

The
Indian
Mutiny
Of
1857
(1857 – 1859)

Background:

The East India Company

1. Company arrives in India in the 1600's as Traders.

2. 1700's – The Mogul Empire in India declines:

A) The East India Company finds itself fighting for survival against:

I. The French.

II. Ruling Princes' in various areas of India.

3. 1757 – British government gains control of Bengal by using the East India Company:

A) Company uses any means necessary to gain & keep control:

I. Intrigue.

II. Negotiations.

III. Treachery.

IV. Brute Force.

Background - 1805

1. British Commander in Chief at Madras is, Lt. General, Sir John Cradock:

A) He approves 3 new items for the Sepoys (Indian Foot Soldiers), Sowars (Mounted Troops), and Gollandaz (Gunners):

I. Leather Stocks for the necks of the uniforms.

II. New headwear with a leather cockade.

III. New regulation forbidding religious facial markings (Beards or Mustaches) and jewelry:

(1) Caste Marks on faces must be removed!

(2) Beards must be shaved.

(3) Mustaches must be trimmed.

2. Problem...To the Sepoys:

A) Shape and fashion of the beard is a badge of their Caste and thus...:

I. Part of their religion!

B) Hindu Reformers have tried to do away with Castes...BUT, it has only created NEW Castes and subdivisions of Castes!!!

C) 4 classes of Hindus:

I. Brahman...Priests & Law Givers.

II. Ksatriya...Rulers & Warriors.

III. Vaisya...Merchants & Businessmen.

IV. Sudra...Peasants & Workers.

3. Problem...Rumor...Stock & Cocade are made from Cowhide or Pigskin!!!

A) Cows are sacred!

B) Pigs are forbidden by religion!

C) To even touch Pigskin is ritual pollution to a Hindu or Muslim!

Background - 1806

1. May – Vellore, India:

A) Lt. Colonel Darley reports to Cradock that:

I. Most of an elite Grenadier Company has refused to wear the new Headdress!

B) Cradock says it's insubordination:

I. Any Indian Officer refusing to wear the Headdress will be dismissed from the Army!

C) 10 Muslims & 11 Hindus are court-martialed:

I. All guilty!

II. 1 Hindu & 1 Muslim are flogged and dismissed from the Army!

III. The other 19 are sentenced to be flogged 500 times!!!!

(1) Never happens...They admit the error of their way and promise good behavior.

2. Secret meetings are held:

A) Swear to resist the new regulations.

**B) Decide to seize the weapons at
Vellore.**

**3. June 17th – Sepoy, Mustafa Beg, reports
to his commanding officer, Lt. Colonel
Forbes...Plan to rise and attack the
British:**

**A) Forbes asks the Indian Officers to
investigate:**

I. They're all in on the plan!!!

**B) They report to Forbes that Beg is
insane:**

I. Persuade Forbes to jail him!

**4. Same time...European woman, Mrs.
Burke...Tells the Station Commander,
Colonel Fancourt...Rumors of an
uprising:**

A) He tells her to go away.

5. July 10th – 2:00 – Morning – Sepoys turn on the British:

A) Firing everywhere.

B) Dawn – All of the British Guards and Colonel Fancourt are dead!

C) Barracks are under attack!

D) 7:00 – Morning – Captain Archibald MacLachlan leads 200 men in a charge from the barracks:

I. Fight the Sepoys.

II. MacLachlan is badly wounded.

III. Captain C.J. Barrow takes command.

IV. Fight until ammunition is gone.

V. Fight with the bayonet.

E) Only 60 men left alive at this point:

I. Helpless...Have to watch as 15 sick & wounded are dragged from the Hospital and butchered!

F) Messenger is sent to Arcot, 16 miles away, for help.

G) 8:30 – Morning – Help from Arcot:

I. A Dragoon force led by Lt. Colonel Rollo Gillespie arrives.

H) 10:00 – Morning – Main relief column from Arcot arrives.

I) 350 Mutineers are trapped in the Fort:

I. British attack them.

II. NO QUARTER!

III. All 350 are killed!

J) Aftermath:

**I. Captured Mutineers are lined up.....
Blown to pieces with salvos of
canister!**

II. New Regulations...Cancelled!

**III. British have lost 123 killed & 79
wounded at Vellore.**

Background

1. Barrackpore Mutiny - 1824:

- A) Barrackpore, India.**
- B) Sepoys refuse to go to Burma to serve.**
- C) Mutiny.**
- D) Fired on by British Troops.**
- E) Dispersed.**
- F) Ends.**

2. British under Sir Charles Napier:

- A) Conquer and annex Scinde.**

3. By 1833...Thousands of Missionaries all over India:

- A) Set up Missionary Schools.**
- B) Indian Priests fear that the Missionaries will convert all of India to Christianity.**

4. Mutinies will occur for various reasons in:

A) 1844 – 1849 – 1850 – and 1852.

**5. Two wars are fought...1845-1846...And
1848-1849:**

A) Results:

I. Sikhs are conquered.

II. Punjab is annexed.

**III. Brings 1,000's of new Sikh recruits
into the British Army:**

**(1) BUT...The Sikhs are hated by the
rest of India:**

**a. Considered to be uncouth,
smelly, and savages.**

**(2) Indian Sepoys from Oude &
Rajputana are angry that the
British have allowed the Sikhs
into the Army!**

Background – British Reformers

1. Have suppressed the “Thuggee”:

A) Cult.

B) Worship “Kali.”

C) Strangle and rob travelers.

D) Practice human sacrifice.

E) Practice “Suttee”.....Widow Burning.

2. Start the doctrine of “Lapse”:

A) East India Company takes it upon itself to:

I. Annex Prince controlled states where the ruler dies and leaves no legitimate heir!

3. Attitude of contempt toward the Indian people.

4. Sincere desire to bring a good Government to the Indian people.

5. Belief that material & spiritual

improvement go together.

Background – By the 1850's

1. The East India Company:

A) Totally stop trading.

B) Act as “Agents” for the British Government.

B) Exist solely to run the civil and military affairs of India.

Events

1. New British Officers arrive:

- A) Most hate India.**
- B) Most hate the Indian people.**
- C) “Look down upon” the Indian people.**
- D) Distance themselves from the Indian Troops they command.**

2. British Judges replace Indian Officials:

- A) See their powers slipping away.**

3. The Governor General:

- A) Can only be appointed by the British Government.**
- B) Rules the Bengal Presidency from Calcutta.**
- C) Rules over the 2 Presidencies of: Madras and Bombay.**

4. 1856 – Oude is annexed:

- A) 60% of the Sepoys come from here.**
- B) “Sepoy”....From the Turkish word**

“Sipahi”.....Meaning ‘Soldier.’

C) Trained in European Warfare with European Weapons.

5. February 1856 – Lord Charles John Channing:

A) Made Governor General of the East India Company.

6. Summer of 1856 – Northwest provinces of India – Starting in Oude – Revival of the old Hindu custom of “Chapatti”:

A) Night – Runner arrives in a village.

B) Seeks out the elder.

C) Gives him 6 Holy “Chapattis”(Wheat Cakes).

D) Taking a bite has 3 meanings:

I. Committing to the movement.

II. Preparing for a rebellion.

III. All epidemics will be banished.

E) Elder makes cakes for 6 more villages.

F) Sends runners to 6 villages.

G)And on and on...Movement spreads rapidly.

7. Another custom is brought back –

“Passing the Lotus Flower”:

A) Lotus Flower is the Hindu symbol of War – Touching it is a commitment to the cause.

B) Man brings the Lotus Flower to a Sepoy Military Post.

C) Handed to the Senior Sepoy Officer.

D) He hands it to a member of his unit.

E) Goes from hand-to-hand.

F) Last man...Takes it to another Military Post...Repeated...Over and over.

8. By 1857 – Government Stations all over India:

A) Military Posts.

B) Magazine...Storage for powder and weapons.

C) Garrison of Troops.

D) European Community.

E) Jail.

