

DICTIONARY OF
MARTYRS

INDIA'S FREEDOM STRUGGLE
(1857-1947)

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(1857-1947)

Vol. 2

Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh,
Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan and Jammu & Kashmir
(1857-1947)

Part II (L-Z)

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FROM THE GENERAL EDITOR

I have great pleasure in placing before the reading public Part I [A to K] and Part II [L to Z] of Volume 2 of the *Dictionary of Martyrs*. The background of this Project, undertaken at the request of the Ministry of Culture, Government of India, as well as its scope, sources, methodology and format have been outlined in the General Editor's Note at the beginning of Part I of the Volume 1.

Volume 2 brings up the data available on a vast region now known as Uttar Pradesh, Uttrakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan and Jammu & Kashmir between 1857 and 1947 – the whole of the period of the Indian freedom struggle. Our Research Team has tried very hard to gather as many names as possible of those who died while participating in such movements, organizations and incidents as the Uprising of 1857, the tribal resistances, the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements, the Civil Disobedience movement, the Revolutionary movement, the Peasants' and the Workers' movement, the Praja Mandal movement (for responsible government in the Princely States), the Individual Satyagraha, the "Quit India" movement, and the movements for the Indian Legion, the Indian Independence League and the Indian National Army.

In its search for the hitherto unknown martyrs, our Research Team has come across a number of significant incidents like the Neemuchana Tragedy in Alwar, Bijolia Kisan Satyagraha in erstwhile Udaipur (Mewar) State, Charanpaduka Kisan Agitation in Chhatarpur, Madhya Pradesh, and other similar Kisan struggles against the high rates of land taxes and socially exploitative forced labour and other cesses in these regions.

The entries include, where available, information regarding the date, year, place of birth, place of residence and occupation of the martyrs.

For writing about them and to authenticate their martyrdom from the primary sources (including archival documents, official and non-official), the Research Team (over and above its regular visits to the National Archives of India and Nehru Memorial Library and Museum, New Delhi) has undertaken various trips to different State Archives, such as the Uttar Pradesh State Archives, Lucknow and Allahabad; the Madhya Pradesh State Archives and the branch of the National Archives of India, Bhopal; the Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner; and the Jammu and Kashmir State Archives, Jammu and Srinagar. At the same time, I also wish to express my thanks to

the staffs of these archives and libraries for offering their kind cooperation to our Research Team.

While consulting archival sources in the Regional Archives at Allahabad, the Research Team came across thousands of files relating to the participants and proceedings of the 1857 Uprising that have not been explored or consulted on a larger scale, and are unfortunately getting moth-eaten. Also, it found from the Mutiny Papers on 1857 Uprising, available at the National Archives of India branch, Bhopal, that the people of the State actively joined the Uprising, contrary to the general belief, and despite their ruler's loyalty to the British. The team has also been able to refer to various valuable sources in the Madhya Pradesh State Archives (Bhopal), particularly contemporary newspapers, such as *Akhbar-i Gwalior* (specifically to the Uprising of 1857) and *The Jayaji Pratap* which have been rather inadequately used by historians. In the Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner, apart from such scarcely consulted newspapers (*Tarun Rajasthan, Naveen Rajasthan, Princely India, Sainik, Ganesh*, etc.), our researchers also have managed to consult the Neemuchana police firing files containing a little over a hundred names of martyrs. (The secondary writings covering this incident, put the number at 1500). Further, in the Jammu and Kashmir Archives our researchers have succeeded in consulting two important official reports, namely, *Glancy Commission Report* and *MM Committee Report*, apart from the Home Department files preserved there.

It has been the endeavour of our Research Team to make the *Dictionary* as inclusive as possible and to cover telescopically the very widespread participation of almost all the segments of Indian society. Consequently, our search has perhaps managed to bring into focus the obscured, the undiscovered and the forgotten (especially from the lower stratas of societies) into the annals of India's Freedom struggle.

Of course, a work of this nature can never claim to be absolutely complete or final. We may find omissions which need to be taken note of, and a supplementary volume towards that end is part of the Project plan.

Professor Amit Kumar Gupta and his team of researchers – Dr. Rajesh Kumar, Mr. Ashfaq Ali, Dr. Md. Naushad Ali, Dr. Khawairakpam Premjit Singh and Dr. Md. Shakeeb Athar – have put in enormous labours and done an admirable job in researching and preparing Part I and Part II of Volume 2 for the Press. My special thanks to them as also to Mr. Ashok Kumar and Mr. Jaipal Bhoj who prepared the digital material for the Press.

I should like to thank Dr. Ishrat Alam, Member Secretary and Executive Editor, and Dr. S.M. Mishra, Coordinator for efficiently taking care of all the administrative aspects for facilitating the work of the Project. I am also indebted to Professor V.K. Vashistha for his undertaking as an Expert the onerous task of going through a lengthy typescript so meticulously, suggesting some improvements in it and also adding a few more names.

I should also like to thank my historian colleagues who agreed to sit on the Advisory Committee (Professors Sabyasachi Bhattacharya, Mushirul Hasan, Arjun Dev, N. Rajendran, Subhas R. Chakraborty, Indu Banga, T.R. Ghoble, V. Raghottam,

V. Ramakrishna, Swaraj Basu).

Finally, thanks are due to the Secretary, Smt. Sangita Gairola, and the Joint Secretaries, Shri Sanjiv Mittal and Shri Promod Jain, as well as the Director, Shri Kanwar Sameer Lather in the Ministry of Culture, Government of India, for their consistently supportive role in this project.

Basudev Chatterji

ABBREVIATIONS

Archival Records

<i>Abhud.</i>	:	<i>Abhyudaya</i> (Hindi Weekly, Allahabad), NMM&L
Abst.	:	Abstract
Acc No.	:	Accession Number
AG	:	<i>Akhbar-e Gwalior</i> (1858-59), MPSAB
AISPC	:	All India States' People's Conference
b/o	:	Brother of
Capt.	:	Captain
Coll	:	Collection
Cons	:	Consultations
CRR	:	Crown Representative Records
d/o	:	daughter of
DCP	:	Delhi Conspiracy Case, Trial No.6 of 1914, Proceedings/ Judgement, NAI
Deptt.	:	Department
distt.	:	district
Div	:	Division
<i>DUA</i>	:	<i>Dehli Urdu Akhbar</i> (1857), NAI
F No/Nos	:	File Number/Numbers
F/Poll – Proc.	:	Foreign Political – Crown Proceedings (Consultation)
F/Poll (Sec Cons)	:	Foreign Political (Secret Consultation)
FR	:	Fortnightly Report(s)

GCR	:	<i>Glancy Commission Report</i>
H/Deptt.	:	Home Department
H/Judl.	:	Home Judicial
HSAP	:	Haryana State Archives, Panchkula
HT	:	<i>The Hindustan Times</i> (1946), NMM&L
INA	:	Indian National Army
J&KSA	:	Jammu & Kashmir State Archives, Jammu and Srinagar
JDR	:	Jubbulpore [Jabalpur] Division Records
JPP	:	<i>Jiyaji Pratap Paper</i> , MPSAB
Jud	:	Judgment
Judl	:	Judicial
Lieut.	:	Lieutenant
m/o	:	mother of
Mil	:	Military
MMCR	:	<i>MM Committee Report</i> , J&KSA
MPSAB	:	Madhya Pradesh State Archives, Bhopal
MSAB	:	Maharashtra State Archives, Bombay/Mumbai
NAI	:	National Archives of India, New Delhi
NAIB	:	National Archives of India, Bhopal
NMM&L	:	Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi
NR	:	<i>Naveen Rajasthan</i> (Hindi Weekly), 1920-34, RSAB
NWP	:	North-Western Provinces
P.O.	:	Post Office
P.S.	:	Police Station
PA	:	Private Archives
PCJ Paper	:	Phool Chand Jain Papers
PP (Mutiny)	:	Parliamentary Papers (Mutiny)
PP	:	Prajamandal Papers
<i>Princely India</i>	:	<i>Princely India</i> (Weekly), 1926-27, RSAB
Proc.	:	Proceedings

Pt	:	Part
<i>Ptp.</i>	:	<i>Pratap</i> (Hindi Weekly), Kanpur
<i>Rajasthan</i>	:	<i>Rajasthan</i> (Hindi Weekly), 1922-24, RSAB
RAR	:	Rajputana Agency Records
RSAB	:	Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner
Rvnu	:	Revenue
<i>s/o</i>	:	Son of
<i>SA</i>	:	<i>Sadiq-ul Akhbar</i> , (1857), NAI
<i>Snk</i>	:	<i>The Sainik</i> – (1922), RSAB
Sr.	:	Serial Number
Srs	:	Series
teh	:	tehsil
<i>TH</i>	:	<i>The Hindu</i> (1931), NMM&L
<i>TL</i>	:	<i>Tilism-i Lakhnau</i> , (1857), NAI
<i>TOI</i>	:	<i>The Times of India</i> (1946), NMM&L
<i>TR</i>	:	<i>Tarun Rajasthan</i> (Hindi Weekly), 1920-35, RSAB
Tr.	:	Trial
UPRAA	:	Uttar Pradesh Regional Archives, Allahabad
UPSAL	:	Uttar Pradesh State Archives, Lucknow
<i>V.</i>	:	Village
Vol.	:	Volume
<i>w/o</i>	:	Wife of

Secondary Sources

1857KAVRB	:	<i>1857 ki Kranti Aur Vidrohi Raja Bakhatwali</i> by Bhagwanda Shrivastava
1857KSS	:	<i>1857 Ka Swatantrata Sangram</i> by Seema Garg & Sajjan Poswal
<i>AC</i>	:	<i>Aatish-e-Chinar: Ek Aapbiti</i> by Sheikh Mohammad Abdulla
<i>AIR</i>	:	<i>Annals of Indian Rebellion</i> by N.A. Chick
<i>AMR</i>	:	<i>Agrarian Movement in Rajasthan, 1913-1947</i> by Pema Ram
<i>AS</i>	:	<i>Akhbar-ul Sandid</i> by Najmul Ghani

- Balidan* : *Balidan* by N.K. Nigam
- BB* : *Bastar Bhusan* (History of Bastar) by Kedarnath Thakur
- BCA* : *Bharat Choro Andolan, 1942 ke Shaheed* by Birendar Kumar
- BJA* : *Bikaner mein Jan Andolan* by Chetna Mudgal
- BKAI* : *Bijoliya Kisan Andolan Ka Itihas* by Shankar Sahai Saxena and Padmaja Sharma
- BKSSMBKY* : *Bhatat Ke Swatantrata Sangram Mein Bikaner Ka Yogdan* by Daodayal Acharya
- BMBSR* : *Bhagat Movement: Study of Cultural Transformations of The Bhils of Southern Rajasthan* by Vijay Kumar Vashishtha.
- BSZWD* : *Bahadur Shah Zafar and the War of 1857 in Delhi* by S. Mahdi Husain.
- BTTRB* : *Bhumkal: The Tribal Revolt in Bastar* by H.L. Shukla.
- CDERS* : *Constitutional Development of Eastern Rajputana States* by D.D. Gaur
- CKI* : *Chhattisgarh ka Itihas (1740-1947)* by Bhagwan Singh Verma.
- DKAS* : *Dabra ke Amar Shaheed* by Mathura Das Mathur
- DKKUJ* : *Dabra ki Kahani Usiki Jubani* by Ramkrishnan Kalla
- DNB* : *Dictionary of National Biography, Vols.1-IV* (ed.) by S.P. Sen
- EBIFF* : *Encyclopedic Biography of Indian Freedom Fighters* by B.R. Verma & Unnikrishnan
- EISFF/EISF* : *Encyclopedia of India's Struggle for Freedom* by Jagdish Sharma.
- FMIM* : *Freedom Movement and Indian Muslims* by Santimoy Roy
- FMM* : *Freedom Movement in Malwa* by B.N. Luniya
- FSK* : *Freedom Struggle in Kashmir* by FM Hasnain
- FSUP* : *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh, Vols. I-V* (ed.) by S.A.A. Rizvi & M.L. Bhargava
- GSVR* : *Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi Rachnawali* (Sampadit) by Suresh Salil
- HBS* : *History of Bhopal State* by Kamla Mittal
- HKSS* : *Hadoti Ka Swatantra Sangram (1857-1947)* by Shanti Bhardawaj

HMKJAMH	:	<i>Hindustani Musalmanon ka Jang-i Azadi Mein Hissa</i> by Syed Ibrahim Fikri
HTPB	:	<i>History of the People of Bastar</i> by H.L. Shukla
IR	:	<i>Indian Revolutionaries (1757-1961)</i> , Vols.I-V by Shri Krishan Saral
IVR	:	<i>In the Valley of the River: Tribal Conflicts over Developments in the Narmada Valley</i> by Amita Baviskar
JABDR	:	<i>Jang-e Azadi me Bundelkhand ki Deshee Riyasatein (1925-48)</i> by Sudha Veisa Jain
KFFF	:	<i>Kashmiris Fight for Freedom (1819-1946)</i> by Muhammad Yusuf Saraf
L1857	:	<i>Lucknow in 1857</i> by Roshan Taqui
LL1857	:	<i>Lessons and Legacy of 1857</i> (ed.) by Govind Das and others
MOMI	:	<i>Makers of Modern India</i> (eds.) by Amit Kumar Gupta and others
MPDGC	:	<i>Madhya Pradesh District Gazetteer: Chhatarpur</i> , M.P. Government, Bhopal
MPDGI	:	<i>Madhya Pradesh District Gazetteer: Indore</i> , M.P. Government, Bhopal
MPDGJ	:	<i>Madhya Pradesh District Gazetteer: Jabalpur</i> , M.P. Government, Bhopal
MPDGN	:	<i>Madhya Pradesh District Gazetteer: Nagpur</i> , M.P. Government, Bhopal
MPMAKLA	:	<i>Madhya Pradesh me Azadi ki Larayi aur Adivasi</i> by Sudhir Saksena
MPSGB	:	<i>Madhya Pradesh District Gazetteer: Betul</i> , M.P. Government, Bhopal
MPSSZB	:	<i>Madhya Pradesh in Swantantata Sangram, Zilla Betul: Congress Satavdi Samrola Samiti</i> by Garuprasad Dubey
MR	:	<i>The Mutinies in Rajputana: Being a Personal Narrative of the Mutiny at Nusserabad with subsequent Residence at Jodhpur, and Journey Across the Desert into Sind</i> by Iltudus Thomas Prichard
NAKB	:	<i>Nanabhai and Kali Bai</i> by Utsava Lal Sharma
NMIPS	:	<i>National Movement in a Princely State</i> by S.C. Mishra

- PSB : *Pratap Singh Barhath* by Shankar Sahai Saxena
- PSKSSMY : *Pasi Samaj ka Swatantrata Sangram Mein Yogdan* by Raj Kumar Pasi
- QIMIUP : *Quit India Movement in UP* by Rakesh Ranjan Bakshi
- QT : *Qaisar-ut Twarikh* by S. Kamaluddin Haider
- R1857 : *Rethinking 1857* (ed.) by Sabyasachi Bhattacharya
- RAD : *Revolutionary Activities in Delhi* by Kisan Lal
- RAG : *Rajputana Agency 1832-1858* by Vijay Kumar Vashishtha
- REFS : *Rethinking 1857* (ed.) by Sabyasachi Bhattacharya
- RKSS : *Rajasthan ka Swadhinta Sangram* by Prakash Vyas
- RMSS : *Rajasthan Mein Swatantrata Sangram* by B.L. Pangariya
- ROBD : *Report of the Bastar Dependency of the Raepore [Raipur] District*
- ROH : *The Role of Honour* by Kalicharan Ghosh
- RORCG : *Report on the Reorganization of the Central Government* by R Tottenham
- ROTR : *Raj of the Rani* by Tapti Roy
- RSG : *Rajasthan State Gazetteer* by Rajasthan State Government
- RSSS : *Rajasthan mein Swatantrata Sangram ke Senani* by Sumnesh Joshi
- RTANI : *Revolutionaries and their Activities in Northern India* by Kaushalya Devi Dublith
- Simhabalokan* : *Simhabalokan, Khand 1-III* by Yashpal
- SKAI : *Shekhawati Kisan Andolan ka Itihas* by Pema Ram
- SMG : *Sagar Mal Gopa* by Braj Mohan Vyas
- SPC : *States' People's Conference, New Series, No.7 1941* by Dwarka Nath Kachru
- SSG : *Swatantrata Senani Granthmala Vol.I-X* by Phoolchand Jain (ed.) by Mastram Kapoor
- SSKS : *Swatantrata Sangram ke Sainik (Uttar Pradesh)* (ed.) by Thakur Prasad Singh
- SSKS/GD : *Swantrata Sangram ke Sainik: Garhwal Division* by Thakur Prasad Singh
- SSKS/KD : *Swantrata Sangram ke Sainik: Kumaon Division* by Thakur

	Prasad Singh
<i>Sujas</i>	: <i>Sujas</i> (Bi-annual Journal), June-July 1998, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur
TCIAI	: <i>Tribal Contemporary Issues: Appraisal and Intervention</i> by Ramnika Gupta
TCR	: <i>The Communist Review</i> , September 1922, Vol.3 No.5
TFWI	: <i>The First War of Independence</i> , Vols. I-III (ed.) by Pankaj Rag and Gita Subherwal
TGIR	: <i>The Great Indian Revolt of 1857</i> by K.B. Srivastava
TIM	: <i>The Indian Mutiny</i> by M.P. Srivastava
TLD	: <i>They Lived Dangerously: Reminiscences of A Revolutionary</i> by Manmathnath Gupta
TSDTMR	: <i>The Sound of Drums: Tribal Movement in Rajasthan, 1881-1947</i> by C.S.K. Singh
WWDF	: <i>Who's Who of Delhi Freedom Fighters</i> , Vol.I (ed.) by Prabha Chopra
WWIM	: <i>Who's Who of Indian Martyrs</i> , Vols. 1-III (ed.) by P.N. Chopra

L

L. S. Misra: Resident of Risaldar Bagh, distt. Lucknow, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He was a Captain in Dogra Regiment of the British-Indian Army before deserting it to join the Indian National Army. After shifting his loyalty to the INA, he served the 1st Bahadur Group as Colonel. Deputed on the Burma (Myanmar) front, he fought the Allied forces and died in the battle field, possibly in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; ROH, pp. 720-721].

Laabhu: Belonged to v. Mehanpore, teh. Bansoor [Bansur], Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Sunar (goldsmith); took part in the *kisan* meeting held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to protest against the Maharaja's mal-administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land tax had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs

suffered the most. Hearing the news of this *kisan* gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the escape routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning of dispersal. Many of the agitators, including Laabhu Singh, received serious bullet wounds in the indiscriminate firing and Laabhu Singh died of his injuries. Simultaneously, the village was also set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Lachhanpati Koiri: Hailed from v. Navada, p.o. Indara, distt. Azamgarh, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). In the wake of the "Quit India" movement, the police inspector and the force under him at the Madhuban police station had been ordered to raid the

Congress office in Dubari Division, put down the National flag flying over it and destroy everything within. This incident on 13 August 1942 inflamed the sentiments of the people and they started gathering near the police station on 15 August 1942 from every part of the district. The demonstrators thereafter sought the *Thana* in-Charge's permission for hoisting the National flag on the top of the police station, which he curtly refused on the pretext of the District Magistrate's presence inside. When the agitators' request was thus turned down, they expressed their displeasure by pelting stones on the *Thana* edifice and were fired upon by the police from inside the building. In this firing many people were shot dead and Lachhanpati Koiri happened to be one among those who had been killed on the spot. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; BCA, p. 124; SSKS, 27, pp. ma, ya, ra la; WWIM, I, p.182]

Lachhoo: Belonged to v. Valoria, Sirohi State (now distt. Sirohi), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Bhil (tribe). He joined the no-rent campaign known as the *Ekki* (unity) Movement for securing relief from the harassment of the State official, high rate of *Hasil* (land revenue), *Lag-bags* (cesses) and *Begar* (forced labour) in the Bhil-Girassia villages of Valoria, Bhula and Nawawas in the Rohera Tehsil of Sirohi State in April-May 1922. In order to teach these agitators a lesson the Sirohi State troops and the Mewar Bhil Corps attacked the agitators of the village

of Valoria on 5 May 1922; fired on them, burnt their huts, corn and cattle, plundered their goods and chattels, and forced many of them to take to the hills. This marked the termination of the *Ekki* movement in Valoria, and resulted in the severe injury to Lachhoo in the firing along with other ten Bhil agitators, and his death on the same day. The brutalities and bloodshed during the military operation besmirched the reputation of the Sirohi and the British Governments and led the *Rajasthan Seva Sangh* to label it as *The Second Bhil Tragedy of the Sirohi State*. [NR, 18 June 1922, RSAB; AMR, 1913-1947, pp.101-103; TSDTMR, 1881-1947, pp.173-174]

Lachuman: Belonged to Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in the Banda region; he also provided financial support to the locally disgruntled and incited them to kill the *firangis* (British); he was caught during an engagement with the advancing British troops in Banda, and charged with 'sedition, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British', and sentenced to death with confiscation of his property in June 1858; he was executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Lachumen Singh: Belonged to Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with

the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at several places in the Banda region; he also participated in plundering and seizing the British property/ treasury and using the proceeds for buying arms; he was caught during an engagement with the advancing British army in Banda; he was charged with 'plundering and looting the Government property, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British', and sentenced to death with confiscation of his property in May 1858; he was executed by hanging later on. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Ladh: Resident of Jhansi State (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the anti-British Rebellion of 1857 against the British dominance over Jhansi; took part in driving out the British from the Jhansi region and destroying their settlements there; he was caught by the British in the course of fighting in April 1858 and charged with 'rebellion against the British authority'; sentenced to death in 1858, he was executed soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Ladhoo: Resident of Bah Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Havildar [*Hawaladar*] in the A. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against

the British at several places in his region; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British forces. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Ladhu: Hailed from Begun Jagir, Mewar State (now in distt. Chittorgarh, Rajasthan); Agriculturist; took part in the agitation launched by the people of Yorav, Dhangarmaou, Neemari, Bhansroadgarh Parsoli and Begun Jagirs in the second half of January 1922. They were protesting against the atrocities of the Mewar State police and the local British officials committed on the farmers of Sooras, Barlayas and Mandalgarh in the Mewar State. The police arrested many of the agitators, including Ladhu, and detained them in the Udaipur Fort Jail. Ladhu was severely tortured in the jail and died thereafter in detention. [NR, 29 January 1922, RSAB]

Laik Singh: Hailing from Jhansi State (now Uttar Pradesh); participated in the Uprising of 1857 against the British rule; while encountering the British attempts at re-occupying Jhansi in 1858, he was caught by the enemy; sentenced to death in 1858 on charges of 'rebellion against the British', he was executed soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Laikh Singh: Belonged to Jhansee [Jhansi], Uttar Pradesh; he joined the rebel forces in fighting against the

British during the 1857 Uprising; he also participated in the rebels' plundering the British properties; he was caught at the time of the British re-occupation of this area; charged with 'plundering, murder and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to death in 1859, with confiscation of all his properties. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Lajja Ram: Belonged to v. Chithaira, p.o. Doori, distt. Bulandshahr, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He was a Sepoy in the British-Indian Army's 7/8 Punjab Regiment before shifting his loyalty to the Indian National Army. Following his joining the INA's 3rd Guerrilla Regiment as soldier, he fought the British soldiers in various battles in Burma and lost his life in action in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; ROH, pp. 722-723]

Lakha Ram: Resident of v. Sikandrabad, p.o. Nedampur, distt. Bulandshahr, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He was formerly a soldier in the Punjab Regiment of the British-Indian Army. He decided to volunteer his services as a soldier to the Indian National Army. Soon after his induction into the 3rd Guerrilla Regiment, he was called upon the Burma front to fight against the British and was killed in the battle field while combating the enemy forces in Burma in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; ROH, pp. 724-725, WWM, II, p. 168]

Lakha: Belonged to v. Valoria, Sirohi State (now distt. Sirohi), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Bhil (tribe), s/o Rajha Bhil, and b/o of martyr Kanha. He assisted in the Bhil-Girassia no-rent campaign known as the *Ekki* (unity) movement for securing relief from the harassment of the State officials, high rate of *Hasil* (actual collection of revenue), *Lag-bags* (cesses) and *Begar* (forced labour) in the Bhil-Girassia villages of Valoria, Bhula and Nawawas in the Rohera Tehsil of Sirohi State in April-May 1922. In order to teach these agitators a lesson, the Sirohi State troops and the Mewar Bhil Corps attacked the agitators of the village of Valoria on 5 May 1922; fired upon them, burnt their huts, corn and cattle, plundered their goods and chattels, and forced many of them to take to the hills. This caused the termination of the *Ekki* movement in Valoria, and resulted in the severe injury to Lakha and his death along with his brother, Kanha. The barbarity during the military campaign besmirched the reputation of the Sirohi and the British Governments and compelled the *Rajasthan Seva Sanghi* to brand it as *The Second Bhil Tragedy of the Sirohi State*. [NR, 18 June 1922; AMR, 1913-1947, pp.101-103; TSDTMR, 1881-1947, pp.173-174]

Lakha: Resident of teh. Bansoor [Bansur], Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Mochi (shoemaker); took part in a *kisan* agitators' meeting held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to

protest against the Maharaja's mal-administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the escaping routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning of dispersal. Lakha Singh received severe bullet wounds in the indiscriminate firing and died on the spot. Simultaneously, the village was also set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Lakhaji Korku: Resident of v. Vijaygram, teh. Bhainsdehi, distt. Betul, Madhya Pradesh; s/o Maroti Korku. He was arrested by the police under Section 379 I.P.C. for his involvement in the Jungle Satyagraha (Civil Disobedience movement). The British authorities detained him in the Betul District Jail where he was interrogated and tortured continuously for about a month. On his being released to avoid allegations of custodial death, he died of the injuries he suffered in jail. [H/Poll, F.No.23/54/1930; 23/58/

1930, NAI; FFMPC, I, p.71]

Lakhi Ram: Hailed from v. Kamala, p.o. Binoli, distt. Meerut, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). Before volunteering his services to the Indian National Army he was a soldier in the 7/8 Punjab Regiment of the British-Indian Army. Soon after his joining as a soldier of the INA in the 3rd Guerrilla Regiment, he was deployed on the Burma front to counter the British offensive and was killed in the exchange of fire with the enemy in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; ROH, pp. 724-725]

Lakhir Singh: Hailed from v. Neemuchana, teh. Bansoor [Bansur], Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Thakur. He participated in a meeting of the *kisan* agitators held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to protest against the Maharaja's misgovernance and his land settlement policy of 1925. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the escape routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning of dispersal. Lakhir Singh received severe bullet wounds in the indiscriminate firing and died on the

spot. Simultaneously with this firing, the village was set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Lakhman Prasad: Resident of Bulrah, Ghazipur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Ramcharan Singh; Rajput; he was under the service of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry of the British army but left the service and joined the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British and charged with 'desertion and mutiny'; he was sentenced to death and executed on 9 July 1857. [Mutiny Record, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Lakhpat Rai: Belonged to Daulatpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebel forces of the Amorha state (now distt. Basti) during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces in several engagements; he was caught by the British in one of their raids on the rebels, and executed by hanging from a 'Pipal Tree' in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Monument of Chhawani, cited in *LL1857*, pp.20-26]

Lakhpat Ram: Resident of v. Shakalpura, distt. Meerut, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Shri Milkha; he was previously a Sepoy in the 7/8 Punjab Regiment of the British-Indian Army; joined the Indian National Army in 1942 and

served as a sepoy in its 3rd Guerrilla Regiment; he died in the hands of the British forces at Kalewa, on the Burma (Myanmar) front. [INA Papers, F.Nos.221/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI;WWIM, II, p.168]

Lakhpat Singh: Resident of (teh.) Thanaghazi, Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Thakur. He participated in the *kisan* meeting held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to protest against the Maharaja's oppressive administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this *kisan* gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the escape routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning of dispersal. Lakhpat Singh received severe gun shots in the indiscriminate firing and died on the spot. Simultaneously, the village was also set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Lakhu: Belonged to teh. Thanaghazi, Alwar State (now distt. Alwar),

Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Chamar; participated in the *kisan* meeting at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to protest against the Maharaja's oppressive administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs had been the hardest hit. Hearing the news of this gathering of peasant agitators, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the escaping routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning. Lakhu received fatal bullet wounds in the indiscriminate firing and died on the spot. Simultaneously with this assault, the village was set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Lakshaman Prasad: Resident of Bikaner State (now distt. Bikaner), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); s/o Ganga Singh. He came to Gowardhan, in Mathura in Uttar Pradesh, and started taking part in the nationalist politics. On 21 July 1941, he was caught by the district police for his active involvement in the Individual Satyagraha and awarded one year's rigorous imprisonment. Following his release

from jail, he reached Brindaban where he led a procession during the "Quit India" movement. When the procession was fired upon by the police, he was shot dead on the spot on 28 August 1942. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/11/42, NAI; SSKS, 25, p. *bha*; BCA, p. 115]

Lakshman: Belonged to Jhansi State, Bundelkhand Agency, Central India (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebellions during the Uprising of 1857 under the leadership of Rani Lakshmi Bai and also took part in ransacking the British properties and destroying their settlements in Jhansi and its neighbouring areas; later, he was caught by the British while fighting to prevent them from re-capturing Jhansi; charged with 'treason and rebellion against the British,' he was executed in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.52 (IX) (1858), MSAB]

Lakshmi Bai 'Rani of Jhansi': Born on 16 November 1835 probably at Varanasi (Banaras), the North Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); d/o Moropant Balwant Rao Tambe and Bhagirathi Bai. Her father shifted to Bithur, where she grew up in the politically charged atmosphere of the Peshwa's household and came in close contact with Nana Sahib, Tatya Tope, and Rao Sahib – the great rebel leaders of 1857. Her original name was Manikarnika, but affectionately called Manu by her parents and Chhabili by the Peshwa. Lakshmi Bai received traditional education, learnt

horse-riding and wielding of small arms. Beautiful, intelligent, energetic and courageous, she was married to Maharaja Gangadhar Rao of Jhansi in 1842. A magnetic personality, Lakshmi Bai was endowed with high administrative calibre. Her only male child died in infancy and her husband passed away on 21 November 1853, nominating Lakshmi Bai as Regent of his adopted son, Damodar Rao. But she was not permitted by the British authorities to adopt a successor. Her territory was annexed under the Dalhousiean "doctrine of lapse" on 27 February 1854, despite her remonstrances, and an annual pension of Rs. 60,000/- was offered to her. Rani Lakshmi Bai's appeals to the Governor-General and the Court of Directors for revoking the decision went in vain. She was determined to pursue her case and reported to have declared then: "Meri Jhansi Nahi Dungi" (I shall not surrender my Jhansi). When the Revolt of 1857 started, the spirited Rani was drawn into its vortex and became the sole authority in her region. After the massacre of the British at Jokhan Bagh by the sepoys on 8 June 1857, and their departure for Delhi, the Rani assumed that reins of government, and successfully met, with the help of the Jhansi troops, the challenges posed to her authority by an impostor, Sadashiva Rao, and by the neighbouring pro-British States of Datia, Pihari and Orchha. On being attacked by Hugh Rose on 20 March 1858, she heroically defended Jhansi for two weeks and eventually escaped to Kalpi on

horseback along with her son. Later, she joined Taty Tope and Rao Sahib, but their combined forces were defeated by the British at the battles of Poonch and Kalpi. Lakshmi Bai then reached Gwalior and surprised the British by her capture of Gwalior. When Sir Hugh Rose renewed the British attack on Gwalior Fort, the Rani fought stubbornly to the finish. Swords in both the hands and the reins of the horse in her mouth, she died a glorious death in the thick of the battle on 17 June 1858. An estimate of the Rani's heroic personality has thus been made by Sir Hugh Rose himself: "O the high descent of the Rani, her unbound liberality to her troops and retainers and her fortitude which no reverses could shake, rendered her an influential and dangerous adversary." [F/Poll (cons), Nos 362/5 & KW 1853, 363-64; F/Poll-Proc Crown (cons), Nos 162-63, 169, 172, 177 and 180; F/Poll (sec cons), Nos.354 (B) 354 (C), 354 (D) and 355 of 1857; F/Poll (sec. cons), Nos 33, 147 of 1858; F/Poll (cons 30 December 1859), No 1762 of 1859; F/Poll (cons 31 December 1858) Nos.4283, 4293 of 1858, NAI; ROTR; MOMI, p. 15; EISE, p.130; DNB, II, pp. 393-94]

Lal Ahmad: Belonged to v. Kota, p.o. Chaura, distt. Gorakhpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Hakeem. While the people were offering *Satyagraha* during the Non-Cooperation movement, the British police of Chauri Chaura police station suddenly opened fire on them, killing and injuring many. When they ran

out of ammunition and found the gathering infuriated, the policemen retreated and hid themselves within the police station. Some in the encircling crowd sprayed kerosene oil over the building and set it on fire, killing all the 23 policemen, inside. Lal Ahmad, an accused in this Chauri Chaura case, received the verdict of capital punishment and hanged on 2 July 1923. [H/poll. F.No. 563/III/1922, NAI; TR, 14 January 1923, RSAB; SSKS, 36, p. 1 & 10]

Lal Ajit Singh: Hailed from Baghelkhand, Madhya Pradesh; he joined the rebel forces led by his uncle Lal Ranmat Singh in the Baghelkhand area during the Uprising of 1857; took part in several raids against the British and the allied forces in the Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand areas; during the fighting he was hacked to death by the Ajaigarh State forces at Bhilsail in 1858. [Mutiny Papers, I, NAIB; WWIM, III, p.6]

Lal Bihari *alias* Gedhu: Resident of v. Mohiya Jhangha, p.o. Chaura, Gorakhpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Janki Tiwari. While the people were demonstrating during the Non-Cooperation movement, the British police of Chauri Chaura police station suddenly opened fire on them, killing and injuring many protesters. When they ran out of ammunition and found the gathering infuriated, the policemen retreated and hid themselves within the police station. Some in the encircling crowd sprayed

kerosene oil over the building and set it on fire, killing all the 23 policemen, inside. Arrested and tried in Chauri Chaura case, Lal Bihari was sentenced to death and hanged on 2 July 1923. [H/poll, F.No. 563/III/1922, NAI; TR, 14 January, 1923, RSAB; SSKS, 36, p. 1 & 10]

Lal Buxi: Resident of Jhansi State, Budelkhand Agency, the Central India Agency (now Uttar Pradesh); took part in the Uprising of 1857 against the British in Jhansi; organized the anti-British rebel forces in association with Rani Lakshmi Bai and jointly driven out the Britishers from Jhansi and its neighbouring areas; with the turn of the table in favour of the British in 1858, the rebel forces were defeated and pushed back to Jhansi; while defending the Jhansi fort, Lal Buxi was caught by the enemy and sentenced to death by hanging in 1858 [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. III, No.43D (1859), MSAB]

Lal Dularelal Kayath: Resident of Banpur, Madhya Pradesh; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces in the Banpur region; captured by the British in the course of an engagement and sentenced to death, he was executed by hanging on 25 July 1857. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 52 (IX) (1858), MSAB; F/ Poll Supp. No. 355 (1858), NAI]

Lal Kalindra Singh: Born in 1863 in the

ruling family of Bastar State (now in Chhattisgarh); s/o Lal Dalganjan Singh; took part in the Adivasi (tribal) Bhumkal – revolt of 1910 in the Jagdalpur area of Bastar against the feudal and colonial exploitation, and the tribes' anxiety for maintaining their distinct ways of life. On 16 February 1910, following the direct confrontation (Indrawati-ford battle) between the rebels and the British where many people died on the rebel side, Lal Kalindra Singh and few others escaped from the scene and rallied round the neighbouring Ulnar and Netanar villages. "On the night of 25th February, the combined forces surrounded the Ulnar hill on which the men of Netanar village [the rebels] were supposed to be encamped. The movement was well executed, and all the aboriginals [tribals] were captured." Lal Kalindra Singh was one among those who were arrested, charged with "waging war against the Crown", and tried along with others between 13 March and 28 April 1910 (known as the Jagdalpur Trial). Seventy eight rebels, including Lal Kalindra Singh, were detained in Bastar Jail and later in June 1910 they were shifted to the Raipur Central Jail, where he died (before 7 November 1910) suffering ill-treatment and tortures by the jail authorities. [F/Poll (Confidential), Nos 60, 29 of 1910, NAI; Jail Records, Central Jail, Raipur, List of Bastar Prisoners, cf *HTPB*, pp.245-57; *BTRB*, p.84]

Lal Khan: Resident of distt. Hosangabad, Nerbudda Division, the Central

Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); local leader of the Mewatis; he joined the Uprising of 1857 and fought continuously against the British forces in the Nerbudda region by organizing Mewati rebel elements; while fighting against the British troops at Satwas, he was caught by the enemy and hanged in May 1857. [Mutiny Papers, I, NAIB; *WWIM*, III, p. 81]

Lal Paddamdhar Singh: Belonged to distt. Rewa, Madhya Pradesh. As a student leader of Allahabad University, he led a protest rally during the "Quit India" movement in Allahabad on 12 August 1942. The protesting students were fired upon by the British police on that day. In the indiscriminate police firing he lost his life on the spot at the age of 21. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; *BCA*, p. 103]

Lal Pratap Singh: Resident of Kalakaker, Jaunpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Raja Hanumant Singh; he took a leading part in the Uprising of 1857; when Colonel Wroughton was trying to reach Lucknow (from Benares), Lal Pratap was asked by his father to stop him; with his followers he attacked the British officer and attendants in September 1857, and foiled his attempt at entering into Lucknow; soon after the victory over them Lal Pratap was killed by an agent of Colonel Wroughton on 28 September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, *UPRAA; L1857*, p.164]

- Lal Singh:** Belonged to Raipur, aroused by the speech that Hanuman Singh, Magazine Lashkar in the British Army (who assassinated Major Cidwel at his residence on 18 January 1858), delivered before a sepoy audience on the same day; Lal Singh joined the rebel sepoys in Raipur; involved in the killing of British army officers; with 16 other rebel soldiers, he was arrested by the British; tried, convicted and sentenced to death; hanged in Raipur on 22 January 1858. [Parliamentary Papers – reg. Mutiny further Papers, No.4, 1857-58, NAI, CKI, 1740-1947, p.171]
- Lal Singh:** Hailed from v. Kurawa, distt. Muzaffarnagar, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he served the Hong Kong-Singapore Royal Artillery of the British-Indian Army; shifted his loyalty to Indian National Army and served as Lance- Naik in the Intelligence Group; he was killed in action against the British forces in Burma. (now Myanmar) [INA Papers, F.Nos.221/INA, 379/INA (1946), WWIM, II, p.169]
- Lal Singh:** Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought the British forces at various locales in Lucknow during the Uprising of 1857, and also encouraged his neighbours to take part in attacking and plundering the British establishments; he died while confronting the British army at Qaiserbagh, Lucknow, in March 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Lal Singh:** Resident of the Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); earlier he was a Soldier in the 5/18 Garhwal Rifles of the British-Indian Army but shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 and served it as Sepoy in the 3rd Battalion; while fighting against the British forces in Burma (now Myanmar) he died on the battle ground in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, p.170]
- Lala Chhote Lall:** Resident of Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces on several occasions in Aligarh; caught by the British during their raids on the rebels, he was hanged in 1857 on the charges of 'murder and rebellion against the British'; his house was also razed to the ground. [Mutiny Records, Aligarh Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt. Part-1, Vol. No. 44 (1858), MSAB]
- Lala Gher:** Belonged to Futtehpore [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at different places in the Fatehpur-Kanpur area; he also participated in plundering the British properties; he was killed by the British troops in the course of an engagement in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per.Srs.), UPRAA]

- Lala Ram:** Hailed from v. & p.o. Raya, distt. Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir. He voluntarily joined the Indian National Army and fought the British in Burma (now Mynmar) where he lost his life in the battle field in 1944. [INA Papers, 1/INA, NAI; ROH, pp.722-723]
- Lala Ram:** Resident of v. Deokhera, p.o. Deoli, formerly in distt. Ajmer (now in distt. Tonk), Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); he was a Sepoy in the 1/8 Punjab Regiment of the British-Indian Army till 1942; shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in Malaya and served its 3rd Guerrilla Regiment. Deployed in Burma (now Myanmar) to confront the British-led Allied forces, he died in action in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.I /INA (A,B & C); 479, NAI; WWIM, II, p. 170]
- Lala Tulsi Prasad:** Born in Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at several places in Aligarh; caught by the British during an engagement, he was hanged in 1857 on the charges of 'murder and rebellion against the British'; his house was also razed to the ground and property confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Aligarh Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt. Part-1, Vol. No. 44 (1858), MSAB]
- Laljeet:** Resident of Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he was a Sepoy in the B. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 to join the rebels in fighting against the British rule; he was caught in 1858 while confronting the British forces, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]
- Lalji Singh:** Resident of v. Barai, Ghazipur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Raja Ram Singh. As a young (16 years old) saboteur in the "Quit Indian" movement, he participated in looting goods trains and destroying railway equipments at the Nandganj railway station in Ghazipur District. He was shot and killed by the police at the time of his operating there in August 1942. [H/ Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.25]
- Lalkhan:** Resident of Raghogarh, Madhya Pradesh; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces in his region; he was captured by the British in the course of an engagement and executed by hanging on 17 October 1857. [Mutiny Records, F/ Poll Consut Nos. 581-92 (1857), NAI]
- Lall Chand:** Resident of Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his locality during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British; he also took part in seizing the British treasury and using its contents for buying arms; he was

caught by the British troops during their marches into Allahabad, and hanged from a tree in 1857 on the charges of 'plundering and rebellion against the British'. [Mutiny Records, Allahabad Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. I, No.43B (1859), MSAB]

Lall Huanchunant: Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he took a leading part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in Lucknow; he was killed by the British army during an engagement in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Lall Khan: Belonged to Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at various places in the Allahabad-Fatehpur region; he also incited the local people to rise against the *firangis* (British) and overthrow their exploitative rule; he was caught by the British during an engagement in Allahabad and executed by hanging in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Allahabad Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. I, No.43B (1859), MSAB]

Lall Khan: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); *chuprasi* [*chaprasi*]; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British on various occasions in the Banda region; he was caught by the British troops during their re-occupation of

Banda; charged with 'murder of Europeans and rebellion'; he was sentenced to death in July 1858 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.52 (IX) (1858), MSAB]

Lall Singh: Resident of v. & p.o. Kurawa, distt. Muzaffarnagar, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He previously served in Hong Kong-Singapore Royal Artillery of the British-Indian Army as a soldier and later volunteered to join the Indian National Army, served as Naik in its Intelligence Group. He was killed in the battle field performing his military duties against the Allied forces on the Burma (now Myanmar) front, possibly in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; ROH, pp. 722-723]

Lall Singh: Resident of v. Benkat, p.o. Wada, distt. Almora, Kumaon Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); served as a Sepoy in the 4/19 Hyderabad Regiment of the British-Indian Army, shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army after his release from the Japanese hands in Malaya in 1942; joined its 1st Guerilla Regiment and fought against the British on the Burma (now Myanmar) front; sacrificed his life in the battle field at Kalewa in Myanmar in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.403/INA, 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI; WWIM, II, p.163]

Lall Singh: Resident of v. Sarurpur, distt. Meerut, the United Provinces (now

Uttar Pradesh). He was a Sepoy in the Hong Kong-Singapore Royal Artillery of the British-Indian Army. He left the British service and joined as soldier in the 2nd Guerrilla Regiment of the Indian National Army. On being called upon to face the British army in Manipur, he fought then and was killed in an enemy air strike near Imphal. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; ROH, pp. 722-723]

Lalla Shah: Resident of Dilahri Hirdaypur, distt. Narsinghpur, Nerbudda Division, the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); prince of Dilahri Hirdaypur; joined the Uprising of 1857 by organizing the rebels locally; played a prominent role in attacking the British occupied places in Narsinghpur district in 1857; in the course of fighting he was caught by the British and executed by hanging in May 1858. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. I, NAIB; WWIM, III, p. 185]

Lalldowan: Resident of Ghazeepoor [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; he joined hands with the rebel forces and fought the British at several places in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to others for buying arms and attacking the British forces; he was caught by the British after their re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. III, No.43D

(1859), MSAB]

Laloo: Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with anti-British forces during the Uprising of 1857, and fought continuously in the Awadh region; he also took part in looting the British treasury and passing its contents to other rebels for meeting their military expenses; caught by the British during an engagement, he was charged with 'looting and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to imprisonment for life in 1858 in Allahabad jail where he died in detention. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Lalmun: Belonged to Gopalpoor, Benares, Uttar Pradesh; Brahmin; he fought the British forces at several places in the Benares-Allahabad region during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to the rebels for buying arms to attack the British establishments; he was caught by the British army after their re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Laloo Bakshee: Born in 1800, resident of Jhansi State, Uttar Pradesh; *Pandit* (Preacher); actively involved in the rebellion against the British in Jhansi during the Uprising of 1857; he provided financial help to the anti-British local rebels; at the time of the British troops' striking back in 1858, Laloo was arrested and tried for his

- role against the British; he was executed in April 1858 in Jhansi. [Mutiny papers, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. II, No.43C (1859), MSAB]
- Lalta Singh:** Belonged to Shahjahanpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); *Zamindar*; he led a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and challenged the British forces at several places; he also marched towards the Lucknow-Kanpur region and encountered the British intermittently on the way; he was killed during an encounter with the British in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; *WWIM*, III, p.92]
- Lalta Singh:** Resident of Jalalabad, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); cultivator; along with his fellow villagers, he refused to oblige the British forces with *rasad* (provisions) at Jalalabad during the Uprising of 1857; consequently, he was caught by the British and hanged in November 1857; his entire village was also looted by the British forces. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Lalta:** Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Rajput [Rajput]; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British forces on several occasions; caught by the British during an engagement, he was hanged in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Lalta:** Resident of Kanpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857, and fought against the British forces at a number of places in Kanpur; he also offered financial support to the local people for buying arms and encouraged them to attack the *firangis* (British); he died while resisting the advancing British army in Kanpur region in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Lanli Khan:** Resident of Kumbul Kutra, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 in the Agra region and fought against the British forces on several occasions; he was caught by the British during their operations against the rebels, and executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi/Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.52 (IX) (1858), MSAB]
- Lassa Najar:** Born in 1896 in distt. Baramulla, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Aziz Najar. A carpenter by profession, he actively participated in the political movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir State. He joined a demonstration at Baramulla protesting against the oppressive rule of the Maharaja in 1931. When the rally reached at Kheryarbal, the State Army's soldiers unexpectedly opened firing on it in which Lassa Najar was killed on the spot. [File No. IV, 8; *MMCR*, J&KSA, Srinagar; *WWIM*, II, p.212; *HMKJAMH*, p. 328]

Latta Singh: Resident of Unnao, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at various places in the Unnao-Kanpur region; he also incited others to attack the British establishments and plunder their properties; he was killed during an encounter with the British army in Unnao in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Unnao Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; *WWIM*, III, p.82]

Latur Singh: Resident of teh. Sardhana, distt. Meerut, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). On 18 August 1942, a public gathering was organized by the Congress workers in connection with the "Quit India" movement at Bhabhauri village in Sardhana tehsil. Whilst the proceedings were on, the police suddenly arrived there, encircled the people in the gathering, and showered lathi blows on them. Later they opened fire on the gathering killing at least five persons, including Latur Singh. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; *SSKS*, 16, p. da]

Lautu: Resident of v. Bale, p.o. Chaura, distt. Gorakhpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Shiv Charan. While the people were demonstrating during the Non-Cooperation movement, the British police of Chauri Chaura police station suddenly opened fire on them, killing and injuring many protesters. When they ran out of ammunition and found the gathering infuriated, the policemen retreated and hid

themselves in the police station. Some in the encircling crowd sprayed kerosene oil over the building and set it on fire, killing all the 23 policemen, inside. Accused of taking part in Chauri Chaura incident, Lautu was sentenced to death and hanged on 2 July 1923. [H/poll, F.No. 563/III/1922, NAI; *TR*, 14 January, 1923, RSAB; *SSKS*, 36, p. 1 & 10]

Layek Singh: Belonged to Cheterkonee, Ghazeepoor [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought the British forces at several places in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British army subsequent to their reoccupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Leeakut Shah: Resident of Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British troops; he also incited the people to raise their arms against the *firangis* (British) and overthrow their exploitative misrule; he was killed during an engagement with the British troops in 1858; his property was confiscated and handed over to the British loyalists. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.50 (VII) (1858), MSAB]

Leekha Pershaud: Belonged to Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he

- took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also supported others in their attacks on the British establishments; moving into Delhi, he joined hands with the rebels there and fought the British troops at several places; he died while confronting the advancing British forces in Delhi in September 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Coll No.57, NAI; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]
- Leheddo:** Resident of Muttra [Mathura], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in fighting the British in the course of the Uprising of 1857; he also took part in seizing the Government treasury for buying arms; he was caught by the advancing British army in the Mathura region, and accused of 'murder and plundering the Government property during the rebellion'; sentenced to death in 1858 with confiscation of his property, he was executed soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Mathura Mutiny, Basta, UPRAA]
- Lekh Nath (Pandit):** Born in Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh; he joined the rebel forces under the leadership of Khan Bahadur Khan (the rebel chief of the Rohilkhand region), and took part in fighting against the British at several places during the 1857 Uprising; he was caught by the British army advancing into Rohilkhand and executed by hanging in 1860 at Bareilly. [Mutiny Records, Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL; WWIM, III, p.82]
- Likha Singh:** Belonged to distt. Furruckabad [Farrukhabad], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he led the local rebels in attacking and plundering the British establishments in Farrukhabad during the Uprising of 1857; while fighting he was captured by the British; charged with his 'being a leader and instigator of rebellion'; he was sentenced to death in February 1859. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]
- Likhi Singh:** Hailed from v. Jaspura, Bharatpur State (now distt. Bharatpur), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); served as Sepoy in the 7/8 Punjab Regiment of the British-Indian Army; left it in 1942 to join the Indian National Army as a Lance-Naik in its 3rd Guerrilla Regiment; he took part in fighting the British forces on the Burma (now Myanmar) front and killed in action in 1944. [INA Papers, F.No.498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p. 173]
- Lilanand Dabral:** Resident of Chamoli, Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); participated in the "Quit India" movement in Chamoli in 1942; he was arrested for his agitational activities and put behind bars; subjected to inhuman tortures in jail, he died a few days after his release. [H/Poll, F. Nos.3/16/42, 3/30/42, NAI; SSKS, GD: pp. 1-2; BSAS: p.137]
- Lochun Singh:** Born in Thutiali, Furruckabad [Farrukhabad], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar

Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; he was a Sirdar Jemadar [*Sardar Jamadar*] in the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison; he left the British service on 5 July 1857 and joined the rebels for fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he died in the course of an encounter with the advancing British army in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. I, No.43B (1859), MSAB]

Lochun: Resident of Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857, and also encouraged the local people to take part in attacking the British establishments; he fought at various places in Agra and was captured by the British troops in the course of an engagement; charged with of 'sedition and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to death with confiscation of his property, and executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. I, No.43B (1859), MSAB]

Lodee: Resident of Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he was a chaprassie [chaprasi] under the British Commissioner, but left the job to join the Uprising of 1857; he also incited others to take part in it, and in the plundering of the British properties; he was captured by the British during their offensive on the Allahabad region, and charged with 'plundering the Government

properties and inciting the people for rebellion'; sentenced to death with confiscation of property in June 1857; he was executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Allahabad Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; *TIM*, p.217]

Lodha Singh: Resident of v. Bisaloo teh. Bansoor [Bansur], Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Shekhawat. He participated in a meeting of the *kisan* agitators at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to remonstrate against the Maharaja's mal-administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this gathering of the *kisan* agitators, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the exit points from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning. Lodha Singh received severe bullet wounds in the indiscriminate firing and died on the spot. Simultaneously with this firing, the village was set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; *TR*, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No. 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Loll Khan: Resident of Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar

Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at various places in the Allahabad region; he also incited the local people to raise their arms against the *firangis* (British); he was caught by the British troops during their attacks on the Allahabad area, and charged with 'robbery and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in July 1857 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, PP, Further Paper No.1; *TIM*, p.204]

Loll: Resident of Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857, and also encouraged others to attack the British establishments in Allahabad; he was caught by the British at the time of their attacks on the rebels in Allahabad, and charged with 'theft, murder and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to death in June 1857, he was executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Allahabad Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; PP, Further Paper No.1; *TIM*, p.222]

Loney: Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels in fighting against the British authorities in his own region soon after the outbreak of the 1857 Uprising; he also took part on several occasions in the rebels' bid for capturing the British treasuries; he was caught in combat with the British troops and put on trial; he was convicted of 'plundering and

rebellion against the British' and sentenced to transportation for life with confiscation of all his properties in 1858. He died as a result of the hunger strike he undertook while being taken to the Andamans. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Loni Singh: Belonged to Sitapur, the North-Western Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Talookdar [*Taluqdar*]; he joined the Uprising of 1857 and led a group of rebels to fight the British at Garhi; on their defeat they retreated towards Khairabad where he was caught by the British; he was sentenced to the transportation for life to the Andaman Islands; he died in 1859 for his refusal to take food while being taken to the Andamans. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. III, No. 43D (1859), MSAB]

Lotun: Resident of Vuzeerpoora, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Sepoy in the B. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels to participate in the fight against the British rule; he was caught in 1858 while encountering the British forces, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Loutun: Resident of Gonda, the North-

Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Koaree [Koeri]; he joined the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British on several occasions; caught by the British during an engagement, he was accused of 'plundering the British property and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death and hanged in 1860. [Mutiny Records Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per. Srs.), UPRAA]

Luchmun Roy: Resident of Azimgurh [Azamgarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Rajpoot [Rajput]; he fought the British forces at several places in Azamgarh during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to the rebels of his area for buying arms and attacking the British establishments; he was caught by the British after their reoccupation of the Azamgarh region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. III, No.43D (1859), MSAB]

Luchhu: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Rajpoot [Rajpur]; he joined the rebels in their fight against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also participated in capturing the British property/treasury and passing the contents to the rebels for meeting their military expenses; he was caught by the British and sentenced to death in August 1858, on the charges of 'plundering and rebellion'; he was executed by

hanging; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Luchmun Pershad: Resident of Kaimung, Furruckabad [Farrukhabad], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Sepoy in the B. Company of the British-Indian army; he stopped serving the British during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels to fight against the British rule; he was caught in 1858 while resisting the British forces, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Luchmun: Belonged to Coel/Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at several places in Aligarh; he was caught by the British after the defeat of the rebel forces and charged with 'murder and plundering the Government property during the rebellion'; he was sentenced to death in 1860 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Luchoo: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British troops on a number of

occasions in the Banda region; he also incited the local people to fight against the *firangis* (British) and their allies; he was captured by the British during their re-occupation of Banda; charged with 'sedition, murder and rebellion against the British', and sentenced to death in July 1858, he was executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Luchuman: Resident of Punwaree, Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British troops on various occasions in the Hamirpur region; he also incited the local people to fight against the *firangis* (British) and their loyalists; he was captured by the British during their raids on Hamirpur, and charged with 'sedition, murder and rebellion against the British', and sentenced to death in 1859; he was executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Luchumun: Belonged to Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his neighbourhood to raise their arms against the British rule; he fought the British forces at several places in Jhansi; he was caught by the British after the defeat of the rebel forces there, and charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1860 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny

Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Ludar Singh: Born in 1890, at v. Barkot, distt. Uttarkashi, Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); s/o Randeep; actively involved in the peasant movement against the tyranny of the Tehri-Garhwal State and its imposition of heavy taxes on the cultivators in 1930; arrested and imprisoned, he was subjected to tortures, and died in detention in the Tehri State Jail in 1932. [H/Poll, F.No. 23/54/1930; 23/58/1930, NAI; WWIM, II, p.130; SSKS, GD: p.2]

Luddha: Resident of Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British troops; he also incited the local people to raise their arms against the *firangis* (British) and overthrow their exploitative rule; he was killed in an engagement with the British troops in 1858; his property was confiscated and handed over to the British allies. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.50 (VII) (1858), MSAB]

Luerah; Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Rajpoot [Rajput]; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in the Banda region; he also provided financial support to the local rebels and encouraged them to attack the

firangis (British) and their allies; he was caught during the British re-occupation of the Banda area, and charged with 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British', sentenced to death with confiscation of property in June 1858; he was executed by hanging soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. III, No.43D (1859), MSAB]

Lugun Roy: Resident of Lokaur, Ghazepoor [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Rajput [Rajput]; he fought the British forces at several places in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British forces after their re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Luhdas: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought against the British on various occasions in Banda during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British troops in one of their attacks on Banda; charged with 'plundering the British property and rebellion', he was sentenced to death in August 1858 and hanged; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]

Luhmoo: Belonged to Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against

the British forces in the Banda region; he was caught during an engagement with the British troops in Banda, and charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death with confiscation of his property in June 1858 and executed by hanging soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]

Lujja Ram: Belonged to v. Bijraut, Meerut, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Jat; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at several places in the Meerut region; he was caught by the British after the defeat of the rebels, and charged with 'murder and plundering the Government property during the rebellion'; he was sentenced to death in 1858 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi (Div.) Mutiny Basta, File Sl. No.117, UPRAA; AG (1859), MPSAB]

Lukhoo Ram: Resident of Fatehpore [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British troops at various places in the Fatehpur area; he also incited the rebels to plunder the British properties; he was killed by the British in the course of an encounter in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per.Srs.), UPRAA]

Lukhooa: Belonged to Agra, the North-

Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Aheer; he participated in the 1857 Rising and fought against the British in the Agra region; he was killed by the enemy on 16 July 1859 in the course an engagement near Ghirrou, Agra. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Lukku: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in Banda; he also incited the people of his locality to join the battle against the British and their allies; he was captured during a British attack on the Banda region and charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in September 1858 and executed soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. III, No.43D (1859), MSAB]

Lukshman Rao: Resident of Jhansi State (now Uttar Pradesh); actively involved in the rising against the British in Jhansi during the Revolt of 1857; he also joined in Jhansi's defiance against the advancing British troops in 1858; captured and tried for his anti-British role, Rao was sentenced to death in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. III, No.43D (1859), MSAB]

Lulla Surdar: Belinged to Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Sheikh; he fought against the British

forces at a number of places in the Hamirpur region during the Uprising of 1857; he was captured at the time of the British advance in Hamirpur, and charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to death with confiscation of property in 1859 and hanged soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Lullee: Hailed from Unnao, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces soon after the outbreak of the 1857 Uprising; along with the fellow rebels, he marched towards Delhi while fighting against the British forces; he escaped to his region after the British re-occupation of Delhi in September 1857; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British army in the Unnao region. [Mutiny Records, Unnao Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Lulloo Singh: Belonged to the Allahabad region, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); *Zamindar*; he participated in the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857, and led others in plundering the British properties in Allahabad; he was caught by the British in one of their raids on the rebels in Allahabad, and charged with 'plundering, murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in July 1857, he was executed by hanging; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, PP, Further Paper No.1; TIM, p.223]

Lullumah: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at various points in the Banda region; he also incited other people to raise their arms and kill the *firangis* (British) and their faithfuls; he was caught by the British troops at the time of their advance in Banda, charged with 'sedition, murder and rebellion against the British', and sentenced to death with confiscation of his property in July 1858; he was executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.52 (IX) (1858), MSAB]

Lungar Singh: Belonged to the Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); he was a Soldier in the 5/18 Garhwal Rifles of the British-Indian Army; he shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 and served it as Lance-Naik in the 3rd Battalion; he died while fighting against the British forces in Burma (now Myanmar) in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, p.175]

Lunja Damar: Resident of Ratlam Salaina, Malwa Agency, the Central India, (now Madhya Pradesh); cultivator. Around 70 civilians, including women and children from 7 villages, gathered for the purpose of selling their cotton production to a better and profitable market, Bamnia Mandi (Indore State), which had recently been declared as a tax-

free market. So they had decided on 17 January 1941, to move towards it with 66 maunds of raw cotton; on 18 January 1941 around 3 a.m. while the team was passing through Jhabua State, the State armed police (25 in number) and the State custom personnel, led by Superintendent of State Custom, Bidwai, had suddenly attacked them from the different directions and started firing at them; 30 civilians were injured and three of them died on the spot; Lunja Damar was one of those died in the firing known as "Jhabua Tragedy". [SPC No.7 pp.1-42]

Lurrdan: Belonged to Futtehpore [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in fighting the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also joined the rebels' attacking and plundering of the British properties; he was captured during a fight and put on trial by the British on the charges of 'plundering and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to transportation for life in 1859, he died in prison before the sentence began. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Lutawan Singh: Resident of v. Ghaghwa, p.o. & ps. Tareya Sujana, distt. Deoria, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He participated in an agitation organized at Tamkuhi Road Station to disrupt the railway services during the "Quit India" movement, 1942. When the agitation grew intense, the police deployed there opened fire on the gathering.

- Lutawan Singh was hit in the police firing and died on the spot. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; SSKS, 36, pp. 25, 26 & ga]
- Lutf Khan:** Belonged to Futtehpor [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857, and led his neighbours into fighting against the British; he also encouraged other rebels to plunder the British properties; he was captured by the British troops during their attacks on the rebels in Fatehpur in 1857, and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; PP, Further Papers No.1; TIM, p.117]
- Luxman Rao:** Resident of Jhansi State (now Uttar Pradesh); joined the anti-British rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 in defence of Jhansi's self-governance; fought for driving the British away from Jhansi and its surrounding areas; defending Jhansi from the British onslaught under Hugh Rose in June 1858, Luxman Rao was captured and sentenced to death on charges of 'rebellion against the British'; he was executed soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Luxman Singh:** Belonged to v. Shaoron, Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels in their fight against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also incited his neighbours to attack the British and their loyalists; he was captured in 1858 and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to death and hanged in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]
- Luxman Singh:** Hailed from Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh; he was a Sepoy in the Permanent Armed Guard at the Agra Central Prison; when he was deputed at Bulandshahar on escort duty, he left the British employment in June 1857 to participate in the Uprising of 1857. Along with the other rebels, he proceeded to Delhi and joined the fighting against the British; he died while resisting the advancing British army in the Delhi region in September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mutiny Papers, Coll No. 57, NAI]
- Luxmi Narayan Teli:** Resident of Koriya State (now in Chhattisgarh); was involved in the nationalist activities in 1930 in his native place. Inspired by the Congress-led Civil Disobedience movement in Chandrasukhi village of Raipur, from 22 September to 16 October 1930, he took part in the agitation against the police atrocities and the steep rise in land revenue demand. In course of the agitation he was seriously beaten up by the police and succumbed to his injuries after suffering for 11 days. [H/Poll, F.Nos.23/54/1930; 23/58/1930, NAI; MPDGR, p.47]

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Madan Ballabh: Hailed from distt. Almora, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); enrolled himself as Sepoy in the 3rd Guerrilla Regiment the Indian National Army in Malaya; died while fighting the British forces near Tamu, Burma (Myanmar) in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.1/INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI; *WWIM*, II, p.175]

Madan Mohan: Resident of distt. Badaun, the United Province (now Uttar Pradesh). An employee in the telegraph office of Moradabad, Madan Mohan joined a Congress demonstration calling for the boycott of the United Provinces' legislative Council elections. When the demonstration apparently turned hostile, the police opened fire by chasing the demonstrators. Madan Mohan received severe bullet injuries in the firing while on the run and subsequently died of his wounds on the same day (26 September 1930). [H/poll F.No. 23/58/30, NAI; *SSKS*, 12, p. gha]

Madan Singh: Born in 1875, at v. Barkot, distt. Uttarkashi, Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); took part in the peasants' movement against the oppressions of the Tehri-Garhwal State and its imposition of heavy taxes on cultivators in 1930; arrested, imprisoned and subjected to "third degree" tortures, he died in detention in the Tehri State Jail in 1931. [H/Poll, F.No. 23/54/1930; 23/58/1930, NAI; *WWIM*, II, p.130; *SSKS*, *GD*: p.2]

Madan Singh: Resident of Almora, Kumaon Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); earlier served as Sepoy in the 4/19 Hyderabad Regiment of the British-Indian Army, deployed in December 1941 in Singapore and Malaya region to fight against the Japanese forces during the World War-II; when the British surrendered to the Japanese Army in Malaya in February 1942, he was made a prisoner of war till the 1st half of 1942; released on the persuasions of the Indian

Independence League, he joined the Indian National Army and served in its 1st Guerilla Regiment as Lance Naik; deployed on the Indo-Burma front, he was killed during the British-led Allied force's air raid on Pegu in March 1945. [INA Papers, F.Nos.403/INA, 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI; ROH, pp. 730-31]

Madan Singh: Resident of Futtehpore [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at various places in the Fatehpur-Kanpur region; he also provided financial support to the local rebels and encouraged them to plunder the British treasury; he was killed by the British troops in an encounter in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per.Srs.), UPRAA]

Madan Singh: Resident of the Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); earlier he was a Soldier in the 5/18 Garhwal Rifles of the British-Indian Army but decided to join the Indian National Army in 1942 and served it as Sepoy in the 1st Guerrilla Regiment; while fighting against the British forces in Burma (now Myanmar) he was killed in the battle field in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, p.175]

Madan Singh: Resident of v. Banholi, Bageshwar, distt. Almora, Kumaon Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); he was earlier an

Ambulance Driver in the 27 Fd. Royal Indian Ambulance Service Corps of the British-Indian Army; left it in 1942 in Malaya and switched over to the Indian National Army as Lance Naik in the 3rd Guerrilla Regiment; deployed on the Burma front (now Myanmar) to fight against the British-led Allied forces, he sacrificed his life in the front while fighting in 1945. [INA Papers, F.Nos.403/INA, 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI; WWIM, II, p.175; ROH, pp. 730-31]

Madara: Belonged to Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels in fighting the British forces during the Uprising of 1857; he also incited the people around him to raise their arms for challenging the British rule; he was caught by the British troops during their raids on the Allahabad region and convicted on the charges of 'murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in July 1857 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Allahabad Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; TIM, p.216]

Madaree: Belonged to Unnao, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at various places in the Unnao-Kanpur region; he also encouraged the local people to attack and plunder the British establishments; he was killed during an encounter with the British army in Unnao in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Unnao Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Madaree: Resident of Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Butcher; he joined the rebels in their fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857, and also encouraged others to attack the British in Allahabad; he was caught by the British at the time of their raids on the Allahabad region, and charged with 'sedition, murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in July 1857, and executed by hanging; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, PP, Further Paper No.1; *TIM*, p.223]

Madari Patel: Resident of the Jabalpur region, Madhya Pradesh; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at several places in the Sagar region; captured by the British in the course of an engagement, he was executed by hanging on 14 December 1857. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, F. No. 10 (1857), MPSAB]

Madhari Khan: Resident of Kurhul, Mynpoory [Mainpuri], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he was a Sepoy in the B. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels to take part in fighting against the British rule; he was caught in 1858 while resisting the British forces, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'. [Mutiny Records,

NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Madhav Singh: Hailed from v. Neemuchana, teh. Bansoor [Bansur], Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Shekhawat. He took part in the *kisan* agitators' meeting held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to remonstrate against the Maharaja's mal-administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this peasant gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the exit routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning of dispersal. Many people were killed in the indiscriminate firing and a large number of processionists, including Madhav Singh, were arrested and put behind the bars in Alwar fort. Madhav Singh was severely tortured by the Jail Administration and died in detention in December 1925. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; *TR*, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Madheo Morari: Resident of Lucknow,

the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought the British forces in different engagements in Lucknow during the Uprising of 1857; he also took part in the plundering of the British properties to raise funds for buying arms; he died while confronting the British army at Qaiserbagh, Lucknow, in March 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Madhhoo: Resident of Ghazeepoor [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought the British forces at several places in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to others for buying arms and attacking the British officials; he was caught by the British during their re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Madho Charya: Resident of Bithur, Kanpur, the North-Western Province, (now Uttar Pradesh); joined the anti-British rebels during the Uprising of 1857; fought against the British in the Kanpur region in June 1857; when the British defeated the rebel forces and re-took Kanpur in December 1857, Madho Charya was caught by them and tried for his role in the rebellion against the British; sentenced to death, he was executed in December 1857. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.49 (VI) (1858), MSAB]

Madho Lalla: Resident of Narsinghpur, Madhya Pradesh; *Patwari*; he joined the rebel force of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions in the Sagar region; he was captured by the British in the course of an engagement in 1857 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, F. No. 10 B. No. 44 (1857), MPSAB; *TFWI*, p. 61]

Madho Singh: Resident of Mahapur, Dobhi Taluqa, Jaunpore (Jaunpur), the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; he was a *Zamindar*, played a prominent part in organizing the rebel forces in Dobhi Taluqa during the Uprising of 1857, and fought at several places in the Ghazipur, Azamgarh and Benares region; his attempts at capturing Azamgarh and Benares failed when the British defeated his rebel forces in June 1857 near Benares; Madho Singh, along with others, joined Kunwar Singh when he appeared in Azamgarh, and together they fought the British there; after the withdrawal of Kunwar Singh from Azamgarh, the British forces re-occupied the region, and captured in May 1858 many of the rebels, including Madho Singh; charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to death and executed by hanging from a mango tree. [Mutiny Records, Jaunpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; *WWIM*, III, p.84]

Madho Singh: Resident of the Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); earlier he was a Soldier

in the 2/19 Garhwal Rifles of the British-Indian Army but shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 and served it as Sepoy in the 1st Guerrilla Regiment; while fighting against the British forces on several occasions on the Burma (now Myanmar) front, he died at the battle ground in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 221/INA, NAI; *WWIM*, II, p.176]

Madho Singh: Resident of v. Kothra, p.o. Chopta, distt. Garhwal, Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarkhand); served as Naik in the 5/18 RGR (Garhwal Rifles) of the British-Indian Army till he switched over his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942; enrolled in the 3rd Guerilla Regiment as a Lance Naik, he took part in a number of bloody encounters with the British; he was killed in action in Burma (now Myanmar) in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.403/INA, 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI]

Madho Sipahi: Resident of Etawah, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857, and marched against the British forces at various places in the Etawah region; he also offered financial support to the local people and encouraged them to attack the *firangis* (British); he died while resisting the advancing British army in the Etawah region in 1858. [Mutiny Papers, Etawah Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Madho: Resident of v. Moroli, p.o.

Hindowne (Hindaun), distt. Karauli, formerly in Jaipur State, Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); he was a Signalmán in the 1/8 Punjab Regiment of the British-Indian Army; shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 and served in its 3rd Guerilla Regiment as Sepoy; he fought against the British-led Allied forces on the Burma (Myanmar) front and died in 1945. [INA Papers, F.No.379/INA (1946), NAI; *WWIM*, II, p. 202]

Madhuban Tiwari: Resident of v. Khoribar, distt. Gorakhpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Shri Kant Tiwari; he was a civilian who decided to join the Indian National Army on the patriotic call of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose; served in the Second Military Transport in Malaya; took part in the INA's various campaigns in Burma (Myanmar) against the British and died there in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.1/INA, 498/INA(1945), NAI; *WWIM*, II, p.332]

Madu Singh: Belonged to v. Nivali, Meerut, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Gujjar [Gujar]; took part in the Uprising of 1857, and fought against the British forces on various occasions; he also supplied arms to other rebellious people and encouraged them to rally against the British authorities; he was caught by the British troops during their raids on Meerut, and executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

- Maegur:** Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); *Kisan* (farmer); he joined the rebel forces and fought the British troops at many places; he was killed in a combat in 1858 when the British troops suddenly attacked his group from the rear. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]
- Magalu:** Resident of teh. Bansoor [Bansur], Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Chamar. He participated in a meeting of the *kisan* agitators held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to demonstrate against the Maharaja's oppressive administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this gathering of the *kisan* agitators, the Maharaja sent his State Army to confront the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the escape routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning. Magalu received severe gun shots in the indiscriminate firing and died. Simultaneously, the village was also set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]
- Magan Lal Jain:** Born in 1906, resident of Jawara, Ratlam State, the Central India Agency (now Madhya Pradesh); s/o Hari Chand Jain; Educated up to middle school level; retailer; participated in the "Quit India" movement in Ratlam in 1942 against the Darbar and the colonial authorities; Magan Lal was seriously wounded in the police firing during the agitation, arrested and admitted in a hospital as a detainee. He succumbed to his injury on 16 August 1942. [PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 155, 156, 157 (PA), NAI; MPSSZB, *EBIFF*, II, p.571]
- Magda:** Resident of teh. Thanaghazi, Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Shekhawat; joined the *kisan* agitators' meeting held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to demonstrate against the Maharaja's oppressive administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of the *kisan* gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the exit points from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning. Magda was seriously injured in the indiscriminate firing

and died on the spot. Simultaneously with this assault, the village was set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Maha Singh: Born in v. Bamanwas, teh. Bansoor [Bansur], Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Rajput. He took part in a *kisan* agitators' meeting at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to demonstrate against the Maharaja's mal-administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to confront the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the exits from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning of dispersal. Many people were seriously injured in the indiscriminate firing, including Maha Singh, who died on the spot. Simultaneously with this assault, the village was set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Maha Singh: Resident of Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); soon after the commencement of the 1857 Uprising, he joined the 'Hindustani' forces in fighting against the British in the Allahabad region; he was caught by the British army and imprisoned in jail; while facing his trial he died in captivity in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Maha Singh: Resident of Jhansi State (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the anti-British rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857; while encountering the British attempts at re-occupying Jhansi in 1858, he was caught by the enemy; sentenced to death on charges of 'rebellion against the British', Maha Singh was executed soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Mahabir Singh: Born in 1904 in v. Shahpur Tahla, distt. Etah, Uttar Pradesh; he came under the spell of the Non-Cooperation movement even as a school boy. In 1925 he joined the D.A.V. College, Kanpur, met other young revolutionaries of his time and became a member of the Hindustan Republican Association. A confidant of Chandrashekhhar Azad and Bhagat Singh, he moved to Lahore in 1927 and took part in the revolutionary proceedings there. Arrested in connection with J.P. Saunder's murder and tried in the Lahore Conspiracy Case II, Mahabir was sentenced to transportation for

- life. In the Andamans he protested against the sordid living conditions and inhuman treatment of prisoners in Cellular Jail, undertook fast to secure their privileges and died on 17 May 1939 during torturous "forced feeding". [H/Poll, F.No. 192, 1939, NAI; LCC(TP), 1929-30, Pt. I & LCC(TJ), October 1930 Pt. II, NAI; *Trb.* 16 May, 13 September, 8-9 November 1929; *MNIP*, pp. 95, 161-163, and 187; *RTANI*, pp. 139-143]
- Mahabir Singh:** Hailed from v. Kuddaria, distt. Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh. He actively participated in the sabotage programme during the "Quit India" movement. He was severely wounded in the firing of a military patrol on 13 August 1942 while trying to blow up a bridge on the road between Machhlishahr and Badshahpurah at Ochhaura, and succumbed to his injuries on the same day in a hospital at Pratapgarh. [H/Poll. F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; *SSKS*, 2, p.85]
- Mahabir Upadhyay:** Resident of v. Darunpur, distt. Jaunpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He was arrested for his participation in the "Quit India" movement. Due to inhuman tortures in the police custody, he died in August 1942. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; *RORCG*]
- Mahadev Rai:** Born in 1892 at v. Chaura, distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). While taking part in a demonstration during the "Quit India" movement, he faced police lathi-charge along with other participants. Severely injured by the lathi blows, he died in August 1942. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; *RORCG*; *WWIM*, I, p.285; *BCA*, p. 119]
- Mahadev Shashtri:** Resident of Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh; he joined hands with the rebels of his region during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces in the Gwalior region; he was captured by the British during their attacks on the rebels, and executed by hanging on 6 March 1858. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 56 (1859), *MSAB*; *F/Poll. Consut* No. 177 (1858), NAI]
- Mahadev Singh:** Born on 13 April 1916 in v. Hamirgaon, ps. Saraini, distt. Rai Bareli, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Kanhai. When the police of Saraini *thana* arrested a local young Congress worker during the "Quit India" movement, the people spontaneously demonstrated and rushed towards the police station for obtaining his release. The police then fired upon the demonstrators without warning, killing Mahadev Singh on 18 August 1942. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; *SSKS*, 8, p. Fa; *BCA*, p. 117]
- Mahadev:** Hailed from v. Maupur, p.o. Chaura, distt. Gorakhpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Kunj Bihari. While the people were offering *Satyagraha* during the Non-Cooperation movement, the British police of Chauri Chaura police station suddenly opened fire on them, resulting in many deaths and injuries. When they ran out of ammunition

and found the gathering infuriated, the policemen retreated and hid themselves inside the police station. Some in the encircling crowd sprayed kerosene oil over the building and set it on fire, killing all the 23 policemen inside. Arrested and tried for the Chauri Chaura Incident, Mahadev was sentenced to death and hanged on 2 July 1923. [H/poll, F.No. 563/III/1922, NAI; TR, 14 January, 1923, RSAB; SSKS, 36, p. 1 & 10]

Mahadeve Teli: Resident of v. Prabhat Pattan, distt. Betual, Central India Agency (now Madhya Pradesh); s/o Goli Teli. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. While taking part in a protest demonstration during the movement at his native place, he was killed in the police firing on the demonstrators in August 1942. [H/Poll F.No.97-C, 1942, MSAB; MPKSSKS, V, p.168]

Maharaj Singh: Resident of Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; he was a Sepoy in the B. Company under the British-Indian army; he left the British employment during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebels in fighting against the British rule; he was caught in 1858 while resisting the British forces, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Maharani Talash Kunwari: Ruler of Amorha State (now in distt. Basti),

Uttar Pradesh; soon after the death of her husband, Jang Bahadur, in 1852, she took over the administration; she participated in the Uprising of 1857 and directed the army, people and resources of her State to be made available for the struggle for freedom from British power; she herself fought in various engagements against the British forces; after the defeat of the rebels in her region, and being surrounded by the British forces, and fearing to be captured by them, she pierced her chest with her own sword on 2 March 1858 and died of the self-inflicted wound on the battle front. [Mutiny Records, Monument of Chhawani, cited in LL1857, pp.20-26]

Mahbir Koeri: Born in v. Chhata, distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He was killed at the age of 21 in the police firing while taking part in a protest demonstration taken out during the "Quit India" movement in Ballia in August 1942. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; BCA, p. 119]

Mahboob Khan: Belonged to Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh; he joined the rebel forces under the leadership of Khan Bahadur Khan (the rebel supremo of the Rohilkhand region), and took part in fighting the British at various places during the Uprising of 1857; he was captured by the advancing British troops and executed by hanging in 1860 at Bareilly. [Mutiny Records, Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

- Mahboob:** Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he led the local rebel forces in attacking the British and their establishments during the Uprising of 1857; he was also eloquent in elaborating the British atrocities and cruelties, and incited his neighbours for taking part in the fight against the *firangis* (British) and their henchmen; he was caught by the British troops during their raids on the region and executed by hanging in 1858; all his family members were also killed by the British. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]
- Mahdee Allee:** Belonged to Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857, and accompanied the rebels on various occasions in plundering and seizing the British property/treasury in the Banda region; he died in 1858 while fighting against an advancing British army in Banda. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.49 (VI) (1858), MSAB]
- Mahendra Singh Bagri:** Resident of v. Bagri, distt. Almora, Kumaon Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); previously served as Subedar-Major in the 2/18 Garhwal Rifles of the British-Indian Army, served in the World War-II in the South-East Asian front on behalf of the Allied forces; arrested and became a prisoner of war of the Japanese Army till he shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 in Malaya; enlisted as Major in its 3/5 Guerrilla Regiment and, deployed on the Burma (Myanmar) front, he died while fighting against the British in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.403/INA, 15/INA (1944); NAI; WWIM, II, p.19; ROH, pp.724-725]
- Mahendra Singh:** Resident of V. Bagri, Almora, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); he was a Subedar-Major in the 5/18 Garhwal Rifles of the British-Indian Army; he shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 and served it as Major in the 3/5 Guerrilla Regiment; while fighting against the British forces in Burma (now Myanmar) he was killed in the battlefield in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, p.19]
- Mahibullah:** Resident of Nimar, Central India Agency, Indore, (now Madhya Pradesh); joined the armed rebel forces of the Uprising of 1857 against the British rule in the Nimar region in 1857; while fighting against the British ruler at Mandleshwar, he was caught by the British troops and transported for life in a penal colony where he died in detention. [Mutiny Papers, I, NAIB; WWIM, III, pp. 85-86]
- Mahip Singh:** Resident of Jhansi State (now Uttar Pradesh); took part in the Uprising of 1857 in Jhansi; participated in the rebellion against the British troops in the Jhansi region in 1857-58; caught by the British troops during their re-occupation of

Jhansi and charged with 'looting, rebellion against the British and aiding the rebellion', Mahip Singh was sentenced to death in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Mahip: Resident of Jhansi State (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the anti-British rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in driving out the British from the Jhansi region; when the British forces were recovering their lost ground in Jhansi in 1858, he was arrested by them; charged with 'taking part in the rebellion against the British', Mahip was executed in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Mahipal Singh: Resident of the Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); earlier he was a Lance-Naik in the 5/18 Garhwal Rifles of the British-Indian Army but left it in 1942 to join the Indian National Army; he served the INA as Naik in the 1st Guerrilla Regiment; while fighting against the British forces in Burma (now Myanmar) he was killed in the battle field in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, p.179]

Mahir Singh: Resident of Jhansee [Jhansi], Uttar Pradesh; he joined the anti-British forces in attacking and looting the British offices and the treasury during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British forces in the course of an engagement in Jhansi, and executed in 1859 on the

charges of 'looting, murder and rebellion against the British'. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Mahomed Ahsun Khan: Resident of Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh; s/o Oomdah Begum; he joined the rebel forces in Jhansi and fought against the British rule during the uprising of 1857; he also took part in plundering the British properties and passing the booty on to the rebels for meeting their military expenses; during the fight, he was captured by the British forces, found guilty and executed by hanging in March 1857; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Mahomed Ienayat Ally: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he was a *Thanedar* of Baree, Lucknow; he changed his loyalty during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in Lucknow; he was caught by the British troops during an engagement and sent to prison on the charges of 'mutiny and rebellion against the British authorities'; he died in jail in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Mahomedunwaz: Belonged to Mohanpoora, Gurruckpoor [Gorakhpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Sheikh; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British

on several occasions; he was caught by the British during an encounter in the Gorakhpur region, and hanged in 1858. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. III, No.43D (1859), MSAB]

Mahommad Abdool Ruhman: Resident of Rampur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); soon after the outbreak of 1857 Uprising, he joined the rebels in Rampur and accompanied them in fighting against the British troops; he also participated in the plundering of the British establishments and the killing of the Europeans; he was captured by the British later in Rampur and executed on 3 July 1858 on the charges of 'murder plundering and rebellion'. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Maihdoos: Belonged to Gutteah, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Sweeper; he was a Burkundaz [*Barqandaz*] in the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison; he left the British employment during the Uprising of 1857 and assisted the rebel forces in the Agra-Mathura region; he was killed by the advancing British army during its raids on the rebel position in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Mainavati: Hailing from Bithoor, Cawnpore (now Kanpur) in the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); she was inspired by her

foster father Nana Saheb Peshwa's rebellion against the British during the Uprising of 1857; joined the anti-British rebel forces and participated in driving the British out from Kanpur and its neighbouring areas; acted as a supplier of the basic necessities for the rebels during the revolt; in the course of the fighting she was captured by the enemy and mercilessly burnt alive in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur (Div.) Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; *WWIM*, III, p.86]

Mainon: Born in v. Janeopur, distt. Bulandshahr, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); previously he was a Sepoy in the 7/8 Punjab Regiment of the British-Indian Army; joined the Indian National Army in Malaya and served as a Captain in the 3/5 Guerrilla Regiment; killed in action against British forces in Burma (Myanmar) in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.1/INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI; *WWIM*, II, p.179]

Makhan Singh: Resident of teh. Bansoor [Bansur], Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Rajput. He participated in a *kisan* meeting held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to protest against the Maharaja's mal-administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this *kisan*

gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the exits from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning. Many people received severe gun shots in the indiscriminate firing, including Makhan Singh, who died on the spot. Simultaneously, the village was also set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Makhdum Bux: Resident of Allahabad, North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and attacked the British offices at various places in the Allahabad region; he also incited the people to rise against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he was caught by the British troops after their reoccupation of the Allahabad sector, and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death with confiscation of property in 1859, executed by hanging in 1860. [Mutiny Records, Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Makhdum Bux: Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh), he joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces in the Sagar region; he took part in the defence of the Rahatgarh fort, and

was captured by the British after the fall of the fort; he was executed by hanging on 25 February 1858. [Mutiny Records, F/ Poll Supp. Proc. No. 1493 (1858), NAI]

Makhdum: Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought against the British troops whenever they raided his region during the Uprising of 1857; he also encouraged his neighbours to join the rebels in fighting against the British; he was caught by the British in one of their raids in 1858, and executed by hanging in 1858. His property was also confiscated by the British authority. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Makhdum Bakhsh: Hailed from Jaunpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Jahangir; he joined the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857; he led a small group of rebels in fighting the *Tehsildar's* troops at Sonth Jaunpur on 20 March 1858; while trying to escape after the encounter, he was caught and tried for 'rebellion'; he received death punishment and was hanged on 29 March 1858. [Mutiny Records, Jaunpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Makka Pasi: Hailed from v. Ujariya, Lucknow, Awadh Province (now Uttar Pradesh). A high military official in the Nawab's army, he organized 200 Pasis, and led them to fight against a British battalion, under the command of Henry Lawrence,

passing through Barabanki from Awadh. Makka Pasi, along with his comrades, halted the British battalion on its way near village Chinhat on 10 June 1857 and fought bravely till he was shot dead by Lawrence on that very day. [DD cf. DM of 1857 in R 1857, pp. 155-56; PSKSSMY, pp. 7-20]

Makkan: Belonged to Kanpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels of his region during the Uprising of 1857, and marched against the British forces at several places in Kanpur; he also provided arms to the local people and encouraged them to attack the *firangis* (British); he was killed while defending Kanpur against the advancing British army in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Makkhan Lall: Belonged to Faizabad, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces of his locality during the Uprising of 1857 and proceeded to Lucknow; he fought against the British at several places in Lucknow city; he was caught by the British army and hanged at Machhi Bhawan, Lucknow, in June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1857), UPSAL]

Maksood Ali Khan Moomit: Resident of Cawnpore (Kanpur), the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Thakur; he took a leading role in organizing the anti-British

forces during the Uprising of 1857 in the Kanpur region; caught by the British troops during their recovery of Kanpur, charged with 'rebellion against the British' and sentenced to death in December 1857, Maksood was executed soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.49 (VI) (1858), MSAB]

Maladial: Belonged to Muttra [Mathura], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in fighting the British in the course of the Uprising of 1857; he also took part in plundering the Government treasury and using its contents for buying arms; he was caught by the advancing British army in the Mathura region, and charged with 'murder and plundering the Government property during the rebellion'; he was sentenced to death in 1858 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Mathura Mutiny, Basta, UPRAA]

Malkhan Singh: Belonged to v. Nagla Hukam, p.o. Rahapura, distt. Bulandshahr, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). Previously he served the Hong Kong-Singapore Royal Artillery of the British-Indian Army. He decided to shift loyalty to Indian National Army and served its Intelligence Group as Naik. He fought against the British in a number of battles in Burma (now Myanmar) and lost his life in the battle field in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; ROH, pp. 738-739]

Malley Khan: Resident of Muttra [Mathura], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Choukeedar [*Chaukidar*]; he joined the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and went up to Bulandshahar while fighting against the British; there he took part in an attack on the British quarters; caught by the British during the encounter, he was hanged in 1858 on the charges of 'murder of the British officers and plundering the Government property during the rebellion'. [Mutiny Records, Bulandshahar Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Malook Singh: Hailed from Saidpur, distt. Bulandshahr, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Chowdhry Tej Singh; he was a Havildar in 100 Light Tank Squadron of the British-Indian Army; joined the Indian National Army in Malaya; he was killed in action in Singapore in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.1/INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI; *WWIM*, II, p.183]

Mam Raj: Born in 1915, resident of v. Harda, distt. Hoshangabad, the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh). He was arrested for his role in the Civil Disobedience movement in 1931 and imprisoned for four months in Hoshangabad and Jabalpur jails. In 1932 he moved to Bombay to attend a protest rally and died in the police firing on it. [H/Poll (FR), F.Nos. 18/11/1930, 18/12/1930,, 18/13/1930, NAI; *FFMPC*, I, p. 212]

Maman Singh: Belonged to teh. Thanaghazi, Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Rajput; took part in the meeting of the *kisan* agitators held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to demonstrate against the Maharaja's mal-administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this gathering of the *kisan* agitators, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the escape routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning. With many others, Maman Singh received bullet wounds in the indiscriminate firing and died on the spot. Simultaneously, the village was set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; *TR*, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Mamm Kaur: Born in 1882 in a village of distt. Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); she joined the resistance against the British during the Uprising of 1857; she was killed during the British attack on the rebel position in the Muzaffarnagar region. [Mutiny Records, Muzaffarnagar

Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.37]

Mamraz Khan: Resident of Mundeel Soonth, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Mawatee [Mewati]; he was a Sepoy in the C. Company under the British-Indian army; he left the service during the Uprising of 1857 to join the rebel forces; he fought against the British at several places; he was caught in 1858 while resisting the British advance in the Agra region, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Man Bahadur Chand: v. Danraur, p.o. Thulaghat, distt. Almora, Kumaon Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand), enrolled in the 1st Guerilla Regiment of the Indian National Army, he was deployed on the Indo-Burma front; he was killed while taking part in a close fight with the British at Tamu (border town of Myanmar) in 1945. [INA Papers, F.Nos.403/INA, 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI]

Man Khan: Resident of Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he was a Sepoy in the B. Company of the British-Indian army; he stopped serving the British during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebel forces of his area to fight against the British; he was caught in 1858 while resisting the

British forces, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Man Singh Topal: Resident of the Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); he was a Soldier in the 5/18 Garhwal Rifles of the British-Indian Army; he shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 and served it as Sepoy in the 1st Guerrilla Regiment; while fighting against the British forces in Burma (now Myanmar) he died on the battle ground in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, p.185]

Man Singh: Hailed from (teh.) Bansoor, Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Rajput. He participated in the *kisan* agitators' meeting held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to remonstrate against the Maharaja's mal-administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the exit routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning. Man Singh was

seriously injured in the indiscriminate firing and died on the same day. Simultaneously, the village was also set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Man Singh: Resident of the Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); he was a Lance-Naik in the 5/18 Garhwal Rifles of the British-Indian Army; he shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 and served it on the same rank in the 1st Guerrilla Regiment; he fought the British forces in Burma (now Myanmar) where he was killed in the battle field in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p.185]

Man Singh: Resident of v. Bengaligaon, p.o. Gangali Hat, distt. Almora, Kumaon Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); joining in the Indian National Army, he served in its 3rd Guerilla Regiment as a Sepoy; while confronting the British-led Allied forces on the Burma (Myanmar) front, he was killed in Manewa in 1945. [INA Papers, F.Nos.403/INA, 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI]

Man Singh: Resident of v. Runia Talla Walda, distt. Almora, Kumaon Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); joining the Indian National Army, he served in the

