



FOREWORD

This Journal relates to the period of Army service (1857 to 1864) of Charles William Usherwood, born 1831, the fourth of ten children of a glass maker in Worsbrodale, Rotherham, Yorks. His parents died in 1848 and 1850, by which time he seems to have become a grocer's assistant, but at the age of 20 enlisted as a private soldier in the 19th Foot (in which his two brothers later joined him).

The Journal here is the second half of Charles Usherwood's Service Journal. The first half describes his life in the Army between 1852 and 1857, including service in the Crimea.

No information is available as to Charles Usherwood's education, but it must have been good for his time and background. The Journal shows that he rose by successive stages in the service, to reach the rank of Lieutenant and Quartermaster by his retirement at the age of 33. In the previous year (having by then transferred to the 8th Foot) he married the daughter of his late adjutant, and on leaving the army, entered the prison service as a clerk at Salisbury; he later became Chief Warder at Horsemonger Lane in Southwark, and then went to Usk in South Wales as Deputy Governor; succeeding as Governor in 1879, he died at the end of 1880, aged 49. He left 6 children, and his widow survived until 1932. There are several references in the Journals both to Thomas Thompson, the adjutant, and his daughter, Elizabeth (Lizzie).

It would seem that it was during his service at Salisbury that he wrote the manuscript of the Journals, but it is clear that he must have kept extensive notes during his Army service.

The text of the Journals has not been edited in any way, and the author's occasional variants in spelling have been retained.

I am much indebted to Day Cooper for typing what is at times a far from easy manuscript.

Kenneth Usherwood

NOTE : For publication on this Web site, the Journal has been divided into Chapters with an Index to the Chapters. These do NOT appear in the original Journal. Additionally, names of all people referred to in the Journal by Charlie Usherwood are separately provided.

Diary of Services in the East Indies by
Charles W Usherwood and while serving with
the 1st Bn 19th Regt of Foot.

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The Service Journal of Charles Usherwood, Sergeant in the 19th Foot, 1857 - 1862

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1. THE VOYAGE OUT

The formidable rebellion and mutiny which broke out in India in May 1857 having roused the British Government into activity it at once despatched every available regiment to quell the insurrection, the 19th Foot having but recently arrived at Portsmouth from Aldershot was without delay ordered to embark in three vessels by detachments, and proceed to Pont-de-Galle in Ceylon there to receive such orders as would be in readiness for them.

The 1st Detachment under Lt Col Mundy CB, embarked on board the Alnwick Castle, sailing vessel, the 2nd under Lt. Col Bright on board the Merchantman, sailing ship, and the last or Head Qtrs under Lt. Col. I. L. Rooke CB on board the Whirlwind Capt. D Edgell, and which latter took place at Portsmouth Dockyard at 8 am on the 29 July 1857 Wednesday. After the troops had embarked the vessel was towed from thence to Spithead where they dropped anchor to take on board two companies of the 42nd Highlanders under Capt. McPherson, his detachment consisting of 1 Capt. 1 Sub, 1 Staff, 3 Serjts, 4 Drs & 71 Privates.

In addition to the troops of 19th & 42nd Foot the following ladies accompanied the Corps: Mrs Palmer Wife of Pay M Palmer 19th Foot Mrs Thompson, Wife of Lt Adjt Thos Thompson Elizabeth Thompson and Fanny Alma Thompson, his children.

Mrs Rawding, wife of DMr W Rawding, 19th Foot 30th July 1857. This evening at 5 ½ o'clock Thursday, the sails of the Whirlwind were unfurled and the ship sailed for the East.

31 July 1857. In the evening at 5 o'clock passed the Island of Portland tho' we had much to do to get along having to tack ship continually during the day which was a very fine day indeed.

1 Aug 1837. At 6 pm today the vessel passed the Eddystone Lighthouse.

3 Aug 1857. By the rolling of the ship caused the inmates much discomfiture and assisted rather than otherwise to place numbers on the list of seasickness; to add to this we had squally weather accompanied with rain.

4 Aug 1857. Today was much finer than yesterday and on taking the position of the vessel found we were in Lats 49 - Long 4 West where we saw a few swallows or birds resembling them much.

5 Aug 1857. Another squally visit attended as usual with rain. Passed a barque at 2 pm. During the night the wind blew strongly.

6 Aug, 1857. Wind strong till 11 a.m. and tho' the day was fine the air was cold. Today we passed Cape Finistere.

7 Aug 1837. During the whole of last night the vessel rolled very much and which was not at all compatible with our feelings. Today for the first time since sailing the troops were supplied with preserved beef.

8 Aug 1837. We had today an exceedingly smooth sea achieved as it was by an equally fine day. This evening the moon appeared above the horizon at 9 pm .

9 Aug 1837. Sunday, Had Divine Service at 10 am; in the course of the day saw a small bird similar to a swallow and at an early hour descried a sail a long way off and which continued in sight the whole of the day.

11 Aug 1837. Sighted three vessels and during some part of the day passed the Island of Madeira. For the last two days a small striped fish has continually kept close under the keel bows of the vessel.

13 Aug 1837. Lime juice served out to the troops for the first time during the voyage. This day has been hotter than any we have had as yet.

14 Aug 1837 We were greeted today with the appearance of flying fishes, the first we have seen since leaving England.

16 Aug 1857. Sunday. Prayers read by the Captain of the Ship.

17 Aug 1837. The morning breaks upon us at the early hour of 4 ½ am and eventide spreads her mantle over the main at 7 pm.

21 Aug 1837 Friday. We had a little diversion today by the capture of a shark measuring from 6 to 7 feet in length. In the afternoon passed a Spanish vessel at so short a distance as to enable the Captains to speak verbally to each other and in the evening a little before dusk sighted another shewing signals of distress and which proved to be a French vessel bound to Havre from California 128 days out, her crew tho consisting of the Commander and eleven men being badly off for provisions, five of whom were laid up with sickness. Capt. Edgell kindly sent them a sufficiency of tea, biscuit, lime juice etc and on the return of the boats left the Frenchmen to get home as best they could.

31 Aug 1857. Today we crossed the line in West longitude (Sunday).

9 Sep 1857. A beautiful fine day as well calm and smooth sea the' last night there was a downfall of rain.

14 Sep 1857. Today the vessel rolled greatly owing to the calm sea and the heaving or swelling of the Atlantic.

15 Sep 1857. Cape pigeons for the first time made their appearance. They are about the size of common pigeons but thicker made, and have on each wing a round black spot, and are very pretty to look at.

16 Sep 1857. Heavy showers of rain greeted us today.

17 Sep 1857. The breeze having changed into a smart gale about 9 ½ am all sails excepting the fore and main sails and the jib together with the mizzen topsail were taken in the latter however by a couple of reefs. During the afternoon we passed a vessel homeward bound.

18 Sep 1857. The gale which commenced yesterday morning continued the whole of last night to vent its fury upon the waters and our ship but abated somewhat during the course of the day. In the afternoon a fine albatross was cleverly caught and was doomed by the sailors to the pot. Today our latitude was 38, Longitude 11 West.

19 Sep 1857. The temperature of this day is 56.

20 Sep 1857 Sunday. The weather today is much colder and at 6 pm commenced to rain. By the ship's reckoning it was discovered that during the last 24 hours the vessel had run 240 miles.

21 Sep 1857. In Latitude 39 South and Longitude 5 West.

22 Sep 1857. Wind from south and squally - passed a large sailing vessel supposed to be the "Octavia" with troops on board and lost sight of her before nightfall.
In Lat. 39-50 South - Long. 0.1m West.

23 Sep 1857. Today the weather is very cold and squally, occasionally had hail then sleet. In the evening of today just after the sun had descended below the horizon a thick dark cloud swiftly passed over the vessel leaving in its trail a dead calm, the ship being at a standstill for the space of 20 minutes when another denser cloud hurried along through mid air directly over the Whirlwind bringing along with it a smart breeze and which increased as the cloud passed into a semi hurricane completely as it were capsizing not only the vessel but everything on board, the whole of the sails at that moment being full set, and which to right the ship were let go. Today I was promoted Colour Serjeant.

24 Sept 1857. Today we have reached Lat.40 10 South, and Long 10.30 East. Here the air is more temperate after sunset than during the day, the daytime being colder than the evening.

25 Sep 1857. Rain, which makes everyone uncomfortable on board.

26 Sep 1857 Saturday. During the course of the day we had scarcely any or no breeze, but as evening approached a gentle one sprang up enabling the vessel to sail along with square yards tho' during the night the ship rolled.

28 Sep 1857. Early this morning a vessel the "Sussex" having on board the 2nd Rifle Brigade made her appearance bound for India.

29 Sep 1857 During the morning part of the day we were in a dead calm, the Lat. being 39 South, Long 35 East.

30 Sep 1857. A gale apprehensive took in and furled the Royals and top gallants and also a couple of reefs in top sails. In Lat. 39 South -Long 36 East.

1 Oct 1857 In a smart gale, the tho' sky is clear and the sun shining forth beautifully. Ship pitching unmercifully to those on board, a few of whom are laid up with sea sickness, and ships occasionally a dose or two of sea water drenching all within the range of the salty waves. Few or scarcely any birds to be seen excepting storm birds.

2 Oct 1857. Today we are in Lat 42 South - Long 43 East

3 Oct 1857. Have got into a stormy region - all the sails being reefed and rain falling fast.

4 Oct 1857. By the time 9 had struck this morning the rain ceased and with it the heavier winds, thereby enabling the sailors to unfurl the sails, tho' the ship rolls exceedingly owing to the heavy swells. In Lat 41 South and Long 52 East. Have sighted no vessel since the 28 Sep - weather cold.

5 Oct 1857. Weather cold tho' the sun shines splendidly and the day fine with a calm sea. Today the Captain put out stern sails and squared the yards.

6 Oct 1857. Course eastward direct in Lat 40 South -Long 61 East. During the night the breeze increased to a gale.

7 Oct 1857. Here we are tossed about pretty freely by the gale, foresail and topsail split by the force of the wind, all the others close reefed. Rain at intervals.

8 Oct 1857. In Lat 39 South - Long 69-25 East.

9 Oct 1857. Fine day but cloudy evening and bearing every indications of rain. In Lat 34 South, Long 74 East.

11 Oct 1857. Sunday. Saw two solitary Cape pigeons today in Lat 31 16 South - Long 81 East.

13 Oct 1857. No birds or ships to be seen in Lat 28 South - Long 81 East.

14 Oct 1857. Have reached Lat 24 South - Long 81 East.

15 Oct 1857. Vessel sailing splendidly being today in Lat 21-40 South, Long 81 East.

17 Oct 1857. At 6 am this morning a vessel was sighted to leeward and at 9 am another to windward, these being the first ships we have seen for 18 days.

18 Oct 1857 By the ship's course today we were in Lat. 10 30 South, Long 79-80 East. During the night had lightning but thunder not heard.

19 Oct 1857. Saw a ship

20 & 21 Oct 1857. We begin now to feel the heat of the Equ it being excessively hot. Today the sea was exceedingly calm and as smooth as a fresh water pond unrippled by the wind. Saw several dolphins and a shark the latter being captured and hoisted on deck.

22 Oct 1857. At 3 this morning there was a heavy downfall of rain. In Lat 4-50 South - Long 79 East. Ship at a standstill there being no breeze. Day very hot.

24 Oct 1857. Day hot, no breeze, sea calm and ship motionless.

25 Oct 1857. Another shark was caught this morning which created a little amusement as the ship was in a dead calm. Weather the same as yesterday, too hot to be comfortable.

In the afternoon the Captain of the vessel lowered two of the boats and allowed such men as wished a row to do so; I among the rest went, as also Miss Thompson did in the Captain's gig in company with Col. Rooke and several officers. After the sun had gone down we had a genial shower of rain.

26 Oct 1857. Heavy rain at 2 am and at 10 o'clock the wind got up which enabled us to sail at about 5 knots an hour and as evening came increased to 7 knots per 60 minutes. In Lat 1 ½ South - Long 79 East

27 Oct 1857. Today we crossed the Equator in the Indian Ocean our Long being 79 East. One man 19th Foot (the first death on board) died of pneumonia.

28 Oct 1857. Wednesday. At 5 pm this day we came in sight of the Island of Ceylon, being the only land we had seen since leaving England, and as it was too late to enter Galle, the Captain of the vessel sailed to and from the land till morning, when on taking on board a Pilot, we anchored in the harbour of Point-de-Galle at 9 ½ am the 29 Oct 1857.

30 Oct 1857 Her Majesty's Troop ship "Adventure" Captain Lacy having been sent by the Indian Government at Calcutta to Ceylon to bring up troops expected from England, we being the first that arrived at Point-de-Galle where the vessel was in waiting were consequently transhipped and which occupied the whole of today in doing so, there being a good deal of baggage on board the "Whirlwind".

