

### Tattoo Ticket Information:

Tickets for the 2012 Dover Tattoo will be available for all three days on a first come, first served basis. They will be on sale through the tattoo website from 5th January 2012 - but can be reserved in advance (a great present for Christmas). Alternatively contact details at the bottom of the article.

### TICKETS - PRICE PER SHOW

	Adult	Concession	Child
Covered Stands			
B & C (rows 1-7)	£25	£22	£20
Covered Stands			
B & C (rows 8-12)	£20	£17	£15
Uncovered Stands			
A & D (rows 8-12)	£15	£12	£10
Uncovered Stands			
A & D (rows 8-12)	£10	£7	£5
Saturday Fun Day	£3	£2	£1

Businesses and individuals are invited to become sponsors of the 2012 Dover Tattoo through one of four plans - bronze, silver, gold or platinum. Gold and Platinum sponsors will also benefit from advertising on all other event communications and promotional material details are as follows:-

#### Bronze (non-refundable) - £50

(2 prime row tickets).

Sponsors will be given a link to their website which will rotate with the other bronze sponsors and an acknowledgement in event A4 full colour souvenir programme.

#### Silver - £500

(4 prime row tickets).

Sponsors will be given a link to their website which will rotate with the other silver sponsors. Silver sponsors exposure on website 10 times over

bronze sponsors and an acknowledgement in event A4 full colour souvenir programme.

#### Gold - £5,000

(8 prime row tickets).

Sponsors will be given a link to their website which will rotate with the other gold sponsors. Gold sponsors exposure on the website 10 times over silver sponsors. They will appear on all mailings, advertising, arena and approach barriers and receive half page in the event A4 full colour souvenir programme.

#### Platinum - £10,000

(16 prime row tickets).

Sponsors will be given a link to their website which will rotate with other platinum sponsors. Platinum sponsors exposure on website 10 times over gold sponsors. They will appear on all mailings, advertising, arena and approach barriers and they will be given options on position over gold sponsors. Plus full page in the event A4 full colour souvenir programme.

There will also be opportunities for stalls and military re-enactments over the three day event.

For more information about the event, and how you can get involved, please get in touch...

Email: 2012dovertattoo@gmail.com

Write to: Dover Tattoo, 4 Harold Street, Dover, Kent. CT16 1SF

Tel: 01304 201711

**The event will generate funds for charities including the Army Benevolent Fund, 'SSAFA', the National War Memorial on the Western Heights in Dover, and Help for Heroes.**

# Dover and the India Mutiny

by Alan Lee

Standing at the junction of New Bridge, Cambridge Road, Waterloo Crescent and Camden Crescent is a largely unknown monument. This was erected by the 1st Battalion the 60th Foot (The King's Royal Rifle Corps) widely known just as the 60th Rifles. On the monument are the following inscriptions

*North face:*

IN MEMORY OF  
COMRADES WHO FELL  
DURING THE INDIA CAMPAIGNS  
OF 1857, 1858, 1859.

ERECTED BY THE  
FIRST BATTALION 60TH RIFLES  
AUGUST 1861.

*East face:* OUDE

*West face:* ROHILCUND

*South face:* DELHI  
CELER ET AUDAX

The Latin *Celer et Audax* is the regimental motto and means *Swift and Sure*.

The monument is 2000mm by 2000mm by 5500mm high; it is made of stone and is memorial number 16451.

Part way up one corner it can be seen that a small piece of the stone has been chipped away. This happened on the 23rd January 1916 during the first moonlight air raid over Dover.



Photos©Alan Lee

One of the nine bombs dropped from a German seaplane fell in the road by Cambridge Terrace and a piece of shrapnel hit the monument.

No names are recorded on the monument but, another one at Beonja Khasra, India, erected by the 60th Rifles does have. It has eleven members of the 60th Rifles listed who were killed nearby in action against the mutineers of the Bengal Army on 30th and 31st May 1857, four men who died of heatstroke during the fight and one man wounded on the 31st who died later at Meerat on 4th June 1857.

During the Indian Mutiny 182 Victoria Crosses, including two posthumously, were awarded to members of the British Armed Forces, British Indian Army and civilians under their command. The most V.C.'s that have ever been awarded in a single day was at the Second Relief of Lucknow on 16th November 1857. The 1st Battalion the 60th Foot (The King's Royal Rifle Corps) won eight of these, seven at Delhi and one at Bareilly. A ninth was awarded to Ensign Phillipps posthumously.

They were:

**Bugler William Sutton:**

13th September 1857 Delhi, buried Ighon, Kent.

**Private James Thompson:**

9th July 1857 Delhi, buried Walsall, Staffordshire.

**Colour-Serjeant George Waller:**

14th September 1857 Delhi, buried Hurstpierpoint, West Sussex.

**Private John Divine:**

10th September 1857 Delhi, buried Penzance, Cornwall.

**Colour-Serjeant Stephen Garvin:**

23rd June 1857 Delhi, buried Chesterton, Cambridgeshire.

**Lieutenant Alfred Spencer Heathcote:**

June to September 1857 Siege of Delhi, buried Bowral, Australia.

