

*The British Army
on Campaign
1816-1902 (2):*

*The
Crimea
1854-56*



Text by
MICHAEL BARTHORP

Colour plates by
PIERRE TURNER

MEN-AT-ARMS SERIES

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The British Army on Campaign (2): 1854-56

Introduction

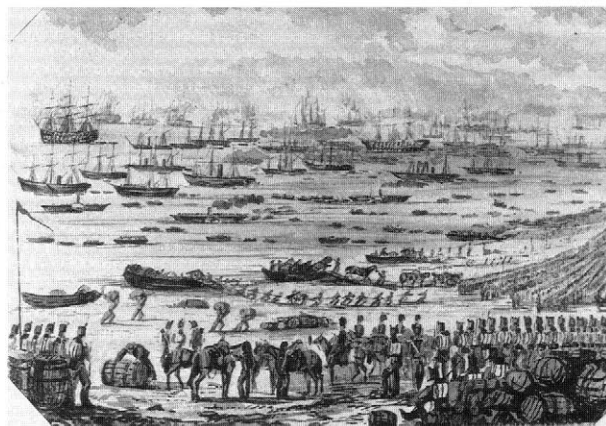
The second volume of this series is devoted entirely to the Crimean War, for three reasons. First, it was the only major European war fought by the Army in the period covered by the series. Since the Army's chief rôle over the entire period was the security of Britain's colonial possessions, the war with Russia was therefore unique. Second, the war formed a watershed in the Army's development, being the precursor of major reforms in the fields of organisation, administration, armaments and tactics. Third, it coincided with a major alteration and modernisation of the Army's dress.

The layout is the same as in the previous volume, *Men-at-Arms 193*: the operations in outline; the methods of the fighting arms; uniform, equipment and weapons.

The Crimean War

In 1854 the British Army was committed to its first major war against a European power since 1815. The expeditionary force, or 'Army of the East', was despatched to Turkey nominally to support the Ottoman Empire in its war with Russia; but in reality to check, in alliance with France and later Sardinia (Piedmont), Russian ambitions for an outlet to the Mediterranean which, together with eastwards expansion in Asia, posed the greatest external threat to the British Empire, whose security had been the Army's chief rôle since 1815 (see *MAA 193*).

Despite many failures in the conduct of operations and administration, the war was won in two years and Russian designs on the Balkans and Levant were thwarted for two decades. The Army, though experienced in colonial fighting, had been

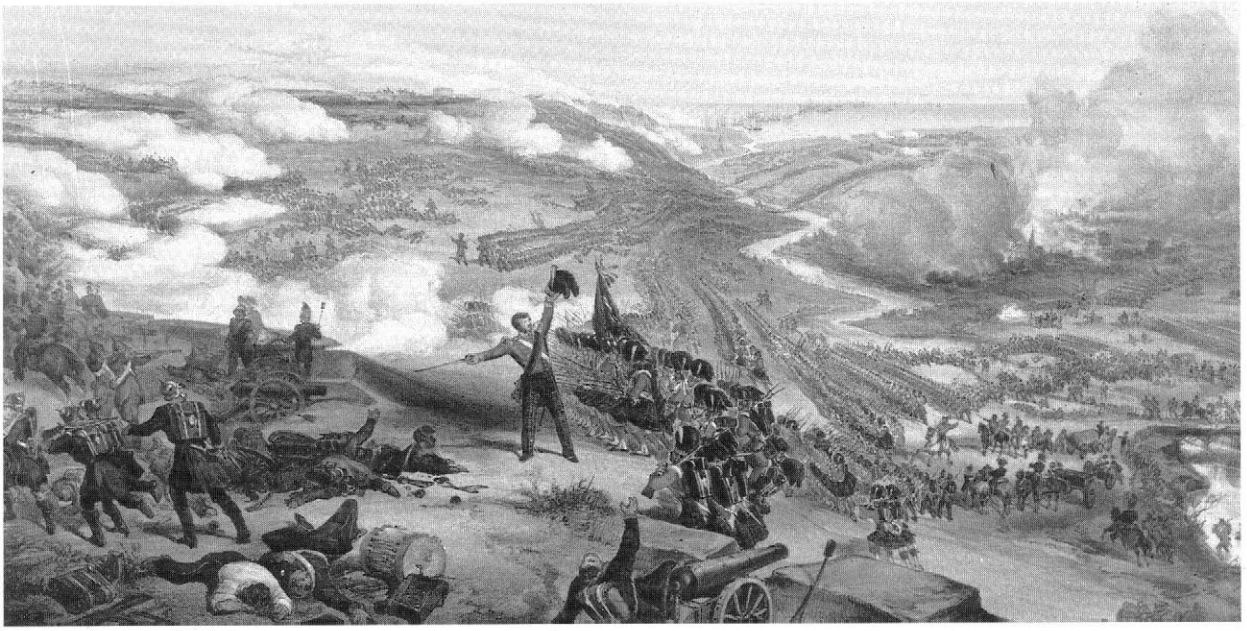


The landing in the Crimea, 14 September 1854. Water-colour by Captain H. H. Clifford. (N. J. Fitzherbert Collection)

ill-prepared for European warfare; but its shortcomings in command, organisation and logistics were tempered by the performance of regimental officers and men—until these were reduced by the severity of the Russian winter, for which no provision had been made. Eventually, however, the Army emerged from the war stronger and better-found than it had been at the beginning.

Lord Raglan's original force contained: ten cavalry regiments; two horse artillery troops, eight field batteries and a siege train; 300 sappers¹; and 30 infantry battalions (including three of Guards and two of Rifles). These formed one cavalry and four infantry divisions (each of two brigades): roughly a third of the Army's total strength. By the end of hostilities this force had been increased by a further four cavalry regiments, one troop of horse artillery, three field batteries, 115 siege guns, 460 sappers and 22 infantry battalions, thus adding an extra cavalry brigade and two infantry divisions; so that by 1856 about half the Army was in the Crimea. Fortunately the Army was not confronted by any other emergencies throughout the duration of hostilities.

¹Officers belonged to the Royal Engineers, the men to the Royal Sappers and Miners.



First Division's attack at the Alma, with the Highland Brigade in the foreground. Lithograph after William Simpson. (National Army Museum, as are the remainder unless otherwise attributed.)

Below, in outline, are the circumstances leading up to the outbreak of war and the sequence of events thereafter. Operations outside the main theatre of war (the Black Sea) are noticed in brackets. The four battle honours awarded are shown in *italics*, together with the regiments to whom they were granted (regardless of how fiercely they were engaged). Regiments engaged in other actions not designated as specific honours are listed in brackets. The Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers and Royal Sappers and Miners, though present throughout, were not awarded individual battle honours, their service being recognised by the motto 'Ubique'. The honour *Mediterranean* was awarded to ten Militia regiments for relieving Regular garrisons. Regiments are abbreviated as follows:

Cavalry: Numeral followed by DG (Dragoon Guards), D (Dragoons), LD (Light Dragoons), H (Hussars), L (Lancers).

Artillery: RHA, RA.

Infantry: Guards = Gds. Line = 1st, 30th, etc [followed by Fus (Fusiliers), LI (Light Infantry), Hldrs (Highlanders) where applicable].

Rifle Brigade = Battalion numeral followed by RB.

Royal Marines = RMA (Artillery), RMLI.

1815–50 The 'Eastern Question'—instability of the Ottoman Empire—of growing concern to the Great Powers: Russia keen for egress to Mediterranean, via Constantinople; concerned for Sultan's Slav and Greek Orthodox subjects in Balkans; also expansionist towards Caucasus and Persia. British concern for its own Eastern possessions and communications best served by supporting Sultan against Russia. France's desire to regain influence in Near East heightened from 1848 by Louis Napoleon's (Napoleon III from 1852) need to consolidate his position by increasing national prestige.

1850–52 Dispute over custody of Holy Places within Ottoman Empire between Catholic minorities, backed by France, and Greek Orthodox, backed by Russia. Sultan supports Catholics.

1853 **January** Tsar's secret proposal to dismember Ottoman Empire between Russia and Britain refused by latter.

March–May Russian demands for protectorate over all Greek Orthodox in Ottoman Empire rejected by Sultan.

July Russian troops occupy Danubian Principalities (Rumania) owing suzerainty to Sultan. Vienna Conference fails to produce compromise. Sultan de-



The Light Brigade's charge at Balaclava. The first line approaching the Russian battery, followed by the 11th Hussars, 4th Light Dragoons and 8th Hussars. Anonymous water-colour.

mands evacuation of Principalities. British and French fleets to Dardanelles.

October Ottoman Empire declares war on Russia.

October–December Fighting along Danube and in Armenia favours Turks.

30 November Russian Black Sea Fleet destroys Turkish squadron off Sinope. Outrage in Britain and France.

1854

February British troops sent out to Malta.

March British and French ultimatum for Russian withdrawal from Principalities ignored. War declared 27 March.

April–May British and French concentrate around Constantinople.

June Armies move to Varna (Bulgaria) to support Turks on Danube.

23 June Turks at Silistria defeat Russians who evacuate Principalities.

25 June–11 July Lord Cardigan's reconnaissance to Danube (8H, 13LD).

28 June British and French Governments decide on invasion of Crimea to destroy naval base of Sevastopol.

(**June–August** Naval operations in Baltic, off North Russian coast and North Pacific.)

July–August Cholera epidemic at Varna.

14 September Allies land at Calamita Bay, Crimea.

19 September Advance on Sevastopol begins. Skirmish at R. Bulganak. (8H, 11H, 13LD, 17L, RHA.)

20 September Battle of the *Alma*. Russians defeated chiefly by Light, First and Second Divisions. Regiments listed by Divisions: (Cavalry) 4LD, 8H, 11H, 13LD, 17L; (Light) 7th Fus, 23rd Fus, 33rd, 19th, 77th, 88th, 2/RB; (First) 3/Grenadier Gds, 1/Coldstream Gds, 1/Scots Fusilier Gds, 42nd Hldrs, 79th Hldrs, 93rd Hldrs; (Second) 41st, 47th, 49th, 30th, 55th, 95th; (Third) 1/1st, 38th, 50th, 4th, 28th, 44th; (Fourth) 20th, 21st Fus, 63rd, 68th LI, 1/RB. (RHA, RA.)

23–26 September Advance to heights above and to south of Sevastopol. British, based on Balaclava, deploy right; French, based on Kamiesch, left.

7 October Construction of trenches and batteries begun. 73 British siege guns and mortars emplaced, 53 French.

17–23 October First bombardment of

Sevastopol. Ineffective. (Guns, RN 23, RA 50.)

25 October Battle of *Balaclava*. Russian attempt from Crimean interior against British base foiled. 4DG, 5DG, 1D, 2D, 6D, 4LD, 8H, 11H, 13LD, 17L; 93rd Hldrs. (RHA, RA, RMA.)

26 October Russian probe from Sevastopol against British right repulsed—'Little Inkerman'. (30th, 41st, 95th, detachments Gds and 2/RB, RA.)

4 November Florence Nightingale and 38 nurses arrive Constantinople.

5 November Battle of *Inkerman*. Major Russian attack from Sevastopol and interior with 35,000 and 134 guns, supported by 22,000 and 88 guns, against British right repulsed. Guards Brigade, Light, Second and Fourth Divisions chiefly engaged with French assistance. All regiments listed above under *Alma* less Highlanders plus 46th (two companies), 57th. (RHA, RA, RMLI.)

14 November–31 December Weather

3rd Grenadier Guards rallying round their Colours at Inkerman. Zouaves approaching from left. After Edward Armitage.



1855

deteriorates. Operations confined to trench duty. Faulty British administration causes severe hardship.

January–February French reinforced to thrice British strength and take over extreme right of siege lines.

March Weather improves. Preparations for assault hampered by Anglo-French disagreements.

22 March Russian night attack on Light Division (7th Fus, 90th LI, 97th).

April Sardinia enters the war, sending 15,000 troops.

9–19 April Second bombardment; little effect; assault cancelled. (Guns, RN 49, RA 74.)

19 April Light Division night raid on Russian rifle-pits (33rd, 77th).

May Anglo-French expedition to Kertch (Sea of Azov) sails but recalled by French. Pelissier takes over French command from Canrobert.

25 May Joint Allied attack on Russians in Tchernaya Valley (10H, 12L; RHA; RM.)

25 May–17 June Second expedition to Kertch captures straits into Sea of Azov; destruction of shipping and stores;



The expedition to Kertch disembarking. 42nd Highlanders and Land Transport Corps in foreground. Water-colour by William Simpson.

main body returns Crimea, leaving garrison. (Part 8H; 42nd Hldrs, 71st LI, 93rd Hldrs, part 1/RB, RMLI; later 10H; 72nd Hldrs.)

6-7 June Third bombardment (Guns, RN 56, RA 98). Attack and capture of Mamelon (French) and Quarries (British). Elements of 7th Fus, 31st, 34th, 49th, 62nd, 77th, 88th, 90th LI.

(**15 June** Turkish defence of Kars in Armenia under British leadership begins.)

17-18 June Fourth bombardment (Guns, RN 51, RA 115) and assault. French fail against Malakoff, British fail against Redan (elements, Light, Second and Fourth Divisions: 7th Fus, 21st Fus, 23rd Fus, 33rd, 34th, 57th, 88th, 95th, 2/RB). Third Division's diversionary attack on left penetrates defences but Redan failure forces withdrawal (9th, 18th, 28th, 38th, 44th).

28 June Raglan dies; succeeded by Simpson.

(**June-August** Naval operations in Baltic, North Russia and North Pacific.)

16 August French and Sardinians repulse attack from interior across Tchernaya. Fresh assaults planned against Malakoff and Redan.

17 August Fifth bombardment begins to cover advance of French trenches

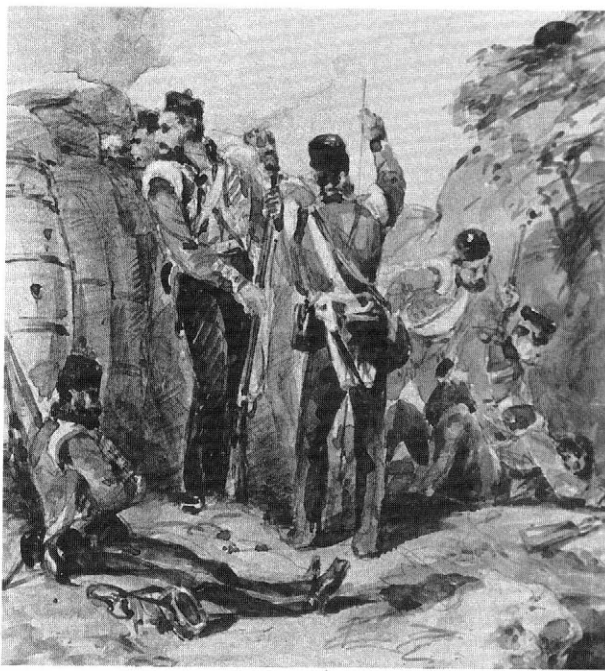
towards Malakoff. (Guns, RN 55, RA 141.)

20-29 August Russians construct boat-bridge from Sevastopol to north bank of harbour.

5 September Sixth bombardment begins. (Guns, RN 49, RA 158.)

8 September Assault. French take Malakoff. British reach Redan but with heavy casualties; lack of reserves compel retreat (Light and Second Divisions). Night: Russians abandon defences and withdraw across boat-bridge to north of harbour.