F) Treasury:

I. Full of Government cash!

II. Favorite target of robbers.

III. Will be the primary target of the Mutineers.

9. 1857 – East India Company Army:

A) 233,087 men:

I. 190,087 are Indian Troops!

II. 43,000 are British Troops.

III. All Officers are British.

B) Broken down into Battalions:

I. Battalion...10 Companies:

(1) Company is commanded by a Captain...Each Company has:

a. 2 Majors.

b. 1 Sgt. Major.

c. 1 Color Sgt.

C) East India Company subsidizes the 3

Indian Armies:

I. Calcutta (Capital).

II. Madras.

III. Bombay.

10. By 1857 – In India – 125,000 British men, women, and children:

A) Living among 250 million Indians.

B) Live in/at/or near:

I. Small European towns outside Indian towns.

II. Government Stations.

III. Indian Cities.

C) Have Homes.

D) Own Shops.

E) Have Churches.

F) Have Social Clubs.

11. Ahmed-Ullah, The Maulvi of Falzbad:

A) Learned & Holy Man.

B) Tours the Northwest visiting:

I. Agra – Delhi – Meerut – Patna – and

Calcutta.

C) April 1857 – Returns to Oude.

**D) Arrested, tried, found guilty of
sedition:**

I. Condemned to death.

**E) Will be held in Faizabad awaiting
execution, at the time of the Meerut
Mutiny.**

12. 1857 – Turmoil among the Sepoys:

**A) Feel the British treat them with
disrespect!**

**B) Feel the British Officers are no longer
“equal with them.”**

**C) Feel the British Officers think they
are “better” than the Sepoys.**

**D) Feel they can no longer communicate
with the British Officers.**

**13. 1857 – More and more Missionaries are
arriving in India:**

A) Interfere with ancient religious

beliefs.

14. 1857 – The British Commander-In-Chief in India is...General, Sir George Anson:

A) 59 yrs. Old.

B) Has fought at Waterloo.

C) Likes Horse Racing.

D) Likes Cards.

E) Right under Anson is Major General, Sir Patrick Grant:

I. 53 yrs. Old.

II. Brave – Efficient.

III. Fought in the Sikh War.

IV. He is the Commander at Madras.

The Greased Cartridge Problem

1. Weapon of the British Troops is the .577

**– Lee/Enfield – Muzzle Loading –
Percussion – Rifle:**

A) Very accurate up to 200 yards.

B) Very effective at 500 yards.

C) Accuracy is very slim at 1,000 yards.

**2. To make the loading easier, faster, and
to stop “fouling” the grooves in the
barrel:**

**A) Cartridge manufacturers start making
greased paper cartridges!**

**I. End of paper tube is torn open with
teeth in the mouth.**

**II. Entire greased packet...paper,
powder, lead projectile, are shoved
down into the barrel.**

**III. Ramrod...Grease makes it slide
down very easy.**

3. January 21, 1857 – Bengal – Near the

Army Musketry School at Dum-Dum – 6 miles North of Calcutta:

A) Captain J.A. Wright learns of concerns by the Sepoys about rumors that the lubricants on the paper cartridges are from hog and cattle grease!!!

I. For a Hindu or Muslim to place this in their mouths would be to defile them and their religion!

B) Rumor is...Done intentionally by the British to:

I. Defile the Sepoys.

II. Break down the Caste System.

III. Convert them to Christianity.

C) 2/3's of the Indian Officers refuse to use the greased cartridges:

I. Because of their religion.

4. January 22, 1857 – Wright reports the concerns:

A) British Officers make a recommend:

I. No more greased cartridges be sent to India.

II. Let Sepoys grease their own cartridges with:

(1) Beeswax or Vegetable Oil.

5. Within 6 days...Military Department issues orders:

A) Only British Soldiers will be issued the greased cartridges.

B) Sepoys can grease their own.

6. BUT.....It's too late to stop the rumors!

February 1857

1. February 25th – Berhampore – 116 miles

North of Calcutta:

A) Colonel William Mitchell orders the old, blue-papered, cartridges, issued to the Troops:

I. They are NOT greased.

II. The Sepoy 19th refuses to touch the cartridges!

(1) Are FORCED to place them in their pouches!

2. Today we know from hard evidence that the new greased cartridges were in fact:

A) Greased with cattle and hog lard!

March 1857

**1. Lucknow – Left Bank of the Gumti River
– 42 miles East of Cawnpore, 610 miles
from Calcutta – In the capital of Oude
Province:**

**A) Brig. General, Sir Henry Lawrence
becomes the Chief Commissioner.**

**2. March 20th – British reinforcements
reach Calcutta.**

**3. March 29th – Barrackpore – Evening –
Sepoy, Mangal Pande is high on
“Bhang” (Hemp and Other Drugs):**

**A) Armed with a musket and a “Tulwar”
(Native Sword).**

**B) Urges his fellow Sepoys to break
rank!**

**C) Urges them to refuse the new
cartridges!**

D) Urges them to revolt!

E) Lt. Henry Baugh and Sgt. Major

James Hawson move to disarm him:

- I. Pande fires at Baugh...Kills Baugh's horse!**
- II. Baugh fires at Pande and misses.**
- III. Pande wounds Baugh with his Tulwar.**
- IV. Hawson prevents Pande from killing Baugh.**
- V. 2 British Officers escape!**

4. Pande tries to commit suicide by shooting himself:

- A) Only inflicts a wound.**
- B) Captured!**

5. March 30th – Pande and another Sepoy, Jermadar Iswari Pande, are court-martialed for sedition.

6. March 31st – Berhampore:

- A) For refusing an order to take cartridges:**

I. 19th Sepoy is dishonorably

Disbanded:

(1) Turn over weapons!

(2) Turn over colors!

(3) Paid!

April – 1857

- 1. Monday – April 6th – Pande & Pande are found guilty – Sentenced to death:**
 - A) Both are hanged in front of the entire Troop.**

- 2. April 23rd - @ Meerut (Military Divisional Headquarters...300 miles up the Ganges Valley from Calcutta):**
 - A) Announcement...3rd Light Cavalry will be the 1st to:**
 - I. Practice new loading & firing orders with the new cartridges.**

- 3. April 24th – Meerut – Colonel George Carmichael-Smyth orders the 3rd Light Cavalry thru the rifle loading drill:**
 - A) Fellow Officers urge him not to do so!**
 - I. Inform him there is no need for the drill!**
 - B) Won't listen...Drill is held for 90 men:**
 - I. Indian Major demonstrates.**

II. Major orders the men to take 3 cartridges each.

III. 85 of the 90 refuse to do so!

IV. Drill is called off.

V. Men are confined to the camp.

Wednesday thru Friday

May 6, 7, and 8, 1857

1. The 85 Sepoys are court-martialed:

A) 30 men on the Judge's Panel:

I. 15 Native Indians.

II. 9 Hindus.

III. 6 Muslims.

B) All...Guilty!

C) Sentenced to 10 yrs. at hard labor!

**I. 11 of the youngest Troopers have 5
yrs. knocked off their sentences.**

Saturday – May 9, 1857

1. The 85 Sepoys are paraded in front of the entire Troop:

A) Sentence is read.

B) Stripped of uniform and boots.

C) Ankles are shackled.

D) As they file past Carmichael-Smyth:

I. Drop uniforms.

II. Throw boots at him.

III. Curse him.

2. Evening – Lt. Hugh Gough reports to Colonel Carmichael-Smyth:

A) Strong rumors of a revolt the next day!

I. Colonel tells him to ignore it!

Sunday – May 10, 1857 - Meerut

**1. Northwest India – 35 miles North of
Delhi:**

A) A call for the murder of all Europeans!

2. 5:00 – Afternoon – Starts!

A) Sepoys start killing their Officers.

B) Start killing any Europeans.

C) Looting.

D) Burning.

**E) Take the Jail and release the
prisoners.**

**F) Many British Soldiers are stoned,
stabbed, or shot to death.**

**G) Colonel John Finnis is shot from his
horse:**

I. Hacked to pieces.

**H) Men, women, and children...No
matter the age...Killed!**

I) 6 British Officers hide in an Outhouse:

I. Discovered.

II. All are hacked to pieces.

J) Mob is burning, robbing, pillaging, and murdering!

