

# COMMAND DECISION

## The Black Mountains Campaign 1852

Words and photos by Jon Sutherland

*This bonus campaign version of Command Decision is rather longer than the average piece and gives me the chance to provide a little more background and texture to the game. The 1852 campaign is relatively unknown compared to some of the more expansive Afghan wars that had occurred before and notably after this date. Bear in mind, this is the North-West Frontier at a time when the East Indian Company was the predominant British force in the region. It was also just four years before the Indian Mutiny, a desperate struggle that would see the end of the Company and a much tighter control over India from London. With the exception of British officers and NCOs and the Horse Artillery, the men fighting the campaign for the British were locally raised men, some had barely switched uniforms from the Sikh Wars to join the British ranks.*

*Although the objectives of the campaign for the British are limited, this represents a typical response that had to be mounted on multiple occasions to quell the independence-orientated tribesmen to whom lawlessness was a way of life.*

*Each Command Decision aims to offer a series of playable options in timeless military scenarios. Command Decision is designed so you can read the situation and figure out your own command decisions if you were leading the troops on the ground. You can either work through the various options or use the mechanics to create the precise circumstances of the table top engagement. The scenarios may have particular historical themes and settings, but you can easily adapt the mechanics to suit your own preferences and collections..*

## SETTING THE SCENE

The Hassanzai tribe in the Black Mountain region of the North-West Frontier drew attention to themselves after the murders two officers of the Customs Department (Carne and Tapp) in 1851. The two men had been carrying out a scouting mission on the border (against the express orders of their commander Major J. Abbott, the Deputy Commissioner). The officers were killed outside the recognised boundaries of the tribe, but within a disputed area. The expedition was tasked with driving the tribesmen away from the border; make a show of force and to exact retribution for the murders. This was to be the first of five 'punitive' expeditions against the Black Mountain tribes over a forty year period between 1852 and 1892. The plan was to seize the ridge of the Black Mountain with three columns of troops. The operations were commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel F. Mackeson. As Mackeson would later attest, this was no easy task: *'the fact of the highest summits of the Black Mountain having, when clad with snow, been climbed by British and Kashmir troops in the face of all the opposition that its mountain defenders, prepared and resolute to oppose them, could bring them against them, needed no amplification.'*

As it was, there were no major encounters with tribal forces and by the time operations wound down in January 1853, only twenty tribesmen had been killed, but several of their villages had been razed. As with many of the operations in the North West Frontier region, the campaigns tended to be short and any occupation of villages, forts or key positions very brief. Each time the tribal warriors were content to show some defiance with a spirited skirmish or raid, and then melt into the countryside. They would reappear, following the tail-end of a British withdrawal 'waving flags and flourishing sabres', but rarely pressing home any determined attack.

# THE OPPOSING LEADERS AND GOALS

## Nawab Jehandad Khan Tanoli

Nawab Jehandad Khan Tanoli was a chief of Tanoli tribe of the Hazara region of the North-West Frontier between British held India and the lands of the Nawab of Amb. He was believed to have been born in 1820 in Amb and was the son of Mir Painsa Khan a long-time adversary of the Sikhs. He became the leader in 1844. Uniquely, his lands straddled the Indus. According to Major Abbott: *"His territory interposes between Hazara and the strongest and most troublesome of the independent tribes. He can send 50 or 60 matchlocks to retaliate a fray which might cost us an army of 8000 men. Jehandad Khan is naturally of a gentle and sincere temperament, and has fewer vicious propensities than most Asiatics."*

His leadership was supposedly at the discretion of the British, but they had no real power over his region. There was an expectation that he and the tribe would maintain peaceful relations with the British. After the murders, he was ordered by the President of the Board of Administration to meet with him in Haripur. Jehandad Khan was told in no uncertain terms that he should surrender the murders to the British or suffer the consequences. The khan made veiled threat in reply: *"We should consider your presence in our kingdom an honour, but our country is a rather difficult one for your army."* Jehandad Khan died in 1868 and was succeeded by his nine year old son, Muhammad Akram Khan.

## Campaign Goals

Although Jehandad Khan was not directly implicated in the murders of the two men, we will be using him as the figurehead controlling the tribes. Jehandad Khan will not be present on the battlefield at any time.

You cannot afford to lose face in your disputes with the British. Only as a last resort will you accede to handing over the men who killed the British officers and to pay indemnities.

