

THE 7th ROYAL FUSILIERS

THE CRIMEAN WAR



1854 – 1856

Compiled from Regimental Records
By J P Kelleher

1854: Nearly forty years had passed since the Royal Fusiliers saw active service, when Russia, seeking in her ambition to overwhelm Turkey, was arrested in her aggression by the united action of England and France. The two Powers declared war against the Czar on the 27th.March 1854, and the British force was sent to south-eastern Europe, under command of Lord Raglan- who as Lord Fitzroy Somerset had earned distinction under Wellington.

The Royal Fusiliers, were amongst the first regiments ordered to be brought up to war strength. They were quartered at Manchester, and the North of England was their recruiting ground. During the early spring, the Regiment was raised to full establishment, and drilled into one of the smartest, and most solid battalions in the service.

On Tuesday, the 4th.April 1854, the Royal Fusiliers: Headquarters and 8 companies; consisting of 3 Field officers, 8 Captains, 14 Lieutenants, 5 Staff, 46 Sergeants, 15 Drummers, 850 Rank and File, and 25 women – under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Walter Lacy Yea, entrained at Manchester for Southampton, where they embarked the same evening on board the transport ‘*Orinoco*’. After touching at Gibraltar and Malta, the transport disembarked her troops at Scutari, on the 22nd. Here the regiment was brigaded with the 23rd and 33rd. Foot, under Brigadier General Richard Airey. Airey’s Brigade, with the 19th, 77th, 88th. and 2nd Rifle Brigade, formed the Light Division, commanded by Lord George Brown. On the 25th. May, Minié rifles were issued to the regiment, and the old smooth bore ‘Tower’ musket – The Brown Bess – was discarded. Three days later, the Light Division left Scutari for Varna, the Royal Fusiliers embarking on HMS *Megæra*.

On the 1st.June, the regiment landed at Varna, and encamped “on a plain covered with scrub, and sweet briar” about half a mile from the town. While at Varna, Captain A.F.Wallace was fatally injured by a fall from his horse.

On the 5th.June, the Light Division moved camp to Aladyn, where the Fusiliers were instructed in the use of their new weapon. On the 19th, the French General, Canrobert, inspected the Division, and expressed his admiration at the steady marching and soldier-like appearance of the Royal Fusiliers. From Aladyn, the Division moved to Devna, about three leagues distant. Towards the end of July, cholera broke out amongst the troops, and, in hopes of shaking off this terrible visitor, the Division marched to Monastir, where on the 26th July, Quarter Master John Hogan died. The Fusiliers, however, did not suffer as much as other corps.

The British troops were kept in this unhealthy place until the Allied Generals – Raglan and Marshal St.Arnaud – received orders from their respective governments to attack Sebastopol; the famous Crimean fortress and sea port, which, from its position, and military strength, commanded the navigation of the Euxine, and was a permanent menace to Constantinople. On the 26th. August, the Royal Fusiliers left Monastir for Varna, where the Allied forces were to embark for the Crimea. “The change”, writes Colonel Waller, “immediately raised the spirits of the men, who sang songs much of the way, but, though it might separate them from the fatal spot where so many of their comrades were slumbering, it could not so soon restore to them their lost strength. The distance was only 26 miles, yet they were three days in performing it, even when

divested of their packs, which were carried for them by mules and horses. Many of the privates died on the way, and one officer, Lieutenant Molesworth, was invalided. Their departure from the fatal spot was saddened by the memory of its fatality. "Through the Valley of Devna – "The Valley of Death" – the men marched in mournful silence, for it was the place where they had left so many of their comrades, and where they had suffered so much." The troops embarked at Varna on the 29th and 30th August, and the vast fleet of steamers and transports which conveyed them sailed from Varna a week later. The Royal Fusiliers were on board the steamships *Victoria* and *Empire*, with two companies on HMS *Fury*. On the 13th September, the fleet anchored off a point on the Crimean coast known as Starve Akropshorri - or 'The Old Fort' – in Kalamita Bay, some eighteen miles south of Eupatoria. The invading force consisted of 26,000 British, 30,000 French and 7,000 Turkish troops, in all 63,000 of all arms, with 128 guns. "These forces" says Mr. Kinglake, the historian of the Crimean War, "partly by means of draught animals at their command, and partly by the aid of the soldier himself, could carry by land the ammunition necessary for perhaps two battles, and the means of subsistence for three days. Their provisions beyond these limits were to be replenished from the ships.

The disembarkation commenced on the morning of 14th.September, the Light Division being the first to land. "It fell to the good fortune of the Royal Fusiliers to be the first of the English to take possession; No.1 Company, under Capt. R W Aldworth, first touched the enemy's soil. They were immediately followed by some riflemen, and thus the Fusiliers and the Rifles scrambled ashore.

The historian of the 23rd.Regt. claims it was they who landed first, but as both they and the 7th. were on the same boat, they, in all probability, landed together.

Sir George Brown and General Airey (who having been appointed Quarter-Master General had handed over command of the Brigade to Major General Codrington) were among the first ashore, and perceived some *arabas* (country carts) full of firewood and fruit, with their drivers and bullocks. This was the commencement of the 'Land Transport' of the army. As soon as all its regiments were landed, the Light Division marched to a position some six miles from the point of disembarkation; here it remained until the whole of the Allied force, with their guns and stores, had disembarked, and preparations for the advance to Sebastopol were completed. This disembarkation occupied four full days.

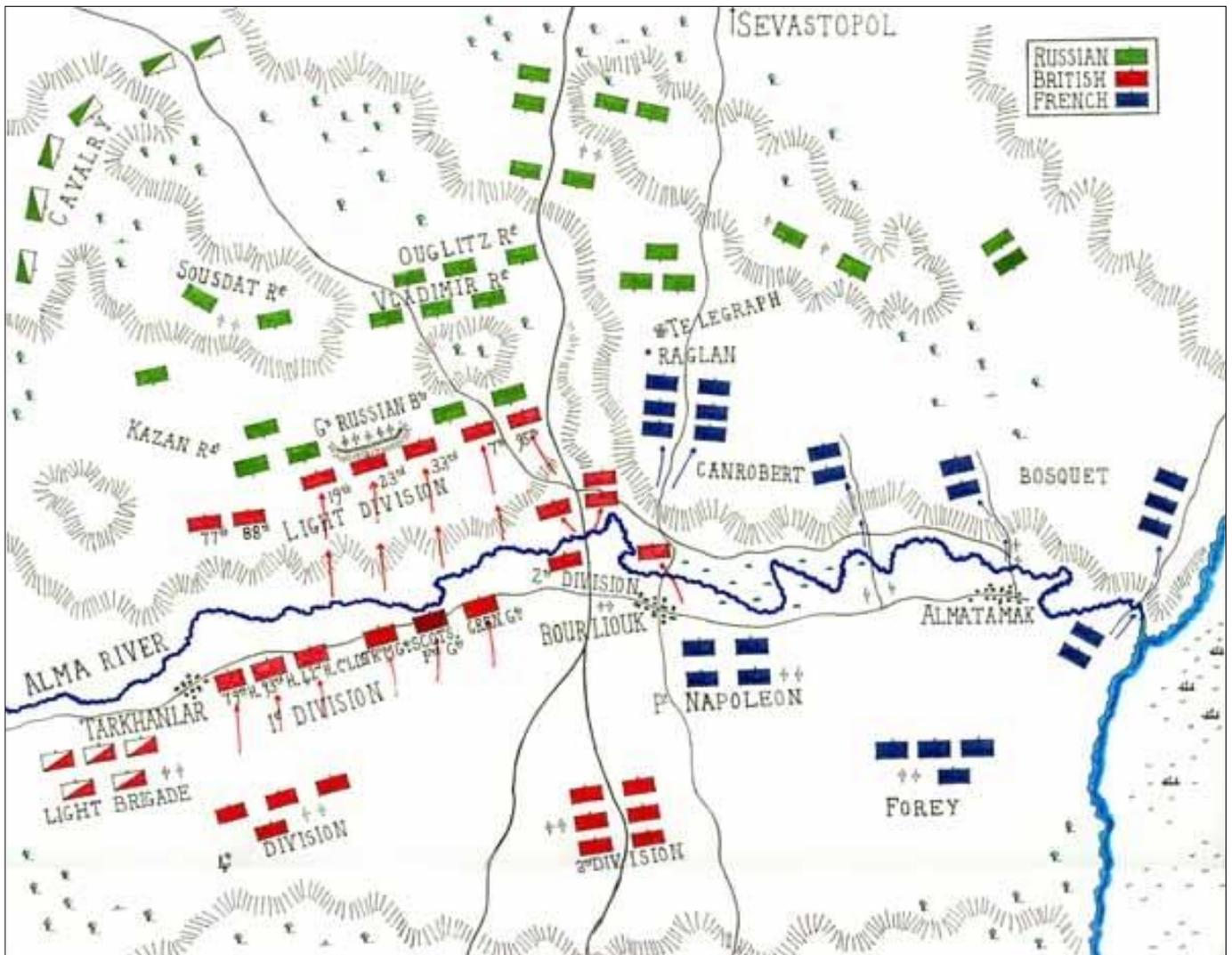
At 7.am on the 19th.September, the march to Sebastopol commenced. Following the line of the coast, the Allies advanced in contiguous columns of divisions: the British on the left; French on the right, with their right resting on the sea. The left of the army was covered by the 8th.Hussars the 17th.Lancers, and the Rifle Brigade; the right was protected by the sea, and a powerful naval squadron – which followed the troops along the coast , with the double object of covering their advance and ensuring a constant supply of provisions and other necessaries. The day was fine, a cool breeze swept over the undulating *steppes*, and the troops marched off in the highest spirits; but soon the sufferings they had endured during their time in Aladyn and Devna began to tell on them. Men sank to the ground; some overcome by exhaustion, others in the agonies of cholera; sickness had done its work, and though the gallant fellows struggled bravely onward, many of them were compelled to give in, and staggered aside utterly knocked up.

