

THE FINE AND RARE INDIAN MUTINY MEDAL AWARDED TO ONE OF THE HEROES OF THE DEFENCE OF LUCKNOW WHO AS A YOUNG ENSIGN OF THE 13TH NATIVE INFANTRY SERVED AS ONE OF THE VOLUNTEER CAVALRY AT THE BATTLE OF CHINHAT AND WAS LATER MENTIONED FOR HIS GALLANTRY DURING THE DEFENCE OF INNE'S HOUSE, AN OUTPOST HE COMMANDED. LATER DEFENDING THE BAILLIE GUARD GATE, WHICH WAS THE MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE RESIDENCY, IN 1864, HE WAS PRESENT AT THE STORM AND CAPTURE OF DALIMKOT, AGAIN DISTINGUISHING HIMSELF BUT WAS SEVERELY WOUNDED WHEN SHOT THROUGH THE RIGHT HAND WITH AN ARROW, THE ARROW PINNING HIS HAND TO HIS BODY



INDIAN MUTINY 1857, CLASP DEFENCE OF LUCKNOW 'LIEUT A. R. LOUGHNAN, 13TH REGT N.I.'

Major Andrew Robert Loughnan was born in London on 30 May 1837 and as a Cadet destined for service with H.E.I.C., he left England for India on 4 January 1855, having been granted the rank of Ensign. Initially serving with the 67th Native Infantry, in April 1855 he was posted to the 13th Native Infantry. In July that year, the 13th were ordered to proceed on active service in consequence of the Santhal insurrection where Ensign Loughnan was present at several skirmishes with insurgents. During one such, Lieutenant Aitken (later VC) assisted by Loughnan "personally took prisoner

Koulea, a Santhal chief for whose capture a reward of 5,000 was offered. The reward was not paid to the captors on the grounds that the soldiers were not entitled to it.” In 1856, the 13th was posted to Lucknow and were present there when the great mutiny began and according to his obituary:

“When Sir Henry Lawrence marched out to attack the mutineers at Chintah on 30th June 1857, Ensign Loughnan proceeded as one of the small body of Volunteer Cavalry that formed part of the force and which distinguished itself so much in covering the retreat on that day of disaster”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Chintah

Subsequently he was present throughout the ever-memorable defence of the Residency, in command of an outpost and on repeated occasions distinguished himself by displays of gallantry and judgment which would have done honor to a soldier of twice his years and experience. More particularly was this the case when on 20th July, the rebels made a desperate assault upon his post; the gallantry with which he sustained and the vigor with which he repelled the attack, won for him special praise of Sir John Inglis, as recorded in that officer’s report of the defence and he was afterwards included amongst those who received the thanks of the Government of India”

Another newspaper

“When the ‘Illustrious Garrison’ was finally relieved by Lord Clyde in November 1857, Ensign Loughnan proceeded to Kanhpur with the faithful remnants of the 13th N.I. and at that place, were absorbed into the ‘Regiment of Lucknow’, now the 16th N.I.

In December 1857, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, with effect from 29th May previous, in succession to Lieutenant E.W. Barwell, who had perished in the mutiny at Hissar. In January 1858, Lieutenant Loughnan was appointed to act as second in command of the Kanhpur Levy, which was in course of formation at that time. He continued with that corps until April 1858, when the hardships he had endured during the defence of Lucknow beginning to tell on him, he proceeded to Calcutta and thence to Europe on leave on medical certificate...”

