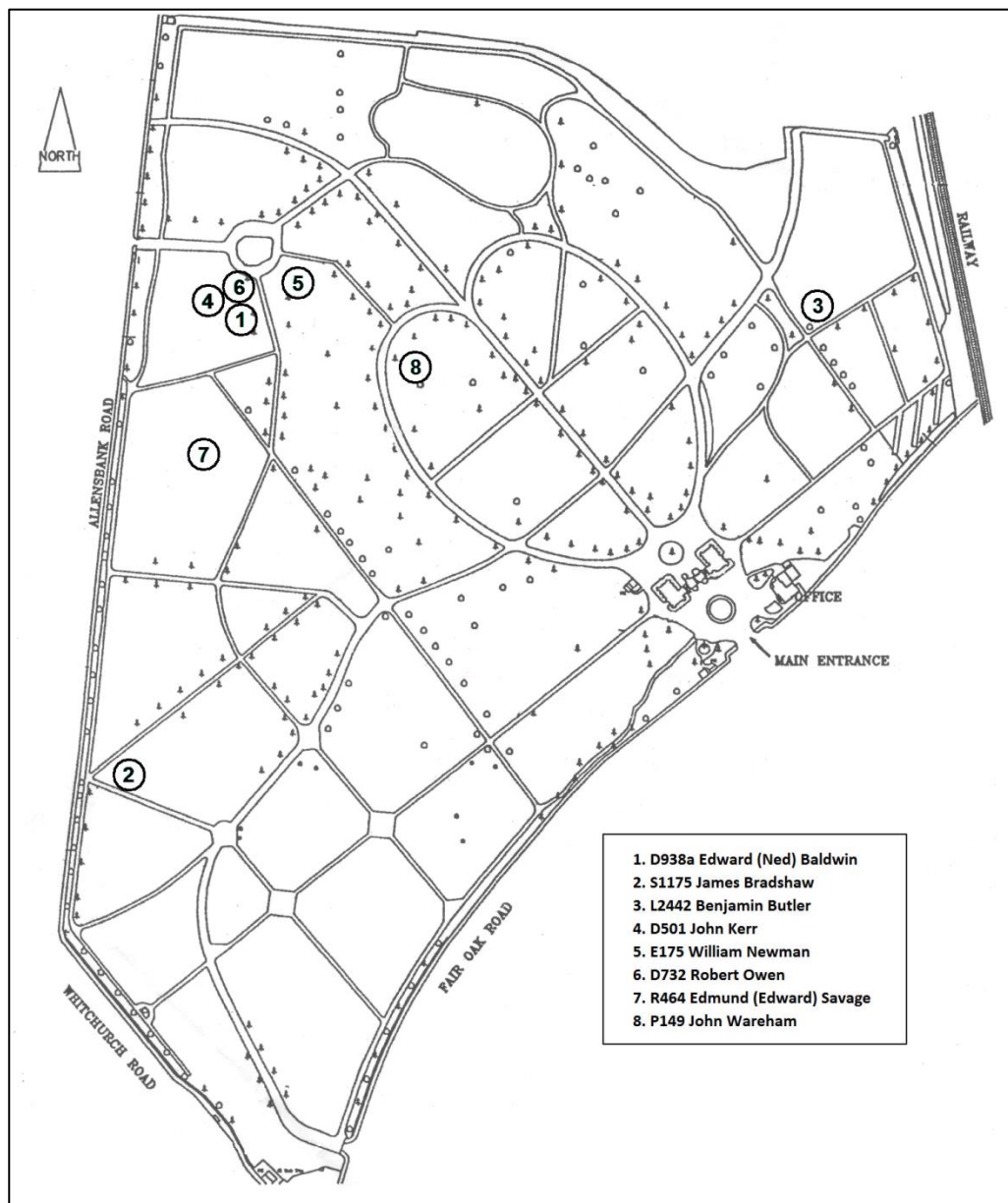


QUEEN VICTORIA'S WARS in CATHAYS CEMETERY



The Friends of Cathays Cemetery



Lower Cemetery

INDEX

Introduction	3
1 First Anglo-Afghan War 1839-42	3
2 Conquest of Sindh 1843	4
3 Maori Wars 1845-72	6
4 Sikh Wars, Punjab, 1845-49	7
5 Second Anglo-Burmese War 1852-53	10
6 The Indian Mutiny 1857	11
7 The Zulu War 1879	13
8 Anglo-Egyptian War 1882	16
9 Second Anglo-Afghan War 1882	18