After crossing the River Bulganak, the British cavalry, which had pushed on to the front, came in view of a strong body of Russian horsemen with a few light guns. The 1st. (Codrington's) Brigade of the Light Division was ordered to advance, and having deployed, the Royal Fusiliers, the 23rd and 33rd moved forward in support of the cavalry and horse artillery. A smart artillery duel ensued, but the enemy soon retired to some heights a short distance off. The Light Division then sent out pickets, and bivouacked where it had deployed. Groups of Russians were distinctly visible scattered along the banks of the River Alma, and the excitement and enthusiasm at this first sight of the enemy were very great.

Early in the morning of the eventful 20th September, the Royal Fusiliers and their comrades of the Light Division rose silently from their slumbers, without the sound of a bugle or beat of a drum, and got under arms. The march was resumed at about 8.am, and some three hours later, the Allies came in sight of the Russians, who were strongly entrenched on the heights above the far bank of the Alma, on either side of the road leading to Sebastopol.

The enemy's position was a very strong one. They held a ridge of rocks which, rising from the south bank of the Alma, terminates, at the mouth of that river, in a precipitous cliff overhanging the Black Sea. Some two miles up this ridge the hills break away from the river with a broad sweep, returning again to the stream, but less abruptly; thus a sort of natural amphitheatre is formed, through the centre of which runs the road to Sebastopol. This area is crossed by a lower range of hills, and on these hills were posted powerful batteries. Further up the ridge there rises the Kourgane Hill, and halfway down this hill the enemy had thrown up a strong redoubt mounted with heavy guns and howitzers. Another smaller work was constructed some distance to the right of the rear of this great redoubt. The main body of Russians was massed behind the ridge- which was strongly entrenched – but the vineyards, gardens and plantations, which clothed the ground sloping up from the river, swarmed with their light troops. The Alma which protected the Russian front was formidable in most places; but the banks on the enemy's side were so precipitous that artillery could only be got across at certain points. The British troops formed for the attack as follows: The Light Division in double column of companies supported by the 1st.Division on the left; the 2nd Division in quarter-distance column at deploying intervals, supported by the 3rd. Division on the right, connecting with the French. A line of skirmishers were thrown out along the front and round the left flank. The 4th.Division was held in reserve.

The French were to turn the Russian left flank; the British to carry the batteries and drive off the main body of the enemy which held them.



Map of the Battlefield of the Alma 20th.September 1854

“When the English attack opened” writes Colonel Waller, “the Light Division was the centre division of the army.....The divisional distances for deployment had not been well kept, the Light Division had “failed to take ground enough to the left; and, when the deployment was complete, Sir George Brown had the grief of seeing his right regiment (the 7th.) overlapped by the left – nay, even by the centre of Pennefather’s Brigade. The fault was not retrieved; it was fruitful of confusion.” When the Light Division advanced, the Royal Fusiliers had to march through the 95th, and, in the operation, carried the 95th from its proper brigade, and brought it into action with the Light Division; but it cleared the front of the Fusiliers, and enabled Lieutenant Colonel Yea to operate with his full strength. For a time the British were lying idle under the fire of the Russian guns, awaiting the success of the French attack; but as the shot began to carry casualties in the ranks, it is said that Lord Raglan became impatient and ordered the advance. Yea, “a man of onward and fiery, robust nature, not likely to suffer his cherished regiment to stand helplessly under the muzzles pointed down on him and his people,” led the Fusiliers across the Alma, but his course, sadly impeded by the vineyards surrounded by loose stone walls, and the full grown vines, for a moment was checked by the high bank on the Russian side of the river. At length, discovering a place of ascent, he pushed his horse to the top of the

bank, shouting to the Fusiliers, "Never mind forming! Come on, men; come on anyhow!" Up the bank, immediately responsive to the call rose the Colours of the 7th, carried by Lieutenants Coney and H. M. Jones, indeed it is said that Lieutenant Jones was actually the first man on the bank; scarcely a moment had elapsed before they were both badly hit, for they were almost under the very muzzles of the Russian skirmishers. Smitten heavily by the tremendous showers of grape shot which swept the crest of the ridge, the Fusiliers followed the lead of the Colours, falling into such order as the desperate nature of their position would allow. Then the Russian skirmishers fell back, and the ground between the guns and the gathering Fusiliers was void of men. During the first period of the advance, one of the wounded officers carrying the Colours was unable to take post in the line, and the eager Fusiliers went forward to the attack with a Colour absent, but it was never lost; it was only missing for a moment before it was brought forward and borne with the regiment. The other regiments pressing forward as eagerly, in a few moments the Brigade was calling to be led on to the attack.

Note: the Regimental Colour of the 7th had been placed between the Colours of the 23rd there being no officer of the 7th nearby, and carried by a sergeant of the 7th during the remainder of the action.

"The Russians now pushed forward columns of infantry to stop the rush on the batteries; and no sooner had the Royal Fusiliers found themselves ready to advance than their path was stopped by a column of the Kazan Regiment of Infantry, containing no less than 15,500 veteran soldiers, who, placing themselves between the Fusiliers and the battery, accepted such battle as the English were prepared to give. They were both Fusilier Regiments, and both were highly honoured in their country, for the English regiment were the Royal Fusiliers, and the Russian, the Regiment of the Grand Duke Michael. They both accepted their task with a stern devotion, and the fight they made for the mastery was one of the most terrible of the whole affair. At a distance of fifty yards from the ragged chain of men that Lacy Yea had command over – for in the confusion soldiers of other regiments had become mixed with the Fusiliers – the Kazan column halted and opened its fire. To this the Royal Fusiliers responded with a cheerful alacrity, and as much regularity as their disjointed condition would allow, yet although the shots of the individual soldiers and small knots of men had not, of course, the crushing power which would have been exerted by fire of the 7th Fusiliers when formed and drawn up in line, still the well handled rifle of our men soon began to carry havoc in to the dark grey oblong mass of living beings which served them for their easy target. And though seemingly the front rank of the compact mass yearned to move forward, there was always occurring in the interior some sudden death, or some trouble with a wounded man, which seemed not only to breed difficulty in the way of an advance, but also to make the column rock, and then to look spotted and faulty. The distance was such to allow a good deal of shooting at particular men. Once Yea found that he was being singled out to be killed, and was covered by a musket or rifle, but the marksman was so fastidious about his aim that, before he touched the trigger, a quick eyed English corporal found time to intervene and save his Colonel's life, by shooting the careful Russian in the midst of his studies. "Thank you my man" said Lacy Yea "if I live through this you shall be a sergeant tonight."