**Private Samuel Turner:**

19th June 1857 Delhi, buried Meerut, India.

**Private Valentine Bambrick:**

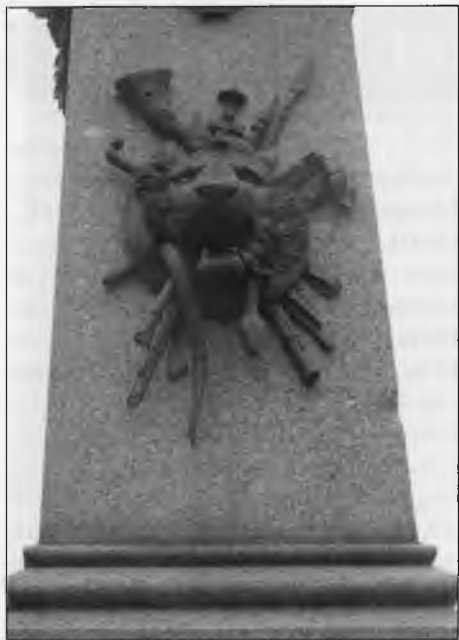
6th May 1858 Bareilly, buried Finchley, London. He was stripped of his VC after being convicted of assault and theft of a comrade's medals. He committed suicide in Pentonville Prison, London on 1st April 1864. Nowadays a holder cannot be stripped of the VC no matter what crime has been committed.

**Ensign Everard Aloysius Lisle**

**Phillipps:**

15th January 1857 Delhi, buried Delhi, India. He died on 18th September 1857 in Delhi. He was posthumously awarded the VC on 15th January 1907. Originally you had to survive to receive the VC. This is the earliest a VC has been backdated to. He was originally in the 11th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry but he joined the 60th Foot after the 11th mutinied.

During the Indian Mutiny 2392 British subjects and servicemen died including 170 from the 1st Battalion the 60th which distinguished itself at both Lucknow & Delhi.



The outbreak of the Indian Mutiny in 1857 found the 1st Battalion at Meerut, where they narrowly escaped a plot to massacre them while unarmed at church parade. Having driven the mutineers from the town they marched under the command of Colonel 'Jones the Avenger' to besiege Delhi.

During actions at Delhi the 60th formed a lasting alliance with the 2nd Gurkhas (the Sirmoor Goorhas) which endure to the present day. Sirmoor (or Sarmour) was a small independent kingdom in the Punjab founded in 1616.

One famous battle fought by the 2nd Gurkhas was the defence of Hindu Rao's house just outside Delhi. On the 10th June 1857 some 500 mutineers

came out of the city towards them. Major Reid with seven companies of his Sirmoors, two companies of the 60th Rifles and 150 Guides together with two artillery pieces advanced towards them.

The British were unsure about the loyalty of all native troops but the Gurkhas were to prove their loyalty in spectacular fashion. The mutineers called out, "We expect the Goorhas to join us. We won't fire." "Oh yes, we're coming to join you now," shouted the Goorhas. Smiling they approached to within 20 paces, then opened fire and killed 20 to 30 mutineers. Under constant fire for more than 3 months they defeated 26 separate attacks from the city and their loyalty was never again questioned. Out of 9 of their officers only one survived and they lost 327 men out of 490.

In the final assault on the Kashmir Gate the 60th gave covering fire as the Goorhas stormed the breach before themselves taking the Royal Palace after six days of street fighting.

In the campaign the rear party at Meerut maintained the tradition for innovation by forming an elephant corps for pacification of the surrounding countryside.

The Indian Mutiny has also been referred to as "The Indian Rebellion of 1857", "India's First War of Independence", "The Revolt of 1857" and "The Sepoy Mutiny".

### **Today's Regiment**

Formed in 1756 as 'The Royal

American Regiment of Foot' the 60th fought the French in British North America. It was at the Battle of Quebec in 1759 that the regiment was given the motto 'Celer et Audax' (Swift & Bold) by General Wolfe.

### **The Fifth Battalion**

In 1797 a 5th Battalion of the 60th was raised under Baron Francis de Rottenburg. His treatise on riflemen and light infantry formed the basis of Sir John Moore's training on his return to England, in 1803, to command a brigade at Shorncliffe camp near Folkestone. This was the first British unit to be dressed in the green jacket and armed with the rifle in place of the smooth-bore musket and it represented the first British attempt at developing specialised

light infantry for the European battlefield.

In 1966 the 60th along with the 43rd, 52nd and the 95th became the 1st, 2nd and 3rd battalions of the Royal Green Jacket Regiment (RGJ).

Then in 2007 the RGJ Regiment amalgamated with the remaining Light Infantry regiments to form the five regular and two territorial battalions of The Rifles, the present regiment.

An indication that men of the regiment were stationed in Dover in the thirties is to be found in the secret wartime tunnels at Dover Castle where someone has carved KRRC 1936 into the chalk wall. KRRC stands for King's Royal Rifle Corps.

## ***Dover's Disgrace***

When will something be done?!

Just some of the eyesores around town.

There are many more.



*Old Labour Exchange ©P.Sherratt*



*Old cinema, Castle Street ©P.Sherratt*

*Old Crypt ©A.Lee*

