

LUCKNOW  
THE GARDEN OF INDIA.



WAJID ALI SHAH,  
*Last King of Oudh.*

PRINTED BY

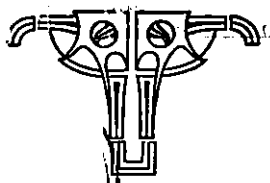
K. D. SETH, AT THE NEWUL KISHORE PRESS.

LUCKNOW.

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## ITINERARY.

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### FIRST DAY—FORENOON.

Drive to Machhi Bhawan. Visit the Great Imambara. Proceed to Husainabad. See the Clock Tower, Tank, Baradari, Sat Khanda, Daulat Khana, Husainabad Imambara and Juma Musjid.

### FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON.

Visit the Residency Farhat Bakhsh Palace, Chhattar Munzil Palaces, Lal Baradari, Qaisar Bagh, Museum, Mukbara of Saadat Ali Khan, the Moti Mahál, and Khurshaid Munzil and Mausoleum of Amjad Ali Shah.

### SECOND DAY—FORENOON.

Visit La Martiniere College, Dilkusha Palace, Wilaiti Bagh, and Bibiapur Kothi.

### SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON.

Sikander Bagh, Kadam Rasul, Shah Najaf, and Horticultural Gardens.

### THIRD DAY—FORENOON.

Visit Alam Bagh and Government House.

### THIRD DAY—AFTERNOON.

Visit Chauk and Aminabad.

*Some other places of interest :—*

The Dargah of Hazrat Abbas, Iron Bridge, and Stone Bridge.

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## HISTORY OF LUCKNOW.

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Lucknow is the largest city in the United Provinces and the fourth largest city in British India. It is 666 miles from Calcutta and 885 miles from Bombay.

Nothing is known of the early history of Lucknow except that it was founded by Sri Lakshman, brother of Sri Rama Chander, King of Ajodhia, and was called Lakshmanpur.

After the Muhammedan conquest of India, it was occupied by Shaikhs and Pathans. The former became of some importance and built a fort.

In the fifteenth century one of the Shaikhs, who was celebrated for his piety, assumed the name of Shah Mina. His tomb is still visited by pilgrims.

In 1526, Lucknow was occupied by Humayun, who abandoned it, but it was again taken by Babar in 1528. A few years later Humayun defeated Mahmud, brother of the last Lodi King, near here.

Under the Suri Kings, Lucknow began to rise in importance, and in the reign of Akbar, it was the chief town of a *Sarkar*. Its growth, however, like so many of the modern cities of India, was most rapid in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

It rose to greatness as the capital of the dynasty which established itself in Oudh during the decay of the Moghal empire, and spread its rule, not only over the modern province, but also through the neighbouring tracts included in Rohilkhand, the Gorakhpur and Benares Divisions, and the Allahabad Division, North of the Ganges. Saadat Khan, the first Nawab, had a residence at Lucknow but seldom lived there.

His son-in-law, Safdar Jung, rebuilt the old stronghold of Lakshman Tila which was henceforward known as Machchi Bhawan or 'fish palace,' from the fish which he was entitled to bear on his standard.

With Asaf-ud-daula, the fourth Nawab, a new political situation developed. The grandeur of Lucknow dates

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from his reign and the works he constructed did not degenerate into the mere personal extravagances of his successors.

The City of Lucknow covers a vast area on the South of the Gomti, with suburbs extending across the river. The large Cantonment forms an irregular quadrilateral; adjoining the South-east corner of the City. Up to the Mutiny, bazars reached to the river almost throughout the whole of its course on the Northern boundary of the City, but a space has been gradually cleared, with an average breadth of about half a mile.

Most of the buildings, already mentioned, lie in this clearing, and within the last twenty-five years have been enclosed in verdant lawns which have justly earned for Lucknow its description as City of Parks.

Lucknow is the head-quarters of the Chief Court of Oudh, the Inspectors-General of Civil Hospitals and of Jails, the Post-master-General in the United Provinces, the Conservator of Forests in the Oudh Circle, the Commissioner of the Lucknow Division, an Executive Engineer, a Superintendent of Railway Police and an Inspector of Schools.

A superb Council Chamber for local legislature is in the course of construction and when completed it will form a most handsome and useful building in Lucknow.

The new railway station is one of the largest in India, and as a fine piece of architecture, cannot be beaten by either Bombay or Calcutta.

The Cantonment, which is the largest in the United Provinces, is garrisoned by British and Indian regiments of both cavalry and infantry and by garrison and field artillery.

Lucknow is important as an educational centre, having a University of its own, with several first-class colleges attached to it. The chief institutions are Canning College, Lucknow Christian College, Isabella Thoburn College for girls, the Martinere, King George's Medical College, Kan-kubjya Intermediate College and Colvin School for sons of Talluqdars.

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Lucknow is the centre of Mohammedan learning, culture and theology.

The Lucknow Zoo is a recent addition to the many attractions of the City and draws many visitors.

The City is more noted for its manufactures than for general trade, but its industries have suffered considerably during the last seventy years. Lucknow was a centre for the production of rich fabrics and costly jewellery. The Kings have departed and their descendants and those of the nobles of the Court who still inhabit the City, live on pensions which are fast becoming sub-divided to a vanishing point.

An important industry connected with cotton is the famous *Chikan*, or embroidery in silk or cotton on muslin but it is fast dying out.

Lucknow is also celebrated for embroidery with gold and silver thread.

The silver work has some reputation and is largely sold to European visitors and rich Indians, while *bedri* or demascening of silver on other metals has been revived within recent years.

The potters of Lucknow produce various kinds of art-ware, while the clay modellers are pre-eminent in the whole of India, their clay figures representing various types of Indian life are wonderfully artistic. Other products are tobacco and perfumes for which Lucknow is universally celebrated.

There are some large industries worked on European lines. Besides a large Paper Mill, three Ice Factories, Sugar and Flour Mills, there are several printing presses, the largest among the latter is the famous Newul Kishore Press employing nearly 500 hands.

Lucknow is the home for the production of vernacular books and vernacular papers. The leading daily in English is "The Indian Daily Telegraph" and in Urdu the "Oudh Akhbar." Hamdam is another important paper in Urdu. "Madhuri" is a monthly Magazine in Hindi issued from the Newul Kishore Press and commands a very high circulation.

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## NAWAB SAADAT KHAN.

### BURHAN-UL-MULK.

*Founder of the Kingdom of Oudh.*

[1732-1739.]

The founder of the Oudh dynasty was a Persian nobleman named Mohammad Amin, who came out to India in 1705, and soon won the favour of the Emperor Mohammad Shah.

In 1732 he was appointed Nawab-Wazir or Viceroy of Oudh with the title of Burhan-ul-mulk, Jung Bahadur. From that year Oudh dates as a separate dynasty with its head-quarters at Fyzabad.

Saadat Khan was a man of great tact, ability and courage, but was oppressive and treacherous. He allied himself with Nadir Shah whom he helped against his own master, Mohammad Shah His treachery, however, recoiled on himself and he was ruthlessly plundered by Nadir.

He probably died of poison administered by himself or by some one of his many enemies in 1739, leaving nearly fifteen crores of rupees.

He was succeeded by his son Abul Mansur Khan Safdar Jung.





SAADAT KHAN,  
*First Nawab-Vazir.*

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ABUL MANSUR KHAN,  
*Second Nawab-Vazir.*

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NAWAB ABUL MANSUR KHAN,  
SAFDARJUNG.

[1739-1753.]

Safdar Jung was both nephew and son-in-law of Saadat Khan.

The first important event in his career was his joining Mirza Ahmad at the time of hostilities that were going on between Shah Abdali and Mohammad Shah in Sirhind. It was through the service of Safdar Jung's guns that Shah Abdali was defeated three times.

On Mohammad Shah's death, Mirza Ahmad succeeded to the throne of Delhi and immediately appointed Safdar Jung his Vazir. The appointment since then became hereditary in Safdar Jung's family.

Safdar Jung always bore ill-feeling towards the Robillas. With the help of Marhattas he compelled the Pathans to sue for peace. After many vicissitudes of life, Safdar Jung obtained the Royal permission to go to Allahabad and Oudh. Towards the end of his reign he made Lucknow more or less his capital.

He died in 1753 and was succeeded by his son Shuja-ud-daula.

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## NAWAB SHUJA-UD-DAULA.

[1753-1775.]

Shuja-ud-daula was a man of great courage and promise and a statesman of no mean ability.

In 1761, being made Vazir by the then Emperor of India, he re-started to take charge of his possessions at Allahabad and Oudh.

Two or three years after this, for the first time in the history of Oudh, he came in conflict with the British.

The reason was that Mir Kasim, Nawab of Bengal was so utterly routed by the British, that he was forced to seek protection in Oudh. Shuja-ud-daula would not surrender him to the British. The result was a conflict in which Shuja-ud-daula was defeated.

A treaty was concluded by which he had to pay heavily towards the expenses of the war and give up certain possessions.

Shuja-ud-daula's administrative abilities, as displayed after the conclusion of the treaty, were very remarkable. He died at a comparatively early age of 46 in 1775, and was succeeded by his son Mirza Amani who assumed the title of Nawab Asaf-ud-daula.



SHUJA-UD-DAULA,  
*Third Nawab-Vazir.*

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ASAF-UD-DAULA,  
*Fourth Nawab-Vazir.*

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## NAWAB ASAF-UD-DAULA.

[1775-1793.]

Nawab Asaf-ud-daula preferred Lucknow to Fyzabad and transferred his capital there. Unlike his father and grandfather, he cultivated arts of peace, more than the arts of war.

Under him Lucknow rose to the highest pitch of splendour and fame. His fondness for buildings, knew no bounds. Among his many notable buildings are the great Imambara, the chief architectural glory of Lucknow, Daulat Khana, and Rumi Darwaza.

When Asaf-ud-daula made Lucknow his capital, it was no better than a village. By the time he died, it possessed all those elegant buildings for which it is now so famous. He was exceedingly generous, so much so that even today, it is said of him :

Jis ko na de Maula,	To whom God does not give,
Usko de Asaf-ud-daula.	Asaf-ud-daulah will give.

Six months after his succession, Asaf-ud-daula attached his signature to a *sanad* by which he ceded to the British, Jaunpur and Ghazipur, as well as Raja Chait Singh's *Ilaga* and he also consented to pay Rs. 2,60,000 monthly for the maintenance of a brigade of English troops.

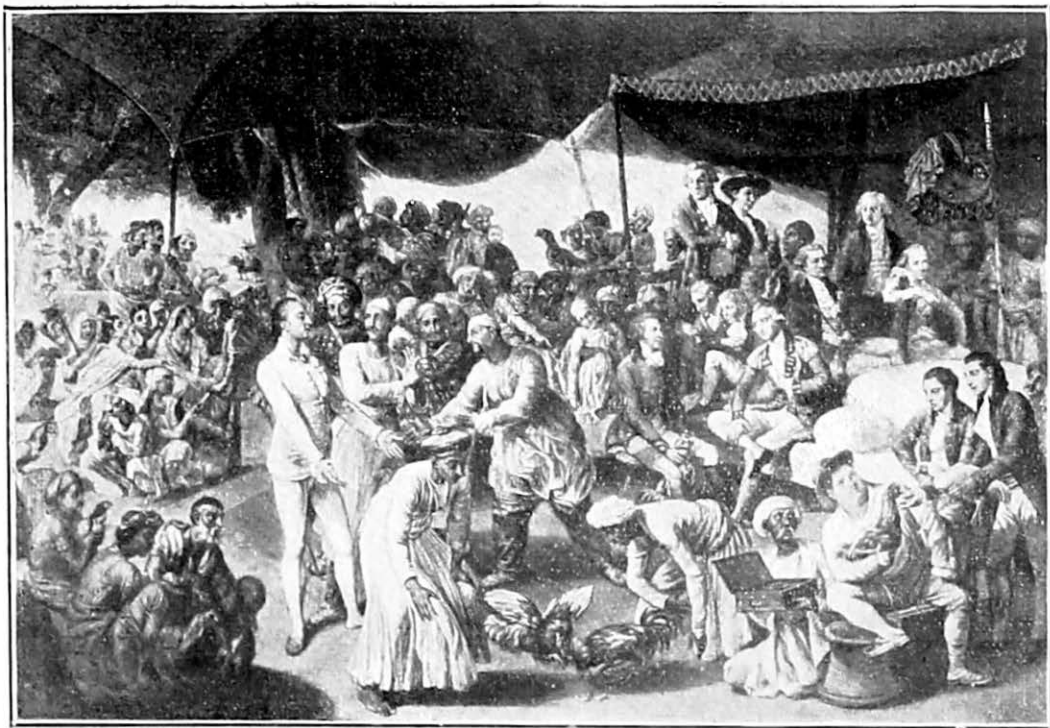
When he died in 1793, his treasury was empty. Wazir



Ali, said to be his son, succeeded him. But he was deposed by the British in favour of Nawab Saadat Ali Khan.







