



SUPPLEMENT

TO

The London Gazette

Of TUESDAY the 24th of FEBRUARY.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1857.

War Office, 24th February, 1857.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to signify Her intention to confer the Decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Officers and Men of Her Majesty's Navy and Marines, and Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men of Her Majesty's Army, who have been

recommended to Her Majesty for that Decoration,—in accordance with the rules laid down in Her Majesty's Warrant of the 29th of January, 1856—on account of acts of bravery performed by them before the Enemy during the late War, as recorded against their several names, viz. :—

ROYAL NAVY (INCLUDING THE NAVAL BRIGADE EMPLOYED ON SHORE) AND ROYAL MARINES.

Name and Rank.	Act of Bravery for which recommended.
Cecil William Buckley, Commander	<p>Lord Lyons reports that—"Whilst serving as junior Lieutenant of the 'Miranda,' this Officer landed in presence of a superior force, and set fire to the Russian stores at Genitchi;" and "he also performed a similar <i>desperate service</i> at Taganrog."</p> <p>The first service referred to occurred after the shelling of the town of Genitchi, on the 29th May, 1855. After mentioning that the stores were in a very favourable position for supplying the Russian Army, and that, therefore, their destruction was of the utmost importance, Captain Lyons writes: "Lieutenant Cecil W. Buckley, Lieutenant Hugh T. Burgoyne, and Mr. John Roberts, gunner, volunteered to land alone, and fire the stores, which offer I accepted, knowing the imminent risk there would be in landing a party in presence of such a superior force, and out of gun-shot of the ships. This very dangerous service they most gallantly performed, narrowly escaping the Cossacks, who all but cut them off from their boat."</p> <p>(Despatch from Admiral Lord Lyons, 2nd June, 1855, No. 419.)</p> <p>The second volunteer service was performed while the town of Taganrog was being bombarded by the boats of the Fleet, and is thus recorded by Captain Lyons:—"Lieutenant Cecil Buckley, in a four-oared gig, accompanied by Mr. Henry Cooper, Boatswain, and manned by volunteers, repeatedly landed and fired the different stores and Government buildings. This dangerous, not to say desperate service (carried out in a town containing upwards of 3,000 troops, constantly endeavouring to prevent it, and only checked by the fire of the boats' guns), was most effectually performed."</p> <p>(Despatch from Admiral Lord Lyons, 6th June, 1855, No. 429.)</p>

Name and Rank.	Act of Bravery for which recommended.
John Talbot Burgoyne, Commander	<p>Lord Lyons writes :—" As Senior Lieutenant of the 'Swallow,' this Officer landed with Lieutenant Buckley, and Mr. J. Roberts, Gunner, in presence of a superior force, and set fire to the stores at Genitchi, a service of <i>imminent risk</i>." (Despatch from Admiral Lord Lyons, 2nd June, 1855, No. 419.) N.B.—This service has been previously described in the preceding notice of Lieutenant Buckley's services.</p>
John Roberts, Gunner	<p>This Warrant Officer landed with Lieutenants Buckley and Burgoyne at Genitchi, in presence of a superior force, and set fire to the Stores, a service of <i>imminent risk</i>. (Despatch from Admiral Lord Lyons, 2nd June, 1855, No. 419.)</p>
Henry Cooper, Boatswain	<p>Performed the desperate service of landing at Taganrog in presence of a large force, to set fire to the Government Stores. See preceding Memoir of Commander Buckley. (Admiral Lord Lyons' Despatch, 6th June, 1855, No. 429.)</p>
Joseph Trewavas, Seaman	<p>"Particularly mentioned as having cut the hawsers of the floating bridge in the Straits of Genitchi, under a heavy fire of musketry, on which occasion he was wounded." This service was performed by the crews of the Captain's gig, and of one of the paddle-box boats of the "Beagle," under a heavy fire of musketry at about a distance of eighty yards; the beach being completely lined with troops, and the adjacent houses filled with Riflemen. Joseph Trewavas is especially mentioned in the despatches as having been the person who cut the hawser. (Despatch from Admiral Lord Lyons of 10th July, 1855, No. 546.)</p>
Joseph Kellaway, Boatswain	<p>"Whilst Boatswain of the 'Wrangler,' in the Sea of Azoff, was taken prisoner after a <i>stout resistance</i>, whilst endeavouring to rescue Mr. Odevaine, Mate." This gallant service was performed on shore near Mariopol. A detachment, consisting of Mr. Odevaine, Mate; Mr. Kellaway, Boatswain; and three Seamen, had been dispatched from the "Wrangler" to endeavour to burn some boats, fishing stations, and hay-stacks, on the opposite side of a small lake. They had nearly reached the spot, when they were fired upon by a party of fifty Russian soldiers, who suddenly rushed from their ambush, and endeavoured to cut off their retreat. One man fell into the enemy's hands, but Mr. Kellaway, and the two other seamen, had contrived to make good their escape, when Mr. Odevaine accidentally fell. Kellaway, apparently imagining him to be wounded, without a moment's hesitation returned to his rescue, risking his own life to succour his Commanding Officer. Unfortunately, while lifting up Mr. Odevaine, they were surrounded by the enemy, and, notwithstanding a gallant but hopeless resistance by Mr. Kellaway, they were both made prisoners. Commander Burgoyne, who has furnished these particulars, observes, "I was myself an observer of the zeal, gallantry, and self-devotion that characterized Mr. Kellaway's conduct." (Despatches from Admiral Lord Lyons, of 8th September, 1855, No. 746; and of 22nd September, 1855, No. 796.)</p>
George Fiott Day, Commander	<p>With great enterprise and gallantry, landed, and successfully carried out a reconnoissance, within the enemy's lines at Genitchi. This service was performed by Commander Day, with the view of ascertaining the practicability of reaching the enemy's gun-vessels, which lay within the Straits of Genitchi, close to the town. It was performed by Commander Day alone on a dark but fine night, with the assistance of a pocket-compass. After traversing four or five miles of low swampy ground, occasionally up to his knees in water, he at length advanced to within about 200 yards of the vessels. From the perfect silence on board them, it was his conviction that they were without crews, and when he returned, it was with the full</p>