K) The Chambers House is set on fire:

I. Charlotte Chambers comes out.

II. She is 9 months pregnant.

III. Grabbed...Throat is slit!

IV. Muslim butcher...Cuts her open!

V. Cuts out the baby...Lays it on her chest!

M) Some British women are burnt alive in their homes!

N) A European woman in a carriage is stabbed to death:

I. Lt. Melville shoots and kills her killer.

O) Amelia Courtney, wife of the Hotel Keeper:

I. On her way to the Church.

II. Murdered in her carriage.

P) John McNabb...Hacked to death!

Q) Animal Vet., Sgt. Dawson, and his wife:

I. Murdered.

R) Another Animal Vet., a Sgt., is murdered!

S) 50 British men, women, and children are murdered!

I. 8 are women.

II. 8 are children.

T) Christianized Indians & Half-Breed European & Indian are killed!

U) Commanders are:

I. Brig. General, William “Bloody Bill” Hewitt:

(1) 67 yrs. old – Fat – INDECISIVE!

II. Archdale Wilson.

III. Lt. Colonel, John Jones...It is he who:

(1) Organizes the British Troops & loyal Sepoys.

(2) Opens the magazine to get more ammunition.

(3) Opens fire on the mob.

3. Dark...Mutineers are gone:

A) Camp 6 miles from the city.

Same Day – Sunday – 5/10/57

1. Delhi – 4:00 – Afternoon – Telegraph

Office:

**A) Discovers the line to Meerut is not
operating:**

I. Has been cut!

Monday – May 11, 1857 - Delhi

1. Delhi is surrounded by red, sandstone, walls:

A) Emperor, Bahador Shah II's Palace is surrounded by red, sandstone, walls.

2. 8:00 – Morning – Telegraph Operator, Mr. Todd, sets out to repair the telegraph line:

A) Runs into 20 mutineers.

B) They kill him!

C) Mutineers enter the city as a mob!

I. At the Bridge of Boats...They kill the Toll-keeper and another European.

II. Head for the Emperor's Palace.

3. Mr. Brendish at the Telegraph Office gets off a message to Umballa:

A) About the mutiny:

I. At Umballa...Message is given to Sir Henry Barnard:

(1) He sends it across Punjab to

**Lahore and Peshawar on the
Northwestern Frontier:**

- a. Enables authorities in those areas to take actions to prevent any mutiny.**

4. More and more Mutineers from Meerut arrive at Delhi:

A) Urge the Emperor's guards to mutiny and join them:

- I. Guards admit them into the compound and join the mutiny.**

B) Enter the Palace:

- I. Kill...Chaplain Jennings & his daughter!**
- II. Kill Miss Clifford.**
- III. Kill...The Manager of the Delhi & London Banks, Mr. Beresford, and his entire family:
(1) All have throats slit with pieces of broken glass!**
- IV. Kill...Entire Staff of "The Delhi**

Gazette.”

**5. Colonel Hugh Fraser leads a unit of
Sepoys into the city:**

A) To stop the Mutineers.

**B) His men mutiny and turn on him and
the other British Officers:**

I. Fraser is killed!

C) Captain C.R.G. Douglas is killed!

**D) British Commissioner, Simon Fraser,
Is decapitated!**

E) Sgt. Hutchinson is killed!

6. Throughout the city...Repeat of Meerut:

A) Arson.

B) Robbery.

C) Looting.

D) Murder:

I. Mobs are killing any:

(1) Europeans.

(2) Christians.

(3) Half-Breeds.

II. 50 Europeans are tied together and slaughtered!

III. The Sepoys have mutinied and killed their Officers!

7. Unit of Sepoys from the camp outside the city arrives to confront the Mutineers:

A) Led by Colonel J.P. Ripley.

B) Get inside the gates.

C) Confronted by a huge mob.

D) Ripley and 4 other Officers are killed!

8. Mutineers have turned to a Mob committing crimes in the name of/or for:

A) Religion.

B) Settling "old scores."

C) Revival of old religious gripes.

D) Revival of the caste system.

E) Plunder.

F) Removal of debts...How?

I. Burning of records.

II. Killing the Creditor.

9. 500 yards from the Palace is the Magazine:

A) Surrounded by high walls.

B) Storage for arms, powder, and ammunition.

C) Becomes the primary target of the Mutineers.

D) Held by 9 men:

I. Lt. George Willoughby – Lt. George Forrest.

II. Lt. Raynor – Conductor, Shaw.

III. Conductor, Buckley – Conductor, Scully.

IV. Conductor, Crow – Sgt. Edwards – and Sgt. Stewart.

E) The 9 defenders have no intention of letting the weapons fall into the hands of the Mutineers:

I. Plan...If the building is to fall...BLOW it up!

F) Mutineers assault!!!

G) Blow it up!!!

I. Scully and 4 others are killed.

II. One wall collapses killing and wounding 100's of the Mutineers!

H) In the escape from Delhi – Lt.

Willoughby and 5 others are trapped:

I. All are hacked to pieces!

10. The only way to escape the city is over the wall – 20 foot drop to a ditch – Up the other side:

A) Men, women, and children go over!

B) The massive retreat from Delhi to Karnal is totally unorganized!

11. King is forced by the Mutineers to take their side:

A) He doesn't really want to!

B) Force him to turn over an English Woman he has sheltered in the Palace:

- I. Taken to the Bazaar...Shot to death!**
- C) Force the King to turn over 50 fugitives to them:**
 - I. Mostly women & children.**
 - II. Take them to the Lahore Gate.**
 - III. Led out...All roped together.**
 - IV. All are hacked to pieces!**

12. Over the next 5 days...Mutinies all over the Northwest Province:

A) Aligarh – Gwalior – Jhansi – Benares.

B) Ferozepore – Bulandshahr – Itwah.

C) Mainpuri – Lucknow – Cawnpore.

*****Mobs, mutinies, looting, robbery, arson, murders, and massacres!!!**

*****Europeans are isolated and being hunted!**

Tuesday – May 12, 1857

- 1. Agra (Capital of the Northwest Provinces)...Receives word of Meerut mutiny!**

- 2. Same day...Calcutta (Other end of India) ...Governor General, Lord, Charles Canning...Receives a telegram reporting the Meerut Mutiny:**
 - A) Canning telegraphs the Governor of Bombay telling him to:
 - I. Get the Bombay Army back from Persia!****

 - B) Canning sends a telegraphs to Simla, to the Commander-In-Chief of the Bengal Army, General George Anson:
 - I. Orders him to march to Delhi!****

 - C) Canning telegraphs Sir John Lawrence in Punjab:
 - I. Gives him power to act as he sees fit!****

 - D) Canning telegraphs the Governor of**

Madras, Lord Harris:

**I. Orders him to send 2 European
Regiments immediately!**

**E) Canning telegraphs Lord, James Elgin
and General Ashburham:**

**I. To bring the British Force headed for
China, to Calcutta!**

Cawnpore (Kanpur)

1. Sits on the right bank of the Ganges River:

A) 270 miles Southeast of Delhi.

B) River separates it from Oude.

C) Has the largest British camp in that area of India.

D) Commander is General, Sir Hugh Wheeler:

I. Has been in India for 54 years.

II. Has an Indian wife.

2. The Rajah of Bithur, Dhondu Pant...

Called "Nana Sahib"...Assures the Europeans they can trust him!!

A) Total "BS"!!!!

Thursday – May 14, 1857

**1. News of the Meerut Mutiny reaches
Cawnpore:**

**A) Wheeler starts construction of an
earthworks fort:**

**I. 4 foot high walls around 2 hospital
barracks.**

Friday – May 15, 1857

1. News of the Delhi Mutiny reaches

Lucknow:

A) Sir Henry Lawrence starts preparing defenses.

2. Lawrence is warned that the garrison is going to Mutiny at 9:00 o'clock on the night of the 30th!!!

Saturday – May 16, 1857

1. Lucknow receives detailed reports of the Meerut & Delhi Mutinies:

A) Lawrence continues preparing.

B) Creates a fortified position covering 33 acres:

I. It is 2,150 feet by 1,200 feet.

II. Built around the Chief

Commissioner's house called "The Residency."