End of siege of *Sevastopol*. Regiments by Divisions as finally constituted: (Cavalry) 1DG, 4DG, 5DG, 6DG, 1D, 2D, 6D, 4LD, 8H, 10H, 11H, 12L, 13LD, 17L; (Light) 7th Fus, 19th, 23rd Fus, 33rd, 34th, 77th, 88th, 90th LI, 97th, 2/RB; (First) 3/Grenadier Gds, 1/Coldstream Gds, 1/Scots Fusilier Gds, 9th, 13th LI, 31st, 56th; (Second) 3rd, 30th, 41st, 47th, 49th, 55th, 62nd, 82nd, 95th; (Third) 4th, 14th, 18th, 28th, 38th, 44th, 50th, 89th; (Fourth) 17th, 20th, 21st Fus, 46th, 48th, 57th, 63rd, 68th LI, 1/RB; (Highland) 1/1st, 2/1st, 42nd Hldrs, 71st LI, 72nd Hldrs, 79th Hldrs,



Infantry in the trenches before Sevastopol, summer 1855, sketched by Capt. H. J. Wilkinson, 9th Regiment.

92nd Hldrs, 93rd Hldrs. (RHA, three troops, RA, eleven batteries, siege train, RMA; RS&M (nine companies); RMLI, LTC.)

22 September Cavalry action near Kertch (10H).

(**29 September** Major Russian assault on Kars repulsed.)

7 October Allied expedition to Kinburn, near Odessa, to capture forts guarding Dnieper Bay (17th, 20th, 21st Fus, 57th, 63rd, RM).

15 October Cavalry reconnaissance of Western Crimea from Eupatoria (6DG, 4LD, 12L, 13LD; RHA).

11 November Simpson resigns command, succeeded by Codrington.

(**25 November** Kars forced to capitulate from starvation.)

23 December Destruction of all Russian naval and military installations at Sevastopol begins.

Winter British army, 90,000 strong and well-equipped for climate, trains for spring offensive. French army smitten by disease. France negotiates with Russia.

1856

February-March Austrian mediation secures armistice.

30 March Peace of Paris signed. Black Sea and Dardanelles denied to all warships, no naval arsenals permitted on shores. Integrity of Ottoman Empire guaranteed by Britain, France and Austria. Russian expansionism to Mediterranean thereby blocked.

British casualties: killed, 1,933; died of wounds, 1,921; died of disease, 15,724; discharged through wounds or disease, 2,874.

12 July Last British troops leave Crimea.

1871

Russia abrogates Peace of Paris, re-fortifies Sevastopol, rebuilds Black Sea Fleet.

Fighting Methods

The original purpose of the Army of the East was to support the Turks on the Danube. After the Turks forced the evacuation of the Principalities without assistance, the new strategic aim for the Anglo-French forces became the destruction of the Sevastopol naval base, on the south-west tip of the Crimean Peninsula, on which the Tsar's control of the Black Sea—and ultimate access to the Mediterranean through the Dardanelles—depended.

British dead in front of the Redan after the failure of the 8 September attack. Water-colour by Capt. H. H. Clifford. (N. J. Fitzherbert)





Coldstream Guards in line file-firing. Water-colour by Orlando Norie.

The Allies landed unopposed on the west coast and advanced south, overcoming an attempt to halt them on the River Alma. They then marched east around Sevastopol, losing contact with the Russians who, leaving a garrison in the city, withdrew to the interior, making no attempt to prevent the British and French from seizing the harbours of Balaclava and Kamiesch as their respective bases for a siege of Sevastopol from the south-east. The siege continued for eleven months, broken by three unsuccessful Russian counter-offensives: to capture Balaclava; to attack the rear of the British lines via the Inkerman heights; and a second attempt against the Balaclava communications from across the River Tchernaya, repulsed by the French and Sardinians. Two subsidiary expeditions were mounted from the Crimea against Russian mainland installations; naval operations occurred in the Baltic and around other Russian coastlines; and British officers assisted the Turks in Armenia.

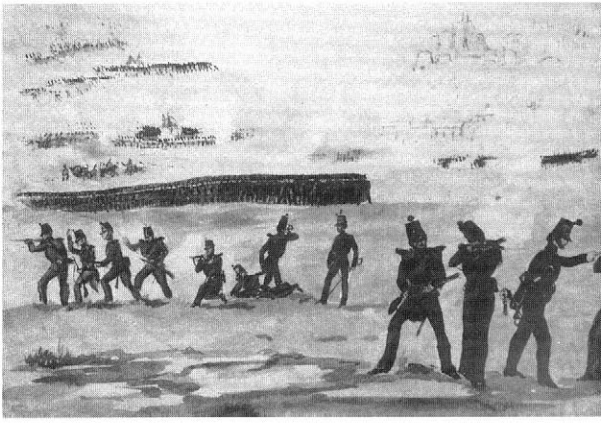
The campaign involved all arms, but chiefly infantry and artillery, and the former's methods will be examined first.

Infantry

The basic infantry sub-unit was the 100-strong company (excluding three officers, five sergeants and two drummers) formed in two ranks, eight

companies comprising a battalion. Infantry tactics in 1854 were still based on *Field Exercises and Evolutions* of 1833 which, though under revision on the outbreak of war, was a slightly simplified version of the 1824 edition, which in turn amended the 1792 manual in use during the Napoleonic Wars by incorporating some of that period's practices. Thus the manoeuvres employed in 1854 were a refinement, rather than any major change, of those used 40 years earlier; and this despite the improved performance of the infantryman's weapons with the introduction of, first, percussion and, second, the Minié rifle (see MAA 193).

Essentially this meant that the two-deep line, with a battalion's companies side by side, remained the formation for firing and the charge; and the column, with each company in line but one behind the other at varying distances, the formation for manoeuvre. Against cavalry a square, or rather rectangle, with each side in four ranks, was formed from line or column. The drills to perform these evolutions had been simplified, though were still done very much as a drill; and the techniques of masking a line or column with skirmishers, formerly the preserve of Rifles and Light Infantry battalions



Files of a Rifle Brigade company extended as skirmishers, with officers directing their fire and a bugler summoning reinforcements from the supports formed in line behind. Water-colour by Lt. F. W. Balfour, 2nd Rifle Brigade. (Author)

and companies, was now, in well-trained battalions, within the competence of any company.

The advent of the Minié, the reforming zeal of Lord Hardinge (the Duke of Wellington's successor as Commander-in-Chief) and the approach of war all led to increased and improved musketry practice, with much more attention being paid to aiming, more natural firing positions, and the practising of independent and file-firing, in line and as skirmishers, as well as volleys by sections, half-companies and companies. Although only two of the first 32 battalions had had recent active service experience, most had attended the manoeuvres at the Chobham Camp of Exercise established by Hardinge in 1853; so, with the ranks filled with long-service soldiers of between five and 15 years' service, the battalions individually were well up to the standard required by existing regulations. A failing was that they had not trained in the brigades and divisions into which they would be grouped to fight, which was compounded by inexperienced, sometimes hidebound, senior commanders and untrained staff. Thus the Battle of the Alma was won by the leadership of battalion officers and the discipline, resolution and musketry of their men, not by their higher commanders' superior tactical skill.

The Alma

The British attacked at the Alma with two divisions forward, Light on the left, Second, right, each division having all its six battalions in line, covering

a front of about two miles. The Light Division's front was covered by skirmishers of 2nd Rifle Brigade; in the Second the 30th was certainly covered by its Light Company, so the other battalions probably did likewise. This regulation formation was soon disrupted by three factors: the divisional and brigade commanders' lack of practice at handling large formations resulted in the inner flanks of the two divisions overlapping with consequent confusion; the Russian firing of Bourliouk village forced the Second Division to divide in half and lose cohesion; and the Light Division's line was broken up by vineyards and enclosures lining the river bank so that, having waded the river, the ranks were disordered.

With their view of the objective obscured by the burning village's smoke, the Rifles' skirmishers swung left, uncovering the Light Division's front. Since no other skirmishers had been thrown out by its battalions and the Russian gunfire was heavy, Codrington, the right-hand brigadier, decided to press on without attempting to reform his line. On the left Buller halted his brigade to guard the open flank, even putting the 88th into square; but lost the 19th, which of its own accord decided to accompany Codrington's assault. Thus Codrington, joined by the 19th and 95th from Second Division, attacked in a swarm or horde of small groups firing as they advanced. Despite the unorthodoxy of this method they captured the objective, the Great Redoubt. So mixed up were the battalions at the moment of success, and so far behind was the supporting First Division, owing to the Duke of Cambridge's hesitancy, that they could not hold it when counter-attacked. Only the 17th Royal Fusiliers on the right, which had managed to form some sort of line, maintained its ground, engaging two Russian battalion columns until assisted later by the 55th from Second Division which, advancing in line, pivoted on its centre to lay itself along the enemy column's flank and opened fire with decisive effect.

The First Division had also begun its advance in line. On reaching the river the Guards Brigade on the right adapted its formation to negotiate the enclosures and the water, and began to re-form on the far bank. However, in answer to appeals from Codrington to support the now-retreating Light Division, the Scots Fusilier Guards in the centre



Sgt. O'Connor, 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers, carrying the Queen's Colour into the Great Redoubt at the Alma after picking it up from the fallen Ensign. A VC painting by Chevalier W. Desanges. (Royal Welch Fusiliers)

advanced alone before properly formed. Their left wing got caught up with and disordered by the Light Division and their right was thrown back by a counter-attack. The Grenadiers and Coldstream on the flanks opened their files to allow the Light Division through to re-form; and then advanced in perfect lines to engage the Russians pushing into the gap left by the Fusilier Guards, who re-formed and advanced again in support. In fire and manoeuvre the leading battalions maintained exact order, the Coldstream attacking frontally while the Grenadiers executed a partial left wheel to open first volleys, then file-fire into the flank of one battalion and the front of another.

Meanwhile the Highland Brigade on the left had also re-formed its line on the enemy bank and advanced, not in a single line, but in echelon of battalions. Thus the 42nd on the right were the first to engage Russians being driven from the Redoubt by the Coldstream, opening fire as they advanced. The echelon formation now paid dividends for, as reserve columns from the Russian right came down towards the 42nd's left, the two leading battalions were caught in flank by fire from the 93rd and the second two, aimed at the 93rd, were similarly served by the 79th¹. As the Guards pursued their enemies

¹In a brigade, the senior battalion always took the right, the next the left, and the junior the centre.

with fire, the Highlanders' musketry secured the Russian retreat: and the battle was won.

Wellington had proved the superiority of line over column in defence. The Alma had seen attacking lines prevail likewise, aided by the formidable Minié and the determination of its firers. Apart from siting some guns in an unguarded spot within the Russian lines, thus assisting the Second Division's eventual advance, Raglan had had little influence on the outcome and nor had the divisional commanders. Only Campbell, commanding the Highland Brigade, had handled his three battalions as a whole, and Codrington had shown presence of mind and leadership during his brigade's briefly successful attack.



The Duke of Cambridge and the Grenadier Guards advancing in support of the retiring Light Division at the Alma.

The square formed by the 88th on the extreme left had not, in the event, been attacked, and the only instance of British infantry confronting Russian cavalry was the 93rd's action at the Battle of **Balaclava**. This was remarkable because, deployed on a low ridge, the Highlanders faced the attack not in square, but in line, two-deep according to Campbell (though a 93rd officer said it was four-deep—as in square—presumably to give it solidity in case the fighting came to close quarters). The 93rd's volleys, opened at only 40 yards, forced the cavalry to bear off to its left, whereupon the Grenadier Company (on the right) wheeled right to fire again into their flank, thereby ensuring their retreat.



The 93rd Highlanders at Balaclava. Painting by Robert Gibb, showing a two-deep line; Leith Hay of the 93rd said it was four-deep.

Inkerman

Whereas the Alma fighting had shown examples of the 1833 Manual in practice, Inkerman was a very different battle. Too complex to consider in detail here, it began with Second Division's picquets (240 per brigade) engaging the Russian columns as they loomed up the slopes in the foggy dawn. Instead of withdrawing his picquets on to the main body—the normal procedure—the acting divisional commander, Pennefather, decided to reinforce them with whatever formed bodies came first to hand to delay the enemy's deployment in force on the more open ground of the heights, thus winning time for reinforcements to reach him. The battle developed into a ding-dong mêlée, with battalions, half-battalions, companies or even smaller groups spotting a danger point and rushing to block it as they reached the scene of the conflict. By degrees Second Division was joined by units of the Guards Brigade, Light and Fourth Divisions; and finally the French, though always remaining numerically inferior. Bayonets, even fists and boulders, were used at Inkerman; but the Russians were chiefly held by musketry, delivered into the front, flank or rear of their columns by men in line, whether it be a battalion or a section—though by the broken nature of the brush-covered ground the lines had little symmetry and were often no more than a chain of skirmishers. Inkerman was indeed one of

the British Infantry's finest-ever achievements, aided by improved firearms. Calculations showed that at Vittoria (1813) only one round in 459 fired caused a casualty; at Alma and Inkerman it was one in 16.

One of the earliest warnings of the Russian advance came from a tactical innovation: the formation on 16 October, under Capt. Goodlake, Coldstream Guards, from 60 known good shots in the First Division, of a detachment of sharpshooters, whose rôle, in modern parlance, was to act as a permanent fighting patrol or as individual snipers, each man acting on his own initiative and using all available cover. A similar detachment was formed in the Light Division, and possibly in other divisions as well.

The infantryman's main task for the rest of the war was the digging, as directed by the Sappers, and holding of the trenches and parallels of the siege lines around **Sevastopol**—a usually monotonous duty involving much hardship and demanding alertness from picquets and sentries, but occasionally enlivened by a Russian night attack. On one such occasion the 7th Fusiliers had posted, after dark, a chain of sentries lying out in no-man's-land. When the enemy was heard approaching, the sentries ran in to the advanced trench where the battalion stood to arms six deep. The artillery behind opened up with fire-balls to light up the front, followed by case-shot. As the Russians drew near the parapet the first two ranks fired volleys, followed by the next two, then the third two, each

retiring to reload so that a permanent fusillade was maintained. When the enemy wavered the whole battalion charged out with the bayonet.

The assaults in the summer of 1855 against the heavily defended outwork of the **Redan** bore similarities to some of the Western Front attacks in the Great War. After lengthy bombardments, which stopped too soon and failed to destroy the defences, the infantry attacked from trenches and parallels across at least 250 yards of uphill open ground. Preceded by Rifle Brigade covering parties in skirmishing order, firing as they advanced to prevent the enemy manning their guns, storming parties each of some 200 men were accompanied by working and ladder parties and followed by supports. They ran forward in the usual formations; but so intense was the enemy fire that these were soon broken up and quickly degenerated into something like Codrington's swarm at the Alma. The troops, mainly from the over-used Light and Second Divisions, were no longer seasoned soldiers but mostly young, barely trained reinforcements who lacked the determination to carry such a loose order to success despite the efforts of regimental officers, many of whom fell. A few got into the Russian trenches, but most who reached the enemy lines were halted by the unbroken abatis and mown down by frontal and flanking fire.

Cavalry

Cavalry formations and movements also had their origins in the Napoleonic Wars, though its 1795 manual had been revised and simplified in 1833, 1844 and as recently as 1851. The basic sub-unit was the 62-strong troop (excluding three officers, three sergeants, two farriers and a trumpeter) formed in two ranks, two troops forming (in war) a squadron, of which each Crimean regiment had two. A regiment might manoeuvre in column of troops or of squadrons (each pair of troops in line) at varying distances, or the whole regiment in line of squadrons. The 17th Lancers were armed with lance, sword and pistol, other regiments with sword and carbine. There was no tactical difference between heavy and light cavalry at this date, every regiment supposedly being capable of all cavalry tasks—the charge in line, reconnaissance and protective duties like screening, flank guards and skirmishing.