Name and Rank.	Act of Bravery for which recommended.
<p>John Edmund Commerell, Commander</p>	<p>impression that the expedition was a feasible one. This opinion, however, he was induced to change on the following day, in consequence of the increasing activity which was apparent in the direction of the vessels, and therefore he determined on making a second visit to the spot. On this occasion the night was a squally one, and the journey longer and more difficult than before. On reaching the spot, finding the vessels manned, and their crews apparently on the alert, he decided that any attempt to surprise them was out of the question. (Despatch from Admiral Lord Lyons, 9th October, 1855, No. 844.) N.B.—It was while attempting a reconnoissance on the same ground, that Captain L'Allemand, of the French steam-vessel "Mouette," lost his life.</p> <p>"When commanding the 'Weser,' in the Sea of Azoff, crossed the Isthmus of Arabat, and destroyed large quantities of forage on the Crimean shore of the Sivash."</p> <p>This enterprise was performed by Commander Commerell, at night, accompanied by William Rickard, Quartermaster, and George Milestone, A.B. Having hauled their small boat across the Spit of Arabat, they traversed the Sivash to the Crimean shore of the Putrid Sea. The magazine of corn, of which they were in search, lay about two miles and a-half off, and to reach it they had to ford two rivers, the Kara-su and the Salghir. The forage and corn, amounting to 400 tons, were stacked on the banks of the latter river, in the vicinity of a guard-house, and close to from twenty to thirty mounted Cossacks, who were encamped in the neighbouring village. Commander Commerell and his two companions contrived to ignite the stacks, the rapid blazing of which alarmed the guard, who pursued them to the shore with a heavy fire of musketry, and very nearly succeeded in taking them prisoners. (Despatch from Admiral Lord Lyons, 6th November, 1855, No. 899.)</p>
<p>William Rickard, Quartermaster ..</p>	<p>"Accompanied his Commander, Lieutenant Commerell, of the 'Weser,' to the Crimean shore of the Sivash, and, whilst under a heavy fire of musketry, remained to assist George Milestone, who had fallen." (Despatch from Admiral Lord Lyons, 6th November, 1855, No. 899.)</p> <p>The service performed by William Rickard is thus described by Commander Commerell, in his despatch :—"I must bring to your notice the excellent conduct of the small party who accompanied me, more especially that of William Rickard, Quartermaster, who, though much fatigued himself, remained to assist the other seaman, who, from exhaustion, had fallen in the mud, and was unable to extricate himself, notwithstanding the enemy were keeping up a heavy fire on us, at the distance of thirty or forty yards, as we crossed the mud."</p>

NAVAL BRIGADE.

Name and Rank.	Act of Bravery for which recommended.
<p>William Peel, Captain</p>	<p>Sir Stephen Lushington recommends this Officer :— 1st. For having on the 18th October, 1854, at the greatest possible risk, taken up a live shell, the fuze still burning, from among several powder cases, outside the magazine, and thrown it over the parapet (the shell bursting as it left his hands), thereby saving the magazines, and the lives of those immediately round it. (Despatch from Sir S. Lushington inclosed in letter from Admiral Lord Lyons, 10th May, 1856).</p>