It would be tedious to describe the boats etc which the natives use off the coast of Ceylon and to their mode of working them. Suffice, however, to say that the body of the boat so called is nothing else but the trunk of a tree, scooped out and so narrow as to only admit the legs of one person sitting by himself, tho' the boat will hold 4 or 5. Across the boat at both extremities are tied ten pieces of wood some feet in length projecting into the water and at the end of which is attached crossways another piece these being to prevent the boat from turning over. In propelling their craft along the Cingalese use a hand paddle striking the water on one side then on the other. Their complexion is black, have good features, resembling much the Madrasses and are constantly chewing some kind of a root which colors their lips, mouth and teeth to a bright red.

31 Oct 1857. Today the 2nd Bn Rifle Brigade, which arrived on board the "Sussex" were also transhipped on board the "Adventure" with their baggage thus augmenting the troops to 687 men.

1 Nov 1857. Employed in the former part of today in getting on board the baggage from the "Sussex" and when 5 pm arrived steamed off from Trincomalee. What a difference we have already found out there is between the comfortable quarters we have just parted with and our new ones on board H.M. "Adventure". Not only are we pestered with cockroaches innumerable but with bugs and our fare as regards tea and biscuits complainable especially with the latter - it being as hard as iron and full of maggots - besides too there is not sleeping room enough as we are too overcrowded.

2 Nov 1857 A fine day, sailing close to the shore.

5 Nov 1857 At noon today the vessel entered the harbour of Trincomalee a most beautiful and natural sea port, capable of being rendered a most formidable defence for maritime warfare in protecting shipping etc. Its entrance is narrow and of a circular form land lock on both sides terminating into a deep and extensive basin and protected by a small fort. In the afternoon 5 Officers, 3 women 6 children and 76 men of 37th Foot, together with a woman of the Royal Artillery came on board and at 7 ½ pm the vessel steamed out again directing her course for Calcutta. Crowded as we were when leaving Galle we of course were more so now, in fact the troops could scarcely move about on the upper deck to say nothing about sleeping room below.

4 Nov 1857 Today we had a very fine but exceedingly hot day, and what with the addition of the fires and the engines added of course more fuel to keep one's blood to fever heat and especially when now there were no less than 35 Officers, 766 men, 10 women and 12 children on board besides the ship's crew and this in the bay of Bengal.

Unfortunately for us the engine broke down at 10 pm and as the sea was as smooth as a looking glass without a breath of air we were obliged to be content and remain motionless.

5 Nov 1857 No wind, and no engine in working order, here we are at a standstill with bowel complaints prevailing - cause change of diet no doubt.

6 Nov 1857 Unable as yesterday to move from the same causes, till 6 pm.

8 Nov 1857 At 3 o'clock this day the blessed engine again broke down.

9 Nov 1857 Obligated to hoist out canvas to 3 knots per hour because of a broken engine which would not work, tho' the sea was like a mirror and the day as hot as any in Arabian deserts.

10 Nov 1857 Tuesday at 6 pm after patching up the works the engine was again set in motion but under very suspicious notions of another breakdown tho' it kept up well as also it did on the 11 Nov 1857 when we sighted a sail on the starboard bow early in the morning.

12 Nov 1857 As expected down breaks the engine at 10 ½ am thereby constraining us to abide the scorching rays of an Indian sun, without a breeze to fan our sweltering bodies saturated as our clothes were with perspiration forcibly pressed through the pores of our frames.

14 Nov 1857 At midnight last evening they again had managed to patch up the engine and set her to work and which enabled us toward evening to sight the Lightships of the sand heads leading to the mouth of the Hoogly where we anchored during the night.

15 Nov 1857 Daylight having made its appearance the sailors drew up the anchor and the vessel steamed on till land appeared on the starboard bow. By the time 30 minutes past eight were signalled by the fingers of the ship's clock when on proceeding onwards we found ourselves beside the ship Belle Isle at 3 pm having on board some of the 88th Foot.

19 Nov 1857 This morning about 10 o'clock we cast anchor opposite Fort William, Calcutta, having been about 3 months and 22 or 23 days on one voyage from England. The detachment under Colonel Mundy CB and which sailed in the "Alnwick Castle" some days before us having only arrived yesterday and landed where we are now.

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2. IN BARRACKS AT FORT WILLIAM & BARRACKPORE

No sooner were we landed than the 19 Foot marched into the Fort the other troop proceeding elsewhere for transmission up country forthwith viz. 42nd, 60th, 37th Rifle Brigade. The barracks occupied overlooked the river or the nearest adjacent thereto; where at this time His Majesty the King of Oude was a prisoner, his place of confinement being near to the Church and that of several of his Ministers in the rooms of the barracks occupied by the Officers 19th Foot, a guard and sentries being placed over them. Of an evening at the setting of the sun they were allowed to come out of their confinement; rooms, the King on the top of his building while of the others the flat roof of the Officers quarters for a short time when they were again removed into their apartments.

With regard to Fort William it is extensive and would require many men to garrison it should it at any time be besieged; its situation is low and material principally earth, one face of it protects the river while the opposite on three sides faces over a plain, the barracks built within its precincts are high and shake when even a salute is only fired and are excellent objects or targets for a besieging battery, besides a means for doing injury to the garrison by the falling debris in case of such a thing occurring. The interior is generally confined and hot, the guns being actually so hot (even in the what is called cold season) that one could scarcely bear to keep their hand upon them. Mosquitos are innumerable and are most annoying pests, besides Jackals too abound within the ramparts yelling and screeching of a night as to startle sleepers from their slumbers thinking as a newcomer would that some children were screaming.

Fort William is not a strong fort but in the hands of European troops is quite sufficient to keep the natives out of it.

20 Dec 1857. The detachment 19 Foot which sailed in the "Merchantman" under command of Col. Bright in July 1857 only arrived today and were landed and joined the Corps in the Fort.

A few days previous to this detachment arriving the cholera attacked the men principally in the Barracks occupied by No 10 Company several men out of which died as did also Col. Rooke CB, Commanding the Regt. and who was buried at Allepore.

By some misapprehension in respect of great coats of which only one for two men were brought from England as directed in the Queens regulations and no doubt a little spite on the part of some individuals for causes kept quiet the Regt. tho' over 1200 strong was kept at Calcutta till Feb 1858 when it was only removed to Barrackpore 18 miles from thence leaving however a detachment to garrison the Fort and thus relieving the 35 Foot which proceeded to Dinapore and was afterwards engaged with the rebels. On arrival of the 19 Foot at Barrackpore it occupied the quarters that had been a hospital for the sick of the native regiments as well also empty bungalows, the accommodation being most unsuitable for the health or comfort of Europeans. In addition also to this force were a number of merchant seamen engaged in Calcutta for a term as with 5 field pieces and who were drilled by men of 19th Foot, our duties being to keep under surveillance some 3000 disarmed native troops encamped on the Maidan whose discharge from the service was proceeded with at a certain rate per week. From Barrackpore the 19th Foot detached three companies Nos. 1-7-9 to Dacca under Major Jennings besides also a small detachment to Ishopore 3 miles distant from Barrackpore. Thus at this period the

Corps garrisoned the following: Fort William including Calcutta, Barrackpore, Dacca and Ishopore.

Barrackpore it appears was the place or station where the first symptoms of mutiny among the native army showed itself and which occurred some time before the outbreak, resulting in the disbanding of the mutinous regiment curiously enough (the 19th Bengal Native Infantry) commanded by Colonel Wheeler, a no doubt pious and good man, but utterly unfit for his position at such a time There was nothing here on our first visit worthy of note as regards the size or particularly of the station, it being merely a military position for the native corps, as a support to the garrison of Fort William in cases of need, excepting that the Governor General or Viceroy as he is now designated has a house situated in a pleasant park on the banks of the Hoogly at this place tho' he scarcely or ever resides within its walls. In the park there is a fine collection of various animals and birds, and as well, a beautifully laid out garden which together with the scenery in the Park, the animals and birds attract such individuals who like to devote their leisure in this respect.

Opposite to Barrackpore on the other side of the river over which there is no bridge stands Serampore, formerly a Danish settlement, and which in itself is really a beautiful station, from the quantity of green foliage continually the year through to be seen, the bungalows or dwellings for Europeans being so nicely situated enveloped by the sweet smell from vegetation, flowers and foliage. At Serampore the railway stretching from Housah (the opposite of Calcutta) to Raneegunge passes and situated adjacent to the native

part of the place is a well constructed station but the high or grand trunk road from the Punjab to Calcutta touches not on the Serampore side but goes through Barrackpore.

Tho' there are a great number of trees of large size in and about Barrackpore yet the seasons here are extremely hot especially the summer months (or as is otherwise termed hot seasons). Of a night after sun sets. millions of fireflies immerge forth end show up a most curious phenomenon while mosquitoes, and other small insects add their moiety of annoyance to the wretched Europeans when half stifled for want of a cool breeze and bathed as they generally are in continual perspiration.

So excessively hot was the season during May 1858 that several men of the 19 Foot were nightly carried from their barrack rooms to the hospital insensible by apoplexy or sunstroke there being no less than seven within two or three days all of whom died.

June 1858. Early this month the Quarter Master of the Regt Mr Rawding died, and in a few days afterwards his Serjeant as well, and in consequence of the death of the latter I was promoted in his place with a view to receiving the commission vacant by the death of D W Rawding and whom I as per my commission dated 8 Sep following.

During Sept or October 1858 and in the middle of the day two successive shocks of earthquake were felt at Barrackpore, and which too were felt in other parts of India, the latter being the sharpest and of longer duration. This being the first shock I had ever felt I knew not what it could be but on feeling the seconds which in a manner appeared as if rending the building (in which I was at the time) in two, and at the same moment causing to come from the walls a creaking noise and sensation of falling, clearly made me sensible what was then taking place and which I cannot but admit startled me not a little as I ran out of the building expecting every instant it would fall, and which tho' it stood the test in that sense nevertheless was damaged, an arch being split open from the bottom to the roof some three or four inches wide, the debris therefrom falling upon a native fast asleep beneath the way and who upon feeling the double sensation of an earthquake and falling bricks, bolted out of it as fast as his black legs could carry him and in no little consternation as to his ultimate fate, expecting as he did most likely the earth to open and to swallow him up.

Soon after the earthquake, perhaps a few days, we were assailed one night by a very heavy storm of wind and rain, such as are by no means few about this vicinity tearing up large trees by the roots and doing no little damage to life and property.

2nd July 1858 Promoted Quarter Master Serjeant

27 Oct 1858 Having to change our quarters by order of the Government, the 19 Foot proceeded this day across the Hoogly in native boats to Serampore thence by rail for Raneegunge en route for Dinapore, the Fort William and Ishapore detachments joining the headquarters and the Corps being relieved by H.M. 48th Foot.

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3. IN BARRACKS AT DINAPORE

Being now Quartermaster of the Regiment my commission being dated 5 Sep 1858 the whole duty of removal devolved upon me and who had had but little acquaintance with the routine of a Quartermaster's Office. Having the whole of the heavy baggage to transport to Calcutta and to secure a safe keeping for it, I proposed to stay until the baggage was disposed of which when done so I would follow and overtake the regiment on its march. By this arrangement, I was luckily a spectator of the illuminations in the City of Eastern Palaces and heard Her Majesty's proclamation read to the assembled mixture of whites and blacks before the steps of the Government House proclaiming the East India Company extinct and the assumption of Her Majesty's Government over all the land; after which, and when my work was done, proceeded by rail to Raneegunge thence by bullock train in company with a detachment of recruits along the Trunk road until I overtook the 19 Regiment seven days march beyond Raneegunge, at which latter by the by, there are coal mines worked by the natives.

After joining the Regt I relieved Lieut Morgan who had been acting for me during my absence and assumed my station as an Officer.

Our march was an exceeding good one, travelling in general from 12 to 16 miles per diem, and had the benefit of the substantial trunk road till reaching Shergolty from where we branched off for Gyd, Patna, and Dinapore arriving at the latter station on the 25 Nov 1858 thus finishing our march in 29 days

The regulations respecting the march were somewhat as follows. My duty was to start on horseback with one Camp Color man per company to the next camping ground (being supplied with a route from the General of the Army) generally at 3 or 4 o'clock each afternoon leaving the Regt encamped on the old ground till one or two the next morning when they struck tents and followed my track arriving at the new ground about 7 am where they found I had the ground marked out for each separate tent by companies or otherwise together with the various places told of for baggage animals, horses, cooking, guards, stores etc etc. The Commissariat, cooks, bakery and butcher going always along with or at the same time as I moved off for a new encampment and all of whom were under my Immediate supervision, my other duties being to provide carriage and provisions for the Regt and followers and the general transport and equipment in all their branches.

