GOD'S ACRE IN NORTH-WEST INDIA.

By Colonel R. H. Firth.

(Continued from p. 333.)

FEROZPUR.

This cantonment is rich in memorials of the glorious dead. In fact, the church "Was erected to the glory of God in memory of those who fell fighting for their country in this district during the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-1846," and contains many tablets of interest. In the old civil cemetery are graves of the following who especially interest us:—

Assistant-Surgeon Robert Beresford Gahan entered the service on June 17, 1836, and was sent at once to Mauritius. He returned home in 1840, and soon after was posted to the 9th Foot, then in India. Coming out he was unable to join his regiment as it was in Afghanistan, but did general duty in Cawnpur and Meerut, ultimately joining it at Sabathu in February, 1843. Towards the end of September, 1845, he was transferred to the 31st Foot, which he joined at Amballa and accompanied them into the field. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Mudki, whilst gallantly doing his professional duties under fire, and died eleven days later in Ferozpur, on December 29, 1845. His name is to be found also on a special monument to the 31st Foot in the cemetery, and on a memorial tablet in St. Andrew's Church.

Lieutenant Augustus Satchwell Johnstone was the son of Surgeon James Johnstone, of the Bengal Medical Service. He entered the Bengal Army in 1846, and having distinguished himself at Addiscombe, was at once employed upon survey work. Later he was in charge of the Ganges Canal, and in 1853 became executive engineer of the Sirhind division. Whilst so employed he died at Ferozpur on December 23 of that year. He married Louisa Caroline, daughter of Henry Benjamin Brownlow, of the Civil Service, and niece of the first Baron Lurgan. At the time of his death Johnstone was but 25 years old.

Surgeon George Grant was born at Inverness in 1812, and entered the Medical Department of the Bengal Army in 1840. His early years of service were spent mainly with the 5th Battalion of Foot Artillery at Nasirabad. In 1845 he was given medical charge of the 22nd N.I. and served with them at Fatehgarh and through the Punjab Campaign of 1848-9. At the end of the war...
the regiment went to Rawul Pindi, and afterwards to Ferozpur. As the regiment was ordered to Delhi in 1854, Grant exchanged to the 57th N.I., who were remaining at Ferozpur. He died there on April 19, 1855.

Among the names recorded on tablets in the church at Ferozpur, the following call for notice:

Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Graydon entered the service on May 15, 1835, when he was posted to the 50th Foot, and joined them in New South Wales in 1836. In 1841 he was sent with the 26th Foot to China, but rejoined the 50th at Chinsura, in India. Continuing to serve with them at Cawnpur and Ludhiana, he accompanied the regiment into the field with the army of the Sutlej, but was killed at the battle of Mudki on December 18, 1845. His name is on the Mudki tablet in the church, but his body was buried with many others on the battlefield. Truly, of Gahan and Graydon at Mudki, and of Moore at Delhi, we may say here "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori."

Lieutenant Francis Sievwright was the son of Assistant-Surgeon Sievwright, of the 59th Foot, and for many years the staff surgeon at the Mauritius. Young Sievwright joined the 9th Foot as Ensign at Chatham on December 3, 1841. In the following year he came to India with his regiment, and served at Sabathu and Amballa. On the outbreak of the Sikh War he accompanied the regiment into the field, and was present at the battles of Mudki and Firozshahr; in the latter action he was severely wounded, and died a few days later on January 3, 1846. I have not been able to find his grave. His name is on the Firozshahr tablet in the church at Ferozpur.

Lieutenant Norman Alexander Macdonald is commemorated on a tablet in the same church. He was the son of Surgeon James Macdonald, of the Madras Medical Service, and born December 29, 1867. He joined the Warwickshire Regiment in 1888 at Multan. Two years later he went into the Indian Army, and was posted to the 15th Sikhs, with whom he saw active service on the Samana. Subsequently he went to the 14th Sikhs and served at Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan until the spring of 1897, when he proceeded to British East Africa to join an expedition under the command of his brother, now Major-General Sir J. R. L. Macdonald. The expedition was soon in difficulties owing to mutinies. Whilst holding out in Fort Labwa in Usoga, he was killed on December 10, 1897.

Before closing these notes concerning Ferozpur, I ought to say
that I have omitted to mention that, in the civil cemetery there is
the grave of Anne Sarah, the beloved wife of Lieutenant-Colonel
R. Napier; she died December 30, 1849. This grave interests one,
as the lady was the daughter of Surgeon George Pearse, of the
Madras Army, and first wife of the man who afterwards became
Lord Napier of Magdala. They were married on September 3,
1840.

JALOZAI.

Near the village of this name, some twenty miles from Peshawar,
and not far from the foot of the hills on which Chirat stands, there
are two brick obelisks. One is to the memory of Lieutenant-Colonel
William Donald Macdonald, who died of cholera when
commanding the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders in camp at Jalozai
on October 29, 1862, aged 35. The other obelisk is to the memory
of Major W. G. A. Middleton, Ensign J. St. C. Drysdale, Assistant-
Surgeon S. Hope, 61 rank and file, 13 women, 15 children, all of
the 93rd Highlanders, who died of cholera at or near the spot
during the month of October, 1862. There is reason to think
that the existing inscriptions on these obelisks are not the
original ones, they having been pilfered. The present inscrip-
tions were placed on the monuments in 1906, the wording of the
originals having fortunately been preserved in photographs in the
possession of Macdonald's family.

Assistant-Surgeon Samuel Hope entered the service on March 19,
1861, as a staff-assistant-surgeon. In January, 1862, he was posted
to the 93rd Foot, whom he joined at Peshawar. He was with the
regiment when the terrible outbreak of cholera occurred in the
autumn of that year, and, as stated above, he fell a victim himself
to the infection.

JHELUM.

I can find but one grave here which is of special interest to us.
It is that of Assistant-Surgeon Edgar William Mayne, who was an
assistant-surgeon in the 37th N.I., and died here on August 2, 1851,
aged 29. The tomb was erected by his brother officers. He joined
the Medical Department of the Bengal Army in 1850, and reached
India in the July of that year. He was sent up country with
detachments from Dum-Dum to Wazirabad, and thence on to
God's Acre in North-west India

Rawul Pindi. He seems to have reached that place in July of 1851, and been immediately sent to the 37th N.I. at Jhelum. Within less than a month he died there of heatstroke.

JULLUNDUR.

This place is curiously devoid of graves or memorials falling within the scope of this article. The only one calling for reference is in the old artillery cemetery, and bears the following inscription: “Sacred to the memory of George Alexander Tytler, late Captain of H.M.'s 53rd Foot and Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab. He departed this life at Jullundur on the 8th of March 1851, in the 37th year of his age. Publicly his loss has been great to the Government. He was ever zealous and active in the discharge of his duties. Most truly upright and conscientious, emulating the bright example of his father, the celebrated Dr. Robert Tytler, of the Bengal Medical Establishment.” Two other sons of the same Dr. Tytler are buried respectively at Kohat and Simla.