Bodyguard Brigade as a Sepoy, while performing his military duties, he was killed by the British-led Allied forces in Mandlay in 1945. [INA Papers, F.Nos.403/INA, 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI]

Mana Dhondoo Pant: Resident of Cawnpore (Kanpur), the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); inspired by the Uprising of 1857 and resenting the British interference in the Kanpur affairs, he joined the anti-British rebel forces and fought against the British in the Kanpur areas in June 1857; when the British were recovering their lost ground in Kanpur in 1858, he was arrested by them; charged with 'taking part in the rebellion against the British', Mana Dhondoo was executed in December 1857. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Mana: Resident of Cawnpore (Kanpur), the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); joined the fighting against the British in Kanpur during the Revolt of 1857; he also took part in the rebel resistance to British re-occupation of the Kanpur region between July and December 1857; Mana was arrested from the scene of action and tried for his anti-British role; sentenced to death in December 1857, he executed soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Mandhata: Resident of Barkhedi, Saugor

(Sagar), Madhya Pradesh; he joined the rebel force of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British armies in the Sagar region; he was captured by the British in the course of an encounter and executed by hanging on 18 February, 1858. [Mutiny Records, F/ Poll Supp. Proc. No. 1351 (1859), NAI]

Manejar Singh: Resident of v. Gudri Rai Tola, distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Ram Ashish Singh, farmer. He took part in a demonstration going towards Bairiya Police Station during the "Quit India" movement. When the demonstrators were fired upon by the police, Manejar Singh received severe bullet wounds in the firing and died on the spot on 18 August 1942 at the age of 38. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; BCA, p. 113]

Manga: Born in Jalalabad, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); cultivator; following the other villagers, he refused to oblige the British forces with *rasad* (provisions) at Jalalabad during the Uprising of 1857; he was captured by the British and hanged for this in November 1857; his entire village was also looted by the British troops. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Mangal Pande: Hailed from Ballia, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; a young sepoy of the 34th infantry stationed at Barrackpore near Calcutta (now Kolkata) and had a good record of

about seven years' service. He was aware of the mutinous behavior of his compatriots at Berhampore and learnt about the greasing of cartridges with pig's and cow's fat – an idea most repugnant to the sepoy's religious feelings. He also heard the rumour that the Government suspected the sepoys of treachery and called for European troops to disarm them. On 29 March 1857, Mangal Pande created a commotion by appealing to his comrades in arms to oppose the use of the greased cartridges. The Sergeant-Major ordered for his arrest but the Indian soldiers refused to carry out the order. It was at this point Mangal Pande struck a blow at the Sergeant-Major and wounded him and one Lieutenant Baugh in a fight. Pande was immediately surrounded by the guards and other European Officers, in the presence of the Commanding Officer, General Hearsay, and he came to realize that his end was near. Mangal Pande then called upon his comrades to come to his aid and, seeing that nobody was responding, he tried to commit suicide by shooting himself. But the wound was not fatal and Pande was sent to the hospital. He was court-martialled on 6 April 1857 and hanged at Barrackpore on 8 April 1857. He was the first martyr of the Revolt of 1857. [Mil/Deptt, Regarding Execution of Mangal Pande (Letter to Court), No 119 of 8 April 1857; Mil/Deptt. Trl Proc of Mangal Pande, Nos. 527-28 and 535 of 7 April 1857, NAI; MOM, p.16]

Mangal Singh *alias* **Mangla**: Born in v. Neemuchana, (teh.) Bansoor, Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Thakur. He took part in a meeting of the *kisan* agitators held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to demonstrate against the Maharaja's oppressive administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this gathering the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the escape routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning. Mangal Singh *alias* Mangla received severe gun shots in the indiscriminate firing and died. Simultaneously, the village was also set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; *TR*, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Mangal Singh: Born in 1892 in v. Chiraon, distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He was killed in the police firing while taking part in a protest demonstration during the "Quit India" movement in Ballia in August 1942. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; *BCA*, p. 122]

Mangal Singh: Hailed from v. Ghat, Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Shekhawat. He participated in the *kisan* agitators' meeting held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to demonstrate against the Maharaja's mal-administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this *kisan* gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the escape routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning of dispersal. Mangal Singh received deep bullet wounds in the indiscriminate firing and died. Simultaneously with this assault, the village was set on fire by the state troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; *TR*, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Mangroo: Resident of Basti, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he was a soldier in the British Indian army, but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebels in fighting the British and capturing their treasuries; many sepoy of his former regiment also left the British service following his example, and joined him against the

British; he was captured by the British during a battle in Basti in 1858 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Mangtu: Resident of Jagdalpur area in Indrawati valley, Bastar State (now in Chhattisgarh); joined the Adivasi (tribal) Bhumkal – revolt of 1910 in the Jagdalpur, Bastar, against the colonial and feudal exploitation, and the tribal' anxiety for maintaining their distinct ways of life. In the intense battle (Indrawati-ford battle) that took place on 16 February 1910 between the rebels and the British where many people died on the rebel side, Mangtu and few others escaped from the scene and rallied round the neighbouring Ulnar and Netanar villages. "On the night of 25th February, the combined forces surrounded the Ulnar hill on which the men of Netanar village [the rebels] were supposed to be encamped. The movement was well executed, and all the aboriginals [tribals] were captured...." Mangtu and few others were arrested, charged with "waging war against the Crown", and tried between 13 March and 28 April 1910 (known as the Jagdalpur Trial). Seventy eight of the rebels, including Mangtu, were imprisoned in Bastar Jail, and later in June 1910 they were transferred to the Raipur Central Jail, where he was tortured to death (before 7 November 1910). [F/Poll (Confidential), Nos. 60, 29 of 1910, NAI; Jail Records, Central Jail, Raipur, List of Bastar Prisoners, cf

HTPB, pp.245-57]

Mangu: Resident of v. Devala, Udaipur (Mewar) State (now distt. Udaipur), Rajasthan; took part in the Bhagat Bhil movement in southern Rajasthan that Govindgiri started in 1907, preaching monotheism among the Bhils and Kolis of Dungarpur and Banswara States. Soon Govindgiri's socio-religious endeavour changed into a politico-economic movement, against the extraction of *Begar* (forced labour) and exploitation of the Bhils by the petty officials of the Dungarpur and Banswara States and Sunth (a small state in Gujarat). Mangu was one among those thousands of Bhagat Bhils who joined this movement and warned the Dungarpur and Banswara rulers in the first week of November 1913, either to remove the main grievance of the Bhils or to face the overthrowing of the States' authority to oppress and ill-treat them. The militancy of the Bhils and their gathering in Mangarh hill so unnerved the British that they sent their own troops along with those of the States to lay siege on Mangarh hill and disperse the gathering. On 17 November 1913 the combined troops attacked the Bhil position and the tribesmen resisted shouting "Jai Guru Govind Maharaj". They did not give up till many of them were injured, 900 captured and 25, including Mangu, killed. The incident did awaken the tribesmen so much that Motilal Tejawat had not found it difficult to mobilise them in 1921-22 against forced labour and high rate

of land revenue. [F/Poll Proc (Internal-A), Nos 8-67, March 1914; Nos.18-22, August 1914, NAI; *BMBSR*, pp.20-21, 30-31, 39-41, 45-47 (referred in connection with the incident)]

Manguram: Hailed from v. Moroli, p.o. Hindowne (Hindaun), distt. Karauli, formerly in Jaipur State, Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); served as Signalmán in the 1/8 Punjab Regiment of the British-Indian Army; left it in 1942 to join the Indian National Army as a Sepoy in the 3rd Guerilla Regiment. Deployed on the Burma (Myanmar) front, he died fighting the Allied forces in 1944. INA Papers, F.No.498/INA (1945), NAI]

Mani Singh: Resident of teh. Bansoor [Bansur], Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Rajput. He participated in a *kisan* meeting held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to protest against the Maharaja's mal-administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this *kisan* gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the exits from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning. Many people received severe

injuries in the indiscriminate firing, including Mani Singh, who died on the spot. Simultaneously, the village was also set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; *TR*, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Manindra Nath Banerji: Born on 13 January 1907 at Varanasi (Banaras), the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Tara Charan Banerji. Manindra had developed nationalistic ideas and a hatred for the British rule in India while having discussions with his brothers (all of whom went to prison and suffered for the country). He also came under the spell of the Non-Cooperation movement even as a school boy. Coming in close contact with Jitendra Nath Sanyal (the younger brother of Sachindranath Sanyal), and Rajendranath Lahiri, he joined the ranks of the revolutionaries. In September 1925, following the arrest of the revolutionaries in the Kakori Case, Manindra Banerji met Phanindra Nath Ghosh (another revolutionary who later turned an approver in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, 1929) in Bettiah and asked for a revolver for assassinating the approvers and the investigating officers of the Kakori Case. With Phanindra Ghosh he also met Jitendra Nath Sanyal and continued his search for a revolver till he got it eventually through Phanindra Ghosh, and was scheduled in the company of

Tarakanath (another Banaras revolutionary) to shoot one Mr. Mukherji, a Central Intelligence Department Officer. But before that planned action on 13 January 1927 at Banaras, Manindra Banerji came across his maternal uncle Rai Bahadur J.N. Banerji – the notorious Deputy Superintendent of the CID, who, by his dubious methods, played a prominent part in the investigations of the Kakori case. Manindra fired two shots at him, shouting: “Here is your reward for getting Rajendra Lahiri hanged”, but missed the target. He was arrested on the spot, beaten up and tortured by the police, but he did not give out any of the secrets of the revolutionary party. Tried in the Sessions Court, he was sentenced to ten years’ rigorous imprisonment for an attempt to murder. In the Fatehgarh Central Jail, along with Manmathnath Gupta and Yashpal, he had resorted to hunger-strike twice, demanding better treatment for the political prisoners. The last hunger-strike badly impaired Manindra’s health and he breathed his last on 20 June 1934 in the Fatehgarh Central Jail. [H/Poll, F.No. 1/28; F.No. 3/496, 1928 3/623, 1928 NAI; *RTANI*, pp.137-39]

Manji: Resident of Ratlam, Sailana, Malwa Agency, Madhya Pradesh; agriculturalist; was accompanying others to the recently tax-freed Bamnia Mandi (situated in the Holkar State) to sell their cotton production in the hope for getting more margin of profit. The

neighbouring Jhabua State, however, resented the tax-free facility in Bamnia, as it adversely affected its Amargarhi cotton factory (1 ½ miles away from Bamnia Mandi). While Manji and others were crossing the Jhabua boundary on 18 January 1941, the State’s Customs Superintendent, Bidwai, along with a contingent of armed men, stopped them. The group of peasants was then fired upon without warning, resulting in the injuries to 34 of them. Manji was fatally injured and died on the spot. [SPC No.7 pp.1-42]

Manju Shah: Resident of Nimar, the Central India Agency, Indore, (now Madhya Pradesh); took part in the Uprising of 1857 against the British in the Nimar region; he was caught by the British forces during an engagement at Mandaleshwar in 1857 and transported for life; died in detention in a British overseas colonial jail. [Mutiny Papers, I, NAIB; WWIM, III, p.88]

Manjushah: Resident of Mandleshwar, Madhya Pradesh; he joined the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces in the Nimar region; he was captured by the British in the course of an engagement and sentenced to death in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 60 (1859), MSAB]

Mannoo Singh: Born in Etawah, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought against the

British forces; he also incited and supported the local people to attack the *firangis* (British); he was killed while resisting the advancing British army in the Etawah region in 1858. [Mutiny Papers, Etawah Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Manohar Lal: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857, and fought against the British forces at different places; he was killed by the British army in the battle of Chinhath, Lucknow, on 20 June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; QT]

Manoolal: Resident of Cawnpore (Kanpur), the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); joined the rebel forces during the Revolt of 1857 against the British and took part in attacking and destroying the British establishments in Cawnpore and the neighbouring areas; at the time of the British recovery of Cawnpore from July to December 1858, he was captured by them; accused of 'taking part in the rebellion against the British,' Manoolal was sentenced to death in December 1858, and executed soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Mansa Ram: Resident of Jhansi State (now Uttar Pradesh); joined the anti-British rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and participated in attacking the British Residency and outposts in Jhansi and its surrounding

areas; caught during the British raids on the region in 1858 and sentenced to death on charges of 'rebellion against the British', Mansa Ram was executed soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.52 (IX) (1858), MSAB]

Mansa Ramanand: Resident of Jhansi (now Uttar Pradesh); took a leading part during the Uprising of 1857 in organizing the local anti-British rebel forces; while encountering the British attempts at re-occupying Jhansi in 1858, he was captured by the enemy; sentenced to death on charges of 'rebellion against the British', he was executed thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.52 (IX) (1858), MSAB]

Mansa: Belonged to Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857, and also encouraged other people to take part in attacking the *firangis* (British); he was caught by the advancing British army in Agra, and accused of 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death with confiscation of his property, and executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.52 (IX) (1858), MSAB]

Mansab Dar: Hailed from v. Nahar, distt. Poonch, Jammu and Kashmir; previously a soldier in the 4/9 Jat Regiment of the British-Indian Army,

he volunteered in 1942 his services to the Indian National Army. As a soldier in its 3rd Guerrilla Regiment, he was killed in action against British forces near Imphal (Manipur) in 1944. [INA Papers, File No. 498/INA (1945), NAI; *WWIM*, II, p.70]

Mansabdar Khan: Resident of Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he led some local rebels in 1857 and trained them to attack the British forces; he also incited many others to raise their arms against the *firangis* (British) and overthrow the *firangi* rule; he was caught by the British troops during their raids on the Allahabad region, and charged with 'instigating rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death with confiscation of property in 1859 and executed by hanging in 1860. [Mutiny Records, Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Mansaram Kasera: Born in 1913, resident of v. Chichli [Chicholi], distt. Betul, Nerbudda division, the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); s/o Khushal Chand Kasera. He was educated up to IV standard and started a utensil manufacturing and repairing centre. Mansaram took part in the "Quit India" demonstration at Chichli on 23 August 1942 when a clash with the British authorities there resulted in indiscriminate police firing. Hit by a bullet, he died on the spot. [H/Poll (FR), F.Nos. 18/8/1942, NAI; *FFMPC*, II, p. 436]

Mansubally: Resident of Cawnpore

(Kanpur), the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in organizing the anti-British rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British in the Cawnpore region; at the time of the British recovery of their lost ground in Cawnpore in December 1857, Mansubally was arrested by them and accused of 'taking part in the rebellion against the British; sentenced to death, he was executed soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Manthaur Prasad Panday: Resident of v. & p.o. Sohawal, distt. Satna, Central India Agency (now Madhya Pradesh); s/o Raghunandan Singh. He took an active part in the national movement and joined a kisan demonstration organized at Sohawal village in 1938. He was killed on the spot when the agitators were fired upon by the police. [H/Poll F.No.3/30/42, NAI; *MPKSSKS*, V, p.268]

Manuwoor: Resident of Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in the Hamirpur region; he also provided financial support to the local people and incited them to overthrow the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he was caught during an engagement with the British troops in Hamirpur, and charged with 'sedition, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the

- British'; he was sentenced to death with confiscation of property in 1859 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Maqkhdam Baksh:** Born in 1812, Avadh, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Sabuba; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 against the British rule over the Avadh region; later on he joined the rebel forces of Nawab Fazil Mohammad Khan and participated in the rebel activities at Ambapani, Sehore and Rahatgarh in 1857; fought against Hugh Rose's British force who came to re-occupy the Rahatgarh Fort between 24 and 28 January 1858; captured in the encounter and sentenced to capital punishment, Maqkhdam was executed by hanging on 1 February 1858. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. VI, NAIB; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.50 (VII) (1858), MSAB]
- Marar, Dasaram Phulmani A.K.A. Dakia:** Born in 1917, belonged to v. Waraseoni, distt. Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh; s/o Kusan Singh. Educated in a local school up to primary standard, he joined the "Quit India" movement in the Central Provinces and Berar in August 1942. When demonstrations were being organised in violation of the prohibitory order under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.P.C.), he participated in one of the processions confronting the armed police. He was caught in the police firing and died on the spot. [H/Poll F.No.97-C, 1942, MSAB]
- Mardan Singh:** Resident of Madhya Pradesh; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces in the Sagar region; he was captured by the British in the course of an engagement. He was executed by hanging on 5 April 1858. [Mutiny Records, Rev. Deptt, F. No. 19 (1859), MPSAB]
- Mardan Singh:** Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebel forces of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at different places in the Lucknow region; he was killed by the British army in an encounter at Bailey Guard, Lucknow, in November 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858), UPSAL]
- Mashook Ali:** Resident of p.s. Lakhimpur, distt. Kheri (now Lakhimpur Kheri), the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). The British Government's assault and sanctions on Turkey had been perceived by Muslims in India as an attack on Islam. They supported the Khilafat, resented the violators of their religion and protested against the British rule. On their part, the British officials sternly opposed in India to any demonstration in support of the Khilafat and dealt severely with the demonstrators. Deeply disturbed by the British officials' repressive, tyrannical methods in Lakhimpur Kheri, Nasiruddin along with his colleagues

decided to kill all the cruel English officers of the district (Deputy Commissioner, Police Captain and Police Inspector) in the wake of the Khilafat agitation that was merging with the Non-Cooperation movement. On 26 August 1920 he and his friends according to their plan succeeded in entering into the house of Willoughby (the Deputy Commissioner), attacked him with swords and killed him on the spot. Following the assassination, they went into hiding in a *mohallah* from where their arrests were effected. Mashook Ali and his colleagues faced a hostile trial for assassinating a British official and promptly hanged. [H/poll F.No. 257/1923, NAI; SSKS, 22, p. chha]

Masih: Resident of Jalalabad, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); cultivator; along with the other village people, he declined to supply the British forces with *rasad* (provisions) at Jalalabad during the Uprising of 1857; for this, he was caught by the British and hanged in November 1857; his entire village was also looted by the British troops. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Masood Khan: Belonged to Allahabad, North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel army during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in Allahabad; he also took part in seizing the British treasury and using its contents for buying arms; he was caught by the British troops during

an engagement in Allahabad, and hanged from a tree in 1857 on the charges of 'plundering and rebellion against the British'. [Mutiny Records, Allahabad Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. I, No.43B (1859), MSAB]

Masoom Ali: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels of his area and fought the British forces at various places in Lucknow during the Uprising of 1857; he also participated in attacking and plundering the British establishments; he died while fighting the British army at Qaiserbagh, Lucknow, in March 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Masoom Ally: Resident of Lucknow, Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Mst. Udaroo; he was caught by the British troops during their re-occupation of the area and charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to imprisonment for life in 1858 and died in detention. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Mata Din: Born in the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he provided financial support to the rebels of his locality and encouraged them to attack the British establishments during the 1857 Uprising; he organized a few murderous rebels attacks on the British officers and their loyalists,

and killed an officer himself; he was captured by the British during their operations to recover the area; charged with 'murder, aiding and abetting the rebellion, Mata Din was executed in June 1858. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Mata Prasad Shukla: Resident of Machhlishahar, distt. Jaunpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh), Farmer. He took part in a protest rally at Machhlishahar in August 1942 during the "Quit India" movement. When the rallyists were fired upon by the British police, he received fatal bullet wounds and succumbed to these on the spot. [H/Poll. F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; SSKS, 2, p.85]

Mata Ram: Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); at the call of the rebel forces he joined them in fighting against the British during the 1857 Uprising; he also provided financial support to the rebels for meeting their military expenses; he was caught by the British in 1858 and charged with 'aiding and abetting the rebellion'; sentenced to the imprisonment for life, he died in jail. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Matadeen: Belonged to distt. Raipur, the Central Provinces (now Chhattisgarh); aroused by the speech that Hanuman Singh, Magazine Lashkar in the British Army (who assassinated Major Cidwel at his

residence on 18 January 1858) delivered before a sepoy audience on the same day; Matadeen joined the rebel soldiers in Raipur; involved in killing British army officers; with 16 other rebel soldiers, he was arrested by the British; tried, convicted and sentenced to death; hanged in Raipur on 22 January 1858. [Parliamentary Papers – reg. Mutiny further Papers, No.4, 1857-58, NAI, CKI, 1740-1947, p.171]

Matbar Singh: Inhabitant of the Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); earlier he was a Lance-Naik in the 5/18 Garhwal Rifles of the British-Indian Army, but shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 and served it as Naik in the 1st Guerrilla Regiment; fought the British forces at several places in Burma (now Myanmar) where he was killed in the battle field in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, p.191]

Mathur Prasad: Born in Faizabad, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces of his region and proceeded to Lucknow; he fought against the British in various parts of Lucknow city; he was caught by the British army and hanged at Machhi Bhawan, Lucknow, in June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1857), UPSAL]

Mathura Singh: Belonged to v. Baghachaur, Tola Thakur Chapar, p.o. Sewarahi, distt. Deoria, the

United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Thakur Singh. He took part in a protest rally at Sewarahi in Deoria and was killed there when the agitating people were fired upon by the British police during the "Quit India" movement in 1942. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; SSKS, 36, pp. 25, 26 & kha]

Mathura Yadav: Belonged to v. Kaulapur, distt. Pratapgarh, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He was killed in the police firing while participating in an agitation in support of the non-payment of taxes in Pratapgarh in 1931. [H/Poll, F.No. 23/58/30, NAI; SSKS, 13, p. cha]

Matta Deen: Belonged to Sandi, Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he was a Sepoy in the Hoosainee Regiment of Jhajar State; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British troops in the Haryana and Delhi region; he was caught by the British during their operations in these areas and charged with 'mutiny against the British authority'; he was sentenced to death and executed in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Judl. Deptt. (Delhi Div.), F.N.3 (1858), HSAP]

Mattadeen: Resident of Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857, and also encouraged his neighbours to attack the British establishments in

Allahabad; he was caught by the British at the time of their offensive against the rebels in Allahabad, and charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to death in June 1857, he was executed by hanging; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Allahabad Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; PP, Further Paper No.1; TIM, p.222]

Mau Khan: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); a Sepoy in the British-Indian army, he left it during the 1857 Uprising and joined rebel forces in fighting the British; he also incited other Indian Sepoys of the British army to come over to the rebel side; he was captured in the course of an engagement in Banda, charged with 'mutiny, sedition and rebellion'; he was sentenced to death with confiscation of his property in August 1858 and hanged. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Mau Singh: Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Sepoy in the A. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebel forces to fight against the British rule; confronting the British at several places, he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British forces. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Maula Buksh: Resident of Kotwali, Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at various places in the Allahabad area; he was caught by the British troops during their raids on the Allahabad region; and charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to death with confiscation of his property in 1859 and executed by hanging soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Allahabad Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. III, No.43D (1859), MSAB]

Maulavi Ahmadullah Shah: Resident of Faizabad, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he played a prominent part in organising the rebel forces against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he fought against the British forces at Faizabad, Lucknow and several other places in the Awadh region; the rebel forces (under his leadership) inflicted such heavy losses on the British army that the Companyraj had to declare a reward of Rs. 50,000 for his capture. Repulsed from Shahjahanpur, he appeared on 5 June 1858 near Awadh-Rohilkhand border; shot dead there by the British-allied forces, his head was cut-off and sent to the British officials at Shahjahanpur for exhibiting it at the Kotwali; his body was burnt and the ashes thrown into the river. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; TL, NAI; FSUP, I-II]

Maulavi Kifayat Ali: Resident of Moradabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also highlighted the British atrocities and incited local people to raise their arms against the *firangis* (British); caught by the British, he was accused of 'sedition and rebellion', and was hanged in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Moradabad Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Dept. Part-1, Vol. No. 44 (1858), MSAB]

Maulavi Mohd. Husain: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857, and also incited others to go for overthrowing the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he was killed by the British army during an encounter at Bailey Guard, Lucknow, in November 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858), UPSAL]

Maulavi Nasimullah: Resident of Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and recruited rebel combatants from Akbarabad, Bhikanpur, Dataoli, Atrauli and Chandpur; he fought the British forces at several places in Aligarh and was killed by the British army in October 1857. [Mutiny Records, Aligarh Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Maulvi Abdul Jalil: Resident of

Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took a leading part in organizing the rebel forces and directing them to fight the British during the Uprising of 1857; he commanded the *Ghazis* in the battle against the British forces near Aligarh on 21 August 1857; he was killed in a hand-to-hand encounter with the British soldiers. [Mutiny Records, Aligarh Mutiny Basta, No. 2, UPRAA; *WWIM*, III, p.1]

Maun Singh: Resident of Doobaria-ghular, Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Phowanee Singh; Rajput; he was in the service of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry of the British army but left it to join the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British and charged with 'desertion and mutiny'; he was sentenced to death and executed on 9 July 1857. [Mutiny Record, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Maya Ram: Belonged to Mandaleshwar, Central India Agency, Indore, (now Madhya Pradesh); joined the anti-British rebel forces and took part in fighting the British in the Nimar region during the Uprising of 1857; he was captured by the enemy in 1859 and on the charges of sedition and rebellion against the British, he was transported for life in a penal colony; died in detention. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. III, NAIB; *WWIM*, III, p.90]

Maya Singh: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in

Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area in fighting the British during the Uprising of 1857; he was killed in the battle of Chinhat, Lucknow, while confronting the British army on 20 June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Mazhar Allee: Belonged to Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought against the British forces during the Uprising of 1857, and also incited the local people to take part in the struggle against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he was caught by the British troops, and accused of 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death with confiscation of his property and executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Meajan: Resident of Kumbul Kutra, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Dustarbund [*Dastarbad*]; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 in the Agra region and fought against the British forces on several occasions; he was caught by the British forces during their onslaught on the rebels, and executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Meammodowlah: Resident of Cawnpore (Kanpur), the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the anti-British rebel forces during the Revolt of 1857 in Kanpur; while encountering the British attempts at re-occupying Kanpur in

July 1857, he was caught by the enemy and sentenced to death on charges of 'rebellion against the British'; Meammodowlah was executed soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Medu: Belonged to Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857, and fought against the British forces at several places in the Agra-Mathura region; caught by the advancing British troops in the course of an engagement, and accused of 'murder and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to death in 1858, and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Meena: Resident of Imlea, Rewa, the North-Western Provinces (now Madhya Pradesh); Bhoonhar; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British forces on several occasions; caught by the British during an engagement, he was accused of 'plundering the British property and rebellion against the British', sentenced to death and hanged in 1858. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per. Srs.), UPRAA]

Meer Ahmed Alee: Resident of Shahjehanpore [Shahjahanpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Rising of 1857 and fought the British in his

neighbourhood; he was caught during a British onslaught on his locality, and sentenced to death by the Special Commissioner of Shahjehanpore in September 1858. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Meer Alee Khan: Resident of Moradabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he led a band of rebels in plundering and attacking the British establishments and the loyalists in the Moradabad region; he also provided arms and money to the rebels for sustaining the fight against the British; caught by the enemy during an engagement and charged with 'plundering, aiding and instigating the rebellion against the British authority', he was sentenced to the transportation for life with confiscation of his property; he lost his life in detention in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Meer Allee: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought against the British forces in the Banda region during the Uprising of 1857; he also provided financial support to the local rebels for buying arms and incited them to kill the *firangis* (British); he was caught during an engagement with the British troops in Banda, and charged with 'sedition, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British', sentenced to death with confiscation of property in July 1858; he was executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny

Basta, UPRAA]

Meer Bux Khan: Resident of Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh; s/o Jan baz Khan; took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought continually against the British forces in Bareilly and the neighbouring areas; he was caught by the British forces during an engagement and put on trial on the charge of 'murdering Messrs. Davis and Phellan and their families during the rebellion'; he was found guilty and sentenced to death in July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Meeroo: Born in Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Butcher; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and went up to Bulandshahar while fighting against the British; he also took part there in an attack on the British officers and their establishments; he was caught by the British during the encounter and hanged in 1858 on the charges of 'murder of the British officers and plundering the Government property during the rebellion'. [Mutiny Records, Bulanadshahar Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Meerun Bux: Hailed from Unnao, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces soon after the outbreak of the 1857 Uprising; he marched towards Delhi while fighting against the British forces; he escaped to his region soon after the British re-occupation of Delhi in September 1857; he died in

1858 while resisting the advancing British army in the Unnao region. [Mutiny Records, Unnao Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Meesree Lall: Resident of Furreedpoor, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh; Kaith; he served the British as one among the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison; he joined a secret conspiracy to liberate the prisoners during the Uprising of 1857; he escaped with some of them while leaving the British service; he took part in several engagements with the British forces in the Agra region; he died in 1858 while fighting against the advancing British army. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. II, No.43C (1859), MSAB]

Megh Raj Singh: Resident of v. Nagva, Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); joined hands with the rebels in attacking and plundering the British establishments during the Uprising of 1857; he also accompanied the rebels of his area whenever they marched to fight the British troops; he was caught by the British during their sudden attack on the rebel camp, and executed in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Megh Singh: Born in Achnepore, Mynpoory [Mainpuri], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the fight against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered

financial support to the rebels of his area for buying arms and attacking the British establishments; he was caught by the British after the re-occupation of this area and charged with 'plundering the Government property and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1860 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Megh Singh: Hailed from v. Janeopur, distt. Bulandshahr, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he was a Sepoy of the British-Indian Army's 7/8 Punjab Regiment; joined the Indian National Army in 1942 as a Sepoy in its 3rd Guerrilla Regiment; he was deployed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front against the British forces and lost his life while fighting. [INA Papers, F.Nos.221/INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, pp.193-94]

Mehar Chand: Resident of v. Chithaira, distt. Bulandshahr, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he was a Sepoy of the British-Indian Army's 7/8 Punjab Regiment; joined the Indian National Army in 1942 as a Sepoy in the 3rd Guerrilla Regiment; he was deployed on the Burma (Myanmar) front against the British forces and lost his life in fighting. [INA Papers, F.Nos.221/INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, pp.193-94]

Mehar Singh: Resident of v. Chithaira, p.o. Dadri, distt. Bulandshahr, the United Provinces (now Uttar

Pradesh). Previously in the service of the British-Indian Army as Sepoy in the 7/8 Punjab Regiment, he shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army and fought as a soldier of its 3rd Guerrilla Regiment against the British on the Burma (Myanmar) front. There he lost his life in the battle field in 1944. [INA Papers, F.No. 379/INA (1946), NAI; ROH, pp.738-739]

Mehar Singh: Resident of v. Viral, Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at several places in Muzaffarnagar; he was captured by the advancing British army in 1858 and executed on the gallows. [Mutiny Records, Muzaffarnagar Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.91]

Meharban Singh alias Jangi Raja: Resident of Hirapur, distt. Narsinghpur, Nerbudda Division, Central Provinces and Berar (Madhya Pradesh); s/o Raja Hariday Shah; took part in the revolt of 1857 against the British authority; he raised an anti-British rebel force and led it to fight against the British troops in Narsinghpur, Damoh and Jubbulpore districts; later his troops were defeated by the British reinforcement under Captain Ternan and Captain Woolley in a battle; Jangi Raja died in action. [Mutiny Papers, III, NAIB; WWIM, III, pp. 90-91]

Mehboob Ally: Hailed from Badaon, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar

Pradesh); Shaikh; he was a Sowar [*Sawar*] in the Armed Guards Contingent at the Agra Central Prison; he left the British service in June 1857 to take part in the Uprising of 1857. Along with others, he moved towards Delhi and joined the rebels' struggle against the British rule; he died while resisting the advancing British army in the Delhi region in September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mutiny Papers, Coll No. 57, NAI]

Mehboob Ally: Resident of Budoun [Badaon], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Sheikh; he was a Sowar [*Sawar*] in the C. Company under the British-Indian army; he refused to serve the British during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebels' fighting against the British rule; he was caught in 1858 while resisting the British offensive; he was sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Mehdee Hussun: Hailed from Unnao, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces soon after the outbreak of the 1857 Uprising; he marched towards Delhi while fighting against the British forces; he escaped to his region soon after the British re-occupation of Delhi in September 1857; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British army in the Unnao region. [Mutiny Records,

Unnao Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Mehdi Beg: Hailed from Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh; Mughal; he was a Naick [*Naik*] in the Permanent Armed Guards at the Agra Central Prison; after his deputation at Bulandshahar on escort duty, he left the British service in June 1857 to take part in the Uprising of 1857. Along with the other rebels, he marched towards Delhi and joined the fight against the British; he died while confronting the advancing British army in the Delhi region in September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mutiny Papers, Coll. No. 57, NAI]

Mehdi Khan: Resident of Akbarabad, Aligarh, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); *Zamindar*; he organized a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and led them to attack the *tehsil* headquarters; he also fought the British troops at several places; he was killed in action against the British at Akbarabad in October 1857. [Mutiny Records, Aligarh Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.92]

Mehelee: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in the Banda region; he also provided financial support to the local inhabitants and incited them to raise their arms against the *firangis* (British); he was caught during an engagement with the advancing British troops in Banda, and

sentenced to death on the charges of 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Meher Allee: Born in Futtehpore [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought against the British at several places in the Fatehpur-Kanpur region; he also joined the rebels in plundering the British quarters; he was killed by the British troops in an encounter in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per.Srs.), UPRAA]

Meherban: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at a number of places in the Banda region; he also provided financial support to the local people and incited them to take up their arms against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he was caught during an engagement with the reinforced British troops in Banda, and charged with 'sedition, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British', sentenced to death with confiscation of property July 1858; he was executed by hanging soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Mehma: Resident of Banda, the North-

Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at a number of places in the Banda region; he also incited the local people to raise their arms against the *firangis* (British) and their faithfuls; he was caught by the British troops at the time of their advance march in Banda, charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British', and sentenced to death in May 1858; he was executed by hanging soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Mehmood Khan: Nawab of Najibabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took a leading part in organising the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857; he led the rebels to attack the British in Bijnour and occupy the whole region; he also persuaded the sepoy of the Sappers and Miners Regiment of the British army stationed at Roorkee, to join the fight against the British; his rebel army fought a furious battle against the advancing British army near Nagina on 21 April 1858; he also led a part of his rebel army against the British at Shahjahanpur in 1858; he escaped to Nepal following the defeat of the rebel forces and the re-occupation of Najibabad by the British; he was reported to have died in Nepal in July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL; WWIM, III, p.91]

- Mehrab Khan:** Born in 1815 in Karauli, Kota State (now distt. Karauli), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); *Risaldar* in the Kota State Army; together with Jaidayal, Vakil, Kota State and also a civilian leader, he organised and led the military and civil uprising against the British and the Maharao of Kota in 1857; being the chief military leader of the rebels, he was responsible for directing the military operations in consultation with Jaidayal against the British; led the rebel soldiers to attack the Agency House in Kota on 15 October 1857, where the Political Agent Captain C.E. Burton and his two sons were killed by the rebels; following the siege of Kota Fort, Mehrab Khan and Jaidayal took over the charge of Kota State Administration for several months; fought against the repeated British attacks on Kota; after the defeat of the rebel forces by troops under the command of the British officers, Mehrab Khan fled towards Gurgaon and Ferozpur Jhirka (now in distt. Mewat, Haryana) and lived there in hiding till his arrest; later on brought to Deoli, he was put to trial on 12 December 1859 in the court of Major J.C. Brooke, the Acting Political Agent; charged with active involvement in the attack on the Political Agency in Kota and convicted of murder of Burton and his two sons; Mehrab Khan was sentenced to death and hanged near the Agency House in Kota in July 1860. [*Sujas*, No 4, June-July 1998, Jaipur, p.81; *WWIM*, III, p.91; F/Poll 'A' F.Nos. 515-18, September 1861; F/Poll; (cons), F.Nos. 195-97, February 1860; F/Poll 'B', F.No. 324, August 1860; F/Poll 'A', F.Nos. 428-36, September 1860, NAI; *RKSS*, pp.124-43; *RSG*, pp.97-98]
- Mehrban Ali:** Resident of the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and also encouraged others to raise their arms against the British; he proceeded to Delhi, joined the rebel army there, and fought the British at different places; he was killed while confronting the advancing British forces in Delhi in 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Coll No.57, NAI; Poll Dep'tt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]
- Mehtaab:** Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); Sheikh; he was a Sepoy in the A. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebel forces to fight against the British rule; he fought against the British at several places, and died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British forces. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]
- Mehtab Khan:** Born in Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he was a Sowar [*Sawar*] in the Armed Guards Contingent at the Agra Central Prison; he left the British service in June 1857 to take part in the Uprising of 1857. Along with his other comrades, he marched towards Delhi

and joined the rebels' fight against the British; he died while resisting the British offensive on the Delhi region in September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mutiny Papers, Coll No. 57, NAI]

Mehtab Khan: Born in Soonth kee Munde, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Mewatee [Mewati]; he was a Burkundauz [*Barqandaz*] in the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebels of the Agra area; he fought the British troops on several occasions in the Agra-Mathura region; he died during the British attacks on the rebels in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Mehtab Singh: Born in Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his region during the Uprising of 1857, and fought at different places against the British; he was killed by the British army in the battle of Chinhat, Lucknow, on 20 June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; QT]

Mehtab Singh: Resident of Akbarabad, Aligarh, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); *Zamindar*; he led a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857, and attacked the *tehsil* headquarters; he also fought the British troops on several occasions; he was killed by

the British during a battle at Akbarabad in October 1857. [Mutiny Records, Aligarh Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.92]

Mehtab Singh: Resident of the Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); he was a Jemadar [*Jamadar*] in the 2/18 Garhwal Rifles of the British-Indian Army; he left the British service to join the Indian National Army in 1942 and served it as Lieutenant in the 1st Guerrilla Regiment; while fighting against the British forces in Burma (now Myanmar) he was killed in the battle field at Yeu in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p.194]

Mehtab: Resident of Meerut, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); soon after the outbreak of the Uprising of 1857, he joined hands with the anti-British forces and took active part in fighting the British, as well as in plundering their properties in Meerut and its surrounding areas; he was captured by the British and charged with 'murder, arson, plunder, wounding and rebellion.' He was tried and convicted of all these charges and sentenced to death in June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Mehurban Khan: Born in Deoria, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Rajpoot [Rajput]; he was a soldier in the 23rd Regiment of the British-Indian Army; he left the British service during the Uprising

of 1857 and joined hands with the rebel forces; he fought the British troops on several occasions, and was finally captured by the British during their re-occupation of the Gorakhpur region; he was executed by hanging in July 1857 on the charges of 'desertion and rebellion against the British'. [Mutiny Record, Gorakhpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.90]

Mehwattee: Belonged to Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh; he joined the rebel forces soon after outbreak of the Uprising of 1857; he continuously fought against the British in the Bareilly region; he was captured by the British in course of an engagement; tried for 'murder and rebellion', and sentenced to death; he was reported to have been executed in June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Memam Singh: Resident of v. Mehanpore, Nizamat (teh.) Bansoor, Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Shekhawat. He participated in a meeting of the *kisan* agitators held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to protest against the Maharaja's mal-administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of the *kisan* gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to

counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the escaping routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning of dispersal. Memam Singh was hit by bullets in the indiscriminate firing and died on the spot. Simultaneously, the village was also set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl. F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Memmant: Born in Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Sheikh; he joined hands the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and reached up to Bulandshahar while fighting against the British; he was caught there by the British during an engagement and hanged in 1858 on the charges of 'murder of the British officers and plundering the Government property during the rebellion'. [Mutiny Records, Bulandshahar Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. III, No.43D (1859), MSAB]

Menaotte: Resident of Bithoor, Kanpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); d/o of an employee in the court of Nana Saheb Peshwa (the rebel leader in Kanpur); she took part in the resistance against the British during the Uprising of 1857; she was burnt alive in 1858 in the course of the British action against the rebels in the Kanpur region.

[Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.86]

Mendoo Khan: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his neighbourhood to raise their arms against the British rule; he was caught by the British after the defeat of the rebel forces in Lucknow and charged with 'murder and plundering the Government property during the rebellion'; he was sentenced to death in 1860 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Merhee: Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); participated in the fighting against the British forces soon after the outbreak of 1857; he also incited his neighbours to attack the British officers and other loyalists; he was captured by the British troops during their re-occupation of this region, and executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Mesa: Hailed from Jagdalpur area in Indrawati valley, Bastar State (now Chhattisgarh); participated in the Adivasi (tribal) Bhumkal – revolt of 1910 in the Jagdalpur region of Bastar against the feudal and colonial exploitation, and the tribes' anxiety for maintaining their distinct ways of life. On 16 February 1910, following the direct confrontation (Indrawati-ford battle) between the

rebels and the British where many died on the rebel side, Mesa and few others escaped from the scene and rallied round the neighbouring Ulnar and Netanar villages. "On the night of 25th February, the combined forces surrounded the Ulnar hill on which the men of Netanar village [the rebels] were supposed to be encamped. The movement was well executed, and all the aboriginals [tribals] were captured...." Mesa was one among those who had been arrested, charged with "waging war against the Crown", and tried between 13 March and 28 April 1910 (known as the Jagdalpur Trial). Seventy eight of the rebels, including Mesa, were detained in Bastar Jail and later in June 1910 transferred to the Raipur Central Jail, where he died (before 7 November 1910) suffering ill-treatment and tortures by the jail administration. [F/Poll (Confidential), Nos. 60, 29 of 1910, NAI; Jail Records, Central Jail, Raipur, List of Bastar Prisoners, *cf* HTPB, pp.245-57]

Met Singh: Hailed from v. & p.o. Bagana, Udaipur (Mewar) State, the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); he was a Sepoy in the 16th Field Army of the British-Indian Army; in 1942 he decided to join the Indian National Army in the same rank in its 4th Guerilla Regiment; he was deployed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to confront the British forces and laid down his life during the fight in 1945. [INA Papers, F.No.379/INA (1946), NAI; ROH, p.724]

Methena Singh: late *Kotwal* of Cawnpore

[Kanpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took a prominent part in the Uprising of 1857 and led the rebels in attacking and killing the British in Cawnpore, as well as in plundering their properties for use in buying arms; he was caught during the British raids on the area in 1858, and sentenced to transportation for life for his 'being a leader of the rebellion against the British'; he died in detention before his transportation. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Mevlo: Belonged to Kuchaman *Jagir*, Jodhpur (Marwar), State (now distt. Jodhpur), Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); he was involved in the agitation against the atrocities of Kuchaman *Jagirdar*, *Lagbags* and other taxes. Participated in the *kisan* meeting held at Kuchaman on 26 May 1922 to protest against the *Jagirdar*. The *Jagirdar*'s men attacked and opened fire on the *kisans*. With two others, Mevlo received serious injuries and died. [NR, 11 June 1922, RSAB]

Migh Singh: Born in Gushaen, Mynpoory [Mainpuri], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; he took part in the fight against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to the rebel forces of his area for buying arms and attacking the British establishments; he was captured after the British re-occupation of this area and charged with 'plundering the Government

property and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death and executed by hanging in 1861. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. III, No.43D (1859), MSAB]

Mijee Lall: Hailed from Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh; he joined the rebel forces soon after the outbreak of the 1857 Uprising; along with his fellow rebels, he marched towards Delhi while fighting against the British forces; he escaped to his region after the British re-occupation of Delhi in September 1857; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British army in the Bareilly region. [Mutiny Records, F/Abst. Proc. (Poll), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Mir Abbas: Belonged to Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area in their fighting against the British forces during the Uprising of 1857, and also incited others to take to arms against the British rule; he was caught by the British army in 1857 and hanged. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Mir Irshad Ali: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and led a group of rebels in attacking the British establishments in Lucknow; he died while resisting the British troops at Badshah Bagh, Lucknow in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

- Mir Jafar Ali:** Inhabitant of Lucknow, the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and took part in attacking the British establishments in Lucknow on several occasions; he died while fighting against the British army at Aminabad, Lucknow in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Mir Jafar Ali:** Resident of the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and took part in attacking the British authorities in Lucknow on several occasions; he was caught by the British army at Qaiserbagh, Lucknow during an engagement and executed in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Mir Khan:** Belonged to v. Jaula, Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); during the Uprising of 1857 he joined the rebels of his locality in plundering and capturing the British establishments; he was caught by the British in the course of an engagement in his village, and hanged in 1857; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]
- Mir Khan:** Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought the British forces at various locales in Lucknow during the Uprising of 1857; he also participated in the plundering of the British properties; he died while confronting the British army at Qaiserbagh, Lucknow, in March 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Mir Mehdee:** Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he was a tutor of Prince Birjis Qadr (s/o Nawab Wajid Ali Shah); he propagated against the British rule and incited the people to come out with arms during 1857 Uprising; he also led the rebel forces in their attacks on the British positions in Lucknow; he escaped to Nepal in 1858 after the fall of this region to the British, and died there soon afterward. [; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB; WWIM, III, p.93]
- Mir Mohd. Hasan:** Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his neighbourhood to participate in the resistance against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he fought the British forces in different engagements, and died during an encounter at Bailey Guard, Lucknow, in November 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858), UPSAL]
- Mir Muhammad Husain:** Resident of Alwar, Rajasthan; he joined the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British forces in the alwar region; he was caught by the British army in the course of an engagement and hanged in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt. Part-I, Vol. No. 44 (1858), MSAB]

- Mir Nadir Husain:** Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and played a leading role in organizing and training the rebel forces of his region; he led the rebels in fighting the British in Lucknow; he died in action against the British army at Lucknow in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Mir Najaf Ali:** Resident of Lucknow, the Awadh Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he was a *Darogha* of the rebel forces, took a leading part in fighting against the British at Lucknow during the Uprising of 1857; he resisted the advancing British army till the end of his life at Charbagh, Lucknow, on 25 September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; *L1857*, p.158]
- Mir Nawab:** Belonged to Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area in their fighting against the British forces during the Uprising of 1857, and also incited others to take to arms against the British rule; he was caught by the British army in 1857 and hanged. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Mir Qasim:** Born in 1904 in distt. Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Akbar Mir. An activist in the movement for responsible government, he took part in a protest rally against the tyrannical rule of the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir at Pulwama (Anantnag) in February 1934. He was killed on the same day in the firing by the State armed forces on the rallyists. [File No. V, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; WWIM, II, p.195-96; HMKJAMH, p. 327]
- Mir Safdar Ali:** Born in Lucknow, the Awadh Province (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Hikmat-ud Daula; he joined hands with the rebel forces and fought against the British at several places in Lucknow during the Uprising of 1857; he was killed by the *firangi* (British) army in during the firings from both sides at Jilo-Khana (at Qaiserbagh) in September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; *L1857*, p.159]
- Mir Tipu:** Belonged to the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his neighbourhood to take to arms and attack the British authorities; he proceeded to Delhi, joined the rebel army there, and encountered the British troops on different occasions; he died while fighting the advancing British army in the defence of Delhi in 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Coll No.57, NAI; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]
- Mirza Abbas Beg:** Born in 1823 at Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he was *Dafadar* in the British-Indian army, posted at Kota; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought in several engagements against the

- British; he was killed by the advancing British soldiers in March 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.1]
- Mirza Baqr Ali:** Resident of Lucknow, the Awadh Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebel forces and fought the British at various places during the Uprising of 1857; commanding a *Lashkar* (Division) of the rebel army against the British at Charbag on 25 September 1857, he died on the battle ground while fighting the enemy. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; *L 1857*, p.158]
- Mirza Imam Ali Beg:** Resident of Lucknow, the Awadh Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he was a *Subedar of Topkhana* of the rebel forces, took a leading part in resisting the British army at Lucknow during the Uprising of 1857; he fought against the advancing British army at Charbagh, Lucknow, on 25 September 1857 and died on the battle ground. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; *L1857*, p.158]
- Mirza Kazim Ali:** Belonged to Lucknow, the Awadh Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought the British on several occasions during the Uprising of 1857; he also led his rebel followers to attack the British forces and destroy their establishments; he took part in the fighting against the advancing British army (under Colonel Muir) at Dilkushabagh, Lucknow, on 5 March 1858 and died fighting the enemy. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; *L1857*, p.294]
- Mirza Shahryar:** Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and played a significant role in organizing the rebel forces of his region; he led the rebels on several occasions in attacking the British personnel and their establishments in Lucknow; he died while fighting against the British army in Lucknow in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Mirzaa:** Belonged to Fatehpore [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857, and led his neighbours into fighting the British; financially supporting the rebels, he encouraged them to try to overthrow the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he was killed by the British troops during their attacks on the rebels in Fatehpur in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Misteer Loll:** Resident of Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Sowar [*Sawar*] in the Armed Guard Contingent at the Agra Central Prison; he left the British service in June 1857 to take part in the Uprising of 1857. Along with the others, he marched towards Delhi and joined the rebels' struggle against the British rule; he died in September 1857 while

fighting against the advancing British army for the defence of Delhi. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mutiny Papers, Coll No. 57, NAI]

Mittoo: Born in Wuzeerpoora, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Madar Bux; Sheikh; he joined the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and went up to Bulandshahar while fighting against the British; he also took part in an attack on the British officers and their establishments; caught by the British during the engagement, he was hanged in 1858 on the charges of 'murder of the British officers and plundering the Government property during the rebellion'. [Mutiny Records, Bulandshahar Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]

Miya Andu Shah: Resident of Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and preached against the British exploitations at different places in the Hamirpur region; he was captured during the British re-occupation of Hamirpur, and charged with 'spreading hatred against the British during rebellion', he was sentenced to death with confiscation of property in 1858 and hanged. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. II, No.43C (1859), MSAB]

Miz Ali: Resident of Jhansi State, (now Uttar Pradesh); he organized the anti-British forces during the Uprising of

1857 and participated in attacking and destroying the British establishments in Jhansi; when the British were making a comeback in Jhansi in 1858, he was arrested and sent to the jail; along with his jail-mates he organized an abortive jail break; tried for all these, he was sentenced to death in 1859 and executed soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. II, No.43C (1859), MSAB]

Mnsookh: Resident of Ghazeepoor [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces and fought the British at several places in the Ghazipur region during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British during their re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Mobreah: Born in mauzah Pipramai, Sydabad, Muttra [Mathura], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Jat; he took part in the fight against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to the rebels of his area for buying arms and attacking the British establishments; he was captured by the British after their re-occupation of this area and charged with 'plundering the Government property and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1860 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. III, No.43D (1859), MSAB]

Mohamed Aleemoodeen: Resident of Gurruckpore [Gorakhpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he was captured by the British troops during their re-occupation of the Gorakhpur area; falsely accused of taking active part in the rebellion, he was executed in July 1858. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Mohamed Bux: Belonged to Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Sheikh; he provided arms and money to the local rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and incited them to kill all the *firangis* (British) and their loyalists; he also participated in the defence of the Banda region in the face of an advancing British army; he was caught by the British troops and hanged in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Mohamed Jan: Belonged to Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his region and fought the British army during the Uprising of 1857; he was killed in the battle of Chinhat, Lucknow, during a confrontation with the British forces on 20 June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Mohamed Khan: Born in Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857, and also incited others to take part in challenging the *firangi-hukumat*

(British rule); he fought at several places in Agra and was caught by the British troops in the course of an engagement; accused of 'murder and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to death with confiscation of his property, and executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Mohamed Mohsin: Belonged to Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he provided financial support to the local rebels of his area during the 1857, incited them to kill the *firangis* (British) and their loyalists; he was caught during a British operation in the Banda region, charged with 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in September 1858 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. III, No.43D (1859), MSAB]

Mohammad Abdullah Ahangar: Born in 1891 in *Mohallah* Nowshera, distt. Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Karim Ahangar; blacksmith by profession. When in 1931 the people of Jammu and Kashmir stood against their autocratic ruler demanding responsible government, he took part in this political movement. While participating in a demonstration for its sake at Raj Kadal, he was killed in the indiscriminate State police firing on the demonstrators. [File No. IV, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; WWIM, II, p. 4; FSK, pp. 48-49; HMKJAMH, p. 322]

Mohammad Akbar Dar: Resident of *Mohallah* Zaldagar, distt. Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Faqir Ahmad Dar. An activist in the political movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir State, he joined the demonstration outside the Central Jail in Srinagar to protest against the detention of Abdul Qadeer Khan (arrested on 25 June 1931), a prominent leader of the agitation. When the demonstrators waited outside the jail, five of them were unprovokedly arrested by the police at the instance of the Governor. The arrests so infuriated the demonstrators that they began to raise anti-government slogans, demanded the immediate release of their leader, and also sought the permission for watching the proceedings of his trial. Instead of giving permission, the Governor (Trilok Chand) ordered the police to open fire on them. In the police firing Mohammad Akbar was killed on the spot on 13 July 1931 at the age of 33. [File No. V, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; GCR, c.f. FSK, pp. 48, 73; *The Hindu*, 28 July 1931; AC, pp.88-89; KFFF, pp. 373-9; HMKJAMH, p. 327]

Mohammad Ameen: Resident of Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh; Pathan; he joined the rebel forces under the leadership of Khan Bahadur Khan (the rebel chief of the Rohilkhand region), and took part in fighting against the British at several places during the 1857 Uprising; he was caught by the British army advancing on Rohilkhand and executed by hanging

in 1860 at Bareilly. [Mutiny Records, Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL; WWIM, III, p.96]

Mohammad Ayub: Hailed from v. Nehar, distt. Poonch, Jammu and Kashmir. Before joining the Indian National Army at Malaya in 1942, he had served the British-Indian Army as a soldier. He fought on the Burma (now Myanmar) front against the Allied forces as an INA Lieutenant and lost his life in a pitched battle there in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; WWIM, II, p. 198]

Mohammad Barkatullah: Born on 7 July 1854, resident of Bhopal State, (now Madhya Pradesh); s/o Sheikh Qudratullah; received education in Bhopal and then moved to Bombay (now Mumbai, 1883) and London (1887) for higher education. After the completion of his studies, he lived in Liverpool (England), worked as journalist and published articles relating to the revolutionary activities and the Indian political affairs in some of the reputed journals; got a teaching job in the Oriental College, Liverpool University; befriended in due course such leading revolutionaries as Lala Hardayal, Shyamji Krishna Varma, Sardar Nasrullah Khan (Prince of Afghanistan), Kunwar Mahendra Pratap (Prince of Hathras) and the editor of the Kabul newspaper, *Sirejul-ul-Akber*, sharing thoughts with them on the anti-colonial and Pan-Islamic lines. In 1903 he went to the United States of America for one year and met there

the exiled Irish revolutionary ideologue, O'Connor, and came in touch with Samuel Lucas Joshi (Marathi Christian). In 1907 he met Madame Bhikaiji Cama, the Indian revolutionary, who paid a visit from Europe to the USA; continued all the while contributing articles on Indian politics and Muslim-Hindu brotherhood in journals and newspapers of New York city. In February 1909 he shifted his base to Japan, lived in Tokyo, started a journal, *Islamic Fraternity* in 1910 and also taught as Professor of Hindustani at the University of Tokyo. From Tokyo he visited Cairo, Constantinople and Moscow and met Shyamji Krishna Varma and other revolutionaries at these places in 1911; meanwhile his anti-British exhortations in the press were so popular and influential that the British Government not only banned his write-ups in India, but also pressurised the Japanese authorities to take a hostile view of him, resulting in the proscription of his journal and cancellation of his Professorship in 1914. Later he shifted from Japan to San Francisco (USA) with the hope for furthering the cause of the Ghadar party – in whose establishment in 1913 he played a pivotal role. During World War I he went to Germany and formed the Indian Independence Committee at Berlin in collaboration with Champakraman Pillai, Lala Hardayal, and others; moved to Istanbul and established diplomatic relationship with the Government there; in 1915 he went to Kabul (Afghanistan) as a member of the

Indo-German Mission and founded the first Provisional Government of India (Government in Exile of Free India) in Kabul on 1 December 1915, as its prime minister; the local authorities, however, forced it to close down under the pressure from British; went back to Germany to resume his journalist's way of life and to publish the *Naya Islam*; during spring season of 1921, he attended a three day Indian revolutionaries' meeting in Moscow and found a crack to be developing in the Indian revolutionary movement on account of serious ideological difference between Agnes Smedley (supported by Lenin) and M.N. Roy; went to USA and met Sailendra Nath Ghose (disciple of *Bagha* Jatin) in May 1927 and both went to Detroit (USA) to attend the United India League's comrades in June 1927; returned back to Europe to attend the Brussel's Conference (1927) and met Jawaharlal Nehru. Returning to the USA, he died in exile in September 1927 at San Francisco and was buried in Sacramento City Cemetery, California. [F.No.255, B. No.122 (26-27), Bhopal State P.D. Files; WWIM, II, p.27; DNB, I, pp. 139-140; IR, I, pp.209-215]

Mohammad Butt Chikan: Born in 1899 in distt. Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Ahmad Butt Chikan. A participant in the movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir, he joined a protest rally against the tyrannical rule of the Maharaja at Pulwama (Anantnag) in February 1934. When the State Army

soldiers opened fire on the rallyists, he was killed in the firing on the same day. [File No. V, 8; *MMCR*, J&KSA, Srinagar; *HMKJAMH*, p. 324]

Mohammad Butt: Resident of distt. Islamabad [Anantnag], Jammu and Kashmir. When the people of Islamabad observed a complete *hartal* on 23 September 1931 to register their protest against the arrest of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah – a prominent leader of the movement for responsible government – he took part in the protest demonstration organized at Shopian (Islamabad). While the procession was moving vociferously, the State military force intervened to stop it. In the ensuing jostling between the two, the military force suddenly opened indiscriminate firing on the rallyists in which Mohammad Butt was killed on the spot at the age of 30. [File No. V, 8; *MMCR*, J&KSA, Srinagar; *KFFF*, pp.409-10]

Mohammad Dar: Born in 1891 in v. Malikgund, distt. Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Rashid Dar; Farmer. He participated in the demonstration at Shopian on 21 September 1931 to protest against the autocratic Maharaja during the movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir State. He was killed in the State police's firing on the protestors on that very day. [File No. V, 8; *MMCR*, J&KSA, Srinagar; *EBIFF*, Vol.1, p.173; *WWIM*, II, p.70; *HMKJAMH*, p. 324]

Mohammad Dar: Resident of Shopian,

distt. Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir. He was captured by the State police in 1931 for his involvement in the political movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir. He died in detention in the Central Jail, Srinagar in the same year. [File No. V, 8; *MMCR*, J&KSA, Srinagar; *EBIFF*, Vol.1, p.173; *WWIM*, II, p.70]

Mohammad Hasan Khan: Resident of v. Sahaswan, Budaon [Badaun], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); *Thanedar* of Sahaswan under the Rebel Government; he provided arms and financial support to the rebels during the 1857 Uprising, and led them on various occasion to attack the British positions; he was captured by the British in one of their raids on this region, and executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Mohammad Jan: Resident of distt. Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh. He was a Daffadar [*Dafadar*] in the 18th Cavalry of the British-Indian army and was posted at Jhansi. He came in support of his brother, Mohammad Siddiq, who attacked his British officers in retaliation for summarily being sent on military service to France [see item on Mohammad Siddiq]. Together they killed Lieutenant Courtenay, Major Gale and Captain Cooper and injured some others. Both were killed by the soldiers at Jhansi on the same morning of 28 June 1915 after two hours of turmoil. [H/Poll F.Nos.

520/July/1915, NAI; 388/1915, UPSAL]

Mohammad Joo Makai: Belonged to *Mohallah* Nawa Kadal, distt. Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir. Taking part in the political movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir State, he joined the demonstration outside the Central Jail in Srinagar to protest against the detention of Abdul Qadeer Khan (arrested on 25 June 1931), a prominent leader of the agitation. When the demonstrators waited outside the jail, five of them were suddenly arrested by the police at the instance of the Governor. The arrests so infuriated the demonstrators that they began to raise anti-government slogans, demanded the immediate release of their leader, and also sought the permission for watching the trial proceedings. Instead of giving permission, the Governor (Trilok Chand) ordered the police to open fire on them. In the police firing Shabaan Joo Makai was killed on the spot on 13 July 1931 at the age of 60. [File No. V, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; GCR, c.f. FSK, pp. 48, 73; *The Hindu*, 28 July 1931; AC, pp.88-89; KFFF, pp. 373-9]

Mohammad Khan: Resident of v. Jhijnjhana, Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Shamsheer Jung; participated in the Uprising of 1857 when it broke out in Muzaffarnagar; he fought against the British on various occasions before he was captured; accused of 'murder and

rebellion against the British', and sentenced to death with confiscation of all his properties, he was executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Mohammad Posh: Born in 1909 in distt. Islamabad [Anantnag], Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Aziz Posh. When the people of Islamabad observed a complete *hartal* on 23 September 1931 to register their protest against the arrest of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah – a prominent leader of the movement for responsible government – he took part in the protest demonstration organized at Shopian (Islamabad). While the vociferous procession was moving on, the State military force intervened to stop it. In the ensuing jostling between the two, the military force suddenly opened indiscriminate firing on the rallyists in which Mohammad Posh was killed on the spot at the age of 22. [File No. V, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; KFFF, pp.409-10; WWIM, II, pp. 254; HMKJAMH, p. 328]

Mohammad Rajab: Resident of Mahidpur, Madhya Pradesh; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces in the Mahidpur region; he was caught by the British troops during an engagement in 1857 and hanged. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 44 (I) (1858), MSAB; WWIM, III, p.97]

Mohammad Rajah: Hailed from Mahidpur State, Madhya Pradesh; he

took part in the Uprising of 1857 by joining the newly organized rebel forces of Mahidpur and fought against the British in the Mahidpur area; captured by the British in November 1857, he was hanged in Mahidpur State. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. III, NAIB; WWIM, III, p.97]

Mohammad Ramazan Choola: Resident of *Mohallah* Khanyar, distt. Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir. In the course of the political movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir State, he took part in the demonstration held on 13 July 1931 outside the Central Jail in Srinagar to protest against the detention of Abdul Qadeer Khan (arrested on 25 June 1931) – a prominent leader of the agitation. When the demonstrators waited outside the jail, five of them were arrested by the police without provocation at the instance of the Governor. The arrests so infuriated the demonstrators that they began to raise anti-government slogans, demanded the immediate release of their leader, and also sought the permission for watching the proceedings of the trial. Instead of giving permission, the Governor (Trilok Chand) ordered the police to open fire on them. In the police firing Mohammad Ramazan received serious bullet injuries and subsequently died on the same day at the tender age of 19. [File No. V, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; *The Hindu*, 28 July 1931; AC, pp.88-89; KFFF, pp. 373-9; FSK, p. 48; WWIM, II, p.96]

Mohammad Saleem: Belonged to Dhar, Madhya Pradesh; s/o Mohammad Azeem; he joined hands with the rebels of the Dhar region during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions; he was caught by the British during an encounter and executed on 11 January 1858 at Mandaleshwar. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 44 (I) (1858), MSAB; WWIM, III, p.90]

Mohammad Samad Butt: Born in 1882 in distt. Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Amir Butt. He was a labourer and a political worker. He participated in a demonstration at Maisuma Bazar (Srinagar) to protest against the Maharaja's autocratic rule during the movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir. When the demonstrators were fired upon by the State Army soldiers in 1932, he was hit by bullets and died on the spot. [File No. IV, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; WWIM, II, p.52; EBIFF, Vol.1, p.115; HMKJAMH, p. 323]

Mohammad Sarkoorowlah: Resident of v. Dehpur, Jawad Mandal, distt. Neemuch (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Munsif of Dehpur; joined the anti-British rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857; fought against the British troops in the North-Western Provinces and Neemuch; he was caught by the British troops during their re-occupation of Cawnpore, and charged with 'rebellion against the British and aiding the rebellion'; Sarkoorowlah was sentenced to death in December 1857 and was

executed soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur (Div.) Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Mohammad Shah: Born in 1818, Kurwai Bheirasa, Malwa region (now Madhya Pradesh); joined the anti-British forces during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in the rebel activities at Ambapani, Sehore and Rahatgarh; participated in Nawab Fazil Mohammad Khan's occupation of Rahatgarh Fort from the British hands in October 1857; fought against Hugh Rose's British force that came to re-occupy the fort; captured in the encounter and tried for his anti-British role, Mohammad Shah was hanged in the front gate of Rahatgarh fort on 29 January 1858. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. II, NAIB]

Mohammad Shah: Resident of Bareilly, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces under the leadership of Khan Bahadur Khan (the rebel chief of the Rohilkhand region), and took part in fighting against the British on several occasions during the 1857 Uprising; he was caught by the British army advancing on Rohilkhand and executed by hanging in 1860 at Bareilly. [Mutiny Records, Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL; *WWIM*, III, p.98]

Mohammad Siddiq: Resident of distt. Moradabad, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He was a *Sawar* in the 18th Cavalry of the British-

Indian army and was posted at Jhansi. On his reporting back to the unit after one month's leave, he was sent on military duty to the battle-front in France the very next day. It appears that during the course of his army services he gradually developed a feeling of discontent against the British officials and found his assignment abroad to be an act of grave injustice done on him. The development provoked him to attack his British superiors, and his elder brother (Mohammad Jan) also rushed to his support. On the morning of 28 June 1915, the day he was to leave for France in the afternoon, both of them went on rampage and attacked the officers, one with 577 snider single barreled rifle and a sword and the other with a sword only. They killed Lieutenant Courtenay, Major Gale and Captain Cooper and injured some others. Both were shot dead by the soldiers at Jhansi on the same morning after two hours of turmoil. [H/Poll F.Nos. 520/July/1915, NAI; 388/1915, UPSAL]

Mohammad Subhan Khan: Resident of *Mohallah* Nawab Bazar, distt. Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir. An activist in the political movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir State, he joined the demonstration outside the Central Jail in Srinagar to protest against the detention of Abdul Qadeer Khan (arrested on 25 June 1931), a prominent leader of the campaign. When the demonstrators waited outside the jail, five of them were

arrested by the police without provocation at the instance of the Governor. The arrests so infuriated the demonstrators that they began to raise anti-government slogans, demanded the immediate release of their leader, and also sought the permission for watching the proceedings of his trial. Instead of giving permission, the Governor (Trilok Chand) ordered the police to open fire on them. In the police firing which took place on 13 July 1931, Subhan Khan received bullet wounds and lost his life on that very day at the age of 22. [File No. V, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; *The Hindu*, 28 July 1931; AC, pp.88-89; KFFF, pp. 373-9; FSK, pp. 48]

Mohammad Usman Misgar: Resident of *Mohallah* Kalashpura, distt. Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir; adopted s/o Siddiq Loan, a coppersmith. A participant in the political movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir State, he joined the demonstration outside the Central Jail in Srinagar to protest against the detention of Abdul Qadeer Khan (arrested on 25 June 1931) – a prominent leader of the agitation. When the demonstrators waited outside the jail, five of them were suddenly arrested by the police at the instance of the Governor. The arrests so infuriated the demonstrators that they began to raise anti-government slogans, demanded the immediate release of their leader, and also sought the permission for watching the proceedings of the trial. Instead of giving permission, the Governor

(Trilok Chand) ordered the police to open fire on them. In the police firing Mohammad Usman was killed on the spot on 13 July 1931 at the age of 20. [File No. V, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; GCR, c.f. FSK, pp. 48, 73; *The Hindu*, 28 July 1931; AC, pp.88-89; KFFF, pp. 373-9; WWIM, II, p.196; HMKJAMH, p. 327]

Mohammad Yaqoob: Resident of Arai Mandi, distt. Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Ghulam Mohiuddin. He joined the rally in Arai to protest against the despotic rule of the Maharaja. When the rallyists were fired upon by the State military, he was killed in firing in 1931. [File No. III, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; HMKJAMH, p. 328]

Mohammed Ismail Najar: Born in 1908 in distt. Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Shri Samad Najar. A carpenter by profession, he participated in the National Conference-led movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir State. He was killed in the State Army's firing on a demonstration he participated at the Maisuma Bazar in Srinagar in 1946. [File No. IV, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; WWIM, II, p.212]

Mohammed Khan: Born in 1911 in v. Sapore, distt. Baramulla, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Fateh Khan. When the political movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir was spreading in 1931, he took an active part in it. A volunteer in a procession in this connection at Sapore, he was killed in the firing by

the State police on the demonstrators in 1931. [File No. IV, 8; *MMCR*, J&KSA, Srinagar; *WWIM*, II, p.199; *HMKJAMH*, p. 328]

Mohammed Majab/Mujib Butt: Born in 1928 at Chhatabal, distt. Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Abdul Ghaffar.; Educated up to middle standard. Being an active worker of the National Conference, he took part in the political movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir State. He was killed in the sudden firing of the State army on a demonstration he joined at Safa Kadal, Srinagar, in 1946. [File No. IV, 8; *MMCR*, J&KSA, Srinagar; *WWIM*, II, p.200; *HMKJAMH*, p. 328]

Mohammed Sheikh: Born in 1906 in Sapore, distt. Baramulla, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Azim Sheikh. When the political movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir was widely spreading in 1931, he actively participated in it. Joining a procession in its connection at Sopore, he was killed in the firing by the State police on the processionists in 1931. [File No. IV, 8; *MMCR*, J&KSA, Srinagar; *WWIM*, II, p.200]

Mohammed Sultan Khan: Born in 1922 in distt. Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Amir Khan. At the call of the National Conference, he participated in the political movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir State. He was killed in the State Army's firing on a demonstration he participated on 20 May 1946. [File No.

IV, 8; *MMCR*, J&KSA, Srinagar; *WWIM*, II, p.200; *FSK*, pp. 48-49; *HMKJAMH*, p. 322]

Mohammed Yakub/Yaqoob: Resident of v. Arai Mandi, distt. Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Ghulam Mohiddin. A political leader at the local level, he played a significant role during the movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir State. While leading a protest demonstration at Arai Mandi (Poonch) in 1931 against the oppressive rule of the Maharaja, he was arrested by the State Army. Following his arrest, he was threatened to be killed if he did not denounce the movement. He vehemently refused to do so, and was shot dead on the spot. [File No. V, 8; *MMCR*, J&KSA, Srinagar; *WWIM*, II, p.200]

Mohammed Yusuf Naqshbandi: Born in 1923 in Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Mohiuddin Naqshbandi. As a committed political worker, he actively joined the political movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir, spearheaded by the National Conference in 1946. Naqshbandi was killed at the Khankah-i-Mualla in Srinagar on 26 May 1946 in the State army's firing on a procession he joined to protest against the Maharaja's tyrannical rule. [File No. IV, 8; *MMCR*, J&KSA, Srinagar; *WWIM*, II, p.216; *HMKJAMH*, p. 322]

Mohan Lal: Resident of Amjhara State (Indore State), the Central India

Agency of Holkar State (now Madhya Pradesh); Cavalry Officer of Amjhera State; he joined the rebel forces and played an important role in raiding the British Residency at Bhopawar in October 1857, and also plundered the British riches from the run-away troops of Hutchinson; he, however, surrendered the looted wealth from the Britishers to the Amjhera State treasury; captured by the pro-British Holkar Indore State troops and handed over to the British, he was executed at Indore in 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. II, NAIB; WWIM, III, p.98]

Mohan Ram: Born in v. Gothia, distt. Meerut, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he was a Sepoy of the British-Indian Army's 7/8 Punjab Regiment; joined the Indian National Army in 1942 as a Sepoy in the 3rd Guerrilla Regiment; he was deployed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front against the British forces and lost his life while fighting. [INA Papers, F.Nos.221/INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p.201]

Mohan Singh: Resident of Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Ghasi Ram; he joined the rebel forces in their plundering of the British quarters during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British during their re-occupation of this region, and charged with 'plundering, murder and rebellion'; he was sentenced to death with confiscation of his property, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc.

(Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Mohan Singh: Resident of Sampthar, Jhansi State (now Uttar Pradesh); took part in the Uprising of 1857 in Jhansi; he joined the anti-British rebel forces and fought against the British army in the Jhansi region; caught by the British troops during their re-occupation of Jhansi and charged with 'looting, rebellion against the British and aiding the rebellion', Mohan was sentenced to be executed in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Mohan Singh: Resident of v. Chakot, distt. Almora, Kumaon Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); a Havildar in the 4/19 Hyderabad Regiment of the British-Indian Army, he switched over his loyalty to the Indian National Army in Malaya in 1942 and joined its 1st Guerilla Regiment; deployed on the Burma (Myanmar) front, he contacted a deadly disease and died after a while in an INA-run hospital at Malaik, in April 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.403/INA, 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI; ROH, pp 730-31]

Mohan Singh: Resident of v. Simroli, p.o Choukut-Dehgam, distt. Almora, Kumaon Division, the United Provinces (now in Uttarakhand); a civilian, having no past record of military affiliation with the British-Indian Army, joined the Indian National Army as Havildar in its 3rd Guerilla Regiment; deployed in the

battle fields of Burma, he laid down his life in an encounter with the British at Kalewa (Myanmar) in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.403/INA, 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI; ROH, pp. 732-33]

Mohar Chand: Resident of v. Chhapargarh, p.o. Dankar, distt. Bulandshahr, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). Before shifting loyalty to the Indian National Army, he had served the 7/8 Punjab Regiment of the British-Indian Army. Soon after joining the INA as soldier in its 3rd Guerrilla Regiment, he was sent to the Burma (now Myanmar) front to counter the British-led Allied forces. He was reported to be killed in the battle field in 1944 in a fierce engagement with the enemy troops. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1946), NAI; ROH, pp. 740-741]

Mohar Singh: Resident of Kanpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels of his area to fight against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he was killed while resisting the advancing British army in the Kanpur region in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.49 (VI) (1858), MSAB]

Mohar Singh: Resident of v. Moroli, p.o. Hindowne (Hindaun), distt. Karauli, formerly in Jaipur State, the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); served as Signalman in the 1/8 Punjab Regiment of the British-Indian Army; he left it in 1942 and joined the 3rd Guerilla Regiment of the Indian

National Army as a Sepoy. Deployed to fight the British-led Allied forces, he died in action on the Burma (Myanmar) front in 1945. [INA Papers, F.Nos.480-I/INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p. 202]

Mohar Singh: Resident of v. Rindi, p.o. Hindowne (Hindaun), distt. Karauli, formerly in Jaipur State, the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); previously served as a Lance-Naik in the 1/8 Punjab Regiment of the British-Indian Army; he shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 and served its 3rd Guerilla Regiment in the same rank; while confronting the British on the Burma (Myanmar) front he lost his life in 1945. [INA Papers, F.No.379/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, p. 202]

Moharram Ali: Resident of Motilal Bagh, distt. Sitapur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). On 18 August 1942 many people from various parts of the district gathered in Motilal Bagh for taking part in a demonstration organized in connection with the "Quit India" movement, and Moharram Ali also joined the gathering. Soon the policemen reached the location, lathi-charged to disperse the crowd and opened fire on them. He received severe bullet injuries in this indiscriminate firing and succumbed to these on that day. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; SSKS, 16, pp. pa & bha]

Mohd Hadee: Hailed from Unnao, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces

soon after the outbreak of the 1857 Uprising; along with his fellow rebels he marched towards Delhi while fighting against the British forces; he escaped to his region after the British re-occupation of Delhi in September 1857; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British army in the Unnao region. [Mutiny Records, Unnao Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Mohd. Abdul Hakim: Resident of Faizabad, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and proceeded to Lucknow; he fought against the British at several places in Lucknow city; he was caught by the British army in the course of an engagement and hanged at Machhi Bhawan, Lucknow, in June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1857), UPSAL]

Mohd. Allee: Resident of Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British troops at various places in the Allahabad region; he also offered money to other rebels for buying arms and encouraged them to kill the *firangis* (British); he was caught by the British troops during their attacks on the Allahabad, and charged with 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death with confiscation of property in 1859 and executed by hanging in 1860. [Mutiny Records, Allahabad Mutiny Basta,

UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. I, No.43B (1859), MSAB]

Mohd. Allee: Resident of Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at various places in the Hamirpur region; he also incited the local people to raise their arms against the *goralog* (British); he was captured by the British troops during their advance in this area, and charged with 'sedition, murder of Europeans and rebellion with violence'; he was sentenced to death 1859 and hanged soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. II, No.43C (1859), MSAB]

Mohd. Aslum: Belonged to Allygurh [Aligarh], North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also encouraged the local people to rise and overthrow the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he marched on to Delhi, joined hands with the rebels there and fought the British troops at several places; he was killed during an encounter with the advancing British army in Delhi in September 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Coll No.57, NAI; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]

Mohd. Babar: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area in their fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857, and also incited

others to raise their arms and overthrow the British power; he died while confronting the British army in the battle of Chinhat, Lucknow, on 20 June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Mohd. Baksh: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and also incited others to take part in the resistance against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he fought the British forces at various locales and was killed by them in a confrontation at Bailey Guard, Lucknow in November 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858), UPSAL]

Mohd. Din: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his neighbours to join the rebel forces and fight against the *goralog* (British); he was caught during an engagement with the British troops in Banda and imprisoned on the charges of 'sedition, murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death with confiscation of property in September 1858 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Mohd. Hasan Khan: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and led a group of rebels in attacking the

British positions in Lucknow on several occasions; he died while fighting against the British army in Lucknow in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Mohd. Ibrahim: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and took part in attacking the British establishments in Lucknow on several occasions; he died while fighting against the British army at Moosabagh, Lucknow in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Mohd. Khan: Belonged to Fatehpore [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857, and also incited his neighbours to join the fight against the British rule; he offered financial support to the local rebels and encouraged them to go for overthrowing the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he was killed by the British troops during their raids on Fatehpur in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Mohd. Khan: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought against the British forces during the Uprising of 1857; he also took part in the plundering of British properties and use the proceeds for the rebel cause; he was caught in the course of a British operation in the Banda region, charged with 'plundering and looting the British property and

rebellion'; he was sentenced to death and hanged in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Mohd. Luteef: Hailed from Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited other people to raise their arms against the British authority; he moved into Delhi, joined hands with the rebels there and fought the British troops at several places; he died during an engagement with the advancing British army in Delhi in September 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Coll No.57, NAI; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]

Mohd. Meer Allee: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he provided financial support to the local rebels for buying arms and fighting against the British during the 1857 Uprising; he also propagated against the British rule and incited the public to raise their arms against it; captured during a British attack on the Banda region, and charged with 'aiding and abetting the rebellion', he was sentenced to death in September 1858 and subsequently hanged. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Mohd. Mehdi: Inhabitant of Faizabad, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels of his locality during the Uprising of

1857, proceeded to Lucknow, and fought against the British there in different engagements; he was caught by the British army and hanged at Machhi Bhawan, Lucknow, in June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1857), UPSAL]

Mohd. Mirza: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and also encouraged others to raise their arms against the British; he fought at various places against the British forces, and died in the battle of Chinhat, Lucknow, on 20 June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Mohd. Nagi Khan: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and led the rebels in attacking the British establishments in Lucknow; he died while fighting against the British army in Lucknow in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Mohd. Nasir Khan: Belonged to Faizabad, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces during the 1857 Uprising and proceeded to Lucknow; he fought against the British troops in several parts of Lucknow city; he was caught by the British army and hanged at Machhi

- Bhawan, Lucknow, in June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1857), UPSAL]
- Mohd. Nasir:** Resident of Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought the British during the Uprising of 1857, and also encouraged other people to take part in attacking the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he was caught by the advancing British troops in the course of an engagement, and accused of 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death and executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Mohd. Raza Khan:** Resident of Faizabad, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined the fighting against the British during the 1857 Uprising and proceeded to Lucknow; he fought against the British at various points in Lucknow city; he was caught by the British army and hanged at Machhi Bhawan, Lucknow, in June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1857), UPSAL]
- Mohd. Raza:** Inhabitant of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought against the British at various places during the Uprising of 1857; he also encouraged others to raise their arms against the British; he was killed by the British army in an encounter at Bailey Guard, Lucknow, in November 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858), UPSAL]
- Mohd. Sabir:** Resident of Faizabad, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, proceeded to Lucknow, and fought against the British in several engagements; he was caught by the British army and hanged at Machhi Bhawan, Lucknow, in June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1857), UPSAL]
- Mohd. Shah:** Hailed from Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at several places in the Hamirpur region; he was captured during the British re-occupation of Hamirpur, and charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death with confiscation of property in 1858 and hanged soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Mohd. Yusoof:** Resident of Faizabad, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and proceeded to Lucknow; he fought against the British at several places in Lucknow city; caught by the British army, he was hanged at Machhi Bhawan, Lucknow, in June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.)

- Oudh (1857), UPSAL]
- Mohd.:** Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel army during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in attacking the British positions; he was captured by the British troops during an engagement and charged with 'plunder, murder and rebellion'; sentenced to death and hanged in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]
- Moheooddeen Khan:** Hailed from Hinduan, a town in Jaipur State (now in distt. Sawai Madhopur), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); took part in the 1857 Uprising in Jaipur State and was arrested; the Jaipur State troops stationed at Hinduan became rebellious meanwhile and rescued Moheooddeen Khan and other rebels; along with others, he was captured again and sent to Agra by the Political Agent of Jaipur. Moheooddeen Khan was tried at Agra and hanged. [F/Cons, S.C 30 April 1858/149-150 A, NAI; Mil/Deptt. No. M-06-1 (Pts.) Pad No.1/2, F. No. 01, Pt.5/3, Jaipur State Records, RSAB cited in RSG, V 2, pp.90-91]
- Mohibullah Khan:** Resident of the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the resistance against the British rule during the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his neighbourhood to raise their arms; he proceeded to Delhi, joined hands with the rebels there, and fought the British soldiers in different engagements; he was killed while confronting the advancing British army in Delhi in 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Coll No.57, NAI]
- Mohinder Singh:** Resident of the Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); he was a Soldier in the 5/18 Garhwal Rifles of the British-Indian Army; he shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 and served it as Sepoy in the Ist Guerrilla Regiment; he fought the British forces at several places on the Burma (now Myanmar) front where he was killed in a battle in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, p.202]
- Mohinder Singh:** Resident of v. Pangaon, p.o. D. Thal, distt. Almora, Kumaon Division, United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); previously a Sepoy in the 4/19 Hyderabad Regiment of the British-Indian Army; abandoned it and joined the Indian National Army in Malaya in 1942 where he served as Lance Naik in the 3rd Guerilla Regiment; while fighting the Allied Forces on the Malaik (Myanmar) front, he caught an incurable disease and was admitted to the INA unit hospital; not being able to recover from his illness, he died in April 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.403/INA, 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI; ROH, pp. 730-31]
- Mohit Lal:** Born in 1877 in distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Shivcharan Lal. He was

killed in the British police firing on 20 August 1942 during the course of his taking part in a "Quit India" demonstration. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; BCA, p. 114]

Mohammed Khan: Born on 5 January 1817 in Karauli, Karauli State (now distt. Karauli), Rajputana (now in Rajasthan); s/o Nasir Khan; educated in Urdu and English; *Risaldar* in Kota State Army; took active part in the 1857 Uprising against the British dominance over Kota; under the leadership of Mehrab Khan (the military leader of the rebels) and Jaidayal (the civilian leader of the rebels), he took part in the attack on the Agency House, Kota, on 15 October 1857 where Capt. C.E. Burton, the Political Agent, and his two sons were killed by the rebels; captured by the troops of the loyalist Kota ruler, he was killed in March 1858. [F/Poll, Nos 1-2, September 1858; F/Poll 'A', Nos 428-36, February 1858, NAI; *Sujas*, No 4, June-July 1998, Jaipur, p.80; *WWIM*, III, p.97; *RKSS*, pp. 124-43, *RSG*, p.98]

Mohobul Singh: Resident of Azimgarh [Azamgarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he was a Sepoy in the 8th Native Infantry of the British-Indian army; left his regiment to join the anti-British forces during the Uprising of 1857; he fought against the British throughout the tumult at various places of Azamgarh and the adjoining areas; he was later caught by the enemy and sentenced to death in July 1858 on the charges of 'mutiny and

rebellion against the British authority'. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Mohomed Ali Khan: Born in Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he was a Burkundauz [*Barqandaz*] in the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebel forces of the Agra region; he fought the British at several places in the Agra-Mathura area; he was killed by the advancing British troops during their raids on the rebel positions in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Mohomed Azeem Khan: Resident of Furruckhabad [Farrukhabad], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he led the local rebels against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also persuaded many others to join the fight and provided the rebel cause with financial support; captured by the British authorities and charged with his 'being a leader and instigator of the rebellion', he was sentenced to death in February 1859. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Mohomed Bux: Resident of Katra, Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels of his locality during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces; he also

took part in seizing the British treasury and using its proceeds to buy arms for the rebels; he was caught by the British troops during their marches in Allahabad, and hanged from a tree in 1857 on the charges of 'theft and rebellion against the British'. [Mutiny Records, Allahabad Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Mohomed Den: Belonged to Futtehpore [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857, and also incited his neighbours to rise against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he was caught by the British troops during their raids on Fatehpur in 1857, and executed soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Mohomed Fuzzul: Resident of Futtehpore [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); fought against the British forces in the Fatehpur region during the Uprising of 1857; he also incited others of the area to join the anti-British forces; he was caught by the enemy during an engagement and imprisoned for life in 1858 on the charges of 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; he died in detention. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Mohomed Hussun: Belonged to Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar

Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited others to rise and overthrow the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he marched on to Delhi, joined hands with the rebels there and fought the British forces at several places; he died while encountering the advancing British army in Delhi in September 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Coll No.57, NAI; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]

Mohomed Raffee: Resident of Aligarh, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the fight against the British during the Uprising of 1857, and also encouraged others to destroy the British establishments in the Aligarh region; he was caught by the British after their re-occupation of Aligarh, and charged with 'theft, murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1858, and hanged; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Proc. F/Deptt. (Judl), NWP, Vol. 74 (1858), UPSAL]

Mohomed Sheikh: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at several places in the Banda region; he also propagated against the exploitative British misrule and incited the local people to raise their arms against it and kill the *firangis* (British); he lost his life in 1858 during an encounter with the advancing British army in Banda; his property was confiscated later on.

[Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

India" movement in her village in August 1942. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; BCA, p.131]

Mohomed Yaar: Resident of Allygurh [Aligarh], North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also motivated others to rise against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he moved into Delhi, joined hands with the rebels there and fought the British troops at several places; he died while encountering the advancing British army in Delhi in September 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Coll No.57, NAI; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]

Mohseen Alee Khan: Resident of Furruckhabad [Farrukhabad], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); took part in the Uprising of 1857 and led the rebel forces in fighting against the British; in the course of an engagement with the enemy, he was caught and put on the trial; convicted of 'being the leader of the rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to death in January 1859. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Mohomed: Resident of Puthra, Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in his own region; he also provided financial support to the local people and incited them to raise their arms against the *firangis* (British) and overthrow the exploitative *Firangi* rule; he was caught during an attack of the British army in Hamirpur and sentenced to death on the charges of 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British' he was executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Mohsin Ally: Resident of Moradabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); took active part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British in the Allahabad region; he also encouraged others to join the rebel forces against the British; he was caught in the course of an engagement and hanged by the British in December 1858. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Mohrani: Resident of v. Sarai Harkhu, distt. Jaunpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); she was killed in the police firing while taking part in a procession during the "Quit

Mohummud Beg: Resident of Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Mirza; he was a Sepoy in the A. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels of his area; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British forces. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Mohun Budh: Hailed from Jhansi State, (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces in fighting against the British during the 1857 Uprising; he also participated in attacking and plundering the British establishments in Jhansi and its neighbourhood between 1857 and 1858; when the British were making a comeback in Jhansi in 1858, he was arrested by them; accused of 'taking part in plundering and rebellion against the British', Mohun was sentenced to death in 1858 and executed soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Mohun Loll: Born in Meerut, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); joined the 'Hindustani forces' in fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also participated in plundering the British properties and passing the booty on to the local rebels for their financial support; he was captured by the British in the course of an engagement and imprisoned in the Meerut Jail on the charges of 'plundering and rebellion'; he died in the jail in 1859 while facing his trial. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Mohun Mahomed Khan: Belonged to Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh; s/o Oomdah Begum; he joined the anti-British forces in Jhansi to fight against the British domination during the Rising of 1857; he also participated in the plundering of British properties, and passing the booty on to the rebel

forces for meeting their military expenses; he was caught and executed by hanging in March 1857; his property was also confiscated by the British authorities. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Mohun Singh: Resident of Gwalee, Mirzapoor [Mirzapur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British forces on several occasions; caught by the British during an engagement, he was sentenced to death and hanged in 1861. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per. Srs.), UPRAA]

Mohun Singh: Resident of Shahjehanpor [Shahjahanpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he was a Sepoy in the B. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels in fighting against the British rule; he was caught in 1858 while resisting the advancing British forces, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Mohun Singh: Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; he was a Sepoy in the A. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the

British employment during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at several places; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British forces. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Mohun: Belonged to Etawah of Kanpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857, and fought against the British forces in several engagements; he also encouraged his neighbours to take up arms against the *firangis* (British); he was killed while resisting the advancing British army in the Etawah region in 1858. [Mutiny Papers, Etawah Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Mohun: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also provided financial support to the Banda rebels for meeting their military expenses; he was caught by the British during their re-occupation of this region; charged with 'plundering the British properties and rebellion'; he was sentenced to death in August 1858 and executed by hanging; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Mohun: Resident of Imlea, Rewa, the North-Western Provinces (now in

Madhya Pradesh); Lohar; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British forces on several occasions; caught by the British during an engagement, he was hanged in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Mokhaum Singh: Belonged to a village of Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Rajput [Rajput]; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited others to join the rebel forces in fighting against the British rule; he was captured by the British soon after the defeat of the rebel forces in Muzaffarnagar area and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1859 and hanged. [Mutiny Records, Muzaffarnagar Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.148]

Molan Roy: Belonged to Cheterkonee, Ghazepoor [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Bhoonhar [Bhunhar]; he fought the British forces at several places in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British troops when they were re-occupying the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Mollo: Hailed from v. Siyawa, Sirohi State (now distt. Sirohi), Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Girassia (tribe). He joined the Bhil-Girassia

(tribes) revolt of 1922 in the Siawa, Valoria and Bhula villages of Sirohi State against the atrocities of the Sirohi ruler, his land settlement policy, *Begar* (forced labour) and cesses. In this settlement the *Malgujari* had been increased, along with the imposition of fresh taxes. Mollo was one among those two to three thousand Bhils who gathered at Siawa village on 4/5 April 1922 and decided that they would not give the increased *Malgujari*, the *Begar* (forced labour), and any other cess to the State. Hearing the news of the Bhil gathering, the State Army and 200 soldiers of the Mewar Bhil Corps, led by Major Richards, reached there and opened fire on the Bhil agitators on 12 April 1922 without any prior warning of dispersal. Some of the Bhils could manage to escape and fled to the hills. But with several others, Mollo was severely injured in the firing and died on the same day. Simultaneously with this firing, the village was looted and set on fire by the troops. [NR, 30 April and 18 June 1922, RSAB; AMR, 1913-1947, pp.101-102]

Molvi Imad-uddin: Belonged to Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels of his area in their fighting against the British forces during the Uprising of 1857, and also incited others to take to attacking the British; he was killed by the British army in the course of an encounter in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Molvi Saadat Ali Khan: Resident of Indore, Madhya Pradesh; he joined hands with the rebel forces of the Indore region during the Uprising of 1858; and fought the British-loyal forces on several occasions; he was killed by the Holkar army in the course of an engagement in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt. Part-I, Vol. No. 44 (1858), MSAB]

Molvi Safdur Ali: Resident of Shikohabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought the British forces at several places in the Shikohabad region during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British army in 1858 and hanged on the charge of 'murder and rebellion against the British'. [Mutiny Records, Aligarh Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Mone Singh: Hailed from v. & p.o. Kiraoli, distt. Agra, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He was earlier a Sepoy in the 4/19 Hyderabad Regiment of the British-Indian Army. On his joining voluntarily as soldier in the 3rd Guerrilla Regiment of the Indian National Army, he was deputed to confront the British, at various battle arenas in Burma (now Myanmar. In 1944 he died there in the course of heavy fighting. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1946), NAI; ROH, pp. 738-739]

Moobaruck Khan: Hailed from Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh; he joined the rebel forces soon after the outbreak of the 1857 Uprising; along with his fellow

rebels, he marched towards Delhi while fighting against the British forces; he escaped to his region after the British re-occupation of Delhi in September 1857; he died in 1858 while fighting against the advancing British army in the Bareilly region. [Mutiny Records, F/Abst. Proc. (Poll), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Mookarum: Born in Ghuteab, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Shaikh; he was a Sirdar Jemadar [*Sardar Jamadar*] with the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison; he left the British service on 5 July 1857 and joined the rebels; he fought against the British on several occasions during the Uprising of 1857; he died in the course of an encounter with the advancing British army in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. II, No.43C (1859), MSAB]

Mooktiar: Belonged to Nugla Noonair, Mynpoory [Mainpuri], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Kayeth [Kaith]; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at several places; he was caught by the British during their operations against the rebels, and executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. II, No.43C (1859), MSAB]

Mool Chund (Dewan): Resident of Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh; he joined the rebel forces under the leadership of Khan Bahadur Khan (the rebel chief

of the Rohilkhand region), and took part in fighting against the British at several places during the Uprising 1857; he was caught by the British army advancing into the Rohilkhand region and executed by hanging in 1860 at Bareilly. [Mutiny Records, Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL; *WWIM*, III, p.99]

Mool Chund (Tyagi): Belonged to a village of Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Rajpoot [Rajput]; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited others to join the rebel forces in fighting against the British rule; he was captured by the British soon after the defeat of the rebel forces in his area and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1859 and hanged. [Mutiny Records, Muzaffarnagar Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; *WWIM*, III, p.148]

Moola: Resident of Surya Pol Darwaja, Bharatpur State (now distt. Bharatpur), Rajasthan; belonged to a Scheduled caste. The Bharatpur police caught twenty two Chamars, including Moola, from the Surya Pol Darwaja on 23 March 1922, and ordered them to graze the animals of the Bharatpur ruler under *Begar* (forced labour). Moola and others refused to perform *Begar* and reminded the Bharatpur ruler that he himself had declared it unlawful previously, by issuing a proclamation; and hence they should not be forced to give *Begar*. The Maharaja

was furious at their audacity and ordered the police to imprison and punish them. All the 22 Chamars were then put behind the bars and mercilessly flogged by the police. Moola was one among those four persons who had been severely tortured leading to his death in detention. Moola's death did not go in vain, and sparked off an agitation of the Chamars of that area. They gathered in large number, demonstrated against the Bharatpur ruler and created a powerful movement against *Begar*. [NR, 2 April 1922, RSAB]

Moolai Khan: Resident of Shahjehanpore [Shahjahanpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he was a Sepoy in the B. Company of the British-Indian army; he stopped serving the British during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels to fight against the British rule; he was caught in 1858 while resisting the advancing British forces, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Moolee Singh: Belonged to Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited others to go for killing the *firangis* (British); he marched on to Delhi, joined hands with the rebels there and fought the British troops; he was captured by the British at the

time of their re-occupation of Delhi, and charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death and shot dead in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Judl. Deptt (Delhi Div.) F.No.3 (1858), HSAP]

Mooloo: Resident of Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Sepoy in the A. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at several places in his region; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British forces. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA Mutiny Records, NWP, Etawahh Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Mooltan Khan: Born in Furruckabad [Farrukhabad], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); took a leading part in the 1857 Uprising in the Farrukhabad region and fought against British forces; he also played a key role in organizing the local rebels and in plundering the British properties; arrested by the British and charged with 'being leader and instigator in the rebellion'; he was sentenced to death in January 1859. Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Moonawur Khan: Belonged to Meerut, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); took part in the fighting against the British during the 1857 Uprising; captured by the British troops at the time of their military operations in September 1858, he was

- sentenced to death with confiscation of all his property. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]
- Mooneeroodeen:** Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Sheikh; he joined hands with the local rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in their marches to attack the British establishments in the Banda region; he also incited his neighbours to raise their arms and kill the *goralog* (British); caught by the advancing British troops in Banda and charged with 'sedition, murder of Europeans and rebellion', he was sentenced to death in May 1858 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.52 (IX) (1858), MSAB]
- Moonna Lall:** Resident of Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at various places in Aligarh; he was caught and hanged by the British in 1857 on the charges of 'murder and rebellion against the British'; his house was also razed to the ground. [Mutiny Records, Aligarh Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt. Part-1, Vol. No. 44 (1858), MSAB]
- Moonoor Khan:** Born in Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in the Agra-Mathura region; he was caught by the British troops advancing towards Agra, and charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death with confiscation of his property and executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Moonraukhan:** Resident of Ghazeepeer [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought the British forces at several places in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British after their re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Moora Khan:** Hailed from Unnao, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces soon after the outbreak of the 1857 Uprising; he marched towards Delhi while fighting against the British forces; he escaped to his region after the British re-occupation of Delhi in September 1857; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British army in the Unnao region. [Mutiny Records, Unnao Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Moorad Bux:** Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in the Banda region; he also provided financial support to the local rebels and incited them to kill the *firangis* (British) and establish their own authority; he was caught during an engagement with the advancing

British troops in Banda and charged with 'sedition, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; sentenced to death with confiscation of property in September 1858, he was executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Moorlee: Resident of Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Sepoy in the B. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 to join the rebels of his area in challenging the British rule; he was caught in 1858 while resisting the British forces, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Mooruk: Hailed from Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Chuprasee [*Chaprasai*]; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and provided all the services to the rebels at the time of their fighting against the British; he was captured during the British re-occupation of the Hamirpur region, and charged with 'taking part in the rebellion against the British'; sentenced to transportation for life in 1859, he died in captivity. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Moosa Barai: Resident of v. Ari, distt.