The first cavalry skirmish at the **Bulganak** involved only the Light Brigade acting as advance, left flank and rear guards to the advancing army. On spotting Cossacks Cardigan rode forward with the 11th Hussars and 13th Light Dragoons, halted and threw out skirmishers from the 13th while the squadrons formed line. The skirmishers of both sides exchanged carbine fire. Ordered by Raglan to withdraw, Cardigan summoned the 8th Hussars and 17th Lancers from the left to form a second line. Fired on by Russian guns but supported by their own horse artillery, the regiments retired by alternate squadrons from the front.

After the Alma heights were won the Light Brigade made a limited pursuit against orders, but otherwise were not engaged. During the flanking march round Sevastopol, now joined by the 2nd Dragoons (Greys) who had just landed, the cavalry's task was route reconnaissance. This was poorly done, owing to Lucan's faulty map-reading. However, when the horse artillery stumbled unexpectedly on the Russian rearguard and opened fire, a troop of Greys assisted the gunners by dismounting and skirmishing through a wood on the gunners' left against the rearguard battalion's flank.

At **Balaclava** the Heavy Brigade was advancing at right angles to, and unaware of, the approaching Russian cavalry; the whole brigade was in column of troops with the first squadron of the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons some way ahead, the Royal Dragoons held back in reserve. When the Russians

Greatcoated infantrymen working in pairs as skirmishers against Russian outposts before Sevastopol. Lithograph (detail) after William Simpson.





Capt. Goodlake, Coldstream Guards, and the Guards sharpshooters engaging Russian columns from behind cover. A VC painting by Chevalier Desanges. (Coldstream Guards)

were spotted on the left, Scarlett wheeled the second Inniskilling squadron and the Greys to face the enemy; but then, to make space for the 5th Dragoon Guards between the Greys' left and a vineyard, had to shift to the right by breaking again into column of troops, then making a second left wheel into line. There are two versions of the formation adopted. Cardigan, 500 yards away to the left, later recalled the two Greys' squadrons being in line with the second Inniskilling squadron on their right, the 5th Dragoon Guards, also with both squadrons in line, being to the Greys' left rear¹. An officer of C Troop RHA, only 150 yards behind the Heavy Brigade, said the Greys' squadrons were one behind the other, as were those of the 5th DG, so that the Brigade's first line was, from right, second Inniskillings, first Greys, first 5th DG; its second line, second Greys, second 5th DG. The 5th DG charged slightly later than the Greys and Inniskillings. The first Inniskilling squadron in advance returned and charged the left rear of the enemy left wing as that moved to encircle the first charge. The 4th Dragoon Guards, who had been behind the 5th, advanced in column of troops parallel to the first charge, wheeled right into line, and struck the Russian right. The Royals had some distance to

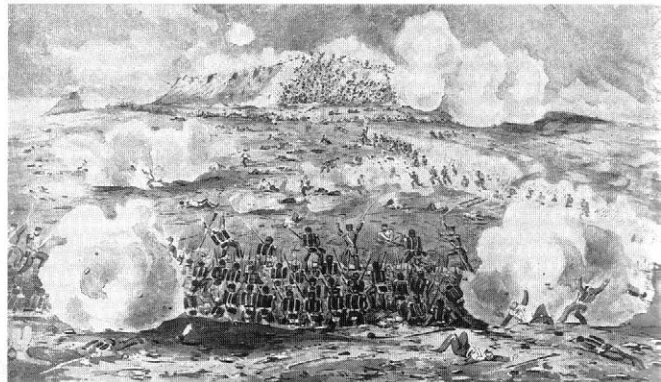
¹Explained by Cardigan to the war artist, William Simpson, in December 1854 who followed it in his drawing of the charge; the version also used by Kinglake in his 'Invasion of the Crimea'.

cover but eventually joined the fight between the 4th and 5th DG.

The Light Brigade's charge later the same day against artillery supported by cavalry and riflemen differed in that it was made with all regiments deployed before advancing and, as a whole, all following the same axis of advance, at least initially. The 13th Light Dragoons (right) and 17th Lancers formed the first line, 11th Hussars the second, and 8th Hussars (right) and 4th Light Dragoons the third, with each regiment's two squadrons in line. Owing to casualties and sickness the average strength per regiment was only 132 all ranks. Thus the frontage of the first line covered some 145 yards, about one-fifth of the valley's width—but considerably less by the time it reached the Russian guns, though its line was maintained throughout. The first 50 yards or so of the mile-and-a-quarter advance were covered at a trot, the pace thereafter increasing in proportion to the Russian fire. The third line's pace was less uniform, the 8th Hussars' colonel making his own speed and veering to the right. By so doing he outflanked the battery and was able to charge the Russian lancers from a flank to open a way for the retiring first line. The casualties were 118 killed, 127 wounded, 45 taken prisoner and 362 horses lost. The Heavies suffered ten killed and 98 wounded during the day, but over half occurred while supporting the Light Brigade until withdrawn out of range by Lucan.

At Balaclava the British cavalry threw back a superior and more advantageously placed cavalry force; then silenced an eight-gun battery despite its fire and that of another 46 guns on the flanks, plus

Infantry leaving their trenches in support of the storming parties assaulting the Redan. Watercolour by Capt. Clifford. (N. J. Fitzherbert)





17th Lancers skirmishing with pistols at a pre-war field day. Watercolour by M. A. Hayes. (Army Museums Ogilby Trust)

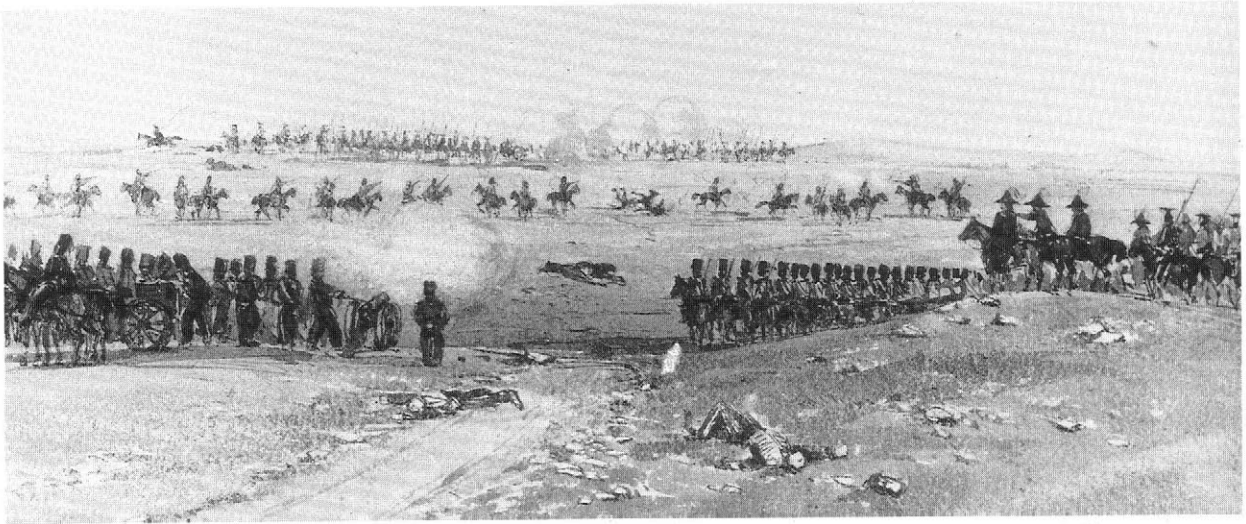
the musketry of 19 battalions. Although the battle as a whole lost the use of the best road between Balaclava and the infantry camps, the moral superiority achieved was considerable. As with the infantry, the regimental officers and men had redeemed the errors and mismanagement of higher commanders and staff, though the two brigadiers, Scarlett and Cardigan, had both led gallantly.

Artillery

Before the war Hardinge, a strong believer in the importance of artillery, had done much to improve and modernise that hitherto neglected arm, though there had been insufficient time to complete all his envisaged reforms. A horse troop (RHA) or field battery (RA) was a captain's command and was divided into four gun and two howitzer subdivisions, each of: the piece and limber, drawn by three or more pairs of horses according to weight, each pair having a driver; an ammunition waggon, similarly drawn; and the detachment providing the gun crew, ammunition numbers and horse holders. Since horse artillery normally supported cavalry, its

detachments were mounted on horses and the limbers; field battery detachments marched but could be transported on the vehicles in an emergency. The sub-divisions were grouped into right, left and centre divisions, each commanded by a subaltern, and came into action in line, normally to a flank of the cavalry or infantry they were supporting, with 15 yards between each gun muzzle. The gun ammunition carried was 73 per cent round shot, 15 per cent shrapnel, and 12 per cent case (canister); for howitzers, 50 per cent shrapnel, 39 per cent shell, eight per cent case, three per cent carcasses (incendiary). Rates of fire were two rounds per minute for round shot, three for case. Artillery details are tabulated at the end of this section.

Artillery was initially allotted as follows: two field batteries to each of First (A and H), Second (B and G) and Third Divisions (F and W), one to the Fourth (P); one horse troop to the Cavalry Division



The Bulganak. Cossacks, on skyline, engaged by skirmishers of the 13th Light Dragoons supported by, in foreground, RHA, 11th Hussars and 17th Lancers. Watercolour by Capt. Clifford. (N. J. Fitzherbert)

(I); one horse troop (C) with field battery armament and one battery (E) to the Light Division. Such attachments, however, did not restrict a battery's employment. At the **Bulganak**, for instance, both horse troops covered the Light Brigade's withdrawal, C Troop having ridden forward carrying Riflemen on its limbers for local protection. At the **Alma** the Light and Second Division's artillery opened fire before the infantry advanced, C and E continuing to support the Light Division's attack. From Raglan's vantage point within the Russian lines G Battery's flanking fire forced the withdrawal of Russian guns and infantry, thus assisting the disrupted advance of Second Division and of H Battery, who were reinforced by E, B and A. G continued in action, thereby deterring Russian reserves from opposing First Division's attack. Finally I Troop came into action in line with the Highland Brigade, and W and F crossed the river to add their fire to C Troop's against the retreating Russians.

I Troop was first into action at **Balaclava**, attempting to halt the Russian attack on the Turkish-held redoubts but, out-gunned and without its ammunition waggons, had to withdraw. W Battery hastened the Russian cavalry's retreat after its repulse by the 93rd from a position on the Highlanders' left. As the Heavies prepared to charge, C Troop, having hurried some five and a

half miles from the Light Division's camp on the uplands, arrived with horses near-foundering and took up position some 150 yards behind the Brigade, ready to cover its withdrawal if required. As soon as the Russians began to retire, the Troop galloped forward to the right and opened fire with shot and shell at between 700–800 yards range to prevent them rallying. Prior to, and during the Light Brigade's charge, though both troop commanders made ready to assist, no orders were given them by Lucan.

At **Inkerman** the artillery's scope was initially limited due to the fog, and batteries entered the confused fighting piecemeal, like the infantry. Furthermore, as had been found at Alma and Balaclava, the British were under-gunned in artillery duels. Half of both P and G Batteries were forced to withdraw, their other halves being overrun despite heroic efforts to save the guns; though A and B won respite for the hard-pressed infantry with case-shot at close range against the dense enemy columns. Later in the battle two 18-pdrs. from the siege train park a mile and a half away were manhauled up by 150 men of two RA companies to fire with decisive effect against the Russian guns, which proved the turning-point in the battle.

After Inkerman the static operations provided little employment for field artillery other than the use of their horses and vehicles for transporting munitions to the siege gun emplacements, manned by sailors and RA battalion gunners. For the six major bombardments of **Sevastopol** (see Chron-



6th Inniskilling Dragoons' second squadron attacking Russian cavalry at Balaclava; Greys on left edge of picture. Lithograph after A. de Prades.

ology) the total number of landed Royal Navy and Royal Artillery guns and mortars of varying calibres increased from 63 guns and ten mortars to 113 and 91, firing in all 206,371 projectiles, though the number fired in the first bombardment was nearly double that in the last; another 46,501 rounds were fired at intermediate periods. The two most common guns were the 32-pdr. and 8-in.

which averaged about 76 per cent of the total; these, too, were under-gunned compared with Russian heavy artillery.

The British siege works faced in the general direction of the Redan and were divided into the Right and Left Attacks. The heaviest gun batteries were 1,620 yards from the Redan and 780 yards behind the First Parallel dug by the infantry (there

Royal Artillery field battery crossing a river: 9-pdr. and limber being loaded on to a raft as the Sergeant No.1 and gun-teams swim across. Watercolour by George Campion.



were ultimately five parallels). The lighter batteries of each Attack averaged 1,300 yards from the Redan and 200 behind the First Parallel.

Despite the gunners' and sailors' efforts they never succeeded in opening the way for the infantry. The destruction of enemy defences depended largely on the battering effect of round shot, and the 32-pdrs. were not heavy enough; 68-pdrs. were more effective but there were never more than eight. Secondly, too long elapsed between a bombardment's end and an infantry assault;

overhead supporting fire was little practised, and the Russians were most diligent at repairing their defences before the infantry attacked. Lastly, the communication trenches and parallels neither of which afforded sufficient space and protection for the assaulting infantry, nor were they carried near enough to the objective, resulting in a 450-yard assault on 18 June and 250 yards on 8 September, in contrast to the 25-yard French storming of the Malakoff.

Artillery Particulars

<i>Category</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Effective Ranges¹ (yds)</i>	<i>Manned by</i>
Field guns	6-pdr.	600	RHA troops
	9-pdr.	800	C Tp, RHA; RA fd. btys.
	12-pdr. (howitzer)	1000	RHA tps.
	24-pdr. (howitzer)	1025	C Tp, RHA; RA fd. btys.
Position guns	18-pdr.	2000	RA bns; J Bty, RA.
	32-pdr. (how.)	1400	RA bns; V Bty, RA.
	8-in. (how.)	1700	RA bns.
Siege guns	8-in.	2000	RN; RA bns.
	10-in.	2000	RN; RA bns.
	32-pdr.	2900	RN; RA bns.
	68-pdr.	3100	RN; RA bns.
Mortars	5½-in.	1000	RA bns.
	8-in.	1720	RA bns.
	10-in.	2530	RA bns.
	13-in.	2700	RN; RA bns.
Rockets	6-pdr.	600	RHA tps.
	12-pdr.	1000	RHA tps.

