

# ECHOES OF THE CRIMEAN WAR IN BATH

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# 1. The Crimean War 1853–1856

The Crimean War is used in common parlance to define the conflict that took place during 1853–1856 between Russia on the one hand and the Ottoman Empire, the British, French, and Piedmont/Sardinia on the other. The term is misleading as hostilities took place on four fronts, namely, the White Sea, the Baltic, Russian Pacific coast, and the Crimean region (the latter campaign also involving present-day Romania and Bulgaria, eastern Turkey, and the Caucasus). A more accurate term is the War with Russia, and this was often used in contemporary accounts. However, as the Crimea was the principal theatre of operations, and where most of the people selected for this essay saw active service the designation Crimean War will be used.

Turkey declared war on Russia on 5 October 1853 following its occupation of the Danubian principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia (modern day Romania) on the pretext of preventing internal disorder. Escalation in hostilities increased following the Russian's destruction of a Turkish flotilla moored at Sinope (now Sinop) on 30 November 1853.<sup>1</sup> Relations with Russia continued to deteriorate, and the British and French governments declared war on 28 March 1854. The first British troops first arrived in Turkey during April 1854, spent the summer of in Bulgaria, and landed the Crimea on 14 September. The battles of the Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and Tchernaya – which did not involve British forces – took place on the 20 September, 25 October, and 5 November 1854, and 16 August 1855 respectively. There were two major assaults on the Sevastopol garrison on 18 June and 8 September 1855; the latter being followed by the Russian evacuation of the southern part of the city. A peace treaty was ratified on 27 April 1856 and the British forces finally evacuated the Crimea on 12 July 1856.<sup>2</sup>

The Crimea campaign medal was approved on 15 December 1854 and was awarded to military personnel and some civilians, who were present in the Crimea between landing on 14 September 1854 and the fall of Sevastopol on 9 September 1855, but not to those who landed after this – unless they had been engaged in action with the enemy – or served only in Bulgaria and Turkey. Five clasps were issued where appropriate: for the battles of the Alma, Balaklava and Inkerman, and siege of Sevastopol; and for naval personnel who participated in the expedition to the Sea of Azoff. There was also a separate campaign medal, but without any clasps, for operations in the Baltic in 1854 and 1855. Foreign awards awarded to British personnel included the Turkish Order of the Medjidie, the Turkish Crimea campaign medal, the French Legion of Honour, and the Sardinian Al Valore Militare.

## 2. Preamble

Perusal of the records available in contemporary published and unpublished documents, some of which, though certainly by means all, are now accessible via the internet, including [ancestry.co.uk](http://ancestry.co.uk) and [findmypast.co.uk](http://findmypast.co.uk), reveal a surprisingly large number of participants in the Crimean War who were either born, lived, married, or died in Bath and the surrounding districts. This essay is concerned with the individuals who served in the conflict in one way or another, or members of their families, who were residents principally in Georgian Bath. The city is unusual in that it boasts one of the very few public war memorials that honour those that died during the campaign and as that is situated in Bath Abbey's Cemetery in Widcombe this area will be considered first; followed by Bathwick, central Bath to the west of the river Avon including Lansdown, the area along the London Road, and finally west of Royal Victoria Park.

The house names or numbers given are those in the contemporary records and these may have changed over the years. The names of the relevant individuals and the addresses in Bath are in bold type. Their rank at the end of the war, or if they died or were repatriated before the end, is given first in cases when the individual obtained a higher rank later in their career. Individuals who lived in two or more places have usually been classified according to their last recorded address in Bath and in case of more than one individual at a location they are listed in the order of their decease.

## 3. Bath's Crimean War Memorial

War memorials for World Wars 1 and 2 are a common sight in the towns and villages in Great Britain but those commemorating the casualties in the Crimean War of 1854–1856 are unusual; and Bath boasts a fine example in the **Bath Abbey Cemetery, Ralph Allen Drive**<sup>3</sup>. It was dedicated on 26 May 1856 and its erection was prompted by an overnight visit of some 136 invalids en route from Plymouth to Chatham who stayed overnight in Bath following a request to the Mayor of Bath by Field Marshal Viscount Hardinge, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. They were accommodated in the **United Hospital, Union Street** (60), **General Hospital, Beau Street** (20), and the **Guildhall Banqueting Room, High Street** (56), while eight women and fifteen children stayed in the Council Chamber.<sup>4</sup> A collection was made locally, and each man was given half a guinea with the balance defraying the £62 2s 6d cost of the war memorial. This charitable episode and the dedication of the obelisk were described in detail by William Hanna in a comprehensive and erudite review of Bath's association with the Crimean War;<sup>5</sup> while an essay by the author deals more specifically with those commemorated on the monument.<sup>6</sup> These are, listed in date order of their decease when known:

- Able Seaman **William Shell** (d.1854), also known as Saltar, HMS *Terrible*. The son of a destitute widow who lived at **6 Hampton Row** (See 4.9.) was killed during the bombardment of Odessa and 'committed to the deep' on 24 April 1854. Shell was the first casualty of the Russian War according to the *Bath Chronicle*.

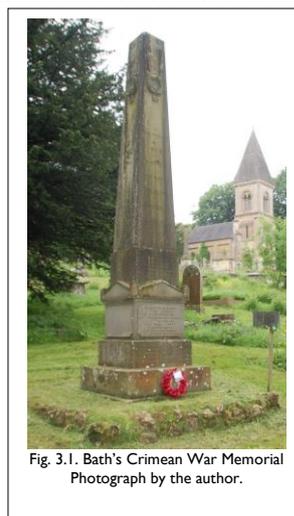


Fig. 3.1. Bath's Crimean War Memorial  
Photograph by the author.



Fig. 3.2. Bombardment of Odessa by the English and French steam squadron – sketched by Lieutenant Montague O'Reilly, HMS *Retribution*.  
Illustrated London News, 25 July 1854

- Colonel **Walter Trevelyan** (1798–1854), 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards. Son of the Revd Walter Trevelyan (1761–1830), MA, second son of Sir John Trevelyan (1735–1828), 4th Bt, of Nettlecombe, Somerset and Charlotte, née Hudson (1770–1849); first commissioned in 1817; signed his will on 26 June 1854 before he left for Turkey and named his sister Julia Lowther (d.1872), the widow of Gorges Lowther (1769–1854) who she married at **St Mary's, Bathwick** in 1834, and who was living at **Hampton Hall, Warminster Road, Bathampton**, as the sole executrix;<sup>7</sup> and died of cholera at Varna on 21 August 1854. Trevelyan's father died in 1830, after twenty-seven years as vicar of St Mary's, Henbury, Gloucestershire, and where he was buried. His widow married secondly, as his second wife, John Smith (1762–1838), 1st Baron Carrington (1752–1838), at a private ceremony at **22 Great Pulteney Street** in 1836. Lady Carrington, by then a widow, died in 1849 as was buried at St Mary, Henbury. According to Hanna (p. 155) a relative of Walter Trevelyan, Lieutenant Colonel Trevelyan, lived at **30 Royal Crescent**, and it is possibly it was a cousin, Major General Henry Willoughby Trevelyan (1803–76), CB, Royal Artillery (late Bombay) who had lived at several addresses in and around Bath; For example he was christened in Nettlecombe, was living at **Rock House, Bathford** when his daughter Emily Frances was married at **St Swithin's** in 1864, while according to the probate register his address was **93 Sydney Place** when he died, and was formerly of **25 King's Circus** (now **The Circus**). He was buried in the **Lansdown Cemetery**, as was his widow, Emilia Anne, née Grieg, who died at **4 St James's Square** in 1894. Incidentally, a kinsman of Walter Trevelyan, Captain, later Colonel, **Harington Astley Trevelyan** (1835–1900), 11th Hussars, took part in the charge of the Light Cavalry Brigade when he was shot in the left calf. He emigrated to California and managed a vineyard for a syndicate of English investors.
- Lieutenant Colonel **Exham Schomberg Turner Swyny** (c.1807–1854), 63rd (West Suffolk) Regiment. Son of Thomas Rowley Swyny and Charlotte, née Logan was born in Chichester, West Sussex; commissioned in 1829; killed during the battle of Inkerman on 5 November 1854; buried in the Cathcart's Hill Cemetery; and is also commemorated in the Royal Memorial Chapel, Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, and on a monument in Holy Trinity, Horfield erected by his widow and relations.<sup>8</sup> Hanna noted that he had been a frequent visitor to Bath but gave no details.<sup>9</sup> However, when a major, he and his wife Bertha, née Biederman (1832–1918) visited **9 Laura Place** (See 4.12.) shortly after they married on 4 March 1852. His second surviving son Exham George Shadwell Swyny (1855–81) was born posthumously on 19 July 1855 and the choice of one of his given names may be explained by the fact that Mrs Swyny arrived at **21 Great Pulteney Street** in January 1856 with a Mr and Mrs Shadwell.<sup>10</sup>
- Private **Robert Warren** (d.1854), 21st (Royal North British Fusiliers) died three days after being wounded during the battle of Inkerman on 5 November 1854. His back pay of 18s 6d was remitted to his mother Maria of **Widcombe**.<sup>11</sup>
- Lieutenant Colonel **Frederick George Ainslie** (1810–1854), 21st (Royal North British Fusiliers) Regiment. The son of Lieutenant General George Robert Ainslie (1776–1839) and Sophia Charlotte, née Nevil(1)e (1775–1870); commissioned in 1828 when living in **Bath**; died on 28 November 1854 of wounds received during the battle of Inkerman on the 5th and was buried in the Haidar Pasha (Haydarpaşa) Cemetery on the Asian shore of the Bosphorus near Scutari (Üsküdar); and where his tombstone can still be seen. Ainslie's name was included on the War Memorial as an afterthought after the omission was brought to the notice of the Mayor by Sergeant **Watkins**, 21st Regiment, who was born in **Walcot** and had been a labourer in **Widcombe** before joining up. He had been rendered unfit for service by a grape shot wound to his right shoulder.<sup>12</sup> **Ainslie** is also commemorated in the Royal Military Chapel, Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, and by a mural tablet in St Peter's, Aubourn, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire installed by his mother and surviving members of his family.<sup>13</sup> A selection of his militaria is preserved in the Royal Highland Fusiliers Museum, Glasgow, as is a painting by Orlando Norrie of him leading the 21st Regiment on horseback at the battle of Inkerman.<sup>14</sup> A Royal Warrant issued on 23 October 1855 authorised his widowed mother to apply for a pension following his death in action. She made the application on 23 January 1856 while living at 4 Terrace, Weymouth; Dorset and this was supported by Lieutenant General Sir **George de Lacy Evans** (1787–1870), who sometime commanded the 2nd Division. Mrs Ainslie was living with her daughter, Georgina Grace Ainslie (1812–1907) at **36 Gay Street** (See 5.12.) in 1861 and at **7 Oxford Row** when she died on 31 October 1870. Miss Ainslie continued to live in Bath and was at **23 Gay Street** in 1901 and where she died on 30 April 1907. Both mother and daughter were buried in **St Michael's Cemetery** in **St Michael's Road, Lower Weston**. Incidentally, Ainslie's sister, Caroline Matilda (1815–93) was baptised at **St Swithin's** when her parents were living in **Park Street**; she married in 1838 Henry Fowler Mackay (1802–1900) in Leamington Priors (now Spa), Warwickshire; with her mother as one of the witnesses; both she and her husband died at **18 Bennett Street** and were buried in **St Michael's Cemetery** in a grave next to her sister-in-law and niece.
- Brevet Major **William Swinton** (1816–1855), Royal Artillery. The eldest son of Colonel William Swinton (1784–1853), Bengal Army, who were living at **42 Rivers Street** (See 5.27.) with his wife Eliza, née Blair (1798–1859), and family in 1841; commissioned in 1836; and died accidentally before Sevastopol following inhalation of fumes [containing carbon monoxide], from burning charcoal to heat his inadequately ventilated tent.<sup>15</sup> His parents were living at **19 St James's Square** when they died and were buried in **Lansdown Cemetery** (Plot: 1G.13.13A).

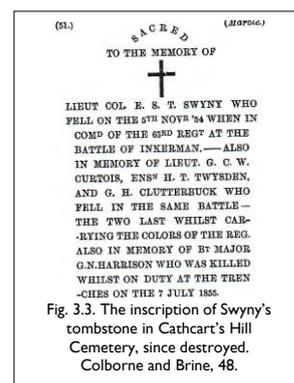


Fig. 3.3. The inscription of Swyny's tombstone in Cathcart's Hill Cemetery, since destroyed. Colborne and Brine, 48.



Fig. 3.4. Militaria belonging to Lieutenant Colonel F.G. Ainslie in the Royal Highland Fusiliers Museum, Glasgow. Photograph by the author.

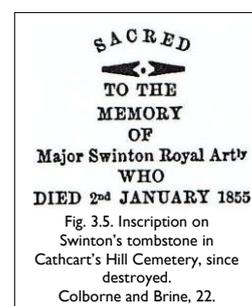


Fig. 3.5. Inscription on Swinton's tombstone in Cathcart's Hill Cemetery, since destroyed. Colborne and Brine, 22.

- Captain **John Burton Forster** (1823–1855), 62nd (Wiltshire) Regiment. The youngest son of the Colonel Thomas Watkin Forster, 24th (2nd Warwickshire) Regiment, of the Manor House, Holt, Wiltshire; commissioned in 1839; killed in the trenches on 7 June 1855;<sup>16</sup> buried on Cathcart's Hill Cemetery. In 1851 he was living with his widowed mother Judith, née Smyth, at **1 Oxford Terrace** (See 5.22.) and married Kate Cordelia Tully in 1853. His mother died in August 1853 at **20 Marlborough Buildings** and was buried in **Lansdown Cemetery** (Plot: 2.A.2). Forster's sister Judith (1831–1914) married Commander, later Rear Admiral, **Henry James Raby** (1827–1907), VC, CB (1895), Royal Navy, in 1883. He won the medal on 18 June 1855 while serving ashore with the Naval Brigade,<sup>17</sup> and was the first person to be invested with the medal by Queen Victoria on 26 June 1857. Mrs Raby died in Southsea in 1914 and was buried in **St Mary's Cemetery, Bathwick**. Raby's sister Jane was living at **65 Great Pulteney Street** when she received a letter from the King and Queen in 1922 to mark her 103rd birthday.<sup>18</sup>
- Major General Sir **John Campbell** (1807–55), 2nd Bt, GCB, 38th (1st Staffordshire) Regiment. The son of General Sir Archibald Campbell, 1st Bt and Helen née Macdonald; commissioned in 1821, served in India, Burma and other locations; lived sometime in **Bath**; killed while commanding the 1st Brigade, 4th Division, during the assault of the Redan on 18 June 1855; buried at the Cathcart's Hill Cemetery. His widow, the Dowager Lady Campbell, née Helen Margaret Crow, lived sometime at **34 Great Pulteney Street** (See 4.8.), with eight children, all aged less than fifteen. Campbell is also commemorated in St John the Evangelist, Edinburgh, Winchester Cathedral, and the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, while his five-draw telescope which can be seen in Roger Fenton's photograph is preserved in the National War Museum, Scotland.
- Lieutenant **Thomas Molyneux Graves** (1832–1855), Royal Engineers. Eldest son of John Samuel Graves (1797–1861), a barrister of **15 Burlington Street** (See 5.7.), but was living with his wife, Maria, née Molyneux, and large family, at Woodbine Hill, Coombe Raleigh, Devon when he died in 1861. Graves was killed during the assault of Sevastopol on 18 June 1855 when he fell 'pierced by three balls close to the ditch of the Redan,' and was buried in the Royal Engineers and Sappers and Miners Cemetery with the tombstone being moved to the Cathcart's Hill Cemetery in the 1880s. He is also commemorated on a mural plaque in St Nicholas' Church, Coombe Raleigh, as is a grandson, Lieutenant Thomas Molyneux Graves, Indian Army, who was killed in action in Mesopotamia in 1916.
- Lieutenant Colonel **Barrett Lennard Tyler** (1818–1856), 62nd (Wiltshire) Regiment. Son of George and Ann Tyler was born in India; commissioned in 1838; wounded on 8 September 1855 while leading his regiment; died on the 24 October and was buried in the Cathcart's Hill Cemetery,<sup>19</sup> commemorated on the War Memorial, presumably because of the association that his elder brother, the Revd George Dacre Alexander Tyler (1803–62), had with the city. He was the curate of **Bathampton** in 1839 when he married Henrietta Theresa Kirwan at **St Mary's, Bathwick** and in 1851 he was living with his family at **17 Great Pulteney Street** (See 4.8.). He later moved to Corfe, Somerset but was admitted as a private patient to the asylum at Brislington House, Brislington, Bristol in 1860; he died there in 1862, and was buried in **St Mary's Cemetery, Bathwick**. Mrs Tyler died in 1876 and her executrixes were her unmarried daughters Louisa Mary Anne and Mary Anne Bailward who were both christened at **St Mary's, Bathwick** and were living at **50 Great Pulteney Street**. Effects under £3,000.
- Private **Edwards Harris**, Royal Artillery, died of diarrhoea at Scutari. (See 4.1. **Sydney Wharf, Bathwick Hill**)
- **George Nichols**, Navy Brigade, served ashore before Sevastopol.
- Corporal **George Roberts**, 21st Regiment (Royal North British Fusiliers) Regiment, enlisted in 1850 aged 17 and died in camp presumably of disease. His parents lived in the **Dolemeads**.<sup>20</sup>
- Lieutenant General **Richard Debaufre Guyon** (1813–56). The son of Captain Richard Guyon (1767–1844), Royal Navy, and Elizabeth, née Debaufre (1785–1863); born at **5 Lower East Hayes** (See 6.4.) on 23 March 1813 and christened at **St Swithin's** on 7 May 1813. The inscription on the Bath Heritage plaque on the house reads: 'General Richard Guyon 1813–56 who fought for Hungary's freedom in 1848–49 was born here.' In 1855 Guyon participated on the defence of the city of Kars in Northeast Turkey as a staff officer in the Imperial Ottoman Army. He was not a war casualty as he died of cholera in Constantinople some six months after the peace treaty was ratified, and was buried in the Haidar Pasha Cemetery, Istanbul, where his tombstone can still be seen. His name was added to the Bath monument in 1857 under the inscription Kars on the side opposite the main list of casualties.<sup>21</sup>

Four of those commemorated on the war memorial (**Campbell, J., Forster, J.B., Swyny, E.S.T., and Tyler, B.L.**) were buried in the Crimea in the Cathcart's Hill Cemetery – destroyed in World War 2 – and the locations of their graves, together with that of **Lye, J.L.** (See 4.5.), are identified in a contemporary plan of the cemetery made shortly before the final evacuation of the peninsula.<sup>22</sup>

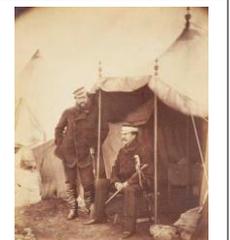
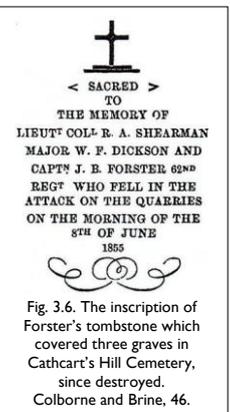


Fig. 3.7. Major General Sir John Campbell by Roger Fenton, 1855. Royal Collection Trust ©HM King Charles III 2024: RCIN 2500238

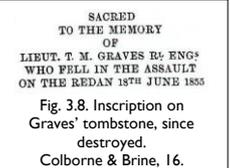


Fig. 3.8. Inscription on Graves' tombstone, since destroyed. Colborne & Brine, 16.

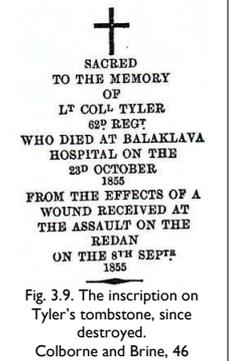


Fig. 3.9. The inscription on Tyler's tombstone, since destroyed. Colborne and Brine, 46

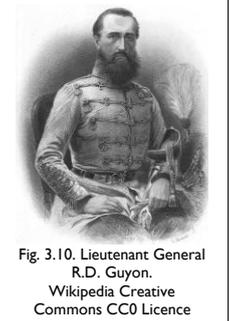


Fig. 3.10. Lieutenant General R.D. Guyon. Wikipedia Creative Commons CC0 Licence

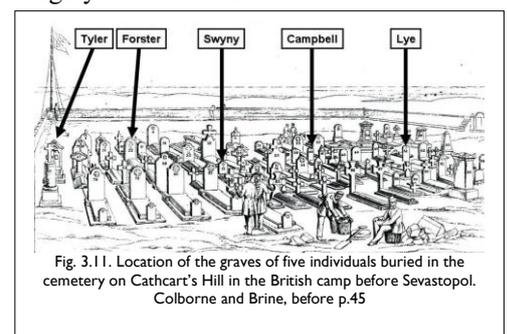


Fig. 3.11. Location of the graves of five individuals buried in the cemetery on Cathcart's Hill in the British camp before Sevastopol. Colborne and Brine, before p.45

Several individuals who died on active service were not named on the monument and are included in later sections: **Allen, F.S. (4.9.)**, **Bradley, J. (5.19.)**, **Delworth, J. (9.)**, **Fenwick, B. (9.)**, **Gullick, W. (9.)**, **Lye, R.L. (4.5.)**, **Madan, C. (7.)**, **Parker, G. (9.)**, **Tanner, E. (4.3.)**, and **Wallinger, J. (4.1.)**.

## 4. Bathwick and Widcombe

### 4.1. Bathwick Hill

**Joseph Wallinger** (d.1855), master of the steam transport *Cumberland*, No. 151. The second son on of the Revd J.A. Wallinger, **2 Cumberland Villa, Bathwick Hill** and son-in-law of W.H. Roberts, **Great Pulteney Street**. and died on 9 January 1855 at Balaklava. Wallinger's ship had transported part of a consignment of 800lb of Bibles, Testaments and tracts sent by the **Bethesda Chapel, Great Norwood Street** for the use of the troops.<sup>23</sup> Not named on the war memorial, possibly because he was a civilian.

Private **Edward Harris**, Royal Artillery, who lived at **Sydney Wharf, Bathwick Hill** where his mother was a coal merchant<sup>24</sup> died of diarrhoea at Scutari. His brother **John Harris** also served in the Royal Artillery and survived the war. (See **3. Bath's Crimean War Memorial**)

The Revd **Samuel Kelson Stothert** (1826–96).<sup>25</sup> Eldest son of John Stothert (1781–1879) and Susanna, née Kelson (1803–76) who were married at **St Michael's Church, Broad Street** in 1824; lived at **23 Bathwick Hill**; and were buried in **St Mary's Cemetery, Bathwick** (Plot: B1.K.5). Stothert was twice married, first to Eliza Margaret Kendall (1836–70) and then Anastasia Caroline Alexandrine Baker (1847–1919), and had issue in both marriages. Chaplain on HMS *Queen* and served with the Naval Brigade ashore; the founder and first incumbent of St Andrew's, Constantinople (now Istanbul) from 1856–58 and later Holy Trinity, Malta; appointed rector of All Hallows, Ordsall, near Retford in 1873; died at the rectory in 1896 and was buried at Ordsall.<sup>26</sup>

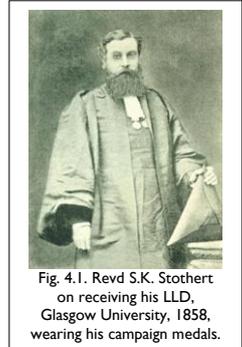


Fig. 4.1. Revd S.K. Stothert on receiving his LLD, Glasgow University, 1858, wearing his campaign medals.

Staff Surgeon 1st Class, later Inspector General of Hospitals, **Joseph Samuel Prendergast** (1810–99), LRCSE (1835), MD (1835). Son of Francis Prendergast, for many years Registrar of the Court of Chancery in Ireland; appointed in 1836; initiated into the Pythagoras Lodge, Corfu in 1841; present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and siege of Sevastopol; served as the personal physician to **Lord Raglan**, who commanded the British Army until his death from disease on 28 June 1855. He accompanied his body back to England on HMS *Cradoc* for burial at Badminton, Gloucestershire;<sup>27</sup> returning to Scutari from October 1855 until the end of the war; retired in 1863; living with his unmarried sisters at **Villa Bianca, Bathwick Hill** in 1871 and 1881; died there unmarried on 20 November 1899, and was buried in **St Mary's Cemetery, Bathwick** (Plot: b1.N.9). His executor was a kinsman Arthur Hugh Dalrymple Prendergast (b.c.1833), a retired barrister. Effects £26,975.<sup>28</sup> His three sisters were also buried in the cemetery.<sup>29</sup>

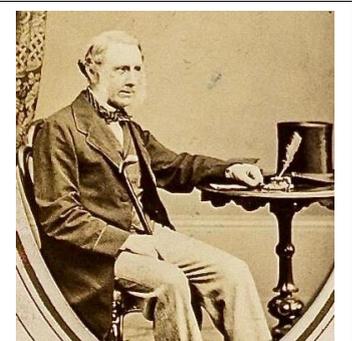


Fig. 4.2. Inspector General of Hospitals J.S. Prendergast, MD. Wellcome Collection: RAMC/273; Creative Commons Attribution. non-commercial licence

Lieutenant, later Brevet Major, **Robert Poore** (1834–1918), 8th Hussars. Son of Robert Montague Poore and Anna Maria Massy née Dawson; commissioned in 1851; arrived after the fall of Sevastopol; married Juliana Benita Corry (c.1845–1926) in 1863; and was living at **The Priory, Bathwick Hill** in 1871. Their son Roger Alvin was christened at **St Mary's, Bathwick** on 31 August 1870 and killed in action in 1917 leaving a widow Lorna Margery née Hermiston.