Name and Rank.	Act of Bravery for which recommended.
Edward St. John Daniels, Midshipman	<p><i>2nd.</i> On the 5th November, 1854, at the Battle of Inkerman, for joining the Officers of the Grenadier Guards, and assisting in defending the colours of that Regiment, when hard pressed at the Sandbag Battery. (Sir S. Lushington is authorized to make this statement by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Division, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who is ready to bear testimony to the fact.)</p> <p><i>3rd.</i> On the 18th June, 1855, for volunteering to lead the Ladder Party at the assault on the Redan, and carrying the first ladder until wounded.</p> <p>Sir Stephen Lushington recommends this Officer:—<i>1st.</i> For answering a call for volunteers to bring in powder to the Battery, from a waggon in a very exposed position under a destructive fire, a shot having disabled the horses. (This was reported by Captain Peel, commanding the Battery at the time.)</p> <p><i>2nd.</i> For accompanying Captain Peel at the Battle of Inkermann as Aide-de-camp.</p> <p><i>3rd.</i> For devotion to his leader, Captain Peel, on the 18th June, 1855, in tying a tourniquet on his arm on the glacis of the Redan, whilst exposed to a very heavy fire.</p> <p>(Despatch from Sir S. Lushington inclosed in letter from Admiral Lord Lyons, 10th May, 1856.)</p>
Wm. Nathan Wright Hewett, Lieutenant	<p><i>1st.</i> On the occasion of a repulse of a sortie of Russians by Sir De Lacy Evans' Division on the 26th October, 1854, Mr. Hewett, then Acting-Mate of Her Majesty's Ship "Beagle," was in charge of the Right Lancaster Battery before Sebastopol. The advance of the Russians placed the gun in great jeopardy, their skirmishers advancing within 300 yards of the Battery, and pouring in a sharp fire from their Minié rifles. By some misapprehension the word was passed to spike the gun and retreat; but Mr. Hewett, taking upon himself the responsibility of disregarding the order, replied, that "Such order did not come from Captain Lushington, and he would not do it till it did." Mr. Hewett then pulled down the parapet of the Battery, and with the assistance of some soldiers, got his gun round, and poured upon the advancing column of Russians a most destructive and effective fire.</p> <p>For the gallantry exhibited on this occasion, the Board of Admiralty promoted him to the rank of Lieutenant.</p> <p><i>2nd.</i> On the 5th November, 1854, at the Battle of Inkerman, Captain Lushington again brought before the Commander-in-chief the services of Mr. Hewett, saying, "I have much pleasure in again bringing Mr. Hewett's gallant conduct to your notice."</p> <p>(Sir S. Lushington to Vice-Admiral Sir J. D. Dundas, inclosed in despatches of 1st November, 1854, and 8th November, 1854.)</p>
John Sullivan, Boatswain's Mate.....	<p>Recommended by Sir S. Lushington, "For having on or about the 10th April, 1855, deliberately placed a flag on a mound, in a very exposed position, under a heavy fire, to enable Battery No. 5 to open fire upon a concealed Russian Battery that was doing great execution on one of our advanced works." This was reported by Commander Kennedy, commanding the Battery.</p> <p>Commander Kennedy speaks of this act in high terms of praise, and observed that John Sullivan's "gallantry was always conspicuous."</p> <p>(Despatches from Admiral Lord Lyons, 5th December, 1855, and 10th May, 1856.)</p>
John Shepherd, Boatswain	<p>Recommended by Captain Keppel, for on the 15th July, 1855, while serving as Boatswain's Mate of the St. Jean d'Acre (attached to the Naval Brigade) proceeding in a punt with an exploding apparatus into the harbour of Sebastopol, to endeavour to blow up one of the Russian line-of-battle ships.</p> <p>This service, which was twice attempted, is described by Lord Lyons "as a bold one, and gallantly executed." On the first occasion, Mr. Shepherd proceeded past the enemy's</p>

Name and Rank.	Act of Bravery for which recommended.
<p>Thomas Reeves, Seaman .. } James Gorman, Seaman .. } Mark Scholefield, Seaman }</p>	<p>steam-boats, at the entrance of Careening Bay; but was prevented penetrating further by the long string of boats that were carrying troops from the south to the north side of Sebastopol. The second attempt was made on the 16th August, from the side of Careening Bay, in the possession of the French. (Despatches from Captain Honourable H. Keppel in Admiral Lord Lyons' letter 10th May, 1856, and Admiral Lord Lyons, 4th October, 1855.)</p> <p>At the Battle of Inkerman, 5th November, 1854, when the Right Lancaster Battery was attacked, these three seamen mounted the banquette, and, under a heavy fire, made use of the disabled soldiers' muskets, which were loaded for them by others under the parapet. They are the survivors of five who performed the above action. (Letter from Sir S. Lushington, 7th June, 1856.)</p>
<p>Henry James Raby, Commander</p>	<p>On the 18th June, 1855, immediately after the assault on Sebastopol, a soldier of the 57th Regiment, who had been shot through both legs, was observed sitting up, and calling for assistance. Climbing over the breastwork of the advanced sap, Commander Raby and the two seamen proceeded upwards of seventy yards across the open space towards the salient angle of the Redan, and in spite of the heavy fire which was still continuing, succeeded in carrying the wounded soldier to a place of safety, at the imminent risk of their own lives. (Letter from Sir S. Lushington, 7th June, 1856.)</p>
<p>John Taylor, Captain of the Forecastle Henry Curtis, Boatswain's Mate</p>	<p>On the 18th June, 1855, immediately after the assault on Sebastopol, a soldier of the 57th Regiment, who had been shot through both legs, was observed sitting up, and calling for assistance. Climbing over the breastwork of the advanced sap, Commander Raby and the two seamen proceeded upwards of seventy yards across the open space towards the salient angle of the Redan, and in spite of the heavy fire which was still continuing, succeeded in carrying the wounded soldier to a place of safety, at the imminent risk of their own lives. (Letter from Sir S. Lushington, 7th June, 1856.)</p>

BALTIC.