While this long fight went on, it sometimes happened that the fire or impatience of one or other of the Fusiliers would carry a man to close quarters with the column. Of those who were stirred by sudden impulses of this kind, Monck was one. He sprang forward, they say, from his place on the left of the Fusiliers, and

saying “Come on, 8th.Company !” rushed up to the enemy’s massed battalion, ran his sword through a man in the front rank, and struck another with his fist. He was then shot dead by a musket fired from the second rank of the column. Personal experiences of this kind varying the tenor of the fight; but it was a musket or rifle ball, at a distance of some fifty yards, that the real strife between the two corps raged.

This close and desperate fight lasted a long time. “When Codrington’s people were scarce beginning their last rush towards the face of the Great Redoubt, the 7th.Fusiliers – rudely and hastily gathered, but contriving to hold together - were beginning this battle of their own. When the storming battalions came down, the regiment was fighting still. When the despondency of the French army was at its worst – when the head of Canrobert’s Division was pushed back down the hill by the column of the ‘eight battalions’ – when. Along the whole line of the Allies, there was no other regiment fighting – Lacy Yea and his people were still at their work. When Evans, having crossed the river, was leading his three battalions to the site of the Causeway batteries, it was the 7th.Fusiliers that stood fighting alone on his left; and nearly at the very time when disaster befel the centre of the brigade of Guards, Lacy Yea and his Fusiliers were gathering at last the reward of their soldierly virtue. For by this time death and wounds had injured the symmetry of the spruce Russian column.....The cohesion of the mass was not yet destroyed; but it was endangered, and had come to depend very much upon the personal exertions of the officers.....The issue of this long fight of the Fusiliers was growing to be a thing of so great moment, or else the sight of it was becoming so heating, that Prince Gortschakoff now resolved to take part in it boldly.....He rode down to the column and strove to lead it on to a charge with the bayonet. But he could do nothing; for, because of the disorder already beginning, and the loss of great numbers of its officers, the heart was nearly out of the column. So, giving orders for the battalions to keep up their fire, he rode away to his right, and left the column still engaged with Lacy Yea and his Fusiliers. Portions of the column became decomposed and unsettled.....The ranks which had been straight as arrows became bent and wavy. The Russian officers well understood these signs. With drawn swords, moving hither and thither, they seemed to become loud and vehement with their orders, their entreaties, their threats.....But in vain; for the column began to dissolve.....First some, then more, then all, turned around. Moving slowly, and as though discontent with its fate, the column began to fall back.

Undoubtedly, the magnificent stand made by the Royal Fusiliers contributed, in no small measure, to the defeat of the Russians at the Alma. After the first struggle, when the broken British battalions had retired for re-formation, and before their supports could be brought into action, the battle field would have been clear and in possession of the enemy, had not Colonel Yea and his devoted soldiers, by holding the Kazan column in check, formed a *point d’appui* upon which the 1st. and 2nd Divisions could continue the attack which ultimately led to a glorious victory.

The Kazan Fusilier battalions having retired, it was necessary that their retreat should be pressed, but it was only right that it should be pressed by troops in a state of formation. Looking back, Colonel Lacy Yea saw that the Guards were now at hand, and he sent for his major, Sir Thomas Troubridge, to suggest that the Grenadiers should follow up the advantage. "Troubridge", writes Kinglake, "went to the Grenadiers – saw one of their officers – told him of the defeat of the Russian column, and of the condition of the 7th.Fusiliers- and asked whether it would not be well that the Grenadier Guards should come up and clinch the defeat of the retiring column. Colonel Hood was referred to, and he at once consented to do what was proposed. Sir George Brown now chanced to ride to the part of the hill side where Troubridge was passing. After telling him of the defeat of the Russian column and of the state of the 7th.Fusiliers, Troubridge asked him whether the Fusiliers should go on, or allow the Guards to pass them. Sir George said, "Let the Guards go on. Collect your men, and afterwards resume the advance".

At the victory at the Alma, the Royal Fusiliers suffered severely; as might be expected, considering their protracted and sanguinary combat with greatly superior numbers of the Kazan column. They had Capt the Hon W Monck, Colour Sgt Pursell, Sgt T Everett, and 38 rank and file killed. Captains the Hon. G L Hare, died of wounds, C E Watson, severely wounded, W H D FitzGerald, severely wounded, Lieutenants Appleyard, Dudley Persse, Coney, Hon A C H Crofton, G W W Carpenter, H M Jones, H R Hibbert, Lieutenant & Adjutant J St.C Hobson, 14 sergeants, 151 rank and file wounded, and two men missing.

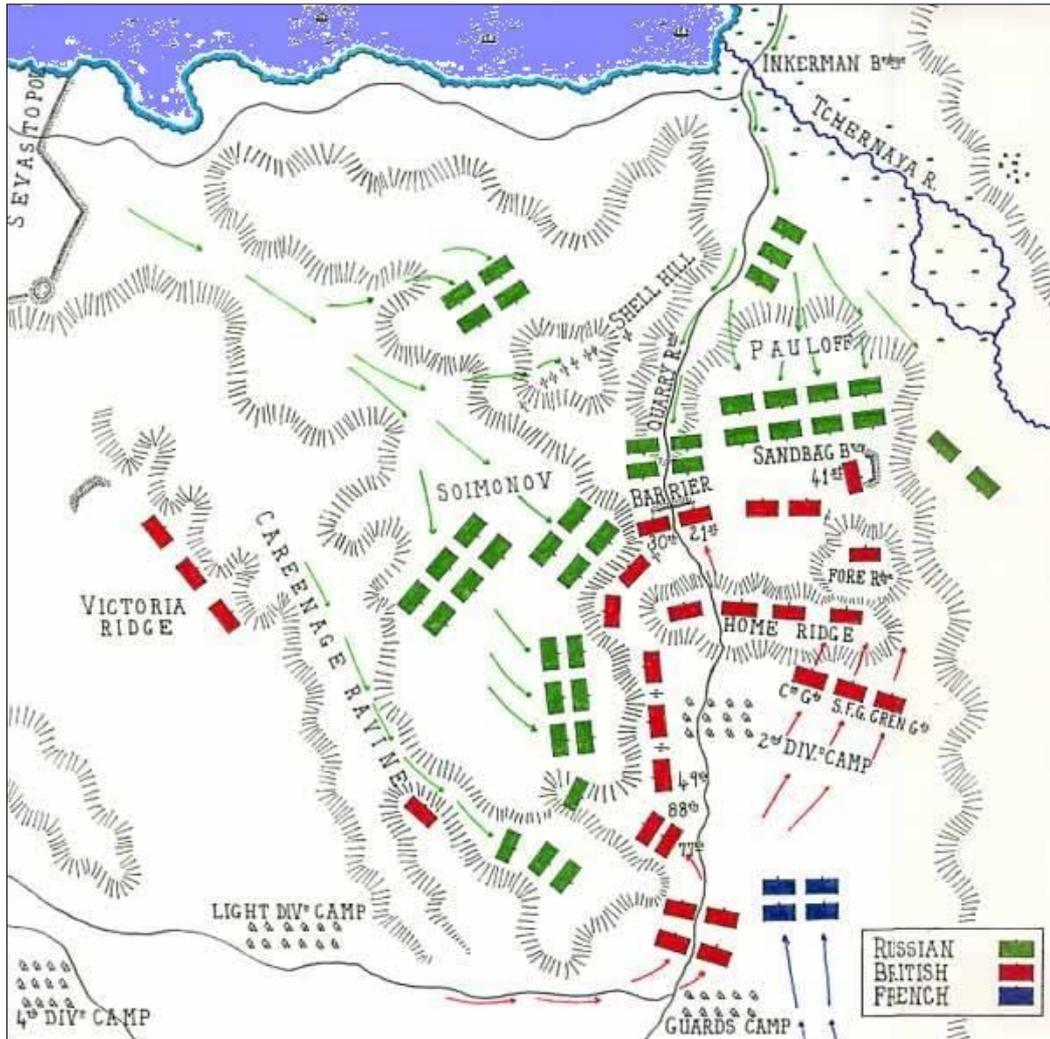
After the battle, the British cavalry followed in pursuit of the retiring Russians, but not far. The Allies bivouacked on the ground they had gained. It is hardly necessary to say that *ALMA* is one of the honours emblazoned on the Colours of the Royal Fusiliers.