Ghazipur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Bhikkhu. He received bullet wounds in the police firing while taking part in August 1942 in a demonstration organized during the "Quit India" movement at his native place. He could not survive those injuries and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.26]

Mooshtak Allee: Resident of Aligarh, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857, and also incited many others to destroy the British establishments in Aligarh; he was caught by the British at the time of their attacks on the rebels in Aligarh, and charged with 'sedition, murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1858, and hanged; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Proc. F/Deptt. (Judl), NWP, Vol. 74 (1858), UPSAL]

Moozuffar Khan: Hailed from Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh; he joined the rebel forces soon after the outbreak of the 1857 Uprising; along with the other rebels he marched towards Delhi while fighting against the British; he escaped to his region after the British re-occupation of Delhi in September 1857; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British army in the Bareilly region. [Mutiny Records, F/ Abst. Proc. (Poll), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Morad Alee Khan: Resident of

Farruckabad [Farrukhabad], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); played a leading role in the Uprising of 1857 in Farrukhabad region; he led the rebel forces a number of times in attacking the British soldiers; during the Companyraj's regaining possession over this region, he was caught and convicted of 'being a leader and instigator of rebellion against the British'; sentenced to death in January 1859. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Morbha: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels of his region in fighting the British during the 1857 Uprising; he also provided financial support to the rebels in the neighbourhood for buying arms; he was captured during a British attack on Banda, charged with 'murder, aiding and abetting the rebellion'; sentenced to death in August 1858 with confiscation of all property, he was executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Mosam Ali Khan: Resident of Farookhabad [Farrukhabad], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at several places in Farrukhabad; he was killed by the British army during an engagement on 8 October 1858. [Mutiny Record, Farrukhabad Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; FSUP, II,

pp.425-30]

Moshen Buksh: Resident of Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British troops in Allahabad; he also took part in seizing the British wealth and using it to buy arms for the rebels; he was captured by the British during their raids in Allahabad, and hanged from a tree in 1857 on the charges of 'looting and rebellion against the British'. [Mutiny Records, Allahabad Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]

Mosoom Allee: Born in Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in fighting the British forces during the Uprising of 1857, and also encouraged other people to attack the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he was caught by the re-occupying British troops and accused of 'sedition, murder and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to death in 1858 with confiscation of his property, he was executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.52 (IX) (1858), MSAB]

Motee Bai: Resident of Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh; a close associate of Rani Lakshmi Bai (the rebel leader of Jhansi), she took part in the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British troops under the Rani's leadership; she was killed during an encounter with the British forces in June 1858. [Mutiny

- Records, Jhansi Mutiny, Basta 5, UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.100]
- Moti Bai:** Hailing from Jhansi State (now Uttar Pradesh); lieutenant of Rani Lakshmi Bai; gunner; she joined part in the anti-British rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857; she took part in throwing the British out from Jhansi and its surrounding areas; later the British struck back and reached Jhansi in 1858; while fighting against the British offensive at the Jhansi fort on 4 June 1858, she was knocked down by the enemy fire and died on the spot. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.100]
- Moti Lal Dube:** Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels of his area and fought the British at several places during the Uprising of 1857; he also participated in attacking and plundering the British properties; he was killed while confronting the British army at Qaiserbagh, Lucknow, in March 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Moti Lal:** Resident of distt. Muradabad, the United Province (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Shyam Lal. He was killed in the police firing on a procession he participated at Mandi Chawk, Moradabad, during the "Quit India" movement in 1942. [SSKS, Vol. 12, p. cha]
- Moti Lal:** Resident of Jalalabad, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); cultivator; with his village fellows, he refused to oblige the British forces with *rasad* (provisions) at Jalalabad during the Uprising of 1857; for this, he was caught and hanged by the British troops in November 1857; his entire village was also looted by the British army. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Moti Lall:** Resident of Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at several places in the Allahabad region; he was captured by the British troops during an encounter in Allahabad and hanged from a tree in 1857. [PP, Further Paper No.1]
- Moti Loll:** Resident of Futtehpore [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at various points in the Fatehpur-Kanpur region; he also participated in plundering the British properties; he was killed by the British troops during their marches into Kanpur in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per.Srs.), UPRAA]
- Motilal:** Born in 1902 in distt. Moradabad, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Shyamlal. He was killed in the police firing while taking part in a protest rally at Moradabad in the midst of the "Quit India" movement in August 1942. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI;

RORCG; WWIM, I, p.234]

Motta: Belonged to Ghazeepoor [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Jat; he fought the British forces at several places in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to the local rebels for buying arms and attacking the British; he was caught by the British during their re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Moula Bux: Belonged to Badaon, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Sheikh; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces on several occasions in the region of Badaon; he was caught by the British during their operations against the rebels, and executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. I, No.43B (1859), MSAB]

Mowassa Naik: Resident of Barwani, Madhya Pradesh; Chieftain of the Khetia (tribe); joined the rebel forces led by his nephew Bhima Naik in 1857; the group of rebels he led had taken part in several raids against the British troops on the Bombay-Agra Highway; he laid down his life in an encounter with the British forces. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. I, NAIB; WWIM, III, p.105]

Mowjee Loll: Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Sepoy

in the A. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British employment during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at several places; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British forces. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Mubarka Shah: Resident of Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh; he joined the rebel forces under the leadership of Khan Bahadur Khan, the rebel chief of the Rohilkhand region, and took part in fighting against the British at a number of places during the 1857 Uprising; he was caught by the advancing British army in Rohilkhand and executed by hanging in 1860 at Bareilly. [Mutiny Records, Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL; WWIM, III, p.100]

Mubaruk: Hailed from Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and provided all kinds of assistance to the rebels in their fight against the British; he was captured during the British re-occupation of the Hamirpur region, and charged with 'taking part in the rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to transportation for life in 1859; he died in captivity. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Mubee Hossein: Born in Moradabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Telee; he participated in

the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his neighbourhood to raise its arms against the British rule; he fought the British forces at several places and was caught by the British following the defeat of the rebel forces; charged with 'sedition and plundering the Government property during the rebellion', he was sentenced to death in 1860 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Mudar Bukhs: Belonged Muttra [Mathura], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in fighting the British army during the Uprising of 1857 in the Mathura region; he was captured by the British in the course of a combat and imprisoned for life in 1859 on the charge of 'rebellion against the British'; he died in prison. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Mudar Bukht: Hailed from Paharee, Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and also incited the people to raise their arms to overthrow the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he was killed during an encounter with the British army in 1858; his property was confiscated and handed over to those loyal to the British. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Mudar Bux: Belonged to Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar

Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in the Banda region; he also provided financial support to the local rebels and incited them to fight against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he was captured during an engagement with the British troops in Banda, and convicted on the charges of 'sedition, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death with confiscation of his property in May 1858 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.52 (IX) (1858), MSAB]

Mudar Bux: Resident of Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at various places in the Allahabad region; he also incited the local people to raise their arms against the *firangis* (British); he was caught by the British troops during their attack on the Allahabad area, and charged with 'robbery and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in July 1857 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, PP, Further Paper No.1; TIM, p.215]

Mudara: Hailed from Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh; he joined the rebel forces soon after the outbreak of the 1857 Uprising; along with his fellow rebels, he marched towards Delhi while fighting against the British forces; he escaped to his region after the British re-occupation of Delhi in

September 1857, he died in 1858 while confronting the advancing British army in the Bareilly region. [Mutiny Records, F/Abst. Proc. (Poll), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Mudaree: Hailed from to Narayanpoor, Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh; he joined hands with the rebels of his region during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at several places; he was caught by the British after the defeat of the rebel forces in his area, and charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1860 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Muddah Khan: Belonged to Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he led a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at several places in Lucknow; he was caught by the British after the defeat of the rebel forces and charged with 'murder and leading the rebellion'; he was sentenced to death in 1860 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. III, No.43D (1859), MSAB]

Mudde Bai: Born in 1913; hailed from v. Amwari, distt. Seoni under Jubbulpore [Jabalpur] administrative division, the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); w/o Sukkal Holya. She took part in the Jungle Satyagraha in Seoni district and was present when the *Satyagrahis*

(4,000 in number) clashed with the British police at Turia village. In the ensuing police firing she died on the spot along with Demo Devi. [H/Poll, F.Nos.23/54/1930; 23/58/1930; (FR) 10/1930, NAI; FFMPC, I, p.631]

Muddoo: Resident of Rekabgunj, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Sheikh; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces on several occasions; caught by the British during their offensive against the rebels, he was executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Mudhi Khan: Hailed from Muttra [Mathura], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he was a Havildar [*Hawaladar*] in the Permanent Armed Guards at the Agra Central Prison; when he was on escort duty at Bulandshahar, he left the British service in June 1857 to take part in the Uprising of 1857. Along with his other associates, he marched towards Delhi and joined the rebel forces there; he died while resisting the advancing British army in the Delhi region in September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mutiny Papers, Coll No. 57, NAI]

Mufti Ajmul: Resident of Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh; Pathan; he joined the rebel forces under the leadership of Khan Bahadur Khan (the rebel chief of the Rohilkhand region), and took part in fighting against the British on several

occasions during the 1857 Uprising; he was captured by the British army advancing on Rohilkhand and executed by hanging in 1860 at Bareilly. [Mutiny Records, Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL; *WWIM*, III, p.101]

Mufti Syed Ahmed: Resident of Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh; he joined the rebel forces under the leadership of Khan Bahadur Khan, the rebel leader of the Rohilkhand region, and took part in fighting against the British at a number of places during the uprising of 1857; he was caught by the advancing British army in Rohilkhand and executed by hanging in 1860 at Bareilly. [Mutiny Records, Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL; *WWIM*, III, 142]

Muhamed Ally Khan: Resident of Zumma, Ghazeepoor [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he fought the British forces at several places in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to the local rebels for buying arms and attacking the British; he was caught by the British after their re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Muhammad Husain: Resident of the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and also encouraged

his neighbourhood to raise their arms against the British; he proceeded to Delhi, joined the rebel army there, and fought the British troops in several engagements; he died while confronting the advancing British forces in Delhi in 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Coll No.57, NAI; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]

Muhammad Murtaza Khan (Khwaja Sara): Belonged to Lucknow, the Awadh Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he was a *Darogha* under the rebel regime, fought against the British forces at several places in Lucknow during the Uprising of 1857; he was killed by the *firangi* (British) army in the course of firings from both sides at Jilo-Khana (at Qaiserbagh) in September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; *L1857*, p.159]

Muhammed Bakhsh: Resident of the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited the local people to fight against the British; he proceeded to Delhi, joined the rebel army there, and fought the British at several places; he was killed while confronting the advancing British forces in Delhi in 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Coll No.57, NAI; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]

Muhammed Khan II: Resident of the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his

neighbourhood to raise its arms and attack the British establishments; he proceeded to Delhi, joined the rebel army there, and fought the British in different engagements; he was killed during an encounter with the advancing British forces in Delhi in 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Coll No.57, NAI; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]

Muhammed Khan: Resident of the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels during the Uprising of 1857, proceeded to Delhi and fought the British forces there in different engagements; he was killed while confronting the advancing British forces in Delhi in 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Coll No.57, NAI; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]

Muheeb Khan: Belonged to Thana Bhavan, Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at several places; he was caught by the British troops re-occupying Muzaffarnagar and charged with 'plundering the Government property and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to imprisonment for life in 1858; he died in captivity in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Muzaffarnagar Mutiny, Basta, UPRAA]

Muheeoodeen: Belonged to of Jubulpoor, [Jabalpur], (now in Madhya Pradesh); Shaikh; he was a Duffadar [*Dafadar*] in the Contingent

Guards of the Agra Central Prison under the British Government; he left the British employment during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels for fighting against the British rule; he died in 1858 while confronting the advancing British army. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Muheep Roy: Resident of Dhurnee, Ghazeepeer [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Bhoonhar [Bhunhar]; he fought the British at a number of places in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to his comrades for buying arms and attacking the British establishments; he was caught by the British after their re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by already hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Muhtaab Khan: Resident of a village in distt Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; s/o Shahbaaz Khan; he took part in the fighting against the British forces during the Uprising of 1857; he also incited his neighborhood to raise its arms against the foreign rule and go for killing the British; he was caught by the British during an engagement and executed by hanging in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Muzaffarnagar Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; *WWIM*, III, p.92]

Mujeeb Khan: Resident of Faizabad, the

Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and marched into Lucknow city; he fought against the British at various places in Lucknow; he was caught by the British army and hanged at Machhi Bhawan, Lucknow, in June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1857), UPSAL]

Mujhur Allee: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought against the British forces in the Banda region during the Uprising of 1857; he also provided financial support to the local rebels for buying arms and incited them to kill the *firangis* (British); he was caught during an engagement with the British troops in Banda, and charged with 'sedition, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British', sentenced to death with confiscation of property in May 1858; he was executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Mujtba Hussain alias Moolchand alias Mohammed Mujtba: Belonged to Jaunpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Sajjad Hussain; took part in the Ghadar activities in Mandalay (Burma/now Myanmar). He was among those who secretly visited the cantonment of Mandalay and exhorted the soldiers to rise against the British rule, and dedicate themselves to the Ghadar (rebellion) for the sake of Indian independence. Along with others like Amar Singh,

Ali Ahmad Siddiqui and Ramrakha, Mujtba Hussain was arrested, tried in the second Burma (Mandalay) Conspiracy Case, 1917, and sentenced to capital punishment on 6 July 1917 with forfeiture of his property. Later on, the Viceroy of India on 28 January 1918 considered the mercy petitions of Mujtba Hussain and three others, and decided to change their capital punishment into life imprisonment. However, according to the C.I.D. reports of 1918, Mujtba Hussain was already hanged in January 1918. [SSG, 4, *Shahidnama*, p.34-35;]

Mukanda Barai: Born in 12 September 1901 in v. Belvan, distt. Mirzapur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Sudahu Barai; betel shop owner. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. In accordance with the sabotage programme, he was involved in setting the Pahara railway station on fire. He received wounds twice in the police firing at Bajaha and Ahraura. Later on, he was arrested and heavily tortured by the police for extracting information about his compatriots, but he refused to betray his comrades. While being taken by train under police escort, he jumped out of the running train and died late in 1942. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; WWIM, I, p.27]

Mukdoom Buksh: Resident of Muttra [Mathura], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857, and accompanied

them in fighting the British in various parts of Mathura; he was caught by the British soldiers and imprisoned for life in 1859 on the charge of 'rebellion against the British'; he lost his life in captivity. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Mukhdoom: Hailed from Unnao, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces soon after the outbreak of the 1857 Uprising; he marched towards Delhi while fighting against the British forces; he escaped to his region after the British re-occupation of Delhi in September 1857; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British army in the Unnao region. [Mutiny Records, Unnao Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Mukhee: Resident of v. Hauz, Jownpore [Jaunpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); *Zamindar*; he led a group of rebels in attacking the British officials during the Uprising of 1857; he also encouraged many people from his locality to take up their arms against the British; caught by the British troops, he was executed in 1858 on the charges of 'murder, aiding and abetting the rebellion'; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Mukhtar-u Zaman: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the armed resistance

against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule) during the Uprising of 1857 and encouraged others to do the same; he was killed by the British army during an encounter at Bailey Guard, Lucknow, in November 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858), UPSAL]

Mukhti (Smt.): Born in 1921 in distt. Anantang, Jammu and Kashmir; w/o Shaban Qasid. She joined the National Conference rally in May 1946 to protest against the autocratic rule of the Maharaja, and to uphold the demand for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir. When the protestors were fired upon by the State army at Bazar Adda in Anantnag, Mukhti received fatal bullet wounds in the firing and died of these on the day of the rally. [File No. V, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; WWIM, II, p.206]

Mukkhas: Belonged to Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in plundering the British properties and attacking the British quarters during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British in one of their raids on Banda and sentenced to death in August 1858 on the charges of 'plundering and rebellion'; he was executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Muksood: Born in Ghazeepoor [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he

joined the rebels of his area and fought the British forces at several places in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to others for buying arms and attacking the British; he was caught by the British during their re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Mukti Nath Tewari: Born in 1917 in v. Bahuara, distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Kapildeo Tewari. He took part in a demonstration marching towards the Bairiya police station on 18 August 1942 during the "Quit India" movement. When the protesters reached the *Thana* the police suddenly opened fire on them. Devi Ram received serious bullet wounds in the firing and died of these on the spot. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; WWIM, I, p.359; BCA, p. 113]

Mukund Singh: Resident of Sunoti Chandpura, Madhya Pradesh; s/o Chamundrai; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces; captured by the advancing British army in 1858 in the course of an engagement, he was shot dead. [Mutiny Records, F/ Poll Proc. No. 357 (3) (1859), NAI]

Muliya/Muchiya: Born in v. Jiragura, Pargana Marpal of Jagdalpur (now teh. Jagdalpur), Bastar State (now Chhattisgarh); s/o Kumra Mahra; took part in the Adivasi (tribal)

Bhumkal – revolt of 1910 in the Jagdalpur region of Bastar against the feudal and colonial exploitation, and in the tribal anxiety for maintaining their distinct ways of life. In the intense battle (Indrawati-ford battle) on 16 February 1910 between the rebels and the British where many people died on the rebel side, Muliya/Muchiya and few others escaped from the scene and rallied round the neighbouring Ulnar and Netanar villages. "On the night of 25th February, the combined forces surrounded the Ulnar hill on which the men of Netanar village [the rebels] were supposed to be encamped. The movement was well executed, and all the aboriginals [tribals] were captured..." With other rebels Muliya/Muchiya was arrested, charged with "waging war against the Crown", and tried between 13 March and 28 April 1910 (known as the Jagdalpur Trial). Seventy eight of the rebels, including Muliya/Muchiya, were put behind the bars in Bastar Jail. In June 1910 along with others he was shifted to the Raipur Central Jail and tortured to death before 7 November 1910. [F/Poll (Confidential), Nos. 60, 29 of 1910, NAI; Jail Records, Central Jail, Raipur, List of Bastar Prisoners, cf HTPB, pp.245-57]

Muliya: Resident of Jagdalpur area, Bastar State (now in Chhattisgarh); took part in the Adivasi (tribal) Bhumkal – revolt of 1910 in the Jagdalpur area of Bastar against the feudal and colonial exploitation, and in the tribes' anxiety for maintaining

their distinct ways of life. On 16 February 1910, following the direct confrontation (Indrawati-ford battle) between the rebels and the British where many people died on the rebel side, Muliya and few others escaped from the scene and rallied round the neighbouring Ulnar and Netanar villages. "On the night of 25th February, the combined forces surrounded the Ulnar hill on which the men of Netanar village [the rebels] were supposed to be encamped. The movement was well executed, and all the aboriginals [tribals] were captured." Muliya was one among those who were arrested, charged with waging war against the crown", and tried along with others between 13 March and 28 April 1910 (known as the Jagdalpur Trial). Seventy eight rebels, including Muliya, were detained in Bastar Jail and later in June 1910 they were shifted to the Raipur Central Jail, where he died (before 7 November 1910) suffering ill-treatment and tortures by the jail authorities. [F/ Poll (Confidential), Nos 60, 29 of 1910, NAI; Jail Records, Central Jail, Raipur, List of Bastar Prisoners, cf HTPB, pp.24 5-57; BTRB, p.84]

Mullo Singh: Belonged to the Allahabad region, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); *Zamindar*; he participated in the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857, and led others in attacking the British establishments in Allahabad; he was caught by the British at the time of their attacks on the rebel positions in Allahabad, and charged

with 'plundering, murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in July 1857, and hanged; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, PP, Further Paper No.1; TIM, p.223]

Mullung: Born in Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Sheikh; he joined the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and went up to Bulandshahar to fight against the British; he also took part there in an attack on the British officers and their establishments; he was caught by the British during the engagement and hanged in 1858 on the charges of 'murder of the British officers and plundering the Government property during the rebellion'. [Mutiny Records, Bulandshahar Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Mumtaz: Belonged to distt. Muradabad, the United Province (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Md. Jalal. While participating in a protest demonstration during the "Quit India" movement in Jilal *Mohalla* of the district, Mumtaz was killed in the police firing on the demonstration there on the spot. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; SSKS, 12, p. cha]

Munawar Khan: Hailed from Tonk State (now distt. Tonk), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); sepoy in the Tonk State Army; marched with the rebellious troops under the command of Syed Amanat Shah Risaldar to fight, under the banner of the Mughal Emperor, against the British forces in the 1857 Uprising in

Delhi. He attained martyrdom while fighting the British troops in Delhi in 1857. [F/Poll, F.No. 12, 1857, NAI; MR; *Sujas* No4, June-July 1998, Jaipur, pp.80-81; RSG, p.99; WWIM, III, p. 102; RMSS, pp. 8-12]

Munawwar Khan: Belonged to Etawah, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857, and also incited the people in his neighbourhood to attack the *firangis* (British); he was killed while fighting the advancing British army in the Etawah region in 1858. [Mutiny Papers, Etawah Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Munawwar Mahagir: Born in 1904 in distt. Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Lassi Mahagir. A fisherman, he joined the movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir State. While taking part in a protest rally against the autocratic rule of the Maharaja at Pulwama (Anantnag) in February 1934, he died in the State Army's firing on the rallyists. [File No. V, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; WWIM, II, p.177-78]

Munda: Resident of Ghazeepoor [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Barber; he joined the rebels and the British forces at several places in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught in the course of the British re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Mundar: Belonged to Jhansi State (now Uttar Pradesh); close associate of Rani Lakshmi Bai; joined the Uprising of 1857, fought against the British under the command of the Rani in 1857 and took part in driving the British out from Jhansi and its surrounding areas i.e. Koonch, Kalpi and Gwalior; the British, however, struck back and reached Jhansi in 1858; Mundar was killed while fighting against the British at Kotahki-Sarai in Gwalior, and later cremated on 17 June 1858 at Gwalior. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.102]

Mundi Kalar: Born in v. Neganar, Agarwara Pargana in Jagdalpur (now teh. Jagdalpur), Bastar State (now Chhattisgarh); s/o Lakhmu Kalar; took part in the Adivasi (tribal) Bhumkal – revolt of 1910 in the Jagdalpur area of Bastar against the feudal-colonial exploitation, and in the tribes' anxiety for maintaining their distinct ways of life. On 16 February 1910, following the direct confrontation (Indrawati-ford battle) between the rebels and the British where many died on the rebel side, Mundi Kalar and few others escaped from the scene and rallied round the neighbouring Ulnar and Netanar villages. "On the night of 25th February, the combined forces surrounded the Ulnar hill on which the men of Netanar village [the rebels] were supposed to be encamped. The movement was well executed, and all the aboriginals [tribals] were captured...." With others Mundi Kalar was arrested,

charged with “waging war against the Crown”, and tried between 13 March and 28 April 1910 (known as the Jagdalpur Trial). Seventy eight of the rebels, including Mundi Kalar, were detained in Bastar Jail and later in June 1910 shifted to the Raipur Central Jail, where he died (before 7 November 1910) suffering ill-treatment and tortures by the jail administration. [F/Poll (Confidential), Nos 60, 29 of 1910, NAI; Jail Records, Central Jail, Raipur, List of Bastar Prisoners, cf HTPB, pp.245-57; BTRB, P.84]

Mundi: Resident of Sihora, Madhya Pradesh; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at several places in the Jabalpur region; he was caught by the British during an engagement and sentenced to death in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, F. No. 3 (1858), MPSAB]

Mundoo Singh: Hailed from Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh; he joined the rebel forces soon after the outbreak of the 1857 Uprising; along with his fellow rebels, he marched towards Delhi while fighting against the British forces; he escaped to his own locality soon after the British re-occupation of Delhi in September 1857; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British army in the Bareilly region. [Mutiny Records, F/Abst. Proc. (Poll), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Muneeq: Resident of Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he

took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British in the Hamirpur region; he also offered financial support to the local people and incited them to raise their arms against the *firangis* (British) and their allies; he was caught during an engagement with the advancing British troops, and charged with ‘sedition and rebellion with violence’, sentenced to death with confiscation of property in 1859; he was executed by hanging soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. III, No.43D (1859), MSAB]

Muneer Ali: Resident of the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited other people to raise their arms for challenging the British authorities; he marched towards Delhi, joined hands with the rebels there, and fought the British forces in different engagements; he was killed while confronting the advancing British army in Delhi in 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Coll No.57, NAI; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]

Muneer Khan: Belonged to Futtehpore [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857, and also incited other people to join the fight against the British; he also offered financial support to the local rebels and encouraged them to attack the British officials; he was caught by the British during their raids on Fatehpur in 1857, and hanged soon

- thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Muneer Khan:** Belonged to the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his neighbourhood to raise their arms and fight the British authorities; he proceeded to Delhi, joined hands with the rebel forces there, and fought the British at several places; he died while confronting the advancing British forces in Delhi in 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Coll No.57, NAI; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]
- Muneshwar Singh:** Belonged to v. Baraipar Tetariya, p.o. Pali, distt. Gorakhpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). During the "Quit India" movement he joined a gathering of about 25,000 people in Doharia where they were being urged to earn their freedom by throwing away the British rule. When the situation became tense and the people confronted the administration directly, the police opened fire on the agitating *satyagrahis* and killed 11 persons. Muneshwar Singh was among those killed in that firing on 23 August 1942. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; SSKS, 36, p. 2 & 26]
- Munga Singh:** Resident of Thana Bhavan, Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces on several occasions; he was caught by the British troops advancing in Muzaffarnagar and charged with 'plundering the Government property and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to imprisonment for life in 1858; he died in captivity in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Muzaffarnagar Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Mungle:** Hailing from Jhansi State, Bundelkhand Agency (now Uttar Pradesh); joined the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 against the British; while defending Jhansi from the advancing British forces, he was caught and charged with 'rebellion against the British'; sent behind the bars in 1858, he was later executed. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]
- Munglee:** Resident of Shahjehnpoor [Shahjahanpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Aheer; he was a Sepoy in the C. Company under the British-Indian army; he left the service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels; he was caught in 1858 while confronting the British forces, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]
- Mungoo Shah:** Resident of Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857

and fought against the British forces in his region; he also provided financial support to the local people and incited them to take to arms against the *firangis* (British) and overthrow their exploitative rule; he was caught during an attack of the British army in Hamirpur and sentenced to death on the charges of 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Mungoo: Belonged to Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also encouraged others to raise their arms for overthrowing the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he marched on to Delhi, joined hands with the rebels there and fought the British troops; he was caught by the British soon after their reoccupation of Delhi, and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death and shot dead in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Judl. Deptt. (Delhi Div.) F.No.3 (1858), HSAP]

Mungoo: Belonged to Katra, Allahabad, North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his locality during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British; he also took part in seizing the British treasury and using the loot for buying arms; he was caught by the British troops during their raids on Allahabad, and hanged from a tree in 1857 on the charges of 'plundering and rebellion against the

British'. [Mutiny Records, Allahabad Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.50 (VII) (1858), MSAB]

Munjhee: Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); Aheer; he came in support of the rebels of his village during the Uprising of 1857 and accompanied them in their campaigns against the British; he was caught by the British troops during an engagement and executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Munkanauth: Resident of Ghazeeপুর [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought the British at several places in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to the local rebels for buying arms and attacking the British; he was caught by the British after their re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Munmoo: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Chuprasee [*Chaprasi*]; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in the Banda region; he also provided ancillary services to the rebels during their marches against the British strongholds; he was caught during the British re-occupation of Banda, and charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British', sentenced to death in May 1858 and

hanged soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.52 (IX) (1858), MSAB]

Munna alias Nirmal: Belonged to v. Mohammadpur, p.o. Indra, distt. Azamgarh, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Banshibhar/Banshidhar. In accordance with the sabotage plan for the "Quit India" movement, the agitators from Kopa Division attacked Indra railway station, unfurled the National flag there and destroyed official documents on 17 August 1942. This twelve years old boy was killed on the spot on that day when the police fired on the agitators indiscriminately. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; BCA, p. 125; SSKS, 27, pp. la & wa; WWIM, I, p.239]

Munna Kunwar: Belonged to v. Tighra, distt. Azamgarh, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Vibhut Kunwar. In the wake of the "Quit India" movement, the Police Inspector and the force under him at the Madhuban police station had been ordered to raid the Congress office in Dubari Division, put down the National flag flying over it and destroy everything within. This incident on 13 August 1942 so inflamed the sentiments of the people that they started gathering near the police station from every part of the district on 15 August 1942. The demonstrators thereafter sought the *Thana* in-Charge's permission for hoisting the National flag on the top of the police station which he curtly

refused on the pretext of the District Magistrate's being present inside. When the agitators' request was thus turned down, they began to pelt stones on the *Thana* edifice and were fired upon by the police from inside the building. In this firing a number of people were shot dead. Munna Kunwar received severe bullet wounds and succumbed to his injuries after 4/5 hours on that very day. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; SSKS, 27, pp. ma, ya, ra la]

Munnalal: Resident of Cawnpore (Kanpur), the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and participated in attacking runaway Britishers in Cawnpore and its neighbouring areas; when the British reinforcement re-occupied Cawnpore between July and December 1857, he was caught in the course of the fighting and charged with 'taking part in the rebellion against the British'; sentenced to death in December 1858, he was executed soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.52 (IX) (1858), MSAB]

Munnee: Resident of Jalalabad, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); cultivator; along with the other villagers, he refused to oblige the British forces with *rasad* (provisions) at Jalalabad during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British troops and hanged for this in November 1857; his entire village was also looted by the British army.

[Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Munni Lal: Born in March 1916, v. Tithra, distt. Azamgarh, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Vibhuti Kunwar. He was killed in police firing while taking part in the procession taken out during the 'Quit India' movement at Madhuban in August 1942. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; *WWIM*, I, p.240]

Munni Lal: Hailed from v. Bhalona, distt. Bulandshahar, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh), a farmer. The protest demonstration he took part during the Salt Satyagraha was accosted by the police and ordered to stop proceeding. When it refused to obey the order, the police opened fire on it at Gulawati village on 12 September 1930. Munni Lal was killed in this police firing. [H/Poll, F.No. 23/54/1930, NAI; *SSKS*, 6, p. chha *WWIM*, I, p.240]

Munnoo Khan: Hailed from Allyghur [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he was a Naick [*Naik*] in the Armed Guards Contingent at the Agra Central Prison; he left the British service in June 1857 to join the Uprising of 1857. Along with his counterparts, he marched towards Delhi and joined the rebels' fight against the British; he was killed in an encounter with the advancing British army in the Delhi region in September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mutiny Papers, Coll No. 57, NAI]

Munnoo Khan: Resident of Allyghur [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he was a Naick [*Naik*] in the A. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at several places in his region; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British forces. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Munnu Khan: Resident of Katra, Allahabad, North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels forces of his region during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at several places; he also participated in seizing the British treasury and using its contents to further the rebel cause; he was caught by the British troops during their attacks on Allahabad, and executed by hanging from a tree in 1857 on the charges of 'looting and rebellion against the British'. [Mutiny Records, Allahabad Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Munnu Khan: Resident of the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and also encouraged his neighbourhood to raise its arms against the British authorities; he marched into Delhi, joined the rebel forces there, and fought the British in different engagements; he was killed by the advancing British forces during an encounter in 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Coll No.57, NAI; Poll Deptt,

Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]

Munnu: Resident of Munde Lohaikee, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Loohar; he was a Duffadar [*Dafadar*] in the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison under the British Government; he left the British employment during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebels for fighting against the British rule; he marched towards Delhi along with his fellows and fought the British army at several places; he died in 1858 while resisting the British attack on the rebels. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.52 (IX) (1858), MSAB]

Munnuwur Khan: Hailed from Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at many places in the Banda region; he also provided financial support to the locally disgruntled and incited them against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he was caught during an engagement with the British troops in Banda, and charged with 'sedition, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British' and sentenced to death with confiscation of property in July 1858; he was executed by hanging soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Munoo: Resident of Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the local rebels during the Uprising of

1857 and took active part in fighting the British; he was caught by the British in the course of an encounter in Allahabad, and charged with 'taking part in rebellion against the British'; sentenced to death in June 1857 with confiscation of his property; he was executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Allahabad Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; TIM, p.220]

Munsab Allee: Born in Kanpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels of his area and fought against the British forces during the Uprising of 1857; he was killed by the advancing British army in an encounter in the Kanpur region in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; PP, Further Papers No. 1; TIM, p. 103]

Munseef Khan: Belonged to Allahabad, North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at several places in the Allahabad region; he also incited the local people to rise against the *firangis* (British) and kill them; he was caught by the British troops during their attacks on the Allahabad area, and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in July 1857 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, PP, Further Paper No.1; TIM, p. 205]

Munshree: Resident of Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the

Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at various places in the Allahabad region; he also incited the local people to raise their arms against the *firangis* (British) and their allies; he was caught by the British troops during their raids on Allahabad, and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; and sentenced to death with confiscation of property in 1859 and executed by hanging in 1860. [Mutiny Records, PP, Further Paper No.1]

Munshi Doyal Shunkar: Inhabitant of Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at various places in Aligarh; he was caught and executed by hanging in 1857 on the charges of 'murder and rebellion against the British' his house was also razed to the ground. [Mutiny Records, Aligarh Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt. Part- 1, Vol. No. 44 (1858), MSAB]

Munshi Lal: Belonged to v. Bhatona, distt Bulandshar, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); farmer; on 12 September 1930, he joined the peasant protest rally against the payment of land revenue during the Civil Disobedience movement at Gulaothi. In course of the the demonstration, he received bullet wounds in the firing by the British police, and died on the spot. [H/poll, F.No. 23/58/30, NAI; WWIM, I, p. 240]

Munshi Mohamud Daood: Resident of Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions in Aligarh; caught by the British during their attacks on the rebels, he was hanged in 1857 on the charges of 'murder and rebellion against the British'; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Aligarh Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt. Part-1, Vol. No. 44 (1858), MSAB]

Munshi Rasool Baksh: Belonged to Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradeh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area in their fighting against the British forces during the Uprising of 1857, and also incited others to take to arms against the British rule; he was caught by the British army in 1857 and hanged; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Munshi Shobha Ram: Belonged to Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh; he participated locally in the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also extended financial support to the rebels for meeting their military expenses; he was caught by the British in one of their raids on this region; charged with 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to transportation for life, with confiscation of his property in 1858; he died in detention in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl

Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Munshi: Born in 1922, v. Behadidhana; distt. Betul, Nerbudda division, the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); s/o Chubbi, Gond; labourer. He took part in the "Quit India" movement in Betul, August-September 1942, coinciding with a late monsoon and drought in the area. Being one of the "ring-leaders" of the Gond agitation against the Government apathy over food scarcity, he was arrested, tried and imprisoned under Sections 35 (4), 35(5) (b) and 121 Defence of India Rules, and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment on 9 September 1942. Detained in Betul, Narsinghpur and Chhindwara district jails, and subjected to tortures in all of these, he died in the Chhindwara District Jail in 1945. [H/Poll (FR), F.Nos. 18/6/1942, 18/8/1942, 18/9/1942, NAI; *FFMPC*, I, p. 77]

Munsookh: Born in v. Nakoo, Mynpoory [Mainpuri], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Lodha; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his neighbourhood to raise their arms against the British rule; he was caught by the British after the defeat of the rebel forces in the Meerut region, and charged with 'murder and plundering the Government property during the rebellion'; he was sentenced to death in 1858 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Munuwur: Resident of Katra, Allahabad,

the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his locality during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British; he also took part in seizing the British treasury and supplying its contents to the rebellious forces; he was caught by the British troops during their attacks on Allahabad, and hanged from a tree in 1857 on the charges of 'plundering and rebellion against the British'. [Mutiny Records, Allahabad Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Murari Lal: Belonged to Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels in their fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857, and also encouraged other people to raise their arms for overthrowing the British authorities; he died while resisting the British offensive in the battle of Chinhat, Lucknow, on 20 June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; *QT*]

Murari Mohan Bhattacharya: Born in 1902 in distt. Allahabad, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). A salesman in the chemist's shop, he took part in the "Quit India" movement. He was critically wounded in the British soldiers' firing while demonstrating against the authorities in Allahabad on 13 August 1942. Subsequent to the injuries he died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; *WWIM*, I, p.45]

Murch: Belonged to Bhagwanpore, Shahrupore [Shaharanpur], the

North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and marched towards Delhi while fighting against the British forces; he returned to his region after the fall of Delhi in September 1857, caught by the British after their re-occupation of this area and hanged in 1859 on the charges of 'murder and rebellion against the British'. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Murdan Ali: Born in Secundra, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Syud [Syed]; he was a Burkundauz [*Barqandaz*] in the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels of the Agra area; he fought the British troops in several engagements in the Agra-Mathura region; he was killed during a British attack on the rebels in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Murdan Khan: Belonged to Raja kee Munde, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Mewatte [Mewati]; he was a Burkundauz [*Barqandaz*] in the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison; he gave up the British employment during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels of the Agra area; he fought the British troops in several engagements in the Agra-Mathura region; he died during the British attacks on the rebels in 1858. [Mutiny Records,

Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Murlee Dhar: Resident of Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at various places in the Allahabad region; he also incited the local inhabitants to raise their arms against the *firangis* (British) and their faithfuls; he was caught by the British troops during their raids in the Allahabad area, and charged with 'murder and taking part in rebellion against the British'; sentenced to death with confiscation of property in 1859; he was executed by hanging in 1860. [Mutiny Records, PP, Further Paper No.1]

Murlee: Resident of Akbarabad, Aligarh, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); *Zamindar*; he provided financial support to a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857, and led them to attack the *tehsil* headquarters; he also fought the British troops on several occasions; he was killed by the British army during a battle at Akbarabad in October 1857. [Mutiny Records, Aligarh Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; *WWIM*, III, p.92]

Murree Ram: Resident of Shahjehanpur [Shahjahanpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Sepoy in the B. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British employment during the Uprising of 1857 to join hands with the rebels for fighting against the British rule; he was

caught in 1858 while resisting the British forces, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Murtaza Khan: Belonged to Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he was a *Peshkar* under the British authority, but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels in fighting the British forces; he also incited the local people to attack the British and plunder their properties; he was caught by the British troops during their raids on the Allahabad region, convicted on the charges of 'robbery and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to death in July 1857, and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, PP, Further Paper No.1; *TIM*, p.210]

Mushki Aizaz: Born in 1896 in Sopore, distt. Baramulla, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Subhan Mushki. When the political movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir was rapidly spreading in 1931, he actively participated in it. Joining a procession in this connection at Sopore, he was killed in the firing by the State police on the demonstrators in 1931. File No. IV, 8; *MMCR*, J&KSA, Srinagar; [*WWIM*, II, p.207; *HMKJAMH*, p. 328]

Mushraf Khan: Resident of Singhana, Jaipur State (now in distt. Jhunjhunun), the Rajputana Agency

(now Rajasthan); s/o Asharaf Khan (employed in the Collector's Office at Neemuch); he was employed in the British Army; with other Sowars [*Sawars*], he deserted the army and joined the Uprising in 1857; Mushraf Khan was arrested from the Shekhawati region in May 1858, sent to the Assistant Political Agent of Kanod and hanged. [Jaipur State, Milt/Deptt., pt II, F. No. 9/Minor Head 6/Record No.1, pt. 5/5, RSAB, cited in *RSG*, V 2, p.99]

Musmi Harna: Belonged to v. Piplawand of Jagdalpur area in Indrawati valley, Bastar State (now Chhattisgarh); took part in the Adivasi (tribal) Bhumkal – revolt of 1910 in the Jagdalpur region of Bastar against the feudal and colonial exploitation, and in the tribes' anxiety to preserve their distinct ways of life. On 16 February 1910, following the direct confrontation (Indrawati-ford battle) between the rebels and the British where many died on the rebel side, Musmi Harna and few others escaped from the scene and rallied round the neighbouring Ulnar and Netanar villages. "On the night of 25th February, the combined forces surrounded the Ulnar hill on which the men of Netanar village [the rebels] were supposed to be encamped. The movement was well executed, and all the aboriginals [tribals] were captured..." Musmi Harna was one among those who had been arrested, charged with "waging war against the Crown", and tried between 13 March and 28 April 1910 (known as the Jagdalpur Trial).

Seventy eight of the rebels, including Musmi Harna, were detained in Bastar Jail and later in June 1910 shifted to the Raipur Central Jail, where he died (before 7 November 1910) suffering ill-treatment and tortures by the jail authorities. [F/Poll (Confidential), Nos 60, 29 of 1910, NAI; Jail Records, Central Jail, Raipur, List of Bastar Prisoners, cf HTPB, pp.245-57]

Mussarraff Khan: Belonged to Jaunpore [Jaunpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels of the Amorha State (now in distt. Basti) during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in several engagements; he was caught by the advancing British army, and executed by hanging from a 'Pipal Tree' in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Monument of Chhawani, cited in LL1857, pp.20-26]

Muthoora: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels and fought against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also provided money and arms to the local people and encouraged them to attack and kill the *firangis* (British); he was caught by the British troops at the time of their re-occupation of Banda; charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British', and sentenced to death in August 1858; he was executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. II, No.43C (1859), MSAB]

Muthra Pershaud: Resident of Shahjehanpore [Shahjahanpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Kaith; he served the British as one of the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison; he participated in a secret conspiracy to liberate the prisoners during the Uprising of 1857, and escaped with them while leaving the British service; he took part in several engagements with the British forces in the Agra region; he died in 1858 while fighting against the advancing British troops. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. II, No.43C (1859), MSAB]

Muthun: Born in Shahjahanpore [Shahjahanpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Telee; he joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at several places in his region; he was caught by the British after the defeat of the rebel forces and charged with 'murder and plundering the Government property during the rebellion'; he was sentenced to death in 1858 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. III, No.43D (1859), MSAB]

Mutra: Resident of Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Butcher; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at various places in the Allahabad-Fatehpur region; he was caught by the British troops in the course of an encounter and

charged with 'plunder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in June 1857 with confiscation of his property, and hanged soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, PP, Further papers No.1; *TIM*, P.218]

Muttea Pasie Handya: Resident of Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at various places in the Allahabad region; he was captured by the British in the midst of an encounter, and charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to death in June 1857 with confiscation of his property; he was executed soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Allahabad Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; *TIM*, p.218]

Muttooa: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at various places in the Banda region; he also incited the people to take to arms against the *firangis* (British) and plunder their property; he was caught by the British troops at the time of their advance in Banda, and charged with 'sedition, plundering and rebellion against the British', sentenced to death with confiscation of property in May 1858; he was executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.52 (IX) (1858), MSAB]

Muwla Baksh: Resident of Jullalabad

[Jalalabad], the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); Sheikh; he was a Sepoy in the B. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British employment during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels for fighting against the British rule; he was caught in 1858 while confronting the British forces, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Muzaffar Ali Khan: Inhabitant of Lucknow, the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and played a significant role in organizing the rebel forces of his region; he led the rebels in attacking the British authorities and their establishments in Lucknow on several occasions; he died while fighting against the British army at Bibiapur, Lucknow in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Muznoo: Resident of Rebagunj, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Sheikh; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces on several occasions; he was caught by the British during their operations against the rebels, and executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.52 (IX) (1858), MSAB]



Nabbee Sheikh: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at many places in the Banda region; he also propagated against the starkness of British exploitation and incited the local people to raise their arms and kill the *firangis* (British); he was killed in 1858 during an encounter with the advancing British army in Banda; his property was confiscated later on. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Nabee Bux: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his neighbours to raise their arms against the British; he was caught during a British offensive on the Banda region; charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to death in September 1858 with confiscation of all his properties, and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny

Basta, UPRAA]

Nabi Baksh Kashmiri: Resident of Saugar [Sagar], Jubbulpore Division, the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); served as Deputy Post-Master at Sagar District Post Office; he had been providing the valuable services to the rebel leaders by breaking the seals of confidential letters of the British authorities and providing secret information as to the British troop movements and manoeuvres; he was arrested, found guilty and executed by hanging in front of the Saugor fort. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. III, NAIB; *WWIM*, III, p. 103]

Nabi Sher Khan: Born in 1815 in Karauli, Karauli State (now distt. Karauli), Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Adjutant in the Kota State Artillery in Kota Fort; joined the rebel soldiers of Kota State Army and was actively involved in 1857 Uprising against the Kota Maharao – a British loyalist; helped the rebels by placing all the cannons and guns under his charge

at their disposal; prevented the Kota Maharao from rescuing the Political Agent, Major Burton, from the rebel attack on the Agency House, Kota, on 15 October 1857; actively helped the rebel forces while fighting against the loyalist forces of the Kota Maharao; captured by the British in March 1858, he was blown to death by a cannon. [F/Poll, Nos 1-2, September 1858; F/Poll 'A', Nos 428-36, February 1858, NAI; *Sujas* No 4, June-July 1998, Jaipur, pp.80-81; *WWIM*, III, pp. 103-04; *RSG*, p.99]

Nabir Khan: Born in 1911 in distt. Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Amir Khan. An Embroidery worker, he joined the procession taken out at Gar Bazar, Srinagar in 1933 in connection with the movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir State. The agitators had to face the State Army's bullets there in which Nabir Khan was killed on the spot. [File No. IV, 8; *MMCR*, J&KSA, Srinagar; *WWIM*, II, p.208-9; *HMKJAMH*, p. 328]

Nabir Shaikh: Born in 1912 in Pulwama, distt. Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Sadiq Shaikh. While taking part in the movement for responsible government, he joined a rally to protest against the tyrannical rule of the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir at Pulwama (Anantnag) on 5 January 1933. When the State Army soldiers opened fire on the rallyists, he was killed in the firing on the spot. [File No. V, 8; *MMCR*, J&KSA, Srinagar; *WWIM*, II, p.295; *HMKJAMH*, p. 329]

Nad: Belonged to Kahwada under Bhukia Jagir in Banswara State (now distt. Banswara), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); took part in the Bhagat Bhil movement in southern Rajasthan that Govindgiri started in 1907, preaching monotheism among the Bhils and Kolis of Dungarpur and Banswara States. Soon Govindgiri's socio-religious endeavour changed into a politico-economic movement, against the extraction of *Begar* (forced labour) and exploitation of the Bhils by the petty officials of the Dungarpur and Banswara States and Sunth (a small state in Gujarat). Nad was one among those thousands of Bhagat Bhils who joined this movement and warned the Dungarpur and Banswara rulers in the first week of November 1913, either to remove the main grievance of the Bhils or to face the overthrowing of the States' authority to oppress and ill-treat them. The militancy of the Bhils and their gathering in Mangarh hill so unnerved the British that they sent their own troops along with those of the States to lay siege on Mangarh hill and disperse the gathering. On 17 November 1913 the combined troops attacked the Bhil position and the tribesmen resisted shouting "Jai Guru Govind Maharaj". They did not give up till many of them were injured, 900 captured and 25, including Nad, killed. The incident did awaken the tribesmen so much that Motilal Tejawat had not found it difficult to mobilise them in 1921-22 against forced labour and high rate of land revenue. [F/Poll Proc

(Internal-A), Nos 8-67, March 1914; Nos.18-22, August 1914, NAI; *BMBSR*, pp.20-21, 30-31, 39-41, 45-47 (referred in connection with the incident)]

Naemullah: Belonged to the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his neighbourhood to raise their arms against the British authorities; he proceeded to Delhi, joined the rebel army there, and fought the British in different engagements; he was killed while confronting the advancing British forces in Delhi in 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Coll No.57, NAI; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]

Naek: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Rajput [Rajput]; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British troops on various occasions; he also provided arms to the local rebels and helped them in attacking the British establishments; he was captured in the course of a British attack on Banda, charged with 'aiding and abetting the rebellion', and sentenced to death in August 1858; he was executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Naga Prasad Vishwakarma: Born in 1920 in v. Ahraura, distt. Mirzapur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Panaru and Pyari Devi,

educated up to middle level in school. He actively took part in organizing agitations during the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He received fatal bullet wounds in the police firing at Ahraura Bazar while participating and managing a protest rally and died on the spot in August 1942. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; *WWIM*, I, p.374; *BCA*, p. 118]

Nagendranath alias Girjababu: Resident of Varanasi (Banaras), the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); involved in the nationalist activities against the British rule; took part in the Swadeshi movement; participated in a fund-raising "political dacoity", arrested and tried in the Banaras Conspiracy Case, 1916; sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment and detained in the Agra Jail, he resorted to hunger strike, demanding better treatment for the political prisoners in the Agra jail and died there in 1918. [SSG, 4 *Shahidnama*, p.96]

Nagir Beg: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and led them in attacking the British authorities in Lucknow at several places; he died while resisting against the British army at Talab Fateh Ali Khan, Lucknow in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Naha Singh: Hailed from teh. Bansoor [Bansur], Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), Rajputana Agency (now

Rajasthan); Rajput. He participated in the *kisan* agitators' meeting held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to protest against the Maharaja's oppressive administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land tax had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this *kisan* gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the escape routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning of dispersal. Naha Singh was severely injured in the indiscriminate firing and died on the same day. Simultaneously with this assault, the village was set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Naida: Belonged to Boolundshuhur [Bulandshahar], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Goojar [Gujar]; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at several places; he was caught by the British after the defeat of the rebel forces and charged with 'murder and plundering the Government property during the rebellion'; he was sentenced to death in 1860 and executed by hanging.

[Mutiny Records, Jhansi (Div.) Mutiny Basta, File Sl. No.117, UPRAA; QT, p.95]

Naik Ram: Resident of Vazeerpoora, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he was a Sepoy in the A. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebel forces to fight against the British rule; he fought against the British at several places, and died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British forces. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Naiksale: Belonged to Narayanpoor, Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at various places; he was caught by the British after the defeat of the rebel forces, and charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1860 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Naikun: Belonged to Cheterkonee, Ghazeepoor [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought the British forces at several places in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British army after their re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Nainoo Ram: Born on 24 February 1892, in v. Bhainsoda, distt. Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh; settled in Nimana village (Baran Niamat of Kota State); resigned from the post of Sub-Inspector of Police, Kota State, and joined active politics; as President, *Harauti Rajasthan Sewa Sangh* (1920-1926), Kota, he mobilized the peasants of Barad and Dabi (in Bundi State) for the abolition of *Begar* (forced labour) and redressal of agrarian grievances (1922-23); after his confinement in the prison of the Bundi State (from 14 November 1922 to 24 September 1924), he was externed from Bundi State; he served as the President, *Harauti Rajya Praja Mandal*, Kota, from 1926 to 1936; worked as an Executive member of the *Kota Rajya Praja Mandali* (1934-36); and was elected President of its Fourth Session held at Mangrol (22 May-23 May 1939); pleaded for responsible government in the Kota State. Liberal and secular in his views, his growing political career was halted by his murder under mysterious circumstances while travelling from Ramganj Mandi to his village Nimana on 14 October 1941. [H/Poll, F.No. (FR) 18/2/1930; IR, V, p.198; F.No. 23, 1942 History of Prjamandal Kota State, Confidential Records, RSAB; F.No. B-11, 1942-25, Bundi English Records, RSAB; F.No. 8, Mehkama Khas, Kota State, Confidential Records, RSAB; RSSS, pp.152-153]

Najaf Ali: Born in March 1832 in Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o

Rehmat Ali; participated in the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also incited his neighbours to take active part in support of the rebel forces; he was reported to be killed in action against the British troops in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Najaf Ali: Resident of the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his neighbourhood to take to arms against the British authorities; he proceeded to Delhi, joined the rebel forces there, and took part in different engagements; he was killed while resisting the advancing British forces in Delhi in 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Coll No.57, NAI; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]

Najeebullah: Born in the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his neighbourhood to raise their arms against the British authorities; he proceeded to Delhi, joined the rebel army there, and fought the British forces in different engagements; he died while fighting the advancing British forces in defence of Delhi in 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Coll No.57, NAI; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]

Najjar Abli: Belonged to distt. Udhampur, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Lassi Najjar. He took part in a rally to protest against the

tyrannical rule of the Maharaja at his native place on 31 July 1931. When the State police opened fire on the rallyists, he was hit and died on the spot. [File No. 2 M.C., 11; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; HMKJAMH, p. 328]

Namdar Khan: Resident of the Saugor (Sagar) region, Madhya Pradesh; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces in the Sagar region; he took part in the defence of the Rahatgarh fort; after the fall of the fort he was executed by hanging on 25 February 1858. [Mutiny Records, F/ Poll Supp. Proc. No. 1493 (1859), NAI]

Namdhar Khan: Resident of Jubbulpore (now Madhya Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 against the British in the Saugor (Sagor) region; joined the anti-British rebel forces of Nawab Fazil Mohammad Khan in occupying the Rahatgarh fort in October 1857; he fought against Hugh Rose's British force who came to re-occupy the Rahatgarh fort in January 1858; captured in the encounter and tried for his anti-British role, he was executed by hanging at Rahatgarh fort on 29 January 1858. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. IV, NAIB; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.50 (VII) (1858), MSAB]

Namia: Belonged to Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British troops at a number of places in the Banda region; he also incited the local people to fight

against the *firangis* (British) and overthrow their rule; he was captured by the British during their re-occupation of the Banda region, and convicted on the charges of 'sedition, murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in June 1858 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Namir Singh: Resident of Pali, Jhansi State (now Uttar Pradesh); organized the anti-British rebel forces during the Revolt of 1857; he also accompanied the rebels in attacking and destroying the British settlements in Jhansi and its neighborhood between 1857 and 1858; caught by the British during their re-occupation of this area, and charged with 'taking part in the rebellion against the British,' he was sentenced to death in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Nana Jagtap: Resident of Nimar, the Central India Agency (now Madhya Pradesh); a prominent leader of the Bhil tribe, he took part in the Uprising of 1857 against the British; he raised an anti-British rebel force and joined the Battle of Beejagarh against the British, defeated and captured from the battlefield, he and some of his followers were hanged at Khargone by the British force in 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. VI, NAIB; WWIM, III, p.105]

Nana Saheb alias Dhondu Pant: Born in 1820 (probably); resided at Bithur

near Kanpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Madhav Rao Narayan Bhat; adopted by Peshwa Baji Rao II in 1827 and the heir to the dispossessed late Peshwa's title and estate in Bithur. In vain did he plead with the Court of Directors of the East India Company for the reversal of Governor-General-in-Council's decision to discontinue the grant of an annual pension of Rs. 8 lakhs in his favour, and sent his own agent to appraise the authorities in England the pros and cons of his point of view. An aggrieved Nana Sahib actively participated in the 1857 Uprising as one of the principal leaders on the rebel side. Defeating the British-led troops, he declared himself the Peshwa and assumed control of the rebels at Kanpur. With the help of a Council of Advisers which included Bala Sahib, Baba Bhat, Azimullah Khan and Tatya Tope, he reorganised the civil and military administration at Kanpur. Nana was involved in many encounters with the British-led troops and fought for every inch of the territory under his possession during the battle of Kanpur before the British Commander, General Havelock, could enter the city on 17 July 1857. He reinforced his army and marched to Avadh where his troops caused severe damages to Havelock's forces. Nana Sahib tried to negotiate an alliance with the French Emperor, Napoleon III, and sent two envoys to Chandernagar – a French possession in Bengal. In between, he proceeded to Kalpi to take charge of the Avadh forces. Also, he launched

an attack to recapture Kanpur in November-December 1857, but could not succeed although his troops surrounded the city in a semi-circle. Nana Sahib was proclaimed the Peshwa in June 1858 by Rani Lakshmi Bai (another great rebel leader) of Jhansi, who led her army against the British at Gwalior. Thereafter, Nana, hotly pursued by his enemies, was on the run from Farukhabad to Bareilly and Bahraich but refused to give up his hope and cause. At the end of 1858 he was forced by the British army to retreat and take refuge in the Nepalese terrain. The defiant Nana Sahib was reported to have died in the Dang district of Nepal as a freeman, probably on 24 September 1859, in spite of all the British attempts at his capture. [Mil Deptt, F.Nos. 515 of October 1857, 341-342 of 1857, 3 of 1857, NAI; *MOMI*, p. 15; *WWIM*, III, pp. 105-06]

Nanabhai Khant: Belonged to v. Rastapal, Dungarpur State (now distt. Dungarpur), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan). He was a popular Bhil leader of Dungar Seva Sangh – a Gandhian institution to look after the Bhil school at Rastapal. The Maharawal of Dungarpur, being opposed apparently to the Dungarpur Seva Sangh's running the school, ordered for its closure. Accordingly, on 19 June 1947 the Superintendent of Police and his party reached Rastapal village and ordered Nanabhai and master Saingabhai to close down the school. On their refusal to obey the order, the police party started beating

Saingabhai, dragged him out of the school building and tied him to the police truck by a rope. In his bid to save the life of Saingabhai, Nanabhai chased the moving truck. Thereupon the policemen thrashed Nanabhai repeatedly, and so severely, that he died on the spot. [RSSS, pp.66-69; *Sujas*, No.4, June-July 1998, Jaipur, pp.66-68; pp.9-13]

Nanak Bhil: Belonged to Barar, Bundi State (now distt. Bundi), Rajasthan, took part in the peasant movement in the Barar region of Bundi State in 1922 against the atrocities of the ruler of Bundi (Raghuveer Singh). In the neighbouring Bijolia in Mewar State in the meantime, a peasant movement against *Begar* (forced labour) and other *Jagirdari* atrocities had successfully been led by Vijay Singh Pathik. The Bijolia movement inspired the peasants in the Barar area to stand against *Begar*, *Salami* (bribes), high rate of rent and *Lag-bags* (cesses) and demand a large *Batai* (share of crops). Nanak Bhil under the influence of Pandit Nanuram – a popular leader of the Haroti region took part in mobilizing the peasants. He travelled all over the State for organizing kisan conferences at Nimana, Garrarda, Dabi and Barundhan villages. On 2 April 1923 when a Kisan Conference was being held at Dabi, Nanak Bhil – with a National flag in his hand—started singing: ‘Pran mitro bhale hi gawana par na jhanda yeh niche jhukana’, a police party under the Superintendent of Police suddenly arrived and opened fire on the gathering. Nanak

Bhil received severe gun shots and died on the spot. [RSSS, pp.70-71; *Sujas*, No.4, June-July 1998, Jaipur, pp.64-65; AMR, 1913-1947, pp.131-132]

Nand Singh Bisht: Resident of v. Duntra, p.o. Ghat, distt. Garhwal, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); served as Sepoy in the 8/18 Royal Gurkha Rifles of the British-Indian Army; left it in 1942 and shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army; while advancing forward to the Indo-Burma (Myanmar) border, he contracted a deadly disease and passed away in a hospital in 1945. [INA Papers, F.Nos.403/INA, 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI; *EBIFF*, I, p. 103]

Nandram Singh: Belonged to v. Bamanwas, teh. Bansoor [Bansur], Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Rajput. He took part in the agitating *kisans'* meeting held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to protest against the Maharaja's mal-administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this gathering of the *kisan* agitators, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the exit points from it and opened

fire on the protesters without any prior warning of dispersal. Many people received severe gun shot wounds in the indiscriminate firing, including Nandram Singh, who died on the spot. Simultaneously with this firing, the village was set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Nandram: Belonged to v. Adaksar, teh. Nawa in Nagaur distt., Jodhpur (Marwar) State (now in distt. Nagaur, Rajasthan); Ccultivator. He was one among the thousands of victims of the tyranny of the *Jagirdars*. Nandram attended almost all the kisan conferences held in the Nagaur distt. of Marwar State. On 12 March 1947 he reached Darba to attend the Kisan Conference there. Next morning on 13 March 1947, the *Jagirdars'* men suddenly attacked and fired on the peasant participants. Nandram, along with others, resisted the attacks. He was seriously injured in the firing and died on the spot. [*Sujas*, No.4, June-July 1998, Jaipur, p.75; *DKAS*, pp.6, 26]

Nandu Singh: Hailed from teh. Bansoor [Bansur], Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Rajput. He participated in the *kisan* agitators' meeting held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to protest against the Maharaja's oppressive administration and his

land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs had been the hardest hit. Hearing the news of this *kisan* gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to deal sternly with counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the escaping routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning of dispersal. Nandu Singh was severely injured in the indiscriminate firing and died on the same day. Simultaneously with this assault, the village was also set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Nandun: Resident of Kanpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebel force during the Uprising of 1857, and fought against the British authorities at several places in Kanpur; he also offered financial support to the local rebels and encouraged them to attack the *firangis* (British); he was killed while fighting the advancing British army in the Kanpur area in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

- Nanga:** Hailed from v. Neemuchana, (teh.) Bansoor, Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Brahmin. He participated in the *kisan* agitators' meeting held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to remonstrate against the Maharaja's mal-administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the exit routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning of dispersal. Nanga was seriously injured in the indiscriminate firing and died. Simultaneously, the village was also set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]
- Nanhe Gond:** Resident of Sumanipur, Saugor (Sagar), Madhya Pradesh; he joined hands with the rebel forces of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British in the Sagar region; he was caught by the British in the course of an engagement; he was executed by hanging in July 1857. [Mutiny Records, F/ Poll, Const. Nos. 581-92 (1857), NAI]
- Nanhen Khan:** Resident of Madhya Pradesh; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces on several occasions; he was caught by the British in the course of an encounter and executed by hanging on 28 July 1857. [Mutiny Records, F/ Poll, Const. nos. 559-73 (1857), NAI]
- Nanhen Rajput:** Resident of Madhya Pradesh; he provided financial support to the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and also fought the British forces in the Sagar region; captured by the British in the course of an encounter, he was executed by hanging on 14 July 1857. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, F. No. 16 (1857), MPSAB]
- Nanhoo:** Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); joined the rebel forces in fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also took part in looting the British treasury and passing its contents to the rebel leaders for defraying the military expenses; he was caught by the British troops and sentenced to transportation for life on the charges of 'plundering and rebellion'; he died in detention in 1858, his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]
- Nanhu:** Resident of distt. Rai Bareli, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Nai; the police arrest of the *kisan* leaders during the Non-

Cooperation movement (1921) was deeply resented by the kisans of the district. Shouting slogans against the administration, thousands of them gathered in Munshiganj for demanding their leaders' immediate release. When the gathering appeared to have turned hostile, the police opened fire on it, killing Nanhu on the spot. [H/poll, F.No. 563/III/1922, NAI; SSKS, 8, p. ja]

Nanka: Born in 1912 in distt. Allahabad, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He was killed during the "Quit India" movement in the military firing on a protest rally that he joined in Allahabad on 12 August 1942. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; BCA, p. 103]

Nankaji: Born in 1912 in distt. Allahabad, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). While taking part in a demonstration in an anti-British "Quit India" demonstration, he was shot by the British soldier on 12 August 1942 and died on the same day. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; BCA, p. 105]

Nannhey Rajput: Resident of distt. Saugor (Sagar), Jubbulpore (Jabalpur), the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); he organized the rebel force in Saugor and fought against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he continuously thwarted the British troop movements in Saugor district; he and his rebel followers were arrested by the reinforced British troops and executed on 14 July 1857. [Mutiny

Papers, Vol. VI, NAIB; WWIM, III, p. 106]

Nanoo: Hailed from v. Valoria, Sirohi State (now distt. Sirohi), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Bhil (tribe). He took part in the Second Bhil-Grassia (tribal) revolt of May 1922 at Valoria and Bhula villages of Sirohi State against the atrocities of the Sirohi ruler, his land settlement policy, *Begar* (forced labour) and cesses. In this land settlement the *Malgujari* had been increased, along with the imposition of fresh taxes. Nanoo was one among those two to three thousand Bhils who gathered at Valoria village and decided that they would not give the increased *Malgujari*, the *Begar*, and pay cesses to the State. Hearing the news of the Bhil gathering, the State Army and 200 soldiers of the Mewar Bhil Corps, commanded by Major Richards, reached there on 5 May 1922 and opened fire on the agitators without any prior warning of dispersal. Some of them could manage to escape and fled to the hills, but several of them, including Nanoo, received serious bullet wounds in the firing. Nanoo died on the same day. [NR, 18 June 1922, RSAB; AMR, 1913-1947, p.102]

Nanora: Resident of Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in the Hamirpur region; he also provided financial support to the local people

and incited them to overthrow the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he was captured in course of an engagement with the British troops in Hamirpur, and charged with 'sedition, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death with confiscation of property in 1859 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Nanuram Mali: Belonged to teh. Bhawani Mandi, Jhalawar State (now distt. Jhalawar, Rajasthan); Mali (gardener). He was one among those who were exploited under *Begar* (forced labour) by the Jhalawar ruler. At the time of the Viceroy's visit of the Rajputana States in December 1927, his special train was scheduled to pass the Bhawani Mandi rail station, the Jhalawar State on 8 December 1927. On that day, the police caught a number of people, including Nanuram Mali, under *Begar* and made them to stand on guard duty at certain points near the railway lines for the safety of the Visceregal train. Nanuram, posted to guard the PachPahar Chowki, Pillar No.501, was crushed by the Viceroy's special train and died. [TR, 19 December 1927, RSAB]

Nanwan Ram: Resident of v. Ajpur, p.o. Phakawaja, distt. Meerut, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He was a soldier in the Punjab Regiment of the British-Indian Army before offering his services to the Indian National Army. Soon after joining it as a Sepoy in the 3rd Guerrilla

Regiment, he fought the British on the Burma (Myanmar) front where he was killed in action in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1946), NAI; ROH, pp. 7484-749]

Naon Singh: Belonged to Deoria, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Bhoowanesh Singh: Rajput [Rajput]; he was a soldier in the 23rd Regiment of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebel forces; he fought the British troops on several occasions, and was eventually captured by the British during their re-occupation of the Gorakhpur region; he was executed by hanging in July 1857 on the charges of 'desertion and rebellion against the British'. [Mutiny Records, Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL; WWIM, III, p.90]

Nar Singh: Resident of v. Jarmal, p.o. Janguli, distt. Almora, Kumaon Division, the United Provinces, (now Uttarakhand); enrolled in the 4/3 Guerrilla Regiment of the Indian National Army, he took part in fighting the British-led Allied forces on the Burma (Myanmar) front and died in the battlefield in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.403/INA, 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI; ROH, pp.746-747]

Narain Rai: Born in October 1914 in v. Sherpur Kalan, distt. Ghazipur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Nageshwar Rai. He actively participated in the Civil

Disobedience movement of 1930 and the "Quit India" movement of 1942. When the British police opened fire on a procession at the Muhammada-bad Tehsil Office on 18 August 1942, he received bullet wounds in the firing and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.285]

Narain Ram: Resident of v. Kharora, p.o. Khetri, distt. Almora, Kumaon Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); formerly a Sepoy in the British-Indian Army, he served the Allied forces in the 2nd World War on the South-East Asian front; when the British surrendered to the Japanese, following a defeat in February 1942, he became a Japanese prisoner of war in Malaya; on his release from the Japanese prison, he joined the 3rd Guerrilla Regiment of the Indian National Army as a Sepoy; deployed on the Indo-Burma (Myanmar) front, he died in action against the British-led Allied forces in 1945. [INA Papers, F.Nos.403/INA, 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI; ROH, pp.748-749]

Narain Singh Bhist: Resident of v. Musasu, Mawalsyum, p.o. Pipali, distt. Garhwal, the United Provinces (now Uttrarkhand); s/o Ishwar Chandra Bhist, served as Havildar in the 5/18 Royal Gurkha Rifles in the British-India Army till 1942; thereafter he switched over his loyalty to the Indian National Army and joined it in its Seramban Training Centre in Malaya as Second Lieutenant; died in a British air raid

the Burma (Myanmar border) in 1945. [INA Papers, F.Nos.403/INA, 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI; EBIFF, I, p. 103]

Narain Singh: Born in 1908 in v. Kamda, distt. Uttarkashi, Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); s/o Debu Sajwan. He joined the peasants' agitation during the Civil Disobedience movement in 1930 to resist the imposition of exorbitant land revenue demand by the ruler of the Tehri-Garhwal State, as well as the implementation of new forest laws. He attended in this connection the public meeting called at Baman Tiladi maidan to protest against the killing of two innocent peasants by the State police on 20 May 1930. In the midst of the proceedings the State armed police force led by the *Dewan* Chakradhar arrived and opened fire on the gathering, killing of 17 persons, including Gauru, on the spot. [H/Poll, F.No. 23/54/1930; 23/58/1930, NAI; SSKS, GD, 14, p.1]

Narain Singh: Inhabitant of the Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); earlier he was a Havildar [*Hawaladar*] in the 5/18 Garhwal Rifles of the British-Indian Army, but shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 and served its 1st Guerrilla Regiment; while fighting against the British forces at Indaung, Burma (now Myanmar), he was killed in the battle field in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, p.217]

Narain Singh: Resident of the Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); he was a Naik in the 5/18 Garhwal Rifles of the British-Indian Army but left it and joined the Indian National Army in 1942; posted as Naik in the 3rd Battalion, he was deputed to fight against the British forces on the Burma (now Myanmar) front; he was killed by the enemy during an engagement in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; *WWIM*, II, p.217]

Narain Singh: Resident of the Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); he was a Lance-Naik in the 5/18 Garhwal Rifles of the British-Indian Army; he left the British service to join the Indian National Army in 1942 and served it as Naik in the 1st Guerrilla Regiment; he died while fighting against the British forces at Yezin in Burma (now Myanmar) in 1945. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI; *WWIM*, II, p.219]

Narain Singh: Resident of Unnao, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in the Unnao-Kanpur region; he also participated in the plundering of the British properties; he was killed during an encounter with the British army in Unnao in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Unnao Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Narain: Resident of v. Dumri, p.o. Chaura, distt. Gorakhpur, the United

Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Kodai. As the people were participating in the Satyagraha during the Non-Cooperation movement, the British police at Chauri Chaura suddenly opened fire on them, killing and injuring many. When they ran out of ammunition and found the gathering infuriated, the policemen retreated and hid themselves in the police station. Some in the encircling crowd sprayed Kerosene oil over the building and set it on fire, killing all 23 policemen, inside. Narain was accused of taking part in the incident and passed away while the trial still ran on. [H/poll, F.No. 563/III/1922, NAI; *SSKS*, 36, p. 2 & 10]

Narayan Singh: Born in 1908, v. Kamda, distt. Uttarkashi, Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now in Uttarakhand); s/o Debu Sajwan; took part in the peasants' agitation during the Civil Disobedience movement against the Tehri-Garhwal State ruler's exorbitantly high demand on land revenues and his implementation of new forest laws in 1930. He attended the public meeting called at Baman Tiladi maidan to protest against the killing of 2 innocent peasants by the State police on 20 May 1930. In the midst of the proceedings the State armed police force, led by the *Dewan Chakradar*, arrived and opened fire on the meeting, resulting in the killing of 17 persons. Narayan was also shot and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.No. 23/54/1930; 23/58/1930, NAI; *WWIM*, II, p.103; *SSKS, GD*: p.1]

- Narayan Singh:** Hailed from Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857 and also encouraged other people to raise their arms and overthrow the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he came over to Delhi, joined hands with the rebels there and fought the British troops; he was caught by the British after their re-occupation of Delhi, and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death and shot dead in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Judl. Deptt. (Delhi Div.) F.No.3 (1858), HSAP]
- Narayan Singh:** Hailing from of Jhansi State (now Uttar Pradesh); joined the anti-British rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and took a leading part in organizing rebellion against the British in Jhansi; Narayan Singh surrendered to the British troops when Jhansi was re-occupied by them; put behind the bars and tried for his anti-British role, he was sentenced to death in 1858 and executed soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, 15, UPRAA]
- Narayan Suryavanshi:** Resident of Punasa, Nimar, Madhya Pradesh; he joined hands with the rebel force of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British in the Nimar region; he was captured by the British troops in the course of an engagement; he was executed by hanging on 6 March 1858. [Mutiny Records, F/ Poll. Const. No. 177 (1858), NAI]
- Narayana:** Belonged to Koil/ Aligarh, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he refused to obey the military orders while serving the British-Indian army as Sepoy during 1857 Uprising; he was sentenced to death and was executed by the British in 1857 in front of the whole regiment of the 9th Indian Infantry, stationed at Aligarh. [Mutiny Records, Aligarh Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Narbadeshwar Pandey:** Hailed from v. Charpan Bansgaon, distt. Gorakhpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Indian National Army and received training as an Intelligence officer; he secretly entered India in 1943 on an intelligence assignment; while performing anti-British espionage duties, he was captured and shot dead by the British. [INA Papers, F.Nos.221/INA, 379/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, pp.232-233]
- Naresh Chandra Srivastava:** Born in 1926 in v. Ashapur, distt. Jaunpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Ramashankar Lal Srivastava. A class 10th school student, he acted as a saboteur in the "Quit India" movement. Died of burn injuries he suffered in an attempt at setting Pahara railway station on fire on 18 August 1942. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; BCA, p. 113]
- Narottam Singh:** Born in v. Khanoor,

Distt. Jammu, Jammu State (now Jammu and Kashmir). Before joining the Indian National Army in Malaya, he was a soldier of the British-Indian Army. He served the INA's 2nd Infantry Battalion as a soldier and was killed in action against the British forces in Burma (Myanmar) in 1944. [INA Papers, 1/INA, NAI; WWIM, II, p.219]

Narpatee Singh: Born in v. Sadamau, Hardoi, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took a leading part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at several places in Hardoi; he was killed in 1858 while resisting the advancing British army. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.108]

Narput Singh: Resident of Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh; he joined the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British under the leadership of Khan Bahadur Khan (the rebel leader of the Rohilkhand region); he was caught by the advancing British troops in the course of an engagement and executed by hanging in 1860 at Bareilly. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL; WWIM, III, pp.68.69]

Narsimha/Narsingh: Resident of v. Kharimaya, Pargana Chitarkote, Jagdalpur area (now teh. Jagdalpur), Bastar State (now in Chhattisgarh); s/o Panku Dhakar; took part in the Adivasi (tribal) Bhumkal – revolt of 1910 in the Jagdalpur area of Bastar

against the feudal and colonial exploitation, and in the tribes' anxiety for maintaining their distinct ways of life. On 16 February 1910, following the direct confrontation (Indrawati-ford battle) between the rebels and the British where many died on the rebel side, Narsimha/Narsingh and few others escaped from the scene and rallied round the neighbouring Ulnar and Netanar villages. "On the night of 25th February, the combined forces surrounded the Ulnar hill on which the men of Netanar village [the rebels] were supposed to be encamped. The movement was well executed, and all the aboriginals [tribals] were captured." Narsimha/Narsingh was one among those who had been arrested, charged with waging war against the Crown", and prosecuted on 14 April 1910 under Sections 25/436/395 of Indian Penal Code (known as the Jagdalpur Trial). He was detained in Bastar Jail for seven years' rigorous imprisonment. Later, in June 1910 Narsimha/Narsingh was shifted to the Raipur Central Jail with 78 other rebels and beaten to death (before 7 November 1910). [F/Poll (Confidential), Nos 60, 29 of 1910, NAI; Jail Records, Central Jail, Raipur, List of Bastar Prisoners, cf HTPB, pp.245-57; BTRB, p.80]

Narsingh Dhanik: Resident of v. Chaukuna, p.o. Talla Salam, distt. Almora, Kumaon Division, United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); participated in the "Quit India" movement in Almora in 1942 demanding immediate British

- departure from India. The demonstration he joined to protest against the arrests of unarmed Satyagrahis, was halted by the British forces near Jayanti Primary School and fired upon. Narsingh was hit by a bullet and died on the spot in 1942. [PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 155, 156, 157 (PA), NAI; WWIM, I, p.91; SSKS, KD: p.1; BSAS: p. 129]
- Narsingh Rai:** Resident of v. Bishunpura, disttt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He took part in a protest rally heading towards the Bairiya police station on 18 August 1942 in connection with the "Quit India" movement. When the demonstrators were fired upon by the police near the *Thana*, Narsingh Rai received severe bullet wounds and died on the same day. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; WWIM, I, p.250; BCA, p. 113]
- Narsingh:** Resident of Nimar, the Central India Agency, Madhya Pradesh; participated in the Uprising of 1857; he was one of the prominent organizers of anti-British rebel forces in the Nimar region; he fought against the British at Mandaleshwar in August 1859; he was caught and executed. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. I, NAIB; WWIM, III, p.107]
- Narwan Ram:** Born at v. Ghata, Bharatpur State (now distt. Bharatpur), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); he was earlier a Sepoy in the 7/8 Punjab Regiment of the British-Indian Army; in 1942 he shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army and enrolled himself as Sepoy in the 3rd Guerrilla Regiment; while fighting the British-led forces on the Burma (Myanmar) front, he was killed in action in 1945. [INA Papers, F.No.379/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, p. 220]
- Narwar Shah:** Resident of Dhilwar, distt. Narsinghpur, Nerbudda Division, the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); took part in the Uprising of 1857; on charges of his role in the Bundella Rebellion (1842) he was imprisoned by the British for 13 years and released in 1855; when Narsinghpur rose in revolt he joined the rebel forces and participated in raiding the British outpost at Tendulheda; in the course of fighting he was captured and executed by the British troops. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. V, NAIB; WWIM, III, p. 108]
- Nasir Husain:** Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area and fought the British forces during the Uprising of 1857; he also encouraged his neighbourhood to oppose the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he was killed by the British army in the midst of an encounter at Bailey Guard, Lucknow, in November 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858), UPSAL]
- Nasir Khan:** Born in 1806, v. Mohammadgarh, Bashoda, Bhopal State (now Madhya Pradesh); s/o Nazib Khan Afghani; joined the anti-British rebel

forces during the Uprising of 1857 in Ambapani under the leadership of Nawab Fazil Mohammad Khan; took part in the rebel activities in the Bundelkhand region; participated in a series of attacks on British troops stationed in Sehore and Rahatgarh in 1857; he fought against Hugh Rose's British force who came to re-occupy the fort; captured and tried for anti-British role, he was executed by hanging near the front gate of Rahatgarh fort on 29 January 1858. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. IV, NAIB]

Nasir Mohammed: Born on 15 October 1825 in Tonk State (now distt. Tonk), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); was an officer in the Kota State Army; took active part in the 1857 Uprising against the British domination over Kota State and its pro-British Maharao; joined the rebel forces in attacking the Political Agency in Kota on 15 October 1857 in which the Political Agent Capt. Burton, and his two sons were killed; fought against the Maharao's loyal troops and the British forces. Leading the attack on the Kota fort in November 1857, he lost his life in the battle. [F/Poll, F.No. 12, 1857, NAI; MR; *Sujas* No4, June-July 1998, Jaipur, pp.80-81; *WWIM*, III, p. 108; *RSG*, p.100; *RKSS*, pp.124-43]

Nasiruddin alias Mauji: Resident of p.s. Lakhimpur, distt. Kheri (now Lakhimpur Kheri), United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Sheikh Habibullah. The British Government's assault and sanctions on Turkey had been perceived by the

Muslims in India as an attack on Islam. They supported the Khilafat, resented the violators of their religion and protested against the British rule. On their part, the British officials sternly opposed in India of any demonstration in support of the Khilafat and dealt severely with the demonstrators. Deeply disturbed by the British officials' repressive, tyrannical methods in Lakhimpur Kheri, Nasiruddin, along with his colleagues, decided to kill all the cruel English officers of the district (Deputy Commissioner, Police Captain and Police Inspector) in the wake of the Khilafat movement that was merging with the Non-Cooperation movement. On 26 August 1920 he and his friends, according to their plan, succeeded in entering into the house of Willoughby (the Deputy Commissioner), attacked him with swords and killed him on the spot. Following the assassination, they went into hiding in a *mohallah* from where their arrests were effected. Nasiruddin and his colleagues faced a hostile trial for assassinating a British official and promptly hanged. [H/poll F.No. 257/1923, NAI; *SSKS*, 22, p. chha]

Nasir-ud-din: Born in 1809 in distt. Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Samad Khan. He took part in the political movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir State. He joined a demonstration for its sake near the Jama Masjid in Srinagar in July 1931. When the demonstrators were fired upon by the State Army soldiers he lost his

life in the firing. [File No. IV, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; WWIM, II, p.220; FSK, pp. 48-49]

Nasroola Khan: Resident of Hinduan, a town in Jaipur State (now in distt. Sawai Madhopur), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); took part in the 1857 Uprising in the Jaipur State and was arrested; meanwhile the Jaipur State troops stationed at Hinduan turned rebellious and rescued Nasroola Khan and other insurgents; Nasroola Khan was, however, re-captured soon and sent to Agra by the Political Agent of Jaipur, where he was tried and executed. [F/Cons, S.C 30 April 1858/149-150 A, NAI; Mil/Deptt. No. M-06-1 (Pts.) Pad No.1/2, F. No. 01, Pt.5/3, Jaipur State Records, RSAB cited in RSG, V 2, pp.90-91]

Nasrullah Khan: He was a soldier in the British-Indian army posted at Agra; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebel forces; he fought the British at several places in Agra, escaped towards Jaipur after the defeat of rebel forces in the Agra region; he was captured in Jaipur State by the pro-British State authorities and sent back to Agra; he was hanged in 1859 on the charges of 'desertion and rebellion against the British'. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.108]

Natha Singh: Resident of teh. Thanaghazi, Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Thakur. He participated

in the *kisan* agitators' meeting held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to demonstrate against the Maharaja's oppressive administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of the *kisan* gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to face up to the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the escaping routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning. With many others, Natha Singh received bullet wounds in the indiscriminate firing and died on the spot. Simultaneously with this assault, the village was set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Natha: Resident of v. Gothra, Jaipur State (now in distt. Sikar), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Jat; He participated in a meeting of the *kisan* agitators held at Kudan in May 1934 to protest against the *Jagirdars'* atrocities, the high rate of land tax, and its forcible collection. Hearing the news of this peasant gathering, a Senior Police Officer reached the scene with his force and ordered for lathi charge, as well as for opening

fire on the agitators later. Many processionists were injured in this unprovoked assault. Natha was severely injured in the firing and died thereafter. [*Rajasthan*, 13 May 1934, RSAB; *SKAI*, pp.116-118]

Nathi Ram: Resident of v. Chhatanga, p.o. Jewar, distt. Bulandshahr, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). Before shifting his loyalty to the Indian National Army he had served the 7/8 Punjab Regiment of the British-Indian Army. Soon after joining the INA as soldier of its 3rd Guerrilla Regiment, he was sent to Burma (Myanmar) to fight the British-led Allied forces. He was reported to be killed in the battle field on the Burma front in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1946), NAI; *ROH*, pp. 748-749]

Nathu Lal: Belonged to v. Bhathiya, p.o. Aliganj, teh. Lakhimpur, distt. Kheri (now Lakhimpur Kheri), the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He was arrested for his active involvement in the Individual Satyagraha of 1940-41. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of fifty rupees. He died in custody in 1941 on account of severe police tortures. [H/poll. F.No. 3/11/42, NAI; *SSKS*, vol. 22, p. bha]

Nathu Ram: Resident of v. Badalpur, p.o. Doon, distt. Bulandshahr, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). Previously in the British-Indian Army's 7/8 Punjab Regiment, he joined the Indian National Army to serve as Sepoy in its 1st Bahadur

Group. He took part in several battles against the British on the Burma (Myanmar) front where he was killed by the enemy forces in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1946), NAI; *ROH*, pp. 7484-749]

Nathu Singh: Resident of the Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); earlier he was a Soldier in the 5/18 Garhwal Rifles of the British-Indian Army, but shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 and served it as Sepoy in the 1st Guerrilla Regiment; while fighting against the British forces at Yeu, Burma (now Myanmar) he was killed by the enemy in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; *WWIM*, II, p.221]

Nathu: Resident of v. Chenani, distt. Udhampur, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Radhu; Farmer. He took part in a protest rally initiated by the National Conference in his village in 1945 in connection with the movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir State. He was arrested for being a participant in this rally by the State police. brutally beaten during detention and died in a hospital few days later in Udhampur. [File No. VI, 8; *MMCR*, J&KSA, Srinagar; *WWIM*, II, p.221]

Nathwal Singh: Belonged to v. Chaturpwa, (teh.) Bansoor, Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); s/o Mehto Singh; Shekhawat. He participated in the *kisan* agitators' meeting held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to

demonstrate against the Maharaja's oppressive administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this *kisan* gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the exit routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning of dispersal. Nathwal Singh was severely injured in the indiscriminate firing and died on the same day. Simultaneously with this assault, the village was set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Naubut Khan: Hailed from Allyghur [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he was a Havildar [*Hawaldar*] in the Armed Guards Contingent at the Agra Central Prison, but left the British service in June 1857 to take part in the fight against the British during the Uprising of 1857. Along with his counterparts, he marched towards Delhi and joined the rebel forces there; he died while fighting against the advancing British army in the defence of Delhi in September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny

Basta, UPRAA; Mutiny Papers, Coll No. 57, NAI]

Nauka Singh: Belonged to v. Badh, p.o. Malpura, distt. Agra, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He served as Sepoy in the 4/19 Hyderabad Regiment of the British-Indian Army before shifting his loyalty to the Indian National Army. As a soldier of the 1st Guerrilla Regiment of the INA, he was deployed in various battle fields in Burma (Myanmar) to face the British forces. He was killed in action near Prindong Burma (Myanmar) in April 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1946), NAI; ROH, pp. 744-745]

Navel Singh: Born on 7 August 1830 in Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Gulab Singh; took leading part in the Uprising of 1857, and delivered anti-British speeches to rally the common man in fighting the Government forces; he also participated in the defence of his area when the British tried to re-occupy it; he was captured by the British in one of their raids on this region; charged with 'sedition murder and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to death in 1858 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Navel: Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); took active part in the Uprising of 1857, and fought against the British on various occasions; he also provided arms to the local rebels and

encouraged them to confront the British officials; he was caught by the British during their operations in this area, and charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to death, executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Nawab Akbar Khan: Belonged to the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also provided financial support to the local rebels for fighting the British; he was caught by the advancing British army in 1858 and hanged. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt. Part-I, Vol. No. 44 (1858), MSAB]

Nawab Fazil Mohammad Khan: Born in 1823, resident of Ambapani, Bhopal State, the Central India Agency (now Madhya Pradesh); Jagirdar; s/o Wahi Mohammad Khan; raised a strong anti-British rebel force during the Uprising of 1857; leading attacks on the British settlements at Ambapani and Sehore, he occupied the Rahatgarh fort in October 1857. His army awaited the arrival of British reinforcement at Rahatgarh and it did reach the place under the command of Sir Hugh Rose on 24 January 1858. In the battle that began on 24 January and lasted for 4 days, the Nawab faced reverses and decided to leave for the jungles. While leaving he and his close followers were rounded up by the British troops. The arrested Nawab was hung at the entrance of the

Rahatgarh fort on 29 January 1858; twenty four his followers were also executed by hanging. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. I, NAIB; WWIM,III,p.41]

Nawab Maqdoom Baksh: Belonged to Lucknow, the Awadh Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at several places in Lucknow; he died in the course of exchange of fires with the British army at Jilo-Khana (at Qaiserbagh) in September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; L1857, p.159]

Nawab Asad Alley Khan: Resident of Moradabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took a leading part in fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857, and also played an important role in organizing the rebel activities in Moradabad; he was captured by the British troops in the course of their re-occupation of the Moradabad region, and executed by hanging in April 1858. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny, Basta (Ur./Per.Srs.), UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.68]

Nawal Singh: Resident of v. Bhatona, distt. Bulandshahar, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh), Farmer. The protest demonstration he took part during the Salt Satyagraha was accosted by the police and ordered to stop proceeding. When it refused to obey the order, the police opened fire on its participants at Gulawati village on 12 September 1930. Nawal Singh was

killed in this police firing. [H/Poll, F.No. 23/58/42, NAI; SSKS, 6, p. chha]

Nawdar Khan: Resident of Futtehpore [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857, and also incited his neighbours to join the fight against the British; he was killed by the British troops during their attacks on the rebels in Fatehpur in 1857, and executed soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Nawhar Singh: Belonged to Futtehpore [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857, and led his neighbours into fighting the British; he also offered financial support to other rebels and encouraged them to go all-out for overthrowing the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he was captured by the British troops during their raids on Fatehpur in 1857, and executed soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Nazar Ahmed: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the local rebels in their fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857, and also incited others to raise their arms against the Company Raj; he was killed during an encounter with the British in the battle of Chinhat, Lucknow, on 20 June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; QT]

Nazar Ali: Belonged to v. Dumri, p.o. Chaura, Gorakhpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Hussain. While the people were demonstrating during the Non-Cooperation movement, the British police of Chauri Chaura police station suddenly opened fire on them causing deaths and injuries to many. When they ran out of ammunition and found the gathering infuriated, the policemen retreated and hid themselves in the police station. Some in the encircling crowd sprayed kerosene oil over the building and set it on fire, killing all the 23 policemen, inside. Arrested and tried in Chauri Chaura case, Nazar Ali was sentenced to death and hanged on 2 July 1923. [H/poll, F.No. 563/III/1922, NAI; TR, 14 January, 1923, RSAB; SSKS, 36, p. 1 & 10]

Nazim Alli Khan: Resident of Rampore [Rampur], Uttar Pradesh; he joined the 'Hindustani forces' in fighting against the British during the 1857 Uprising; he also played an active role in spreading the anti-British messages to the nearby areas; he was caught by the British and charged with 'holding seditious messages'; sentenced to imprisonment for life, he died in Jail in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Nazir Ally: Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); participated in the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857, incited others to oppose the British rule; he also

provided financial support to the fellow rebels for meeting their military expenses; he was caught during the British re-occupation of the area in 1858; imprisoned for life on the charges of 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British', he died in detention after a few years. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Nazmuddaula: Resident of Faizabad, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857, proceeded to Lucknow and fought against the British forces at several points in Lucknow city; he was caught by the British army and hanged at Machhi Bhawan, Lucknow, in June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1857), UPSAL]

Neamut Khan: Resident of Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also motivated others to rise against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he marched on to Delhi, joined hands with the rebels there and fought the British troops on several occasions; he was killed during an engagement with the advancing British army in Delhi in September 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Coll No.57, NAI; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]

Neelchund: Resident of Muttra [Mathura], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he

joined the fight against the British forces during the Uprising of 1857, and also participated in ransacking the Government properties and using the proceeds for buying arms; he was caught by the advancing British army in the Mathura region, and accused of 'murder and plundering the Government property during the rebellion'; sentenced to death in 1858 with confiscation of his property; he was executed by hanging soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Mathura Mutiny, Basta, UPRAA]

Neezam Khan: Born in Shahjahanpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); *Jagirdar*; he took a leading part in organising a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857; he resisted the British forces invading his estate, and later on defeated them in the battle at Bichpuria in Shahjahanpur; he died in 1858 while fighting against the advancing British army; his estate was confiscated later on. [Mutiny Records, Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL; WWIM, III, p.111]

Nemashah Khan: Belonged to Hinduan, a town in Jaipur State (now in distt. Sawai Madhopur), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); took part in the 1857 Uprising in the Jaipur State and was caught; the Jaipur State troops stationed at Hinduan became rebellious at this point and rescued Nemashah Khan and other rebels; with others, Nemashah Khan was again captured and sent to Agra by the Political Agent of Jaipur. He was

tried at Agra and executed early in 1858. [F/Cons, S.C 30 April 1858/149-150 A, NAI; Mil/Deptt. No. M-06-1 (Pts.) Pad No.1/2, F. No. 01, Pt.5/3, Jaipur State Records, RSAB cited in RSG, V 2, pp.90-91]

Nemat Bux: Resident of Futtehpoore [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at different places in the Fatehpur-Kanpur region; he also participated in plundering the British offices; he was killed by the British troops in an encounter in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per.Srs.), UPRAA]

Neraum: Resident of v. Jawahir, Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at several places in Aligarh; he was caught by the British after the defeat of the rebel forces and charged with 'murder and plundering the Government property during the rebellion'; he was sentenced to death in 1859 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Net Ram: Born in Gushaen, Mynpoory [Mainpuri], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Jugut Singh; Thakoor [Thakur]; he took part in the fight against the British during the Uprising of 1857;

he also offered financial support to the rebels of his area for buying arms to attack the British establishments; he was captured by the British forces after re-occupation of this area and charged with 'plundering the Government property and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death and executed by hanging in 1861. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.50 (VII) (1858), MSAB]

Net Ram: Resident of Mauzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Rajput; took active part in the Uprising of 1857; he fought against the British forces at a number of places in his region; he was caught by the British troops during their raids on this area and executed by hanging in 1857 on the charges of 'murder and rebellion against the British'. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Niaaz Allee: Resident of Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also motivated others to rise against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he marched on to Delhi, joined hands with the rebels there and fought the British troops on several occasions; he died while confronting the advancing British army in Delhi in September 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Coll No.57, NAI; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]

Niamatullah: Born in 1870 in distt.