Name and Rank.	Act of Bravery for which recommended.
<p>George Ingouville, Captain of the Mast.</p>	<p>On the 13th of July, 1855, while the boats of the "Arrogant" were engaged with the enemy's gun-boats and batteries off Viborg, her second cutter was swamped by the blowing up of her magazine, and drifted under a battery. Notwithstanding that he was wounded in the arm, and that the boat was under a very heavy fire, Ingouville, without any order to do so, jumped overboard, caught hold of her painter, and saved her. (Despatch from Captain Yelverton, 18th November, 1855, and Rear-Admiral Honourable Sir R. T. Dundas, 12th December, 1855, No. 759.)</p>
<p>John Bythesea, Commander.</p>	<p>On the 9th of August, 1854, having ascertained that an Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor of Russia had landed on the Island of Wardo, in charge of a mail and despatches for the Russian General, Commander Bythesea obtained permission for himself and William Johnstone, a stoker, to proceed on shore with the view to intercept them. Being disguised and well armed, they concealed themselves till the night of the 12th, when the mail-bags were landed, close to the spot where they lay secreted in the bushes. The mails were accompanied by a military escort, which passed close to them, and which, as soon as it was ascertained that the road was clear, took its departure. Availing themselves of this opportunity, Commodore Bythesea and the stoker, attacked the five men in charge of the mail, took three of them prisoners, and brought them in their own boat on board the "Arrogant."</p>

Name and Rank.	Act of Bravery for which recommended.
	<p>The despatches were carried to General Baraguay d'Hilliers, who expressed himself in the highest terms of approval. (Despatch from Captain Yelverton, inclosed in a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir C. Napier, of 31st January, 1856.)</p>
William Johnstone, Stoker.....	<p>This person was the companion of Commander Bythesea in the above-mentioned enterprize. (Despatch from Captain Yelverton, inclosed in a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir C. Napier, of 13th January, 1856.)</p>
Charles D. Lucas, Lieutenant.	<p>This Officer was promoted to his present rank on the 21st of June 1854, for his gallantry in throwing overboard a live shell, at the first attack on the batteries of Bomarsund. Captain Hall writes to Sir C. Napier:—"With regard to Mr. Lucas, I have the pleasure to report a remarkable instance of coolness and presence of mind in action, he having taken up, and thrown overboard, a live shell thrown on board the 'Hecla' by the enemy, while the fuze was burning." (Letter of Captain Hall to Sir C. Napier, 22nd June, 1854.) Sir Charles Napier, in forwarding Captain Hall's letter, remarks:—"Their Lordships will observe, in Captain Hall's letter, the great courage of Mr. C. D. Lucas, in taking up a live shell and throwing it overboard; and I trust their Lordships will mark their sense of it by promoting him." (Sir C. Napier to Secretary of Admiralty, 28th June, 1854.)</p>

ROYAL MARINES.

Name and Rank.	Act of Bravery for which recommended.
George Dare Dowell, Lieutenant, R.M.A.....	<p>An explosion having occurred in one of the rocket-boats of the "Arrogant," during the attack on some forts near Viborg, Lieutenant Dowell (who was on board the "Ruby" gunboat, while his own boat was receiving a supply of rockets) was the first to jump into the quarter-boat of the "Ruby," and with three volunteers, himself pulling the stroke-oar, proceeded instantly, under a heavy fire of grape and musketry, to the assistance of the cutter's crew. The Russians endeavoured to prevent his object of saving the men and boat, but Lieutenant Dowell succeeded in taking up three of the boat's crew and placing them on board the "Ruby;" and, on his returning to the spot, was mainly instrumental in keeping afloat, and bringing off the sinking cutter. (Despatch from Rear-Admiral Honourable Sir R. S. Dundas, 17th July, 1855, and Letter from Colonel Wesley, Deputy Adjutant-General of Royal Marines.)</p>
John Prettyjohn, Corporal, R.M. . .	<p>Reported for gallantry at the Battle of Inkerman, having placed himself in an advanced position; and noticed, as having himself shot four Russians. (Despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Hopkins, Senior Officer of Marines, engaged at Inkerman, and letter from Colonel Wesley, Deputy Adjutant-General.)</p>
Thomas Wilkinson, Bombardier, R.M.A.....	<p>Specially recommended for gallant conduct in the advanced Batteries, 7th June, 1855, in placing sand-bags to repair the work under a galling fire; his name having been sent up on the occasion, as worthy of special notice, by the Commanding Officer of the Artillery of the Right Attack. (Letter from Colonel Wesley, Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Marines.)</p>

ARMY.