COLONEL MORDANT'S COCK-FIGHT.



SAADAT ALI KHAN,  
*Fifth Nawab-Vazir.*

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## NAWAB SAADAT ALI KHAN.

[1793-1814]

Saadat Ali Khan is considered to be the best of rulers Oudh ever had.

The accession of Saadat Ali Khan was an occasion for signing of a fresh treaty. In his case, the payment was increased to Rs. 76 lacs a year, and the surrender of the fort at Allahabad. He had further to maintain a British force of a minimum strength of 10,000 men. In return the British Government undertook to protect Saadat Ali Khan from all foreign aggression and to assist his rebellious subjects to order.

In the beginning of his reign Saadat Ali Khan was a hard drinker and spent money very lavishly, but after ceding half his property to the British, he determined to turn over a new leaf and took a solemn vow to cease from all indulgence and devote all his time and attention to his public duties.

He kept his vow, continued the policy of beautifying Lucknow, built Dilkusha and Farhat Bakhsh, and made Oudh the "Garden of India." His treasure at the time of his death in 1814, was full, his deposits amounting to 14 crores.

He was buried in the larger of the two tombs on the North-east of Kaiser Bagh. His wife, Khurshed Zadi, is buried in the smaller one next to his.

He was succeeded by his son Ghazi-ud-din Haider.

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## NAWAB GHAZI-UD-DIN HAIDER.

RAISED BY THE BRITISH TO THE STATUS OF KING.

[1814-1827.]

Nawab Ghazi-ud-din Haider was an enlightened ruler. The chief feature of his reign was that Oudh was formed into a distinct territory.

On the Nawab's accession, a treaty was drawn up between him and the Governor-General, in which all the engagements made by Saadat Khan were held to be binding on him and on the English Government.

The first thing Ghazi-ud-din Haider did was to keep the promise of his father to give Lord Wellesley a crore of rupees. Lord Wellesley demurred to taking the money as a gift, but accepted it as a loan at small interest.

In 1815 more money was required by Lord Moira towards meeting the expenses of the war with Nepal. This sum was duly paid.

Ultimately, in return for these money loans and many other acts of pecuniary assistance, the Nawab was permitted to assume the title of the King. This was in 1818.

His reign was marked by great strides in art and literature. He built Chhattar Manzil which is now occupied by the United Service Club.

He died in 1827 and was buried in Shah-Najaf erected by himself. He was succeeded by his son Nasir-ud-din Haider.



GHAZI-UD-DIN HAIDER,  
*First King of Oudh.*

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NASIR-UD-DIN HAIDER.

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## KING NASIR-UD-DIN HAIDER.

[1827-1837.]

Nasir-ud-din Haider was the eldest son of Ghazi-ud-din Haider.

He came to the throne under very fair auspices but he was surrounded by wily courtiers and gave way to sensuality.

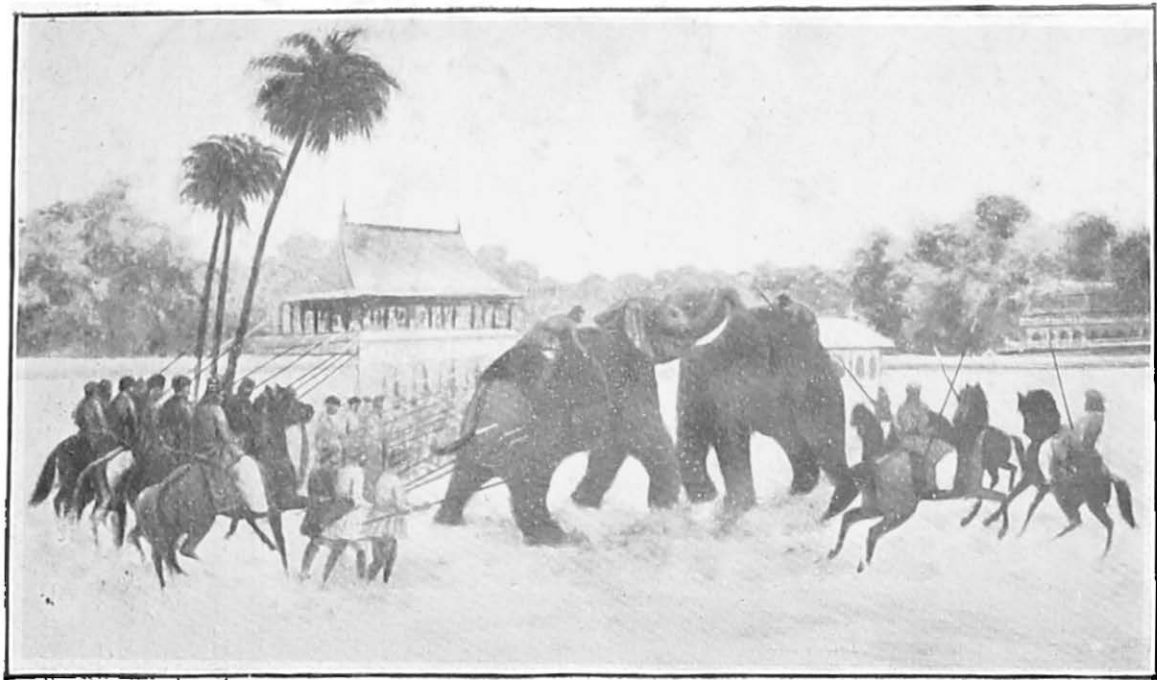
He had several Europeans in his employ, one of them was a barber. Speaking of him Knighton writes : " His influence was far greater than that of the native Prime Minister. He was known to be a special favourite and all men paid court to him.

This barber made no less than twenty-four lacs of rupees.

Nasir-ud-din Haider founded the Tarawali Kothi (observatory) under the Superintendence of Colonel Welton, his astronomer-royal.

Combat among elephants in his time was his very common amusement. The description of an elephant fight, by Knighton, given overleaf will be read with much interest.

Four months after the departure of his favourite barber in 1837, King Nasir-ud-din Haider died of poison, and was buried in Great Karbala in Iradat Nagar built by himself.



ELEPHANT FIGHT.



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## ELEPHANT FIGHT.

Of the hundred and fifty elephants possessed by the king of Oudh, there was one with a broken tusk, named Malleer; and he was a great favourite with the king. He was a formidable black fellow, very terrible when in that excited state called "*must*." During the visit of the Commander-in-chief it was determined that a fitting antagonist should be found for Malleer, and that he should once more make his appearance on the stage as a gladiator. It was fortunately the proper season. Malleer was "*must*"; and another gigantic elephant, also black and of course in a similar state, was selected to be his antagonist.

At a signal given by the king, the two elephants advanced from opposite sides, each with his mahout on his neck; Malleer, with his one tusk, looking by no means so formidable as the huge black antagonist whom he was to fight, and who was well furnished with ivory. The moment they caught sight of each other, the two elephants, as if with an instinctive perception of what was expected of them, put their trunks and tails aloft and shuffled up to each other with considerable speed, after their unwieldy fashion, trumpeting out loudly mutual defiance.

Malleer and his foe rushed at each other impetuously. The sound of their huge heads coming into violent collision might have been heard at the distance of half a mile. This might sound like an exaggeration; it is not so.

The first blow struck, both elephants now set themselves vigorously to push against each other with all their might. Mouth to mouth, tusk to tusk, both trunks elevated in the air perpendicularly, their feet set firmly in massive solidity upon the ground did they push and push, and shove and shove, not with one resolute, long continued effort, but with repeated short strokes of their unwieldy forms. The heads were not separated

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for a moment ; but the backs were curving slightly and then becoming straight again in regular succession, as each shove and push was administered. The mahouts, seated on the neck, were not idle the while. They shouted, encouraging each his own warrior, with hearty good will almost with frantic energy, using the iron prong, employed in driving them, freely upon the skull. It was a spectacle to make one hold in the breath with earnest gazing—a spectacle to make the blood come fast and thumping through the veins—as the two huge combatants pushed and shoved with all their might vehemently, and as the two mahouts exerted all their powers to encourage them.

At length the redoubted Malleer, one-tusked though he was, began to gain the advantage. The fore-leg of his antagonist was raised as if uncertainly, one could not tell whether to advance, or retreat as he still stoutly shoved with all his might. But it was evident very soon that it was not to advance, but to retreat, that the leg was so raised. It had hardly been set down again, when the other was similarly raised and lowered. The mahout of Malleer saw the movement, and knew well what it indicated. He shouted more frantically than ever—almost demoniacally in fact—striking the skull with his iron prong in a wild excited way. But Malleer needed no encouragement. He was too old a warrior not to feel that another victory was about being added to his laurels, and his strength seemed increased by the conviction. He and his mahout together became more and more excited every instant.

“ At this time they were only a few yards from the bank of the Goomti, a little to the left of our balcony. The retreating elephant gave way step by step, slowly, drawing nearer to the river as he did so. At length, with a sudden leap backwards, he tore himself from his antagonist, and threw his unwieldy form down the bank into the river. His mahout clung to the rope over

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his back, and was soon seen safe and sound on his neck, whilst the elephant swam off to gain the opposite bank. Malleer was furious at the escape of his antagonist. He glared round, wild with fury, to see what he could attack. His mahout, still urging him, with no gentle strokes and with wild shouts, to pursue, at length lost his balance in his excitement, as Malleer turned savagely about, and fell to the earth! He fell right before the infuriated beast whom he had been rendering more and more wild and ungovernable. We were not left in doubt as to his fate for a moment. We had just time to see that the man had fallen, and was lying on his back, with his limbs disordered, one leg under him and the other stretched helplessly out, whilst both arms were raised aloft, when we saw the huge foot of the elephant placed upon his chest, and heard the bones crackling, as the whole body of the man was crushed into a shapeless mass!

There was hardly time for a cry: the swaying of his form on the elephant's neck—his fall—the sound caused by his striking the elastic turf—the foot placed upon him, and the horrid crushing which followed—all was the work of an instant or two. But this did not satiate the enraged animal. Still keeping his foot on the man's chest, he seized one arm with his trunk and tore it from the body. In another moment it was hurling up in the air, the blood spurting from it as it whirled. It was a horrible sight. The other arm was then seized, and was similarly dealt with.

Here will be more butchery, your Majesty. Can nothing be done to prevent it?"

"It is the mahout's wife, I have no doubt," replied the king; "what can be done?"

"But the Resident had already given the order for the horsemen with their long spears to advance and lead off the elephant; given the order, it is true, but the execution of those orders was not an affair of a moment. Time was lost in

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communicating them—the men had to mount—they must advance cautiously, five on each side. By means of their long spears, they conduct the *must* elephant about, directing the spears against the trunk, which is tender, if the animal be wayward. They are, of course, expert horsemen ; and must be prepared to gallop off at a moment's notice, should the animal slip past the spear and advance to attack."

" Whilst the spearmen were thus preparing to lead off the elephant, that is, mounting, and then advancing cautiously from either side, the poor woman, reckless of consequences, was running towards the elephant."

