald (then Major) Wingate of the Egyptian Intelligence Department, to escape, reaching Egypt in March 1895. In a remarkable book, *Fire and Sword in the Sudan*, written in the same year and issued in English and German in 1896, Slatin gave not only, as stated in the sub-title, a personal narrative of fighting and serving the dervishes but a connected account of the Sudan under the rule of the khalifa.

Raised to the rank of pasha by the khedive, Slatin received from Queen Victoria the Companionship of the Bath. On the eve of his surrender to the mahdi at Christmas 1883 he had resolved, if he regained his liberty, to use the knowledge he would acquire while in captivity for the eventual benefit of the country, and after a years rest he took part, as an officer on the staff of the Egyptian army, in the campaigns of 1897-98 which ended in the capture of Omdurman.

For his services in these campaigns he was made a KCMG and in 1899 was ennobled by the emperor of Austria. In 1900 he was appointed Inspector-General of the Sudan, in which capacity his mastery of Arabic and his profound knowledge of the land and peoples proved invaluable in the work of reconstruction undertaken by the Anglo-Egyptian government in that country. In 1907 he was made an honorary major-general in the British army.

Source: Wikipedia.org

SLOGGETT, Arthur Thomas

Surgeon, afterwards Surgeon Captain, 5 February 1881; Surgeon Major, 5 February 1899; Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel (special promotion for service with Dongola Expeditionary Force) 18 November 1896; Granted higher rate of pay as Lt. Colonel in recognition of his services at the Battle of Khartoum, 16 October 1898; Colonel, 9 September

1903; Surgeon General 13 May 1908; Surgeon General ranking as Lieutenant General, 1 June 1914.; Director General Army Medical Department, 1 June 1914. Local rank of colonel while in charge of Imperial Yeomanry Hospital, Principal Medical Officer of a General Hospital and Commandant Deelfontein District and Deputy Administrator for Cape Colony in South Africa, 28 February 1900 to 23 August 1902. Principal Medical Officer, 6th Division, India, 24 July 1908 to 30 December 1911; and Director of Medical Services in India, 31 December 1911 to 21 March 1914.

In the Dongola Expedition (1896) he was present at the battles of Firket and the operations Hafir (mentioned in despatches, 4th Class of the Osmanieh and Khedive's Medal with two Clasps. In 19=898 he was Senior Medical Officer with the First Brigade British Division and was dangerously wounded at the battle of Khartoum (nentioned in despatches, 3rd Class of the Medjidie, Clasp).

SMITH, Henry Ernest Hill, MRCS, LSA, Royal Army Medical Corps.

Surgeon Captain, 27 July 1887, Major, 16 November 1898 (special promotion for services with the Nile Expedition). Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries in London.

Major Smith, born in London 25 September 1861, died in Cairo on February 22, 1901. He was seconded for service with the Egyptian army, 12 October 1894 to 15 November 1898. He served with the Dongola Expeditionary Force under Sir Herbert Kitchener in 1896, including the engagement at Firket and the operations at Hafir (mentioned in despatches, 4th Class of the Medjidie, British Medal, and Khedive's Medal with two Clasps).

STANTON, Sir Edward, KCMG, CB, Royal Engineers

Commissioned Coronet. 10 December 1844; Lieutenant, 1 April 1846; Captain, 20 June 1854; Major, 12 December 1854; Lieutenant Colonel, 2 November 1855; Colonel, 21 May 1862; Major General 6 March 1868; Lieutenant General, 1 October 1877, and General, 1 July 1881.

Sir Edward Stanton was attached to the Q.M.G.'s Staff with the expedition across the Orange River under Sir George Cathcart in 1852, and was present at the action of Borea (Medal). Served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the attack on the Port of Odessa, the battles of Alma and Inkermann, and siege of Sebastopol (Medal with three Clasps, Brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel, CB. Knight of the Legion of Honor, Sardinian and Turkish Medals, with 5th Class of the Medjidie).