Emily Harriet Hale (1841–1927), née Rowswell, who was married at **St Mary's, Bathwick** was the widow of Assistant Surgeon, later Surgeon Major, **Thomas Egerton Hale** (1832–1909), BA, MRCS (1854), MD (1856), 7th (Royal Fusiliers) Regiment, who was appointed in 1854 and won the Victoria Cross on the 8 September 1855.<sup>30</sup> She was living at **6 Raby Place, Bathwick Hill** in 1911 and 1921; died there on 7 April 1927 and was buried in **Locksbrook Cemetery** (Plot: Walcot).<sup>31</sup> The Hales had no children and her niece, Emilie Asenath Duggan, née Grant, the principal beneficiary of her will, donated a selection of souvenirs that Hale brought back from the Crimea to the **Bath Royal Literary and Scientific Institute**. A personal diary (November–December 1856), a framed photograph, an engraving of Florence Nightingale, and a candlestick taken from Sevastopol are preserved in the Fusiliers Museum, Tower of London, while his sword and VC and other medals can be seen in the Museum of Military Medicine, Keogh Barracks, Ash Vale, GU12 5RQ

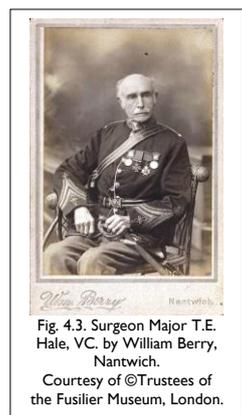


Fig. 4.3. Surgeon Major T.E. Hale, VC, by William Berry, Nantwich. Courtesy of ©Trustees of the Fusilier Museum, London.

### 4.2. Claverton Place, Widcombe

Private **John Garrett** (c.1829–1921), 55th (Westmorland) Regiment. Present at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and the siege of Sevastopol and the Indian Mutiny, retired after twenty-two years army service and became the night porter at the **Bath and County Club, Queen's Parade** for 30 years. He and his wife Matilda (1844–1932) and family lived at **7 Claverton Place, Widcombe** for 50 years. A life-long abstainer and non-smoker he was bedridden and living in straightened circumstances when his 91st birthday was celebrated on 8 January 1920.<sup>32</sup> He died on 6 September 1921 and was buried in **St James's Cemetery, Lower Bristol Road** (Plot: H.E.17); Mrs Garrett died in 1932.

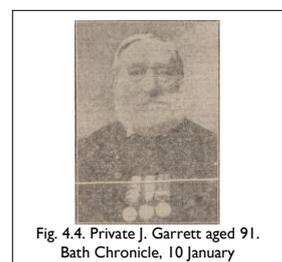


Fig. 4.4. Private J. Garrett aged 91. Bath Chronicle, 10 January

### 4.3. Claverton Street, Widcombe

**Edward Tanner**, of the **Temperance Hall, Claverton Street**, died while on passage from the Crimea to the base hospitals in Scutari.<sup>33</sup> He name was not included on the War Memorial.

### 4.4. Daniel Street

Captain **Nicholas Dunscombe** (1832–70), 46th (South Devonshire) and later 2nd (Queen's Royal) Regiment. The son of Nicholas Dunscombe of Williamstown, Co. Cork; commissioned in 1852; arrived in the Crimea on the 8 November 1854 on *Prince*: a new steam transport which, along with several other transport ships carrying vital supplies for the army, was lost during a severe storm a few days later on the 14th. Present at the siege of Sevastopol and died at **10 Daniel Street**, on 6 January 1870 just 12 days before his 38th birthday.<sup>34</sup> His letters from the Crimea have been published.<sup>35</sup>

### 4.5. Darlington Place

Lieutenant, later Captain, Benjamin Leigh Lye (c.1784–1855), 11th Light Dragoons, was a veteran of the battle of Waterloo and was living at **9 Darlington Place** when he died on 9 December 1855, and was buried in **Bath Abbey Cemetery**, as was his wife Mary Anne, née Cobb who died in 1860 (Plot 2.M.2). His nephew Captain **Richard Leigh Lye** (1815–1854), 20th (East Devonshire) Regiment, the only son of Dr John Bleeck Lye of Hereford; gallantly led his company in the thickest of the fight at Inkerman and died in camp of fatigue and exposure on 10 December 1854, and was buried in the Cathcart's Hill Cemetery.<sup>36</sup> He is not commemorated on the war memorial.

### 4.6. Darlington Street

**St Mary the Virgin** is the Parish Church of **Bathwick** and is located on the east side of **Darlington Street**. It was consecrated in 1820 and is in the Catholic tradition of the Church of England. The chancel was designed by George Edmond Street, Royal Academician, who also designed the Crimean War Memorial Church in Constantinople, now Istanbul, in the Gothic Style. The foundation stone was laid in 1858 and it was consecrated by the Bishop of Gibraltar in whose diocese it lay in 1864.<sup>37</sup> **St Mary's Cemetery, Bathwick** was opened in 1855 when the one adjacent to the church was full. It was closed in 1988 and is now known as **Smallcombe Garden Cemetery, 6 Widcombe Hill**; its maintenance is supervised by The Friends of St Mary's.

**Anthony Beaufort Brabazon** (1821–96), LRCSI (1846), LSA (1956), MD (1856). Born Co. Meath, Ireland; one of a relatively few civilian surgeons who served with the British Army; and, as a 1st Class Civilian Surgeon at the Military Hospital at Scutari from April 1855 to April 1856 he would have been acquainted with Florence Nightingale. Married Eleanor Elizabeth Bourne in 1849 and they had twelve children; became the physician of the **Royal Mineral Water Hospital, Old Bond Street**, and the Medical Officer of Health for Bath in 1874 and 1875; lived and practised at **12 Darlington Street** where he died on 13 March 1896; and was buried in **St Mary's Cemetery** (Plot: B1.C.4).<sup>38</sup>

### 4.7. Edward Street

Lieutenant, later Captain, **Henry Hamilton Connolly** (1830–61), Royal Artillery. Son of William, MD, and Anna Strachan Connolly (d.1875); born in Tours, France and christened in Cheltenham in 1834; commissioned in 1849; present at the siege of Sevastopol and Cape of Good Hope. Living as a lodger with his widowed mother at **16 Argyle Street** in 1861 census; retired on half-pay on 24 June 1861 and died at **Edward Street** shortly afterwards on 1 October and was buried in the **St Mary's Cemetery** (Plot: C.S.7).

### 4.8. Great Pulteney Street<sup>39</sup>

**Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor Napoleon III** (1808–73) was on the French throne during the Crimean War. He stayed at **55 Great Pulteney Street** in 1845 when a prince in exile,<sup>40</sup> and this is commemorated by a Heritage plaque;<sup>41</sup> and then for several weeks in 1846 in the **Sydney Hotel**, now the **Holburne Museum**, when he became friendly with the author Walter Savage Landor.<sup>42</sup> When in exile for a second time he spent a night in 1871 at **York House**<sup>43</sup> during the train journey from Torquay, Devon, to his residence at Camden Place, Chislehurst, Kent, now a golf club.<sup>44</sup> The Emperor's cousin, Prince **Napoleon Joseph (Jerome) Charles Paul Bonaparte** (1822–91), nicknamed Plon Plon, served some time in the Crimea in command of a French infantry division.<sup>45</sup>

The widow of Major General Sir **John Campbell** (1807–55), 2nd Bt, GCB, 38th (1st Staffordshire) Regiment, who was killed during the assault of the Redan on 18 June 1855, lived sometime at **34 Great Pulteney Street**, with eight children, when all were aged less than fifteen. (See **3. Bath's Crimean War Memorial**).

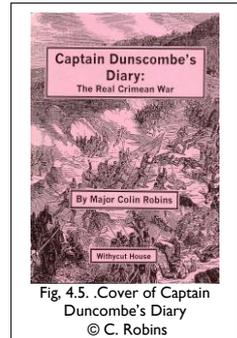


Fig. 4.5. Cover of Captain Dunscombe's Diary © C. Robins

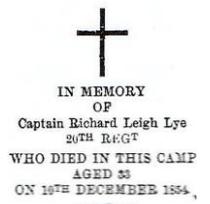


Fig. 4.6. Inscription on Lye's tombstone in Cathcart's Hill Cemetery, since destroyed. Colborne and Brine, 49.

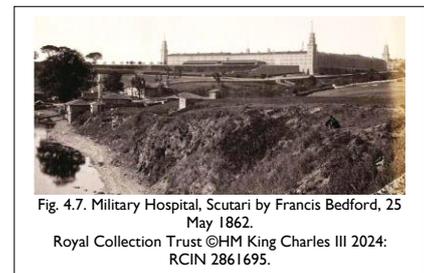


Fig. 4.7. Military Hospital, Scutari by Francis Bedford, 25 May 1862. Royal Collection Trust ©HM King Charles III 2024: RCIN 2861695.

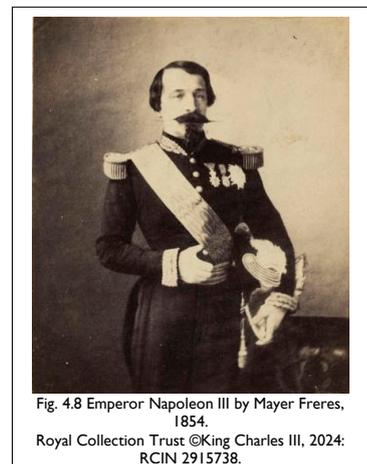


Fig. 4.8 Emperor Napoleon III by Mayer Freres, 1854. Royal Collection Trust ©King Charles III, 2024: RCIN 2915738.

The Revd George Dacre Alexander Tyler (1803–62) was the brother of Lieutenant Colonel **Barrett Lennard Tyler** (1818–1856), 62nd (Wiltshire) Regiment, who died of wounds, lived with his family at **17 Great Pulteney Street**. (See **3. Bath's Crimean War Memorial**).

Major, later General, **Robert Wardlaw** (1817–85), CB (1867), 1st (Royal) Dragoons. Eldest son of Lieutenant General John Wardlaw (1776–1848) and the Hon. Anne (1790–1845), youngest daughter of Gerard Lake (1744–1808), 1st Viscount Lake; born in Woolley, near Bath, and christened at **St Mary's, Bathwick** when living in **Great Pulteney Street**. Both his parents were buried in **Bath Abbey Cemetery** (Plots CC.WD.2 & 3). Commissioned in 1835; married Mary Jane (1822–95), only daughter of John Hamilton O'Hara, at St Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex in 1848, and had issue; present at the battles of Balaklava, including the charge of the Heavy Cavalry Brigade, Inkerman, and siege of Sevastopol. Retired in 1884 and died in Hastings, Sussex the next year. Commemorated by a stained glass window in the Royal Garrison Church of All Saints, Rushmore, Hampshire. His will was proved by his brother John Wardlaw and nephew Captain John Colin Wardlaw, Border Regiment.

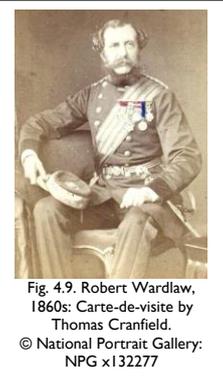


Fig. 4.9. Robert Wardlaw, 1860s: Carte-de-visite by Thomas Cranfield. © National Portrait Gallery: NPG x132277

Admiral Sir **William Graham** (1826–1907), CB (1877), KCB (1887) GCB (1902), Royal Navy. Died on 31 May 1907 in a private lodging house at **13 [Great] Pulteney Street** where he had been staying for about a month after suffering a heart attack, and was buried at St Andrew's, Ham, Surrey, as was his first wife. Son of General Joseph Graham (1799–1880), Bengal Army, and Sarah née Higgin (1799–1829); joined the Navy as a cadet in 1842; served on HMS *Leopard* in the Baltic and Black Sea; married Florinda Mary Cobbe Littledale (1839–80) in 1865 and secondly in 1882 Agnes Jane (1850–1915), the widow of William Frederick Lawton (1843–74), and daughter of the Revd William Yalden Thompson, DD.<sup>46</sup>

Canon **Percy Rogers** (1826–1910), Honorary Canon of Durham Cathedral (1878). The son of Dr W. Rogers, RN, was born in Stonehouse; Devon educated at Falmouth School and Clare College, Cambridge; ordained deacon and priest in 1850 and 1851; appointed first as a naval instructor and then chaplain in the Royal Navy in 1852; served on HMS *Firebrand* in the Black Sea and on HMS *Sanspareil* in the China War; married Mary Frances (1833–1914) daughter of Edward Hallows Plumtre, a solicitor, and Eliza Homer née Pitfield in 1855; retired in 1872; lived in the Greenwich Hospital rectory, Simonburn; Northumberland from 1875 to 1899 when he moved to Bath with his family and was living a **17 [Great] Pulteney Street** in 1901, and where he died on 21 January 1910;<sup>47</sup> the funeral was held in **Bath Abbey** and he was interred in **St Mary's Cemetery, Bathwick** (Plot: D.Y.37), as was his widow who died in the family home in 1914.<sup>48</sup> His executors included his widow and daughter Miss Rose Plumtre Rogers (1868–1967).<sup>49</sup> Effects £13,796.<sup>50</sup>

Lieutenant, later Hon. Major General, **Horace Percival** (1834–1927), Royal Artillery. Son of Samuel (1796–1849) and Jane Percival and born at Abingdon House, Northampton; employed in taking horses to the east and was in Bulgaria when he was invalided home with a medical certificate before the army landed in the Crimea; married Susan Louise (1845–1918), daughter of Lieutenant Colonel James Townsend Daniell and Catherine née O'Brien, in 1877; retired in 1884; living at **30 Great Pulteney Street** where they died without issue; she on 7 June 1918, and he on 19 June 1927;<sup>51</sup> and were buried in **St Mary's Cemetery, Bathwick** (Plot: C.T.18). Probate granted to Miss Alberta Percival. Effects £20,371.

Captain, later Major, **Thomas Palmer** (1832–1929), 47th (Lancashire) Regiment. Sixth son on the Revd Henry Palmer; commissioned 1851; present at the battles of the Alma, when he carried the Queen's colour, and Inkerman, and the siege of Sevastopol; married Harriet Elizabeth (1834–1912), second daughter of Edward Dawson of Whatton Manor and Launde Abbey, Leicestershire in 1860;<sup>52</sup> Living at **6 Raby Place** in 1911 and where Mrs Palmer died the next year; he died at **11 [Great] Pulteney Street** on 15 April 1929 aged 96; and was buried at Eardisley, Herefordshire, as was his wife. Effects £6,653.<sup>53</sup> Mrs Palmer's brother, Lieutenant, later Captain, **Edward Finch Dawson** (1836–92), 6th Dragoons, was commissioned in 1854; present at the siege of Sevastopol; retired from the Army and the Yeomanry Cavalry in 1869 and 1877; sometime a JP and DL, and died at Launde Abbey in 1892.<sup>54</sup> In addition, two of their cousins, the sons of Henry Dawson and Louisa Jane, daughter of John Finch Simpson and Marcy Ducarel, served in the Crimea, viz. Lieutenant **Henry Charles Dawson** (c.1835–1854), 6th Dragoons from the 1st Dragoons; commissioned in 1853; died of fever in Balaklava on 5 October 1854, and was buried at the head of the harbour, and Lieutenant, later Captain, **Arthur Finch Dawson** (1836–1928), 6th Dragoons from the 77th (East Middlesex) Regiment; commissioned in 1854; present at the siege of Sevastopol. Their sister Louisa married Captain, later Admiral of the Fleet Sir, **Alfred Phillips Ryder** (1920–88), GCB, in June 1852, and died in Selima in Malta of 'decline'<sup>55</sup> on 10 October 1855 when he husband was commanding the frigate HMS *Dauntless* in the Black Sea.<sup>56</sup> She was buried on in Msida Bastion Cemetery, Floriana<sup>57</sup> where her tombstone can still be seen. She and her brother **Henry Charles Dawson** are commemorated on a brass mural monument in Launde Abbey Church.<sup>58</sup> Louisa's son Edward Lisle Ryder was born in Lichfield and baptized there on 19 May 1853 and died on 28 September 1877. Admiral Ryder, who did not remarry, suffered from depression and drowned on 30 April 1888 when he fell into the Thames at Vauxhall pier. The coroner recorded a verdict of accidental death.



Fig. 4.10. Mural plaque in Launde Abbey Church. © Meara, D., Victorian Memorial Brasses, (London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1983), Plate 57).

#### 4.9. Hampton Row

Able Seaman **William Shell** (d.1854) was killed during the bombardment of Odessa. His mother lived at **6 Hampton Row**. (See **3. Bath's Crimean War Memorial**)

Shipmaster **Felix Samuel Allen** (d.1854), HM Transport *Rip van Winkle*, was drowned when the vessel sank during a severe storm on 14 November 1854.<sup>59</sup> He is not commemorated on the war memorial, possibly because he was a civilian. It is likely his

father, Dr Samuel Bouchier Allen, LLD, was living in **Hampton Row** in 1841 with his second wife and young family. He had died by 1854.

#### 4.10. Henrietta Park

Lieutenant Colonel **Charles Doyne Sillery** (c.1804–89), 30th (Cambridgeshire) Regiment. The son of John Sillery and Martha née Roe was born in Collon, Co. Louth, Ireland; commissioned in 1828; spent the war based in Turkey where his responsibilities included the military command of the hospitals and convalescent depots at Scutari. His performance during the early months of the campaign received considerable criticism, but for reasons outside his control he had been placed in an impossible position; and it is unfair to judge him too harshly in retrospect. Married Margaret (1813–88), eldest daughter of the late Revd Wilson, in 1831 and had issue; served on New Zealand 1860–61; retired in 1869; living at **18 Catharine Place** in 1881 and **2 Bathwick Villas, Henrietta Park**, where he and his wife died on 6 January 1889 and 20 February 1888, and both were buried at Axminster. His daughter Jane Elizabeth Doyne Sillery was the sole executrix. Personal estate £2,938.<sup>60</sup> Sillery is depicted standing to the left of Florence Nightingale, with Dr **William Cruikshank** (1805–58) kneeling by the patient, in Jerry Barrett's completely improbable colourful painting 'Mission of Mercy' which can be seen in the National Portrait Gallery, London.<sup>61</sup> His son Lieutenant, later Major General, **Charles Jocelyn Cecil Sillery** (1835–98), 30th Regiment, served briefly in the Crimea. He died in Guernsey of pneumonia and influenza.<sup>62</sup>



Fig. 4.11. 'Mission of Mercy' by Jerry Barrett, 1857.  
© National Portrait Gallery: NPG 6202

#### 4.11. Henrietta Steet

The Rt Revd Edmund Knox (1773–1849), Bishop of Killaloe, and Anne Charlotte, née Hesketh (1778–1837) were married in **Chapel of St Mary, Walcot** in 1796 and their youngest daughter Anne (1812–59) married Lieutenant Colonel **Harry Smyth**, 68th (Durham) Regiment, in 1832. He was wounded during the battle of Inkerman on 5 November 1854; died of his wounds at Scutari on the 23rd; and buried in the Haidar Pasha Cemetery, Istanbul where his tomb can still be seen. Their son Lieutenant **Harry Edmund** (1835–55), 68th Regiment, died of disease in the Crimea on 23 March 1855, aged 20. The Smyth's are commemorated with mural plaques in St Andrew's, Alfriston, East Sussex, where Smyth senior's brother, the Revd Charles Bohun Smyth, was the vicar. Mrs Smyth died at **18 Henrietta Street** in 1859 and was buried in **St Mary's Cemetery, Bathwick** (Plot: D.M.22). Her eldest sister Jessy/Jesse Diana Knox (1801–79) was born in **Bath**; married the Revd John Thomas O'Neill in 1827; was living at **40 Green Park Buildings** in 1861; and died at **12 Green Park Buildings** in 1879.

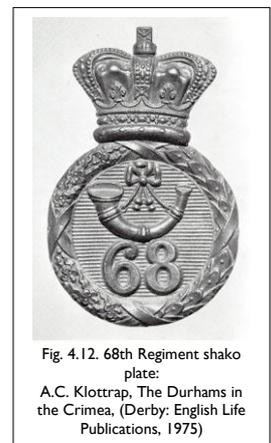


Fig. 4.12. 68th Regiment shako plate:  
A.C. Klottrapp, The Durhams in the Crimea, (Derby: English Life Publications, 1975)

Major, later Lieutenant Colonel, **Henry Heyman** (c.1818–1871), 15th Bombay Native Infantry. Son of John Heyman and born in Tunbridge Wells, Kent; commissioned in 1836 and served in Beatson's Irregular Cavalry and then the Osmanli Irregular Cavalry attached to the Turkish Contingent, which was in British pay; but did not take part in the siege of Sevastopol. His address was in **Henrietta Street** when he married Fanny Eliza (1842–1927), daughter of Ambrose Awdry (1816–90) and Eliza, née Clapcott (1818–1905), of **35 Great Pulteney Street**, at **St Mary's, Bathwick** in 1865. His widow married secondly Thomas Dodson Salisbury (1831–92), a widower, and had issue, while his father and mother-in-law died at **35 Great Pulteney Street** and **3 Sydney Place** in 1890 and 1905 respectively.

#### 4.12. Laura Place

Lieutenant Colonel **Exham Schomberg Turner Swyny** (c.1807–1854), 63rd (West Suffolk) Regiment, who was killed during the battle of Inkerman, was a major when he visited **9 Laura Place** in 1852 shortly after he married Bertha Biederman (1832–1918). (See **3. Bath's Crimean War Memorial**)

**Francis Thomas Bayntun** (1831–1904). The son of Wilmot Robert Bayntun (1801–89), a Bath surgeon, and Elizabeth, née Camplin (1803–88). They married in **Bath Abbey** in 1823 and were living at **Argyle Buildings** when he was christened at **St Mary's, Bathwick** on 16 September 1831. Living with his family in **4 Henrietta Street** in 1841 and **11 Laura Place** and 1851 when he was an apprentice surgeon; served as a hospital dresser,<sup>63</sup> first in Scutari and the Crimea, but not until after the fall of Sevastopol; and then as a military surgeon in India and China before emigrating to New Zealand in 1865 where he practised in Auckland.<sup>64</sup> He died in the home of his sister Mary Harrison at 7 German Place, Brighton, East Sussex on 26 October 1904. Bayntun's parents lived in various addresses in Bath for the rest of their lives; his father died at **6 Cleveland Place**, but late of **19 Vineyards**, on 28 February 1889, and was buried in **Locksbrook Cemetery**, as was his mother who died in 1888.

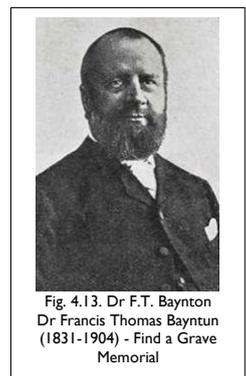


Fig. 4.13. Dr F.T. Bayntun  
Dr Francis Thomas Bayntun  
(1831-1904) - Find a Grave  
Memorial

#### 4.13. Lower Bristol Road

The **Lyncombe, Widcombe, and St James' Cemetery** is to the west of Bath Railway Station at **37 Lower Bristol Road**. It was opened in 1861 as Lyncombe and Widcombe's fourth cemetery and St James' second. It is now closed.



Fig. 4.14. Military Knights in the Horseshoe Cloisters, Windsor Castle c.1900 by Sir Benjamin Stone (1838–1914)  
Royal Collection Trust ©HM King Charles III 2024: RCIN 2100439

#### 4.14. North Road

Lieutenant, later Captain, **Henry Dyke Marsh** (1836–1907), 82nd (Prince of Wales's Volunteer's) Regiment. Born in Bath, the son of Edward Marsh and Jane Inglis, née Forlong; living with his parents in **North Road** in 1851; commissioned in 1854; present at the siege of Sevastopol; and retired in 1870. He was a Military Knight of Windsor Castle; and died at 8 Castle Yard Windsor on 17 August 1907.<sup>65</sup> The first part of the funeral service was held in St George's Chapel, and he was interred in **Bath Abbey Cemetery** (Plot: 3.WB.18)<sup>66</sup>, as was his wife Edith, née Macan, who died in 1937, aged 82.

#### 4.15. Pope's Walk, Perrymead

The cemetery of the Roman Catholic Church, **St John the Evangelist** in **South Parade**, is adjacent to the **Bath Abbey Cemetery**. It opened in 1856 and remains in use.

#### 4.16. Pulteney Gardens

Lieutenant, later Major, **Frederick Beswick**, later **Egerton** (1816–82), 38th (1st Staffordshire) Regiment. Joined the army as a private in 1836; commissioned in 1849; and was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and the siege of Sevastopol. Retired in 1863 and became the chief constable at Birkenhead; charged with fraud in 1869 for forging a power of attorney to transfer stock, and was sentenced to five years penal servitude in the Central Criminal Court, London although he was released early, possibly on account of very good behaviour.<sup>67</sup> Changed his name to Major **Frederick Egerton**; married, as his second wife, Ellen Kearwell (d.1919) in 1874; was living at **Oakleigh, 9 Pulteney Gardens** in 1881; died there on 19 November 1882; and was buried in **St John the Evangelist's Cemetery** (Plot: S.420). Probate was granted to his daughter and sole executrix Alma Margaret Eda Egerton (1856–87) who was to be buried in the same grave. Personal estate £290. Incidentally, in 1879 he was selected for jury service; but he objected on account of his age, and this was accepted.<sup>68</sup>

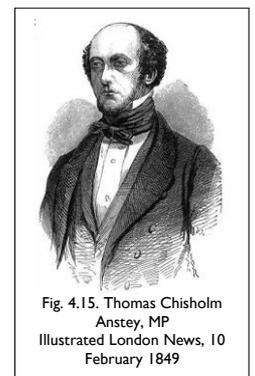
#### 4.17. Pulteney Road

Lieutenant, later Major General Sir, **Edmund Henry Burleigh Leach** (1836–1923), CB (1885), KCB (1907), DL, 50th (Queen's Own) Regiment. Son of Henry Leach and Elizabeth, née Brigstoke and was born in Robertson Wathen, Pembrokeshire, commissioned in 1854; arrived in the Crimea after the fall of Sevastopol; married Frances Elizabeth Ince in 1869; and was staying at the **Pulteney Hotel, Pulteney Road**, when he died on 7 August 1923.<sup>69</sup> His home address in the probate register was 27 Thurloe Square, Kensington, London. Probate granted to his widow. Effects £107,776.