You also cannot risk a major engagement with the British. Your tactics need to be hit and run, picking off stragglers, intercepting supply columns and attacking isolated British units. You have ordered your men to capture, rather than kill, any white officer.

Your main task will be to prevent the burning of villages, the destruction of crops and the fouling of wells.

## Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Mackeson

Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Mackeson was born in Kent in 1807; he studied in Canterbury and in France before joining the Bengal Native Infantry in 1825. For some years he was involved in survey work as operated as a political agent. During the First Anglo-Afghan war he was based in Peshawar and responsible for protecting the Kyber region and forwarding supplies up to Jalalabad. His colleague Henry Lawrence (later Brigadier-General Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence) rated him highly and described him as an *"excellent officer, first-rate linguist, a man of such temper that no native would disturb and of untiring energy"*. After the British withdrew from Afghanistan in 1842 Mackeson moved to Delhi.

He saw major action in the First Anglo-Sikh War serving under Lieutenant-General Sir Henry George Wakelyn Smith at the Battle of Aliwal. In the Second Anglo-Sikh War (1849) he was an aide to Lord

Gough. After the Battle of Chillianwala, he is credited with swimming the Jhelum River to warn British forces on the other bank of an imminent Sikh counterattack. Shortly afterwards he was promoted to the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

The following year he was part of the escort which brought the Koh-i-Noor diamond to Britain to be presented to Queen Victoria. By 1851, he was back in India and appointed Deputy Commissioner at Peshawar with the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. As part of his tribal pacification work, he launched the Black Mountain expedition.

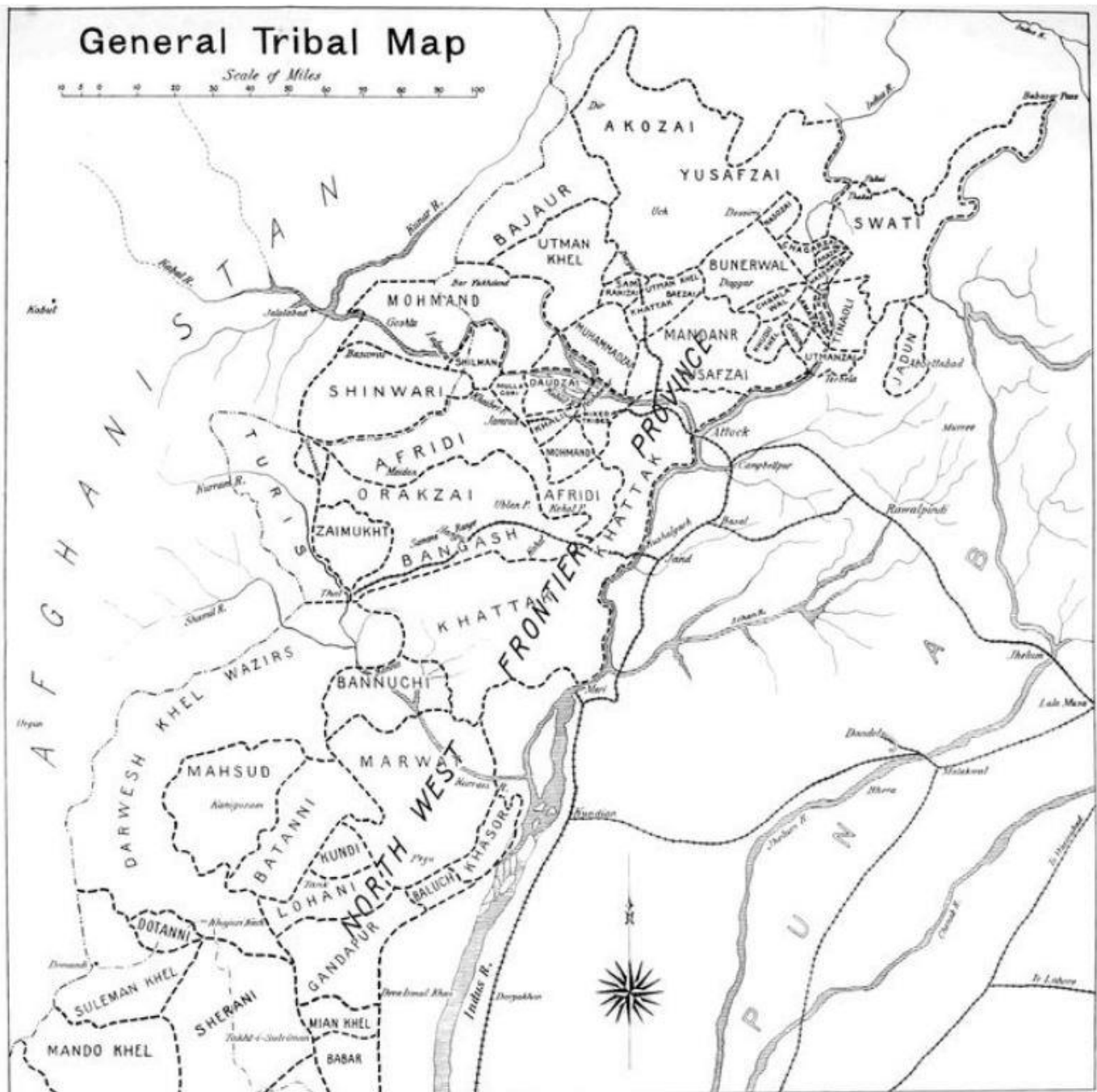
On September 10 1853, Mackeson was listening to appeals on his veranda when a religious zealot from Swat stabbed him. Mackeson lingered for four days before dying. The assassin was hung for the murder on October 1 and his ashes were cast in a running stream.