On the morning of the 23rd September, the Allies resumed their advance; the Royal Fusiliers marched with the Light Division. The cavalry pushed forward to Duvanskoi, a village on the Belbec River, within sight of Sebastopol. Next day, the two armies gained the crest of the hills which intervene between the rivers Katcha and Belbec. An inspection of the fortifications on the northern side of Sebastopol convinced the Allied generals that an attack at that point would fail to be successful, so a flank movement was made on a little sea port of Balaclava, with the objects of securing a fresh base of operations, and investing the southern forces of Sebastopol.

On reaching Balaclava, the 1st.Brigade of the Light Division occupied the Heights, and with the co-operation of the fleet – attacked the forts, which quickly surrendered. The port and town of Balaclava was now occupied by the British troops on the East side; the French securing the Bays of Kamiesh and Kazatch on the West. On the 28th, the army moved up to the front and commenced operations against Sebastopol; the Light Division taking the extreme right of the position.

Shortly before the bombardment commenced the regiments of the Light Division were called upon to furnish a certain number of good shots to act as sharpshooters – to keep down the fire from the Russian batteries, by picking off the gunners. From the opening of the siege, the Fusiliers took their turn of duty, and on the 17th.October – the day of the first bombardment – it had Cpl. William Linegar killed, and Cpl Charles Blacker wounded. “Thenceforward, in the terrible struggle that was commencing, the Royal Fusiliers furnished men for duty every day.”

In the disposition of their forces the Allied commanders had to provide for the prosecution of the siege itself, and for the protection against interrupting attacks, which the Russians—owing to their numbers and their ability to freely communicate with the open country to the north of Sebastopol—had every facility of making. The British being on the right, on them devolved the duty of defending the position—its two weak points being Balaclava and Inkerman, at the two ends of the Sapoune Range, which bounds the Chersonese upland to the east. On the morning of the 25th.October, heavy firing was heard in the direction of Balaclava, and it soon transpired that a large force of Russians under General Liprandi, was attacking the Turkish redoubts; the battle of Balaclava was being fought in which the Light Brigade made their famous charge, and the 93rd Highlanders earned the distinction of being the only infantry regiment which bears the honour *BALACLAVA* on its Colours. The next day the enemy made a sortie in force on the Inkerman Heights. Three companies of the Royal Fusiliers and one of the 2nd. Battalion the Rifle Brigade, under Major Sir Thomas Troubridge, were then on a picket in a small battery separated from the enemy by a deep ravine; and these companies opened a sharp fire on the Russians who were repulsed after some severe fighting. In this affair, which was called “Little Inkerman”, the Fusiliers had three men wounded. The Light Division had at this time pickets at the White House Ravine, the Middle Ravine, the Redoubt, and the Picket House, it also furnished guards for the 21-gun and 5-gun batteries. The Fusiliers took their turn in these fatigues, and their turn came very often. During the month of October, cases of cholera still occurred in the army, but on the whole the health of the men was good.



BATTLE OF INKERMAN

The affair at “Little Inkerman” was merely a prelude to a more desperate assault on the Allied position. At daybreak on Sunday, the 5th.November, the bells of Sebastopol were heard ringing a tocsin, and soon the sound of heavy firing on the right, towards Inkerman, announced that the Russians were making a serious attack. Favoured by the mist, the enemy had surprised the pickets, who suddenly found themselves almost surrounded; but, resisting bravely, they effected their retreat to the Sandbag battery. The noise of the firing roused the British camp, and the Guards, the 2nd and Light Divisions, and other troops hurried off to the scene of strife. The enemy numbered some 40,000 men, and few were the British soldiers who could be mustered to oppose them.

On the first opening of the Battle of Inkerman, such portions of the 7th, 23rd, and 33rd Regiments, as were not then in the trenches were engaged, under Brigadier Codrington, to cover the left of our 2nd.Division, and to occupy the sloping ground towards Sebastopol. They opposed the centre column of the attacking force. The Royal Fusiliers, under Colonel Yea, acted in skirmishing order on the right flank of the enemy, and they and their comrades of the Light Division were ‘as usual foremost in the fray.’ The reserve, under Sir Thomas Troubridge, was posted in the 5-gun battery.

A picket of the Fusiliers, numbering 40 all ranks, under Lieutenant Butts, 77th Regt., temporarily attached to the 7th. was on duty at the White House Ravine and suffered badly; 27 killed or wounded, 7 taken prisoner. Butts himself was captured, but managed an escape before the close of the day. In resisting the swarming hordes of Russians, the Fusiliers everywhere found themselves pressed with desperate vigour. In the field they could only gain ground by pushing back, at the point of the bayonet, the sturdy soldiers who assailed them with a vehemence that was even destroying them in victory. Nor as their fate in the 5-gun battery happier or easier; there Sir Thomas Troubridge was shot down with both his legs shattered above the ankles, and many men were lost. Late in the afternoon, after a desperate struggle, in which the British soldiers covered themselves with glory, the Russians gradually forced back, were compelled to retire, and Inkerman-the *Soldiers Battle*-was won.

In this memorable action the Royal Fusiliers had 8 men killed, 5 officers severely wounded; 2 Sgt's, 1 Drummer, and 46 rank and file wounded, 6 men missing

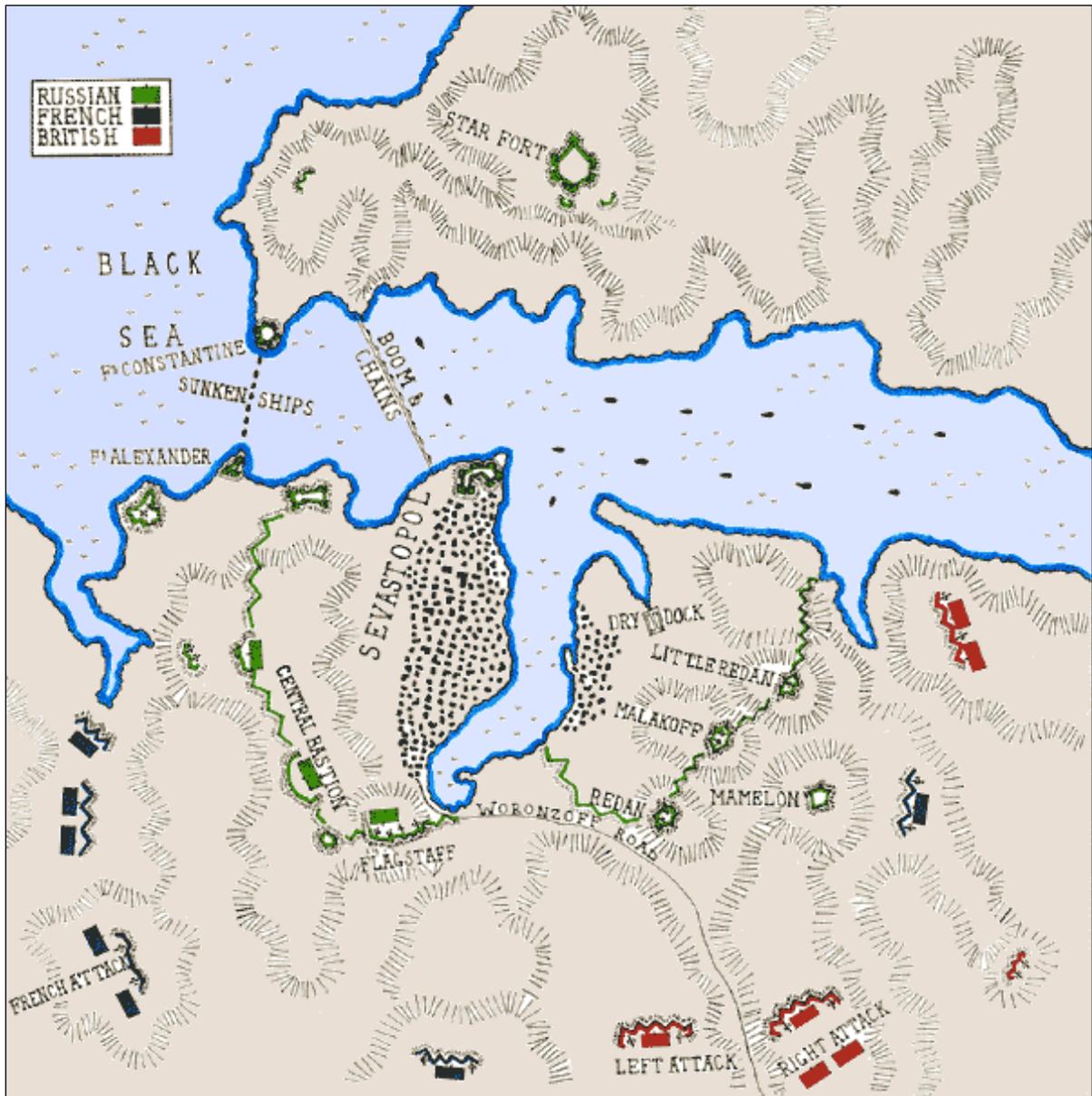
Authority was granted to add **INKERMAN** to the Colours.