#### 4.18. Ralph Allen Drive

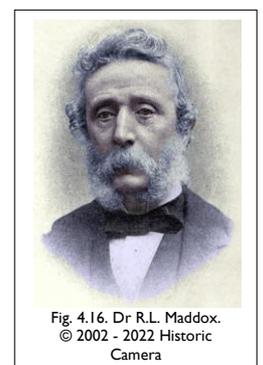
**Bath Abbey Cemetery** was laid out by John Claudius Loudon (1783–1843) and consecrated in 1844. It is the location of the **Crimean War Memorial**. (See 3.)

**Thomas Chisholm Anstey** (1816–1873), barrister and politician. Son of Thomas Anstey (1877–1851) and Mary Turnbull (1777–1862) was born in London; called to the bar in 1839 and married Harriet Mary Petra Strickland (1816–1903) in the same year and had issue. He converted to Catholicism and was sometime Professor of Jurisprudence at the Roman Catholic **Prior Park College, Ralph Allen Drive**;<sup>70</sup> MP for Youghal, Co. Cork 1847–1852 representing the Irish Confederate Party; appointed attorney general in Hong Kong in 1854 until he was suspended in 1858; he visited the Crimea as a 'travelling gent' after the fall of Sevastopol from 10–18 September 1855. He sailed there in the steam transport *W. S. Lindsay* No. 98 together with **George Wingrove Cooke** (1814–65), a lawyer and historian, who published an account of his experiences<sup>71</sup> while Anstey's unpublished journal which covers the period August to October 1855 is preserved in the Norfolk Record Office.<sup>72</sup> They returned as far as Constantinople on the steam cattle transport *Albatross*.<sup>73</sup> Anstey continued his career at the bar in India and died in Bombay (Mumbai) on 18 August 1873. His widow was the sole executrix. Effects under £4,000.



#### 4.19. Sion Place

Civilian surgeon **Richard Leach Maddox** (1816–1902), MRCS, LSA, MD (1851). Son of Walter Vaughan (1775–1857) and Jane Maddox (1786–1818), a grocer/tea dealer, in **Charles Street**, was born in 1816 and christened at **St Swithin's** in 1818; married Amelia (d.1871) the daughter of Benjamin Winn Ford and Mary Ann née Akers in Constantinople (now Istanbul) in 1849,<sup>74</sup> and in the following year, their daughter Isabella (1850–1929) was born and christened at **St Swithin's** when they were living at **Acacia Villa, Sion Hill** with his father, then a widower, their second child, Richard Willes Maddox (1852–1937), who became an artist, was born in Constantinople. His Father died in 1857 and was buried in **St Swithin's Churchyard** in the same grave as his wife (Plot: W.307); Amelia Maddox died in 1871 and he married secondly Agnes Sharp (1838–1929) in 1875 and they had a son, Walter Vaughan Maddox. The *Medical Directory 1870* recorded that he had been employed as a surgeon in the Turkish Military Hospital on the Dardanelles and the British Seaman's Hospital, Constantinople, presumably before the Crimean War during which he was stationed at Scutari from September 1855–April 1856. On his return home he lived at various places, though seemingly not practicing medicine, and became a prominent member of the Royal Photographic Society and published on the technical aspects of the photographic process. He died at Bevois Hill, Southampton Hampshire on 11 May 1902.<sup>75</sup> Effects £1,849. Incidentally, his elder brother Willes Maddox was christened at **St Swithin's** in 1814. He became an artist and died in Constantinople in 1853 while staying with his brother.<sup>76</sup>



Captain **Waring Alexander Biddle**, (1821–1911), 28th (North Gloucestershire) Regiment. Son of Waring and Eliza Biddle; commissioned in 1848; present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and the siege of Sevastopol; transferred to the 36th Regiment in 1857; retired 1861 and then appointed to the Dorset Rifle Volunteers; married Caroline Emma Gilliat (1832–88) in 1861 and had issue; married secondly Mary Ann Elizabeth Stanley (c.1857–1939) of **Sion Place at St Mary's, Bathwick** in 1890. She was a daughter of the late Major General William Dacres Stanley (1824–79), Madras Staff Corps, who married Jane Ann Cox (1826–58) at St Andrew's Clifton, Bristol in 1855. She died at Bangalore, Madras in 1858 and he at **11 Raby Place** in 1879, and was buried in **St Mary's Cemetery**. **Biddle** died in Seaton, Devon on 1911 and his widow in 1939.

#### 4.20. Sydney Gardens

The Gardens are bisected by the Great Western Railway line that was designed by **Isambard Kingdom Brunel** (1806–59) as was ss *Great Britain* that was employed a troop ship during the Crimean War; and is preserved as a museum at the Great Western Dockyard, Bristol. Brunel also conceived an ingenious prefabricated hospital erected after the fall of Sevastopol on the Asian side of the Dardanelles at Renkioi.<sup>77</sup>

#### 4.21. Sydney Place

Paymaster, later Hon. Lieutenant Colonel, **Charles Boyse Roche** (1807–83), 34th (Cumberland) Regiment. Born in Ramsgate; commissioned in 1838; present at the siege of Sevastopol and the Indian mutiny; married Maria, daughter of Thomas Sangster, Advocate, in 1838 and had issue; living in Canterbury, Kent where a cavalry depot was located in 1881; died at **10 Sydney Place** on 10 May 1883, and was buried in **Bath Abbey Cemetery** (Plot: 713). The execution of his will is unusual as there were three grants of probate spread over forty-three years. The first, in 1883, was to his widow Maria (c.1814–1903), effects: £1,099; the second, in 1903, to their daughter Annie Maria Christine Webster (d.1909), a widow since 1890, Effects: £533; and third, in 1926, to his daughter-in-law Emily Jane Roche (d.1944), the widow of Thomas Horatio de Montmorency Roche (1854–1920), effects: £105.

Captain, later Rear Admiral, **John Bythesea** (1827–1906), VC, CB (1878), CIE (1878), Royal Navy. Born in Freshford, Somerset and educated at **Grosvenor College, Bath**; joined the Royal Navy in 1841 and was a lieutenant when he and Stoker **William Johnstone** won their Victoria Crosses in the Baltic theatre on 9 August 1854; went on to command several ships but his time at sea came to an abrupt end when the newly commission HMS *Lord Clyde* ran around in 1872 and was severely damaged. He and the navigation officer were severely reprimanded at the court martial and they never went to sea again.<sup>78</sup> In 1874 he married, as his second wife,<sup>79</sup> Fanny Belinda Prior (1845–1925), at **St Mary's, Bathwick**. She was living at **97 Sydney Place** and his address was **10 Royal Crescent**, where his elder sister Charlotte (1822–89) lived with her husband Anthony Hammond (1824–94). Bythesea was consulting naval officer to the Indian Government 1874–80 and died in London on 18 May 1906 and was buried in **Bath Abbey Cemetery** (Plot: 3.K.18),<sup>80</sup> as was his widow who died in 1925.<sup>81</sup> His VC and other decorations are in Lord Ashcroft's Medal Collection at the Imperial War Museum. Incidentally, his elder brother, Major General Henry Francis Bythesea (1821–85), 1st (Royal) Regiment, who did not serve in the Crimea; died on 4 August 1885 at **97 Sydney Place** and was buried in **Locksbrook Cemetery**. **Bythesea** was an executor as was the widow Jane Charity, née Cave.

Brigadier, later General Sir, **Charles Thomas van Straubenzee** (1812–92), CB (1857), GCB (1875), 3rd (East Kent, the Buffs) Regiment. Second son of Major Thomas van Straubenzee and Maria née Bowen was born in Malta; commissioned in 1828; sometime commanded the 1st Brigade, Light Division during the siege of Sevastopol. His wife, Charlotte Louise (1820–1900), daughter of General John Luther Richardson, visited him in the Crimea after the fall of Sevastopol. Commanded the British troops in the Hong Kong 1858–9; Governor of Malta 1872–78; was living at **100 Sydney Place** in 1891 and where he died on 10 August 1892 and was interred in **St Mary's Cemetery** (Plot: B1.C.2.).<sup>82</sup> His widow died in 1900 in Minehead, Somerset and was buried in **St John the Evangelist's Cemetery** (Plot: S.123). van Straubenzee's younger brother Captain **Bowen van Straubenzee** (1829–98), 9th (East Norfolk) Regiment served in the Crimea, and was sometime his ADC.

Surgeon, later Hon. Surgeon General, **Thomas Con(n)or O'Leary** (1821–85), LRCSI (1844), MB (1845), Staff Surgeon and 68th (Durham) Regiment. Appointed 1847; present at the siege of Sevastopol; married Mary Pryce Evelyn Morley (1839–90) in 1859; retired in 1881; and was living at **Sydney Lawn, Sydney Place** when he died on 3 February 1885, and was buried in **St John the Evangelist's Cemetery** (Plot: E.169). Administration granted to his son Arthur Pryce Evelyn O'Leary, surgeon. Effects £1,923. Mrs O'Leary died in 1890 at her son's house at 27 Redland Grove, Bristol, and was buried in the same grave as her husband. Personal estate £1,150.

#### 4.22. Sydney Road

Captain, later Major, **William Warry** (1827–87) 34th (Cumberland) Regiment. Son of William Robert Warry (1790–1873), a landed proprietor, and Elizabeth Cole, née Wood (1799–1830) was born in Shapwick; Somerset; commissioned in 1844; and present at the siege of Sevastopol. His future wife,

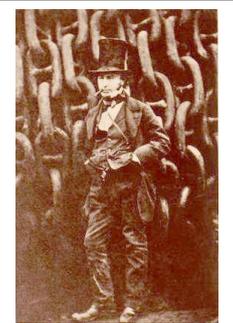


Fig. 4.17. Isambard Kingdom Brunel  
Royal Collection Trust © King Charles III 2024; RCIN 291 1353.



Fig. 4.18. Rear Admiral John Bythesea, VC, CB  
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Fig. 4.19. Brigadier C.T. van Straubenzee, seated on the ground, with officers of the 3rd (The Buffs) Regiment by Roger Fenton, 1855  
Royal Collection Trust ©HM King Charles III 2024; RCIN 2500359.



Fig. 4.20. [Surgeon, later Surgeon General, T. Con(n)or O'Leary.  
Courtesy of the Trustees of the DLI Collection, Durham

Catherine (1834–1861), the daughter of John Stone (1784–1858) and Catherine Maria née Barry (c.1806–1878) was christened in **St Swithin's** when the family was living at **18 Kensington Place** and then at **Sydney House, Sydney Road** when she was married at **St Mary's, Bathwick** on 24 January 1860. Mrs Warry died at Shapwick a year later on 26 January 1861 and was buried in **St Mary's Cemetery, Bathwick** (Plot A.D.6) – effects under £12,000 – while their son William John Ellis was christened a few days later at **St Mary's, Bathwick** on 31 January 1861. He died unmarried in 1942 and was also buried in **St Mary's Cemetery, Bathwick** (Plot B2.Ea.1). Warry married secondly Emma Augusta Bragge (1838–1924) in 1864 and had issue. He died in Coombe Raleigh, Devon in 1887. Effects £3,503. Incidentally, Mrs Warry's brother Lieutenant, later Captain, **John Arthur Bragge** (c.1835–1922), 4th Dragoon Guards, was commissioned in 1853; present at the siege of Sevastopol; and retired in 1865; while her husband's sister Elizabeth (1824–1909), who was born in Shapwick, died unmarried in Brighton and was buried in **St Mary's Cemetery, Bathwick** (Plot B2.Ea.1)

#### 4.23. Widcombe Hill

The cemetery of **St Mary's Bathwick** was opened in 1855 in Widcombe when the one near to the church was full. It was closed in 1988 and is now known as **Smallcombe Garden Cemetery, 6 Widcombe Hill** with the maintenance supervised by The Friends of St Mary's Church, Bathwick.

The death of **Henry James Troutt** (c.1836–1929) was included in a list of Crimean War and Indian Mutiny veterans who died during 1928 prepared by A.J. Waterfield and published in *The Times* on 7 January 1930. He served in the 21st (Royal North British Fusiliers) Regiment and was present at the siege of Sevastopol. After he left the army he was active in the Volunteers becoming a bugle-major and bandmaster, and retired in 1881.<sup>83</sup> He made his living as a boot maker and was lodging with his wife Mary Ann and infant son George in the home of his in-laws Joseph, a gardener master, and Hannah Wells in **Pulteney Road** while in 1876 he and his growing family were at living at **4 Cobourg Place**.<sup>84</sup> In 1901 and 1911 Census he was living at **2 Widcombe Hill**, and in 1911 it was recorded he was an army pensioner and that seven of his twelve children were still living; his wife of 51 years was deaf and his son Albert Ernest aged 36 was considered an imbecile. He celebrated his 89th birthday at his son Wallace home at **2 St James' Place, St James' Parade**,<sup>85</sup> and was the last of the Bath Crimean War veterans when he died at his son Henry's home in Devizes, Wiltshire on 5 August 1929, and was buried in **St James' Cemetery, Lower Bristol Road** in the same grave as his wife who died in 1914 (Plot Q.D.6). Considered Bath's oldest volunteer he was always welcome at the Bath Branch of the Somersets' Old Comrades Association.<sup>86</sup>

## 5. Central Bath west of the Avon

### 5.1. Abbey Churchyard

Captain **Frederick Shelton** (c.1820–98), 93rd (Highland) Regiment. Son of William Shelton was born in Brighton; married Jane (c.1830–1894), the daughter of the Ven. John Timbrill, DD, in Leamington Priors (now Spa), Warwickshire in 1852 and had issue; transferred to the regimental depot while in Bulgaria, and before the invasion of the Crimea; and retired in November 1854. He was a witness at the wedding in **Bath Abbey** on 27 June 1894<sup>87</sup> of their son Frederick William Shelton Shelton (1852–1923), of **14 Abbey Churchyard**, and Edith Elizabeth Barrow (1856–1935), daughter of the Revd George William Darby, deceased, of **3 Edgar Buildings**; they were living at **Fersfield, Perrymead**<sup>88</sup> in 1911 and 1914 and this was his address when he died in 1923 without issue at the Grosvenor Hotel, Westminster, and was buried in the **Bath Abbey Churchyard** (Plot 1.M.10), as was Mrs Shelton who died in 1935 (Plot 1.L.10).

### 5.2. Alfred Street

Captain, later Hon. Lieutenant Colonel, **Alfred Grey** (1834–99), 63rd (West Suffolk) Regiment and Land Transport Corps. Son of the Hon. Rt Revd Edward Grey (1782–1837), DD, Bishop of Hereford, and younger son of 1st Earl Grey, and his third wife Eliza née Innes (1805–71); commissioned in 1855; present at the siege of Sevastopol; married Christina Henrietta Victoria Gaines (1839–77), daughter of the Revd Calvert Richard Jones (1804–77) and Anna Harriett née Williams (d.1865) at **St Swithin's** in 1859 when their addresses were **18 Alfred Street** and **13 Lansdown Place**; retired 1861 and was appointed Captain and Adjutant of the Northumberland Militia. His father-in-law died at **12 Lansdown Crescent** in 1877 and he was executor of his will as was his widow and second wife Portia Jane née Smith who he married in 1858, Personal estate under £18,000. **Grey** died tragically from 'shock and internal congestion' in Alnwick on 23 September 1899 following the accidental explosion of an oil lamp.<sup>89</sup> Incidentally, his elder half-brother **Francis Douglas Grey** (1828–1901), whose mother was his father's second wife, Elizabeth née Adair, was also of the 63rd Regiment. Commissioned in 1846 he was present in the Sutlej campaign and the siege of Sevastopol; while his full sister Alithea Emma (b.1836) married Captain George Gyles, 2nd Somerset Militia, at **St Swithin's** in 1862. Their addresses were **1 Oxford Row** and **6 Alfred Street**. Their daughters Lena Louisa Richarda, Maud Mary, and Margaret Alithea were christened at **St Swithin's** in 1863, 1864, and 1867 when their address for the two youngest was **7 Russell Street**. Gyles was initiated into the Royal Sussex Lodge in 1875 when was living at **22 Russell Street**. Finally, **Grey's** eldest son Raleigh Grey (1860–1936), later Sir Raleigh, KBE, CMG, CVO, participated in the Jameson raid in 1895 and in the aftermath was imprisoned for five months.

Captain **William Cuninghame Cuninghame** (1826–1900), 79th (Cameron Highlanders) Regiment, and later a member of Her Majesty's Bodyguard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.<sup>90</sup> Son of William Alexander Cuninghame, late 95th (Derbyshire) Regiment; commissioned in 1846; present at the

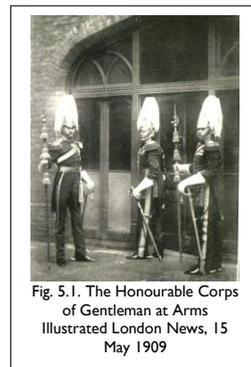


Fig. 5.1. The Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms Illustrated London News, 15 May 1909

battle of the Alma and siege of Sevastopol; married Louisa Frances Ormond at **St Swithin's** in 1854, her address was **17 The Circus**. She was the daughter of John, a surgeon, and Elizabeth Ormond who were living at **18 Belmont** when she was christened at **St Swithin's** in 1832. Mrs Cunninghame died aged thirty-one at **Kensington Place, London Road** in 1864 and was buried in **Bath Abbey Cemetery** (Plot: 1.N26). Cunninghame was living at **12 Beaufort Buildings** in 1871; **2 Royal Villas, Charlcombe** in 1881; and **3 Alfred Street** in 1891, and where he died there in 1900, and was buried in the same grave as his wife.

Captain, later Hon. Major General, **Sidney Darling** (1825–1902), 9th (East Norfolk) Regiment and Somerset Rifle Volunteers. Son of General Sir Ralph Darling (1772–1858), Kt, and Elizabeth (Eliza), née Dumaresq (1799–1868);<sup>91</sup> commissioned in 1843; arrived in the Crimea after the fall of Sevastopol and served on the staff of the 1st Division; married Rebecca Wilhelmina Cooper in Brighton in 1859; retired in 1870; lodging at **18 Alfred Street** in 1901; and died there on 2 July 1902 and was buried in **Locksbrook Cemetery** (Plot: Walcot), as was his wife who died on 7 September 1906 at **Lansdown Grove House, Lansdown Road**, but of **33 The Paragon**.

### 5.3. Bath Abbey

**Bath Abbey** is a parish church dedicated to St Peter and Saint Paul and was formerly part of a Benedictine monastery. There are numerous mural memorials and these include those to:

Alicia, Countess of Erroll, died in Bath in 1812. She was a grandmother of Major **William Harry Hay**, 19th Earl of Erroll (1823–91), Rifle Brigade. Commissioned in 1841; wounded during the battle of the Alma; invalided to England in November 1854; and retired in 1860. The Countess of Erroll, formerly Eliza Emelia Gore (1829–1916), went with her husband to Turkey.

Major **Thomas Everard-Hutton** (1821–96), 4th (Queen's Own) Light Dragoons. It was 'affectionally dedicated' by his daughter Maud Theodora Everard-Hutton (1861–1935) in 1914.<sup>92</sup> (See **5.34. The Circus**)

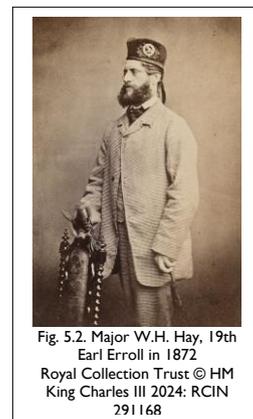


Fig. 5.2. Major W.H. Hay, 19th Earl Erroll in 1872  
Royal Collection Trust © HM King Charles III 2024: RCIN 291168

### 5.4. Bladud Buildings

William John Church (1798–1886), FRCS, married Harriott Mary Brace (1809–33), the daughter of Joseph Brace (1777–1858), a fund holder, and Harriett née Bryant (1787–1862),<sup>93</sup> on 7 July 1832. Tragically she died twelve days following the birth of her son Edmund Hay Church, and both were interred in **St James' Old Burial Ground** on 30 May 1833. He married secondly Margaret Frances née Franklyn (1805–1867)<sup>94</sup> and they were living at **15 Bladud Buildings** when **Edmund John Church** (1842–1904), their second son and third child was born and baptised at **St Michael's Church**. He entered the Navy in 1854; a cadet on HMS *Algiers* in the Black Sea and was present at the capture of Kerch and the occupation of Kinburn in 1855. His later career is summarised in an obituary;<sup>95</sup> he was initiated into the St John's Lodge, Halifax, Nova Scotia in 1862; and his final appointment was Admiral Superintendent of the Devonport Dockyard 1894–96. Promoted Admiral in 1900 and died, seemingly unmarried, in Weymouth, Dorset on 18 April 1904, aged 62. Effects £59,906.

Lieutenant, later Hon. Colonel, **Francis Knatchbull** (1832–1920), 89th Regiment. Son of the Revd Wanham Knatchbull (1794–1876) and Louisa Elizabeth née Wyndham (1895–45); commissioned in 1851; present at the siege of Sevastopol; married Sarah Belinda Persse (1848–1947) in 1870; his sister Catherine Knatchbull died at the Old Manor House, Freshford, near Bath in 1909; living with his wife and two unmarried daughters Maud and Eileen, both born in India, at **13 Bladud Buildings** in 1911; and at **1 Isabella Place, Combe Down** in 1914 and where he died on 2 December 1920, and was buried in **Bath Abbey Cemetery** (Plot: 4.N.9), as was his wife who died in Southourne, Hampshire, in her 100th year.

### 5.5. Broad Street

**St Michael's Church, St Michaels' Without**, is situated between **Broad** and **Walcot Streets** at the junction with **Northgate Street**. A Georgian church was replaced in 1835–37 by one in the Early English style. The cemetery in **St Michael's Road, Lower Weston** was open in 1862 and is now closed.

### 5.6. Brock Street

Lieutenant Colonel, later General, **Julius Edmund Goodwyn** (1824–90), CB (1857), 41st (Welch) Regiment. Son of Thomas Wildman Goodwyn (1783–1831) and Elizabeth née Flower (1791–1860); commissioned in 1844; was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and siege of Sevastopol; married Alexandrina Euphemia Victoria daughter of Captain Henry Kent, Royal Navy in 1858; retired in 1881 and died on 4 March 1890 at **36 Brock Street**, but of Stoneborough, Budleigh Salterton, Devon.

Assistant Surgeon, later Surgeon Major, **George Bell Popplewell** (1830–86), MRCSE (1852), LSA (1852). Army Staff and 13th (1st Somersetshire) Regiment. Son of John Bell Popplewell (1797–1832) and Amelia née Hearn (1800–50); appointed in 1854; present at the siege of Sevastopol, Indian Mutiny and New Zealand; retired 1880; married Ann née Laing (1835–1908) and widow of Samuel Lewis in 1882; died on 10 August 1886 at **14 Brock Street**. The executors were his widow and brother the Revd John Hearn Popplewell. Effects £8,970. Mrs Popplewell died in 1908 at **Richmond House, Weston Park, Upper Weston**, Both she and her husband were buried at **Locksbrook Cemetery** (Plot: Walcot). Effects £3,624.

### 5.7. Burlington Street

The father of Lieutenant **Thomas Molyneux Graves** (1832–1855), Royal Engineers, who was killed during the assault of Sevastopol on 18 June 1855. lived sometime at **15 Burlington Street**. (See **3. Bath's Crimean War Memorial**).

Lieutenant Colonel, later Major General, **David William Paynter** (1815–83), CB (1855), Royal Artillery. Son of David Runwa Paynter and Sophia Catherine née Price; commissioned in 1833; present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and siege of Sevastopol; and retired in 1867. He and his wife Anne Sarah, née Fenwick, were living at **Westfield House, Bloomfield Road, Odd Down** in 1877 and at **8 Burlington Street** (possibly a lodging house) in 1881, and where they died on 30 December 1883 and 22 February 1885 respectively; and were buried in **Locksbrook Cemetery** (Plot: Walcot). His cousin Surgeon **Joshua Paynter** (1836–81), CB (1871), 13th Light Dragoons, was present at battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and siege of Sevastopol.

## 5.8. Camden Crescent

Surgeon **John Ramsay Brush** (1817–91), MD (1839), MRCP (1860), FRCS (1860), 93rd (Highland) Regiment, 2nd (Royal North British) Dragoons, and Army Staff. Son of Oliver Brush and Constance Olivia née Ramsey was born in India; appointed 1841; present at the battles of Balaklava and Inkerman, and the siege of Sevastopol; married Anne Elizabeth (Eliza) Dixon (1832–1905) in 1853 and had issue; retired 1861; living at **10 Camden Crescent** in 1864, when practising as a physician, and then in Clifton, Bristol: 10 Miles Road, (1881); 5 Duchess Road (1891); and 2 Eaton Villas, Duchess Road, where they died, he on 18 November 1891 and she on 27 January 1905. Buried in **Locksbrook Cemetery** (Plot: Walcot).