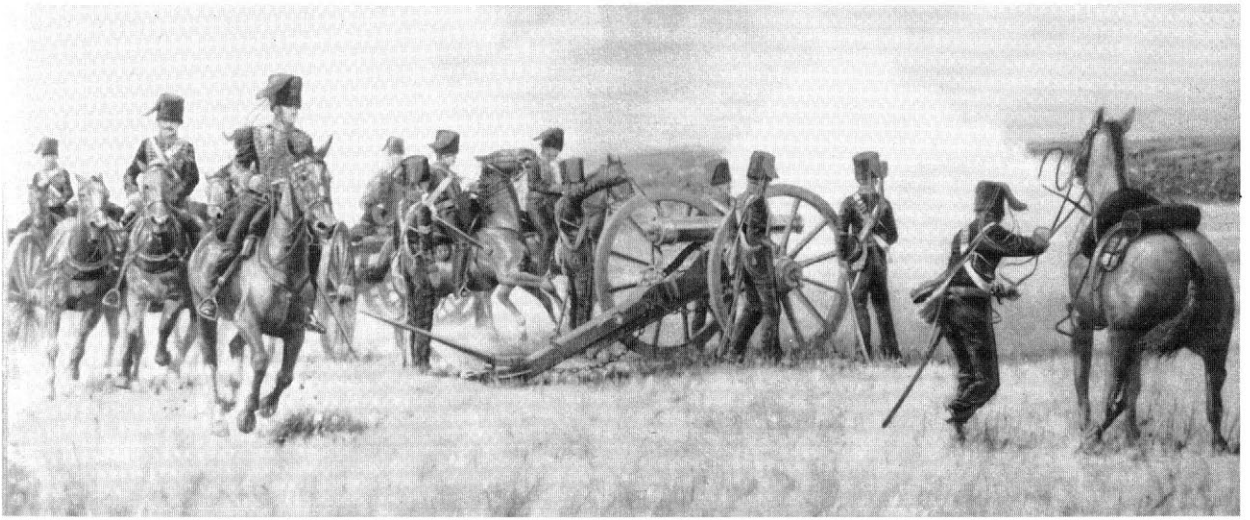
¹Figures are range of best accuracy. In most cases maximum possible range exceeded these figures, e.g. field guns up to 1200–1400 yds, 68-pdr. up to 4000. Ranges for case-shot were about two-thirds less.

Uniforms, Equipment, Weapons

The uniforms and accoutrements of the Army in 1854 were, with a few exceptions (chiefly head-dress), the same as had been worn for the previous 25 years and have already been mentioned in MAA 193. Even the various headdresses dated from around ten years before. Compared with its

Crimean allies and with other European powers—though not Russia—the British Army's appearance when it took the field was distinctly old-fashioned and, as has been seen in MAA 193, was ill-suited for campaigning. Had hostilities begun a year or two later this would not have been the case, for on 18 August 1854, a fortnight before the Expeditionary Force embarked at Varna for the Crimea, Queen Victoria approved 'a change in the uniform of the Army'.

This order, and those that followed it up until



C Troop, Royal Horse Artillery in action at Balaclava. Modern painting by David Rowlands. (Artist)

November 1855, heralded a major alteration, since it authorised the replacement of the cavalry jacket and infantry coatee—both of which stopped at the waist in front with tails of varying length behind (except for Hussars, RHA and Rifles' officers)—by the full-skirted tunic for all branches of the Army except the RHA, who would retain their short jackets. The tunics were to be single-breasted for all ranks of Cavalry less Lancers, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, double-breasted for Lancers and Infantry. Officers in future would display their rank by badges on the collar instead of their expensive epaulettes. Concurrently, changes to the headdress of Light Cavalry, Artillery and Engineers, and Infantry were also approved. The basic design of the soldiers' accoutrements (see MAA 193) remained unchanged, though undergoing some minor modifications; but Royal Artillery and Infantry company officers lost their sword shoulder belts in favour of a waistbelt with slings, which brought them into line with other officers.

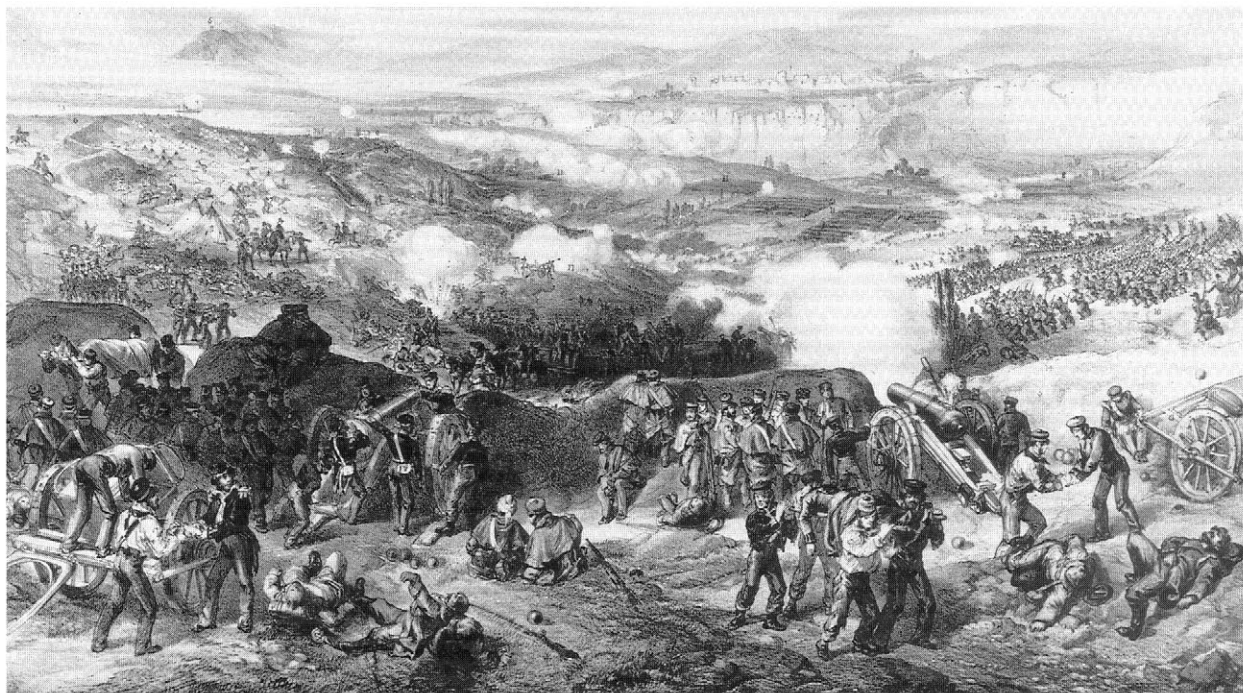
This important change to a more practical garb is sometimes believed to have been brought about by the sufferings of the Crimean army; but in fact, other than a wider scale of issue than originally envisaged, and officers purchasing the new uniform sooner than they would otherwise have done, the changes were uninfluenced by the war. Rather they were the outcome of a dress reform movement begun as long before as 1833 by individuals and military journals, and which eventually started to receive official consideration in 1850. The chief influences leading to the final approval of the

tunic—though still in traditional colours—had been British and French colonial campaigning experience, the popularity among officers of the undress blue frock coat (abolished for Infantry in 1848 but re-authorised in 1852), and the adoption of a tunic by Prussia in 1842, France in 1845 and Austria in 1849.

The first results of the British deliberations were seen in a number of trial uniforms, all featuring the tunic, at the Chobham Camp exercises in 1853. Despite some opposition, chiefly from Sir George Brown, the Adjutant-General and later Light Division commander, these proved popular with the troops; and Lord Hardinge pressed on to find a final solution. He received the Prince Consort's support, and sought the views of senior officers, by then in Turkey, of their French allies' dress; the Queen's approval was obtained in August, though many details remained to be settled.

Approval was one thing, manufacture and issue quite another. Indeed, at first it was intended that only five infantry regiments¹ should receive the new dress starting from April 1855, the remainder not until 1856–57. Officers (who purchased their uniforms) were different, and the original order stated that those 'requiring new uniforms will provide themselves according to the new pattern'; a few were even seen in the Crimea among the Fourth Division, the last to arrive, as early as late

¹18th, 80th, 82nd, 90th, 94th.



The two Royal Artillery 18-pdrs. engaging Russian artillery at Inkerman, thereby assisting the infantry to turn the tide of battle. Lithograph after A. Maclure.

September. The great majority of all ranks, however, went to war in the old dress.

Departure from England; Turkey and Bulgaria

It was seen in MAA 193 how undress uniform, and adaptations thereof, had been used increasingly for colonial campaigning, being found more comfortable and convenient; and also sparing full dress from wear and tear which, since an officer's was expensive and a soldier's only renewed yearly, was an economical measure. However, war with a European power demanded a full kit: so, although the undress clothing was packed in their baggage, all arms departed in full home service marching order, with full dress headgear, jackets or coatees, winter and summer trousers, kilts and feather bonnets for Highlanders. Marching order did not alter the Infantry's clothing, but in the Cavalry all plumes were removed and oilskin covers fitted to Light Dragoon shakos and Lancer caps. The 13th Light Dragoons and 17th Lancers had been two of four regiments issued with experimental grey trousers in March 1854, and they went to the East with these instead of the regulation blue. Artillery

also removed all plumes, RA battalions and batteries having oilskin covers for their shakos; RHA officers were supposed to have a 'foul-weather' oilskin shako of Light Dragoon shape to preserve their busbies in marching order, but no evidence of these being worn in the Crimea has been found. About the only concession to the forthcoming hostilities in the force was a reduction of the Guards' bearskin caps from 13 in. to 9 in. in height.

Infantry accoutrements had been improved in 1850 by the substitution of a waistbelt for the bayonet instead of a shoulder belt (see MAA 193) so that a man's chest was only crossed by his pouch-belt, the weight of which was partially supported by the waistbelt. In most cases the waistbelts had a small brown leather pouch to the right of the clasp for percussion caps, though in some regiments these cap pouches were carried in a slit pocket in the coatee. However, the waistbelt had still not been universally issued, and of the first 30 battalions (less Rifles) the three of Guards and seven of Line still had shoulder belts¹. These carried their cap pouches in their coatees, except for the Coldstream Guards, who had a buff leather pouch attached to the pouch-belt just below the plate.

To the normal accoutrements of pouch-belts,

¹44th, 47th, 49th, 55th, 57th, 68th, 95th. The 1st and 23rd still had some shoulder belts.

bayonet or sword belts, knapsacks or valises, and mess-tins were added individual campaigning articles, or 'camp equipage': white linen haversack, wooden water bottle with brown leather sling, buff-coloured blanket with red stripe marked 'B ↑ O' (Board of Ordnance); also, for every five, ten or 14 men (accounts vary) one tin, bucket-shaped camp kettle and one billhook. The infantryman carried the water bottle over the right shoulder, balancing the haversack over his left, the rest strapped to his knapsack. Cavalrymen were initially ordered to wear haversacks and water bottles over the opposite shoulders; this later proved unsatisfactory, and many men slung both over the right shoulder to free the sword or lance arm. Horse artillery generally conformed to the cavalry, field batteries to their infantry divisions, though communal camp kit was carried on the limbers and waggons.

The only weapon required by regulations for officers was the sword, suspended from: a shoulder belt with frog for infantry company officers (except Highlanders), with slings for RA and Highland company officers; from a waistbelt with varying clasps and slings for all cavalry, RHA, RE, Rifles and infantry and RA field officers. Swords were the 1822 pattern, with improved blade authorised in 1845, for Infantry, RA and RE; broadsword and dirk for Highlanders; the 1821 Heavy Cavalry and 1822 Light Cavalry patterns, the latter also used by RHA. Many officers also provided themselves, at their own expense, with five-chambered Adams or

six-chambered Colt revolvers, first widely publicised at the Great Exhibition of 1851. All squadron officers of the Cavalry Division were further ordered to obtain 'three very necessary articles': a spy-glass, compass and watch. Provident officers of other arms doubtless did the same, as well as furnishing themselves with haversacks and water containers.

Although the Minié rifled musket had been selected in 1851 to replace the 1842 percussion smoothbore musket as the infantryman's weapon (see MAA 193), it was, in 1854, far from being a general issue. Hasty measures were taken to equip battalions earmarked for the expeditionary force, including the two Rifle Brigade battalions hitherto armed with Brunswick rifles, but even so Line battalions of the Fourth Division had to depart with the 1842 musket; however, by 10 September, 80 Miniés per each of its battalions had been provided. In fact the Minié itself was already obsolescent, as in December 1853 a new rifle, the Enfield—still muzzle-loading and the same length, but a pound lighter, with smaller calibre—had been approved, but it was not to be seen in any quantity until 1855.

Similar swords to officers' were carried by all infantry sergeant-majors, staff sergeants, Guards' sergeants (in addition to their bayonets), drummers, buglers and bandsmen; in some regiments the

A battery before Sevastopol: 13-in. and two 10-in. mortars in foreground, with Naval 32-pdrs. beyond. The Redan can be seen above the two right-hand mortars and below the city in background. Lithograph after William Simpson.





Capt. Swinburn, 18th Royal Irish, in the new double-breasted tunic authorised in August 1854 to replace the coatee.

last three had special regimental pattern swords. Equivalent ranks in Highland regiments had broadswords, pipers additionally having dirks. A battalion's 11 pioneers carried saw-backed hangers as well as the axes, saws, picks, spades, mattocks and billhooks of their trade.

A universal cavalry soldier's sword with three-bar guard had been approved in 1853 to replace the 1821 bowl-guard Heavy Cavalry, and 1829 three-bar-guard Light Cavalry patterns, but it was not in full production. Only the Greys and 11th Hussars had received a partial issue pre-war, neither regiment finding it satisfactory. After Balaclava Col. Griffiths of the Greys repeated his pre-war criticisms, further complaining that, when used for thrusting, the swords 'all bent and would not go into a man's body. They were quite unfit for active service'. All contemporary pictures of the Cavalry Division show the former patterns in use. Besides the Light Cavalry sword, the 17th Lancers had the 9ft ash lance with steel point, and shoe for fitting into the bucket attached to the stirrup; it bore a red-and-white pennon and buff leather arm sling.

All Heavy and Light regiments, except the 17th Lancers, had the 3ft 6 in. long Victoria percussion

carbine, which was carried strapped muzzle-down to the saddle or could be clipped to the swivel on the pouch-belt. The 17th's firearm was the 1842 percussion pistol carried in a wallet on the front of the saddle. The same weapon was issued, in lieu of a carbine, to all cavalry sergeant-majors and trumpeters. Cap pouches were either attached to the sword belt or placed in a special jacket pocket.

RHA gunners and drivers were armed as Light Cavalry. RA gunners had the 1853 pattern, 3ft 10 in. long artillery carbine, those with field batteries having a 23 in. sword bayonet, others an infantry socket bayonet, both types carried in a sliding frog on the waistbelt. Field battery sergeants, being individually mounted, had a carbine swivel attached to their pouch-belts and carried a brass-hilted sword, as did drivers.

Royal Sappers and Miners staff sergeants carried an infantry sword, sergeants and below having the RA carbine and a sword bayonet with socket hilt.

Light and Heavy Cavalry NCOs and men in the old dress. From left: 8th Hussars, 17th Lancers, 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards. After G. H. Thomas. (Author)



The hot weather encountered in Turkey and Bulgaria saw the Infantry in their summer trousers, white linen for Guards, indigo blue light tweed for the Line, green gambroon for Rifles. In addition all arms adopted white headdress covers with curtains as worn in India (see MAA 193), and stocks were permitted to be set aside. For drills and off-duty the canvas ship's smock-frock (see MAA 193) was worn, or the undress shell or stable jacket; but when the army moved to Bulgaria the undress jackets were packed up and left at Scutari, thus confining the men to their dress garments.

From landing in the Crimea to the Alma

A problem besetting modern armies is the prevention of the 'tail', the logistic backing, growing out of proportion to the 'teeth', the fighting arms. Apart from regimental surgeons and some civilian commissariat officials, the British force which landed in the Crimea had hardly any 'tail'. Its only wheeled transport were the artillery waggons, and for other purposes it was hoped to requisition suitable vehicles and animals locally. In the event

little could be obtained. This was to have serious consequences later, as were certain orders issued before the troops landed.