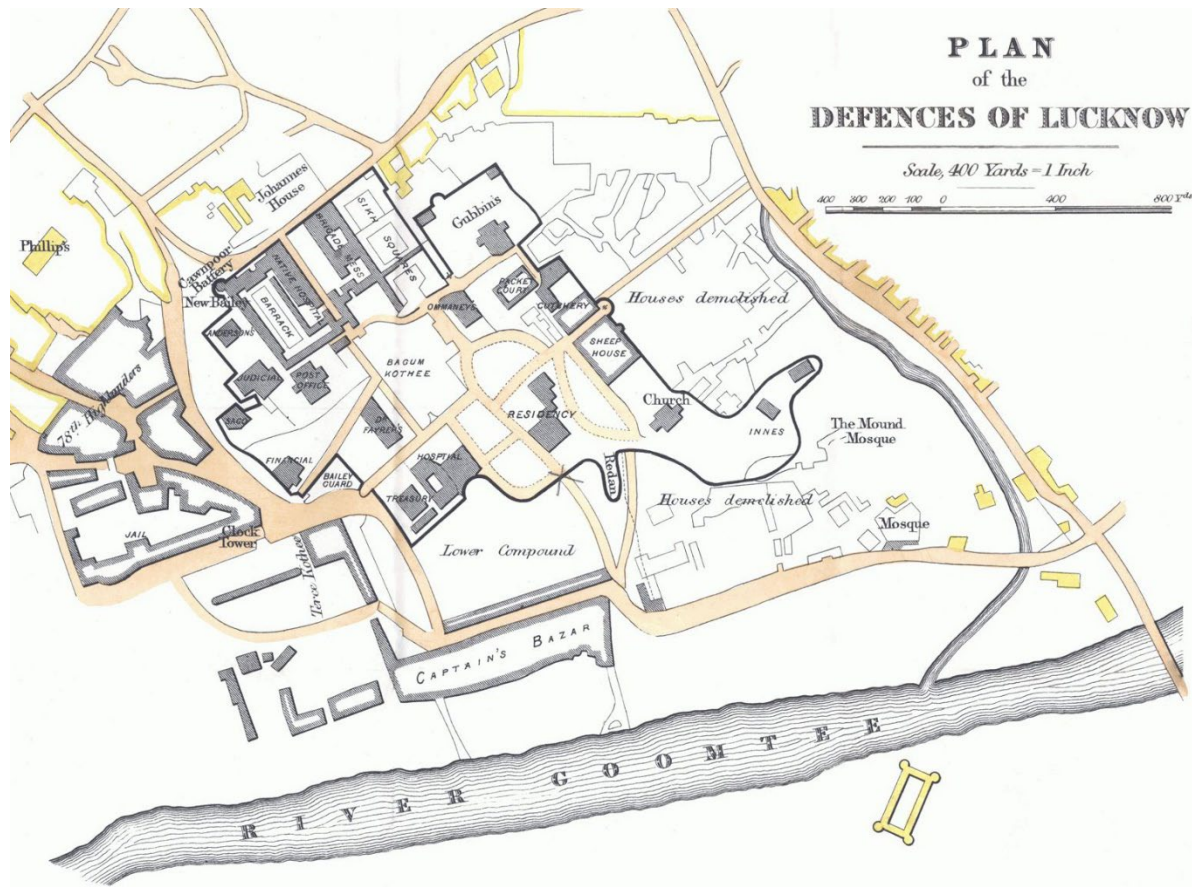
The rest of his lengthy and detailed obituary, copied later in this write up, tells how he returned to India in November 1859 and was appointed Adjutant of the ‘Alipore Regiment’. In 1864 he was appointed Wing Officer and in command of a detachment of two companies, joined the Duar Field Force operating against Bhutan. He was present at the storm and capture of Dalimkot, again distinguishing himself but was severely wounded when shot through the right hand with an arrow, an eyewitness describing how his hand had been pinned to his body by the arrow. In February 1865, he took part in the recapture of Bala Stockades and the affair of Nagu. Promoted Captain on 4 January 1867, in May 1868 he became Brigade Major at Mirat and then Bareilly, holding the latter position until April 1874 when he proceeded to Europe on Furlough. Promoted Major in the Bengal Staff Corps on 4 January 1875, his furlough over a year later, on 17 February 1876, he embarked for India on board the S.S. Strathclyde at Victoria Dock London. Later that day, S.S. Strathclyde collided with a German steamer off Dover and sank. Major Loughnan and his wife were among those that perished.

THE DEFENCE OF LUCKNOW

INNES’S HOUSE OUTPOST

‘As the last defended building on the north westerly side of the compound, it was called Innes’ Outpost, named after Lieutenant McLeod Innes, whose house it had once been. Only scantily protected by palisades, a compound wall made of mud and wooden barricade, and separated from the enemy’s position to the north by low mud wall. It was defended by a party of the 32nd, a few Indian troops of the 13th N.I., and some men of the Uncovenanted Services, one of whom was Rees.