During this march two incidents occurred and which I think worth noticing, one being at a new encampment where I had just pitched my tent, the night being very dark and while my servant Benjamin was getting some food ready I strolled over in the direction where the native butchers were killing meat for the next days consumption (the bullocks or beasts always being taken along with us). In coming back to my tent through a clump of trees being directed that way by the light of Benjamin's fire I suddenly was aroused by an approximate low and rough growl apparently out of a bush, which caused me to come to a dead stop and not being able to see the object from whom the growl proceeded I fancied myself in a most terrible position as the growl was not that of a dog but of a cheetah. Stepping back gradually with my eyes full set in the direction of the sound, trying uselessly to penetrate the darkness in search of the object which caused me such uneasiness, I summoned up all my strength and with the fleetness of a deer rushed for my tent and roused up those near it for defence expecting as I did the cheetah would follow me. However, as he did not do so, I ordered a good fire to be kept up the whole of the night in order to deter the brute from coming near to disturb us.

Regarding the other circumstance, one night during the same march to Dinapore and before we had arrived at Shergolty I was as usual being in advance of the Regt with a guard of some 24 men, heard as we were proceeding along the Grand Trunk Road the furious gallop apparently that of a horse and fancying the rebel scouts might be near at hand from the nature of the vicinity facilitating such, we of course awaited the approach of the suspected enemy, but as the animal came nearer to where I and my men were we discovered instead of a rebel Sowar a poor half frightened native with scarcely a vestige of raiment upon him straddled across the back of the horse and whose accents were so hurried that he could not for a few moments make us understand the cause of his flight, tho' in time we elicited sufficient from him as to inform us that a tiger had just been prowling in the village near to where we then were, and had carried off a native child, he having bolted from the village in the manner he had for safety. Nothing daunted at this news I told my men on no account to load their rifles as it would be utterly impossible to see the tiger, the night being so very dark but ordered them to fix their bayonets and to keep close together along the road, at the same time to keep a good look out for the animal. The reason partly why I did not wish my men to load was, that by their firing might create a false alarm and be construed should the reports reach any of the Regiment into the surmise that the rebels were upon us, this part being infested with the rebels from Bihar and who were not a great way off. However we moved on cautiously until reaching the village but the tiger had not again visited it being no doubt satisfied with the victim carried off by him.

25 Nov 1858 This morning the Regiment marched into Dinapore, having left Bankipore last evening, and moved into the new line of barracks situated on the banks of the Ganges, lately the site of the native infantry cantonments. Dinapore, tho' not a large station for Europeans is nevertheless a good and healthy one, and the seasons are not felt to be quite so severe as at Benares, Allahabad and several other places of note. The original barracks for Europeans are situated at a short distance from the old native cantonments and are formed into two squares, the range of buildings to the South and East being occupied by the soldiers, the mid range and those on the West end for Officers and families.

The church a prettily constructed building being situated in the largest of the squares and on the banks of the Ganges facing South while the high road runs through both squares and in the centre to the bridge over which on the Patna road is the native bazaar and at the other end beyond the new barracks is also another bazaar and native town. Outside the precincts of the squares stands a substantial and handsome Roman Catholic church erected principally at the expense of the Catholic soldiers etc located here while too there is a chapel for such as are of the Baptist denomination. The circumstance I have often noticed with respect to dissenters etc that the Baptists, Roman Catholics, and English church predominate and that there is scarcely or any Wesleyan place of worship to be met with in the whole extent of Bengal, tho' in the Madras Residency they are flourishing as well too in Bombay or Ceylon.

Referring back to Dinapore there were on our arrival the 10 Foot, whom the 19th relieved and whose occupation the 35th Foot shortly after took up they having been employed in the Juddespore Ingles and Bihar district in pursuit of rebels, and on the removal of the latter to another station came the 73rd as well the 5 Europeans which latter corps was disbanded for mutinous conduct, one man of whom suffered death on the maidan opposite the new cantonments, being shot by virtue of the sentence of a General Court Martial.

After we had settled down quietly in our new station an order came to the Commanding Officer of the Corps intimating that the Regiment was immediately to be in readiness to march for the protection of Tirhoot, a district where much indigo is grown. On receipt of this order a detachment of 300 men under Col Bright was immediately put into marchable order and which on the 5th March 1859 crossed the Ganges near Bankipore en route to Ramnugger bordering on to the Nepal frontier in view to overtake as well to prevent rebels from passing into lower Bengal. After this detachment had moved off another order came for 400 men more of the 15th Foot to proceed and to be independent of the previous detachment, into Tirhoot and who would receive orders from Sir D Kelly, Colonel Comd 34th Foot and Commander of a detached force acting against the rebels in that direction.

This detachment now alluded to of which I was one, as well, Lieut Adjt Thompson and Commanded by the Commanding Officer of the Regt. Colonel G V Mundy CB, marched for Bankipore on the 23rd March 1858 where it encamped that night preparatory to crossing the Ganges and which we did the next day in open native crafts tho' it took the entire day to do it, in having no less than about 400 baggage bullocks, 200 carts, 20 loads of ammunition, stock of Commissariat, including live cattle, flour etc etc horses, camp equipage and from 40 to 50 elephants besides a host of camp followers all of whom were carried over the river in boats excepting the elephants which swam the stream when on their arrival on the opposite shore moved off to a place called Hadjepore and where the Regiment encamped.

While staying at Bankipore in the evening of 23 March 1858, Lt Thompson took me or rather asked me to accompany him to see his daughter Lizzie, who was at that time a boarder at a school kept by Nuns close by to where we were encamped. We went to the school and on being admitted into the grounds Miss Thompson met us and showed us round the beauties of the garden afterwards entertaining her father and myself with a view from the top of the building then to hear her advancement in musical lessons. After paying but a short stay we returned to our camp from whence at an early hour next morning the Regiment marched and proceeded across the river in native boats as mentioned previously.

On arrival of the troops on the opposite bank they at once moved on to Hadjepore, the baggage animals with the camp equipage following in their track, where they encamped for that night and proceeded in the morning in the direction of Mersipore thence by route to our destination, or rather the place appointed for our detachment to halt being between 1 and 200 miles through the district of Tirhoot and at a village called Moteeharee. Having arrived at the above named village some time during April the site for the camp was fixed upon in a beautiful slope of trees which just admitted the whole of the tents without crowding and as well good shelter for our horses and baggage animals tho' the season was not oppressive, the troopers of Sikh cavalry attached to the detachment also being accommodated. Here we stayed fully a month inactive awaiting orders but as none came and as no rebels were nigh our position having turned back again into the Teria we of course had nothing to do, tho' one morning a report came that twelve Sepoy mutineers had passed within twelve miles of our camp.

The other detachment under Col Bright which had gone more to the North East than we by forced marches, were almost on the point of falling in with a portion of the defeated rebels and would have come in contact with them at one of the ghats on the (.....) River had not the rebels retreated, being chased as they were too by a force under Col. D. Kelly CB and driven by that party to seek refuge in scattered parties. Finding that the rebels had completely given up the design of molesting the Tirhoot district they having been utterly dispersed, the detachment under Col Bright's command received orders for a retrograde movement and to return to Dinapore who in their route met us at our camp and after halting two or three days proceeded on their march again to Hadjepore thence to Dinapore.

Tho' our portion of the force had as yet been inactive, having not met a single rebel and the district through which we passed being well favoured as regards food etc for such creatures, yet another enemy and in different form nevertheless attacked us causing as it did the death of several of our men and placed hors-de-combat for a time a good number more, this new enemy being fever, which no doubt was fostered by the lake that lay nearby our encampment. Here it was that the Adjutant, Lieut. T Thompson fell sick, and

from which he never recovered but gradually fell off till he died on his passage home to England.

His first symptom appears to have been loss of appetite and well do I remember his coming to my tent and telling me his case tho' the evening previously both had gone out riding together when we saw a snake creeping across the road beneath our horses' feet.

On receiving orders to return to Dinapore and which we did about the commencement of May, Lieut Thompson was sent on ahead by Dooly dak and reached the station before the arrival of the detachment, it being considered necessary that he should not stay with the troops, rest and quietness being much needed by him. After a very pleasant march partly by a different route than the way we advanced we the detachment arrived at Dinapore on the 18th day of May having been absent on this occasion nearly two months.

Unfruitful tho' this march turned out to be in respect to gaining fresh laurels wherewith to adorn the breasts of our coats, nevertheless several detachments consisting of from one to two companies were constantly out either in one direction or another and yet as no shot had been fired the enemy had been often times frustrated in their wishes by them, the report of their advancing scattering them like chaff before the wind.

Referring again to Dinapore I omitted to remark that many snakes infest the station, some of the cobra species and others of more harmless a nature and it is not at all uncommon to be in close proximity to them in some position or other, maybe while in bed or walking the garden and so forth, but the closest I ever had the honor in respect to the snake kind was one evening after having returned from mess, while sitting in the verandah in a wickerwork chair enjoying a pipe and the conversation of a friend who was an occupant of the bungalow, this snake in length about two feet (but not a cobra) climbed the back of my chair unperceived by my friend and unfelt by myself, till he had worked himself to the top and was in the act of thrusting his unwelcome head close to my cheek, luckily as it so happened I was sitting forward at this moment when my friend (Lieut George Hills) turning his eyes towards myself during conversation and seeing the reptile by the light from my room, immediately pulled me out of the chair and turned over the same backwards almost at the same instant. No sooner had the snake found he was observed and attacked than he scooted into my quarters and shewed evident signs of his ferocious intentions whereupon some of the servants who had been lying near to us fast asleep, awakening attacked the beast with sticks who succeeded in killing the venomous thing.

On another occasion but not in the same bungalow my bearer killed a large snake that had found his way into my bedroom and had occupied it whilst I had been asleep, which it is not at all unlikely had been an inmate of the thatched roof covering the building - many times have I seen torpid snakes twisted round the boughs of fruit trees that grew in my garden and have cut them down with my sword whilst so situated in one of which I once found a lizard that had recently been devoured.

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4. STATIONED IN BENARES

20 Feb 1860 A change of quarters having been determined upon for the 19th Foot, orders were given for the Corps to be in readiness to move but where to was a piece of information that could not up to the very day of marching be ascertained. The orders given were so vague and inconsistent that they created confusion and unnecessary labor (the wording being limited and its meaning no one knew what). It ran as follows: (the 19th Regt to march towards Benares). However after much official letter writing on the subject it was at last made known what was intended and that was for the 19th Foot to remain at Benares, such then being the case the Regiment moved first to Bankipore where it encamped one night and proceeded on its march by daily stages via Gya and Shergholty arriving at Benares on the 12th March 1860 and occupied the Barracks vacated by the 1st Bn 6th Foot, which included the Mint and the Fort of Raj Ghant, the Head Qtrs of the 77th Foot being at this time located at the latter besides a detachment of Artillery.

During this march and after leaving Gya a tiger was observed by a number of the native servants attached to the Regt one afternoon prowling near to the High Road whilst I and they were proceeding to the new encamping ground, but it did not molest us, tho' it scattered them in all directions by his appearance only.

Previous to our leaving Dinapore in the month of February 1860 Lieut Thompson proceeded home on sick leave, Lieut. Evans acting as Adjutant in his stead.

Benares ever held up by the natives as a seat of learning and trade is in itself one of India's Chief Cities ranking equal to many, and superior to others, being as it is a commercial place it is not encircled by walls of defences but open to the import and export of trade. Within the city there are many beautiful buildings and minarets towering high above the habitable houses, but the worst feature in the whole Hindus Metropolis is that the streets are absurdly constructed being so narrow as not to admit more than three persons abreast to walk them, while the houses on each side almost form a canopy cutting over them at their uppermost and the reverse at their base.

Here between the cantonments and the City is a well constructed college for the natives and is a handsome building the Head Master being a European. Also within the lines of the European portion of Benares or what is more properly called (.....) there is a Post Office and adjacent thereto a goodly church besides three other places of worship, for Roman Catholics, Baptists etc.; away also in the direction of what is termed Monkey town (from the number of these animals allowed to roam about in their natural state) there is a church and where missionaries reside but of what denomination I never ascertained but it is a building well worthy of note from its structure and grounds attached thereto.