First, the winter trousers were taken into wear, the summer ones being left on board ship, thus leaving the men with only one pair. Second, the Infantry were to leave behind their knapsacks and all their kit except for a spare pair of boots, a pair of socks, cotton shirt and forage cap. These items were to be rolled up in the blanket and secured with the greatcoat in the knapsack straps (a procedure common in colonial campaigning—see MAA 193); to this pack was also attached the mess-tin, billhook or camp kettle by those men so equipped, and, once on shore, a supply of firewood. The 1st Rifle Brigade had an advantage denied to others, each man having been presented with a black oilskin groundsheet to wrap around his blanket by Gen. Cathcart, under whom they had recently served in South Africa. As all were in coatees, so all wore

The Artillery, 1854. From left: Gunners, RA and RHA; Officers, RHA and RA; at rear, Drivers, RA. After G. H. Thomas. (Author)





Guardsmen of the Army of the East. From left: Grenadiers, private marching order; Coldstream, private, greatcoat; Scots Fusiliers, colour-sergeant, drummer, private, forage cap. After G. H. Thomas. (Author)

bearskin caps, shakos or feather bonnets. The 21st Fusiliers and 30th landed wearing their white shako covers, but for how long these were worn is not known. Besides the unhandy packs, each man had 60 rounds in his pouch, his filled water bottle, and haversack containing 'three days' bread and three days' salt meat ready cooked'.

Officers, accustomed to having their kit transported, were ordered to carry the same water and rations and 'to take on shore such articles only as they can carry themselves'. As a company officer had no horse to load up, all he could do was to cram as much as he could into his haversack, and pack up whatever else he most needed in his greatcoat, which was rolled and worn over one shoulder. Those able to scrounge a set of knapsack straps could contrive a pack like the soldiers'. Thus accoutred, and in full dress like the men, with a revolver stuck in his sash and spy-glass over one

shoulder, the infantry officer prepared for battle—and to endure on his first night ashore a torrential downpour without shelter. Some idea of his outfit's unsuitability for campaigning can be gauged by the fact that his coatee, with its heavy gold epaulettes or wings, cost the equivalent, at today's prices, of some £1,400.

The Cavalry (or rather the Light Brigade, as the Heavies did not land until later) were little better prepared: also in full dress, Light Dragoons and Lancers with oilskin cap covers but without epaulettes or shoulder scales, Hussars without pelisses, and officers wearing expensive, gold-laced dress sword- and pouch-belts. Some officers had reinforced their trousers with leather strapping, and those of Light Dragoons and Lancers had 'foul-weather' caps of oilskin, blocked out to the shape of their dress caps.

Although the cavalry equivalent of the knapsack, the valise, was a normal part of the horse furniture, these too had to be left on board ship, so the cavalryman also had only what he stood up in. Shabraccs were entirely dispensed with, as were sabretaches except for Hussars. Only the bridle, saddle with wallets, shoe cases and carbine muzzle bucket, sheepskin saddle cloth, blanket under the saddle, rolled cloak over the wallets and corn sack were permitted on the horse. Besides his belts each man had his filled water bottle, haversack containing his mess-tin and rations, 20 rounds in his pouch, and another ten in the wallet.

The artillery troops and batteries generally conformed with their divisional orders but, with limbers and waggons at their disposal, were probably better prepared for the rigours of active service. The battalion men with the siege train landed later.

Dressed thus the Light Brigade skirmished at the Bulganak and the Infantry assaulted at the Alma (Plates A and B). However, at the latter, once under fire, the men themselves adapted their uncomfortable costume: turning down their high collars, rolling up their trousers, discarding the camp kettles and even the ill-balanced packs, 'losing' their 'detested shakos' and pulling on their forage caps. Lt. Hume of the 55th recalled how, as they advanced, he and his brother came across 'a line of shakos. My brother thought we should look more uniform in forage caps, so we hung our full dress headgear on a shrub'. The Guards and High-

Bulganak & the Alma:

1: Private, 8th Hussars

2: Colour-Sergeant, Battalion Co., 33rd Regt.

3: Officer, Battalion Co., 55th Regt.



The Alma:
1: Private, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers
2: Sergeant, 1st Bn., Scots Fusilier Guards
3: Officer, Grenadier Co., 42nd Highlanders



Balaclava:

1: Corporal, Batallion Co., 93rd Highlanders

2: Officer, Royal Horse Artillery

3: Trumpeter, 4th Light Dragoons



Balaclava:
1: Sergeant, 2nd Royal North British Dragoons
2: Private, 17th Lancers
3: Officer, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons



Inkerman:

1: Private, 1st Bn., Coldstream Guards

2: Maj. Gen. J.L. Pennefather

3: Sergeant, Royal Artillery



Inkerman:

1: Sergeant, Battalion Co., 49th Regt.

2: Bugler, 68th Light Infantry

3: Officer, Grenadier Co., 95th Regt.



Sevastopol:

- 1: Private, 90th Light Infantry
- 2: Sergeant, Royal Sappers & Miners
- 3: Corporal, Light Co., 97th Regt.



Sevastopol:
1: Private, Land Transport Corps
2: Corporal, 10th Hussars
3: Private, Rifle Brigade



landers, better disposed to their bearskins and bonnets, retained them throughout, thereby saving themselves the salvaging that some Line regiments were subjected to after the battle, though apparently 'the Rifles did not bother'. This was in their 2nd Battalion, heavily engaged with the Light Division; the 1st, with the Fourth Division and hardly committed, seem to have retained their shakos—for later they were filled with earth and used as bricks for shelter-building!

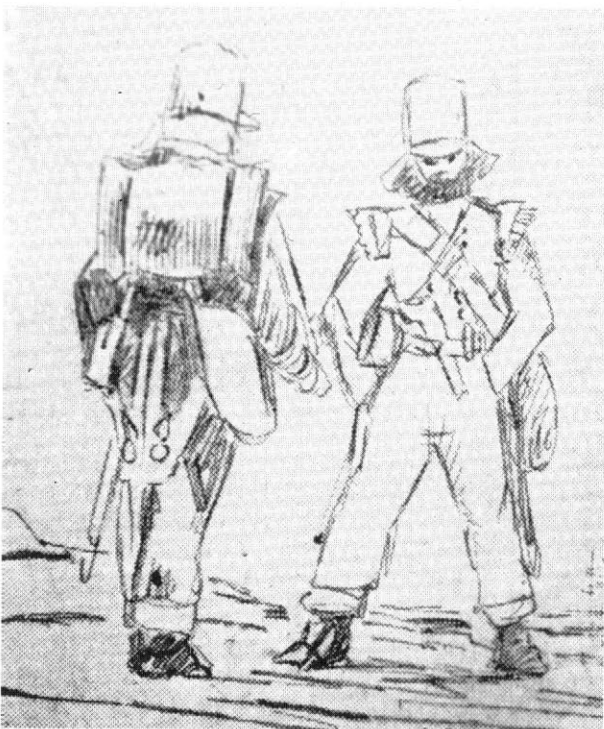
Balaclava

Once the decision had been taken to besiege, rather than assault Sevastopol, operations became more static; tents were landed on 5 October and divisional camps established. Troops could now perform their duties in the trenches or on picquet without having to carry all their few possessions on their persons. They still had no more than they had landed with; and their dress clothing—never suited to rough work in the first place, and worn unceasingly since leaving Scutari in June—was showing signs of wear, dirt and discolouration. A



Officers, 21st Royal North British Fusiliers sketched by Lt. St Clair on landing in the Crimea. Note soldiers' type packs and white shako covers and curtains used in Bulgaria still being worn by this regiment. (Author)

Infantry, Army of the East. From left: 33rd, recruiting sergeant; 9th, Light Company, private; Rifle Brigade, private; 93rd Highlanders, private; 55th, Battalion Company, private. After G. H. Thomas. (Author)



naval officer observed that the Infantry's coatees had turned a 'port-wine colour'.

The 93rd Highlanders, initially the only battalion assigned to the base at Balaclava, were encamped behind a ridge at the head of the valley leading to the harbour. As it was upon this ridge that they repulsed the Russian cavalry in the opening stages of the battle on 25 October, they had only a matter of yards to take up position from their tents. Thus they needed only their bayonet and pouch belts—although, as they could not have known how long they would be out of camp when they first paraded, they would have had their water bottles and probably haversacks for rations as well. Men who had been on picquet the night before would have had their greatcoats with them and, since warning of the enemy advance was given at or just before dawn, they may not have been relieved by the day picquet when the battalion turned out. There is no doubt, however, that the 93rd fought in

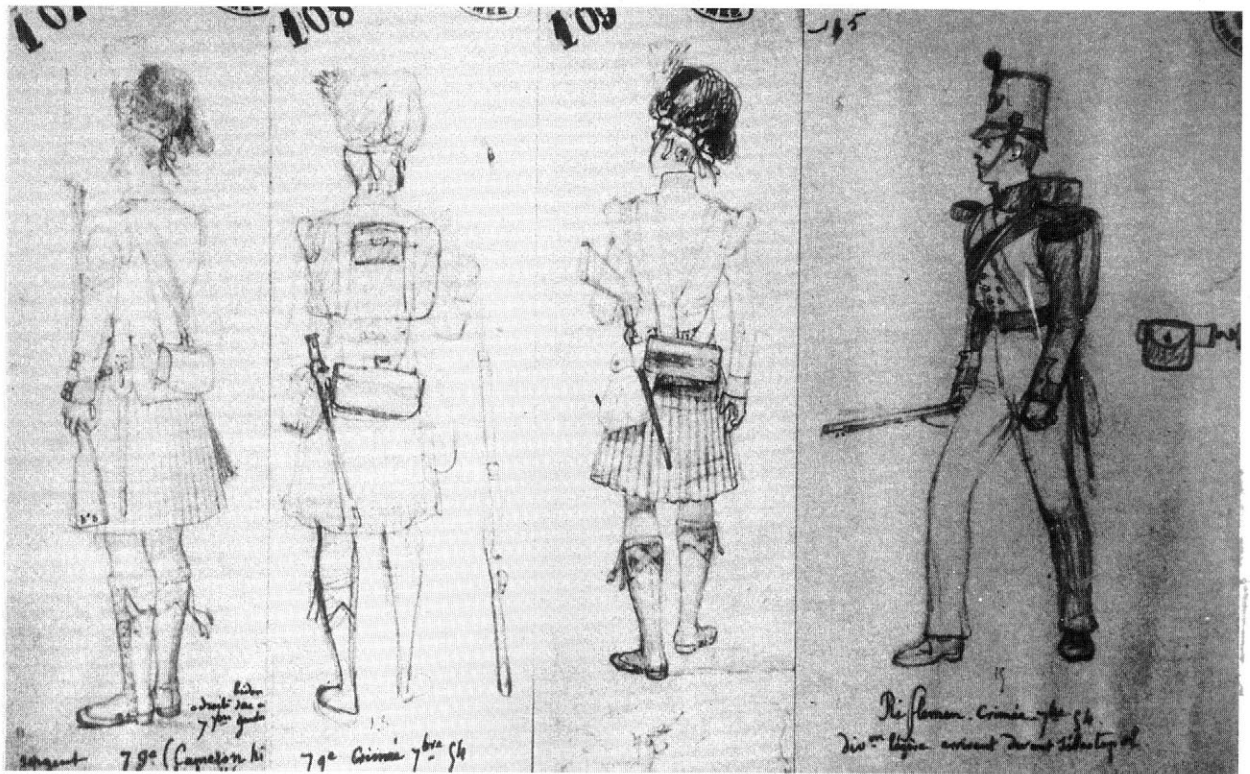
coatees (or, more accurately, jackets, as these had shorter tails than the ordinary coatee); the day was sunny, and W. H. Russell's famous description of them as 'that thin red streak tipped with a line of steel' confirms it (Plate C1).

A prime source for the appearance of the Crimean army are the eyewitness drawings of the French officer, Vanson. Amongst many sketches of all arms, he depicts a representative group of soldiers of the Heavy Brigade's five regiments which, except for the Greys who landed the day after the Alma, disembarked at Balaclava in early October. The Greys' man is of course in bearskin cap, the others in plumeless brass helmets, and all are in dress jackets less shoulder scales, with gauntlets and strapped or 'booted' trousers. This drawing, made at Varna, indicates that the Heavies, unlike the Light Brigade, adopted this practice for all ranks before leaving Bulgaria. Other than the regimental facings (see table at end), the only variations between the regiments are the different badges on the sword belt plates, the

Inniskillings' practice of fastening their belts with a buckle instead of a plate, and the position of the cap pouches: on the sword belt, right of the clasp, by the 4th Dragoon Guards and Inniskillings, attached to its underside by the Greys, and in a jacket pocket just above the belt by the 5th Dragoon Guards and the Royals. Dragoon Guards' jackets were distinguished from Dragoons' by their officers having velvet facings and all ranks' gold or yellow lace loops on collar and cuffs terminating in a tassel.

A painting of the Heavy Brigade's charge by Lt. Elliot, 5th Dragoon Guards and Scarlett's ADC, depicts this dress, as does another contemporary picture showing chiefly the Inniskillings by A. de Prades, whose military work is reliable. All regiments, excluding officers according to Elliot, wore their haversacks and water bottles, but in different ways. Vanson drew a mounted Greys' NCO, dated October '54, with both slung over the right shoulder. De Prades has the Inniskillings with haversacks over the left, water bottles over the right, while Elliot shows both methods. It is likely that individuals suited themselves. Many men were wounded on their sword hands which suggests, as do some accounts, that not all were wearing gauntlets. De Prades omits them for the Inniskill-

Sketches by Commandant Vanson. From left: 79th Highlanders, sergeant and two privates; 2nd Rifle Brigade, private. Note different bayonet frogs of 79th sergeant and privates. (Musée de l'Armée)



ings, but both Vanson and Elliot show the Greys with them and the latter the 5th Dragoon Guards. Officers, according to Elliot, wore their undress white sword and pouch belts (Plates D1 and D3).

On the horses were the rolled scarlet cloaks and sheepskins. Although the Cavalry Division order about leaving valises behind was issued long before the harbour was secured and the camps established, it seems to have been partially complied with in the Heavy Brigade, or the valises may simply have been left in tents. The Inniskillings in De Prades's painting do not have them, nor do some unidentifiable men in Elliot's. On the other hand the Greys, who sailed and landed independently, apparently retained theirs as indicated by Vanson and Elliot, who omits them for the 5th Dragoon Guards except on one troop horse.

The Light Brigade had not recovered their valises by 25 October and the only Hussar fortunate enough to have a pelisse was Cardigan, who wore his during the charge. Otherwise they went into action as described above, the two Light Dragoon regiments clearly distinguishable by the 13th's grey trousers, and the two of Hussars by the crimson trousers and busby bags of the 11th; the latter also had double gold/yellow trouser stripes, each $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. wide, instead of the 8th's single $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. stripe. All Light Dragoons and Lancers wore their crimson and gold/yellow girdles and Hussars their barrel sashes of the same colour. All, except officers, were accoutred with haversacks and water bottles, both worn over the right shoulder, and all Hussars their sabretaches; on the horses the rolled blue cloaks and sheepskins. (Among the blue jackets of the 17th one lurid figure stood out: the regimental butcher, still in his blood-stained smock-frock, girt about with a dead Heavy's accoutrements, the poleaxe of his trade at the slope.) An RHA officer is at Plate C2.