Wednesday – May 20, 1857

1. Calcutta:

- A) Lord Charles Canning takes his
Troops and heads for:
I. Cawnpore & Benares.**

Thursday – May 21, 1857

1. Cawnpore...Wheeler is informed that the Sepoys will Mutiny that night!

A) He starts moving the women & children into the earthworks fort.

2. Cawnpore is now isolated!!!

Saturday – May 23, 1857

- 1. First European Troop reinforcements arrive in India.**

- 2. Commanded by 47 yr. old, Scotsman, Colonel James Neill:**
 - A) Soldier for 30 years.**
 - B) Believes God has personally appointed him to restore order in upper India:**
 - I. Will become known as “Neill, The Avenger.”**

Sunday – May 24, 1857

**1. Lucknow...Lawrence moves his
personnel inside “The Residency”
compound:**

A) Troops – Men, Women, and Children.

Tuesday – May 26, 1857

- 1. Karnal...General George Anson comes down with cholera!**

Wednesday – May 27, 1857

1. In the entire province of Oude...Only Lucknow is not in Mutineer's hands!

2. Anson dies from the cholera!

**A) He is succeeded by Major General,
Sir, Henry Barnard:**

I. Barnard heads for Bagpat.

Saturday – May 30, 1857

1. British force led by Brig. General, Archdale Wilson...Reaches Ghazi-Ud Din Nagar:

A) 12 miles from Delhi.

B) 1 mile from the Hindun River.

C) Defended by a force of Sepoys from Delhi.

D) 4:00 – Afternoon – Battle starts:

I. Sepoys are pushed back.

II. Bayonet charge by the British.

III. 100's of Sepoys are shot or bayoneted.

IV. Ends at dark.

V. 50 Sepoy bodies are left on the field of battle.

VI. British have lost 11 killed & 19 wounded.

2. Night.....At Lucknow:

A) Sepoy garrison mutinies!!

Sunday – May 31, 1857

1. Outside Delhi...2 hour artillery duel between Sepoys and British relief column:

A) Sepoys retreat toward Delhi.

B) British pursue.

C) Mutineers set up a strong position at Badli-Ke-Seral:

I. Collection of old, walled-houses and gardens.

D) British have lost 24 killed & wounded:
I. 10 from heat and thirst!!

2. Any captured Mutineers:

A) Shot to death!

B) Bayoneted to death!

C) Saberred to death!

D) Hanged!

1st Week of June – 1857

1. More European Troops land in India:

- A) From Persia.**
- B) Commander...Gen. Henry Havelock.**
- C) Will continue to arrive throughout the month.**

2. Calcutta...Ali Nukkee Khan, former Premier for the King...Is believed to be one of the main plotters of the Mutiny!!!

- A) Spies inform Canning that it is a fact!**
- B) Khan and the Ex-King are arrested!**
- C) Khan is condemned to be hanged the next day!**
 - I. Night...Sepoy Guards help him escape!**

3. Lahore...Spies inform the British that the Sepoys are going to Mutiny:

- A) 2 of the Leaders are arrested:**
 - I. Court-martialed.**
 - II. BY...Native Officers.**

III. Guilty.

IV. Death by “Blown from Guns.”

- (1) Traditional military death punishment in India.**
- (2) Is offensive to religious beliefs of Hindus & Muslims.**
- (3) Back to mouth of cannon...Arms behind back are tied to cannon wheels.**
- (4) BOOM!...Literally, blown to pieces!**

B) 2 men are executed!

4. Agra...Lt. Governor of the Northwest is Mr. John Colvin...He decides to move all the Europeans into The Red Fort:

A) Mutineers advance to Sassiah...5 miles from The Red Fort!

B) Brig. General Polwhele leads a force out to oppose them:

I. 742 men & 6 cannons.

C) Battle of Sassiah:

I. 4 hours of fighting.

II. British are beaten...Forced to

Retreat:

(1) Lose 45 killed & 108 wounded.

Wednesday – June 3, 1857

1. Cawnpore...Large British garrison...

45 miles Southwest of Lucknow:

A) Commander...68 yr. old, Major General, Sir, Hugh Wheeler...52 years in the Army!

B) Wheeler completes his defensive position on the East side of the garrison:

I. Rectangular in size.

II. Covers 9 acres.

III. Inside are:

(1) 2 single-story hospital barracks buildings.

(2) Various other buildings.

(3) 4 underground

Powder/Ammunition Magazines.

IV. Entire position is surrounded by a trench.

V. ~~Parapet wall~~ about 3 1/2 feet high for men to fire from and behind.

Thursday – June 4, 1857

1. Varanasi...Garrison mutinies!

**2. Benares...Sits on the Ganges River...
Halfway between Calcutta & Delhi...
Hinduism's most holy city:**

A) Morning:

I. Meeting is held.

**II. Neill decides to disarm the 37th
Sepoy Regiment:**

**(1) They are in fact, planning to
Mutiny!**

B) 5:00 – Afternoon – 37th is brought out:

I. British start to disarm them.

II. Firing breaks out.

III. Sepoys retreat.

IV. 7 British Soldiers are killed.

V. 100's of Sepoys are killed.

C) Neill starts a retaliation of "Terror":

I. Scours the countryside.

II. Known captured Sepoys & Sowars:

(1) Brought back to Binaries.

(2) “Blown from Cannons.”

III. Those suspected of treason are:

(1) Flogged!

(2) Shot!

(3) Hanged!!...Done on a massive scale.

3. Cawnpore:

A) Night – Sepoys mutiny!

B) Looting – Burning – Murder!

C) Nana Sahib sides with the Mutineers!

4. Agra...Mutiny...Under siege...Will last until September!

**A) 100 miles to the Southwest is...
Central India.**

5. Central India consists of 6 provinces, or states:

A) Located between the Nerbudda, Jumna, and Chambal Rivers:

I. Gwalior.

II. Indore.

III. Dhar.

IV. Dewas.

V. Bhopal.

VI. Jawra.

Friday – June 5, 1857

1. Jhansi...Ruled by The Rani of Jhansi:

- A) Widow of the last Rajah of Jhansi.**
- B) She HATES the British.**

2. Sepoys Mutiny!!

- A) Murder Captain Dunlop.**
- B) Murder 2 other Officers.**

3. Captain Alexander Skene gathers 55

Christians...Men, women, and children:

- A) Take refuge in the Fort.**
- B) Sepoys open a siege.**

Saturday – June 6, 1857

1. Allahabad...6th Sepoy Regiment mutinies:

- A) Kill 15 of their British Officers.**
- B) City population supports the
Mutineers!**
- C) Looting...Arson...Jail is opened...
50 Europeans are murdered!**

2. Cawnpore:

- A) 10:00 – Morning – The Nana Sahib
declares himself.... “The Peshwa”:**
 - I. Sends a letter to Wheeler stating he
will attack!**
- B) Siege starts on the earthworks fort:**
 - I. Cannonade goes on around the
clock.**
 - II. 1,240 people inside the fort:**
 - (1) 450 are Soldiers.**
 - (2) Total of 900 to defend.**
 - (3) 340 women & children.**
 - (4) Overcrowded.**

III. Have 4 weeks supplies.

IV. Water is short.

V. Temperature is 120 to 130!

C) Casualties start mounting up.

**D) Dead bodies of men & animals are out
in the open:**

**I. Night...Gathered and thrown down
an old well.**

**E) Outside the Fort...Some Europeans try
to hide...Found by the Sepoys:**

I. Taken to The Nana Sahib.

**II. He orders their noses and ears cut
off!**

**III. They are forced to wear them
around their necks.**

IV. Then...They are killed!

Sunday – June 7, 1857

1. Badli-Ke-Seral:

- A) British attack a Mutineer force.**
- B) Frontal assault.**
- C) Bloody fighting.**
- D) Mutineers retreat up the Delhi Road.**
- E) British capture 13 cannons.**
- F) Mutineers have lost 1,000 killed!**
- G) British have lost 51 killed & 131 wounded.**

Sunday – June 8, 1857

1. Jhansi:

- A) Skene asks the Sepoys for permission to evacuate.**
- B) Granted...With a guarantee of safety!**
- C) March out...Taken to the Garden below the Fort.**
- D) Separated into 3 groups:**
 - I. Men – Women – Children.**
 - II. Every single person is murdered!**

2. Delhi:

- A) British relief force occupies the ridge overlooking the city:**
 - I. Is 2 ½ miles from the city.**
 - II. 60 feet higher than the city.**
- B) Mutineers in the city:**
 - I. 20,000 men.**
 - II. 114 cannons.**

Tuesday – June 9, 1857

1. Neill leaves Varanasi:

A) Has 44 men.