Allahabad, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He participated in the public procession taken out on 4 January 1932 in protest against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi in Bombay during the Civil Disobedience movement. He was trampled to death in a melee occasioned by the district police's violent lathi-charge in Johnstonganj (Allahabad) on the same day. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.254]

Niaz Allee: Belonged to Shahjahanpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Shaikh; he joined the rebel force of his region during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British troops at several places; he was appointed the *Kotwal* of Shahjahanpur soon after the formation of rebel government there; he was killed in a battle with the British at Allahganj in Farrukhabad in April 1858. [Mutiny Records, Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL; WWIM, III, pp.110-11]

Niaz Muhammad Khan: Born in Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh; he joined the rebels fighting the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also urged others to join the anti-British rebellion; he was caught by the British and put on trial on the charges of 'murder and rebellion against the British'; he died while under trial in February 1859; his property was confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Nigar Husain: Inhabitant of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces in different engagements in the Lucknow region; he was killed by the British army in an encounter at Bailey Guard, Lucknow, in November 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858), UPSAL]

Nihal Singh: Belonged to v. Giroori, Nizamat (teh.) Bansoor, Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); s/o Ratan Singh; Shekhawat. He participated in the *kisan* agitators' meeting held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to protest against the Maharaja's mal-administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of the *kisan* gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the escaping routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning of dispersal. Nihal Singh received severe gun shots in the indiscriminate firing and died on the spot. Simultaneously with the firing, the village was set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23]

- of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]
- Nihal:** Resident of Nimar, the Central India Agency (now Madhya Pradesh); he organized an anti-British rebel force and joined the Uprising of 1857 by attacking the British at Mandaleshwar in August 1859; while fighting, he was captured by the British troops from the battle front and executed. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. IV, NAI; WWIM, III, p. 110]
- Nirahu Bhar:** Resident of v. Cholapur, distt. Benaras (Varanasi), the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He took part in a demonstration organized at his village on 13 August 1942 in connection with the "Quit India" movement. When the police fired on the demonstrators there, he received serious bullet wounds in the firing and died on the same day. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.42]
- Nirbhay Kumar Rai:** Born in 1926 in v. Gonia Chhapra, distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Chandra Shekhar Rai. He took part in the demonstration marching towards the Bairiya police station on 18 August 1942 during the "Quit India" movement. When the demonstrators came close to the *Thana*, the police suddenly opened fire on them. Devi Ram was hit by bullets in the firing and died on the spot. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; WWIM, I, p.285; BCA, p. 113]
- Nirbhay Lodhi:** Born in v. Sankuli Bardhna, distt. Datia, the Central India Agency (now Madhya Pradesh); s/o Kunwar Lal Lodhi. A farmer by occupation and a Kisan agitator, he took part in a demonstration organized in Datia district in 1931. When the processionists were fired upon indiscriminately by the police, Nirbhay Lodhi was killed in it on the spot. [JPP, 10 May, 1931, MSAB; MPKSSKS, VI, p.292]
- Nirbhay Narain Singh:** Belonged to v. Gonia Chhapra, distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He took part in a demonstration heading towards the Bairiya police station on 18 August 1942 during the "Quit India" movement. When the marchers were approaching the *Thana*, the police opened fire on them. Nirbhay Narain Singh received fatal bullet wounds in the firing and died on the spot. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; WWIM, I, p.290; BCA, p. 113]
- Nirbhay Singh (Thakur):** Resident of v. Dirpura, distt. Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); landowner; he rose against the British during the Uprising of 1857, and fought them at many places in Agra along with his local supporters; he also provided financial support to the fellow rebels and inspired them for continuing the fight; he was killed during an engagement with the British troops in Agra in 1857; his landed property

was confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Nirbhay: Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he provided financial support to the rebel forces of his area during the 1857 Uprising and encouraged them to fight against the British; he also participated in attacking the British officials and their armed men whenever they came to raid his village; he was killed during an engagement with the British troops in 1857. Later on, his property was confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Nirodum Singh: Belonged to Budaon [Badaon], the North-western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and marched towards Delhi while fighting against the British forces; he returned to his region after the fall of Delhi in September 1857; he was caught by the British following their re-occupation of this area and hanged in 1860 on the charges of 'murder and rebellion against the British'. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. III, No.43D (1859), MSAB]

Nizam Alle Khan: Resident of Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh; Pathan; he organized an armed force of rebels during the 1857 Uprising and attacked *thana* Richha and several other places in the

Pilibhit region; he fought the British in a number of engagements in the Bareilly area and continued to harass the British forces; he was killed during an encounter with the British troops at Sirpura in August 1858. [Mutiny Records, Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL; *WWIM*, III, p.110]

Nizam Alley: Resident of Thana Bhavan, Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and assisted the rebel forces in various ways; instructed by Abdul Ruheem Khan, he visited Muzaffarnagar town to gather intelligence about the British plans; caught by the British authorities there, and charged with 'sedition, murder and rebellion', he was sentenced to death and executed by hanging in March 1858. [Mutiny Records, Muzaffarnagar Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; *WWIM*, III, p.1]

Nolakha: Hailed from teh. Thanaghazi, Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Kumar [Kumhar] (potmaker). He took part in the *kisan* agitators' meeting held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to remonstrate against the Maharaja's oppressive administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land tax had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this gathering, the Maharaja sent his State

Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the escape routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning of dispersal. Nolakha received severe gun shots in the indiscriminate firing and died on the spot. Simultaneously, the village was set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Noor Ally: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought against the British forces during the Uprising of 1857; he also incited the local people to take up their arms against the *firangis* (British) and their loyalists; caught while defending the Banda region against an advancing British army, he was sentenced to death in September 1858 on the charges of 'sedition and rebellion against the British', and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Noor Bukht: Resident of Boodwara, Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he led a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and attacked the British establishments at various places in the Hamirpur region; he also incited the people to raise their arms against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule) and to

overthrow it; he was killed during an encounter with the advancing British troops in Hamirpur in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Noor Bux: Hailed from Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in the Banda region; he also provided financial support to the local people and incited them to kill the *firangis* (British) and establish their own authority; he was caught during an engagement with the advancing British troops in Banda, charged with 'sedition, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British', and sentenced to death with confiscation of property in July 1858; he was executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Noor Din: Resident of Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British on several occasions in the Hamirpur region; he also incited the local people to raise their arms and kill the *goralog* (British); he was captured by the British troops during their advance in this area, and charged with 'sedition, murder of Europeans and rebellion with violence'; he was sentenced to death 1859 and hanged soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Noor Khan: Born in v. Royba, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he was in the British service as one of the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison; he participated in a secret conspiracy to liberate the prisoners during the Uprising of 1857, and escaped with them while leaving the British service; he took part in several encounters with the British forces in the Agra region; he died in 1858 while fighting against the advancing British army. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. II, No.43C (1859), MSAB]

Noor Khan: Hailed from Hinduan, a town in Jaipur State (now in distt. Sawai Madhopur), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); took part in the 1857 Uprising in the Jaipur State and was arrested; the Jaipur State troops stationed at Hinduan turned rebellious at this point and rescued Noor Khan and other insurgents; along with others, he was again captured and sent to Agra by the Political Agent of Jaipur. Noor Khan was tried at Agra and hanged. [F/Cons, S.C 30 April 1858/149-150 A, NAI; Mil/Deptt. No. M-06-1 (Pts.) Pad No.1/2, F. No. 01, Pt.5/3, Jaipur State Records, RSAB cited in RSG, V 2, pp.90-91]

Noor Khan: Hailed from Saugor, Jubbulpore Division, the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); took part in the Revolt of 1857 against the British rule in Saugor district; while attacking the British

outposts in Nerbudda Division he and his followers were overpowered by the British troops; captured from the battlefield, he was executed on 20 July 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. I, NAIB; WWIM, III, p. 111]

Noor Khan: Resident of Kotwali, Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British troops at several places in the Allahabad region; he was killed during an encounter with the British forces in Allahabad in 1859. [PP, Further Paper No.1, NAI]

Noor Mohammad: Hailed from Raipur, aroused by the speech that Hanuman Singh, Magazine Lashkar in the British Army (who assassinated Major Cidwel at his residence on 18 January 1858) delivered before a sepoy audience on the same day, Noor Mohammad joined the rebel soldiers in Raipur; took part in the killing of British army officers; with 16 other rebel soldiers, he was arrested by the British; tried, convicted and sentenced to death; hanged in Raipur on 22 January 1858. [Parliamentary Papers – reg. Mutiny further Papers, No.4, 1857-58, NAI, CKI, 1740-1947, p.171]

Noor Nubee: Resident of Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in the Hamirpur region; he also provided financial support to the local

people and incited them to raise their arms against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he was captured by the British during their re-occupation of Hamirpur, and charged with 'sedition, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1859 and executed by hanging; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. III, No.43D (1859), MSAB]

Noora: Belonged to Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in the Banda region; he also provided financial support to the locally rebellious and incited them to raise their arms to overthrow the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he was captured in the course of an engagement with the British troops in Banda, and charged with 'sedition, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death with confiscation of property in May 1858 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Noora: Resident of Nimar, the Central India Agency (now Madhya Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in confronting the British at Mandaleshwar; in the course of fighting he was captured by the British troops and sentenced to transportation for life; he expired in

an overseas jail. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. III, NAIB; WWIM, III, p. 111]

Nooree: Born in a village of distt. Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); she took part in the resistance against the British rule during the Uprising of 1857; she was killed in the course of the British offensive against the rebels in the Muzaffarnagar region. [Mutiny Records, Muzaffarnagar Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.37]

Noorey Khan: Resident of Thana Bhavan, Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and variously assisted the anti-British forces; under the instruction of Abdul Ruheem Khan, he visited Muzaffarnagar town to gather information about the British movements and was caught by the British authorities there; charged with 'sedition, murder and rebellion', he was sentenced to death and executed by hanging in March 1858. [Mutiny Records, Muzaffarnagar Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.1]

Noorey Khan: Resident of Vuzeerpoora, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he was a Sepoy in the B. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British employment during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebel forces to challenge the British authority; he was caught in 1858 while fighting the British, and sentenced to death on the charges of

'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Nooroo Din: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought against the British forces in the Banda region during the Uprising of 1857; he also provided financial support to the local rebels for buying arms and incited them to kill the *firangis* (British); he was caught in the midst of an engagement with the British troops in Banda, and charged with 'sedition, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British', sentenced to death with confiscation of property in July 1858; he was executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Nooroodeen Khan: Belonged to Futtehpor [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at various places in the Fatehpur-Kanpur region; he also provided financial support to local rebels and encouraged them to attack the British establishments; he was killed by the British troops in the course of an encounter in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per.Srs.), UPRAA]

Nooroodeen Khan: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the

Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in the Banda region; he also provided financial support to the local people and incited them to raise their arms against the *goralog* (British); he was caught in the course of an engagement with the advancing British troops in Banda, and charged with 'sedition, murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in May 1858 and executed by hanging soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Nooroodeen: Resident of Katra, Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces; he also took part in seizing the British treasury and using its contents for buying arms; he was caught by the British troops in the course of their marches in Allahabad, and hanged from a tree in 1857 on the charges of 'plundering and rebellion against the British'. [Mutiny Records, Allahabad Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Noorpoot Singh: Born in Ghazeepoor [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; he fought the British forces at several places in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British after their re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Norput Singh: Resident of Hardoi, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); *Zamindar*; he joined the rebel forces under the leadership of Nana Saheb during the Uprising of 1857; he had provided assistance to Nana Saheb after the latter's retreat from Bithoor; he repulsed the British attack on his fort in June 1857 and inflicted heavy losses on them; he held out against British attacks for a long time and rejected the offer of peace; he was killed in a battle with the British troops in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, pp.107-08]

Nouromogharay Singh: Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he took a leading part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in Lucknow; he was killed by the British army during an engagement in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Novardhan: Born in the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); took a leading part in organising the rebel forces in his area and attacking the British officials during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British at the time of their re-occupation of this region in 1858; charged with 'murder, plundering and instigating the rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to death with confiscation of property; he was executed in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL; WWIM, III, p.48]

Nubbee Bux Meywattee: Lived in Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in attacking and plundering the British quarters during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British troops in the course of their attack on the Allahabad region, and charged with 'plundering the Government property and joining the rebellion'; he was executed by hanging soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Allahabad Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; TIM, p.218]

Nubee Bux: Born in Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his region during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in Agra; he was captured by the British troops in the course of an encounter, and accused of 'murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1858 with confiscation of his property, and executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Nubee Din: Resident of Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in the Hamirpur region; he also provided financial support to the local people and incited them to raise their arms against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he was captured by the British during their re-occupation of

Hamirpur, and charged with 'sedition, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1859 and executed by hanging; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. III, No.43D (1859), MSAB]

Nubee Khan: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in the Banda region; he also provided financial support to the local people and incited them to take to arms against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he was captured by the British during their re-occupation of Banda, and charged with 'sedition, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1858 and executed by hanging; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Nubee: Resident of Kotwali, Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in the Allahabad region; he was captured by the British in the course of an encounter in Allahabad and hanged from a tree in 1857. [PP, Further Paper No.1]

Nujeeb Khan: Resident of Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he was a Sepoy in

the A. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebel forces to fight against the British rule; he fought the British at several places, and died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British forces. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA Mutiny Records, NWP, Etawahh Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Nujeeb: Resident of Gudya, Ghazeepeer [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Jolaha; he fought the British forces at several places in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to the rebels for buying arms to attack the British establishments; he was caught by the British after their re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Nukeewur: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at a number of places in the Banda region; he also provided financial support to the local people and incited them to take up their arms against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he was caught during an engagement with the British troops in Banda, and charged with 'sedition, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British', sentenced to death with confiscation of property in May 1858; he was executed by hanging soon thereafter. [Mutiny

Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Nuna Persad: Resident of Katra, Allahabad, North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his locality during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in Allahabad; he also took part in seizing the British wealth and utilising it for buying arms; he was caught by the British troops at the time of their raids on Allahabad, and charged with 'looting and rebellion against the British'; he was executed by hanging from a tree in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Allahabad Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.50 (VII) (1858), MSAB]

Nund Kishor: Resident of Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions in Aligarh; caught by the British in the course of their attacks on the rebels, he was hanged in 1857 on the charges of 'murder and rebellion against the British'; his house was also razed to the ground and property confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Aligarh Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt. Part-1, Vol. No. 44 (1858), MSAB]

Nund Kishore: Resident of Shahjehanpur [Shahjahanpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; he was

a Sepoy in the B. Company of the British-Indian army; he stopped serving the British during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels to fight against the British rule; he was caught in 1858 while resisting the advancing British forces, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Nundah: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Buns; Brahmin; he propagated against the British rule during the 1857 Uprising and incited the neighbourhood to fight against the British and their loyalists; he also participated in plundering the British properties and passing their proceeds to the rebels for buying arms; he was captured by the British at the time of their attacks on the Banda region; charged with 'plundering the Government property and rebellion', he was sentenced to death in July 1858 and hanged thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Nunhey Choudhury: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in the Banda region; he also provided financial support to the local people and incited them to raise their arms against the *firangis* (British) and their allies; he was

caught during an encounter with the advancing British troops in Banda, and charged with 'sedition and rebellion with violence', sentenced to death with confiscation of property in June 1858; he was executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Nunhey: Resident of Jhansi State, Uttar Pradesh; s/o Gaothor; bullock-cart driver; joined the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and participated in attacking and plundering the British establishments in Jhansi and its neighboring areas, including Kudhmaha, Elaqua and Gwalior in 1857-58; at the time of the British recovery of Jhansi in 1858, he was captured by them; accused of 'taking part in plundering and rebellion against the British', he was executed in March 1858. [Mutiny papers, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. II, No.43C (1859), MSAB]

Nunkoo Singh: Resident of Ghyaghat, Benares [Varansi], (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British forces on several occasions; he was caught by the British in the course of an engagement, accused of 'plundering the British property and rebellion against the British', and sentenced to death in 1860. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. II, No.43C (1859), MSAB]

Nunkoo: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar

Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British on various occasions in the Banda region; he also incited the local people to raise their arms and go for the killing of the *goralog* (British); he was captured by the British troops during their re-occupation of Banda, and charged with 'sedition, murder of Europeans and rebellion with violence'; he was sentenced to death with confiscation of property in May 1858 and hanged soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Nunkooah: Belonged to Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857, and also encouraged others to attack and plunder the British establishments in Allahabad; he was caught by the British at the time of their offensive on the rebels in Allahabad, and charged with 'plundering, murder and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to death in July 1857, and hanged; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, PP, Further Paper No.1; *TIM*, p.224]

Nurayan Sharma: Resident of Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising against the British rule in 1857 and assisted the rebel forces of the Aligarh region; he was caught by the British during an engagement and executed by hanging in 1858 on the charges of 'murder

and rebellion against the British'; [Mutiny Records, Aligarh Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, p. 135]

Nurey Khan: Resident of Kanpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857, and fought against the British troops at several places in Kanpur; offered financial help to the local rebels for buying arms, and encouraged them to attack the *firangis* (British); he was killed while resisting the advancing British army in the Kanpur area in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.52 (IX) (1858), MSAB]

Nurput Singh: Belonged to Kotwali, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh; he joined the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and marched towards Delhi while fighting against the British forces; he returned to his region after the fall of Delhi in September 1857; he was caught by the British after their re-occupation of this area and hanged in 1859 on the charges of 'murder and rebellion against the British'. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Nushoo: Hailing from Jhansi State, Uttar Pradesh; joined the anti-British rebel forces during the 'Uprising of 1857' for the attainment of self-rule; took part in attacking, killing and plundering the British in Jhansi and its surrounding areas; caught in the midst of the British raids on the region in April 1858, sentenced to

death on charges of 'plundering, rebellion and aiding the rebellion' and executed soon thereafter; his properties was also confiscated. [Mutiny papers, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Nusoorat Khan: Hailed from Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh; he joined the rebel forces soon after the outbreak of the 1857 Uprising; along with his compatriots, he marched towards Delhi while fighting against the British forces; he escaped to his region after the British re-occupation of Delhi in September 1857; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British army in the Bareilly region. [Mutiny Records, F/Abst. Proc. (Poll), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Nutha Khan: Resident of Kumbul Kutra, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he took part in the fight against the British forces on several occasions during the Uprising of 1857; caught by the British in the course of their operation against the rebels, he was executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. III, No.43D (1859), MSAB]

Nuthoo Singh: Resident of v. Bhojghurry, Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his neighbourhood to raise its arms against the British rule; he fought the British forces at

several places in Aligarh; he was caught by the British after the defeat of the rebel forces and charged with 'murder and sedition'; he was sentenced to death in 1860 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Nuthoo: Resident of Julpoora [Jalpura], Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and went up to Bulandshahar while fighting against the British forces; he took part there in an attack on the British establishments; he was caught by the British during the engagement and hanged in 1858 on the charges of 'murder of the British officers and plundering the Government property during the rebellion'. [Mutiny Records, Bulandshahar Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.52 (IX) (1858), MSAB]

Nuthoo: Resident of Vazeerpoora, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; he was a Sepoy in the A. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebel forces to fight against the British rule; he fought the British at several places, and died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British forces. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA Mutiny Records, NWP, Etawahh Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Nuthun: Born in v. Budharee, Shahjahanpore [Shahjahanpur], the

North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Telee; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his neighbourhood to take up its arms against the British rule; he fought the British forces at several places and was caught by the British after the defeat of the rebels; charged with 'murder and plundering the Government property during the rebellion', he was sentenced to death in 1859 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. II, No.43C (1859), MSAB]

Nutto: Belonged to Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he was an attendant of an officer in Allahabad, but left his job and joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857; he participated in plundering the British treasury for buying arms; he was caught by the British troops at the time of their raids on the Allahabad region, and charged with 'plundering the Government property during the rebellion'; he was sentenced to death in June 1857 and hanged soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, PP, Further Papers No.1, UPRAA; TIM, P.218]

Nuwab: Belonged to Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in the Banda region; he was caught during an engagement with the advancing British troops in Banda, and charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British';

sentenced to death with confiscation of property August in 1858, he was executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. I, No.43B (1859), MSAB]

Nuzuff Alli: Resident of Jeen Khana, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Syud [Syed]; he was a Burkundauz [*Barqandaz*] in

the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels of the Agra region; he fought the British in several engagements in the Agra-Mathura area; he was killed by the advancing British army in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. II, No.43C (1859), MSAB]

O

Odai: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought the British forces on various occasions in Lucknow during the Uprising of 1857; he was killed in a combat with the British army at Qaiserbagh, Lucknow, in March 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Ollee Khan: Resident of Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also encouraged others to raise their arms and overthrow the British rule; he came over to Delhi, joined hands with the rebels there and fought the British troops; he was caught by the British after their re-occupation of Delhi, and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death and shot dead in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Judl. Deptt. (Delhi Div.) F.No.3 (1858), HSAP]

Om Prakash: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels

during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at different places in the Lucknow region; he was killed by the British army in an engagement at Bailey Guard, Lucknow, in November 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858), UPSAL]

Omeid: Resident of Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in attacks on the British officers and their establishments; he was caught by the British in the midst of an engagement and hanged in 1858 on the charges of 'murder of the British officers and plundering the Government property during the rebellion'. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi/Bulanadshahar Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Onkar Prasad Bundela: Hailed from v. Bamhani, distt. Narsinghpur, Nerbudda division, the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya

Pradesh); s/o Baldev Singh Bundela. He joined the "Quit India" movement in 1942, and was arrested and sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment in the Sagar and Jabalpur jails. Critically ill in the jails, he was released shortly before his death in September 1943. [PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 155, 156, 157 (PA), NAI; MPSSZB, *EBlFF*, I, p.113; F.N. 18/8/1942]

Onreed Singh: Belonged to Ghazeepoor [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought the British forces at several places in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to others for buying arms and plundering the British offices; he was caught by the British after their re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Oodeet Singh: Resident of the Allahabad region, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); *Zamindar*; he participated in the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857, and led others in attacking the British boats on the Ganga in Allahabad; he was caught by the British at the time of their re-occupation of Allahabad, and charged with 'plundering, murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in July 1857, and hanged; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, PP, Further Paper No.1; *TIM*, p.223]

Oomar Shah: Hailed from Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at a number of places in the Hamirpur region; he was captured during the British re-occupation of Hamirpur, and charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to death with confiscation of property in 1859 and hanged soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur, Bundle No. 5, UPRAA]

Orjoon Singh: Resident of Pulwar, Mirzapoor [Mirzapur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area in the course of the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British forces on several occasions; caught by the British during an engagement, he was hanged in 1860. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per. Srs.), UPRAA]

Osai Khan: Belonged to the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his neighbourhood to raise its arms for overthrowing the British authorities; he marched towards Delhi, joined the rebel forces there, and fought the British at different places; he died while confronting the advancing British army in 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Coll No.57, NAI; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]

Osaree: Resident of Unnao, the North-

Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at several places in the Unnao-Kanpur region; he also offered financial support to the rebels and encouraged them to ransack the British establishments; he died during an encounter with the British army in Unnao in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Unnao Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Oserec: Resident of Kanpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857, and fought against the British forces at several places in Kanpur; he also offered financial support to the local people and encouraged them to attack the British stores and provisions; he was killed

while fighting the advancing British army in Kanpur in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Oshreepershad: Resident of Jalaisur, Muttra [Mathura], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Kaith; he was a Duffadar [*Dafadar*] with the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison under the British Government; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels in their fight against the British rule; he fought the British forces on various occasions, and died in 1858 in a confrontation with the advancing British troops. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

P

P[i]lyar Singh: Hailed from Baragaon, Jaipur State, (now distt. Jaipur) the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); till 1942 he was in the service of the British Indian Army as a Sepoy in the 1/8 Punjab Regiment; decided in Malaya in 1942 to shift his loyalty to the Indian National Army, he enrolled himself as a Sepoy in the 3rd Guerrilla Regiment; sent to fight the Allied forces on the Burma (Myanmar) front, he lost his life in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.I (A,B,C) /INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p. 254]

Padam Singh: Inhabitant of the Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); he was a Soldier in the 5/18 Garhwal Rifles of the British-Indian Army; he shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 and served it as Sepoy in the 3rd Infantry Battalion; while fighting against the British forces in Burma (now Myanmar) he was killed in the battle field in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 221/INA, NAI; WWIM, II, p.227]

Padam: Resident of Shahgarh, Madhya Pradesh; he joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces in the Shahgarh region; he was captured by the advancing British army in the course of an engagement and executed by hanging on 9 April 1858. [Mutiny Records, Rev. Deptt, F. No. 19 (1858), MPSAB]

Paharee: Resident of Ghazeepoor [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought the British forces at several places in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to his associates for buying arms and attacking the British officials; he was caught by the British at the time their re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Paharsingh: Resident of Garhakota, Saugor (Sagar), Madhya Pradesh; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and

fought the British forces in the Sagar region; he was captured by the British in the course of an engagement and executed by hanging on 5 March 1858. [Mutiny Records, F/ Poll Proc. No.1493 (1859), NAI]

Pahlad Singh: Born in v. Alampora, Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); s/o Lakhdir Singh; Shekhawat. He participated in the kisan meeting held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to demonstrate against the Maharaja's mal-administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the escape routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning of dispersal. Many of the agitators, including Pahlad Singh, received severe gun shots in the indiscriminate firing and Pahlad Singh died of these. Simultaneously, the village was also set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Palleh Singh: Resident of Pulwar,

Mirzapoor [Mirzapur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British forces on several occasions; he was caught by the British in the course of an engagement, and hanged in 1860. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per. Srs.), UPRAA]

Paltu Ram: Hailed from v. Majri, Alwar, State (now distt. Alwar), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); s/o Kalu Ram; he was in the service of the British-Indian Army as Sepoy in the 1/8 Punjab Regiment; shifting his loyalty in 1942, he joined the Indian National Army in Malaya and served as a Sepoy in its 1st Guerilla Regiment; while confronting the British on the Burma (Myanmar) front he was killed in action in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.I (A,B,C) /INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p. 229]

Pan Dev: Resident of Almora, Kumaon Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); he served as Sepoy in the British-Indian Army; shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in Malaya in 1942 and joined it as Havildar in its 2nd Guerrilla Regiment; sacrificed his life while confronting the British forces at Tavoy (Myanmar) in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.403/INA, 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI; ROH, pp.754-755]

Pan Singh Bisht: Hailed from v. Dhone,

distt. Almora, Kumaon Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); previously a Jamadar in the 4/19 Hyderabad Regiment of the British-Indian Army, he served the Allied forces in World War II and was captured and imprisoned by the Japanese in Malaya in February 1942; conditionally discharged from prison, he joined the Indian National Army as a Second Lieutenant at the INA headquarters under the command of General Mohan Singh; while performing his assigned military intelligence duties, he was killed by the British. [INA Papers, F.Nos.403/INA, 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI; WWIM, II, p.43]

Pan Singh: Resident of (teh.) Bansoor, Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Thakur. He took part in the *kisan* agitators' meeting held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to remonstrate against the Maharaja's mal-administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the escaping routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning of dispersal. Pan Singh was severely injured in the

indiscriminate firing and died on the same day. Simultaneously, the village was also set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Pancham Pasi: Resident of distt. Rai Bareli, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). The police's arresting of the kisan leaders during the Non-Cooperation movement (1921) was deeply resented by the kisans of the district. Shouting slogans against the administration, thousands of them gathered in Munshiganj for demanding their leaders' immediate release. When the gathering appeared to have turned hostile, the police opened fire on it, killing Pancham Pasi on the spot. [H/poll. F.No. 563/III/1922, NAI; SSKS, 8, p. ja]

Pancham Ram: Resident of distt. Benaras (Varanasi), the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He joined the protest demonstration at Cholaipur on 13 August 1942 during the "Quit India" movement of 1942. As the protesters were fired upon by the British police, Pancham Ram fell injured in the indiscriminate firing and died on the spot. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.261]

Pancham Singh: Belonged to v. Tasimon, Dholpur State (now distt. Dholpur), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Agriculturist. He was an active member of the Dholpur

Rajya Praja Mandal. Along with other Praja Mandal leaders, (such as, Thakur Gulab Singh, Ramcharan Gaur, Chhutan Singh, Chhatar Singh, Shankarlal, etc.), Pancham Singh mobilised the people from the villages of Tasimon, Brasienavav, Brijgarh, Nagla and Vidhora of Dholpur State to join the national flag hoisting ceremony at Tasimon on 8 April 1947. On that day, Pancham Singh and Chhatar Singh hoisted the flag in the presence of a big crowd. The Area Magistrate, along with a police party under the command of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, also reached Tasimon village and ordered the Praja Mandal leaders to remove the flag. Seeing the people ignoring the order, the Police Inspector warned them of dire consequences if the flag was not removed. When Chhatar Singh defied the warning and received gun shots, Pancham Singh came forward baring his chest. The Inspector opened fire on him on the orders of the Deputy Superintendent of Police. Pancham was frontally hit by the gun shots and died on the spot. [*Sujas*, No.4, June-July 1998, Jaipur, pp.72-73; *CDERS*, p.181]

Pancham: Born in 1807, Guzli, distt. Saugor [Sagar], Jubbulpore Division, the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); s/o Kulla Sangar; joined the anti-British rebel forces during the Great Revolt of 1857 in Saugor district under the leadership of Nawab Fazil Mohammad Khan of Ambapani; he fought from 24 to 28 January 1858 against the British

troops who came to re-occupy Rahatgarh Fort under Hugh Rose; in the course of the fighting he was caught by the enemy and executed by hanging on 29 January 1858. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. III, NAIB; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.52 (IX) (1858), MSAB]

Pancham: Resident of Mooli, Saugor (Sagar), Madhya Pradesh; s/o Kalla Khangar; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at several places in the Sagar region; he was caught by the British in the midst of an engagement in 1857 and summarily executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Rev. Deptt, F. No. 19 (1857), MPSAB]

Panchamoo Singh: Resident of the Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); he was a Sweeper in the 5/18 Garhwal Rifles of the British-Indian Army; he left his job to join the Indian National Army in 1942 and served its 3rd Battalion; he was killed by the British forces in Burma (now Myanmar) while serving INA soldiers on the battle ground in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI; *WWIM*, II, p.230]

Panchu: Belonged to v. Dumri, p.o. Chaura, distt. Gorakhpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Chote Kahar. As the people were demonstrating during the Non-cooperation movement, the British police of Chaur-Cahura *thana* suddenly opened fire on them, killing and injuring many protesters. When

they ran out of immuniton and found the gathering infuriated, the police men hid themselves in Police Station. Some in the crowd sprayed the Kerosene oil over the building and set it on fire, killing all 23 policemen, inside. Panchu was arrested for his involvement in this famous incident and died in jail while the trial was going on. [H/poll, F.No. 563/III/1922, NAI; SSKS, 36, p. 2 & 10]

Panda Ram: Born in Bharatpur State (now Distt. Bharatpur), Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); a Sepoy of the British-Indian Army in the 7/8 Punjab Regiment, he left it in 1942 and joined the 3rd Guerrilla Regiment of the Indian National Army; while serving as Sepoy on the Burma (Myanmar) battle front, he lost his life in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.I (A,B,C) /INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p. 231]

Pandas Dhut: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in the Banda region; he also provided financial support to his rebellious neighbours and encouraged them to raise their arms against the British and their loyalists; caught during the British advancement in Banda, charged with 'sedition, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British', and sentenced to death with confiscation of his property in June 1858; he was executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta,

UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.52 (IX) (1858), MSAB]

Pandit Bansi Dhar: Resident of v. Fatehpur, teh. Nighasan, distt. Lakhimpur Kheri, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). With the introduction of Provincial Autonomy, a Congress ministry came to power in the U.P. in 1937 and started undertaking a number of measures to relieve the kisans of some of their governmental and landlord-burdens. Resentful of the ministry's liberality, the *Zammindars* – supported by the British officials – intensified their offensive against the peasantry. In one of the atrocious attacks on the peasants by the *Zammindars'* men in 1939-40, Pandit Bansi Dhar was killed. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 3/6/42; 3/11/42; NAI SSKS, 22, p. fa]

Pandit Dev Sharan Sharma: Resident of distt. Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh. He was a staunch nationalist and a devoted Congress member. Accused of taking part in the Non-cooperation movement, he was sentenced to a long-term of imprisonment by the Silhat Court under Code 108. He took to hunger strike in Jorhat jail on 26 June 1922 when the authorities disallowed him to cook his own food. Although persuaded to give up the strike, he became too emaciated to survive in a dark, dingy prison-cell where he breathed his last in 1922. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; SSKS, 36, p.9]

- Pandit Mukh Ram:** Resident of v. Gahmar, distt. Ghazipur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Pandit Janki Ram, farmer. He took part in a demonstration in connection with the "Quit India" movement at his village on 10 August 1942. When the procession was fired upon by the British police he was shot and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.235]
- Pandit Mukhraj:** Resident of v. Gaharwar, distt. Ghazipur, the United Provinces (Uttar Pradesh); s/o Janki Ram. He actively participated in a procession taken out in connection with the "Quit India" movement at his village on 10 August 1942. When the processionists raised strident anti-British slogans, the police opened fire on them. Mukhraj received fatal bullet injuries in the firing and died on the spot. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; BCA, p. 103]
- Pandu:** Hailed from Koilibera pargana, Bastar State (now in Chhatisgarh); took part in the Adivasi (tribal) Bhumkal – revolt of 1910 in the Koilibera area of Bastar against the feudal and colonial exploitation, and in the tribes' anxiety for maintaining their distinct ways of life. Aytu Mahra, who had organized the rebels of Keshkal valley, launched agitation against the virtual British occupation of Bastar and appointed his trusted men in different parganas to lead the rebellions, and Pandu was appointed in-charge in Koilibera pargana. The rebels, spearhead by Pandu and led by Aytu, drew up a plan for an open armed conflict – to raid the government armouries, cut off communication with places outside Bastar, destroy telegraph and telephone lines and block roadways from the Keshkal town to Jagdalpur and obstruct troops moving into Bastar from Raipur and Dhamtari *via* Kanker. In spite of heavy repressive measures and arrests, and despite Jagdalpur remaining under complete British control, the activities of Pandu and the tribal rebels in Keshkal valley went on unabated. Following the British victory over the rebels in the Indrawati-ford battle, Pandu and few others left the Keshkal valley and tried to re-group themselves in the neighbouring villages. When the British-led troops followed and surrounded the rebels, many of them were arrested, including Pandu. He was one among those who were charged with "waging war against the Crown", and prosecuted on 4 April 1910 under Sections 25/436/395 of Indian Penal Code (known as the Jagdalpur Trial). Imprisoned in Bastar Jail and later shifted in June 1910 (with other seventy eight rebels) to the Raipur Central Jail, Pandu was severely tortured by the jail authorities and died before 7 November 1910. [F/Poll (Confidential), Nos 60, 29 of 1910, NAI; Jail Records, Central Jail, Raipur, List of Bastar Prisoners, *cf* HTPB, pp.245-57; BTRB, p.79]
- Panjabrao Yadav:** Born in 1906 in v. Zira Bati, distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He took part in a procession taken out

in connection with the "Quit India" movement and received fatal bullet wounds when the protesters were fired upon by the British police. He succumbed to his injuries in August 1942. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; WWIM, I, p.380]

Panna Singh: Belonged to v. Neemu-chana, (teh.) Bansoor, Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Rajput. He participated in the *kisan* agitators' meeting held at Neemu-chana on 14 May 1925 to protest against the Maharaja's oppressive administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty percent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of the *kisan* gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to deal firmly with the rallyists at Neemu-chana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the escaping routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning of dispersal. Panna Singh received severe gun shots in the indiscriminate firing and died on the spot. Simultaneously with the firing, the village was set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Pannalal: Born in Raipur, aroused by the speech that Hanuman Singh, Magazine Lashkar in the British Army (who assassinated Major Cidwel at his residence on 18 January 1858) delivered before a sepoy audience on the same day, Pannalal joined the rebel soldiers in Raipur; involved in the killing of British army officers; with 16 other rebel soldiers, he was arrested by the British; tried, convicted and sentenced to death; hanged in Raipur on 22 January 1858. [Parliamentary Papers – reg. Mutiny further Papers, No.4, 1857-58, NAI, CKI, 1740-1947, p.171]

Pannaram: Born in 1894 in v. Dabra, teh. Didwana, Jodhpur (Marwar) State (now in distt. Nagaur), Rajasthan. He was a sepoy in the British-Indian Army. After retirement, he joined the political activities in Marwar. Organized the peasantry in Dabra village and agitated against the *Jagirdar* for *Batai* (a larger share of the crops) and *Lag-Bags* (cesses). All the other *Jagirdars*, including the Dabra one, thought that Pannaram was responsible for the whole trouble and decided to teach him a lesson. Meanwhile Pannaram and his son, Motiram, went all-out for mobilising the *kisans* in a big way and holding a Kisan Conference in Dabra on 13 March 1947. They distributed pamphlets in the villages of Didwana and Ladnun tehsils and also invited Marwar Lok Parishad leaders to attend the Conference at Dabra. At the time of the conference the *Jagirdar's* men suddenly attacked the gathering and fired upon it. While

resisting the *Jagirdar's* men with others, Pannaram was seriously wounded and died on the same day. [*Sujas*, No.4, June-July 1998, Jaipur, p.75; *DKAS*, pp.8-9]

Parai Kurmi: Resident of v. Khanni, distt. Jaunpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh), farmer. He actively participated in the agitations during the "Quit India" movement of August 1942. A military patrol shot him dead for giving shelter to Ambika Singh, a political worker. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; *RORCG*; *WWIM*, I, p.264]

Param Shukh: Born in 1808, Rahatgarh, Saugor (now Sgaor, Madhya Pradesh); s/o Balkishan; Washerman; took part in the Uprising of 1857 against the British in the Saugor area; he joined Nawab Fazil Mohammad Khan's anti-British rebel troops in taking the Rahatgarh fort away from the British in October 1857; he encountered the British reinforcement under Hugh Rose at the Rahatgarh Fort in January 1858; captured by the enemy and charged with 'aiding the rebellion and rebellion against the British authority', Param was executed by hanging at Rahatgarh Fort on 29 January 1858; along with twenty four other rebels. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. II, NAIB; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.50 (VII) (1858), MSAB]

Parem Singh: Inhabitant of Jalalabad, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); Cultivator; with his village people, he refused to oblige the British forces with the supply of

rasad (provisions) at Jalalabad during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British troops for this defiance and hanged in November 1857; his entire village was also looted by the British. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Parhalad Singh: Resident of teh. Sardhana, distt. Meerut, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). A well-attended public meeting took place during the "Quit India" movement at Bhabhauri village in Sardhana tehsil on 18 August 1942. Suddenly the police arrived at the venue, encircled the gathering and lathi- charged it. Eventually they went to the extent of opening fire, killing at least five persons, including Parhalad Singh. [H/Poll, F.No.3/30/42, NAI; *SSKS*, 16, p. da]

Parikshit: Resident of Jhansi State (now Uttar Pradesh); took part in the Revolt of 1857 against the British dominance over the Jhansi region; along with his followers, he joined the rebels in attacking and destroying the British Residency in Jhansi and other British outposts in its neighbourhood between 1857 and 1858; he was captured by the British in the course of the fighting in 1858 and charged with 'rebellion against the British authority'; sentenced to death, he was executed soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.52 (IX) (1858), MSAB]

Parmal: Belonged to v. Jawali, p.o. Chiroi, distt. Meerut, the United

Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). Earlier he was a soldier in the British-Indian Army's 7/8 Punjab Regiment; he volunteered his services to the Indian National Army later as a Sepoy in its 3rd Guerrilla Regiment. He was killed in the battle field while fighting against the British forces in Burma in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; ROH, pp. 756-757]

Parmanand: Hailed from Raipur, aroused by the speech that Hanuman Singh, Magazine Lashkar in the British Army (who assassinated Major Cidwel at his residence on 18 January 1858) delivered before a sepoy audience on the same day, Parmanand joined the rebel soldiers in Raipur; involved in the killing of British army officers; with 16 other rebel soldiers, he was arrested by the British; tried, convicted and sentenced to death; hanged in Raipur on 22 January 1858. [Parliamentary Papers – reg. Mutiny further Papers, No.4, 1857-58, NAI, CKI, 1740-1947, p.171]

Parogi Datt: Born in Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the resistance against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule) during the Uprising of 1857 and encouraged others to do the same; he also fought the British forces in various engagements in the Lucknow region; he was killed by the British army in the course of an encounter at Bailey Guard, Lucknow, in November 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858), UPSAL]

Parsadee: Resident of Kanpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought against the British rule at several places in Kanpur; he also incited the local people to raise their arms and attack the British; he was killed in the course of an encounter with the advancing British army in the Kanpur region in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Parshu Ram: Resident of distt. Agra, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). When the popular Congress leaders were arrested in the wake of the "Quit India" movement, the people in Agra decided to hold a protest rally on the magisterial ground of the district. This they succeeded in doing on 19 August 1942, despite police vigilance and the promulgation of section 144 of Indian Penal Code. When the lathi-charge and arrests could not deter the rallyists, the police opened fire on them, killing Parshu Ram – "the one" reported in the *Sainik* – on the spot. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; *Snk*, 20 August, 1942, SSKS, vol. 33, p. 62 & 63]

Parshun: Hailed from Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh; he joined the rebel forces soon after the outbreak of the 1857 Uprising; along with the other rebels, he marched towards Delhi while fighting against the British forces; he escaped to his region after the British reoccupation of Delhi in September 1857; he died in 1858 while resisting

the advancing British army in the Bareilly region. [Mutiny Records, F/ Abst. Proc. (Poll), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Partap Chand: Resident of v. Shivkooj, distt. Almora, Kumaon Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); he was a Sepoy in the 4/19 Hyderabad Regiment of the British-Indian Army; joined the Indian National Army in 1942, following his release from Japanese prison in Malaya; served the INA as Lance Naik in its 3rd Guerrilla Regiment; died while fighting the British-led Allied forces on the Indo-Burma (Myanmar) front in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.403/INA, 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI; ROH, pp.754-755]

Parveen Singh: Resident of v. Gania Kheri, distt. Bijnor, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Jaggu Singh. He was killed in the police firing while taking part in a protest rally at his native place in the midst of the "Quit India" movement in August 1942. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; WWIM, I, p.266]

Paryag Ram: Resident of v. Mungra Badshahpur, distt. Jaunpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). A political activist, he was arrested on the trumped up charge of murder during the "Quit India" movement. He died on the gallows in August 1942. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; BCA, p.131]

Pattu: Hailed from Kuchaman *Jagir*,

Jodhpur (Marwar), State (now distt. Jodhpur), Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); he was involved in the agitation against the atrocities of Kuchaman *Jagirdar* and his extractions of *Lag-bags* (cesses) and other taxes. Participated in the *kisan* meeting held at Kuchaman on 26 May 1922 to protest against the *Jagirdar*. The *Jagirdar's* men attacked and opened fire on the *kisans*. With two others, Pattu received serious injuries and died. [NR, 11 June 1922, RSAB]

Pearey: Resident of Jhansi State, Uttar Pradesh; s/o Gaothor; bullock-cart driver; inspired by the Uprising of 1857 and upset over British interference in Jhansi's affairs, he joined the rebel forces and participated in attacking and plundering the British establishments in Jhansi and its neighboring areas like Kudhmaha, Elaqua and Gwalior between 1857 and 1858; when the British were staging a comeback in Jhansi in 1858, he was arrested by them; accused of 'taking part in plundering and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to death in April 1858. [Mutiny papers, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]

Peer Allee: Resident of Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also motivated others to rise against the British rule; he marched on to Delhi, joined hands with the rebels there and fought the British troops at several places; he died while

- confronting the advancing British army in Delhi in September 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Bundle No.57, NAI; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]
- Peer Bakhsh:** Resident of the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also proceeded to Delhi, joined the rebel army there, and fought the British forces in different engagements; he died while confronting the advancing British army in Delhi in 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Coll No.57, NAI; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]
- Peer Bux:** Born in v. Goooolpoora, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Goolmahomed; Shaikh; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited others to raise their arms against the British rule; he fought the British forces at several places in the Agra region; caught by the British after the defeat of the rebel forces and charged with 'murder, sedition and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to death in 1858 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Peer Khan:** Belonged to Hinduan, a town in Jaipur State (now in distt. Sawai Madhopur), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); took part in the 1857 Uprising in Jaipur State and was arrested; the Jaipur State troops stationed at Hinduan meanwhile became rebellious and rescued Peer Khan and other rebels; along with others, he was re-captured soon, and sent to Agra by the Political Agent of Jaipur. Peer Khan was tried at Agra and executed. [F/Cons, S.C 30 April 1858/149-150 A, NAI; Mil/Deptt. No. M-06-1 (Pts.) Pad No.1/2, F. No. 01, Pt.5/3, Jaipur State Records, RSAB cited in RSG, V 2, pp.90-91]
- Peer Khan:** Belonged to the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he was a Sepoy in the B. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels for fighting against the British rule; he was caught in 1858 while resisting the British forces, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]
- Peer Khan:** Born in Multolah, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Mewattee [Mewati]; he was a Burkundauz [*Barqandaz*] with the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels of the Agra region; he fought the British troops in several engagements in the Agra-Mathura area; he was killed by the advancing British troops at the time of their attacks on the rebels in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.52 (IX) (1858), MSAB]

- Peer Khan:** Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in the Banda region; he also provided financial support to the local rebels and incited them to raise their arms against the British; he was caught during an engagement with the advancing British army in Banda, and convicted on the charges of 'sedition, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death with confiscation of property in May 1858 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]
- Peer Khan:** Resident of Patan, Madhya Pradesh; he joined hands with the rebel forces of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British in his region; captured by the British in the course of an engagement, he was executed by hanging in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 44 (I) (1858), MSAB]
- Peer Mohamed:** Resident of Aligarh, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he accompanied the local rebels in attacking the British establishments during the Uprising of 1857; while fighting the British he was caught by them and sentenced to transportation for life in 1859 on the charge of 'rebellion against the British'; he died in Jail before the sentence started. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]
- Peer Muhammed:** Resident of the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857 and also encouraged his neighbourhood to attack the British establishments; he proceeded to Delhi, joined the rebel army there, and fought the British forces in different engagements; he was killed while confronting the advancing British army in Delhi in 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Coll No.57, NAI; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]
- Peerag:** Belonged to Cheterkonee, Ghazeepoor [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought the British forces at several places in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British army after their re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Peeree:** Born in Mynpoory [Mainpuri], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Jolaha; he took part in the fight against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to the rebels of his area for buying arms and to attack the British establishments; he was captured after the British reoccupation of this area and charged with 'plundering the Government property and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1859 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Peeroo: Resident of Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels in their fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857, and also encouraged others to attack the British establishments and kill the *firangis* (British) in Allahabad; he was caught by the British at the time of their raids on the rebels in the Allahabad region, and charged with 'attack, murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in July 1857, and hanged; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, PP, Further Paper No.1; *TIM*, p.224]

Peerthee Singh: Resident of Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh; he joined the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his neighbourhood to raise its arms against the British rule; he fought the British forces at several places in the Jhansi region; he was caught by the British after the defeat of the rebel forces, and charged with 'plundering and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1858 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; *AG* (1859), MPSAB]

Peetam Singh: Born in Mynpoory [Mainpuri], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; he took part in the fight against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to the rebels of his area for buying arms to attack the British establishments; he was captured after the British

reoccupation of this area and charged with 'plundering the Government property and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1858 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Agra/Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Peetum Singh: Born in Etah, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; he took part in the fight against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to the rebels of his area for buying arms to attack the British establishments; he was captured after the British reoccupation of this area and charged with 'plundering the Government property and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1860 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Agra/Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Peetumbur Singh: Belonged to v. Roadmullee, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; he was under the British service in the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison; he was a participant in the secret conspiracy to liberate the prisoners during the Uprising of 1857; he escaped with some of them while leaving the British service; he took part in several battles against the British forces in the Agra region; he died in 1858 while fighting against the advancing British army. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

- Peeyaray Lall:** Resident Shahjehanpur [Shahjahanpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Sepoy in the B. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British employment during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels for fighting against the British rule; he was caught in 1858 while confronting the British forces, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]
- Pehlad Singh:** Resident of v. Bisnoli, p.o. Dadri, distt. Bulandshahr, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). Before joining the Indian National Army in 1942, he had served the British-Indian Army as a Sepoy of the 7/8 Punjab Regiment. As a soldier in the 3rd Guerrilla Regiment of the INA, he participated in some of its campaigns against the British. He lost his life possibly in 1944 while fighting the enemy soldiers on the Burma (Myanmar) front. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; ROH, pp. 756-757]
- Perasunna:** Belonged to v. Hauz, Jaunpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); *Zamindar*; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and also offered financial support to the rebels of his area; he organized a group of rebels and attacked the British officers and establishments; caught by the British authorities and charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to death and executed by hanging in June 1858. [Mutiny Records, Jaunpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.115]
- Peraug:** Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the plundering of British establishments and capturing their treasury during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British during their attack on Banda and sentenced to death on the charges of 'plundering and rebellion'; he was hanged in 1858 and his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.53 (X) (1858), MSAB]
- Permaisuree Deal:** Belonged to Gorruckpore [Gorakhpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); soon after the outbreak of the Uprising of 1857, he joined hands with the rebel forces and fought against the British in Gorakhpur; he also provided financial support to the rebels for meeting military expenses; he was caught by the British during their re-occupation of the area and imprisoned in jail on the charges of 'murder, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he died in jail in 1858 and his property was confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]
- Pershaddee:** Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against

the British forces at various places in the Banda region; he also incited the neighbourhood to raise its arms against the British and their faithfuls; he was caught by the British troops at the time of their advance in Banda, charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British', and sentenced to death with confiscation of his property in July 1858; he was executed by hanging thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.52 (IX) (1858), MSAB]

Pheekum: Resident of Mynpoory [Mainpuri], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Lodha; he was a Havildar [*Hawaldar*] in the C. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857, joined the rebels and fought against the British rule; he was caught in 1858 while resisting the advancing British forces in Mainpuri, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Pheeloo: Belonged to Dhampoopoor, Ghazeepoor [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pasee [Pasi]; he fought the British forces at a number of places in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British army following their re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Phool Singh: Hailed from v. Bisaloo, Nizamat (teh.) Bansoor, Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); s/o Khaman Singh; Shekhawat; took part in the *kisan* agitators' meeting held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to remonstrate against the Maharaja's mal-administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this the *kisan* gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the exit routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning. Phool Singh was severely injured in the indiscriminate firing and died on the same day. Simultaneously, the village was also set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Phoudar Khan: Resident Bhogeepoora, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Mewattee [Mewati]; he was a Duffadar [*Dafadar*] in the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison under the British Government; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the

- rebels' fighting against the British rule; he marched towards Delhi along with other rebels and died in 1858 while resisting the British onslaught. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Phoudey Khan:** Resident of Ferozabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Mewatee [Mewati]; he was a Sepoy in the C. Company of the British-Indian army; he stopped serving the British during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebel forces in fighting against the British rule; he was caught in 1858 while resisting the advancing British forces, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]
- Piare:** Resident of Narsinghpur, Madhya Pradesh; he joined the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at several places of his region; he was captured by the British during an encounter and executed by hanging in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Poll. Deptt, F. No. 10, B. No. 44 (1857), MPSAB; *TFWI*, I, p. 61]
- Pilkoo:** Hailed from Unnao, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces soon after the outbreak of the 1857 Uprising; along with other rebels, he marched towards Delhi while fighting against the British; he escaped to his region after the British re-occupation of Delhi in September 1857; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British army in the Unnao region. [Mutiny Records, Unnao Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Pir Ghani Shah:** Born in 1891 in dist. Islamabad [Anantnag], Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Pir Hassan Shah. When the people of Islamabad observed a complete *hartal* on 23 September 1931 to register their protest against the arrest of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah – a prominent leader of the movement for responsible government, he took part in the protest demonstration organized at Shopian (Islamabad). While the agitators were moving on vociferously, the State military force intervened to stop it. In the ensuing scuffle between the two, the military force suddenly opened indiscriminate firing on the rallyists in which Pir Ghani Shah was killed on the spot at the age of 40. [File No. V, 8; *MMCR*, J&KSA, Srinagar; *KFFF*, pp.409-10; *WWIM*, II, pp. 247; *HMKJAMH*, p. 328]
- Pir Mirasi:** Resident of v. Biral, dist. Muzaffanagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces during the outbreak of the 1857 Uprising, and fought against the British at many places in the Muzaffarnagar area; he was captured by the British in the course of an engagement and charged with 'rebellion against the British'; sentenced to transportation for life with confiscation of his properties, he died in detention in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Pir Mohammad Maqbool Shah: Hailed from distt. Islamabad [Anantnag], Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Wali Shah. When the people of Islamabad observed a complete *hartal* on 23 September 1931 to register their protest against the arrest of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah – a prominent leader of the movement for responsible government, he took part in the protest demonstration organized at Shopian (Islamabad). While the vociferous procession was moving on, the State military force intervened to stop it. In the ensuing clash between the two, the military force suddenly opened indiscriminate firing on the rallyists in which Pir Mohammad Maqbool Shah was killed on the spot at the age of 40. [File No. V, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; KFFF, pp.409-10; WWIM, II, p. 247; HMKJAMH, p. 328]

Pirag: Resident of Ghazeepoor [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought the British forces during the Uprising of 1857 and also offered financial support to his neighbourhood for buying arms and attacking the British; he was caught by the British at the time of their re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Pirbhu Ram: Resident of v. Kaimiri, p.o. Hindowne [Hindaun], distt. Karauli, formerly in Jaipur State, the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); served as soldier in the 1/8 Punjab Regiment

of the British-Indian Army; in Malaya he decided to switch over to the Indian National Army and joined in 1942 its 3rd Guerrilla Regiment in the same rank. While confronting the British-led forces in Burma (Myanmar) he was killed in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.I (A,B,C) /INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p. 247]

Pirbhu Singh: Hailed from v. Neemuchana, teh. Bansoor [Bansur], Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Shekhawat. He participated in a meeting of the *kisan* agitators held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to protest against the Maharaja's mal-administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the escape routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning of dispersal. Pirbhu Singh received fatal bullet wounds in the indiscriminate firing and died on the spot. Simultaneously with this firing, the village was set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November

1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Pirithi Singh: Hailed from teh. Thanaghazi, Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Thakur. He took part in the *kisan* agitators' meeting held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to remonstrate against the Maharaja's oppressive administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to confront the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the escape routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning of dispersal. Pirithi Singh received severe gun shots in the indiscriminate firing and died on the spot. Simultaneously, the village was set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Pirun: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British in the Banda region; he also provided financial support to the local people and incited them to raise

their arms against the British and their allies; he was captured by the British troops during their re-occupation of the Banda region, and charged with 'sedition, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British', sentenced to death in May 1858; he was executed by hanging; his property was also confiscated thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Pitam Singh: Belonged to v. Bitwada, distt. Muzaffarnagar, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). Previously in the 4/19 Hyderabad Regiment of the British-Indian Army, he volunteered to serve the Indian National Army and joined its 2nd Guerrilla Regiment as a Sepoy. After his deployment on the Burma (Myanmar) front, he fought against the British forces and died there in action in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; ROH, pp. 756-757]

Pitamber: Belonged to Jalalabad, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); cultivator; along with his fellow villagers, he refused to oblige the British forces with the supply of *rasad* (food-provisions) at Jalalabad during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British and hanged for this act of defiance in November 1857; his entire village was also looted by the British. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Pitu: Belonged to Surya Pol Darwaja, Bharatpur State (now distt. Bharatpur), Rajasthan; Chamar. The

Bharatpur police caught 22 Chamars, including Pitu, from the Surya Pol Darwaja on 23 March 1922 and ordered them to graze the animals of the Bharatpur ruler under *Begar* (forced labour). With others, Pitu refused to give *Begar* and reminded the Bharatpur ruler that he himself had issued Proclamation against *Begar* and declared it unlawful, and hence they should not be forced to do *Begar*. The Maharaja was furious at this lowly-born's audacity and ordered the police to teach them a lesson. The police put all the 22 persons behind the bars and flogged them mercilessly. Pitu was one among those four persons who were so severely beaten by the State police that he died in detention. Pitu's death did not go in vain and it sparked off an agitation of the Chamars of that area. They gathered in large number, demonstrated against the Bharatpur ruler and created a powerful movement against *Begar*. [NR, 2 April 1922, RSAB]

Pokhur Singh: Hailed from Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also encouraged others to raise their arms and kill the *goralog* (British); he came over to Delhi, joined hands with the rebels there and fought the British troops; he was caught by the British after their re-occupation of Delhi, and charged with 'sedition, murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death and shot dead in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Judl. Deptt. (Delhi Div.)

F.No.3 (1858), HSAP]

Pooran Singh: Born in Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces of his area and fought the British at various places in Lucknow during the Uprising of 1857; he also encouraged others to plunder the British possessions and raise funds for buying arms; he died while confronting the British army at Qaiserbagh, Lucknow, in March 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Pooran: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels and fought against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also incited other people to raise their arms against the British; he was killed in the midst of an engagement with the British army in Chinhat, Lucknow, on 20 June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Pooran: Resident of Saugor (Sagar), Madhya Pradesh; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces in the Sagar region; captured by the British in the course of an engagement, he was executed by hanging on 19 April 1858. [Mutiny Records, F/ Poll. Supp Proc. No. 1493 (1859), NAI]

Poorgun Singh: Resident of Bairathee, Azimgurh [Azamgarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar

Pradesh); Rajpoot [Rajput]; he fought the British forces at several places in Azamgarh during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to his neighbourhood for buying arms to attack the British establishments; he was caught by the British after their re-occupation of the Azamgarh region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Poorna Singh: Resident of Gwalee, Mirzapoor [Mirzapur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British forces on several occasions; caught by the British army in the course of an engagement, he was hanged in 1861. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per. Srs.), UPRAA]

Poorna: Resident of Ghazeepoor [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought the British at several places in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to the rebels for buying arms and killing the British; he was caught by the British forces after their re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Poorti: Belonged to Unnao, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the

British at various places in the Unnao-Kanpur region; he also encouraged the rebels to attack the British establishments and plunder their properties; he was killed during an engagement with the British army in Unnao in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Unnao Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Poorun: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Rajpoot [Rajput]; he joined the rebel forces in their fighting against the British during the 1857 Uprising and also encouraged his neighbours to take part in attacking the British establishments; he was caught by the British loyalists and handed over to the British forces; he was executed by hanging in 1858 on the charges of 'plundering and rebellion'; his property was also confiscated by the British. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Poorun: Resident of Imlea, Rewa, the North-Western Provinces (now in Madhya Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British forces on several occasions; he was caught by the British in the midst of an engagement, accused of 'plundering the British property and rebellion against the British', and hanged in 1860. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Poorun: Resident of Paharee, Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857

- and preached against the exploitative British rule at many places in the Hamirpur region; he was captured at the time of the British re-occupation of Hamirpur, and charged with 'spreading hatred against the British during rebellion', he was sentenced to death with confiscation of property in 1859 and hanged. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. III, No.43D (1859), MSAB]
- Poosey:** Belonged to Meerut, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); at the call of the rebel Hindustani forces, he joined the Uprising of 1857 and fought continuously against the British in Meerut and its adjoining regions; in course of the fighting he was caught by the British and charged with 'murder, arson, plunder, wounding and rebellion'. He was tried and sentenced to death in June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]
- Powun:** Resident of Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in attacks on the British officers and their establishments; he was caught by the British in the course of an engagement and hanged in 1858 on the charges of 'murder of the British officers and plundering the Government property during the rebellion'. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi/Bulanadshahar Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Prabhavati Namdeo:** Resident of Jubbulpore [Jabalpur], the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh). She took part in the Civil Disobedience movement in April 1932 and encouraged many other women to join it. She was arrested and imprisoned in the Jubbulpore District Jail and died there of tortures and neglect on 17 June 1932 [H/Poll (FR), F.Nos. 18/4/1932, 18/5/1932, NAI; *FFMPC*, II, p. 334]
- Prabhoo:** Resident of Kotwali, Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and propagated against the exploitation British rule in the Allahabad region; he was killed by the British troops in the course of an encounter in Allahabad in 1857. [PP, Further Paper No.1]
- Prakash Singh:** Belonged to Faizabad, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 against the British rule in 1857 and marched towards Lucknow; he fought against the British in several parts of Lucknow city; he was caught by the British army and hanged at Machhi Bhawan, Lucknow, in June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1857), UPSAL]
- Pratap Singh Barhath:** Born on *Jyasth Shukla Navami, Vikram Samvat* 1950 (24/25 May 1893) at Shahpura, Udaipur (Mewar) State (now in distt Bhilwara), Rajasthan; s/o Kesari Singh Barhath; educated up to

Matriculation. Politically oriented since his school days, Pratap Singh Barhath developed nationalistic ideas under the great influence of his father, Kesari Singh Barhath. Coming in close contact with Rash Behari Bose (an iconic revolutionary ideologue and organizer) in 1911, he joined the ranks of the nationalist militants and founded the Veer Bharat Sabha along with Rao Gopal Singh (Kharwa Thakur) to organise militancy in Rajasthan. Damodar Das Rathi of Beawar and Arjunlal Sethi of Jaipur also helped him in extending the Rajasthan revolutionary group by bringing influential people into the organisation. Partap Singh participated in a plot to throw a bomb on Lord Hardinge (Viceroy of India) on 23 December 1912 when the latter was passing through Chandni Chowk, Delhi in a ceremonial procession to mark the inauguration of Delhi as the Capital of India. He absconded after this incident and visited the cantonments in Rajasthan, Hyderabad and Ambala, exhorted the soldiers to rise against the British for the cause of national independence. Later on, he was arrested and tried in the Banaras Conspiracy Case, 1916, and sentenced to five years rigorous imprisonment. Detained in Bareilly Central Jail, Partap Singh Barhath was subjected to brutal physical torture for forcing him to divulge the names of his accomplices. He firmly refused and continued to suffer till his death on 7 May 1917. [*Sujas*, No.4, June-July 1998, Jaipur, pp.55-57; *WWIM*, II, p.26; *PSB*, pp.8-13]

Pratap Singh: Hailed from v. Ahmedpur, p.o. Sadpore, distt. Bulandshahr, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He served as Sepoy in the 4/19 Hyderabad Regiment of the British-Indian Army before shifting his loyalty to the Indian National Army. As a soldier of the 3rd Guerrilla Regiment of the INA, he was deployed in various battle fields in Burma (Myanmar) to confront the British forces. He was killed in action in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; *ROH*, pp. 756-757]

Pratap Singh: Resident of the Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); earlier he was a Soldier in the 5/18 Garhwal Rifles of the British-Indian Army, but shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 and served it as Sepoy in the 3rd Battalion as Sepoy; while fighting against the British forces in Burma (now Myanmar) he was killed in the battle field in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; *WWIM*, II, p.250]

Praun Singh: Resident of Ghazeepoor [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; he fought the British forces at several places in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British during their re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Prem Ballav: Resident of v. Chatalgaon Mali, p.o. Dewalkhal, distt. Almora,

Kumaon District, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); he was a Sepoy in the British-Indian Army, left it in Malaya in 1942 to join the Indian National Army as Havildar in its 1st Guerilla Regiment; deployed against the British-led Allied forces on the Burma (now Myanmar) front, he died in action in Tamu in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.403/INA, 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI; ROH, pp.754-755]

Prem Chand Kasera: Born in 1893, resident of v. Chichli, teh. Gadarwara, distt. Betul, Nerbudda division, the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); s/o Nathu Ram Kasera; completed primary education. He took an active role in the "Quit India" movement in Betul district in November 1942. Severely injured in a police lathi charge on the agitators, he died soon thereafter. [H/Poll (FR), F.Nos. 18/11/1942, NAI; FFMPC, II, p. 436-437]

Prem Kishoor: Belonged to Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also financed the rebels' buying arms to fight the British; he marched on to Delhi, joined hands with the rebels there and fought the British troops at several places; he died while resisting the advancing British army in Delhi in September 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Bundle No.57, NAI; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]

Prem Prakash Aggarwal: Hailed from distt. Moradabad, the United

Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Ram Gopal. He took part in the demonstration that was organized during the "Quit India" movement at the Moradabad High School on 10 August 1942. The protesters, who included the students of the school, were later fired upon by the British police. Many were injured in that indiscriminate firing and one, Prem Prakash, was killed on the spot on that day. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/80/42 & KW, NAI; SSG, 4, pp. 94; BCA, p. 115; SSKS, 12, p. cha]

Pritam Singh: Resident of Gadaria, distt. Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebel forces during the 1857 Uprising, and fought against the British on various occasions in Muzaffarnagar; he was captured by the British while re-asserting their authority over this region, and executed by hanging in 1857 on the charges of 'murder and rebellion against the British'; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Puhalwaan Singh: Born in Etawahh, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; he took part in the fight against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to the rebels of his area for buying arms and to attack the British establishments; he was caught by the British forces after their re-occupation of this area and charged with 'plundering the Government property and rebellion

- against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1859 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Agra/Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Puhang Shah:** Resident of Pathari, Rahatgarh, distt. Saugor (now Sagor, Madhya Pradesh); joined the anti-British rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 in Rahatgarh; arrested by the British troops at the time their recovery of Rahatgarh Fort and charged with 'rebellion against the British,' Puhang Shah was executed by hanging at Rahatgarh Fort on 29 January 1858. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. IV, NAIB; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.50 (VII) (1858), MSAB]
- Puhang Shah:** Resident of Pathari, Rahatgarh, Madhya Pradesh; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces in his region; he took part in the defence of Rahatgarh fort and was caught by the British after the fall of the fort; he was executed by hanging on 25 February 1858. [Mutiny Records, F/Poll. Supp. Proc No. 1493 (1959), NAI]
- Puhlewan Ally:** Belonged to Mohanpoora, Gurruckpoor [Gorakhpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Sheikh; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British on several occasions; he was caught by the British army in the course of an encounter in the Gorakhpur region, and hanged in 1858. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.52 (IX) (1858), MSAB]
- Puhlwan Singh:** Belonged to Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh; Thakoor; he joined hands with the rebels of his area in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited others to take up their arms against the British rule; he fought the British forces at a number of places; he was caught by the British after the defeat of the rebel forces and charged with 'murder, sedition and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1858 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; AG (1859), MPSAB]
- Pulleh Singh:** Resident of Pulwar, Mirzapoor [Mirzapur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British forces on several occasions; he was caught by the British in the course of an engagement, accused of 'plundering the British property and rebellion against the British', sentenced to death and hanged in 1860. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per. Srs.), UPRAA]
- Pulteva:** Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the fighting against the British forces during the Uprising of 1857 and also encouraged others to challenge the British authority; he died while resisting the British army in an encounter at Bailey Guard, Lucknow, in November 1857.

- [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858), UPSAL]
- Pultoo:** Belonged to Cheterkonee, Ghazeepoor [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought the British forces at several places in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to the rebels for buying arms to attack the British establishments; he was caught by the British at the time of their re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Pulva:** Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the resistance against the British rule during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces in different places in the Lucknow region; he was killed by the British army in an encounter at Bailey Guard, Lucknow in November 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858), UPSAL]
- Punai Kahar:** Resident of Machhlishahar, distt. Jaunpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). For his anti-British standings during the "Quit India" movement, the police came to search his house for arresting a political worker, Ambika Singh. He, along with his fellow villagers, protested against the search operations and were fired upon. He died in August 1942 on account of
- the injuries he received in the firing. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; WWIM, I, p.282]
- Punchcowree:** Belonged to Moradabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Aheer; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and marched towards Delhi while fighting against the British forces; he returned to his region after the fall of Delhi in September 1857; he was caught by the British after their reoccupation of this area and hanged in 1860 on the charges of 'murder and rebellion against the British'. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Punchum Singh:** Resident of Monaytho, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British forces on several occasions; he was caught by the British in the midst of an engagement, accused of 'plundering the British property and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to death in 1860 and hanged. [Mutiny Records Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per. Srs.), UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. III, No.43D (1859), MSAB]
- Pundit Kushdeo:** Resident of Aligarh, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also encouraged the local people to attack the British establishments and overthrow their rule; he was caught by the British

troops at the time of their onslaught on the rebels in Aligarh, and charged with 'theft, murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1858, and hanged soon thereafter; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Proc. F/Deptt. (Judl), NWP, Vol. 74 (1858), UPSAL]

Pundoom Ram: Resident of Bhudhohee, Mirzapoor [Mirzapur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British forces on several occasions; caught by the British in an engagement, he was accused of 'plundering the British property and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death and hanged in 1860. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per. Srs.), UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. III, No.43D (1859), MSAB]

Punne Singh: Born in 1917, resident of v. Mahendrawadi, distt. Betul, Nerbudda division, the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); s/o Samu. Participated in the "Quit India" movement and joined the fellow agriculturalists in protesting against the Government indifference towards the prevailing food scarcity. Arrested and awarded rigorous imprisonment for four years under Sections 35 (4), 35 (1) (b) & 121 Defence of India Rules on 30 September 1942; put in the Betul and Nagpur District Jails. Within two months he passed away in the latter on 1 December 1942. [H/Poll (FR),

F.Nos. 18/9/1942, NAI; FFMPC, I, p. 86]

Punwar: Resident of Aligarh, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the rebels' fighting the British during the Uprising of 1857, and also encouraged others to attack the British establishments in Aligarh; he was caught by the British and charged with 'sedition, murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1858 with confiscation of his property; he was hanged soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Proc. F/Deptt. (Judl), NWP, Vol. 74 (1858), UPSAL]

Puraga: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also participated in the capture and plunder of the British properties; caught in the course of a British operation in Banda and charged with 'plunder, loot and rebellion'; he was sentenced to death in August 1858 and hanged; his property was also confiscated later on. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Puran Ram: Resident of v. Chasi, p.o. Ahar, distt. Bulandshahr, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). Before joining the Indian National Army in 1942, he had served the British-Indian Army as a Sepoy of the 7/8 Punjab Regiment. In the INA he was placed as a soldier in its 3rd Guerrilla Regiment. On being

deployed to deal with the British forces, he fought and lost his life in the battle field on the Burma (Myanmar) front, presumably in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; ROH, pp. 756-757]

Puran Singh: Inhabitant of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels of his area and fought the British forces at different places in Lucknow during the Uprising of 1857; he was killed in the course of a confrontation with the British army at Qaiserbagh, Lucknow, in March 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Puran Singh: Resident of Khairi, p.o. Rudarparyag, distt. Garhwal, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); he was a Sepoy in the 5/18 Royal Gurkha Rifles of the British-Indian Army; shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in Malaya in 1942 and enlisted himself in the 3rd Bahadur Regiment as Lance Naik; While serving on the Burma (Myanmar) front, he picked up an infectious, disease and passed away in 1945. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 403/INA, 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI; ROH, pp.748-749]

Puran Singh: Resident of v. Chauasi, distt. Bulandshahr, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). Before joining the Indian National Army, he had served the British-Indian Army as a Sepoy of the 7/8 Punjab Regiment. Deputed to confront the British forces as an INA soldier of the 3rd

Guerrilla Regiment in Burma (Myanmar), he died fighting the enemy in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; ROH, pp. 756-757]

Puran: Resident of Jhansi State, Uttar Pradesh; Transporter; inspired by the Uprising of 1857 and resenting the interference in the Jhansi affairs, he joined the rebel forces and participated in attacking and plundering the British establishments in Jhansi and the neighbouring areas of Kudhmaha, Elaqua and Gwalior, etc. in 1857-58; when the British were recovering their lost ground in Jhansi in 1858, he was arrested by them; accused of 'taking part in plundering and rebellion against the British'; Puran was executed in April 1858. [Mutiny papers, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Purandar: Born in v. Chakia, p.o. Chaura, distt. Gorakhpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Bhawani. As the people were demonstrating during the Non-Cooperation movement, the British police of Chauri Chaura police station suddenly opened fire on them, killing and injuring many protesters. When they ran out of ammunition and found the gathering infuriated, the policemen retreated and hid themselves in the police station. Some in the encircling crowd sprayed kerosene oil over the building and set it on fire, killing all the 23 policemen, inside. Purandar was made an accused in the Chauri Chaura Case and he died in jail as an under-trial prisoner. [H/poll, F.No.