STANTON, Edward Alexander

Oxfordshire Light Infantry with the Egyptian Army

2nd. Lieutenant, 5 February 1887; Lieutenant, 1 January 1889; Captain, 17 March 1894; Major, 16 November 1898

Major Stanton served with the Dongola Expeditionary Force under Sir Herbert Kitchener in 1896 with the 11th Soudanese Battalion, including the engagement at Firket and the operations at Hafir (mentioned in despatches, Khedive's Medal with two Clasps). He designed the first stamps of Sudan.

STEPHENSON, Sir Frederick Charles Arthur, G.C.B

Ensign and Lieutenant (Scots Guards), 25 July 1837; Lieutenant and Captain, 13 January 1843; was Adjutant from 14 February 1845 to 19 June 1854; Brevet Major, 20 June 1854; Captain and Lieutenant Colonel, 20 June 1854; Regimental Major, 10 July 1863; Commanded Scots Guards, 29 August 1868; Brevet Colonel, 15 February 1861; Major General 6 March 1868; Lieutenant General 23 February 1878, and General, 12 January 1886. He was Brigade Major at Cobham Camp 12 June 1853 to 20 August 1853; and in the Crimea 28 February 1854 to 25 July 1854. Military Secretary in the Crimea, 5 July 1855 to 7 August 1855. Assistant Adjutant General in China, 25 August 1857 to 31 January 1860, and Deputy Adjutant General, China, 1 February 1860 to 16 March 1861. Acting Inspector-General Auxiliary Forces, Headquarters of Army, 2 October 1873 to 31 March 1874; Major General Commanding Home District, 1 August 1876 to 31 July 1879; Lieutenant General in Egypt, 18 May 1883 to 31 December 1887. He was Colonel of the York and Lancaster Regiment, 22 December 1888, and Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, 16 July 1892.



He served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Alma, Balakava, and Inkerman, siege of Sebastopol and sortie on 26 October, receiving the Medal with four clasps, Knight of the Legion of Honor, 4th Class of the Medjdjie, and Turkish Medal. He was present at the capture of Canton in December 1857, present at the storming and capture of the Taku Forts, and the subsequent advance on Peking. He was mentioned in dispatches on 5 March and 15 October 1858. (Commander of the Order of the Bath, Brevet of Colonel, Medal with three clasps). He received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for his services in connection with the Nile Expedition in 1884-85. He commanded the Egyptian Frontier Field Force (Army of Occupation) in 1885-87, which defeated the enemy at Ginnis (Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and Grand Cross of the Medjdjie). It should be noted that the battle of Ginnis, December 30, 1885, was the last occasion in which British soldiers wore their scarlet tunics into battle.

TALBOT, Major-General Sir Reginald Arthur James

Major General the Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot (1841 - 1929) had both a distinguished political and military career. He sat as an M. P. for Stafford (1869 - 74). He also served in the latter part of the Zulu war of 1879 on the staff of Colonel Baker Russell's Column (Medal with Clasp). Served with the 1st Life Guards in the Egyptian War of 1882, and was present in the engagements at El Magfar and Mahsama, in the two actions at Kassassin, at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and at the capture of Cairo (mentioned in dispatches, Medal with Clasp, 4th Class of the Osmanieh, and Khedive's Star). Served with the Nile Expedition in 1884-85 in command of the Heavy Camel Regiment, and was present in the engagements at Abu Klea, El Gubat, and Metammeh; also commanded the Column conveying sick and wounded when attacked near Shabacat Wells on the 14th February 1885 (mentioned in dispatches, Companion of the Order of the Bath, and Medal with two Clasps). Later he was Military Attache in Paris (1889 - 95); in command of the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot (1896 - 99); and commanded the army of occupation in Egypt (1899 - 1903). His final tour of duty was as Governor of Victoria, Australia (1904 - 08).

2nd Lieutenant, 13 May 1859; Lieutenant, 28 July 1863; Captain, 8 May 1867; Major, 21 July 1882; Colonel, 1st Life Guards, 21 July 1886, Major General, 29 July 1898.

VAN STRAUBENZEE, Turner, CB, Royal Artillery.

Commissioned Lieutenant 20 April 1855; Captain, 12 February 1863; Major, 5 July 1872; Lieutenant Colonel 1 July 1881; Colonel, 1 July 1885, and Major General, 9 August 1895. Retired 18 September 1895.