KARNAL.

This was once an important frontier cantonment. It acquired an unenviable notoriety for unhealthiness and was abandoned in 1842 for Amballa, to which place its garrison was moved. The graves or memorial tablets of the following attract our attention:—

Surgeon Oswald Hunter lies buried in the old cemetery. He entered the Bengal Army as an assistant-surgeon in July, 1805. Arriving in India in the following March, he was put in charge of the cadet company at Barasat, near Calcutta, and stayed there till the Barasat institution was abolished in 1811. He was soon appointed garrison surgeon at Buxar and held that appointment till December, 1818, when he was promoted surgeon and posted to the 6th Light Cavalry. He joined them at Karnal and died there on January 14, 1820.

In the tower of St. James's Church are a number of mural tablets, but none call for notice. However, the old church register indicates that a certain number of persons lie buried in the old cemetery or near by, of whom no monument remains. Among the names I noticed those of the following:—

Surgeon Andrew Stratton arrived in India, as an assistant-surgeon in the Medical Department of the Bengal Army, in November, 1813. He was quickly posted to the 8th N.I., joined them at Benares and proceeded with them on the Gurkha Campaign of 1814-15. After that he went to the 16th N.I. and
served with them at different places till 1825 when, on promotion to surgeon, he was posted to the 2nd European Regiment. A year later he was transferred to the 2nd Light Cavalry, whom he joined at Muttra and subsequently accompanied to Karnal. He died at that station on September 27, 1829.

Assistant-Surgeon James Hay Rothney joined the Bengal Army as an assistant-surgeon on September 4, 1839. The first two years of his service were spent with the 3rd N.I, mainly at Meerut. At the end of 1842 the battalion was disbanded, and he was ordered to Karnal as garrison surgeon with temporary medical charge of the 63rd N.I. He died there on March 3, 1843.

KOHAT.

In the cemetery of this pretty frontier station I have come across the graves of the following:

Apothecary Michael Healy, when proceeding to join the 1st Punjab Infantry, was attacked by a gang of Gallai Afridis on March 22, 1850, and cut down near the village of Togh, within six miles of his destination. He died next day, and his grave has the following inscription upon it: "Here rest the remains of Michael Healy, apothecary in the honourable Company's service, destroyed by the Afridis, 23rd March, 1850. Michael Healy was an Irishman, highly gifted with talents, energy and ambition; foiled in his aim and weary of his struggle with the world, he ardently sought that repose which he has here found."

Assistant-Surgeon John Edwin Cathcart was the youngest son of Elias Cathcart, of Auchendrane, in the county of Ayr; born in 1829 he entered the Medical Service of the Bengal Army in 1850. He was early appointed to the charge of the foot artillery at Lahore and remained there till the end of 1853, when he was posted to the 4th Punjab Cavalry, whom he joined at Kohat in the January of 1854, but died there on April 1 following of typhus fever, according to the inscription on the grave, which was erected by the officers at Kohat.

Assistant-Surgeon Benjamin Knowles joined the Bengal Medical Department on March 31, 1865, and was at once sent to the 13th N.I. at Peshawar. He remained with that regiment but a short time as he was sent to the 6th Punjab Infantry at Kohat in March, 1866. He died there on June 29 following. There is a memorial tablet to him in St. Augustine's Church at Kohat, but it gives his Christian name incorrectly.

Colonel John Adam Tytler was the son of Surgeon John
Tytler, of the Bengal Medical Service. Born in 1825, he entered the Bengal Army in 1845, and joined the 66th N.I. at Dinapur. In February, 1850, the regiment was disbanded at Amritsar and reconstituted as the Nasiri Battalion of Gurkhas or 66th Native Infantry. With them Tytler saw much service, both on the frontier and in the Rohilkhand area during the mutiny. For gallantry at Charpura in February, 1858, he was awarded the V.C. After this Tytler was employed on the staff, but in 1863 was given command of the 4th Gurkhas and served with them in the Ambeyla Campaign in that year and in Hazara in 1868. In the expedition to Afghanistan in 1879 he commanded the second infantry brigade and afterwards commanded the troops left in occupation of the Khyber. Later on he commanded the third brigade operating up the Kurram, but, contracting pneumonia, died at Thal on February 14, 1880.

In the church at Kohat are memorial tablets to Assistant-Surgeon Knowles, referred to already; also to a Surgeon MacIver whose grave is at Sialkot, and whose career will be mentioned under that place; also one to the writer’s uncle, Captain M. R. Somerville, mentioned under Dera Ghazi Khan.

LAHORE.

I have been able to find but one grave here of special interest to us; it is that of the following medical officer:—

Senior Surgeon James Barber was born at Thorney, in Cambridgeshire, in 1802. As a surgeon he came out to India on his own account and got employed as an assistant-surgeon on the Bengal establishment in 1825. He was soon put in medical charge of the horse artillery at Bharatpur and was present with them at the siege of that place. In 1827 he was regularly appointed to the Bengal Medical Department by the Court of Directors and posted to the 7th N.I. at Mirzapur. Shortly after this he seems to have gone home on furlough, but returned in 1831 when he was made garrison surgeon of Chunar. In 1839 we find him with the 40th N.I. at Dinapur, but on being promoted to be full surgeon in 1845 he was posted to the 51st N.I. at Meerut. With that corps he served through the Sutlej Campaign, and at the conclusion of the war was transferred to the 12th N.I. at Multan. In 1857 he was further promoted to be superintending surgeon of the Sialkot circle, and in the following year transferred to the Lahore circle. He died there on September 15, 1859, at the age of 57.

In the Cathedral are two memorial tablets which arrest our
attention. One is to the memory of Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Linton, who died at Peshawar and whose career will be noted under the heading of that place; the other is to the memory of Charlotte Maria Tucker, well known in the Christian world by her writings as A.L.O.E. She was a lady who devoted herself to zenana mission work and was well known to the writer when he was stationed at Amritsar in the 'eighties. She died December 2, 1893, aged 72.

Those buried or memorialized in the cantonment of Lahore are referred to under the head of Mian Mir.

LUDHIANA.

This former important frontier post contains the graves of a few who deserve a place in this article.