When the rebellion broke out in 1857 Benares as well with other cities, shared a portion tho' not to any serious extent and was soon put down by the dashing ability of the late Colonel Neil tho' some lives were lost on the occasion ending as it did in the total dispersion of the mutinous Regiments and destruction of their lines whereon were built or at least near to the present barracks for Europeans. To describe these buildings it will suffice to remark that they each contain about 85 men, are only one storey high, long and narrow, with an enclosed verandah and an open one, the enclosed being for the men to have their meals in, and the open one shelter from the sun and rain. The buildings contain no windows but many doors and when the hot season sets in these are fitted with frames of lath called tatties and tufted with a description of scented grass which by being kept saturated with water cools the interior of the building and in addition to them there are punkahs moved to and fro in order to keep the air circulating and causing a draught, these latter being generally suspended over the beds of the men.

Were it not for these appliances during the monsoons or hot seasons of the year, many men would die of apoplexy or what is more generally termed sun stroke, hence their indispensability at such times in a country like India, tho' it is not carried out unless at great expense for at these barracks alone no less then from 4 to 500 native coolies are employed during the hot months in attending to the tatties and in working the punkahs averaging per month an expenditure of from 12 to 1300 rupees per mensem, the pay of these servants being as follows:

	r.	a.
Bheesties or Water Carriers	5	0
Tattie Coolies for throwing water upon their tatties	3	8

Punkah coolies, three reliefs, working from 8 am till
5 pm and from 9 pm till rouse sounding

4 0

Latterly by a self acting machine invented by a Government servant (a European) through the appliance of which much of the expense attending the watering of tatties would be saved as well too in the working of the punkahs, the working of both being equally beneficial to the soldier, as by the former invention a continual stream of water would keep the tatties continuously wet and by the latter arrangement the punkahs would be moved easier and would give a long and steadier swing thereby regulating the current of air in accordance to the wishes of the men.

In India the soldier cannot do the ordinary duties which devolve upon him elsewhere such as cooking, and other menial work on account of the climate, therefore a staff of followers under private and Government pay find a good home in the various corps serving in that country. Those on private accounts being paid out of the soldier's income and are designated as under:

Cooks, and their assistants

Dobies (or washermen) as the males generally wash tho' the females do a little.

Those on Government account and who are under the control of the Quarter Master being

4 Bheesties (or Water Carriers) or in lieu two Puckallies with two bullocks per company.

2 sweepers per company

the above to attend more upon the men of the Companies to which they are attached, the pay of the Bheesties being 5 rupees, the Puckallies 9 rupees 8 annas and the sweepers 4 rupees per mensem.

In addition to the above and for conservancy purposes Government allowed per Company 1 Bheestie and 1 sweeper at 5 and 4 rupees respectively and on ordinary times when in cantonments 1 Lascar at 5 rupees 12 annas per month, for each Company at Headquarters or those on detachment under charge of one Tindal at 9 rupees 8 annas per mensem whose duties are to attend to the camp equipage etc and as orderlies as well, 4 of whom with the Tindal being permanent servants and supplied every 2 years with a jacket, besides which they are eligible for pensions, but in extraordinary times such as a Corps removing to another station, or upon active service these natives are augmented the Lascars to the number so as to correspond with the number of tents in use, their pay while marching being 6 rupees 12 annas per month and the Bheesties to 6 men at 6 rupees per month per company, the sweepers to 4 per company at the rate of 5 rupees in addition to which are also attached one Bildar per company at 4 rupees 8 annas per month whose duties are to make latrines etc etc.

Tho' all these servants are allowed for the benefit of the men, yet not one man doth Government allow to an officer, nor even doth it find camp equipage, carriage, equipment, provisions or in fact anything whatever be the officers on active service or no. In truth an allowance is made but greatly under the real value when a claim for loss of camp equipage is made but In order to recover this loss, time, patience, and an Immense deal of trouble must be put up with. Very much inconvenience especially among the junior and poorer officers is felt by them in having to provide themselves with these equipments but such was the system of the old Company and at present is not remodelled.

Another most unfair and ungenerous system prevails as it hath done for many years and which is that Governments allow nothing for the transit of the families of soldiers when moving to a new cantonment be the distance long or short. This is indeed irksome to these poor creatures as they are bound to pay the driver of their goods and chattels whether they have food for themselves or not. In moving the women and children who always follow in the rear of the baggage column a good plan is generally adopted by them which acts for a sleeping place as well a shelter from the sun. Before the march commences and when the carriage has been collected and distributed by the Quarter Master of the Corps to which these families belong they employ native workers at a small remuneration to make them an arched coverlid the length and breadth of the native carts formed of arched branches and covered with matting, leaving at the side sufficient room as a doorway to admit the occupants. This they fasten with rope over the top of the cart (and which are drawn by bullocks in number according to the size). Having previously placed their goods at the bottom of the cart (or Hackery as they are called) and their bedding on the top of them beneath the coverlid, in this style they move and are generally comfortable provided they are lucky enough to obtain a cart large enough with only two bullocks to draw it and the driver with his cattle being worthy of employment which is not always the case with Regiments marching.

With regard to the payment that these drivers are entitled to per diem this is regulated according to the number of bullocks they employ, receiving also return fare at so many miles each day, but as these creatures are crafty even in this respect reference is made often to the size of the cart as they will hang on a third broken down animal when two are sufficient, the latter perhaps being purchased for the occasion at a mere trifle.

Returning again to the description of Benares and its vicinity, there is on the right hand side of the trunk road leading to Allahabad a good race course whereon at the latter part of the year some good races are run, and in addition to this resort for amusement there is a small well built theatre situated near to the Military Hospital and in which amateurs figure upon its stage, professionals being quite out of the way in a country like this. With the theatre and attached thereto stands a fine racket court where during the cooler part of the afternoon 'ere twilight dims the heated day can be seen the white faces of old England glorying in the sport of rackets and as an antidote for their sweltering body they may trace their steps to the bath that rests prominently near to the road on the way to Jaunpore, this bath sufficiently large for the few that attend it is well worth notice and is kept generally in very good order erected and maintained by subscription among the resident gentlemen.

15 Nov 1860. Today his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, Commander in Chief paid us a visit preparatory to the coming of the Viceroy to Benares, and held a levee at the house of Major General Campbell, Commanding the Station & Division at which I with my brother officers were presented to his Excellency, when afterwards on that evening he dined with Major General Campbell at our Mess, a select number of other officers of various Corps as well the Civil Officials being invited.

7 Dec 1860. For some days past the Governor General's camp has been pitched upon the maidan which is used as parade ground by the Bengal Horse Artillery and 19 Foot stationed here and today His Lordship Earl Canning the Viceroy of India held his levee at which a good number of native Princes and Chiefs were presented, the European portion being honoured first as is the custom. At this levee I was also present and introduced to his Lordship after Lieut F .W Evans.

12 Dec 1860. Today the Governor General visited our small camp on the Jaunpore road where a party of our men were going through their annual course of target practice.

Jan 1861. In this month I bought from Asst Surgeon Heifferman 19 Foot his buggy and mare for £30 tho' it cost me £10 more to have it done up. At this time I had two horses and the following servants:

Etwah, bearer, or housekeeper
Benjamin, Kitmutgar or Cook
Bheestie or Water carrier
Sweeper
Syce or Groom
Grass cut
ditto
Dobie or washerman

Their pay being respectively Bearer 8 rupees, Kitmutgar 7 Rupees, Bheestie 6 Rupees, Grasscuts the two each 3 Rupees, and the Dobie 5 rupees making a total for servants wages monthly Rupees 41 or £4.2.0 being an annual expenditure of £49.40 which with house rent per year amounted to £79.4.0 my house rent being £30 per annum out of an allowance of £365 per year which was my ordinary pay excepting when on active service or when marching when it amounted to £395.

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5. SICKNESS, AND LEAVE IN LUCKNOW AND CAWNPORE

During the hot season of this year 1861, I was very unwell and in June was granted a fortnight's exclusion from duty and permission to stay at the Fort of Raj Ghant which commands the bridge of boats, (there being no bridge across the Ganges at Benares) and the highway for traffic. This fort so called stands on an eminence partly natural and partly artificial and is composed of earth. Its position is on the Benares side of the river adjoining the public Ghant, where passengers and others pass over the river and which at this point is of considerable width; as a place for defence it is but nominal but as a preventative to the passage of the river answers well, and in the hands of British troops would secure that route in the event of another outbreak.

On taking to my duties again a few days after the expiration of my short leave I was attacked on 18 June with a severe illness and by the recommendation of the Medical Officer obtained privilege leave for a month to visit Lucknow thinking that a change would do me good.

28 June 1861. This evening I started by Dak Gharry with my servant Benjamin for Allahabad distant about 75 miles, and during my night's travel caught a severe cold terminating into bowel complaint and dysentery.

1 July. Finding myself no better of my complaint I took rail at ¼ to 9 pm for Cawnpore arriving there at 3 am the next day where I put up at Noor Mahomed's Hotel near by to the Well of Cawnpore but as my dysentery instead of leaving me become more troublesome I could not at this time visit the places I wished.

6 July 1861. Everyday since I came to Cawnpore I grew worse and worse until this morning when I was seized with cholera, losing as I did my speech and completely prostrated with cramps in every limb and parts of body. Luckily as it happened at the time I was attacked a gentleman saw me and judging my case to be what in reality it was, succeeded in baffling its worst energies till the arrival of three medical men. To describe my feelings and the excruciating agonies I was in would fill a volume. However, by their timely assistance the cholera received a check and I my life for in a certain sense it was gone for a time.

10 July. Able to get up and take a short stroll tho' I felt excessively weak and was soon tired.

11th July. Being uneasy to get away from Cawnpore where the cholera had taken off several Europeans during the last few days I determined to go on to Lucknow, so ordering a Dak Gharry I proceeded in the evening over the river by a bridge of boats at the same spot and road where Havelocks troops marched in 1857 and at which Ghant the Nana's sepoys fired upon Wheeler's garrison who had been permitted to go by boat down the river to Allahabad.

12th July. Early this morning I passed the noted Alun Bagh a short distance from Lucknow but did not stay being anxious to take up quarters as the weather was too hot to be exposed to its influence especially in my weak state.

Arriving in Lucknow 7 am I put up (intending only for a time) at Mitter Sicar & Co, Lal Baugh, tho' I cannot say I was comfortable owing to the dampness of the house (one storey high) and the smallness of the rooms yet one of the cheapest about, their list being as near as I can remember as follows:-

	R	A.	P.
For board & room, per day (not including liquor)	5	0	0
County bottled beer each	1	0	0
Small glass of brandy	"	8	0
Soda water per bottle	"	5	0
Cheroots per bundle	"	8	0
Wine glass of sherry or port	"	8	0
Dinner for one (no liquor)	2	8	0
Tiffin (hot) (ditto)	1	8	0

Tiffin (cold) (ditto)	1	0	0
Breakfast (ditto)	1	8	0

17th July. Could not move out today in consequence of heavy fall of rain. From this date till my leaving Lucknow viz. 22nd July I availed every opportunity I could to get out and visit the various places so noted during the recent mutiny, and as my old complaint had entirely left me I was able to enjoy myself tho' not at all times free from headache, full and throbbing at my temples from exposure to the rays of a July sun in India - yet never daunted and as I wanted to make the best use of my time I took every fair moment to see all I could and to satisfy my curiosity.

Lucknow at the time I visited it was undergoing a change i.e. the part around King's Palace to the Residency etc where mostly the mutiny was carried on to excess by the removal of old buildings, native huts etc enlarging the spaces, and making new roads in fact having its aspect renewed to a different description to what it formerly bore.

The country around excepting in the direction of Dilkhoosah and on the south side of the Gomlee river (or rather muddy stream) lays level and in general bears a verdant aspect more desirable than its sister side of the Ganges Cawnpore - the roads and drives being more acceptable to pedestrians and horsemen, the latter being through pleasant and well laid out plots of ground. The air too is more congenial and bracing tho' the weather in summer is hot - consequent of the flatness of the land for miles. 'Ere approaching the City from Cawnpore the roads and great portions of ground generally become covered with water when the rainy season sets in oftentimes to the inconvenience of traffic and travelling.

With regard to the principal features of attraction that Lucknow bears are the following and which have become noted because of their position in affairs of the great rebellion which took place in 1857, 1858 and 1859.

First of all, the Residency stands prior, tho' at the present its appearance is much altered to what it was during the siege, much labor having been spent upon it to encircle the whole with earthen fortifications or embankments so as to preserve its interior. There stands yet the large gate pierced and battered as it is by all kinds of missiles, too as well the Residency where Sir H Lawrence took his life tho' the building is in a fallen and dilapidated condition resembling several others within the precincts of the besieged space; at a short distance from the Residency building a piece of ground encircled by a substantial wall closes the remains of many of the noble defenders over whom may be observed individual monuments executed with appropriate taste, here lay side by side near to the entrance the dust of General Neil, Major Banks, and Sir H Lawrence, the inscription on the latter being "Here lieth Henry Lawrence".