Regiment.	Rank and Name.	Act of Bravery for which recommended.
2nd Dragoons	No. 774 Serjeant-Major John Grieve	Saved the life of an Officer, in the Heavy Cavalry Charge at Balaklava, who was surrounded by Russian Cavalry, by his gallant conduct in riding up to his rescue and cutting off the head of one Russian, disabling and dispersing the others.
4th Light Dragoons	No. 635 Private Samuel Parkes	In the charge of the Light Cavalry Brigade at Balaklava, Trumpet-Major Crawford's horse fell, and dismounted him, and he lost his sword; he was attacked by two Cossacks, when Private Samuel Parkes (whose horse had been shot) saved his life, by placing himself between them and the Trumpet-Major, and drove them away by his sword. In attempting to follow the Light Cavalry Brigade in the retreat, they were attacked by six Russians, whom Parkes kept at bay, and retired slowly, fighting, and defending the Trumpet-Major for some time, until deprived of his sword by a shot.
(Late) 11th Hussars	Lieutenant Alexander Robert Dunn	For having in the Light Cavalry charge on the 25th October, 1854, saved the life of Serjeant Bentley, 11th Hussars, by cutting down two or three Russian Lancers who were attacking him from the rear, and afterwards cutting down a Russian Hussar, who was attacking Private Levett, 11th Hussars.
17th Lancers	Troop Serjeant-Major John Berryman	Served with his Regiment the whole of the war, was present at the Battle of the Alma, and also engaged in the pursuit at Mackenzie's Farm, where he succeeded in capturing three Russian prisoners, when they were within reach of their own guns. Was present and charged at the Battle of Balaklava, where, his horse being shot under him, he stopped on the field with a wounded Officer (Captain Webb) amidst a shower of shot and shell, although repeatedly told by that Officer to consult his own safety, and leave him, but he refused to do so, and on Serjeant John Farrall coming by, with his assistance, carried Captain Webb out of range of the guns. He has also a Clasp for Inkerman.
Land Transport Corps (late) Royal Artillery	Captain Andrew Henry	For defending the guns of his battery against overwhelming numbers of the enemy at the Battle of Inkerman, and continuing to do so until he had received twelve bayonet wounds. He was at the time Serjeant-Major of G. Battery, 2nd Division.
Royal Artillery	Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Matthew Charles Dixon	On the 17th April, 1855, about 2 P.M., when the battery he commanded was blown up by a shell from the enemy, which burst in the Magazine, destroyed the parapets, killed and wounded ten men, disabled five guns, and covered a sixth with earth; for most gallantly re-opening fire with the remaining gun before the enemy had ceased cheering from their parapets (on which they had mounted) and fighting it until sunset, despite the heavy concentrated fire of the enemy's batteries, and the ruined state of his own.

Regiment.	Rank and Name.	Act of Bravery for which recommended.
Royal Artillery	Gunner and Driver Thomas Arthur	When in charge of the magazine in one of the left advanced Batteries of the Right Attack on the 7th June, 1855, when the Quarries were taken, he, of his own accord, carried barrels of Infantry ammunition for the 7th Fusiliers several times during the evening across the open. Volunteered for, and formed one of the spiking party of Artillery at the assault on the Redan on the 18th June, 1855.
Royal Engineers	Lieutenant Gerald Graham . .	Determined gallantry at the head of a Ladder Party, at the assault of the Redan, on the 18th June, 1855. Devoted heroism in sallying out of the trenches on numerous occasions, and bringing in wounded Officers and Men.
Royal Engineers	Lieutenant D. Lennox	Cool and gallant conduct in establishing a lodgement in Tryon's Rifle Pit, and assisting to repel the assaults of the enemy. This brilliant operation drew forth a special order from General Canrobert.
Royal Engineers	No. 997 Corporal John Ross	Distinguished conduct on the 21st July, 1855, in connecting the 4th Parallel Right Attack with an old Russian Rifle Pit in front. Extremely creditable conduct on the 23rd August, 1855, in charge of the advance from the 5th Parallel Right Attack on the Redan, in placing and filling 25 gabions under a very heavy fire, whilst annoyed by the presence of light balls. Intrepid and devoted conduct in creeping to the Redan in the night of the 8th September, 1855, and reporting its evacuation, on which its occupation by the English took place.
Royal Engineers	No. 1078 Corporal William J. Lendrim	Intrepidity—getting on the top of a Magazine, and extinguishing sand-bags which were burning, and making good the breach under fire, on the 11th April, 1855. For courage and praiseworthy example in superintending 150 French Chasseurs, on the 14th February, 1855, in building No. 9 Battery, Left Attack, and replacing the whole of the capsized gabions under a heavy fire. Was one of four volunteers for destroying the farthest Rifle Pit on the 20th April.
Royal Engineers	No. 854 Sapper John Perie	Conspicuous valour in leading the Sailors with the ladders to the storming of the Redan, on the 18th June, 1855. He was invaluable on that day. Devoted conduct in rescuing a wounded man from the open, although he himself had just previously been wounded by a bullet in the side.
Grenadier Guards . .	Brevet Major Sir Charles Russell, Bart. . .	Offered to dislodge a party of Russians from the Sand-bag Battery, if any one would follow him; Serjeant Norman, Privates Anthony Palmer, and Bailey (who was killed) volunteered the first. The attack succeeded.
3rd Bat. Gren. Guards	No. 3571 Private Anthony Palmer	Present when the charge was made in defence of the Colours, and also charged singly upon the enemy, as witnessed by Sir C. Russell; is said to have saved Sir C. Russell's life.