After the Battle of Inkerman the siege continued to drag its slow length along; but the Allied forces-and moreso the British troops-were soon to encounter far worse than just Russian soldiers. From 14th. to 16th November, a terrible storm raged, which effected immense damage to the Allied camps, and most deplorable destruction at sea- the Prince and other valuable store ships being lost in Balaclava Bay. Two of the Royal Fusiliers perished, while on duty during the hurricane; and before it blew itself out, "the Regiment found itself shelterless, and robbed by the pitiless blast of the stores and necessaries that a tardy government was only then beginning to send to it."

The weather was very bad, and the troops suffered terribly from cold and disease. On the 21st November, a draft for the Royal Fusiliers, under command of Ensign George Waller, who was believed to be one of the first Ensigns appointed to the regiment, arrived from England. "Greatly astonished did they seem," wrote Dr. (later Sir William) Russell in a letter to the Times, describing the arrival of this draft, "as though they were invited to walk ankle deep in mud, along the principal thoroughfare of Balaclava. Like young bears, they had their troubles all before them, and the brilliancy of their uniforms, which has just renewed our notions as to what a red coat ought to be, was fading fast when they were last seen before the coating of liquid filth which the natives of Balaclava seem to consider as the normal paving."

The severity of the season, the heavy duties in the trenches told upon the troops; fever, dysentery, and other diseases were rampant, and, at the end of November, the Light Division alone had 350 men on the sick list. In December, the Fusiliers had so few officers fit for duty, that three subalterns from other corps were attached.

On the 29th.December, an attack was made by the enemy on Gordon's Battery and the advanced works, which were occupied by eight companies of the Light Division, including two from the Royal Fusiliers, under Lieutenant Byron of the 34th Regt. "Quietly and stealthily, in the dark and lowering morning, the Russians came on, taking by surprise the troops, who were roused from their sleep to find themselves pressed by the foe; they bayoneted the sentry, who had been badly posted, being too near the works to give sufficient alarm, and entered the trench, wounding five privates of the 7th, and carrying off Byron, before they were ejected by the 34th.



SEBASTOPOL

1855:

In January '55, the establishment of the Royal Fusiliers was increased to sixteen companies; of which four formed the Depot at Winchester, and four companies a reserve Depot at Malta, whence drafts for the Service Companies could quickly be despatched to the front. The weather now grew rapidly worse; frost, snow, and sleet succeeded each other; sickness daily increased amongst the troops, and the Royal Fusiliers had barely 250 fit men for duty. As the number of effectives decreased, so the duties became more and more severe, and men frequently died in the trenches from sheer cold and exhaustion. To crown it all, the transport service broke down, and fatigue parties had to trudge every day to Balaclava to bring up rations. Still the trenches were kept, and the British held the position with a handful of weak, weary, but indomitable soldiers. At length William Howard Russell's letters to the times bore good fruit, and the Government was worked up to great exertions to ameliorate the condition of the British troops before Sebastopol. Late in January, ample supplies began to arrive, including wooden huts, to replace the rotting bell tents, and by the 2nd February- thank to persistent efforts by Colonel Lacy Yea-the Fusiliers had "five huts completed, independent of the hospital." During March the weather improved; provisions were issued with more regularity, and the health of the men improved, the duties became less arduous. Siege operations were now carried on more effectively; new approaches were made, the old batteries repaired and new ones constructed, whilst the guards in the trenches were increased. On the 22nd march, the enemy made a sortie to check the French advance towards Mamelon. "The attack extended from the French to the English trenches. Having thus occupied the attention of this part of the front, another body of Russians advanced against the mortar battery on the left of the right attack, where detachments of the Fusiliers and 34th were on duty. From the first the Russians pressed on with great vigour and determination, the attack becoming general along the line. "The gallant old Fusiliers had to run the gauntlet of a large body of the enemy, whom they drove back *a la fourchette*." Lieutenant Colonel Tylden, R.E., was then in the battery; he promptly ordered the detachments to 'stand at arms', and then led them against the enemy, who were speedily ejected from the works, and fairly pitched over the parapet with little or no firing on our part." Captain Cavendish Browne who commanded the Fusiliers detachment was conspicuous for his gallantry, even amongst the gallant defenders of the mortar battery. Though severely wounded at the commencement of the attack, and well-nigh fainting from loss of blood, he continued to lead his Fusiliers with unflinching courage and resolution, until another shot laid him low. On his death, his subaltern, Lord R.H.Browne assumed command of the detachment, and under him the Russians were finally driven off.

In the affair the Fusiliers had Capt. Cavendish Brown killed; Lieutenant John MacHenry, Cpl. Matthew Hudson and seven men wounded. The Fusiliers in the advanced works had another sharp tussle with the enemy on the 5th April, when the working parties in the advanced trench happened to meet a working party of Russians. A regular hand to hand struggle took place with pick axes, spades, bill hooks, hatchets and musket stocks between the two parties, in which the Russians had the upper hand at one time until the defenders drove them up towards their own lines. The fight was renewed in front of the trenches. The covering parties came out on both sides to the aid of their comrades, and at last the Russians were repulsed after a severe struggle. The Royal Fusiliers had Pte James Stokes killed, Lieut. L J F Jones, Cpl's E Finnegan, C Marriott, J Stannard and five men wounded.

The second bombardment of Sebastopol was opened on the 9th April, and continued until the 18th. On the 9th May, the Russians made two serious assaults on the advanced parallel of the right attack, which were repulsed after a sharp fight. The Royal Fusiliers had 5 men wounded. Captain William West Turner was mentioned in Lord Raglan's despatch.

The first serious assault by the Allies on the Russian permanent works took place on the night of the 7th June, when the French attacked the Mamelon, and the British the Quarries. About 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 7th, 150 men of the Royal Fusiliers under Major Frederick Mills were ordered to attack the Quarries from the right of the zig-zag approach on the left of the advanced trench; the 47th and 49th starting from the left of this approach. "The first rush" writes Colonel Waller who took part in the attack, "carried the works at an easy cost, when a large working party, including 200 Fusiliers, under Captain F E Appleyard entered the place and effected a lodgment. Meanwhile the Russians were preparing to re-capture the place. At dusk, the attempt was made. Then came the struggle, one of the most determined of the whole war. During the night, repeated attacks, six in all, were made on the place; and each of these attacks was fierce hand to hand fighting. 'During one of these attacks, shortly before dusk, the ammunition on both sides having fallen short, and English and Russian, both wishing to keep a few rounds in reserve in case of a sudden attempt being made by either party, the fight was kept up a short time with stones, of which numbers were lying on the ground, until the pouches were replenished, when the strife was more sternly renewed, with continual success on the English side.