563/III/1922, NAI; SSKS, 36, p. 2 & 10]

Puraug: Resident of Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British; he also incited others to raise arms against the British and overthrow their exploitative rule; he was killed in the midst of an engagement with the advancing British troops in 1858; his property was confiscated and handed over to the British supporters. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. I, No.43B (1859), MSAB]

Purbux: Resident of Hinduan, a town in Jaipur State (now in distt. Sawai Madhopur), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); took part in the 1857 Uprising in the Jaipur State and was arrested; the Jaipur State troops, stationed at Hinduan, became rebellious at this point and rescued Purbux and other rebels; with them, however, Purbux was again captured and sent to Agra by the Political Agent of Jaipur. He was tried at Agra and executed. [F/Cons, S.C 30 April 1858/149-150 A, NAI; Mil/Deptt. No. M-06-1 (Pts.) Pad No.1/2, F. No. 01, Pt.5/3, Jaipur State Records, RSAB cited in *RSG*, V 2, pp.90-91]

Purchail: Belonged to Cheterkonee, Ghazeepoor [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought the British forces at a number of places in Ghazipur

during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British following their winning back the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Purchunwah: Resident of Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Passie [Pasi]; he participated in the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857, and also took part in attacking and plundering the British establishments in Allahabad; he was caught by the British at the time of their attacks on the rebels in Allahabad, and charged with 'plundering, murder and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to death in July 1857, he was executed by hanging in 1857. [Mutiny Records, PP, Further Paper No.1; *TIM*, p.224]

Pureechut: Resident of Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh; Lodhee; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his neighbourhood to raise their arms against the British rule; he fought the British forces at several places; he was caught by the British after the defeat of the rebel forces in his area and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1858 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; AG (1859), MPSAB]

Purran: Resident of distt. Futtehpore [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857

and accompanied the rebel forces in attacking the British and plundering their properties; he was caught by the British at the time of their re-occupying the area; charged with 'plundering and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to transportation for life in 1859, but died in captivity before his sentence commenced. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Purum: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in the Banda region; he also offered financial support to the local people and incited them to take to arms against the British and overthrow their rule; he was caught during an engagement with the advancing British army in Banda; sentenced to death on the charges of 'sedition, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was executed by hanging 1858. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Puttasingsh: Resident of Madhya Pradesh; he joined hands with the

rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces in the Sagar region; he was caught by the British in the course of an encounter in 1857 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, F/ Poll. Const. No. 2563 (1858), NAI]

Pyar (Piya) Singh: b. at v. Lopooli, Jaipur State (now distt. Jaipur), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); formerly a Sepoy of the British-Indian Army in the 1/8 Punjab Regiment, he shifted his loyalty in 1942 in Malaya and joined the Indian National Army's 3rd Guerilla Regiment as a Sepoy; he lost his life while fighting the British on the Burma (Myanmar) front in 1945. [INA Papers, F.No.379/INA (1946), NAI; *WWIM*, II, p. 254]

Pyar Singh: Born in v. Baragaon, distt. Jaipur, Rajasthan; he was a Sepoy in the 1/8 Punjab Regiment of the British-Indian Army; joined the Indian National Army in Malaya as a Sepoy in the 3rd Guerrilla Regiment; he was deployed on the Burma (Myanmar) front against the British forces and lost his life in action in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.1/INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI; *WWIM*, II, p.254]

Q

Qadir Khan: Resident of v. Katangi, Madhya Pradesh; he joined an anti-British rebel force and participated in the Uprising of 1857. He was killed while fighting against the British troops in 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. I, NAIB; WWIM, III, p. 116]

Qaim Ali: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and played a significant role in training the rebel forces of his region for confronting the British forces; he died while fighting against the British at Lucknow in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Qaim Khan: Resident of Nimar, the Central India Agency (now Madhya Pradesh); he joined a rebel group and took part in the Uprising of 1857 at Mandaleshwar; he was captured by the British forces in the course of the fighting and sentenced to transportation for life; passed away in an overseas jail. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. I, NAIB; WWIM, III, p.116]

Qamroodeen: Resident of Futtehpore [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British troops at various places in the Fatehpur-Kanpur region; he also provided funds for the local rebels and encouraged them to attack the British offices; he was killed by the British troops in the course of an encounter in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per.Srs.), UPRAA]

Qandhari: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and played a significant role in organizing the rebel forces of his region; he led the rebels in attacking the British authorities and their establishments in Lucknow on several occasions; he died while fighting against the British army at Lucknow in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Qazi Mohseen Alee Khan: Belonged to

Kotwali, Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he led a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at various places in the Allahabad region; he also incited the local people to raise their arms and overthrow the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he was caught by the British troops in the course of their re-occupation of the Allahabad area, and charged with 'leading rebellion against the British'; sentenced to death with confiscation of property in 1859; he was executed by hanging in 1860. [Mutiny Records, PP, Further Paper No.1]

Qazi Raees Ahmad: Born in of Lucknow, the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and led the rebels in attacking the British personnel and their establishments in Lucknow on several occasions; he died while fighting against the British army at Qaiserbagh, Lucknow in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Qazi Sardar Ali: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also encouraged other people to rise against the

firangi-hukumat (British rule); he fought the British forces at different places in the Lucknow region; he was killed by the British army during an encounter at Bailey Guard, Lucknow, in November 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858), UPSAL]

Qootabally Khan: Belonged to Cheterkonee, Ghazeepoor [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he fought the British forces at several places in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial help to the rebels for buying arms and attacking the British establishments; he was caught by the British after their re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Quadeer Ally: Belonged to Mohanpoora, Gurruckpoor [Gorakhpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Sheikh; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British on several occasions; he was caught by the British troops in the midst of an encounter in the Gorakhpur region, and hanged in 1858. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

R

Radha Govind: Belonged to the Bundelkhand region, Madhya Pradesh; he led a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at several places in the Bundelkhand region; he was killed by the British army in the course of an encounter in December 1857. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 44 (I) (1858), MSAB; WWIM, III, p.117]

Radha Kishen *alias* Ruahee: Resident of Furruckabad [Farrukhabad], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the local rebels in fighting the British and plundering their properties during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British at the time of their re-assertion of authority over the area; charged with 'plundering and rebellion against the British' and sentenced to transportation for life in March 1859, he died in captivity before the sentence could start. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Radha Kishun: Born in Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels of his locality during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British forces at several places in Agra; caught by the British in an encounter, and accused of 'murder and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to death in 1858 with confiscation of his property, and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Radhakrishna Dumka: Resident of Haldwani, distt. Nainital, Kumaon Division, United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); educated up to the primary standard; Cultivator; he and his family were actively involved in the Congress-led political movements; while taking part in the "Quit India" movement in Nainital in 1942, he joined a procession that was fired upon by the British forces; he received severe bullet wounds and died. [PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 155, 156, 157 (PA), NAI; WWIM, I, p.99; SSKS, GD: pp. 1-2;

BSAS: p.136]

Radhey Lall: Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he was a Subedar in the 1st Native Infantry Regiment of the British-Indian Army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebel forces in attacking the British officials and their establishments; he was killed in the course of an engagement with the British troops near Kanpur in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Radhey Singh: Resident of Cawnpore (now Kanpur) in the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); served as Subedar in the First Native Infantry Regiment of the British-Indian Army till the outbreak of mutinies in 1857; he deserted and joined the anti-British rebel forces at Kanpur during the Uprising; fighting against the British forces, he laid down his life near Kanpur. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, 1857, UPRAA; *WWIM*, III, p.117]

Radhika Devi: Hailed from v. Sherpur Kalan, distt. Ghazipur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); w/o Jagarnath Panday. She joined a protest rally during the "Quit India" movement. When the police suddenly opened fire on the procession, she was fatally hit by bullets and died on the spot in August 1942. [SSKS, 2, p.2]

Raghbir Singh: Resident of the Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now

Uttarakhand); he was a Soldier in the 5/18 Garhwal Rifles of the British-Indian Army; he left it in 1942 to join the Indian National Army; he was deputed as Sepoy of the 1st Guerrilla Regiment of the INA to fight the Allied forces on the Burma (now Myanmar) front; he was killed by the enemy on the battle ground in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI; *WWIM*, II, p.255]

Raghoobur Singh: Resident of Bhudhohee, Mirzapoor [Mirzapur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British forces on several occasions; caught by the British in the midst of an engagement, he was accused of 'plundering the British property and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death and hanged in 1860. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per. Srs.), UPRAA]

Raghu Rai: Resident of v. Agraura, distt. Jaunpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). Being an active political worker he took part in organizing demonstrations during the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He, along with few associates, captured two police *Chowkidars* responsible for terrorizing the villagers since the firing at Dhaniamau. Later, when he went to the Agarsara police station to hand over the captives, the police detained Raghu Rai and his compatriot, Ramanand. Both were tortured by

- the police and shot dead on 23 August 1942 [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; WWIM, I, p.283; BCA, p. 115]
- Raghu Upadhya:** Belonged to Jaunpur, North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Denku; he took part during the Uprising of 1857 in an encounter with the *Tehsildar's* troops at Sonth, Jaunpur, on 20 March 1858, along with his rebel associates; he was captured on the same day and put on trial for fighting for the rebels; he received death sentence and was hanged on 29 March 1858. [Mutiny Records, Jaunpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Raghubanshmani Tripathi:** Born in v. Mohra, p.o. Samogar, ps. Rudrapur, distt. Deoria, Uttar Pradesh; s/o Ram Bharosa Tripathi. He was killed in Ayodhya during the "Quit India" movement while taking part in a procession which came under police firing in 1942. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; SSKS, 36, pp. 25, 26 & kha]
- Raghubar Das:** Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought the British on several occasions during the Uprising of 1857, and also supported others in their resistance to the British rule; he was killed by the British army in an encounter at Bailey Guard, Lucknow, in November 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858), UPSAL]
- Raghubir Singh:** Belonged to v. Pilana, distt. Meerut, the United Provinces, (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Chaudhri Sri Ram. He was arrested for taking part in the "Quit India" movement in 1942 and awarded seven months' rigorous imprisonment. While serving his term in jail he died of severe tortures in 1942. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; SSKS, 16, 1970, p. da]
- Raghubir Singh:** Resident of Rind, distt. Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur State, Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); he was a Sepoy in the 1/8 Punjab Regiment of the British-Indian Army; later he shifted his loyalties from the British Colonial Army to the newly established Indian National Army in 1942 and served its 3rd Guerilla Regiment as a Lance-Naik; he laid down his life while performing his military duties near Indo-Burma (now Myanmar) border in 1945. [INA Papers, F.No.498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p. 255-56]
- Raghubir Singh:** Resident of v. Nagla, p.o. Chhoulas, distt. Bulandshahr, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). Before shifting his loyalty to the Indian National Army he was a Sepoy in 1/8 Punjab Regiment of the British-Indian Army. Joining the INA as Lance-Naik in its 3rd Guerrilla Regiment, he died in Burma (Myanmar) fighting the Allied forces in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1946), NAI; ROH, pp. 768-769]
- Raghubir:** Hailed from Mundera Bazar, distt. Gorakhpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o

Mathura Bhar. As the people were demonstrating during the Non-Cooperation movement, the British police of Chauri Chaura police station suddenly opened fire on them, killing and injuring many protesters. When they ran out of ammunition and found the gathering infuriated, the policemen retreated and hid themselves in the police station. Some in the encircling crowd sprayed kerosene oil over the building and set it on fire, killing all the 23 policemen, inside. Raghbir was made an accused in the Chauri Chaura Case and he died in jail as an under-trial prisoner. [H/poll, F.No. 563/III/1922, NAI; TR, 14 January, 1923, RSAB; SSKS, 36, p. 1 & 10]

Raghbir: Resident of v. Baghachaur, Sewarahi, distt. Deoria, Uttar Pradesh. He participated in a protest rally organized during the "Quit India" movement at Sewarahi in Deoria. When the police opened fire upon it, he was killed in the firing in 1942. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; SSKS, 36, pp. 25, 26 & kha]

Raghbir: Resident of v. Mundera Bazar, p.o. Chaura, Gorakhpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Rudra Sunar. While the people were demonstrating during the Non-Cooperation movement, the British police of Chauri Chaura police station suddenly opened fire on them, killing and injuring many protesters. When they ran out of ammunition and found the gathering infuriated, the policemen retreated and hid themselves in the police station. Some in the encircling crowd sprayed

kerosene oil over the building and set it on fire, killing all the 23 policemen, inside. Arrested and tried in Chauri Chaura case, Raghbir was sentenced to death and hanged on 2 July 1923. [H/poll, F.No. 563/III/1922, NAI; TR, 14 January, 1923, RSAB; SSKS, 36, p. 1 & 10]

Raghunath Jha: Belonged to v. Takia, distt. Azamgarh, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). In the wake of the "Quit India" movement, the police inspector and the force under him at the Madhuban police station had been ordered to raid the Congress office in Dubari Division, put down the National flag flying over it and destroy everything within. This incident on 13 August 1942 so inflamed the sentiments of the people that they started gathering near the police station on 15 August 1942 from every part of the district. The demonstrators thereafter sought the *Thana* in-Charge's permission for putting up the National flag on the top of the police station, which he curtly refused on the pretext of the District Magistrate's being present inside. When the agitators' request was thus turned down, they began to pelt stones on the *Thana* edifice and were fired upon by the police from inside the building. In this firing many people were shot dead and many more injured. Raghunath Jha was wounded and later arrested by the police. He was sent to jail where he died due to the worsening of his wounds. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; BCA, p. 124; SSKS, 27, pp. ma, ya, ra & la]

Raghunath Shah alias Lal Shah:

Resident of Madanpur, Narsinghpur, Madhya Pradesh; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at several places in the Madanpur region; he was captured by the British in the course of an engagement and executed by hanging on 17 January 1858. [Mutiny Records, Poll. Deptt. F. No. 1 (1858), MPSAB]

Raghunath Shah:

Resident of Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces in the Jabalpur region; he was captured by the British in the course of an engagement; he was blown away by a cannon in September 1858. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. I, No.43B (1859), MSAB]

Raghunath Singh:

Resident of Varanasi, distt. Benaras (Varanasi), the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). In course of the "Quit India" movement, he took part on 13 August 1942 in setting Dhanapur police station on fire as a saboteur. When the police opened fire on the saboteurs, Raghunath Singh was fatally hit in the firing and died on the spot. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.283]

Raghunath Singh:

Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and played a significant role in organizing the rebel forces of his region; he led the rebels in attacking the British

authorities and their establishments in Lucknow on several occasions; he died while fighting against the British army at Bridge of Boats, Lucknow in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Raghunath Yadav:

Hailed from v. Zira Basti, distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing while participating in a demonstration taken out during the "Quit India" movement. He could not withstand the serious injuries and died of them on the same day in 1942. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; BCA, p. 121]

Raghupati Rai:

Resident of Padrauna, Deoria, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Ishwari Pratap Rai; Farmer; at the call of rebels, he joined them in fighting the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also accompanied the rebel forces in attacking and plundering the British treasury and utilizing its proceeds for the furtherance of the rebel cause; he was captured by the British at the time of their re-occupation of this area, and executed by hanging in 1857 on the charges of 'murder, plundering and rebellion'. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Raghuvir Singh:

Belonged the Chhiraal, Basti, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); joined the fight against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also incited his neighbours to support the rebels

whenever they visited the locality; he was caught by the British troops in the course of their raids on this area, and executed by hanging in 1858 on the charges of 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Raghuvir Singh: Belonged to Dhirauli, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of the Amorha state (now in distt. Basti) during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British army at several places; he was caught by the British in one of their raids on the rebels, and executed by hanging from a 'Pipal Tree' in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Monument of Chhawani, cited in *LL1857*, pp.20-26]

Raghuwar Dayal: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British in Lucknow on several occasions; he died while fighting against the British army at Naka, Lucknow in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Ragunath Singh Kriwa: Resident of Lamdi, Chhatarpur State, the Central India Agency (now in Madhya Pradesh); peasant. He, along with thousands of sufferers like him, gathered at Singpur village's Charanpaduka compound on 15 January 1931 to protest against the heavy taxes and the oppressive measures of the Durbar. Encircled by

the troops from the State and the British-Indian armies, the gathering was fired upon at the instance of the British Political Agent, Fisher. Raghunath Singh Kriwa was killed in the firing that left 7 dead and 26 injured. [F/Poll, F.No.230 (1931); H/Poll, F.Nos.12-14 (1931); 2 (41) (1931); 18-XII (1930); 18-31 (1931), NAI; *CDG* p.247-49]

Ragunath: Resident of Jubbulpore (now Jabalpur), the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); he inspired the 52nd Native Infantry soldiers of the British-Indian Army to shift their loyalty and join the rebels in 1857 against the British; for this act of incitement, he was arrested along with his father; executed on 18 September 1857 by being blown off by a canon at Jabalpur. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. VI, NAIB; WWIM, III, p. 117]

Ragunathsahi: Resident of Jubbulpore (Jabalpur), Saugor and Nerbudda Division, the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); a prince of the ruling Gond clan of Jubbulpore; s/o Shankarsahi (king of Jubbulpore). Along with his father he fought in 1857 for freeing their kingdom from the British occupation; continued the struggle for about three months before being captured by the British and detained in a jail; along with his father, Shankarsahi, he was blown off by cannon on 18 September 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. V, NAIB; *MPGJ*, p.82]

Rahim (Rashim) Ali Khan: Resident of Cawnpore (Kanpur), the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took prominent part in organizing the anti-British rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 in Kanpur; participated in driving the British away from Kanpur and killing them at the time of their retreat in June 1857; while confronting the advancing British forces in July 1857, he was caught and accused of taking part in rebellion against the British; sentenced to death in December 1857, Rahim was executed soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, 1857, UPRAA]

Rahim Dar: Born in 1895 in v. Sona Samal, distt. Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Ramzan Dar. He actively participated in the political movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir. A participant in the rally to protest against the autocratic administration of the State ruler at Pulwama (Anantnag) in February 1934, he was killed on the spot in the State Army's firing upon the rallyists. [File No. V, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; EBIF, Vol.1, p.173; WWIM, II, p. 70; HMKJAMH, p. 322]

Rahman Ahangar: Resident of v. Boangam, distt. Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Sultan Ahangar; blacksmith. He was arrested in 1931 by the State Army on the charge of taking part in the anti-autocratic movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir State. Subsequently, he was imprisoned in

the Central Jail of Srinagar where he died as a prisoner in the same year. [File No. V, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; WWIM, II, pp.4-5; HMKJAMH, p. 322]

Rahman Malik: Born in 1871 in distt. Islamabad [Anantnag], Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Mohammed Malik. When the people of Islamabad observed a complete *hartal* on 23 September 1931 to register their protest against the arrest of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah – a prominent leader of the movement for responsible government – he took part in the protest demonstration organized at Shopian (Islamabad). While the procession was vociferously moving on, the State military force intervened to stop it. In the ensuing scuffle between the two, the military force suddenly opened indiscriminate firing on the rallyists in which Rahman Malik was killed on the spot at the age of 60. [File No. V, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; KFFF, pp.409-10; WWIM, II, p. 182; HMKJAMH, p. 327]

Rahman Mir: Born in 1896 in v. Natnosa, distt. Baramulla, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Subhan Mir. A farmer activist of the movement for responsible government, he joined a rally at Hindwara to protest against the despotic rule of the Maharaja of the Jammu and Kashmir State. He was killed on the spot when the demonstrators were fired upon by the State Army in February 1932. [File No. IV, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; WWIM, II, p.196]

Rahmut Khan: Resident of Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebel forces in fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British troops in the midst of an engagement in the Muzaffarnagar region; charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to death and executed on the gallows in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Muzaffarnagar Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.98]

Rahut Allee: Belonged to Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he provided arms and money to the rebels during the uprising of 1857 and encouraged them to attack and kill the British; he was caught by the British troops at the time of their re-occupying Banda; charged with 'aiding and abetting the rebellion', he was sentenced to death in August 1858 with confiscation of his property; he was executed thereafter by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Rai Chand: Inhabitant of the Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); before joining the Indian National Army in 1942 he was a Soldier in the 5/18 Garhwal Rifles of the British-Indian Army; he served the INA as Sepoy in the 1st Guerrilla Regiment; he fought the British forces at several places in Burma (now Myanmar) and died in the battle field in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI;

WWIM, II, p.256]

Rai Singh: Resident of the Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); he was a Soldier in the 5/18 Garhwal Rifles of the British-Indian Army; he shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 and served it as Lance-Naik in the 1st Guerrilla Regiment; while fighting against the Allied forces on the Burma (now Myanmar) front he was killed in the battle field in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, p.256]

Raivatkar Mahadeo: Born in 1907, belonged to v. Prabhatpattan; distt. Betul, Nerbudda division, the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); s/o Gotya Raivatkar. He closed his own retail oil business and joined the "Quit India" movement in 1942. While sabotaging the main Nagpur-Itarsi Railway line in Betul on 17 August 1942, he was caught among others in the police firing, got hit by bullets and died on the spot. [H/Poll (FR), F.Nos. 18/8/1942, NAI; FFMPC, I, p. 81]

Raj Kaur: Born in a village of distt. Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); she took part in the resistance against the British rule during the Uprising of 1857; she was killed in 1858 in the course of the British offensive against the rebels in the Muzaffarnagar region. [Mutiny Records, Muzaffarnagar Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.118]

Raj Khan: Born in Khutainah, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Mulkana; he was a Burkundauz [*Barqandaz*] in the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebel forces of the Agra area; he fought the British on several occasions in the Agra-Mathura region; he was killed by the advancing British troops in the course of their attacks on the rebels in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Raj Kumar Dusadh: Resident of v. Sisotar, distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). Being an active political worker, he participated in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930, as well as in the Individual Satyagraha of 1941. He was arrested on both these occasions and came out of the imprisonments. In 1942, however, he could not, and died in jail in detention at the age of ninety for taking part in the "Quit India" movement. [H/poll, F.Nos. 3/6/42; 3/30/42, NAI WWIM, II, p.86; BCA, p. 120]

Raj Narain Misr: Resident of v. & p.s. Bhisampur, distt. Kheri (now Lakhimpur Kheri), the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Baldev Prasad Misr. As a militant "Quit India" activist, he was involved in the killing of the *Thanedar* at Mahmudabad *Riyasat* on 14 August 1942. He also took part in a number of acts of sabotage in the district and collected arms incognito for this

purpose. The police declared him an absconder after failing to arrest him from his village and put a reward of 500 rupees on his head. He went to the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh) and was caught for taking part in a protest rally, where he spent two months in a jail by hiding his identity. He spent another 6 months in a Bombay jail under an assumed name for taking part in the movement. Arrested again at Meerut, while staying at the home of a Gandhi Ashram worker, his identity had come to light. He was brought back to Kheri and was tried under the Arms Act, murder and sabotage. On 27 June 1944 he was awarded capital punishment and hanged at Lucknow jail on 9 December 1944 at the age of 24. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 3/6/42; 3/11/42; NAI; SSKS, pp. ya, ra, ba]

Raj Narain Pandey: Resident of v. Baraichi, distt. Jaunpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh), farmer. He participated in the demonstration organized during the "Quit India" movement at his village and was arrested by the police. In the course of his detention he died in Jail in August 1942 on account of inhuman tortures. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; WWIM, I, p.262]

Raj Narain Rai alias Raja Rai: Born in December 1908 in v. Sherpur Kalan, distt. Ghazipur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Anugrah Rai. As an active political worker, he was in the forefront of the anti-British agitations during the "Quit India"

movement. he received severe bullet wounds in the police firing while participating in the procession to Muhammadabad *Tehsil* Office. He died on the spot on 18 August 1942. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.285; BCA, p. 110-11]

Raj Narain Singh: Resident of Chakranagar, Etawahh, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Baldev Singh; took part in the Uprising of 1857 when it engulfed the Etawah region; he led an armed group of rebels and fought against the British troops; he also provided arms and finances to his associates and incited them to attack the British establishments; he was caught by the British during an engagement and executed by hanging in 1857 on the charges of 'aiding and leading the rebellion against the British'; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Raj Narain: Resident of v. Baraichha, distt. Jaunpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Brindaban. He received bullet wounds in the police firing in Bombay on 23 February 1946 while taking part in a popular demonstration in support of the revolt by ratings of the Royal Indian Navy. He died of those injuries on the spot on that day. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; WWIM, I, p.287]

Raja Bakhat Bali: Resident of Amjhera State (now in Indore), the Central

India Agency of Holkar State (now Madhya Pradesh); the ruler of Amjhera; he joined hands with the rebels rallying themselves against the British forces in Indore and Dhar areas during the Uprising of 1857; his troops captured the fortress of Dhar in the second week of October 1857 from British occupation, but could not retain it for long against British reinforcement and their use of heavy artillery. He did not, however, give up and readied his followers at Lalgarh fort of Amjhera state and enlisted hundreds of local tribesmen. Before the confrontation could actually take place, the Raja was persuaded to go out of the fort for taking part in some negotiation started by his chief minister, Gulab Rao. When he was on the way, the British attacked and occupied the fort. Raja Bakhat was waylaid, captured, tried, sentenced to death and hanged on 10 February 1858. [Mutiny Papers, II, NAIB; WWIM, III, pp. 16-17]

Raja Bakhtuwar Singh: Ruler of Amjhera State of Malwa (now in distt Indore), Madhya Pradesh; s/o Rao Ajit Singh; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and mobilised all his armymen and resources in attacking the British forces; initially he succeeded in capturing some regions in Malwa, but repulsed later by the British; his rebel army then reached Mandsaur to join the forces of Shahzada Firozshah (a rebel leader). Their combined forces in the Lalgarh Fort resisted the British with the support of the local tribes. Thereafter,

however, the British succeeded in capturing the Raja when he was on his way to Indore on 11 November 1857; he was executed by hanging on 10 February 1858. [Mutiny Records, Poll. Deptt. Vol. No. 60 (1859), MSAB; WWIM III. P. 16]

Raja Gangadhar: Resident of v. Mangar, distt. Damoh, Jubbulpore Division, the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); Raja of Mangarh State; in collaboration with the patriotic leaders of this region, he rose against the British during the Uprising of 1857, and had put them into difficulty in the areas adjoining his State. Later, the British forces nabbed him with the help of the pro-British neighbouring Panna State's king; the Raja Gangadhar was executed by the British soon after his capture. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. II, NAIB; WWIM, III, p.43]

Raja Hari Prasad: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and played a prominent role in organizing the rebel forces of his region; he led the rebels in attacking the British authorities and their establishments in Lucknow on several occasions; he died while fighting against the British army at Hazratganj, Lucknow in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Raja Jhakur Singh (Trivedi): Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and

played a significant role in organizing the rebel forces of his region; he led the rebels in attacking the British authorities and their establishments in Lucknow on several occasions; he died while fighting against the British army at Badshah Bagh, Lucknow in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Raja Jia Lal: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and led a group of rebels in attacking the British authorities and their establishments at several places in Lucknow; he died while fighting against the British army at Lucknow in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Raja Kishore Singh Lodhi: Resident of Hindoria, distt. Damoh, Jubbulpore Division, the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); ruler of Hindoria; he organized during the Uprising of 1857 an armed rebel force with the help of local patriots, and led them in attacking the British position at Damoh and capturing it; humiliated, the British took the help of Panna State and their joint forces, led by General Whitlock, tried to re-occupy Damoh from Raja Kishore Singh; in the furiously fought battle, the British succeeded in forcing the rebels to evacuate the Damoh fort; the Raja managed to escape into the jungle, but died of injuries he already suffered. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. II, NAIB; WWIM, III, p. 77] .

Raja Madho Singh: Resident of

Lucknow, the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and played a significant role in organizing the rebel forces of his region; he led the rebels in attacking the British authorities and their establishments in Lucknow on several occasions; he died while fighting against the British army at Talab Fateh Ali Khan, Lucknow in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Raja Mardan Singh: Resident of Chanderi State, (now Madhya Pradesh); s/o king Morpahlad of Banpur Jagir (Chanderi State); riding on the wave of anti-British sentiments in his part of India in 1857, he built up a strong rebel force with the aim of putting an end to British dominance permanently from Chanderi State; his troops drove away the British from Lalitpur, Chanderi, Malthone, Khurai, Khaimlasa and Natiaoli; raided the British Cantonment of Sagar on 5 July 1857 and Rahatgarh on 17 September 1857, respectively. When the British had started striking back in 1858, he was forced to withdraw from Rahatgarh, Chanderi, and Banpur; compelled to surrender to Colonel Thornton on 5 July 1858; put behind the bars at Meerut and later transferred to Mathura jail, he died in detention on 22 July 1879; Chanderi State was merged with the British territories. [Mutiny Papers, I, NAIB; WWIM, III, p.89]

Raja Pokur Singh: Resident of Furruckabad [Farrukhabad], the

North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); at the call of the rebel forces, he joined the fight against the British and provided material support to the rebels on various occasions; he was arrested by the British following the defeat of the rebel forces; charged with 'rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to death in January 1859. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Raja Ragunath Singh: Hailing from Kanpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); joined the rebel forces in fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857 in Kanpur; he also extended his rebellious operations to the neighbouring areas; he was arrested by British troops at the time of their recovery of this area; charged with 'sedition and abetting the rebellion', he was executed in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, 1857, UPRAA]

Raja Ram: Belonged to Lucknow, the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and led the rebels in attacking the British positions in Lucknow on several occasions; he died while fighting against the British army at Talab Fateh Ali Khan, Lucknow in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Raja Ram: Resident of Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Jat; he was a Sepoy in the B. Company of the British-Indian

army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebels of his area to fight against the British rule; he was caught in 1858 while confronting the advancing British forces, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Raja Sahaj Ram: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and played a leading role in organizing the rebel forces of his region; he died while fighting against the British army at Talab Jarnail Bagh, Lucknow in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Raja Sarjuprasad: Ruler of Vijayraghvar, Madhya Pradesh; he led the rebel forces of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at several places; he was captured by the British in the course of an engagement and sentenced to transportation for life; he committed suicide at the time of his being transported to Rangoon in 1858. [Mutiny Records, F/ Poll, Const nos. 97-100 (1858), NAI]

Raja Shankar Shah: Resident Jubbulpore (now Jabalpur), the Central provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); Prince of Garhmandala family of the Gond tribe; took part in the Uprising of 1857 against the

British rule; he became the leader of the rebellious sepoys of the 52nd Native Infantry of the British-Indian Army in Jubbulpore in 1857; his plan to surreptitiously overpower the British Cantonment of Jubbulpore with his followers leaked out before it could be executed; hunted as the most wanted rebel leader, he was eventually caught by the British troops on 14 September 1857; accused of 'plundering, conspiring and rebellion against the British' he was blown to death by canon on 18 September 1857 at Jabalpur. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. IV, NAIB; WWIM, III, p. 134]

Raja Tajammul Husain Khan: Resident of Lucknow, the Awadh Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he was an officer in the rebel forces, took a prominent part in fighting against the British at Lucknow during the Uprising of 1857; he resisted the advancing British army at Charbagh, Lucknow, on 25 September 1857 and was killed by the enemy in the course of heavy fighting. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; L1857, p.158]

Rajab Ali: Resident of Jalalabad, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); cultivator; along with other villagers, he refused to oblige the British forces with the supply of *rasad* (provisions) at Jalalabad during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British troops for this act of defiance and hanged in November 1857; his entire village was also looted by the British. [Mutiny Records,

Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Rajab Khan: Resident of Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh; Pathan; he joined the rebel forces under the leadership of Khan Bahadur Khan (the rebel chief of the Rohilkhand region), and took part in fighting against the British at several places during the 1857 Uprising; he was caught by the British army advancing into the Rohilkhand area and executed by hanging in 1860 at Bareilly. [Mutiny Records, Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Rajdev Kandu: Born in March 1909 in v. Rampur, distt. Azamgarh, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Mohit Kandu. He participated in the protest demonstration at Madhuban held in course of the "Quit India" movement. He was killed in the police firing on the demonstrators on the same day in August 1942. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.164]

Rajendra Nath Lahiri: Born in 1892 in v. Mohanpur, distt. Pabna, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Kshitimohan Lahiri. Rajendra Nath Lahiri was greatly influenced by his father (who happened to be a renowned patriot and had been to jail during the agitation against the division of Bengal). Rajendra Nath was sent to Varanasi (Banaras) for education. He took part in the Non-Cooperation movement. Because of his enthusiastic nature and literary interest, he was appointed a secretary of the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad. He

wrote articles in *Bangavani* and *Shankha*, and also edited *Agnidoot* (hand-written monthly revolutionary magazine). He came into contact with Sachindranath Sanyal – the famous revolutionary leader and founder of Hindustan Republican Association (HRA). Rajendra Nath Lahiri joined the revolutionary HRA, and became an organizer of its Banaras district. Took part in the revolutionary raids on Bichpuri, Bamrauli, Shergunj and other places led by Ram Prasad Bismil. Lahiri played an important participatory role in the fund-raising "political dacoity" – well-known as Kakori Train Dacoity. Along with Shachindranath Bakshi and Ashfaqulla Khan, he had boarded the Saharanpur-Lucknow passenger at Kakori and pulled the chain when it was moving out. After the Kakori incident he left for Calcutta (now Kolkata) and started learning how to manufacture bombs at Dakshineswar. The Bengal police raided the bomb factory there and arrested Lahiri with others on 10 November 1925. He was sentenced in this Dakshineswar case to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. Later on, when his involvement in the Kakori incident came to light, he was brought to Lucknow. With all other accused, Lahiri was tried in the Kakori Conspiracy Case in the Session's Court, Lucknow, and charged with "taking part in the Bamrauli, Bichpuri, Dwarikapuri, Shergunj dacoities and in the Kakori train dacoity." Along with Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan and Roshan Singh, Rajendra Nath Lahiri was

sentenced to capital punishment by the Session's Judge, Hamilton, on 6 April 1927. He was kept imprisoned in the Gonda Jail and hanged there on 16/17 December 1927 at the age of 35 years. [IR, 4, pp.201-03; EISFF, pp.127-28; SSG, 4, *Shahidnama* pp.41-43; H/Poll, F.No. 253 of 1925; H/Poll, F.No. 53 & KW/1927 (Judgement); H/Judl, F.No. 855/1927 (Proc.), NAI; TLD, pp.167,177, 200]

Rajeshwar Narain Rai: Resident of v. Sherpur Kalan, distt. Ghazipur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Vishwanath Rai. While he was trying to hoist the National Flag on the Muhammadabad Tehsil Office during the "Quit India" movement, the police shot and killed him on the spot in August 1942. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.285; BCA, p. 110]

Rakshapal Srivastava: Resident of Sohagpur, distt. Shahdol, Bagelkhand Residency, the Central India Agency, Indore (now Madhya Pradesh); joined the rebel forces during the Great Revolt of 1857 against the Companyraj in his locality in 1857; while fighting against the British troops he was knocked down and killed on the spot. [GA, MPSAB, Mutiny Papers, Vol. IV, NAIB; WWIM, III, p.141]

Ram Ashray Cautam: Born on 10 March 1903 in Satna (now distt. Satna), the Central India Agency (now Madhya Pradesh); s/o Bajrang Prasad. He actively participated in the freedom struggle from 1935 onwards. He was

killed in the police firing at Sohawal village while taking part in a kisan demonstration in 1938. [F/Poll F.No.296/1926-35; MPKSSKS, V, p.275]

Ram Avtar: Belonged to dist. Rai Breilley, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He actively joined rallies during the Non-Cooperation movement in 1921 for propagating the non-payment of land taxes. While he was taking part in such a rally one person was killed in a sudden outburst of violence. The police arrested him in that connection and the Sessions Court sentenced him to death on 12 March 1921. Following the sentence, he was hanged after few days. [H/Poll. 257/1923, NAI; SSG, 4, p. 38]

Ram Badan Upadhyaya: Born in November 1923 in v. Sherpur Kalan, distt. Ghazipur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Deepan Upadhyaya, Farmer. He took active part in the agitations during the "Quit India" movement. He received bullet wounds in the police firing while in a procession towards the Muhammadabad *Tehsil* Office, and died on the spot in August 1942. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.370; BCA, p. 110]

Ram Baksh: Born in Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels during the 1857 Uprising and accompanied them in attacking the British; he also incited his neighbours to take up their arms against the

British rule; he was caught by the British troops in the course of an engagement and charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in August 1858 and executed by hanging; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.52 (IX) (1858), MSAB]

Ram Bhairoo Singh: Resident of v. Punihar, Dabhi Talnga, Jounpore [Jannpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; Landlord; he played a prominent part in organizing the rebel forces in Dobhi Taluqa during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British at several places in the Ghazipur, Azamgarh and Benares region; his attempts at capturing Azamgarh and Benares failed when the British defeated his rebel forces in June 1857 near Benares; Ram Bhairoo Singh, along with others, joined Kunwar Singh when he appeared in Azamgarh, and together fought the British there; after the withdrawal of Kunwar Singh from Azamgarh, the British forces re-occupied the region, and captured in May 1858 many of the rebels, including Ram Bhairoo Singh; charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to death and executed by hanging from a mango tree. [Mutiny Records, Jaunpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, pp.119-20]

Ram Bilas: Resident of v. Begpur, p.o. Atilu, distt. Almora, Kumaon

Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); served as Sepoy in the 4th Hyderabad Regiment of the British-Indian Army, left it in Malaya in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army as a soldier in its 3rd Guerilla Regiment; fought against the British-led Allied forces in Burma, died of a disease at Manewa (Myanmar) Hospital. [INA Papers, F.Nos.403/INA, 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI; ROH, pp.766-767]

Ram Briksha Rai: Born in 1904 in v. Bairiya, distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Beni Rai, Farmer. He took prominent part in the anti-British activities during the "Quit India" movement. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing while participating in a protest march towards the Bairiya police station on 18 August 1942. He succumbed to his injuries on the same day. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; WWIM, I, p.286; BCA, p. 113]

Ram Bux Singh (Raja): Born in Unnao, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); ruler of a big estate; he took a leading part in organizing the rebels during the Uprising of 1857; he provided financial support to the rebels, and also fought against the British troops in several engagements; he was captured by the British after the defeat of the rebel forces, and executed in 1861 on the charges of 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'. [Mutiny Records, Unnao Mutiny Basta,

UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.119]

Ram Chand: Resident of Jhansi State (now Uttar Pradesh); joined the anti-British rebel forces during the Revolt of 1857 and took part in attacking and destroying the British establishments in Jhansi and its neighbouring areas in 1857-58; at the time of the British recovery of Jhansi in 1858, he was captured by them; accused of 'taking part in the rebellion against the British,' Ram Chand was sentenced to be executed in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. III, No.43D (1859), MSAB]

Ram Chand: Resident of v. Bedode, Bharatpur State (now distt. Bharatpur), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); previously a Sepoy in the 7/8 Punjab Regiment of the British-Indian Army; he shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 in Malaya and joined its 3rd Guerilla Regiment as Sepoy; deployed in Burma (Myanmar) to confront the British-led forces, he was killed fighting in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.I (A,B,C) /INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p. 259]

Ram Chandar: Born on 1 September 1929 in v. Nautan Hathiagarh, distt. Deoria, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Babu Lal; a school student, he joined the public meeting at the Ramlila Maidan during the "Quit India" movement. When the police opened fire on this agitated gathering he was struck by the bullets and died on the spot in

August 1942. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; WWIM, I, p.290]

Ram Chander: Hailed from v. Bilong, Bharatpur State (now distt. Bharatpur), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); employed in the British-Indian Army as Sepoy in the 1/8 Punjab Regiment till he switched over his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 in Malaya; he served its 1st Guerrilla Regiment as a soldier, and was killed in the British air strike on the Arakan Hills (Myanmar) in April 1945. [INA Papers, F.No.498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p. 259]

Ram Churn Dass (Baba): Resident of Ayodhya, Faizabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Priest; he took a leading part in the Uprising of 1857; he rallied the rebel forces to fight against the British on several occasions in the Ayodhya region; he was caught by the British during their attack on the rebels in Ayodhya and executed by hanging in 1858. [Poll Deptt, Vol. No.52 (IX) (1858), MSAB; WWIM, III, p.120]

Ram Das Kurmi: Born in 1901 in v. Masauli, distt. Pratapgarh, Uttar Pradesh; s/o Dattu. When the local Congress activists organised a rally at Kahla village in favour of the non-payment of taxes in 1931, the police intervened in it and tried to arrest some of the organizers. This act was resented by the rallyists and led to the police's sudden opening of fire. Ram Das Kurmi was the one who was killed in the firing on the spot. [H/

Poll, F.No. 23/58/30, NAI; SSKS, 13, p. cha]

Ram Datt: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the armed struggle against the British rule during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces in different engagements; he was killed by the British army in an encounter at Bailey Guard, Lucknow, in November 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858), UPSAL]

Ram Dayal: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought the British at various places in Lucknow during the Uprising of 1857; he also participated in attacking and ransacking the British establishments; he died while confronting the British army at Qaiserbagh, Lucknow, in March 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Ram Deal: Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); Rajput; he joined hands with the anti-British rebel forces during the Rising of 1857 and went up to Delhi fighting the British; he also provided financial support to the rebels; caught by the British troops at the time of their re-occupation of Delhi in September 1857, and charged with 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to death and executed by hanging on 18 January 1858. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.)

Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Ram Dev Singh: Resident of v. Sohawal, distt. Faizabad, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); employed as an Ambulance Sepoy in the 16th Field Hospital of the British-Indian Army Medical Corps; joined the Indian National Army in Malaya and served as Sepoy in its Intelligence Group; he was killed in an engagement with the British forces in the Arakan Hills, Burma (Myanmar). [INA Papers, F.Nos.1/INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p.259]

Ram Dhan: Resident of v. Gopaoli, Distt. Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur State, Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); he was previously a Sepoy in the 7/8 Punjab Regiment of the British-Indian Army; he shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 in Malaya and joined its 3rd Guerrilla Regiment as a soldier; he was deployed to fight against the British-led forces on the Burma (Myanmar) front and died in action in 1945. [INA Papers, F.No.498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p. 259]

Ram Din Singh: Inhabitant of Dhirauli, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels of the Amorha state (now in distt. Basti) during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at several places; he was caught by the British army in the course of their attacks on the rebels, and executed by hanging from a 'Pipal Tree' in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Monument of Chhawani, cited in *LL1857*, pp.20-26]

- Ram Din:** Hailed from Futtehpore [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at various places in the Fatehpur region; he also led a group of rebels and marched towards Kanpur; he was killed by the British troops in the course of an encounter in Kanpur in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur / Kanpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per.Srs.), UPRAA]
- Ram Hans:** Resident of Rajasthan State; he was serving as a Sepoy in the 1/8 Punjab Regiment of the British-Indian Army; in Malaya he left it and joined the Indian National Army in 1942 as Lance-Naik in its 3rd Guerrilla Regiment; he was killed while confronting the British-led forces in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.479, 480, 498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p. 260]
- Ram Iqbal Tiwari:** Resident of v. Bhalwahi, distt Jaunpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh), farmer. He participated in the demonstration organized during the "Quit India" movement at his village and was arrested by the police. While under detention he died in jail due to inhuman tortures in August 1942. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; WWIM, I, p.364]
- Ram Janam Gond:** Resident of v. Milki Tiwari, distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Maula Gond. As a former political activist, he took part in the "Quit India" movement agitations. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing on a protest march he joined near the Bairiya police station on 18 August 1942. He succumbed to his injuries on the same day. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; WWIM, I, p.115; BCA, p. 113]
- Ram Jas:** Resident of v. Sunehra Naglia, Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); joined the Uprising of 1857 soon after its breaking out in his area; he fought against the British troops at various places in the Muzaffarnagar region, and also incited others to take part in the fight; he was captured by the British in the course of one of their raids, and executed by hanging in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]
- Ram Jiavan Singh:** Belonged to Karanpur (Paikolia), the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of the Amorha state (now distt. Basti) during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British army at several places; he was caught by the British forces in one of their attacks on the rebel position, and executed by hanging from a 'Pipal Tree' in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Monument of Chhawani, cited in *LL1857*, pp.20-26]
- Ram Kala:** Belonged to distt. Meerut, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He was a Sepoy in the Hong Kong-Singapore Royal Artillery of the British-Indian Army before shifting his loyalty to the

- Indian National Army. He joined the INA as soldier of its 4th Guerrilla Regiment. He was killed on the Burma (Myanmar) front in 1944 during an engagement with the British soldiers. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1946), NAI; ROH, pp. 768-769]
- Ram Kalyan:** Resident of Bundi State (now distt. Bundi), Rajasthan; Brahmin; occupation lawyer; took part in the Bundi transport workers' struggle in August 1947 against their exploitation by the transporters. On 5 August 1947 the workers went on a hunger strike to get their demands redressed. Instead of negotiating with them, the transporters called the police who arrested and detained a large number of workers and their leaders. Undeterred, the workers continued their struggle with public support and organized a massive rally on 11 August 1947. When the rallyists marched to the Ishwari Fruit Garden with the national flags in their hands, the armed policemen suddenly struck by opening fire on them, and causing serious injuries to many. Ram Kalyan received severe bullet wounds on his chest and died on the same day. [*Sujas*, No.4, June-July 1998, Jaipur, p.65; *HKSS*, pp.208-212]
- Ram Khelawan:** Hailed from the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He voluntarily joined the Indian National Army as a soldier of the 1st Bahadur Group, and was deputed on the Burma (Myanmar) front to fight the Allied forces. He was killed in the battle field while countering an enemy offensive in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; ROH, pp. 762-763]
- Ram Kishan:** Resident of Hosangabad, Nerbudda Division, the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); joined the anti-British rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 in the Nerbudda region; became a big threat to British; the British took the assistance Daulat Rao of Raghogarh in cornering Ram Kishan, he was captured in Hosangabad district and executed. [*GA*, MPSAB, Mutiny Papers, Vol-I; *WWIM*, III, p. 121]
- Ram Kishen:** Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); soon after the outbreak of the Uprising of 1857 in Allahabad, he joined the 'Hindustani' forces and fought continuously against the British; he was caught by the British during an armed conflict and imprisoned for life in 1858 on the charges of 'murder and rebellion against the British'; he died in jail. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]
- Ram Kumar:** Hailed from v. Panchala, p.o. Hindowne (Hindaun), distt. Karauli, formerly in Jaipur State, Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); served as Sepoy in the 1/8 Punjab Regiment of the British-Indian Army; shifted his loyalty and joined the Indian National Army as Lance Naik in its 3rd Guerilla Regiment; he fought against the British-led Allied forces on the Burma (Myanmar) front and

died in the course of a combat in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.479, 480, 498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p.260]

Ram Lagan: Resident of v. Pokhar Bhind, p.o. Chaura, Gorakhpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Shiv Tahal. As the people were demonstrating during the Non-Cooperation movement, the British police of Chauri Chaura police station suddenly opened fire on them, killing and injuring many protesters. When they ran out of ammunition and found the gathering infuriated, the policemen retreated and hid themselves in the police station. Some in the encircling crowd sprayed kerosene oil over the building and set it on fire, killing all the 23 policemen, inside. Ram Lagan was made an accused in the Chauri Chaura case, tried and sentenced to death. He was hanged on 2 July 1923. [H/poll, F.No. 563/III/1922, NAI; TR, 14 January, 1923, RSAB; SSKS, 36, p. 1 & 10]

Ram Lakhan Koeri: Born in 1918 in v. Ashchora, distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement in Ballia. He was shot dead by the police during his attempt at escaping from detention in August 1942. . [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; BCA, p. 123]

Ram Lakhan Yadav: Resident of v. Narainpur Kothi, p.o. Shankar Pathkhauri distt. Deoria, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Jaddu Ahir. He was killed in the

police firing while taking part in an agitation in Deoria in August 1942 during "Quit India" movement. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; SSKS, 36, pp. 25, 26 & kha, ga]

Ram Lal: Hailed from v. of Guna Burwa, teh.Laundi, Chattarpur State, Bundelkhand Agency (now Chhatarpur district in Madhya Pradesh); took part in a public meeting at Singpur's Charanpaduka Maidan on 15 January 1931 to protest against the *Maharaja's* and his *Zamindars'* excessive collection of cesses, taxes and irregular levies. The State invited the Political Agent of Bundelkhand (Fisher) and his 25 Malwa Bhil Corps to join the State Police under the *Dewan* of Chhatarpur State in dispersing the gathering. After some verbal and physical confrontation with the protestors at the venue, the Political Agent ordered the forces to teach the peasants a lesson; they thereafter lathi-charged and opened fire on the protestors; Ram Lal was killed in the firing on the spot. [H/Poll, F.No. 18-XII/30, F. No. 18/31, F. No. 22/31, NAI; F/Poll; F.No. 230-P (Secret)/1931, NAI; MPSCGD, pp. 55-57; MPMKLA, pp. 199-2005]

Ram Lal: Resident of Cawnpore (now Kanpur) in the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); served as a Deputy Collector under the British before the Uprising of 1857 at Kanpur; resigned the post and raised a strong anti-British rebel force to launch attacks on the British settlements at Kanpur and its surrounding areas; in the course of

the fighting he was captured by the British at Allahabad in 1857 and charged with 'conspiracy and sedition against the British'; sentenced to death, Ram Lal was sent on the gallows in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, 1857, UPRAA; WWIM,III,pp.121-22]

Ram Lal: Resident of Guna Burwa, Chhattisgarh State, the Central India Agency (now Madhya Pradesh); Agriculturalist. Joined the peasants' meeting held at Charanpaduka compound, Singpur village, in protest against their economic sufferings in the hands of the State on 15 August 1931; when the State and British India's combined forces opened fire on the unarmed peasant agitators, Ram Lal was killed on the spot in the firing along with 7 more peasants and 26 others left injured. [F/Poll, F. No.230 (1931); H/Poll, F.Nos.12-14 (1931); 2 (41) (1931); 18-XII (1930); 18-31 (1931), NAI; CDG p.247-49]

Ram Lal: Resident of Unnao, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at various places in the Unnao-Kanpur region; he also encouraged the rebels' attacking the British and plundering the Government properties; he died in an encounter with the British army in Unnao in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Unnao Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Ram Loll: Belonged to Allahabad, the

North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he was a Malli [Mali] serving a British officer in Allahabad; he left his job to join the Uprising of 1857, and took part in attacking and plundering the British establishments; he also accompanied the rebel forces whenever they marched against the British troops; he was caught during an encounter, and charged with 'plundering and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to death in June 1857 with confiscation of his property; he was executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Allahabad Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; TIM, p.217]

Ram Loll: Belonged to Futtehpore [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British troops at various places in the Fatehpur-Kanpur area; he also provided financial support to the rebels locally and encouraged them to attack and plunder the British properties; he was killed by the British troops in the course of an encounter in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per.Srs.), UPRAA]

Ram Loll: Belonged to Kanpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he served in the British administration and was posted at Kanpur; he left the service and joined the Uprising against the British rule in 1857; he played a leading role in organising the rebel forces and attacking the British establishments

in the Kanpur-Allahabad region; he was caught by the British after the defeat of the rebel forces at Allahabad, and charged with 'conspiracy and sedition'; he was sentenced to death and hanged in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, pp.121-22]

Ram Lotan Tewari: Inhabitant of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he led a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at a number of places in Lucknow; he also took a leading part in their plundering the British properties and raising funds to buy arms; he died while confronting the British army at Qaiserbagh, Lucknow, in March 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Ram Nagina Rai: Resident of v. Kishore Chetan, distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He was arrested by the British police for taking part in the Individual *Satyagraha* of 1940-41. He died in the prison due to the inhuman police tortures, probably in 1941. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; WWIM, I, p.286]

Ram Nagina Singh: Resident of v. Bansdih, distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Gaya Singh. He led a procession at his native place in Ballia in protest against the police atrocities during the "Quit India" movement. When this demonstration was fired upon

by the police, he was killed in the firing on 23 August 1942. Even his house was looted by the police and burnt down. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; WWIM, I, p.292; BCA, p. 114f]

Ram Nagina Sonar: Born in 1924 in v. Bairiya, distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Sheo Nandan Sonar, Farmer; he took part in a rally organized for marching to the Bairiya police station on 18 August 1942 in connection with "Quit India" movement. Just when the rallyists reached the *Thana*, the policemen opened fire on them. Ram Nagina Sonar received fatal bullet wounds in the firing and died of these on the same day. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; WWIM, I, p.292; BCA, p. 113]

Ram Nakshatra Panday: Resident of Kandharapur, distt. Azamgarh, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Kewal Nath Panday. In the wake of the "Quit India" movement, the police inspector and the force under him at the Madhuban police station had been ordered to raid the Congress office in Dubari Division, put down the National flag flying over it and destroy everything within. This incident on 13 August 1942 inflamed the sentiments of the people and they started gathering near the police station from every part of the district on 15 August 1942. The demonstrators thereafter sought the *Thana* in-Charge's permission for putting up the National flag on the top of the police station which he

curtly refused on the pretext of the District Magistrate's presence inside. When the agitators' request was thus turned down, they began to pelt stones on the *Thana* and were fired upon by the police from its interior. In this firing a number of people were shot dead and Ram Nakshatra Panday happened to be one among those who had been killed on that day. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; BCA, p. 124; SSKS, 27, pp. ma, ya, ra la; WWIM, I, p.262]

Ram Nandan: Resident of distt. Benaras (Varanasi), the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing near the Town Hall at Varanasi while taking part in a procession in 1932, and died soon thereafter. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.292]

Ram Narain: Belonged to Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area and fought the British forces during the Uprising of 1857; he was killed in an encounter with the British army in Chinhat, Lucknow, on 20 June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Ram Naresh Upadhyaya: Resident of distt. Benaras (Varanasi), the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He took part in a demonstration organized at Cholakpur on 13 August 1942 in connection with the "Quit

India" movement. Receiving serious bullet wounds in the police firing on the protesters, he succumbed to those injuries on the same day. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.370]

Ram Naryan: Resident of Kanpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought against the British forces at several places in Kanpur; he also offered financial support to the local rebels and encouraged them to attack the British; he was killed while resisting the advancing British army in the Kanpur region in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; PP, Further Papers No. 1; TIM, p. 103]

Ram Nath: Resident of the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Sepoy in the B. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels for fighting against the British rule; he was caught in 1858 while resisting the British forces, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Ram Nihore: Hailed from v. Gaur Khand, distt. Jaunpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Jawahar. As a political worker he participated in the demonstration organized

during the "Quit India" movement. He was killed in the police firing on the demonstrators in August 1942. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; BCA, p.131]

Ram Nivas Chaube: Resident of Jubbulpore, the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); took part in the Revolt of 1857 in Jubbulpore area by organizing an armed rebel force against the British rule; in a fierce battle fought between his men and the British troops he received a grievous wound and before could escape from the scene, he was arrested by the enemy and, put behind the bars in Jabalpur Central jail; died in detention there. [GA, MPSAB, Mutiny Papers, Vol. I; WWIM, III, p. 122]

Ram Persad: Belonged to Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British troops at various places in the Allahabad-Fatehpur region; he also offered financial help to the rebels for buying arms; he was caught during an encounter with the British force, and charged with 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; sentenced to death in June 1857, he was executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Allahabad Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; TIM, p.219]

Ram Persad: Belonged to Futtehpore [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857, and led his neighbours into fighting

the British; he also offered financial support to them, and encouraged them to try to overthrow the British rule; he was captured by the British troops during their raids on Fatehpur in 1857, and executed soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; PP, Further Papers No.1; TIM, p.118]

Ram Pershad: Belonged to distt. Muradabad [Moradabad], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels in fighting the British during the Uprising of 1859; he was caught by the British soldiers at the time of their re-occupation of the area and imprisoned on the charges of 'plundering, murder and rebellion against the British'; he died in prison in February 1859. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Ram Pershad: Belonged to Mayeethan, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Kuthree; he was a Duffadar [*Dafadar*] in the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison under the British Government; he left the British employment during the Uprising of 1857 to join the rebels, and fought against the British at various places; he died in 1858 while trying to repulse the British attacks. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.51 (VIII) (1858), MSAB]

Ram Pershad: Belonged to Wazeerpoora, Agra, the North-Western Provinces

(now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Burkundauz [*Barqandaz*] in the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison; he gave up the British service during the Uprising of 1857, joined hands with the rebels of the Agra region and fought the British troops in several engagements in the Agra-Mathura area; he was killed by the advancing British army in the course of its attacks on the rebels in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.51 (VIII) (1858), MSAB]

Ram Pershad: Resident of Puthra, Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British army at various places in the Hamirpur region; he also provided financial support to the local people and incited them to raise their arms against the British rule; he died while fighting the advancing British army in 1859; his property was confiscated later on, and handed over to the British supporters. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny Bundle, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.52 (IX) (1858), MSAB]

Ram Prasad Bismil: Born on 11 June (probably) 1897 in Shahjahanpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Murlidhar Bismil; Brahmin; a person of literary taste, courageous and resourceful, he studied up to the 10th standard in the local Mission High School, Shahjahanpur. In the school Ram Prasad studied with other budding revolu-

tionaries like Kali Charan and Ganga Singh. A good organizer and a strict disciplinarian, Bismil had fair complexion and a robust physique. He was involved in the nationalist activities from his early days. In 1915 he came into contact with Swami Somdeva, a *Sanyasi* and a staunch Arya Samajist, and imbibed the nationalistic outlook of the Samaj and began to pursue ardently the rules of *Brahmacharya*. In spite of his loyalty to the Arya Samaj, Bismil was a very fast and sincere friend of Ashfaqullah Khan – another renowned revolutionary. During the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress (1916) his activities in support of Lokamanya Tilak put him in touch with other revolutionaries. Pandit Gendalal Dikshit, the leader of the Mainpuri Conspiracy Case (1918), considerably inspired him. He himself was also connected with the Mainpuri Conspiracy Case and had absconded for some time. When he was settling down to start a silk-weaving factory, warrants were issued against him, following the King's Proclamation. In 1923 he opted whole-heartedly for the revolutionary path and joined the military wing of the Hindustan Republication Association (founded by Sachindra Nath Sanyal), as its acknowledged leader. He led his comrades in raids at Shergunj, Bichpuri and other places for raising funds for the revolutionary cause. Ram Prasad Bismil planned and led the Government fund looting "political dacoity" (well-known as Kakori Train Dacoity) on 9 August 1925. Betrayed by one of his

associates and arrested with other revolutionaries at Shahjahanpur, he was tried in the Kakori Conspiracy Case in the Session's Court and charged with "active involvement in Bichpuri, Shergunj, Bamrauli, Dwarikapuri dacoities and leading the Kakori train dacoity". Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqullah Khan, Thakur Roshan Singh, and Rajendra Nath Lahiri were sentenced to death on 6 April 1927 by the Session's Judge. Bismil was hanged in Gorakhpur District Jail on 19 December 1927, but lived on in public memory to defy his hangmen. [H/Poll, F.No. 253 of 1925; H/Poll, F.No. 53 & KW/1927 (Judgement); H/Judl, F.No. 855/1927 (Proc.), NAI; TLD, pp.167, 177, 200; MOMI, pp.66-67; SSG, 4, *Shahidnama*, pp.42-44, DNB, III, p.454]

Ram Prasad Chauhan: Resident of v. Dhaniamau, distt. Jaunpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). When he participated in a protest rally during the "Quit India" movement at his village, the police opened fire on it. In this indiscriminate firing Ram Prasad Chauhan lost his life on the spot in August 1942. [H/Poll. F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; SSKS, 2, p.85]

Ram Prasad Upadhyaya: Born in 1916 in v. Chandpur, distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). When the agitated demonstrators marched towards the Bairiya police station in the wake of the "Quit India" movement on 18 August 1942, he participated in it with all

enthusiasm. The police suddenly opened fire on the marchers approaching the *Thana*, and receiving fatal bullet wounds, Ram Prasad Upadhyaya died on the spot on that day. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; WWIM, I, p.370; BCA, p. 113]

Ram Ram: Resident of v. Jal, p.o. Sikandrabad, distt. Bulandshahr, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). Before joining the Indian National Army he was with the British-Indian Army's 7/8 Punjab Regiment as a Sepoy. Fought against the British as soldier of the INA's 4th Guerrilla Regiment, he died on the Burma (Myanmar) front in 1944.. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1946), NAI; ROH, pp. 770-771]

Ram Rao: Resident of Cawnpore (Kanpur), the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); nephew of Nana Dhondoo Pant (Nana Saheb); joined the anti-British rebel forces during the Revolt of 1857; while encountering the British attempts at re-occupying Kanpur between July and December 1857, he was caught by the enemy; sentenced to death on charges of 'rebellion against the British' in December 1857, he was executed soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, 1857, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.52 (IX) (1858), MSAB]

Ram Ratan Teli: Hailed from distt. Deoria, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He received serious bullet wounds in a firing by the military patrol at Decooghat (Deoria)

in August 1942 during the "Quit India" movement and died of these on the same day. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; BCA, p. 126; WWIM, I, p.293]

Ram Rekha Sharma: Born in v. Gangapur, at v. Narainpur, distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He was arrested on the charge of taking part in anti-British activities during the "Quit India" movement in August 1942. He died in jail in the same year on account of the inhuman tortures that he suffered there. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; BCA, p. 120]

Ram Sagar: Born in 1914 in v. Phephna, distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing while participating in a demonstration taken out during the "Quit India" movement. He could not withstand the serious injuries and died on the same day in 1942. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; BCA, p. 121; WWIM, I, p.293]

Ram Saran: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); along with the other rebels of his area, he fought the British forces at different points in Lucknow during the Uprising of 1857; he also accompanied them in plundering the British establishments; he died while resisting the British army at Qaiserbagh, Lucknow, in March 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Ram Sarup Sharma: Resident of teh. Sardhana, distt. Meerut, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). The local Congress workers organized a well-attended gathering at Bhabhauri village in Sardhana tehsil during the "Quit India" movement on 18 August 1942. When the meeting was in progress, the police suddenly arrived there, encircled the gathering and lathi-charged it. It eventually led to the police's opening of fire that killed 5 persons, including Ram Sarup Sharma. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; SSKS, vol. 16, p. da]

Ram Shankar Dewedi: Resident of v. Manpur, ps. Saraini, distt. Rai Bareli, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Ram Charan Divedi. When the police of Saraini *thana* arrested a local young Congress worker during the "Quit India" movement, the people spontaneously demonstrated and rushed towards the police station for obtaining his release. The police then fired upon the demonstrators without warning, killing Ram Shankar on 18 August 1942. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; SSKS, 8, p. Fa; BCA, p. 117]

Ram Singh *alias* Aseed: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in the Banda region; he also incited the local people to raise their arms against the *goralog* (British) and provided them with funds; he was caught during an engagement with the advancing British troops in Banda, and charged

with 'sedition, murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in July 1858 and executed by hanging soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Banda Collectorate, Basta No. 3, UPRAA]

Ram Singh Kushwaha: Resident of Bhind, Gwalior State (now Madhya Pradesh); s/o Ram Nath Singh Kushwaha. He took part in the 'Quit India' movement in Gwalior State and joined the agitation against Maharaja Scindia for the establishment of a popular government in the State. He was arrested by the Darbar on 23 October 1942, and imprisoned in the Gwalior Central Jail on the charge of declaring war against the ruler. In jail he suffered from tuberculosis, was released and died a few days' later. [H/Poll (FR), F.Nos. (I) 3/90/1942, NAI; *FFMPC*, I, p. 93]

Ram Singh Revadhar: Hailed from distt. Kumaon, the United Provinces (now in Uttarakhand). He was arrested by the British police in August 1942 on account of his active participation during the "Quit India" movement. He was put on trial for his involvement in the anti-British sabotage activities and sentenced to death. He was hanged in November 1942. [H/Poll. 10 No. 3/80/42 (KW), NAI; *SSG*, 4, p. 64]

Ram Singh: Hailed from distt. Meerut, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). Before volunteering his services to the Indian National Army's 3rd Guerrilla Regiment as

Naik, he was a Sepoy in the 7/8 Punjab Regiment of the British-Indian Army. Soon after his joining the INA, he was sent to Burma (Myanmar) for taking part in the battles against the Allied forces. He was killed fighting in the battlefield in 1944. [INA Papers F. No. 403/INA, NAI; *ROH*, pp. 770-771]

Ram Singh: Hailed from Jammu and Kashmir State. Before joining the Indian National Army, he served the 2/17 Dogra regiment of the British-Indian Army as a Naik. As Sepoy in the INA, he was placed in the 1st Infantry battalion of it and sent to the Burma (Myanmar) front. He was killed in an encounter with the British-led Allied forces in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; *ROH*, p. 763]

Ram Singh: Resident of Deoria, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Rajpoot [Rajput]; he was a soldier in the 23rd Regiment of the British-India army; he left the British employment during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebel forces; he fought the British at several places, and was finally caught by the British at the time of their re-occupation of Deoria; he was executed by hanging in July 1857 on the charges of 'desertion and rebellion against the British'. [Mutiny Record, Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL; *WWIM*, III, p.90]

Ram Singh: Resident of Faizabad, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in

Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces of his locality during the Uprising of 1857 and proceeded to Lucknow; he fought against the British at several places in Lucknow city; he was caught by the British army and hanged at Machhi Bhawan, Lucknow, in June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1857), UPSAL]

Ram Singh: Resident of Muttra [Mathura], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in fighting the British at the time of the Uprising of 1857; he also participated in plundering the Government treasury and using its contents for buying arms; he was caught by the advancing British army in an encounter in the Mathura region, and accused of 'murder and plundering the Government property during the rebellion'; he was sentenced to death in 1858, and executed by hanging soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Mathura Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Ram Singh: Resident of Rind, distt., Sawai Madhopur Jaipur State, the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); as a Sepoy in the 1/8 Punjab Regiment of the British-Indian Army he fought in the World War II in Malaya and Singapore; became a prisoner of war in the Japanese hands in 1942 and was offered an option to join the newly established Indian National Army; he took the opportunity and joined the INA as a Sepoy in its 3rd Guerrilla Regiment; while confronting the

British-led Allied forces at Yeu (an important leading road toward Imphal), Myanmar, he lost his life on 7 July 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.479, 480, 498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p.262]

Ram Singh: Resident of v. & p.o. Askat, distt. Almora, Kumaon Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); formerly served as Sepoy in the 4/19 Hyderabad Regiment of the British-Indian Army till 1942, he shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army while he was a prisoner of war with the Japanese Army; enrolled as Sepoy in its 1st Guerilla Regiment and deployed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to fight the British-led Allied forces, he was killed in a British air-raid at Pyinmana in February 1945. [INA Papers, F.Nos.403/INA, 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI; ROH, pp.764-765]

Ram Singh: Resident of v. Bambar, Tegaon, distt. Almora, Kumaon Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); as a Sepoy in the 4/19 Hyderabad Regiment in the British-Indian Army, he served in the Malaya Peninsular front against the Japanese during the World War II and became a prisoner of war in the Japanese hands; released through the intervention of the Indian Independence League, he enrolled himself as a soldier in the Indian National Army and was sent to confront the advancing British troops; died in an air-raid at Pyinmana in February 1945. [INA Papers, F.Nos.403/INA,

- 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI; ROH, pp. 764-765]
- Ram Singh:** Resident of v. Kharkala, p.o. Sunarawal, distt. Almora, Kumaon Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); served in the Indian Army Medical Corps of the British-Indian Army; left it to join the Indian National Army in 1942 in Malaya as Sepoy in the 3rd Guerilla Regiment; died in Sanghai. [INA Papers, F.Nos.403/INA, 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI; ROH, pp.768-769]
- Ram Singh:** Resident of Wuzeerpoor, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; he was a Burkundauz [Barqandaz] in the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebels of the Agra region; he fought the British troops in several engagements in the Agra-Mathura area; he was killed by the advancing British army in the course of its attacks on the rebel position in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.52 (IX) (1858), MSAB]
- Ram Singh:** Resident of, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Naick [Naik] in the A. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebel forces to fight against the British rule; he fought the British at several places, and died in 1858 while
- resisting the advancing British forces. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]
- Ram Subhag:** Born in 1908 in v. Davani, distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He took part in the agitations organized during the "Quit India" movement and received severe bullet wounds in police firing while participating in a rally near his village. He succumbed to his injuries on the spot in August 1942. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.295; BCA, p. 118]
- Ram Sukh:** Resident of Boodwara, Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British army at various places in the Hamirpur region; he also provided financial support to the local people and incited them to raise their arms against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he died while fighting the advancing British army in 1859; his property was confiscated later on, and handed over to the British supporters. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. III, No.43D (1859), MSAB]
- Ram Sunder Singh:** Belonged to v. Satraon, p.o. Barahoj, distt. Gorakhpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He voluntarily joined the Indian National Army and served in its Gandhi Brigade as a Sepoy. He died in the battlefield near Kalewa on the Burma (Myanmar)

- front while fighting the British forces in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; ROH, pp. 762-763]
- Ram Sunder:** Resident of v. Bharatpur, distt. Faizabad, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He left the British-Indian Army's Ambulance Unit to volunteer his services for the Indian National Army. Joining its 3rd Guerrilla Regiment as Naik/Sepoy, he fought in Burma (Myanmar) where he died in an exchange of fire with the Allied forces in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1946), NAI; ROH, pp. 768-769]
- Ram Swarup:** Belonged to distt. Meerut, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). When a protest demonstration had been passing through the *thana* in Mawana village during the "Quit India" movement in September 1942, the police tried to stop it by lathi-charge and, when failed, fired upon it. In the firing Ram Swarup was killed on the spot. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; SSKS, 16, p. da]
- Ram Tapasya Bhar:** Born in 1917 in distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He was arrested for taking part in the demonstrations taken out in connection with the "Quit India" movement. He was brutally beaten to death with rifle-butts by the police in August 1942. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; WWIM, I, p.42]
- Ram Thakur :** Resident of v. Selud, distt. Raipur, Chhattisgarh division, the Central Provinces and Berar (now Chhattisgarh); s/o Naresh Kumar. He took part in the "Quit India" movement, joined the processionists in his locality and faced strong police action. Arrested on 26 August 1942 under Section 26 (5) Defence of India Rules and imprisoned in the Raipur District Jail, he died in detention on 3 October 1942. [H/Poll (FR), F.Nos. 18/8/1942, NAI; FFMPC, I, p. 170]
- Ram Yagya Tiwari:** Resident of v. Nibhapur, distt. Jaunpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh), farmer. He participated in the demonstration organized during the "Quit India" movement at his village and was arrested by the police. While under detention he died in jail due to inhuman tortures in August 1942. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; WWIM, I, p.365]
- Ram:** Resident of Jhansi State, Bundelkhand Agency, the Central India (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels in fighting the British forces during the Uprising of 1857; inspired by Rani Lakshmi Bai, he participated in attacking and destroying the British settlements in Jhansi and its neighbourhood; he was caught in 1858 while defending the Jhansi fort against the offensive of British re-inforcement; charged with 'treason and rebellion against the British', he was executed in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, 1858, UPRAA]
- Ram:** Resident of Mahidpur, Malwa, the Central Indian Agency (now in Madhya Pradesh); Tehsildar of

Mahidpur. Joined the rebel sepoys of the Malwa contingent and took part in November 1857 in fighting the British, at Rawal near Jaora. After re-establishing the authority in the region, the British army arrested and hanged him for his involvement in the rising. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. VI, NAIB; FMM, p.8]

Rama Dhin: Hailed from Faizabad, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces of his locality during the Uprising of 1857 and rushed to Lucknow; he fought against the British at several places in Lucknow city; caught by the British army in the course of an encounter, he was hanged at Machhi Bhawan, Lucknow, in June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1857), UPSAL]

Rama Nand: Resident of Cawnpore (Kanpur), the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); joined the anti-British rebellion during the Uprising of 1857 in the Kanpur region; at the time of the British troops' striking back on Kanpur in the second half of 1857, Rama Nand was caught, charged with 'rebellion against the British' and sentenced to be executed in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, 1857, UPRAA]

Rama Shankar Lal: Resident of v. Sherpur Kalan, distt. Ghazipur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Sukhdeo Lal. He

actively took part in the "Quit India" movement agitations in his village. While participating in a procession, he was injured in the police firing and died in August 1942. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.296]

Rama Shankar Rai: Resident of v. Tiha Mohdpur, p.o. Barhalganj, distt. Gorakhpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He was a civilian who decided to volunteer his services to the Indian National Army in response to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's clarion call for liberating India. As Lieutenant in the INA's 3rd Guerrilla Regiment, he was deployed on the Imphal front to fight the British forces. He died in the battlefield on 19 August 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; ROH, pp. 758-759]

Rama: Resident of Nimar, Malwa region, the Central India Agency, Indore, (now Madhya Pradesh); during the Uprising of 1857 he organized a rebel force of about 3000 Bhils, and attacked the British outposts situated in this region; later, his Bhil troops in collaboration with Thakur Daulat Ram of Reghogarh (in Guna district), occupied Satwas; he also instigated the Mewatis to rebel against the British; he fought a grim battle against the British force led by Captain Wood at Handia in October 1858; being defeated and captured by the British troops, he was executed in October 1858. [GA, MPSAB, Mutiny Papers, Vol-II; WWIM, III, p. 123]

Rama: Resident of v. Tali, p.o. Sikandra-bad, distt. Bulandshahr, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). A Sepoy of the British-Indian Army in the 7/8 Punjab Regiment, he joined the Indian National Army as soldier of its 3rd Guerrilla Regiment. He confronted the British forces in various battle fields in Burma (Myanmar) and lost his life in action in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1946), NAI; ROH, pp. 770-771]

Ramadhar Singh: Resident of v. Dhaniamau, distt. Jaunpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). When he participated in a protest rally during the "Quit India" movement, the police opened fire on it, wounding him fatally and throwing him on the ground. Carried to his home, he died on the same day. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; WWIM, I, p.296]

Ramakrishan Mali: Resident of v. Bansdih, distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Ram Phal Mali. When the police mercilessly lathi-charged on the agitating people during the "Quit India" movement, he received brutal lathi blows and died of these in August 1942. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; WWIM, I, p.296; BCA, p. 119]

Ramanand Teli: Belonged to v. Pachrukha, p.o. Shankar Pathkhauli, ps. Patherwan, distt. Deoria, Uttar Pradesh; s/o Saral. While participating in an agitated public demonstration at a place named Banarahi

during the "Quit India" movement, Ramanand was killed when the police fired on it in 1942. [H/poll. F.No. 563/III/1922, NAI; SSKS, 36, distt. p. 26]

Ramanand: Resident of v. Agra, distt. Jaunpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). Being an active political worker, he took part in organizing demonstrations during the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He, along with few colleagues, captured the two police *Chowkidars* terrorizing the villagers in the area, following the firing at Dhaniamau. Later, when he went to the Agarsara police station to hand them over, the police arrested him and his compatriot, Raghurai. Both were tortured by the police and shot dead on 23 August 1942. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; WWIM, I, p.296; BCA, p. 115]

Ramazan Butt: Resident of distt. Islamabad [Anantnag], Jammu and Kashmir. When the people of Islamabad observed a complete *hartal* on 23 September 1931 to register their protest against the arrest of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah – a prominent leader of the movement for responsible government – he took part in the protest demonstration organized at Shopian (Islamabad). While the vociferous procession was moving on, the State military force intervened to stop it – to the resentment of the protestors. In the ensuing scuffle between the two, the military force suddenly opened indiscriminate firing on the rallyists,

in which Ramazan Butt was killed on the spot at the age of 20. [File No. V, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; KFFF, pp.409-10]

Ramchandra Dhobi: Resident of v. Nautan Hathiyagadh, ps. Rampur, distt. Deoria, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Babulal. He actively participated in India's freedom struggle as a student of Dhusi Basantpur School. While trying to unfurl the Indian National flag on the Magistrate's office building (*kachahri*) during "Quit India" movement, he got killed in police firing on 14 August 1942. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; SSKS, 36, p. 25]

Ramchurn: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British forces on several occasions; caught by the British in the course of an engagement, he was hanged in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Ramchurun: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in the Banda region; he also promised financial support to his neighbours and incited them to raise their arms against the *firangis* (British); he was caught during an engagement with the advancing British troops in Banda, convicted on the charges of 'sedition, aiding and

abetting the rebellion against the British', and sentenced to death with confiscation of property in June 1858; he was executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Ramdas Gaderiya: Belonged to distt. Gorakhpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). On 23 August 1942, approximately 25000 people gathered during the "Quit India" movement in Doharia to resolve to end the British rule and earn freedom. Failing to control the gathering, the police opened fire on it, killing 11 persons. Ramdas Gaderiya was among those killed in the firing on that day. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; SSKS, 36, p. 2 & 26]

Ramdeen Khan: Born in Khutainah, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Mulkana; he was a Burkundauz [*Barqandaz*] in the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels of the Agra region; he fought the British troops in several engagements in the Agra-Mathura area; he was killed by the advancing British forces during their attacks on the rebels in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, File Sl No. 169, UPRAA]

Ramdeen: Belonged to v. Hauz, Jaunpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); *Zamindar*; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and also offered financial support to

the rebels of his area; he organized a group of rebels and attacked the British officers; he was caught by the British authorities and charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death and executed by hanging in June 1858. [Mutiny Records, Jaunpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; *WWIM*, III, p.120]

Ramdeen: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at various places in Banda; he also provided financial support to the local rebels and encouraged them to launch attacks on the British and their loyalists; he was captured when the British army was re-occupying Banda; sentenced to death on the charges of 'aiding and abetting the rebellion', he was executed by hanging in 1858; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. III, No.43D (1859), MSAB]

Ramdeo Kumhar: Resident of Sonbarsa, distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). Farmer; he took part in the "Quit India" movement and joined a procession marching towards the Bairiya police station. He was hit when the police fired upon the processionists and succumbed to his injuries on 18 August 1942. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; *RORCG*; *WWIM*, I, p.297]

Ramdev Singh: Resident of p.o. Sohawal, distt. Faizabad, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). Previously in

Ambulance services of the British-Indian Army, he left it to serve the Indian National Army's Intelligence Group as a Sepoy. He fought against the British in a number of battles in Burma (Myanmar) and lost his life in the battle field near the Arakan Hills in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1946), NAI; *ROH*, pp. 764-765]

Ramdev: Born in v. Sonvarsha, distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). A farmer activist, he participated in a protest march organized at the height of the "Quit India" movement. When the marchers came close to Bairiya *Thana* on 18 August 1942, they were indiscriminately fired upon by the police. Receiving fatal bullet wounds in the firing, Ramdev died on the spot. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; *BCA*, p. 113]

Ramdhan: Belonged to Phelwa under Garhi *Jagir* in Banswara State (now distt. Banswara), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); took part in the Bhagat Bhil movement in southern Rajasthan that Govindgiri started in 1907, preaching monotheism among the Bhils and Kolis of Dungarpur and Banswara States. Soon Govindgiri's socio-religious endeavour changed into a politico-economic movement against the extraction of *Begar* (forced labour) and exploitation of the Bhils by the petty officials of the Dungarpur and Banswara States and Sunth (a small state in Gujarat). Ramdhan was one among those thousands of Bhagat Bhils who joined this movement and

warned the Dungarpur and Banswara rulers in the first week of November 1913, either to remove the main grievance of the Bhils or to face the overthrowing of the States' authority to oppress and ill-treat them. The militancy of the Bhils and their gathering in Mangarh hill so unnerved the British that they sent their own troops along with those of the States to lay siege on Mangarh hill and disperse the gathering. On 17 November 1913 the combined troops attacked the Bhil position and the tribesmen resisted shouting "Jai Guru Govind Maharaj". They did not give up till many of them were injured, 900 captured and 25, including Ramdhan, killed. The incident did awaken the tribesmen so much that Motilal Tejawat had not found it difficult to mobilise them in 1921-22 against forced labour and high rate of land revenue. [F/Poll Proc (Internal-A), Nos 8-67, March 1914; Nos.18-22, August 1914, NAI; *BMSR*, pp.20-21, 30-31, 39-41, 45-47 (referred in connection with the incident)]

Ramdhani Rai: Born in 1904 in v. Kihor, distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). The British police arrested him for his participation in the agitations organized in the wake of the "Quit India" movement. On account of the police brutalities in jail, he died in custody in 1942. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; *RORCG*; *WWIM*, I, p.286]

Ramdhani Rai: Resident of v. Kihor, distt. Ballia, the United Provinces

(now Uttar Pradesh). He was arrested in August 1942 on the ground of his taking part in the agitation during the "Quit India" movement. He was imprisoned and died in jail in the same year on account of severe physical tortures. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; *BCA*, p. 120]

Ramdhar Rai: Resident of v. Bharauli, distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). An eighteen years old, Rai was killed in the police firing while taking part in a protest demonstration during the "Quit India" movement in Ballia in August 1942. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; *BCA*, p. 118]

Ramdhean: Resident of Bhaulpur, Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Pershum; Kaeth; he was under the service of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry of the British army but left the service and joined the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British and charged with 'desertion and mutiny'; he was sentenced to death and executed on 9 July 1857. [Mutiny Record, Allahabad Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Ramdhin Gond: Born on 1 Jly 1920 in Badar Tola, Rajnandgaon (now distt. Rajnandgaon), the Central India Agency (now Chhattisgarh); s/o Rati Ram. He actively participated in the *Jungle/Forest* Satyagraha of 1939 at his native place. He was killed in the police firing while taking part in a protest rally in connection with the

satyagraha on 28 January 1939. [JPP, 30 January, 1939, MSAB; MPKSSKS, III, p.159]

Ramdial: Resident of the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Sepoy in the B. Company of the British-Indian army; he stopped serving the British during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels for overthrowing the British rule; he was caught in 1858 while fighting the British forces, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Ramdular Singh: Resident of v. Kariaon, distt. Jaunpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Jang Bahadur Singh. An active political worker during the "Quit India" movement, he participated in the march to the Miraganj police station and succeeded in hoisting the National Flag on the *Thana* building. Later, while taking part in another siege on the Machhlishahr Tehsil Office, he was shot dead by the police. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; WWIM, I, p.297; BCA, p. 117]

Ramesh Chandra Arya: Resident of v. Bijaigarh, ps. Akrabad, distt. Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh; a dedicated Congressman and Journalist; was sent to jail during the 1931 Satyagraha, and also suffered one and a half years, of imprisonment in 1941 for taking up the cause of Individual Satyagraha.

He was again arrested by the police on 15 June 1943 while protesting against the way the police behaved in arresting some from his village. He was beaten, abused and sent to district jail, Aligarh, subsequently. There he was kept in a solitary cell under fetters and tortured throughout. Consequently, he died in jail on 17/18 June 1943. [Home Deptt. (Jail), F. No. 1989/43, UPSAL; TOI, June 25, 1943; HT, June 22. 1943; SSKS, 34, 1978, p. chha]

Ramesh Dutt Mailviya: Born in 1929 in distt. Allahabad, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He joined the protest rally organized by the Allahabad students in connection with the "Quit India" movement on 12 August 1942. He was hit when the police opened fire on the protesters and died on the spot at the tender age of 13. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; BCA, p. 103]

Ramesh Swami *alias* Kundan: Belonged to Bhusawar, Bharatpur State (now distt. Bharatpur), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); s/o Jugalkishor; Brahmin; educated up to middle standard. He worked for sometime in the Mahakma Sayar of Bharatpur State as Batwal, but resigned from it to become a teacher in a Government School for some time. Ramesh Swami came in close contact with Thakur Deshraj and Kishanlal (popular Praja Mandal leaders in Bharatpur State), and became an active member of the Bharatpur Praja Parishad in 1937. He took part in mobilizing the people for

responsible government and travelled all parts of the State for organizing *Satyagraha* against the Bharatpur ruler. In May 1939 he took part in the Bharatpur Praja Parishad-led *Satyagraha* and was detained in Bharatpur Jail till 24 December 1939. In 1942 he participated in the "Quit India" movement in Bharatpur State and was arrested under the Defence of India Rules and imprisoned for some time. In February 1947 Ramesh Swami participated in the anti-*Begar* movement at Bhusawar and other places in Bharatpur State, launched jointly by Lal Jhanda Kisan Sabha, Muslim Conference and Bharatpur Praja Parishad. During the anti-*Begar* movement when he, along with others, wanted to board a bus for Weir (the scene of outrageous police action), the bus-owner refused to allow them to board on police instruction. Ramesh Swami insisted on boarding since it was a public transport, and lay down with others in front of it to stop its movement, unless they were taken in. Under the order of the police, the bus drove on mowing the *Satyagrahis* underneath. Ramesh Swami and few others were crushed by the bus and died on the spot on 5 February 1947. [*Sujas*, No.4, June-July 1998, Jaipur, pp.60-62; *RSSS*, pp.60-62; *NMIPS*, p.221]

Rameshchandra Vaishya: Born in v. Atrauli, distt. Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh; s/o Chunnilal. He was a school teacher, as well as a shopkeeper. Being a devoted Congress worker, he always took part in all the Congress-led agitation. He

participated in the Salt *Satyagraha* in 1931 and joined the "Quit India" movement in 1942. He died in the police firing at Atrauli in August 1942. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/6/42, NAI; *SSKS*, 34, p. ja]

Ramganee: Hailed from Hinduan, a town in Jaipur State (now in distt. Sawai Madhopur), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); took part in the 1857 Uprising in Jaipur State and was arrested; the Jaipur State troops stationed at Hinduan turned rebellious in the meantime and rescued Ramganee and other insurgents; he was, however, recaptured soon, and sent to Agra by the Political Agent of Jaipur, where Ramganee was tried and executed. [F/Cons, S.C 30 April 1858/149-150 A, NAI; Mil/Deptt. No. M-06-1 (Pts.) Pad No.1/2, F. No. 01, Pt.5/3, Jaipur State Records, RSAB cited in *RSG*, V 2, pp.90-91]

Ramgati: Resident of distt. Benaras (Varanasi), the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He was arrested for his participation in the "Quit India" movement. At the time of his detention he died in August 1942 on account of physical tortures by the police. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; *WWIM*, I, p.298]

Ramgherian: Hailed from Unnao, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces soon after the outbreak of the 1857 Uprising; he marched towards Delhi in the course of fighting against the British forces; he escaped to his

- region after the British re-occupation of Delhi in September 1857; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British army in the Unnao region. [Mutiny Records, Unnao Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Ramjeeman Roy:** Resident of Lokaur, Ghazee poor [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Rajput [Rajput]; he fought the British forces at several places in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to the local rebels for buying arms and attacking the British establishments; he was caught by the British after their re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Ramjeewan Roy:** Belonged to Shairpoor, Gurruckpoor [Gorakhpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Bhoonhar [Bhunhar]; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British on several occasions; he was caught by the British in the course of an encounter in the Gorakhpur region, and hanged in 1858. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Ramkrishn:** Resident of Nemawar, Madhya Pradesh; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces in the Nemawar region; captured by the British in the course of an engagement, he was executed by hanging on 13 October 1857. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 56(1859), MSAB]
- Ramkumal:** Resident of Moorwa, Mirzapoor [Mirzapur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British forces on several occasions; caught by the British in the course of an engagement, he was accused of 'plundering the British property and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death and hanged in 1860. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per. Srs.), UPRAA]
- Ramkunwar:** Resident of Farrukhabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh; s/o Govindram; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces in the Sagar region; he took part in the defence of the Rahatgarh fort, and was caught by the British after the fall of the fort; he was executed by hanging on 25 February 1858. [Mutiny Records, F/ Poll, Supp Proc. No. 1493 (1859), NAI]
- Ramlagan Badhai:** Hailed from distt. Deoria, Uttar Pradesh. While participating in an agitated public demonstration at a place called Banarahi during the "Quit India" movement, Ramlagan was killed when the police opened fire on it in August 1942. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; SSKS, 36, p. 26]
- Ramloutan:** Hailed from Bareilly, Uttar

Pradesh; Brahmin; he joined the rebel forces during the outbreak of the 1857 Uprising; along with his fellow rebels, he marched towards Delhi while fighting against the British forces; he escaped to his region soon after the British re-occupation of Delhi in September 1857; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British army in the Bareilly region. [Mutiny Records, F/Abst. Proc. (Poll), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Ramlu: Belonged to v. Neemuchana, teh. Bansoor [Bansur], Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Brahmin. He participated in a meeting of the *kisan* agitators held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to demonstrate against the Maharaja's misgovernance and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs had been the hardest hit. Hearing the news of the *kisan* gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the exits from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning of dispersal. Ramlu received severe gun shots in the indiscriminate firing and died. Simultaneously with this assault, the village was set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13

November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Ramnath Kudal: Resident of Bundi (city), Bundi State (now distt. Bundi), Rajasthan; Brahmin. When the Bhatiyani Rani of Bundi died in 1931, Ramnath Kudal was asked to cut his hair and perform the rite of cremation as per the practice of *Begar* in the State. Ramnath refused to cut his hair and also take part in the cremation rite as *Begar*. On the order of the ruler of Bundi the police caught hold of Ramnath, tied him with a rope and dragged him by a horse. Ramnath could not bear the wounds and died. After his death the entire city felt outraged and strongly reacted against the ruler's atrocities. A public meeting was held in the *bazar* (market) of Bundi town and its participants marched to *Mahakma Khas* (office of Diwan – Bohra Meghwan) in a procession to register their protest. [*Sujas*, No.4, June-July 1998, Jaipur, p.65]

Rampa Teli: Resident of v. Sansarpur, distt. Kheri (now Lakhimpur Kheri), the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Balla Teli. He, along with his colleagues, confronted the British police and army during the "Quit India" movement in 1942 at Kukhapur. While leading the group with the National Flag in his hand, Rampa Teli was fired from behind by the British policemen and died on the spot in August 1942. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 3/6/42; 3/11/42; NAI; SSKS, 22, p. ba]

Rampati Tiwari: Hailed from v. Teenhara, p.o. Madhuban, distt. Azamgarh, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Shital Tiwari. In the wake of the "Quit India" movement, the police inspector and the force under him at the Madhuban police station had been ordered to raid the Congress office in Dubari Division, put down the National flag flying over it and destroy everything within. This incident on 13 August 1942 inflamed the sentiments of the people and they started gathering near the police station on 15 August 1942 from every part of the district. The demonstrators thereafter sought the *Thana* in-Charge's permission for putting up the National flag on the top of the police station, which he curtly refused on the pretext of the District Magistrate's presence inside. When the agitators' request was thus turned down, they began to pelt stones on the *Thana* edifice and were fired upon by the police from inside the building. In this firing some people were shot dead and Rampati Tiwari happened to be one among those who had been killed on the spot on that day. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; BCA, p. 124; SSKS, 27, pp. ma, ya, ra la; WWIM, I, p.366]

Rampati: Belonged to v. & p.o. Chaura, distt. Gorakhpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Jiwat Ram. As the people were demonstrating during the Non-Cooperation movement, the British police of Chauri Chaura police station suddenly opened fire on them, killing

and injuring many protesters. When they exhausted ammunition and saw the gathering infuriated, the policemen moved back and hid themselves in the police station. Some in the encircling crowd sprayed kerosene oil over the building and set it on fire, killing all the 23 policemen, inside. Arrested and tried for the killings in Chauri Chaura case, Rampati was sentenced to death and hanged on 2 July 1923. [H/poll, F.No. 563/III/1922, NAI; TR, 14 January 1923, RSAB; SSKS, 36, p. 1 & 10]

Rampati: Resident of Rampur Raqba, distt. Gorakhpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Mohar Ahir. While the people were demonstrating during the Non-Cooperation movement, the British police of Chauri Chaura police station suddenly opened fire on them, killing and injuring many protesters. When they ran out of ammunition and found the gathering infuriated, the policemen retreated and hid themselves in the police station. Some in the encircling crowd sprayed kerosene oil over the building and set it on fire, killing all the 23 policemen, inside. Rampati was arrested and tried for the killings in Chauri Chaura case, sentenced to death and hanged on 2 July 1923. [H/poll, F.No. 563/III/1922, NAI; TR, 14 January 1923, RSAB; SSKS, 36, p. 1 & 10]

Rampaul: Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he was a Sepoy in the A. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the

British service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at several places in his region; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British forces. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Rampurshad: Resident of Etawah, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Sepoy in the C. Company under the British-Indian army; he left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels; he was caught in 1858 while fighting the advancing British troops, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Ramraee: Resident of Kanpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857, and also encouraged his neighbours to attack and destroy the *firangis* (British); he was killed while fighting the advancing British army Etawah in 1858. [Mutiny Papers, Etawah Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Ramraj: Hailed from v. Maghi Kothilwa, p.o. Maghi, ps. Nebua Naurangia, distt. Deoria, Uttar Pradesh; s/o Arjun Bhagat. While he was participating in the Individual *satyagraha*, the police beaten him up mercilessly in 1941. He succumbed to the serious *lathi* blows he received

from the police. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; SSKS, 36, pp. 25, 26 & kha]

Ramsahay: Born in mauzah Bhoow, Muttra [Mathura], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Shree Sahay; Thakoor [Thakur]; he took part in the fight against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to the rebels of his area for buying arms and for attacking the British establishments; he was captured after re-occupation of this area by the British and charged with 'plundering the Government property and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1860 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Agra/Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. III, No.43D (1859), MSAB]

Ramsewak: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in the Banda region; he also offered financial support to the local people and incited them to raise their arms against the British rule; he died while fighting the advancing British troops in 1858; his property was confiscated later on, and handed over to the British loyalists. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. III, No.43D (1859), MSAB]

Ramsharan: Belonged to teh. Thanaghazi, Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), the Rajputana Agency (now

Rajasthan); Chamar; participated in the *kisan* meeting at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to protest against the Maharaja's oppressive administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this gathering of peasant agitators, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the escaping routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning. Ramsharan received serious bullet wounds in the indiscriminate firing and died on the spot. Simultaneously with this assault, the village was set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Ramsree: Resident of Benares (now Uttar Pradesh); Aheer; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British forces on several engagements; caught by the British in the course of an encounter, accused of 'plundering the British property and rebellion against the British', sentenced to death and hanged in 1860. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per.

Srs.), UPRAA]

Ramu Ram: Born in v. Rashidpura in teh. Didwana, Jodhpur (Marwar) State (now in distt. Nagaur), Rajasthan; s/o Hukmaram. He joined the British-Indian Army as a sepoy and served in North-West Frontier Province. Retired in 1935 and settled in Ladnun, he joined the political activities and came in close contact with Mahant Chaindas to fight against the tyranny of the *Jagirdars*. He actively participated in the Third Annual Session of Marwar Lok Parishad at Ladnun in 1940-41 and was greatly impressed by Jainarayan Vyas. He successfully held the *kisan* meetings in Kasumbi and Baundi villages against the *Jagirdari* atrocities. With Chunnilal and other *kisan* leaders, he went to Dabra for taking part in the Kisan Conference on 13 March 1947. When the Dabra *Jagirdar's* men attacked on the *kisan* leaders, Ramu Ram fought them bravely and killed the uncle of Dabra *Jagirdar* with his sword. That was the point, another man of the *Jagirdar* fired upon Ramu Ram and he died on the spot. [*Sujas*, June-July 1998, Jaipur, p.75; *DKAS*, pp.5-7; *DK*, pp.6, 21-22]

Ramveshuar: Belonged to v. Hauz, Jaunpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); *Zamindar*; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and also offered financial support to the rebels of his area; he organized a group of rebels and spearheaded its attacks on the British establishments; he was caught by the British authorities and

charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death and executed by hanging in June 1858. [Mutiny Records, Jaunpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.123]

Ramzan Ali: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857 and also incited the local people to take part in the resistance against the British rule; he was killed by the British army while confronting them at Bailey Guard, Lucknow, in November 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858), UPSAL]

Ramzan Butt Chikan: Hailed from distt. Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Rahman Butt Chikan. He took active part in the political movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir State. He was killed in the State police firing while participating in a protest demonstration against the Maharaja's autocratic rule, at Shopian on 21 September 1931. [File No. V, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; HMKJAMH, p. 324]

Ramzan Khan: Resident of Gokalpoor, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he was a Burkundauz [*Barqandaz*] with the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison; he gave up the British employment during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels of the Agra area; he fought the

British troops in several engagements in the Agra-Mathura region; he was killed by the advancing British army during its attacks on the rebels in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Ramzane: Belonged to Cheterkonee, Ghazeepoor [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought the British forces at several places in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to the rebels for buying arms to attack the British establishments; he was caught by the British when they re-occupied the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Randulaar Singh: Resident of v. Booasar, Dobhi Taluqa, Jaunpore (Jaunpur), the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; he was a *Zamindar*, played a prominent part in organizing the rebel forces in Dobhi Taluqa during the Uprising of 1857, and fought at several places in the Ghazipur, Azamgarh and Benares region; his attempt to capture Azamgarh and Benares region failed when the British defeated the rebel forces in June 1857 near Benares; Randulaar Singh, along with others, joined Kunwar Singh when he appeared in Azamgarh and fought against the British; after the withdrawal of Kunwar Singh from Azamgarh, the British forces occupied the region and captured in May 1858 many of the rebels,

including Randulaar Singh; charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to death and executed by hanging from a mango tree. [Mutiny Records, Jaunpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, pp.120-21]

Rani Avantibai Lodhi: Married to Vikramjit, Raja of Ramgarh in Mandla district, (Madhya Pradesh). Rani Avanti Bai Lodhi took up the reins of administration of the State in her hands (on behalf of the minor son, Amar Singh), following the Raja's falling into mental illness. When the Raja died in 1851, the British authorities decided to pass over Ramgarh's administration to a Court of Ward in total disregard of the Rani. She strongly resented the British action and remained aggrieved throughout till her opportunity to retaliate came in 1857 – the year the Great Revolt engulfed the Jabalpur-Mandla area. The Rani joined the rebel forces by commanding the Ramgarh troops on horse-back and confronting the British in Sohagpur. Her heroism against Captain Washington's British contingent at Shahpura drew admiration even from his enemies. Forcing the British to retreat from Shahpura, she joined other chieftains of Mandla later on for a decisive battle in the hilly region of Devhargarh. Defeated in the battle of Devhargarh on 1 April 1858, the Rani retreated to Ramgarh where she and her followers were encircled and defeated by the British. Captured by them and imprisoned,

the Rani appeared to have died in captivity in August 1858. [JDR, Bundle Correspondence, Section – Political, F.No. 12 of 1857-58, B No 44, SAAMPB; MBM 1857, pp186-194 WWIM, III, pp 11-12; TFWI 1857, I, pp.166-67, 177-78, 180-81, 186-89, 214-15, 244-45, 253-60]

Ranjit Gond: Resident of Saugor (Sagar), Jubbulpore Division, the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); joined the revolt of 1857 against the British administration in the Saugor region; took a leading role in attacking the British outposts; while pursuing his rebellious activities, he was caught by the British troops and executed by them on 20 July 1857. [Mutiny Papers, VI, NAIB; WWIM, III, p. 124]

Ranjit Rai Dikshit: Resident of Dabhaura, Satna, Jubbulpore Division, the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); *Zamindar*; raised a rebel force locally in the wake of the Uprising of 1857; in collaboration with Lal Ranmat Singh, prominent rebel leader of Baghelkhand region, he fought the British troops in Jubbulpore and Baghelkhand areas, and while confronting the pro-British Rewa State forces at Dabhaura, Ranjit Rai Dikshit laid down his life in the battlefield. [Mutiny Papers, II, NAIB; WWIM, III, p.36]

Ranjit Singh: Resident of the Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); earlier he was a Soldier

in the 5/18 Garhwal Rifles of the British-Indian Army, but left it in 1942 to join the Indian National Army as Lance-Naik of the 3rd Battalion of the INA; he was deployed to fight the British forces in Burma (now Myanmar); he was killed by the enemy on the front in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; *WWIM*, II, p.269]

Ranjitsingh: Resident of Madhya Pradesh; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces; he was killed by the British in the course of an engagement on 24 March 1858. [Mutiny Records, Rev Deptt, F. No. 19 (1857), MPSAB]

Ranjorsingh: Resident of Saurara, Madhya Pradesh; Thanedar; he left the service and joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857; he fought the British forces and was captured by the British in the course of an engagement; he was executed by hanging on 3 March 1858. [Mutiny Records, F/ Poll Supp. Proc. No. 135 (1859), NAI]

Ranmat Singh: Born in 1825, resident of Rewa State, (now Madhya Pradesh); high ranked army officer of Rewa State. During the Uprising of 1857, he revolted against the colonial-British agency and forced the British Political Agent of Rewa State, Mr. Oswan, to flee; he also launched an attack on the British Resident of Nagod State. While in Ajaigarh State territories, he and his followers killed

Keshri Singh, the General of Ajaigarh State force and invaded the British cantonment at Nowgaon (Bundelkhand). The British encountered serious challenges from Ranmat Singh and his men at the time of their regaining Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. Their forces overpowered Ranmat when he took shelter at Jalpa Devi temple, brought him to the United Provinces, put him for the time being in the Agra Jail and hanged him on the auspicious day of *Anant Chaturadashi* in 1859. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. VI, NAIB; *IR*, I, pp.231-32]

Rao Bhoopal Singh: Resident of Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces in Aligarh; he also provided financial support to the rebels of his locality; caught by the British during their raids on the rebels, he was hanged in 1857 on the charges of 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; his house was also razed to the ground. [Mutiny Records, Aligarh Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt. Part-1, Vol. No. 44 (1858), MSAB]

Rao Moheeput: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in the Banda region; he also offered financial support to his neighbours and incited them to fight and kill the British; he was caught during an encounter with the

advancing British army in Banda, and charged with 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death with confiscation of property in May 1858 and hanged thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Rao Sahib: Resident of Jalaun, Jhansi State, Bundelkhand Agency, the Central India (now Uttar Pradesh); joined the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 against the British rule; while defending Jhansi from the advancing British forces he was caught and charged with 'rebellion against the British.' He was executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, 1858; UPRAA]

Raot Sheoraj Singh: Resident of Sheorajpur, Cawnpore (now Kanpur) in the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces in Kanpur and fought against the British during the Uprising of 1857; took part in the rebellion in Oudh and other areas; arrested by the British troops and charged with 'rebellion against the British', he was executed in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, 1857, UPRAA]

Rashmi Rahman: Born 1906 in Maliknag, distt. Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Ali Rashmi. He actively participated in the political movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir. While taking part in a rally to protest against the tyranny of the State ruler at Maliknag in 1931, he was killed on the spot in

the State Army's firing upon the rallyists. [File No. V, 4; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; HMKJAMH, p. 328]

Ratan Singh: Born in Jaunpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Alam Singh; he took part during the Uprising of 1857 in an encounter with the *Tehsildar's* troops at Sonth, Jaunpur, on 20 March 1858, along with other rebels; he was captured on the same day and put on trial for taking the side of the rebels; he received death sentence and was hanged on 29 March 1858. [Mutiny Records, Jaunpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.52 (IX) (1858), MSAB]

Ratan: Resident of Dhivehi, distt. Jubbulpore [Jabalpur], the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); s/o Jhurre. He took part in the Civil Disobedience movement in the Jubbulpore Division. Arrested for his role in the public unrest there, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on 21 May 1931. Put in Jabalpur and Nagpur jails, he died in detention on 10 September 1931. [H/Poll (FR), F.Nos. 18/4/1931, 18/5/1931, NAI; FFMPC, II, p. 356]

Ratiyo: Belonged to Kaliwada under Bhukia Jagir in Banswara State (now distt. Banswara), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); took part in the Bhagat Bhil movement in southern Rajasthan that Govindgiri started in 1907, preaching monotheism among the Bhils and Kolis of Dungarpur and Banswara States. Soon Govindgiri's socio-

religious endeavour changed into a politico-economic movement, against the extraction of *Begar* (forced labour) and exploitation of the Bhils by the petty officials of the Dungarpur and Banswara States and Sunth (a small state in Gujarat). Ratiyo was one among those thousands of Bhagat Bhils who joined this movement and warned the Dungarpur and Banswara rulers in the first week of November 1913, either to remove the main grievance of the Bhils or to face the overthrowing of the States' authority to oppress and ill-treat them. The militancy of the Bhils and their gathering in Mangarh hill so unnerved the British that they sent their own troops along with those of the States to lay siege on Mangarh hill and disperse the gathering. On 17 November 1913 the combined troops attacked the Bhil position and the tribesmen resisted shouting "Jai Guru Govind Maharaj". They did not give up till many of them were injured, 900 captured and 25, including Ratiyo, killed. The incident did awaken the tribesmen so much that Motilal Tejawat had not found it difficult to mobilise them in 1921-22 against forced labour and high rate of land revenue. [F/Poll Proc (Internal-A), Nos 8-67, March 1914; Nos.18-22, August 1914, NAI; *BMBSR*, pp.20-21, 30-31, 39-41, 45-47 (referred in connection with the incident)]

Rattan Singh: Belonged v. Gioori, teh. Bansoor [Bansur], Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Thakur; participa-

ted in the *kisan* meeting held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to protest against the Maharaja's mal-administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the escape routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning of dispersal. With many others, Rattan Singh received serious bullet wounds in the indiscriminate firing and died on the spot. Simultaneously with this firing, the village was set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; *TR*, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Rattan Singh: Born on 7 December 1916, v. Pachchisi, distt. Almora, Kumaon Division, United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); s/o Daulat Singh; employed as carpenter in the Gandhi Ashram at Chanauda; participated in the "Quit India" movement in Almora (Chanauda) in 1942 against the British, he participated in a protest demonstration that was fired upon by the British forces; Rattan Singh was seriously injured in the firing and

subsequently succumbed to his injuries. [PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 155, 156, 157 (PA), NAI; WWIM, I, p.302; SSKS, KD: p.3; BSAS: pp. 129-30]

Rattan Singh: Resident of Kandha, distt. Almora, Kumaon Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); as a soldier in the British-Indian Army, he served on the Malaya Peninsular front under the British General A.E. Percival to resist the Japanese military advancement; following a defeat in February 1942, Rattan became a prisoner of war in the Japanese hands in Malaya till he was freed because of a bilateral agreement between the Japanese authorities and the Indian Independence League; enlisted as a Sepoy in the 3rd Guerilla Regiment of the Indian National Army, he died in action against the British at Ye-u on 7 July 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.403/INA, 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI; ROH, pp.764-765]

Rattan Singh: Resident of v. Chandkaur, p.o. Ben, distt. Almora, Kumaon Division, United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); he served as a Sepoy in the British-Indian Army; while in Malay in 1942 he switched over his loyalty to the Indian National Army, subsequent to his release as a Japanese prisoner of war; while confronting the British-led Allied forces in Burma (Myanmar) he was killed by the enemy. [INA Papers, F.Nos.403/INA, 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI; ROH, pp.766-

767]

Rattan Singh: Resident of v. Kana, p.o. Bageshwar, distt. Almora, Kumaon Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); he was enlisted as Sepoy in the 3rd Guerilla Regiment of the Indian National Army; died while fighting against the British-led Allied forces in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.403/INA, 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI; ROH, pp.766-767]

Raushan: Born in Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the resistance against the British rule during the Uprising of 1857 and engaged the British forces in different locales; he was killed by the British army during an encounter at Bailey Guard, Lucknow, in November 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858), UPSAL]

Raushan: Resident of Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh; he joined hands with the rebel forces under the leadership of Khan Bahadur Khan (the rebel leader of the Rohilkhand region), and fought against the British at various places during the 1857 Uprising; he was caught by the advancing British army in the course of the fighting, and executed by hanging in 1860 at Bareilly. [Mutiny Records, Bareilly Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, pp.68.69]

Rauzan Sheikh: Born in Kanpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar

pradesh); he joined the rebels of his region during the Uprising of 1857, and also incited the local people to attack the British; he was killed while fighting the advancing British army in Kanpur in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; PP, Further Papers No. 1; *TIM*, p. 103]

Rawat Singh: Resident of the Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); earlier he was a Havildar [*Hawaldar*] in the 5/18 Garhwal Rifles of the British-Indian Army but shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 and served it as Lieutenant in the 1st Guerrilla Regiment; he was deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to fight the Allied forces; he was killed on the battle ground by the enemy in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; *WWIM*, II, p.273]

Raza Khan: Hailed from Faizabad, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and marched towards Lucknow; he fought against the British at several places in Lucknow city; he was captured by the British army and hanged at Machhi Bhawan, Lucknow, in June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1857), UPSAL]

Razaq Ahangar: Born in 1876 in distt. Islamabad [Anantnag], Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Rahim Ahangar; Blacksmith. When the people of Islamabad observed a complete *hartal*

on 23 September 1931 to register their strong opposition to the arrest of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah – a prominent leader of the movement for responsible government – he took part in a protest demonstration organized at Shopian (Islamabad). While the vociferous procession was moving on, the State military force intervened to stop it – to the resentment of the protesters. In the ensuing scuffle between the two, the military force suddenly opened indiscriminate firing on the rallyists in which Razaq Ahangar was killed on the spot at the age of 55. [File No. V, 8; *MMCR*, J&KSA, Srinagar; *KFFF*, pp.409-10; *WWIM*, II, p. 5; *HMKJAMH*, p. 322]

Reesal: Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Sepoy in the A. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at several places; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British forces. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Regunath Shah: Hailed from Garh Mandala, the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); s/o Raja Shankar Shah; joined hands with the rebel soldiers of the 52nd Native Infantry and ran over the British outposts at Jabalpur; he and his father were captured by the British army and executed by being blown away by a canon on 14 September 1857.