After viewing the various spots of interest within the ramparts I bethought of the Muchee Bhawan, a small fort between the City and the Residency and close by the iron bridge which crosses the Gomlee but as this was not of very much interest I strayed along the route by the river's bank where Havelock's force made their way to the beleagued garrison thence in a straight line to Secunder Bagh and on to the Martiniere and Dilkhoosah, the latter being the site chosen by Sir Colon Campbell as his headquarters owing to its elevated and admirable position. The principal objects of note from the Residency in this direction along the bank of the river are the Furhud Bax (or Throne Room), the Post Office, the Library, the Chuttaih Mungil and several other buildings all of which were used more or less by Havelock's force when cooped up till the arrival of Sir C Campbell.

Emerging out of this road lays a large and neatly arranged piece of ground covered with a fine carpet of green short grass, giving it a miniature resemblance to a park fenced in as it is by posts and chains or iron rods and which is now apparently used by the people for pleasure walks. At the end of this road or nearly so but on the right hand side, stands the Palace of the King of Oude, commonly called the Kaiser Bagh, much battered and destroyed, and at the north entrance to the grounds the two high domed shaped buildings known as the tombs of Sadut Ali Khan and of his wife "Marshid Zadie" these two bearing their share of bullet and shell marks as did also the walls of the interior of the whole design. About here the rebels had thrown up immense earthworks etc but are now demolished and partly levelled. Nigh to these tombs but on the opposite side of the roadway stands a solitary gate or archway bearing on the top a small figure intended no doubt for Colonel Neil who was killed beneath the arch and as I passed along same to the Chinese Bazaar, thence taking a turn to my left passed along the east end of the grounds alluded to heretofore and the following buildings of rebellious interest presented themselves to my view. First the Tarawalla Kothie, or observatory where the infamous Pundit-Priest held his court and who encouraged the Ex Queen of Oude in her rebellious movements. Between this place Tarawalla Kothie and the Kaiser Bagh on one portion of the green maidan stands a small memorial to the memory of the following persons who were so wickedly murdered at about the time when relief was near at hand: Sir M Jackson, Miss Jackson, Captain Orr, Lieut Burns, Mrs Green, Mr Rogers and some few others.

Next the Koorshed Munzil, a messhouse of H.M. 32nd Foot, the cantonments for the soldiers lying further away to the back and in a line with the Shah Nujuf. Close to the Koorshed Munzil and only separated by the road leading over a small stone bridge on the banks of the Gomlee are enclosed a cluster of buildings commonly called Motee Muhul tho' each separate building has its own name as follows:

1st the Motee Mohul, the 2nd Mobaruk Munzil and the third Shah Munzil the enclosure of this last being formerly used by the King and his attendants as a place for combats between wild beasts, excepting such as between the Elephants and Rhinoceroses, these latter taking place on the opposite side, and midway in the river, the King etc contenting themselves with a view of the fight from the verandah of their building.

Next to this site, distant some 300 yards is another construction of masonry encased within a square and high wall bearing the name of Shah Nujuf, meaning the tomb of the first King of Oude. Outwardly its appearance is not attractive tho' it may be sacred to the natives in these parts. Adjoining this but on the East side there is an artificial mound of earth, and on the top a small building being as it is a place of worship for the Mahomedans and which they say bears within its interior a stone upon which the Prophet has impressed his foot. By some mistake or other it appears that during the mutiny some person carried away this stone and whether the thief has ever been found out is a query I never ascertained. This structure bears the appellation of Kudum Rusool and does not attract the visitor otherwise than with a notion of its significance.

Passing away from this monument of corruption in religious matters the Secunder Bagh (or Queen's pleasure garden) presents itself to the eye at a short distance away but on the banks of the Gomlee. This place is noted from the fact of its being chosen as a standing place (or defence) against the advance of Sir Colon Campbell covering as it did the left flank of the rebels' position; the site has no particular appearance otherwise than being a square with a high masonry wall built in a square form to hide from view and to protect its interior laid out as it appeared in the form of a resort for such as it was intended the entrance to which being through large double folding gates.

On the advance of Sir Colon's army this place and nearby was defended by the rebels in force and as they were beaten back at every step retreated till at last they found no other place of security than within the walls tho' from which there could be no egress but by facing the British through the gateway. On Sir Colon finding that they had thus entrapped themselves, invested the whole, and after forming a breach directed two Regiments to enter and put to death all the enemy. Long and frightful was the carnage and yet when over 3000 dead Sepoys were counted and dragged out to be thrown into a pit dug for their reception, the few of the British who fell being interred more respectably.

After viewing this interesting vicinity and learning all I could from the many indentings on the walls, folding gates etc etc, made by the British Rifle and cannon I wended my way toward the Martiniere situated on the Gomlee and near to Dilkhoosah and as I did I stayed to examine or read the inscriptions on two tomb stones that stood within a small square walled enclosure on the roadside, the one being to the memory of Major Hodson of Hodson's Horse, the person who at the siege of Delhi captured the King and shot his two sons. Within this small plot of land the body of this man is mouldering into dust, having been buried in the roadside when he died of his wound received at Lucknow. With regard to the other individual I took no note of and therefore do not know who he was.

The Martinere so called after its founder is a semi circular building with pillars and steps and is ornamented on the top with various human figures. The building is white and like all Indian architecture is plastered. The origin of this building was for a school, and at present is such for half caste children of respectability. In front of the building towering high towards the stars of heaven may be seen a monumental shaped design, but for what purpose I know not. Not far from hence in a southerly direction is the noted Dilkhoosah and as we pass along away from the Gomlee come upon the new cantonments where the officers of the 23 Foot as well as others of Corps stationed there had to build their own houses or bide out in a tent during all sorts of weathers, there being no bungalows anywhere near the place.

Having now gone this round I wished to know a little about the Alum Bagh. This insignificant looking place occupies a space of ground on both sides the high road from Cawnpore - in fact the road goes through or between and its situation is near to the City of Lucknow and in easy communication with Dilkhoosah to the right, tho' lying low and on level ground and unprotected by any natural obstacle. It is a wonder how so few British Troops under Sir James Outram could hold out against the hordes of rebel soldiers and keep open the high road. Originally this place is for travellers or traffic to rest on their journey and is nothing else but a square walled enclosure cut through or divided by the road. When seized upon by the British its walls were immediately banked up outside to protect them from shot and outwork with trenches erected to make the place more tenable. Within the space on the East side of the road Havelock lies, and a small memorial marks the spot.

22 July 1861. My month's leave being now nearly expended I went and called on Pay Mr Young and Drum Mr McDonald of the 23rd Fusiliers and in the evening left Lucknow and by Horse Dak for Cawnpore paying 29 Rupees for myself and for Benjamin Total £3.12.0 for 210 miles. These Dak horses are changed every 5 miles only one being used at a time and the whole distance of 5 miles done in a gallop, the Gharry resembling a high and square box placed on 4 wheels with a seat in front like a cab for the driver; inside the traveller makes down his bed and lays at full length, there being a cross board placed in the middle to enable him to do so, while his luggage and servant mounts the top of the vehicle in question. At every stage of 5 miles stand a team of horse flesh, not at places as in England but on the high road with scarcely any shelter and a couple of natives half clad to look after them. When a Gharry arrives the trembling, half famished, broken winded, and miserable creature, teeming in perspiration and lather is unloosened and another facsimile change places, as well the harness (such as it is) for the next 5 miles (or Dookoss as is termed) the dirty, almost naked and untutored syce, keeping company with the driver during this stage so as to walk back his horse from whence he came when it is his turn for harness.

12 July 1861. Early this morning my Dhak entered Cawnpore by the bridge of boats and I put up at my old hotel, Noor Mahomed's; tho' I had not much time to spare yet I determined to see what I could of this place and hiring a Palkee for the day started off to Wheeler's entrenchments. On arriving there only some few traces of his position could be seen, tho' enough to shew that from the low flat level and the absence of natural defences, his hurried and untimely one was the best he could think of, yet could not be of long duration. The house where the infamous Nana Sahib held his headquarters stands about 1 ¼ mile away and has a reddish appearance situated not far from the railway station and among some trees, not a vestige of which appeared near Wheeler's defences. Close by the works of Wheeler's but on to the opposite side of the road the Government have built extensive Barracks for

Europeans which in my humble belief are not adapted much for comfort and what is necessary for a soldier iii India.

From hence I departed to the site of the Well opposite to the Assembly rooms and not far from my hotel adjacent to it as it was the Fort (earthwork) that defended the Ghant or passage of the river to the Lucknow side. At the time I saw the spot no memorial church had then been erected and the only indication of where the remains of Nana's butchery lay entombed was a small mound of a circular form with 2 small cross shaped tablets as subjoined thrown down at its base, the inscription on both being much the same as each other excepting one was to the memory of the murdered women and children of 32nd Regt while that of the other was to them of the Artillery.

All around here were many indications of the recent mutiny by demolished buildings etc. tho' the movements of the native community were such as if none had ever occurred.

With regard to the situation of Cawnpore it rests upon level ground, is generally very dirty during the monsoons and extremely hot and sultry as well unhealthy.

Wishing to stay no longer than I could help in these parts I with my servant took rail for Allahabad in the evening and arrived there at 3 o'clock in the morning of 24 July 1861 and put up for the day at an hotel near the railway station. At Allahabad there are two stations one for passengers and the other near the Fort for luggage. Of all the places in India Allahabad is one equal to the rest as regards heat, situated upon a plain. Here is nothing that would cause a medium, the glare of the sun's reflection from the white dusty roads being beyond belief while the vaporious heat arising from the scorched land is sufficient to accelerate frequent attacks of sunstroke and apoplexy. Tho' Allahabad is extensive, well laid out, and possesses good accommodation for Europeans, in respect to residences, yet it is not a place where many desire to spend their existence as the heat especially during the hot season is overbearable being as it also is much subjected to repetition of cholera and suchlike unwelcome visitors. Here on the banks of the Ganges and near to the Ghant stands an extensive fort and is a Military Arsenal, the cantonments are situated at a good distance beyond the Fort where the buildings are anything but adapted for the health of the soldiers. Here too no bridge spans the river but to make up for this inconvenience one constructed of good sized native boats connected together and overlaid by planks afford to the traveller and traffic convenience to pass i.e. when the river is not too much swollen by rains and the stream too rapid. Such being the case the bridge is removed and the traveller then conveyed as well the ordinary traffic from one bank to the other by means of native ferries.

Not wishing to stay longer than eventide I ordered my gharry and started for Benares, and on reaching the ghant found the bridge gone, the consequence being that I was obliged to be ferried over and my gharry as well, another horse being in readiness on the other side to take me to my destination.

25 July 1861. Reached Benares this afternoon and dined with Captain and Mrs Palmer - and on the next day resumed my duties.

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6. LIFE, LUNATICS, AND DISEASE IN BENARES

5 Aug 1861. Today we had some heavy showers of rain completely flooding one part of my compound.

6 Aug. Had heavy rain again. The 20th Regt seem to be badly off just now at Gorruckpore for vegetables the Quarter Master having written to me to ask what hind we were receiving for our men, their contractors not being able to procure any other than Dholi and which the soldiers don't like tho' this kind pays the contractors better than any other being generally cheap and always attainable. Touching now upon rations it is a fact when I say that of all my experience I never knew the contractors for meat to bring a larger sheep when dressed that weighed over 20 lbs, the average being from 14 to 20 lb, owing most probably to India not being a meat producing country and the poorness of pasturage or in other words no pasturage at all. Excepting in the Hill stations the meat in general was anything but attractive, the beef being poor and insipid without a particle of fat upon any portion. In weight the quarters are extremely small and lean one fore and one hind not weighing more on an average than 80 lbs to 100 lbs.

For his daily ration and which is free of cost each Soldier receives:

1 lb of beef or mutton

1 lb of bread

5/7 oz of tea or coffee in lieu

1 oz salt

1 lb vegetables

1 oz or 2 oz of sugar

¼ lbs of rice,

besides which he subscribes to a messing account for milk etc. etc. which gives him as much food as well he can stow away comfortably.

Every year or as under the soldier is supplied with bedding and which he carries with him where ever he goes upon a march or changes quarters being as it is his own property:

1 sheet

1 quilt or cotton bed 7 feet by 9 feet each year

Seetingee every 3rd year

8 Aug 1861. Happening to fall upon the subjoined from the pen of a clever Medical Doctor relative to Calcutta I took a note of it as it stood verbatim.