Lieutenant, later Major General, **Oliver Henry Atkins Nicolls** (1834–1920), Royal Artillery. Son of Lieutenant Colonel, George Green Nicolls (d.1874), 1st Dragoons Guards, and Henrietta née Atkins; commissioned in 1853; present at the siege of Sevastopol; married Harriet Maria Crawley (1846–81) in 1875; son Oliver Charles Crawley was christened at Holy Trinity, Horfield, Bristol in 1878 while stationed at Horfield Barracks; living at **13 Camden Crescent** in 1911 with his son, then a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery; and died in Chichester, West Sussex. Probate granted to his son, then a major in the Royal Garrison Artillery. Effects £348.

Lieutenant, later Major, **Christopher Brice Wilkinson** (1835–1922), 68th (Durham) Regiment. Son of Christopher William and Louisa Ann Wilkinson; born in Bardsey, Yorkshire; commissioned in 1853, present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and the siege of Sevastopol; married Margaret Dougall in Hobart, Tasmania in 1862; employed in the West Riding Constabulary 1867–68;<sup>96</sup> Chief of Police in Bath when living with his family at **19 Camden Crescent** in 1881; retired the following year, and it was noted that he had filled his office in a ‘gentlemanly and efficient manner.’<sup>97</sup> He donated his Crimean War souvenirs, viz. a Russian bugle and cavalry sword and pattern 1845 percussion musket to the **Bath Royal Literary and Scientific Institute** in 1882; was living in retirement at Edendale, Creswick Road, Acton, Middlesex, in 1891; died at Edwinstowe Vicarage, Nottinghamshire, on 8 October 1922; and was buried in **Locksbrook Cemetery** (Plot: Walcot).

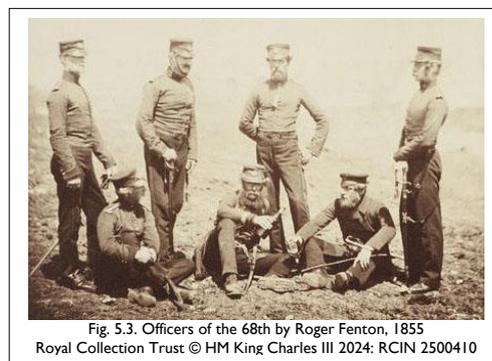


Fig. 5.3. Officers of the 68th by Roger Fenton, 1855  
Royal Collection Trust © HM King Charles III 2024: RCIN 2500410

## 5.9. Catharine Place

Major General Sir Henry Johnson (c.1747–1835), 1st Bt (1818), GCB, and Rebecca, née Franks (1761–1823), both died at **10 Catharine Place** and were buried in **St Michael’s Cemetery** (Plot 1532) with Sir Henry being commemorated in **Bath Abbey**.<sup>98</sup> Their elder surviving son, Henry Allen Johnson (1785–1860), MA, who succeeded his father as the 2nd baronet, married Charlotte Elizabeth Philips(e) (1800–83), at the **Chapel of St Mary, Walcot** in 1818 and had nine sons and four daughters, all of whom were born in Bath and christened at **St Swithin’s**.<sup>99</sup> their third and eighth sons served in the Royal Artillery in the Crimea.<sup>100</sup> Captain, later Hon. Lieutenant General, **George Vanderheyden Johnson** (1824–1903) was born at **7 Burlington Street**; commissioned in 1842; landed in the Crimea after the fall of Sevastopol and commanded a battery at Kinburn, retired in 1883, commandant Royal Artillery in 1891; and died unmarried in 1903 at 61A, South Audley Street, London and was buried at Hanwell, Middlesex. His executors were his brother Allen Bayard Johnson (1829–1907) and nephew Colonel, later Brigadier, Sir Henry Allen William Johnson (1855–1944), 4th Bt. Effects £9,164. The younger son, Lieutenant, later Hon. Lieutenant General, **Alured Clarke Johnson** (1832–1889), CB (1881) was born at **43 St James’s Square**, commissioned in 1849; present at the siege of Sevastopol, Indian Mutiny and 2nd Afghan War; married Sophia Mary Georgina Taylor in St Paul’s Cathedral, Calcutta (now Kolkata) in 1860; and died in Dublin in 1889 while commanding the Royal Artillery in Ireland.

Captain, later Hon. Colonel, **Ramsey Weston Phipps** (1838–1923), Royal Artillery. Son of Pownoll (alternatively Pownall or Pownell) Phipps (c.1781–1858) and his third wife Anna Charlotte née Smith; commissioned in 1855; arrived in the Crimea after the fall of Sevastopol. He married Ann Elizabeth Foskett Daniell (1842–85) at **St Swithin’s** on 18 September 1864. She was a daughter of Dr John Bampfylde Daniell (1794–1859), MD, and Anne Milford née Fosketh (1805–67) and was baptised in the church on 12 October 1842 when her parents were living at **1 Church Street**; while in 1851 and 1861 she was at **5 Brock Street** and **14 Somerset Place**. Mrs Phipps’s father died in Bonn in 1859 and was buried in **Bath Abbey Cemetery** as was her mother who died in 1867 (Plot: 6.E.20). The probate register recorded she was late of **14 Somerset Place** but died at **19 Royal Crescent**; were her unmarried sister Charlotte Milford Foskett was living. In 1881 **Phipps** was in Ireland and Mrs Phipps she was living at **19 Royal Crescent** with two sons aged 9 and 6 and a daughter aged 4. She died on 25 October 1885 at **Catharine Place** and was buried in **Bath Abbey Cemetery** (Plot: 3.1.5). Phipps became an accomplished military historian and donated his library of 2,000 military books to All Souls College, Oxford, in 1920.<sup>101</sup> He died in London on 24 June 1923 and probate was granted to his sons Sir Edmund Bampfylde Phipps (1869–1947), GCB, and Lieutenant, later Lieutenant Colonel, Henry Ramsey Phipps (1874–1949), DSO.

## 5.10. Cavendish Road

Major, later Hon. Major General, **Alexander Caesar Hawkins** (1823–1916), CB (1871), Royal Artillery. Son of Sir John Caesar Hawkins (1782–1861), 3rd Bt, and Charlotte Cassandra née Surtees (d.1855) was born in Kelston, near Bath; commissioned in 1842; present the siege of Sevastopol; was a lodger at **49 Great Pulteney Street** in 1881 while in 1901 and 1911 he was living at **St Wilfred's Lodge, Cavendish Road** with two servants. He died there without issue on 17 December 1916 and was buried at St Nicholas, Kelston where there is a memorial plaque in the churchyard. **Hawkins** married Janet Lucy Williams (1856–1922), the daughter of his contemporary Lieutenant General Edward Arthur Williams (1824–1898), CB, Royal Artillery; and retired in 1895. In the censuses of 1901 and 1911 Mrs Hawkins was with her widowed mother, Jessie Sarah Eliza Williams, née Foaker (1834–1916), in Charlton, Kent and Southsea, Hampshire. She died on 6 May 1922 at Warden House, 69 Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells – an apartment house run by Miss H. Lasmann – and was buried at the Charlton Cemetery. An elder and a younger brother both served in the Crimea, namely **Thomas Scott Hawkins** (1814–89), who lived at several addresses in Bath including **30 Royal Crescent** (See 5.28), and **Villiers William Caesar Hawkins** (1824–1909), Commissariat Department.

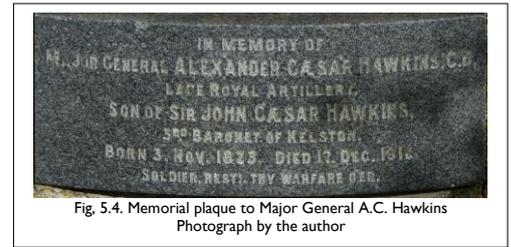


Fig. 5.4. Memorial plaque to Major General A.C. Hawkins  
Photograph by the author

## 5.11. Crescent Gardens, Upper Bristol Road

Lieutenant Colonel **Arthur Edward Onslow**, later **Mainwaring Ellerker Onslow**, (1815–97), Scots Fusilier Guards. A grandson of Thomas Onslow, 2nd Earl of Onslow and son of Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. Thomas Cranley Onslow (1778–1861), Scots Fusilier Guards, and Susannah Elizabeth née Hillier (1786–1852); commissioned in 1833; went with the army to Turkey; invalided with a medical certificate before the landing in the Crimea and retired shortly afterwards. He married Margaret Anne Ferrers (c.1822–92) in 1846 and had issue; resident at **37 Crescent Gardens** in 1897, and died at Alresford, Hampshire.

## 5.12. Gay Street

The widow and a daughter of Lieutenant Colonel **Frederick George Ainslie** (1810–1854), 21st (Royal North British Fusiliers) Regiment, who died of wounds, lived sometime in **Gay Street** and **Oxford Row**. (See 3. Bath's Crimean War Memorial).

Lieutenant, later Lieutenant General Sir, **Drury Curzon Drury-Lowe** (1830–1908), GCB (1895), 17th Lancers. Commissioned in 1854 and served in the Crimea after the battle of Balaklava and during the Indian Mutiny and other campaigns. He died, reportedly of influenza, at **7 Gay Street** on 6 April 1908, but of Key Dell, Horndean, Hampshire, and was buried at Denby, Derbyshire.<sup>102</sup>



Fig. 5.5. Lieutenant General Sir Drury C. Drury-Lowe, c.1883  
Royal Collection Trust © HM King Charles III 2024: RCIN 2501494.

## 5.13. George Street

Lieutenant, later Captain, **Roderick Maingy Murchison** (1830–73), 50th (Queen's Own) Regiment. Son of Kenneth Murchison; born in Singapore; commissioned in 1850; present at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman. and siege of Sevastopol; retired in 1855; was a beneficiary of the will of his uncle Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, Bt, KCB, FRS, after whom the falls in Uganda are named;<sup>103</sup> died at **11 George Street** on 30 April 1873; and was buried at **St Nicholas, Bathampton**.

## 5.14. Great Bedford Street

Lieutenant **Henry Samuel Hamilton** (1826–1871), Royal Navy. Son of Charles (d.1859) and Mary Hayne Hamilton; served on HMS *Highflyer* in the Black Sea Fleet; brought back a selection of souvenirs from the east and in 1876 these were donated to the **Bath Royal Literary and Scientific Institute** by his brother Dr Daniel Edward Hamilton (1819–1877), **11 Great Bedford Street**. He had a chequered naval career as he was tried by Court Martial on two occasions in 1860 and 1865 (for disobedience and drunkenness when serving on HMS *Indus*),<sup>104</sup> and although not cashiered he eventually lost all 19 years seniority and was placed at the bottom of the pay scale. He retired shortly afterwards on 15 September 1865 with a pension of £73 p.a.; married Charlotte Tarrant Farrand in 1868; and died, reportedly of congestion of the lungs, in 1871 in St Dinnard, France.<sup>105</sup>

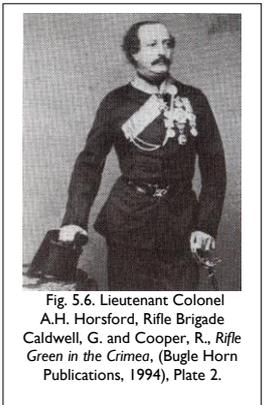


Fig. 5.6. Lieutenant Colonel A.H. Horsford, Rifle Brigade Caldwell, G. and Cooper, R., *Rifle Green in the Crimea*, (Bugle Horn Publications, 1994), Plate 2.

Lieutenant Colonel, later General Sir, **Alfred Hastings Horsford** (1818–85), GCB (1875), 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade. Son of Major General George Horsford (1766–1840) and Mary Ann, née Brocksop (d.1861); born in **Great Bedford Street**; christened at the **Chapel of St Mary, Walcot**; commissioned in 1833; was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and the siege of Sevastopol and commanded a brigade at Lucknow during the Indian Mutiny. He had a distinguished military career and was military secretary to HRH Duke of Cambridge, the C-in-C of the British Army, 1874–1880; retired in 1883; died unmarried in 1885 and was interred in Kensel Green Cemetery, London.

George William Villiers Villiers (d.1841), sometime a captain in the Royal Horse Guards Regiment, and Eleanor Murray Margaret, née Naysmith (1793–1843) were married in 1811 and were living in **Bath** between 1814 and 1826; their address was **9 Great Bedford Street** when the two youngest were christened in **St Swithin's**.<sup>106</sup>

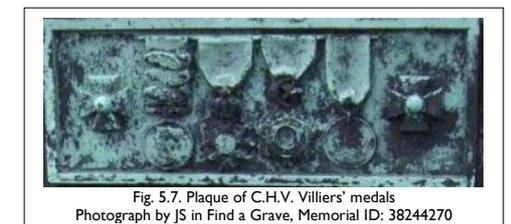


Fig. 5.7. Plaque of C.H.V. Villiers' medals  
Photograph by JS in Find a Grave, Memorial ID: 38244270

First: Captain **William George Villiers Villiers** (1814–94) was living in **Walcot** when he married Nora Frances Sheridan, daughter of William Henry Tyrone Gratham Power of Clevedon at **St Swithin's** in 1847; living as a landed proprietor in Trull, Somerset and **Lansdown** (address illegible) with his family in 1841 and 1851; commissioned an Ensign in the 1st Somerset Militia in 1853; Captain (local rank) in 1855 when he served with the Beatson's Irregular Cavalry and Osmanli Irregular Cavalry,<sup>107</sup> but did not qualify for the Crimea medal as not in the British Army in the Crimea; awarded the Order of the Medjidie 4th Class for services in the Turkish Contingent; appointed captain in the Bathwick or 1st Somersetshire Volunteer Rifle Corps in 1861; Mrs Villiers died in London on 4 May 1894 and he a short time later on 4 December 1894 and was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery, London (Plot Con/34776). Effects £463. Second: Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, later Lieutenant Colonel, **James John Villiers** (1822–64), 47th (Lancashire) Regiment; born in 1822 and christened in 1825; commissioned in 1839; was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and siege of Sevastopol being severely wounded on the assault on the quarries on 7 June. Married Lucy Elizabeth Drummond, daughter of Francis Henry Davis in 1858; died in Bellary, Madras while commanding the 74th (Highland) Regiment on 10 May 1862; probate was granted at the Principal Registry to his widow in September. Effects under £450. Third: Brevet Major, later Lieutenant Colonel, **Charles Hawkins Courtney Villiers** (1826–95), 47th (Lancashire) Regiment. Christened at **St Swithin's** in 1827; commissioned in 1843; present at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and siege of Sevastopol; married Ellen, only daughter of the late John Shanley, in Montreal Cathedral in 1863; living on half pay at Daffynant, Whitchurch, Herefordshire, with his family in 1871; died at the Henry VIII Gate, Windsor Castle on 5 March 1895 and was buried in Windsor Cemetery where a copper plaque of his medals is fixed to the tombstone. Effects £3,980. Incidentally their sister Adelaide Blanche (d.1906) married William Woodland, a solicitor, on 24 August 1854 at **St Swithin's** when she was living at **3 Marlborough Street**.

Captain, later Hon. Lieutenant Colonel, **Henry Balguy** (1824–1903), 4th (King's Own) Regiment. Son of John Balguy (1782–1858) and Barbara, née St John (1791–1855); commissioned in 1842; was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and siege of Sevastopol; and retired in December 1854. Admitted to the Masonic Lodge of St John and St Paul, Malta in 1854. He served as adjutant of the West York Militia from 1856–75. He and his wife Eliza, née Cockburn, were living at **9 Green Park** in 1881 and **11 Great Bedford Street** in 1901; and this was his home address when he died at Brookside' Bournemouth, Dorset on 3 August 1903. Mrs Balguy died at **21 Gay Street** in 1916 and both were buried in **Locksbrook Cemetery** (Plot: Walcot).<sup>108</sup>



Fig. 5.8. Captain H. Balguy  
Vikki Regan Harris, Find a Grave  
ID 4690094

### 5.15. Green Park

Lieutenant, later Hon. Major General, **Charles Watson Wilson** (1834–89), Royal Artillery. Son of John Wilson (1781–1842) and Caroline Constance née Fahie (1795–1858); commissioned 1853; landed in the Crimea after the fall of Sevastopol and was present in the Indian Mutiny and 2nd Afghan War. In 1857 when at **Somerset House, Sion Hill** he married Henrietta Eliza (1834–77) daughter of Henry Sankey (1791–1869) and Francis Elizabeth née Harrison (1800–1869) of **28 Green Park at Holy Trinity, Combe Down** and where their son Neville Frederick Jarvis (1865-1947) was christened when living in **15 Charles Street** in 1865. Mrs Wilson died in India in 1877 at the time of the birth of her twelfth child Violet Dottie who survived and died in 1960. Wilson married secondly Mrs Ethel Eliza, formerly Hunter, née Welsh in 1882; retired in 1885; was issued with a receiving order by the London Bankruptcy Court in 1886;<sup>109</sup> and died in 1889.

Captain, later Hon. Major, **Henry Clark Worthington**, (1833–1891), 28th (North Gloucestershire) Regiment. Son of John and Elizabeth Worthington, **11 Lansdown Crescent**; baptised at **St Swithin's** on 12 March 1834; commissioned in 1853; married Frances Pringle in 1857; present at the siege of Sevastopol; retired in 1861; served sometime in the 2nd Somerset Militia and the Royal North Gloucester Militia, finally retiring in 1882; living **14 Lansdown Crescent** when his daughter Laura Georgiana was baptised at **St Swithin's** on 7 August 1867 and at **13 Green Park Buildings** in 1871 and 1881. Died on 2 January 1891 and was buried in **Locksbrook Cemetery**; (Plot: Walcot 1), as was his wife who died on 22 April 1914 at **15 Sydney Buildings**.

### 5.16. High Street

In March 1855 invalids from the Crimea were landed at Plymouth and travelled to Chatham by train. Field Marshal Viscount Hardinge, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, asked the Mayor of Bath if the town could accommodate 136 wounded men overnight as it was a two-day journey. This was achieved by housing 56 in banqueting room in the **Guildhall**, while eight women and 15 children travelling with them stayed in the Council Chamber. Other invalids were accommodated in the **United Hospital** (60) and **General Hospital** (20) (See 3.).<sup>110</sup>

Brevet Colonel **Lacy Walter Giles Yea** (1808–1855), 7th (Royal Fusiliers) Regiment. Born in Park Row, Bristol, the eldest son of Sir Walter Yea, (1784–1862) 2nd Bt., of Pyrland, Somerset, and Anne Heckstetter (d. 1846), youngest daughter of General David Robert Michel of Dewlish, educated at Eton, and commissioned in 1825. He was 'a frequent visitor to Bath'.<sup>111</sup> For example, when a major, he stayed in the **Lion Hotel, High Street** in 1842 and **Emeny's York Hotel** (Now Royal York Hotel), **George Street** in 1844 and 1845.<sup>112</sup> Yea, who was unmarried, was killed on the assault on Sevastopol on 18 June 1855 while commanding the 1st Brigade, Light Division, while Lieutenant **James St Clair Hobson** (c.1832–1855) died of his wounds.<sup>113</sup> Both were buried in the cemetery of the 1st Brigade, Light Division with their tombstones being moved to Cathcart's Hill Cemetery in the 1880s, and since destroyed.<sup>114</sup>



Fig. 5.9. Colonel L.W.G. Yea (left) and  
Lieutenant J.St C. Hobson by James  
Robertson (1813–88)  
Royal Collection Trust © HM King Charles  
III 2024: RCIN 2500118

Lieutenant, later Captain, **Arthur Alexander Wilkie** (1836–1907), 38th (1st Staffordshire) Regiment. Son of Major Peter, a Peninsular and Waterloo veteran and sometime Barrack Master at Horfield, Bristol (d.1852),<sup>115</sup> and Eliza Wilkie; commissioned in 1854; present at the siege of Sevastopol and the Indian Mutiny; retired in 1865; married Laura, daughter of Benjamin Scott

Riley, in 1868 at **St Swithin's**, their addresses were in **Queen Square** and **30 The Circus** respectively; recorded at the **Christopher Hotel, 12 High Street** in 1871 and 1881. He and his wife were living at Ash House, Martock, Somerset in 1891 and he died there on 15 May 1907 and was buried at Holy Trinity, Ash, Somerset.

### 5.17. Lansdown Crescent

Captain **Edmund Francis Anstey** (1825–69), 20th (East Devonshire) Regiment. Born in India, the son of John Thomas of the Madras Civil Service (1795–1885) and Charlotte née Filmer (1799–1865); educated at Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst; commissioned in 1842; living with his parents and family at **19 Lansdown Crescent** in 1851; present at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and the siege of Sevastopol; retired February 1855; married Charlotte Maria Mogg (1839–1920) at **All Saints Church, Weston** on 3 January 1861 and they had two daughters. Mrs Anstey was born in High Littleton, Somerset the daughter of the Revd Henry Hodges Mogg (d.1850), and Harriet Ann née Haig, whose address when she married at **St Swithin's** on 1 July 1838 was **14 Marlborough Buildings**. The Anstey's daughter Constance Harriet was christened in Hanham, Bristol in 1864 and he died at Grosmont House, Brighton, Sussex on 12 December 1869; probate was granted to his brother the Revd John Filmer Anstey; Effects under £5,000. His widow married secondly Lieutenant, later Commander, **William Filmer Gregory** (c.1830–1900), Royal Navy, a widower, on 23 July 1870 in Brighton. He served in the Baltic during 1854 and 1855 on the HMS *Duke of Wellington* and HMS *Russell*, and retired in 1867.<sup>116</sup> The marriage ended in divorce in 1884 on account of Gregory's adultery and cruelty.<sup>117</sup> In 1885 she married thirdly the Revd Richard Lane Palmer Samborne, a widower, in Newton Abbott, Devon but she was widowed soon afterwards in 1887.<sup>118</sup> She died in 1920 at the Manor House, Farrington Gurney, Somerset. Incidentally, Anstey's father was christened at Holy Trinity, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol and he and his future wife were both resident in **Walcot** when they married at **St Swithin's** in 1823. His mother and father died in 1865 and 1885 at **18 Lansdown Crescent**, and both were buried in **Locksbrook Cemetery** (Plot: Walcot).

### 5.18. Lansdown Road

**Lansdown Cemetery** is adjacent to the Beckford Tower in **Lansdown Road**. It was that of **St Swithin's Walcot** and was opened in 1848 and is now closed. Later burials were in **Locksbrook Cemetery** (See 8.4.).

### 5.19. Margaret's Buildings

**James Bradley**, Land Transport Corps, of **Margaret's Buildings** died of cholera in Balaklava and left a wife and eight children. He is not named on the War Memorial.

### 5.20. Marlborough Buildings

Letitia Beaulieu Lumley, née Clarke, (1827–90), widow of Major **Charles Henry Lumley**, VC, (1824–58), 97th (Earl of Ulster's) Regiment and later 23rd (Royal Welch Fusiliers) Regiment, was living at **11 Marlborough Buildings** in 1881 with her mother-in-law, Harriet Lumley. She died there without issue on 16 November 1890 aged 63 and was buried in **Locksbrook Cemetery** (Plot: Walcot). Lumley won the VC on 8 September 1855, when he was severely wounded in the mouth<sup>119</sup> He committed suicide in Brecon on 17 October 1858, aged 34, and was buried in the churchyard of Brecon Cathedral, presumably because it was concluded he had suffered a 'state of mental aberration.' His medals are held by the Royal West Kent (Queen's Own) Regiment, Maidstone. The image illustrates the appearance of the Russian memorial at the Redan on 8 September 2005, the 150th anniversary of when Lumley won the VC; and the effects of corporate neglect in 2008!



Fig. 5.10. Photographs by the author taken in September 2005 and May 2008

### 5.21. Norfolk Crescent

Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General **Valentine Edmund Goold** (1813–1892). One of about seventy members of the Royal Irish Constabulary who volunteered to serve in the British Army. Stationed in Constantinople (now Istanbul) from December 1854 to June 1855; sometime Chief Constable in Somerset; living with his wife Charlotte, née Richey (1822–1902), and unmarried daughters in Glastonbury, Somerset in 1861, 1871, and 1881 and at **5 Norfolk Crescent** in 1891; he and his wife died there in 1892 and 1902 respectively and were buried in **Locksbrook Cemetery** (Plot: Walcot). Value of Estate £9,873.

Captain, later Lieutenant Colonel, **Richard England** (1831–1917), 55th (Westmoreland) Regiment. The son of Lieutenant General Sir **Richard England** (1793–1883) (See 5.24. **Portland Place**); commissioned in 1849; present at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and siege of Sevastopol; married Philadelphia Jane Barttelot (c.1835–1916) in 1861; and was living at **7 Norfolk Crescent** with his family in 1871; was master of ceremonies in Bath in the 1870s;<sup>120</sup> died at 10 Grange Park, Ealing, Middlesex on 12 January 1917; and was buried **Lansdown Cemetery** (Plot: 4B.15A). His sister, Mary Elizabeth (d.1887) married secondly Henry Holland Burne (c.1830–1911), a prominent lawyer in Bath in 1865. They were living at **28 Marlborough Buildings** when they died and were buried in **Lansdown Cemetery** (Plot: 5.A.9).