- [Mutiny Papers, Vol. VI, NAIB; WWIM, III, p. 1117]
- Rehmut Ally:** Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); Syud [Syed]; he was a Sepoy in the A. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at several places; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British forces. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]
- Resaldar Fateh Ali:** Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and led the rebels in attacking the British personnel and their establishments in Lucknow on several occasions; he died while fighting against the British army at Hazratganj, Lucknow in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Resaldar Gajadhar:** Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and played a significant role in organizing the rebel forces of his region; he led the rebels in attacking the British authorities and their establishments in Lucknow on several occasions; he died while fighting against the British army at Hazratganj, Lucknow in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Resaul:** Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at various places in the Banda region; he also incited the local people to raise their arms and kill the British; he was caught by the British troops during their attacks on Banda, and convicted on the charges of 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death with confiscation of property in June 1858; he was executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Rikhai Dhobi:** Resident of v. Goiti Buzurg, p.o. Kinner Patti, ps. Nebua Naurangia, distt. Deoria, Uttar Pradesh. He took active part in the "Quit India" movement in Deoria. He received severe injuries in a protest rally that was several lathi-charged by the police, and he died on the spot in 1942. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; SSKS, 36, pp. 25, 26 & ga]
- Rikhee:** Belonged to Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Rajpoot [Rajput]; he fought against the British and their loyalists during the Uprising of 1857; he also propagated against the British and incited his neighbours to attack them; he was caught by the British troops in one of their raids on Banda; charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to death in September 1858 and hanged; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Rikheshwar Rai: Born in 1912 at v. Sherpur Kalan, distt. Ghazipur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Raj Narain Rai. While marching on to the Muhammadabad *Tehsil* Office in connection with the "Quit India" movement in August 1942, he was shot several times in the head and killed by the police inside the *Tehsil* treasury. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.286]

Rikkhi Singh: Resident of v. Asgharipur, distt. Bijnor, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Hori Singh. He was killed in the police firing while taking part in a protest rally at Bijnor in the midst of the "Quit India" movement in August 1942. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; WWIM, I, p.308]

Risal Singh: Inhabitant of Dhirauli, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels of the Amorha state (now in distt. Basti) during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British on several occasions; he was caught by the advancing British forces, and executed by hanging from a 'Pipal Tree' in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Monument of Chhawani, cited in LL1857, pp.20-26]

Rishal Singh: Hailed from Bamanwas, teh. Bansoor [Bansur], Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Rajput; participated in the *kisan* agitators' meeting held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to remonstrate against the Maharaja's oppressive administration

and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this gathering of the *kisan* agitators the Maharaja sent his State Army to deal sternly with the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the escape routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning of dispersal. Rishal Singh received fatal gun shot wounds in the indiscriminate firing and died. Simultaneously, the village was also set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Risheshwar Rai: Born in November 1912 in v. Sherpur Kalan, distt. Ghazipur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Rajnarain Rai, farmer. He took an active part in the agitations during the "Quit India" movement. He received bullet wounds in the police firing while in a procession towards the Muhammadabad *Tehsil* Office and died in the spot in August 1942. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; BCA, p. 110]

Risipal Singh: Hailed from Jaunpur, North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels in

fighting the British during the Uprising of 1857; took part in plundering British properties at Ghansheyampur to finance the rebel cause; he was arrested and put on trial on the charge of 'rebellion and plundering' and awarded death sentence; he was hanged on 6 March 1958. [Mutiny Records, Jaunpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Roodhur Singh: Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; he was a Sepoy in the A. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at several places; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British forces. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Rookoon-ood Dowlah: Belonged to Lucknow, the Awadh Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and took a leading part in organizing the rebels of his area; he fought the British on several occasions and was caught during an engagement; imprisoned on the charges of 'sedition and rebellion against the British', he died in captivity in June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; *TGIR 1857*, p.63]

Rooma Dass: Belonged to Aligarh, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the struggle of the rebels during the Uprising of 1857, and also incited

others to challenge the British forces; he was caught by the British troops at the time of their attacks on the rebels in Aligarh, and charged with 'sedition, murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1858, and hanged soon thereafter; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Proc. F/Deptt. (Judl), NWP, Vol. 74 (1858), UPSAL]

Roopa: Belonged to Serai Suhur, Futehpore Secree [Fatehpur Sikri], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in an attack on the British officers and their establishments; he was caught by the British in the course of an engagement and hanged in 1858 on the charges of 'murder of the British officers and plundering the Government property during the rebellion'. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi/Bulanadshahar Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Roopdhar: Resident of Jagdalpur area in Indrawati Valley, Bastar State (now Chhattisgarh); took part in the Adivasi (tribal) Bhumkal – revolt of 1910 in the Jagdalpur region of Bastar against the feudal-colonial exploitation, and in the tribes' anxiety for maintaining their distinct ways of life. On 16 February 1910, following the direct confrontation (Indrawati-ford battle) between the rebels and the British where many people died on the rebel side, Roopdhar and few others escaped from the scene and rallied round the neighbouring Ulnar

and Netanar villages. "On the night of 25th February, the combined forces surrounded the Ulnar hill on which the men of Netanar village [the rebels] were supposed to be encamped. The movement was well executed, and all the aboriginals [tribals] were captured...." Along with others Roopdhar was arrested, charged with "waging war against the Crown", and tried between 13 March and 28 April 1910 (known as the Jagdalpur Trial). Seventy eight of the rebels, including Roopdhar, were detained in Bastar Jail and later in June 1910 sent to the Raipur Central Jail, where he died (before 7 November 1910) suffering ill-treatment and tortures by the jail administration. [F/Poll (Confidential), Nos 60, 29 of 1910, NAI; Jail Records, Central Jail, Raipur, List of Bastar Prisoners, cf HTPB, pp.245-57]

Rooshun Beg: Born in Shekooabad, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Moogul [Mughal]; he was a Burkundauz [*Barqandaz*] in the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison; he gave up the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels of the Agra area; he fought the British on several occasions in the Agra-Mathura region; he was killed by the advancing British army during its attacks on the rebels in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Rootna: Belonged to Ghazeepoor [Ghazipur], the North-Western

Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels of his area and fought the British forces at several places in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British after their re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Roshan Beg: Born in 1817 in Kota State (now distt. Kota), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); he was Adjutant in the Kota State Artillery in Kota State Fort; with the rebel soldiers of Kota State Army, he was actively involved in 1857 Uprising against the Kota Maharao who was loyal to the British; facilitated the rebellion by placing all the cannons and guns under his charge at the rebels' disposal; participated in the attack on the Agency House, Kota, on 15 October 1857 where Major Burton, the British Political Agent, and his two sons were killed; also involved in the attack on the Kota Fort in November 1857; Roshan Beg died in a battle at Kaithunipole fighting against Major General Roberts's troops in March 1858. [*Sujas* No. 4, June-July 1998, Jaipur, pp.80-81; *WWIM*, III, p.127 cited in *RSG*, V 2, p.101]

Roshan Khan: Born in 1818, Bhopal State (now Madhya Pradesh); s/o Murad Khan; he enlisted himself in Nawab Fazil Mohammad Khan's anti-British rebel forces; participated in attacking and throwing out the Britishers from Ambapani, Sehore and Rahatgarh areas during the Uprising of 1857;

when the British reinforcement under Hugh Rose came to re-occupy the fort on 24 January 1858, Roshan Khan was captured by the troops and tried for 'plundering and rebellion against the British authority', Roshan was executed by hanging at the entrance of the Rahatgarh Fort on 29 January 1858. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. III, NAIB]

Roshan Khan: Born in Muttra [Mathura], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Akbar Khan; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in fighting the British army; he was caught and hanged by the British on the charges of 'murder and rebellion against the British'. [Mutiny Records, Mathura Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Dept. Parts-2&3, Vol. No. 45 (1858), MSAB]

Roshan Singh 'Thakur': Born in 1894 in v. Nevada/Javada, distt. Shahjahanpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); was involved in nationalist activities from his early days; took part in the Non-Cooperation movement, but when Gandhiji withdrew it after the Chauri Chaura incident, Roshan Singh got disenchanted with the whole notion of non-violence. A great admirer of Ram Prasad Bismil, he joined the revolutionary party in the United Provinces soon thereafter. Endowed with a healthy body and proficient in using lathis, swords and rifles, Roshan Singh joined Ram Prasad Bismil, Rajendra Nath Lahiri and others in the revolutionary raids on Bichpuri, Bamrauli, Shergunj, etc. He

was also involved in the Ram Prasad Bismil-led fund-raising "political dacoity" (well-known as Kakori Train Dacoity) on 9 August 1925. Being a close associate of Bismil, and having a hand in all the revolutionary activities, Roshan Singh was arrested and tried in the Kakori Conspiracy Case in Session's Court, Lucknow. Charged with "taking part in the Bamrauli, Bichpuri, Dwarikapuri, Shergunj dacoities, and in Kakori train dacoity"; the Session's Judge, Hamilton, in his judgment on 6 April 1927 sentenced Roshan Singh, along with Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqullah Khan and Rajendra Nath Lahiri to death. Roshan Singh was kept imprisoned in the Naini Jail, Allahabad, and hanged there on 19 December 1927 at the age of 33 years. [H/Poll, F.No. 253 of 1925; H/Poll, F.No. 53 & KW/1927 (Judgement); H/Judl, F.No. 855/1927 (Proc.), NAI; *TLD*, pp.167, 177, 200; *SSG*, 4, *Shahidnama*, pp.41-43; *IR*, 4, pp.212-13; *EISFF*, pp.210-11]

Roto: Resident of v. Macchala Magra, Udaipur (Mewar) State (now distt. Udaipur), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); took part in the Bhagat Bhil movement in southern Rajasthan that Govindgiri started in 1907, preaching monotheism among the Bhils and Kolis of Dungarpur and Banswara States. Soon Govindgiri's socio-religious endeavour changed into a politico-economic movement, against the extraction of *Begar* (forced labour) and exploitation of the Bhils by the petty officials of the Dungarpur and Banswara States and

Sunth (a small state in Gujarat). Roto was one among those thousands of Bhagat Bhils who joined this movement and warned the Dungarpur and Banswara rulers in the first week of November 1913, either to remove the main grievance of the Bhils or to face the overthrowing of the States' authority to oppress and ill-treat them. The militancy of the Bhils and their gathering in Mangarh hill so unnerved the British that they sent their own troops along with those of the States to lay siege on Mangarh hill and disperse the gathering. On 17 November 1913 the combined troops attacked the Bhil position and the tribesmen resisted shouting "Jai Guru Govind Maharaj". They did not give up till many of them were injured, 900 captured and 25, including Roto, killed. The incident did awaken the tribesmen so much that Motilal Tejawat had not found it difficult to mobilise them in 1921-22 against forced labour and high rate of land revenue. [F/Poll Proc (Internal-A), Nos 8-67, March 1914; Nos.18-22, August 1914, NAI; *BMBSR*, pp.20-21, 30-31, 39-41, 45-47 (referred in connection with the incident)]

Roy Singh: Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; he was a Sepoy in the A. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at several places; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British

forces. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Rubaadey: Belonged to Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857; he fought against the British forces at a number of places in the Banda region, and also incited the local people to attack and plunder the British establishments; he was captured during the British re-occupation of the Banda region, and charged with 'plundering and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced in August 1858 to transportation for life with confiscation of property; he died later in detention. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Rudalea: Belonged to Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Rajpoot [Rajput]; he joined the rebel forces against the British during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in attacking the British establishments; he also provided financial support to the rebels for meeting their military expenses; he was caught by the British in the course of an engagement and charged with 'murder, aiding and abetting the rebellion'; he was sentenced to death in September 1858 and hanged, his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Rudali Hajjam: Belonged to Faizabad, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the

Uprising of 1857 and proceeded to Lucknow; he fought against the British forces at several places in Lucknow city; he was captured by the British army and hanged at Machhi Bhawan, Lucknow in June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1857), UPSAL]

Rudatti: Hailed from v. Laxamanpur, p.o. Chaura, Gorakhpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Ramdihal. While the people were demonstrating during the Non-Cooperation movement, the British police of Chauri Chaura police station suddenly opened fire on them killing and injuring many protesters. When they ran out of ammunition and found the gathering infuriated, the policemen retreated and hid themselves in the police station. Some in the encircling crowd sprayed kerosene oil over the building and set it on fire, killing all the 23 policemen, inside. Arrested and tried in Chauri Chaura case, Rudatti was sentenced to death and hanged on 2 July 1923. [H/poll, F.No. 563/III/1922, NAI; TR, 14 January, 1923, RSAB; SSKS, 36, p. 1 & 10]

Rudharam: Born in 1905 in v. Rashidpura, teh. Didwana, Jodhpur (Marwar) State (now in distt. Nagaur), Rajasthan; s/o Hukmaram. He joined the Sardar Infantry in British-Indian Army, 1923. Retired after eighteen years' service and settled in Ladnun. Rudharam had developed sympathy for the peasants suffering under the *Jagirdar's* tyranny. Along with his

elder brother, Ramuram, he became involved in organizing the peasants in Ladnun and Didwana tehsils against the atrocities of the *Jagirdars*. He also attended all the kisan meetings held in Marwar, including the Dabra Kisan Conference on 13 March 1947. When the Dabra *Jagirdar's* men launched an attack on the kisans, Rudharam stood beside his brother and resisted bravely. In the midst of all this, he received severe gun shots and died on the spot. [*Sujas*, June-July 1998, Jaipur, p.75; DKAS, pp.7-8]

Rudra Pratap Singh: Born in 1916, resident of v. Manegaon, distt. Narsinghpur, Nerbudda division, the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); s/o Shiv Ram Singh. Involved in the Individual Satyagraha, he was arrested on 11 June 1941 and sentenced to six months imprisonment under Sections 38 (i) (a), 38(5) and 34(6) (k) Defence of India Rules. Again he was imprisoned for taking part in the lingering remains of the "Quit India" movement and detained under Section 26 (5) Defence of India Rules. Sent to Narsinghpur, Nagpur and Jabalpur Jails, respectively, between June 1943 and March 1945, he was released to avoid his custodial death. Soon after his release, he died of tortures and broken health. [H/Poll (FR), F.Nos. 18/8/1942, FFMPC, II, p. 444]

Rudra Singh: Resident of the Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); he was a Soldier in the

5/18 Garhwal Rifles of the British-Indian Army; he volunteered to join the Indian National Army in 1942 and served it as Sepoy in the 1st Guerrilla Regiment; while fighting against the British forces in Burma (now Myanmar) he was killed in the battle field in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p.277]

Rudur: Resident of Jhansee [Jhansi], Uttar Pradesh; he joined the rebels in fighting against the British during the 1857 Uprising; he also participated in the rebel forces attacking and plundering the British establishments in his locality; he was captured by the British in the course of their bid for re-capturing this area; he was sentenced to death in 1859 on the charges of plundering, murder and rebellion against the British'. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny, Basta, UPRAA]

Ruggobhur alias Ramruttun: Born in Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the fighting against the British rule during the Uprising of 1857; he also incited the local people to attack and plunder the British establishments; he was caught by the British forces in the course of their raids on the Allahabad region, and charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in July 1857 and hanged; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, PP. Further Paper No.6; TIM, p.216]

Rugho Singh: Resident of teh. Thanaghazi, Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Shekhawat. He participated in the *kisan* agitators' meeting held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to demonstrate against the Maharaja's oppressive administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of the *kisan* gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to deal sternly with the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the exit routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning. Rugho Singh was seriously injured in the indiscriminate firing and died. Simultaneously, the village was also set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Rughoonanth Singh: Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he took a leading part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in Lucknow; he was killed by the British army during an engagement in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Rughoonath: Belonged to the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Sepoy in the B. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebel forces to fight against the British; he was caught in 1858 while resisting the British forces, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Rughoonath: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in the Banda region; he also provided financial support to the local rebels and incited them to raise their arms against the *firangis* (British) and their faithfuls; he was caught during an engagement with the advancing British troops in Banda, and charged with 'sedition and rebellion with violence'; sentenced to death with confiscation of property in June 1858, he was executed by hanging thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Rughoonath Singh: Resident of v. Khaga, Futtehpur [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; *Zamindar*; he took a leading part in the Uprising against the British rule in 1857; he participated in several armed confrontations with the British forces under the leadership

of Thakur Daryao Singh; he was captured by the British forces during their re-occupation of the Fatehpur region and was executed by hanging on 6 March 1858. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per. Srs.), UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.117]

Rughunundun: Resident of Toreka-poor, Gwalior, (now Madhya Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Sepoy in the A. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at several places; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British forces. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Rugobur: Born in Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857, and also encouraged others in attacking the British establishments in Allahabad; he was caught by the British at the time of their raids on the Allahabad region, and charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to death in June 1857, and hanged; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Allahabad Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; PP, Further Paper No.1; TIM, p.222]

Ruhamut Allee: Resident of Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and encouraged others to march towards

Delhi; he himself moved in to Delhi, joined hands with the rebels there and fought the British troops at several places; he died while confronting the advancing British army in Delhi in September 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Bundle No.57, NAI]

Ruheem Beg: Hailed from v. Alamganj, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Shaikh; he was a Sowar [*Sawar*] in the Permanent Armed Guards at the Agra Central Prison; while he was on escort duty at Bulandshahar, he left the British service in June 1857 to participate in the Uprising of 1857. Along with the other rebels, he proceeded to Delhi and joined the rebels' struggle against the British rule; he was killed by the advancing British army during an encounter in the Delhi region in September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, S. No. 69, UPRAA; Mutiny Papers, Coll No. 57, NAI]

Ruheem Bukt: Belonged to Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the anti-British forces during the Uprising of 1857; he also provided financial support to other rebels of his area for buying arms; he was caught by the British troops in the course of their raids on this area, and sentenced to death in 1858 on the charges of 'murder, aiding and abetting the rebellion'; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Ruheem Bux: Resident of Futtehpore [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at different places in the Fatehpur-Kanpur region; he also provided financial support to the local people and encouraged them to plunder the British properties; he was killed by the British troops while resisting their attacks in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per.Srs.), UPRAA]

Ruheem Khan: Belonged to Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in the Banda region; he also offered financial support to the local people and incited them to raise their arms against the British rule; he was caught during an engagement with the advancing British troops in Banda, and charged with 'sedition and rebellion with violence', sentenced to death with confiscation of property in May 1858; he was executed by hanging soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Ruheem Khan: Born in v. Khundaree, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his neighbourhood to take up its arms against the British rule; he fought the British forces at several places in Agra; he was caught by the British after the defeat of the rebel forces and charged with

'murder and plundering the Government property during the rebellion'; he was sentenced to death in 1858 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi (Div.) Mutiny Basta, File Sl. No.117, UPRAA; QT, p.125]

Ruheem Khan: Resident of Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited local people to participate in the overthrowing of the British rule; he marched in to Delhi, joined hands with the rebels there and fought the British troops at several places; he was killed during an encounter with the advancing British army in Delhi in September 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Bundle No.57, NAI]

Ruheemee: Born in a village of distt. Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); she took part in the resistance against the British rule during the Uprising of 1857; she was killed in 1858 at the time of the British offensive against the rebels in the Muzaffarnagar region. [Mutiny Records, Muzaffarnagar Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.118]

Ruhman Allee: Belonged to Etawah, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels of his region during the Uprising of 1857, and also incited the local people to attack the British; he was killed while resisting the advancing British army in the Etawah region in 1858. [Mutiny

Papers, Etawah Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Ruhman: Resident of Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited others to rise against the British rule; he marched on to Delhi, joined hands with the rebels there and fought the British troops on several occasions; he died while confronting the advancing British army in Delhi in September 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Bundle No.57, NAI]

Ruhmat Allee: Belonged to Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he led a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at various places in the Hamirpur region; he also provided financial support to the local people and incited them to fight against the British rule; he was caught in course of an engagement with the advancing British army, and charged with 'sedition and instigating the rebellion'; sentenced to death with confiscation of property in 1859, he was executed by hanging soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur, Bundle No. 3, UPRAA]

Ruhmoo: Resident of Banda Khas, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British forces on several occasions; he was caught by the British in the course of an engagement, accused of 'plundering

and rebellion against the British', sentenced to death in 1860. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, No. 18, UPRAA]

Rukeem Bux: Resident of Katra, Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his locality during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British; he was also involved in seizing the British treasury and using its contents for buying arms; he was caught by the British troops in the course of their marches on Allahabad, and hanged from a tree in 1857 on the charges of 'plundering and rebellion against the British'. [Mutiny Records, Allahabad Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Rullo: Resident of teh. Bansoor [Bansur], Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Chamar. He participated in a meeting of the *kisan* agitators held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to remonstrate against the Maharaja's oppressive administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this gathering of the *kisan* agitators, the Maharaja sent his State Army to confront the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the escape routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any

prior warning. Rullo received severe gun shot wounds in the indiscriminate firing and died soon thereafter. Simultaneously, the village was also set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Rumdaree Roy: Resident of Ghazeepoor [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought against the British at several places in the Ghazipur region during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to others for buying arms and fighting the British forces; he was caught by the British army after their re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Rumeehur: Belonged to Muttra [Mathura], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in fighting against the British in the thick of the Uprising of 1857; he also took part in seizing the Government treasury and using its funds for buying arms; he was caught by the British at the time of their re-occupation of the Mathura region, and accused of 'murder and plundering the Government property during the rebellion'; he was sentenced to death in 1858 with confiscation of his property, and executed soon thereafter. [Mutiny

Records, Mathura Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Rumjha Pandey: Belonged to Tulhwar, Gurruckpoor [Gorakhpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he joined the rebel forces of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British on several occasions; he was caught by the British in an encounter in the Gorakhpur region, and hanged in 1858. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Rumyah: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in the Banda region; he also provided financial support to the local rebels and encouraged them to attack the British; caught during an engagement with the British troops in Banda and charged with 'murder, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death with confiscation of his property in June 1858; he was executed by hanging thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Rumzaan: Belonged to Moradabad, the North-western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Aheer; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and marched towards Delhi while fighting against the British forces; he returned to his region after the fall of Delhi in September 1857; he was caught by the British following their re-

occupation of this area and hanged in 1860 on the charges of 'murder and rebellion against the British'. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Rumzan Alley: Belonged to Gorakhpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan: *Zamindar*; he was a *Risaldar* under the Nawab of Awadh; he took a leading part in his area in organising the Uprising against the British rule in 1857; he was warned by the British authorities to abandon the anti-British activities and surrender, but he refused and continued to defy the British forces; he was captured by the British troops after the defeat of the rebel forces and executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL, UPRAA, *WWIM*, III, pp.123-24]

Rumzan Khan: Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he was a Sepoy in the A. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebel forces to fight against the British rule; he fought against the British at several places, and died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British forces. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Rumzane: Belonged to Serai Suhur, Futehpore Secree [Fatehpur Sikri], the North-Western Provinces (now

Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in attacks on the British officers and their establishments; he was caught by the British in the midst of an engagement and hanged in 1858 on the charges of 'murder of the British officers and plundering the Government property during the rebellion'. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi/Bulanadshahar Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Runbahadoor Singh: Hailed from Unnao, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces soon after the outbreak of the 1857 Uprising; he marched towards Delhi while fighting against the British forces; he escaped to his region after the British re-occupation of Delhi in September 1857; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British army in the Unnao region. [Mutiny Records, Unnao Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Runberee: Born in a village of distt. Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); she took part in the resistance against the British rule during the Uprising of 1857; she was killed 1858 at the time of the British offensive against the rebels in the Muzaffarnagar region. [Mutiny Records, Muzaffarnagar Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; *WWIM*, III, p.125]

Rundeer Singh: Resident of Wuzerpoora, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Burkundauz

[*Barqandaz*] in the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels of the Agra region; he fought the British troops in several engagements in the Agra-Mathura area; he was killed by the advancing British army at the time of its attacks on the rebels in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Rundheer: Belonged to Cheterkonee, Ghazeepoor [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought the British forces at several places in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he also provided financial support to the rebels for buying arms to attack the British establishments; he was caught by the British after their re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Rundheer: Belonged to Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh; Thakoor; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his neighbourhood to raise their arms against the British; he fought the British at several places; he was caught by the British after the defeat of the rebel forces in his area, and charged with 'murder, sedition and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1859 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; *AG* (1859), MPSAB]

Rundheer: Resident of Shahjehnpoor [Shahjahanpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; he was a Sepoy in the C. Company under the British-Indian army; he stopped serving the British during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebels' fight against the British rule; he was caught in 1858 while resisting the British offensive, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Runjeet Singh: Hailed from Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh; he joined the rebel forces of his area soon after the outbreak of the 1857 Uprising; along with his associates, he marched towards Delhi while fighting against the British forces; he escaped to his region after the British re-occupation of Delhi in September 1857; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British army in the Bareilly region. [Mutiny Records, F/Abst. Proc. (Poll), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Rup Singh: Belonged to teh. Bansoor [Bansur], Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Thakur. He participated in a meeting of the *kisan* agitators' held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to protest against the Maharaja's mal-administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land tax had been increased by fifty per

cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of the *kisan* gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the escape routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning. Rup Singh was hit by bullets in the indiscriminate firing and died. Simultaneously with this firing, the village was set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Rupaji Dhakar: Belonged to v. Javanagar, teh. Begun, Udaipur (Mewar) State (now distt. Udaipur), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Dhakar (Kirpaji and Rupaji), took part in the anti-*Begar* agitation against the atrocities of the *Jagirdars*. Bijoliya, the neighbouring thikana of Benun saw a successful peasant movement launched by Vijay Singh Pathik against *Begar* (forced labour) and atrocities of the *Jagirdars*. It created a stir in the Begun Thikana and encouraged Rupaji and Kirpaji to mobilise peasants against the *Jagirdars* in Begun and other neighbouring *thikanas* for not giving *Begar* and paying *Lag-bags* (cesses) to them. The Mewar Maharana sent Mr. G.C. Trench, the Revenue Commissioner, along with armed troops to deal with the Begun peasants. About five

hundred peasants gathered at Govindpura to meet Trench and discuss matters with him. But instead of meeting the peasants, he ordered the soldiers to set the village on fire on 13 July 1923. When Rupaji and Kirpaji came forward to handle the situation, the armed troops opened fire upon them, resulting in the deaths of eleven peasants, including their leaders—Rupaji Dhakar and Kirpaji Dhakar. [RSSS, pp.73-94; *Sujas*, No.4, June-July 1998, Jaipur, pp.68-70; AMR, 1913-1947, pp.69-70]

Ruriyo: Resident of Kuchaman *Jagir*, Jodhpur (Mewar), State (now distt. Jodhpur), Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); he was involved in the agitation against the atrocities of Kuchaman *Jagirdar*, the *Lagbags* and other taxes. Participated in the *kisan* meeting held at Kuchaman on 26 May 1922 to protest against the *jagirdar*. The *Jagirdar's* men attacked and opened fire on the *kisans*. With two others Ruriyo received serious injuries and died. [NR, 11 June 1922, RSAB]

Rusool: Resident of Etah, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Mewatee [Mewati]; he was a Sepoy in the A. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels of his area; he died in 1858 while fighting against the advancing British forces. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Rusoo Khan: Resident of Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took active part in the Uprising of 1857 and led the local people at Aligarh in fighting the British; he was caught by the British forces and put on trial on the charges of 'being a ringleader of rebellion'; he was sentenced to death and executed in March 1859. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Rustam Allee: Belonged to Futtehpor [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857, and led his neighbours into fighting the British rule; he also offered financial support to the rebels for buying arms; he was captured by the British troops during their raids on Fatehpur in 1857, and hanged soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Collectorate, UPRAA]

Rustam Khan: Born in 1907 in v. Chirpawa, distt. Baramulla, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Ahad Khan. A farmer and a participant in the movement for responsible government, he joined a protest rally at Hindwara in Baramulla district against the repressive rule of the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir. When the demonstrators were fired upon by the State Army in February 1932 he was killed on the spot. [File No. IV, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; WWIM, II, p.278; HMKJAMH, p. 328]

Rustam Khan: Resident of Agra, the

North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British at various places in Agra; he was caught by the advancing British troops in the course of an encounter, and accused of 'murder and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to death in 1858 with confiscation of his property; he was executed by hanging soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Rustam Singh: Belonged to Kanpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought against the British forces at several places in Kanpur; he offered some financial assistance to the local rebels and encouraged them to attack the British; he died while resisting the advancing British army in the Kanpur region in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; PP, Further Papers No. 1; TIM, p. 103]

Rustom War: Born in 1903 in v. Zuna Reshi, p.s. Chokibal, distt. Baramulla, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Rahman War. A farmer by occupation and an upholder of responsible government, he joined a rally at Hindwara to protest against the Maharaja's autocratic rule in the Jammu and Kashmir State. When the demonstrators were fired upon by the State Army in February 1932, he was killed on the spot in this sudden firing. [File No. IV, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar;

WWIM, II, p.348; HMKJAMH, p. 331]

Rustum Allee: Resident of Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at various places; he also incited the local people to take part in the rebels' fighting the British; he was killed during an engagement with the British army in Hamirpur in 1858; his property was confiscated later on. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Rutari: Resident of Mankehri, Madhya Pradesh; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought and the British and the forces loyal to them; captured by the advancing British army in the course of an engagement, he was executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. III, No. 43D (1859), MSAB]

Rutna: Born in mauzah Pipramai, Sydabad, Muttra [Mathura], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Jat; he took part in the fight against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to the rebels of his area and incited them to attack the British establishments; he was captured by the British after their reoccupation of this area and charged with 'plundering the Government property and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1860 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Agra/Jhansi

Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Rutrah: Resident of Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857, and also encouraged others to attack the British establishments in Allahabad; he was caught by the British at the time of their attacks on the rebels in Allahabad, and charged with 'theft, murder and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to death in July 1857, and hanged; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, PP, Further Paper No.1]

Ruttun Singh: Resident of Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Lodha; he was a Duffadar [*Dafadar*] in the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison under the British Government; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the

rebels in their fighting against the British rule; he marched towards Delhi along with the fellow rebels and fought the British on various occasions; he died in 1858 while confronting the advancing British troops. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Ruttun: Belonged to Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Sepoy in the B. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British employment during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels for overthrowing the British rule; he was caught in 1858 while resisting the advancing British forces, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

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Saadat Khan: Resident of Indore, Madhya Pradesh; he joined hands with the rebels of Indore and Mhow during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at several places while proceeding towards Delhi; on his way to Ujjan he was captured by the British and brought to Indore; he was charged with 'rebellion against the British, and was sentenced to death; he was executed by hanging in January 1874. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. Nos. 60 (1860), MSAB; BG, 16 Aug. 1874]

Saadot Khan: Resident of Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he was a Sowar [*Sawar*] in the Armed Guards Contingent at the Agra Central Prison; he left the British service in June 1857 and participated in the Uprising of 1857. Along with others, he went towards Delhi and joined hands there with the rebel forces in their armed struggle against the British; he died in September 1857 while fighting the advancing British army for the defence of the Delhi

region in September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mutiny Papers, Coll No. 57, NAI]

Saadut Naseem Kagee: Belonged to Gurruckpre [Gorakhpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebel forces in Gorakhpur and its adjoining areas during the Uprising of 1857; he fought against the British at various places and also incited others to join the Uprising; caught by the British army and charged with 'murder and rebellion', he was sentenced to death in July 1858; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Sabal Singh: Hailed from v. Nankuri Didahal, distt. Almora, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); employed as a Nursing Sepoy in the Army Medical Corps; he shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in Malaya, and served it as a Nursing Sepoy in the Medical Branch; he was

killed at Kandak, Burma (Myanmar) in July 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.1/INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p.278]

Sabey Ram: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces of his region and fought the British at various places in Lucknow during the Uprising of 1857; he was killed by the British army in an engagement at Qaiserbhagh, Lucknow, in March 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Sabntu: Resident of v. Srinagar Siyaraha, distt. Azamgarh, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Dhoor; Washerman. He participated in the "Quit India" agitation and received bullet wounds in the police firing. He died on account of these fatal injuries in August 1942. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.320]

Sada Shew: Resident of Muttra [Mathura], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places; he was caught by the advancing British army in the Mathura region, and charged with 'murder and rebellion'; he was sentenced to death in 1858 with confiscation of his property, and hanged soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Mathura Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Sada Singh: Resident of Faizabad, the

Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces of his locality, proceeded to Lucknow, and fought against the British at several places; he was caught by the British army during an encounter and hanged at Machhi Bhawan, Lucknow, in June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1857), UPSAL]

Sadaat Khan: Resident of Indore, Holkar State, the Central India Agency (now Madhya Pradesh); served as a Cavalry Officer in the Holkar Indore Army; he was inspired in 1857 by the outbreak of Mutiny in the Northern Indian region, as well as by the Sepoy risings at Neemuch fort on 3 June and at Mahidpur on 9 or 10 June 1857. Taking the name of the Raja of Holkar State, he and his associates – Ban Gopal, Warlia Ali, etc.–had attacked the British Residency at Indore around 8:40 a.m. on 1 July 1857; they had also been supported in this by the Mahidpur Contingent Infantry and the Bhil Corps of the British Indian Army. His troops defeated and captured the Residency and he proclaimed himself as the future Raja of Indore. The troops moved towards Delhi with the hope to join the larger force of the rebels, under the command of Emperor Bahadur Shah; on the way his troops were stopped and attacked by the British forces near Agra on 10 October 1857; Sadaat's men suffered a setback and he had to withdraw on account of serious injuries; tried

to regain the past momentum but failed. Passing thereafter through various ups and downs in life, mostly incognito and under a pseudonym (Akbar Khan), Saddat was eventually given away in Banswara State by an old acquaintance in December 1873. Following the verification of his identity, Saddat was executed at Indore in 1875. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. VI, NAIB; S.No.150, F.No.2, RAR, NAI; AIR, p.842; MPDGI, pp.100-02]

Sadalu Koiri: Hailed from v. Tiha Mohammedpur, distt. Gorakhpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Shri Kamleshwar Koiri; he served as Sepoy in the British-Indian Army; he joined the Indian National Army in Malaya; while fighting the British forces in pitched battles, he was killed in Burma (now Myanmar). [INA Papers, F.Nos.1/INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p.159]

Sadar Khan: Resident of Indore, Holkar State, Central India Agency (now Madhya Pradesh); *Risaldar* in the Indore State Army. Under the leadership of his brother Sadaat Khan, Sadar took part in the rising against the British Residency at Indore on 1 July 1857; after defeating the British there, he and his followers moved towards Delhi with the hope to join the larger force of the Revolt of 1857 against British imperialism; before they could reach the destination, Delhi was re-occupied by the British forces; pushed back also from Agra, the British defeated his army and captured and executed

Sadar Khan. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. V, NAIB; FMIM, p.131]

Sadashiv Rao Govind: Resident of Mahidpur, Malwa region, Central India Agency, Indore, (now Madhya Pradesh); Amin by profession; played a prominent role in organizing the rebel troops, consisting of the Mewatis and the Walayatis, for taking part in the Uprising of 1857 in the Malwa region; his troops attacked the British cantonments and raided their outposts situated in the Mahidpur area; he was captured by the British in one of the clashes and sent on the gallows in 1857. [GA, MPSAB, Mutiny Papers, Vol. III; WWIM, III, p. 128]

Sadashivrao Amin: Resident of Mahidpur, Madhya Pradesh; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces in the Mahidpur region; he was captured by the British in the course of an engagement and charged with 'rebellion against the British; sentenced to death he was executed on 7 January 1858. [Mutiny Records, F/ Poll, Const. Nos. 152-53 (1858), NAI]

Saddu Khan: Belonged to Jaunpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Manga Khan; he joined the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857; he took part in killing a British officer and was arrested for his involvement in the murder; he was sentenced to death and hanged on 18 November 1857 at the age of

30. [Mutiny Records, Jaunpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Sadeen:** Resident of Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined in the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857, and also encouraged others to plunder the British properties in Allahabad; he was caught by the British at the time of their attacks on the rebels in Allahabad, and charged with 'plundering, murder and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to death in June 1857, he was hanged soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Allahabad Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; PP, Further Paper No.1; *TIM*, p.222]
- Sadeeq Allee:** Belonged to Futtehpore [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857, and also incited his neighbours to take up the fight against the British; he offered financial support to the local rebels and encouraged them to go all-out for overthrowing the British rule; he was captured by the British during their attacks on Fatehpur in 1857, and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; PP, Further Papers No.1; *TIM*, p.117]
- Sadho Ram:** Resident of v. Megha Shankarpur, Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); took part in the Uprising of 1857 soon after its outbreak and incited his neighbours to attack the British officers and their establishments; he was caught by the British troops during an engagement and executed by hanging in 1857, later his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]
- Sadhu Ram:** Inhabitant of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the armed resistance against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule) during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at different places in the Lucknow region; he was killed while confronting the British army at Bailey Guard, Lucknow, in November 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858), UPSAL]
- Sadiq Mohammed:** Hailed from distt. Bharatpur, Rajasthan; he was a Sepoy in the British-Indian Army; he shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in Malaya and served as Havildar; he was killed in action against the British forces in Burma (Myanmar). [INA Papers, F.Nos.1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; *WWIM*, II, p.279]
- Sadool Singh:** Belonged v. Gioori, teh. Bansoor [Bansur], Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Thakur; participated in the the *kisan* meeting held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to protest against the Maharaja's mal-administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land

revenue increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to deal sternly with the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the escape routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning of dispersal. With many others, Sadool Singh received severe bullet wounds in the indiscriminate firing and died on the spot. Simultaneously with this firing, the village was set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Saeydad Khan: Hailed from Hinduan, a town in Jaipur State (now in distt. Sawai Madhopur), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); took part in the 1857 Uprising in Jaipur State and was arrested; the Jaipur State troops stationed at Hinduan became rebellious in the meantime and rescued Saeydad Khan and other rebels; along with others, he was recaptured soon and sent to Agra by the Political Agent of Jaipur. Saeydad Khan was tried at Agra and executed. [F/Cons/S.C./ 30 April, 1858/149-150 A, NAI; Records of the Intelligence Deptt. of the Government of N.W.P. of India during Mutiny of 1857, V 1, Edinburgh (1902), pp.222-23, 229;

Jaipur State, Milt/Deptt, M-06-1 (Pts.)/ Pad No. ; F. No. 1, Pt. 5/3, RSAB, all above are cited in RSG, V 2, p.104]

Safdar Ali: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the armed resistance against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule) during the Uprising of 1857; he was killed by the British army in the fighting at Bailey Guard, Lucknow, in November 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858), UPSAL]

Safdar Yar Khan: Belonged to Tonk State (now in distt. Chittorgarh), Rajputana (now Rajasthan); s/o Talyar Khan; *Jagirdar* under Tonk State; left his *Jagir* and joined the services of the Mughal Court in Delhi; participated in the resistance against the invading British troops in 1857; after the fall of Delhi, he escaped to Alwar with his family; arrested by the British in December 1857, he was sentenced to death for his complicity in the Rising and hanged in Delhi. [*Sujas* No 4, June-July 1998, Jaipur, pp.80-81; F/Poll; F.No. 12, 1857, NAI; WWIM, III, p.128; RSG, pp.101-102]

Sagarmal Gopa: Born on 3 November 1900 in Jaisalmer State (now distt. Jaisalmer), Rajasthan; s/o Akshayraj Gopa. A rebellious school student, he left his father's house and founded, with the help of his friends, a public school in Jaisalmer to educate the common man and woman. Public education soon became a passion

with him and he gave a call to the Maharawal of Jaisalmer in 1918 and again 1920, to open schools in the State at least up to the middle standard. Moving between Nagpur and Jaisalmer meanwhile, Gopa participated in the Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience movements in Nagpur and wrote powerfully in the press against the atrocities of the Jaisalmer ruler and the resultant sufferings of the people. In 1932 he established Maheswari Navyayuvak Mandal for spreading political and social awareness in Jaisalmer. From 1938 he worked for Jaisalmer Praja Parishad, orgainsing financial support for it and mobilising public opinion against its suppression by the Jaisalmer ruler. In May 1941 he succeeded in launching a powerful agitation for responsible government in the State. Arrested without warrant in May 1941 and tried for inciting rebellion in the State in June 1942, Gopa was sentenced to 8 years' rigorous imprisonment. He could not withstand that mental and physical tortures he suffered in the jail and died on 3 April 1946. [*Sujas*, No.4, June-July 1998, Jaipur, pp.57-58; *RSSS*, pp.49-54; *SMG*, pp.1-16]

Sagur Singh: Hailed from v. Neemuchana, teh. Bansoor [Bansur], Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Thakur. He participated in a meeting of the *kisan* agitators held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to protest against the Maharaja's mal-administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this

settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the escape routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning of dispersal. Sagur Singh received serious bullet wounds in the indiscriminate firing and died on the spot. Simultaneously with this firing, the village was set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; *TR*, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Sagva: Belonged to v. Mandbhar, Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Sweeper; he joined the Uprising of 1857 and provided services to the rebels at a number of places in Muzaffarpur during their fighting against the British; he was captured by the British and hanged in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Sahab Singh: Belonged to v. Nagla Dhokal, teh. Etmadpur, distt. Agra, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o. Roshan Lal. A volunteer in the "Quit India" movement band of saboteurs, Sahab

Singh went to Chamraula station on Delhi-Tundla railway line on 28 August 1942 for uprooting the tracks. As soon as the volunteers reached the point to execute their plans, the policemen, already guarding the location, had opened fire on them. Sahab Singh received severe bullet wounds and died on the spot on that day. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; SSKS, 33, p. 71; WWIM, I, p.314]

Sahadut Allee: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in the Banda region; he also provided financial support to the rebels and encouraged them to attack and kill the *firangis* (British) and their allies; he was caught during an encounter with the advancing British army in Banda, and charged with 'murder, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death with confiscation of property in May 1858; he was executed by hanging soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Banda Collectorate, Basta No. 3, UPRAA]

Sahdev Singh: Born in 1882 in distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He was arrested for his involvement in the "Quit India" movement and imprisoned in the Navapur Jail. He died in detention there on account of police tortures. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; BCA, p. 120; WWIM, I, p.313]

Sahdev: Resident of v. Chakia, p.o. Chaura, distt. Gorakhpur, the United

Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Choto Pasi. While the people were demonstrating during the Non-Cooperation movement, the British police of Chauri Chaura police station suddenly opened fire on them, resulting in deaths and injuries to protesters. When they exhausted ammunition and found the gathering infuriated, the policemen retreated and hid themselves in the police station. Someone in the encircling crowd sprayed kerosene oil over the building and set it on fire, killing all the 23 policemen inside. Sahdev was one of those arrested and charged for the killings in the Chauri Chaura Case, he died later in jail while the trial was on. [H/poll, F.No. 563/III/1922, NAI; SSKS, 36, p. 2 & 10]

Sahdev: Resident of v. Mahadeva, p.o. Chaura, Gorakhpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Jado Kohar. While the people were demonstrating during the Non-Cooperation movement, the British police of Chauri Chaura police station suddenly opened fire on them resulting in deaths and injuries to many protesters. When they exhausted ammunition and found the gathering infuriated, the policemen retreated and hid themselves in the police station. Someone in the encircling crowd sprayed kerosene oil over the building and set it on fire, killing all the 23 policemen inside. Sahdev was arrested and tried for the killings in the Chauri Chaura case, sentenced to death and hanged on 2 July 1923. [H/poll, F.No. 563/III/1922, NAI; TR, 14 January, 1923,

RSAB; SSKS, 36, p. 1 & 10]

Sahe Ali: Resident of Samitra, Madhya Pradesh; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces; he was captured by the British in the course of an engagement executed by hanging at Harda, Hoshangabad in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, F. No. 31 (1858), MPSAB]

Saheb Khan: Born in Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh; he joined hands with the rebel forces under the leadership of Khan Bahadur Khan (the rebel leader of the Rohilkhand region), and fought against the British forces on various occasions during the 1857 Uprising; he was caught at the time of the British offensive on the rebels and executed by hanging in 1860 at Bareilly. [Mutiny Records, Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL; WWIM, III, pp.68.69]

Saheer Singh: Resident of Etawah, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857, and fought against the British forces at different places in the Etawah region; he also offered financial support to the local people and encouraged them to plunder the British properties; he died while resisting the advancing British army in the Etawah area in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Etawah Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Sahereer: Resident of Unnao, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar

Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces on several occasions in the Unnao-Kanpur region; he also joined the rebels in attacking the British establishments and plundering their properties; he was killed during an engagement with the British army in Unnao in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Unnao Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Sahi Ram: Resident of Kirara, Bikaner State (now district Bikaner), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); s/o Bhure Singh; served as Sepoy in the 2/9 Jat Regiment of the British-Indian Army; he was captured by the Japanese in Malay in 1942; offered an option to serve the Indian National Army, he joined its 1st Guerilla Regiment as a Sepoy; deployed on the Burma (Myanmar) front to confront the British-led Allied forces, he died in the course of fighting in Myanmar in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.479, 480, 498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p.280]

Sahib Din: Resident of v. Khalaba, distt. Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Halim Gujar. He actively joined the anti-autocracy procession taken out at Rajouri on 1 October 1931 during the political movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir State. He was killed on the spot in the State Army's firing upon the processionists. [File No. V, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; WWIM, II, p.280; HMKJAMH, p. 329]

Sahib Khan: Resident of Agra, the

North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he was a Jemadar [*Jamadar*] in the Armed Guards Contingent at the Agra Central Prison; he left the British service in June 1857 to take part in the Uprising of 1857. Along with his comrades, he marched towards Delhi and joined hands with the rebel forces in their armed struggle against the British rule; he died while fighting the advancing British army for the defence of Delhi in September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mutiny Papers, Coll No. 57, NAI]

Sahibdad Khan: Resident of Wuzerpoora, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Mewattee [Mewati]; he was a Duffadar [*Dafadar*] with the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison under the British Government; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels for fighting against the British rule; he marched towards Delhi along with other rebels and died in 1858 during a confrontation with the advancing British army. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Sahivabrat Rai: Resident of v. Malibari, distt. Deoria, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). Resisting the police raid on his village and their looting spree during the "Quit India" movement, he was severely injured by police men's lathi-blows and died of his injuries in August 1942. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; WWIM, I, p.286]

Saifu: Resident of v. Badah Kohna, distt. Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Sullah Mohammad Jaral. He actively participated in the political movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir State. Saifu was killed in the State Army's firing on a protest demonstration he joined at Rajouri on 1 October 1931 against the autocratic rule of the Maharaja. [File No. IV, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; WWIM, II, p.282; HMKJAMH, p. 329]

Saifullah: Resident of Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); *Maulavi*; he joined hands with the rebels and played a leading role in rallying the anti-British forces during the Uprising of 1857; he was captured by the British after the defeat of the rebel forces at Allahabad in 1858, and charged with 'conspiracy and sedition during the rebellion'; he was sentenced to death and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Allahabad Mutiny Basta, UPRAA, WWIMI, III, p.129]

Sairhoo: Resident of Neyeekee Mundee, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Burkundauz [*Barqandaz*] in the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebels of the Agra area; he fought the British in several engagements in the Agra-Mathura region; he was killed by the advancing British troops in the course of their attacks on the rebels in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra

- Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Sajid Ali Khan:** Resident of Moradabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); took a leading part in the Uprising of 1857, directed the rebel activities in Moradabad and provided financial support for them; captured by the British during their re-occupation of the Moradabad region on 25 April 1858, he was executed by hanging on 27 April 1858. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]
- Sajida Bano:** Resident of Shopian, distt. Islamabad (Anantnag), Jammu and Kashmir; d/o Ahsan Shah. A teacher by profession, she actively participated in the political movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir. When a rally was taken out at Shopian in 1931 to protest against the repressive rule of the Maharaja, she joined the rally, despite losing her husband recently in the movement. When the rallyists were fired upon by the State Army, Sajida Bano received severe bullet wounds. She was pregnant at that time and died along with the child on the spot at the age of 25. [File No. V, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; KFFF, p. 404; WWIM, II, p.282; HMKJAMH, p. 329]
- Sajjoo:** Resident of Etawah, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857, and fought against the British at different places in Etawah; he was killed while confronting the advancing British army in the Etawah region in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Etawah Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Salamat Alee:** Belonged to Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he was a Munsiff [*Munsif*] of the city under the British rule; he left his office to join the Uprising of 1857 and also encouraged many others to fight against the British; he was caught by the British during their raids on the Allahabad region and charged with 'sedition, and aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in June 1857 and hanged soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Allahabad Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; TIM, p.217]
- Salamat Ali:** Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought at different places against the British; he was killed in the battle of Chinhat, Lucknow, in the course of an encounter with the British army on 20 June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Salamut Allee:** Resident of Kotwali, Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at various places in the Allahabad region; he also incited the local people to rise against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he was caught by the British troops during their

raids on the Allahabad sector, and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death with confiscation of property in 1859 and executed by hanging in 1860. [Mutiny Records, Allahabad Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Salamut: Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he played a leading part in organizing the rebels and attacking the British during the Uprising of 1857; he was captured by the British after their re-occupation of the Awadh region in 1858, and charged with 'conspiracy, sedition and instigating rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Saleek: Resident of Unnao, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at various places in the Unnao-Kanpur region; he also encouraged the local inhabitants to attack the British establishments and plunder their properties; he was killed in an encounter with the British army in Unnao in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Unnao Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Saleton: Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he took a leading part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in Lucknow; he was killed by the British army during an engagement in 1857. [Mutiny

Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Salig Ram alias Abdool Rehman: Born in Lohaikeemundee, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he was a Burkundauz [*Barqandaz*] with the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison; he left the British employment during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels of the Agra area; he fought the British troops in several engagements in the Agra-Mathura region; he was killed by the advancing British forces during their attacks on the rebel positions in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Salig Ram: Born in Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Sepoy in the Permanent Armed Guards at the Agra Central Prison; he was deputed at Bulandshahar on escort duty, but left the British service in June 1857 to take part in the Uprising of 1857. Along with the other comrades, he proceeded to Delhi and joined the rebels' fighting against the British; he died while confronting the advancing British army in the Delhi region in September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, S. No. 69, UPRAA; Mutiny Papers, Coll No. 57, NAI]

Salig Ram: Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Sepoy in the A. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British

employment during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at several places; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British forces. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Saligram Shukla: Born in v. Sidhi Itara, distt. Kanpur, United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). Joined the freedom movement since his school days. He played a prominent role in the activities of the 'Youth Guard' (an organisation on the pattern of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha, Lahore) in Kanpur. Once, when the police interfered with the activities of the Youth Guard, Saligram and his companion had a fight with the police. Since then the police was after him, and he was wanted under the Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance and declared an absconder. He met at this point the other revolutionaries and became a member of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army. Saligram Shukla was one among the confidants of Chandrashekhar Azad under the party-name "Pahadi". With other revolutionaries like Surendra Pandey, Vishwanath Vaishampayam, Ram Singh and others, he participated in a fund-raising "political dacoity" under the leadership of Chandrashekhar Azad in 1930. In November 1930 Chandrashekhar Azad decided that some of the members of the revolutionary party should have shooting practice with pistols and revolvers on 1 December 1930 in the jungle about fifteen miles away from Kanpur. In

accordance with this programme, Saligram Shukla and Surendra Pandey reached Green Park at about 5:15 in the morning of 1 December 1930. Suddenly when their bicycle got punctured, Shukla took it for an exchange with another from an acquaintance in the nearby D.A.V. College hostel. Coincidentally at this point, a police party, headed by a British Assistant Superintendent of Police, came to the D.A.V. College hostel to arrest Gajanan Potdar. The policemen surrounded Shukla and grappled with him to effect his arrest. While struggling with them, and raising an alarm to alert his comrades, Shukla took out his revolver and opened fire, injuring some policemen, including the British A.S.P. An European Sergeant of the Auxiliary Force, who was on duty at this point in his office in front of the place, fired upon Saligram Shukla and he died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 4/13/1930, NAI; *Abhud.* 6 December 1930; *RTANI*, pp.131-34; *Simhabalokan*, III, p.31; *Balidan*, pp.94-95;]

Salik: Belonged to dist. Rai Breilley, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He actively joined the agitation during the Non-Cooperation movement in 1921 demanding the non-payment of land taxes. While he was taking part in such a 'no-tax' rally, one person was killed in a sudden outbreak of violence. The police arrested him in that connection and the Sessions Court sentenced him to death on 12 March 1921. Following the sentence, he was

hanged after few days. [H/Poll. 257/1923, NAI; SSG, 4, p. 38]

Salukya Raya: Hailed from Malwa, the Central India Agency, Indore, (now Madhya Pradesh); took part in the Revolt of 1857 against the British administration in the Malwa region; he fought under the leadership Raja Bakhtawar Singh of Amjhera and participated in the attack on the British Residency (of Amjhera) at Bhopawar in October 1857; in the course of the fighting he was captured by the joint British-Holkar-Indore State troops and executed at Indore. [GA, MPSAB, Mutiny Papers, Vol. IV; WWIM, III, pp. 130-31]

Salukya Raya: Resident of Malwa region, the Central India Agency, Indore, (now Madhya Pradesh); took part in the Revolt of 1857 against the British administration in the Malwa region; he fought under the leadership Raja Bakhtawar Singh of Amjhera and also participated in attacking the British Residency (of Amjhera) at Bhopawar in October 1857; captured in the course of the fighting by the pro-British Holkar-Indore State troops, he was executed by the British administrators at Indore. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. IV, NAIB; WWIM, III, pp. 130-31]

Saman: Resident of Gonda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Koaree [Koeri]; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British on several occasions; caught by the British

during an engagement, he was accused of 'plundering the British property and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death and hanged in 1860. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per. Srs.), UPRAA]

Samby: Resident of Jhansi State (now Uttar Pradesh); took part in the Uprising of 1857 against the British and joined the rebel forces in 1857-58 for driving the British away from Jhansi and the surrounding areas; when the British were recovering their lost ground in Jhansi in 1858, he was arrested by them; accused of 'taking part in the rebellion against the British', Samby was sentenced to death in 1858 and executed soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Samsan Ali: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his neighbourhood to take part in the resistance against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); confronting the British army at Bailey Guard, Lucknow, he was killed in November 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858), UPSAL]

Samsoollah: Resident of Mundeelohaikee, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Shaikh; he was a Duffadar [*Dafadar*] with the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison under the British

Government; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebels' fighting against the British authorities; he marched towards Delhi along with the fellow rebels and fought the British troops at several places; he died in 1858 while resisting the British attacks on the rebel position. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Sangam Singh: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and played an important role in organizing the rebel forces of his region; he died while fighting against the British army at Bibiapur, Lucknow, in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Sangram Singh: Belonged to Jaunpur, North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Sultanat Singh; he joined the hands with the rebels of Awadh during the Uprising of 1857; he fought against the British forces and also took part in setting the Badlapur *Thana* on fire in the course of the rebellion in Jaunpur; he was arrested on 11 December 1857, put on trial on the charge of 'rebellion against the King-Emperor' and sentenced to death; he was executed by hanging on 22 December 1857. [Mutiny Records, Jaunpur Collectorate, Basta No. 1, UPRAA]

Sanjoo: Hailed from Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh; he joined the rebels of his area soon after the outbreak of the 1857 Uprising; along with his

comrades, he marched towards Delhi for fighting against the British forces; he escaped to his region soon after the British re-occupation of Delhi in September 1857, he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British army in the Bareilly region. [Mutiny Records, F/Abst. Proc. (Poll), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Sannu Dhobi: Hailed from v. Siyaraha p.o. Gauri Narainpur, distt. Azamgarh, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). In 1942, during the "Quit India" movement, a protest demonstration was organized in village Siyaraha. When protesters were lathi-charged by the police, a protester, Sannu Dhobi, was killed on the spot. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; BCA, p. 125; SSKS, 27, p. 2]

Sant Bax Singh: Inhabitant of Chanokha (Dumariyaganj), the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels of the Amorha state (now in distt. Basti) in the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British forces at a number of places; he was caught by the British during their attacks on the rebels, and executed by hanging from a 'Pipal Tree' in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Monument of Chhawani, cited in *LL1857*, pp.20-26]

Sant Ram: Resident of Goti Bazar, Jammu City, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Ganesha. He actively participated in a demonstration demanding food at cheaper rates during the Roti Agitation on 23 September 1943 in Jammu. He was killed on the spot in the State Police's firing on the

- demonstrators. [File No. V, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; KFFF, pp. 442-45; WWIM, II, p.286; FSK, p. 71]
- Santan Singh:** Resident of the Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); he was a Havildar [*Hawaladar*] in the 5/18 Garhwal Rifles of the British-Indian Army; he shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 and served it as Section Officer in the 1st Guerrilla Regiment; he was killed by the Allied forces during their attack on the INA camp in Burma (now Myanmar) in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, p.287]
- Sarat Pandit:** Born in Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought the British forces in different engagements in Lucknow during the Uprising of 1857; he also joined others in plundering the British properties; he died while confronting the British army at Qaiserbagh, Lucknow, in March 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Sardar Ali:** Born on 4 June 1830 at Kota, Kota State (now distt. Kota), Rajputana (now in Rajasthan); s/o Israr Ali; Adjutant in the Narayan Paltan of the Kota State Army; took part in the rebellion of the Kota State Army against the British and the pro-British Maharao (Kota ruler) in 1857; joined the military and civilian uprising in Kota in 1857; participated in the attack on the Political Agency House, Kota, on 15 October 1857 where Capt. C.E. Burton, the Political Agent, and his two sons were killed; also involved in the attack on the Kota Fort in November 1857; died while fighting against the Kota ruler's troops. [*Sujas* No 4, June-July 1998, Jaipur, pp.80-81; WWIM, III, p.131; F/Poll; Nos 1-2, September 1858; F/Poll १', Nos 428-36, February 1858, NAI; RKSS, pp.124-43; RSG, p.103]
- Sardar Khan:** Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he led a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and attacked the British establishments in the Banda region; he also seized the British treasury and passed its contents to the rebels for buying arms; he was killed in 1858 while fighting against the advancing British army; his property was also confiscated later on. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Sardar Khan:** Resident of Faizabad, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebel forces of his area, proceeded to Lucknow and fought against the British in several engagements; he was caught by the British army and hanged at Machhi Bhawan, Lucknow, in June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1857), UPSAL]
- Sardar Mohan Singh:** Belonged to Jaunpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he

joined hands with the rebels of the Amorha state (now in distt. Basti) during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at several places; he was caught by the British forces in one of their raids on the rebels, and executed by hanging from a 'Pipal Tree' in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Monument of Chhawani, cited in *LL1857*, pp. 20-26]

Sardar Nitya Nand: Resident of distt. Balaghat, Nagpur Administrative Division of the Central Provinces and Berar (Madhya Pradesh); s/o Rup Singh. His participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement had cost him one year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 107 Cr. P.C. on January 21, 1930 in Balaghat and Amravati Jails. And again on November 7, 1941 for taking part in the individual Satyagraha, he was caught and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment under section 34 (6) (d) (k) & 38 (5) Defence of India Rule in Balaghat and Nagpur Jails. These imprisonments could not stop his desire to be involved further in anti-British agitations. In 1942 he participated in the "Quit India" movement and was again imprisoned in Balaghat and Jabalpur Jails, and died in detention. [PCJ Papers Acc. No. 706; F.Nos 155, 156, 157 (PA), INA; *JGP*, 08 (1930), MPSAB; FFMPC, I, pp.35-36]

Sardar Singh : Born in v. Patla, distt. Meerut, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he was a Gunner in the Hong Kong-Singapore Royal Artillery of the British-Indian Army;

he shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army and served as a Sepoy in the 3rd Guerrilla Regiment; he was killed in the battlefield while performing his military duties near Imphal, Manipur in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; *WWIM*, II, p.288]

Sarfaraz Khan: Resident of Bhopal State, the Central India Agency (now Madhya Pradesh); raised an anti-British rebel force at Sehore (near Bhopal), coinciding with the outbreak of revolt against the British rule in the northern parts of Central India in 1857; took part in attacking, destroying and plundering the British properties at Bhopal; closely associated with Nawab Adil Mohammad Khan of Bhopal and Shujat Khan Pindari; he was suddenly attacked near Mohamagarh (Vidisha district) by the pro-British Nawab of Basoda, Asaf Ali Khan. Taken aback, he suffered a setback in the battle, but before the enemy could arrest him, he committed suicide on 20 July 1859. [GA, MPSAB, Mutiny Papers, Vol. VI, NAIB; *WWIM*, III, p. 132]

Saroop: Belonged to v. Mundera Bazar, p.o. Chaura, Gorakhpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Ram Tahal. While the people were demonstrating during the Non-Cooperation movement, the British police of Chauri Chaura police station suddenly opened fire on them, killing and injuring many protesters. When they ran out of ammunition and found the gathering infuriated, the

policemen retreated and hid themselves in the police station. Some in the encircling crowd sprayed kerosene oil over the building and set it on fire, killing all the 23 policemen inside. Arrested and tried in Chauri Chaura case, Saroop was sentenced to death and hanged on 2 July 1923. [H/poll, F.No. 563/III/1922, NAI; *TR*, 14 Jnary, 1923, RSAB; SSKS, 36, p. 1 & 10]

Sarwar Husain: Born in Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the resistance against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule) during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at different places; he died while confronting the British army at Bailey Guard, Lucknow, in November 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858), UPSAL]

Sateh Singh: Resident of the Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); he was a Soldier in the 5/18 Garhwal Rifles of the British-Indian Army; he shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 and served it as Sepoy in the 3rd Battalion; deputed to fight against the British forces on the Burma (now Myanmar) front where he was killed during an enemy air attack on his unit in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; *WWIM*, II, p.289]

Satish Pandey: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought against the

British troops at various places in Lucknow during the Uprising of 1857 and also participated in the rebels' plundering of the British properties; he died while confronting the British army at Qaiserbagh, Lucknow, in March 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Sawasee Singh: Belonged to Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the 'Hindustani forces' in Allahabad under the leadership of Maulvi Liaqat Ali (a prominent leader of the 1857 Uprising in Allahabad); he also participated in attacking British establishments and plundering their properties; captured by the British soldiers, he was sentenced to death on the charge of 'plundering and rebellion against the British'; he was executed in August 1859 in Allahabad. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Sayeed Alley Khan: Resident of Moradabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took an active part in fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857, and also played an important role in organizing the rebel activities in Moradabad; he was caught by the British when they were re-occupying of the Moradabad region, and executed by hanging in April 1858. [Mutiny Records, Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL; *WWIM*, III, p.68]

Sayeed Zaman: Resident of distt. Poonch, Jammu and Kashmir; he was a Sepoy

in the British-Indian Army; he shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in Malaya; he was killed in action against the British forces at Haka, in Burma (Myanmar) in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.1/INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p. 292]

Sayyad Sadat Ali: Hailed from Tonk State (now distt. Tonk), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); he was a State Government employee; left his service and joined the rebellion against the British domination over Tonk and its Nawab; he marched with the rebels to Delhi in 1857 to assist the Mughal Emperor, also fought against the British forces at several places. Sayyad Sadat Ali died while fighting the British troops in Delhi in September 1857. [Tonk State, Basta No. 29/1, Munshi Khana/Tonk State/1276, RSAB, cited in *RSG*, V 2, p. 104]

Sayyid Hussain Ali: Resident of Meerut, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and led a group of rebels to Delhi for assisting the Delhi rebel forces; he fought the British on several occasions and died in the midst of an engagement in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt. Part-I, Vol. No. 44 (1858), MSAB]

Sayyid Karam Ali: Resident of Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his neighbourhood to raise its arms against the British rule; he was

caught by the advancing British army in 1858 and hanged; his house was also razed to the ground. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Seelwun Pandey: Belonged to Tullhwar, Gurruckpoor [Gorakhpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British on several occasions; he was caught by the British in the course of an encounter in the Gorakhpur region, and hanged in 1858. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Seeram: Hailed from Unnao, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces soon after the outbreak of the 1857 Uprising; along with his fellow rebels, he marched towards Delhi while fighting against the British forces; he escaped to his region after the British re-occupation of Delhi in September 1857; he died resisting the advancing British army in 1857 in the Unnao region. [Mutiny Records, Unnao Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Seetal Ram: Resident of Gopeegunj, Mirzapoor [Mirzapur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British forces on several occasions; caught by the British in the course of an engagement, he was accused of 'plundering the British property and

- rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death and hanged in 1860. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per. Srs.), UPRAA]
- Seetal:** Resident of Jawnpore [Jaunpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); joined the rebels in fighting against the British soon after the outbreak of the Uprising of 1857; he participated in the rebels' plundering the British treasury and using its proceeds for buying arms; he was caught by the British troops during an encounter and charged with 'murder, plundering and rebellion'; sentenced to death with the confiscation of his property; he was hanged in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]
- Seetaram:** Belonged to Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces in their fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also took part in plundering the British properties and offering the proceeds to other rebels for meeting their military expenses; he was caught by the British troops at the time their attacks on the rebels in Allahabad, and accused of 'robbery and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in July 1857 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, PP, Further Paper (Mutiny) No.1, NAI; TIM, p.209]
- Seetaram:** Born in Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Rajpoot [Rajput]; he joined the fighting against the British soon after the outbreak of the Uprising of 1857 in Banda; he also offered financial support to the rebels in his neighbourhood and encouraged them to join the fight against the British and their loyalists; he was caught by the British troops during an engagement and charged with 'plundering, aiding and abetting the rebellion'; he was sentenced to death in September 1858 and hanged, his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Seetha Baksh:** Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and played a significant role in organizing the rebel forces of his region; he led the rebels in attacking the British positions in Lucknow on several occasions; he died while fighting against the British army at Lucknow in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Sehrn Lall:** Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he took a leading part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in Lucknow; he was killed by the British army during an engagement in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Sehuja:** Resident of Sissauli, Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Sweeper; he took part in the Uprising

of 1857 and assisted the rebel forces in their fight against the British; he was caught by the advancing British troops and hanged in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Muzaffarnagar Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.133]

Sema Singh: Resident of Meerut, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the 'Hindustani forces' in attacking the British officers during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British army and imprisoned in Jail; he died in the jail in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Seraj Khan: Hailed from Hinduan, a town in Jaipur State (now in distt. Sawai Madhopur), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); took part in the 1857 Uprising in Jaipur State and was arrested; the Jaipur State troops stationed at Hinduan town meanwhile became rebellious and rescued Seraj Khan and other rebels; along with others, he was captured again, and sent to Agra by the Political Agent of Jaipur. Seraj Khan was tried at Agra and executed. [F/Cons/S.C./30 April, 1858/149-150 A, NAI; Records of the Intelligence Deptt. of the Government of N.W.P. of India during Mutiny of 1857, V 1, Edinburgh (1902), pp.222-23, 229; Jaipur State, Milt/Deptt, M-06-1 (Pts.)/ Pad No. ; F. No. 1, Pt. 5/3, RSAB, all above are cited in RSG, V 2, p.104]

Seraj Khan: Resident of a village in distt Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western

Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he took part in the fighting against the British forces during the Uprising of 1857; he also incited his neighborhood to raise arms against the British; caught by the British army in an engagement, he was executed by hanging in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Muzaffarnagar Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.92]

Serarun: Belonged to Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Sepoy in the Permanent Armed Guards at the Agra Central Prison; on being deputed at Bulandshahar on escort duty, he left the British service in June 1857 to participate in the Uprising of 1857. Along with the other rebels, he proceeded to Delhi and joined the rebels' fighting against the British; he died while resisting the advancing British army in the Delhi region in September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, S. No. 69, UPRAA; Mutiny Papers, Coll No. 57, NAI]

Seriva: Resident of Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Khooman; took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British; he also participated in plundering the Government property and passing the booty on to local rebels for financial support; he was caught by the British forces when they raided the Hamirpur region; sentenced to death in February 1859 on the charges of 'plundering and rebellion against the British'. [Mutiny

Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.)
NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Servan Singh: Resident of Jalalabad, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); cultivator; along with other villagers, he refused to oblige the British forces with the supply of *rasad* (food-provisions) at Jalalabad during the Uprising of 1857; consequently, he was caught by the British troops and hanged in November 1857; his entire village was also looted by the British. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Seth Sunderlal Bohra: Resident of Chhatarpur state, the Central India Agency (now Madhya Pradesh). Took part in a peasants' meeting held at Singpur village's Charanpaduka compound on 15 January 1931 to protest against the feudal oppressions and cesses and the high taxes imposed by the Durbar and British Government. Pre-arranged, the Durbar sent a force of 25 Malwa Bhil Corps under the Political Agent Fisher, along with the Dewan, to the meeting place on the pretext of controlling excitement. Anticipating a breach of peace, the Political Agent thought of teaching the peasants a lesson and ordered his force to open more than 40 rounds of fire, killing about 7 peasants and injuring 26. Seth Sunderlal was struck by a bullet and killed on the spot. This incident came to be known as "mini Jallianwala Bagh". [F/Poll, F. No.230 (1931); H/Poll, F.Nos.12-14 (1931); 2 (41) (1931); 18-XII (1930); 18-31 (1931), NAI; CDG p.247-49]

Seth Sunderlal: Resident of v. Baroha, teh. Laundi, Chattarpur State, Bundelkhand Agency (now Chhatarpur district in Madhya Pradesh). He took part in a public meeting of thousands of people at Singpur's Charanpaduka Maidan on 15 January 1931 to protest against the feudal oppression, collection of cesses and high taxes in the State; suddenly the meeting place was surrounded by the British Indian Army (Malwa Bhil Corps) under the Political Agent of Bundelkhand, Fisher, and the State police led by the *Dewan* of Chhatarpur State. For defying the law and disobeying the authorities, the Political Agent ordered his officers and corps to teach them (peasants) a lesson. Consequently, the forces lathi-charged and sprayed more than 40 rounds of bullets on the protestors; Sunderlal was struck by the bullets and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.No. 18-XII/30, F. No. 18/31, F. No. 22/31, NAI; F/Poll; F.No. 230-P (Secret)/1931, NAI; MPSCGD, pp. 55-57; MPMAKLA, pp. 199-2005]

Settaram Looneeah: Resident of Chail, Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857, and also encouraged others to attack the British establishments in Allahabad; he was caught by the British at the time of their offensive against the rebels in Allahabad, and charged with 'theft, murder and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to death in July 1857, and hanged; his property was also

confiscated. [Mutiny Records, PP, Further Paper No.1; *TIM*, p.222]

Sew Bux: Resident of Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at various places in the Allahabad region; he also incited the local people to raise their arms against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he was captured by the British troops during their raids on the Allahabad area, and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in July 1857 and executed by hanging soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, PP, Further Paper No.1, NAI; *TIM*, p.205]

Sewak: Resident of Jalalabad, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); Cultivator; with his village fellows, he refused to oblige the British forces with the supply of *rasad* (provisions) at Jalalabad during the Uprising of 1857; he was consequently, captured by the British troops and hanged in November 1857; his entire village was also ransacked by the British forces. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Sewdeen: Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; took part in the Uprising of 1857 and travelled up to Delhi fighting the British; he also incited others to take up arms against the British and provided financial assistance to them; he was captured by the British during their re-

occupation of Delhi in September 1857, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'sedition, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was executed by hanging on 18 January 1858. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Sewuk Singh: Resident of Futtehpore [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British troops at various places in the Fatehpur-Kanpur region; he also participated in attacking and plundering the British properties; he was killed by the British troops in the course of an encounter in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per.Srs.), UPRAA]

Shaban Dar: Born in 1911 in distt. Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Juma Dar. An activist in the movement for responsible government, he joined the rally at Bijbihara (Anantnag) in 1934 to protest against the Maharaja's autocratic rule in Jammu and Kashmir. The rallyists were fired upon by the State Army as soon as they reached the market-place. Shaban Dar was killed in that firing on the spot. [File No. V, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; *WWIM*, II, p.70; *EBIFF*, Vol.1, pp.173-174; *HMKJAMH*, p. 324]

Shabrati Khan: Hailed from Deoli, Distt. Ajmer District, the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); s/o Khawajoo Khan; he was a Jemadar [*Jamadar*] in

No. 45 I.B.T. Company of the British-Indian Army's supply corps; shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 and joined its 1st Bahadur Group as a Lieutenant; while fighting against the British forces in 1944 he lost his life in in Burma (now Myanmar). [INA Papers, F.No.498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p.280]

Shadol Khan: Belonged to Mundee Soonth, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Mewatee [Mewati]; he was a Sirdar Jemadar [*Sardar Jamadar*] with the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison; he left the British service on 5 July 1857 and joined the fighting against the British at several places during the Uprising of 1857; he died in the course of an encounter with the advancing British army in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Shadul Khan: Born in Ghuttea, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he was a Burkundauz [*Barqandaz*] with the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebels of his area; he fought the British on several occasions in the Agra-Mathura region; he was killed during the British raids on the rebels positions in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, File Sl No. 169, UPRAA]

Shah Bux: Hailed from Paharee,

Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Sheikh; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at a number of places in the Hamirpur region; he was captured during the British re-occupation of the Hamirpur, and charged with 'rebellion with violence against the British', he was sentenced to death and hanged in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Shah Zaman Khan: Resident of Furruckabad [Farrukhabad], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); took part in the Rising against the British in 1857 in Farrukhabad; he also encouraged many in the region to join the anti-British fight; he was caught by the British during an engagement and put on trial on the charge of his 'being leader and instigator in the rebellion'; sentenced to death in January 1859. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Shahab Khan: Born in the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his neighbourhood to fight against the British rule; he proceeded to Delhi, joined the rebel forces there, and fought the British in different engagements; he was killed while confronting the advancing British forces in Delhi in 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Coll No.57, NAI; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]

Shahbaaz Khan: Resident of a village in distt Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he took part in the fighting against the British forces during the Uprising of 1857; he also incited his neighborhood to take up arms against the foreign rule and kill the British; he was caught by the British in the midst of an engagement and executed by hanging in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Muzaffarnagar Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.91]

Shahjehan: Resident of Aligarh, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857, and also incited others to attack and kill the British; he was captured by the British in the course of their offensive on Aligarh, and charged with 'theft, sedition and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1858, and hanged soon thereafter; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. Deptt. (Judl), NWP, Vol. 74 (1858), UPSAL]

Shaikh Abdu: Resident of the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British authorities; he proceeded to Delhi and took part in the fighting against the British army in several engagements; he was killed by the advancing British forces in the course of an encounter in 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Coll No.57, NAI; Poll Deptt,

Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]

Shaikh Amanatullah Khan: Belonged to Moradabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took a dominant part in fighting against the British forces during the Uprising of 1857, and also played a leading role in organizing the rebel activities in Moradabad; he was captured by the British troops in the course of their re-occupation of the Moradabad region, and executed by hanging in April 1858. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL; WWIM, III, p.68]

Shaikh Imam: Resident of Jubbulpoor, [Jabalpur], (now in Madhya Pradesh); he was a Duffadar [*Dafadar*] with the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison under the British Government; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebels; he fought the British at several places; he was killed in 1858 in the course of a British attack on the rebel position. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Shaikh Mohammad: Belonged to Nimar, the Central India Agency (now Madhya Pradesh); joined the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857; he was one among those who assembled the patriots of Nimar and fought jointly against the British at Mandleshwar (headquarters of Nimar) in 1859; in the course of the fighting he was captured by the British troops and executed in 1859.