" " O Malleer, Malleer! cruel, savage beast! see what you have done," she cried; ' here finish our house at once. You have taken off the roof, now break down the walls; you have killed my husband whom you loved so well, now kill me and my son.' "

" To those unaccustomed to India, this language may appear unnatural or ridiculous. It is precisely the sense of what she said; every word of it almost was long impressed upon my mind. The mahouts and their families live with the elephants they attend, and talk to them as to reasonable beings, in reproof, in praise, in entreaty, and in anger. We expected to see the wild animal turn from the mangled remains of the husband to tear the wife and child asunder. We were agreeably disappointed. Malleer's rage was satiated, and he now felt remorse for what he had done. You could see it in his dropping ears and downcast head. He took his foot off the shapeless carcass. The wife threw herself upon it, and the elephant stood by respecting her grief. It was a touching spectacle. The woman lamented loudly, turning now and then to the elephant to reproach him; whilst he stood as if conscious of his fault, looking sadly at her. Once or twice the unconscious infant caught at his trunk and played with it. He had doubtless played with it often before; for it is

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no uncommon thing to see the mahout's child playing between the fore-legs of the elephant, it is no uncommon thing to see the elephant waving his trunk over it, allowing it to go a little distance and then tenderly bringing it back again as tenderly as a mother would."

"In the meantime the spearmen were now advancing. They were mounted on active horses accustomed to the work. They came up on either side; and gently touching the proboscis of the elephant with the ends of their spears, indicated thus what they wanted. Malleer flapped back his long ears, and looked threateningly at them. He might let his mahout's wife pacify him; he was not to be led by them; you could see the determination in his eye. They touched him again, this time a little more sharply. He threw up his trunk, sounded out a defiant threat, and charged full upon those on his left. They were off in an instant, their horses scampering away with all speed, whilst Malleer pursued. The savage fury of the elephant was gradually returning; and when the band which he had attacked had leapt a wall and were off out of sight, he turned upon the other. 'It was now their turn to fly, which they did as nimbly as their companions, Malleer pursuing as fast as he could.'"

"'Let the woman call him off,' shouted the king; 'he will attend to her.'"

"She did so; and Malleer came back, just as a spaniel would do at the call of his master."

"'Let the woman mount with her child and take him away,' was the king's order. It was communicated to her. The elephant knelt at her command. She mounted. Malleer gave her, first the mutilated carcass of her husband and then her infant son. She sat upon his neck, in her husband's place, and led him quietly away. From that day she was his keeper, his mahout"

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## KING MOHAMMAD ALI SHAH.

[1837-1842.]

Mohammad Ali Shah was the uncle of Nasir-ud-din Hyder and brother of Saadat Ali Khan.

According to the Mohammadan practice his claim to the throne was indisputable, and he was therefore proclaimed King. But the late Nawab had a son named Munna Jan by a lady named Afzal Mahal. Badshah Begam, the widow of the late King, wanted this boy to be seated on the throne. But Colonel Low, then Resident at the Court of Oudh, would not have him. Badshah Begam went to the palace at the same time with an armed multitude of followers and had Munna Jan proclaimed instead. Colonel Low, making excuse, left the scene, obtained troops and succeeded in breaking open the gates of the palace and in arresting the Queen Mother, Munna Jan, and chief adherents were sent to Chunar. There is nothing remarkable in his reign which was uneventful. He had the support of the British Government, but as he did not fulfil the treaty made with his predecessors, a fresh treaty had to be drawn up, by which it was arranged that he would not keep an army of his own, but would be permitted to maintain a small force officered by Europeans.

Mohammad Ali Shah died in 1842 and was buried in Husainabad, an Imambara, which he built for himself.



MŌHĀMMAD ALI SHĀH.



AMJAD ALI SHAH.



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## KING AMJAD ALI SHAH.

[1842 1847.]

Mohammad Ali Shah was succeeded by his second son, Amjad Ali Shah. There is nothing noteworthy recorded of this King. He was a weak ruler in whose reign anarchy prevailed throughout Oudh.

He was repeatedly warned by the Resident to put his house in order but he paid no heed to his warning. But for his death which occurred five years after his reign in 1847, things might have been serious. He laid out the well known street known as Hazratganj and was buried in the Mausoleum he built there for himself.

It was in his time that the Iron bridge imported from England by Ghazi-ud-din Haider, thirty years before, was erected. The way he brought up his successor, Wajid Ali Shah, is responsible for the consequences that followed.

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## WAJID ALI SHAH.

[1847-1856].

Wajid Ali Shah was the last ruler of Oudh. His bad career sealed the fate of the dynasty.

He is described as a man of literary taste and a poet of some note but was quite unfit to govern.

He spent all his time in the company of eunuchs, musicians and dancing girls, and paid no heed to the wretched condition of the country brought about by his misrule. During his reign, Oudh was largely under the control of the Barons of the country who acted in any way they liked. The Resident Colonel Sleeman strongly reported against him with the result that Oudh was peremptorily annexed.

Wajid Ali Shah abdicated on 7th February 1856. Sir James Outram took over the Government in the name of the Governor-General. Wajid Ali Shah was sent to Calcutta and allowed a pension of Rs. 12 lacs per annum.

Wajid Ali Shah died at Calcutta on 21st September 1887 in his sixty-eighth year.

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## ROUND ABOUT LUCKNOW.

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### DILKUSHA PALACE.

This was built by Saadat Ali Khan Nawab-Vazir of Oudh [1798-1814] as a hunting-box around which he laid out an extensive park ; stocking it with deer and other game. In the Mutiny of 1857 it was turned into a fort by the rebels and stormed by Sir Colin Campbell. It was here that Sir Henry Havelock died on November 24th, 1857.

### VILAYATI BAGH.

Close to Dilkusha is Vilayati Bagh once the famous garden where the European Harem of Nasir-ud-din Hyder delighted to wander. It is now in ruins.

### BIBIAPUR KOTHI.

It is a solid two-storied building about a mile from Dilkusha where in the Nawabi days each new Resident was entertained on first arrival. At present it is used as a Military Dairy Farm.

### LA MARTINIERE.

It was designed and built by Claude Martin, a Frenchman who came out to India in 1758 at the age of 23 as a member of the body guard of the Governor of Pandicherry. The Governor's severity led him to go over to the English. Attracted by his genius Nawab Asaf-ud-daula requested the Bengal Government to allow Captain Martin to work as

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Superintendent of his Arsenal, which request being granted Claude Martin soon rose to the position of confidential adviser to the Nawab and acted as his representative in all transactions with the East India Company. His great services to the latter were rewarded in 1796 when he was gazetted Major-General.

In company with de Baigne he cultivated indigo and amassed large a fortune. He bequeathed his Chateau and a large portion of his estate to found a college named after him for the benefit of the natives of India. He also founded colleges in Lyons and Calcutta enriching them with large endowments.

Near the college, in the Martiniere Park stands a Mausoleum to the General's Indian wife, and a little further is a stone enclosure where Captain DaCosta of the Ferozpur Sikhs and Major Hodson of the Hadson's Horse are buried.

The Chateau stands on a high terrace overlooking an artificial lake from the centre of which rises a solid fluted column 125 feet high.

In front of the building and at the east entrance to it is a big bronze cannon bearing the words 'the Lord Cornwallis'. The gun was cast in the General's foundry at Lucknow and was lent to the British Government. It was used by Lord Cornwallis against Tippu Sultan at the storming of Seringapatam in 1792.

In the centre room of the ground floor of the building is a crypt where his remains be buried. He died on September 13th, 1800, at the Farhat Bakhsh Palace, now the ladies club attached to the United Service Club.

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## WINGFIELD PARK.

It was laid out in memory of Sir Charles Wingfield who was Chief Commissioner of Oudh in 1860. It has extensive grounds and contains a beautiful garden and a marble Baradari, that once adorned Kaiserbagh. The recent attraction to the Park is the addition of an excellent zoo containing many wild animals and rare birds.

## SIKANDAR BAGH.

It was built by Wajid Ali Shah, the last King of Oudh for one of his favourite wives Sikandar Mahal. It was a scene of a sharp fighting in the Mutiny of 1857, when nearly two thousand of the mutineers were killed within the square.

A tablet marks the spot where the wall was breached, and a monument has been erected to commemorate the 165 of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders who fell there.

## KADAM-I-RASUL.

Now in ruins is a small domed building standing on an artificial mound, erected in the reign of Nasir-ud-din Haider [1827-37], and once bore in stone the impress of the Prophet's foot brought by a pilgrim from Arabia. During the Mutiny, the relic was removed and the shrine was used as a powder magazine by the rebels.

## THE SHAH NAJAF.

The Shah Najaf situated on the bank of the Gumti was built by Ghazi-ud-din Haider, First King of Oudh

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[1814-1827] as a mausoleum for himself and his wife Mubarak Mahal. It is named after a hill in Arabia on which stands the tomb of Ali, son-in-law of Muhammad. It is richly endowed by King Ghazi-ud-din who lent a crore of rupees to the British Government for the purpose of its maintenance.

### MOTI MAHAL.

Or Pearl Palace is situated on the north-west of Shah Najaf. It was built by Nawab Saadat Ali Khan and forms the group of one of the three buildings, the other two being Mubarak Manzil and Shah Manzil. It was in Shah Manzil that wild beast fights were held.

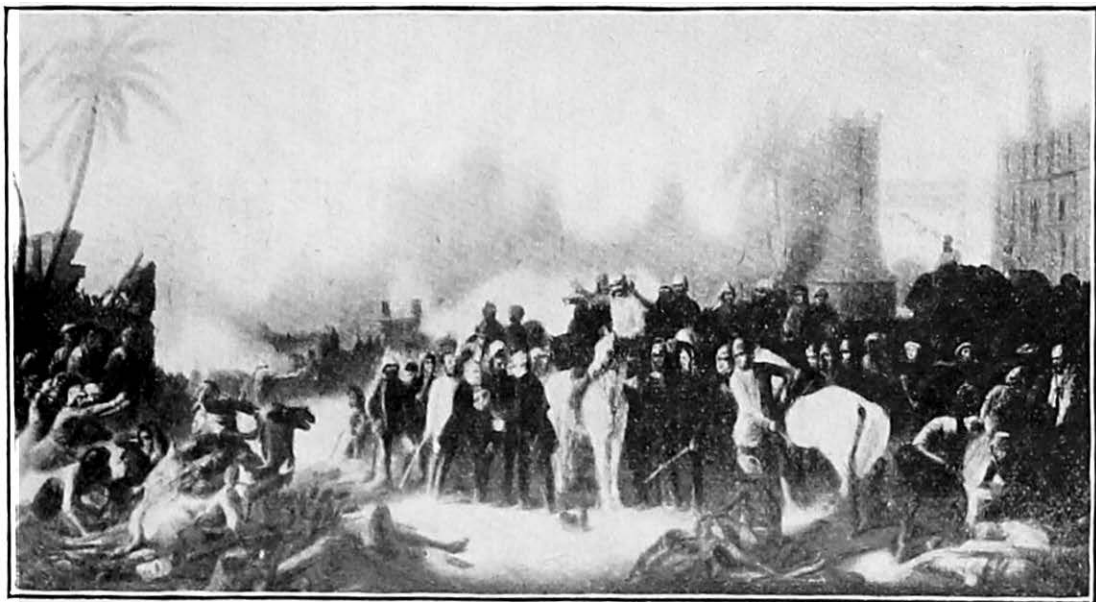
It was in the courtyard of Moti Mahal that Dr. Bertram and Brigadier Cooper of the Artillery were killed on 26th September 1857.

### KHURSHED MANZIL.

This building was commenced by Saadat Ali Khan [1798-1814] who named it after his wife Khurshed Zadi and was completed by his son, Ghazi-ud-din Haider. It was given over by Government to the Trustees of the LaMartiniere in 1876 as a free gift to be used as La Martiniere Girls High School.

It was here that Generals Outram and Havelock had their memorable meeting with Sir Colin Campbell.

The garden wall shows a white marble tablet at the south-west corner inscribed :—



The Meeting of the Generals.

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“ About twenty paces from this spot, in the side wall of the Moti Mahal, was the gap through which Sir James Outram and Sir Henry Havelock passed on their way to meet Sir Colin Campbell, when the relieved and relieving forces joined hands on the 17th September 1857.

#### QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

It was built in memory of the late Queen and contains a beautiful marble statue which was unveiled on 2nd April 1908.