The most murderous sortie of the enemy took place about three in the morning; then the whole ravine was lighted up with a fierce blaze of fire, and a storm of shot was thrown in from the screened battery, and every other spot within range. With a larger body in reserve, it was not doubtful that our men could have been in the Redan in a twinkling. This was asserted by both officers and men and the latter expressed this in no uncertain manner! They were near enough up to it to see that it was scarcely defended, and one officer almost lost his life within its limits.

In the attack on the Quarries, the Royal Fusiliers casualties were; 5 officers and 74 other ranks wounded, and 12 men killed, with 8 missing.

Lieutenant H M Jones was mentioned in despatches, Major Mills and Captain Turner received Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Major respectively.

The French captured the Mamelon on the same day the British took the Quarries.

On the 17th June, the fourth bombardment of Sebastopol was commenced, and orders were issued for the assault on the Redan on the following morning – the 40th. Anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo. The 34th was to furnish the storming party, while the main column of attack was composed of 300 Royal Fusiliers, 200 of the 23rd and 300 of the 33rd, under Brevet-Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Lysons of the 23rd. Colonel Lacy Yea was in command of the Brigade.

Soon after daylight on the 18th June, the signal for the attack to commence was given from the 8 gun battery, and the troops representing the Light Division moved out from the right demi parallel in front of the right parallel. The moment they were viewed a tempest of grape from the Russian positions burst over them. Not a single gun appeared to have been silenced. The fire from the enemy was deliberate and well aimed, causing disorder and unsteadiness in the mode of the advance. Colonel Lacy Yea saw the consequences clearly. Having tried in vain to obviate the evil caused by the broken formation and confusion of his men, who were falling back fast, caused

him to exclaim "This will never do, where is the bugler to call them back". But alas! at that critical moment no bugler was to be found. This gallant officer, voice and gesture tried to form and compose his men, but the thunder of the enemy's guns close at hand, and the gloom, frustrated his efforts; and as he rushed along the troubled mass of troops endeavouring to put them into order for a rush at the batteries a charge of their deadly missiles passed, and this noble soldier fell dead in advance of his men, struck at once in the head and stomach by grape shot.

The attack had failed from the very outset, for the enemy's fire was so terrible that all order was lost before the column reached the abattis, and very few men remained unhurt. "In no case had the storming column succeeded in reaching the works of the place. Nor was this want of success due to lack of bravery or determination. The admirable conduct of Capt. Turner of the 7th Foot was noticed by Codrington, and mentioned in Raglan's dispatch. Lieutenant William Hope and four men braved the whole fire of the place to rescue Lieutenant Hobson, who was found wounded to death in the old agricultural ditch running towards the Redan. The fact is, the assailants were decimated before they had time to form.

The losses suffered by the Royal Fusiliers were : Colonel Lacy Yea, and 18 other ranks killed; 10 officers and 57 other ranks wounded.

The death of Colonel Yea was mourned not only by his Fusiliers, but by the whole Light Division. "Under occasional brusqueness of manner" says Dr. Russell, referring to this brave officer's death, "he concealed a most kind heart, and a more thorough soldier, one more devoted to his men, to the service, and to his country, than Lacy Yea never fell in battle. I have reason to know that he felt his great services and his arduous exertions had not been rewarded as he had a right to expect. At the Alma he never went one step back, and there were tears in his eyes on that eventful afternoon, as he exclaimed to me, when the men had formed upon the slope of the hill after the retreat of the enemy, "There, look there! That's all that remains of my poor Fusiliers! A Colour's missing, but thank God no Russians have it. Throughout the winter his attention to the regiment was exemplary. His men were among the first to have hospital huts. When other regiments were in need of their comfort, and almost every necessity, the Fusiliers by the care of their Colonel had everything that could be procured by his foresight. He never missed a turn in the trenches, except for a short time, when his medical attendant had to use all his efforts to induce him to go on board ship to save his life." Dr. Russell further mentions how, while watching the wounded being carried during the armistice, "I saw in one place two of our men, apart from the rest, with melancholy faces. "What are waiting here for ? said I. 'To go out for the Colonel, sir' was the reply. 'What Colonel ?' ' Why, Colonel Yea, to be sure, sir' said the good fellow who was evidently surprised that there could be any other Colonel in the world. And, indeed the Light Division felt his loss".

Colonel Yea's body was found near the abattis, on the right of the Redan. He was buried on the 20th, his funeral being attended by the whole of his Brigade.

On the 24th June, Lord Raglan, whose health had been failing for some time, succumbed to an attack of cholera, and the command of the Crimean Army devolved upon the Chief-of-Staff, Lieutenant General Simpson. Early in July, Brevet-Lieutenant Colonel J R Heyland, Lieutenants C E Hope, J Gardiner, O Colt and W P Browne, joined the Regiment, and a few days later in a draft of 4 Sgt's, 2 Drummers and 82 Rank and File, under Lieutenants Beauchamp and H Plummer, arrived in

camp. During July the old Russian trenches were reversed and converted into fourth and fifth parallels. Throughout this month the weather continued very hot, and the duties were severe. Matters progressed with very little variation from the usual dull turn of trench duty, and its accompanying hardships and casualties, until the night of the 2nd August, when the pickets had a smart brush with the Russians at Picket House on the Woronzoff Road. The enemy, whose design was to destroy our abatis, and so open the road, crept up in force. Firing a volley, they made a rush for the post, and commenced tearing away the obstacle. The reserve parties of the Fusiliers and the 77th (East Middlesex) in Gordon's Battery were sent instantly to the front, and by a spirited charge drove the Russians back to their own lines.

Another sortie was made by the enemy, early on the morning of the 1st September, on the advanced trenches of the right attack, in which the Fusiliers had three men wounded. A more serious attack on the advanced works was made on the 3rd September, when the Russians were repulsed, with severe losses, after a fight which, "while it lasted, was one of the hottest affairs we have yet experienced." On this occasion the 77th lost heavily, but the Fusiliers had only Captain H R Hibbert, and one man wounded.

On the 5th September at early dawn, the fifth and last bombardment of Sebastopol was commenced, and it was kept up till the 7th, on which day the following short, but thrilling order was issued :- "The Redan will be assaulted after the French have taken the Malakoff."

The order was hailed with delight by officers and men, for all ranks were burning to take the Redan, and wipe out the failure of the 8th of June.

On the morning of the 8th September '55 the troops moved down the trenches to prepare for the attack. Before moving off from their parade ground, the Fusiliers were served out with ten additional rounds of ammunition; in accordance with Divisional Orders, the Regiment paraded "in coatees, black trowsers and forage caps. Every man's water bottle to be quite full".

The French having taken the Malakoff, ran up the Tricolour to announce their success; whereupon the flag of the Light Division-the signal for our troops to advance-was hoisted over the 8-gun battery of the British right attack, and the different parties proceeded to carry out their orders. Crossing the space between the fifth parallel and the Redan-a distance of about 300 yards-the storming parties of the Light Division were swept away by grape from the guns of the Barrack Battery, and by several pieces on the proper right of the Redan; but, in spite of this deadly fire, they held their own course. The ditch was reached, the ladders were lowered, and the stormers rushed in and carried the salient angle of the Redan, and even got as far as the third or fourth embrasure; but here they were stopped, for no further advance could be made against the tremendous fire of the enemy.

"At the first rush" writes Colonel Waller "the stormers took possession of the Redan, and the Russians flying before them, could have kept it had they been properly supported. But the opportune moment was lost.....Instead of hurling forward the supports, 'who crowded the trenches in the rear till the enemy had time to bring up his overpowering reserves and clear the Redan of our men,' the rapidly wasting few who first gained possession were left to themselves; and bravely, but vainly, facing the gathering masses who surged down upon them, they were swept back into the open, to

retreat or stand idle and impotent under fresh storms of grape from the guns they had once captured.