1857. I cannot help stating that the perusal of that work (Surgeon Martin's of the Bengal Army) had ill prepared me for finding such an extraordinary absence of sanitary arrangements as apparently exists in this crowded city. The drainage is of a most unscientific and primitive kind, entirely surface drainage the refuse being carried along in conduits open to the air and in some parts of the city from want of proper inclination the neglect of the required flushing the accumulation of dark stagnant mud is so great and offensive that this alone provides a Nidus of malarious disease. The river is not enclosed by any artificial embankment and the mud left exposed at low tides, along its sides is calculated to exert a most deleterious influence in the atmosphere as might be expected from the large quantity of vegetable matter with which the water is contaminated from the crowded state of the shipping and from the practice among the Hindoo population of exposing their dead to float down the stream. The supply of water for culinary and drinking purposes is wholly obtained from rain collected in open tanks. Some of these are large excavations in the soil, others are mere mud holes being formed by digging out the clay of which the house or houses in the neighbourhood have been chiefly constructed.

Many of these tanks are rendered exceedingly offensive by neglect and the admission into them of refuse from the streets and houses.

Among some of the Hindoos the practice of burning instead of disposing of their dead by throwing them into the rivers is carried on.

Being an eye witness to a funeral of this kind I will describe what I observed. The body was brought from a village wrapped up in a

cotton sheet on the shoulders of two half naked men whereon at their arrival at the brink of a Nulla (or stream) they placed it on the ground and after collecting a heap of dried stubble sufficient for their purpose, laid the body on the top and ignited the rubbish feeding the flame with this sort of fuel till the body had become consumed into a charred heap when they collected the ashes and threw them within the water to float away or to remain adhering to the mud or to the side of the nulla, the stench during the operation being most horrible and offensive.

19 Aug 1861. Today the air from the recent rain has become nice and cool and to add to the loveliness of the evening the moon lends her assistance. Cholera of late has been making sad havoc among Europeans at Agra, Delhi and Meerut as well visiting Benares on its tour.

24 Aug 1861. Having nothing to do particularly today I accompanied my friend Lassalles in a trap which we hired for the occasion to the prison where the natives committed by the Magistrate are confined as well too them who are of unsound mind of both sexes, our intention being to purchase articles for our use such as towels, horse rugs etc. etc. woven by the convicted prisoners. After satisfying our curiosity among that class of ragamuffins known as thieves etc. etc. we asked permission to enter the wards where the insane creatures are confined, on entering which the first object we saw was a being caged as if he had been a ferocious tiger, whose matted hair and dirty appearance created a sensation of disgust. There this creature was, clinging to the thick iron bars of his compartment entirely naked and filthy to the extreme, his gestures and manner convincing us that he was a most incurable savage maniac. In passing along the open space we soon became surrounded by a group of timid and half naked swarthy beings in all stages of mild idiotism, here and there two or three scanning our dress and persons with the greatest suspicion, while others as if to convey their wrongs peered into our faces with silent concern bearing upon their countenances such kind of grimaces that could not but excite within us much pity for their deplorable condition.

Among the many idiots there confined was one calling himself a Pundit, who talked so fast and long as to the destruction of the Europeans in India that one would almost credit him with sanity, were he not known to be otherwise; vehement in his manner of delivery as to his determination in regard to all white faces he certainly must have had some knowledge of what had transpired in the mutiny and as we saw that he desired to continue his conversation on that topic the warder cut him short by ordering him into his cell and locking him up.

In their division for Idiots there were many of all ages from the youth to the old man and of all stages, some mild and tractable, others the reverse and savage. Having contented ourselves with this visit we left the prison being much satisfied and thankful that we enjoyed our faculties and were not like the miserable objects that abide within its walls.

20 Oct 1861. His Excellency the Commander in Chief, Sir Hugh Rose, arrived at Benares today by Dak Gharry on his way to the Upper Provinces, stayed a few hours and inspected No 2 Barracks where the new machines for watering tatties and pulling punkahs were being put up and seemed pleased with the simplicity of their workings.

1 Nov 1861. The weather is now becoming very nice, tho' the mornings are cold. Today the relief is out for changes of quarters, the 19th to go to Meean Meer in the Punjab.

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7. THE REGIMENT MARCHES TO MEEAN MEER

10 Dec 1861. Everything being ready, camp equipage, carriage etc etc. for the march, tho' I have had onerous duties to perform in getting together the arrangements during the past month, I flatter myself that no reasonable complaint can be made against me on that score but that the march has been greatly facilitated by my exertions. Tomorrow we leave Benares at 2 a.m.

11 Dec 1861. The Regiment moved off this morning in good order, the strength being as subjoined, for Allahabad thence to proceed by rail to Shekoabad, near to Agra and to continue our march from thence to Meean Meer in the meantime to leave all our camp equipage at Allahabad for the 92nd Highlanders who are to take up our quarters at Benares, and we to receive in exchange their camp equipage which will be left by them at Shekoabad.

Strength of 19th Foot leaving Benares.

Officers 30 - Men 742 - women 40 - children 52 - Hospital Assts 4.

(In these numbers the companies at Dacca are of course not included they being ordered to follow up our rear under command of Major Jennings)

40 elephants - 115 carts drawn by 406 bullocks (not including the carriage for Commissariat stores etc.).

680 camp followers or about 1,000 including their families.

18 Dec 1861. Regiment arrived at Allahabad and encamped on the maidan near the Fort and adjacent to the Railway terminus for goods where we had to await the arrival of the 92nd Foot at Skekoabad and to relieve each other by detachments of which the following is the distribution.

First detachment under Captain Massy 19th Foot, proceeded on the 27th Dec 1861 from the above mentioned terminus to Shekoabad, consisting of 9 Officers - 178 men - 10 women and 6 children with 164 camp followers and 2 horses and 16 truck loads of baggage.

28 Dec 1861 - 2nd Detachment under Captain Bayley 19 Foot, consisting of 6 Officers - 185 men - 7 women and 10 children with 138 camp followers and 8 bullocks proceeded this day to the same destination and from the same station, there being also attached 8 Truck loads of baggage.

30 Dec 1861 - 3rd detachment of 5 Officers - 192 men - 9 women and 15 children together with 202 camp followers - 2 horses and 6 bullocks all under charge of Major Chippindale moved off today from same place to same encampment. Accompanying this detachment were also 11 wagon loads of luggage.

31 Dec 1861. 4th detachment under the personal command of Colonel Mundy CB moved off today for Shekoabad from same station comprising 10 Officers - 187 men - 14 women - 21 children - 76 camp followers - 4 horses and 8 loads baggage, the whole of the above detachments arriving at their destination without an accident - the 92nd Foot relieving us in a similar manner.

3 Jan 1862. Everything being in readiness to move from Shekoabad tho' the camp equipage was greatly inferior to what we had left at Allahabad for the 92nd Regt (which together with our new description of carriage is as below) the Corps started early in the morning for Agra and encamped that evening at Ferozabad distant 12 miles and 4 furlongs.

Strength of Regt moving from Shekoabad

Field Officers	Captains	Subs	Staff		
3	5	17	5	=	30
Men	Women	Children			
741	42	52			
1 Commisariat Serjeant					
<hr/>					
742				=	836

4 Hospital Assistants and 680 native servants.

The amount of camp equipage, carriages etc being also as under

61 double pole tents

11 Staff Serjeants tents

338 camels and 125 carts, drawn by from 2 to 6 bullocks each, the Officers finding their own tentage.

5th Jan 1862. Regt arrived this morning at Agra and encamped on ground near the Bridge on river where it halted, this day being Sunday.

Subjoined is a copy of the route showing the distance of each day's march from Shekoabad.

		<u>"Route"</u>		
From	To	Distance, Miles	Furlongs	Rivers to Cross
Shekoabad	Ferozabad	12	4	
Ferozabad	Etimadpore	13	6	Jumna
Etimadpore	Agra	14	-	
Agra	Kumdowlie	13	-	Jumna
Kumdowlie	Saidabad	8	6	
Saidabad	Hattrass	11	-	
Hattrass	Sasnee	8	4	
Sasnee	Alleghur	14	4	
Alleghur	Somnagunge	17	7	
Somnagunge	Koorja	14	-	
Koorja	Choolah	7	-	
Choolah	Secundra	10	1	
Secundra	Dadree	11	4	
Dadree	Ghazeemyer	11	4	
Ghazeemyer	Delhi	11	4	Jumna
		Over	180	4
Delhi	Allepore	10	-	
Allepore	Barotah	10	4	
Barotah	Burki-Chokee	13	4	
Burki-Chokee	Somalka	11	-	
Somalka	Paneput	12	-	
Paneput	Gurounda	10	-	
Gurounda	Kurnaul	12	-	
Kurnaul	Leelakheere	10	-	
Leelakheere	Thannesir	13	4	
Thannesir	Shahabad	14	2	Seir-Suttee
Shahabad	Kolteentchoa	8	-	Markinda & Amlah
Kolteentchoa	Umballa	9	4	
Umballa	Mogul-ke-Seria	11	3	Gugger
Mogul-ke-Seria	Oogana	11	-	
Oogana	Bara	11	3	
Bara	Khumakeseria	10	-	
Khumakeseria	Dourakeseria	13	1	
Dourakeseria	Loodinah	13	1	
Loodinah	Phillor	10	2	Sutledge
Phillor	Phugawana	13	6	
Phugawana	Jullundur	10	5	
Jullundur	Kurtapore	13	1	
Kurtapore	Girana	9	2	
Girana	Reyah	8	-	Beas

Reyah	Jundiala	11	6
Jundiala	Umritsar	11	3
Umritsar	Ghurenda	12	4
Ghurenda	Chubeel	12	-
Chubeel	Meean Meer	11	4
Meean Meer	Lahore	5	-
	Total	514	2
From Benares to Allahabad		75	-
		589	2
By rail from Allahabad to Shekoabad		150	-
	Total rail & march	739	2

19th Jan 1862. Sunday - This day the Regiment arrived at the Great Mogul City, Delhi and encamped near the walls outside the Adjmeer Gate and remained there two or three days being specially retained by the Brigadier Christie for the purpose of Brigading with the 82nd Foot, Royal Artillery, Native Infantry and Native Cavalry. Delhi is approached from the Meerut side of the river Jumna on whose banks the city is built by a bridge of boats and is virtually surrounded with a fortified wall, and a deep ditch; there are several entrances to this City through gates designated as follows, Cashmere, Adjmeer, Lahore etc etc but these are situated on the west side, and to the opposite to the river. When the Corps arrived here, the ruins caused by the recent siege were not cleared away and there were sufficient evidences to shew that the siege had been a determined one. Delhi is not at all a badly formed City as regards the public roads and which are generally kept clean. Within the walls the heat of the hot season is almost intolerable to European residents and the natives that they are accustomed to such fiery air nevertheless are glad to ensconce themselves in shady places. Here they are building a stone bridge to span the Jumna for a railway.

3rd Feb 1862. This day being Monday the Regiment marched into Umballa and halted there for three days. Umballa, so called the model European station in India, lays upon a level tho' at a distance to the East of it the hills or low range are distinctly observable to the eye. Here are built large and commodious barracks similar to those at Meean Meer.

6 Feb 1862. This morning the Regt started from Umballa and arrived at Mogul-ke-Seria about 7 am. At this encampment were caught five native thieves who after receiving a good whipping with the cat o nine tails were made over to the native police and sent on to Umballa.

15 Feb 1862. Regiment arrived at the Military station of Jullunder, a pretty and well laid out cantonment and halted one day.

21 Feb 1862. Today Friday, the Regt marched into Umritsar and marched again on the morrow when it encountered a heavy dust storm such as are prevalent in the Punjab.

24 Feb 1862. Arrived at Chubeel and on the same day the 25 Feb 1862 reached Meean Meer under a burning sun, the Regt following in my track early in the morning.

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8. LIFE, AND CHOLERA, IN MEEAN MEER

The Barracks not being in thorough repair the men were encamped in rear of the hospital and adjoining the graveyard while the officers moved into which bungalows as were available. During the whole time of the march the Regt lost not a single man and indeed from the first to the last no march could have been better conducted or was more in accordance with the wishes of officers and men.

The officers for amusement when in camp strolled out on shooting parties and in general among them brought in more game than could be consumed such as deer, hares, quail, ducks etc while with the men the majority employed themselves in hunting jackals with packs of mongrel dogs of all sorts and species from the Anglo-Indian bred to the parriah.

25 Feb 1862. Today I was gazetted to the 1st Bn 8 Kings Regt on exchange with Or Mr Keating, that Corps being in England.

3 March 1862. Barracks being ready for a portion of the Regt the following Companies moved into them - No.2 - 3 - 4 - 5 and the Band and the other companies on the 4th or a few days afterwards.

5th March 1862. A sad accident occurred here a few days ago to Lieut Bagnal of the 7th Fusiliers, who was staying till the arrival of part of his Regt at Meean Meer by which he lost his life, the circumstances being on one evening that he dined at the 19th Mess and on going home with Ensign Moir 19th Foot fell off his horse through the stirrup of his saddle breaking thereby precipitating him on the top of his head and being a heavy man caused concussion of the brain from which he never rallied. His funeral took place today at the burial ground behind the Hospital at which many Officers of various Corps were present.