Introduction

Many small wars and skirmishes took place to forge the British Empire for Queen Victoria. Cardiff gave many of its men to aid this expansion on foreign soil. Many of these men returned as veterans to be honoured on their deaths by being given military funerals with comrades in arms being present at the graveside and a Union Jack covering the coffin. Some were not so lucky and were not brought home but honoured in their own right by a mention on the family memorial. Others remain in unmarked graves.

1 First Anglo-Afghan War 1839-42

Part of the conflict known as the Great Game, taking place between Russian and Great Britain. The First Anglo-Afghan War was fought between the British East India Company and the Emirate of Afghanistan.

At first the British successfully intervened in a succession dispute between the Emir Dost Mohammad (Barakzai) and the former emir Shah Shujah (Durrani). The British had installed the two Emirs upon conquering Kabul in August 1839.

Earlier in late March 1839 the British forces decided to invade Afghanistan and had crossed the Bolan Pass, reaching the southern city of Quetta, there beginning their march to Kabul.

After facing severe opposition from the Afghans and whilst retreating from Kabul to Jalalabad in January 1842, the British and Sikh force, under Major General Sir William Elphinstone, was almost completely annihilated.

Battle of Kabul, August to October 1842. The British formed an Army of Retribution, which it despatched to Kabul. Upon taking the city they demolished much of the capital and released the prisoners before leaving Afghanistan altogether. Dost Mohamed returned from exile in India to resume his rule of the country.



The Citadel at Kandahar

2 Conquest of Sindh 1843

Sindh was a large independent territory to the west of British India, ruled by two amirs who had agreed to the use of the country as a base for British troops. The British had established a number of forts along the route to Quetta.

Governor General Ellenborough sent General Napier to negotiate an agreement with the Emirs and a treaty was signed to abolish duties on Indus River. The treaty also handed over of a sizeable piece of the territory. Dissatisfied with the working of the treaty, in February 1843 the British invaded Sindh.

Battle of Miani, 17th February 1843. A British victory associated with the typical British tactics of artillery and bayonets. After the battle in Hyderabad, General Napier announced the deposition of the amirs and the annexation of their lands. As a result, back in Britain the Prime Minister Peel who opposed the annexation, dismissed Governor Ellenborough.

Battle of Hyderabad, 24 March 1843. Captain James Outram of the British East India Company was attacked by the Talpur Emirs of Sindh at a fort that he successfully defended until safety was achieved by fleeing to an awaiting river steamer. Following the British victory at Miani, Charles Napier had continued his advance to the Indus River, attacked the Sindh capital of Hyderabad with artillery support, and stormed the city. During the battle the defending leader, Hosh Mohammad sheedi, was killed and his forces routed. Sindh then finally came under British rule.



The Battle of Miani, 1843

Robert Owen, Sergeant Major in the 3rd Bombay Light Horse, of 80 Partridge Road, Cardiff, died 22nd May 1897 at the age of 85 (unmarked grave, Plot D732). He had enlisted in the Royal Artillery of the East India Company in Dublin in 1829. He saw service under Generals Pollock and Knott marching through the Bolan Pass (1839), one of two main routes from Afghanistan into the Indian subcontinent, along with the Khyber Pass further north and fought at the battles of Kandahar and **Kabul** (1842) during the First Anglo-Afghan Wars. He also took part in the battles of **Hyderabad & Miani** in 1843.

3 Maori Wars 1845–72

A series of armed conflicts between the New Zealand government and the Maori people was brought about by disputed land purchases and a refusal to acknowledge Crown sovereignty.

The Government formulated major campaigns to overpower the Kīngitanga (Maori King) movement whilst acquiring farming and residential land for British settlers. Later campaigns took place against the Hauhau movement, a movement that was strongly opposed the alienation of Maori land and was eager to strengthen Maori identity.