Surgeon John Balfour entered the Medical Department of the Bengal Army in 1796, and was at once made assistant-surgeon to the 7th N.I., whom he joined at Chunar and continued to serve with till November, 1808, when on promotion to full surgeon he went to the 5th Cavalry at Muttra. Two years later he was transferred to the 16th N.I. In January, 1815, he went as "field surgeon" to the division under the command of Colonel Ochterlony, then operating against the Gurkhas. After the end of the war he rejoined the 16th and for the next four years served with that regiment at Delhi, Rewari and Ludhiana; he died at the last mentioned place on May 20, 1819, in his 45th year. The tomb was "Erected by his friends in the corps as a tribute of their esteem and regret."

Captain George Rodney Blane was the second son of the well-known naval surgeon, Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart. Young Blane was born in 1791 and entered the Bengal Army in 1806 as a cadet of artillery or engineers. For many years he was employed on survey and harbour construction work. On the breaking out of the war with Nepal in 1814 he joined the field force and was severely wounded in the attack on the fort of Kalanga, near Dehra Dun. On the termination of the first phase of the war he went to Ludhiana as garrison engineer. Later he was made superintendent of canals in the same district, and died at Ludhiana on May 18, 1821.

Surgeon James Frederick Steuart joined the Medical Department of the Bengal Army in 1821, but did not arrive in India till June, 1823. For the first two years he did duty at the Presidency Hospital, but in May, 1825, was posted to the 69th N.I. He does
not seem to have remained long with them, as he was successively with the 59th, 41st, 47th and 35th N.I. On promotion to the rank of surgeon he was re-posted to the 59th N.I., with whom he remained till October, 1844, when he was transferred to the 11th Light Cavalry. He stayed with that regiment until his death at Ludhiana on August 2, 1846. The legend on his tombstone shows his name misspelt as "Stewart."

MALAKAND.

There is but one grave here which calls for notice. It is that of Major John Lamb, the grandson of Assistant-Surgeon John Lamb, of the Bengal Medical Department, and many years the civil surgeon of Malda. The younger Lamb was born in 1854, and entered the service through the Hertford Militia in 1874. From them he passed into the 16th Foot and went to India. There he was first employed with the Merwara Battalion, but later on went to the 24th Punjabis, with whom he served through the later phase of the Afghan Campaign of 1879-80. In 1881 he was transferred to the 22nd Punjabis as adjutant and remained with that regiment until early in 1889, when he served on the staff in the Sikkim Expedition. After this he held a series of staff appointments until he was given the command of the 24th Punjabis in December, 1896. Joining them again at the Malakand, he commanded them during the fanatical outbreak of 1897, and was fatally wounded on July 27, and died on August 23, 1897. I knew Lamb well, and no finer soldier ever wore the King or Queen's uniform.

MARDAN.

This place is full of memorials of the illustrious dead. The Kabul Memorial is an outstanding feature and is in memory of the Guides who fell in the defence of the Residency at Kabul in 1879. On it are to be seen two names of medical interest, namely, those of 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Rahman Bakhsh and of Surgeon Ambrose Kelley. The name is so spelt on the memorial, but should be "Kelly."

Surgeon Ambrose Hamilton Kelly entered the Bengal Medical Department as assistant-surgeon in October, 1869, and for the first few years was moved about in a variety of officiating medical charges. In March, 1873, he was sent to Mardan to act for the surgeon of the Guides, ultimately getting the permanent appointment in June, 1876. With that corps he served through the Jowaki Expedition of 1877-8 and through the earlier phases of the Afghan Expedition.
of 1879. In July of that year he was appointed Surgeon to the Embassy at Kabul and accompanied Sir Louis Cavagnari to that place. He was killed with his chief and many others on September 3, 1879, when the Embassy was attacked by the mutinous Afghan soldiery.

In the cemetery here is a large grave containing the bodies of those who fell in action in the Ambeyla Pass between October 20 and December 23, 1863. Among the names inscribed is that of one medical officer.

Assistant-Surgeon William Pile entered His Majesty’s service as a staff assistant-surgeon on March 31, 1862. He soon came out to India and joined the 101st Foot at Rawul Pindi. He served with that regiment through the expedition against the Yusafzais and in the Ambeyla Campaign. He was killed on November 20, 1863, whilst gallantly rallying some of the men of the regiment who had been driven, by overwhelming numbers of Pathans, from the position known as the Crag Picquet.

Mian Mir.

In this place, now known as Labore Cantonment, one has found graves or memorials of the following:

Surgeon Alexander Greig entered the Bengal Army in the Medical Department in 1838. After a short tour of duty at the Presidency Hospital, he joined the 2nd Regiment of the Oudh Auxiliary Force at Sitapur, and served with it in various places till July, 1851, when, on being promoted to the rank of surgeon, he was transferred to the 5th N.I. He joined them at Mian Mir and served with them till his death from heatstroke on July 27, 1852. The monument to his memory was erected by his brother officers in the regiment, as a token of esteem and regard. His grave and that of the following official is in the cemetery of the artillery lines.

Assistant Hospital Steward Alfred Fitzherbert Marshall, of the 3rd Light Cavalry, was the son of Apothecary Charles Marshall, of the Calcutta Lunatic Asylum. He served in the volunteer cavalry throughout the mutiny, being severely wounded at Lucknow when proceeding to the relief of that garrison with Havelock’s force. He died at Mian Mir on August 6, 1859, aged 22.

In the British Infantry cemetery are the graves of the following:

Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Grant entered His Majesty’s service on March 9, 1855, and was appointed to the 70th Foot. He joined them at Ferozpur, but soon after was sent to do duty with the 81st Foot at Mian Mir, where he died on August 29, 1856.
Deputy Inspector-General William Holmes Jephson entered the service as an assistant-surgeon in the 61st Foot on July 12, 1844. He joined them at Cork and soon embarked with the regiment for India, where he served with it through the Punjab Campaign of 1848-9 and in operations against the Yusafzai frontiersmen. Going home in 1850, he was transferred to the 9th Lancers, whom he joined at Amballa at the end of 1851. Exchanging into the 96th Foot, he went home with that regiment in 1854. Promoted to staff surgeon in the following year, he went with the 1st Dragoon Guards to the Crimea, and remaining with them throughout that campaign returned home with the regiment, and later on embarked with it for India in July, 1857. He continued serving with the regiment, mainly in southern India, till it went home in 1866. On landing in England, he and the regiment went to Oolchester, where he remained till the following year, when he was promoted to be deputy inspector-general and sent out to India. Posted to the administrative charge of the Lahore Circle, he died at Mian Mir on April 7, 1870.