Van Straubenzee, born about 1838, died in his 82nd year on February 26, 1920. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich and entered the Royal Artillery. He served in the Egyptian war of 1882 in command of the Royal Artillery Indian Contingent, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (mentioned in dispatches, CB, Medal with Clasp, 3rd Class of the Medjidie, and Khedive's Star). He later commanded the Madras District as Brigadier General from 1891 to 1895 when he retired. He married in 1877 to Miss Florinda Hamilton.

VEALE, Henry Richard Lobb

Assistant Surgeon Royal Artillery, 14 August 1855; Staff Surgeon, 4 September 1867, Senior Staff, 26 February 1870; Army Medical Department Surgeon Major, 26 February 1870; Brigade Surgeon, 27 July 1881. Retired pay with honorary rank of Deputy Surgeon General, 2 January 1883. He was assistant professor of Military Medicine, Netley, 1878-1882. He was severely wounded in the Indian Mutiny and was present at the relief of Lucknow (medal with clasp) and served in Egypt in 1882. He was born at Millbrook, Cornwall on 4 August 1831 and died at Reading on 22 May 1908.

VILLIERS, George William, 4th Earl of Clarendon, January 26, 1800 – June 27, 1870 Lord Privy Seal, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Foreign Secretary

British statesman. After serving as British ambassador to Spain (1833-39), he held various cabinet posts until G. Aberdeen named him secretary of state for foreign affairs in 1853. He failed to prevent the outbreak of the Crimean War and his performance during it was undistinguished, but he secured favorable terms for Britain at the Congress of Paris (1856). He continued in office under Lord Palmerston until 1858 and also served as foreign secretary under J. Russell (1865-66) and W. Gladstone (1868-70).

WATSON, Rev. Alfred William Brown, BA, Chaplain to the Forces

Commissioned Senior Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class, ranking as Captain, 4 September 1888, promoted to 2nd Class ranking as Lieutenant Colonel, 14 December 1898, and to First Class ranking as Colonel, 26 June 1902.

Rev. Watson served with the Dongola Expeditionary Force under Sir Herbert Kitchener in 1896 (medal with Clasp).

WESTMACOTT, Richard, K.C.B., D.S.O.

Richard Westmacott was born about 1841 and died February 27, 1925, in his 84th year. He was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant on 19 March 1859; Lieutenant, 20 February 1861; Captain, 19 March 1871; Major, 19 March 1879; Lieutenant Colonel 19 March 1885; Colonel, ?, and Major General, ?.

His obituary reads: He belonged to the now small band of Indian Army officers recruited by the East India Company. Entering the Bombay Army early enough to be a Mutiny veteran, he remained on their active list long enough to command a brigade in the Tirah Expedition.

The second son of the Rev. Horatio Westmacott, he was educated at Rossall. On receiving his commission he was hurried out to India and served with the 28th Foot in the Okamundel Field Force of 1858-59 against the rebel Bhils, being present at the storming and capture of Bayt and the siege and occupation of Dwarka. In the second Afghan War he took part in the famous march to Kandahar in charge of communications, and served until the completion of hostilities, being mentioned in dispatches. For his part in the Sudan campaign of 1885, in which he saw several severe actions, he received the medal with two clasps and the Khedive's Star. He reached the command of his regiment, the 28th Bombay Pioneers, two years later, and was in charge of the advance column of the Chin-Lushai expedition in 1889-90, winning the D.S.O., and being again mentioned in dispatches. He also went to Manipur in 1893-4 to exact reparations for the murder of the British representative. He was A.A.G. of the Poona district in the following two years, the Colonel on the Staff, and from 1896-99 he commanded the Nagpur District. But most of the time he was absent serving in the memorable series of campaigns on the North-West Frontier under Sir William Lockhart, including the operations in the Mohmand country and the Tirah campaign, in which he commanded the 4th Brigade. He had been awarded the C.B. in 1891, and was now advanced to the knighthood of the Order. He was appointed thereafter to command the first-class Mhow District, which he held until placed on the supernumerary list in 1903. Lord Roberts, who held him in warm regard, applied for his services in South Africa, but it was decided not to allow any general officer to leave India at that time.