In describing the situation and description of the barracks at Meean Meer it will be well to state what took place shortly before the arrival of the 19th Foot and which the subjoined is only a memorandum of the truth.

It appears that in these healthy looking buildings the ravages of cholera in 1862 took off some hundreds of soldiers belonging to the 52nd and 94th Regiments and so persistent was this scourge that it became almost beyond control. The origin was supposed to be from the opinion of a Medical Commission that of contamination, the water in the wells being polluted and poisoned by the effluvia from cesspools that had not been cleaned out for years, and which had been accumulating so long as to find its way through the pores of the earth into the wells used for drinking and other necessary purposes, these cesspools being attached to the privies and wash-houses in the form of wells wide and deep yet covered over with masonry. After this discovery had been made it was then found necessary to empty these pollutions and to have them filled in besides adopting some other means for carrying away the refuse as owing to the flatness of the land no fall of sufficient descent could be obtained.

With regard to the Barracks they are what in India is termed pereka built, consisting of 10 for the men and 7 for married families each of these latter containing 20 rooms while those for the men being intended for 100 beds. Attached to each building there is a wash-house and for the whole range 13 buildings for cooking purposes besides two plunging baths, an orderly room, a schoolroom and a Serjeants mess room the latter much too small for its purpose.

The Barracks cover a large area of ground almost too large for concentration of one Corps. Adjoining tho' not connected and facing the north stands the hospital composed of several buildings within a substantial wall and the accommodation it affords is admirable with the exception of the provisions for removing filth etc. government being too niggardly in this respect in providing proper conveyances and a sufficient staff of native conservancy servants, as is the case too with the Barracks also.

Meean Meer boasts of a beautiful church and public gardens which latter tho' small affords recreation to such as find pleasure in attending to hear the military band perform selections of music at certain evenings during the week prior to the setting of the sun.

Here also there is a course for horse racing near to the Artillery cantonments and at about a mile from the old Barracks while too the various roads present to the eye a level and well regulated appearance; the country around Meean Meer is perfectly level and not a hill or scarce a tree to be seen excepting those which adorn the various bungalows whose grounds and construction to say the best of them are behind those of other stations, tho' the rent asked by their owners exceed common honesty. The one that I occupied being no less than £80 per annum.

This station is not at all adapted for the residence of a European Regiment, the ground being too level for sanitary cleanliness, besides of the great heat during the monsoons and the continual storms of sand that fly over its space and which necessitates the precaution to prohibit the men from appearing outside their quarters between the hours of 8 am to 4 pm each day during the hot seasons.

Five miles from this place is the capital of the Punjab by name Lahore, a city situated on the brink of a small river and surrounded by a made wall, within which a detachment of European soldiers is always located in the old Fort, their quarters being the once famous Throne Room of the more famous Runjeet Sing, the Sikh chief of Lahore, of whom the natives speak with reverence to this day.

From Lahore a railway to Mooltan as well of one to Umritsar have been constructed and which seem to be appreciated much by the native population judging from the number of trains and passengers which are constantly going to and from every day.

The scenery about Lahore is much better than at Meean Meer being diversified by trees, and shrubs as well by the river. Its chief attractions I never had the pleasure of seeing owing to my short stay in that part of India expecting as I did every mail to hear of my exchange into the 8th Kings Regt on the home station.

10th March 1862. Today a heavy tho' not uncommon dust storm prevailed the air during a part of the day, seeming as it apparently did to pass over the vicinity of the Sikh city accompanied with thunder and lightning causing in its course much destruction to native produce.

11 March 1862. Today is fine and clear and the air nice and cool.

15 March 1862. Dust storms the order of the day but in the evening cleared off with a shower of rain.

With regard to the natives of the Punjab and those of Bengal, the former are a more robust set of men than the latter both in build and features. Their names too differ to the Bengalese, terminating in such appellation as Khan Sing and so on while the commonplace names of the lower provinces are as follows:-

Bordoo	Buggawan	Rhamphul
Achibib	Jehowder	Seephal
MacDumbax	Cheerkooree	Jettoo
Ramdin	Serderallie	Sudeen
Seeratin	Mangeroo	Mahardoo
Bartoo	Luchman	Adjudeer
Macca	Bissumer	Ramdeal
Soorooballie	Gottee	Nankoo
Louaton	Ruttoo	Buddul
Bhachoo	Dabie	Darsee
Phakoo	Punarnarsee	Emaragh
Gooljar	Kukeer	Moher
Gulloo	Munoo	Arbansee
Jeekar	Soonoo	Baddare
Toolsee	Arnundee	Ghargee
Mahaiss	Poola	Cardeelbux
Sumim	Peerbux	Chinta
Khareembux	Kulloo	Khodabux
Bunsee	Balee	Chungar
Kossmollie	Ramil	Beechoo
Massader	Soobratee	Missaffee
Gersep	Jeelie	Ranjam
Throgam	Khadoo	Cossee
Purrun	Seepheeree	Etwah
Arbratee	Soojerallie	Gereroo

During the months of April and May 1862 the hot season set in and with it came the usual storms of dust. Some days those storms were so heavy as to darken the atmosphere during the entire day and causing the residents to confine themselves within doors; so dark indeed that lamps had to be used to enable one to read or to do writing and so continued till the sun went down when with it the dust abated.





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9. THE JOURNEY HOME

Being now on the eve of leaving India for home to join my new Corps I engaged a Dak to take me to Runeegunge, a distance between 1200 to 1300 miles, the price being for so doing 200 rupees or £20 my agreement being as such to be provided with a Dak to Agra, then from Allahabad to Runeegunge as I should travel from Agra to Allahabad by rail as well from Runeegunge to Calcutta. So having made all preparations secure, I left Meean Meer on the 27 May 1862 for the country that I had longed to visit again and if possible so to remain in it.

On the 28 May 1862 at dawn I reached the river Beas and had to pay a toll of 8 annas to pass the temporary bridge and by 8 o' clock drove into Jullunder where I put up at the Dak Bungalow till 12 noon when I again started on my journey tho' overtaken by a heavy storm and obliged to stay all through it in the middle of the high way my poor horse being unable to make head against it till the storm had abated. At 5 pm I passed Philour.

29 May 1862. At 9 am this day I arrived at Umballa and left at 5 pm.

30 May 1862. Reached Delhi at 12 noon where had it not been for a breakdown at Burkee Chooker last night I should have arrived earlier, having as I did to exchange Gharries.

5 June 1862. Arrived at Burkee at 12 noon and left again at 6 pm

8 June 1862. Arrived at Runeegunge before daylight, and took train for Calcutta in the evening where I arrived in the night and put up at Wilson's Hotel otherwise designated Hall of All Nations.

Having engaged a passage for 550 Rupees without extras on board the King Arthur iron sailing vessel bound for London, Captain Grigs, Commander, I embarked on the 17 June 1862 as the ship sailed the next day for home.

Captain Manley H.M. 27th Regt

Lieut Bacon H.M. 23rd "

Ensign Picking H.M. 97th "

Mr Sampson, a Jew

Mrs Weston

Mrs Blake in charge of 3 children named Smolt

Mrs Young

Mr (?) the doctor

The ships' Officers being

Mr Tylmouth Chief Mate

Mr Boles 2nd "

Mr Noyes 3rd "

Mr S W Hodding, 9 Gloster terrace, Campden Hill, Kensington, 4th Mate

After grounding once or twice down the Hoogly which detained us a few hours the ship eventually reached the sandheads, where our towing tug loosed away and we freed the canvas with a fair wind the pilot leaving us the next day.

Sailing in the direction of Sumatra through the Nicobar Group we soon sighted that Island as also we did one or two of the group and which was the last land we saw before reaching the Cape.

7 July 1862. By today's ship reckoning we are in Latitude 5 - 41 South, Long 96 - 22 East, with a calm day tho' under a burning sun whose scorching rays tell upon all hands.

During this month Mr Sampson the Jew, died of intermittent fever and his body was cast into the sea after the Protestant form of service had been read over it.

1 Aug 1862. Calm but hot day and at 2.30 pm had a slight shower of rain in Lat 21 - 36 South - Long 61- 27 East.

1 Aug 1862. Today we find that we are in Lat 24-48 South Long -2 East, where for the first we were visited by a few whale birds of a brownish colour flying about the ship but at a respectable distance.

At 6 am we had rain and which cooled the air throughout the day.

7 Aug 1862. Again as on the 4th welcomed showers of rain descended and which became heavier in the evening attended with lightning and thunder tho' they caused no change in the breeze there being scarcely sufficient to blow us along during the whole night.

8 Aug 1862 To make up for yesterday we had a fine day and steady breeze. Sighted two vessels one of which we spoke proving to be the "Antonio" from Nangpoo for Rotterdam, this being in Lat 27.9 South. - Long 47, 10 East and near the coast of Madagascar.

9 Aug 1862. Nothing occurring today worth noticing excepting that in the early part of the day the sea was exceedingly calm.

16 Aug 1862. Passed very close to the "Janet Mitchell" bound from Shanghai for London in Lat 32 - 12 South - Long 32 - 30 East.

While assisting to furl the main staysail one of the boys fell and hurt himself very much.

22 Aug 1862. Land visible on the starboard side being the first that we have observed since passing Sumatra. Cape pigeons now following our course in numbers, some of which were caught with small hooks and thread, in the similar way as to catching fishes tho' when we hauled them on the dock let them go again.

24 Aug 1862. Early this morning we sighted a great way off a steam frigate as well a French sailing vessel, and at midday found ourselves in Lat 34 - 56 South - Long 22- 54½ East- making for the Cape.

At 5 pm saw land distinctly and were sailing at the time about 3 knots per hour under a fine but chilly atmosphere.

25 Aug 1862. At 9 am this day the ship had arrived off Cape Lagullus close to which we sailed the land being high and the breeze steady. Here the water was a pale green differing much to the ocean blue and the day was as fine as could be wished for.

By 5 minutes to 8 pm the light from the lighthouse off Cape of Good Hope became distinct at about 10 miles distance.

26 Aug 1862. As the passengers rose this morning they were greeted by the longed for view of Cape Town and by 12 noon had the pleasure of anchoring in the beautiful bay in full view of the town with Table Mount in its rear and the lion's rump to its left front.

Being anxious to go on shore and to know what kind of a place Cape Town was went there in the afternoon as did also the other passengers and stayed for the night at Parkes Hotel intending and which I subsequently did to visit the following public places: Museum, the public gardens near Table Mountain, the Fort, the breakwater, and the Parade - Cape of Good Hope is similarly built to an ordinary English town and the main street is full of shops, hotels etc. The street is wide and runs straight from the pier almost to the Museum upon a gentle acclivity. Here may be seen still the old fashioned waggons with their teams of oxen and long whip passing along the various streets while numbers of Handsomes ranged in long cab-line waiting for fares or else rattling up and down the uneven streets to the danger of being pitched out, are in abundance together with buses with from 4 to 12 spirited yokes in each.

Near the parade, a stoney and dusty piece of ground bare of grass, stands the railway terminus whose small carriages and locomotives correspond certainly for the present with the Colony while in the distance are seen towering mountains.

The prettiest part of Cape Town is where the better class of people reside (or as may be termed aristocracy) this being at a short distance from the town and near the Lions Rump where the ground is always covered with a beautiful and lovely green verdure, the name being Green point. Here the various families have their own villas so erected as to be each in the middle of a square plot, beautifully arranged according to individual taste and having the sea shore for a promenade. Cape Town is often annoyed with dust and which is of a dirty brown and is a great plague to any one who prides himself with clean hands and face as well of well brushed clothes.

27 Aug 1862. Meeting this morning the Commander of the vessel in the street who desired us to make haste on board as he would sail out at noon we of course could stay no longer so bidding goodbye to the chief town of Cape Colony we went on board and at one o'clock the vessel steered her course for St. Helena. In the night had lightning and thunder.

28 Aug 1862. This morning when we appeared on deck no land was visible and the day was cold.

7 Sep 1862. Sunday. Early this morning we sighted the Island of St Helena and by 8 am anchored in the bay off James Town where there were also a number of other vessels of various nations as well the hulls of several slave brigs that had been captured and condemned.

Of course now that I had a fair opportunity of visiting this noted Island I availed the time and in company with the surgeon of the ship went on shore and engaged two ponies to take us out for the day the roads being too steep and the distance too long to admit of our

seeing much without their assistance.