Among the tablets in the church of St. Mary Magdalene one finds that to the memory of Helen Johnson Snell, daughter of the late Surgeon Samuel Davies, of the Company’s service, who with her husband of the 64th N.I. and their only child fell victims to the Sepoy mutiny at Sitapur, on June 3, 1857. Another tablet, or rather monument, in the churchyard is to the memory of 67 men, 7 women, and 26 children of the 37th Foot, who died in various adjacent camps during the cholera epidemic between July 17 and August 25, 1872. Similar to that memorial is one out on the Chabil grass rakh in the vicinity of the cantonment, which marks the graves of 53 out of 68 rank and file of the 51st Foot, who died of cholera there between August 16 and September 17, 1861. During that epidemic the regiment lost 1 officer, 256 men, 16 women, and 16 children. They mostly lie in unmarked graves at Chabil, Ghoranda and Amar Sidhu, which are villages in the neighbourhood.

MULTAN.

Here I have been able to find but one grave of a medical officer. It is that of Surgeon Robert Richard Dowse, who joined the service in 1841 as an assistant-surgeon to the 1st West India Regiment, with which he served at Demerara. In 1842 he was transferred to the 16th Foot, but only remained with them a year as he was sent to Hong Kong as a staff assistant-surgeon. In April, 1851, he was
promoted surgeon and joined the 13th Foot, with whom he went to Gibraltar. At the end of 1853 he exchanged into the 30th Foot and served with that regiment through the Crimea, including the battles of the Alma and Inkerman. With them he returned to Gibraltar, at the end of the war, but soon exchanged home to the staff. On January 18, 1859, he was posted to the 70th Foot and, having landed at Karachi, when on his way to join the regiment, he died within a day’s journey of Multan on February 14, 1859.

MURREE.

In the old cemetery here are two graves which interest us: those of Surgeon Elderton and of Hospital Sergeant Perolz.

Surgeon Charles Augustus Elderton entered the Medical Department of the Bengal Army in 1840. His first two years of service seem to have been spent in wandering over the country in charge of detachments. In January, 1843, he was given medical charge of the Kalat-i-Ghilzai Regiment, and served with that corps during the field operations which culminated in the battle of Maharajpur, at which he was present. After this campaign he was given the civil surgeoncy of Meerut, and continued in that position till February, 1854, when, getting promoted to the rank of surgeon, he was posted to the 15th N.I. and joined them at Peshawar. Soon after this his health broke down, and while on leave at Murree he died on October 3, 1854.

The grave of Perolz has upon it the following inscription: “Sacred to the Memory of Henry Perolz, hospital sergeant to H.M.’s first battalion of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, who departed this life on June 20, 1859, aged 29 years. This tomb is erected as a mark of esteem by the sergeants of the battalion.”

In the new cemetery is the grave of the following officer, whom one knew and whose funeral one attended:—

Major George Schuyler Cardew, son of Deputy Inspector-General G. Cardew, of the Bengal Army, was born July 11, 1861, and entered the army as surgeon in the Medical Staff on January 30, 1886. He was promoted Major in the Royal Army Medical Corps twelve years later, and while doing duty at Murree during the summer of 1898 died there on August 17 of that year. He does not appear to have had any war service. Cardew married a Miss Elgee at Dover in 1896. She subsequently married Captain W. L. Osborne, of the Royal Sussex Regiment.

Among the tablets in the church at Murree is one to Colonel Samuel Hugh James Davies, who was the eldest son of Surgeon
Samuel Davies, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, and brother of the Mrs. Snell whose memorial tablet is in the church at Mian Mir. Young Davies was born in 1819, and entered the Bengal Army in 1836. He joined the 51st N.I. and served with it through the Gwalior Campaign, including the battle of Paniar. Later on he served with it through both the Sutlej and Punjab Campaigns, and did not leave the regiment till October, 1854, when he went into the Public Works Department. For many years he was employed on canal work, and while so engaged died at Shillong on June 22, 1869. The tablet to his memory in the church at Murree is due to the fact that the church was completed under his supervision.

NAHAN.

At this out of the way place in the hills are three graves. One is that of four officers of the 26th N.I. killed in the actions of Jampta and Jaithak on December 27, 1814, in the Gurkha War of that time. Another is the grave of Captain Vivian, of the Scottish Rifles, who died here on August 8, 1887, when out on a shooting tour. The third is that of a medical officer under whom I served many years ago at Amballa.

Brigade-Surgeon John Alexander Scott was born in Dublin on February 13, 1836, and entered the service as a staff assistant-surgeon on October 11, 1859. He was sent to India towards the end of 1860, and posted to the 70th Foot; with that regiment he went to New Zealand, and served through the Maori War of 1861-2. Returning to India in 1863, Scott was attached to the 91st Foot at Nagode; he served with them at various places and returned to England with the regiment in November, 1868. For two years he was employed as a staff assistant-surgeon in Ireland, but in 1871 was sent out again to India, where he was given charge of the Divisional Staff at Amballa. In 1873 he was promoted surgeon with the local rank of surgeon-major, and sent to the 12th Foot then at Ferozpur. Two years later he was posted to the 15th Hussars at Meerut, and subsequently had charge of the convalescent depot at Landour. In 1881 he was ordered to South Africa, and served through the Boer War, getting back to England in 1882. Only at home a year he was ordered out to India again, where he was put in charge of the station hospital at Nowshera and remained there till 1885, when he was transferred to a similar charge at Amballa, and promoted to the rank of brigade-surgeon. In 1886 he was made an honorary surgeon to the Viceroy. He continued at Amballa till October, 1888, when he was ordered home.
and posted to Aldershot. There he served until his retirement on August 20, 1890. He returned to India subsequently, having obtained some employment under the Raja of Nahan. He died at Nahan on February 4, 1900. We all liked Scott, and he was to us a typical representative of the older type of army medical officer. May he rest in peace.

Nowshera.

Here one finds the grave of but one medical officer, and that a very recent one. It is that of Major Frank Dennis Browne, who was born on October 26, 1869, and entered the Indian Medical Service on July 29, 1896. His first two years of service were passed with the 32nd Madras Infantry, now the 92nd Punjabis; he was next sent to Burma with the 14th Madras Infantry, and later on returned to India, and was at Cannanore with the old 19th Madras Infantry, now the 79th Carnatic. He remained officiating with them till he went to civil and was employed in the jail department, being given charge of the Jubbulpur Jail on April 28, 1905. Two years later he took six months' leave home and on his return was placed in charge of the jail and convict establishment at Port Blair. In July, 1909, he reverted to military duty and was appointed to the 112th Infantry, with whom he served at Multan and Bannu. He took a year's leave home early in 1912, and went with his regiment to Nowshera early in 1913. Contracting pneumonia, he died there on February 19, 1913.

Nurpur.