### **Campaign Goals**

This is a tricky problem dealing with a dangerous, but elusive enemy. Your primary goals are to burn up to seven villages and seize hostages in lieu of the surrender of the murderers and the payment of reparations.

The enemy are numerous, but you need not necessarily expect a determined defence. You should favour capturing enemy combatants rather than killing them. In order to succeed in punishing the tribal forces you will need to approach the area from several directions and box them in to prevent escape. You have willing and able junior officers.





## THE BLACK MOUNTAIN GEOGRAPHY AND TERRAIN

The Black Mountain itself is about twenty-five to thirty miles long, with an average height of about 8,000 feet above the sea. It ascends from the Indus basin at the southern end close to the village of Kiara and then to Baradar. It then runs north-east by north to a point called Chitabat. From here, two spurs run north towards the Indus. The easternmost spur has the village of Thakot at its foot. Effectively the Black Mountain is a long and narrow ridge with some higher peaks and deep passes. The spurs running off it are precipitous and rocky with deep gorges hiding some of the smaller villages. Most of the larger villages are situated along the Indus. The upper part of the Black Mountain is covered with trees, a variety of pine, oak, sycamore, horse-chestnut, and wild cherry. The crest has wide and opening grass land as do the exposed slopes of some of the higher peaks.

The routes into the Black Mountain are limited and mean that ascent is along one or more the spurs. The British can ascend either from Tanawal or Agror and have eight route options:

ROUTE	FROM	DETAIL	NOTES
1	Tanawal at the southern end of the mountain	The Baradar spur, near the village there is a path which leads on to the watershed overlooking the Hassanzais. Nearby there is another spur, where the Chamberi outpost, a fort of the Nawab of Amb is located. The Baradar plateau is a good camping ground with water.	Used for retirement by the 1852-53 expedition
2	Shingli	There is a gorge between two spurs; a path ascends the southern of these to Panj Gali.	In 1852 the left column of the expedition used this route.
3	Chatta	There is a track goes from the village lying on the northern- most of the above two spurs. Above Chatta it is joined by the Sambalbat spur from Agror, and then runs up to Jabai; this is one of the best routes for an ascending force. At the top (Kain Gali), a pass leading down to the Hassanzai villages. The watershed of this spur forms the boundary between Agror and Tanawal.	The right column of the force in 1852 moved by this route.
4	A small spur lying opposite Shingli between routes 2 and 3	It is steep and difficult, but a mule road was made up it in 1891.	The centre column of the force in 1852 ascended to Panj Gali using this route.
5	Agror	Using the Sambalbat spur there is a path open and easy of ascent (although steep in parts) which joins the Chatta spur higher up.	
6	Chajri	A steep and exposed road.	Not suitable for troops with equipment
7	Barchar	A path rising steeply from the valley for about 1,500 feet. From the village upwards the slope is more gradual and open for some distance, where thin forest commences, and on the right flank the around gets a little steeper, with one or two knolls. The last four or five hundred feet are very steep, with dense forest on the right flank. The left is open and exposed to view from the crest. The point of junction with the top is called Bampur Gali.	The village is situated at the top of this first rise, and might be held by an enemy, who could, however, be dislodged by artillery fire from below. The levies went up this route in 1868.
8	The spur running down	The route ascends east to join the Khabal mountain, which lies east of Agror. The watershed of this ridge forms the boundary	The main column of the force ascended from Kungali in 1868. The crest