Sir Richard's prowess as a sportsman will long be remembered in India, and it is believed that he still holds the record among British officers for the total of big game falling to his gun. When still a young man his left arm was taken by a panther, and some ten years later the stump was mauled by a tiger. But the handicap made no apparent difference to his horsemanship, and at Cawnpore in the early eighties he won what is the Indian equivalent of the Grand National. His love of the chase continued to the end, and in the early part of the present winter this fine old soldier of 83 was hunting and shooting in Dorset. Sir Richard married, in 1889, Rose Margaret, daughter of Major General F. J. Caldecott, C.B., of the Indian Ordnance Department, and she survives him. Their only child is Captain Guy Randolph Westmacott, D.S.O., of the Grenadier Guards, who won distinction in sport at Eton and Oxford, and in fighting on the Western Front in the Great War.

**WILSON, Richard Henry Francis Wharton
Hussars**

10th (The Prince of Wales Own Royal)

Commissioned Lieutenant 26 July 1876; Captain 1 March 1884; Brevet Major 15 June 1885.

Wilson served in the Ashanti Campaign in 1873 as a midshipman aboard H. M. S. Rattlesnake, and received a slight wound on 14 August (Medal). Served with the 10th Hussars in the Afghan War of 1878-80, and was present at the attack and capture of Ali Musjid, in the engagement at Futerhabad, and in the operations around Cabul in December 1879 as transport officer, Cabul Field Force, including the investment of Shepora (mentioned in dispatches); accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts in the march to Candahar, and was present at the battle of Candahar (mentioned in dispatches, Medal with three Clasps, and Bronze Decoration). Served in the Soudan Expedition in 1884 with the 10th Hussars, and was present in the engagements at El Teb and Temai (Medal with Clasp, and Khedive's Star). Served in the Soudan campaign in 1885 attached to the Cavalry Brigade (Brevet of Major, Clasp).

WOLSELEY, GARNET JOSEPH WOLSELEY, Viscount (1833-1913), British field marshal, eldest son of Major Garnet Joseph Wolseley of the King's Own Borderers (25th Foot),



No Victorian was a greater hero for a longer period than Sir Garnet Wolseley. The leading British general of the second half of the nineteenth century, he personally took part in and significantly influenced every campaign between the Crimea and the Boer War. To Disraeli he was 'Our Only General', while to many soldiers and to the public at large he epitomised the virtues they most admired: exceptional personal bravery and an unshakeable belief in the virtues of the British Empire. The phrase 'All Sir Garnet' was a guarantee that everything was under control. Seen from another angle, Wolseley's career reflects a number of weaknesses. To control a global empire Britain had a powerful navy but only a small army. Its ability to deploy a force of limited size throughout the world, almost always against untrained and under equipped native armies, gave the dangerous and ultimately disastrous illusion that Britain was as formidable by land as it was by sea.

He was born at Golden Bridge, Co. Dublin, on June 4, 1833, and obtained a commission as ensign in the 12th Foot in March 1852. He transferred to the 80th Foot, with which he served in the second Burmese War. Promoted to be lieutenant and invalided home, and he exchanged into the 90th Light Infantry, then in Dublin. He accompanied the regiment to the Crimea, and did duty with the Royal Engineers in the trenches before Sevastopol. After the fall of Sevastopol Wolseley was employed on the quartermaster-general's staff and was one of the last to leave the Crimea in July 1856. After six months' duty with the 90th Foot at Aldershot, he went with it again, in March 1857, to join the expedition to China under Major-General the Hon. T. Ashburnham. Wolseley embarked in command of three companies in the transport "Transit" which was wrecked in the Strait of Banka. The troops were saved, and were taken to Singapore, whence, on account of the Indian Mutiny, they were despatched with all haste to Calcutta. Wolseley served at the relief of Lucknow under Sir Colin Campbell in November, and in the defense of the Alambagh position under Outram, taking part in the actions of Dec. 22, 1857, Jan. 12 and 15, 1858, and the repulse of the grand attack of Feb. 21. In March he served at the final siege and capture of Lucknow: He was then appointed D.A.Q.G. on the staff of Sir Hope Grant's Oudh division, and was engaged in all the operations of the campaign.