To the right of Innes' House was a Muslim cemetery situated on a natural mound. A stockade protected the west side of the grounds. To the north, an earth wall separated the compound of the Innes house from the enemy's positions – these consisted of the cemetery mound, several mud huts, and three brick buildings scarcely 6 yards distant and topped off by a mosque opposite but commanded by several high buildings from across the river. Further on were a garden and the ruins of the house and office of the Central India Horse Company – both buildings had been levelled before the siege by the garrison engineers.



The whole north side of these positions was situated on the road leading along the river from the water gate to the Iron Bridge, from east to west. Stockades were located along the defences – at the end of one of those, was a mud shed with a flight of stairs that led to an upper room, called the Cockloft. From here it was possible to have a view of the Iron Bridge, barely 500 yards in the distance. The position was later extended to include the mound, which was further fortified with deep trenches running the distance from Innes Post to the mound, reducing the danger of being shot when moving between the two positions. The natural levitation of the mound made it an ideal place to shoot from, which the mosque and the headstones provided the necessary shelter.

The command of the post initially was given to Lieutenant Loughnan of the 13th N.I. but was subsequently handed over to Captain Graydon of the 44th N.I. The outpost had neither cannons nor mortar so the occupants had to rely on their imagination as much as on their fighting skills. The attack on the 20th of July put this to the test:

'Our men, seeing the rebels come on swarming as thick as bees, and nothing but one sea of heads and glittering weapons before them, thought of retreat, but Mr. Loughnan and the civilians would not hear of it. "Give a shout my boys!" cried Loughnan, "a loud and a strong one." And shout they did, with a right good will. "Hurrah, Hurrah! Hurrah!" resounded from all the different quarters where attacks were expected. The enemy were evidently checked in their advance by the cheering of our friends.

They at once came to a dead halt, and not only imagined us stronger in number than we really were, but fancied (as we afterwards learnt) that we had received reinforcements from the Residency.

The shout did not stop the attack but it did give them a moment's pause. The insurgents made it up to the wall, and took cover behind it, just out of reach of the musket fire from the outpost. However, the insurgents had their own problem. They had forgotten to bring ladders. So now, safe as they were behind the wall, they could not get over it to attack the outpost in one sudden rush. It was impossible to bring the ladders – every party carrying them was shot, so they bravely tried climbing it instead, with some success but were bayoneted on the top of it. Lieutenant Loughnan saw the danger should they get over the wall in large numbers, a retreat on a part of the outpost would have been inevitable. Without any hand grenades to dislodge the enemy from their position, the civilians resorted to throwing "bricks and mortar, and succeeded so well in dislodging the enemy with these and other missiles of a very impure nature that our friends soon had that part of the outpost clear."

The enemy beat a hasty retreat but this put them again in range of the muskets and they were unable to approach the wall again.

The attack which started in the morning, gradually relented around 4 in the afternoon neither side victorious. Had the enemy known that Innes Outpost, on that day was held by a force of less than 65 men, they may not have let off so easily. After the battle, the rebels sent a flag of truce, requesting the garrison to allow them to remove their dead and wounded. The truce was respected."

Mentioned again in *History of the Indian Mutiny* by Sir John Kaye:

".. the whole commanded by Ensign Loughnan, 13th Native Infantry. Against this handful of men, the enemy pressed in large numbers and made their way to within ten yards of the palisades. A rolling fire sent them back. They came, however, again, and again; and again, but always with the same result. The officer who commanded the post, young in years, but cool, wary, determined and resolute, covered himself with glory. His name, I repeat, was Loughnan. He at last forced the enemy to desist from their attempts to storm the post and to content themselves with a heavy musketry fire from a safer distance."

Further details of the 20 July defence is extracted from *The Defence of Lucknow, A Diary Recording the Daily Events during the Siege*, by T. F. Wilson:

"July 20thThey made a similar attempt on Innes' house, but were similarly repulsed by the garrison, consisting of twelve men of the 32nd, twelve of the 13th Native Infantry, and a few uncovenanted gentlemen, under Ensign Loughnan (who distinguished himself greatly): very great loss was inflicted on the enemy, who repeatedly tried to advance, but were driven back each time with much slaughter. Finding their efforts useless, the enemy fell back and contented themselves with throwing in a terrific storm of musketry; from which we shielded our men as much as possible, by keeping them laid under our defences. Almost at the same time an attack was made on the Cawnpore Battery, but the enemy's standard-bearer (who advanced bravely) being shot in the ditch of the battery, the rest fell back..."