Regiment.	Rank and Name.	Act of Bravery for which recommended.
3rd Bat. Gren. Guards	No. 5372 Serjeant Alfred Ablett	On the 2nd September, 1855, seeing a shell fall in the centre of a number of Ammunition-cases and Powder, he instantly seized and threw it outside the trench; it burst as it touched the ground.
Coldstream Guards..	Brevet Major Gerald Littlehales Goodlake	For distinguished gallantry whilst in command of the sharpshooters furnished by the Coldstream Guards, on the 28th October, 1854, on the occasion of "the powerful sortie on the 2nd Division," when he held the Windmill Ravine, below the Picquet House, against a much larger force of the enemy. The party of sharpshooters then under his command killed thirty-eight (one an officer) and took three prisoners of the enemy, (of the latter, one an Officer) Major Goodlake being the sole Officer in command.
Coldstream Guards..	No. 3968 Private William Stanlock.....	Also, for distinguished gallantry on the occasion of the surprise of a picquet of the enemy, in November, at the bottom of the Windmill Ravine, by the sharpshooters, under his sole leading and command, when the knapsacks and rifles of the enemy's party fell into his hands.
Coldstream Guards..	No. 4787 Private George Strong	For having volunteered, when employed as one of the sharpshooters in October 1854, for reconnoitring purposes, to crawl up within six yards of a Russian sentry, and so enabled the Officer in command to effect a surprise; Private Stanlock having been warned beforehand of the imminent risk which he would run in the adventure.
Coldstream Guards..	No. 4787 Private George Strong	For having, when on duty in the trenches in the month of September 1855, removed a live shell from the place where it had fallen.
Scots Fusilier Guards	Brevet Major Robert James Lindsay	When the formation of the line of the Regiment was disordered at Alma, Captain Lindsay stood firm with the Colours, and by his example and energy, greatly tended to restore order. At Inkerman, at a most trying moment, he, with a few men, charged a party of Russians, driving them back, and running one through the body himself.
Scots Fusilier Guards	No. 3234 Serjeant M'Kechnie	When the formation of the Regiment was disordered at Alma, for having behaved gallantly, and rallied the men round the Colours.
Scots Fusilier Guards	No. 3368 Private Wm. Reynolds	When the formation of the line was disordered at Alma, for having behaved in a conspicuous manner in rallying the men round the Colours.
2nd Bat. 1st Regiment	No. 1672 Private Joseph Prosser	1st. On the 16th of June, 1855, when on duty in the trenches before Sebastopol, for pursuing and apprehending (while exposed to two cross fires) a soldier in the act of deserting to the enemy. 2nd. On the 11th August, 1855, before Sebastopol, for leaving the most advanced trench, and assisting to carry in a soldier of the 95th Regiment, who lay severely wounded, and unable to move. This gallant and humane act was performed under a very heavy fire from the enemy.

Regiment.	Rank and Name.	Act of Bravery for which recommended.
3rd Regiment	Bt. Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Francis Maude	<p>For conspicuous and most devoted bravery on the 8th September, 1855, when in command of the covering and Ladder Party of the 2nd Division, on the assault of the Redan, to which he gallantly led his men.</p> <p>Having entered the Redan, he, with only nine or ten men, held a position between traverses, and only retired when all hope of support was at an end, himself dangerously wounded.</p>
3rd Regiment	No. 2649 Private John Connors	<p>Distinguished himself most conspicuously at the assault on the Redan, 8th September, 1855, in personal conflict with the Russians: rescued an Officer of the 30th Regiment, who was surrounded by Russians, by shooting one and bayonetting another, and was observed, inside the Redan, in personal combat with the Russians for some time.</p> <p>Was selected by his Company for the French War Medal.</p>
7th Regiment	No. 1879 Private Mathew Hughes	<p>Private Mathew Hughes, 7th Royal Fusiliers, was noticed by Colonel Campbell, 90th Light Infantry, on the 7th June, 1855, at the storming of the Quarries, for twice going for ammunition, under a heavy fire, across the open ground; he also went to the front, and brought in Private John Hampton, who was lying severely wounded; and on the 18th June, 1855, he volunteered to bring in Lieutenant Hobson, 7th Royal Fusiliers, who was lying severely wounded, and, in the act of doing so, was severely wounded himself.</p>
7th Regiment	No. 3443 Private William Norman	<p>On the night of the 19th December, 1854, he was placed on single sentry, some distance in front of the advanced sentries of an outlying picquet in the White Horse Ravine, a post of much danger, and requiring great vigilance; the Russian picquet was posted about 300 yards in his front, three Russian soldiers advanced, under cover of the brushwood, for the purpose of reconnoitring. Private William Norman, single-handed, took two of them prisoners, without alarming the Russian picquet.</p>
8th Regiment, late of the 90th Regiment)	Ensign Andrew Moynihan	<p>When Serjeant, 90th Light Infantry, at the assault of the Redan, 8th September, 1855, he personally encountered and killed five Russians.</p> <p>Rescued from near the Redan a wounded Officer, under a heavy fire.</p>
17th Regiment	Corporal (Lance-Serjeant) Philip Smith	<p>For repeatedly going out in the front of the advanced trenches against the Great Redan, on the 18th June, 1855, under a very heavy fire, after the column had retired from the assault, and bringing in wounded comrades.</p>