### 5.22. Oxford Terrace

Captain **John Burton Forster** (1823–1855), 62nd (Wiltshire) Regiment, who killed in the trenches before Sevastopol, was living with his widowed mother at **1 Oxford Terrace** in 1841. (See 3. **Bath's Crimean War Memorial**)

### 5.23. Park Street

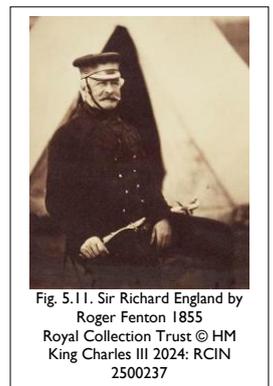
Revd **Samuel Bampfylde Windsor** (1817–78), MA, Chaplain to the Forces. The youngest of the eight children of James William Windsor (c.1780–1953), a professor of music and sometime principal organist at the **Chapel of St Mary, Walcot**, and Alicia née Daniels (1774–1862) who was an opera singer before they were married in Bath in 1804; living in **James Street** when their daughters Lucy and Harriett was christened at **St Swithin's** in 1814 and 1816 but had moved to **30 Park Street** when Samuel was christened there in 1818. His father and mother died in 1853 and 1862 and both were buried in **St Swithin's Churchyard**. Samuel was educated at Oxford University, ordained deacon 1845; married Blanche Marianne (1828–1911), the daughter of Edward Dumaresq and Frances Blanche Marianne née Legge, in 1850 and had issue; appointed an assistant chaplain in March 1855 and travelled to the East with his wife; served in Smyrna and Abydos in Turkey where there were military hospitals; but never in the Crimea. He continued his career in the Army and was stationed at several locations on England, being Chaplain 1st Class when he died at The Ridge, Hartfield, East Sussex in 1878. Effects under £100.

Captain, later Hon. Colonel, **Thomas Basil Fanshawe** (1829–1905), 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment. Commissioned in 1846; was initiated into St John's Masonic Lodge, Nova Scotia in 1854; present at the siege of Sevastopol and in other campaigns; married Emily Catherine Gosselin (1835–1926) at **St Swithin's** on 8 March 1864; initiated into the Orion in the West Lodge, Poona, Bombay, and St Andrews Lodge, Kamptee, Madras in 1866 and 1876; and retired in 1878. His address was **28 Park Street** in 1864 when he married; No. 20 in 1881, and No. 24 in 1891 and 1901, and where he died on 4 May 1905. He and his wife, who died at **28 Park Street** were buried in **Locksbrook Cemetery** (Plot: Section 1).

### 5.24. Portland Place

Lieutenant General Sir **Richard England** (1793–1883), KCB (1843), GCB (1855), KH. Commissioned in 1808; married, as his second wife, Theodosia Fountayne Wilson (c.1822–1880) at **St Swithin's** on the 22 October 1844; living at **8 Portland Place** with his wife and young family in 1851; commanded the 3rd Division at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman and during the siege of Sevastopol; invalided with a medical certificate in August 1855; and retired in 1877. Sir Richard's son Captain, later Lieutenant Colonel, **Richard England** (1831–1917) also served in the Crimea (See **5.21. Norfolk Crescent**).

Captain **Edwyn Stanhope Jervois** (1828–1887), 7th (Royal Fusiliers) Regiment. The fourth of the five sons of Peninsular veteran General (1860) Sir William Jervois (1782–1862), KH, Colonel (1853) of the 76th Regiment,<sup>121</sup> and Elizabeth née Maitland (1799–1865); born in Bath, presumably at **3 Portland Place** which had been the family home since the 1820s and where his father died in 1862. Commissioned in 1849; landed in the Crimea after the fall of Sevastopol; retired on half-pay 1857. Two of Jervois's siblings died in Bath. Catherine Sophia Maitland (1842–1872) married Charles Allan Baylay (1841–1907) in Dhurmsala, Bengal in 1868 and died at **37 Brock Street** in 1862, effects under £1,000, while. Major General John Gordon Jervois (1825–1908), Royal Engineers, was living at **7 Widcombe Terrace** in 1901 with his wife Olivia Margaret Erskine née Napier (1826–1912) and daughter Catherine. He died in 1908, and was buried in **Bath Abbey Cemetery**,<sup>122</sup> as was his wife in 1912. Effects £163 and £438 respectively. The death of another sibling, who died from the effects of carriage accident was reported in the *Bath Chronicle*, 19 August 1897, namely, Lieutenant General Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois (1821–97), GCMG, CB, Royal Engineers, of Merewood, Virginia Water, Surrey,<sup>123</sup> and also, on 10 August 1905, that of his fifty-two year-old son, the Revd William Henry Hammond Jevoise, MA, vicar of St Mary Magdalene's, Munster Square, London.



Lieutenant, later Hon. Colonel, **Adolphus Halkett Versturme**, later **Versturme-Bunbury** (1836–1910), 17th (Leicestershire) Regiment. Son of Captain Louis Robert James Versturme (1800–1881), Hanoverian Army and later a Military Knight of Windsor, and Anne Elizabeth, née Bunbury (1803–1896), of **[Great] Pulteney Street**; baptised at **St Mary's, Bathwick** 20 September 1836; a collegian at Winchester College, Hampshire in 1851; commissioned in 1854; present at the siege of Sevastopol and expedition to Kinburn; married Mary Anne Charlotte Palairt (1844–1929) in 1863 and had issue. Lived sometime at 13 Miles Road, Clifton, Bristol and three daughters were christened at All Saints, Pembroke Road, Clifton viz. Katherine Elizabeth, Agnes Veronica, and Angela Dorothea in 1874, 1876, and 1880; resigned from the army in 1889 after serving with several militia regiments; admitted to the Northwoods Asylum, Winterbourne, Bristol as a private patient on 18 April 1891, discharged on 4 July 1892 and admitted the next day into **Bailbrook Asylum, Batheaston**, being discharged on 9 April 1895; living at **1 Portland Place** with two unmarried daughters in 1901, died in Glastonbury, Somerset on 17 April 1910.

### 5.25. Queen Square

**Chapel of St Mary** also known as **Queen Square Chapel** in **Chapel Row** was opened in 1734 and demolished in 1875 in order to widen the road.

**Royal Bath Literary and Scientific Institute**, **16–18 Queen Square** has an impressive collection of Crimean War militaria, and this includes souvenirs brought back from the east by five individuals included in this essay, viz, **Thomas Egerton Hale** (See **4.1.**), **Henry Samuel Hamilton** (**5.14.**), **Frederick Duncan Mant** (**6.1.**), **Henry Thomas Sylvester** (**6.3.**), and **Christopher Brice Wilkinson** (**5.8.**). These items can be viewed, together with an interesting selection of contemporary cartoons from *Punch*, at: <https://www.brlsi.org/exhibitions/crimean-relics/>.

Captain **Henry King** (1834–57), 21st (Royal North British Fusiliers) Regiment. The son of the Venerable Walter King, Rector of Stone, Dartford, Kent and Archdeacon of Rochester, and Anne née Heberden, educated at Harrow, resident in **26 Queen Square** with his parents, five siblings and seven servants in 1851, present at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, during which he was and seriously wounded, and the siege of Sevastopol. He drowned while bathing off Fort Ricasoli, Malta on 28 March 1857 'notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of his brother officers, several of whom nearly shared his fate in their attempts to save him,'

and was buried in the Msida Bastion Cemetery in Floriana where his tombstone can be seen.<sup>124</sup> Commemorated on a mural plaque in Rochester Cathedral.

Lieutenant Colonel **John Halkett le Couteur** (1826–73), Coldstream Guards. Only son of Colonel John le Couteur (1794–1875) and Harriet née Janvrin (1799–1865); born in St Aubin, Jersey in 1826. His god parents were General le Couteur, General Sir Colin Halkett, Lieutenant Governor of Jersey, and Lady Halkett.<sup>125</sup> Commissioned in 1844 was present at the siege of Sevastopol and sometime acted an assistant engineer and an instructor of musketry; married Mary Catherine ‘Mai’ (1831–1907), the only daughter of Alexander Low at **St Swithin’s** in 1857 when both were resident in **Walcot**. One of the witnesses was Lieutenant Colonel, later General Sir, **Alexander Low** (1817–1904), 4th Light Dragoons, CB (1867), KCB (1904), who took part in the charge of the Light Cavalry Brigade on 25 October 1854 and was promoted to major vice Major **John Thomas Douglas Halkett** (1816–54), the son of John Halkett at some time Governor of the Bahamas, who had been killed.<sup>126</sup> His father-in-law, who was living at **18 Alfred Street** in 1851, died at **12 Queen Square** in 1860; and was buried in **Lansdown Cemetery**. His widow, Mary Dyce née Nicol (1797–1866), was the sole executrix. Effects 9,000. She died in 1866 and was buried in the same grave as her husband. Le Couteur retired in 1868 and died in Pimlico, London reportedly of diabetes in 1873 and was buried in Saint Brelade Churchyard, Jersey. In 1885 Mrs Low married secondly, as his second wife, Captain **Nathaniel George Philips** (1827–1905), 47th (Lancashire) Regiment who was severely wounded during the battle of the Alma. He left the Crimea with a medical certificate, and did not return; retired in 1857; and died in 1905. Mrs Philips died in 1907; Katherine Mackay Low, spinster, was an executor. Effects £32,707.

## 5.26. Queen’s Parade/Queen’s Parade Place

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals **John Forrest** (1804–65), LRCSE (1823), MD (1825), CB (1856). Appointed in 1825 and served in the Crimea and Turkey as a staff surgeon before being invalided with a medical certificate in January 1855. On his return he informed a Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry, surprisingly perhaps, that when he left Scutari there was: ‘an abundance of medical stores, medical comforts, and medicines [and]. the hospital was going on satisfactorily.’<sup>127</sup> Married secondly Emma Jenkins in 1858; retired in 1861; and was living at **10 Queen’s Parade** where he died on 10 September 1865; and was buried in **Locksbrook Cemetery**, where his tombstone can be seen. (Memorial ID: 246260265)

Captain, later Major, **George Edmund Halliday** (1818–81), 82nd (Prince of Wales’s Volunteers) Regiment. The son of James Halliday, a landed proprietor, and Anne Innes née Sewell (1790–1871) was christened at St James’s, Taunton; commissioned in 1839; present at the siege of Sevastopol and the Indian Mutiny. He married Mrs Henrietta Elizabeth Storey Primrose, née Sewell (1841–71), at **St Swithin’s** on 30 April 1867. Their addresses were **Sion Hill** and **Wood Street** respectively. Retired from the army in 1868; was living in **Queen’s Parade Place** in 1871 and where he died on 16 August 1881; and was buried, as was his wife, in **Locksbrook Cemetery** (Plot: Walcot).<sup>128</sup> During the war **Halliday’s** mother was living at **Ormonde House, Sion Hill** and donated ‘Presents of all sorts, clothing, blankets, etc.’ to the Crimean Army Fund.<sup>129</sup> She died at Ormonde House in 1871 and was buried at Old Cleeve, Somerset. Probate was granted to her unmarried daughter Susan. Effects under £4,000.

**Augustus Alfred de Bourbel-Montpinçon, Vicomte de Bourbel** – aka **Augustus Alfred de Bourbel** – (1834–1917), 10th (Prince of Wales’s Own) Hussars. Commissioned in 1854; present at the siege of Sevastopol and the Indian Mutiny; married Sophia Bulkeley (c.1837–1917) in 1862; living at 20 Sion Hill, Clifton, Bristol, in 1881; lodging on his own at **12 Queens Parade** in 1891. Living at 9 Craven Grange, Bournemouth, Dorset in 1911 and died there 15 May 1917 shortly after his wife who died at Canterbury on 25 January. His brother **Henry Harold de Bourbel Montpinçon** (c.1832–1919) served briefly in the Crimea after the fall of Sevastopol with the 4th (Queen’s Own) Light Dragoons.

## 5.27. Rivers Street

Samuel Fyler (d.1825) of **Rivers Street** and Margaret Arnott (d.1854) of **Queen Square** were married by the Revd R. Warner at the **Queen Square Chapel** in 1798.<sup>130</sup> One of their sons Lieutenant Colonel, later Major General, **Lawrence Fyler** (1809–73) was born in Twickenham; served in the Crimea with the 12th Lancers and later commanded the cavalry at Scutari. Appointed a CB and promoted to major general in 1859 and 1868.<sup>131</sup> He lived in retirement Tunbridge Wells and died there on 21 September 1873. Fyler had a troubled personal life. He married Amelia Byng (1807–79) in 1836 and the next year they had a daughter, Caroline Amelia. He was serving in India when his solicitors published a notice stating that he would not be responsible for his wife’s debts as she had been adequately provided for,<sup>132</sup> while his daughter had mental health issues. A report of a court case concerning her maintenance after Fyler’s death recorded she was deemed ‘a lunatic of imbecile mind and not able to earn her own livelihood’.<sup>133</sup> In 1891 she was a patient at Croft House, a private asylum, in Fairford Gloucestershire, and died there on 25 February 1906. Incidentally, in 1854 Fyler’s youngest sister Amelia Lilius Jane was married in London by her brother the Revd Samuel Arnott Fyler to Richard Donoughmore, the eldest son of the late Sackville Hatch Lovatt of **The Circus**.<sup>134</sup>

The parents of Brevet Major **William Swinton** (1816–1855), Royal Artillery, who died accidentally in the camp before Sevastopol lived sometime at **42 Rivers Street** and **19 St James’s Square**. (See **3. Bath’s Crimean War Memorial**)

## 5.28. Royal Crescent

Captain, later Lieutenant Colonel, **Thomas Scott Hawkins** (1814–89), 1st (Royal) Regiment. The sixth son of John Caesar Hawkins, 3rd Bt; born on Kelston, near Bath; commissioned in 1836; present at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and siege of Sevastopol; retired in 1861 to become a settler in the Cape of Good Hope; married Fanny Cecelia Williams in Clifton, Bristol in 1873; living at **30 Royal Crescent** in 1881, and where he died on 2 October 1889; buried at St Nicholas, Kelston and is commemorated by a brass mural plaque. The probate summary recorded that he had been associated with other addresses in Bath, viz. **24 Queen Square** and **30 St James Square**. Mrs Hawkins continued to live in Bath and in 1891, 1901, and 1911 she was living with her family at **30 Royal Crescent**, **17 Marlborough Buildings**, and **Richmond House, Weston Park**, respectively.

She died at **Henley Lodge, Weston Road**, in 1917. Hawkins's younger brothers **Alexander Caesar Hawkins** (1823–1916), who lived sometime at **49 Great Pulteney Street** and **St Wilfrid's Lodge, Cavendish Street** (See 5.10), and **Villiers William Caesar Hawkins** (1824–1909) both served in the Crimea.

Jane Louisa (1834–1910) was daughter of the Revd George Stevenson and Louisa née Holford and was christened at **St Swithin's** in 1834 when her parents were living at **16 Royal Crescent**. Both her brother and future husband took part in the Crimean War. Captain, later Lieutenant Colonel, **Henry Holford Stevenson** (1831–92), 79th (Cameron Highlanders) Regiment, was commissioned in 1849 and present at the battles of the Alma and Balaklava, the siege of Sevastopol, the expedition to Kerch, and the Indian mutiny; while Lieutenant, later Captain, **John William Townsend Fyler** (1833–1909), 31st (Huntingdonshire) Regiment, was the son of James Chamness Fyler (c.1791–1858), MA, DL, and Mary Elizabeth, née Bain. Born in Hethfelton, Dorset; commissioned 1853; present at the siege of Sevastopol; married at St Andrew's, Clifton, Bristol in 1860 when both he and his bride were resident in the parish. They died in London and Hethfelton in 1909 and 1910; and were buried in East Stoke, Dorset. Their effects were £5,089 and £6,457.

## 5.29. Russell Street

Captain, later Major, **William Smith Maynard Wolfe** (1832–72), Royal Artillery. The son of Captain James Wolfe (d. before 1861), Royal Navy, and Katherine née Maynard (c.1797–1865); commissioned 1849; present at the siege of Sevastopol and the expedition to Kerch; commanded a detachment of artillery with the Turkish Army, and was later stationed in Barbados and Corfu. Married Geraldine Fielding (1835–1919) daughter of Robert Fielding Fitzherbert of **3 Russell Street** at **St Swithin's** in 1860. The officiating priest was the Revd **James Hay Beresford Harris** (1829–91), Chaplain to the Forces, who landed in the Crimea after the fall of Sevastopol. Wolfe's mother died a widow in Dublin in 1865 and he was the sole executor while he died in Shooter's Hill, London in 1872. Effects under £6,000. He is commemorated by a brass plaque in St Peter and St Paul Garrison Church, Shoeburyness, Essex.

## 5.30. St James's Square

Captain (local rank) **William Wylde Browne** (1823–90), 9th Bombay Native Infantry. The son of Thomas Whitmore Wylde Browne (1800–77) and Catherine, née Brouncker (1799–1835); Born in Paddington; London; his younger sister Katherine was baptised in **St Swithin's** in 1824 and their address was **24 St James's Square**; served sometime in the Crimea with the Turkish Contingent which was in British pay; married Geraldine Fanny Winifred (1832–74), daughter of Richard Brouncker of Clifton, Bristol at St Andrew's Clifton in 1856 when a lieutenant in the East India Company service. He married secondly in 1877 Emily Dysart, daughter of the Revd George Warwick Bampfylde Daniell. He died at **Newton St Loe, near Bath** in 1890 and was buried, with other family members, in St Chad's Churchyard, Stockton, Shropshire. His wife was an executrix; effects £39,373.

Captain **Charles Paulett Rotton** (1829–64), Royal Artillery. The son of John Rotton (1791–1866) and Anna Maria née Slacke (1801–1851). Born at **27 St James's Square** in 1829 and christened at **St Swithin's**; commissioned in 1847; present at the siege of Sevastopol; stationed at Shoeburyness, Essex in 1861; and died at 38 Royal York Crescent, Clifton, Bristol on 10 December 1864 and was buried at St Andrew's, Clifton.

Captain, later Colonel, **Edward Thomas Gloster** (1824–77), 38th (1st Staffordshire) and 97th (Earl of Ulster's) Regiment. Present at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and siege of Sevastopol and in the Indian Mutiny; retired in 1874; living at **5 St James Square** when he was admitted to a purpose built private lunatic asylum – Brislington House, Bath Road, Brislington, Bristol, now known as Long Fox Manor – on 8 November 1877.<sup>135</sup> He died the next day and was buried in **Locksbrook Cemetery** (Plot: Walcot). He is commemorated in St Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, and Winchester Cathedral.

Captain, later Hon. General, **James Daubeny** (1826–93), CB (1857), 62nd (Wiltshire) Regiment. The son of George William Daubeny and Elizabeth née Crawley; born in Bath into a large family with connections with the city;<sup>136</sup> commissioned in 1845; present at the siege of Sevastopol; and married Mary Louisa Leveson (1833–1912) in 1865. He died at the Tower House, Clifton Down Road, Bristol on 13 September 1893 and was buried at Wraxall. One of his brothers, William Henry Daubeny, of **11 St James Street**, died at Hesketh Villa, Meadford Road, Torquay, Devon on 25 July 1902 and was buried in **Locksbrook Cemetery** (Plot: Walcot).

Lieutenant, later Captain, **Arthur Pistor Worthington** (1837–98), 3rd (East Kent, the Buffs), Regiment. Baptised at **St Swithin's** 27 July 1837 when his parents, John and Elizabeth Worthington, were living at **11 Lansdown Crescent**; a pupil at Marlborough College in 1851 when his parents were living at **26 Royal Crescent**; commissioned in 1855; present at the siege of Sevastopol; served in the South Devon Militia, 1868–75; living at **7 St James's Square** with his mother and other family members in 1861; married Edith Mary Patton (c.1848–1928) at **Claverton, near Bath** in 1872 when living in **Walcot, Bath**; died at 28 St George's Road, Eccleston Square, London and was buried at St Peter's, Chertsey, Surrey

Captain, later Lieutenant Colonel, **Douglas Alleyne** (1836–1908), 79th (Cameron Highlanders) Regiment. Baptised at **St Swithin's** when his parents, Henry Alleyne (1808–52) and Mary née Reeve (1811–96), were living at **35 St James's Square**; educated at Marlborough College; commissioned in 1855; present at the siege of Sevastopol and the Indian Mutiny; married Ada Graves (b.c.1841) in 1865 and had issue; retired in 1878; divorced his wife in 1885 on account of her adultery;<sup>137</sup> living with his sister at 13 Goldney Road, Clifton, 1901; died there on 2 March 1908 and was buried in **Locksbrook Cemetery**. His executors were Captain Henry Nelson Alleyne (b.1844), Royal Navy, retired, and Mary Alleyne Alleyne. Effects £540.

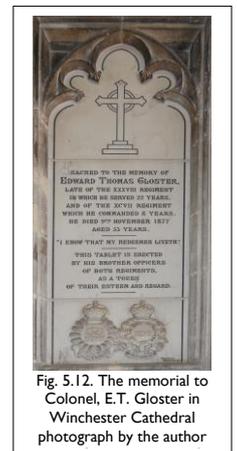


Fig. 5.12. The memorial to Colonel, E.T. Gloster in Winchester Cathedral photograph by the author

Minna Winifred Dacres (1849–1916), the daughter of Captain, later Rear Admiral Sir, **Sy(i)dney Colpoys Dacres** (1804–84), CB (1855), KCB (1871), Royal Navy<sup>138</sup> and his wife, Emma, née Lambert; born at **38 St James's Square** and christened at **St Swithin's** in 1859. She married, as her second husband and his second wife, Lieutenant, later Admiral (1892), **Sir John Ommaney Hopkins** (1834–1916), GCB, in 1882. He served on HMS *London* in the Black Sea during the war. They both died at Chewton Lodge, Highcliffe, Hampshire. Her father commanded HMS *Sanspareil* during the first months of the Crimean campaign while her uncle, Major General, later Field Marshal Sir, **Richard James Dacres** (1799–1886) sometime commanded the Royal Artillery in the Crimea.

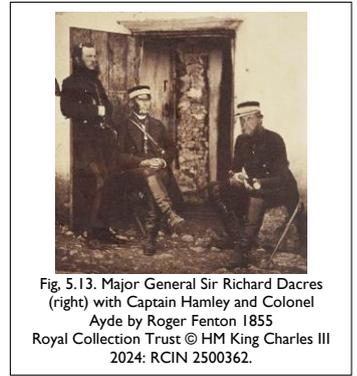


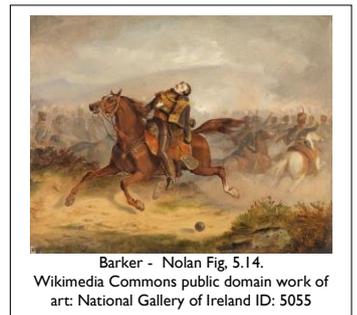
Fig. 5.13. Major General Sir Richard Dacres (right) with Captain Hamley and Colonel Ayde by Roger Fenton 1855  
Royal Collection Trust © HM King Charles III  
2024: RCIN 2500362.

Priscilla Cecilia Countess Annesley, the daughter of William Armitage Moore, died at **James's Square** on 9 October 1941. She was the second wife and widow of Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. **Hugh Annesley** (1831–1908), Scots Fusilier Guards. The son of William Edward Annesley, 3rd Earl Annesley, (1772–1838), and his second wife Priscilla Cecelia née Moore (d.1891); commissioned in 1851; wounded in the Kaffir War in 1851 and at the battle of the Alma; retired in 1871; and succeeded his elder brother William Richard as the 5th Earl of Annesley in 1874. They married in 1892 and had two daughters.<sup>139</sup> Annesley's younger brother, Lieutenant the Hon **Robert John Annesley** (1834–54), 11th Hussars, was severely wounded at the battle of the Alma and died a few days later.

### 5.31. Sion Hill

Brevet Major, later Hon. Colonel, **Archibald Campbell** (1789–1874), 30th (Cambridgeshire) Regiment. Born in Ireland; commissioned in 1811; served in the Peninsular campaign and was present at the Battle of Waterloo with the 77th (East Middlesex) Regiment;<sup>140</sup> the siege of Sevastopol with the 30th (Cambridgeshire) Regiment, being wounded on the 8 September 1855; retired on full pay in 1860; living at **4 Sion Hill** in 1871 and where he died on 28 November 1874 and was buried in **Locksbrook Cemetery** (Plot: FK 430). His will was proved by his widow Mary née McCance (1817–97).<sup>141</sup> She died at **2 Russell Street** and was also buried at **Locksbrook Cemetery**. Campbell was thrice married and two sons by his first marriage to Sarah, née Pennock, were in the same regiment. Lieutenant, later Major General, **John Pennock Campbell** (1835–1903), who was present at the battle of the Alma and Inkerman, and the siege of Sevastopol and married Caroline Anne Emma (d.1921), daughter of Sir John Rivett-Carnac, 2nd Bt, in 1875 and had issue; and Lieutenant **Robert Olphert Campbell** (1837–1915), who landed in the Crimea after the fall of Sevastopol.

Thomas Jones Barker (1813–82), the son of Thomas and Pricilla Barker of **Sion Hill** was christened at **St Swithin's** in 1814. He became well known as an artist and his oeuvre includes: 'The Charger of Captain Nolan Bearing Back his Dead Master to the British Lines' in the National Gallery of Ireland.