He further describes another exploit of the gallant Loughnan:

"August 9th In the middle of the day Ensign Loughnan of the 13th (on duty at Innes' house) went out with a few men and quietly spiked a small gun of the enemy's and returned without any loss."

FIRST RELIEF AND MENTIONED IN BRIGADIER INGLIS'S DESPATCHES

On 26 September 1857, the day after the first relief of Lucknow, Brigadier Inglis, who commanded the Residency, sent a despatch, describing events and recommending those who had most

distinguished themselves between the 29 of June and the 25 of September. He describes how on 20 July:

“A strong column advanced at the same time to attack Innes's post, and came on to within 10 yards of the palisades, affording to Lieutenant Loughman, 13th N.I, who commanded the position, and his brave garrison, composed of gentlemen of the uncovenanted service, a few of her Majesty's 32nd Foot, and of the 13th N.I an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, which they were not slow to avail themselves of, and the enemy were driven back with great slaughter”



Regarding the 13th Native Infantry:

“..With respect to the native troops, I am of opinion that their loyalty has never been surpassed. They were indifferently fed and worse housed. They were exposed—especially the 13th Regiment—under the gallant Lieutenant Aitken, to a most galling fire of round shot and musketry, which materially decreased their numbers. They were so near the enemy that conversation could be carried on between them; and every effort, persuasion, promise, and threat was alternately resorted to, in vain, to seduce them from their allegiance to the handful of Europeans, who, in all probability, would have been sacrificed by their desertion. All the troops behaved nobly, and the names of those men of the native force who have particularly distinguished themselves, have been laid before Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., who has promised to promote them...”

And among those specifically singled out, Inglis lists the names of 11 officers who commanded outposts, including Lieutenant Aitkin, and Lieutenant Loughnan, of the 13th Native Infantry. He then goes on:

“..Lieutenant Aitkin, with the whole of the 13th Native Infantry, which remained to us with the exception of their Sikhs, commanded the Baillie Guard—perhaps the most important position in the whole of the defences.”

As noted, Lieutenant Loughnan (actually still an Ensign), had initially commanded Inne's Post, before moving to the Baillie Guard Gate, which was the main entrance to the Residency. Here he came under command of Lieutenant Aitkin, who was his senior. It is not clear exactly when Captain Graydon, 44th Native Infantry had taken over command at Inne's post but will have been around mid August 1857. Graydon was initially attached to the Commissariat. However, as Lady Inglis describes in *The Siege of Lucknow, A Diary*, Graydon '*begged so hard to have command at an outpost that John [Inglis] did not like to refuse him, and there he met his death.*'. Graydon's medal was sold by DNW in May 2011.

At the final relief of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell "Lord Roberts (then Cambell's DAQG), on seeing the Baily Guard, marvelled that it could have been held for five months, as it was, by Aitkin and Loughnan." For his repeated gallantry in holding the post, Lieutenant Aitken would be awarded the Victoria Cross. Interestingly, another Lieutenant of the 13th N.I.; Cubitt, would also be awarded the Victoria Cross but for his gallantry at Chinhhat. Like Loughnan he served with the Volunteer Cavalry at this battle, during the retreat of which, the Volunteer cavalry saved many lives by taking men out of action.



RUINS OF THE BAILLIE GUARD GATE

List of Officer's of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry present during the defence:

Major Bruère, (killed) Captains Waterman (wounded); Germon; Francis (killed); Lieutenants Aitken (VC); Chambers (wounded); Cubitt (VC); Thain; Loughnan; Ensign Green (dead); Surgeon Pitt.



Condition VF, some contact wear and minor pitting, attractive patina and original ribbon which has turned almost brown with age, this suspended by its brooch bar, again blackened with age. Medal new to the market, having been found in an old jewellery box.

MAJOR LOUGHNAN'S OBITUARY

OBITUARY.