	eastward from Chitabat to the village of Kungali	between Agror and Pariari and Tikari. Half-way there is a mound called Mana-ka-Dana. From here the range dips down into forest then ascends to some steep and wooded knolls. Beyond this the route is steeper and more heavily wooded towards Chitabat.	at the top of the route is a good defensive position for the enemy. A path leads round the Agror face of Chitabat among rocks and pine trees. Mules can pass along, but it is dangerous in places. The Kungali ridge is the most northern spur ascending from British territory.
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The options from Chitabat are equally problematic. The route to the Machai peak (the highest point) is around 3.5 miles, practicable for troops, equipment and mountain artillery. There is a spur that runs from Machai to the Indus. Two and a half miles from Machai is the Dunda Peak the route runs along a spur to the Indus close to the village of Judba (in 1868 the tribesmen encamped on the other side of the river at Bihar). From Dunda, the spur runs to Trand (around 6 miles). The hillsides around are used to grow corn and the terrain on either side of the crop fields are wooded.

The climate in the Black Mountain areas is fine in the spring, summer, and autumn, but the winter is snow falls in sufficient quantity to stop movement over the crest. There is heavy rain in the spring and early autumn, and storms are common.

## THE TRIBES OF THE BLACK MOUNTAIN

The western side of the Black Mountain is inhabited by the Hassanzais, the Akazais, and the Chagarzais. On the eastern side are the Saiyids of Pariari and the Deshiwals (a Swat tribe). The Hassanzais are made of the Isazai clan of Yiisafzai Pathans. Isa had three sons, Hassan, Aka, and Mada, hence the Hassanzais, the Akazais and the Mada tribes.

### Hassanzais

These are located on either side of the Indus and occupy the southern part of the western side of the Black Mountain. They have a border in the north with the Akazais and on the south they share a border with the Nawab of Amb. There are ten clans of Hassanzais: Khan Khel, Kaka Khel, Kotwal, Mamu Khel, Mir Ahmad Khel, Nanu Khel, Zakaria Khel, Nasrat Khel, Lukman Khel and Dada Khel. They have a combined fighting strength of around 1,895 men. The Saiyids of Tilli can add another 230 men. The Hazzanzais are considered avaricious, but not especially brave. They tend to rely on the Akazai and the Mada Khel to do much of the fighting. The tribe is in a constant state of feuding. The tribe is not dependent on British goods; they obtain much of their needs elsewhere, so a blockade would not work on them. There is little to sustain an invasion force in the area, so supplies would have to be carried.

### Represent these as:

Khan Khel, Kaka Khel, Kotwal, Mamu Khel, Mir Ahmad Khel, Nanu Khel, Zakaria Khel, Nasrat Khel, Lukman Khel and Dada Khel as **60 figures**.

The Saiyids of Tilli can add another **20 figures**.



## Akazais

This tribe is a section of the Isazai clan of Yusufzais. They are located on the western slopes of the Black Mountain and the crest. To their east are the Agror and the Pariari Saiyids. To their north are the Chagarzais. The main villages are Kand, Bimbal, and Biliani. They are difficult to approach, but they are located on flat and open ground. The tribe has four sub-sections: Painsa Khel, Barat Khel, Aziz Khel, and Tassan Khel. Collectively, they can muster around 1,100 men. Other smaller tribal groups in their region can add another 270 men. The region is fairly inhospitable but they cultivate rice, wheat, and other crops in the Tikari valley. They are unlikely to offer the Hassanzais any tangible aid, over the past twenty or so years they have become more troublesome.

### Represent these as:

Painsa Khel, Barat Khel, Aziz Khel, and Tassan Khel each clan has **15 figures**.  
Smaller tribes collectively **10 figures**.