In the autumn and winter of 1858 he took part in the Baiswara, trans-Gogra and trans-Rapti campaigns, ending with the complete suppression of the rebellion. Having received his Crimean majority in March 1858, he was in April 1859 promoted to be lieutenant colonel, and received the Mutiny medal and clasp. When Grant was nominated to the command of the British troops in the Anglo-French expedition to China in 1860, Wolseley accompanied him as D.A.Q.G. On his return home he published the "Narrative of the War with China in 1860". In 1867 he was appointed deputy quartermaster-general in Canada. In 1867 his "Soldiers' Pocket Book for Field Service" was published, and has since run through many editions. In 1870 he commanded the Red River expedition to put down a rising under Louis Riel.

Appointed assistant adjutant-general at the war office in 1871 he worked hard in furthering the Cardwell schemes of army reform. From this time till he became commander-in-chief, Wolseley was the prime mover and the deciding influence in practically all the steps taken at the War Office for promoting the efficiency of the army under the altered conditions of the day. In 1873 he commanded the expedition to Ashanti, and, having made all his arrangements at the Gold Coast before the arrival of the white troops in January 1874, was able to complete the campaign in two months, re-embarking them for home before the unhealthy season began. This campaign made his name a household word in England.

He fought the battle of Amoafu on Jan. 31st 1875, and, after five days' fighting, ending with the battle of Ordahsu, entered Kumasi, which he burned. He received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, a grant of £25,000, promotion, and other honours. On his return home he was appointed inspector-general of auxiliary forces, but had



not held the post for a year when he was sent to Natal as Governor and general commanding. In 1878 he went as High-Commissioner to the newly acquired possession of Cyprus, and in 1879 to South Africa to supersede Lord Chelmsford in command of the forces in the Zulu War, and as governor of Natal and the Transvaal and high commissioner of South-east Africa. On his arrival at Durban in July he found that the war in Zululand was practically over, and after effecting a temporary settlement, he went to the Transvaal. Having reorganised the administration there and reduced the powerful chief Sikukuni to submission, he returned home in May 1880 and was appointed quartermaster-general.

In 1882 he was appointed adjutant-general, and in August of that year was given the command of the British forces in Egypt to suppress the rebellion of Arabi Pasha. Having seized the Suez Canal, he disembarked his troops at Ismailia, and after a very short and brilliant campaign completely defeated Arabi Pasha at Tel-el-Kebir, and suppressed the rebellion. He was promoted general for distinguished

service in the field, and raised to the peerage as Baron Wolseley of Cairo and Wolseley. In 1884 he was again called away to command the Nile expedition for the relief of General Gordon and the besieged garrison of Khartoum. The expedition arrived too late: Khartoum had fallen, and Gordon was dead; and in the spring of 1885 complications with Russia over the Penjdeh incident occurred, and the withdrawal of the expedition followed. Wolseley was now created a viscount and a knight of St. Patrick. He continued at the War Office as adjutant-general until 1890, when he was given the command in Ireland. He was promoted to be field marshal in 1894, and was nominated colonel of the Royal Horse Guards in 1895, in which year he was appointed commander-in-chief. His powers were, however, limited by a new order in council, and after holding the appointment for over five years, he handed over the office to Earl Roberts in 1901.

Lord Wolseley married Louisa, probably illegitimate daughter of Alexander Erskine Holmes 4 June 1867 Louisa (died 10 April 1920). He published "The Decline and Fall of Napoleon" (1895), "The Life, of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, to the Accession of Queen Anne" (1894), and "The Story of a Soldier's Life" (1903).

He died at Mentone March 25 1913, the title going by special remainder to his only daughter, Frances. Frances Garnet Wolseley, Viscountess Wolseley, was born 15 September 1872. She died unmarried 24 December 1936, when the Viscounty expired

He was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, and an equestrian statue of him on the Horse Guards' Parade, Whitehall, London, was unveiled in 1920.