#### KAISAR BAGH.

It was built by Wajid Ali Shah, the last King of Oudh at a cost of 80 lacs of rupees for the use of his large Harem. The name is applied to a large quadrangle, the centre of which is occupied by a beautiful Baradari which is often used for public meetings. The yellow buildings enclosing the great court on three sides have been assigned to the Talluqdars of Oudh, many of whom reside there when in Lucknow.

In the Kaiser Bagh is the building formerly occupied by the Canning College. It was converted into a Museum containing a large collection of interesting relics of antiquarian interest and Indian birds. A recent addition to the buildings is the Amin-ud-daula Public Library.

#### KAISER PASAND.

This building stands at the south-west angle of Kaiser-bagh. It was built by Roshan-ud-daula, the Vazir of

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Nasir-ud-din Haider and confiscated by Wajid Ali Shah, and given to one of his favourite wives Mashuq-ul-Sultan. The Kaiser Pasand or Kothi Roshan-ud-daula as it is called is at present occupied by the offices of the Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent of Police, and Government Treasury.

#### TOMBS OF SAADAT ALI KHAN AND HIS QUEEN.

Within the enclosures of the Kaiserbagh stand the tombs of Saadat Ali Khan and his wife Khurshed Zadi which were built by their son Ghazi-ud-din Haider the first King of Oudh. These tombs were built on the site of the great palace in which Ghazi-ud-din Haider resided and which was demolished to make room for the tombs. The larger tomb contains the remains of Nasir-ud-din Haider, the smaller one of the Queen.

#### MAQBARA OF AMJAD ALI SHAH.

Turning East one enters Hazratganj and comes to the Mausoleum of Amjad Ali Shah fourth King of Oudh. On his second visit to Lucknow Lord Canning attended divine service in this building. It is commonly known as Chhota Maqbara. This is the second position which was captured by Sir Colin Campbell on 14th March 1858.

#### BEGUM KOTHI.

It was built by Amjad Ali Shah for the residence of Malka Ahad in 1844. It was a scene of severe conflict at the final capture of Lucknow. It was here that Major

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Hudson was mortally wounded. At present it is occupied by the General Post Office.

### HAYAT BAKHSH KOTHI.

It was built by Nawab Saadat Ali Khan (1798-1814) and originally used by General Claude Martin for his powder magazine. It is now used as the residence of the Governor of the Province.

### CHHATAR MANZIL PALACE.

It takes its name from Chhatar or Umbrellas which surmount the domes. There are two main buildings known as the Greater Chhatar Manzil and the Lesser Chhatar Manzil. The larger of the two is a beautiful three-storied building crowned by triple gilt umbrellas with Tahkhanas or underground rooms to which the King and Queens repaired in hot weather. It is now occupied by the United Service Club. The Lesser Chhatar Manzil is occupied by the offices of the Board of Revenue, Land Records and Agriculture. It is doubtful whether Ghazi-ud-din commenced the buildings or his son Nasir-ud-din Haider, but they were certainly completed by the latter.

### LAL BARADARI.

Across the road from Chhatar Manzil is a red building erected by Nawab Saadat Ali Khan for state receptions and coronation purposes. It was in the hall of this building that on the death of Nasir-ud-din Haider his adopted mother Badshah Begum seated her grandson

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Munna Jan on the throne in a most dramatic manner. She seized Colonel Low, the British resident and forced him to attend the coronation ceremony and further tried to compel the Resident to make the necessary nazar (offering) to Munna Jan in token of the occasion. Colonel Low's refusal nearly cost him his life. But in the end Mohammad Ali Shah's party triumphed and he was confirmed in the succession.

Lal Baradari is now used as a Museum.

### FARHAT BAKHSH PALACE.

It was built by Claude Martin who sold it to Saadat Ali Khan for Rs. 50,000. It was here that Claude Martin died.

Soon after acquiring it, the Nawab set about transforming it into a palace

At the present time Farhat Bakhsh is used as a library by the United Service Club.

### THE RESIDENCY.

This house now in ruins was built by Saadat Ali Khan in 1800 for the British Resident at his court. The term Residency is now applied to the entrenched position as a whole.

You enter the Residency through the Baillie Guard gate so called from Colonel Baillie, who commanded the Resident's escort.

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The several positions and buildings held or occupied during the siege are indicated by stone inscriptions affixed to the ruins, but it would as well to describe them here in brief.

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In the entrance hall of the Residency is a marble tablet containing the following :—

“The Right Hon’ble the Earl of Canning, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, expressed his admiration of the defence of the Residency in the following words :—

“There does not stand recorded in the annals of war and achievement more truly heroic than the defence of the Residency of Lucknow.”

## THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW.

“On June 30, 1857 A. D. the day after the battle of Chinhath, the siege began.

On the 2nd July Sir Henry Lawrence was mortally wounded by a shell which burst within the Residency building. The command then devolved on Brigadier J. E. Inglis; H. M’s. 33 Regiment.

“The force within the defences consisted of 130 officers, British and Native, 740 British and 150 Civilian Volunteers. There were 237 women, 260 children, 50 boys of La Martiniere College, 27 non-combatant European and 700 non-combatant natives, being total of 2,994 souls.

“From the 30th June to the 25th September for eighty-six days they were closely invested, subjected to a heavy

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artillery fire, day and night, on all sides and had to sustain several general attacks on the position.

"On the 25th September 1857 A. D. Generals Outram and Havelock, with a large force, endeavoured to release the garrison, after having with great loss, effected a juncture with them. They were, however, unable to withdraw, and the whole combined force was besieged for a period of fifty-three days, until finally relieved by Sir Colin Campbell on the 17th November 1857 A. D.

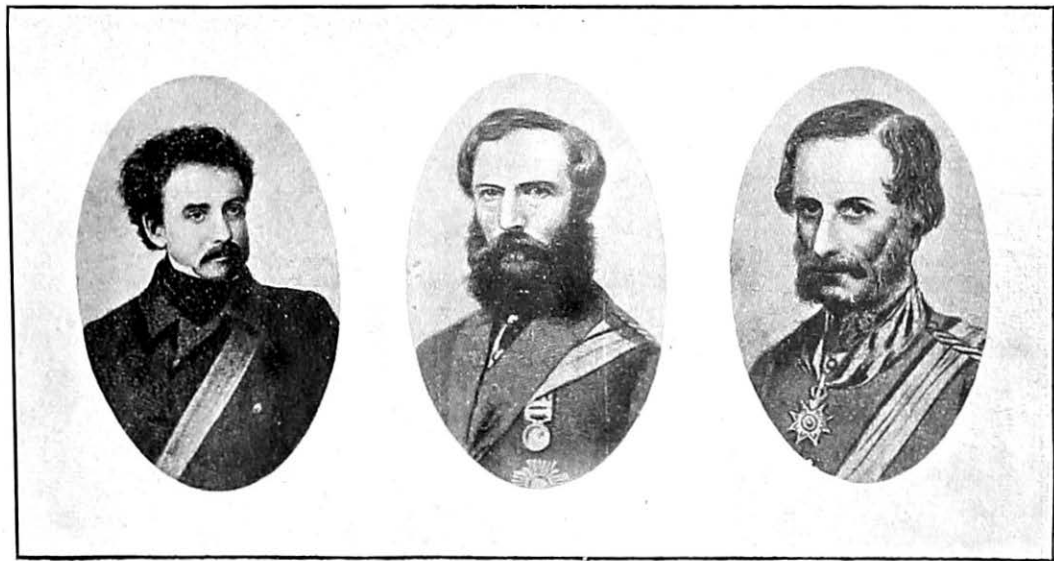
"There remained of the original garrison, when relieved on the 25th September a total of 979 souls including sick and wounded, of which 577 were Europeans and 402 Natives."

#### THE TREASURY.

Immediately to the right of the Baillie Guard gateway, within the enclosure, stands the Treasury. It was converted into an arsenal for the manufacture of Enfield cartridges. This post was garrisoned under Lt. Aitkin.

#### BANQUETTING HALL.

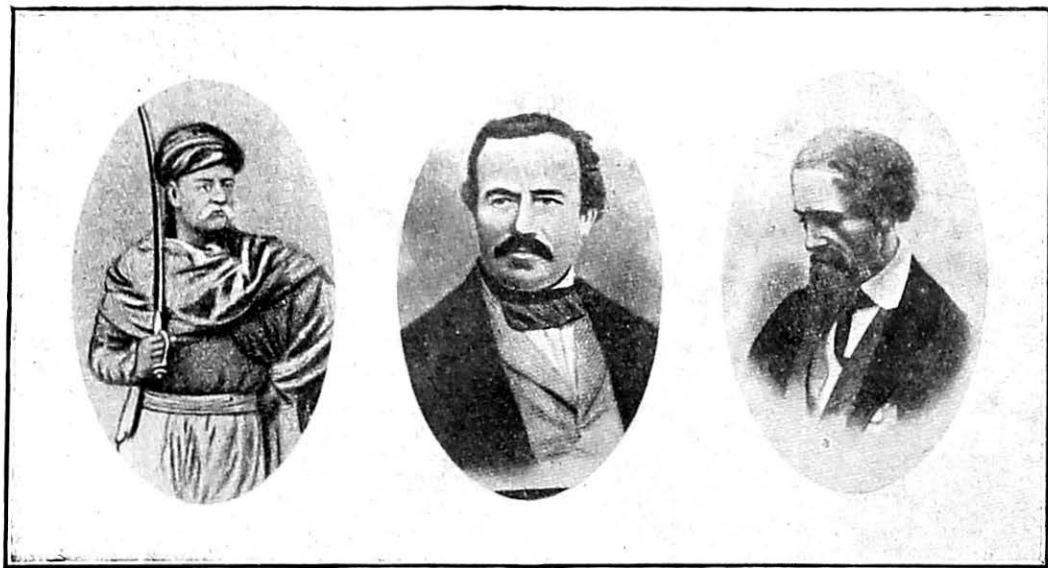
Adjacent to the Treasury is the Banqueting Hall. It was originally a two-storied building with large and lofty rooms on the upper flat, sumptuously furnished for the British Residents, but converted during the siege into a General Hospital, except one room on the North Side of the ground floor which served as state prison for Mustafa Ali Khan, brother of the deposed King of Oudh, the Raja of Tulsipore and Nawab Rukun-ud-daula who died in captivity and is buried under a large banian tree near Ommaney's post.



Sir Colin Campbell.

Sir John Inglis.

Sir Henry Havelock.



'Lucknow' Kavanagh.

Sir James Outram.

Sir Henry Lawrence.

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### DR. FAYRER'S HOUSE.

Across the road, on the south is the building known as Dr. Fayrer's House. A tablet in one of the inner rooms marks the place where Sir Henry Lawrence died of his wounds on the 4th July 1857, four days after the siege began.

### THE BEGAM KOTHI.

Beyond Dr. Fayrer's House, is the Begam Kothi, that belonged to Mrs. Walter whose younger daughter was married to King Nasir-ud-din Haider. During the siege, this Palace was used as Commissariat stores.

### POST OFFICE.

South-east of Begam Kothi, is the site of the Post Office, used as the headquarters of the Royal Engineers and Artillery under the command of Captain McCabe of the 32nd Regiment.

### GERMON'S POST.

This was garrisoned by Uncovenanted Civilians and Sikh Sepoys of the 13th Native Infantry under the command of Captain Germon.

### SAGO'S HOUSE.

Close to Germon's post is Mrs. Sago's House, named after its original occupant Mrs. Sago a school mistress. It was garrisoned by a party of 32nd Regiment and repeatedly attacked.



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### ANDERSON'S POST.

It was one of the most exposed positions under the command of Captain Anderson of 25th Native Infantry.

### CAWNPORE BATTERY AND DUPRAT'S HOUSE.

Are next in importance. Duprat was a French man who became a great favourite of the Garrison. He died of a wound.

### MARTINIERE POST.

Nearby is the Martiniere post garrisoned by the teachers and 50 grown up boys of the La Martiniere College under the command of Mr. George Schilling, the Principal. The smaller boys were told off to perform domestic duties at general Hospital and other posts. The fifty boys and their masters took part in the defence with a detachment of the 32nd Regiment. Despite the galling fire only three boys out of a total of sixty-five were wounded during the siege, and two boys died from disease.