Barker - Nolan Fig. 5.14.  
Wikimedia Commons public domain work of art: National Gallery of Ireland ID: 5055

Assistant Surgeon, later Hon. Deputy Surgeon General, **Arthur Guy Elkington** (1832–1911), LRCSI (1852), Scots Fusilier Guards. Son of army surgeon James Goodall Elkington and Louisa née Bailey; appointed 1853; present at the battles of Balaklava and Inkerman, when he was wounded, and siege of Sevastopol; married in 1861 the first of his three wives, Leoncine Elizabeth Madeline Parsons (d.1887), the daughter of William Parson, at **St Mary's Bathwick**, his address was **Sion Hill** and hers **[Great] Pulteney Street**; retired in 1887 and died on 31 May 1911 in Farnborough, Hampshire. His third wife was an executor. Effects £1,023. His older brother Major, later Lieutenant General, **John Henry Ford Elkington** (1830–89), CB (1881), 6th (Royal 1st Warwickshire) Regiment, was commissioned in 1848; served in the Crimea on the staff of the Transport Corps, and in the Indian Mutiny and China; retired in 1877; and died in Guernsey in 1889 when serving as the Lieutenant Governor.

### 5.32. Somerset Place

Brevet Major, later brevet Lieutenant Colonel, **Charles Edward Conyers** (1824–75) 2nd Dragoon Guards and 68th (Durham) Regiment. The son of Lieutenant General Charles Edward Conyers (1790–1855) and Sarah Teixeira de Samoayo (d.1871) who were married in 1817. Commissioned in 1840 and in 1854 was appointed ADC to the HM's Commissioner with Austrian Army 'in the event of that army taking to the field' and which did not occur; promoted to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel (local rank) for 'special service in Turkey' in December 1855; retired on half pay in 1856 and fully in 1873. Living with his mother, sister Fanny, and Sarah D. Beresford at **12 Somerset Place** in 1871 and where she died on 26 November 1871 and was buried in **Locksbrook Cemetery** (Plot: Walcot). He died unmarried in Buckland's Hotel, Brook Street, London on 21 March 21 1875. Effects under £14,000.

### 5.33. South Parade

The Roman Catholic church of **St John the Evangelist** in **South Parade** was completed, without the spire which is the tallest in Bath, in 1863, and was handed over to the Clifton Diocese in 1932. The church's cemetery is in **Pope's Walk, Perrymead**, adjacent to the south side of **Bath Abbey Cemetery**. It opened in 1856 and remains so.

### 5.34. The Circus

Major **Thomas Hutton** later **Everard-Hutton** (1821–96), 4th (Queen's Own) Light Dragoons. The son of Henry William Hutton and Marriane née Fleming; commissioned in 1834; severely wounded in both thighs during the charge of Light Cavalry Brigade on 25 October 1854; invalided to England

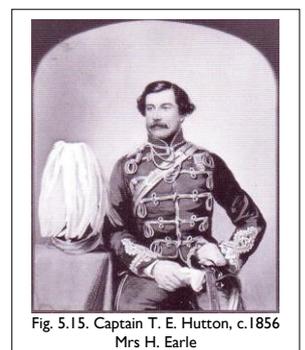


Fig. 5.15. Captain T. E. Hutton, c.1856  
Mrs H. Earle

in March 1855; received the Crimea medal from the Queen in May 1855; married Maria Georgina Everard (1826–1913) in 1856 and assumed Everard as his middle name; retired in 1857; was living at **1 St Catherine's Terrace** in 1871; **14 Brock Street** in 1881; and **7 The Circus** in 1891 where he died of influenza in 1896; and was buried almost opposite the chapel in **Locksbrook Cemetery** (Plot: F.1.573).<sup>142</sup> Mrs Everard-Hutton also died at **7 The Circus** in 1913 and was buried with her husband, as was their daughter Maud Theodora Everard-Hutton who died in 1935 at the **Lansdown Grove Nursing Home**, and formerly of **16 Brock Street**.<sup>143</sup> Hutton's medals, saddle, harness bosses, officer's shako, forage cap, sabretache, shabraque badge, spurs, and sword in the National Army Museum in 1967 were donated by his grandchildren, viz. Walter Everard Brinkley (1898–1967) and Violet Lady Graham, née Brinkley (1895–1985), the widow Sir Joseph Crossland Graham (1866–1946).<sup>144</sup>

Lieutenant Colonel, later General Sir, **John Alexander Ewart** (1821–1904), CB (1858), KCB (1887), 93rd (Highland) Regiment. Son of Lieutenant General Sir John Frederick Stewart, KCB, and Lavinia Isabella née Brisbane. Commissioned in 1838; present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and the siege of Sevastopol, the expedition to Kerch, and the Indian Mutiny when he was wounded – losing his left arm – and was recommended for the VC; ADC to the Queen 1859–1879; married Frances daughter of John Spencer Stone in 1858 and had issue; retired in 1884; was living at **27 The Circus** in 1891; and died a Craigcleuch, Langholm, on 18 June 1904.<sup>145</sup> Two of his brothers served in the war: Captain, later Lieutenant General, **Charles Brisbane Ewart** (1827–1903), CB (1869), Royal Engineers, and Commander, later Captain, **Charles Joseph Frederick Ewart** (1816–84), CB (1869), Royal Navy, as did a kinsman Captain **William Salisbury Ewart** (c.1835–90), 93rd Regiment.

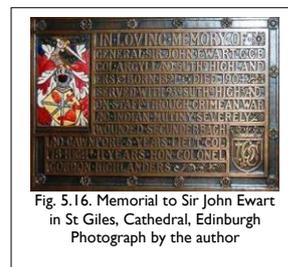


Fig. 5.16. Memorial to Sir John Ewart in St Giles, Cathedral, Edinburgh  
Photograph by the author

Captain **Thomas Yorke Dallas** later **Dallas-Yorke** (1826–1924) 11th Hussars. David Haliburton Dallas (1800–29) married Mary Anne Yorke (1805–1891) at **St Swithin's** and the next year their son Thomas Yorke was born at **30 The Circus** and christened at **St Swithin's**. He was not recorded in the 1841 census; commissioned in 1843; landed in the Crimea but was invalided some weeks later with a medical certificate; retired in 1857; inherited Walmsgate Hall, Lincolnshire, when his maternal grandfather died and changed his name by royal licence to **Thomas Yorke Dallas-Yorke**; and married Frances Perry Graham (1843–1912) in 1862. Dallas's sister Georgiana Mary Dallas (1828–1904) was born at **6 Brock Street**, the home of their grandfather, Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Dallas (1758–1839), GCB, and it was there where both their father and grandfather died in 1829 and 1839 and were buried at **St Nicholas, Bathampton**. Dallas was responsible for the installation of a mural memorial tablet in **Bath Abbey** for his grandfather with the inscription: 'Sacred to the memory of Lieu<sup>t</sup> Gne<sup>l</sup> Sir Thomas Dallas, G.C.B. who died in this city August 12 1839; aged 83. This tablet was erected by his grandson Thomas Yorke Dallas as a tribute of respect and affection.' It is reported that Dallas's mother died in **Bath** 1891 while he died at Walmsgate Hall in 1924.

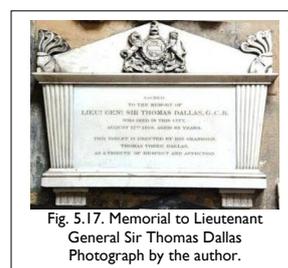


Fig. 5.17. Memorial to Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Dallas  
Photograph by the author.

### 5.35. The Paragon

The parish registers of **St Swithin's Walcot** contain the names of a surprisingly large number of Crimean War veterans who were either baptised or married in the church and about whom little or no relevant information can be readily obtained; and hence they do not qualify for inclusion in this essay. A cemetery in **Lansdown Road** (See 5.18.), near Beckford Tower, was opened in 1848 and is now closed, while from 1864 part of **Locksbrook Cemetery** was used.

Captain, later Colonel, **Cameron Neville Hogge** (1829–73), Grenadier Guards. Son of Lieutenant Colonel John and Marcia Amelia Hogg; born in **Walcot** but christened in Cheltenham; commissioned in 1846; present at the siege of Sevastopol; and retired in 1872. In 1862 he was named in a divorce petition of Captain **Dundas Reinhardt Gill** (1830–1915), 10th Hussars, being accused of adultery with Mrs Cecilia Gill, née Sievwright. The marriage was dissolved, and Hogg married Mrs Gill in 1863 at **St Swithin's**; her address was **7 Church Street**, and she signed the register using her maiden name. She died in Boulogne in 1867 while Hogg was admitted to Ticehurst House Hospital, East Sussex, on 8 August 1872, and died there on 12 March 1873.<sup>146</sup> The Probate Register gave his previous address as 32 Gloucester Place, Hyde Park, London. Effects: under £20,000.

Captain, later Major, **George Edmund Halliday** (1818–81) married Mrs Henrietta Elizabeth Storey Primrose Sewell née Sewell (1841–71), at **St Swithin's** in 1867 when their addresses were in **Sion Hill** and **Wood Street** respectively. (See 5.26. **Queen's Parade Place**)

Captain **William George Villiers Villiers** (c.1819–95), married Norah Frances Sheridan (1838–94), daughter William Tyrone Power, at **St Swithin's** in 1847. (See 5.14. **Great Bedford Street**)

Captain, later Hon. Colonel, **Thomas Basil Fanshawe** (1830–1905) married Emily Catherine Gosselin (1835–1926) at **St Swithin's** in 1864. (See 5.23. **Park Street**)

### 5.36. Union Street/Union Passage

The **General Hospital** in **Union Street** was founded in 1738 and was also known **Royal Mineral Water Hospital** (See 4.6.), and from the 1940s the Royal National Hospital for Rheumatic Diseases. It is now located in the Royal United Hospital, Combe Park.

Private **Charles Thyer** (c.1836–99), 13th Dragoons, and later the 23rd (Royal Welch Fusiliers) Regiment. Enlisted in 1854 and served in the Crimea after the charge of the Light Cavalry Brigade. He later became a prison warder and died at the **Military Arms, Union Passage**, on 19 February 1899. The funeral in the Abbey was attended by several Crimean War veterans,

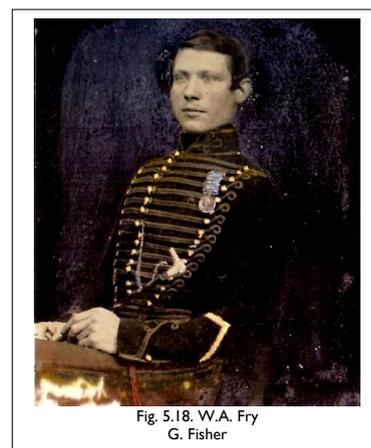


Fig. 5.18. W.A. Fry  
G. Fisher

viz. Major **Bigwood**, Royal Artillery, Colour Sergeant **Turner**, Royal Marine Artillery, Sergeant **Gibbons**, 12th Lancers, and Mr **Baverstock**, 13th Light Infantry.<sup>147</sup>

### 5.37. Upper Camden Place

Private **William Augustus Fry** (c.1835–60), 11th (Prince of Albert's Own) Hussars. He died aged 25 at **Upper Camden Place**, though of **Weston Road**.<sup>148</sup> He suffered a lingering illness [possibly tuberculosis], contracted during the Crimean Campaign. His parents contended that he took part in the charge of the Light Cavalry Brigade but there is no official documentary evidence that he did so. Present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and the siege of Sevastopol and was buried in **Lansdown Cemetery** near the right entrance (Plot: 3N.8A). The memorial inscription reads: A Crimean hero. In loving memory of William Augustus Fry of the 11th Hussars who died on 18 July 1860, aged 25 years. He was one of the gallant six hundred in the charge of Balaklava.<sup>149</sup> Also commemorated is his niece Harriet Sarah Holloway who died on 23 January 1871 aged six.

### 5.38. Vineyards

Captain, later Major, **Edward Herman Marsh** (1827–1908), 34th (Cumberland) Regiment. Son of Henry Marsh (1782–1861) and Sarah Matilda, née Godfrey (1787–1866); commissioned in 1849; present at the siege of Sevastopol and the Indian Mutiny; retired in 1862; living with his family at **39 Grosvenor Place** in 1841, 1861, 1871, and 1881; a lodger with his sister Caroline Matilda Marsh at **7 The Paragon** in 1901; died at **7 The Vineyards** on 13 February 1908 and was buried at **Batheaston**.<sup>150</sup> Administration to his sister. Effects: £124.

## 6. London Road

### 6.1. Beaufort Buildings East

Captain **Carrick Darby** (1829–55), 89th Regiment. Son of Edmund Darby (1801–69) and Jane née Carrick (b.1803), who married in 1827 was born in 1829 in Italy. His mother died when he was young and in 1841 he was living with his father, step-mother Caroline Lucy née Browne, who were married in Winscombe, Somerset on 30 November 1837, and half-sister in **14 Beaufort Buildings East**.<sup>151</sup> Commissioned in 1847; signed his (surprisingly long) will in Guernsey on 4 April 1851<sup>152</sup>; landed in the Crimea on 19 December 1854 and on 20 January 1855 a medical board granted him leave of absence for a month at Scutari. A further board convened on 14 March recommended his repatriation and he sailed on the screw transport *Indiana* No. 147 on the 24th together with a large number of invalids. It called at Malta leaving on the 28th and he died the next day.<sup>153</sup> His father subsequently engaged in an extensive correspondence with the War Department in the belief a delay in treating him had led to his death. Lord Panmure, the Minister of War, instituted an enquiry in Scutari and the Crimea and in the event he was satisfied that had not been any undue delays and that his son was in poor health before arrival and was unfit for service. Mr Darby persisted with further letters and finally on 17 December the War Department informed him that the matter was closed. He died in Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol on 1 October 1869. Effects under £5,000

Captain **Richard Morgan Hall** (1830–82), 48th (Northamptonshire) and later 13th (1st Somerset) Regiments. Son on Richard Crawshaw Hall and Mary Ann née Wade; commissioned in 1847; married Louisa Maria (1829–69), the daughter of Henry John (1800–58), a solicitor, and Catherine Mary Mant (1805–61), who were living at **7 Northumberland Buildings** when she was christened at **St Swithin's**, and at Shrub Hill House, Box, Wiltshire when she married in 1852. Hall was initiated into the Pythagoras Lodge, Corfu on 15 February 1854 along with several other officers in the regiment; present at the siege Sevastopol; retired in 1869; living at **5 Victoria Place**, off **St Saviour's Road** in 1860 when his daughter Alice Maude was christened at **St Saviour's**, and at **15 Beaufort Buildings East** in 1871 and 1881. He died there on 5 December 1882 and was buried at **St Nicholas, Bathampton**, as was his wife who had died a Freshford, Somerset in 1869. His personal estate was £13,021. Mrs Mant's parents were both buried in the crypt of **St Saviour's** while he brother, **Frederick Duncan Mant** (1835–96), 77th (East Middlesex) Regiment, also served in the Crimea. A Russian short sword he brought back as souvenir was donated to the **Bath Royal Literary and Scientific Institute**. He emigrated to Australia in c.1858 and lived there until his death in Ipswich, Queensland, on 24 October 1896.

Assistant Surgeon, later Surgeon Major, **Ralph Robert Scott** (1832–1920), 46th (South Devonshire) Regiment. Son of the Revd William Scott and Ellen née Keough; appointed in 1854; present at the siege of Sevastopol but unusually had a spell as a lieutenant in the Land Transport Corps. He rejoined the regiment on returning home and later served with the 93rd (Highland) Regiment, 80th (Staffordshire Volunteers) Regiment, 8th (The King's Royal Irish) Dragoons, and as a staff surgeon, before retiring in 1876. He and his wife Charlotte Mary, née Mather (1845–1910), who married in 1868, lived some time at **54 Great Pulteney Street** and then at **8 Beaufort Buildings East** where he died on 1 June 1920. The residue of his estate, worth £1,041, was left to his daughters as his wife was otherwise provided for.<sup>154</sup> Mrs Scott had died at Kingsdown House, Box, Wiltshire in 1910 and left £856.

### 6.2. Beaufort Place

Lieutenant, later Hon. Colonel, **Alexander William Adair** (1829–89), Coldstream Guards and later 52nd (Oxfordshire) Regiment and several militia regiments. The son of Alexander Adair (1791–1863) of Heatherton Park, Bradford-on-Tone, Somerset and Harriet Eliza née Atkinson (1811–78); educated at Eton and Oxford; initiated into the Apollo Lodge, Oxford in 1852;



Fig. 6.1. H.T. Sylvester, MD, VC

commissioned in 1855; present at the siege of Sevastopol; married Caroline Maria (1838–90), daughter of John George Turnbull in 1860; and died at **10 Beaufort Place** but late of Heatherton Park, in 16 May 1869, and was buried in Bradford-on-Tone. Effects £16,904. His brother, Lieutenant, later Hon. Major, **Allan Shafto Adair** (1836–1902), 13th (1st Somersetshire or Prince Albert's) Regiment was commissioned 1855 and present at the siege of Sevastopol and Indian Mutiny and later served in militia regiments.<sup>155</sup>

### 6.3. Kensington Place

Assistant Surgeon **Henry Thomas Sylvester** (1831–1920), MB (1853), LRCSE (1853) MD (1855), LSA (1869), VC, 23rd (Royal Welch Fusiliers) Regiment. Appointed in 1854; present at the siege of Sevastopol; and awarded the Victoria Cross on 8 September 1855.<sup>156</sup> His father, Dr Charles Sylvester (1796–1893), mother Elizabeth née Moody, and two unmarried sisters were living in **17 Kensington Place** in 1861 and this provides a plausible explanation why the firearms he brought back from the east were donated to the **Bath Royal Literary and Scientific Institute** in 1864. Retired in 1861 and continued his career in civilian medical practice, principally in London, and died in Paignton, Devon, on 13 March 1920. His VC and other medals, together with his sword and a brass bowl he used in the Crimea, are in the Museum of Military Medicine, Keogh Barracks, Ash Vale, Aldershot.

### 6.4. Lower East Hayes

Lieutenant General **Richard Debaufre Guyon** (1813–56) was born at **5 Lower East Hayes**. (See **3. Bath's Crimean War Memorial**)

### 6.5. Percy Place

Captain, later Major General and Colonel of the Norfolk Regiment, **William Daunt** (1831–99), CB (1881), JP, 9th (East Norfolk) Regiment. Born in Cawnpore, India, the son of Dr William Daunt (1788–1871), MD, 46th (South Devonshire) Regiment, and Mary Elizabeth née O'Brien (b.1799); commissioned in 1848; present at the siege of Sevastopol; living at **8 Hanover Street** in 1852 and where his father died in 1871, and was buried in **Locksbrook Cemetery** (Plot: St Saviour's B.G.y107);<sup>157</sup> married Ada Georgina Dunn (1853–1946) in St Leonards-on-Sea, East Sussex in 1883 when at **Percy Place**; their son Charles O'Brien (1886–1953) was christened at Holy Trinity, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol in 1886; at Ashley House, Box, Wiltshire in 1891; died at Radnor Lodge, Pembroke Road, Bristol on 27 November 1899; and was buried in **Locksbrook Cemetery** (Plot: St Saviour's B.G.106).<sup>158</sup> One of Daunt's executors was Crimean War veteran, Lieutenant, later Hon. Major, **Arthur Francis Bingham Wright** (1831–1900), also of the 9th Regiment. He was born in Hinton Blewitt, Somerset; lived some time in **Bathwick**; and died at **Southstoke, near Bath** on 28 April 1900. Mrs Daunt was living at 85 Pembroke Road, Bristol with three children in 1901; and of **Hesse House, Bathampton** when she died in 1946, and was buried in the same grave as her husband.

### 6.6. St Saviour's Road, Larkhall

**St Saviour's Church** was constructed between 1829 and 1839 in the Gothic revival style. The adjacent burial ground was closed in 1891 and subsequent burials took place in **Locksbrook Cemetery**.

### 6.7. Upper East Hayes

Lieutenant, later Captain, **Charles David Ingham** (c.1836–1916), 28th (North Gloucestershire) Regiment. Commissioned in 1854; present at the siege of Sevastopol; married Louisa Elizabeth Buckland (1836–1916) of **6 Beaufort Buildings East at St Saviour's** in 1865; living with his family at **5 Upper East Hayes** in 1881, and where he and his wife died on 5 October and 1 December 1916; and both were buried in **Locksbrook Cemetery** (Plot: St Saviour's B.F.279). One of their daughter's Louisa Cecilia Ingham (1871–1944) of **30 Henrietta Street** died nearby at **5 Johnstone Street** in 1944 and was also buried in **Locksbrook Cemetery** (Plot: Walcot).<sup>159</sup>

## 7. Bathampton, Batheaston, and Bathford

**St Nicholas Church, Church Street, Bathampton**, was built in the 13th Century and has a 15th century tower.

Brevet Major, later Lieutenant General, **Frederick George Thomas Deshon** (1818–1913), CB (1904), 48th (Northamptonshire) Regiment. Son of Peter Deshon and Jane née Corbett; commissioned in 1837; married Mary Isabella Deverill (1818–1861) in 1851; present at the siege of Sevastopol and was involved with the destruction of the Sevastopol dockyard; living at **Grove House, Bathwick Hill** in 1871 with two daughters by his first marriage, Gertrude and Mary; married, as his second wife, Julia Euphemia Elizabeth Towers (1839–1904) in 1875; retired in 1881 and in that year was living at **Bathampton House** with his second family; Colonel of the Yorkshire Light Infantry 1903; died at **Chorion House, Bathampton** on the 3 April 1913 and was buried at **St Nicholas, Bathampton** (Plot C.103).<sup>160</sup> His executors were his son and daughter both of who were born in **Combe Down** and were buried at **St Nicholas, Bathampton** (Plots C.103 and D.41), viz. Major Frederick George Tower Deshon, Royal Artillery, who died at the Bristol Royal Infirmary, though of Wiveliscombe, Somerset in 1936, and Miss Constance Dewhurst Deshon who died at **St Andrew's Nursing Home, Weston** in 1944.

Lieutenant **William Madan** (1834–71), 49th Regiment. Son of The Revd Spencer Madan, sometime vicar of Batheaston and Twerton, was born in **Batheaston**; commissioned in 1854;



Fig. 7.1. Memorial in Lichfield Cathedral to Charles Madan and his parents  
Photograph by the author

present at the siege of Sevastopol; married Georgina Marion Crosby in George Town, Demerara in 1860; divorced on his petition for her adultery, and the co-respondent, Oscar William de Thoren, was ordered to pay Madan £1,500 in damages; he died in Bombay. His younger brother Midshipman **Charles Madan**, Royal Navy, died of wounds sustained when a shell burst on the lower deck of HMS *Sanspareil* on 17 October 1854, aged 18; not named on the war memorial but is commemorated in Lichfield Cathedral.<sup>161</sup>

Lieutenant, later Honorary Lieutenant Colonel, **Anthony Olivier Tabuteau** (1835–97), FGS. 93rd (Highland) Regiment. Born in Dublin, the son of Bartholomew Moliere Tabuteau (1799–1869) and Mary Jane, née Mayne (1807–76); educated in Cheltenham; commissioned 1854; served in the Crimea from 8 September 1855 and just qualified for the Crimea medal;<sup>162</sup> married Mary Stanley (1852–1870), third daughter of John Stanley McGowan, on 24 January 1870 in Stirling, Scotland;<sup>163</sup> she gave birth to a daughter, Mary Stanley, on 6 November 1870 only to die soon after on the 11th, their daughter died aged 5 years 11 months and was buried on 14 October 1876 in North Petherton, Somerset while the next year Mrs Tabuteau's body was re-interred there from Stirling in February 1877. Tabuteau retired in 1879 and served a time in the 1st Volunteer Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry. A well known resident in **Batheaston** for several years he died at **Brow Hill, Batheaston** in 1897 and left £7,255. He was a member of the Bath Field Club and the Literary and Philosophical Society.<sup>164</sup>

Surgeon **Charles Harper** (1827–1915), MRCS (1849), Royal Navy. Son of George Harper and Sarah (c.1831–1876), daughter of Richard Frood was born in Plymouth, Devon; a naval surgeon during the Baltic campaign on HMS *Exmouth*, appointed on the staff of the Royal Naval Hospital, Stonehouse, Devon in 1856 and married Emma Skinner (1829–1922) in that year. On retiring from the navy he purchased the practice of Mr Edwards in **Batheaston**; appointed medical officer of No. 1 rural district of the Bath Union in 1872 and in the following year Medical Officer of Health (MoH) of the Bath Rural Sanitary Authority being responsible for **Batheaston, Bathford, Bathampton** and **St Catherine's parish**, near **Batheaston**, and about ten years later he became MoH for the entire rural district; and retired in 1899. The Harpers were living in the **High Street, Batheaston** in 1861, 1871, and 1881, and at **Batheaston Manor** on 1891, 1910, and 1911. Harper, who was the oldest medical practitioner in the City, and his widow died there in 1915 and 1922. His executors were his son and daughter John Maurice Harper, MRCS, of **3 Grosvenor Place**, and Emma Maud Harper, and hers were her daughters Emma Maud Harper and Frances Mabel Carruthers, widow of Alan Escrigge Carruthers, sometime Harper's partner in the practice. Effects £7,752 and £133. They were both buried at **St John the Baptist, Batheaston** (Plot B.7.3).<sup>165</sup>

Captain **Daniel Hugh Clutterbuck** (1828–1906), JP, 8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars. The son of Thomas Clutterbuck of the Bath banking firm Tugwell, Mackenzie, and Clutterbuck<sup>166</sup> and late of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, and Henrietta née Ricardo; born in **Bath**; educated at Eton; commissioned in 1846; took part in the Charge of the Light Cavalry Brigade on 25 October 1854 and was wounded in the right foot by a shell splinter and invalided home; received the Crimea medal on Horse Guards Parade from the Queen on 18 May 1855. He retired that year but later served with the Wiltshire Rifle Volunteers and 1st Somerset Rifle Volunteers before resigning in 1870. Married Sophia Ellen Spicer at St Georges', Esher, Surrey on 18 October 1855 and had issue. Clutterbuck became a banker and in 1871 was living with his family in **Bathford House, Bathford**, which was destroyed by fire in 1913. He later lived in Corsham, Wiltshire and where he died and was buried. Incidentally, Clutterbuck's grandson, Hugh Clutterbuck (1893–1916) was killed during the Egyptian Campaign in World War 1.<sup>167</sup>



Fig. 7.2. D.H. Clutterbuck  
© Dutton, R., *Forgotten Heroes. The Charge of the Light Brigade*, (Oxton: InfoDial Ltd, 2007), 87

## 8. West of Royal Victoria Park

**Royal Victoria Park** was opened in 1830 and the obelisk designed by the city architect George Phillips Manners (1789–1866) was unveiled on the day of Queen Victoria's coronation.<sup>168</sup> After the war the city acquired two Russian cannons that had been brought back from the Crimea. They were mounted on gun carriages cast at Woolwich and placed adjacent to the obelisk in 1857 and remained there until 1941 when they were moved to a scrap metal yard, although whether they were melted down or not has yet to be clarified with certainty.<sup>169</sup>

### 8.1. Newbridge Road

Ensign, later Hon. Lieutenant Colonel, **George William Furlong** (1834–1921), 21st (Royal North British Fusiliers) Regiment. Unusually he was first employed as a purveyor's clerk in 1854 and then commissioned an Ensign in 1855; present at the siege of Sevastopol; married Armine, the daughter of the Revd Henry Dew, rector of Whitney, Herefordshire in 1874; after a number of appointments he was employed in the Army Pay Department; in 1891 he was living with his wife at **107 Newbridge Road**; retired in 1895; and died in Seaton, Devon in 1921. Effects £1,489. Two cousins of his wife, sons of Tomkyns Dew of Whitney Court, (1791–1853) and Margaret Beatrice née Napleton (1794–1877), served in the Crimea. Captain **Armine Dew** (1826–54), Royal Artillery, was killed by a shell splinter during the battle of the Alma on 20 September 1854;<sup>170</sup> and Lieutenant, later Captain, **Frederick Napleton Dew** (1836–1908), 88th (Connaught Rangers) Regiment who landed in the Crimea after the fall of Sevastopol and served in the Indian Mutiny.