Regiment.	Rank and Name.	Act of Bravery for which recommended.
19th Regiment	No. 1051 Private John Lyons	For, on the 10th June, 1855, taking up a live shell which fell among the guard of the trenches, and throwing it over the parapet.
23rd Regiment	Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward W. D. Bell	Recommended for his gallantry, more particularly at the Battle of the Alma, where he was the first to seize upon and capture one of the enemy's guns, which was limbered up, and being carried off. He, moreover, succeeded to the command of that gallant Regiment which he brought out of action; all his Senior Officers having been killed or wounded.
23rd Regiment	Lieutenant Luke O'Connor	Was one of the centre Serjeants at the Battle of the Alma, and advanced between the Officers, carrying the colours. When near the redoubt, Lieutenant Anstruther, who was carrying a colour, was mortally wounded, and he was shot in the breast at the same time, and fell; but, recovering himself, snatched up the colour from the ground, and continued to carry it till the end of the action, although urged by Captain Granville to relinquish it, and go to the rear, on account of his wound; was recommended for, and received his commission for his services at the Alma. Also behaved with great gallantry at the assault on the Redan, 8th September, 1855, where he was shot through both thighs.
23rd Regiment	No. 2945 Corporal Robert Shields	For volunteering, on the 8th of September, 1855, to go out to the front from the 5th parallel, after the attack on the Redan, to bring in Lieutenant Dynelcy, who was wounded, and found afterwards to be mortally so.
34th Regiment	No. 3837 Private William Coffey	For having, on the 29th March, 1855, thrown a lighted shell, that fell into the trench over the parapet.
34th Regiment	No. 3482 Private John J. Sims	For having, on the 18th June, 1855, after the Regiment had retired into the trenches from the assault on the Redan, gone out into the open ground, under a heavy fire, in broad daylight, and brought in wounded soldiers outside the trenches.
41st Regiment	Brevet-Major Hugh Rowlands	For rescuing Colonel Haly, of the 47th Regiment, from Russian soldiers, Colonel Haly having been wounded and surrounded by them, and for gallant exertions in holding the ground occupied by his advanced picquet against the enemy, at the commencement of the Battle of Inkerman.
41st Regiment	Serj.-Major Ambrose Madden	For having headed a party of men of the 41st Regiment, and having cut off and taken prisoners one Russian Officer and fourteen privates, three of whom he, personally and alone, captured.

Regiment.	Rank and Name.	Act of Bravery for which recommended.
44th Regiment	No. 2802 Serjeant William M'Wheeney	<p>Volunteered as sharpshooter at the commencement of the siege, and was in charge of the party of the 44th Regiment; was always vigilant and active, and signalised himself on the 20th October, 1854, when one of his party, Private John Keane, 44th Regiment, was dangerously wounded in the Woronzoff Road, at the time the sharpshooters were repulsed from the Quarries by overwhelming numbers. Serjeant M'Wheeney, on his return, took the wounded man on his back, and brought him to a place of safety. This was under a very heavy fire. He was also the means of saving the life of Corporal Courtney. This man was one of the sharpshooters, and was severely wounded in the head, 5th December, 1854. Serjeant M'Wheeney brought him from under fire, and dug up a slight cover with his bayonet, where the two remained until dark, when they retired.</p> <p>Serjeant M'Wheeney volunteered for the advanced guard of General Eyre's Brigade, in the Cemetery, on the 18th June, 1855, and was never absent from duty during the war.</p>
47th Regiment	No. 2040 Private John McDermond	<p>For saving the life of Colonel Haly, on the 5th November, 1854, by his intrepid conduct in rushing up to his rescue when lying on the ground disabled, and surrounded by a party of Russians, and killing the man who had disabled him.</p>
49th Regiment	Serjeant George Walters	<p>Highly distinguished himself at the Battle of Inkerman, in having rescued Brigadier-General Adams, C.B., when surrounded by Russians, one of whom he bayoneted.</p>
49th Regiment	Corporal James Owens	<p>Greatly distinguished himself on the 30th October, 1854, in personal encounter with the Russians, and nobly assisted Major Connolly, Coldstream Guards.</p>
55th Regiment	Private Thomas Beach	<p>For conspicuous gallantry at the Battle of Inkerman, 5th November, 1854, when on picquet, in attacking several Russians who were plundering Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, 41st Regiment, who was lying wounded on the ground. He killed two of the Russians, and protected Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter until the arrival of some men of the 41st Regiment.</p>
55th Regiment	Brevet-Major Frederick C. Elton . .	<p>For distinguished conduct on the night of the 4th August, 1855, when in command of a working party in the advanced trenches in front of the Quarries, in encouraging and inciting his men, by his example, to work under a dreadful fire; and, when there was some hesitation shown, in consequence of the severity of the fire, going into the open, and working with pick and shovel—thus showing the best possible example to the men. In the words of one of them, "There was not another Officer in the British Army who would have done what Major Elton did that night."</p> <p>In the month of March, 1855, Major Elton volunteered, with a small party of men, to drive off a body of Russians who were destroying one of our new detached works, and succeeded in doing so, taking prisoner one of the enemy with his own hands. On the night of the 7th June, 1855, Major Elton was the first of his party to leave our trenches leading his men; when in the Quarries, he several times rallied his men around him.</p>