At this little visited spot in the Kangra Valley is the grave of one Agha Jan, alias John Harlan. He really was the son of Rastam Khan Kurji, but the adopted son of Josiah Harlan, around whom our present interest centres. This person was the son of a Quaker of Philadelphia, and was brought up to the medical profession. As a stowaway he found himself at Calcutta in 1824. There being a shortage of medical men at the time, he applied for and obtained the appointment of an acting assistant-surgeon on the Bengal establishment of the Company. He was soon sent to Rangoon and attached for duty there at the Artillery Hospital. Returning to India in the next year he was posted to the 39th N.I., at Lucknow, but in 1827, on reduction of the establishment, he was discharged from the Company's service. Harlan then wandered across the Sutlej and took service with Ranjit Singh, by whom he was employed as a secret agent in Afghanistan. There he soon
won favour with Dost Mahomed, and later on Harlan returned to the Punjab as a secret agent of the Amir. In spite of this double dealing, Ranjit Singh made him Governor of Nurpur and Gujerat; but in 1835 he was removed from that post and sent back to Kabul ostensibly as an ambassador, but really to create disloyalty among the Amir’s chiefs and nobles. Within a year he took service openly with the Amir Dost Mahomed, and soon succeeded in bringing about a war between his present and former masters. In 1840 a British force advanced into Afghanistan under Sir John Keane, and Harlan was sent to negotiate with the invaders; these negotiations being a failure, the Amir retired to Kohistan and Harlan found his way back to India. In 1842 he reached England and subsequently published a “Memoir of India and Afghanistan.” One would like to read that book, as it should contain some interesting information. What subsequently became of Harlan, and when and where he died, I have been unable to find out. Doubtless a knave, he is an interesting personality and very typical of a class of European who, since the days of Akbar, have often crossed India’s stage and played big, if ignoble, parts in her history. Harlan’s adopted son, whose grave has prompted these bits of history, was killed in a brawl for the favours of a lady.

PESHAWAR.

The oldest cemetery here is that outside the north-east gate of the city. It contains several tombs, but all inscriptions have gone. From a search in certain old records I have found out that one inscription on a tomb was to the memory of eight officers of the 61st Foot who died at Peshawar during the stay of that regiment in the station. Among the names is that of the following medical officer:—

Assistant-Surgeon Davis Lucas was born in 1816, and entered the service on December 20, 1839. For two years he did duty at Fort Pitt, Chatham, but in August, 1841, exchanged into the 68th Foot and joined them in Canada. He went home with the regiment in 1844, and was soon transferred to the 61st Foot and embarked with them for India in the following year. He served with the regiment at Cawnpur and Jullundur, then through the Punjab Campaign of 1848-9, including the passage of the Chenab, the battles of Sadulapur, Chilianwala and Gujerat. On conclusion of the war the 61st were quartered at Peshawar, and at that place Lucas died on October 25, 1850.

Among some graves in the old Sadr Bazar cemetery I came
across that of Apothecary Richard Bean. He was admitted into the subordinate branch of the Bengal Medical Department as a hospital apprentice on January 15, 1829, when twelve years old. Serving eight years in the hospital at Cawnpur, he was attached to the 16th Lancers, but in 1842 was sent to Afghanistan with the third troop of the second brigade of horse artillery. At Jalalabad he was made hospital steward of the 13th Foot, and remained with them till their return to India, when he was sent to the 40th Foot and was present at the battle of Maharajpur. When the 40th Foot went home in 1845 Bean was attached to the camp of the Governor-General, and was with His Excellency's camp throughout the Sutlej Campaign, including the battles of Mudki, Firozshah and Sobraon. After the war he did duty with the 21st Foot until they went home in 1848. Soon after this Bean was transferred to the Foreign Department, and made medical officer of the 1st Punjab Infantry then at Peshawar. He died there on October 5, 1849. As one records this old fellow's career, one cannot but feel that he represented a fine type and fittingly deserves a place in this roll of honour.

Among the graves in the cemetery on the Jamrud Road is that of the following officer who, remotely, claims our interest as the descendant of a man who was doctor, warrior and administrator. The grave is that of Major Henry Holwell Birch, a great grandson of John Zephaniah Holwell, a survivor of the Black Hole tragedy, sometime a doctor and sometime Governor of Bengal. Birch was born in 1837 and was with his father, then commanding the 41st N.I., when that officer was killed by mutineers at Sitapur on June 1, 1857. Young Birch escaped to Lucknow and served as a volunteer in the defence of the Residency there. After the mutiny, in consideration of his services and history, he was given a commission in the 27th N.I. In 1860 he was transferred to the 19th Punjab Infantry and went with them to China. A few years later the regiment was renumbered as the 27th Punjabis, and Birch still continued to serve with them, seeing much service on the frontier and ultimately getting the officiating command of the regiment. In that capacity he was killed in the assault of Ali Musjid on November 21, 1878.

In the Taikal cemetery the following officers' graves attract notice:—

Lieutenant Eric Henry Ernest Green was the fourth son of the Rev. Alfred John Morgan Green, and was born at St. David's in Pembrokeshire on March 5, 1871. He was the brother of Major
S. F. St. D. Green, now an officer in the Royal Army Medical Corps, and entered the Royal Engineers on July 25, 1890. After two years' service at Chatham he came out to India and for some years did duty with the 1st Company of Sappers and Miners, seeing active service in the Tochi Valley and in the Khyber. When with this company at Peshawar he was assassinated by a Pathan fanatic at Shabkadr on March 25, 1900.

In this cemetery is buried Gertrude Harcourt Coville Tincler, the wife of Surgeon B. M. Tincler (afterwards Blennerhasset), of the Army Medical Department. She was the daughter of Captain Wilcox, R.N., and died on April 10, 1878, aged 25, under very tragic circumstances. The death register gives the age as stated, but the inscription on the headstone of the grave gives her age as 36.

Austin Herbert Gunter, a relative, I believe, of Major F. E. Gunter, now an officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps, entered the Punjab Commission in 1891. During 1897 he served as assistant political officer with the Malakand Field Force, and subsequently was deputy commissioner at Bannu, and then district judge at Peshawar. With Green, he was killed at Shabkadr by a fanatic on March 25, 1900.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Henry James Linton was born January 18, 1844, and entered the Indian Medical Service in April, 1869, as an assistant-surgeon. For some time he did duty with the 40th N.I., but in February, 1873, was given the permanent medical charge of the 24th Punjabis. With them he served through the Afghan Campaign of 1878-80, including the march from Kabul to Kandahar, and on the Hazara Expedition of 1888. Linton, excepting two absences on furlough, never left the 24th Punjabis, and when with them at Mian Mir in 1885 was well known to the writer, to whom he showed many kindly actions. In 1892 he was sent to take temporary charge of the 26th Punjabis at Peshawar, and died shortly afterwards at that place on April 4, 1892.