## Chagarzais

This tribe is a section of the Malizai clan of the Yusuf. They are located on both sides of the Indus to the north of the Akazais. There are three sections of the tribe, the Nasrat Khel, Basi Khel, and Firozais. The Basi Khel has its own sub tribes (Daud Khel, Shahu Khel, Khwaja Khel, Kalandar Khel, Kassar Khel and Babujan Khel) as does the Nasrat Khel (Hanju Khel, Haidar Khel, Lukman Khel, and Badha Khel). The fighting strength of the Basi Khel is estimated at 1,910, the Nasrat Khel at around 1,800 and the Firozais

at 1,000. The Akhund Khel has lands within the Chagarzai territory and can muster 960 fighting men. Other settler clans can muster another 960 men. The southern territory is occupied by the Basi Khel with their main villages being Pakban and Chamang. To the north are the villages of Grugiani and Jalkai occupied by Saiyids. Close by is the Nasrat Khel occupying the villages of Dumail and some other, smaller hamlets. There is another part of the Basi Khel section who occupies Kalish (rented from the Akhund Khel).

Overall the Chagarzais are considered to be braver than their neighbours. They rely on income from cows, buffaloes, and goats. Troops advancing into their country would have to take supplies with them. The terrain is broken, thickly covered with pines and is a difficult place to approach and attack. They buy indigo, brass, copper and cloth from the British.

**Represented by:**

Daud Khel, Shahu Khel, Khwaja Khel, Kalandar Khel, Kasan Khel and Babujan Khel with each clan represented by **10 figures**.

Akhund Khel – **2 x 20 figures**.

Other settlers – **2x 20 figures**.

**Pariari Saiyids**

This group occupy the eastern face of the Black Mountain (to the north of the Agror Valley). A number of the villages are actually rented by Basi Khel Chagarzais. The Saiyids can muster around 100 men, the Basi Kehl a further 200 and various other settlers a further 100 men. The region is renowned for enduring feuds. Water in the area is plentiful and there is a road that can be used for quicker movement.

**Represent this group with 15 figures.**

**Armament**

The principal weapons of the tribes are swords, shields, spears, and matchlocks. The fighting strengths are bared on every able bodied man between fifteen and fifty years.

## **EXPEDITION AGAINST THE HASSANZAIS**

Shortly after the region was annexed a line was established on the left bank of the River Indus to mark where British jurisdiction ended and to prevent Trans-Indus salt being smuggled into the Punjab. The line ran five miles past Torbela towards the river and terminated where the Khan of Amb (Jehandad Khan) lands commenced. Carne, head of the British Customs Department visited the region in the autumn of 1851. Despite objections from the Board of Administration, Carne's intention was to extend the line. Major J Abbott, the district officer advised Carne not to make the trip, but Carne proceeded accompanied by one of his officers called Tapp.

Carne marched to the border and came back via Torbela; he had sent most of the bodyguards ahead. Carne and Tapp were approached by Hassanzais close to the border between Hassanzai and Jehandad's territory. Quite why the Hassanzais killed the two men was never really established. The Hassanzais had crossed into British territory to carry out the attack. Perhaps it was just an opportunistic murder, the two men were English, defenceless, infidels and they may have had something to steal.



Since the event had taken place on Jehandad Khan's land, he was caught between a rock and a hard place. Fearing British retribution more than his other neighbours, he rounded up as many Hassanzais as he could lay his hands on and presented to the British. Outraged, the Hassanzais struck back, burning and pillaging his border villages and snatching his forts at Chamberi and Shingli. Some of his own people turned against him, stirred up by the Hassanzais. The British became convinced that not only were the Hassanzais guilty of the crime, but they probably approved of it and were prepared to go to extreme lengths to shelter the perpetrators. There was only one course of action, step in and help out poor Jehandad Khan, kick the Hassanzais out of the forts and teach the tribesmen a lesson they would not forget. Orders to assemble a punitive force were given and Mackeson assembled:

British interference became necessary, and orders were issued for the assembly of a punitive force.