B) Heads for Allahabad...74 miles away.

Thursday – June 11, 1857

1. Afternoon – Neill's small force:

A) Reach the banks of the Ganges River:

I. Opposite the fort at Allahabad.

II. Cross over to the fort.

2. Delhi:

A) Mutineers attack out of the city against the British position on the ridge:

I. Are driven back with heavy losses.

Friday – June 12, 1857

1. Allahabad:

A) Neill receives more men.

B) He gets 2 steamers fixed and puts them into operation.

C) Neill opens fire on the city and attacks!!

I. 1,000's in the city are killed!

II. City falls.

D) Neill starts...RETRIBUTION:

I. 100's are hanged.

II. Entire villages are burnt.

III. 8 "Dead Carts" operate around the clock:

(1) Cut down the bodies of those hanged.

(2) Bodies are dumped into the Ganges River.

E) Neill starts preparing to head for Cawnpore!

2. Delhi:

A) Mutineers get reinforcements from Rohtuk.

3. Cawnpore:

A) Boatload of 126 Europeans from Fatehgarh is captured!

I. Mostly women & children.

II. Taken to Nana Sahib.

III. Men are separated from the women & children.

IV. Women & children are killed immediately:

(1) With swords and bamboo spears!

V. Men are tortured for hours...Then:

(1) Shot in the head!

Saturday – June 13, 1857

1. Delhi:

A) Mutineers attack the ridge a second time:

I. Beaten back again!

2. Cawnpore:

A) Cannon fire from the Mutineers has set the roofs of the barracks in the Entrenchment Fort on fire!

B) The Hospital is hit!

C) Nearly all the medical supplies are Destroyed!

D) 40 people are killed!

E) 4,000 Sepoys attack the Fort:

I. Beaten back!

Sunday – June 14, 1857

1. Gwalior:

A) Most European women & children are spared:

I. BUT...The 20 men are all killed!

2. Cawnpore:

A) Wheeler appeals to Henry Lawrence at Lucknow for help!

Wednesday – June 17, 1857

1. 62 yr. old, Brig. General, Henry Havelock, arrives in Calcutta:

A) From Persia.

B) Has been a Soldier since 1815.

C) Very religious Baptist:

I. Believes he has been personally appointed by God to restore British rule in India!!

Thursday – June 18, 1857

1. Allahabad:

A) Cholera breaks out!

- I. By the 22nd of June...70 people will have died from the disease!**

2. Delhi:

A) Sepoys attack the ridge for the 3rd time:

I. Beaten back!

II. Both sides suffer heavy losses.

Saturday – June 20, 1857

1. General Havelock learns he is to command a relief column to Lucknow & Cawnpore.

2. Delhi:

A) 11:30 – Night.

B) Sepoys attack the ridge for the 4th time!

I. Beaten back.

II. British lose 20 killed.

Tuesday – June 23, 1857

1. Cawnpore:

A) Mutineers launch an all out attack on the Entrenchment Fort:

I. Beaten back.

II. Mutineers lose 200 killed & wounded.

B) Fort's situation:

I. Desperate.

II. 250 people have been killed to this point.

III. Many wounded.

IV. Stench of the unburied bodies is horrible.

V. Flies everywhere.

VI. Disease starts to spread.

VII. Down to 1/2 rations.

VIII. Half-starved.

IX. Water is scarce.

X. Some have gone insane!

2. Delhi:

A) Is the 1st day of the New Moon:

I. Hindu prophesy says the British rule in India will end starting now!

B) Sepoys attack the ridge for the 5th time:

I. Fails!

II. Sikhs (Part of the British force) kill any Hindu who attempts to surrender.

III. Mutineers lose over 1,000 killed & wounded.

IV. British suffer heavy losses.

Wednesday – June 24, 1857

1. Cawnpore:

A) Mutineers have lost 900 killed so far trying to take the Entrenchment Fort!

B) Messenger from Nana Sahib:

I. Offer...Lay down arms!

II. In return...Safe passage to Allahabad, on boats, down the Ganges River!

C) Nana Sahib swears on the waters of the Ganges to the safety of everyone!

I. This is the most sacred oath a Hindu can take!

D) Wheeler accepts!!

I. Firing ceases.

2. Delhi:

A) British reinforcements arrive:

I. Now have 6,600 men!

B) Mutineers get reinforcements from Rohilkhand:

I. Now have 30,000 men.

Thursday – June 25, 1857

1. Havelock and his force leaves Calcutta.

Saturday – June 27, 1857

1. Cawnpore:

A) 9:00 – Morning – The Entrenchment

Fort garrison marches out:

I. Men, women, and children.

B) March 1 mile to the Ganges River.

C) Waiting...40 Bamboo Boats:

I. Each is 30 feet long – 12 feet wide.

II. Thatched roofs

D) The whole thing is a death trap!!!

E) Load...Push off into the river...Crews set the roofs on fire...Jump overboard!

F) Become burning rafts!

G) 100's of Mutineers on the banks open fire on them!

H) Cannons firing grape shot open fire on them!

I) Drownings!

J) Burn to death!

K) Shot!

L) Mutineer Sowars ride out into the river with swords & clubs:

I. Kill anything that moves.

M) Screaming – Praying – Crying – Begging!

N) River is running red with blood!

O) Bodies and pieces of bodies!

P) Anyone who reaches the bank is killed!

Q) The Mutineers are laughing and Cheering!

R) Lasts for 1 hour!

S) Only one boat holding 4 men gets away.

T) 125 prisoners taken:

I. Most are women & children.

II. Will be taken to Nana Sahib.

U) In the Siege & Massacre of Cawnpore:

I. 1,000 men, women, and children are killed!

2. Large force of Mutineers leave Cawnpore and head for Lucknow.

Sunday – June 28, 1857

1. Havelock's force reaches Benares:

**A) He is unaware of the Cawnpore
Massacre.**

Monday – June 29, 1857

1. Mutineer force from Cawnpore reaches

Chinut:

A) 7 miles from Lucknow.

Tuesday – June 30, 1857

1. Lawrence leads a force out of Lucknow:

- A) Attacks the Mutineers at Chinut.**
- B) Lawrence is badly defeated.**
- C) Retreats back to Lucknow.**
- D) Loses 185 killed & 158 wounded.**

~~**2. Evening Lucknow is under siege!**~~

~~**A) Lawrence is badly wounded by a shell burst.**~~

~~**h. He dies on July 4th**~~

3. Cawnpore:

A) Wheeler, a few Officers & their Wives:

I. Have survived the Massacre.

II. Brought before Nana Sahib.

III. He orders them killed!

(1) Forced to kneel...Shot!!

(2) "Coup 'd Grace"...With swords!!

Wednesday – July 1, 1857

- 1. Cawnpore...Nana Sahib is crowned Peshwa.**

- 2. Brig. General, Sir, Henry Havelock's column arrives at Allahabad:**
 - A) His orders:**
 - I. Pick up Neill at Allahabad – Relieve Cawnpore – Reinforce Lucknow.**
 - B) Havelock (Mentioned before):**
 - I. 62 yrs. old – Thin – Gray hair.**
 - II. 1st Burma War.**
 - III. Afghan War.**
 - IV. 1843 Gwalior Campaign.**
 - V. Iran.**
 - VI. Committed Christian.**
 - VII. Married to the daughter of a Baptist Minister.**

- 3. Colonel James Neill's Column:**
 - A) Start cutting a bloody swathe from Benares to Allahabad:**

**I. Will kill (Shoot – Hack – Lance – Stab
– or Hang) 6,000!!!**

4. Lucknow:

**A) All British forces are inside The
Residency.**

5. Delhi:

**A) British cannons are now only 1,500
yards from the city walls.**

**B) British now control the Kashmir &
Kabul Gates.**

C) Sepoys still hold the 5 other Gates.