### BRIGADE MESS AND SIKH SQUARE.

Are in the west of Martiniere Post. There a number of officers were quartered. In the Brigade Mess a small room was allotted for Lady Cowper, wife of Sir Henry Lawrence's Secretary and another for Lady Inglis and her children. The Sikh square was garrisoned by Sikh Cavalry and hence the name.

### GUBBINS' POST.

Close by is the place once the residence of Mr. Richmond Gubbins of the Bengal Civil Service who was Financial Secretary to Government.

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## RESIDENCY PROPER.

Occupies the most commanding position in the enclosure. Underneath the floor are the Tahkhanas in which hundreds of women and children were crowded together. Although they afforded great protection, the sanitary condition of the Tahkhanas was such that many occupants died of cholera and other diseases.

## THE CEMETERY.

The first path to the right leads to the grave of Sir Henry Lawrence. The topmost slab bears this simple epitaph.

"Here lies Henry Lawrence who tried to do his duty.

May the Lord have mercy on his soul.  
Born 28th June 1806, Died July 1857"

A wreath of white flowers is laid upon the grave, every day at 6 A. M.

The cemetery also contains the grave of Brigadier-General Neil killed on the 25th September, 1857, by a shot fired from Sher Darwaza, now known as Neil's gate. It is situated near the present Telegraph Office.

## MONUMENTS.

In front of the Baillie Guard gate, a memorial honours the memory of those gallant Indian Soldiers who participated in the defence of the Residency. The foundation stone was laid by the King-Emperor Edward VII, when

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as Prince of Wales, he visited Lucknow in 1876. Amongst the monuments there is one on the west of the Residency bearing the following inscription :—

“Sacred to the memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers of the 78th Highland Regiment who fell in the suppression of the Mutiny of the native army in India in the years 1857 and 1858. This monument is erected as a tribute by their surviving brother officers and comrades and by many officers who formerly belonged to the Regiment.”

South of the Tahkhana is a high granite column crowned by a maltese cross bearing the following words :

“To the memory of Sir Henry Lawrence K. C. B.  
and the brave men who fell in defence of the  
Residency A. D. 1857”.

There is another pillar erected in memory of their fallen comrades by the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, from stone quarried in Cornwall. It bears the following inscription :

“Sacred to the memory of Major-General Sir John Inglis, K. C. B., Colonel, Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, who with a handful of devoted men, defended the Residency of Lucknow for eighty-seven days from 3rd July 1857 to 27th September against an overwhelming force of the enemy”.

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## HARDINGE BRIDGE.

Is the new bridge in place of the ancient one built in the reign of Nawab Asaf-ud-daula in 1780. It is named after Lord Hardinge, Viceroy and Governor-General of India who performed its opening ceremony in 1914.

## MACHHI BHAWAN.

Is the name of the old fort on the site of which stand the King George's Hospital and Medical College. Tradition relates that the mound on which Aurangzeb built his mosque is the Lachman Tila erected by Lakshman, brother of Rama. From this the city derived its name Lakshmanpur, when Sheikhs and Pathans established themselves in the vicinity of Lachman Tila. After the invasion of India by Mahmud of Ghazni, they changed the name to Lucknow, after Likhna, a Hindu architect who planned a fort for them known as Likhna Kila. Saadat Ali Khan renamed the fort, calling it Machhi Bhawan in allusion to the crest of a fish which he had assumed and which figures so largely in many public and even private buildings in Lucknow. Within the area of Machhi Bhawan still stands the shrine of Shah Mina born in the year 1470 A. D. and is much resorted to by devotees of all sects.

## THE GREAT IMAMBARA.

Is the work of Nawab Asaf-ud-daulah, started as a relief measure in the terrible famine of 1784. It was designed by a famous architect known as Kifayat Ullah who lies buried there with his master. The hall is said

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to be the largest vaulted room in the world being 163 feet in length by 53 feet 6 inches in width. It cost the Nawab one and a half corore of rupees, and is one of the most imposing buildings in India and yet so simple. No wood has been used anywhere in its construction.

The extreme measurement of the building is :—Length 303 feet, width 163 feet, thickness of walls 16 feet, height 53 feet. About the middle of the central room is the tomb of the Nawab Vazir who died in 1797. Adjoining the Imambara is the Musjid or Mosque, built by the same Nawab.

#### RUMI DARWAZA (TURKISH GATE).

It is situated outside the Great Imambara and was erected by Nawab Asaf-ud-daula who built the Great Imambara. It is said to be a facsimile of a gate in Constantinople. It is one of the largest masonry arches in the world.

#### HUSAINABAD CLOCK TOWER.

Proceeding westwards Husainabad is reached. In the Husainabad Park stands the Clock Tower built in 1881 at a cost of Rs. 1,17,000 from the funds of the Husainabad Endowment Trust.

This stately Tower is 221 feet high and 20 feet square. The clock is the largest in India—the hour bell weighing one ton.

#### DAULAT KHANA.

It lies north of the Clock Tower and was built by Nawab Asaf-ud-daula when he transferred his Court from Fyzabad to Lucknow.

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Within the enclosure are situate a beautiful tank, well stocked with fish and the Barādari in which are hung the portraits of the Nawabs and Kings of Oudh. Sat Khanda or seven storied tower is an unfinished structure of four stories built as a watch tower by Muhammad Ali Shah who died before the intended structure was completed.

#### HUSAINABAD IMAMBARA (PALACE OF LIGHT).

The Husainabad Imambara is the work of Muhammad Ali Shah, Third King of Oudh. Facing the chief entrance to the Imambara is a dummy gate called the Naubat Khana where music is played three times a day in honor of the dead.

The Imambara is an oblong building divided lengthwise in three rooms, with smaller compartments at the ends. The central room contains the tombs and the innermost one contains a silver tazia and a tabut. Here are also exhibited the crown and other insignia of the departed monarch. In the centre of the quadrangle is a masonry tank. On the west is a model of the Taj Mahal of Agra containing the tomb of the King's daughter. On the right of the Taj is a mosque for the exclusive use of the royal family. It is profusely illuminated during the Moharram and presents a very lovely appearance.

At the entrance to the Imambara is a picturesque Bazar known as Jelo Khana where choice Lucknow embroideries, clay figures, silver, and Bidri works are displayed.

#### THE JUMA MASJID (CATHEDRAL MOSQUE).

The Juma Musjid was begun by Muhammad Ali Shah and completed by Malka Jahan, a lady of royal family.

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The Musjid stands on an elevated basement and is a very chaste example of Muslim architecture in Lucknow.

### VICTORIA PARK.

In coming from Husainabad, one passes through the Victoria Park. It is a large well laid out park and is maintained by the Husainabad Trust. There is a bronze statue of the late Queen Victoria towards the south erected by the Municipal Board of Lucknow in 1892.

### THE CHOWK.

Stepping out from Victoria Park one reaches Chowk which is a typical Indian Bazar narrow and congested. It was built in the reign of Nawab Asaf-ud-daula.

It has undergone many changes recently and is the chief place of business in silver ware, silver and gold thread and many other Lucknow specialities. At the two ends of the Bazar are two main gates known as Goldarwaza and Akbari Darwaza.

### TALKATORA KARBALA.

This is the great meeting ground of nearly all the Muharram processions from the city for the final disposal of the Tazias. The Karbala supposed to represent the tomb of Husain was built by Mir Khuda Bakhsh Khan, a Naib of Nawab Saadat Ali Khan about 1800.

### AMINABAD.

Returning from Chowk one should not fail to visit Aminabad where in contrast to the narrow Bazar of

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Chowk, one would meet broad roads and well-arranged shops with large and beautifully laid out parks in front of them. It is a great shopping centre of the city.

## **SOME OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST.**

### **ALAM BAGH.**

This is situated on the Cawnpore Road about two miles to the south-east of the Railway Station. It was built by King Wajid Ali Shah as a country residence for one of his wives.

It was a scene of great havoc in the Mutiny. On 23rd September 1857 General Havelock captured it from the enemy while pressing forward to relieve the residency.

When, in November, the superior force under Sir Colin Campbell, afterwards Lord Clyde succeeded in withdrawing the garrison from the Residency, General Outram remained behind in Alam Bagh which, from then until the following March, was the only position held by the British. Sir Henry Havelock lies buried in Alambagh in a modest grave surrounded by a white iron railing.



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A DESCRIPTION OF  
THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW.

30th June - 22nd Nov. 1857.

“Lucknow, one of the most flourishing cities in India, was the capital of the Kingdom of Oudh, which was annexed by the British Government in February, 1856. British administration was scarcely established, when the revolt of the Native Army broke out. This was the climax to the unrest which then pervaded India, and the following incident was one of those which made a pretext for the outbreak of lawlessness. A report was spread amongst the native soldiery that some cartridges which were being supplied for their use, with the new Enfield rifle, were greased with the fat of cows or of pigs. By thousands of the Hindu Sepoys the cow was revered as a sacred animal; and by the Mohammedans the pig was abhorred. By June, 1857, all authority was lost in the province.

“The Chief Commissioner, Sir Henry Lawrence, whose headquarters were at Lucknow, concentrated the military force at his disposal in the Residency, around which were clustered the official residences, public offices, post office, hospital, church, etc. By the 26th June many of the mutinous corps had assembled at Chinhut, a large village within seven miles of the Residency. Accordingly Sir Henry Lawrence, accompanied by Colonel Inglis of the 32nd (Cornwall) Light Infantry, moved out against them with a force about 900 strong, as against the enemy's fifteen thousand. The result was, that owing to the impossibility of inducing the Native Artillery to stand by their guns and despite the gallantry of the European Cavalry, the British Force was compelled to retreat with considerable loss into Lucknow, and on 30th June the siege proper may be said to have commenced.

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“The whole strength of the garrison did not exceed 3,000 including Europeans and natives. The mounted guns and mortars were about thirty pieces, but there were not men enough to work them all properly. Long before all the proposed batteries were thrown up, the rebels, assembling in vast numbers—according to native accounts, 40,000—began the blockade of the place, and everything which was at the moment outside the line of works was lost. Right at the commencement the garrison suffered irreparable loss in the death of Sir Henry Lawrence, who was mortally wounded by a shell which struck him in his room at the Residency. He was removed to the verandah of Dr. Fayrer’s house, where he succumbed two days later, on the morning of the 4th July. He left concise directions for the conduct of the defence, and nominated Colonel Inglis as his successor in the military command.

“The first and most serious attack took place on the 20th July. The entire position was assailed by a terrible fire of round shot and musketry, under cover of which the enemy advanced boldly to the attack. Again and again they were repulsed, each time with frightful slaughter, until they were forced to seek the cover from which they had emerged in the certainty of victory.

“Early in the month of August, the Residency, which had from the commencement of the siege been the chief mark for the fire of the enemy, had been pierced with shot on every side, and had to be abandoned as a dwelling.

“The second general attack was made on the 10th August. The foe occupied in force all the buildings round about the Residency position, from which a furious fusillade covered their several attempts to get into the garrison.

“On August 16th Colonel Inglis wrote to General Havelock : “My strength now in Europeans is 350, and about 300 natives. Our men are dreadfully harassed,” &c.

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“On 18th August a third attack took place. Despite the constant watchfulness of the Engineers; the enemy managed to do serious injury by exploding a mine under the outer defences of the second Sikh square. The enemy were ultimately driven from this position by the bayonets of the 32nd and 84th Foot Regiments. This explosion was followed by a general assault, which was repulsed without much difficulty. In this month the rations of the entire garrison were considerably reduced, and still further after the arrival of Havelock's relief force, which brought no provisions.

“On 5th September the enemy made their fourth and last desperate assault, which was preceded, as usual, by the explosion of mines. At several places they advanced with large scaling ladders, but in every instance they were dispersed with a well-directed musketry fire and some hand-grenades. These were the four critical periods during the investment, and had it not been for the vigilance and exertions of the Engineers and a number of former Cornish miners of the 32nd, in detecting the enemy's mines before they were completed, the attacks would doubtless have ended in the capture of the more advanced positions.