The constant hard wear the clothing had undergone since leaving England, now further ravaged by the clash of arms and the deteriorating weather, resulted, by mid-November, in the once-glittering Light Brigade 'with clothes all in patches of every colour and size, all begrimed with mud; few have straps (under their boots) and some no boots; these wear hay bands round their feet'—so wrote Capt. Portal of the 4th Light Dragoons. Col. Hodge of the 4th Dragoon Guards said that the Heavies were 'wretched objects in their tight coats. They



Private, 4th Light Dragoons, in same uniform as Plate C3 but with pouch-belt. Note on the horse, rolled cloak under sheepskin, saddle blanket and shoe-case (behind sword). Roger Fenton photograph. (R. G. Harris)

cannot wear warm things under them'—not that, in November, they had any warm things to wear, as not until December were some jerseys and woollen drawers received, and then the latter proved too small for the big men of the Heavies.

Inkerman

At least the Cavalry, and after 25 October, the entire Highland Brigade, encamped as they were on the Balaclava plain, were not so exposed to the worsening climate as the infantry divisions and Guards Brigade on the uplands before Sevastopol. By late October Lt. Cavendish Taylor of the 95th was writing: 'All are more or less dingy and in rags; and the tawdry, useless and expensive lace on the coatees makes them look much worse than they otherwise would. Some men have shakos, some only forage caps, some have neither; these have forage caps taken from the Russians. Trousers are mended with patches of a colour which show at once where the rent has been. Our present dress is not adapted for service'. Col. Ainslie of the 21st agreed—'our uniforms are absurd both in make and appearance'—and obtained permission for his officers to discard the gilt chain fusilier wings, which at least made the coatee less uncomfortable to sleep in.



Cornet Wilkin, 11th Hussars, wearing plume and pelisse. Note five rows of jacket buttons instead of men's three. His lambskin over the saddle has scalloped edging matching the crimson trousers. Roger Fenton photograph.

After the Alma the long boots of the Russian dead had been eagerly seized on, as were their cowhide knapsacks to replace the hated blanket packs. Now that the divisions were in tents it was the deprivation of their knapsacks' contents, rather than the knapsacks themselves, that caused most adversity. The troops, warned for a possible assault following the first bombardment on 17 October, were ordered to turn out in light order, without packs, greatcoats or blankets.

From mid-October the nights grew colder, and infantry detailed for trench duty paraded in greatcoats with their belts outside and a blanket slung 'on banderole'. The greatcoats, single-breasted with a stand-up collar and cape over the shoulders, were made of coarse grey woollen baize, a shoddy material which compared ill with the thick cloth of the Russian coats but which at least afforded another layer over the threadbare coatees. Sergeants had collars and cuffs in the regimental facing material. Officers' greatcoats, described as cloaks, were of superior material, of a darker grey and with longer capes (Plates E1, F1 and F3).

RA officers had scarlet-lined blue cloth cloaks fastened by gilt clasps at the base of the collar. RA soldiers' greatcoats were blue, sergeants having red collars.

By the time of Inkerman greatcoats were in daily wear and, with a few exceptions, the battle was fought in them—incidentally causing some confusion with the Russians who were similarly dressed, though their grey coats had a yellowish hue. Some pictures of Inkerman, contemporary and later, depict the British infantry in coatees, but the only evidence of troops so dressed is of the 68th Light Infantry, seen by Capt. Torrens, ADC to their brigadier, and the then-Midshipman Evelyn Wood RN with 'their red coats showing out clearly amongst the Russians' (Plate F2); and No.1 Company, Scots Fusilier Guards which, having been on picquet when its battalion moved off, jettisoned their greatcoats in a quarry to catch it up more quickly. Owing to the suddenness with which battalions were rushed into action from their camps there were other instances of varied dress, like that recorded by Sgt. Wilden of the Coldstream, who noticed that 'several took their places in the ranks only partly dressed; poor Captain Ramsden was killed in his brown shooting suit'.

Several Guards officers noted that their regiments went into action in their bearskin caps—Capt. Higginson of the Grenadiers had a bullet through his—though obviously there were some men who had lost theirs or were among those described by Wilden. The guardsman's undress headgear was known as a field cap; introduced just before the war, this was flat, with sides that could be turned down, and of blue cloth, piped in gold for officers and senior NCOs, in red for the Grenadiers, white for the Coldstream, yellow for the Fusiliers and with a regimental badge on the side. Vanson shows the Fusiliers' drum-major in a gold-piped field cap but the drummers are in round forage caps with diced bands. Field caps were worn by Goodlake's sharpshooters as more convenient than bearskins.

It is impossible to be precise about Line battalions' headdress at Inkerman as both forage caps and shakos were worn, depending on whether they went straight into action from the trenches, whichever came first to hand when they were turned out, and the number of shakos already lost or

destroyed. Probably there may have been more shakos visible in the Fourth Division which had not hitherto seen much action. There is a suggestion that shakos were still in use in the 21st Fusiliers of that division in Col. Ainslie's remark of a week before that his was getting 'very seedy indeed and I shall have to use my oilskin cover to keep it together'. Certainly in Norie's painting of the 21st's charge at Inkerman shakos predominate, one man even wearing his white cover and curtain—doubtless, like Ainslie, to keep it together. A sketch by Capt. Torrens shows some of the 68th wearing them. However, in view of contemporary references to the difficulty of telling friend from foe in the mist, it would seem likely that forage caps were generally worn; the Russians were wearing them and theirs, though of a different shape, could not have been so easily confused with a shako.

Similar factors to those that determined the headgear also influenced the accoutrements men fought in. Besides the essential bayonet and pouch belts, companies that were actually on picquet when the Russians came on would have had haversacks, water bottles and blankets. Around this date battalions were being reunited with their knapsacks, and Capt. Rowlands of the 41st, whose company had just relieved the night picquet, recalled his men had theirs with them. Off-duty men who were hurriedly turned out may have had no more than their belts. Edward Armitage's painting of the Grenadiers at Inkerman, based on eyewitness descriptions, shows some guardsmen with haversacks, some with water bottles, others with neither.

To what extent greatcoats were actually worn by the field batteries RA during the battle cannot be said with certainty, but they would undoubtedly have had them to hand, as they were carried either on the ammunition boxes or on horses of the mounted men. The Desanges painting of Sgt. Maj. Henry winning the VC for defending a gun against Russian infantry has him in a greatcoat; but even if the gun-numbers were so clad at the start of the battle, the labour of serving the guns would have probably rendered them superfluous (Plate E3). It seems inconceivable that the battalion gunners from the siege-train park, who had to manhaul the two 18-pdrs. into position, would have needed them; and indeed a lithograph, by and after A.



Gunner, RHA with 6-pdr. Unlike Hussars, all ranks RHA had five rows of buttons. All guns and vehicles were painted grey. Watercolour by R. Scanlon.

Maclure, of the gun position shows these gunners in forage caps and either shirt-sleeves or unbuttoned coatees amid the greatcoated infantry.

No mention has been made hitherto of general and staff officers, who in the main by this date wore their undress blue frock-coats and forage caps. At the Alma they had worn their plumed cocked hats, and at Balaclava Scarlett rebuked his ADC, Elliot, for appearing in a forage cap instead of his cocked hat, even sending him back to change. Scarlett himself had been in a frock-coat with his old 5th Dragoon Guards helmet, while his fellow-brigadier, Cardigan, eschewed all staff dress and wore his 11th Hussar uniform; he was, however, within his rights, as the 1846 Dress Regulations permitted 'General Officers in command of Hussars, when in the field, (to) wear a blue Jacket embroidered, of the Hussar pattern, and blue Pelisse with fur collar'. Plate E2 is a representation of Maj. Gen. Pennefather, the acting commander of Second Division, to whom, of all general officers present at Inkerman, the chief credit for victory was due. Armitage's painting has the distant figure of the Duke of Cambridge, First Division commander, similarly dressed. Capt. Clifford, who was present, drew Lord Raglan in a long-peaked forage cap and voluminous blue cloak. A photograph taken a few months later of Clifford

himself, who was on the staff of the Light Division, portrays him in forage cap, single-breasted frock-coat and staff undress blue trousers with 1¾-in. scarlet stripe.

Sevastopol

Before siege operations began against Sevastopol in early October no-one in authority, at home or in the Crimea, had envisaged a winter campaign. Although Balaclava and Inkerman had safeguarded the British position for the future, the casualties sustained and the bombardment's

ineffectiveness rendered an early assault on Sevastopol out of the question. Thus the army was condemned to endure the bitter Russian winter hopelessly ill-prepared.

An officer wrote: 'Our men had lived in their clothes since February, and rough stony ground as beds by night, with continuous trench work by day, had reduced their garments to tatters, though they had often been repaired with sandbags'. Even such rudimentary repairs were difficult, as any sewing kits had been left in the sorely-missed knapsacks, and in any case these had been pillaged before they were retrieved. Their only use was for patching the threadbare tents, converting into gaiters, and using their stiffening-boards for firewood. Fortunately the knapsacks of the Russian dead yielded the 'housewives' every Russian soldier was issued with for sewing, and also made useful leggings, while their long boots made handy replacements and their greatcoats could be used for patching and turning into sandals. Compared with the well-equipped French, Surgeon George Lawson said 'many were almost shoeless and shirtless' and at night slept 'covered only by the wet blanket which they have just brought from the trenches'. The Rifle Brigade's 1st Battalion had good reason to be thankful for Cathcart's groundsheets.

Officers were little better off. Capt. Addington of the 38th, writing in December, described his 'coat once scarlet but now a kind of reddish brown colour and full of holes, mended with black thread, gold lace all worn off, trousers with patches of many and various coloured cloths and worn bare at the knees, and a very dingy and battered forage cap'. Fortunate officers received parcels from thoughtful relatives, like Capt. Jocelyn of the Fusilier Guards acknowledging in November the safe arrival of new boots 'when I was almost barefooted', but few soldiers' families could afford, let alone post, comforts for their men. Several officers' letters home request the new tunic to be hurriedly made up and sent out, as well as varieties of topcoats, leg and foot wear.

The arrival of jerseys and drawers in December has been mentioned above. These and a fresh



Corporal of the 3rd Buffs in forage cap, greatcoat and long boots, accoutred with waistbelt, pouch-belt, haversack and water bottle with mess-tin slung from its strap. Roger Fenton photograph.

supply of greatcoats would have been available earlier, having been despatched from England on 14 October, but were sunk in Balaclava harbour in the great storm of 14 November. Consignments of proper winter clothing followed, but did not reach Balaclava until January–February, weeks after the really severe weather began; but even then many troops did not receive them owing to the difficulties of transportation to the uplands. According to price lists they included: blankets, drawers, socks, comforters, jerseys, sheepskin, fur and hooded coats, fur caps, thigh and knee boots, mitts, leggings and buffalo skins. Surgeon Reid of the 90th Light Infantry, one of the new regiments that arrived in December (throwing their shakos into the harbour as they disembarked), recorded that the sheepskin coats had the wool inside; when the men put their belts on over them ‘they were strange-looking creatures; coloured devices were painted on the skins which gave them a still more weird appearance’ (Plate G3).

By special dispensation of the War Secretary in person, officers were permitted blankets, underclothes, socks, jerseys, gloves, fur hats and coats—at public expense, a hitherto unknown indulgence. A favourite garment among officers was the ‘bunny coat’, a hip-length jacket looking not unlike a modern Barbour, but lined with rabbit fur; these can be seen in many of Roger Fenton’s photographs and one features in J. D. Luard’s painting *A Welcome Arrival* (National Army Museum).

By the time the troops on the uplands received their winter kit the worst weather was over, and many of the best men in the army had perished from exposure. Fenton, who arrived in the Crimea on 8 March, was able to capture the troops in their unusual garb, the like of which had never been seen before in the British Army. On 28 April 1855 orders were issued for it all to be set aside though it could still be used at night in the trenches when it was wet or cold. Four days later this was changed: the sheepskin coats and fur caps were to be returned to store but the long boots could be kept ‘as Commanding Officers think most desirable’. Clearly some colonels ignored this order, for it was repeated on 2 June and again on 17 July.

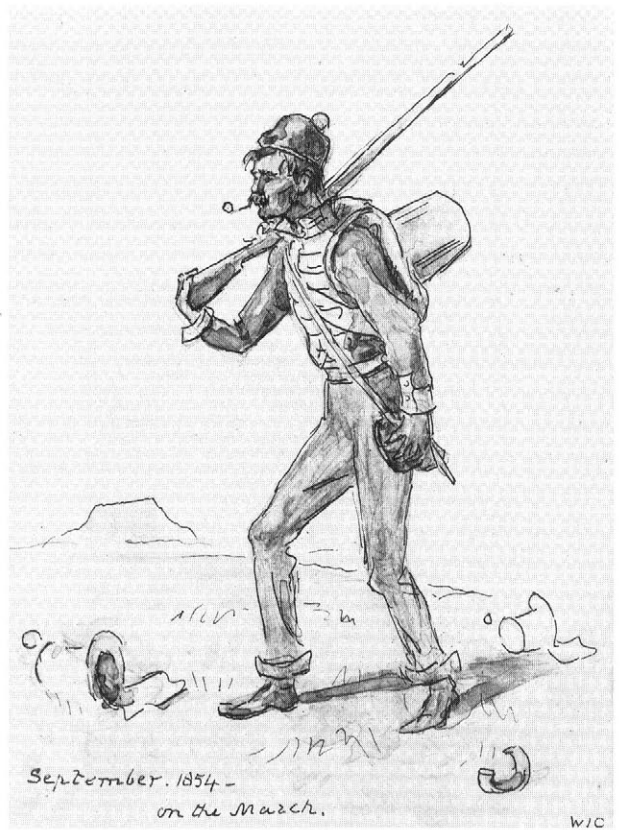
With the onset of warmer weather other orders were issued to smarten up the troops. Black neckerchiefs were issued in lieu of stocks for all

ranks. Officers were reminded in April that they were expected to wear these and ‘to appear on all occasions dressed in their proper uniforms’—not like a major seen at that time in shirt-sleeves, ‘a pair of French trousers, a red cummerbund and a Turkish fez’. By 1 June even dress in the trenches was incurring Raglan’s displeasure: ‘It is not necessary for the guards in the trenches to wear more than their usual uniforms. The Field-Marshal therefore directs that the red coatee shall be the dress worn by guards and working parties in the trenches. Officers upon guard will wear the red shell jacket or coatee. The greatcoat will be carried in any way the generals commanding divisions think best’. The war artist, William Simpson, sketched men of the 49th (Second Division) in the trenches on 23 June with greatcoats folded in knapsack straps.

Capt. Steevens of the 88th described his trench costume as ‘a shell jacket over which was worn a short tweed coat lined with fur; a revolver was carried on one side and a field glass on the other;

Officer, Grenadier Guards, in field cap, greatcoat and rolled blanket, with guardsman in fur cap and sheepskin coat with fleece worn outwards. Both have long boots. Roger Fenton photograph.





The four stages of the Crimean infantryman: July, September 1854, January, April 1855. Drawing by Captain W. J. Colville.



boots up to the knee and a seedy forage cap'. Another trench costume, as worn by a Grenadier officer of the 95th, is shown as Plate F3. During the summer Fenton photographed a number of infantry officers wearing a new item of equipment—a buff leather belt over the left shoulder suspending a black leather pouch, the shape of which in some instances suggests it contained revolver ammunition, but in others, like a surviving specimen bearing the 21st's grenade badge, clearly indicates it was designed for binoculars, which had been first invented in 1823 but had not hitherto supplanted the spy-glass or telescope in military favour.

Supplies of the new Enfield rifles reached the Crimea periodically during 1855. For example, the 2nd Rifle Brigade received them in February but the rest of the Light Division was not fully re-equipped until a year later. The 28th got them the day before they attacked the Redan in June, the Guards Brigade two months after. The rifle was most easily recognisable from the Minié by three steel, later iron, bands round the barrel and can be observed in a number of Fenton groups, e.g. the 68th, all of which must have been taken before June when Fenton departed.