D) Sepoys receive reinforcements.

6. More European Troops arrive in India.

Thursday – July 2, 1857

1. Lucknow:

- A) 1,677 people in The Residency – 37 acres in size, or, a perimeter of 1 mile:
 - I. 600 of these are women & children.**
 - II. Have 15 cannons and 7 mortars.****
- B) Women & Children are living underground:
 - I. Rats.**
 - II. Vermin.**
 - III. Only come out for fresh air and hygiene.**
 - IV. Clothes are almost totally worn out.****
- C) In The Residency.....:
 - I. Smallpox – Cholera – Gastrointestinal Infections.**
 - II. 6 to 7 die per day...Buried in shallow graves...Stench!!!****
- D) Surrounded by 50,000!!**
- E) 8:00 – Morning – Cannonade siege by**

the Mutineers starts:

I. Sir Henry Lawrence is in his room...

Bedridden...Seriously ill.

II. Shell hits his room & explodes.

**III. He is mortally wounded...He is
dying.**

**IV. Will only live for 48 hours of
extreme pain!**

**2. Havelock receives news of the fall of
Cawnpore!**

Saturday – July 4, 1857

1. Lucknow...Sunrise...Lawrence dies of his wounds:

A) 2 men succeed him as Commanders:

I. Major John Banks.

II. Brig. General Inglis.

Monday – July 6, 1857

1. Delhi:

A) Sir Henry Barnard dies of Cholera.

B) Succeeded as Commander by Major General, Thomas Reed.

Tuesday – July 7, 1857

- 1. Havelock's Column leaves Allahabad:
A) To...Recapture Cawnpore & relieve
Lucknow.**

Wednesday – July 8, 1857

1. Lucknow:

A) 70 men from The Residency attack a crucial Mutineer position:

I. Successful...Kill 17 Sepoys.

II. Suffer only 2 wounded.

Thursday – July 9, 1857

1. Delhi:

A) Sepoys attack out of the city against the British:

I. Fails!

II. Retreat!

III. Mutineers lose 500 killed.

IV. British lose 233 killed.

2. Sailkot:

A) Garrison mutinies!!

I. Treasury looted.

II. Jail opened.

III. Garrison Commander is killed.

IV. Many Officers and loyal Indians are killed.

V. Missionary named “Hunter” is killed along with his wife and baby.

B) Brig. General John Nicholson, with Cavalry & Artillery:

I. Goes in pursuit of the Mutineers.

3. Cawnpore:

**A) Nana Sahib's General leads an Army
out of Cawnpore:**

**I. Heads for Fatehpur...40 miles to the
Southeast.**

Friday – July 10, 1857

1.Havelock:

A) Learns of the Mutineer Army headed for Fatehpur.

Saturday – July 11, 1857

1. Fatehpur:

**A) Havelock reaches Major Sydenham
Renaud's camp:**

**I. Force now totals...435 men, 6 nine-
pound cannons, and 2 field guns.**

**B) 8:00 – Night – Nana Sahib's force
attacks!!**

I. Mutineers are driven back!!

Sunday – July 12, 1857

1. Fatehpur:

A) Battle...Havelock vs. Nana Sahib's Army:

- I. Lasts only 10 minutes.**
- II. Havelock's superior artillery fire is the difference!**
- III. Mutineers flee.**
- IV. Havelock loses 17 dead (12 are from heat) & 4 wounded.**
- V. Sepoys lose 150 killed and ALL of their Artillery!**

2. Nicholson catches up to the Sailkot Mutineers at Trimmu Ghat...10 miles beyond Guardaspur:

- A) Bitter fighting.**
- B) British Artillery is again, the difference.**
- C) Traps the Mutineers on a large island in the river.**

Tuesday – July 14, 1857

1. Delhi:

A) Sepoys attack the British again:

I. Again...Fails...Retreat!

2. Havelock continues his march.

Wednesday – July 15, 1857

1. Havelock's Column reaches the village of Aong...Battle vs. Mutineers:

A) Mutineers retreat.

B) Havelock proceeds for 2 miles to the bridge over the Pandu Nadi River:

I. Held by a Sepoy force led by Nana Sahib's brother.

II. Battle...Mutineers retreat:

(1) Renaud suffers a bad wound to his left thigh.

(2) Amputated...BUT, he dies!

C) Havelock has only 23 miles to go to reach Cawnpore.

2. Cawnpore...Night...Nana Sahib decides to kill all of the prisoners:

A) Since the River Massacre:

I. Have been held in two rooms.

II. Each room is 20 feet by 10 feet.

III. No furniture.

IV. Straw for bedding.

V. Entire diet is Chapattis & Lentil Soup.

VI. 28 have died.

B) Nana Sahib watches as firing squads execute:

I. British Merchant, Mr. Greenway.

II. Greenway's son.

III. A 14 year old boy.

C) 1 hour later...5 men with swords...Led by Sarvur Khan...Enter the rooms:

I. Bloodbath follows!

II. Healthy, sick, or wounded...Doesn't matter!

III. Age or sex...Doesn't matter!

IV. Hacking – Stabbing – and Chopping!

V. Blood, body tissue, chunks of body parts, fly everywhere!

**VI. Screams...Wails...Praying...Crying...
Pleas for mercy...Doesn't matter!**

D) Will not end until the morning hours of the 16th!

E) 5 men emerge – Totally blood-soaked!

F) Bodies are dragged out by the hair of the head.

G) Thrown down the shaft of a dry well!!!

I. Some are only wounded and bleed to death!

II. 74 women & 108 children!!!!!!

Thursday – July 16, 1857

1. Delhi:

A) Mutineers attack out of the city again against the British:

I. Again they are beaten back and retreat into the city!

2. Nicholson has received reinforcements:

A) Attacks the trapped Sailkot

Mutineers in the island in the river:

I. All are shot or drown trying to escape!

***** Historical Note...1st time British Troops wear Khaki in combat!**

3. Havelock...Advances...Learns that women & children are being held prisoner in Cawnpore:

A) Doesn't know they have been murdered!

B) Make a 16 mile march to Maharajpore Which is only 7 miles from Cawnpore:

I. Spies tell him the Nana Sahib's forces are at the village of Aherwa:

(1) 3 miles from Cawnpore.

(2) 8,000 men & 8 cannons.

C) Havelock marches to the village.

D) HUGE Battle!!

I. 2 hours & 45 minutes.

II. Mutineers retreat at dusk.

III. Sepoys lose 250 killed and 6 cannons.

IV. British lose 7 killed & 100 wounded.

III. Havelock has only 3 miles to go!

(1) Will make camp at the outskirts of Cawnpore.

4. Havelock's Army to this point:

A) In 8 days...In unbearable heat!

B) Have marched 126 miles.

C) Have fought and won 4 major battles against vastly superior numbers!

D) Have killed countless numbers of the

enemy and captured 24 cannons!

Friday – July 17, 1857

1. Delhi:

A) General Reed becomes very ill:

- I. Turns over command to General Archdale Wilson.**

2. Cawnpore:

A) Nana Sahib and his Sepoys blow up the Magazine and flee to Bithur.

B) Havelock enters Cawnpore.

C) Find the blood-soaked rooms and the bodies in the well!!!

D) Revenge is sworn!

E) Mutineer suspects are rounded up:

- I. Flogged and then hanged!**

F) Few days later...Neill arrives...Told of the slaughter...Shown the rooms with all of the coagulated blood pooled everywhere.

G) Neill issues orders...From this moment on:

- I. All captured Hindu & Muslim**

Ringleaders sentenced to death.

II. Before execution!

III. To be polluted for the afterlife!

IV. FORCED to eat pork and/or beef.

**V. FORCED to lick, with their tongues,
the coagulated blood off the floors
of the slaughter rooms!**

**VI. Then..."Blown from Guns" or
hanged!!!**

(1) Will go on until November.