- Four guns, 5th Troop, 1st Brigade, H.A
- Six guns, Mountain Train Battery
- 16th Irregular Cavalry
- 7th Company Sappers and Miners
- 3rd Native Infantry
- Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment
- Four Companies Corps of Guides.
- 1st Sikh Infantry
- 176 men Rawal Pindi Police
- Two Regiments Kashmir Dogras
- Levies (1760 men)

Mackeson organised his force into three columns and a reserve force. They approached from Chatta, Shingli, Shoshni and Shergarh. The Shingli fort (taken by the Hassanzais from the Nawab) was recaptured without loss. The Hassanzais and Akazais took the opportunity to occupy the crest of the Black Mountain and pushed skirmishers towards Chatta.

Regular troops were forbidden from being used directly on the mountain, the authorities arguing that their supply and ammunition needs were too significant to carry up into the mountains and that in any case they were unused to mountain warfare. The regulars were placed at Shergarh, but Mackeson moved them to the banks of the River Indus so they could operate as a reserve to all of the columns. The regulars moved from Shergarh to Darbans on December 24-25 screened by irregulars from the forces at Chatta, Shingli and Shoshni.

On December 27, Mackeson had a change of mind and sent most of the regulars to Baradar and left four companies at Chamberi. By December 29, the three columns got underway with Panj Gali being the ultimate objective. They were given instructions to fall back on Chamberi or Baradar if they were severely pressed.

Lieut.-Col. R. Napier's right column pushed through against stiff opposition and reached a broad spur near the summit of the mountain (around 9000 feet). The Akazais had dug in, but as the British advanced they fell back and Lieutenant Hodson, leading the Guides reached the shoulder of the mountain above Panj Gali at around sunset. The tribesmen on the shoulder retreated and Hodson ordered his men to camp on the shoulder for the night.

Meanwhile, the centre column under Major J. Abbott climbed up to around half the distance to Panj Gali when they ran into around 600 Hassanzais matchlock men. They were positioned on a steep rocky

point at the centre of the ravine. Abbott promptly turned their position and forced a retreat. The Hassanzais fell back to another good position at the head of the pass. At this point Abbott was joined by Captain Davidson's left column. Mackeson was of the opinion that he needed Napier's men to move on the rear of the enemy before any determined attack by Abbott and Davidson was made. When Napier did appear, the Hassanzais retreated once again. Davidson's left column (with Col. Mackeson) had been fired on during their ascent, but had quickly dislodged the enemy and was able to combine forces with Abbott with little difficulty. British forces fired a number of Hassanzai villages in the immediate vicinity on December 30, the following day they moved to the Tilli plateau and burnt all of the villages up to Abu. To play his part in the proceedings, the Nawab's men burnt the villages along the Indus from Kotkai to Baradar.

By January 2, the British force had fallen back to Baradar, with the enemy close on their heels, but always staying just out of reach. The Hassanzais failed to submit, but it was considered sufficient that they had lost their grain and their villages had been fired. The next time they caused problems was in 1863, but this was directed at the Nawab in retaliation for his support of the 1851 campaign against them.

Total casualties for the 1853 expedition was around 15 killed and wounded, tribal losses are unknown.