The peak of hostilities in the 1860s involved 18,000 British troops supported by local militia against approximately 4,000 Maori warriors. The Maori developed guerrilla-like techniques that included anti-artillery bunkers and the use of fortified villages that allowed them to block their enemy's advance and inflict heavy losses, yet quickly abandon their positions without significant loss. Over the course of the Taranaki and Waikato campaigns, casualties of about 1,800 Maori and 800 Europeans were inflicted. Over the course of all the wars, the Maori may have lost over 2,100 individuals.

A dispute over land ownership broke out first in the Wairau Valley in the South Island in June 1843, leading to the involvement of British military forces at Waitara in March 1860. This spread to other areas of the North Island. The biggest single campaign being the invasion of the Waikato in 1863–1864, before hostilities concluded with the pursuits of Riwia Tītōkōwaru in Taranaki (1868–1869) and guerrilla fighter Te Kooti Arikirangi Te Turuki on the east coast (1868–1872).

Initially fought by British forces, the New Zealand government developed its own military force, including local militia, rifle volunteer groups, the specialist Forest Rangers and kupapa (pro-government Maori). The government also responded with legislation to imprison Maori opponents and confiscate areas of the North Island for sale to settlers. This led to an intensification of Maori resistance and aggression.



The New Zealand Campaign medal

James Bradshaw, a private of the 68th Light Infantry, died 3rd April 1908 at the age of 80 (unmarked grave, Plot S1175), took part in the **Maori Wars** of 1845-47 & 1860-66. He was a Haulier by trade and had resided at 32 Radnor Road, Canton. He possessed the New Zealand Campaign medal.

4 Sikh Wars, Punjab, 1845-49

The Punjab is a flat area extending from the north east of the Himalayas to the Indus and Sutlej rivers in the southeast. The dominant group living in the area were the Sikhs, under the leadership of Ranjit Singh with a large standing army of over 70,000 men. In 1839 Ranjit Singh died and was succeeded by his daughter, Maharani Jindan, who ruled supreme although the country was bankrupt. Reports of trouble inside the Punjab led the British Governor of India, Henry Hardinge to move 30,000 troops to the border with the Punjab.

First Sikh War, 1845-46

When Hardinge learned that the Sikhs had crossed the Sutlej in force, he declared war. While the Sikhs had 50,000 men in the field, the largest British force consisted of 10,000 men under Sir Hugh Gough.

Battle of Mudki, 18 December 1845. Gough was to meet an advance force of 10,000 Sikhs at Mudki and used horse artillery to force a Sikh withdrawal with heavy losses.

Battle of Aliwal, 28 January 1846. The Battle was fought between the British led by Sir Harry Smith, and the Sikhs, led by Ranjodh Singh Majithia. The British victory is regarded as the turning point in the First Anglo-Sikh War.

Battle of Ferozeshah, 21 December and 22 December 1845. Meanwhile, after three days rest Gough resumed his march towards the main force of Sikhs at Ferozpur. At Ferozeshah, a heavy Sikh artillery bombardment led to confusion among the British camp. After vicious hand-to-hand fighting the Sikh defences were breached. The following day saw the arrival of the bulk of the Sikh army. The British position, which was outnumbered and tired, now seemed hopeless. Squares of soldiers were formed but the Sikh artillery got the better of them and it seemed the situation was hopeless until the 3rd Light Dragoons charged a larger force of Sikh cavalry. The Sikh riders turned and fled with the whole Sikh army soon following. Their leader, Tej would never get a better opportunity to defeat the British.

Battle of Sobraon, 10 February 1846. With more reinforcements arriving from Meerut, Gough was able to advance towards the main Sikh bridgehead at Sobraon, which lay in front of the river Sutlej and consisted of entrenched men on both banks of the river. The Sikh forces numbered 35,000 with 100 guns whilst Gough's men stood at about 15,000 with 80 guns. The British forces were able to drive Tej's men into the river. No quarter was given as the Sikhs lost 67 guns and 10,000 men. The Sikh army had been destroyed.

Peace was imposed on the Sikhs who were forced to give up land in the east, restrict the size of their army. They had to accept a British force in Lahore and agreed not to make war without the agreement of the British.