Saturday – July 18, 1857

1. Delhi:

A) Mutineers attack the British position again:

I. Again...Defeated and retreat!

Sunday – July 19, 1857

1. Lucknow:

A) Sepoys dig a huge long tunnel:

I. Explosives!

II. BOOM!...BUT, they are short!

III. Assault.

IV. British beat them back.

Monday – July 20, 1857

1. Lucknow:

A) Sepoys launch their 1st MAJOR assault against The Residency:

I. Wounded have to help man the walls.

II. Everyone inside The Residency is literally fighting for their lives.

III. Mutineers are cut to pieces.

IV. Mutineers retreat...Have lost 1,000 killed & wounded!

2. Inside The Residency in Lucknow:

A) Under a constant cannonade!

B) Dead horses & cattle everywhere!

C) Bodies and parts of bodies laying around:

I. Because of only shallow burials!

D) Stench of putrified, rotting, flesh of men and animals is always hanging in the air!

E) Wounded sit or lay in pools of blood

with vermin running over them!

F) Everyone is exhausted!

G) Everyone is hungry!

H) Mosquitoes and Flies are everywhere!

I) People are suffering from:

**I. Scurvy Loose Teeth – Swollen Heads
– Boils).**

II. Diarrhea.

III. Dysentery.

IV. Cholera.

V. Smallpox.

Friday – July 24, 1857

1. Lahore:

A) Sir John Lawrence gives General John Nicholson orders:

I. Join forces with Commander-In-Chief, George Anson.

II. Recapture Delhi.

July 25, 1857 thru

July 31, 1857

- 1. Saturday - 25th: Havelock moves his 1,500 men to Mangalwar.**

- 2. Sunday – 26th: Havelock crosses the Ganges River on his way to Lucknow.**

- 3. Monday – 27th: At Ara the garrison Mutinies!**
 - A) Plunder the Treasury!**
 - B) Open the Jail!**
 - C) 65 people take refuge in The Billiard Room:**
 - I. Defend it.**
 - D) Relief force under Captain Dunbar is ambushed:**
 - I. ½ mile outside Ara.**
 - II. Dunbar and 190 others are killed.**

- 4. Tuesday – 28th: Havelock starts for Lucknow.**

5. Wednesday – 29th: At Unao...Havelock runs into a Sepoy force of 6,000:

A) Battle!

B) Mutineers retreat!

I. Leave 150 dead behind.

II. Chased.

III. 280 surrender...All are shot...Their bodies are dumped down a well!

IV. Have lost a total of 440 killed and 15 cannons!

V. Havelock has lost 88 killed & wounded.

6. Thursday – 30th: At Mian Mir...Garrison Mutinies!

A) Kill the Commandant, the Sgt. Major, and 1 other!

B) Mutineers are chased:

I. 150 are killed.

II. 280 surrender...All shot...Bodies are dumped down a well!

III. 40 others are captured...Taken to

Lahore... “Blown from Guns”!!!

- 7. Friday – 31st: 54 yr. old, Major General, Sir James Outram, arrives in Calcutta:**
- A) Orders are to relieve Lucknow.**
 - B) He outranks Havelock.**

Saturday - August 1, 1857

1. More European Troops arrive in India.

2. Outside Delhi:

A) At...Bakhra Eid...Sacred to the Muslims.

B) Major assault against the British.

C) Wave after wave after wave!

D) Mutineers are badly defeated:

I. Lose 1,500 killed!

Sunday – August 2nd thru Sunday – August 16, 1857

**1. Sunday – 2nd - Night...Relief force for
Ara:**

- A) Led by Major Vincent Eyre.**
- B) Are very prepared for any attack!**
- C) Hit by the mutineers!**
- D) Drive them off!**

2. Monday – 3rd – Eyre relieves Ara.

3. Tuesday – 4th – Lucknow:

- A) On half rations!**
- B) MANY sick & wounded!**

4. Wednesday – 5th – Bashiratganj:

- A) Havelock vs. Sepoys.**
- B) Mutineers retreat.**
- C) British lose 2 killed & 23 wounded.**
- D) Sepoys lose 300 killed & wounded.**

5. Friday – 7th – Delhi:

- A) Outside the city.**
- B) Nicholson arrives in the British camp.**
- C) Takes command.**

6. Monday – 10th – Havelock retreats back to Mangalwar.

7. Thursday – 13th:

A) Havelock is down to 1,415 men.

B) 65 yr. old, General, Sir, Colin Campbell:

I. Reaches Calcutta.

II. Replaces the dead, Anson.

C) Campbell:

I. Army since 1808.

II. Fights with Wellington.

III. Opium Wars.

IV. 2nd Sikh War.

8. Friday – 14th – Delhi:

A) Nicholson's Column arrives:

I. reinforces Wilson.

**II. Nicholson is 2nd in Command to
Wilson.**

9. Sunday – 16th – Bithur:

**A) Battle...Havelock wins...Loses 250
killed & wounded.**

Monday – August 17th thru

The End of August 1857

1. Sunday – 23rd – Delhi - Night:

- A) 6,000 Mutineers, with 18 cannons march out of the city.**
- B) Followed by Nicholson with 2,000 men and 16 cannons.**
- C) Follow them for 20 miles in Monsoon conditions!**

2. Monday – 24th – Delhi:

- A) 5:30 – Afternoon – British attack.**
- B) Capture Serai.**
- C) Suffer 25 killed and 41 wounded.**
- D) Sepoys lose 800 killed!**

3. Tuesday – 25th – Najafgarh:

- A) Nicholson catches up to the Mutineers.**
- B) Attacks them over flooded ground.**
- C) Routes them...Killing 800 Mutineers.**
- D) British suffer less than 100 killed &**

wounded.

E) Nicholson also captures 13 cannons!

September 1 thru 15, 1857

1. Tuesday – September 1st:

- A) More European Troops arrive in India.**

2. Friday – September 4th – Delhi:

- A) Wilson's final reinforcements arrive.**
- B) Now, has 10,000 men!**
- C) City is surrounded.**
- D) Disease hits his men.**
- E) 40,000 Mutineers defend Delhi.**
- F) 174 pieces of Artillery defend the city.**
- G) Walls around the city...7 miles.**

3. Saturday – September 5th – Lucknow:

- A) Mutineers launch an all-out attack against The Residency:
 - I. Beaten back.****
- B) Constant tunneling.**
- C) Constant artillery barrage.**

4. Monday – September 7th – Delhi:

A) Wilson issues orders to prepare to attack the city!

5. Friday – September 11th – Delhi:

A) British open a bombardment against the North wall of the city.

B) Mutineers fire back.

C) Will go on all day and night.

D) In 1 week...Wilson has suffered 300 killed & wounded.

6. Saturday – September 12th – Delhi:

A) Mutineers are forced out of Ludlow's Castle...Losing 250 killed!

B) Wilson now has 8,000 healthy men in fighting shape.

7. Sunday – September 13th – Delhi:

A) Evening...British have blown 2 holes in the walls.

B) Wilson holds a War Council:

I. Will attack the next day.

II. 5 columns.

III. To be led by John Nicholson.

IV. 6,500 Soldiers in the assault.

C) 30,000 still defend the city!!

8. Monday – September 14th – Delhi:

A) British attack.

**B) Bloody fight all the way to the
Kashmir Gate:**

I. Large loss of life.

II. Gate is finally blown.

III. British pour in.

IV. Bloody fighting.

V. Nicholson is shot thru the chest.

**C) By 2:00 – Afternoon – British have lost
many killed & wounded.**

D) Dark...After 13 hours of fighting:

I. Ends for the day.

**II. British have lost 273 killed & 572
wounded:**

(1) Many of the wounded die later.

**9. Tuesday – September 15th – Delhi:
A) Fighting continues.**

September 16 thru 25, 1857

1. Wednesday – September 16th – Delhi:

- A) Neville Chamberlain takes command of the British Troops.**
- B) More fighting.**
- C) Slow advance thru the city.**
- D) British capture the Magazine.**

2. Thursday – September 17th – Delhi:

- A) More fighting.**

3. Friday – September 18th – Delhi:

- A) More fighting.**

4. Saturday – September 19th – Delhi:

- A) More fighting.**
- B) Slow advance.**
- C) King flees the city.**

5. Same Day...Havelock's Force:

- A) 3,179 men.**
- B) Cross the Ganges River.**

C) Take the village of Bashiratganj:

I. For the...3rd time!!!

6. Sunday – September 20th – Delhi:

A) British capture the Lahore Gate.