“In the midst of the confusion, arising in a great measure from the intricacy of the trenches, and the fatal want of space for the formation of the troops, orders were sent for the supports to go forward. In a moment the confusion increased, for the misunderstanding was added to it. The orders were given to the wrong regiments. The 2nd Brigade of the Light Division, which had been told off on the proper reserve, was sent forward. Three of the officers and some of the men had already been wounded in the trenches, but no sooner were they in the open, than the pitiless storm burst upon them with a fury that staggered them. Evident, however, as was the blunder, the gallant “Fighting 7th,” led by Major Turner, and the 23rd under Colonel Lysons, advanced to the renewed attack. The other regiments, who should have preceded, followed in a state of pell-mell, and, under a fire of grape and canister, before which the bravest columns of veterans would have staggered, our young levies were led to regain the ground which had been lost through mismanagement before.’ It was not, however, in human nature to make a headway against such an iron storm; the men turned and sought cover under the parapet. Two young Lieutenants of the Fusiliers, Wright and Colt, were killed; Major Turner received a ball through his scalp—one of the narrowest escapes of the day—Lieutenant H M Jones was knocked down by a fragment of shell”

Many deeds of heroism were performed that day, but the attack on the Redan, for the second time, failed, and the losses in killed and wounded were very heavy.

Killed : 2 officers and 13 rank and file.

Wounded : 5 officers and 71 wounded: 9 other ranks missing

After the failure of the second assault on the Redan, the Highland Brigade was brought up to occupy the advanced trenches of the right attack, and it was intended that the Highlanders should make another attack, next morning; but towards midnight, loud explosions were heard and huge fires seen in the town, and it presently became known that the Russians had evacuated the Redan, and were retiring from the south side. Sebastopol had fallen, and the war was practically at an end.



INTERIOR OF THE REDAN AFTER THE RUSSIAN DEPARTURE

The opposing armies now lay inactive, facing each other beside the ruins for which they had so long contended. On the 9th.September, a strong draft under Lieutenant J Elwes joined headquarters. On the 15th, Captain C E Watson arrived from the Depot, and assumed command of the regiment, until the arrival of Colonel W H C Wellesley on the 6th November.

On the 15th.November, a terrible explosion occurred in the French Magazine Siege Park, which was only a few hundred yards in the rear of the Royal Fusiliers' camp. By this explosion, the Light Division lost 10 men killed (1 Royal Fusilier), and 69 injured (12 Royal Fusiliers). At no great distance from the wreck of the Siege Park, stood an old windmill, in which was stored a great quantity of gunpowder. The windmill was roofed by wooden shingles, some of which caught fire-for the roof was shattered by the explosion-and there was a great danger of the powder igniting, in which case further loss of life would occur. The call for volunteers to dampen the roof went out, and Lieutenant Hope with 25 Fusiliers undertook this perilous task, which was successful. The intrepid conduct of Hope was expressed in the London Gazette "*At the great explosion at the French Siege Train, November 15, 1855, Lieutenant Hope was conspicuous for his coolness and activity when in charge of a fatigue party, to cover the mill with wet blankets. The roof had been blown off, and 160 tons of gunpowder exposed to the fire, burning rockets, &c. He mounted the mill, and by his courage and example saved the magazine, and preserved the lives of hundreds of the Light Division. His conduct received the marked encomiums of the authorities.*"

During the year 1855, Lieutenant General Benjamin Samuel Auchmuty was appointed 15th Colonel of the Royal Fusiliers.

The hardships of the Crimean Army were now past; supplies were in good order, and duties light, and the men regained their health. Hostilities had practically ceased; it had been intended to operate against Simpheropol and other places, but the setting in of winter caused all further proceedings to be deferred until the spring. Meanwhile, Austria induced Russia to accept terms of peace, and the treaty was signed at Paris on 30th March 1856.

Another three months would elapse before the Royal Fusiliers would leave this miserable place, the scene of wanton, and unnecessary carnage.

On 24th May on the Balaclava Plain, the French War Medal was presented by Napoleon III to six other ranks.

The strength of the regiment on embarkation for the seat of war in April 1854 was 30 officers and 911 rank and file; during the war, it was reinforced at varying times by 43 officers and 969 rank and file. Of these, 14 officers and 540 rank and file died; 23 officers and 378 were invalided home; 25 rank and file were taken prisoners of war; 8 men deserted.

The Royal Fusiliers remained in the Crimea, performing duty in Sebastopol, until they embarked for England on the s.s.*Imperatrice*, and landed at Portsmouth on the 27th June., whence they entrained for the newly formed camp at Aldershot.



**CRIMEAN WAR MEMORIAL
 SOUTH TRANSEPT
 WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL**

DECORATIONS, HONOURS and AWARDS

VICTORIA CROSS



3443, NORMAN, PTE. WILLIAM
19th.December 1854



JONES, CAPT. HENRY MITCHELL
7th.June 1855



1879, HUGHES, PTE MATTHEW
7th.June 1855



HOPE, LIEUT. WILLIAM
18th.June 1855



HALE, ASST.SURGEON THOMAS EGERTON
8th.September 1855



ROLL OF OFFICERS

ALDWORTH, Richard William:

Crimea medal + 3 clasps.

AMES, William:

Quarter Master Royal Fusiliers, after 18 years in the ranks.

Crimea medal + 1 clasp; NWF 'Umbeyla' 1863 medal + clasp

Died 1888

APPLEYARD, Frederick Ernest:

Crimea medal + 3 clasps; Legion of Honour; Order of the Medjidie 5th.Class; s

†**BEAUCHAMP, Francis Gustavus:** Died from Inflammation of the throat at Sebastopol, 2nd.October 1855

BENNETT, Adrian

Crimea medal + 3 clasps; Order of the Medjidie 5th.Class; NWF 'Umbeyla' 1863, medal + clasp; Hon.Colonel 1888

†**BROWNE, Hon. Cavendish:** Killed before Sebastopol on the night of 22nd.March 1855, whilst leading a detachment of the 7th. against a sortie of the enemy. *"The courage displayed by Capt.Cavendish Browne, of the 7th"* wrote John Russell of the Times *" was most conspicuous. Severely wounded at the commencement of the attack, he refused to go to the rear, though nearly fainting from loss of blood. He led his men on, encouraging by voice and gesture, to the front. When his body was found, it lay in front far in advance of our line, with three balls in his chest".*

Age 26, 3rd. son of 3rd.Baron Kilmaine. His elder brother served with the 21st.Regt.

BROWNE, Lord Richard Howe: Crimea medal + clasp Sebastopol; twice wounded. Retired 1865. 5th.son of 2nd.Marquis of Sligo

BROWNE, William Pryce:
 Crimea medal + clasp Sebastopol; later served in China 1860 with 11th.Punjab Infantry; Retired 1867:
 Died 4th.October 1874

BUTLER, William Henry Paget:
 Crimea medal + clasps Inkerman and Sebastopol
 4th.son of Sir Thos. Butler, 8th.Baronet.
 Retired 1858

CARPENTER, George William Wallace:
 Crimea medal + clasp Alma (wounded) Retired 1864

†**COLT**, Oliver: Killed In Action at the Redan 8th.September 1855, aged 20

CONEY, Philip George: Severely wounded at the Alma, where he carried the Queen's Colour; medal + clasp

COOPER, Joshua Harry:
 Crimea medal + 2 clasps – Inkerman and Sebastopol; 5th.Class Order of the Medjidie; twice wounded;
 ADC to Colonel Yea : Retired 1873: Died 1901 aged 60. Father of Lt Col E.J.Cooper DSO, Royal Fusiliers

CROFTON, *Hon* Alfred Henry: Page of Honour to HM Queen Victoria 1847.
 Crimea medal + clasp Alma (wounded) : Retired 1855. 3rd.son of Baron Crofton.

DIXON, Henry: Paymaster : Crimea medal + 3 clasps
 Died 1886

FitzCLARENCE, *Hon*.Edward:
 Died from wounds received at the assault on the Redan 18th.June 1855
 4th.son of 1st.Earl of Munster

FitzGERALD, William Henry Dominic:
 Shot through both legs at the Alma; Medal + clasp; 5th.Class Order of the Medjidie. Retired 1872 :
 Died 1901

GARDNER, James Anthony: Crimea medal + clasp Sebastopol : Retired 1860

HALE, Thomas Egerton VC: Asst. Surgeon : served in the Crimea with the Royal Fusiliers ; VC,
 medal + clasp.