### 8.2. Penn Lea Road

Lieutenant, later Hon. Major General, **Henry Barlow Maule** (1837–1920), Royal Artillery. Baptized at Swainswick in 1836; commissioned in 1855; present at the siege of Sevastopol and Indian Mutiny; retired in 1886; living a **2 Penn Lea Road** in 1911 and died there, unmarried, on 23 May 1920, and was buried at **Holy Trinity, Newton St Loe, near Bath**. He is commemorated on mural plaque in the church with the inscription: 'Major General H.B. Maule for 32 years in the Royal Artillery. 'He was with the siege train before Sevastopol during 3 bombardments and served the guns of the right attack on Sep<sup>t</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> 1855. He also served –

illegible – during the Indian Mutiny.’ Nearby there are memorials for his father, Henry St John Maule (1805–79), mother, Sarah Coffin, née Warrington (1811–82), and sister, Fanny Boethia Macleod (1838–1925).

### 8.3. St Michael’s Road, Lower Weston

The parish of St Michael’s did not take the option to join the parish of **Walcot** in the establishment of **Locksbrook Cemetery** and developed a separate **St Michael’s Cemetery** not far away. It opened in 1862 and is now closed.

### 8.4. Upper Bristol Road, Weston

**Locksbrook Cemetery** was opened in 1877. There are areas assigned to **Walcot (St Swithin’s)**, **St Saviour’s** and **Weston**. with about a seventh of the area being non-consecrated. Is now closed and there are 5,832 recorded burials.

### 8.5. Weston Park, Upper Weston

Captain, later Major, **Sidney Godolphin Quicke** (1833–78), 38th (1st Staffordshire) Regiment. His parents, John Quicke (1783–1859) and Frances Catherine Cumming (d.1862), married at **St Swithin’s** in 1814. Commissioned in 1853; present at the battle of Inkerman and siege of Sevastopol; admitted to Blacklands House Asylum, King’s Road, Chelsea, London on 28 February 1857; retired in 1866; and married Georgiana Stoddart in 1868; living in Pitminster, Somerset when their son Sidney Nutcombe was christened in Angersleigh on 8 September 1869; Mrs Quicke died at Hartley Court, near Reading, Berkshire on 21 August 1870; living with members of his family at **The Grange, Weston Park** in 1871; died there on 12 January 1878, and was buried in **Locksbrook Cemetery** (Plot: Walcot). **Quicke’s** son Sidney Nutcombe Quicke (1869–1898) married Eveline Maude Froude-Bellew (1872–1965) in 1897 and the next year he died at Templecombe House, Somerset as a result of a gunshot wound to the head. The coroner recorded an open verdict as the jury could not decide if it was a case of suicide or accidental death.<sup>171</sup> In 1913 his widow married the eminent geneticist Professor Reginald Crundall Punnett (1875–1967), FRS. There are other family connections with the city. For example, **Quicke’s** uncle Thomas Nutcombe Quicke (d.1830) married Sophia Evered (1800–78) at **St Mary’s, Bathwick** in 1823. She died at **36 Brock Street** in 1878 and was buried in **Locksbrook Cemetery** (Plot: Walcot). Their son Nutcombe Quicke (1830–1870) married Frances Caroline Emilia Quicke (1820–1906) in 1856. She was **Quick’s** elder sister who had been christened at **St Mary’s Bathwick** when her parents were living at **4 Portland Place**. She and her husband both died at **The Grange, Weston Park** and were buried in the same grave in **Locksbrook Cemetery** (Plot: Walcot).

Captain, later honorary Lieutenant General, **Vere Hunt Bowles** (1829–1904), 63rd (West Suffolk) Regiment. Son of Spottswood and Jane Bowles; commissioned in 1849; present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and siege of Sevastopol; married Ellen Anne, the daughter of John Hunt in 1868; retired in 1887; died on 7 January 1904 at **The Grange, Weston Park**, and was buried in **Locksbrook Cemetery** (Plot: Weston E.1266), as was his wife who died in Boscombe, now Dorset, on 2 September 1911.<sup>172</sup>

### 8.6. Weston Road

Staff Surgeon 2nd Class, later Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, **Orlando Sawle Donnall** (1818–70). Appointed in 1841; married Mary Martha Evans (1824–82) in 1843; served on the hospital transport ships that plied between the Crimea and Turkey completing twenty-two voyages between December 1854 and January 1856, viz. *Timandra*, the only sailing ship (1 voyage), *Nubia* (3), *Sydney* (4), *Brandon* (10), and *Andes* (4); died at **Osmond House, Weston Road**, on 11 June 1870, but formerly of Marine Retreat, Penzance; and buried in **Locksbrook Cemetery** (Plot: Walcot). Mrs Donnall later lived at **Bennett Street** and **3 North Parade** and was a lodger at **30 Great Pulteney Street** in 1881 and where she died in 1882 and was buried in **Locksbrook Cemetery** (Plot: Walcot). Incidentally, Donnall’s father, Robert Sawle Donnall, a surgeon and apothecary, was acquitted at the Launceston Assizes on 31 March 1817 for the wilful murder by poison of his widowed mother-in-law, Mrs Elizabeth Downing.

## 9. Addresses in Bath as yet unidentified

Captain, later Hon. Lieutenant General, **Edward Burgoyne Cureton** (1822–94), 12th Lancers. Son of Brigadier Charles Robert Cureton (1789–1848), CB, a Peninsular veteran who was killed in action in India,<sup>173</sup> and Charlotte Agnes Tomkins (1795–1876). They were married in **St Swithin’s** in 1821, and were both of the parish, and their eldest son was born in **Bath** the next year but christened in Potterne, Wiltshire. Educated at Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst and present at the siege of Sevastopol and other campaigns.

Assistant Staff Surgeon **James Gideon Creasy** (1829–98), LSA (1853), MRCSE (1854). Son of William (1787–1870), a surgeon, and Jane Creasy; born in Edenbridge, Kent; appointed 1854 and served on the staff of the Bosphorus Command, but not in the Crimea; retired 1857; married Fanny Patching (1842–1929) at Titsey, Surrey in 1865; carried on a successful medical practice in Brasted, near Sevenoaks but living at Chipstead, Kent when he died in **Bath**, after a short illness; and was buried Brasted parish churchyard.<sup>174</sup> Effects £12,329.

Other individuals in this category who died on active service but were not named on the War Memorial include: **James Delworth**, 13th Light Dragoons, formerly a shoemaker, and **William Gullick**, 62nd (Wiltshire) Regiment, who both died at Scutari; Captain **Bowes Fenwick** (c.1822–1855), 44th (East Essex) Regiment, who was described as ‘another Bath officer’;<sup>175</sup> and Private **George Parker**, 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, the son of a **Twerton** nurseryman, who died of wounds received on the unsuccessful assault on the Redan on 18 June 1855.<sup>176</sup>

## 10. Afterword

This essay has provided an overview of some of Crimean War veterans and others who were associated in some way with Bath. Inevitably the selection is biased towards the officer class as they leave a stronger paper trail, but the Bath War Memorial ensured that men from more modest backgrounds have been included and others have been uncovered during the preparation of the essay. The individuals identified form an extremely diverse group: for example, winners of the Victoria Cross, individuals killed in action or dying of wounds, privates to generals, ratings to admirals, medical men – surgeons, physicians, and a student, two brothers marrying two sisters, fathers and sons, a naval chaplain, an officer in the Imperial Ottoman Army, a baronet, a Waterloo veteran, survivors of the charge of the Light Cavalry Brigade; Lord Raglan's personal physician, a military knight of Windsor, and a member of Her Majesty's bodyguard, a military historian, merchant mariners, sons of a destitute widow and a coal merchant, cobbler, senior policemen, an adulterer, a cuckold, a wife abuser, a bankrupt, a fraudster, a prison warder, a night porter, free masons, individuals who were patients in what were then called lunatic asylums; octogenarians and nonagenarians; and even the Emperor of France and a master of ceremonies in the city!

## 11. Victorian terminology

This monograph has been based in large part on historical documents and some of the terms then in use are now generally regarded as either questionable or unacceptable. A particular contentious example is the Indian Mutiny and reference to it should in no way be taken as an endorsement of, or support for imperialism. In the present century there is a continuing debate about whether it is an appropriate description of the conflict or not. For further commentary on this topic see See Raugh, H.E., *The Indian Mutiny 1857–1859. A Selective Bibliography*, (Warwick: Helion, 1916) and Raugh, H.E., 'The Battle of the Books. An Indian Mutiny Historiography', *Journal of the Society of Army Historical Research*, 380 (2016), 294–313.

## 12. Acknowledgements

I am particularly grateful to Tony Margrave for privileged access to his unpublished archive on the careers of army officers who took part in the Crimean War, as well as Douglas Austin, Glenn Fisher, Tony James, Rebecca Maciejewski, Colin Robins, Pete Starling, Paul Watkins, and Beth Wyrill for help in various ways. Matt Williams of the Bath Royal Literary and Scientific Institute kindly provided me with the URL which includes very fine photographs of the 'Crimean relics' they have in their collection – and some of which have been referred to in the text – viz. <https://www.brslsi.org/exhibitions/crimean-relics/> I also thank Matthew White and David Stubbs for providing the germ of the idea for this essay over a cup of coffee in The Architect. It has proved a fascinating project and great fun to do! And finally, David Crellin is to be thanked for doing an impressive job in preparing the text and its illustrations for the website

## Appendix 1: Participants in the Crimean War 1854–1856

Name*	Text Ref.†
Adair, Alexander William (1829–89)	6.2.
Adair, Allan Shafto (1836–1902)*	6.2.
Ainslie Frederick George (1810–1854)	3., 5.12.
Allen, Felix Samuel (d.1854)	4.9.
Alleyne, Douglas (1836–1908)	5.30.
Annesley, Hugh (1831–1908)	5.30.
Annesley, Robert John (1834–54)*	5.30.
Anstey, Thomas Chisholm (1816–73)	4.18.
Anstey, Edmund Francis (1825–69)	5.17.
Balguy, Henry (1824–1903)	5.14.
Barker, Thomas Jones (1813–82)	5.31.
Bayntun, Francis Thomas (1831–1904)	4.12.
Beswick, Frederick, later Egerton (1816–82)	4.16.
Biddle, Waring Alexander (1821–1911)	4.19.
Boneparte, Jerome (1822–91)*	4.8.
Bowles, Vere Hunt (1829–1904)	8.5.
Brabazon, Anthony Beaufort (1821–96)	4.6.
Bradley, James	5.19.
Bragge, John Arthur (c.1835–1922)*	4.22.
Browne, William Wylde (1823–90)	5.30.
Brunel, Isambard Kingdom (1806–59)	4.20.
Brush, John Ramsay (1817–91)	5.8.
Bythesea, John (1827–1906)	4.21.
Campbell, Archibald (1789–1874)	5.31.
Campbell, John (1807–55)	3., 4.8.
Campbell, John Pennock (1835–1903)*	5.31.
Campbell, Robert Olphert (1837–1915)*	5.31.
Church, Edmund John (1842–1904)	5.4.
Clutterbuck, Daniel Hugh (1828–1906)	7.
Connolly, Henry Hamilton (1830–61)	4.7.
Conyers., Charles Edward (1824–75)	5.32.
Cooke, George Wingrove	4.18.
Creasey, John Gideon (1829–96)	9.
Cruikshank, William (1805–58)*	4.10.
Cuninghame, William Cuninghame (1826–1900)	5.2.
Cureton, Edward Burgoyne (1822–94)	9.
Dacres, Richard James (1799–1886)*	5.30.
Dacres, Sy(id)ney Colpoys (1804–84)	5.30.
Dallas, Thomas Yorke later Dallas-Yorke (1826–1924)	5.34.
Darby, Carrick (1829–55)	6.1.
Darling, Sidney (1825–1902)	5.2.
Daubeney, James (1826–93)	5.30.
Daunt, William (1831–99)	6.5.
Dawson, Arthur Finch (1836–1928)*	4.8.
Dawson, Edward Finch (1836–92)*	4.8.
Dawson, Henry Charles (c.1835–54)*	4.8.
Delworth, James	9.
Deshon, Frederick George Thomas (1818–1913)	7.
Dew, Armine (1826–54)*	8.1.
Dew, Frederick Napleton (1836–1908)*	8.1.
Donnall, Orlando Sawle (1818–70)	8.6.
Drury-Lowe, Drury Curzon (1830–1908)	5.12.
Dunscombe, Nicholas (1832–70)	4.4.
Elkington, Arthur Guy (1832–1911)	5.31.
Elkington, John Henry Ford(1830–89)*	5.31.
Emperor Napoleon III (1808–73)	4.8.
England, Richard (1793–1883)	5.24., 5.21.*
England, Richard (1831–1917)	5.21., 5.24.*
Evans, George de Lacy (1787–1870)*	3.
Ewart, Charles Brisbane (1827–1903)*	5.34.
Ewart, William Salisbury (c.1835–90)*	5.34.

Ewart., Charles Joseph Frederick (1816–84)*	5.34.
Ewart., John Alexander (1821–1904)	5.34.
Fanshawe, Thomas Basil (1829–1905)	5.23.
Fenwick, Bowes (c.1822–1855)	9.
Forrest, John (1804–65)	5.26.
Forster, John Burton(1823–1855)	3., 5.22.
Fry, William Augustus (c.1835–60)	5.37.
Furlong, George William (1834–1921)	8.1.
Fyler, John William Townsend (1833–1909)	5.28.
Fyler, Lawrence (1809–73)	5.27.
Garrett, John (c.1829–1921)	4.2.
Gill, Dundas Reinhardt (1830–1915)*	5.35.
Gloster, Edward Thomas (1824–77)	5.30.
Goodwyn, Julius Edmund (1824–90)	5.6.
Goold, Valentine Edmund (1813–1892)	5.21.
Graham, William (1826–1907)	4.8.
Graves, Thomas Molyneux (1832–1855)	3., 5.7.
Gregory, William Filmer (c.1830–1900)*	5.17.
Grey, Alfred (1834–99)	5.2.
Grey, Francis Douglas (1828–1901)*	5.2.
Gullick, William	9.
Guyon, Richard Debaufre (1813–56)	3., 6.4.
Hale, Thomas Egerton (1832–1909)	4.1.
Halkett, John Thomas Douglas (1816–54)*	5.25.
Hall, Richard Morgan (1830–82)	6.1.
Halliday, George Edmund (1818–81)	5.26.
Hamilton, Henry Samuel (1826–1871)	5.14.
Harper, Charles (1827–1915)	7.
Harris, James Hay Beresford (1829–91)*	5.29.
Harris, Edward	3., 4.1.
Harris, John*	4.1.
Hawkins, Alexander Caesar (1823–1916)	5.10.
Hawkins, Alexander Caesar (1823–1916)*	5.28.
Hawkins, Thomas Scott (1814–89)	5.28.
Hawkins, Thomas Scott (1814–89)*	5.10.
Hawkins, Villiers William Caesar (1824–1909)*	5.10., 5.28
Hay, William Harry (1823–91)	5.3.
Heyman, Henry (c.1818–1871)	4.11.
Hobson, James St Clair (c.1832–1855)*	5.16.
Hogge, Cameron Neville (1829–73)	5.35.
Hopkins, John Ommaney (1834–1916)*	5.30.
Horsford, Alfred Hastings (1818–85)	5.14.
Hutton, Thomas later Everard-Hutton (1821–96)	5.3., 5.34.
Ingham, Charles David (c.1836–1916)	6.7.
Jervois, Edwyn Stanhope (1828–1887)	5.24.
Johnson, Alured Clarke (1832–89)	5.30., 5.9.
Johnson, George Vanderheyden (1824–1903)	5.7., 5.9.
Johnstone, William*	4.2.21
King, Henry (1834–57)	5.25.
Knatchbull, Francis (1832–1920)	5.4.
le Couteur, John Halkett (1826–73)	5.25.
Leach, Edmund Henry Burleigh (1836–1923)	4.17.
Low, Alexander (1817–1904)*	5.25.
Lumley, Charles Henry (1824–58)	5.20.
Lye, Richard Leigh (1815–1854)	4.5.
Madan, Charles (d.1854)	7.
Madan, William (1834–71)	7.
Maddox, Richard Leach (1816–1902)	4.19.
Mant, Frederick Duncan (1835–96)*	6.1.
Marsh, Edward Herman (1827–1908)	5.38.
Marsh, Henry Dyke (1836–1907)	4.14.
Maule, Henry Barlow (1837–1920)	8.2.

Montpinçon, Augustus Alfred de Bourbel (1834–1917)	5.26.
Montpinçon, Henry Harold de Bourbel (c.1832–1919)*	5.26.
Murchison, Roderick Maingy (1830–73)	5.13.
Nichols, George	3.
Nicolls, Oliver Henry Atkins (1834–1920)	5.8.
O’Leary, Thomas Con(n)or (1821–85)	4.21.
Onslow, Arthur Edward, later Mainwaring Ellerker Onslow, (1815–97)	5.11.
Palmer, Thomas (1832–1929)	4.8.
Parker, George	9.
Paynter, David William (1815–83)	5.7.
Paynter, Joshua (1836–81)*	5.7.
Percival, Horace (1834–1927)	4.8.
Philips, Nathaniel George (1827–1905)*	5.25.
Phipps, Ramsey Weston (1838–1923)	5.9.
Poore, Robert (1834–1918)	4.1.
Popplewell, George Bell (1830–86)	5.6.
Prendergast, Joseph Samuel (1810–99)	4.1.
Quicke, Sidney Godolphin (1833–78)	8.5.
Raby, Henry James (1827–1907)*	3.
Raglan, Lord (1788–1855)*	4.1.
Roberts, George	3.
Roche, Charles Boyse (1807–83)	4.21.
Rogers, Percy (1826–1910)	4.8.
Rotton, Charles Paulett (1829–64)	5.30.
Ryder, Alfred Phillips (1820–88)*	4.8.
Scott, Ralph Robert (1832–1920)	6.1.
Shell, William (d.1854)	3., 4.9.
Shelton, Frederick (c.1820–98)	5.1.
Sillery, Charles Doyne (c.1804–89)	4.10.
Sillery, Charles Jocelyn Cecil (1835–98)*	4.10.
Smyth, Harry (d.1854)	4.11.
Smyth, Harry Edmund (1835–55)	4.11.
Stevenson, Henry Holford (1831–92)	5.28.
Stothert, Samuel Kelson (1826–96)	4.1.

Swinton, William (1816–1855)	3., 5.27.
Swyny, Exham Schomberg Turner (c.1807–1854)	3., 4.12.
Sylvester, Henry Thomas (1831–1920)	6.3.
Tabuteau, Anthony Olivier (1835–97)	7.
Tanner, Edward	4.3.
Thyer, Charles (c.1836–99)	5.36.
Trevelyan, Harington Astley (1835–1900)*	3.
Trevelyan, Walter (1798–1854)	3.
Troutt, Henry James (c.1836–1929)	4.23.
Tyler, Barrett Lennard (1818–1856)	3., 4.8.
van Straubenzee, Bowen (1829–98)*	4.21.
van Straubenzee, Charles Thomas (1812–92)	4.21.
Versturme, Adolphus Halkett, later Versturme-Bunbury (1836–1910)	5.24.
Villiers, Charles Hawkins Courtney (1826–95)*	5.14.
Villiers, James John (1822–64)*	5.14.
Villiers, William George Villiers (1814–94)	5.14.
Wallinger, Joseph (d.1855)	4.1.
Wardlow, Robert (1817–85)	4.8.
Warren, Robert (d.1854)	3.
Warry, William (1827–87)	4.22.
Watkins, Sergeant*	3.
Wilkie, Arthur Alexander (1836–1907)	5.16.
Wilkinson, Christopher Brice (1835–1922)	5.8.
Wilson, Charles Watson (1834–89)	5.15.
Windson, Samuel Bampfylde (1817–78)	5.23.
Wolfe, William Smith Maynard (1832–72)	5.29.
Worthing, Arthur Pistor (1837–98)	5.30.
Worthington, Henry Clark (1833–1891)	5.15.
Wright, Arthur Francis Bingham (1831–1900)*	6.5.
Yea, Lacy Walter Giles (1808–1855)	5.16.

\* Participants mentioned in an entry who were not the principal individual to whom it refers.

† Bath’s Crimean War Memorial: 3; Bathwick and Widcombe: 4.1. to 4.23.; Central Bath west of the Avon: 5.1. to 5.38; London Road: 6.1. to 6.7.; Batheaston, Bathford, and Bathampton: 7; West of Royal Victoria Park: 8.1. to 8.6

## Appendix 2: Locations in Bath and nearby, including Bristol

Location*	Text ref†
<b>Abbey Churchyard</b>	<b>5.1.</b>
<b>Alfred Street</b>	<b>5.2.</b> (5.25.)
All Saints, Pembroke Road, Bristol	(5.24.)
All Saints, Weston	(5.17.)
Argyle Steet	(4.7.)
Bailbrook Asylum, Batheaston	(5.24.)
<b>Bath Abbey</b>	<b>5.3.</b> (4.8., 4.12., 5.1., 5.9., 5.34., fn156)
<b>Bath Abbey Cemetery</b>	<b>4.18.</b> ( <i>Passim</i> )
Bath and Country Club	(4.2.)
<b>Bath Royal Literary and Scientific Institute</b>	<b>5.25.</b> (4.1., 5.8., 5.14., 6.1., 6.3.)
<b>Bath's Crimean War Memorial</b>	<b>3.</b> (4.1., 4.8., 4.9., 4.12., 4.18., 5.7., 5.12., 5.27., 6.4.)
<b>Bathampton, Batheaston, and, Bathford</b>	<b>7.</b> (3., 6.5.)
<b>Bathwick Hill</b>	<b>4.1.</b> (7.)
Beau Street	(3.)
<b>Beaufort Buildings East</b>	<b>6.1.</b> (5.2., 6.7.)
<b>Beaufort Place</b>	<b>6.2.</b>
Beckford Tower	(5.18.)
Belmont	(5.2.)
Bennett Street	(3., 8.6.)
Bethesda Chapel	(3., 4.1.)
<b>Bladud Buildings</b>	<b>5.4.</b>
Bloomfield Road, Odd Down	(5.7.)
Box, Wiltshire	(6.1., 6.5.)
Brislington, Bristol	(3., 5.30.)
Bristol Royal Infirmary	(7.)
<b>Broad Street</b>	<b>5.5.</b> (4.1.)
<b>Brock Street</b>	<b>5.6.</b> (5.9., 5.24., 5.34., 8.5.)
<b>Burlington Street</b>	<b>5.7.</b> (3., 5.9., fn95)
<b>Camden Crescent</b>	<b>5.8.</b>
<b>Catharine Place</b>	<b>5.9.</b> (4.10., fn95)
Cavandish Place	(fn95, fn96)
<b>Cavandish Road</b>	<b>5.10.</b>
<b>Chapel of St Mary, Walcot or Queen Square Chapel</b>	(4.11., 5.9., 5.14., 5.23., 5.25., 5.27.)
Chapel Row	(5.25.)
Charlcombe, near Bath	(5.2.)
Charles Street	(4.19., 5.15.)
Christopher Hotel, High Street	(5.16.)
<b>Church Road, Bathampton</b>	<b>7.</b>
Church Street	(5.9., 5.35.)
<b>Claverton Place</b>	<b>4.2.</b>
<b>Claverton Street</b>	<b>4.3.</b>
Claverton, near Bath	(5.30.)
Clevedon Place	(4.12.)
Clifton Diocese	(5.33.)
Clifton Down Road, Bristol	(5.30.)
Clifton, Bristol	(4.19., 5.8., 5.26., 5.24., 5.28., 5.30., 5.33., 6.1.)
Coberg Place	(4.23.)
Combe Down	(7.)