Major Frederick McDowell was born on May 1, 1865, and joined the Medical Staff as surgeon on July 28, 1891. He served in the Tochi Valley during the field operations of 1897-8, and went home in 1899. During the South African War he was in the Orange River Colony, including the actions of Biddulphberg and Wittebergen, and in 1901-2 was with the field army in the Transvaal. He came out to India for a tour of duty in 1906 and while stationed at Peshawar, died on August 6, 1908.
In St. John's Church, among the various tablets, there is one erected by the officers of the 94th Foot to the memory of four of their comrades who died in the Punjab during the years 1858-9. One of the four was the following:

Surgeon Thomas Cowan entered the service as a staff assistant-surgeon on September 17, 1841, and was soon sent to the first battalion of the 60th Rifles. He came out to India with them in 1845, but went home on leave in 1848. In the following year he exchanged into the 17th Foot, and served at home with them until May 27, 1853, when he exchanged into the 52nd Foot and came out to India. Taking leave home in 1857, he exchanged into the 94th Foot and soon returned to India with that regiment. While with that corps he died at Rawul Pindi on November 7, 1858. He is buried there.

**RAWUL PINDI.**

In the old cemetery here are the graves of Cowan, mentioned above, and of the following medical officer:

Assistant-Surgeon Charles Forbes entered the Medical Department of the Bengal Army in 1841. Soon after arriving in India he was sent to do duty with the 50th Foot at Moulmein in Burma, but in 1843 was given charge of the jail at Panipat. He held that but a short time as he was sent to the foot artillery at Sukkur in Sind. There his health broke down and he went home. On his return in December, 1849, he was sent to the 65th N.I. at Lahore, but his health being indifferent he was transferred to the 66th (Gurkhas) N.I. With that regiment he went on field service during 1851-2, and ultimately found himself with them at Rawul Pindi early in 1854. He died there of tuberculosis on August 21, 1854.

In the new cemetery is the grave of Lieutenant-Colonel James Ring, who was born on March 5, 1850. He graduated at the Queen's University, Ireland, and was appointed surgeon in the Army Medical Department on September 30, 1873, being promoted surgeon-major in 1885, surgeon-lieutenant-colonel in 1893, and brigade-surgeon-lieutenant-colonel in January, 1897. He served in Malta, Cape of Good Hope, Bermuda, and the Punjab, and his war services included the Zulu and Transvaal Campaigns in the South African War of 1879-81. He was present at the battle of Laing's Nek, the action at the Ingogo, and the battle of Majuba Hill, and was mentioned in dispatches. He also served with the Malakand Field Force and the Tirah Expeditionary Force, and it was while serving with the latter in November, 1897, that he
contracted malaria, which ultimately caused his death. He was brought before a Medical Board in the autumn of 1898, and was at Rawul Pindi, on his way home, when he died quite suddenly in his bungalow from heart failure on October 16, 1898, at the comparatively early age of 48. He was married at Belfast in 1882 to the daughter of the late Surgeon-General Sinclair, and left two children, a son who is now a Captain in the 46th Punjabis, and a daughter.

In the new cemetery I also came across the grave of Colonel Hugh Bent, who interests us as having been the father of Major George Bent, at one time in the Royal Army Medical Corps. Colonel Bent joined the Royal Artillery in 1844, and served through the Crimean Campaign with the Bashi-Bazouks and Osmanli Artillery. Later on he came out to India, and while commanding the artillery at Pindi died there on October 28, 1875.

Only one of the memorial tablets in Christ Church arrests our notice. It is sacred to the memory of Lieutenant Richard Edward Frere, a brother of Sir Bartle Frere, and a connexion by marriage with the writer’s mother. This Frere served in the 13th Foot and was in that regiment throughout the disastrous campaign in Afghanistan of 1839-42, in which he was wounded at the action of Tezin. As the result of hardships from four years' campaigning, he died on the march back, at Rawul Pindi, on November 18, 1842. His grave is still to be seen in the Rajah bazaar of that place.

SABATHU.

In the old cemetery here are the three graves of the following, all of them medical officers:—

Assistant-Surgeon Henry Cavell entered the Medical Department of the Bengal Army in 1820. For the first two years of his service he was garrison surgeon at Fort William, then he was appointed Deputy Apothecary to the East India Company, which meant that he was in charge of all the medical stores and generally responsible for the maintenance of a sufficiency in the country to meet the needs of the Company’s service. In January, 1827, he was appointed surgeon to Lord Amherst, the Governor-General, and while on his way with him to Simla he died at Sabathu on June 21, 1827.

Surgeon James Gilbert Gerard was of the Gerards of Rochsoles in the county of Lanark, and son of the Professor of Divinity at Aberdeen. Born in 1793, he entered the Medical Department of the Bengal Army in 1813. On arrival in India he was sent at once
to join the field force under Colonel Ochterlony, then operating against the Gurkhas, above Rupar. On conclusion of the war when Gurkha corps were formed in our service, Gerard was appointed to medical charge of the Nasiri Battalion, now the 1st Gurkhas. He stayed with that corps till December, 1831, when he was permitted to go with Lieutenant (afterwards Sir Alexander) Burnes on an exploring mission to Kabul, Turkestan, Bokhara and Persia. Getting back to India in April, 1834, he rejoined the Nasiri Battalion at Sabathu, but died there on March 31, 1835.

Surgeon John Coulter entered the Bengal Army in the Medical Department in 1817. Almost at once appointed as civil surgeon of Burdwan, he held it without a break until 1830 when, on promotion to surgeon, he was posted to the horse artillery at Meerut. In April, 1835, he took leave to the Simla hills and died at Sabathu on May 25, 1835.

SIALKOT.

Near the fort there is an old cemetery and in it are the graves of the three following persons who, with others, were killed by mutineers on July 9, 1857. One grave is that of Hospital Serjeant Nulty; of him I can find no information, but of the others the following facts are available:

Senior Surgeon James Graham joined the Medical Department of the Bengal Army as an assistant-surgeon on January 9, 1820. He first served with the Sappers and Miners at Cawnpur for two years; he then went to the 14th N.I. at Mhow. In 1824 he was made civil surgeon at Mehidpur, and remained there till promoted to surgeon in 1831, when he reverted to military duty and was posted to the 42nd N.I. at Neemuch. In May, 1835, he was put with the third brigade of horse artillery at Karnal. In 1843 he was placed as staff-surgeon with the headquarters of the field force operating against Gwalior, and was present at the battle of Paniar. After that war he went with his artillery brigade back to Cawnpur, and in 1845 accompanied them throughout the first Sikh War, being at the battles of Firozshahr and Sobraon. When the war was over he went with his corps to Meerut, taking furlough home in 1847. Returning in 1850, he joined the 16th N.I. at Benares; going home again in the next year he did not return to India till March, 1853, when he joined the 44th N.I. at Dinapur. Soon after this he was made a superintending or senior surgeon and given charge of the Sialkot circle. While there in 1857 the mutiny broke out on July 9, and while trying to get to the fort he was cut down by some troopers of the 9th Light Cavalry.
Assistant-Surgeon John Colin Graham was no relation to the above, but son of General Graham, of the Bengal Infantry, by Margaret, daughter of Senior Surgeon Adam Freer, and born November 24, 1819. He entered the Medical Department of the Bengal Army in 1844. His first two years of service were spent in wandering about in charge of reliefs. In August, 1846, he was posted to the 68th N.I. at Ferozpur, but in July, 1848, he was made medical storekeeper with the force besieging Multan. On conclusion of the Sikh War he became medical storekeeper at Ferozpur; this was in 1850. Three years later the stores were removed to Sialkot and Graham went there too; while holding the post of medical storekeeper at Sialkot the mutiny broke out, and while trying to reach the fort on July 9, 1857, he was cut down and killed.