Second Sikh War, 1849

The British took a greater role in the government of the country causing great resentment. By the end of 1847 there was insurrection throughout the north from demobilised soldiers and Gough again had to march against the Sikh forces.

Battle of Chilianwalla 13 January 1849. The battle was one of the bloodiest fought by the British East India Company. Both armies held their positions at the end of the battle and both sides claimed victory. The battle was a strategic check to immediate British ambitions in India and came as a shock to British military prestige.

Battle of Sadiwal, 21 February 1849. The Sikh army under Sher Singh was still intact increasing to over 50,000 with support from Afghans. Gough had 25,000 troops and 96 guns, which were used very effectively to deal with Sikh attacks in this crucial battle. The British had artillery superiority. A series of defeats had left Sher Singh's forces without its best regiments.

On 29 March 1849 Dalip Singh was forced to abdicate and surrender the Koh-i-Noor Diamond, one of the largest diamonds ever found.



Edward (Ned) Baldwin of 5 David Street, died 6 April 1895, aged 69 (unmarked grave - Plot D938a). He joined the 31st Regiment in 1844 in Punjab. He took part in the Sutlej campaign under Sir Harry Smith and Lord Gough, being present at three battles, **Ferozeshah, Aliwah** and **Sobraon** in the Sikh War. In 1849 he served in Ireland and in May 1855 under Sir John Pennyfeather went to the Crimea and fought in the

attack on the Quarries, and assault on the Redan on 7th June, followed by the storming of Sebastopol on 8th September. He received a Sutlej medal, Crimea medal and a Turkish medal. He was then employed by the Bute Docks Company for 27 years

5 Second Anglo-Burmese War 1852-53

The Second Anglo-Burmese War (5 April 1852 – 20 January 1853) was the second of the three wars fought between the Burmese and British forces, with the outcome of the gradual extinction of Burmese sovereignty and independence.

In 1852, Lord Dalhousie dispatched Commodore George Lambert to Burma over a number of minor issues related to the Treaty of Yandabo. The Burmese made the necessary concessions. Lambert eventually provoked a naval confrontation by blockading the port of Rangoon and seizing the King Pagan's

royal ship and thus started the Second Anglo-Burmese War, which ended in the Company annexing the province of Pegu and renaming it Lower Burma.

William Newman, Quartermaster-sergeant of Cardiff Barracks was buried at Cathays Cemetery 28 January 1902 (unmarked grave - Plot E175). He had fought in the Afghan War under Lord Roberts, and saw considerable service in **Burmah** and the north-west frontier of India. He was only 48 and had 25 years service.

6 The Indian Mutiny 1857

The Indian Mutiny of 1857 was a major unsuccessful, uprising against the rule of the British East India Company, which functioned as a sovereign power on behalf of the British Crown.

The rebellion began on 10 May 1857 in the form of a mutiny of sepoy of the Company's army in the garrison town of Meerut, 40 miles northeast of Delhi. It then erupted into other mutinies and civilian rebellions then followed on the upper Gangetic plain and in central India, though some revolts also occurred farther to the northeast.

The Indian rebellion was born of resentment to invasive British-style social reforms, harsh land taxes, the summary treatment of some rich landowners and princes, as well as skepticism about the improvements brought about by British rule. Many Indians did rise against the British, many also fought for the British, whilst the majority remained compliant to British rule. Violence, involving exceptional cruelty, was often inflicted on both sides, including women and children. The rebel's villages were hit hard by British reprisals; the cities of Delhi and Lucknow were laid waste in the fighting and the British retaliation.

Soon after the outbreak of the mutiny in Meerut, the rebels very quickly reached Delhi, and declared the Mughal ruler, Bahadur Shah Zafar, the Emperor of Hindustan. The rebels had also captured large tracts of the North-Western Provinces and Awadh.

Battle of Badli-ki-Serai, 8 June 1857. A British and Gurkha force under Sir Henry Barnard defeated a force of sepoys led by Mirza Khizr Sultan who had rebelled against the British East India Company. The British victory allowed them to besiege Delhi.