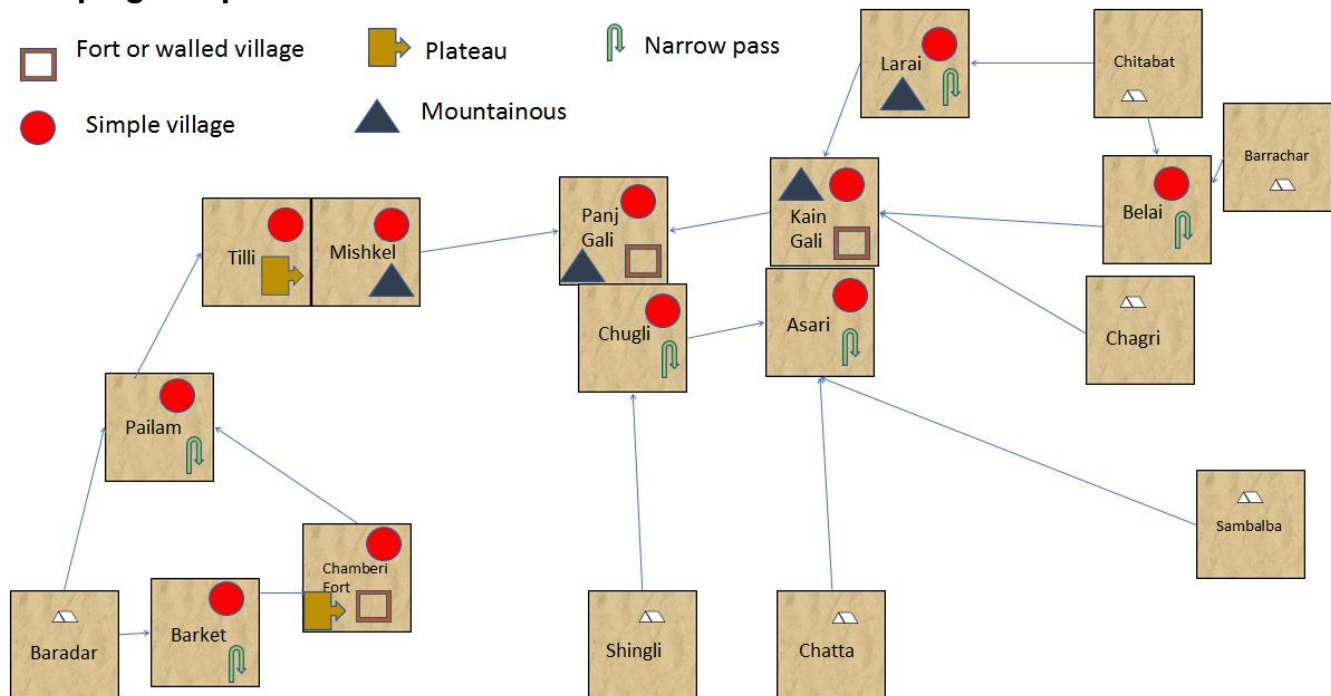
## THE BRITISH TROOPS OF THE EXPEDITION

Here is a bit of background on some of the units that were involved in the campaign and some suggestions about how to represent them on the table:

UNIT	BACKGROUND	TABLE TOP DEPICTION
Four guns, 5th Troop, 1st Brigade, H.A	Originally created in 1838 as Shah Sujah's Troop. After the assassination of Shah Sujah in 1842, the battery became part of the Bengal Army of the Honourable East India Company.	1 or two guns
Six guns, Mountain Train Battery	Probably the Hazara Mountain Train Battery (formed at Haripur in 1851, by Lt. G. G. Pearse.)	1 or two guns
16th Irregular Cavalry	These were raised in 1847 and disbanded in 1861.	Small 6-10 figure unit
7th Company Sappers and Miners	Originally two pioneer companies called the Corps of Bengal Pioneers raised in 1803. They became the Bengal Sappers and Miners in 1819.	5 figures
3rd Native Infantry	Originally raised back in 1758 as the 10th Battalion, later known as the Swinton Battalion, the 13th BNI, the 6th Battalion, the 6th Regiment BNI and finally the 3rd Regiment in 1824. They mutinied in 1857 and those that remained became the Loyal Purbeah Regiment.	20 figures
Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment	They were raised as the 3rd Regiment for Shuja-ai-Mulk the Amir of Kabul in 1838. They were posted to a partially ruined fort between Ghunzee and Kandahar called Kelat-i-Ghilzie. After the fall of Shujah in 1842, the 3rd (about 600 men) were besieged by up to 6000 Afghan. They were given their name (and formally the 12th Bengal Native	20 figures

	<b>Infantry.</b>	
Four Companies Corps of Guides	Raised in 1846 comprising of horse and foot tasked with intelligence gathering on the frontier. They are credited with being the first British unit to wear khaki.	About 350 men, about 20 figures
1st Sikh Infantry	Raised in December 1846 at Hoshiarpur by Hodgson of men recruited from the disbanded Khalsa regiments of the Sikh Empire. They were originally the 1st Regiment of Sikh Local Infantry adipted the 1st Regiment of Sikh Infantry in 1857.	About 300 men, 15-20 figures.
Rawalpindi Police	Rawalpindi lies to the south of the Black Mountain and these are local men.	176 men, five figures
Two Regiments Kashmir Dogras	Probably the Jammu and Kashmir Brigades. Raised in 1821 by Raja Gulab Singh of Jammu. They became part of the Jammu and Kashmir State Forces in 1846.	2 x 20 figures
Levies	Probably members of the frontier force led by British officers	Around 1400 men 2 x 20 figures

## Campaign Map



# WARGAMING THE EXPEDITION

This is an ideal opportunity to run a small solo campaign game without needing hundreds of figures. You can simply fight each encounter using the same units each time, remembering that none of the encounters should be considered to be a fight to the death as such. If the tribesmen lose significant casualties they will retire, if they feel they have been flanked they will fall back.