“The enemy had established batteries all round the position, in places not fifty yards distant, and during the first month the fire was incessant. During the eighty seven days that elapsed before the arrival of General Havelock and Outram, the whole of the officers and men were on duty night and day, and in addition the men were nightly engaged in repairing defences, moving guns, burying the dead, conveying ammunition and stores, and other duties. Notwithstanding all these hardships the garrison made several sorties, in which they spiked a few of the enemy's heaviest guns, and blew up several of the houses from which they had maintained their most harassing fire. On the morning of the 24th August the heavy guns of the relieving

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force were heard, although it was not until a month later that Lucknow was reached, they having had to fall back on Cawnpore on three occasions.

“ On their entry on Friday, September 25th, the reduced garrisons were in desperate straits and constant dread of the ever-pending breach in the defences, through which the enemy might rush in overwhelming numbers.

“ It was the original intention of General Havelock and Outram, on their junction with the garrison, to withdraw the women, children, sick, and wounded, forthwith to Cawnpore. But the obstacles to the retirement appeared constantly to multiply. The relieving force, originally 3,000 strong, had now been diminished by more than one-fifth, and Sir James Outram, who had waived his right to supersede Havelock on their junction at Cawnpore, determined to remain at the Residency and await further reinforcements. The siege still proceeded, and the position of the garrison was scarcely less dangerous than before, although the enemy made no attempt to advance their batteries.

“ The second relief force, headed by Sir Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde), left Cawnpore on November 9th, about 5,000 strong. After severe fighting, the memorable meeting between Generals Outram and Havelock and the Commander-in-Chief, took place at the Khurseid Munzil, a building some five miles from the Residency, in the capture of which Captain Wolsely and Lieut. Roberts played a prominent part. Thus on the afternoon of the 17th November the final relief of Lucknow was accomplished.

Preparations for evacuating the entrenched position were pressed forward vigorously. The enemy still held various positions in overwhelming numbers, and the secure retreat required the utmost vigilance on the part of the troops. At midnight on the 22nd November the entire garrison passed out through the Baillie Guard gate.

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Inglis and Outram remained till all had passed, and then took off their hats to salute the Baillie Guard, the scene of as noble a defence as history will ever have to relate. Havelock, however, who had been seized with illness on the 20th, did not live to see safety, as after two days' march he expired in a soldiers' tent at Dilkusha Palace.

“The siege proper may be said to be divided into three parts : (1) The defence by Sir Henry Lawrence and Brigadier Inglis : (2) the reinforcement by Sir Henry Havelock and Sir James Outram, 25th September; and (3) the relief of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell, 22nd November.

“For one hundred and forty-seven days the little force withstood the attacks of the rebel hordes who surrounded them on all sides, the hardships and misery endured being beyond description.”

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## BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

### **SIR HENRY MONTGOMERY LAWRENCE, K.C.B.**

Born in Ceylon, 1806; spent his early years at No. 2. Bellevue, Clifton Hill, Clifton, Bristol, whence he and his illustrious brother, Lord John Lawrence, Governor-General of India, used to attend Gough's Academy in College Green. Having served with distinction in the Cabul Campaign of 1843, he was appointed in 1846, British Resident at Lahore, and made K. C. B. in 1848. In 1849 he became joint Governor of the Punjab, but resigned in 1853. On the annexation of Oudh in 1856, Sir Henry became Chief Commissioner of Oudh. He died at Lucknow on 4th July, 1857, from a wound received in the defence of the Residency.

### **SIR JOHN EARDLEY WILMOT INGLIS, K.C.B.**

Born in Nova Scotia, 1814. Served with the 32nd Foot Regiment during the Insurrection in Canada, 1837; in the Punjab; and, as Colonel of the 32nd Regiment, proceeded to Lucknow on the outbreak of the Mutiny, where he succeeded Sir Henry Lawrence in command of the garrison. Promoted to Major-General "for his enduring fortitude and preserving gallantry in the defence of the Residency of Lucknow for eighty-seven days against an overwhelming force of the enemy." Died at Hamburg, 1862. Married, 1851, the daughter of Lord Chelmsford. Lady Inglis was present with her family throughout the siege, and wrote a graphic account of the same.

### **SIR HENRY HAVELOCK, K.C.B.**

Born at Durham, 1795; educated at Charterhouse; entered the army in 1815, and the Indian army, 1822. Highly distinguished in the first Afghan and Sikh wars. In the Mutiny of 1857, he commanded the column sent to relieve Cawnpore and Lucknow

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He died almost immediately after the glorious relief of Lucknow, which he shared with Sir James Outram and Sir Colin Campbell, and before his services could be adequately rewarded.

**SIR JAMES OUTRAM, BART, G.C.B.**

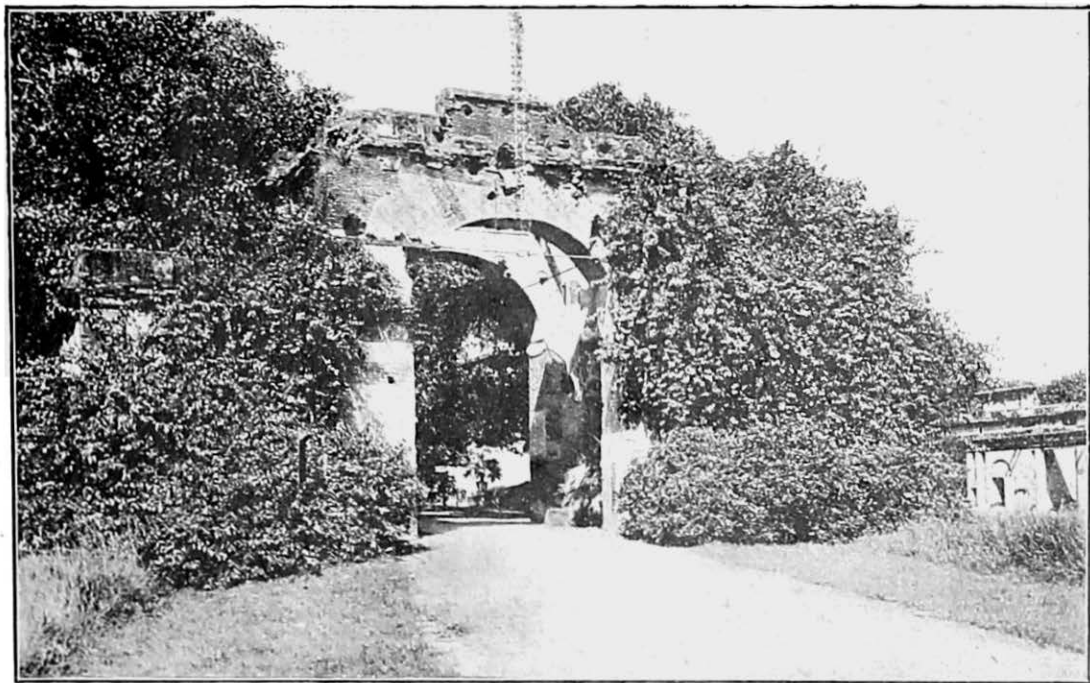
Born in Derbyshire, 1803; educated at Aberdeen; and went at an early age to India, where he greatly distinguished himself as an administrator. He was in 1856 Resident in Oudh, and took part in the Persian War of 1857. General Outram succeeded Sir Henry Lawrence as Chief Commissioner during the Mutiny and shared in the relief of Lucknow. He returned to England in 1860, and died three years later.

**LORD CLYDE (SIR COLIN CAMPBELL), G.C.B.**

Born at Glasgow, 1792, and educated there. Entered the army in 1808, and served with great distinction in the Peninsula, China, the Punjab, and the Crimea, where he commanded the Highland Brigade. As Commander-in-Chief in India he brought the operations for the suppression of the Mutiny, including the relief of Lucknow, to a successful issue, for which he received the honours of the peerage. He died at Chatham in 1863, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

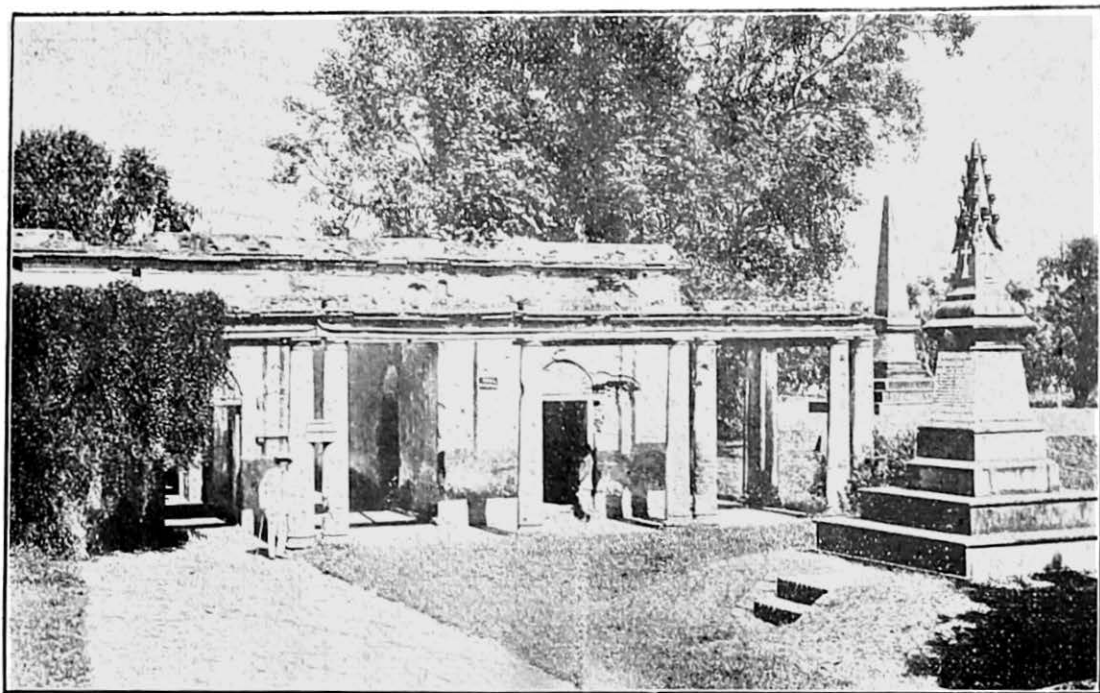
**LIEUT.-COLONEL J. J. McLEOD INNES, V.C., C.B.**

Born in India, 1830; educated at Edinburgh. Became Lieut. Bengal Engineers, 1848; served throughout Mutiny Campaign, including Siege of Lucknow (in command of Innes' Outpost); severely wounded at attack of Fort of Dhowrara; and V. C. for Sultanpore. Edited various military publications. Died, December, 1907.