The Siege of Cawnpore, 5–25 June 1857. The East India Company retook Cawnpore by mid-July 1857, and Delhi by the end of September. It was not until 1858 that the rebellion was suppressed in Jhansi and Lucknow.

The East India Company's control of the Bengal province, the Bombay Presidency, and the Madras Presidency, remained largely calm. In the Punjab, the Sikh princes helped the British by providing soldiers and support. The large princely states, Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, and Kashmir, as well as the smaller ones of Rajputana, did not join the rebellion, serving the British.

The rebellion was contained only with the rebels' defeat at the **Battle of Gwalior** on 20 June 1858, where the advance units of the rebels were driven back. Sir Hugh Rose arrived to engage the enemy. The British pursued the rebels through the streets of Lashkar, the new city, and overran the old city at the base of Gwalior Fort. An attack on the main gate was successful and the fort fell.

On 1 November 1858, the British granted amnesty to all rebels who had not been involved in murder, though they did not declare the hostilities formally ended until 8 July 1859.

The rebellion proved to be an important watershed in Indian-British Empire history as it led to the dissolution of the East India Company, and forced the British to reorganize the army, the financial system, and the administration in India. India was thereafter administered directly by the British government in the new British Raj. On 1 November 1858, Queen Victoria issued a proclamation to Indians promising rights similar to those of other British subjects.



Benjamin Butler died aged 76, of 29 Railway Street, Roath, Cardiff. Buried at Cathays Cemetery 22 November 1909 (Plot L2442). Born in Shrivenham, Gloucestershire, and a resident in Cardiff for over 40 years. He enlisted with the 7th Regiment of Fusiliers on 1st December 1864. Medals awarded included Sebastopol with one bar, the Turkish medal and the **Indian Mutiny** medal.

7 The Zulu War 1879

In 1877 Sir Theophilus Shepstone, a colonial officer, was sent to Pretoria to arrange the annexation of a federated South Africa with the Boers under the control of the British.

The Zulus, under the leadership of Cetewayo, were concerned at the British annexation of the Transvaal and what it meant for them, as the Boers were the traditional enemies of the Zulus.

The new Governor of the Cape, Sir Bartle Frere, decided it was necessary to destroy the power of the Zulu nation. Throughout 1878, the Zulus were more aggressive particularly towards British missionaries. Missionaries were reporting to Frere, incidents of torture and the murder of converts. In May

1878, the Reverend Filter asked for help for his community at Luneberg, Transvaal believing it to be threatened by the Zulus and in July, a force of 100 Zulus crossed the Tugela River into Transvaal to take two Zulu women who had taken refuge there. These women were subsequently killed. These events convinced the British had to act to destroy Zulu power.

Frere compiled a list of demands for Cetewayo to comply with, including the disbanding of the Zulu army, the ending of Zulu laws regarding marriage and the handing over of those Zulus responsible for the murder of the two captured women. Cetewayo was given twenty days to respond. By 1 January 1879, no response had been received.

At daybreak on 20 January, a force of 1,200 troops led by the new commander in chief in South Africa, Lord Chelmsford, crossed the Buffalo River to establish a camp at Isandlwana.

Battle of Isandlwana, 22 January 1879. Leaving the main force to establish the camp, Chelmsford took a reconnaissance force to search for the main Zulu force thought to be to the south. The Camp was attacked and wiped out by a Zulu force that had enveloped them.

The Defence of Rorke's Drift, 22 January 1879. A Zulu force of 3,000 to 4,000 men then crossed into Natal and attacked the mission station at Rorke's Drift, which was defended by 139 men from the 24th regiment, many of them invalids. The battle lasted for over twenty hours with the attacking Zulus. The Zulus used the tactics of a frontal attack with two side horns surrounding the enemy. They were beaten off and suffering losses of over 500 dead. Eleven British soldiers were awarded the Victoria Cross at Rorke's Drift.

Wolseley had learnt in May 1879 that he was to be sent to Africa to replace Chelmsford and conduct peace talks with the Zulus and to safeguard existing British territories. Wolseley reached Cape Town on 23 June 1879 and Durban on 28 June. Meanwhile he heard that Chelmsford was marching on Ulundi with 4,000 British soldiers and 1,000 native allies.