†**HARE**, *Hon*. Charles Luke: Mortally wounded at the Alma.;
 Died on board the *Andes* 23rd.September 1854

HEYLAND, John Rowley:
 Served at Sebastopol from 7th.June 1855 (severley wounded) Medal + clasp; 5th.Class Order of the Medjidie : Retired 1858 : Died 1886

HIBBERT, Hugh Herbert: Served throughout the Crimean War; medal + 3 clasps; Knight of the Legion of Honour; Sardinian and Turkish medals; 5th.Class Order of the Medjidie :
 Retired 1878; Died 1895.

HICKIE, James Francis: Crimea medal + 1 clasp Sebastopol :
 Retired 1870

HOBSON, James St.Clair: Served at the Alma and Sebastopol.
 Died of wounds received at the Redan, 18th.June 1855.

†**HOGAN**, John: Quarter Master : Died of cholera at Monastir Camp, 26th.July 1854

HOPE, Charles Errol: Crimea medal + clasp Sebastopol; later Adjutant of the 46th.Middx.VRC (late 2nd VB RF) Retired 1894
 4th.son of Rt.Hon. Charles Hope of Grantoun.

HOPE, William VC: Served at Sebastopol, medal + clasp; Capture of the Quarries, 7th.June 1855, and assault on the Redan, 18th.June 1855.
 Victoria Cross, and the Sardinian Medal of Military Valour (Al Valoir).
 Grandson of Rt Hon Charles Hope *vide supra*

JONES, Henry Mitchell VC: Severely wounded in the jaw at the Alma 20th.September 1854, where he carried the Queen's Colour, Ensign Coney having been wounded. Siege of Sebastopol, Capture of the Quarries (wounded), the Redan (severely wounded); VC; medal + 2 clasps; Knight of the Legion of Honour; Retired 1857 and served in the Diplomatic service. Died 18th.December 1916.

JONES, Lewis John Fillis: Ensign Royal Fusiliers 14th.July 1854, the first ever Ensign appointed to the regiment. Crimea medal + 2 clasps; wounded 4 times; 5th.Class Order of the Medjidie.

KERR, Henry: Served in the Crimea from November 1855; with 1st.Bn. on NWF 'Umbeyla' 1863, medal + clasp.

KIRK, Charles Edmonstone: Medal + 3 clasps : Died 1857
†**LANGHAM**, John Philipson: Asst.Surgeon : Died at sea 3rd.February 1855
LOCKWOOD, Augustus Purefoy: Surgeon Royal Fusiliers 1854-55
McARTHUR, Alexander MD: Staff Surgeon Royal Fusiliers 24th.March 1854 ; Crimea medal + 3 clasps. Died 1871
MacHENRY, John: Served at Sebastopol (Wd) from January 1855 :Retired 1858
MALAN, Charles H.: Served in Crimea from 12th.June 1855, wounded 4 times. Retired 1872 : Died 1881
MARTEN, Thomas Wright: Served in Crimea from 17th.June 1855; medal + 1 clasp : served with 1st.Bn. on NWF ‘Umbeyla’ 1863, medal + clasp.
†**MILLS**, Frederick: Wounded in the attack on the Quarries 7th.June 1855: Died of wounds at Southsea 18th.August 1855, age 39.
†**MOLESWORTH**, James: Contracted fever at Varna, and invalided to Malta where he died 5th.October 1854
†**MONCK**, *Hon.* William: Killed In Action, Battle of the Alma 20th.September 1854
MOOREHEAD, Thomas MD: Surgeon with Royal Fusiliers 11th.May 1855; medal + 1 clasp
Died 1877
MURPHY, Thomas: Quarter Master Royal Fusiliers 4th.April 1856 from Hospital Sgt. Served in the Crimea 1854-56; NWF ‘Umbeyla’ 1863, medal + clasp.
PACK, Arthur John Reynell: Served Crimea from February 1855, medal + 1 clasp; Knight of the Legion of Honour; CB ; wounded at the Redan 18th.June 1855
PERSSE, Dudley: Severley wounded at the Alma, medal + 1 clasp.
Retired 1859
Died 13th.March 1892.
PLUMMER, Heathcote: Served in Crimea from 12th.July 1855; medal + 1 clasp Sebastopol; Retired 1878
POTHAM, John: Ensign (from the ranks Royal Fusiliers 1862; served Crimea, Alma and Sebastopol, medal + 2 clasps; NWF ‘Umbeyla’ 1863, medal + clasp
RICKETTS, Asst. Surgeon Charles: Crimea medal, 3 clasps; NWF ‘Umbeyla’ 1863, medal + clasp
ROBINSON, Napier Douglas: Crimea medal + 1 clasp : Retired 1866: Died 1869
ROSE, Eustace: Medal + 3 clasps: Retired 1856: Died 1876
SCOTT, John Mortimer: Quarter Master 18th.August 1854
Paymaster 15th.February 1856. Medal + 3 clasps
SHEEHY, Thomas MD: Asst. Staff Surgeon Royal Fusiliers 1855; Medal + 3 clasps
SHIPLEY, Reginald Yonge: Medal + 3 clasps; 5th.Class Order of Medjidie; Commanded 1st.Bn., NWF ‘Umbeyla’ 1863, medal + clasp.
Retired Hon. General 1882
Died 1890
SUNTER, Thomas Moore MD: Asst.Surgeon Royal Fusiliers 1843; Crimea, medal + 1 clasp, Sebastopol. Died 1855
TIPPETTS, Alfred Malpas: Asst. Surgeon 1854; Crimea medal + 3 clasps.
TROUBRIDGE, Sir Thomas St.Vincent Hope Cochrane CB: Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 1836. Served at the Alma, and Inkerman where he was shot through both legs, requiring a double amputation. Knight of the Legion of Honour; 4th.Class Order of the Medjidie. ADC to HM the Queen, CB: Succeeded his father, Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Troubridge as 3rd.Baronet, 1852. Died at Queen’s Gate, Kensington 2nd.October 1867.
TRYON, Thomas: Served Crimea, medal + 2 clasps : Died 1888
TURNER, Sir William West CB KCSI: Joined the Royal Fusiliers in the Crimea from the 26th.Ft. 1855.: Medal + clasp Sebastopol; Legion of Honour; 5th.Class Order of Medjidie.
Served Indian Mutiny and NWF 1863.
Died 1871
†**WALLACE**, Albany French: Died at Varna Camp from injuries received when he fell from his horse on 4th.June 1854. Age 33 years.
WALLER, Sir George Henry, Bt.: Served in Crimea from 21st.November 1854; medal + 1 clasp; Knight of Legion of Honour;
Succeeded his father as 3rd.Baronet 1892.

WATSON, Charles Edward: Medal + clasp Alma; 5th.Class Order of the Medjidie
Retired 1866 : Died 1894

WELLESLEY, William Henry Charles: Arrived in the Crimea on 6th.November 1855 and served until the end of the war. Medal – no clasp. : Retired 1857. Appointed Governor of Military Prison Aldershot.

WILBRAHAM, Sir Richard, KCB: 17th.Colonel of the Royal Fusiliers 15th.September 1881. Served Syria 1840-41; A.A.G. in the Crimea, medal + 2 clasps; Cross of the Legion of Honour; 3rd.Class Order of Medjidie; CB; KCB 1873 : Died 30th.April 1900

‡**WRIGHT**, William L.L.G.: Killed In Action in attack on the Redan, 8th.September 1855.

‡**YEA**, Lacy Walter Giles: Born Bristol, son of Sir William and Anne Yea. Educated at Eton. Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers 13th.March 1828. Captain 1836. Major 1842. Lieut. Colonel 1850.

He took the regiment to the Crimea in April 1854, landing on 14th.September. He served in all engagements up to 18th.June 1855, when he was killed in action during the attack on the Redan. He was buried on the 20th., near to where he fell.

Lord Raglan, Commander-In-Chief, wrote in his despatch of the 19th.June, “ *Colonel Yea was not only distinguished for his gallantry, but had exercised his control of the Royal Fusiliers in such a manner as to win the affection of the soldiers under his orders, and to secure to them every comfort, and accommodation which personal exertions could secure for them.* ”

The 7th.Royal Fusiliers were the first regiment to have hospital huts, and this was due to the tireless work of Colonel Yea, for the benefit of his officer’s and men.