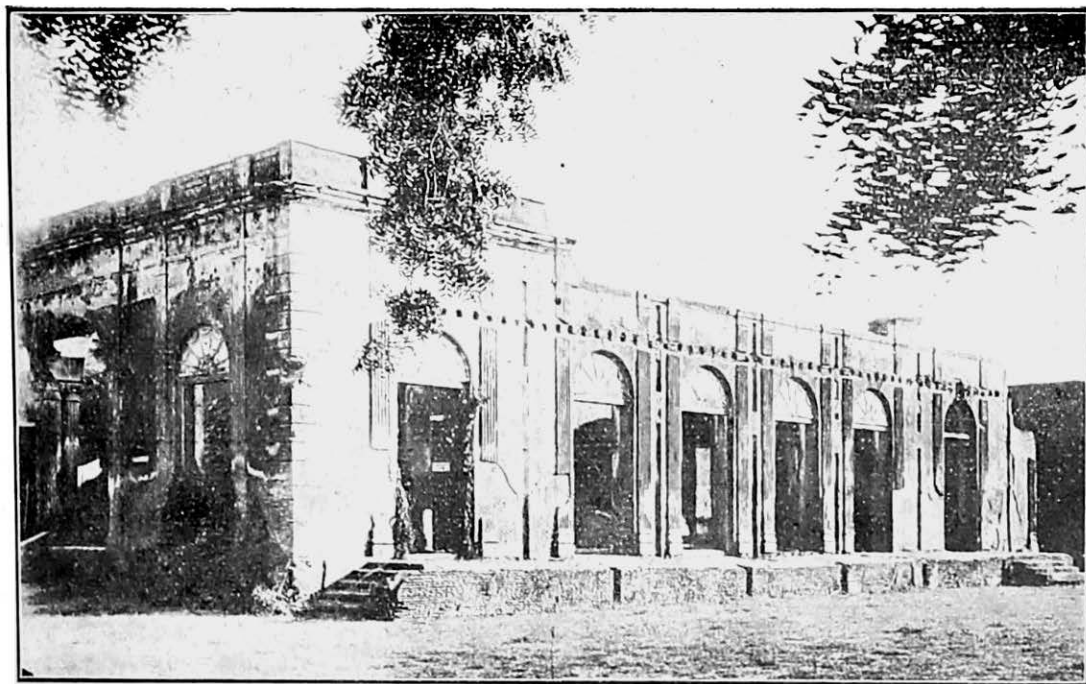


**The Baillie Guard Gate.**—Entrance into the British Residency. Built in 1800.

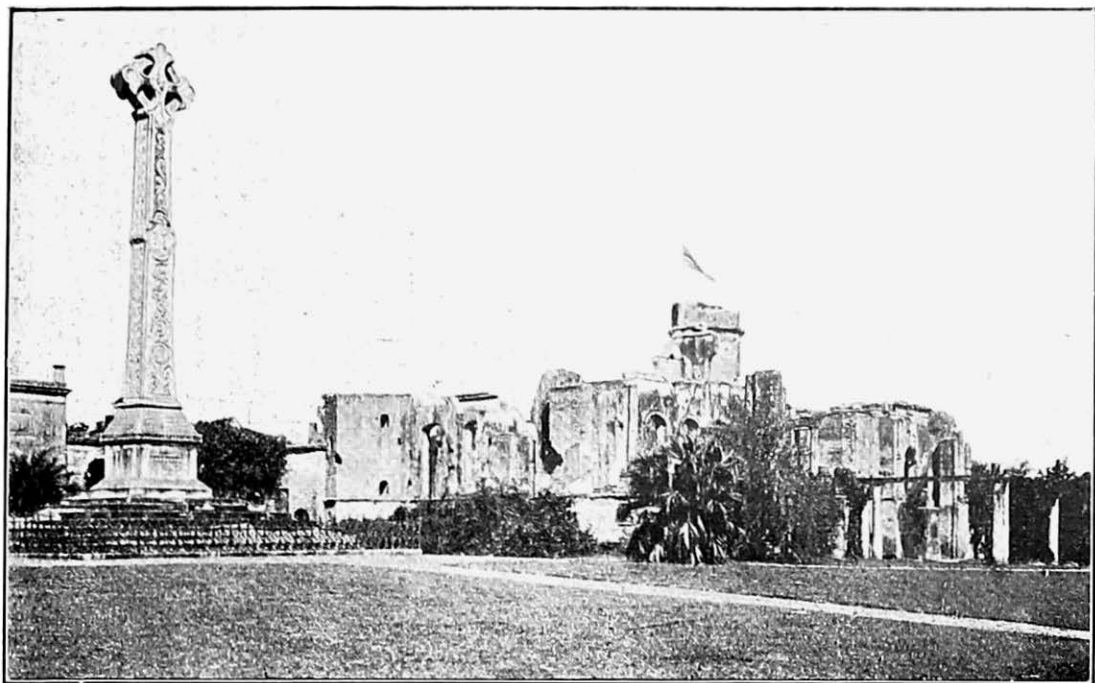




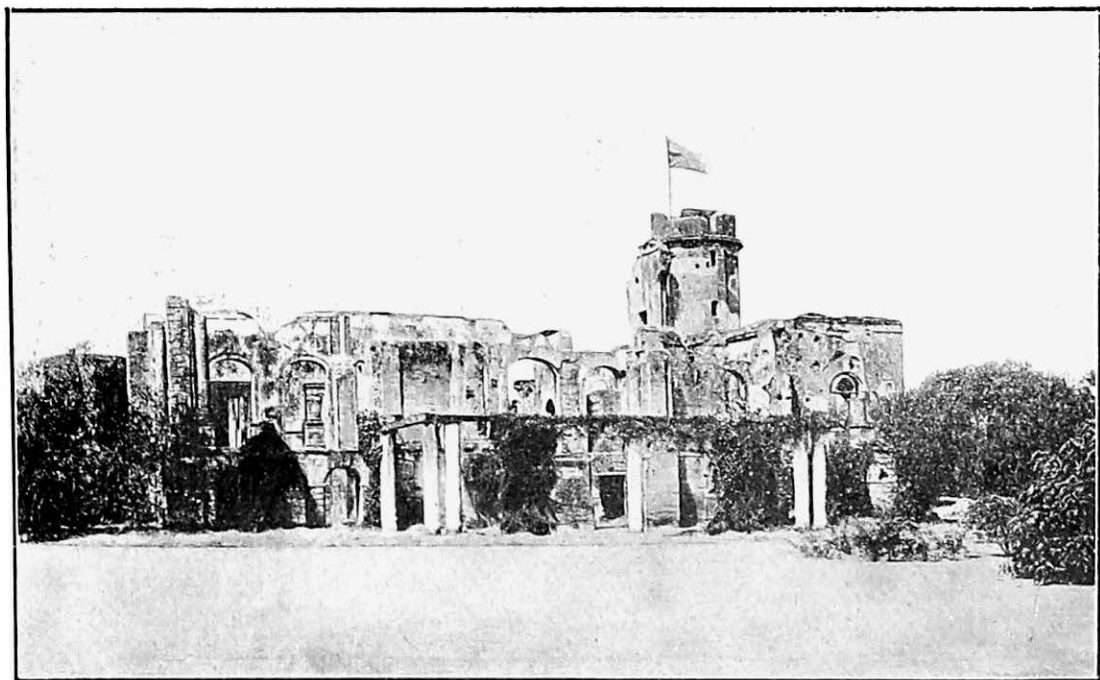
Residency.—Treasury Buildings and Aitkin's Post.



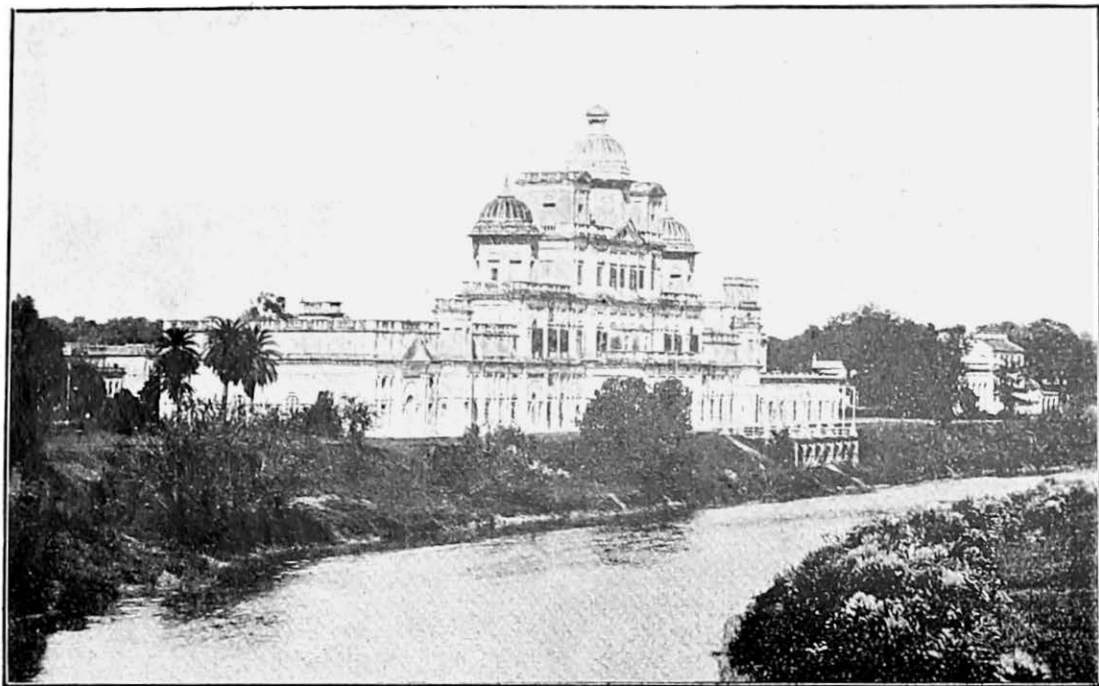
Dr. Feyrer's House in the Residency. - Where Sir Henry Lawrence died. 1857.



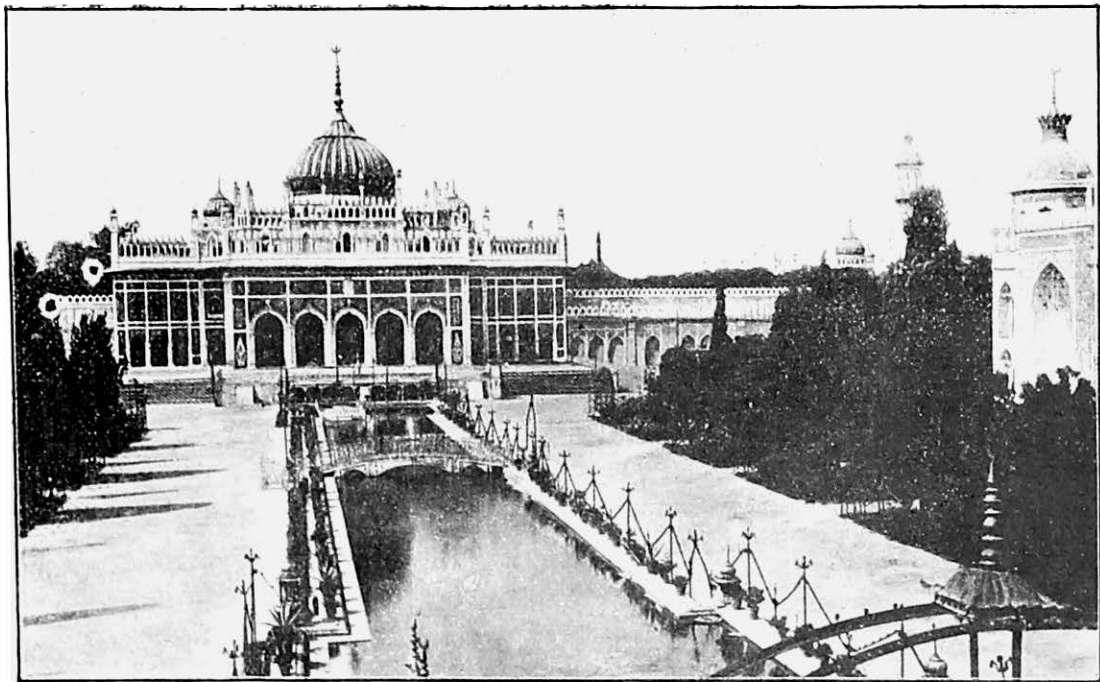
General View of the Residency with Lawrence Memorial.



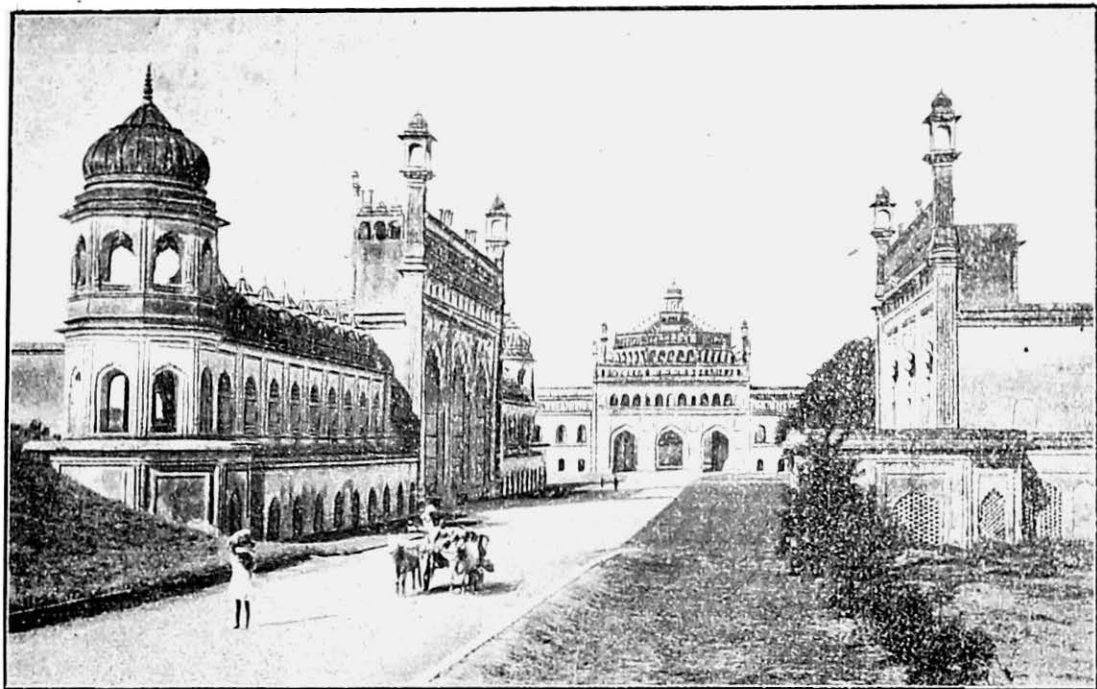
General View of the Residency.