[GA, MPSAB, Mutiny Papers, Vol. IV; WWIM, III, p.15]

Shaikh Mohammad: Resident of Nimar, the Central India Agency (now Madhya Pradesh); joined the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857; he also encouraged many others in Nimar to take part in the fight against the British rule at Mandleshwar (headquarters of Nimar) in 1859; in the course of an encounter he was captured by the British troops and executed in 1859. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. II, NAIB; WWIM, III, p.15]

Shaikh Mohd. Haneef: Resident of Cawnpore (Kanpur), the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); joined the anti-British rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 in Kanpur; took part in attacking and destroying the British settlements in Kanpur in June 1857; when the British were making a comeback in Kanpur in July 1857, he was captured by them; accused of 'taking part in rebellion against the British', Shaikh Mohd. Haneef was sentenced to death in December 1857 and executed soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Shaikh Qadir: Born in 1907 in Pulwama, distt. Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Ahmed Shaikh. Taking part in the movement for responsible government, he joined a rally against the tyrannical rule of the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir at Pulwama (Anantnag) on 5 January 1933. When the State Army soldiers opened fire

on the rallyists, he was killed in the firing on the spot. [File No. V, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; WWIM, II, p.296]

Shakir Mohamed: Resident of Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Butcher; he participated in the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857, and also encouraged others to attack the British establishments in Allahabad; he was caught by the British at the time of their offensive against the rebels in Allahabad, and charged with 'sedition, murder and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to death in June 1857, and hanged; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, PP, Further Paper No.1; TIM, p.223]

Shakti Dan: Born on 6 May 1824 in Asab in Jodhpur State (now distt. Jodhpur), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Thakur, younger brother of the *Jagirdar* of Asab; with the *Jagirdars* of Auha, Sihas, Gular and Alniyawas, he took part in 1857 uprising; joined the rebel soldiers of the British-Indian Army (Jodhpur Legion, from Erinpura Cantonment) at Auha in September 1857; fought against the British forces, Auha, on 18 September 1857; again fought the British army, led by G. St. P. Lawrence, in January 1858. The British army took possession of Auha fort and captured Shakti Dan; he was interned by the Jodhpur State authorities in the haveli at Auha; died in detention. [*Sujas* No 4, June-July

1998, Jaipur, pp.80-81; WWIM, III, p.134; RAG, pp.271-273]

Shakti Singh: Resident of Saugor (Sagar), Madhya Pradesh; he organized a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces in the Sagar region; captured by the British in the course of an engagement, he was executed by hanging on 9 April 1858. [Mutiny Records, F/ Poll, Const. Nos. 1493-8 (1859), NAI]

Shalo Singh: Resident of v. Batala, distt. Mirpur, Kashmir State (now Jammu and Kashmir). Before joining the Indian National Army in Malaya, he was a soldier in the 5/14 Punjab Regiment of the British-Indian Army. As a Sepoy in the 2nd Infantry Battalion of the INA, he fought in Burma (Myanmar) against the Allied forces and was killed in action in 1944. [INA Papers, 1/INA, NAI; WWIM, II, p.296]

Sham Shah Lal: Resident of Khamaria, Baghelkhand Residency, the Central India State (now Chhattisgarh); took a leading role in the Uprising of 1857 against the British rule in the Rewa region; in association with Ranmat Singh, a prominent rebel leader of Rewa, he raided with his rebel forces the British outposts in Rewa in August 1857; while at Budwa (Rewa) a British faithful, Balbir Singh of Mankisar (Satna district), had the opportunity to suddenly attack and injure him with stones, and he succumbed to his injuries. [GA, MPSAB, Mutiny Papers, Vol. IV;

WWIM, III, p. 134]

Shambhoo Prasad: Resident of Ayodhya, Faizabad, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); soon after the outbreak of the 1857 Uprising in the Faizabad region, he joined hands with the rebels and played a prominent part in leading and organizing the anti-British forces; he also incited the people in his locality to take part in the fight against the British authorities, and establish their own rule; in the course of an engagement, he was caught by the British and killed in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Shambhu Prasad Mishra: Resident of v. Hirde Nagar, the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); s/o Kishan Prasad Mishra. Involved in the Civil Disobedience movement, he was arrested and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs.300/- under Section 117 I.P.C. and 26 Indian Foreigner Act, on 15 September 1930. Transferred later to the Mandalay Central Jail in Burma (now Myanmar) and subjected to severe tortures there, he was released on 10 March 1931 to die of the injuries inflicted on him in jail [H/Poll (FR), F.Nos. 18/8/1930, 18/9/1930, NAI; FFMPC, II, p. 412]

Shamsher Khan: Belonged to Kanpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857, and fought against

the British forces at several places in Kanpur; he also incited the local people and encouraged them to attack and destroy the *firangis* (British); he was killed while resisting the British army into advancing the Kanpur region in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Shamsher Singh Mavi: Resident of Varanasi, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Shri Jagdish Singh; he was a Havildar Clerk in the 6/1 Punjab Regiment of the British-Indian Army; volunteered to join the Indian national Army in Malaya and served it as a Lieutenant in the 2nd Guerrilla Regiment; died in action against the British forces near Kalewa, Burma (Myanmar), in August 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.1/INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p.296]

Shamshul Shah Fakir: Belonged to v. Rampur, p.o. Sheikhpura, distt. Azamgarh, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). In 1942 during the "Quit India" movement a protest demonstration was organized in village Siyaraha. When the march started, it was fired upon by the police in which a protester, Shamshul Shah Fakir, was killed on the spot. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; SSKS, 27, p. 2]

Shankar *alias* Nanhe: Resident of v. Amin Nagar Sarai, teh. Bagpat, distt. Meerut, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). When the policemen reached Amin Nagar for collecting fines imposed on a Congress

participant in the Civil Disobedience movement (1930), Shital Prasad, the residents of the village vigorously resisted them. The resistance led to police firing in which Shankar was killed on the spot. [H/Poll, F.No. 23/58/30, NAI; SSKS, 16, p. da]

Shankar Datt: Resident of Almora, Kumaon Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); served as Sepoy in the 4/19 Hyderabad Regiment in the British-Indian Army till 1942; shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in Malaya and served in its 1st Guerilla Regiment as Sepoy; fought against the Allied forces on the Burma (Myanmar) front and died in the battle in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.403/INA, 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI; ROH, pp.782-783]

Shankar Dayal Mishra: Born in 1919, resident of Raipur, Chhattisgarh division, the Central Provinces and Berar (now Chhattisgarh); s/o Hira Lal Mishra; Matriculate. An active Congress man, he was involved with the outbreak of the "Quit India" movement, as well as with the public discontent over the prevailing famine-like conditions. He was arrested with many others when the Congress organisation in the province was declared unlawful. Detained and tortured in Raipur District Jail and Jabbalpur District Jail (August 1942 to March 1943), he died a physical wreck on release on 19 April 1943. [H/Poll (FR), F.Nos. 18/8/1942, NAI; FFMPC, I, pp. 162-63]

Shankar Ram Bhar: Born in 1897 at v. Bansdih, distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Deo Narayan. He was shot dead by the policemen on 23 August 1942 while trying to stop them from looting and terrorizing the people in his village during the "Quit India" movement. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; WWIM, I, p.42; BCA, p. 113]

Shankar Singh: Resident of Chawapur Padri, teh. Lakhimpur, distt. Lakhimpur Kheri, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). With the introduction of Provincial Autonomy, a Congress ministry came to power in the U.P. in 1937 and started undertaking a number of measures to relieve the *kisans* of some of their governmental and landlordist financial burdens. Resentful of the ministry's liberality, the *Zamindars* – supported by the British officials – intensified their offensive against the peasantry. In one of the atrocious attacks on the peasants by the *Zamindars'* men in 1939–40, Shankar Singh was killed. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 3/6/42; 3/11/42; NAI; SSKS, 22, p. fa]

Shankarsahi: Resident of Jubbulpore (Jabalpur), Saugor and Nerbudda Division, the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); the Gond Raja, he played a leading role in the uprising of 1857 in Jubbulpore against the British, along with his son, Yuvaraj Ragunath Sahi; it (the uprising of Jabalpur) was the continuation of the outbreak of

mutiny in Jabalpur Cantonment, following Sepoy Gadadhar Tiwari's assault on the European officers on 16 June 1857; he encountered the British determinedly for about three months before he was captured with his son and blown off by a cannon on 18 September 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. VI, NAIB; MPGJ, p.74]

Shanker Pershad: Resident of Thana Bhavan, Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and served the anti-British forces in various ways; instructed by Abdul Ruheem Khan, he visited Muzaffarnagar town to gather information about the British plans; caught by the British authorities there, and charged with 'sedition, murder and rebellion', he was sentenced to death and executed by hanging in March 1858. [Mutiny Records, Muzaffarnagar Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.1]

Shanker: Hailed from Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at a number of places in the Hamirpur region; captured during the British re-occupation of the Hamirpur region, and charged with 'rebellion with violence against the British', he was sentenced to death in 1858 and hanged soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Sharafuddaula: Resident of Lucknow,

the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and led the rebel forces in attacking the British authorities and their establishments in Lucknow on several occasions; he died while fighting against the British troops at Dargah Hazrat Abbas, Lucknow in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Shaukat Khan: Belonged to Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British troops; he also incited the people to raise their arms against the *firangis* (British) and kill them without hesitation; he was caught in the course of an engagement with the British troops in 1858 and hanged. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Sheedayal Singh: Born in 1815 at v. Jomuravan, Fatehpore [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; *Zamindar*; he offered financial support to the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and led them in attacking the British establishments at Fatehpur; he also fought the British forces at various places for several months; he was captured by a British officer in 1858 and sentenced to death on the charge of 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; his property was also confiscated by the British. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny

Basta (Ur./Per.Srs.), UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.137]

Sheedee Bilal: Resident of Banda Khas, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British forces on several occasions; caught by the British in the midst of an engagement, he was hanged in 1860. [Mutiny Records Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Sheemshere Khan: Resident of Futtehpore [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British in the Fatehpur region; he was caught by the British troops and sentenced to transportation for life on the charges of 'plundering and rebellion'; he died in jail in 1858 before his transportation. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Sheerbarat Singh: Resident of v. Baktai, Dobhi Taluqa, Jaunpore (Jaunpur), the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; he was a *Zamindar*, played a prominent part in organizing the rebel forces in Dobhi Taluqa during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British at several places in the Ghazipur, Azamgarh and Benares region; his attempt at capturing Azamgarh and Benares region failed when the British defeated the rebel forces in June 1857 near Benares; Sheerbarat Singh, along with others, joined Kunwar Singh

when he appeared in Azamgarh and fought against the British; after the withdrawal of Kunwar Singh from Azamgarh, the British forces occupied the region, and captured in May 1858 many of the rebels, including Sheerbarat Singh; charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to death and executed by hanging from a mango tree. [Mutiny Records, Jaunpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; *WWIM*, III, pp.136-37]

Sheesh Ram: Born in v. Hola, Muttra [Mathura], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); *Kisan*; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and assisted the rebels of his area in fighting the British; he was caught by the British army after the defeat of rebel forces of his area and executed by hanging in 1858 on the charges of 'murder and rebellion against the British'. [Poll Deptt, Vol. No.52 (IX) (1858), MSAB; *WWIM*, III, P.135]

Sheick Namut: Resident of Moradabad [Muradabad], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the fighting against the British and plundering their properties during the Uprising of 1857; he also provided financial support to the rebel forces of the surrounding areas; he was arrested by the British at the time of their re-occupation of the area, and put on trial on the charges of 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he died in prison while under trial in March 1859. [Mutiny

Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Sheikh Abdul Kabir: Born in 1903 in distt. Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Mohammed Sheikh. A manual worker and a supporter of the cause of responsible government, he participated in a demonstration at Maisuma Bazar in Srinagar in 1938 to protest against the autocratic rule of the Maharaja in Jammu and Kashmir. When the demonstrators were fired upon by the State Army soldiers, he was killed in that firing on the spot. [File No. IV, 8; *MMCR*, J&KSA, Srinagar; *WWIM*, II, p.299; *HMKJAMH*, p. 329]

Sheikh Abdul Rahim: Born in 1918 in v. Pampore, distt. Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Sheikh Sultan. He took part in a protest rally led by the National Conference during the political movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir State on 20 May 1946 in Srinagar. The State Army soldiers suddenly opened fire on the rallyists in which Abdul Rahim Sheikh was killed on the spot. [File No. V, 8; *MMCR*, J&KSA, Srinagar; *WWIM*, II, p.299; *HMKJAMH*, p. 329]

Sheikh Abdur Rahim: Born in 1918 in Pampore, distt. Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Sheikh Sultan. He participated in the National Conference-initiated political movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir State. He was killed in the State Army's firing on a demonstration he was

taking part on 20 May 1946. [File No. V, 4; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; HMKJAH, p. 322]

Sheikh Ahmad Ullah: Born in 1899 in distt. Baramulla, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Sheikh Abdul Ghaffar; a matriculate. As a steadfast political worker, he took part in the political movement for responsible government in his district against the ruler of the Jammu and Kashmir state in 1934. He was arrested for his participation in the movement and flogged to death by the State police on the very day of his detention in 1934. [File No. IV, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; WWIM, II, p.299; HMKJAMH, p. 329]

Sheikh Ahmed: Born in 1902 in v. Warapora, distt. Baramulla, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Sheikh Subhan. A weaver by profession, he actively participated in the political movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir. He joined an agitation at Hindwara in Baramulla district in February 1932 to protest against the Maharaja's autocracy in the State. He was killed on the day of the protest in the State Army's firing on the demonstrators. [File No. IV, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; WWIM, II, p.299; HMKJAMH, p. 329]

Sheikh Ali Bagar: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and played a prominent role in organizing the rebel forces of his region; he led the rebels in attacking the British

authorities and their establishments in Lucknow on several occasions; he died while fighting against the British army at Mohammad Bagh, Lucknow in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Sheikh Ali Mohammed: Born in 1929 in distt. Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Bahadur Khan Sheikh; educated up to seventh standard. A weaver by profession, he actively participated in the National Conference-led political movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir. While taking part in a demonstration at Shah Mohalla in Srinagar on 26 May 1946 to protest against the Maharaja's autocratic rule, he was killed in the State Army's firing on the demonstrators on that very day. [File No. IV, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; WWIM, II, p.299; HMKJAMH, p. 329]

Sheikh Ali: Born in 1919 in Shah Mohallah, distt. Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Mohammad Wali Bahadur. On 20 May 1946 he took part in Srinagar in a protest rally led by the National Conference in connection with the movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir State. The State Army soldiers suddenly opened fire indiscriminately on the rallyists, killing Sheikh Ali on the spot. [File No. V, 4; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; HMKJAH, p. 322]

Sheikh Allee: Belonged to Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought against the

British during the Uprising of 1857; he also provided arms and money to the local rebels, preached against the exploitative British rule before them and incited them to kill the *firangis* (British); he was caught by the British during their re-occupation of the Banda region, hanged in 1858 on the charges of 'sedition, murder and rebellion'; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Sheikh Allee: Resident of Futtehpore [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at several places in the Fatehpur-Kanpur region; he also offered financial support to the local people and encouraged them to attack the British offices; he died while resisting the advancing British army in Fatehpur in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per.Srs.), UPRAA]

Sheikh Allee: Resident of Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at a number of places in the Hamirpur region; he also rallied the local people in seizing the British treasury and handing over its contents to the rebels; he was captured during the British re-occupation of the Hamirpur region, and charged with 'plundering and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to death with confiscation of property in 1858

and hanged soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Sheikh Brunda: Born in 1833, Bhilsa (now Vidisha), Malwa region, the Central India Agency, Indore (now Madhya Pradesh); brother-in-law of Nawab Fazil Mohammad Khan; took part in the Uprising of 1857 against the British in Saugor district; inspired by his brother-in-law's aim of driving the British out from Central India, he went to Rahatgarh and joined the rebel forces there; participated in confronting the British reinforcement under Hugh Rose at Rahatgarh fort from 24 to 28 January 1858; he fell into the British hands while fighting and executed by hanging on 29 January 1858. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. II, NAIB; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.50 (VII) (1858), MSAB]

Sheikh Elahie: Resident of Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857, and also encouraged the local inhabitants to attack the British troops; he was captured by the British force at the time of their confronting on the rebels in the Allahabad region, and charged with 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; sentenced to death in June 1857, he was executed by hanging in 1857. [Mutiny Records, PP, Further Paper No.1; TIM, p.225]

Sheikh Kadir: Belonged to Puthra, Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-

Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British on various occasions in the Hamirpur region; he also incited the local people to raise their arms and kill the *goralog* (British); he was captured by the British during their advance in Hamirpur, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'sedition, murder of Europeans and rebellion with violence'; he was hanged 1859. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Sheikh Kalloo: Hailed from Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Salar Buksh; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at several places in the Banda region; he also propagated against the exploitative British misrule and incited the local people to raise their arms and kill the *firangis* (British); he was caught during an encounter with the advancing British army in Banda and charged with 'sedition, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British', sentenced to death in July 1858; he was executed by hanging; his property was confiscated later on. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Sheikh Kureem: Resident of Hinduan, a town in Jaipur State (now in distt. Sawai Madhopur), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); took part in the 1857 Uprising in Jaipur State and was arrested; the Jaipur State troops stationed at Hinduan meanwhile turned rebellious and

rescued Sheikh Kureem and other rebels; Sheikh Kureem, however, was again captured and sent to Agra by the Political Agent of Jaipur. He was tried and hanged there. [F/Cons/S.C./ 30 April, 1858/149-150 A, NAI; Records of the Intelligence Deptt. of the Government of N.W.P. of India during Mutiny of 1857, V 1, Edinburgh (1902), pp.222-23, 229; Jaipur State, Milt/Deptt, M-06-1 (Pts.)/ Pad No. ; F. No. 1, Pt. 5/3, RSAB, all above are cited in RSG, V 2, p.104]

Sheikh Mohammad: Hailed from Nimar, Holkar Indore, the Central India Agency (now in Madhya Pradesh). He, along with Dilsshev Khan, inspired and organized the State owned army to revolt against the British authorities in Indore; the rebel force under Sheikh Mohammad attacked the Mandleshwar Cantonment in 1859 but was defeated; captured by the British, he was sentenced to death and executed in 1859. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. VI, NAIB; *FMIM*, p.133]

Sheikh Najim: Resident of Sewas (Begamganj), Madhya Pradesh; s/o Sheikh Ibrahim; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces in the Sagar region; he also took part in the defence of the Rahatgarh fort and was captured by the British after the fall of the fort; he was executed by hanging on 25 February 1858. [Mutiny Records, F/Poll, Supp. Proc. No. 1493 (1859), NAI]

Sheikh Nazm: Hailing from Sewaj, Begumganj, Bhopal, (Madhya Pradesh); s/o Sheikh Ibrahim; he joined the rebels in fighting against the British forces during the Uprising of 1857; he also participated in attacking and plundering the British establishments at Sehore and Rahatgarh areas under the leadership of Nawab Fazil Mohammad Khan of Ambapani; he was caught by the British troops at the time of their re-occupation of Rahatgarh fort in January 1858; on charges of 'treason and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to death in 1858. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. III, NAIB; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]

Sheikh Noor Khan: Resident of Rahatgarh, distt. Saugor, (now Sagar, Madhya Pradesh); participated in the Uprising of 1857 against the British in Saugor district under the leadership of Nawab Fazil Mohammad Khan of Ambapani, participated in the overrunning of the British position at Rahatgarh Fort in October 1857; later in January 1858 he fought against the British offensive on Rahatgarh, and when faced with reverses, the rebels decided to leave the fort; while fleeing from the fort he and his fellow rebels were nabbed at Narsinghpur Marg by the British troops; charged with 'abetting war against the British,' sentenced to be executed in 1858. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. III, NAIB; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]

Sheikh Noor: Resident of Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar

Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his locality during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British; he also took part in seizing the British treasury and using its contents for buying arms; he was caught by the British troops in the course of their marches into Allahabad, and hanged from a tree in 1857 on the charges of 'plundering and rebellion against the British'. [Mutiny Records, Allahabad Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Sheikh Noor: Resident of Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he led a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and attacked the British establishments at various places in the Hamirpur region; he also incited the people to raise arms against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule) and overthrow it; he was killed in an encounter with the advancing British troops in Hamirpur in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Sheikh Roostum Ally: Resident of Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at various places in the Allahabad area; he also incited the local people to raise their arms against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he was caught by the British troops during their raids on the Allahabad region, and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in July 1857 and executed

- by hanging soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, PP, Further Paper No.1; TIM, p.205]
- Sheikh Ruhmoo:** Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British on various occasions in the Banda region; he also incited the local inhabitants to raise arms and kill the *goralog* (British); he was captured by the British troops during their advances into Banda, and charged with 'sedition, murder of Europeans and rebellion with violence'; he was sentenced to death with confiscation of property in May 1858 and hanged soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Sheikh Sukun:** Resident of Lucknow, the Awadh Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he was a *Risaldar* in horse artillery of the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857; he played a significant role in organizing the rebel forces and in attacking the British strong holds; he led a group of rebel army in encountering the advancing British forces (under Colonel Muir) at Dilkushabagh, Lucknow, on 5 March 1858, and was killed in the course of the fighting. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; L1857, p.249]
- Sheikh Vrinda:** Resident of Bhilsa, Madhya Pradesh; s/o Sheikh Vazir; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces in the Bhilsa region; he also took part in the defence of the Rahatgarh fort and was captured by the British after the fall of the fort; he was executed by hanging on 25 February 1858. [Mutiny Records, F/ Poll, Supp. Proc. No. 1493 (1859), NAI]
- Sheikh Ziaodeen:** Born in Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on a number of occasions in Aligarh; he was caught and hanged by the British in 1857 on the charges of 'murder and rebellion against the British'; his house was also razed to the ground. [Mutiny Records, Aligarh Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt. Part-1, Vol. No. 44 (1858), MSAB]
- Shekh Muhammad:** Resident of Mandleshwar, Madhya Pradesh; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces in the Mandleshwar region; he was captured by the British in the course of an engagement and sentenced to death in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. II, No. 3C (1859), MPSAB]
- Shekhlal Barkandaz:** Resident of Sohagpur, Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces in his region; captured by the British in the course of an engagement, he was sentenced to death in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, F. No. 31 (1858), MPSAB]

- Shemshere Khan:** Resident of Futtehpora [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at various places in Fatehpur; he also provided the rebels with financial help for buying arms; he was caught by the British troops during their reoccupation of the area and charged with 'rebellion against the British'; sentenced to imprisonment for life with confiscation of his all property, he died in Jail in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]
- Sheo Bakhsh:** Belonged to Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his region and fought the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also encouraged others to take part in the resistance against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he died in a confrontation with the British forces at Bailey Guard, Lucknow, in November 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858), UPSAL]
- Sheo Churun:** Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and also encouraged others to take part in the resistance against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he fought the British in various engagements in the Lucknow region; he was killed by the British army during an engagement at Bailey Guard, Lucknow, in November 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858), UPSAL]
- Sheo Datt:** Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the armed resistance against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule) and fought the British forces in various encounters during the Uprising of 1857; he was killed by the British army in an engagement at Bailey Guard, Lucknow, in November 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858), UPSAL]
- Sheo Karan:** Resident of Bhootpur, Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); s/o Ram Narain; served as Sepoy in the 7/8 Punjab Regiment of the British-Indian Army; in 1942 in Malaya he became a prisoner of war in the Japanese hands; offered the option for joining the Indian National Army, he enrolled himself in its 3rd Guerilla Regiment as a Sepoy; he was killed in an Allied aerial attack in 1945. [INA Papers, F.No.498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p.300; ROH, p.300]
- Sheo Loll:** Born in Kanpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he came out with the rebels of his region to fight against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also propagated against the British rule and encouraged the local people to attack the *firangis* (British); he was killed while resisting the advancing British army in the Kanpur region in

1857. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA] ROH, pp. 790-791]
- Sheo Narain Tiwari:** Resident of v. Nunara, distt. Fatehpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Gajadhar; farmer. He took part in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. Thereafter, when the *Kisan* agitation over the non-payment of land revenue started in 1932, he actively joined it. On 6 February 1932, at the height of the agitation, the police – joined by the Tehsildar – fired upon the agitators. The *Tehsildar's* gunshot hit Sheo Narain Tiwari, killing him on the spot. The infuriated son of Tiwari immediately retaliated by murdering the *Tehsildar*. [H/poll F.No. 3/6/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.365]
- Sheo Raj:** Resident of v. Bhirona, distt. Meerut, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He was formerly a Sepoy in the 7/8 Punjab Regiment of the British-Indian Army; left it and joined the Indian National Army in Malaya and served as Sepoy in its 3rd Guerrilla Regiment; he was killed in action in Burma (Myanmar). [INA Papers, F.Nos.1/INA,379/INA (1946), NAI;WWIM, II, p.300]
- Sheo Ram:** Resident of v. Bhirona, distt. Meerut, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He voluntarily joined the Indian National Army and served it as a Sepoy in its 3rd Guerrilla Regiment. He was killed while confronting the British army on the Burma (Myanmar) front in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI;
- Sheo Sahaye:** Resident of Bhudhohee, Mirzapoor [Mirzapur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British forces on several occasions; caught by the British in the course of an engagement, he was accused of 'plundering the British property and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death and hanged in 1860. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per. Srs.), UPRAA]
- Sheo Singh:** Inhabitant of Boolundshuhur [Bulandshahar], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Goojar [Gujar]; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces on several occasions in the Bulandshahar region; he was caught by the British after the defeat of the rebel forces and charged with 'murder and plundering the Government property during the rebellion'; he was sentenced to death in 1860 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Sheobalack:** Belonged to Mahomedabad, Gurruckpoor [Gorakhpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Aheer; he joined the rebels of his village during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces on several occasions; he was caught by the British army in the midst of an encounter in the Gorakhpur region, and hanged in 1858. [Mutiny Records,

- Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Sheobuhal Roy:** Resident of Dhurnee, Ghazeepoor [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Bhoonhar [Bhunhar]; he fought the British forces at several places in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to his fellow rebels for buying arms and attacking the British establishments; he was caught by the British after their re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Sheocharan:** Born in Faizabad, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebel forces of his area during the 1857 Uprising and proceeded to Lucknow; he encountered the British in various parts of Lucknow city; he was caught by the British army and hanged at Machhi Bhawan, Lucknow, in June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1857), UPSAL]
- Sheochurun:** Belonged to Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces on various occasions in the Aligarh area; he also marched on to Delhi, joined hands with the rebels there and fought the British troops; he was caught by the British soon after their re-occupation of Delhi, and charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death and executed in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Judl. Deptt. (Delhi Div.), F.No.3 (1858), HSAP]
- Sheodan:** Belonged to teh. Bansoor [Bansur], Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Chamar. He participated in a meeting of the *kisan* agitators' held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to protest against the Maharaja's misgovernance and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of the *kisan* gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the escape routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning. Sheodan was hit by bullets in the indiscriminate firing and died. Simultaneously with this firing, the village was also set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]
- Sheodayal:** Resident of Faizabad, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces of his locality during the

Uprising of 1857, proceeded to Lucknow, and fought against the British in several engagements; he was caught by the British army and hanged at Machhi Bhawan, Lucknow, in June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1857), UPSAL]

Sheodeen: Resident of Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Sowar [*Sawar*] in the Armed Guards Contingent at the Agra Central Prison; he gave up his service with the British in June 1857 to join the Uprising of 1857. Along with others, he marched towards Delhi and took part in the fighting against the British; he was killed in an encounter with the advancing British army in the Delhi region in September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mutiny Papers, Coll No. 57, NAI]

Sheodeen: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he was a Sepoy in the Native Infantry of the British-Indian army, left it during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels in their fight against the British rule; he was caught during an engagement with the advancing British troops in Banda, and charged with 'desertion and rebellion with violence', sentenced to death with confiscation of property in June 1858; he was executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Sheodeen: Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); Aheer; he was a Sepoy in the A. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British employment during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebel forces to fight against the British rule; he fought against the British at several places in his region; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British forces. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Sheodin: Resident of Paharee, Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at various places in the Hamirpur region; he was captured in the course of an encounter with the advancing British army in Hamirpur, and charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death with confiscation of his property in 1858 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur, Bundle No. 2, UPRAA]

Sheodutt: Resident of Aligarh, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces and fought the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also encouraged other people to attack and destroy the British establishments in Aligarh; he was caught by the British after their re-occupation of Aligarh, and charged with 'murder and rebellion

- against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1858, and hanged; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Proc. F/Deptt. (Judl), NWP, Vol. 74 (1858), UPSAL]
- Sheogholam:** Resident of Ghazipur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Aheer; he joined hands with the rebels of his area in the midst of the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British forces on several occasions; caught by the British during an engagement, he was hanged on the charges of 'plundering the British property and rebellion against the British'. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per. Srs.), UPRAA]
- Sheoghotam:** Belonged to Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at various places in Banda; caught by the British during an engagement and charged with 'murder, plundering and rebellion', he was sentenced to the transportation for life in August 1858; he died in detention before transportation. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Sheoji:** Belonged to v. Neemuchana, (teh.) Bansoor, Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Darogha. He participated in a meeting of the *kisan* agitators at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to demonstrate against the Maharaja's mal-administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24.
- In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of the *kisan* gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the escaping routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning of dispersal. Sheoji was hit by bullets in the indiscriminate firing and died on the spot. Simultaneously, the village was also set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]
- Sheokaran Singh:** Resident of v. Patti Rukraban, p.o. Lohaghat (now become district), distt. Almora, Kumaon Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); served in the 4/19 Hyderabad Regiment of the British-Indian Army; later he changed his loyalties from the British Colonial Army to the newly established Indian National Army and served it as Havildar in the 1st Guerilla Regiment; he laid down his life fighting the enemy forces on the Burma (Myanmar) front in 1945. [INA Papers, F.Nos.403/INA, 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI; ROH, pp.782-783]

Sheokaran: Belonged to v. Mehanpore, teh. Bansoor [Bansur], Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Chamar; took part in the *kisan* meeting held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to protest against the Maharaja's misgovernance and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land tax increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this *kisan* gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the escape routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning of dispersal. Many of the agitators, including Sheokaran, received severe bullet wounds in the indiscriminate firing and Sheokaran died of these. Simultaneously, the village was also set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Sheokurn Roy: Resident of Dherhnee, Ghazeepoor [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Bhoonhar [Bhunhar]; he fought the British forces at several places in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he also incited others to attack and plunder the

British establishments; he was caught by the British after their re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Sheommur: Belonged to Gopalpoor, Benares, Uttar Pradesh; Oopadheya [Upadhyaya]; he fought the British forces at several places in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to the rebels for buying arms and attacking the British establishments; he was caught by the British after their re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Sheonaraim Ram: Resident of Bhudhohee, Mirzapoor [Mirzapur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British forces on several occasions; caught by the British in the course of an engagement, he was accused of 'plundering the British property and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death and hanged in 1860. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per. Srs.), UPRAA]

Sheoodool Pandey: Resident of Muriahoo, Jaunpore [Jaunpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British forces

on several occasions; he was caught by the British in the midst of an engagement, accused of 'plundering the British property and rebellion against the British', sentenced to death and hanged in 1860. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per. Srs.), UPRAA]

Sheopal: Resident of Gwalee, Mirzapoor [Miazapur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British forces on several occasions; caught by the British in the course of an engagement, he was accused of 'plundering the British property and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death and hanged in 1860. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per. Srs.), UPRAA]

Sheoraj Khan: Resident of Cawnpore (now Kanpur) in the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); during the outbreak of the Uprising of 1857, he joined hands with the anti-British rebel forces and took active part in fighting the British; he was captured by the British while fighting against them in 1857; charged with 'murder, wounding and rebellion', Sheoraj Khan was sentenced to be executed in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, 1857, UPRAA]

Sheoraj Singh: Belonged to a village of Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Goojar [Gujar]; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited

others to join the rebel forces for fighting against the British rule; he was captured by the British soon after the defeat of the rebel forces and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1859 and hanged. [Mutiny Records, Muzaffarnagar Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.135-36]

Sheoruth: Resident of Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British troops; he also incited the people to raise arms against the *firangis* (British) and kill them; he was caught in the course of an engagement with the British troops in 1858 and hanged from a tree. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Sher Bahadur Bhandari: Resident of v. Ballupur, dsitt. Dehra Dun, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); a Havildar in the 2/9 Garhwal Regiment of the British-Indian Army, he shifted his loyalty to join as Captain in the 1st Bahadur Group of the Indian National Army; on the war front he was infected with a disease and died in hospital in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.403/INA, 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI]

Sher Bux: Resident of Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought

against the British forces; he also incited the people to raise their arms and fight against the British misrule; he was killed while fighting the advancing British army in Hamirpur area in 1858; his property was confiscated and handed over to the British allies. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Sher Khan: Belonged to Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the fighting against the British during the 1857 Uprising; he provided the rebels with financial support on many occasions to defray their military expenses; he was caught by the British troops in the course of an engagement, charged with 'aiding and abetting the rebellion', he was sentenced to death and hanged in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Sher Khan: Belonged to Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and accompanied the rebels in plundering and seizing the British property/treasury in the Banda region; he was killed in 1858 while defending the Banda region from an advancing British army. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Sher Khan: Resident of Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British troops in Allahabad; he also took part

in seizing the British treasury and using its contents for buying arms; he was caught by the British troops in the course of their marches in Allahabad, and charged with 'plundering and rebellion against the British'; he was hanged from a tree in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Allahabad Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Sher Khan: Resident of Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he was a Duffadar [*Dafadar*] in the 4th Irregular Cavalry of the British-Indian army; he left the service during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in persuading other army-men to rebel against the British; he also showed initiative in organising the local rebels and attacking the British; he was caught by the enemy and charged with 'being a leader of the mutiny and murder of Adjutant Smith'; held guilty, he was sentenced to death in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Sher Singh Negi: Resident of v. Kalaun, p.o. Chipalghat, Garhwal Division, United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); served as Naik in the 2/18 Royal Gurkha Rifles in the British-Indian Army; he shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in Malaya in 1942 and enlisted himself as Lieutenant in its 4th Guerilla Regiment; confronting the British-led troops on the Burma (now Myanmar) front, he received bullet wounds and died on the spot. [INA Papers, F.Nos.403/INA, 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI; ROH, pp.774-775]

Sher Singh: Belonged to a village of Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Rajpoot [Rajput]; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited others to join the rebel forces in fighting against the British rule; he was captured by the British soon after the defeat of the rebel forces in his area and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1859 and hanged. [Mutiny Records, Muzaffarnagar Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.136]

Sher Singh: Resident of distt. Almora, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); enlisted as Havildar in the Indian Army Medical Corps of the British-Indian Army; fought in the World War II against the Japanese army and became a prisoner of war in its hands on the Arakan front in Burma (now Myanmar); he shifted his loyalty later in 1942 to the Indian National Army; he was killed in action against the British forces near Buthidaung, in Burma (Myanmar), in February 1944. [[INA Papers, F.Nos.1/INA,221/INA, NAI; WWIM, II, p.304]

Sher Singh: Resident of Futtehpore [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British troops at various places in the Fatehpur-Kanpur region; he also provided arms to other rebels and encouraged them to attack the British establishments; he was killed

by the British in an encounter in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per.Srs.), UPRAA]

Sher Singh: Resident of the Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); earlier he was a Naik in the 5/18 Garhwal Rifles of the British-Indian Army, but shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 and served it as Havildar [*Hawaladar*] in the 3rd Battalion; while fighting against the British forces in Burma (now Myanmar) he was killed in the battle field in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, p.301]

Sher Singh: Resident of the Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); he was a Soldier in the 5/18 Garhwal Rifles of the British-Indian Army; he shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 and served it as Sepoy in the 10th Regiment; deputed to fight the British forces on the Burma (now Myanmar) front where he was killed by the enemy in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, p.301]

Sher Singh: Resident of v. Kaliani, p.o. Wada, distt. Almora, Kumaon Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); he was a Sepoy in the 4/19 Hyderabad Regiment in the British-Indian Army; he shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 and enlisted himself in its 1st Guerilla Regiment as Sepoy; deployed on the Indo-Burma front, he died fighting the British at Tamu

- (a Burmese town near Manipur) in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.403/INA, 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI; ROH, pp.782-783]
- Sher Singh:** Resident of v. Tali, p.o. Pithorgarh (now become district), distt. Almora, Kumaon Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); enrolled as a Sepoy in the 4/19 Hyderabad Regiment in the British-Indian Army; became a prisoner of war in the Japanese hands in Malaya; on release, he shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942, and joined its 1st Guerilla Regiment as Sepoy; deployed against the British-led Allied forces on the Burma (now Myanmar) front, he died in action in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.403/INA, 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI; ROH, pp.782-783]
- Sher Singh:** Resident of Wuzeeopoor, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; he was a Duffadar [Dafadar] with the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison under the British Government; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebels in their fighting against the British forces; he died in 1858 while facing the advancing British troops. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Sheru:** Belonged to Jaunpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the rebellion of 1857; he participated in looting and attacking the British officers and their associates; he was arrested, tried for assaulting the British and given death sentence; he was hanged on 22 September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Jaunpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Sherumber:** Hailed from Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh; he joined the rebel forces soon after the outbreak of the 1857 Uprising; along with his fellow rebels he marched towards Delhi while fighting against the British forces; he escaped to his region soon after the British re-occupation of Delhi in September 1857, he died in 1858 resisting the advancing British army in the Bareilly region. [Mutiny Records, F/Abst. Proc. (Poll), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]
- Shev Dass:** Hailed from Cawnpoor [Kanpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Naick [Naik] in the Armed Guards Contingent at the Agra Central Prison; he left the British employment in June 1857 to participate in the Uprising of 1857. Along with the other rebels, he marched towards Delhi and joined the rebels' fighting against the British; he died while resisting the advancing British army in the Delhi region in September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, S. No. 69, UPRAA; Mutiny Papers, Coll No. 57, NAI]
- Shev Loll:** Hailed from the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Havildar [Hawaldar] in the Armed

Guards Contingent at the Agra Central Prison; he left the British service in June 1857 to join the Uprising of 1857. Along with his other comrades, he marched towards Delhi and joined the rebels' armed struggle against the British rule; he died while fighting the advancing British army for the defence of Delhi in September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, S. No. 69, UPRAA; Mutiny Papers, Coll No. 57, NAI]

Shew Churn: Resident of Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857, and also encouraged others to join the rebel forces in Allahabad; he was caught by the British at the time of their raids on the Allahabad region, and charged with 'sedition, murder and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to death in June 1857, and hanged; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, PP, Further Paper No.1; *TIM*, p.222]

Shew Lall: Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Havildar [*Hawaladar*] in the A. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 fought against the British at several places in his region; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British forces. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Shew Rao: Resident of Cawnpore [Kanpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Naick [*Naik*] in the A. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at several places in his region; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British forces. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Shewchurun: Born in Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British in the Banda region; he also incited his neighbours to raise their arms against the *firangis* (British) and kill them; he was caught by the British troops during an engagement in Banda; charged with 'murder of Europeans and rebellion against the British', and sentenced to death with confiscation of his property in July 1858; he was executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Shewpaul: Resident of Shahjehanpur [Shahjahanpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he was a Sepoy in the B. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels in fighting against the British rule; he was caught in 1858 while confronting the British forces, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny

against the British authorities'. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Sheyam Singh: Hailed from v. Niwari, distt. Meerut, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Bhoja. He actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement and was arrested in 1933. While undergoing a sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment, he was tortured in jail and died in detention. [H/Poll, F.No. 23/58/30, NAI; SSKS, 16, p. da]

Shib Singh: Resident of teh. Thanaghazi, Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); participated in a meeting of the *kisan* agitators at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to remonstrate against the Maharaja's oppressive administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of the *kisan* gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the exits from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning. Shib Singh was injured in the indiscriminate firing and died. Simultaneously with this assault, the village was set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May,

14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Shib Singh: Resident of v. Hiramana-Ka-Nangal, p.o. Kiraoli, , distt. Agra, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). Previously he was a Naik in the 4/19 Hyderabad Regiment of the British-Indian Army. He shifted loyalty to the Indian National Army and joined it as Havildar [Hawaldar] in its 3rd Guerrilla Regiment. Deputed to confront the British Army on the Burma front, he died in action 1944 in one of its battle arenas. [INA Papers F. No. 403/INA, NAI; ROH, pp.782-783]

Shipujan Rai: Resident of v. Sherpur Kalan, distt. Ghazipur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Veer Nayak Rai. While he was trying to hoist the National Flag on the Muhammadabad Tehsil Office during the "Quit India" movement, the police shot and killed him on the spot in August 1942. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.286]

Shital Singh: Hailed from Jaunpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he earlier served the British-Indian Army as havildar [Hawaldar]; he deserted the previous employment and joined the rebel forces there during the 1857 Uprising; he was caught and charged with rebellion against the 'King-Emperor' and sentenced to death; he

was executed by hanging on 4 February 1858. [Mutiny Records, Jaunpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Shiv Alley: Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he provided the local rebels during the Outbreak of 1857 with financial support for meeting their military expenses, and encouraged them to fight against the *firangis* (British); he also led a group of rebels frequently to attack and ransack the British establishments; captured by the British in the midst of their operations in this region, and charged with 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to transportation for life in 1858; he died in captivity in the course of his transportation. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Shiv Balak: Resident of distt. Rai Bareli, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). The police arrest of the kisan leaders during the Non-Cooperation movement (1921) was deeply resented by the kisans of the district. Shouting slogans against the administration, thousands of them gathered in Munshiganj for demanding their leaders' immediate release. When the gathering appeared to have turned hostile, the police opened fire on it, killing Shiv Balak on the spot. [H/poll. F.No. 563/III/1922, NAI; SSKS, 8, p. ja]

Shiv Dayal Singh: Hailed from Rind, distt. Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur State, the Rajputana Agency (now

Rajasthan) Rajasthan; he was previously a Sepoy in the 1/8 Punjab Regiment of British-Indian Army in 1942; he shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in Malaya and joined its 3rd Guerilla Regiment in the same rank; he was deployed to fight against the British-led Allied forces on the Burma (now Myanmar) front, died in the course of action in 1945. [INA Papers, F.Nos.I (A,B,C)/INA, 479/INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI; ROH, p.304]

Shiv Din Patel *alias* **Shiv Baksh Singh:** Resident of Betul, Nerbudda Division, the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); while participating in the Uprising of 1857 against the British rule in Nerbudda region, he was arrested along with his family members and servants by the British forces; sentenced to rigorous imprisonment in the Nagpur District Jail, he died in detention there. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. V, NAIB; WWIM, III, p.137]

Shiv Din: Born in the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he led the rebel forces in attacking the British officials and their loyalists during the Uprising of 1857; he also encouraged the local people to take up their arms against the British, and provided them with financial support; he was caught by the British troops later and charged with 'murder, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; executed on 5 June 1858, his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1858-59),

UPSAL; WWIM, III, p.137]

Shiv Ghulam Dube: Hailed from Jaunpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels in fighting the British during the Uprising of 1857; took part in the plundering of the British properties also at Ghan-sheyampur to finance the rebels; he was arrested and put on trial on the charge of 'rebellion and plundering' and received death sentence; he was hanged on 6 March 1958. [Mutiny Records, Jaunpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Shiv Govind: Born in Raipur, aroused by the speech that Hanuman Singh, Magazine Lashkar in the British Army (who assassinated Major Cidwel at his residence on 18 January 1858) delivered before a sepoys audience on the same day, Shiv Govind joined the rebel sepoys in Raipur; involved in the killing of British army officers; with 16 other rebel soldiers, he was arrested by the British; tried, convicted and sentenced to death; hanged in Raipur on 22 January 1858. [Parliamentary Papers, Further Papers, No.4, 1857-58, NAI, CKI, 1740-1947, p.171]

Shiv Gulam Singh: Resident of v. Sudauli, Basti, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Sitab Singh; *Zamindar*; he provided all sorts of support to the local rebels during the Uprising of 1857, and encouraged them to attack the British establishments; he also participated in the offensive against the British

forces and captured some of their arms; later, in one of their raids on the rebel positions the British troops captured and executed him in 1858; his landed property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Shiv Lal: Born at v. Hauz, Jawnpore [Jaunpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); took part in the Uprising of 1857, and frequently led the rebel forces in attacking and plundering the British establishments in the Jaunpur region; he also provided the rebels with financial support for defraying their military expenses; he was captured by the British troops during their attack on this area, executed in June 1858. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Shiv Lall: Born in Jownpore [Jaunpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); *Zamindar*; he led a group of rebels and attacked the British officers during the Uprising of 1857; he provided financial support to the local rebels for meeting their military expenses and encouraged them to take up their arms against the *firangis* (British); he was captured by the British in an armed encounter and tried on the charges of 'murder, aiding and instigating the rebellion'; he was sentenced to death with confiscation of all his landed properties; executed on 5 June 1858. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

- Shiv Mangal Ram:** Born in 1904 in v. Bharatpura, distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing while participating in a demonstration taken out during the "Quit India" movement. He could not withstand the serious injuries and died on the same day in 1942. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; BCA, p. 121; WWIM, I, p.294]
- Shiv Murti:** Belonged to v. Anwali, p.o. Bila Raingarh, distt. Pratapgarh, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). Before joining the Indian National Army's 3rd Guerrilla Regiment as a Sepoy, he was in the British-Indian Army. After his induction to the INA, he was deployed on the Burma (Myanmar) front and was killed in the battlefield confronting the British soldiers in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; ROH, pp. 790-791]
- Shiv Ram Tiwari:** Resident of v. Murar Patti, distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). A farmer activist, he participated in a march organized during the "Quit India" movement on 18 August 1942. When the marchers came close to Bairiya *Thana*, they were fired upon by the police. Shiv Ram Tiwari received fatal bullet wounds in the firing and died on the spot. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; BCA, p. 113]
- Shiv Ram:** Belonged to v. Agra Chak, Distt. Jammu, Jammu State (now Jammu and Kashmir). Previously an Officer in the British-Indian Army, he shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in Malaya. He served the INA as Major of its 2nd Division in the Headquarters in Burma (Myanmar). He was killed in the course of a British offensive, possibly in 1945. [INA Papers, 1/INA, NAI; WWIM, II, p.304]
- Shiv Saran alias Bissu:** Born in 1898 in v. Rasra, distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Muni Ram. A hawker by profession, he took part in the sabotage programme of the "Quit India" movement. While attacking a Government godown in Ballia, he was shot dead by the police. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; BCA, p. 122; WWIM, I, p.336]
- Shiv Shankar Singh:** Born in 1918 in v. Cherauwan, distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Lalji Singh. A political worker, he took a leading part in organising people from his area for agitation during the "Quit India" movement. He was riddled with police bullets while participating in an anti-British demonstration in his village in 1942 and died on the spot. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; BCA, p. 123; WWIM, I, p.336]
- Shiv Singh:** Belonged to Etawahh, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; he was a Naick [*Naik*] in the Armed Guards Contingent at the Agra Central Prison; he left the British service in June 1857 to take part in the Uprising of 1857. Along with the other

rebellious sepoy, he marched towards Delhi and joined the rebels' fight against the British; he died while resisting the advancing British troops in the Delhi region in September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mutiny Papers, Coll No. 57, NAI]

Shiv Singh: Belonged to the Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); he was a Soldier in the 5/18 Garhwal Rifles of the British-Indian Army; he left the British service in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army as a Sepoy in the 3rd Battalion; deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to fight the British forces, he was killed in action there in 1944. [INA papers, F. Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI]

Shiv Singh: Resident of v. HIRAMAN-KA-NAGLA, distt. Agra, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); served as Sepoy in the 4/19 Hyderabad Regiment in the British-Indian Army; shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in Malaya and joined as a Havildar[Hawaldar] in the 1st Guerilla Regiment; deployed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to resist the British-led Allied forces; he was killed in action against the British forces in Burma (now Myanmar) in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.1/INA,379/INA(1946), NAI; WWIM, II, p.304]

Shiva Lal: Born in 1830, Gans-Bashoda, the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); s/o Naubatrai Kaisht; took part in the Uprising of

1857 in Saugor region; he joined Nawab Fazil Mohammad Khan's anti-British rebel troops during their freeing Rahatgarh Fort from British occupation in October 1857; while encountering the British attempts at re-occupying the Rahatgarh fort in January 1858, he was captured by the enemy; sentenced to death on charges of 'rebellion against the British', Shiv Lal was executed by hanging at Rahatgarh Fort on 29 January 1858 along with thirty rebels (approximately). [Mutiny Papers, Vol. I, NAIB]

Shivadhin Ram Bhar: Belonged to v. Totarpur, distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Bengali Ram Bhar, a farm labourer. On his refusal to support the police in looting his village, Ram Bhar was shot dead by the British police in August 1942 during the "Quit India" movement. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; WWIM, I, p.42]

Shivaraj: Born on 1 January 1909 in v. Sahodar Patti, distt. Deoria, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Dhajju, a farmer and a steadfast political worker, he took significant part in organizing the protests during the "Quit India" movement. He received bullet wounds in the police firing while leading a procession in Deoria in August 1942 and died on the spot. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; WWIM, I, p.337]

Shivdhan Harijan: Resident of v. Paharipur, p.o. Madhuban, distt.

Azamgarh, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). In the wake of the "Quit India" movement, the police inspector and the force under him at the Madhuban police station had been ordered to raid the Congress office in Dubari Division, put down the National flag flying over it and destroy everything within. This incident on 13 August 1942 inflamed the sentiments of the people and they started gathering near the police station from every part of the district on 15 August 1942. The demonstrators thereafter sought the *Thana* in-Charge's permission for putting up the National flag on the top of the police station which he curtly refused on the pretext of the District Magistrate's being present inside. When the agitators' request was thus turned down, they in their displeasure pelted stones on the *Thana* edifice and were fired upon by the police from inside the building. In this firing a large number of people were shot dead and injured. Shivdhan Harijan was wounded in the firing and died of his injuries after three days. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; BCA, p. 124; SSKS, 27, pp. ma, ya, ra la]

Shivnarain: Belonged to Raipur, the Central Provinces and Berar (now Chhattisgarh); Cannoneer in the British-Indian Army; aroused by the speech that Hanuman Singh, Magazine Lashkar in the British Army (who assassinated Major Cidwel at his residence on 18 January 1858) delivered before a sepoy audience on the same day, Shivnarain

joined the rebel sepoys in Raipur; involved in the killing of British army officers; with 16 other rebel soldiers, he was arrested by the British; tried, convicted and sentenced to death; hanged in Raipur on 22 January 1858. [Parliamentary Papers – reg. Mutiny further Papers, No.4, 1857-58, NAI, CKI, 1740-1947, p.171]

Shivpal Singh: Belonged to Jaunpur, North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Kishan Singh; he took part in fighting the British and plundering the Government treasury during the Uprising of 1857; he was arrested and tried for his involvement in the rebellion and the plunder; he was sentenced to death and executed by hanging on 7 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Jaunpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Shivpal: Resident of Ganjbasanda, Madhya Pradesh; s/o Naubatrai Kayasth; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces in the Ganjbasanda region; he also took part in the defence of the Rahatgarh fort and was captured by the British after the fall of the fort; he was executed by hanging on 25 February 1858. [Mutiny Records, F/Poll, Supp. Proc. No. 1493 (1859), NAI]

Shivpujan Rai: Resident of v. Sherpur Kalan, distt. Ghazipur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Veer Nayak Rai Rai. While he was trying to hoist the National Flag on the Muhammadabad Tehsil Office

- during the "Quit India" movement, the police shot and killed him on the spot in August 1942. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; BCA, p. 111]
- Shivraj:** Born in 1909 in v. Sahodar Patti, distt. Deoria, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Dhajju. He participated in a protest march organized during the "Quit India" movement at the Ramlila ground. When the police opened fire on the demonstrating crowds, Shivraj died in the firing in August 1942. [H/poll, F.No. 3/16/42, NAI; BCA, p. 126]
- Shivrat:** Resident of v. Mali Bari, distt. Deoria, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was beaten to death by the police while resisting their atrocities in his village in August 1942. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; BCA, p. 127]
- Shobha Ram:** Resident of v. Valiyan, Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the local rebels in their fight against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British forces at the time of their re-occupation of this region and charged with 'plunder, murder and rebellion'; sentenced to death and executed by hanging in 1858, his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL; WWIM, III, p.138]
- Shobha Rambut:** Resident of a village in Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British in several engagements; he was caught by the British in the course of an encounter and hanged in 1858. [Poll Deptt, Vol. No.50 (VII) (1858), MSAB; WWIM, III, p.138]
- Shobhadevee:** Born in a village of distt. Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); she took part in the resistance against the British rule during the Uprising of 1857; she was killed at the time of the British operations against the rebels in the Muzaffarnagar region. [Mutiny Records, Muzaffarnagar Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.138]
- Shodyal Singh:** Resident of Gwalee, Mirzapoor [Mirzapur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British forces on several occasions; he was caught and hanged soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per. Srs.), UPRAA]
- Shola:** Resident of Unnao, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at various places in the Unnao-Kanpur region; he also incited others for attacking the British establishments and plundering their properties; he was killed during an

encounter with the British army in Unnao in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Unnao Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Shombhoo Persaud: Belonged to Ayodhya, Faizabad, the Oudh Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he took a leading part in organising the rebel forces in Ayodhya during the Uprising of 1857, and led them in attacking the British establishment; he was captured by the British in the midst of an armed encounter in 1858 and tortured to death. [QT, p.206; WWIM, III, p.139]

Shoor Singh: Belonged to v. Neemuchana, (teh.) Bansoor, Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Shekhawat. He took part in the meeting of the *kisan* agitators at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to demonstrate against the Maharaja's mal-administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this gathering of the *kisan* agitators, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the escape routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning. With many others, Shoor Singh received bullet wounds in the indiscriminate firing and died on the spot. Simultaneously, the

village was set on fire by the state troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Shounharee: Resident of the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Naik [*Naik*] in the A. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at several places in his region; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British forces. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Shree Kishan: Resident of Faizabad, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebel forces of his area during the 1857 Uprising, travelled to Lucknow and fought against the British in a number of engagements; he was caught by the British army and hanged at Machhi Bhawan, Lucknow, in June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1857), UPSAL]

Shree Singh: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he fought the British forces at several places during the Uprising of 1857, and also encouraged his neighbourhood to resist the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he was

killed by the British army in an engagement at Bailey Guard, Lucknow in November 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858), UPSAL]

Shribhagwan: Resident of v. Kharipur in Udaipur (Mewar) State (now in distt. Udaipur), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan). With thousands of kisans, he actively participated in the peasant movement in the Bijolia Jagir where 86 irregular cesses were imposed on cultivators by the *Thikanedars*. The exorbitant exactions led the Bijolia peasants in 1905, and again in 1913-1916, to collectively refuse to cultivate lands and to threaten a mass migration to the neighboring areas. The Bijolia agrarian movement received a further thrust when it was linked up with the national movement by an ex-revolutionary, Vijay (Bijoy) Singh "Pathik", and an official, Manik Lal Verma (who later became the Chief Minister of Rajasthan) of Udaipur, and both of whom led a "no-tax" campaign in Bijolia again in 1916. Hundreds of peasants, including Shribhagwan, were arrested, detained and severely tortured by the authorities in Udaipur Fort Jail. Shribhagwan, Anjaan, Dhuni and Krishan Meena could not bear these inhuman feudal tortures and died in detention. [BKAI, pp. 100-11; TR, 31 May 1925, RSAB]

Shrikrishan Mishra: Belonged to v. Sripalpur, distt. Ballia, the United

Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Jado Mishra. He participated in the demonstration taken out during "Quit India" movement in Ballia and died of bullet injuries he received when the police fired upon it in 1942. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; BCA, p. 118]

Shrilal Bhaiya: Resident of v. Bhagora, the Chandla, Chhatarpur State, Central India (Baghelkhand Agency), now in Madhya Pradesh. Took part in the Jungle Satyagraha (Civil Disobedience movement) in Chhatarpur State in 1930-31; arrested, put behind the bars and tortured heavily; injuries sustained in jail hastened his death in detention. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 23/54/1930; 23/58/1930; H/Poll (FR), F.No. 18/12/30, NAI; JABDR, p.62]

Shrilal Paddamdhhar Singh: Born in Satna (now distt. Satna), the Central India Agency (now Madhya Pradesh). He was residing in Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh) during the "Quit India" movement of 1942. While taking part in a procession organized in Allahabad in 1942, Shrilal Paddamdhhar Singh was killed on the spot when the police suddenly opened fire on the processionists. [H/Poll F.No.97-C, 1942, MSAB; MPKSSKS, V, p.275]

Shubeer Alee Khan: Belonged to Furruckabad [Farrukhabad], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); soon after the outbreak of the Uprising of 1857, he joined the rebels against the British in the

Farrukhabad region; and led them locally to confront the British forces; caught by the British in the course of an encounter, he was sentenced to transportation for life with confiscation of property; he died in prison in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Shujaat Khan: Resident of the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the fight against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he proceeded to Delhi, joined the rebel forces there, and confronted the British in several engagements; he died while fighting the advancing British forces in the defence of Delhi in 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Coll No.57, NAI]

Shujjat Khan: Hailed from Berchha, Bhopal State, the Central India Agency (now Madhya Pradesh); Pindari tribal chief; pensioner of Bhopal State Durbar; joined the anti-British rebel forces during the Revolt of 1857; he led his followers in the plundering and destroying of British properties at Berchha and also in driving the British out of Sehore in 1857; declaring himself as the Nawab of Berchha, he also collaborated with Adil Mohammad Khan (*Jagirdar* of Ambapani) for inflicting further blows on the British; later however, the British reinforcement succeeded in meeting his challenge and dragged him on the gallows on 1 January 1858 at Sehore; they also confiscated his properties by killing the heirs. [GA, MPSAB, Mutiny Papers, Vol. I;

WWIM, III, pp. 138-139]

Shumsheir Khan: Resident of Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he was a Sepoy in the A. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 to join hands with the rebels of his area; he fought against the British at several places, and died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British forces. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Shumsher Khan: Belonged to Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took active part in the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857, and also encouraged others to attack the British establishments in Allahabad; he was caught by the British at the time of their taking on the rebels in Allahabad, and charged with 'theft, murder and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to death in July 1857, and executed soon thereafter; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, PP, Further Paper No.1; TIM, p.225]

Shumsoodeen: Belonged to Lucknow, Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he joined the Uprising of 1857 and rendered valuable services to the rebels in the Uttar Pradesh and Delhi regions; he was caught by the British troops during their re-occupation of Delhi in September 1857, and charged with 'providing services to the rebels and

- king Bahadur Shah'; he was sentenced to death and executed by hanging on 19 February 1858. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]
- Shunkur Pershud:** Resident of v. Sakkutpoor, Karimganj, Furrukabad [Farrukhabad], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Subedar in the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison under the British Government; he took part in a secret conspiracy for liberating the prisoners during the 1857 Uprising; he left the British service on 5 July 1857 and ran away with some of the prisoners to join the rebel forces; he fought the British troops at several places, and was killed in 1858 in the course of an encounter with them. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Shurfoodaulah Ibrahim:** Belonged to Lucknow, the Awadh Province (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he participated in the Uprising against the British rule in 1857; he also incited his neighbourhood to raise their arms against the *firangis* (British) for expelling them from Hindustan; he died during an encounter with the British forces at Lucknow in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; *WWIM*, III, pp.134-35]
- Shurruff-ood Dowlah:** Resident of Lucknow, the Awadh Province (now Uttar Pradesh); a very important person in the Court of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah (the deposed ruler of Awadh), he took prominent part in organizing the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857; he also influenced his neighbourhood to take up arms against the British authorities; he was killed in a scuffle with the British in a mosque in June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta UPRAA; *TGIR 1857*, p.63]
- Shyam Lal Kesarvani:** Born in 1914 v. Dhanapur, distt. Benaras (Varanasi), the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Sitaram Kesarvani, educated up to the eighth standard in school. A shopkeeper by occupation and a political worker, he took active part in organizing demonstrations during the "Quit India" movement. On 13 August 1942 he was critically injured in the police lathi-charge on the protesters at Ahraura. He succumbed to his injuries on 16 August 1942 in the Kabirchaura Hospital at Varanasi. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; *WWIM*, I, p.174; *BCA*, p. 107]
- Shyam Manohar:** Resident of distt. Benaras (Varanasi), the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing near the Town Hall at Varanasi while taking part in a procession in 1932 and died subsequently. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; *WWIM*, I, p.339]
- Shyam Shah:** Resident of Khamaria,

Rewa, Baghelkhand Residency, the Central India State (now Chhattisgarh); s/o Shiv Singh; agriculturalist; joined the local rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 in Rewa; participated in the clashes with the British troops at Jujharghat, Katni and Kevati; the British announcement of a reward of Rs. 2000 on his head resulted in the local gang leaders' going after him; one Thakur Ranjit of Shahdol and his men eventually ambushed and killed him. [GA, MPSAB, Mutiny Papers, Vol-I; WWIM, III, p. 134]

Shyam Singh: Resident of the Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); he was a Soldier in the 5/18 Garhwal Rifles of the British-Indian Army; he left the service to join the Indian National Army in 1942 and served it as Lance-Naik in the 3rd Battalion; he died while fighting the British forces on the Burma (now Myanmar) front in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p.306]

Shyam Singh: Resident of the Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); earlier he was a Lance-Naik in the 2/18 Garhwal Rifles of the British-Indian Army; he shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 and served it on the same position in the 3rd Battalion; while fighting against the British forces in Burma (now Myanmar) he was killed on the battle ground in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, p.306]

Shyam Sundar: Resident of v. Nadua Jhangha, distt. Gorakhpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Narain Misr. As the people were demonstrating during the Non-Cooperation movement, the British police of Chauri Chaura police station suddenly opened fire on them, killing and injuring many protesters. When they ran out of ammunition and found the gathering infuriated, the policemen moved back and hid themselves in the police station. Some in the encircling crowd sprayed kerosene oil over the building and set it on fire, killing all the 23 policemen inside. Arrested and tried for his role in the Chauri Chaura case, Shyam Sundar was sentenced to death and hanged on 2 July 1923. [H/poll, F.No. 563/III/1922, NAI; TR, 14 January 1923, RSAB; SSKS, 36, p. 1 & 10]

Siddharaj: Resident of distt. Benaras (Varanasi), the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He was arrested for his involvement in the anti-British activities during the "Quit India" movement. He died in detention on account of physical tortures in the hands of the police in August 1942. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.339]

Siddique Butt: Born in 1893 in Pulwama, distt. Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Ahmad Butt. On 5 January 1933 he joined the demonstration at his native place to protest against the autocratic rule in connection with the movement for responsible government in Jammu

and Kashmir State. He was killed on that day when the procession was fired upon by the soldiers of the State Army. [File No. V, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; EBIFF, Vol.1, p.115; WWIM, II, p.52; HMKJAMH, p. 323]

Singhlo: Belonged to Dungarpur State (now distt. Dungarpur), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); took part in the Bhagat Bhil movement in southern Rajasthan that Govindgiri started in 1907, preaching monotheism among the Bhils and Kolis of Dungarpur and Banswara States. Soon Govindgiri's socio-religious endeavour changed into a politico-economic movement, against the extraction of *Begar* (forced labour) and exploitation of the Bhils by the petty officials of the Dungarpur and Banswara States and Sunth (a small state in Gujarat). Singhlo was one among those thousands of Bhagat Bhils who joined this movement and warned the Dungarpur and Banswara rulers in the first week of November 1913, either to remove the main grievance of the Bhils or to face the overthrowing of the States' authority to oppress and ill-treat them. The militancy of the Bhils and their gathering in Mangarh hill so unnerved the British that they sent their own troops along with those of the States to lay siege on Mangarh hill and disperse the gathering. On 17 November 1913 the combined troops attacked the Bhil position and the tribesmen resisted shouting "Jai Guru Govind Maharaj". They did not give up till many of them were injured, 900 captured and 25,

including Singhlo, killed. The incident did awaken the tribesmen so much that Motilal Tejawat had not found it difficult to mobilise them in 1921-22 against forced labour and high rate of land revenue. [F/Poll Proc (Internal-A), Nos 8-67, March 1914; Nos.18-22, August 1914, NAI; BMBSR, pp.20-21, 30-31, 39-41, 45-47 (referred in connection with the incident)]

Sirajuddin Khan: Resident of Nimar, the Central India Agency, Indore, (now Madhya Pradesh); joined and led the rebel forces in the Uprising of 1857 against the British at Mandleshwar; captured by the British troops at the time of their counter-attack in 1859; he was sentenced to transportation for life; died in detention in the British overseas colonial jail. [GA, MPSAB, Mutiny Papers, Vol. I; WWIM, III, p. 24]

Sirdar Khan: Resident of Allygurh [Aligarh], North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also motivated others to rise against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he marched in to Delhi, joined hands with the rebels there and fought the British troops; he died while confronting the advancing British forces in Delhi in September 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Coll No.57, NAI; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]

Siri Ram: Hailed from v. Arsi, Bharatpur State (now Bharatpur district), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan)

Rajasthan; enrolled as Sepoy in the 7/8 Punjab Regiment of British-Indian Army; he left it 1942 to join the Indian National Army in the same post in its 3rd Guerrilla Regiment; while fighting on the Burma-Manipur boarder area, he was killed in 1944 in the battle field. [INA Papers, F.Nos.I (A,B,C)/INA, 479/INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p.307-308]

Siri Ram: Resident of Bharatpur State (now distt. Bharatpur), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan) Rajasthan; he served the British-Indian Army as Sepoy in the 1/8 Punjab Regiment; he shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 and joined it as a soldier in its 3rd Guerrilla Regiment; while fighting the British on the Burma (now Myanmar) front he laid down his life in 1944. [INA Papers, F.No.498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p.307]

Siriphool: Resident of Salempur, Jaipur State (now Jaipur district), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan) Rajasthan; he served as a Sepoy in the 1/8 Punjab Regiment of the British-Indian Army and fought the World War II in Malaya and Singapore in 1941-42; captured by the Japanese, he opted for joining the Indian National Army in 1942 and served its 3rd Guerrilla Regiment as a Sepoy; deployed to fight the Allied forces, he was killed in a battle near Imphal (Manipur State) in May 1944. [INA Papers, F.No.498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p.308]

Sismooll: Born in Ghazeepoor [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Rajpoot [Rajput]; he fought the British forces on several occasions in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to other rebels for buying arms and attacking the British; he was caught at the time of the British re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Sita Ram Gupta: Resident of p.s. Bewar, distt. Mainpuri, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Mathura Prasad. When the frontline Congress workers had been arrested by the colonial police in the wake of the "Quit India" movement, the people, particularly the students of the district, took up the task of protestation in earnest. A protest march towards Bewar police station was undertaken mainly by them. Soon as the marchers reached the *Thana*, the police opened firing in which Sita Ram Gupta was killed on the spot. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; SSKS, 30, pp. ja& jha]

Sita Ram: Belonged to Futtehpore [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857, and also incited his neighbours to join the fight against the British rule; he was killed by the British troops during their raids on the rebels in Fatehpur in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Sita Ram: Belonged to Mandaleshwar, Nimar State, the Central India Agency, Indore, (now Madhya Pradesh); raised an independent rebel force by bringing in men from the Bheel and Bhilala tribes, and also persuaded the enraged soldiers from the Holkar State forces to join him in the Uprising of 1857 against the British rule; established contact with Bima Naik, a popular tribal rebel leader, as well as a close associate of Tatia Tope; Sitaram's followers took to attacking and plundering the British establishments in the Mandleshwar and Khargone areas in October 1857; he proved himself to be a serious threat to the British and Holkar-Indore State in Nimar and Narmada valley in 1857-58; defeated in a battle fought near Beejagarh Fort by the British troops during their re-occupation of this area on 9 October 1858, he died in action. His 78 rebel followers were captured and punished by the British administrators. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. III, NAI; *WWIM*, III, p. 141]

Sita Ram: Hailed from v. Bole, p.o. Chaura, distt. Gorakhpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Ramfal Ahir. While the people were demonstrating during the Non-Cooperation movement, the British police of Chauri Chaura police station suddenly opened fire on them causing deaths and injuries to many. When they exhausted ammunition and saw the agitating mob becoming infuriated, the policemen retreated and hid themselves in the police station. Some in the encircling crowd sprayed

kerosene oil over the building and set it on fire, killing all the 23 policemen, inside. Arrested and tried for his role in Chauri Chaura case, Sita Ram was sentenced to death and hanged on 2 July 1923. [H/poll, F.No. 563/III/1922, NAI; *TR*, 14 January 1923, RSAB; *SSKS*, 36, p. 1 & 10]

Sital Singh: Resident of Futtehpore [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at several places in the Fatehpur-Kanpur region; he also provided financial support to the rebellious local people and encouraged them to attack the British positions; he was killed by the British troops in the course of an encounter in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur / Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per.Srs.), UPRAA]

Sital Singh: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and led the rebels in attacking the British authorities and their establishments in Lucknow on several occasions; he died while fighting against the British army at Sikanderbagh, Lucknow in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Sitaram Kanwar Bhilala: Resident of Barwani, Madhya Pradesh; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces in the Sagar region; he was shot dead by the British in the course of an encounter

on 10 October 1858. [Mutiny Records, F/ Poll, Const. No. 2563 (1858), NAI]

Sitla Sahaee: Belonged to Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he was a Mohtumeem [*Muhtamim*] under the British authorities, but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels in fighting the British forces; he also incited the local people to attack the British and plunder their properties; he was caught by the British troops in one of their raids on the Allahabad region and convicted on the charges of 'robbery and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to death in July 1857, he was executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, PP, Further Paper No.1; *TIM*, p.209]

Siyambar: Born in 1918 in v. Saidabad, distt. Allahabad, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). As a farmer, he joined the farmers' procession that was entering into Allahabad city on 11 August 1942 during the "Quit India" movement. When the police fired on the processionists, Siyambar received bullet wounds and died of these on the same day. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; *WWIM*, I, p.342; *BCA*, p. 104]

Sobal Singh: Resident of v. Nankuri, p.o. Didihal, Almora, Kumaon Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); served as Sepoy in the Army Medical Corps of the British-Indian Army till 1942; switched over to the Azad Hind Fauz (Indian National Army) in Malaya, served in its

Medical Unit as Sepoy; infected with a disease and struggling to overcome it on the battle front against the British, he passed away at Kandek in July 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.403/INA, 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI; *ROH*, pp.780-781]

Soban Singh Rawat: Resident of v. Jagdhar, p.o. Kainjoli, Tehri-Garhwal, Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); previously a soldier in the 5/18 RGR (Royal Garhwal Rifles) of the British-Indian Army; joined as Sepoy in the 1/3 Guerilla Regiment of the Indian National Army in Malaya in 1942; took part in confronting the British-led Allied forces in Burma (Myanmar), died in the thick of a military action in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.403/INA, 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI; *ROH*, pp.772-773]

Soban Singh: Resident of v. Gargaon, p.o. Dightar, Almora, Kumaon Division, United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); a Sepoy in the 4/19 Hyderabad Regiment in the British-Indian Army, he was deployed on the Malaya Peninsular front in December 1941; captured by the Japanese in February 1942, following a military reverse, he remained their prisoner of war till his release at the intervention of the Indian Independence League; thereafter he enrolled himself as Sepoy in the 1st Guerilla Regiment of the Indian National Army and marched towards the Indian border through Burma (now Myanmar) to challenge the British;

he was killed in a British air-attack at Pegu on 9 October 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.403/INA, 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI; ROH, pp.780-781]

Sobha Ram (Tyagi): Born in 1806 in a village of Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the resistance against the British rule in 1857; he fought the British forces at several places in Muzaffarnagar; he was caught in an injured condition during an encounter with British troops and died in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Muzaffarnagar Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.148]

Sobharani: Belonged to Raipur, aroused by the speech that Hanuman Singh, Magazine Lashkar in the British Army (who assassinated Major Cidwel at his residence on 18 January 1858) delivered before a sepoy audience on the same day, Sobharani joined the rebel sspoy in Raipur; involved in the killing of British army officers; with 16 other rebel soldiers, she was arrested by the British; tried, convicted and sentenced to death; hanged in Raipur on 22 January 1858. [Parliamentary Papers, (Mutiny Further Papers), No.4, 1857-58, NAI; CKI, 1740-1947, p.171]

Sohan Lal: Born in 1902 in distt. Allahabad, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh), a tailor by profession. He participated in the public procession taken out on 4 January 1932 in protest against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi in

Bombay during the Civil Disobedience movement. He was trampled to death in a melee occasioned by the district police's violent lathi-charge in Johnstonganj (Allahabad) on the same day. [WWIM, I, p.343]

Sohan Singh: Born in v. Gargaon, distt. Almora, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); he was a sepoy in the 4/14 Hyderabad Regiment of the British- Indian Army; joined the Indian National Army in Malaya and served it as a sepoy in the 1st Guerrilla Regiment; he was killed in an enemy air attack on his unit at Pegu, Burma (Myanmar), on October 9, 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, p.309]

Sohan Singh: Resident of v. Gargaon, distt. Almora, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); served as a Sepoy in the 4/14 Hyderabad Regiment of the British-Indian Army; left it and joined the Indian National Army in Malaya and served as Sepoy in its 1st Guerrilla Regiment; he died in a British air attack on his unit at Pegu, Burma (now Myanmar), on 9 October, 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.1/INA,379/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, p.309]

Sohun Lall: Resident of Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Kaith; he was a Sepoy in the B. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebels to take part in fighting against the British; he was

caught in 1858 in the course of the British re-occupation, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Solle Khan: Hailed from Hinduan, a town in Jaipur State (now in distt. Sawai Madhopur), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); took part in the 1857 Uprising in Jaipur State and was arrested; the Jaipur State troops stationed at Hinduan, however became rebellious in the meantime and rescued Solle Khan and other rebels; along with the others, Solle Khan was re-captured soon, and sent to Agra by the Political Agent of Jaipur. He was tried at Agra and executed. [F/Cons/S.C./ 30 April, 1858/149-150 A, NAI; Records of the Intelligence Deptt. of the Government of N.W.P. of India during Mutiny of 1857, V 1, Edinburgh (1902), pp.222-23, 229; Jaipur State, Milt/Deptt, M-06-1 (Pts.)/ Pad No. , F. No. 1, Pt. 5/3, RSAB, all above are cited in RSG, V 2, p.104]

Sombhar Gader: Resident of v. Mirdatpur, p.o. Indara, distt. Azamgarh, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Ramdas. In the wake of the "Quit India" movement, the police inspector and the force under him at the Madhuban police station had been ordered to raid the Congress office in Dubari Division, put down the National flag

flying over it and destroy everything within. This incident of 13 August 1942 inflamed the sentiments of the people and they hurriedly gathered near the police station on 15 August 1942 from every part of the district. The demonstrators thereafter sought the *Thana* in-Charge's permission for putting up the National flag on the top of the police station which he curtly refused on the pretext of the District Magistrate's presence inside. When the agitators' request was thus turned down, they began to pelt stones on the *Thana* edifice and were fired upon by the police from inside the building. In this firing a number of people were shot dead and Sombhar Gader happened to be one among those who had been killed on the spot on that day. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; BCA, p. 124; SSKS, 27, pp. ma, ya, ra la]

Sommar: Resident of v. Mayodpur, distt. Azamgarh, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Ram Das. He was killed in police firing while taking part in the procession taken out during the 'Quit India' movement at Madhuban in August 1942. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.344]

Somnath: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; joined the Uprising of 1857 by attacking the British officers and plundering their offices in the Lucknow region; he was caught by the British troops during an engagement and tried on the charges of 'murder, plundering

and rebellion'; he was sentenced to be hanged by the Special Commissioner in April 1858. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Son Bux: Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); Chauhan; took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought in the Delhi region; he also provided financial help to other rebels; he was caught by the British troops during their re-occupation of Delhi in September 1857, and put on trial on the charges of 'aiding the rebels and taking part in the rebellion'; he was sentenced to death and executed by hanging on 8 February 1858. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Sona: Belonged to pargana Begun, in Udaipur (Mewar) State (now in distt. Chittorgarh, Rajasthan); w/o Ram Chandra; Saini (gardener); took part in the Satyagraha organized against the British Police and official's atrocities at Begun in the second half of January 1922. The *Satyagrahis* were protesting against the atrocities committed by the Mewar police and local British officials on the people of Sooras, Barlayas and Mandalgarh parganas of the Mewar State. With others, Sona was also arrested by the Mewar police and imprisoned in Udaipur Fort Jail. There she was raped and mercilessly beaten up by the policemen, leading to her death on 25 January 1922. [NR, 29 January 1922, RSAB]

Sona: Resident of v. Sahodra Patti, ps. Tarkulwa, distt. Deoria, Uttar Pradesh. While trying to unfurl the Indian National flag on the Magistrate's office (*kachahri*) in Deoria along with a student, Ramchandra Dhobi, during the "Quit India" movement, he was fired upon by the police on 14 August 1942, resulting in his death. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; SSKS, 36, pp. 25 & ga]

Soobah Singh: Belonged to Cheterkonee, Ghazee-poor [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought the British forces at several places in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to the rebels for buying arms and attacking the British establishments; he was caught by the British after their re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Soobah Singh: Belonged to Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his neighbourhood to join the struggle against the British rule; he fought the British forces at several places in the Jhansi region; he was caught by the British after the defeat of the rebel forces and charged with 'plundering and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1858 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; AG (1859), MPSAB]

Soobeh Singh: Belonged to Kanpur, the

North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857, and confronted the British forces at various locales in Kanpur; he also offered financial support to the local people and encouraged them to seize the British provisions; he was killed by the advancing British army in the Kanpur area in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Soobhan Khan: Resident of Futtehpore [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at various places in the Fatehpur-Kanpur region; he also provided financial support to the rebels locally and encouraged them to attack and plunder the British establishments; he was killed by the British troops in the course of an encounter in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per.Srs.), UPRAA]

Soohrut Khan: Belonged to Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Maivatee [Mewati]; he was a Sepoy in the B. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British employment during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels to fight against the British rule; he was caught in 1858 while confronting the British forces, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny

Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Soojan Singh: Born in 1817 at Khaja, Futtehpore [Fatehpur], the North Western Provinces (now Uttar Praesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; he took active part in the Uprising against the British rule in 1857; he participated in several armed confrontations with the British army in the Fatehpur area; he was captured by the British during their re-occupation of the Fatehpur region, and accused of 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; sentenced to death with confiscation of his property; he was executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per.Srs.), UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.141]

Soojat Khan: Born in Mayeethah, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he served the British as one among the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison; he joined a secret conspiracy to liberate the prisoners during the Uprising of 1857, and escaped with them while leaving the British service; he took part in several encounters with the British forces in the Agra region; he died in 1858 while fighting against the advancing British army. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Soojat Khan: Born in Wuzeerpoora, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he was a Burkundauz [*Barqandaz*] in the Contingent Guards of the Agra

- Central Prison; he gave up the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels of his area; he fought the British in several engagements in the Agra-Mathura region; he was killed by the advancing British forces during their attacks on the rebel position in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Sookdeo:** Born in Mundee Syud Khan, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Burkundauz [*Barqandaz*] with the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison; he gave up the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebels of the Agra region; he fought the British in various engagements in the Agra-Mathura area; he was killed by the advancing British forces in the midst their attacks on the rebels in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Sookh Lal:** Belonged to v. Hauz, Jaunpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); *Zamindar*; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and also offered financial support to the rebels of his area; he organized a group of rebels and attacked the British officers; he was caught by the British authorities and charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death and executed by hanging in June 1858. [Mutiny Records, Jaunpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; *WWIM*, III, p.141]
- Sookh Ram:** Belonged to Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in fighting against the British rule in Aligarh during the Uprising of 1857; thereafter he came over to Delhi, joined hands with the rebels there and fought the British troops at several places; he was killed in a confrontation with the advancing British forces in Delhi in September 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Coll No.57, NAI; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]
- Sookharea Khan:** Resident of Bhairee, Ghazeepoor [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he fought the British forces at several places in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British forces following their re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Sookhun:** Resident of Munwan, Ghazeepoor [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Aheer; he joined the rebels of his area and fought the British forces at several places in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British forces after their re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Sooleh Khan:** He was a soldier in the British army post stationed at Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now

Uttar Pradesh); he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebel forces; he escaped towards Jaipur after the defeat of the rebel forces at Agra; he was captured by the pro-British forces in Jaipur and sent back to Agra; he was sentenced to death in 1859 on the charges of 'desertion and rebellion against the British. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, p141]

Sooltan Khan: Resident of Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and also motivated others to take part in fighting against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he marched on to Delhi, joined hands with the rebels there and fought the British troops on various occasions; he died while confronting the advancing British army in Delhi in September 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Coll No.57, NAI]

Soonura: Resident of v. Gopalpore, Sasnee, Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Aherya; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at several places in the Aligarh region; he was caught by the British after the defeat of the rebel forces there; charged with 'murder and plundering the Government property during the rebellion', he was sentenced to death in 1858 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Soorja: Born in Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited others to raise their arms against the British; he fought the British armies at several places and was caught by the British after the defeat of the rebel forces, charged with 'murder and plundering the Government property during the rebellion', he was sentenced to death in 1860 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Soorjoo: Resident of Aligarh, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857, and also encouraged many other people to attack the British establishments; he was caught by the British at the time of their re-occupation of the Aligarh region and charged with 'sedition, murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1858, and hanged soon thereafter; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Proc. F/Deptt. (Judl), NWP, Vol. 74 (1858), UPSAL]

Sooud Ally: Resident of Atrowlee, Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Syud [Syed]; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his neighbourhood to raise its arms against the British rule; he fought the British forces at various places in Aligarh; he was caught by the British after the defeat of the

rebels and charged with 'sedition and plundering the Government property during the rebellion'; he was sentenced to death in 1858 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Sora/Kosa: Belonged to Jagdalpur area in Indrawati valley, Bastar State (now in Chhattisgarh); took part in the Adivasi (tribal) Bhumkal – revolt of 1910 in the Jagdalpur region of Bastar against the feudal and colonial exploitation, and for the maintenance of the distinct tribal ways of life. In the intense battle (Indrawati-ford battle) that took place on 16 February 1910 between the rebels and the British where many died on the rebel side, Sora/Kosa and few others escaped from the scene and rallied round the neighbouring Ulnar and Netanar villages. "On the night of 25th February, the combined forces surrounded the Ulnar hill on which the men of Netanar village [the rebels] were supposed to be encamped. The movement was well executed, and all the aboriginals [tribals] were captured...." Sora/Kosa was one among those who had been arrested, charged with "waging war against the Crown", and tried between 13 March and 28 April 1910 (known as the Jagdalpur Trial). Seventy eight of the rebels, including Sora/Kosa, were detained in Bastar Jail and later in June 1910 transferred to the Raipur Central Jail, where he was tortured to death before 7 November 1910. [F/Poll (Confidential), Nos 60, 29 of 1910, NAI; Jail Records, Central Jail,

Raipur, List of Bastar Prisoners, cf HTPB, pp.245-57]

Soran Singh: Resident of v. Nagla Dhokal, teh. Etmadpur, distt. Agra, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Genda Lal. A volunteer of the "Quit India" movement band of saboteurs, Soran Singh went to Chamraula station on Delhi-Tundla railway line on 28 August 1942 for uprooting the tracks. As soon as the volunteers reached the point to execute their plans, the policemen, already guarding the location, had opened fire on them. Soran Singh received severe bullet wounds and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; SSKS, 33, p. 71; WWIM, I, p.337]

Sorkraolaah: Resident of Cawnpore (Kanpur), the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); joined the anti-British rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 against the British in Kanpur; took part in plundering the British properties and killing them in Kanpur and its neighbourhood; he was captured at the time of the British raids on the region in the second half of 1857, sentenced to death on charges of 'plundering, rebellion against the British' in December 1857 and executed thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Sowuck Ram: Resident of Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against

the British forces at various places in the Allahabad region; he also incited the local people to raise their arms against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he was caught by the British troops during their raids on Allahabad and its neighbourhood, and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in July 1857 and executed by hanging soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, PP, Further Paper No.1; TIM, p.205]

Sree Khishun: Resident of Bag Moozuffur Khan, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Goojur [Gujar]; he was a Duffadar [*Dafadar*] with the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison under the British Government; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebel forces; he marched towards Delhi along with other rebels and fought the British at several places; he died in 1858 while resisting the British re-occupation. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Srikrishna Tewari: Born in 1869 in v. Mahulanpar, distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He was caught by the British police for his involvement in the "Quit India" movement and imprisoned in the Ballia Jail. He died in detention in August 1942 on account of severe tortures in the prison. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; BCA, p. 121; WWIM, I, p.359]

Srinath Prasad Tiwari: Resident of v. Mathia, distt. Deoria, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Ram Swaroop Tiwari. Being a keen political worker, he played an important role in organizing and leading the anti-British demonstrations and processions during the "Quit India" movement. He was arrested by the police and tortured to death (by repeatedly dipping him into a well) in August 1942. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; BCA, p. 128; WWIM, I, p.365]

Sriram: Resident of distt. Benaras (Varanasi), the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He took part in a demonstration organized at Cholapur on 13 August 1942 in connection with the "Quit India" movement. When the police opened fire on the demonstrators he received fatal bullet wounds in the firing and died on the spot. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.345]

Srivatava, Naresh Chandra: Born in 1926 in v. Ashapur, distt. Jaunpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Rama Shankar Lal Srivastava. A resident of v. Khambharia, distt. Mirzapur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh), and a tenth class student in school, he participated as a saboteur in setting the Pahara railway station on fire on 18 August 1942 during the "Quit India" Movement. He received serious burns in doing so and died on the same day. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; WWIM, I, p.345]

Stephen Joseph Fernandez: Resident of Gwalior State (born in Goa but permanently settled in Gwalior), Madhya Pradesh. He was a sympathizer of the revolutionaries and the labour movement activists against the Gwalior State authority. In the late 1920s when the J.C. Mills (Gwalior) constantly undermined the rights of their workers, a representative of the revolutionary Anushilan Samiti (Calcutta) – who happened to be in Gwalior – helped the millmen to fight for their cause. Fernandez and others joined the workers' agitation in Gwalior, came in close touch with the Samiti and helped it in its secret procurement of weapons. Fernandez, who assisted the revolutionaries in smuggling weapons from Goa (under the Portuguese), was later caught by the police red-handed with five pistols and live cartridges in his possession in Bombay (now Mumbai). Sent to jail, Fernandez was asked to confess and reveal all about the revolutionary activity in Gwalior. On his refusal to reveal any information, Fernandez was subjected to severe tortures, and resultantly he passed away in 1928. [H/Poll, F. No.8/11/1928, NAI; *IR*, V, pp.95-102]

Suba Singh: Inhabitant of Lucknow, the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and led the rebels in fighting against the British authorities in Lucknow at several places; he died while fighting against the British forces at Hazratganj, Lucknow in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Suba Singh: Resident of Karshera, Jhansi (now Uttar Pradesh); Thakur; he organized the anti-British rebel troops during the Uprising of 1857; fought against the British in the Jhansi region in 1857-58; he was caught by the British forces at the time of their re-occupation of Jhansi and charged with 'rebellion against the British and aiding the rebellion'; sentenced to death in 1858, Suba Singh was executed soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, 9, UPRAA]

Subedar Bhawan Singh: Belonged to Gunda [Gonda], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of the Amorha state (now in distt. Basti) during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at several places; he was caught by the British army in one of their attacks on the rebel forces, and executed by hanging from a 'Pipal Tree' in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Monument of Chhawani, cited in *LL1857*, pp.20-26]

Subedar Singh: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and played a significant role in organizing the rebel forces of his region; he led the rebels in attacking the British authorities and their establishments in Lucknow at several places; he died while fighting against the British army at Lucknow in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

- Subha:** Resident of Kanpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel force during the Uprising of 1857, and fought against the British at several places in Kanpur; he also offered financial support to the local rebels and encouraged them to attack the British supplies and provisions; he died while resisting the advancing British army in the Kanpur region in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; PP, Further Papers No. 1; *TIM*, p. 103]
- Subhan Khan:** Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his locality and fought the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also incited others to take up their arms against the British authorities; he died while resisting the British army in the battle of Chinhat, Lucknow, on 20 June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Subhan Soofi:** Born 1909 in Maliknag, distt. Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Wahab Soofi. He actively participated in the political movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir. While taking part in a rally to protest against the autocratic State ruler at Maliknag in 1931, he was killed on the spot in the State Army's firing upon the rallyists. [File No. V, 4; *MMCR*, J&KSA, Srinagar; *HMKJ AMH*, p. 330]
- Subhan Wani:** Resident of distt. Islamabad [Anantnag], Jammu and Kashmir. When the people of Islamabad observed a complete *hartal* on 23 September 1931 to register their protest against the arrest of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah – a prominent leader of the movement for responsible government – he took part in the protest demonstration organized at Shopian (Islamabad). While the rally was vociferously moving on, the State military force intervened to stop it. In the ensuing clash between the two, the military force suddenly opened indiscriminate firing on the rallyists in which Subhan Wani was killed on the spot at the age of 30. [File No. V, 8; *MMCR*, J&KSA, Srinagar; *KFFF*, pp.409-10]
- Subhas Singh:** Belonged to Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857, and also incited others to join the fight against the British; he was killed during an encounter with the British forces in Chinhat, Lucknow, on 20 June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; *QT*]
- Subhoo:** Resident of Vuzeerpoora, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he was a Sepoy in the B. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 to join the rebel forces and fight against the British rule; he was caught in 1858 while confronting the British forces, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny against the British

- authorities'. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]
- Subrathee:** Belonged to Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the local rebels and fought against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also took part in capturing the British treasury and passing over its contents to the rebels for buying arms; he was caught by the British troops when they attacked Allahabad, and charged with 'plundering and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in June 1857, and executed soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Allahabad Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; *TIM*, p.220]
- Subsookh:** Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Rajput [Rajput]; took part in the fighting against the British during the 1857 Uprising in the Banda region; he supplied arms and other requirements to the rebels of his area, and encouraged them to attack the British establishments; he was caught by the British troops at the time of their raids on Banda and charged with 'murder and rebellion'; he was sentenced to death with the confiscation of his property in September 1858, and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Such Badun:** Resident of Unnao, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British in the Unnao-Kanpur region; he also encouraged other people to ransack the British establishments; he was killed during an encounter with the British army in Unnao in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Unnao Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Suchan Roy:** Belonged to Shairpoor, Gurruckpoor [Gorakhpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Bhoonhar [Bhunhar]; he joined the rebel of his village in the course of the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces on several occasions; he was caught by the British during an encounter in the Gorakhpur region, and hanged in 1858. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Sudama:** Resident of the Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); earlier he was a Soldier in the 2/18 Garhwal Rifles of the British-Indian Army, but shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 and served it as Sepoy in the 3rd Battalion; he died while fighting against the British forces in Burma (now Myanmar) in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; *WWIM*, II, p.313]
- Sudho:** Resident of Jura (near Merpur), Udaipur (Mewar) State (now distt. Udaipur), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Bhil tribal. Took part in the Bhil tribal agitation against the *Begar* (forced labour), the atrocities of the *Jagidars*, and the enhanced land tax at Merpur, May-June 1922. The

Jagirdars of Merpur and of other neighbouring *Jagirs* received British military (Mewar Bhil Corps) help through the State to suppress the agitation. The soldiers of Mewar Bhil Corps confronted the agitators and opened fire on them. Many Bhils were wounded in the firing and Sudho and two others died in it on the spot. [NR, 11 June 1922, RSAB]

Sudul: Belonged to Futtehpore [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at various places in the Fatehpur-Kanpur region; he died while resisting the British attacks on the Fatehpur area in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per.Srs.), UPRAA]

Sufdur Hoosein: Belonged to Suheswan, Rohilkhand, Uttar Pradesh; he took part in plundering the British possessions and fighting the British forces during the 1857 Uprising; he also raised funds for meeting the military expenses of the local rebel forces; caught by the British soldiers and charged with 'plundering and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to death in 1859 and his property confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Suftebux: Hailed from Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in fighting the British forces in the Allahabad-Fatehpur area during the Uprising of 1857; he also incited the local people

to plunder and seize the British wealth; he was caught by the British troops in the course of their raids on the Allahabad region, and charged with 'robbery and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death with confiscation of property in July 1857 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, PP, Further Paper No.1]

Suffee: Resident of Rekabgunj, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Sheikh; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at several places; he was caught by the British during their operations against the rebels, and executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi/Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Suffeodeen: Resident of Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also encouraged other people to raise their arms and kill the *firang*; he marched over to Delhi, joined hands with the rebels there and fought the British forces; he was captured by the British troops after their re-occupation of Delhi, and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death and shot dead in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Judl. Deptt. (Delhi Div.), F.No.3 (1858), HSAP]

Sugreeve Singh: Belonged to Jaddupur [Jadipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of the

- Amorha state (now in distt. Basti) during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British forces at various places; he was caught by the British in one of their raids on the rebels, and executed by hanging from a 'Pipal Tree' in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Monument of Chhawani, cited in LL1857, pp.20-26]
- Suhadut Allee:** Resident of Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at various places in the Allahabad area; he also incited the people to raise arms against the *firangis* (British); he was caught by the British troops during their recovery of the Allahabad region, and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British', sentenced to death with confiscation of property in 1859; he was executed by hanging in 1860. [Mutiny Records, PP, Further Paper No.8A]
- Sujjad Hussun:** Belonged to Moradabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Aheer; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and marched towards Delhi while fighting against the British forces; he returned to his region after the fall of Delhi in September 1857; he was caught by the British after re-occupation of this area and hanged in 1860 on the charges of 'murder and rebellion against the British'. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Sujjul Singh:** Hailed from Unnao, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces soon after the outbreak of the 1857 Uprising; he marched towards Delhi while fighting against the British forces; he escaped to his region after the British re-occupation of Delhi in September 1857; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British army in the Unnao region. [Mutiny Records, Unnao Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Sukdeo:** Resident of Tajgung [Tajganj], Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he was a Sepoy in the A. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels of his area; he fought against the British at several places, and he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British forces. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]
- Sukeema:** Resident of Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces; he also incited the people to raise their arms and challenge the British rule; he was killed while fighting the advancing British army in Hamirpur area in 1858; his property was confiscated and handed over to the British allies. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur, Bundle No. 4, UPRAA]

- Sukh Bir Singh:** Belonged to v. Khanpur, p.o Bant, distt. Muzaffarnagar, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). Earlier he was a Naik in the 4/19 Hyderabad Regiment of the British-Indian Army. He shifted his loyalty later to the Indian National Army and served it as Lance-Naik in its 3rd Guerrilla Regiment. After his deployment, he fought against the British forces in Burma (Myanmar) and was killed on the battle ground in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 403/INA, NAI; ROH, pp. 782-783]
- Sukh Lal Kasera:** Born in 1887, resident of v. Chichli (now Chicholi), teh. Gadarwara, distt. Betul, Nerbudda division, the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); studied up to primary standard. While taking part in a "Quit India" demonstration in Betul in November 1942, Sukh Lal was severely injured in a police lathi-charge. He succumbed to his injuries soon thereafter. [H/Poll (FR), F.Nos. 18/8/1942, FFMP, II, p. 437]
- Sukh Loll:** Inhabitant of Sooltangunj, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Koonbee [Kunbi]; he was a Duffadar [*Dafadar*] with the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison under the British Government; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebel forces; he marched towards Delhi along with the fellow rebels and fought the British army at several places; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British army. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Sukhawut Hossein Khan:** Resident of Furrukhabad [Farukhabad], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 soon after its outbreak at Furukhabad; took part in fighting the British and plundering their property; later on he was captured by the British and charged with 'treason, plundering and rebellion against the British authority'; he was sentenced to death and executed in July 1859; his property and stipends were confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]
- Sukhbir Singh:** Resident of v. Patti Gopi, p.o. Baoli, distt. Meerut, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He was a Sepoy in the 4/19 Hyderabad Regiment of the British-Indian Army before shifting his loyalty to the Indian National Army. Appointed as soldier in the Bodyguard Unit of the INA, he died in the battlefield in Burma (Myanmar) fighting the British soldiers in 1944. [INA Papers F. No. 403/INA, NAI; ROH, pp. 772-773]
- Sukhi:** Resident of distt. Rai Bareli, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). The police arrest of the kisan leaders during the Non-Cooperation movement (1921) was deeply resented by the kisans of the district. Shouting slogans against the administration, thousands of them gathered in Munshiganj for deman-

ding their leaders' immediate release. When the gathering appeared to have turned hostile, the police opened fire on it, killing Sukhi on the spot. [H/poll. F.No. 563/III/1922, NAI; SSKS, 8, p. ja]

Sukhraj Singh: Born in the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); *Kisan* (farmer); he joined the rebels of his village during the Uprising of 1857, and accompanied them on the battle fields; he was caught by the British troops in one of their raids on this region; charged with 'rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to transportation for life in 1858; he died in detention in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Sukhram: Hailed from teh. Thanaghazi, Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Chamar. He took part in the *kisan* agitators' meeting held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to remonstrate against the Maharaja's mal-administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this peasant gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the exit routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without

any prior warning of dispersal. Sukhram was hit by bullets in the indiscriminate firing and died on the spot. Simultaneously with this firing, the village was set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Sukhwant Singh: Resident of Dhirauli, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of the Amorha state (now in distt. Basti) and fought against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British at the time of their occupation of the Amorha state, and executed by hanging from a 'Pipal Tree' in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Monument of Chhawani, cited in *LL1857*, pp.20-26]

Sukkh Singh: Born in 1925 in v. & ps. Saraini, distt. Rai Bareli, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Shivpal Singh. When the police of Saraini *thana* arrested a local young Congress worker during the "Quit India" movement, the people spontaneously demonstrated and rushed towards the police station for obtaining his release. The police then fired upon the demonstrators without warning, killing Sukkh Singh on 18 August 1942. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; SSKS, 8, p. Fa; BCA, p. 117]

Sukkla: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar

Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited other people to take part in the resistance against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he was killed by the British army during the fighting at Bailey Guard, Lucknow, in November 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858), UPSAL]

Sukkoo: Belonged to v. Hauz, Jaunpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); *Zamindar*; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and also offered financial support to the rebels of his area; he raised a group of rebels and led it to attack the British establishments; he was caught by the British authorities and charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death and executed by hanging in June 1858. [Mutiny Records, Jaunpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; *WWIM*, III, pp.129-30]

Suktee: Resident of Mylasheka, Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Aherya; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited others to raise their arms against the British rule; he led a group of rebels to fight the British forces at several places; he was caught by the British after the defeat of the rebels and charged with 'sedition, murder and plundering the Government property during the rebellion'; he was sentenced to death in 1858 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny

Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, File Sl. No.117, UPRAA]

Sulabut Khan: Born in Sambhal, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he was a Sepoy in the Kota State Army; he joined the rebel troops of the Army and took part in the attacks on the British establishments during the Uprising of 1857; he left for Gwalior along with the retreating rebel forces after the capture of Kota by the British in March 1858; he went to Lucknow and then escaped to Nepal after re-occupation of the region by the British; he was caught in 1860 on his return to Kota and sentenced to death; he was executed by hanging in 1861. [Mutiny Records, Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL; *WWIM*, III, p.130]

Suleh Khan: Resident of United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); sepoy in the British-Indian Army stationed at Agra; revolted against the British officers in his unit and joined the rebel sepoys in 1857; after the defeat of the rebel forces in Delhi and Agra, escaped towards Jaipur State (now capital of Rajasthan and also one of its districts); captured at Hindan in Jaipur by its pro-British authorities; he was tried in Agra and executed by hanging. [*Sujas* No 4, June-July 1998, Jaipur, pp.80-81; *MR*; *WWIM*, III, p. 141]

Suleh Muhammad: Resident of Jhansi State (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces during the Uprising

of 1857 and participated in attacking and destroying the British Residency in Jhansi; at the time of the British recovery of Jhansi in 1858, he was captured by them; accused of 'taking part in the rebellion against the British,' Suleh Muhammad was sentenced to death in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Suleman: Resident of Aligarh, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces in their fight against the British during the Uprising of 1857, and also incited others to attack the British; he was caught by the British in the course of an engagement in Aligarh, and charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1858, and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP, (1858), UPSAL]

Suleman: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also encouraged other people to join the resistance against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he was killed by the British army during an encounter at Bailey Guard, Lucknow, in November 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858), UPSAL]

Sulla Shah: Born in 1903 in v. Chari Sharif, distt. Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Lassi Shah. He actively participated in the political move-

ment for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir State. He was killed at Pulwama on 5 January 1933 while the anti-autocracy procession he was taking part had come under State Army's firing. [File No. V, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; WWIM, II, p.314; HMKJAMH, p. 330]

Sultan Bukht: Belonged to Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in the Hamirpur region; he also provided financial support to the local rebels and incited them to fight against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he was caught during an engagement with the British troops, and sentenced to death in 1859 on the charges of 'sedition, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Sultan Khan: Belonged to Singhana, Jaipur State (now in distt. Jhunjhunun), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); he was a Dafedar in the British Army and was posted in a cantonment; along with other Sowars [*Sawars*], he deserted the regiment and joined the rebels; Sultan Khan was killed in an encounter with the loyal troops of Jaipur State on 24 May 1858 in the Shekhawati region. [Jaipur State, Milt/Deptt, Pt II, F. No. 9/Minor Head 6/Record No. 01/Pad No. 5/5, RSAB, cited in RSG, V 2, p.105]

- Sultan Malik:** Born in 1902 in v. Zadora, distt. Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Noor Malik. He took active part in a protest rally against the autocratic rule of the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir at Pulwama (Anantnag) in February 1934, during the movement for responsible government. He was killed on the day of the rally in the firing by the State Army soldiers on the rallyists. [File No. V, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; WWIM, II, p.182; HMKJAMH, p. 327]
- Sultan Shah:** Resident of v. Ara, p.o. Shah Sultan, distt. Muzaffarnagar, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He volunteered his services for the Indian National Army and joined it as a Sepoy in its 1st Engineering Company. He was killed in the Allied forces' bombardment while defending the Mingladon Camp in Burma (Myanmar), possibly in early 1945. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; ROH, pp. 786-787]
- Sultan Tota:** Born in 1902 in Charar-i-Sharif, distt. Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Rahim Tota. He actively participated in the political movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir. Joining a rally to protest against the autocratic rule of Maharaja at Pulwama, Anantnag, in February 1934, he was killed on the spot in the State Army's firing on the procession. [File No. IV, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; WWIM, II, p.333; HMKJAMH, p. 330]
- Sumrou:** Born in Muttra [Mathura], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in fighting the British in the course of the Uprising of 1857; he also took part in seizing the Government treasury and using its contents for buying arms; he was caught by the advancing British army in the Mathura region, and charged with 'murder and plundering the Government property during the rebellion'; he was sentenced to death in 1858 with confiscation of his property, and executed by hanging soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Mathura Mutiny, Basta, UPRAA]
- Sumud Sheikh:** Resident of Futtehpore [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at many places in the Fatehpur-Kanpur region; he also encouraged his neighbours to attack and plunder the British offices; he was killed by the British troops during an encounter in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per.Srs.), UPRAA]
- Sundelal Sashtri:** Resident of Chamoli, Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); took part in the "Quit India" movement in Chamoli in 1942; many of the *Satayagrahis* from Chamoli, including Sunderlal, had been arrested and sent to different jails; he was kept in Pauri District Jail; died in police custody there a little later. [H/Poll, F. Nos.3/16/42, 3/30/42, NAI; SSKS, GD: pp. 1-2; BSAS: p.137]

- Sunder Lal:** Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels and fought the British during the Uprising of 1857; he was killed in the battle of Chinhat, Lucknow, while confronting the British army on 20 June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; QT]
- Sungram:** Resident of Newariah, Jaunpore [Jaunpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British forces on several occasions; he was caught by the British in the course of an engagement; accused of 'plundering the British property and rebellion against the British', sentenced to death and hanged in 1860. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per. Srs.), UPRAA]
- Sunguram Singh:** Born in Sarakhpur, Jaunpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); *Zamindar*; he fought against the British forces at various places in his area during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to the local rebels and incited them to attack the British establishments; he was caught by the British in the midst of an engagement and hanged in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Jaunpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.131]
- Sunwulia:** Resident of Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he was a Sepoy in the A. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels to fight against the British rule; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British forces. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]
- Suraj Ghulam:** Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and participated in attacking and plundering the British establishments; he died while confronting the British army at Qaiserbagh, Lucknow, in March 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Suraj Lal:** Hailed from distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement in Ballia. He was arrested and died in police custody due to inhuman tortures in August 1942. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; BCA, p. 118]
- Suraj Mal:** Resident of v. Kaimiri, distt. Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur State, Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); served as Sepoy in the 1/8 Punjab Regiment of the British-Indian Army; while fighting the World War II on the Malaya and Singapore fronts, he was captured by the Japanese Army and became a prisoner of war; in prison he decided to join the Indian National Army in 1942, as a Naik in its 3rd Guerilla Regiment; died while

fighting the British in Burma (now Myanmar). [INA Papers, F.No.I/INA, 479/IA, 498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p.316]

Suraj Mishra: Resident of v. Misrauli Seyar, distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He was killed at the age of 21 in the police firing while participating in a protest demonstration taken out during the "Quit India" movement in Ballia in August 1942. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; BCA, p. 118]

Suraj Prasad Tiwari: Resident of distt. Basti, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). A dedicated political worker, he took a leading part in his locality in organizing the "Quit India" movement of August 1942. He was arrested by the police, along with few of his comrades, for anti-British activities. He, however, managed to escape from the police custody and crossed over to Nepal. While trying to return to Basti, he was intercepted by the police and killed in an armed encounter near the border. His house was looted by the police seven times during his stay in Nepal. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.365]

Surajmani Singh: Resident of v. Dhannapur, distt. Benaras, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He took a leading part in a mob attack on Dhannapur *Thana* to avenge the deaths of 3 protesters in the police firing on a rally held on 16 August 1942 during the "Quit India" movement. Four policemen, along

with Inspector in-Charge of the police station were killed by the attacking mob on the same day. He was arrested and made an accused in that incident. After the trial for two and a half years, three persons were sentenced to death, including Surajmani Singh. As accused no. 19, he was hanged in late 1944. [H/Poll. 1 No. 3/31/44, NAI; SSG, 4, pp. 66-67]

Suranjeet: Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought against the British at many places in the Agra region during the Uprising of 1857, and also incited others to rebel against the British; he was caught by the enemy in the course of an engagement, and charged with 'rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to imprisonment for life in 1858 along with confiscation of his property; he died in jail. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Surdar Ally: Belonged to Gorakhpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan: *Zamindar*; he was a *Risaldar* under the Nawab of Awadh; he took a leading part in his region in organizing the Uprising against the British rule in 1857; he was warned by the British authorities to abandon his anti-British activities and surrender, but he refused and continued to challenge the British forces; he was captured by the British troops after the defeat of the rebel forces and executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Mutiny

Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL; WWIM, III, p.130]

Surdar: Belonged to Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Sheikh; he fought against the British forces at a number of places in the Hamirpur region during the Uprising of 1857; he was captured at the time of the British advance in Hamirpur, and charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to death with confiscation of property in 1858 and hanged soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Surdar: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Putwaree [*Patwari*]; he joined hands with the local rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in their marches to attack the British establishments in the Banda region; he also incited his neighbours to raise their arms and kill the *goralog* (British); he was caught by the advancing British troops in Banda, and charged with 'sedition, murder of Europeans and rebellion'; he was sentenced to death in August 1858 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Surja Singh: Hailed from teh. Thanaghazi, Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Thakur. He took part in the *kisan* agitators' meeting held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to

remonstrate against the Maharaja's oppressive administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the escape routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning of dispersal. Surja Singh received fatal gun shot wounds in the indiscriminate firing and died on the spot. Simultaneously, the village was set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Surjeev Singh: Resident of v. Jadupur, Basti, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British after the defeat of the rebel forces in the Basti region and executed by hanging in 1858. [Poll Deptt, Vol. No.50 (VII) (1858), MSAB; WWIM, III, p.141]

Surjo: Belonged to v. Pacher Bari, Shekhawati (now distt. Jhunjhunun), Jaipur State (now distt. and capital of Rajasthan State); Jat. Participated in the anti-*Thikanadar* movement,

1944, at Pacher Bari and the neighbouring villages led by Pandit Tarkeshwar Sharma, Vidyadhar, Netram, Chaudhary Bhudharam, etc. (who were also associated with the Jaipur Praja Mandal movement) when the villagers decided not to pay the *Lag-Bags* or cesses, such as *Khuntabandi* and *Pan-charai* which the *Thikanadars* were collecting by force from the tenants, the *Thikanadar's* men in Pacher Bari opened fire on them. Surjo was severely injured in the firing and died on the same day. [*Sujas*, No 4, June-July, 1998, Jaipur, p.85; Judl Records, Jaipur, F.No. 5525, Part II, 1939; Rvnu Records, Jaipur (R-2 Settlement), F.No. 14, 1944, RSAB.]