During the summer the men were re-issued with white covers for shakos and forage caps, and also a linen 'sandbag' suit, so-called from its colour, the coat being cut like the new double-breasted tunic. From the little pictorial evidence of these suits, they appear to have been worn chiefly on working parties and off-duty. However, an amateur water-colour of Riflemen parading for the trenches, on which Plate H3 is based, shows the linen trousers being worn with, in most cases, the new rifle-green tunic.

Fenton photographed several officers in their new tunics but it is uncertain to what extent they reached the soldiers during 1855. From the above sketch the Rifle Brigade obviously received a consignment. Some of the new drafts for regiments came out in them, like, for example, that received by the 19th on 12 July. Simpson's drawings of the expedition to Kertch in May–June, in which part of the Highland Brigade was present, have some of the 42nd in dress jackets but some of the 93rd in tunics.

Feather bonnets were worn at Kertch, but on picquet Highlanders wore forage caps: glengarries

with diced bands for the 93rd, plain blue for the 79th; the 42nd retained Kilmarnocks like the rest of the Infantry, as did the later arrivals, the 71st and 72nd.

Tunics became more prevalent during the final months in the Crimea—the Grenadier Guards sailed for home so dressed and the 42nd were photographed in them by Robertson—but up until the fall of Sevastopol coatees would seem to have been more common. Clifford's water-colour of the assault on the Redan has the supports leaving a trench with officers and men all in coatees with forage caps. A well-known Fenton group of the 3rd Buffs are all in coatees but three of them have the new 1855 shako: this had a different, star-shaped cap plate and, though retaining the front and rear peaks, was $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. high in front, $7\frac{1}{8}$ in. behind, and was 1 in. less in diameter at the top than bottom, giving it a tilted effect, hence known as the 'French' pattern. A Norie water-colour of the same regiment has all ranks in these shakos and the new tunics; though possible for 1856, it seems unlikely for 1855.

Regiments like the Buffs, which arrived in the Crimea in 1855, did not necessarily have the new clothing. Fenton photographed a colour-sergeant of the 71st Highland Light Infantry in the old dress with its special headdress of a 'hummle' bonnet blocked out to the shape of the pre-1844 bell-topped shako. However, the 3rd and 71st, like most of the later battalions, had been in Mediterranean garrisons when the new dress was authorised. Nor does it appear that fresh clothing despatched for regiments which had been out some time was of the new pattern as a matter of course; the 34th, which had arrived in December 1854, was noted by the *Illustrated London News* as being all in coatees with forage caps when leaving the Crimea in July 1856. The 82nd, on the other hand, being one of the first regiments designated to receive the new dress in the clothing year 1855–56, may have had it when they arrived just before the fall of Sevastopol.

As observed by Simpson, Vanson and other eyewitnesses—and photographed by Fenton—the original cavalry regiments still wore the old dress throughout 1855. Vanson sketched a Royal Dragoon so dressed but without gauntlets, proceeding on some dismounted duty with sword and carbine and unusually carrying his valise, with rolled cloak above, on his back like a knapsack. Two

of the new regiments—the 10th Hussars and 12th Lancers—came from India and consequently also adhered to the old style, the 10th wearing their unique shako, which had been adopted regimentally in 1846 as more suitable for the Indian climate than the busby (Plate H2).

Some, but not all, of the Royal Artillery received the new dress before leaving the Crimea. A field battery was photographed wearing tunics and the new RA headdress of a busby with white plume at the left side held by a grenade.

Tunics were universal in the newly raised Land Transport Corps, formed in January 1855 to remedy the dearth of any such body, but whose performance did not live up to expectations. Its broad-brimmed hats gave it a unique appearance in the Crimean army and a derisive correspondent to the *Illustrated London News* complained that, despite their logistic function, 'they go about armed to the teeth'. The double-breasted blue tunics were faced with different colours—light blue, red, yellow, white, grey and green—according to which Division its units were attached (Plate H1). At first each brigade had two troops, each of two subdivisions; but by the end of the war, after various re-organisations, each division had two LTC battalions, one transport, the other commissariat. The 14 battalions so formed totalled 8,000 all ranks.

Close of the War and Return

Though operations practically ended with the fall of Sevastopol, except for the Kinburn expedition and the cavalry reconnaissance to Eupatoria, the war was not over; and the army had to spend another winter in the Crimea. Protective clothing, now in plentiful supply, was issued by early October and taken into wear from 21 November. Since all regimental identification marks were hidden under such clothing, orders were issued 'to cause the regimental numbers to be worn on the winter caps and on the shoulders of the winter coats'. With wooden huts to live in, medical, transport and commissariat on a better footing, the British troops (unlike the French, whose administration now broke down) emerged the following spring in capital condition to continue the war if necessary.

The series of photographs known as 'Crimean Heroes', taken in 1856 by Messrs. Howlett and Cundall soon after the return of the regiments,

mostly at Aldershot where many were first quartered, show cavalymen, gunners, sappers, guardsmen, linesmen and riflemen, the majority in single- or double-breasted tunics as appropriate, with full dress headgear or forage caps. Nevertheless the coatee was still around, as their photographs of the wounded at Chatham reveal, as do those taken at Woolwich on the Royal Artillery's return. It was seen in considerable numbers at Aldershot on 8 July, when the Queen addressed her Crimean troops, worn by cavalry, line, Highlanders and riflemen—a scene painted for her by G. H. Thomas; some appear in the Guards' ranks but most were in tunics. Thus the coatee was still being worn two years after its supersession. Furthermore the double-breasted infantry tunic was itself already obsolescent. On 28 March it had been decided to replace it, from 1 April 1857, with a single-breasted style, as will be seen in the third volume of this series.

Facings, Old Dress Lace and Button Arrangement

Abbreviations (Infantry only). Lace: B = Bastion. SE = Square-end. SP = Straight-point. Buttons: 1 = Regular. 2 = Pairs. 3 = Threes.

Guards

Blue: Grenadier (1), Coldstream (2), Scots Fusilier (3). No lace except SE on cuffs of double-breasted coatees. Drummers, single-breasted coatees SP.

Line Cavalry and Infantry (excluding Hussars—unfaced)

Blue: 1DG, 4DG, 1D, 2D; 1st (B/1), 4th (B/1), 7th (SE/1), 13th (B/2), 18th (SE/2), 21st (SE/2), 23rd (B/1, Drummers SP/1), 42nd (B/1), 50th (SE/2).

Buff: 13LD; 3rd (SE/2), 14th (SE/2), 31st (SE/1), 48th (SE/2), 62nd (SE/2), 71st (SE/1), 90th (SE/2).

Yellow: 6D; 9th (SE/2), 20th (SE/2), 28th (SE/2), 30th (B/1), 34th (SE/2), 38th (B/1), 44th (SE/1), 46th (SE/2), 57th (SE/2), 72nd (B/1), 77th (SE/1), 82nd (B or SP/2), 88th (SP/2), 92nd (SE/2), 93rd (SP/1), 95th (B/1).

White: 6DG¹, 17L; 17th (SE/2), 41st (B/1), 47th (SE/2).

¹Uniformed as Light Dragoons except for helmets.



Green: 5DG; 19th (SE/2), 39th (SE/2), 49th (B/1), 55th (SE/2), 63rd (SE/2), 68th (SE/2), 79th (SE/2).

Red: 4LD, 12L; 33rd (B/2).

Purple: 56th (SE/2).

Black: 89th (SP/2).

Sky-blue: 97th (SE/1).

(Infantry sergeants: lace as indicated on collar and cuffs only of double-breasted coatees.)

Rifle Brigade

Black. No lace/1.

The Plates

A: Bulganak and the Alma

1: Private, 8th Hussars

2: Colour-Sergeant, Battalion Company, 33rd Regiment

3: Battalion Company Officer, 55th Regiment

A1 wears regulation Hussar dress for marching order as modified by orders issued before the landing: busby without plume, jacket, barrel sash,

Officers of the 57th Regiment, 1855. The three centre figures are wearing 'bunny' coats over shell jackets. Roger Fenton photograph.

trousers, no pelisse. Accoutrements: sword belt with sabretache (Hussars only), 20-round pouch and belt with carbine swivel, haversack, water bottle. Weapons: Victoria carbine and 1829 Light Cavalry sword.

A2 is in Line Infantry full dress with the double-breasted coatee worn by sergeants and above, and accoutred with the reduced kit specified for the landing. Colour-sergeant was the senior NCO of a company, equivalent to the modern CSM; note his arm badge. He has the 1850 bayonet waistbelt fitted with cap pouch and sliding frog; Rank and File frogs were fixed (see G3).

A3 is a typical infantry officer at the Alma, having discarded his shako in favour of a forage cap to conform with his men. Battalion company officers wore epaulettes, flank companies' gilt chain wings. His rolled greatcoat and haversack contain the few belongings he was permitted to take on shore.



Examples of the protective clothing that reached the Crimea too late for the winter of 1854–55 worn by a bugler (centre standing) and men of the 68th Light Infantry. Roger Fenton photograph.

B: The Alma

1: Private, 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers

2: Sergeant, 1st Battalion, Scots Fusilier Guards

3: Grenadier Company Officer, 42nd Highlanders

B1 is a typical Light Division soldier of one of the regiments that first stormed the Great Redoubt. Like many, he has discarded his shako and adjusted his unsuitable clothing as comfortably as he can. Some of this regiment had waistbelts, others shoulder belts for their bayonets. All men were expected to find and carry their own firewood. Note 'bastion' lace.

Unlike the Line, all guardsmen had double-breasted coatees (except drummers), sergeants—**B2**—having gold epaulettes instead of the R&F white and gold lace on collar and cuffs. All three Guards' battalions had shoulder bayonet belts and apparently carried the greatcoat rolled on top of the blanket pack. Guards sergeants carried swords as well as bayonets.

B3's jacket has the wings of a flank company, other company and field officers having epaulettes.

The men of all Highland companies wore wings, as in Plate C1. The 42nd was distinguished from the 79th and 93rd by their scarlet hackles, blue facings, R&F lace and sporrans. Highland jackets were the same as coatees but with shorter, 9-in. tails.

C: Balaclava

1: Corporal, Battalion Company, 93rd Highlanders

2: Officer, Royal Horse Artillery

3: Trumpeter, 4th Light Dragoons

C1's tartan and hose were similar to the 42nd's, the 79th's completely different: Cameron of Erracht and red-green. Like Fusiliers, Grenadiers and Light Infantry, Highland NCOs wore chevrons on both sleeves. Unlike **B1**, this NCO's cap pouch is in a jacket pocket, slit behind the lace loops. The latter are in 'straight-point' style.

There is little pictorial evidence of the RHA in the field and **C2** is based on a Fenton photograph, dress regulations and surviving items of uniform. Soldiers' jackets were similar, though with yellow lace throughout and in a simplified design on collar, cuffs and back seams; their accoutrements were similar to **A1**'s. Note his spy-glass, essential for a gunner officer.

Trumpeters (**C3**) on service carried a bugle as

well as a trumpet and differed from the R&F by not wearing a pouch-belt, being armed with a pistol, carried with its ammunition in a saddle wallet, and having the jacket's back seams in the facing colour. Note the shako's oilskin cover, and the removal of shoulder scales.

D: Balaclava

1: *Sergeant, 2nd Royal North British Dragoons*

2: *Private, 17th Lancers*

3: *Officer, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons*

The Greys (**D1**) stood out among the Heavy Brigade by their horses' colour and their bearskin caps, instead of helmets as in D3. Note the 1853 universal cavalry sword with which part of the regiment was equipped, the remainder having the 1821 bowl-guard type. Its officers and sergeants, entitled by regulations to sabretaches, ignored the Cavalry Division order confining them to Hussars.

D2, with oilskin-covered lance-cap, wears the experimental grey trousers, also issued to the 13th Light Dragoons. Since Lancers had pistols instead of carbines, their pouch-belts had no swivels. He, like A1 and C3, has the 1829 sword. Among Light Cavalry only Lancers wore gauntlets, which the 17th retained.

D3 is a typical Heavy Brigade officer, with plume and epaulettes discarded, undress belts, his rank distinguished by his waist sash. This regiment dispensed with gauntlets. The 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards had small tassels on their collar and cuff lace loops; Greys' officers had a grenade on their collars. His sword is the 1821 Heavies' officers' pattern.

E: Inkerman

1: *Private, 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards*

2: *Major-General J. L. Pennefather*

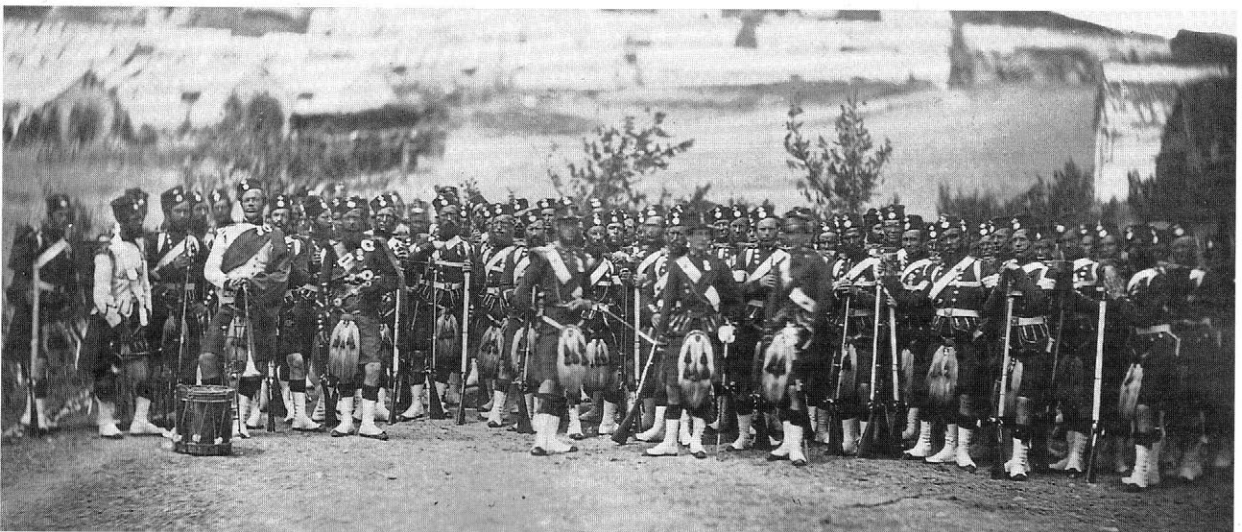
3: *Sergeant, Royal Artillery*

Most guardsmen fought at Inkerman as in **E1** except for one company, Scots Fusilier Guards in coatees and no bearskin plume, and Grenadiers with white plumes on the left side. Note cap pouch on pouch-belt, peculiar to the Coldstream. Guards' pouches had brass plates on the flap, in seniority: Royal Cipher within crowned Garter; Garter Star; Thistle Star.

Based on portraits, **E2** is also typical of general officers' field dress. Pennefather, a brigade commander, assumed command of Second Division at Inkerman in the absence of de Lacy Evans, who was sick. Note general officer's sash and Mameluke-type sword. He carries a spy-glass and has his cloak ready to put on.

E3, being the No.1, or commander of a field battery gun-crew, was mounted and armed with a Dundas artillery sword and a Victoria carbine strapped to his horse. He wears the RA coatee, double-breasted for all ranks. His forage cap's gold-laced band was a sergeant's distinction, gunners having red. His greatcoat, on his horse, was blue with a red collar.