**Chutter Manzil Palace.** — Built by King Nasir-ud-din Haidar for the ladies of the harem. Now occupied by the United Service Club.



**Palace of Lights.**—Built by the 3rd King of Oudh. Presents a very grand appearance when illuminated during the Mohamedan festival—Moharram.

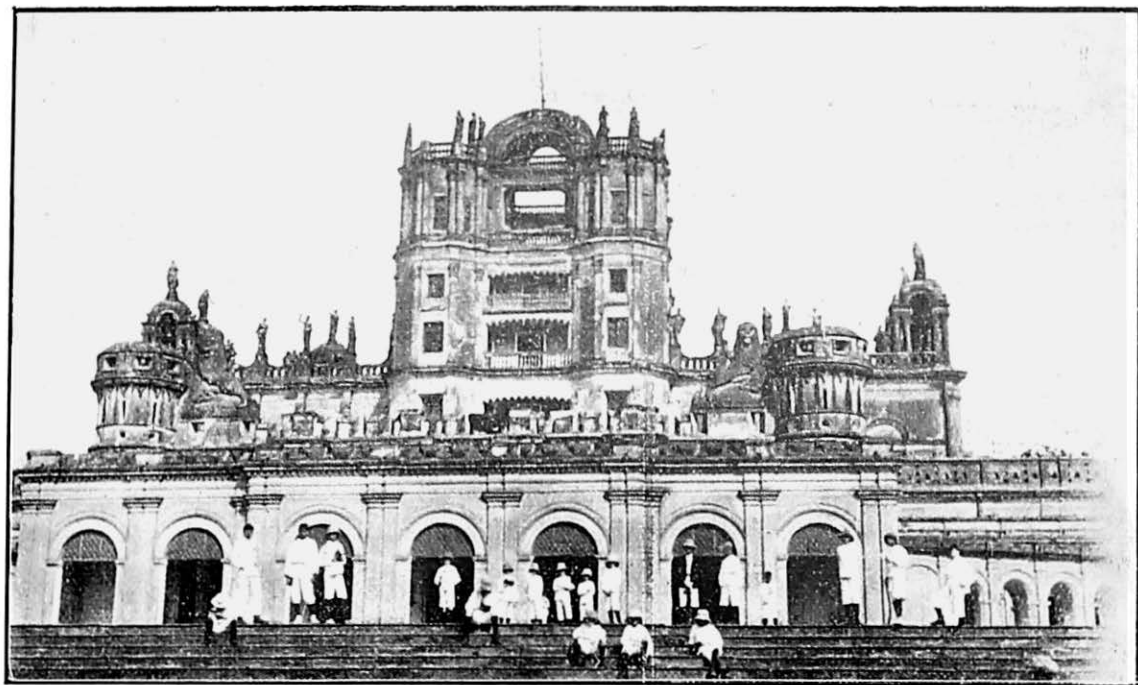


Trturkish Gate.—Back View.

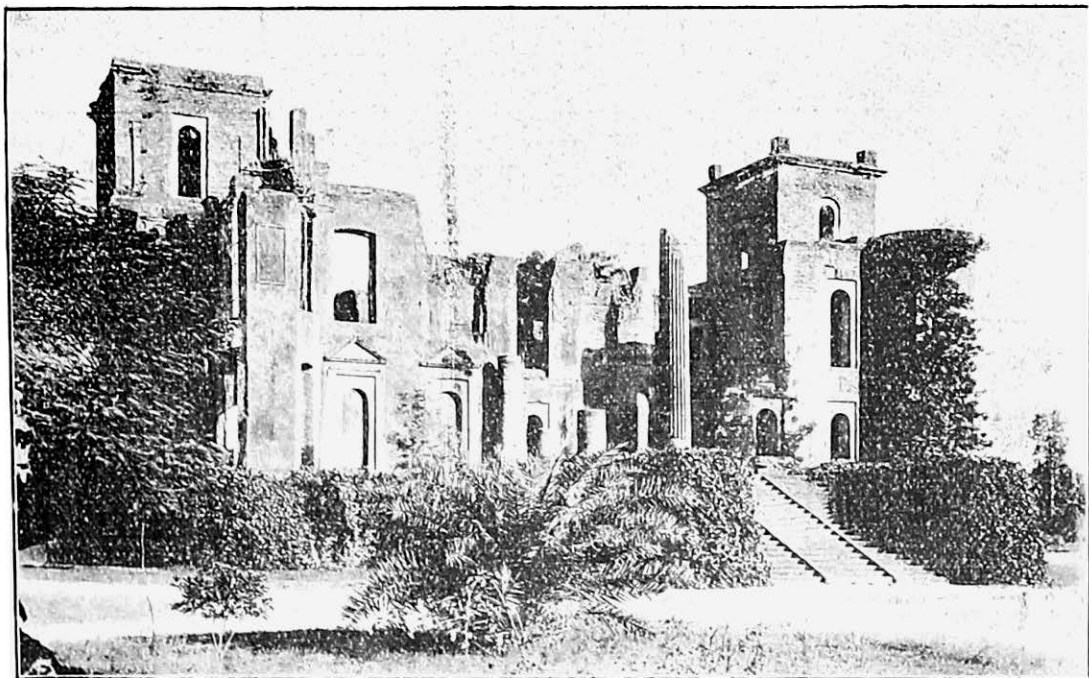


**The Great Imambara.**—Built in 1784 as a famine relief work. The principal apartment is the largest vaulted hall in the world.

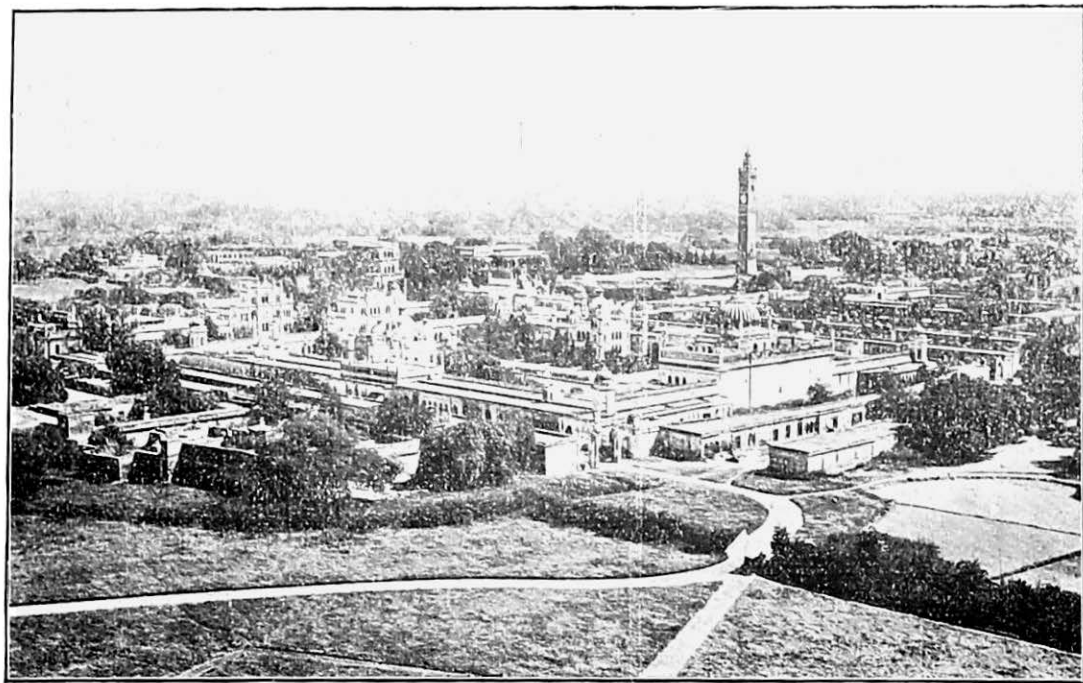




**LaMartiniere College.** — Built in the time of King Asaf-ud-daula by the French General — Claude Martin.



**Dilkusha Palace.**—Built by Saadat Ali Khan, as a hunting box. It was here that Sir Henry Havelock died in 1857.



Bird's-eye View of the City.

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10 „ 8	... 2 8 „
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15 „ 12	... 4 0 „

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“The enlargement was simply splendid and I am sure they will be very pleased with it in England.”

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“The enlargement you made of my little girl some 12 years ago has lasted very well”

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$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	1 8
$12 \times 10$	...	...	2 4
$15 \times 12$	...	...	3 0
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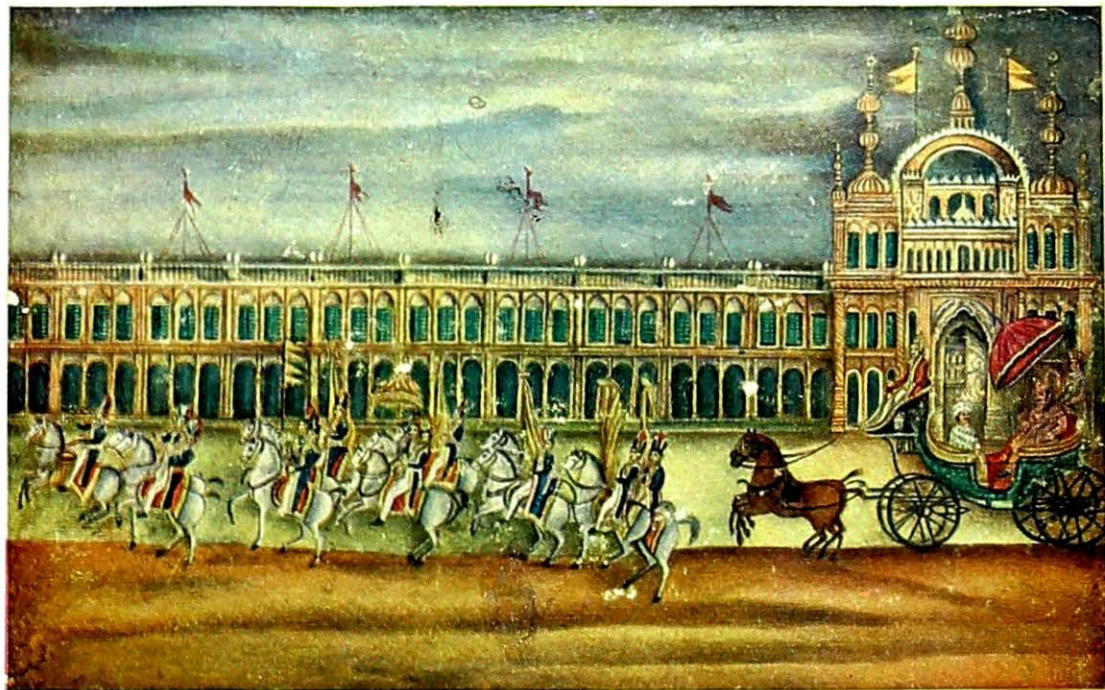
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KING WAJID ALI SHAH DRIVING THROUGH KAISER BAGH.  
*From an original painting in possession of Messrs. G. W. Lucric & Co., Lucknow.*