Regiment.	Rank and Name.	Act of Bravery for which recommended.
57th Regiment	No. 1971 Private Charles McCorrie	On the night of the 23rd June, 1855, he threw over the parapet a live shell, which had been thrown from the enemy's battery.
68th Regiment	Captain T. De Courcy Hamilton	For having, on the night of the 11th May, 1855, during a most determined sortie, boldly charged the enemy, with a small force, from a battery of which they had obtained possession in great numbers, thereby saving the works from falling into the hands of the enemy. He was conspicuous on this occasion for his gallantry, and daring conduct.
68th Regiment	Private John Byrne	At the Battle of Inkerman, when the Regiment was ordered to retire, Private John Byrne went back towards the enemy, and, at risk of his own life, brought in a wounded soldier, under fire. On the 11th May, 1855, he bravely engaged in a hand to hand contest with one of the enemy on the parapet of the work he was defending,—prevented the entrance of the enemy, killed his antagonist, and captured his arms.
77th Regiment]	No. 2600 Serjeant John Park	For conspicuous bravery at the Battles of Alma and Inkerman Highly distinguished at the taking of the Russian Rifle Pits, on the night of the 19th April, 1855. His valour, during that attack, called forth the approbation of the late Colonel Egerton. He was severely wounded. Remarked for determined resolution at both attacks on the Redan.
77th Regiment	No. 2239 Private Alex. Wright	For conspicuous bravery through the whole Crimean War. Highly distinguished on the night of the 22nd March, 1855, in repelling a sortie. Highly distinguished at the taking of the Russian Rifle Pits, on the night of the 19th April, 1855; remarked for the great encouragement he gave the men while holding the pits under a terrible fire. He was wounded. Highly distinguished on the 30th August, 1855, (wounded).
90th Regiment	No. 2932 Private John Alexander	After the attack on the Redan, 18th June, 1855, went out of the trenches under a very heavy fire, and brought in several wounded men. Also, when with a working party in the most advanced trench, on 6th September, 1855, went out in front of the trenches, under a very heavy fire, and assisted in bringing in Captain Buckley, Scots Fusilier Guards, lying dangerously wounded.
97th Regiment	Brevet-Major Charles Henry Lumley	For having distinguished himself highly by his bravery at the assault on the Redan, 8th September, 1855, being among the first inside the work, where he was immediately engaged with three Russian gunners reloading a field piece, who attacked him; he shot two of them with his revolver, when he was knocked down by a stone, which stunned him for the moment, but, on recovery, he drew his sword, and was in the act of cheering the men on, when he received a ball in his mouth, which wounded him most severely.

Regiment.	Rank and Name.	Act of Bravery for which recommended.
97th Regiment	Serjeant John Coleman	Conspicuous for great coolness and bravery on the night of the 30th August, 1855, when the enemy attacked a "New Sap" and drove the working party in; he remained in the open, perfectly exposed to the enemy's rifle pits, until all around him had been killed or wounded. He finally carried one of his Officers, who was mortally wounded, to the rear.
1st Bat. Rifle Brigade	Brevet-Major Hon. Henry H. Clifford. . . .	For conspicuous courage at the Battle of Inkerman, in leading a charge and killing one of the enemy with his sword, disabling another, and saving the life of a soldier.
1st Bat. Rifle Brigade	Captain William James Cuninghame	Highly distinguished at the capture of the Rifle Pits, 20th November, 1854. His gallant conduct was recorded in the French General Orders.
1st Bat. Rifle Brigade	Brevet-Major Claude Thomas Bouchier . .	Highly distinguished at the capture of the Rifle Pits, 20th November, 1854. His gallant conduct was recorded in the French General Orders.
1st Bat. Rifle Brigade	Private F. Wheatley	For throwing a live shell over the parapet of the trenches.
2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade	Lieutenant John Knox	When serving as a Serjeant in the Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieutenant Knox was conspicuous for his exertions in reforming the ranks of the Guards at the Battle of the Alma. Subsequently, when in the Rifle Brigade, he volunteered for the ladder-party in the attack on the Redan, on the 18th of June, and (in the words of Captain Blackett, under whose command he was,) behaved admirably, remaining on the field until twice wounded.
2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade	No. 2074 Private R. McGregor	For courageous conduct when employed as a sharpshooter in the advanced trenches in the month of July, 1855; a Rifle Pit was occupied by two Russians, who annoyed our troops by their fire. Private McGregor crossed the open space under fire, and taking cover under a rock, dislodged them, and occupied the pit.
2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade	No. 2638 Private Robert Humpston	A Russian Rifle Pit, situated among the rocks overhanging the Woronzoff Road, between the 3rd parallel, Right Attack, and the Quarries (at that period in possession of the enemy), was occupied every night by the Russians, and their Riflemen commanded a portion of the Left Attack, and impeded the work in a new battery then being erected on the extreme right front of the 2nd parallel, Left Attack. It was carried in daylight on the 22nd of April, 1855, by two riflemen, one of whom was Private Humpston; he received a gratuity of 5 <i>l.</i> , and was promoted. The Rifle Pit was subsequently destroyed on further support being obtained.

Regiment.	Rank and Name.	Act of Bravery for which recommended.
2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade	No. 3471 Private Joseph Bradshaw	<p>A Russian Rifle Pit, situated among the rocks overhanging the Woronzoff Road between the 3rd parallel, Right Attack, and the Quarries, (at that period in possession of the enemy), was occupied every night by the Russians, and their Riflemen commanded a portion of the Left Attack, and impeded the work in a new Battery then being erected on the extreme right front of the 2nd parallel, Left Attack.</p> <p>It was carried in daylight on the 22nd of April, 1855, by two Riflemen, one of whom was Private Bradshaw; he has since received the French War Medal.</p> <p>The Rifle Pit was subsequently destroyed on further support being obtained.</p>

Published by THOMAS LAWRENCE BEHAN, Editor, Manager, and Publisher, of No. 7, Suffolk Place, Haymarket, at No. 45, St. Martin's Lane, both in the Parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, in the County of Middlesex.

Printed by THOMAS RICHARD HARRISON and THOMAS HARRISON, Printers, at their Office, No. 45, St. Martin's Lane in the Parish and County aforesaid.

Tuesday, February 24, 1857.

Price One Shilling