**B) The King and his family are captured
by traitors!!**

I. Turned over to the British.

**II. His 2 sons and a grandson are
known leaders of the May
Massacres:**

(1) The 3 are immediately shot.

7. Monday – September 21st – Delhi:

A) British flag is raised over the city.

**B) British losses for the entire Battle of
Delhi:**

I. Killed in Action...1,012

II. Wounded in Action...2,865

**III. Many more die from...Heat,
Cholera, Dysentery, Etc.**

C) Captain William Hodson:

- I. Captures 3 Royal Princes.**
- II. In an ox cart, he drives them into the jungle.**
- III. Makes them take off their clothes.**
- IV. Personally, shoots all 3 to death.**
- D) 1,000's are bayoneted to death by the British:**
 - I. Many are totally innocent.**
- E) 100's of women are killed by husbands or fathers to keep them out of British hands!**

- 8. Wednesday – September 23rd – Delhi:**
- A) Morning...Nicholson dies of his chest wound.**
 - B) City is declared... “Secured.”**
 - C) Loss of Delhi dooms the Revolt!**
 - D) 100's are hanged as traitors by the British!**

- 9. Same Day...Havelock:**
- A) Is 16 miles from Lucknow.**

B) Advances.

C) 5 miles from The Residency – Runs into a Sepoy force of 10,000:

I. Mutineers hold a 2 mile front.

II. Huge battle.

III. Mutineers retreat.

10. Thursday – September 24th – Havelock's Force...Rests.

11. Same Day...Relief column led by Brig. General Greathed:

A) Reaches Bulandshahr.

B) Battle...Defeat the Mutineer force.

12. Friday – September 25th – Lucknow:

A) 8:30 – Morning – Fighting starts.

B) Lasts all day.

C) Afternoon...Mutineers start retreating.

D) Neill is shot thru the head and killed.

E) 6:00 – Evening:

I. The Residency is relieved.

F) British losses for the day:

I. 196 killed.

II. 535 wounded.

G) There will remain 53 more days of fighting at Lucknow!!

October 1857

- 1. More European Troops arrive in India.**

- 2. October 9th – Greathed's force is headed for Agra:**
 - A) At Aligarah.**
 - B) Fight a Mutineer force and defeat them!**

- 3. October 27th – Campbell leaves Calcutta to command the relief column to Lucknow.**

November 1857

1. More European Troops arrive in India.

2. November 3rd – Campbell reaches Cawnpore.

3. November 9th – Campbell leaves Cawnpore.

4. November 16th – Campbell reaches Lucknow with 5,000 men and 44 cannons:

A) Fights the Sepoys all day.

B) Bloody fighting.

C) Is trying to reach The Residency.

D) 2,000 Mutineers are killed.

5. November 17th – Lucknow:

A) Fighting all day.

B) Night – Campbell relieves The Residency.

6. November 18th – Campbell knows he can't stay in Lucknow:

A) He has 600 sick & wounded.

7. November 19th – Lucknow:

A) 9:00 – Morning – Campbell marches out of Lucknow:

I. Column is 6 miles long.

II. Heads for Cawnpore.

8. November 24th – Dawn - Havelock dies of Dysentery.

December 1857

- 1. More European Troops arrive in India.**

- 2. Campbell is reinforced at Cawnpore:**
 - A) 5,600 men & 35 cannons.**

- 3. December 6th – Cawnpore:**
 - A) Campbell attacks the Mutineers:**
 - I. They retreat.**
 - B) Campbell sends a force under Hope Grant to find them!**

- 4. December 9th – Cawnpore is declared....
“Secured.”**

- 5. Same Day...Grant catches the Sepoys
at the Ganges River:**
 - A) Attacks them!**
 - B) Mutineers retreat!**
 - C) Grant captures 15 of their cannons.**

- 6. December 17th – Sir, Hugh Rose arrives**

**at Indore to become Commander of the
Central India Field Force:**

A) 56 yrs. old – Frail.

**B) Well be the BEST British Commander
in India!**

January 1858

- 1. January 2nd – Campbell re-captures Fatehgarh and Farukabad:
A) British & Civil Governments are restored.
B) Mass executions start!**

- 2. January 16th – Rose heads for Ratgarh.**

- 3. January 24th – Rose reaches Ratgarh.**

- 4. January 27th – Rose defeats the Rajah of Banpur:
A) Rajah retreats to Barodia.**

- 5. January 30th – Barodia:
A) Rose defeats the Rajah again.**

March 1858

1. March 22nd – Lucknow:

A) City is back in British hands.

2. Same Day...Jhansi...Rose opens his attack on the Mutineers:

A) Large fort.

B) Walls...4 ½ miles in circumference:

I. 18 to 30 feet high.

II. 6 to 8 feet thick.

C) Plenty of artillery.

D) 11,000 men under The Rani of Jhansi.

3. March 29th – Jhansi:

A) Breach is blown in the wall.

B) Rose gets news:

I. Mutineer leader, Tatya Topi, is only 6 miles away:

(1) Has 22,000 men & 28 cannons.

C) Rose sends 1,500 men & 19 cannons to stop Topi.

April 1858

1. April 1st – Rose’s force defeats Topi:

A) Sepoys lose 1,500 killed & wounded...

AND, all their cannons!

2. April 3rd – Jhansi:

A) 3:00 – Morning – Rose attacks:

I. Bloody battle.

II. Mutineers can’t get away:

**(1) Bayoneted to death or drown in
the river trying to get away.**

B) The Rani escapes.

**3. April 25th – Rose heads for Kalpi...45
miles from Jhansi:**

**A) Gets 3 miles...At Kunch...Battle with
Tatya Topi and Mutineers:**

I. Defeats them!!

May 1858

1. May 22nd – Outside of Kalpi...Rose

Attacks the Sepoys:

A) They flee!

B) No mercy shown by the British.

June 1858

1. June 4th – Rose gets news – Mutineer force is at Gwalior:

A) Led by:

I. Tatya Topi.

II. Rao Sahib.

III. Rani of Jhansi.

B) 11,000 men & 12 cannons.

**C) The 3 Mutineer leaders have proclaimed Nana Sahib to be...
“Peshwa.”**

2. June 5th – Rose’s force heads for Gwalior.

3. June 16th – Rose attacks Gwalior:

A) Defeats the Mutineers.

B) They flee.

C) Rani of Jhansi is killed leading her forces.

4. June 19th – Gwalior – Sepoys return and

attack Rose:

- A) Rao Sahib & Tatya Topi are defeated and flee!**
- B) Shortly...Rao Sahib is captured.**
- C) Rose sends Robert Napier and a force after the Sepoys.**

5. June 21st – Napier catches the Mutineers at Jaora Alipur:

- A) Defeats them!**
- B) 350 Sepoys are killed.**
- C) All 25 cannons are captured.**

6. Rose turns Command over to Napier.

To the End

1. Throughout India:

A) From June 1858 thru the Summer of 1859...British...Campaign of revenge and retaliation:

I. Burnings.

II. Looting.

III. Shootings.

IV. Bayoneting.

V. Hangings.

2. April of 1859 – Tatya Topi is betrayed by one of his followers...Man Singh:

A) Arrested – Court Martialed – Guilty!

3. April 15, 1859 – Topi is hanged!

4. July 8, 1859 – Peace is proclaimed throughout India.

5. Nana Sahib...Fakes suicide in the Ganges River:

A) Flees to Nepal.

**B) Will die there in September of 1859
from a fever.**

6. December 1859 – Order is fully restored:

**A) 12,010 British & Allied Soldiers have
been killed or died from diseases or
other causes.**

**B) Over 40,000 Mutineers have been
killed.**

**7. 1862 – Rao Sahib...Nana Sahib's brother
...Is caught:**

**A) Tried – Hanged for part played at
Cawnpur.**

8. The East India Company:

A) Is investigated.

B) Findings:

**I. Their actions and responsibilities
are a big part of the cause!**

C) Result:

I. Passage of the India Act:

(1) Abolishes their role in India!