Light Company, 42nd Highlanders at the end of the war. All wear forage caps and, except for left-hand officer (centre), new double-breasted doublets. Note officers' whistles and chains on their sword belts and white doublets of drummer and bandsman at left. Robertson photograph. (Imperial War Museum)





F: Inkerman

1: Sergeant, Battalion Company, 49th Regiment

2: Bugler, 68th Light Infantry

3: Grenadier Company Officer, 95th Regiment

F1's regiment was prominent at Inkerman and 'Little Inkerman' (26 October). All its companies had red tufts on forage caps. Note the collar and cuffs in regimental facing colour for sergeants. The 49th had been garrisoning the Ionian Islands pre-war since 1850, hence the forage cap peak (shown by Vanson) and the shoulder bayonet belt.

F2's was the only regiment known to have fought Inkerman without greatcoats. Also Mediterranean-based pre-war, it too had shoulder belts. Note his bugler's sword and regimental pattern, 'square-end' lace permitted to buglers and drummers instead of plain white. In addition to musical duties they, and regimental bandsmen, had to assist with casualty clearance. Bandsmen's coatees were white, double-breasted.

F3 is based on a photograph of Capt. Morgan wearing his Crimean trench kit. He shortened his greatcoat skirts as more convenient, and seems to have done likewise to the cape which, for officers, was normally elbow-length. The revolver belt was a non-regulation item, made to his own specification.

G: Sevastopol

1: Private, 90th Light Infantry

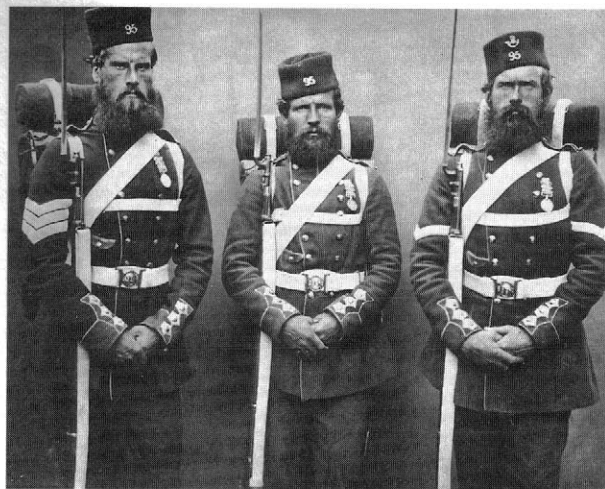
2: Sergeant, Royal Sappers and Miners

3: Corporal, Light Company, 97th Regiment

G1, equipped for night trench duty and based on a H. H. Crealock watercolour, shows examples of the winter clothing which arrived in Jan.–Feb. 1855: fur cap, red 'comforter', sheepskin coat worn over the greatcoat, and long boots. The sheepskin's embroidery suggests it was an import from the Balkans. The waistbelt's string fastening, caused by the clothing's bulk, comes from a photograph.

Wearing a shell jacket and forage cap, **G2** is based on Simpson's *Russian Rifle-Pit*, showing a Sapper sergeant supervising the reconstruction of its captured defences. Simpson's figure is apparently

Scots Fusilier Guardsmen home from the Crimea in their new tunics, with Enfield rifles. The corporal wears the French Legion of Honour with his Crimean medal. The centre man still has the cross-belts worn with the coatee. Note his cap pouch at waist level. Howlett and Cundall photograph.



Sgt. Geary, Pte. Onslow, L/Cpl. Cattray (Light Company), 95th Regiment, in the new uniform with forage caps on their return home, with Crimean medals. Howlett and Cundall photograph. (Imperial War Museum)

unarmed but the RS&M carbine and sword bayonet are shown here, with a sergeant's pouch belt which bore a grenade and chained whistle.

The 97th provided stormers for the final assault on the Redan and entered it, though suffering severely. Based on Clifford's water-colours and a Robertson photograph, **G3** has opened his coatee, tucked his neckerchief (issued in lieu of stocks) in his waistbelt and wears the obsolete grey tweed summer trousers. Clifford shows greatcoats folded in the knapsack straps but no haversacks or water bottles. Note the new Enfield rifle and bayonet.

H: Sevastopol

1: Private, Land Transport Corps

2: Corporal, 10th Hussars

3: Private, Rifle Brigade

H1 is based on drawings by Simpson, the French war artist Constantin Guys, and the *Illustrated London News*. His light blue facings denote attachment to the First Division. The accoutrements were of plain bridle leather. He and **H3** wear the 1854 pattern tunic. The LTC were armed with carbines but the RA type shown is speculative.

The 10th Hussars arrived in April 1855 after a 109-day journey, partly overland, from India. Based on the Regimental History (1891), **H2** wears the special regimental shako, which had an oilskin or white cover according to season, pelisse, and untanned leather long boots, which a sketch of the

roth's journey suggests were obtained before leaving India. His arms are as for A1.

Besides his new tunic **H3**, based on a water-colour sketch, wears the linen 'sandbag' trousers issued in 1855 with a tunic of the same material,

primarily as a working dress. His accoutrements are as worn with the Rifles' old double-breasted coatee, his greatcoat is 'en banderole' and he has the Enfield rifle.

Notes sur les planches en couleur

A1 Uniforme de hussard réglementaire pour la marche, modifié en enlevant le plumet et la pelisse. Seuls les hussards avaient la sabretache. La carabine *Victoria* et l'épée de la cavalerie légère de 1820 sont portées avec un sac de 20 cartouches sur la courroie de la carabine, la musette et la gourde. **A2** La tunique croisée portée par les sergents d'infanterie et ci-dessus, avec l'équipement réduit pour le débarquement. **A3** Officier caractéristique à Alma, il a mis de côté son shako au profit de son calot.

B1 Modification caractéristique de l'uniforme en campagne, pour confort. Certains soldats de ce bataillon utilisaient une ceinture à la taille, d'autre l'ancienne bandoulière pour porter leur baïonnette. **B2** Tous les soldats de la Garde avaient des tuniques croisées et les sergents des épaulettes dorées et de la dentelle dorée au col et aux poignets, ils portaient des épées et des baïonnettes. **B3** Notez les 'ailettes' ou les 'nids d'hirondelle' indiquant qu'il s'agit d'un grenadier ou de la compagnie légère du bataillon. Les vestes avaient des queues plus courtes dans les régiments des *Highlands* mais ressemblaient par ailleurs au modèle courant.

C1 Les soldats de toutes les compagnies des unités des '*Highlands*' portaient des 'nids d'hirondelle' aux épaules; et les sous-officiers portaient des chevrons sur les deux manches, de même que les *Fusiliers*, *Grenadiers* et l'*Infanterie légère* mais non pas les gros des soldats de ligne. Comparez le sac à amorces avec B1—cet homme a le sien cousu dans sa veste comme une poche à doublure de cuir, ce qui se faisait dans plusieurs unités. **C2** D'après une photographie de *Fenton*, articles réglementaires et dont certains ont été préservés; les soldats portaient des uniformes similaires quoique la dentelle soit plus simple et jaune. **C3** Les trompettes portaient un clairon et une trompette; ils ne portaient pas de sac à cartouches car ils conservaient leur pistolet et leur munition dans une bourse et selle; et les coutures arrières de la veste avaient un liseré de couleur réglementaire. Notez la disparition des contre-épaulettes et la coiffe de shako en toile huilée.

D1 Les bonnets à poil et la couleur des chevaux distinguaient ce régiment. Les officiers et les sergents portaient des sabretaches malgré les ordres disciplinaires. Les officiers portaient une grenade sur le col. **D2** Notez la couverture en toile huilée sur le *czapka*; les pantalons gris portés aussi par le *13th Light Dragoons*, et les gants portés uniquement par cette unité de la cavalerie légère. **D3** Un officier caractéristique de la cavalerie lourde, le casaco et les épaulettes ont été retirées, seule sa ceinture marque son rang. Le col et la dentelle des poignets des officiers des *4th* et *5th Dragoons Guards* portaient de petites houppes.

E1 La plupart des soldats de la Garde ont combattu à *Inkerman* vêtus de cette façon. Le sac à amorces sur la ceinture était particulier au *Coldstream*; et le reverse du sac à cartouches présentait l'écusson de la *Garter Star*. **E2** Une tenue de combat caractéristique d'un officier général. **E3** Le commandant d'un peloton de pièce était monté à cheval, armé d'une épée et d'une carabine fixée par une courroie à son cheval.

F1 Notez les poignets et le col avec liseré de couleur réglementaire verte sur le manteau du sergent; et la pointe inhabituelle de son calot, d'après un croquis fait sur le vif par Vanson. Le *49th* portait encore les anciennes bandoulières. **F2** Cette unité a combattu sans porter de manteau à *Inkerman*. Notez l'épée du clairon; et la dentelle spéciale sur la tunique. **F3** D'après une photographie; notez le manteau raccourci et la cape et la courroie du pistolet non réglementaire pour un Adams ou un Colt, propriété personnelle de ce soldat.

G1 Les manteaux en peau de mouton, importés des Balkans, étaient souvent brodés; notez aussi l'écharpe rouge, le bonnet de fourrure et les longues bottes. D'après une aquarelle de *Creakock* faite sur le vif. **G2** Notez la courroie du sac du sergent, avec grenade, chaîne et sifflet. La calotte a un liseré rouge et une très petite pointe. **G3** Pour l'orage de *Redan* il a ouvert son col et accroché son foulard noir à sa ceinture. Il porte son manteau roulé dans les courroies de son sac d'ordonnance, mais pas de paquetage, de musette ou de gourde. Notez le nouveau fusil Enfield.

H1 Des parements bleu clair (et notez le disque sur le rebord du chapeau) identifient un détachement de la Première Division. Il porte une tunique de nouvelle coupe 1854. **H2** Arrivé d'Inde en avril 1855, il porte la coiffe de shako, pour la pluie, du régiment; une pelisse et des bottes hautes de cuir non tanné. **H3** La tunique vert foncé des *Fusiliers*, avec détails en noir, a ici la nouvelle coupe croisée de 1854, avec pans entiers. Les pantalons sont en étoffe de chanvre grossière, la moitié appartient à la tenue réglementaire de corvée; le manteau est jeté sur l'épaule *en banderole*.

Farbtafeln

A1 Übliche Husarem-Marschuniform, ohne Federbusch und Pelzbesatz. Nur Husaren trugen eine Säbeltasche. Victoria-Karabiner und leichtes Kavallerie-schwert von 1820, mit 20 Patronen in einem Beutel am Karabinergürtel, dazu Brotbeutel und Wasserflasche. **A2** Die zweireihige Weste der Infanterie-Sergeanten in der reduzierten Landcausrüstung. **A3** Typischer Offizier der Alma, mit Feldmütze statt Tschako.

B1 Typische, bequemer Modifikation der Uniform für den Einsatz im Feld. Einige Männer in diesem Bataillon verwendeten einen Degenkoppel anstelle des Schultergurts für das Bajonett. **B2** Alle Guards hatten zweireihige Westen; die Sergeanten trugen goldene Epauletten und Goldtresse an Kragen und Manschetten und trugen neben Bajonetten auch Schwerter. **B3** Man beachte die 'wings' oder 'Schwalbennester' für Grenadiere bzw. leichte Kompanien des Bataillons. Die Jacken hatten kürzere Schöße in den Highland-Regimentern, waren aber im übrigen der Standard-Ausführung ähnlich.

C1 Männer aller Kompanien der Highland-Einheiten trugen 'Schwalbennester' auf den Schultern; Unteroffiziere hatten Rangwinkel auf beiden Ärmeln, ebenso wie die Fusiliers, Grenadiers und Light Infantry, im Gegensatz zur Mehrheit der Line. Man verglichete den Zündhütchenbeutel mit B1—hier ist er eine ledergefüllte Jackentasche, die sich in verschiedenen Einheiten findet. **C2** Nach einem Foto von Fenton, den Vorschriften und erhalten gebliebenen Beispielen; Soldaten trugen ähnliche Uniformen, allerdings mit einfacheren gelben Tressen. **C3** Trompeter trugen ein Horn und eine Trompete, aber keinen Beutelgurt, da sie eine Pistole und Munition in einer Satteltasche mit sich führten; die rückseitigen Jackensäume hatten Schnurbesatz in den Regimentsfarben.

D1 Die Bärenfellmützen und die Farben der Pferde waren die kennzeichnenden Merkmale dieses Regiments. Offiziere und Sergeanten trugen Säbeltaschen entgegen den Vorschriften. Offiziere trugen ausserdem ein Granatenabzeichen am Kragen. **D2** Man beachte den Wachstafel-überzug auf der *czapka*, die grauen Hosen (auch von den *13th Light Dragoons* getragen) und die nur von dieser Einheit der leichten Kavallerie getragenen Handschuhe. **D3** Typischer Offizier der schweren Kavallerie, ohne Federbusch und Epauletten; sein Rang ist lediglich an der Schärpe abzulesen. Offiziere der *4th* und *5th Dragoon Guards* trugen Quasten am Kragen und Manschetten spitzen.

E1 Die meisten bei *Inkerman* kämpfenden Guards trugen diese Bekleidung. Zündhütchenbeutel am Gürtel zeichneten den *Coldstream* aus, und das *Garter Star* Abzeichen fand sich auf dem Deckel des Patronenbeutels. **E2** Typische Felduniform für Offiziere. **E3** Der Kommandant einer schützenden Kompanie war beritten und mit einem Schwert soie einem (am Pferd festgeschürten) Karabiner bewaffnet.

F1 Man beachte die grüne Regimentsfarbe an den Manschetten und dem Krage des Mantels dieses Sergeanten sowie die ungewöhnliche spitze Feldmütze, von Vanson nach dem Leben gezeichnet. Die Männer des *49th* trugen noch die alten Kreuzgurte. **F2** Diese Einheit kämpfte bei *Inkerman* ohne Mäntel. Man beachte das Schwert des Trompeters und die Spitzen an der Jacke. **F3** Nach einem Foto; man beachte den kurzen Mantel und die Kappe sowie den nicht vorschriftsmässigen Pistolengurt für eine private Adams oder Colt.

G1 Mäntel aus Schaffell, aus den Balkanländern importiert, wurden häufig bestickt; man beachte ausserdem den roten Schal, die Pelzmütze und die hohen Stiefel. Nach einem Aquarell von *Creakock* nach dem Leben. **G2** Man beachte den Beutelgurt des Sergeanten, mit einer Granate, Kette und Pfeife. Die Kappe hat roten Schnurbesatz und eine sehr kleine Spitze. **G3** Er hat für die Erstürmung der *Redan* seinen Kragen geöffnet und sein schwarzes Halstuch um seinen Gürtel geschlungen. Sein Mantel ist in den Schnüren des Rucksacks aufgerollt, aber er hat weder Ballen noch Futterbeutel oder Wasserflasche. Man beachte das Enfield-Gewehr.

H1 Hellblaue Aufschläge (man beachte die Scheibe am Hutrand) bezeichnen die Zugehörigkeit zur First Division. Er trägt eine Jacke nach dem neuen Schnitt von 1854. **H2** Im April 1855 aus Indien kommand, trägt er den Tschakobügelzug des Regiments, Pelzbesatz und hohe Stiefel aus ungegerbtem Leder. **H3** Die dunkelgrüne Jacke der Rifles mit schwarzen Details, in der neuen zweireihigen Ausführung von 1854, mit Schössen in voller Länge. Die Hosen sind aus Sackzeug, die Hälfte der ausgegebenen Arbeitsuniform. Der Mantel ist 'en banderole' gewickelt.

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