The graves of the following are in the new or west cemetery:

Deputy Inspector-General William Stephens Dicken entered the Medical Department of the Bengal Army in 1828. He seems to have been ill for the first two years and went home in 1830. When he returned in 1833 he was made civil surgeon and salt agent at Balasore. He stayed there as such till September, 1846, when, on promotion to surgeon, he was sent to the 61st N.I. at Barrackpur. Staying with them but a little over a year, Dicken was made civil surgeon at Patna and also registrar of deeds. In that capacity he stopped till November, 1857, when he asked to go back to military employ, and accordingly was posted to the Gurkha troops lent by the Nepal Durbar to help us in putting down the mutiny, and with them took part in the siege and capture of Lucknow. In 1858 he was promoted to be senior surgeon, changed in 1860 to that of deputy inspector-general, and given administrative charge of the Sialkot circle. He died there on December 14, 1861. Dicken married at Plymouth, in 1833, Catherine, daughter of Captain Joseph Lamb Popham, R.N., and his eldest daughter married at Bankipur, on October 25, 1855, Lord Henry Ulick Browne, of the Civil Service, and became afterwards (1903) Marchioness of Sligo.

Assistant-Surgeon James Robertson MacIver was the eldest son of Evander MacIver, of Scowrie House, in Sutherlandshire, and entered the Medical Department of the Bengal Army on March 31, 1865. At once posted to the 4th Punjab Infantry, he served with them at Dera Ismail Khan and Kohat. He died at the latter place on December 11, 1869, but is buried at Sialkot. There is a memorial tablet to his memory in the church at Kohat.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Clarke entered the Indian Medical
Service as a surgeon on March 31, 1880, and was at once sent to the 3rd N.I. at Chaman. Moving with that regiment to Nowgong in 1882 he left them in the following year for the 12th N.I. at Kachar, and with that corps proceeded on the Akka Expedition of 1883-4. In 1885 he became resident surgeon in the General Hospital at Calcutta. After going home for two years in 1892-4, he acted for a time as professor of surgery at Lahore, and later as civil surgeon at Karnal, Dalhousie and Gurdaspur. He took leave home again in 1898 and on coming back in 1899 was made civil surgeon at Sialkot. There he died on February 15, 1901.

His grave gives the date of his birth as October 31, 1854, but the official records give it as October 29, 1856.

SIMLA.

I can find no graves of medical interest in the old cemetery here. Graves of the following are in the new cemetery:—

Senior Surgeon Bannatyne William Macleod was born in 1794, and entered the Medical Department of the Bengal Army as assistant surgeon on September 29, 1815. For the first seven years of his service he was in medical charge of the Residency at Lucknow, then from 1823 to 1828 he did duty with the artillery at Dum-Dum, when he went home for nearly two years. Returning to India in 1830 he did two more years with the artillery at the same place. In 1832 he was posted to the 3rd Light Cavalry and was with them till the beginning of 1845, serving with them through the Afghan Campaign of 1838-9. In 1845 he was made superintending surgeon of the army of the Sutlej and was present at the battle of Sobraon. At the conclusion of the war he was given administrative charge of the Agra circle, and awarded the C.B. in 1850. Three years later he was transferred to the Sirhind circle and died while on leave at Simla, on October 3, 1856.

Senior Surgeon Edmund Tritton was born at Hythe, in Kent, in 1802, and entered the Medical Department of the Bengal Army in 1825. During the early years of service he had a succession of temporary charges, but in 1833 was made civil surgeon at Aligarh, where he remained for four years, until he went home ill in 1836. Returning in 1840 he was posted to the 71st N.I. and stayed with them till the end of 1846, when he was transferred to the 4th Battalion of foot artillery at Ferozpur, and with them went through the Punjab Campaign of 1848-9. After the war he became medical storekeeper at Amballa, and remained there till promoted a senior or superintending surgeon of that circle in 1857. On the formation
of the Delhi Field Force he was made its senior surgeon and served throughout the siege of that city, receiving for his services the C.B. After the mutiny he was made inspector-general of hospitals in the Punjab, and while holding that appointment died at Simla on June 15, 1858.

Deputy Inspector-General William Cruickshank entered the service on November 22, 1827, as a hospital assistant, and was promoted a staff assistant-surgeon on November 5, 1829. Posted then to the 79th Foot, he joined them in Canada and returned with them to England in 1836. On March 3, 1837, he was made assistant-surgeon to the 93rd Foot and went with them to Canada. On January 6, 1843, he was promoted surgeon and transferred to the 71st Foot, also in Canada, but exchanged two years later to the 52nd Foot and returned home with that regiment in 1847. In May, 1853, he exchanged into the 17th Foot with Surgeon Thomas Cowan, but soon after was made a staff surgeon and sent to the Crimea, where he served throughout the war, including the battles of the Alma, Inkerman, Balaklava and the siege of Sevastopol. In 1855, and before the termination of the war, Cruickshank was promoted deputy inspector-general. When the mutiny broke out he was ordered to India and posted to the Sirhind district. At this time his health was bad, and when on leave, he died at Simla on November 5, 1858.

Colonel Robert Christopher Tytler was the son of Surgeon Robert Tytler, of the Bengal Medical Service. Born in 1817, he entered the Bengal Army in 1834. He had a long and distinguished career, chiefly in the 38th N.I., but also on the staff. He served through the Afghan Campaign of 1842, the Gwalior Campaign of 1843-4, the first Sikh War, and the siege and capture of Delhi after the mutiny. After being commandant at Port Blair from 1862 to 1864 he was employed in the Home Department at Simla, dying there on September 10, 1872. His first wife was the daughter of Dr. Nicolson, of Glasgow.