MAJOR ANDREW ROBERT LOUGHNAN, BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

The unfortunate accident which resulted in the sinking of the *Strathclyde* off Dover, has occasioned the loss to the Bengal Army of one of its most promising officers, Major A. R. Loughnan.

This officer was a Cadet of 1855, and left England in the *Tagus* on the 4th January of that year, from which date he was afterwards granted rank as Ensign. He arrived at Fort William on the 20th February, 1855, and early in the following month was sent up to Banáras to do duty with the 67th N. I. With that corps he remained until the month of April, when he was finally posted to the 13th N. I., then at Dinápur, where he joined it.

In July, 1855, the 13th N. I. was ordered to proceed on active service, in consequence of the *Sonthál* insurrection. Ensign Loughnan accompanied the corps, and was present in several skirmishes with the insurgents.

When the outbreak had been completely suppressed, early in 1856, he marched with his regiment to Lucknow, and he was present at that station when the great revolt of 1857 took place.

When Sir Henry Lawrence marched out to attack the mutineers at Chinhut on the 30th June, 1857, Ensign Loughnan proceeded as one of the small body of Volunteer Cavalry that formed part of the force, and which distinguished itself so much in covering the retreat on that day of disaster. Subsequently, he was present throughout the ever-memorable defence of the Residency, in command of an outpost, and on repeated occasions distinguished himself by displays of gallantry and judgment which would have done honor to a soldier of twice

his years and experience. More particularly was this the case when, on the 20th July, the rebels made a desperate assault upon his post; the gallantry with which he sustained, and the vigor with which he repelled the attack, won for him the especial praise of Sir John Inglis, as recorded in that officer's report of the defence, and he was afterwards included amongst those who received the thanks of the Government of India.

When the "Illustrious Garrison" was finally relieved by Lord Clyde in November, 1857, Ensign Loughnan proceeded to Kánhpur with the faithful remnants of the 13th N. I., and at that place the latter were absorbed into the "Regiment of Lucknow," now the 16th N. I.

In December, 1857, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, with effect from the 29th May previous, in succession to Lieutenant E. W. Barwell, who had perished in the mutiny, at Hissár, of the Hurrianah Light Infantry, of which he was Adjutant.

In January, 1858, Lieutenant Loughnan was appointed to act as Adjutant, and afterwards as Second-in-Command of the Kánhpur Levy, which was in course of formation at the time. He continued with that corps until April, 1858, when the hardships he had endured during the defence of Lucknow beginning to tell on him, he proceeded to Calcutta, and thence to Europe, on leave on medical certificate.

He returned to India in November, 1859, and was employed on general duties at the Presidency until the following February, when he was appointed Adjutant of the "Alipore Regiment," the present 18th N. I.

tained in his substantive appointment of Adjutant.

In October, 1864, he was appointed to officiate as Wing Officer, and in this capacity he soon after proceeded from Jalpigurí in command of a detachment of two companies of the regiment to join the left column of the Duár Field Force, operating against Bhután. Not long after joining the force, Brigadier-General Dunsford, who commanded it, appointed him to officiate as Brigade Major ; but this he did for a short time only.

In December, 1864, in command of the detachment of the 18th N. I., he served at the storm and capture of Dálimkot, and again distinguished himself. On this occasion he was severely wounded, having been shot through the right hand with an arrow.

With the detachment under his command, he rejoined the regiment at Jalpigurí on the 17th December ; soon after which he was appointed to officiate as second-in-command.

In February, 1865, proceeding with the headquarters and right wing of the regiment, he again joined the left column of the Duár Field Force, and served with it at the recapture of the Bálá Stockades, and in the affair of Nágu. On the conclusion of operations in April, 1865, he returned with the wing to Jalpigurí, and thence proceeded with it to Bhágálpur. About this time he fell back into his old post of Adjutant, but towards the end of the year he was again appointed to officiate, for a short time, as Wing Officer.

On the 4th January, 1867, he was promoted to the rank of Captain, which necessitated his vacating the appointment of Adjutant of the 18th N. I., which he had held for seven years, with great benefit to the corps. In the following month, however, he was re-appointed to the regiment in the capacity of 2nd Wing Subaltern, and in April and May he officiated as Quartermaster.