(Source: Encyclopædia Britannica)

WOOD, SIR HENRY EVELYN (1838-1919) VC, GCB, GCMG, was born at Braintree, Essex, on the 9th of February 1838, the youngest son of Sir John Page Wood, Bart. He died at Harlow in Essex on 2 December 1919. He was brought back to Aldershot to be buried alongside his wife in the Military Cemetery.

Wood was educated at Marlborough College and served as a midshipman in the Crimean War during the siege of Sebastopol. He was A.D.C. to Captain Peel from 1st October 1854 to 18th June 1855; carried scaling ladders at attack on Redan, and severely wounded (mentioned in despatches, medal with two clasps, Knight of Legion of



Honour, 5th class of Medjidie, and Turkish War medal). He then left the Royal Navy to join the army, becoming a cornet in the 13th Light Dragoons and then a lieutenant in the 17th Lancers. In India he saw action during the Indian Mutiny and saw action at Rajghur, Sindwaho, Kharee, and Barode. On 19 October 1858 during an action at Sinwaho, India, Lieutenant Wood was in command of a troop of light cavalry and attacked almost single-handed a body of rebels, whom he routed. He also subsequently at Sindhora, rescued, with the help of a duffadar and a sowar, a Potal from a band of robbers who had captured the man and carried him into the jungle where they intended to hang him.

In 1861 Wood was promoted to captain and in 1862 he became a brevet major in the 73rd Highlanders (Black Watch). In 1865 he left the infantry for the cavalry again and after a stint as an aide-de-camp in Dublin, Wood was given a staff position until 1871, when he became a full major in the 90th Foot. Meanwhile he had married the sister of 4th Viscount Southwell, Mary Pauline Southwell in 1867. In 1873 Wood was promoted brevet lieutenant-colonel and served in the Ashanti War of 1873-74. He organised Wood's Regiment (natives); commanded the attacking force at Essainan; and the troops at the head of the road, following the enemy

from Mensu to the Prah before the arrival of the European troops; commanded right column at battle of Amoafu; slightly wounded; commanded headquarters of his regiment at the battle of Ordahsu, and at the capture of Coomassie (several mentions in despatches, Brevet of Colonel, C.B., and medal with clasp)..

In January 1879 he took part in the Anglo-Zulu War and was given command of the left column of the army that crossed the Zulu frontier, and shortly afterwards he received the local rank of brigadier-general. Defeated at Hlobane, he recovered and decisively beat the Zulus at Kambula and also took part in the final battle at Ulundi. At the close of the war Evelyn Wood became a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. and was appointed to command the Chatham district. With the First Boer War going on, Wood was sent back to South Africa in January 1881 with the local rank of major-general. He remained in Natal until February 1882, was awarded a GCMG and then returned to the Chatham command.

Wood was given command of the 4th Brigade in the Egyptian Expedition, and in the following year was appointed Sirdar of the Egyptian Army. Under his wise supervision the foundation was laid of the fine force which Kitchener afterwards consolidated and led to Khartoum. In 1884-5 Wood was in command of the Base and Lines of Communication in connection with the Nile Expedition. From 1886 to 1888 he was Major-General Commanding the Eastern District, and on January 1st, 1889, he became Lieutenant-General Commanding at Aldershot.

At Aldershot, Evelyn Wood was in his element. An enthusiastic tactician, he practically revolutionized the system of training at our greatest military centre, and superadded to the field-days a system of "palavers" of the highest interest and educational value to the leading officers concerned. His ubiquity and energy were proverbial, but, though he worked the division hard, it thoroughly liked and respected its chief, and the whole Army was sorry when he left Aldershot in 1893 to become Quartermaster-General to the Forces. The latter appointment he held until 1897, when he was made Adjutant-General.

Promoted full general in 1895, Wood commanded the II Army Corps and Southern Command from 1901 to 1904. On April 8, 1903 Sir Evelyn Wood was promoted field marshal. In 1907 he became colonel of the Royal Horse Guards. After retiring from active service Sir Evelyn Wood became chairman of the Association for the City of London.

Information has been obtained from various sources in print and on the Internet including but not limited to:

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