Surgeon-General George Stewart Beatson was born May 6, 1814, and entered the service as an assistant-surgeon on July 13, 1838. He was almost at once sent to Ceylon where as a staff surgeon he served eleven years. In 1851 he exchanged into the 51st Foot and served with them in Burma and Madras, returning home with the regiment in 1854. Within a few months he went to the Crimea as a staff surgeon, but at the end of the war was put on half pay for two years. Brought back to full pay in 1855, he was soon promoted deputy inspector-general and sent to Corfu,
where he stayed two years till ordered to Madras. While there on May 1, 1863, he was promoted inspector-general and placed in administrative charge of the whole medical department of His Majesty's Forces in India. Holding that appointment till 1868, he then went home and was at Netley till January, 1872, having meanwhile been given the C.B. In 1872 he returned to his former post at headquarters in India, and a year later was designated Surgeon-General of His Majesty's Forces in India. He died at "Knollswood" in Simla, on June 7, 1874.

Senior Surgeon Frederick Corbyn was born in 1792 and entered the Medical Department of the Bengal Army in 1814. He was soon posted to the 25th N.I. and with them served through the operations on the Nepal frontier for two years. In 1817 he was made medical storekeeper with the army under the Marquis of Hastings, and continued with that force in various parts of Central India till December, 1822, when he was made civil surgeon of Allahabad. Promoted full surgeon in 1826, he reverted to military employ and served successively with the 69th, 68th, and 38th N.I. at various places, including Arakan, in Malacca. In July, 1831, Corbyn was made garrison surgeon at Fort William and held the post till July, 1843, when he was made superintending surgeon of the Sirhind circle, which he held till 1846, when he was transferred to the Lahore circle. While holding that post and when on leave he died at Simla on October 7, 1853. There is a tablet to his memory in Christ Church, Simla.

In the same church is a memorial tablet to Deputy Surgeon-General Oliver Barnett, who, born November 30, 1830, entered the Service on November 24, 1854, as a staff assistant-surgeon. He was then sent to the Crimea where he was employed in the hospital at Scutari. Posted to the 6th Dragoons in 1856, he went out with them to India and served chiefly on the Bombay side. Going home on leave in 1863, he was soon removed to the staff and sent to Netley. At the end of 1865 he exchanged into the 11th Hussars and went out to India with them. In 1869 Barnett was made Surgeon to the Viceroy, the Earl of Mayo, and was with him till he was assassinated in the Andamans on February 8, 1872. He was then appointed Surgeon to the next Viceroy, the Earl of Northbrook, and remained with him till the viceroyalty expired, when Barnett became the Surgeon to the next Viceroy, the Earl of Lytton. On the latter resigning in 1880 Barnett went home and, being now a brigade-surgeon, was posted to Colchester. During the Egyptian Campaign of 1882 he was P.M.O. at Ismailia. Returning
home in 1883 he went to Portsmouth; but in the following year was sent to the Soudan as P.M.O. to the force under Sir Gerald Graham. On his return from that expedition his health was broken and he died at Eastbourne on July 24, 1885. The tablet at Simla was put up by Indian friends.

Srinagar.

There is the grave of one medical officer here. It is that of Colonel Richard Hugh Carew, under whom I served and knew well. Born August 10, 1841, he entered the service as a staff assistant-surgeon on September 12, 1865. Going out to India almost immediately, Carew was posted to the 45th Foot, with whom he proceeded to Abyssinia and was present at the taking of Magdala. Returning with the regiment to India he served with it in Burma. On the abolition of the regimental system in 1873 he was removed from the rolls of the 45th and went home. The next year he was sent to the Fiji Islands, where he stayed till 1878. Meanwhile he had been promoted to surgeon-major. Serving only one year at home, Carew went out to India again in 1879 and was stationed at Benares and Darjeeling. Going home in 1885 he served two years in Ireland, and then returned to India, where he soon went on the Sikkim Expedition of 1888, as senior medical officer, and was awarded the D.S.O. After this he was at Pindi and Mian Mir. In 1893 he went home and served three years at Colchester. At the end of 1895 he became colonel and went to Edinburgh as P.M.O. of the Scottish command. There he remained till the end of 1896, when he went out to India and was posted to Pindi. During the next year he was P.M.O. of the Tochi Field Force. He returned to his appointment at Rawul Pindi in 1898, staying there till his retirement for age in 1901. After retirement, he settled in Kashmir, and died at Srinagar on September 24, 1902. Colonel Carew married at Dublin, on February 14, 1879, Janette Elizabeth, only daughter of William Hemsworth, of Abbeville, County Tipperary, Ireland.

Wazirabad.

In the Saroke cemetery, near this place, I came across the graves of the three following persons:—

Assistant-Apothecary Robert Barnaby Murphy entered the subordinate branch of the Indian Medical Department on August 6, 1839, as a hospital apprentice. After three years' duty at Fort William he was promoted to the rank of assistant-apothecary on
December 30, 1842. He was then posted to the 29th Foot and served with that regiment through both the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-6 and the Punjab Campaign of 1848-9. Still with the regiment, he died at Wazirabad on May 15, 1849.

Assistant-Surgeon William James Furlonge was born in 1820 and entered the service on April 3, 1846, being posted to the 24th Foot, then at Cork. With the regiment he came out to India in 1847, and served with it through the Punjab Campaign, including the passage of the Chenab and the battles of Sadulapur, Chilianwala and Gujerat. He died at Wazirabad on December 12, 1849.

Assistant-Surgeon John Julius Evan Jacob was born in 1827 and entered the service on April 4, 1851, as an assistant-surgeon in the 10th Foot. He joined his regiment at Wazirabad in the September of that year. He died there on April 5, 1852.

Having now finished my notes, one wonders whether the patient labour associated with their collection will be appreciated by the present generation of men serving in the medical services. One hopes so, and that a perusal of the careers of some of these dead and almost forgotten men may be an example and encouragement to those living in these days. One has attempted to reopen but a few pages of the past, and in so doing may not have noted all that is recorded in those pages. Doubtless there are omissions; if there be, possibly some other student will make them good and even go further by examining God's Acre in other parts, and so adding to the list of our predecessors who have left their bodies in an alien land. Imperfect as this contribution is, it shows how, from Delhi to Kabul and from Srinagar to Dera Ghazi Khan, we have sown the Punjab and the North-west Frontier for more than a hundred years with the bones of our fellows, but what the harvest that is yet to be we know not. To me, in my wanderings in search of these details, the thought has been to examine the past, take from it all that it presents, and thereon create the future. My notes are but of those of whom memorials remain; one has left untouched the records of the nameless dead who have no memorial. Of them the memorial is not that under which their remains are laid, but that in which their glory survives, enshrined in the knowledge that this Empire of ours has been won by men who knew their duty and dared to do it. May they rest in peace.