Our first jaunt was to the tomb of Napoleon and to the house where he died, with which we were exceedingly gratified, tho' there's nothing about the scenery to attract the visitor's attention excepting as being the place where so great a man had been compelled to live and die. Leaving ourselves entirely to the will of our horses who took us up the steep and narrow ridges (called there roads) then along the various up and down hill causeways with a certain degree of spirit entirely unexpected by us, we found ourselves passing a fingerpost or signboard at the side of the road pointing down a descent cut from the side of the sloping heights with this insignificant notice "Road to Napoleon's tomb" - one of the most unlikely paths that would be thought of by the enquiring visitor.

Going through the small wicket gate we passed down the grass grown over pathway and when arrived at the bottom came upon a small wooden box in which a French soldier was stationed and who upon our approach invited us to see the sacred spot.

Going through a small gateway we entered the enclosure or small square plot of grass grown over ground, wherein are two tall and aged looking willows to touch which was strictly prohibited, upon one of them there being transfixed a brass plate bearing an inscription to commemorate the visit of a number of French soldiers on their way home from the war in China, and near to this the tomb itself lies surrounded in a square form, by iron palisade. The tomb has no attraction for beauty being similar to a common vault that decorate our churchyards constructed of brick and plaster.

Having satisfied ourselves with all we saw of this revered corner and depositing our names in a book kept for the purpose of visitors, we were then permitted to drink a glass of water from Napoleon's spring and bidding goodbye to the Frenchman mounted our horses with the intention of proceeding to where Napoleon died, where we arrived in about half an hour.

Dismounting we tied our horses to some posts nearby in the little park of Longwood house and being accompanied by the wife of a French soldier were shown over the premises. The house is built of wood and of only one storey high; in it there are several rooms such as the dining room, bedchamber, ante room and so on, none of which are furnished, but kept clean and orderly. In the dining room a bust of Napoleon on a pedestal shows the spot where Napoleon died and this is enclosed by a square railing. Outside is the garden which tho' small is well laid out, while at a small distance is the house built intentionally for him but which he would never occupy.

Of the situation there could not be a better in the whole Island as it lies high and commands a full view of a greater portion of it, tho' there is a keen breeze when the weather is at its coldest.

Mounting again our hacks we proceeded along the same road we came till arriving at cross-roads near a small Roman Catholic Chapel and directing to the left went through several of the valleys round to the position where the barracks are located, the scenery all the way being delightful. Ascending the Fort we had a full view of the whole with the sea encompassing and there could observe by means of a powerful telescope everything movable at Longwood even to small animals. Leaving this place we descended a winding and very steep road till abutting into the little capital where we dismounted and paid our hire.

8 Sep 1862. This evening we drew up anchor and set sail and soon lost sight of St Helena.

27 Sep 1862. Today we found ourselves out of sight of land and in Lat 13, 42 North, Long 29-40 West with a rain and sunshiny day on the face of a calm sea the beneiters amusing us much by chasing the flying fishes who would bound out of the water to secure their prey.

In the evening a steady and welcomed breeze sprung up and continued till morning.

28 Sep 1862. Have the same breeze today as yesterday and so equally fine day. Our Lat today being 15 - 25 North. Sunday.

7th Oct 1862. Today we sighted one of the Western islands and sailed through the group.

11 Oct 1862. Rain descending and wind blowing hard and the sea lifting the vessel as if it were a cork, one of who waves carried a good proportion of the bulwarks completely away. In Lat 48, 13 North - Long 20 - 13 West.

12 Oct 1862. The sea has become very rough and with it the day cold (Sunday). In Lat 49 - 18 North - Long 16 - 2 West.

14 Oct 1862. Being foggy during the morning. Saw the Lizzards at 1 o'clock pm.

15 Oct 1862. This morning by 8 o'clock the vessel was off the Isle of Wight.

16 Oct 1862. In the afternoon of today we entered the Thames towed by a steamer who a short time before had fastened to, and on the same evening entered Gravesend.

17 Oct 1862. This morning the vessel entered Victoria Docks and I landed for good, stayed in London and Birmingham till 23 Oct 1862, when I proceeded to Sheffield there to join my new Corps 1st Bn 8th King's Regt, and which I did on the next day the 24 Oct 1862.

20 May 1864. Retired from the Service on half pay and settled down as a Civilian. Thus ends my career as a soldier.

C W Usherwood.

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10. CHARLIE USHERWOOD'S ARMY SERVICE

List of Towns, Countries, Encampments where C W Usherwood has served with the 19th and 8th King's Regts of Infantry.

Towns etc.	Whether in Barracks or Encampments.	Period	Years	Mths	Days
Plymouth	Barracks	Jan 1852 - March 1852	-	3	-
Route March from Plymouth to Winchester	Through Exeter, Bridport and Dorchester	March 1852 - April 1852	-	1	-
Winchester	Barracks, and attended Duke of Wellington's funeral	April 1852 - Feb 1853	-	10	-
Portsmouth	Barracks	Feb 1853 - May 1853	-	3	-
Weymouth & Portland	Barracks	May 1853 - July 1853	-	2	-
Chobham	Encampment	July 1853 - August 1853	-	1	-
Walmer	Barracks	August 1853 - Feb 1854	-	6	-
Tower of London	Barracks	Feb 1854 - April 1854	-	2	-
On Board "Victoria"	Passage to Turkey	April 1854 - 10 May 1854	-	1	-
Scutaria) Varna) Alledyn) Turkey Devna) Monister)	Encampment " " " "	11 May 1854 - 31 Aug 1854	-	4	-
On Board "Courier"	Passage to Crimea	1 Sept 1854 - 13 Sept 1854	-	-	13
Old Fort) Alma) Crimea Balaklava) Sebastopol)	Encampment " " "	14 Sept 1854 - June 1856	1	9	-
On Board "Imperatiz"	Passage to England	17 June 1856 - 28 June 1856	-	1	-
Aldershot	In Hut	29 June 1856 - June 1857	-	11	-
Portsmouth	Barracks	June 1857 - July 1857	-	1	-
On Board "Whirlwind"	Passage to Ceylon	July 1857 - 29 Oct 1857	-	3	-
On Board "Adventure"	Passage to India	30 Oct 1857 -	-	-	21

		19 Nov 1857			
Fort William, Calcutta	Barracks	19 Nov 1857 - Feb 1858	-	3	-
Barrackpore	Barracks	Feb 1858 - October 1858	-	8	-
Dinapore	Barracks	Oct 1858 - March 1859	-	5	-
District of Tirhoot	Encampments	March 1859 - May 1859	-	3	-
Dinapore	Barracks	May 1859 - March 1860	-	10	-
Benares	Barracks	March 1860 - December 1861	1	9	-
Meean Meer	Barracks	December 1861 - May 1862	-	5	-
			-----	-----	-----
			10	5	-
Journey to Calcutta		27 May 1862 - 8 June 1862	-	-	13
On Board "King Arthur"	Passage to England	17 June 1862 - 18 Oct 1862	-	4	-
Sheffield	Barracks with 8th Regt.	24 Oct 1862 - 20 May 1864	1	7	-
			-----	-----	-----
			Total	12	4

Services in Action

Served with the 19th Regt throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854 and 1855 including the Battles of Alma and Inkerman, Affairs of Buljariac and McKenzie's Farm, Capture of Balaklava and Siege of Sebastopol. Medal with three clasps and Turkish Medal, also for 3 months in India in pursuit of the rebels and to prevent them from passing through Tirhoot to Sowar, Bengal, 1859.

Abroad		
Names of Countries & Towns visited during my services in rotation		
	Countries	Towns, Cities, etc.
1854	Malta	Stayed one day
1854	Turkey	Scutaria Constantinople Varna
1854 to 1856	Crimea	Alma Balaklava Sebastopol Eupatoria
1856	Malta	Put in for water
1856	Gibraltar	Put in for coals
1857	Ceylon	Point-de-Galle
1857	Ceylon	Trincomalee
1857 to 1862	Bengal and Oude North West provinces and Punjab India	Calcutta, Barrackpore, Serampore, Raneegunge, Gyah, Patna, Bankipore, Dinapore, Hadjepore, Mersipore, Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Sasseram, Agra, Etwah, Allyghur, Delhi, Paneput, Kurnaul, Umballa, Loodiannah, Phillour, Jullunder, Kertapore, Umritsur, Meean

		Meer, Lahore.
1862	Cape of Good Hope	Cape Town
1862	St Helena	James Town, Longwood
<u>Countries that I have seen tho' never on shore</u>		
	Spain France Greece Madeira The Azores Sumatra Nicobar Islands Morocco Cerego Archipelago of Greece	

<u>Promotions in the Army</u>			
Rank	Date	Period	
		Yr.	Mnth.
Private	3 Jan 1852	1	3
Lance Corporal	April 1853	-	10
Corporal	25 Feb 1854	-	3
Serjeant	11 May 1854	-	4
Orderly Room Clerk	23 Sep 1854	3	-
Colour Serjeant	23 Sep 1857	-	10
Quarter Mr Serjeant	2 July 1858	-	2
Quarter Master	8 September 1858	3	5
Quarter Master, 1st Bn 8th Kings	25 Feb 1862	2	3
Retired on half pay of 3/- per diem, 20 May 1854			
Total		12	4

<u>Services Abroad</u>		
	Y	M
In Turkey and Bulgaria	0	4
In Crimea	1	9
In India and Passages	5	3
Total	7	4

<u>Services at Home and Abroad</u>		

	Y	M
At Home	5	0
Abroad	71	4

Statement of periods residing in Barracks, on board ship, and under canvas

Description	Yrs	Mths	Days
In Barracks	8	2	-
In Huts	-	11	-
On board Ship	-	10	-
Under canvas	2	4	-
Without anything whatever as regards covering	-	1	-
Total	12	4	-

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11. Names of People in Charles Usherwood's Journal

The following names occur in the Journal, in the relevant Chapters. The Chapter numbers are given after the names.

Surname	Initials, Rank etc.	Ch. No.
Bacon	Lieutenant	9
Bagnal	Lieutenant	8
Bayley	Captain	7
Blake	Mrs	9
Boles	Mr	9
Bright	Lt. Col	1
Burns	Lieut.	5
Campbell	Major General	4
Chippindale	Major	7
Christie	Brigadier	7
Edgell	Capt. D	1
Evans	Lieut F W	4
Green	Mrs	5
Heifferman	Asst. Surgeon	4
Hills	Lieut George	3
Hodding	S W	9
Jackson	Miss	5
Jackson	Sir M	5
Jennings	Major	2, 7
Keating	Quarter Master	8
Kelly	Sir D	3
Lassalles		6
Manley	Captain	9
Massy	Captain	7
McDonald	Drum Major	5
McPherson	Capt.	1
Moir	Ensign	8
Morgan	Lieutenant	8
Mundy, CB	Lt. Col.	1, 3, 7
Neil	Colonel	4
Noyes	Mr	9
Orr	Captain	5

Palmer	Capt. and Mrs	5
Palmer	Pay M(aster)	1
Picking	Ensign	9
Rawding	D W (Quarter Master)	1, 2
Rogers	Mr	5
Rooke, CB	Lt. Col. I. L.	1, 2
Rose	Sir Hugh	4
Sampson	Mr	9
Smolt	Children	9
Thompson	Elizabeth	1, 3
Thompson	Fanny Alma	1
Thompson	Lt Adjt Thos	1
Tylmouth	Mr	9
Weston	Mrs	9
Wheeler	Colonel	2
Young	Mrs	9
Young	Pay Master	5

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Campbell	Major General	4
Chippindale	Major	7
Christie	Brigadier	7
Edgell	Capt. D	1
Evans	Lieut F W	4
Green	Mrs	5
Heifferman	Asst. Surjeon	4
Hills	Lieut George	3
Hodding	S W	9
Jackson	Miss	5
Jackson	Sir M	5
Jennings	Major	2, 7
Keating	Quarter Master	8
Kelly	Sir D	3
Lassalles		6
Manley	Captain	9
Massy	Captain	7
McDonald	Drum Major	5
McPherson	Capt.	1
Moir	Ensign	8
Morgan	Lieutenant	8
Mundy, CB	Lt. Col.	1, 3, 7
Neil	Colonel	4
Noyes	Mr	9
Orr	Captain	5

Palmer	Capt. and Mrs	5
Palmer	Pay M(aster)	1
Picking	Ensign	9
Rawding	D W (Quarter Master)	1, 2
Rogers	Mr	5
Rooke, CB	Lt. Col. I. L.	1, 2
Rose	Sir Hugh	4
Sampson	Mr	9
Smolt	Children	9
Thompson	Elizabeth	1, 3
Thompson	Fanny Alma	1
Thompson	Lt Adjt Thos	1
Tylmouth	Mr	9
Weston	Mrs	9
Wheeler	Colonel	2
Young	Mrs	9
Young	Pay Master	5

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