Surjoo Singh: Resident of Futtehpora [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at different places in the Fatehpur-Kanpur region; he also accompanied the rebels in attacking and plundering the British quarters; he was killed by the British troops in the course of an encounter in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per.Srs.), UPRAA]

Surrun: Resident of Mirzapore [Mirzapur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); participated in the fighting against the British troops in Mirzapur during the 1857 Uprising, and incited others to oppose the British authority. He was caught by the enemy in the course of an engagement and

imprisoned for life in jail in August 1858 on the charges of 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; he died in detention. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Surrwann: Resident of Oodampoora, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Sepoy in the B. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebels for fighting against the British rule; he was caught in 1858 while resisting the British forces, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Sursee: Resident of Dholi Bhowlee, Barwani State, the Central India Agency (now Madhya Pradesh); mother of Bhim Naik, a prominent Bhil leader of Nimar; took part in the Uprising of 1857 against the British raj; supported her son's resistance against foreign intrusion in the tribal inhabited areas; she was captured by the British troops near Saloda on 8 February 1859, following a serious encounter with troops at her command; she was imprisoned and tortured physically and mentally at Mandleshwar Fort, died in detention on 28 February 1859. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. II, NAIB; WWIM, III, pp.141-142]

Surtaz Bux: Belonged to Humeerpoor

[Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in the Hamirpur region; he also provided financial support to the other rebels and incited them to fight against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he was caught during an engagement with the British troops, and sentenced to death in 1859 on the charges of 'sedition, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Surup Singh: Hailed from v. Neemuchana, teh. Bansoor [Bansur], Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Shekhawat. He took part in a *kisan* meeting at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to remonstrate against the Maharaja's mal-administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this peasant gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the exit points from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning of dispersal. Surup Singh was seriously injured in the firing and died on the same day. Simultaneously with this assault, the village

was set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Surwar: Hailed from Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh; he joined the rebel forces soon after the outbreak of the 1857 Uprising; along with his fellows, he marched towards Delhi while fighting against the British forces; he escaped to his region following the British re-occupation of Delhi in September 1857; he died in 1858 at the time of resisting the advancing British army in the Bareilly region. [Mutiny Records, F/Abst. Proc. (Poll), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Sushilchand Lahiri alias Chemist: Hailed from Madanpur, distt. Varanasi (Benares), the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); educated in Calcutta University; took part in the revolutionary activities in Beneras; distributed a proscribed pamphlet "Independent India" and became an absconding accused in the Beneras Conspiracy Case, 1916. He was also involved in the fund-raising "political dacoity" (well-known as Abdullapur dacoity) in October 1917. Subsequently, he carried out, in the company of Shankar Jha (who later turned approver), the assassination of Vinayakrao Kapila *alias* Satyen on 8/9 February 1918 for the latter's decamping to Maharashtra with the booty from the Abdullapur dacoity. Shortly thereafter, they were

captured by the police in Lucknow. "Charged with murder" and tried in the Session's Court, Lucknow, in 1918, Sushilchand Lahiri was sentenced to capital punishment on 11 August 1918, and was hanged in Lucknow Jail. [H/Poll, F.No. 4/261, NAI; SSG, 4, *Shahidnama*, pp.35-36]

Sutee Purshad: Resident of distt. Sheopur (now Madhya Pradesh); ex-Raja; organized the anti-British rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and participated in attacking the British Residency and other outposts in Kanpur and its surrounding areas; caught at the time the British raids on the region in July 1857, sentenced to death on charges of 'rebellion, against the British' in December 1857 and executed soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, 1857, UPRAA]

Suttar: Belonged to Serai Suhur, Futehpore Secree [Fatehpur Sikri], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Sheikh; he joined the rebel forces of his region during the Uprising of 1857 and went up to Bulandshahar while fighting against the British; he also took part in an attack on the British establishments; caught by the British during the engagement, he was hanged in 1858 on the charges of 'murder of the British officers and plundering the Government property in the course of rebellion'. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi/ Bulandshahar Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Suvayee Khan: Born in Mattra [Mathura],

the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he was a Burkundauz [*Barqandaz*] in the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison; he gave up the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels of the Agra area; he fought the British troops in several engagements in the Agra-Mathura region; he died in the course of an encounter with the British in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Swal: Resident of Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857, and also incited others to attack the British officials in Allahabad; he was caught by the British troops at the time of their offensive against the rebels in Allahabad, and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to death in June 1857, he was executed by hanging in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Allahabad Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; PP, Further Paper No.1; *TIM*, p.222]

Sydaola Khan: Hailed from Hinduan, a town in Jaipur State (now in distt. Sawai Madhopur), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); took part in the 1857 Uprising in Jaipur State and was arrested; the Jaipur State troops stationed at Hinduan meanwhile turned rebellious and rescued Sydaola Khan and other rebels; with others fugitives, he was captured again, and sent to Agra by the Political Agent of Jaipur. There

Sydaola Khan was tried and executed. [F/Cons, S.C 30 April 1858/149-150 A, NAI; Mil/Deptt. No. M-06-1 (Pts.) Pad No.1/2, F. No. 01, Pt.5/3, Jaipur State Records, RSAB cited in RSG, V 2, pp.90-91]

Syed Abdul Hasan: Belonged to Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the opposition against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule) during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces on several occasions; he died while confronting the British army at Bailey Guard, Lucknow, in November 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858), UPSAL]

Syed Abdul Lalif: Resident of Faizabad, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces of his area during the 1857 Uprising and proceeded to Lucknow; he fought against the British troops in different engagements in Lucknow city; he was caught by the British army and hanged at Machhi Bhawan, Lucknow, in June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) Oudh (1857), UPSAL]

Syed Agad Ali: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the fighting against the British forces during the Uprising of 1857 and incited others to join in the resistance against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he was killed by the British

army in an engagement at Bailey Guard, Lucknow, in November 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858), UPSAL]

Syed Ali Akbar: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and led the rebels in attacking the British authorities and their establishments in Lucknow on several occasions; he died while fighting against the British army at Hazratganj, Lucknow in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Syed Azum: Belonged to Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British in the Agra-Mathura region; he was caught by the British army in the course of an engagement in Agra, and accused of 'murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death, and executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Syed Hussun: Resident of Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh; he joined the rebel forces under the leadership of Khan Bahadur Khan, the rebel leader of the Rohilkhand region, and took part in fighting against the British at a number of places during the uprising of 1857; he was caught by the advancing British army in Rohilkhand and executed by hanging in 1860 at Bareilly. [Mutiny Records, Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl

Deptt.), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Syed Kazim Ali (Darogha): Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and led the rebels in attacking the British authorities and their establishments in Lucknow on several occasions; he died while fighting against the British army at Moosabagh, Lucknow in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Syed Shamshed Ali: Belonged to Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the fight against the British during the Uprising of 1857 and confronted the British forces at several places; he died in the midst of an encounter with the British army at Bailey Guard, Lucknow, in November 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858), UPSAL]

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Tabey Singh: Born in Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and also encouraged other people to take part in attacking the *firangis* (British); he fought at several places in Agra and was caught by the British in the course of an encounter; accused of 'murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death, and executed in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Tafazul Husain: Inhabitant of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857, and also encouraged other people to raise their arms against the British; he was killed in Chinhat, Lucknow, at the time of an encounter with the British forces on 20 June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Tahawwar Khan: Inhabitant of Lucknow, the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now

Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and played a leading role in organizing the rebel forces of his region; he led the rebels in fighting the British and attacking their establishments in Lucknow at several places; he died while fighting against the British army at Hazratganj, Lucknow in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Taheer Khan: Resident of Futtehpore [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857, and also persuaded his neighbours to join the fight against the British; he offered financial support to other rebels and encouraged them to attack the *firangis* (British); he was caught by the British troops during their raids on Fatehpur in 1857, and executed soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; PP, Further Papers No.1; TIM, p.117]

Takeesee: Resident of Jhansi State, Uttar

Pradesh; joined the rebel forces in the Uprising of 1857 against the British rule; while encountering the British attempts at re-occupying Jhansi in 1858, he was caught by the enemy; sentenced to death on charges of 'rebellion against the British', he was executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny papers, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, 12, UPRAA]

Tantiya Bhil *alias* **Mama**: Resident of v. Badada, the. Pandhana, Nimar, the Central India Agency (now Madhya Pradesh); a charismatic Bhil who led his tribe's opposition to the British encroachment into its territories, as well as the subjection of its people to economic deprivation. He organised his men, armed with bows, arrows and spears, to launch an anti-British rising in Nimar, Dhar, Jhabua, Hosangabad and Malwa region. The insurgents' adoption of guerilla tactics had put the British into quite some difficulty. Though a number of his trusted lieutenants had either been killed or caught and hanged, Tantiya managed to continue the fight with his depleted following till 1889 when he was captured by the British in consequence of his brother-in-law's treachery. Kept in Indore jail for some time and shifted to Jabalpur Central Jail, Tantiya was secretly hanged to avoid widespread Tribal commotion. His probable death by hanging was 19 October 1889. [H/Poll, F.No.18/12/1889, NAI; MPDGN, p.121; *TCIAI*, p.18]

Tara Chand: Hailed from Nimbahera, Tonk State (now in distt.

Chittorgarh), Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); *Patel* in Nimbahera town in Tonk; refused to obey the orders of the British Political Agent, Captain C.L. Showers, for suppressing the rebels at Nimbahera; jointly with the Head Patel, Jiya Lal, he organised the rebel forces for the defence of Nimbahera and offered tough resistance when the British troops, led by Colonel Jackson, attacked the town in September 1857; arrested by the British soldiers after the defeat of the rebels; blown to death in public view in Nimbahera with cannon by the British in December 1857. [*Sujas* No 4, June-July 1998, Jaipur, pp.80-81; F/Poll; F.No. 12, 1857, NAI; RAG, pp.266-269; *WWIM*, III, p. 143]

Tara Singh: Resident of Jhuleghat, distt. Almora, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); he served as Sepoy in the 4/19 Hyderabad Regiment of the British-Indian Army; joined the Indian National Army in Malaya and served as a Sepoy in the 3rd Guerrilla Regiment; he was deployed on the Burma (Myanmar) front against the British forces and lost his life while fighting in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; *WWIM*, II, p.323]

Tariyo: Hailed from teh. Thanaghazi, Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Chamar. He took part in the *kisan* agitators' meeting held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to remonstrate against the Maharaja's mal-administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the

Biswedari rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this peasant gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the exit routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning of dispersal. Tariyo was hit by bullets in the indiscriminate firing and died on the spot. Simultaneously with this firing, the village was set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Tarkha Singh: Belonged to teh. Thanaghazi, Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Rajput; took part in the meeting of the *kisan* agitators held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to demonstrate against the Maharaja's mal-administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this gathering of the *kisan* agitators, the Maharaja sent his State Army to suppress the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops

surrounded the village, blocked all the escape routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning. With many others, Tarkha Singh received bullet wounds in the indiscriminate firing and died on the spot. Simultaneously, the village was set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Tarkho: Resident of Dungarpur State (now distt. Dungarpur), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); took part in the Bhagat Bhil movement in southern Rajasthan that Govindgiri started in 1907, preaching monotheism among the Bhils and Kolis of Dungarpur and Banswara States. Soon Govindgiri's socio-religious endeavour changed into a politico-economic movement, against the extraction of *Begar* (forced labour) and exploitation of the Bhils by the petty officials of the Dungarpur and Banswara States and Sunth (a small state in Gujarat). Tarkho was one among those thousands of Bhagat Bhils who joined this movement and warned the Dungarpur and Banswara rulers in the first week of November 1913, either to remove the main grievance of the Bhils or to face the overthrowing of the States' authority to oppress and ill-treat them. The militancy of the Bhils and their gathering in Mangarh hill so unnerved the British that they sent their own troops along with those of

the States to lay siege on Mangarh hill and disperse the gathering. On 17 November 1913 the combined troops attacked the Bhil position and the tribesmen resisted shouting "Jai Guru Govind Maharaj". They did not give up till many of them were injured, 900 captured and 25, including Tarkho, killed. The incident did awaken the tribesmen so much that Motilal Tejawat had not found it difficult to mobilise them in 1921-22 against forced labour and high rate of land revenue. [F/Poll Proc (Internal-A), Nos 8-67, March 1914; Nos.18-22, August 1914, NAI; *BMSR*, pp.20-21, 30-31, 39-41, 45-47 (referred in connection with the incident)]

Tatya Tope alias Ramchandra Pandurang: Born probably in 1814 in v. Gola, Poona (Pune), Maharashtra; s/o Pandurang Rao Tope; Brahmin; later on, his father shifted to Bithur where he became the most intimate friend of the Peshwa's adopted son, Nana Dhaundu Pant (well known as Nana Sahib – a great rebel leader). Tatya Tope also came in close contacts with Rao Sahib and Rani Lakshmi Bai (another well-known rebel leader). In 1851, when Lord Dalhousie deprived Nana Sahib of his father's pension, Tatya turned a sworn enemy of the British, as he was a personal adherent of Nana Sahib – strongly attached to him by ties of loyalty and gratitude. In May 1857 when the political storm was gaining momentum, he won over the Indian troops of the East India Company

stationed at Kanpur, established Nana Sahib's authority on them and became the Commander-in-Chief of the rebel forces. Following the Kanpur success, he commanded rebels at the battle of Bithur on 16 August 1857 and lost it to Havelock. In the series of military encounters that followed, Tatya emerged as a gifted tactician with an all-round organizing skill and as an unsurpassed guerrilla warrior of lightning movement. After the British re-occupation of Kanpur, Tatya Tope with the support of the Gwalior Contingent, forced General Windham to retreat from Kanpur. But soon his forces were defeated by Sir Colin Campbell. At the same time, when Jhansi was besieged by the British forces, Tatya Tope shifted his headquarters to Kalpi. With 20,000 men he came to the rescue of Rani Lakshmi Bai and kindled a revolt in Bundelkhand. He defeated the pro-British Raja of Charkhari and proceeded towards Jhansi, but General Hugh Rose obstructed and dispersed his army. Later on, Tatya sieged the fort of Gwalior with the help of the Gwalior Contingent, but before he could consolidate his position he was defeated by General Hugh Rose in a battle in which Rani Lakshmi Bai met with her death. Tatya Tope thereafter escaped to Central India and was defeated by General Napier's troops. Resourceful and intelligent, Tatya had a natural instinct for guerrilla tactics and evaded British pursuits for ten months in Rajasthan, Malwa, Bundelkhand, and Khandesh. He

could not be captured in the marathon chase of about 2,800 miles through forests, hills, dales and across the swollen rivers. He was eventually betrayed into the hands of Major R.J. Meade in the thick jungles of Paron by his trusted friend Man Singh on 8 April 1859. Tried by a military court, convicted and executed on the gallows at Sipri (Shivpuri) on 18 April 1859, Taty Tope continued to live in his legends and folk lores. [Mil/Judl, Trl Court Martl of Taty Tope, Nos.143-45; F/Poll (Sec), F.No. 35/1858; F/Poll; F.Nos. 118-20, 157-68, NAI; *MOMI*, pp. 14-15; *EISF*, p.218; *DNB*, IV, p. 327; *WWIM*, III, pp. 143-44]

Teeka Ram: Belonged to Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Naick [*Naik*] in the Permanent Armed Guards at the Agra Central Prison; during his deputation at Bulandshahar on escort duty, he left the British service in June 1857 to participate in the Uprising of 1857. Along with the other rebels, he proceeded to Delhi and joined hands with the rebel forces fighting there against the British rule; he was killed during an engagement with the advancing British army in the Delhi region in September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mutiny Papers, Coll No. 57, NAI]

Teeka Singh: Resident of v. Bhojghurry, Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; he

joined the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and led a rebel group to march towards Delhi to fight the British; he was caught by the British after the defeat of the rebel forces and charged with 'sedition, murder and plundering the Government property during the rebellion'; he was sentenced to death in 1860 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, File Sl. No.117, UPRAA; *QT*, p.82]

Teekaram: Belonged to Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; he was a Sepoy in the B. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British employment during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebels to fight against the British rule; he was caught in 1858 while resisting the British forces, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Teeluck Roy: Belonged to Mahomedabad, Gurruckpoor [Gorakhpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Rajpoot [Rajput]; he joined hands with the rebels of his village during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British army on several occasions; he was caught by the British forces in the course of an encounter in the Gorakhpur region, and hanged in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

- Tejh Singh:** Resident of the Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); he was a Soldier in the 3/18 Garhwal Rifles of the British-Indian Army; captured by the Germans in the North Africa, he joined the Indian Legion of Subhas Chandra Bose in Germany; while resisting against the Allied forces in France he was killed in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; *WWIM*, II, p.324]
- Tej Dass:** Resident of Kanpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857, and fought against the British forces at various places in Kanpur; he also offered arms to the local people and encouraged them to attack the *firangis* (British); he was killed while resisting the British offensive on Kanpur in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Tej Narain:** Resident of v. Bhulaipur, p.o. Barhaj, distt. Gorakhpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He was a civilian who decided to join the Indian National Army on the patriotic call of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. He took part in the INA's campaigns in Burma (Myanmar) against the British and died fighting the enemy troops near Kalewa in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; *ROH*, pp. 790-791]
- Tej Pal:** Belonged to v. Tilapta, p.o. Dadri, distt. Bulandshahr, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). Before joining the Indian National Army as Lance-Naik in the 3rd Guerrilla Regiment, he served the British-Indian Army's 7/8 Punjab Regiment. On his deployment in Burma (Myanmar) to confront fight the British, he fought in various battlefields and was killed in action in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; *ROH*, pp. 794-795]
- Tej Ram Chaudhari:** Resident of v. Kandeli, distt. Narsinghpur, Nerbudda division, Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); s/o Chaudhari Mool Chand; a tailor, and a veteran freedom fighter in the province, he played a leading role in the Civil Disobedience movement there. Arrested on 6 June 1930 and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment, he was put in Narsinghpur and Jabalpur jails. Again in 1942 he took part in the "Quit India" movement and was beaten up so brutally by the police that he died on the same day. [H/Poll (FR), F.Nos. 18/8/1942, NAI; *FFMPC*, II, p. 319]
- Tej Singh:** Resident of v. Naoranga, p.o. Hemdagarh, distt. Bulandshahr, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). Previously a Sepoy in the Hong Kong-Singapore Royal Artillery of the British-Indian Army, he left the British service and joined as soldier in the 4th Guerrilla Regiment of the Indian National Army. Called upon to face the British army in Burma (Myanmar), he fought and died on the battle ground in April 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/

INA, NAI; ROH, pp. 790-791]

Teja Ram: Resident of v. Chittar, p.o. Dadri, distt. Bulandshahr, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He was in the 7/8 Punjab Regiment of the British-Indian Army before leaving it to join the Indian National Army where he served in the 3rd Guerilla Regiment as a Sepoy. He fought against the British on the Burma (Myanmar) front, and died in action in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; ROH, pp. 794-795]

Tejary: Resident of Jhansi State (now Uttar Pradesh); actively involved in the rebellion against the British in Jhansi during the Uprising of 1857; he participated in the defence of Jhansi against the British reinforcement in 1858; caught in action and tried for his anti-British role, Tejary was sentenced to be executed in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Tek Ram: Resident of v. Norang, p.o. Danker, distt. Bulandshahr, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He was in the service of the British-Indian Army as Lance-Naik in the 7/8 Punjab Regiment before his joining the Indian National Army as Naik in the 3rd Guerrilla Regiment. Under the INA flag he fought against the British army on various battle fields in Burma (Myanmar) and died in action in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; ROH, pp. 792-793]

Tek Singh: Belonged to teh. Thanaghazi,

Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Rajput; took part in the meeting of the *kisan* agitators held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to demonstrate against the Maharaja's mal-administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs had been the hardest hit. Hearing the news of this gathering of the *kisan* agitators, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the escape routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning. With many others, Tek Singh received bullet wounds in the indiscriminate firing and died on the spot. Simultaneously, the village was set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Telokee: Resident of Moehareea, Futtehpoore [Fatehpur], the North-Western Province (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Poorun; Kuhar [Kahar]; he joined hands with the rebels of his area in the course of the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British forces on several occasions; caught by the British during an engagement, he was accused of 'plundering the

British property and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1858 and hanged soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per. Srs.), UPRAA]

Tengar: Resident of distt. Benaras (Varanasi), the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing near the Town Hall at Varanasi while taking part in a procession in 1932 and died on the spot. [H/poll F.No. 23/54/30, NAI; WWIM, I, p.358]

Tezee: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British in the Banda region; he also provided financial support to the local rebels and incited them to raise their arms against the *firangis* (British) and their loyalists; he was captured by the British troops during their re-occupation of the Banda region and charged with 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; sentenced to death with confiscation of property in July 1858, he was executed by hanging soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Thakar Dass: Resident of v. Dhaki Sarajan, distt. Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Kirpa Dass. An active opponent of the Maharaja's autocratic rule in the State, he took part in a

rally in Jammu on 23 September 1943 in connection with the Roti Agitation (demanding cheaper food). He was killed on the spot when the State Army opened fire on the rallyists. [File No. V, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; KFFF, pp. 442-45; WWIM, II, p.328; FSK, p. 71]

Thakoodeen: Hailed from Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh; he joined hands with the rebel forces soon after the outbreak of the 1857 Uprising; along with his fellow rebels, he marched towards Delhi while fighting against the British forces; he escaped to his region after the British re-occupation of Delhi in September 1857; he died in 1858 at the time of resisting the advancing British army in the Bareilly region. [Mutiny Records, F/Abst. Proc. (Poll), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Thakoor Dhakun: Resident of Jhansee [Jhansi], Uttar Pradesh; took leading part in organising the rebel forces during the 1857 Uprising; he also participated in attacking and fighting the British, and raiding their establishments; he was killed at the time of the British operations against the rebels in Jhansi on 15 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Thakoor Ghunesjee: Belonged to Jhansee [Jhansi], Uttar Pradesh; he joined the rebels against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he led the local rebels in attacking and plundering the British establishments; he was killed at the time of

the British occupation of Jhansi on 15 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Thakoor: Belonged to v. Hauz, Jaunpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); *Zamindar*; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and also offered financial support to the rebels of his area; he organized a group of rebels and attacked the British official; he was caught by the British authorities and charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death and executed by hanging in June 1858. [Mutiny Records, Jaunpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.115]

Thakoor: Hailed from Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Chuprasee [*Chapراسى*]; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and assisted the rebels in various capacities at the time of their fighting against the British; he was captured during the British re-occupation of the Banda region, and charged with 'taking part in the rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to transportation for life in August 1858; he died later in captivity. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Thakour Dass: Born in Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Sepoy in the Permanent Armed Guards at the Agra Central Prison; when he was on escort duty at Bulandshahar, he

left the British service in June 1857 to participate in the Uprising of 1857. Along with the other fellows, he marched towards Delhi and joined the fighting against the British; he died while resisting the advancing British army in the Delhi region in September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mutiny Papers, Coll No. 57, NAI]

Thakur Devi Singh Guntia: Resident of Bargi, Jubbulpore Division, the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); *Zamindar*; participated in the Uprising of 1857; took a leading role in attacking and burning down the Shahpur British establishment on 30 November 1857; fought continuously against the Britishers in Jubbulpore, Seoni and Narshingpur districts; his most remarkable encounter took place on 7 December 1857 when his 1,500 strong rebel troops faced the powerful British forces under Captain Woolen; defeated in the battle, he was captured by the British troops; tried later, sentenced to death and died on the gallows on 14 December 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. VI, NAIB; WWIM, III, p. 35]

Thakur Durjan Singh: Resident of Dongar Salaiya, distt. Saugor (now Sagar), Jubbulpore (now Jabalpur); Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); wealthy *Zamindar*; joined the rebel forces established by Dalganjan Singh of Singpur and actively took part in the Uprising of 1857 in Saugor Division against the British authorities; he was captured

from the battlefield by the British troops, hurriedly brought to Deori temple compound and was hanged from a mango tree; confiscated all his movable and immovable properties. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. I, NAIB; WWIM, III, pp. 38-39]

Thakur Gulab Singh: Born in 1910, at v. Barkot, distt. Uttarkashi, the United Provinces (Uttarakhand); participated in the peasant movement in the summer of 1930 against the oppressive Tehri-Garhwal State's imposition of heavy taxes on cultivators; was arrested by the State police force and put in the Tehri Central Jail, where his health deteriorated on account of the jail authorities' ill-treatment. He passed away in the jail premises in 1931. [H/Poll, F.No. 23/54/1930; 23/58/1930, NAI; WWIM, II, p.107; SSKS, GD: p.2]

Thakur Harnath Singh: Born on 4 April 1818 in Sihas Jagir, Jodhpur State (now distt. Jodhpur), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); *Jagirdar* of Sihas; in league with other *Jagirdars* of Auha, Asab, Gular and Alniyawas, he took part in the 1857 Uprising; joined the rebellious soldiers of the British Indian Army (Jodhpur Legion from Erinpura Cantonment) at Auha in September 1857; fought against the British forces at Auha on 18 September 1857; Thakur Harnath Singh died fighting the British army at Auha in January 1858. [*Sujas* No 4, June-July 1998, Jaipur, pp.80-81; RMSS, pp.8-12; WWIM, III, p.53]

Thakur Kushal Singh Champawat:

Hailed from Auha, Jodhpur State (now distt. Jodhpur), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); *Jagirdar* of Auha; along with other *Jagirdars* of Sihas, Asab, Gular and Alniyawas, he joined the rebel forces at Auha and fought for the rebel cause from September 1857 to January 1858. Thakur Kushal Singh Champawat took part in the battle against Brigadier General St. P. Lawrence-led British forces at Auha in January 1858 and died fighting on the battle field. [*Sujas* No 4, June-July 1998, Jaipur, pp.80-81; RKSS, pp.116-119; RAG, p.274]

Thakur Prasad: Belonged to v. Ahirausi Baghel, ps. Khampar, distt. Deoria, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). While he was taking part in an agitation during the "Quit India" movement, the British police arrested him and put him behind the bars. He died in jail during his detention in 1942. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; SSKS, 36, pp. 25, 26 & ka]

Thakur Ranmat Singh: Born in 1814, resident of v. Kumhar, Rewa, Baghelkhand Residency, the Central India Agency (now Madhya Pradesh); s/o Mahip Singh; wealthy *Zamindar*; established a sizeable rebel force of 2500 (approximately) and divided it into groups, started attacking on the British outposts at Chandia, Kevati and Kanti from different directions during 1857-58; he built-up a close connection with other rebel leaders like Tatyia Tope and also came under the influence of

the Maharaja of Rewa; it was under the heavy pressure from the Maharaja of Rewa that he eventually surrendered to the British administration; tried on various charges, the Thakur was executed by the British at Surat (Gujarat). [GA, MPSAB, Mutiny Papers, Vol. III; WWIM, III, p. 125]

Thakur Singh: Born in distt. Raipur, the Central India Agency, (now Chhattisgarh); aroused by the speech that Hanuman Singh, Magazine Lashkar in the British Army (who assassinated Major Cidwel at his residence on 18 January 1858) delivered before a sepoy audience on the same day, Thakur Singh joined the rebel soldiers in Raipur; took part in the killing of British army officers; with 16 other rebel soldiers, he was arrested by the British; tried, convicted and sentenced to death; hanged in Raipur on 22 January 1858. [Parliamentary Papers – reg. Mutiny further Papers, No.4, 1857-58, NAI, CKI, 1740-1947, p.171]

Thakur Singh: Resident of Chitkon, Dobhi Taluqa; Jaunpore (Jaunpur), the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he was a *Zamindar*, played a prominent part in organizing the rebel forces in Dobhi Taluqa during the Uprising of 1857, and fought at several places in the Ghazipur, Azamgarh and Benares region; his attempts at capturing Azamgarh and Benares failed when the British defeated his rebel forces in June 1857 near Benares; Thakur Singh, along with others, joined Kunwar Singh when he appeared in

Azamgarh, and together they fought the British there; after the withdrawal of Kunwar Singh from Azamgarh, the British forces re-occupied the region, and captured in May 1858 many of the rebels, including Thakur Singh; charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to death and executed by hanging from a mango tree. [Mutiny Records, Jaunpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, pp.144-45]

Thakur Umrao Singh Lodhi: Belonged to distt. Mandla, Jubbulpore Division, the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); wealthy *Jagirdar*; during the outbreak of the Great Revolt of 1857, he raised an armed following of 500, attacked the British establishments at Mandla and succeeded in ambushing by the British troops near Kheri; caught by the British troops later from the Bera forest areas, Lodhi was executed by hanging. [GA, MPSAB, Mutiny Papers, Vol. II; WWIM, III, p.149]

Thakur: Hailed from Jaunpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Sardar; joining the revolt of 1857, he took part in an encounter with the *Tehsildar's* troops at Sonth, Jaunpur, on 20 March 1858, along with his associates; he was captured on the same day and put on trial for his rebellious act; he received death sentence and was hanged on 29 March 1858. [Mutiny Records, Jaunpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Thakurdas: Resident of Patan, Madhya

Pradesh; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces in the Patan region; he was captured by the British in the course of an engagement and executed by hanging in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 44 (I), (1858), MSAB]

Than Singh: Born in Etah, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; he took part in the fight against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to the rebels of his area for buying arms and to attack the British establishments; he was captured after the British re-occupation of this area and charged with 'plundering the Government property and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1860 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Agra/Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Tharnee: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in the Banda region; he also provided financial support to the local rebels and encouraged them to attack and kill the *goras*; he was caught during an engagement with the advancing British troops in Banda, and sentenced to death in May 1858 on the charges of 'murder, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was executed by hanging; his property was also confiscated thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Theru; Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British in the Banda region; he also provided financial support to the rebellious in his area and encouraged them to attack and kill the *firangis* (British); he was caught at the time of the British re-occupation of the Banda area, and charged with 'murder, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death with confiscation of property in May 1858 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Tihru: Hailed from Jagdalpur region in Bastar State (now in Chhattisgarh); took part in the Adivasi (tribal) Bhumkal – revolt of 1910 in the Jagdalpur area of Bastar against the feudal – colonial exploitation, and in the tribes' anxiety to maintain their distinct ways of life. In the intense battle (Indrawati-ford battle) that took place on 16 February 1910 between the rebels and the British where many people died on the rebel side, Tihru and few others escaped from the scene and rallied round the neighbouring Ulnar and Netanar villages. "On the night of 25th February, the combined forces surrounded the Ulnar hill on which the men of Netanar village [the rebels] were supposed to be encamped. The movement was well executed, and all the aboriginals [tribals] were captured..." Tihru and some other rebels were arrested,

charged with "waging war against the Crown", and tried along with others between 13 March and 28 April 1910 (known as the Jagdalpur Trial). Seventy eight of the rebels, including Tihru, were detained in Bastar Jail and later in June 1910 they were transferred to the Raipur Central Jail, where he was severely tortured by the jail administration and died before 7 November 1910. [F/Poll (Confidential), Nos 60, 29 of 1910, NAI; Jail Records, Central Jail, Raipur, List of Bastar Prisoners, cf HTPB, pp.245-57]

Tika Singh Kanyal: Born on 14 September 1919, resident of v. Kanday, p.o. Talla Salam, distt. Almora, Kumaon Division, United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); s/o of Jeet Singh; played an important role in the "Quit India" movement in Almora in 1942; participated in a demonstration to protest against the arrests of the Satyagrahis; when the procession reached Jayanti Primary School, the armed forces suddenly opened fire on it, injuring Tika Singh seriously; admitted to the Sadar Hospital of Almora, he succumbed to his injuries in 1942. [PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 155, 156, 157 (PA), NAI; WWIM, I, p.91; SSKS, KD: p.1; BSAS: p. 129]

Tika: Resident of Jalalabad, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); cultivator; along with his village fellows, he refused to oblige the British forces with the supply of *rasad* (provisions) at Jalalabad during the Uprising of 1857; consequently,

he was caught by the British and hanged in November 1857; his entire village was also plundered by the British troops. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Tiku Ram: Resident of v. Gothra, distt. Sikar, (Jaipur State), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); s/o Hukma; Jat. He joined the *kisan* agitators' gathering held at Kudan on 21 June 1934 to remonstrate against the *Jagirdars'* atrocities, the increased land tax, and its forcible collection. Hearing the news of this *kisan* gathering, a Senior Police Officer reached there with a police party and ordered for lathi charge first, and then for opening fire on the agitators. Many people, including Tiku, received serious gun shot wounds in the firing, and Tiku died on the same day. [*Rajasthan*, 13 May 1934, RSAB; SKAI, p.118]

Tilak Nath: Belonged to distt. Azamgarh, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He served previously as Sepoy in the British-Indian Army's Ambulance unit. He left his position to join the Indian National Army as a Naik in its Intelligence Group. While doing anti-British espionage duties, he was killed in the battle field in Burma (Myanmar) in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; ROH, pp. 792-793]

Tiloke Singh: Thakoor [*Thakur*] of Sonori, Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh; he led the local rebel forces in fighting against the British during the 1857 Uprising; he also provided financial

support to them on several occasions; he was active simultaneously in organizing the rebellion in the course of Shahzada Ferozeshah's stay at Jhansi; he was captured by the British forces and shot dead in August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Tilokee: Resident of Kanpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought against the British forces at several places in Kanpur; he also offered financial support to the rebellious local people and encouraged them to attack the *firangis* (British); he was killed while resisting the advancing British army in the Kanpur area in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Tirlok Singh: Resident of v. Bisaloo teh. Bansoor [Bansur], Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Shekhawat. He participated in a meeting of the *kisan* agitators at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to remonstrate against the Maharaja's high-handed administration and his oppressive land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this gathering of the *kisan* agitators, the Maharaja sent his State

Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the exit points from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning. Tirlok Singh received serious bullet wounds in the indiscriminate firing and died on the spot. Simultaneously with this firing, the village was set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Tirri Singh: Belonged to v. Surjipur, ps. Saraini, distt. Rai Bareli, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Jagannath Singh. When the police of Saraini *thana* arrested a local youth Congress worker during the "Quit India" movement, the people spontaneously demonstrated and rushed towards the police station for obtaining his release. The police then fired upon the demonstrators without warning, in which Tirri Singh was killed on the spot on 18 August 1942. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; SSKS, 8, p. Fa; BCA, p. 117]

Toola Ram: Resident of Gwalior (now Uttar Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; he was a Sepoy in the A. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 to join the rebel forces of his area; he fought against the British at several places; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British forces. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny

Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Toolsee: Belonged to Serai Suhur, Futehpore Secree [Fatehpur Sikri], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and reached Bulandshahar fighting against the British; he also took part there in an attack on the British establishments; he was caught by the British in the course of an engagement and hanged in 1858 on the charges of 'murder of the British officers and plundering the Government property during the rebellion'. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, File No.77, UPRAA]

Toolsee: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Koormee; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British forces on several occasions; caught by the British in an engagement, he was hanged in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Toondeeh: Resident of Ghazeepoor [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels and fought the British at several places in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to the local rebels for buying arms and attacking the British; he was caught at the time of the British re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records,

Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Toorab alee: Belonged to Furruckabad [Farrukhabad], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); soon after outbreak of the Uprising of 1857, he participated in the fighting against the British forces in Farrukhabad and its adjoining regions; he was caught while confronting the British forces, and charged by them with 'rebellion and participation in the murder of British subjects'; he was sentenced to be hanged in January 1857. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Toorunee: Belonged to Mohanpoora, Gurruckpoor [Gorakhpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Aheer; he joined the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British on several occasions; he was caught by the British forces in the course of an encounter in the Gorakhpur region, and hanged in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Tora Singh: Resident of Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; he was a Sepoy in the B. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels to fight the Companyraj; he was caught in 1858 while resisting the British forces, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny against the British

- authorities'. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]
- Trilok Singh Pagti:** b. at v. Muniari Patti, Distt. Almora, Kumaon Division, United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); educated up to middle standard; employed in the Gandhi Ashram at Chanauda; joined the processions/meetings organized by the Congress during the the "Quit India" movement in Almora in 1942; while participating in the rally at Chanauda that was encircled and fired upon by the British forces, Trilok Singh Pagti died in the firing on the spot. [PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 155, 156, 157 (PA), NAI; WWIM, I, p.258; SSKS, KD: p.3; BSAS: pp. 129-30]
- Trilok Singh:** Inhabitant of the Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); earlier he was a Soldier in the 5/9 Garhwal Rifles of the British-Indian Army, but shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 and served it as Sepoy in the 3rd Battalion; while fighting against the British forces in Burma (now Myanmar) he died in the battle field in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p.333]
- Tuffuzul Khan:** Belonged to Muttra [Mathura], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in fighting the British in the thick of the 1857 Uprising; he also took part in plundering the Government treasury and using its proceeds for buying arms; he was caught by the advancing British army in the Mathura region, and charged with 'murder and plundering the Government property during the rebellion'; he was sentenced to death in 1858 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Mathura Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Tufuzzal Khan:** Resident of Bhairee, Ghazeepoor [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he fought the British forces at several places in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British troops when they ran over the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Tujumool Hossein:** Resident of Atrawlee, Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Syud [Syed]; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his neighbourhood to rise against the British; he fought the British at various places in Aligarh; he was caught by the British after the defeat of the rebel forces and charged with 'murder and plundering the Government property during the rebellion'; he was sentenced to death in 1858 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Tula Ram:** Resident of v. Garhi Sahja, teh. Etmadpur, distt. Agra, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o

Gajadhar Singh. In 1930, Agra witnessed Congress-backed kisan movement for non-payment of taxes during the Civil Disobedience movement. When, consequent to this "no-tax" campaign, the peasants of Garhi Sahja village received some reprieve from land taxes, a few *Zamindars* of the *tehsil* maneuvered – with the help of local officials – to secure confiscation warrants for non-payment. They induced the police to start confiscating the peasants' crops and cattle, resulting in serious kisan-police clashes. Tula Ram – one of the kisan resisters – was involved in a clash such as these, and died of police firing on the spot. [H/Poll, F.No. 23/54/1930, NAI; SSKS, 33, p. 46 & 47, WWIM, I, p.367]

Tulsa Ram: Resident of Jaipur State (now distt. Jaipur), Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); he was a Havildar in the Hong Kong and Singapore Royal Artillery, he left it in 1942 and joined as Captain in the 2nd Guerilla Regiment of the Indian National Army; while leading his troops towards Manipur he was killed by the British forces in Burma (now Myanmar) in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.439/INA, 464/INA, NAI; WWIM, II, p.333]

Tulsi: Resident of v. Gothra, distt. Sikar, Jaipur State, the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); s/o Daula; Jat. He joined the *kisan* agitators' meeting held at Kudan on 21 June 1934 to protest against the *Jagirdars'* atrocities, the increased land tax, and its forcible collection. Hearing the

news of the *kisan* gathering, a Senior Police Officer reached there with his police party, ordered for lathi charge first and then for opening fire on the agitators. Many people were injured in this assault. Tulsi received serious wounds in the firing and died on the spot. [*Rajasthan*, 13 May 1934, RSAB.]

Tulsiram: Resident of Madhya Pradesh; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces in the Sagar region; he was captured by the British in the course of an engagement, he was executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 44 (I), (1858), MSAB]

Tunda: Belonged to Bhukia Jagir, Banswara State (now distt. Banswara), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); took part in the Bhagat Bhil movement in southern Rajasthan that Govindgiri started in 1907, preaching monotheism among the Bhils and Kolis of Dungarpur and Banswara States. Soon Govindgiri's socio-religious endeavour changed into a politico-economic movement, against the extraction of *Begar* (forced labour) and exploitation of the Bhils by the petty officials of the Dungarpur and Banswara States and Sunth (a small state in Gujarat). Tunda was one among those thousands of Bhagat Bhils who joined this movement and warned the Dungarpur and Banswara rulers in the first week of November 1913, either to remove the main grievance of the Bhils or to face the

overthrowing of the States' authority to oppress and ill-treat them. The militancy of the Bhils and their gathering in Mangarh hill so unnerved the British that they sent their own troops along with those of the States to lay siege on Mangarh hill and disperse the gathering. On 17 November 1913 the combined troops attacked the Bhil position and the tribesmen resisted shouting "Jai Guru Govind Maharaj". They did not give up till many of them were injured, 900 captured and 25, including Tunda, killed. The incident did awaken the tribesmen so much that Motilal Tejawat had not found it difficult to mobilise them in 1921-22 against forced labour and high rate of land revenue. [F/Poll Proc, (Internal-A), Nos 8-67, March 1914; Nos.18-22, August 1914, NAI; BMSR, pp.20-21, 30-31, 39-41, 45-47 (referred in connection with the incident)]

Turab Khan: Belonged to Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also motivated others to raise their arms against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he marched on to Delhi, joined hands with the rebels there and fought the British troops on several occasions; he died while confronting the advancing British army in Delhi in September 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Bundle No.57, NAI; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]

Turang Singh: Resident of v. Khaga,

Futtehpure [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; Landlord; he took a leading part in the Uprising against the British rule in 1857; he participated in several engagements against the British forces under the leadership of Thakur Daryao Singh; he was captured by the British forces during their re-occupation of the Fatehpur region and was executed by hanging on 6 March 1858. [Mutiny Records, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur.Per.Srs.), UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.148]

Turbeat Khan: Belonged to Mohanpoora, Gurruckpoor [Gorakhpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he joined the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British on several occasions; he was caught by the British forces in the course of an encounter in the Gorakhpur region, and hanged in 1858. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Turnoo Khan: Belonged to Mohanpoora, Gurruckpoor [Gorakhpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces on several occasions; he was caught by the British troops in the midst of an encounter in the Gorakhpur region, and hanged in 1858. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Turram Baz Khan: Resident of Lucknow,

the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and played a significant role in organizing the rebel forces of his region; he led the rebels in attacking the British

authorities and their establishments in Lucknow on several occasions; he died while fighting against the British army at Tipra Khera, Lucknow in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

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Uadai: Inhabitant of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces of his area and fought against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he was killed in an encounter with the British in Chinhat, Lucknow, on 20 June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; QT]

Ubdoolah: Resident of Mundeey Nayee, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Shaikh; he was a Sirdar Jemadar [*Sardar Jamadar*] with the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison; he left the British service on 5 July 1857 to join the rebels and fought against the British on various occasions during the Uprising of 1857; he died in the course of an encounter with the advancing British army in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Ubeelall: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he propagated against the British rule during the Uprising of

1857; he also participated in the plundering and seizing the British properties and passing their proceeds to the rebels for buying arms; he was caught by the British troops advancing towards Banda; charged with 'plundering the Government property and rebellion', and sentenced to death in July 1858 with confiscation of his property; he was executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Banda ; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB, UPRAA]

Udadevi: Resident of Hiwett Road, Lucknow, Awadh Province (now Uttar Pradesh); w/o Makka Pasi. When her husband, Makka Pasi (belonging to the Nawab's army) was killed in fighting Henry Lawrence's British troops in Chinhat near Lucknow on 10 June 1857, an incensed Udadevi was bent upon avenging his death. On 16 November 1857 she climbed with guns on a Banyan tree under which cool drinking water was kept within the compound of Sikander Bagh Park. Whenever a British soldier approa-

ched the spot for drinking water, she would shot him from above the tree and killed in this way a good number of them. Subsequently, while coming for drinking water, Captain Wallis observed that the soldiers lying dead under the tree had all been shot from above, bearing bullet wounds only on their heads or shoulders. Then all the higher ranked military personnel gathered under the tree, and seeing someone atop it, Willis opened fire. Receiving fatal bullet wounding fell down and died on the spot. [DD cf. REFS, pp.155-56; PSKSSMY, pp.7-20]

Udai Singh: Resident of v. Guruda Patti, distt. Almora, Kumaon Division, United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); s/o Bhagwan Singh; Cultivator; enrolled in the Gandhi Ashram, he took part in the "Quit India" movement at Chanuada (Almora) in 1942 against the British; while participating in a protest demonstration that was fired upon in Chananda by the British forces, Udai received bullet wounds and died on the spot. [PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 155, 156, 157 (PA), NAI; WWIM, I, p.367; SSKS, KD: p.3; BSAS: p. 129]

Ude Singh: Resident of Almora, Kumaon Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); served in the 4/19 Hyderabad Regiment in the British-Indian Army as a soldier till 1942; later shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army and served its 1st Guerrilla Regiment as Sepoy; while fighting against the British-led Allied forces on the Burma (now Myanmar)

front, he was killed at Ziawadi in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.403/INA, 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI; ROH, pp.794-79]

Udetsingh Dangi: Resident of Madhya Pradesh; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces in the Sagar region; he was captured by the British in the course of an engagement and executed by hanging in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 44 (I), (1858), MSAB]

Udhay Chand Jain: Born in November 1922, resident of distt. Mandla, Sagour and Nerbudda division, Madhya Pradesh; s/o Trilok Chand Jain and Khilama Bai; high school student. Involved in the "Quit India" movement at Mandla, in 1942. While taking part in a procession on 15 August 1942, he faced police firing. Receiving severe bullet wounds in the abdomen, he succumbed to his injuries in hospital on 16 August 1942. [PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 155, 156, 157 (PA), NAI; MPSSZB, EBIFF, II, p.571]

Udho: Belonged to v. Bhula, Sirohi State (now distt. Sirohi), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Bhil (tribe). He participated in the no-rent campaign known as the *Ekki* (unity) movement for securing relief from the harassment of the State officials, *Hasil* (high rate of land revenue), *Lag-bags* (cesses) and *Begar* (forced labour) in the Bhil-Girassia villages of Valoria, Bhula and Nawawas in the Rohera Tehsil of Sirohi State in April-

May 1922. In order to suppress the no-rent campaign of the peasants, the Sirohi State troops and the Mewar Bhil Corps attacked the agitators of the village of Valoria on 5 May 1922; fired on them, burnt their huts, corn and cattle, plundered their goods and chattels and drove most of them off to the hills. This caused the termination of the *Ekki* movement in Valoria, and resulted in the severe wounding of Udho in the firing with ten other agitators, and his death on the spot. [NR, 18 June 1922; RSAB]

Udit Dangi: Hailed from Saugor (now Sagar), Jubbulpore Division, the Central Province and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); joined the anti-British rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857; participated in raiding and plundering the British outposts in Saugor district in 1857; he was captured by the British troops at the time of their re-occupation of this area, they executed him on 20 July 1857. [GA, MPSAB, Mutiny Papers, Vol. II; WWIM, III, p. 149]

Udit Dangi: Hailed from Saugor (now Sagar), Jubbulpore Division, the Central Province and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); joined the anti-British rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857, participated in the raiding and plundering of the British outposts in Saugor district; he was captured by the British troops at the time of their re-occupation of this area, and executed him on 20 July 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. II, NAI; WWIM, III, p. 149]

Udmi Singh: Resident of teh. Bansoor [Bansur], Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Rajput; participated in the *kisan* agitators' meeting held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to protest against the Maharaja's oppressive administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of the *kisan* gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the escape routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning. Udmi Singh received severe bullet wounds in the firing and died. Simultaneously, the village was also set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Udya Kirar: Born in 1907, resident of v. Nahia, teh. Multai, distt. Betul, Madhya Pradesh; s/o Kaila Kirar. His primary source of income was farming. Knowing of his leading role locally in the "Quit India" movement, the police raided his home and shot him dead. [PCJ Papers Acc. No. 706; F.Nos 155, 156, 157 (PA), INA; JGP, 08 (1930), MPSAB; FFMPC, I, pp.70]

- Uebi Din:** Inhabitant of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the resistance against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule) during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces in different engagements; he was killed by the British army in an encounter at Bailey Guard, Lucknow, in November 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858), UPSAL]
- Ufzul Khan:** Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he was a Sepoy in the A. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at several places; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British forces. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Etawahh Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]
- Uhmud Beg:** Resident of Ghuteea, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Moogul [Mughal]; he was a Duffadar [*Dafadar*] with the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison under the British Government; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebels for fighting against the British forces; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British army. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Ujagar:** Belonged to Jalalabad, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); Cultivator; along with his neighbourhood, he refused to oblige the British forces with the supply of *rasad* (provisions) at Jalalabad during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British troops for this and hanged in November 1857; his entire village was also looted by the British. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Ujagar:** Belonged to Unnao, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at a number of places in the Unnao-Kanpur region; he also incited the local people to plunder the British properties; he was killed during an encounter with the British army in Unnao in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Unnao Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Ujala Singh:** Hailed from v. Neemuchana, teh. Bansoor [Bansur], Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Nai (barbar); took part in the *kisan* agitators' meeting held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to remonstrate against the Maharaja's oppressive administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of the *kisan* gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to confront the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village,

blocked all the exit routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning. Ujala Singh was one among those who received severe bullet wounds and died on the spot. Simultaneously, the village was also set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; *TR*, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Ujeet: Resident of Shahjehnpoor [Shahjahanpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Sepoy in the C. Company under the British-Indian army; he left the service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels for fighting against the British rule; he was caught in 1858 while resisting the advancing British forces, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Ujoo Dhiaperasaud: Resident of Ferozabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Sepoy in the B. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British employment during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels for fighting against the British rule; he was caught in 1858 while resisting the British forces, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion

and mutiny against the British authorities'. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Ukbur Khan: Born in Shumshabad, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he was a Burkundauz [*Barqandaz*] with the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison; he left the British employment during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebels of his area; he fought the British in several engagements in the Agra-Mathura region; he was killed by the advancing British forces in the course of their attacks on the rebels in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Ukbur Khan: Resident of Jallalabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Brahmin; he was a Sepoy in the B. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British employment during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels to expel the British from 'Hindustan'; he was caught in 1858 while resisting the British forces, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Ulfat Singh: Resident of v. Nagla Dhokal, teh. Etmadpur, distt. Agra, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Narain Singh. He led the "Quit India" movement band of saboteurs to Chamraula station on

Delhi-Tundla railway line on 28 August 1942 for uprooting the tracks and stalling supplies. As soon as the volunteers reached the point to execute their plans, the policemen, already guarding the location, had opened fire on them. Ulfat Singh received severe bullet wounds and died on the spot on that day. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; SSKS, 33, p. 71; WWIM, I, p.369]

Ullaoo: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in the Banda region; he also provided financial support to the local people and incited them to raise their arms against the *firangis* (British) and their faithfuls; he was caught during an engagement with the British troops in Banda, charged with 'murder, sedition, aiding and rebellion against the British', and sentenced to death with confiscation of his property in June 1858; he was executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Ulyaat: Belonged to Faizabad, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces of his locality during the Uprising of 1857, and proceeded to Lucknow, and fought against the British at a number of places; he was caught by the British army and hanged at Machhi Bhawan, Lucknow, in June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), Oudh (1857), UPSAL]

Umar Deen: Resident of v. Nagla Bhambada, Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Rajpoot [Rajput]; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited others to join the rebel forces in fighting against the British rule; he was captured by the British soon after the defeat of the rebel forces in his area and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1859 and hanged. [Mutiny Records, Muzaffarnagar Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.149]

Umar Din: Resident of Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at various places in the Hamirpur region; he was captured during the British re-occupation of Hamirpur, and charged with 'plundering and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to death with confiscation of his property in 1858 and hanged soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Umar Singh: Resident of Pulwar, Mirzapoor [Mirzapur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British forces on several occasions; he was caught by the British in the midst of an engagement, accused of 'plundering the British property and rebellion against the British', sentenced to death in 1860. [Mutiny Records,

NWP, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./ Per. Srs.), UPRAA]

Umaur Singh: Resident of Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and went up to Bulandshahar while fighting against the British; he also took part there in an attack on the British establishments; he was caught by the British in the course of engagement and hanged in 1858 on the charges of 'murder of the British officers and plundering the Government property during the rebellion'. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi/Bulanadshahar Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Umboodhur: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in the Banda region; he also provided financial support to the local people and incited them to raise their arms and kill the *firangis* (British); he was caught during an engagement with the advancing British army in Banda; he was convicted on the charges of 'murder, sedition and rebellion against the British', and sentenced to death with confiscation of property in May 1858; he was executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Umed Rai: Belonged to Kanpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels in their fighting against the British rule during the Uprising of 1857; he was

killed while resisting the advancing British army in Kanpur in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Umed Singh: Resident of teh. Bansoor [Bansur], Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Rajput; participated in the *kisan* agitators' meeting held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to protest against the Maharaja's oppressive administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of the *kisan* gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to confront the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the escape routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning. Umed Singh received serious bullet wounds in the firing and died of these. Simultaneously, the village was also set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Umed Singh: Resident of the Garhwal Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); he was a Soldier in the 3/18 Garhwal Rifles of the British-Indian Army; he was caught by the

Germans in the North Africa; he joined the Indian Legion of sukhas Chandra Bose in Germany; while resisting the Allied forces in France he was killed in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p.335]

Umee Chund: Belonged to Meerut, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Jat; he joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at various places in the Meerut region; he was caught by the British after the defeat of the rebels, and charged with 'murder and plundering the Government property during the rebellion'; he was sentenced to death in 1858 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; AG (1859), MPSAB]

Umeesbuksh: Resident of Tiklee, Ghazepoor [Ghazipur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Sheikh; he fought the British forces at a number of places in Ghazipur during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to others for buying arms and attacking the British establishments; he was caught by the British after their re-occupation of the Ghazipur region, and executed by hanging in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Ghazipur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Umerjectah: Born in Gushaen, Mynpoory [Mainpuri], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Bhowri Singh; Thakoor [Thakur]; he took part in the fight against the

British during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to the rebels of his area for buying arms and attacking the British establishments; he was captured by the British forces after their re-occupation of this area and charged with 'plundering the Government property and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death and executed by hanging in 1861. [Mutiny Records, Agra/Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Umour Singh: Resident of Pulwar, Mirzapoor [Mirzapur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British forces on several occasions; he was caught by the British in the midst of an engagement, accused of 'plundering the British property and rebellion against the British', sentenced to death and hanged. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per. Srs.), UPRAA]

Umrao Singh: Resident of Jaipur State (now distt Jaipur), Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Served as Lance-Naik in the 1/8 Punjab Regiment of the British-Indian Army till 1942; he shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in Malaya, enrolled as Naik in the 3rd Guerrilla Regiment and deputed to the battle fields in Burma (Myanmar) to confront the British-led forces; he died in action in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos.I/INA, 2/INA, 464/INA, NAI; WWIM, II, p.335]

- Umrao Singh:** Resident of v. Parsakabas, Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); s/o Ramnath Singh; Shekhawat. He participated in the *kisan* agitators' meeting held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to protest against the Maharaja's oppressive administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this *kisan* gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the exit routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning of dispersal. Umrao Singh was severely injured in the indiscriminate firing and died on the same day. Simultaneously with this assault, the village was set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]
- Umraosingh Gontia:** Resident of Bargi, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh; s/o Devisingh Gontia; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces; he was captured by the British in the course of an engagement and executed by hanging in 1857. [Mutiny Records, F/ Poll, Supp. Proc. No. 375 (1859), NAI]
- Umuda:** Born in a village of distt. Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); she took part in the resistance against the British rule during the Uprising of 1857; she was killed in 1858 at the time of the British attacks on the rebels in the Muzaffarnagar region. [Mutiny Records, Muzaffarnagar Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.149]
- Umur Bux:** Resident of Humeerpoor [Hamirpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces at several places in the Hamirpur region; he also provided arms to the local people and encouraged them to attack the British establishments; he was caught during an engagement with the British troops, and charged with 'murder, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death with confiscation of property in 1859 and executed by hanging soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Hamirpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Umusah:** Born in Gushaen, Mynpoory [Mainpuri], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Mollay; Thakoor [Thakur]; he took part in the fight against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to the rebels of his area for buying arms and to attack the British establishments;

he was caught by the British after re-occupation of this area and charged with 'plundering the Government property and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death and executed by hanging in 1861. [Mutiny Records, Agra/Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Urjon: Resident of Sookhpoora, Kanpur, the North-Western Provinces (now in Uttar Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British in several engagements; caught by the British forces and accused of 'plundering the British property and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to death in 1858 and hanged. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Fatehpur Mutiny Basta (Ur./Per. Srs.), UPRAA]

Urjoon Singh: Resident of Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; he was a Havildar [*Hawaladar*] in the Armed Guard Contingent at the Agra Central Prison; he gave up his service with the British in June 1857 to join the Uprising of 1857. Along with other rebels, he marched towards Delhi and fought against the British at several places; he died while resisting the advancing British army in the Delhi region in September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mutiny Papers, Coll No. 57, NAI]

Urjoon Singh: Resident of Bah Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; he was

a Havildar [*Hawaladar*] in the A. Company of the British-Indian army; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebel forces to fight against the British rule; he fought against the British at several places in his region; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British forces. [Mutiny Records, NWP, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Ushmet Khan: Belonged to Farrukhabad [Farrukhabad], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); joining the Uprising of 1857, he took part in attacks on the British officers in the Farrukhabad region; he also led the local rebels in fighting against the British forces; he was captured and sentenced to death in January 1859 by the British on the charge of 'being a leader and instigator of the rebellion'. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Ushruff Khan: Belonged to Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he was a Sowar [*Sawar*] in the Armed Guards Contingent at the Agra Central Prison; he left the British service in June 1857 to join the Uprising of 1857. Along with other rebels, he went towards Delhi and joined the fighting against the British; he was killed by the British troops advancing into the Delhi region in September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mutiny Papers, Coll No. 57, NAI]

Ushruff Khan: Resident of Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he was a Sowar [*Sawar*] in the C. Company under the British-Indian army; he stopped serving the British during the Uprising of 1857, joined hands with the rebels and fought against the British at several places; he was caught in 1858 while resisting the advancing British forces, and sentenced to death on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Usman Beg: Resident of Faizabad, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and proceeded to Lucknow; he fought against the British at several places in Lucknow city; he was caught by the British army and hanged at Machhi Bhawan, Lucknow, in June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), Oudh (1857), UPSAL]

Uthush Singh: Born in Gushaen,

Mynpoory [Mainpuri], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Net Ram; Thakoor [Thakur]; he took part in the fight against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial support to the rebels of his area for buying arms to attack the British establishments; he was captured by the British after their re-occupation of this area and charged with 'plundering the Government property and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death and executed by hanging in 1861. [Mutiny Records, Agra/Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Uzmut Khan: Resident of Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited others to rise against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he came over to Delhi, joined hands with the rebels there and fought the British troops on several occasions; he died while confronting the advancing British army in Delhi in September 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Coll No.57, NAI; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]

V

Vansh Narain Rai: Resident of v. Sherpur Kalan, distt, Ghazipur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Lalita Rai. While participating in the "Quit India" movement protest demonstration in August 1942, he was killed in the police firing on the demonstrators on the same day. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.287]

Vashishth Narain Rai: Born in 1911 at v. Sherpur Khurd, distt. Ghazipur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Raghupati Rai. He took part in the demonstration at the Muhammadabad *Tehsil* Office in connection with the "Quit India" movement. He was shot and killed by the police inside the treasury of the *Tehsil* office in August 1942. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.287]

Vazeer Singh: Hailed from v. Alampore, Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Rajput; participated in a meeting of the *kisan* agitators held at

Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to remonstrate against the Maharaja's oppressive administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land tax had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs had been the hardest hit. Hearing the news of this gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to counter the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the exit routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning. Vazeer Singh received severe bullet wounds in the indiscriminate firing and died on the spot. Simultaneously, the village was also set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Vazir Ali: Resident of Allahabad, the

North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Inam Ali; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces in the Bhilsa region; he also took part in the defence of the Rahatgarh fort in MP and was captured by the British after the fall of the fort; he was executed by hanging on 25 February 1858. [Mutiny Records, F/ Poll, Supp. Proc. No. 1493 (1859), NAI]

Vazir Beg: Resident of Madhya Pradesh; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces in the Bhilsa region; he also took part in the defence of the Rahatgarh fort and was captured by the British after the fall of the fort; he was executed by hanging on 25 February 1858. [Mutiny Records, F/ Poll, Supp. Proc. No. 1493 (1859), NAI]

Verma C.L.: Resident of Gangola Mahalla, distt. Almora, Kumaon Division, the United Provinces (now Uttarakhand); previously a Havildar (*Hawaladar*) in the British-India Army, he served on the Malaya Peninsular front against the Japanese during the World War II and became a prisoner of war in the Japanese hands; released through the intervention of the Indian Independence League, he enrolled himself as an Intelligence Officer, Intelligence Group of the Indian National Army; contacted an incurable disease while fighting on the front and died of it at Myamy hospital in Burma (Myanmar) in September 1944. [INA Papers,

F.Nos.403/INA, 498/INA (1945), 379/INA (1946); NAI; ROH, pp.796-797]

Vibhuti Singh alias Bhabhut Singh: Resident of Harrakot, Jubbulpore Division, the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); *Jagirdar*; fought against the British during the Uprising of 1857; while leading an armed attack against the British at Sohagpur, he was captured by the enemy, imprisoned and sentenced to death, he was hanged in 1862 in the Jubbulpore District Jail. [GA, MPSAB, Mutiny Papers, Vol-IV; WWIM, III, p.151]

Vibhuti Singh alias Bhabhut Singh: Resident of Harrakot, Jubbulpore Division, the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); *Jagirdar*; fought against the British Raj during the Uprising of 1857; while leading an armed attack on the British establishments at Sohagpur, he was captured by the enemy; imprisoned and sentenced to death, he was hanged in 1862 in the Jubbulpore District Jail. [Mutiny Papers, III, NAIB; WWIM, III, p.151]

Vidharthi Maikulal: Born in v. Hajipur, distt. Sitapur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Panna Harijan. On 18 August 1942 many people from various parts of the district gathered in Motilal/Lal Bagh for taking part in a demonstration organized in connection with the "Quit India" movement, Vidharthi Maikulal also joined the gathering. Soon the policemen reached the

location, lathi-charged to disperse the agitators and opened fire on them. Vidharthi received severe bullet injuries in this indiscriminate firing and succumbed to it on that day. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; SSKS, 16, pp. pa & bha]

Vidharthi Munna Lal: Resident of v. Kemhra disst. Sitapur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). On 18 August 1942 many people from various parts of the district gathered in Motilal Bagh for taking part in a demonstration organized in connection with the "Quit India" movement, Vidharthi Munna Lal also joined the gathering. Soon the policemen reached the location, lathi-charged to disperse the crowd and opened fire on them. He received severe bullet injuries in this indiscriminate firing and succumbed to it on that day. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; SSKS, 16, pp. pa & bha]

Vidyapati Gond: Born in 1918 at v. Milki, distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He took part in a stormy demonstration going towards Bairiya Police Station during the "Quit India" movement. When the marchers were fired upon by the police, Vidyapati Gond received severe bullet wounds and succumbed to these on the spot on 18 August 1942. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; WWIM, I, p.115; BCA, p. 113]

Vijai Ram: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar

Pradesh); he fought the British on various occasions in Lucknow during the Uprising of 1857; he also provided financial support to other rebels and encouraged them to attack the British; he died while confronting the British army at Qaiserbagh, Lucknow, in March 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Vijay Bahadur: Hailed from v. Himmatpur, distt. Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh. He actively participated in the sabotage programme during the "Quit India" movement. Fatally hit in the firing by a military patrol on 13 August 1942, while trying to blow up a bridge on the road between Machhlishahr and Badshahpurh, he died of his wounds on same day. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; BCA, p. 105]

Vijay Pal Singh: Resident of v. Nari, distt. Mathura, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Rup Kishore/Nand Kshore. He was arrested for taking part in the Individual Satyagraha of 1941. On 1 April 1941 he was awarded one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 200 rupees. While in the jail, he fell ill, following his hunger strike, and passed away in detention in 1941. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; SSKS, 25, p. bha]

Villayat Ally Beg: Resident of Farrukhabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Hindustani forces in fighting against the British rule

during the uprising of 1857; while fighting in Farrukhabad, he was caught by the British forces and charged with 'rebellion'; he was reported to have been executed in May 1859 by the orders of the Magistrate of Farrukhabad. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Vindhyavasal Singh: Born in 1921 at v. Kajha, distt. Azamgarh, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Tilakdhari Singh. He took part in the agitation that broke out against the *Zamindari* system in 1944 in the district. When he and his fellow activists were setting the Kajah Estate building on fire, British police fired upon them, killing Vindhyavasal Singh on the spot. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.373]

Vishambhar Dayal: Born in teh. Bharor, Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), Rajasthan. A critic of the feudal atrocities of the *Jagirdars* in the Alwar State, he came in touch later with the revolutionaries of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Delhi and shifted to Delhi from Alwar. Coming close to Master Amir Chand (the well known revolutionary) in Delhi, he got indirectly involved in the plot to throw a bomb on Lord Hardinge (Viceroy of India) in December 1912 when the Viceroy was to pass through Chandni Chowk, Delhi, in a State procession to mark the inauguration of Delhi as the Capital of India. He absconded thereafter, and went underground. While in the underground, he maintained his

contacts with the revolutionaries and came face to face with the police in March 1931 at Ujjain. Seriously wounded in the confrontation, Vishambhar Dayal was arrested, brought to Delhi and admitted to a hospital where the Police Officers tortured him in the name of interrogation. He died of tortures in the hospital on 22 April 1931. [*Sujas*, No.4, June-July 1998, Jaipur, p.79]

Vishawambhar Dayal Awasthi: Resident of v. Kandhipur, distt. Barabanki, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He was arrested in August 1942 by the British police for his involvement in the demonstrations during the "Quit India" movement. He was sentenced 2 year d, rigorous imprisonment. Serving his term in jail, he died in custody on account of severe tortures in 1943. [H/poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; BCA, p. 131]

Vishwanath Halwai: Born in 1914 in distt. Ballia, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). In the wake of the "Quit India" Movement, a protest was organized at Rasra in Ballia in August 1942. Vishwanath Halwai, who took part in it, lost his life in the police firing on the protesters on that day. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; WWIM, I, p.374; BCA, p. 118]

Vishwanath Prasad: Resident of v. Kawai, distt. Benaras (Varanasi), the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Ram Baran. He took part in the Individual Satyagraha in 1941 and in the "Quit India"

movement in 1942. Following his participation in burning the Dhanapur police station on 13 August 1942 as a saboteur, he absconded and died in mysteriously in the underground late 1942. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.374-375]

Vishwanath Singh: Resident of distt. Benaras (Varanasi), the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). During the "Quit India" movement in August 1942, a protest rally was organized at Babatpur on 13 August 1942. While taking part in that rally he received bullet wounds in the sudden police firing and died there on the spot. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.375]

Vishwanath Tiwari: Hailed from distt. Deoria, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). He participated in a procession taken out at Barhaj Bazar in connection with "Quit India"

movement. He, along with few Congress volunteers, marched ahead of the crowd and shouted patriotic slogans loudly in the face of the Superintendent of Police, Hoogwork. Incensed by the noisy arrogance, the police suddenly opened fire on the demonstrators. Being at the front, Jagan Nath Mal received bullets in the first round of firing and died on the spot in August 1942. [H/poll, F.No. 3/16/42, NAI; SSKS, 36, p. 25]

Vishwanath: Born in January 1930 distt. Benaras (Varanasi), the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Baiju Mallah. He took part in a procession at the Dasaswamedh *Ghat* during the "Quit India" movement on 13 August 1942. When the police firing took place near the Ghat he received grave bullet injuries and died of these on the same day. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.374; BCA, p. 107]

W

Wahab Dar: Born in 1892 in v. Guri Haker, distt. Baramulla, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Lassi Dar. A farmer, he joined a rally at Hindwara to protest against the autocratic rule in Jammu and Kashmir, and demand responsible government for the state. When the demonstrators were fired upon by the State Army in February 1932 he was killed on the spot. [File No. VI, (B), 12; *MMCR*, J&KSA, Srinagar; *EBIFF*, Vol.1, p.174; *WWIM*, II, p.70; *HMKJAMH*, p. 324]

Wahab Dar: Resident of distt. Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Kadir Dar. He took part in a procession at Pulwama (Anantnag) in February 1934 to protest against the Maharaja's autocratic rule in Jammu and Kashmir and to demand responsible government for the people. The rally which he joined came suddenly under firing of the State Army and he died on the spot. [File No. V, 8; *MMCR*, J&KSA, Srinagar; *WWIM*, II, p.70; *EBIFF*, Vol.1, p.174; *HMKJAMH*, p. 324]

Wahid Khan: Born in 1833, Mirzapur, Bundelkhand Agency, Central India, Indore (now Uttar Pradesh); joined the rebel forces during the Uprising 1857 and took part in the rebel activities in the Bundelkhand region; participated in Nawab Fazil Mohammad Khan's occupation of Rahatgarh Fort from the British hands in October 1857; fought against Hugh Rose's British force who came to re-occupy the fort; captured in the encounter and sentenced to capital punishment, he was hanged in the front gate of Rahatgarh fort on 29 January 1858. [Mutiny Papers, Vol. IV, NAIB; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.52 (IX) (1858), MSAB]

Wahid: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the fighting the British at several places in the Lucknow region during the Uprising of 1857; he died while attacking the British army in the course of an encounter at Bailey Guard, Lucknow, in November 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil.

Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858), UPSAL]

Wahiduddeen: Belonged to Aligarh, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought the British at several places in Aligarh during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British troops at the time of their re-occupation of the Aligarh region, and charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1858, and hanged; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Proc. (Judl Deptt.), NWP, (1858), UPSAL]

Wajid Ali Khan: Resident of Lucknow, the Awadh Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he was a *Risaldar* in the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857; he played an important role in organizing the rebel regiments and in attacking the British establishments; he led a rebel force to counter the advancing British forces (under Colonel Muir) at Dilkushabagh, Lucknow, on 5 March 1858, and died in the midst of the engagement there. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; *L1857*, p.249]

Walee Mohd.: Resident of Faizabad, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and proceeded to Lucknow; he fought against the British forces at several places in Lucknow city; caught by the British army in an encounter, he was hanged at Machhi Bhawan, Lucknow, in June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), Oudh (1857), UPSAL]

Wali Wani: Resident of *Mohallah* Batapura, distt. Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir. He participated in the political movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir State and joined the demonstration on 13 July 1931 outside the Central Jail in Srinagar to protest against the detention of Abdul Qadeer Khan (arrested on 25 June 1931) – a prominent leader of the agitation. While the protesters were sitting on a *dharna* outside the jail, five of them were unprovokedly arrested by the police at the instance of the Governor. The arrests so infuriated the demonstrators that they began to raise anti-government slogans, demanded the immediate release of their leader, and also sought the permission for watching the proceedings of his trial. Instead of giving permission, the Governor (Trilok Chand) ordered the police to open fire on them. Wali Wani received severe bullet wounds in the police firing and succumbed to his injuries on the same day at the age of 50. [File No. V, 8; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; *The Hindu*, 28 July 1931; AC, pp.88-89; KFFF, pp. 373-9]

Wali Wani: Resident of p.s. Shopian, distt. Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir; s/o Ali Wani. He was arrested in 1931 for his activities against the Maharaja's autocratic rule during the movement for responsible government in Jammu and Kashmir. He was sentenced to imprisonment for seven years and while serving his term in the Central jail, Srinagar, he died in detention in the same year.

[File No. V, 4; MMCR, J&KSA, Srinagar; WWIM, II, p.347; HMKJAMH, p. 331]

Warir Khan: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the rebels' fighting the British forces during the Uprising of 1857, and also incited others to raise their arms against the Company raj; he was killed by the British army in the battle of Chinhath, Lucknow, on 20 June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Waris Ali: Resident of Cawnpore (Kanpur), the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); *Tehsildar*; organized the anti-British rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and participated in attacking the Britishers in the Kanpur areas in June 1857; at the time of the British recovery of Kanpur from July to December 1857, he was captured on the battle front by them; accused of 'taking part in the rebellion against the British'; Waris was sentenced to be executed in December 1857. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, 1857, UPRAA]

Waris Mohammad Khan: Ruler of Ambapan, Madhya Pradesh; he took a leading part in the Uprising of 1857 at Ambapani and attacked the British and allied forces; he also incited his neighborhood to raise its arms against the British rule, and even tried to persuade unsuccessfully the ruler of Bhopal (Sikandar Begam) to join the struggle against the British;

he was caught by the British and was executed in December 1857. [Mutiny Records, Vol. II, Mutiny Papers, NAIB; WWIM, III, p.152]

Warsi Ali: Resident of Indore, Holkar State, the Central India Agency, Madhya Pradesh; served as Sepoy in the Native Infantry of the British-Indian Army, posted in the British Residency of Indore; he left the British employment during the Great Revolt and joined anti-British rebel forces led by Saadat Khan in Indore in July 1857; participated in the raiding and plundering of the Residency in July 1857; with their steady regaining of power, the British troops managed to catch him after four months and sentenced him to death by hanging. [Mutiny Papers, MPSAB, Vol. II, NAIB; WWIM, III, p. 152]

Wazeer Allee: Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); joined the fighting against the British authorities during the Rising of 1857; he also provided arms to the other rebels in the region for attacking the British; he was caught by the enemy and imprisoned for life on the charges of 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he died in captivity in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Wazir Khan: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and led the rebels in attacking the British authorities in

- Lucknow; he died while resisting the British army at Garhi Khaniyapur, Lucknow in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Wazir Khan:** Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and played a prominent role in organizing the rebel forces of his region; he led the rebels in attacking the British authorities and their establishments in Lucknow on several occasions; he died while fighting against the British army at Tipra Khera, Lucknow in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]
- Wuheed:** Belonged to Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Sheikh; he took part in the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857, and also incited others to attack the British establishments in Allahabad; he was caught by the British at the time of their marches into the Allahabad region, and accused of 'theft, murder and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to death in July 1857, and hanged; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, PP, Further Paper No.1]
- Wullee:** Resident of Muttra [Mathura], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the rebels of his area and fought against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British army in the course of their attack on the rebels in the Mathura region, and accused of 'murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1858 with confiscation of his property, and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Mathura Mutiny, Basta, UPRAA]
- Wuzeer Ali:** Born in Lohaikeemundee, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Syud [Syed]; he was a Burkundauz [*Barqandaz*] in the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison; he left the British employment during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in fighting the British troops in the Agra-Mathura region; he was killed by the advancing British army during its attacks on the rebels in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. III, No.43D (1859), MSAB]
- Wuzeer Khan:** Belonged to Cheleeyeent, Agra, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Pathan; he was a Duffadar [*Dafadar*] with the Contingent Guards of the Agra Central Prison under the British Government; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels in fighting against the British rule; he was killed in 1858 in the course of an encounter with the British army. [Mutiny Records, Agra Mutiny Basta, File Sl. No 69, UPRAA]
- Wuzeer Khan:** Resident of Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Syud [Syed]; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his

neighbourhood to take up their arms against the British rule; he fought the British forces at several places in the Jhansi region; he was caught by the British after the defeat of the rebel forces and charged with 'sedition and plundering the Government property during the rebellion'; he was sentenced to death in 1858 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Wuzeera: Resident of village Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Rajput [Rajput]; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited others to join the rebel forces for fighting against the British rule; he was captured by the British soon after the defeat of the rebel forces in his area and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1859 and hanged. [Mutiny Records, Muzaffarnagar Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; WWIM, III, p.153]

Y

Yacob *alias Yanus Beg*: Resident of Bhopal State, the Central India Agency (Madhya Pradesh); s/o Yacob; participated in the Uprising of 1857 in Jhansi; he joined the rebel forces and fought against the British troops in the Jhansi region in 1857-58; caught by the British troops during their re-occupation of Jhansi and charged with 'looting, rebellion against the British and aiding the rebellion', Yacob was sentenced to death in April 1858. [Mutiny papers, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Yadorao: Born in Bhopalpatanam in the south of Bastar State (now in distt. Bastar), the Central Provinces and Berar (now Chhattisgarh); s/o Bhopalpata-nam, *Zamindar*. Yadorao was a close friend of Dhurvarao, the rebel *Talukdar* of Lingagiri; upset over the death of his friend, he decided to challenge the British authorities much against the wishes of his loyalist father; raised an army of 2000 from among the Telagas and Dolras. The rising, however, could not materialize on account of the opposi-

tion of his father, who arrested Yadorao and put his own son to death under the British orders in 1860. [ROBD of the Raepore District, No Sl, dated 27th May 1856, Junagarh, and Capt. C.I.R. Glasfurd, 1862; Liut. Elliot Dept Commissioner's Notes, C.1856, *cf* HTPB, pp.64-66]

Yakoob Beg: Resident of distt. Moradabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the 'Hindustani forces' in fighting the British during the 1857 Uprising; he also participated in the plundering of British properties for the rebels' use in defraying military expenses; caught in the course of fighting, he was sentenced to death by the British on the charges of 'plundering and rebellion against the British authorities'; he was executed in March 1859, and his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Yar Khan: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now in Uttar Pradesh); he fought the British at several places during the Uprising

of 1857 and also encouraged his neighbourhood to raise their arms against the *firangi-hukumat* (British rule); he died while resisting the British army in an encounter at Bailey Guard, Lucknow in November 1857. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Mil. Abst. Proc. Oudh (1858), UPSAL]

Yashwant Singh Thakur: Born in 1909, resident of Damoh, Jubbulpore division, the Central Provinces and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh); s/o Nanhu Singh Rajpur; educated up to IX standard. He was an employee in the Railways as a Cabin Man at Bhusawal. Involved in the revolutionary activities and in the *Punjab Mail Murder Case* (the "execution" of one British Lieutenant Hacks) of 23 July 1931; he was arrested and kept in the Khandwa District Jail. On 21 September 1931, he was sentenced to death on charges of killing a British army officer and hanged on 11 December 1931 in the Jabalpur District Jail. [H/Poll (FR), F.Nos. 18/8/1942, 18/9/1942, NAI; *FFMPC*, I, p. 146]

Yawar Mirza: Born in Unnao, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebel forces of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at various places in the Unnao-Kanpur region; he also participated in the rebels' attacking the British establishments and plundering their properties; he died in an encounter with the British army in Unnao in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Unnao Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Yuddoobeer Singh: Resident of v. Senapur, Dobhi Taluqa Jaunpore (Jaunpur), the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); Thakoor [Thakur]; he was a *Zamindar*, played a prominent part in organizing the rebel forces in Dobhi Taluqa during the Uprising of 1857, and fought at several places in the Ghazipur, Azamgarh and Benares region; his attempts at capturing Azamgarh and Benares failed when the British defeated his rebel forces in June 1857 near Benares; Yuddoobeer Singh, along with others, joined Kunwar Singh when he appeared in Azamgarh, and together fought they the British there; after the withdrawal of Kunwar Singh from Azamgarh, the British forces reoccupied the region, and captured in May 1858 many of the rebels, including Yuddoobeer Singh; charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to death and executed by hanging from a mango tree. [Mutiny Records, Jaunpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; *WWIM*, III, pp153-54]

Yusuf Khan: Resident of Belaganj, Lucknow, the Oudh (Awadh) Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and played a leading role in organizing and training the rebel forces of his region; he led the rebels in attacking the British authorities and their establishments in Lucknow at a number of places; he died while resisting the British forces at Basheerat Ganj, Lucknow in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Z

Zahoor Ali: Resident of the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited other people to raise their arms for challenging the British authorities; he proceeded to Delhi, joined hands with the rebels there, and fought the British at several places; he was killed by the advancing British forces during an encounter in 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Coll No.57, NAI; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]

Zahoor Alley: Belonged to the Malwa region, Madhya Pradesh; he was Chief-Lieutenant of the rebel forces of the Malwa region during the Uprising of 1857; he led the rebels on several occasions for attacking the British strongholds in Malwa; he was killed by the British in the battle of Ramod on 17 December 1858. [Mutiny Records, Poll. Deptt. Vol. No. 60 (1859), MSAB; WWIM, III, p. 41]

Zahoor Khan: Resident of Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar

Pradesh); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British forces in the Banda region; he also provided financial support to the local people and incited them to raise their arms against the *firangis* (British); he was caught during an engagement with the advancing British troops in Banda, and charged with 'sedition, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British' and sentenced to death with confiscation of property in August 1858; he was executed by hanging thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.52 (IX) (1858), MSAB]

Zalim Singh: Belonged to distt. Futehpoor [Fatehpur], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined the local rebels in fighting the British during the Uprising of 1857; he was captured by the British at the time of their re-occupation of the area, and put on trial on the charges of 'attack and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to transportation for life

in 1859, he died in captivity before the sentence commenced. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.) NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

Zalim Singh: Belonged to v. Rankhandi Saharanpur, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he fought the British forces at several places of his area during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British during their operations against the rebels and hanged in 1858 on the charges of 'plundering and rebellion against the British'. [Poll Deptt, Vol. No.49 (VI) (1858), MSAB; WWIM, III, p.155]

Zaman Allee: Hailed from Allygurh [Aligarh], the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited others to raise their arms and kill the *firangis* (British); he marched on to Delhi, joined hands with the rebels there and fought the British troops at several places; he was killed in a confrontation with the advancing British army in Delhi in September 1857. [Mutiny Papers, Coll No.57, NAI; Poll Deptt, Vol. No.48 (V) (1858), MSAB]

Zamin Ally Shah (Hafiz): Born in 1830 at Thana Bhavan, Muzaffarnagar, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Qaseem Ally; he took a leading part in organizing the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857; he also incited his neighbourhood to raise its arms against the British and overthrow their rule; he was killed while resisting the advancing British

army in Muzaffarnagar in 1858. [Poll Deptt, Vol. No.52 (IX) (1858), MSAB; WWIM, III, p.155]

Zamindar Singh: Resident of v. Haiderpur, distt. Jaunpur, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); s/o Sukhdeo Singh. As a tenth class school student, he acted as a saboteur in blowing up a bridge near Dhaniamau on 16 August 1942 during the "Quit India" movement. When the police shot on the saboteurs, Zamindar Singh was hit and killed in August in 1942. [H/poll F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; RORCG; WWIM, I, p.381]

Zamir Alum: Resident of the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); joined hands with the rebels in fighting the British during the Uprising of 1857; he was captured by the British troops in the course of an engagement; charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to death in 1858 with confiscation of his properties. [Mutiny Records, Abst. Proc. (Judl Deptt.), Oudh (1858-59), UPSAL]

Zaro Khan: Resident of Lucknow, the Oudh [Awadh] Province (now Uttar Pradesh); he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and participated in attacking and plundering the British establishments in Lucknow; he died while confronting the British army at Qaiserbagh, Lucknow, in March 1858. [Mutiny Records, Lucknow Mutiny Basta, File Sl.No.66, UPRAA]

Zillare: Born in Banda, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British in the Banda region; he also incited the local people to take up arms against the *frangis* (British) and kill them; he was caught by the advancing British troops in Banda, and charged with 'murder of Europeans and rebellion against the British', sentenced to death with confiscation of property in June 1858; he was executed by hanging soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Banda Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Ziwan Singh: Hailed from teh. Bansoor [Bansur], Alwar State (now distt. Alwar), the Rajputana Agency (now Rajasthan); Rajput. He participated in the *kisan* agitators' meeting held at Neemuchana on 14 May 1925 to protest against the Maharaja's oppressive administration and his land settlement policy of 1923-24. In this settlement the *Biswedari* rights of the Rajputs were forfeited and the land revenue had been increased by fifty per cent. Though all agriculturists were affected adversely by it, the Rajputs suffered the most. Hearing the news of this *kisan* gathering, the Maharaja sent his State Army to confront the rallyists at Neemuchana. The troops surrounded the village, blocked all the escaping routes from it and opened fire on the protesters without any prior warning of dispersal. Ziwan Singh was severely injured in the indiscriminate firing and died on the same day. Simultaneously with this

assault, the village was also set on fire by the State troops. [Alwar Judl, F.No. 315-J/23 of 1925, RSAB; TR, 31 May, 14 June 1925; Newspapers' Cuttings, Basta No 29, F.No. 2, *Riyasat*, 13 November 1936, RSAB; PCJ Papers, Acc. No. 706, F.Nos. 166, 191 (PA), NAI]

Zohar Khan: Resident of Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857, and also encouraged others to attack the British establishments in Allahabad; he was caught by the British at the time of their attacks on the rebels in Allahabad, and charged with 'theft, murder and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to death in July 1857, and hanged; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, PP, Further Paper No.1]

Zoolfikar Khan: Belonged to Kotwali, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh; Pathan; he joined the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and marched towards Delhi while fighting against the British forces; he returned to his region after the fall of Delhi in September 1857; he was caught after the British re-occupation of this area and hanged in 1858 on the charges of 'murder and rebellion against the British'. [Mutiny Records, Jhansi Mutiny Basta, UPRAA]

Zoolfikar Khan: Resident of Allahabad, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he participated in the fighting against the British during the

Uprising of 1857, and also incited his neighbours to attack and kill the British; he was caught by the British forces in one of their attacks on the rebels in Allahabad, and charged with 'sedition, murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in June 1857, and hanged; his property was also confiscated. [Mutiny Records, PP, Further Paper No.1; *TIM*, p.225]

Zuhur Ally: Hailed from Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh; he joined the rebels of his area soon after the outbreak of the 1857 Uprising and marched towards Delhi while fighting against the British forces; he escaped to his region soon after the British re-occupation of Delhi in September 1857; he died in 1858 while resisting the advancing British army in the Bareilly region. [Mutiny Records, F/Abst. Proc. (Poll), NWP (1858-59), UPSAL]

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