Battle of Ulundi, 4 July 1879. Chelmsford attacked and defeated the Zulu army of an estimated number of 20,000. This was the last major battle of the Anglo-Zulu War. Chelmsford however decided to vacate Ulundi without capturing Cetewayo.

It was left to Wolseley to arrange the surrender of the Zulu chiefs, although Cetewayo remained at large. Wolseley setup a series of patrols and eventually Cetewayo was captured on 31 August 1879.

The government divided the Zululand into thirteen provinces under chiefs from the pre-Chaka period. Every chief was required to agree to the abolishment of the Zulu military system and not to make war or seize land. Zululand kept its independence until 1887 when it became a British protectorate and was annexed to Natal ten years later in 1897.



Edmund (Edward) Savage, born in Newport, Edward joined the army in 1877 aged eighteen and sailed the following year to South Africa, where he saw action before being sent to **Rorke's Drift**. When the battle started, Edward was in the camp hospital suffering from an injured knee. According to contemporary reports, he jumped through the window and 'assisted in the defence, lying on his side and taking aim through an opening in a pile of biscuit boxes'. Following his discharge

from the 24th (2nd Warwickshire) regiment of foot, Edward married Johanna McCarthy in 1883, settled in Wellington Street, Canton, Cardiff, and took a job as a council worker. Sadly, Edward died in 1893, aged only 35. Edward is buried in Cathays Cemetery (Plot R464).

8 Anglo-Egyptian War 1882

The Egyptian-French financed Suez Canal was opened in 1869 shortening the distance of the 10,500-mile journey around the Cape to India to just 6,000 miles. The canal was now India's lifeline. Therefore, in 1875, Disraeli bought a controlling interest in the owning company on behalf of the British government for £4 million by buying the 40% allocation of the ruler of Egypt who had gone bankrupt. The canal now became part of Britain's strategic interest.

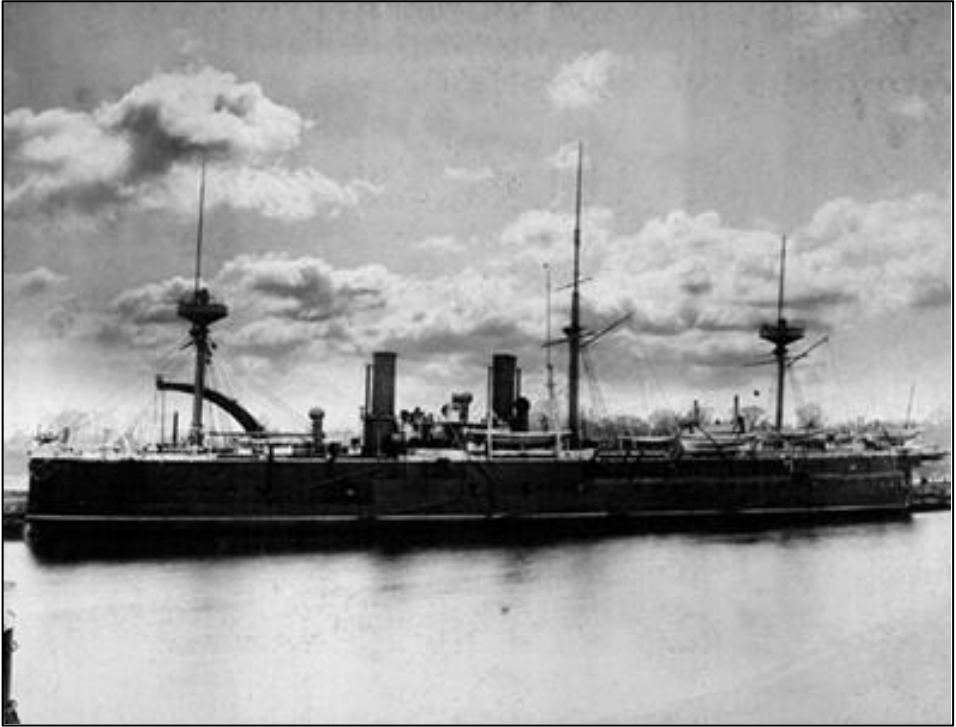


Khedive Star

Khedive Muhammad Ali of Egypt seemed to be taking Egypt towards becoming a modern state, but internal dissension with international interference led to unrest and a revolt by army officers in February 1881 led by Urabi Pasha. In September 1881 Urabi carried out a coup d'etat and making himself Minister of War along with full control of the army.

