

**ANALYTICAL INDEX TO SIR JOHN
W. KAYE'S HISTORY OF THE SEPOY
WAR, AND COL. G.B. MALLESON'S
HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MUTIRY:
(COMBINED IN ONE VOLUME)**

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Analytical index to Sir John W. Kaye's History of the Sepoy war, and Col. G.B. Malleon's History of the Indian mutiny: (Combined in one volume) by Frederic Pincott

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FREDERIC PINCOTT

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HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.

By COLONEL G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I.

3 Vols. *Demy 8vo.* Price, £1 each.

The First Volume of Colonel Malleston's History of the Indian Mutiny takes up the narrative at the point where it was left at the end of Sir John Kaye's second volume. He begins with a general review of the policy of the Government of India at the outbreak of the Mutiny, and criticises the want of statesmanship displayed by the inability to recognise the gravity of the crisis, or the prudent and necessary measures to counteract it. This defective appreciation of the situation is shown to have occasioned a divergence of policy between the Government of India and Mr. W. Tayler, Commissioner of Patna, and the latter is dismissed from his post. The remarkable defence of Agra and the story of its relief are told in conjunction with Mr. W. Tayler's actions, as is also the inexplicable conduct of Mr. A. Money, to which is added a summary of subsequent events to demonstrate that Mr. W. Tayler has since been proved to have been right in all his acts and forecasts. The destruction of Kunwar Singh's stronghold by Major V. Eyre, and the formation of the Naval Brigade, prepare the way for a discussion of Mr. Colvin's acts at Agra, his disarmament of the Sepoys, the revolt at Gwáliár, the outbreak and massacre at Jhánsí, and the remarkable series of events at Indúr. The events in Rájputáná are here introduced, and are followed by Brigadier Polwhele's defeat, the blockade of the English in Agra, and the death of Mr. Colvin. The course of mutiny and disorder is then traced in Rohilkhand, and the attempt of Khán Bahádúr Khán to play the sovereign. This is followed by a general discussion of affairs in Oudh previous to and at the outbreak of the Mutiny; the hurricane of revolt which swept over the entire province, the battle of Chinhat, the attack upon and the brave defence of the Residency at Lakhnau. The operations of Sir H. Havelock and General Neill at Káhnepúr are next detailed, the two unsuccessful attempts to march to the relief of Lakhnau, the subsequent battle near Bithúr, the advance upon and relief of Lakhnau, and the death of General Neill close the volume.

The second volume deals with the siege and capture of Dehlí, the first great blow which turned the tide in favour of the English. The despatch of Colonel Greathed's column to Agra, the battle there, and subsequent march to Káhnepúr, introducing the advance on Lakhnau by Sir Colin Campbell. The defeat of the rebels and removal of the garrison from Lakhnau is followed by the attack on Káhnepúr by Tántiá Topí, his defeat and escape. These events are followed by the march of Sir Colin Campbell to Fathgarh, and his arrangements for holding Rohilkhand in check while advancing to the final capture of Lakhnau. The fierce struggle for Lakhnau is described in detail, and the useful

work done by Jang Bahádur and his Gorkhas. Next follow the various risings and military operations in Eastern Bihár, which are succeeded by those in Western Bihár against Kunwar Singh on his reappearance in those parts. The desperate contest and relief of Azamgarh by Lord Mark Kerr saves Banáras; but Kunwar Singh cleverly leads his troops to Jagadispúr, where he is mortally wounded in the attack under Le Grand. A series of brilliant actions constituting the settlement of Rohilkhand are next described, and those against the famous Maulaví to the time when he was shot dead by the Rájá of Powáin. The volume ends with the outbreaks in Ajmír, Mount Abú, Irinpúra, Kotá, and other parts of Rájputáná; the courageous conduct of Lieutenant Conolly, and the prudent measures of General George Lawrence.

The last volume begins by a description of the measures by which Lord Elphinstone preserved tranquillity in Bombay while sending troops into Central India and Rájputáná. Mr. Seton-Karr's able administration of the Maráthá country, and the admirable services of Mr. Forjett in preventing and suppressing disorder, are followed by an account of the march of Stuart's column to Máu, whence Colonel Durand proceeds to capture Dhár, Amjhera, and Mandswar, then returning to Indúr, he causes Holkar's troops to be disarmed, and is reconciled to the Mahárájá. The troubles of Central India are next introduced, the Sagar, Lallatpúr, and Jabalpur mutinies, and the rebellion of the Rájá of Bánpúr. The splendid campaign of the Central India Field Force under Sir Hugh Rose, including the capture of Ráthgarh, Garhákot, the Madanpúr pass, the storming of Chandairí, the defeat of Tántiá Topí, the capture of Jhánsí, the battle of Kunch, and the crush of the rebels at Kálpí. The bold seizure of Gwáliár by the rebels is next described, but their final defeat and the death of the famous Rání of Jhánsí brings the real contest to an end. A chapter is then devoted to a discussion of Lord Canning's proclamation to Oudh, with the extraordinary comments it called forth. This is followed by an account of the stamping out of the Mutiny and the pursuit of the small clusters of rebels which still held together as organised bodies in Rohilkhand, Oudh, and Central India. Those in the north, headed by Náná Sábib and Firoz Sháh, are for the most part driven into Nipál to die miserably in the wastes of that deleterious region; and those to the south, under Tántiá Topí, after being chased from place to place with unremitting perseverance are scattered into fragments and finally melt away. The surrender of Mán Singh, and the capture and execution of Tántiá Topí, end the military operations of the great struggle. The measures for the general pacification of the country, the trial of the King of Dehlí, the abolition of the East India Company, and the Queen's Proclamation follow in due order; and then comes the relation of those lesser disturbances in various parts of the country before the last flickerings of rebellious disposition expired. The concluding chapter deals with the causes of the Mutiny, and it is shown that the "greased cartridges" were used as a mere pretext, the real cause being Bad Faith on the part of the English Government, and an attempt to force Western ideas on an Eastern people.

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BY

FREDERIC PINCOTT,
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.



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P R E F A C E .

THIS Index gives a summary of all the occurrences which took place in any town or district, and of all the actions recorded of any person, mentioned in the "History of the Sepoy War," by Sir John Kaye, and the "History of the Indian Mutiny," by Col. G. B. Malleson. In most cases the events are necessarily classified, but without losing sight of chronological arrangement; dates being given for all actions of particular significance, or of such as, it is supposed, those who use the book might desire to know, without referring to the volumes themselves. It is hoped that the method adopted will enable this Index to be of use to anyone who wishes to ascertain the extent to which any person or place was concerned in the great Mutiny, so far as mentioned in the volumes specified. For facilitating reference, the longer articles have been provided with italic side-heads, so that particular periods of the history may be readily found; examples of this are to be seen under the articles "Dehli," "Lakhnau," &c. The method of arrangement enables the progress of the

Mutiny to be traced with remarkable distinctness, especially under the article "Mutiny" itself. This article, read with a map of Northern India, will show the fearful rapidity with which the outbreak spread, and the districts successively involved in it. The progress of the Mutiny can, thus, be traced from day to day with clearness and brevity.

With regard to the spelling of proper names, it must be remarked that the two authors indexed followed two diametrically opposite systems; there remained, therefore, a fair field for the Indexer to follow the bent of his own inclination, while supplying abundant cross-references for the varying spellings found in the volumes themselves. It need scarcely be remarked that, in the references, the letter K. refers to Sir John Kaye's volumes, and the latter M. to those of Col. Malleon. Where no year is specified, the year of the Mutiny (1857) is to be understood.

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