The tribal player must note down the location of each of his main elements. The player may not have mixed tribes in the same location. He may only “stack” the tribal elements if the tribesmen in one area have been forced to retreat. The Saiyids of Tilli must be located in the Tilli box. The Hazzanzais must be located on the Baradar side of the map, the Akazais at Chugli or Asari, the Chagarzais at Kain Gali, Larai or Belai and the Pariari Saiyids at Belai or Asari.

British troops must be split into at least three columns with the 1st Sikhs held in reserve. These men can only enter a square from their base after the square has been cleared of tribesmen. They can be used as a blocking force to prevent tribal units working around the rear of a British column. There are five key terrain features that determine the layout of the table:

- Village – unfortified village consisting of a handful of buildings. This will be the principle focal point of the table.
- Fort/walled village – as above, but in the case of Chamberi, this is a simple small fort garrisoned by tribesmen. It should neither be large or particularly robust. It should serve as the main defensive position for the tribesmen. In the case of a walled village, the village should hold no more than 20 figures.
- Mountainous – this suggests very difficult terrain, the table should be dotted with rocky outcrops and steep hills, and the village or settlement should be placed at the highest point on the table.
- Narrow Pass – more difficult terrain with a clear ten figure maximum width pass running along the length of the table, with a fork leading off to the village or settlement if at a higher point on the table. The table should be covered with trees, rocks and very limiting terrain.
- Plateau – a flat area with scattered trees and rocky outcrops.

When you are setting up a table, the terrain should be placed by the tribal player and they may place their troops anywhere on the table. They will also determine the British entry point onto the table. The map can be used to mark the current positions of each of the British columns. The tribal units are only marked on the map when they have been engaged or have fallen back to another square on the map.

If tribal units are prevented from escaping to another square they will reluctantly surrender to the British.



If you are playing the game solo, then place the tribesmen on the map using the guidance above and then use the following mechanism to create three columns and a reserve:

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	COLUMN 3	RESERVE
Two Regiments Kashmir Dogras	Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment	3rd Native Infantry	1st Sikh Infantry
Six guns, Mountain Train Battery	Four guns, 5th Troop, 1st Brigade, H.A	Levies (1760 men)	
176 men Rawal Pindi Police	16th Irregular Cavalry	7th Company Sappers and Miners	
Four Companies Corps of Guides.			
Throw 1d6 to determine start point: Baradar 1,2,3 Shingli 4,5,6	Throw 1d6 to determine start point: Chatta 1,2,3 Shambalba 4,5,6	Throw 1d6 to determine start point: Chagri 1,2 Barrachar 3,4 Chitabat 5,6	Throw 1d6 to determine start point: Baradar 1 Shingli 2 Chatta 3 Shambalba 4 Barrachar 5 Chitabat 6

## SUGGESTED RULES

Naturally, I would strongly recommend my own *Mad Dogs and Englishmen* (Partisan Press) set of rules where you will find army lists grading the troops. I would use a combination of Afghan war and Indian Mutiny lists for details. Remember this campaign took place *four years before* the Indian Mutiny. Alternative rules include *Sword and Flame* and *The Men Who Would Be Kings* or *Black Powder*.

Original Source Recommended Reading (all available to read or download online):

**SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (FOREIGN DEPARTMENT) Nº XII INDIA, FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPT. SHOWING THE RELATIONS OF the British Government WITH THE TRIBES, INDEPENDENT AND DEPENDENT, ON THE NORTH -WEST FRONTIER OF THE PUNJAB, FROM ANNEXATION IN 1849 TO THE CLOSE OF 1855, DISTRICT MEMORANDUM. 1856.**

**FRONTIER AND OVERSEAS EXPEDITIONS FROM INDIA COMPILED IN THE NOTICE IN SIX VOLUMES (VOL. I TRIBES NORTH OF THE KABUL RIVER), SIMLA, GOVERNMENT MONOTYPE PRESS, 1907.**

**CAMPAIGNS ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER BY CAPTAIN H. L. NEVILL, D.S.O. ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY, LONDON, 1912**