The British concerned at the possibility of an anti-British government, sent an armed ship to Alexandria. A subsequent riot in Alexandria in June 1882 was interpreted as the first step towards anarchy leading to Gladstone's government deciding to bombard the port of Alexandria at the **Battle of Tell El Kebir**, 13

September 1882. Gladstone declared that he was sending an expeditionary force to Egypt to restore order.



The first shell was fired by HMS Alexandra at Battle of Tell El Kebir.

During August two armies led by Wolseley converged on Egypt. One army from India consisted of 24,000 troops and the other of 7,000 from Britain. Warships occupied the Suez Canal and a military force landed at Ismailia on 18 August. A month later Urabi's camp at Tel-el-Kebir was stormed following a night march and overrun enabling Wolseley to march on Cairo. Urabi was captured and banished to Ceylon. A British army of 5,000 men was maintained in Egypt, whilst Alexandria became the main Royal Navy Mediterranean base. Egypt had now become a virtual protectorate of Britain.

John Kerr, postman of 60a Wyeverne Road, Cardiff, was a Colour-Sergeant with the Welch Regiment buried 23 October 1935, aged 73 (Plot D501). He was awarded the Zulu War Medal with 1879 clasp, Egyptian War (1882) Medal with Tel-el-Kebir clasp (13th September 1882), the South African medal 1900-1901, and the **Khedive Star**.

9 Second Anglo-Afghan War 1878-1880

The Second Anglo-Afghan War was a military conflict fought between the British Raj and the Emirate of Afghanistan ruled by Sher Ali Khan of the Barakzai dynasty, the son of former Emir Dost Mohammad Khan (See 1. First Anglo-Afghan War), being the second time British India had invaded Afghanistan.

After a series of military victories by the British against various Afghan forces, the war ended with the Afghans agreeing to let the British keep all of their geopolitical objectives from the Treaty of Gandamak. Most of the British and Indian soldiers were to withdraw from Afghanistan.

The Afghan tribes were permitted to maintain internal rule along with local customs but they had to cede control of the area's foreign relations to the British, who, in turn, guaranteed the area's freedom from foreign military domination as a buffer between the British Raj and the Russian Empire. Afghanistan also officially ceded various border territories to the British Empire.

John Wareham, a wireman of Hereford Street, Grangetown, was a sapper in the Royal Engineers (Volunteer) Severn Division (unmarked grave - Plot P149), and buried 12th June 1897, aged 35. He was with Lord Roberts VC during the **Second Afghan-Anglo campaign** 1878-80 and was present on the march from Kabul to Kandabar in August 1880. He also participated in the Egyptian campaign under Lord Wolsey and was awarded the medal for India, the star for Kandahar and Egyptian medal and star. 130 men of the Volunteers of the Severn District Royal Engineers attended the funeral.

Numerous military actions took place during the Second Anglo-Afghan War as listed below:

1878

Battle of Ali Masjid (British victory)
Battle of Peiwar Kotal (British victory)

1879

Action at Takht-i-Pul (British victory)
Action at Matun (British victory)
Battle of Khushk-i-Nakud (British victory)
Battle of Fatehabad (Afghan victory)
Siege of the British Residency in Kabul (Afghan victory)
Battle of Kam Dakka (Afghan victory)
Battle of Charasiab (British victory)
Battle of Shajui
Battle of Karez Mir
Battle of Takht-i-Shah
Battle of Asmai Heights (Afghan victory)
Siege of Sherpur (Kabul) (British victory)

1880

Battle of Ahmed Khel (British victory)
Battle of Arzu
Second Battle of Charasiab (British victory)
Battle of Maiwand (Afghan victory)
Battle of Deh Koja (Afghan Victory)
Battle of Kandahar (British victory)

1881

Evacuation of Kandahar (and Afghanistan) by British-led forces



British Royal Horse Artillery withdrawing at the Battle of Maiwand 1880