Corsham, Wiltshire	(7.)
<b>Crescent Gardens, Upper Bristol Road</b>	<b>5.11.</b>
<b>Daniel Street</b>	<b>4.4.</b>
<b>Darlington Place</b>	<b>4.5.</b>
<b>Darlington Street</b>	<b>4.6.</b> , (fn49)
Duchess Road, Clifton, Bristol	(5.8.)
Edgar Buildings	(5.1.)
<b>Edward Street</b>	<b>4.7.</b>
Farrington Gurney, Somerset	(5.17.)
Freshford, Somerset	(4.21., 6.1.)
<b>Gay Street</b>	<b>5.12.</b> (3., 5.14., fn89 fn104)
<b>General Hospital</b>	<b>5.36.</b> (3., 5.16.)
<b>George Street</b>	<b>5.13.</b> (5.16., fn43)
Goldney Road, Clifton, Bristol	(5.30.)
<b>Great Bedford Street</b>	<b>5.14.</b>
Great Norwood Street	(3., 4.1.)
<b>Great Pulteney Street</b>	<b>4.8.</b> (3., 4.1., 5.10., 5.24., 5.28., 5.31., 6.1., 8.6.)
<b>Green Park/Green Park Buildings</b>	<b>5.15.</b> (4.11., 5.14.)
Grosvenor College	(4.21.)
Grosvenor Place	(5.38., 7.)
<b>Guildhall</b>	<b>3.</b> (5.16.)
<b>Hampton Row</b>	<b>4.9.</b> (3.1.)
Hanham, Bristol	(5.17.)
Hanover Street	(6.5.)
<b>Henrietta Park</b>	<b>4.10.</b>
<b>Henrietta Street</b>	<b>4.11.</b> (4.12., 6.7.)
High Littleton, Somerset	(5.17.)
<b>High Street</b>	<b>5.16.</b>
Holburne Museum, Great Pulteney Street	(4.8.)
Holy Trinity, Combe Down	(5.15.)
Holy Trinity, Horfield, Bristol	(3., 5.8.)
Holy Trinity, Newton St Loe	(8.2.)
Holy Trinity, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol	(6.5.)
Horfield Barracks, Bristol	(5.8., 5.16.)
Horfield, Bristol	(3., 5.8., 5.16)
Isabella Place, Combe Down	(5.4.)
James Street	(5.23.)
Johnstone Street	(6.7.)
Julian Road	(fn83)
Kelston, near Bath	(5.10., 5.28.)
<b>Kensington Place, London Road</b>	<b>6.3.</b> (5.2., 4.22.)
<b>Lansdown Cemetery, Lansdown Road</b>	<b>5.18.</b> (3., 5.21., 5.25., 5.37.)
<b>Lansdown Crescent</b>	<b>5.17.</b> (5.2., 5.15., 5.7., 5.30.)
Lansdown Grove	(5.34.)
Lansdown Place	(5.2.)
<b>Lansdown Road</b>	<b>5.18.</b> (5.1.)
<b>Laura Place</b>	<b>4.12.</b> (3.)
Lion Hotel, High Street	(5.16.)
<b>Locksbrook Cemetery</b>	<b>8.4.</b> ( <i>Passim</i> )

<b>Lower Bristol Road</b>	<b>4.13.</b>
<b>Lower East Hayes,</b>	<b>6.4. (3.)</b>
Margaret Street	(5.14.)
<b>Margaret's Buildings</b>	<b>5.19.</b>
<b>Marlborough Buildings</b>	<b>5.20. (3., 5.14., 5.17., 5.21., 5.28.)</b>
Miles Road, Clifton, Bristol	(5.8., 5.24.)
Military Arms, Union Passage	(5.36.)
<b>Newbridge Road</b>	<b>8.1.</b>
Newton St Loe	(5.30., 8.2.)
<b>Norfolk Crescent</b>	<b>5.21.</b>
North Parade	(8.6.)
<b>North Road</b>	<b>4.14.</b>
Northgate Street	(5.5.)
Northumberland Buildings	(6.1.)
Old Bond Street	(4.6.)
<b>Oxford Terrace/Row</b>	<b>5.22. (3., 5.2., 5.12., 5.22.)</b>
Park Row, Bristol	(5.16.)
<b>Park Street</b>	<b>5.23. (3., 5.35.)</b>
Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol	(5.8., 5.24., 6.1., 6.5.)
<b>Penn Lea Road</b>	<b>8.2.</b>
<b>Percy Place</b>	<b>6.5.</b>
Perrymead	(5.1.)
<b>Pope's Walk, Perrymead</b>	<b>4.15. (5.33.)</b>
<b>Portland Place</b>	<b>5.24. (5.12., 5.24., 8.5.)</b>
<b>Prior Park College</b>	<b>4.18.</b>
<b>Pulteney Gardens</b>	<b>4.16.</b>
<b>Pulteney Hotel</b>	<b>4.17.</b>
<b>Pulteney Road</b>	<b>4.17.</b>
<b>Queen Square</b>	<b>5.25. (5.16., 5.27., 5.28.)</b>
<b>Queen's Parade/Parade Place</b>	<b>5.26.</b>
Raby Place, Bathwick Hill	(4.1., 4.8., 4.19.)
<b>Ralph Allen Drive</b>	<b>4.18.</b>
Redland Grove, Bristol	(4.22.)
<b>Rivers Street</b>	<b>5.27. (3.)</b>
<b>Royal Crescent</b>	<b>5.28. (3., 4.21., 5.9., 5.10., 5.28.)</b>
Royal Mineral Water Hospital	(4.6.)
<b>Royal Victoria Park</b>	<b>8.</b>
Royal York Terrace, Clifton, Bristol	(5.30.)
<b>Russell Street</b>	<b>5.29. (5.31.)</b>
<b>Sion Hill</b>	<b>5.31. (5.15., 5.26., 5.35.)</b>
Sion Hill, Clifton, Bristol	(5.26.)
<b>Sion Place</b>	<b>4.19. (fn137)</b>
<b>Somerset Place</b>	<b>5.32. (5.9.)</b>
<b>South Parade</b>	<b>5.33.</b>
Southstoke, near Bath	(6.5.)
<b>St John the Baptist's, Batheaston</b>	<b>7.</b>
<b>St Nicholas', Bathampton</b>	<b>7. (Passim)</b>
St Andrew's Church, Clifton, Bristol	(5.28., 5.30., fn151)
St Andrew's Church, Clifton, Bristol	(4.19., 5.28., 5.30., fn151)

St Andrew's Nursing Home, Weston	(7.)
St Catherine's, near Batheaston	(7.)
St Catherine's Terrace	(5.34)
<b>St James' Cemetery</b>	<b>4.13., (Passim)</b>
St James's Old Burial Ground	(5.4.)
St James' Place, St James' Parade	(4.23.)
<b>St James' Square</b>	<b>5.30. (3., 5.9., 5.27., 5.28., fn95)</b>
<b>St John the Evangelist's Cemetery</b>	<b>4.15. (Passim)</b>
<b>St John the Evangelist Church</b>	<b>5.33. (Passim)</b>
<b>St Mary's Cemetery, Bathwick</b>	<b>4.23. (Passim)</b>
<b>St Mary's Church, Bathwick</b>	<b>4.6. (Passim)</b>
<b>St Michael's Cemetery</b>	<b>8.3. (Passim)</b>
<b>St Michael's Church</b>	<b>5.5. (4.1., 5.4)</b>
<b>St Michael's Road</b>	<b>8.3.</b>
St Nicholas, Kelston	(5.10., 5.28.)
<b>St Saviour's Church</b>	<b>6.6.</b>
<b>St Saviour's Road, Larkhall</b>	<b>6.6. (6.1.)</b>
<b>St Swithin's Church</b>	<b>5.35. (Passim)</b>
Sydney Buildings	(5.15.)
<b>Sydney Gardens</b>	<b>4.20.</b>
Sydney Hotel, Great Pulteney Street	(4.8.)
<b>Sydney Place</b>	<b>4.21. (3., 4.11.)</b>
<b>Sydney Road</b>	<b>4.22.</b>
<b>Sydney Wharf</b>	<b>4.1. (3.)</b>
Temperance Hall	(4.3.)
<b>The Circus</b>	<b>5.34. (3., 5.2., 5.16., 5.27., fn90)</b>
<b>The Paragon</b>	<b>5.35. (5.2., 5.3.)</b>
<b>Union Street/Passage</b>	<b>5.36. (3.)</b>
United Hospital, Union Street	(3., 5.16.)
<b>Upper Bristol Road, Weston</b>	<b>8.4.</b>
<b>Upper Camden Place</b>	<b>5.37.</b>
<b>Upper East Hayes</b>	<b>6.7.</b>
Victoria Place	(6.1.)
<b>Vineyards</b>	<b>5.38. (4.12.)</b>
Walcor Street	(5.5.)
Warminster Road	(3.)
Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol	(5.17., 6.5.)
<b>Weston Park, Upper Weston</b>	<b>8.5. (5.6., 5.28.)</b>
<b>Weston Road</b>	<b>8.6. (5.28., 5.37., fn49)</b>
<b>Widcombe Hill</b>	<b>4.23. (4.6., fn89)</b>
Widcombe Terrace	(5.24.)
Winterbourne, Bristol	(5.24.)
Wood Street	(5.26., 5.35.)
Woolley, near Bath	(4.8.)
York Hotel, George Street	(4.8., 5.16., fn43)

\* All locations are in Bath unless otherwise stated.

† Bath's Crimean War Memorial: 3.; Bathwick and Widcombe: 4.1., to 4.23.; Central Bath west of the Avon: 5.1. to 5.38; London Road: 6.1. to 6.7.; Batheaston, Bathford, and Bathampton: 7; West of Royal Victoria Park: 8.1. to 8.6. The principal locations are in bold type while the references in parentheses identify the section in which the location is also mentioned.

## Notes and references

In addition to the references quoted below information has been obtained from national and local newspapers, the censuses from 1841, probate records, local directories, the *Annual Register Chronicle* and *Gentleman's Magazine*, and documents preserved in the British Library, London Guildhall Library, National Archives, National Army Museum, Society of Genealogists, and other libraries, and the internet including Wikipedia, ancestry.co.uk., findmypast.co.uk., and deceasedonline.com

- 1 Hinton, M., 'The infamous massacre at Sinope: A Turkish perspective', *The War Correspondent* [The Journal of the Crimean War Research Society], 30:3 (2012), 19–22.
- 2 For a readable account of the campaign see Small, H., *The Crimean War. Europe's Conflict with Russia*, (Stroud: The History Press, 2018) while an interesting commentary of the influence that war had on future events is provided by Kreigal, L., *The Crimean War and its Afterlife. Making Modern Britain*, (Cambridge: University Press, 2022).
- 3 Examples of outdoor public monuments commemorating local residents, rather than individuals from regiments, ships, and schools, etc. can be found in Beeston (4 casualties), Cheltenham (27), Liverpool (7), and Lancaster (19). For details of the Lancaster monument see Fisher, G., 'Lancaster heroes of the Crimean War', *The War Correspondent*, 40:2 (2023), 25–34.
- 4 Seemingly only one invalid hailed from Bath, namely, Private **William Hodge**, 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, aged nineteen, who was shot in the eye during the battle of Inkerman. See Hanna, W., 'Bath and the Crimean War, 1854–1856', *Bath History*, 8 (2000), 150. (Hereafter Hanna)
- 5 Hanna, 148–71.
- 6 Hinton, M., 'The Bath Crimean war memorial: those remembered and some who were not', *Genealogists' Magazine*, 34:3 (2022), 141–7. Incidentally, the monument was restored to mark Queen Victoria's Jubilee at the expense of Mr Broughton Packer, a retired Bath tobacconist. He died in London on 16 November 1902; *Bath Chronicle*, 20 November 1902.
- 7 Julia Trevelyn married Georges Lowther (1769-1854), a landed proprietor and fund holder, in 1834 at **St Mary's Bathwick**.
- 8 *Bath Chronicle* 14 February 1856 quoting the *Clifton Chronicle*.
- 9 Hanna, 162.
- 10 *Bath Chronicle*, 1 April 1852 & 10 January 1856. Incidentally, their son married Bessie Harriette Hartley Watts in Old Sodbury, Gloucestershire on 27 September 1881.
- 11 Hanna, 158.
- 12 Hanna, 167.
- 13 Imperial War Museum: WMR/54090.
- 14 Reproduced on the front cover of *Bath History*, 8 (2000).
- 15 For details of other casualties from this cause of death see Hinton, M., 'Death by charcoal', *The War Correspondent*, 18:4 (2001), 33–7.
- 16 Obituary: *Gentleman's Magazine*, August 1855, 217.
- 17 Arthur, 34. For details of his career see his obituary in *The Times*, 14 February 1907.
- 18 *Bath Chronicle*, 28 October 1922.
- 19 Incidentally, an entry in ancestry.co.uk recorded that he died in Balaklava, South Australia!
- 20 Hanna, 159 quoting The National Archives WO 12/3823.
- 21 Obituaries: *The Times*, 24 & 28 October 1856. An entry in the *Illustrated London News*, 9 May 1857 reads: 'A monument to the memory of General Guyon, one of the heroes of Kars, has been erected at Lyncombe cemetery, Bath, in which city he was born in 1813. His sons are being educated at the expense of the Emperor Napoleon.' The cemetery is presumably the **Bath Abbey Cemetery** not the nearby **Lyncombe, Widcombe and St James' Cemetery** as this was not opened until 1861.
- 22 Colborne, J. and Brine, F., *The Last of the Brave; or the Resting Place of our Fallen Heroes in the Crimea and Scutari*, (London: Ackermann, 1857), preceding p. 45. (Hereafter Colborne and Brine)
- 23 *Bath Chronicle*, 14 December 1854.
- 24 The nearest coal mines were in North Somerset where production ceased in the 1970s, and the Forest of Dean, where mining continues on a small scale.
- 25 **Stothert's** experiences in the war were published posthumously: Stothert, E.K. (Kelly, Mrs T., ed.), *From the Fleet in the Fifties. A History of the Crimean War*, (London: Hurst & Blackett, 1902).
- 26 Obituary: *Bath Chronicle*, 25 June 1896.
- 27 For details see Hinton, M., 'The funeral of Lord Raglan: The departure from the Crimea and the arrival in England, July 1855', *Magna* [Journal of the Friends of the British Archives]., 32:1 (2021), 26–30.
- 28 Obituary: *British Medical Journal*, 9 December 1899.

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- 29 Obituary: *The Times*, 23 November 1899.
- 30 Arthur, M., *Symbol of Courage. The Men behind the Medal*, (London: Pan Books, 2005), 40. (Hereafter Arthur)
- 31 Will: Details in *Bath Chronicle*, 6 August 1927.
- 32 *Bath Chronicle*, 10 January 1920.
- 33 Hanna, 160 quoting the *Bath Chronicle*.
- 34 Obituary notice: *Bath Chronicle*, 13 January 1870.
- 35 Robins, C. (ed.), *Captain Dunscombe's Diary: the Real Crimean War*, (Bowden: Withycut House, 2003).
- 36 *Gentleman's Magazine*, February 1855, 218.
- 37 Tyack, G., 'The Crimean Church, Istanbul', *Cornucopia/ Turkey for Connoisseurs*, Issue 25 (2002), 76–83.
- 38 Obituary: *Bath Chronicle*, 19 March 1896. See also Brabazon, A.B., 'Bath thermal mineral waters: their uses and abuses', *British Medical Journal*, 1: 81, 287, & 407 (1878) and Falconer, R.W., *History of the Royal Mineral Hospital Bath ... Continued to the Present Time by A.B. Brabazon*, (Bath: The Hospital, 1888).
- 39 In some records is called Pulteney Steet.
- 40 *Bath Chronicle*, 18 January 1947.
- 41 Visits by Napoleon are also remembered by blue plaques in Clarendon Square, Leamington Spa (1838–39) and King Street, London (1838).
- 42 *Bath Chronicle*, 23 September 1933.
- 43 A photograph of the **York House Hotel, George Street** (now the Royal York Hotel), c.1870 is in the Bath Record Office: Library reference, G13/892; image 30274. A contemporary painting by John Charles Maggs (1819–86) is in the Victoria Art Gallery.
- 44 *Bath Chronicle*, 19 October 1871.
- 45 Incidentally, Queen Victoria also had a cousin who commanded an infantry division in the Crimea, namely, Lieutenant General HRH 2nd Duke of Cambridge, who was the commander-in-chief of the British Army 1856–95.
- 46 Obituary: *The Times*, 3 June 1907 which includes details of his varied naval career.
- 47 Obituary: *The Times*, 24 January 1910.
- 48 Obituary and report of the funeral; *Bath Chronicle*, 27 January 1910
- 49 Rose Rogers died at the **Cranhill Nursing Home, Weston Road** in 1967 and was buried in the new cemetery of **St Mary's Bathwick** (Plot: E.Da/49). Previously she was living at **7 Darlington Street**.
- 50 *Bath Chronicle*, 17 March 1910.
- 51 Obituary and funeral report: *Bath Chronicle*, 25 June 1927.
- 52 Edward Dawson died at the Great Western Hotel, Paddington, London in 1859 and the sole executor was Captain **Alfred Phillips Ryder**, RN (q.v.).
- 53 Obituary: *The Times*, 24 April 1929.
- 54 Launde Abbey is now owned by the Diocese of Leicestershire and is used a retreat house.
- 55 The term 'decline' was used in the obituary notice in the *Malta Times*, 20 November 1855. It is possible that this may have been due to chronic tuberculosis.
- 56 HMS *Dauntless* was laid down in 1844 and was one of the earliest screw ships in the Royal Navy. A kinsman of Ryder's, Lieutenant **Henry Stewart Ryder**, Rifle Brigade, was killed by a bayonet wound to his forehead during the assault on the Redan on 8 September 1855. He was aged twenty-two.
- 57 St Paul's, Valetta, Malta Burial Register.
- 58 A brass rubbing on the monument is reproduced in Meara, D., *Victorian Memorial Brasses*, (London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1983), plate 33.
- 59 Obituary notice: *Bath Chronicle*, 29 December 1854 & 4 January 1855, and other newspapers.
- 60 Obituary: *The Times* and *Bath Chronicle*, 9 & 10 January 1889.
- 61 The scene depicted in Barrett's '*Mission of Mercy*' is an impossibility as the fourteen identifiable individuals were never in Scutari at the same time. They are from right to left: Lord William Paulet, Mr and Mrs Charles Bracebridge, Miss Eliza Roberts, Florence Nightingale, Jerry Barrett, Major Charles Sillery, Dr William Cruickshank, Reverend Mother Moore, Robert Robinson, Miss H.A. Tebutt, Alexis Soyer, Brigadier Henry Knight Storks, and Dr William Linton. For an analysis of the painting see Hinton, M., 'The "Mission of Mercy" by Jerry Barrett: a colourful example of fake news!', *The War Correspondent*, 38:2 (2021), 42–7.
- 62 Obituary: *Bath Chronicle*, 2 February 1898.
- 63 Hospital dressers were medical students employed by the army; **Bayntun** was from the Royal United Hospital, Bath, when he enlisted.

- 64 The Find a Grave entry includes an obituary and a photograph.
- 65 The Military Knights of Windsor, originally the Alms Knights, and informally the Poor Knights, were military officers who received a pension and accommodation at Windsor Castle; and who had a number of official duties.
- 66 *Bath Chronicle*, 22 August 1907.
- 67 Criminal Lunatic Asylum Registers, 1820–1876 and reported briefly in the *Bath Chronicle* 3 & 20 May 1869.
- 68 *Bath Chronicle*, 2 October 1879.
- 69 Obituary with details of his military career: *Bath Chronicle*, 11 August 1923. **Leach** had a ‘fascinating personality.’
- 70 In the 19th century teachers in colleges were sometime accorded the title professor when they were no more than lecturers.
- 71 Anon [Cooke, George Wingrove] *Inside Sebastopol and experiences in camp. Being the narrative of a journey to the ruins of Sebastopol by way of Gibraltar, Malta, and Constantinople and back by way of Turkey, Italy and France and accomplished in the autumn and winter of 1855*, (London: Chapman & Hall, 1856).
- 72 Norfolk Records Office: AYL729.
- 73 A photograph of Cossacks Bay in Balaklava harbour including *Albatross* was taken by Roger Fenton in 1855; Royal Collection Trust RCIN 25000498.
- 74 Two of Amelia’s siblings were born in Constantinople: Isabella and Thomas Charles in 1837 and 1839, while a brother, Gabriel Raine, a merchant who was born in England, was admitted to the Oriental Lodge, Constantinople in 1857 and died unmarried in Smyrna in the following year.
- 75 An obituary written by his daughter was published in the *British Journal of Photography*, 18 (1903), 422-3 together with the text of a paper on ‘An experiment with gelatino-bromide’ originally published in 1871.
- 76 Obituary: *Bath Chronicle*, 28 June 1853.
- 77 Silver, C., *Renkioi Brunel’s Forgotten Crimean War Hospital*, (Sevenoaks: Valonia Press, 2007). Incidentally, reference to this hospital was made Colin Starkey of **Bath** in a short letter to *The Times* of 1 February 2018 under the headline ‘Flat-pack history,’
- 78 Arthur, 5.
- 79 **Bythesea** married firstly Helen Dunbar Brogen née Milne in Brussels in 1866 and they divorced in 1873 on the grounds of her adultery.
- 80 Obituary: *Bath Chronicle*, 24 May 1906. Incidentally, **Bythesea**’s childhood home Freshford Manor was described in the ‘Home of the Week’ column by Molly Flemming in *The Times*, 5 August 2016.
- 81 Funeral report: *Bath Chronicle*, 22 August 1925.
- 82 Camille Silvy’s photographic portraits of the **van Straubenzees** are in the National Portrait Gallery (NPG Ax52552 & Ax56909).
- 83 *Western Daily Press*, 18 December 1924.
- 84 *Bath PO Directory* 1876.
- 85 *Western Daily Press*, 18 December 1924
- 86 Obituary: *Bath Chronicle*, 10 August 1929.
- 87 The Banns were published at **Christ Church, Julian Road, Bath** in April 1894.
- 88 Mrs Shelton was born in Fersfield, Norfolk where her father was the rector.
- 89 *West Somerset Free Press*, 30 September 1899 and other newspapers.
- 90 The corps was instituted by Henry VIII in 1509 and comprises five officers and twenty-seven gentlemen who provide a bodyguard for the monarch on ceremonial occasions. The uniform is that of a Heavy Dragoon Guards officer of the 1840s.
- 91 Darling was a controversial Governor of New South Wales. Several features were named after him, e.g. Darling River and the Sydney suburbs of Darlinghurst and Darling Point.
- 92 *Bath Chronicle*, 18 April 1914
- 93 Joseph Brace died at **Widcombe Hill House, Widcombe Hill**. Both he and his wife, who died at St Jude’s Parsonage, Southwark, London were buried in **Bath Abbey Cemetery** (Plot: 1.C.13). One of Mrs Brace’s executors was her son William Henry Brace, a surgeon of **1 Gay Street**.
- 94 The Churches were married at **St Mary’s Bathwick** in 1840 and raised a large family; they both died at **22 The Circus** and were buried in **Locksbrook Cemetery**.
- 95 Obituary: *The Times*, 21 April 1904. Details of his career included.
- 96 **Wilkinson** was 5’ 7½” tall and had blue eyes, fair complexion, and brown hair; *West Yorkshire Police Records, 1833–1914*.
- 97 *Bath Chronicle*, 3 August 1882.

- 98 The inscription reads: 'Erected by the brethren of the Bath Knot of Friendly Brothers of St Patrick to the memory of General Sir Henry friendly Johnson, Baronet, GCB, & &, who died March 18:1835; aged 88.' There is portrait in the National Portrait Gallery Archive No. D6855.
- 99 The Baptism Register recorded that the family were living at **10 Catharine Place** when their eldest son Henry Franks Frederick (1819–1903), the future 3rd Bt, and the 8th to 10th child were christened; at **7 Burlington Street** for the 2nd to 7th children; **43 St James's Square** for the 11th child; and **10 Cavandish Place** for the two youngest.
- 100 In 1851 Sir Henry was living in Gresford Lodge, Llay, Denbighshire, with his wife and three daughters all born in **Bath**, the youngest, Millicent, being ten years old. He died in Shortlands, Isle of Wight, on 27 June 1860 and the probate entry noted he was formerly of **10 Cavendish Place, Bath**, and Gresford Lodge. Effects under £16,000. Incidentally, his descendent Henry Allen Beaumont Johnson, 5th Bt, died without male issue in 1965.
- 101 For a comprehensive biography of **Phipps** see Wikipedia, the free encyclopaedia.
- 102 Photographic portraits taken of **Drury-Lowe** in 1883 and 1884 are in the National Portrait Gallery; D85590 & X96561. Obituary: *The Times*, 7 April 1908.
- 103 *City Press*, 25 November 1871, and other newspapers.
- 104 *Portsmouth Times*, 16 September 1865.
- 105 *The Standard*, 13 June 1871. For a summary of his naval career from 1845 see The National Archives: ADM 196/14/348.
- 106 The youngest son Henry Louis Phillipe Villiers (1830–1904) was born on Caen. He was commissioned in 1848 in 81st (Loyal Lincoln Volunteers) Regiment; exchanged into the 83rd Regiment and sold out on 14 February 1854; emigrated to Canada as a pioneer citizen in 1871; and died in 1904.
- 107 Also known as the Bashi-Bazouks or Beatson's Horse, an irregular and often ill-disciplined cavalry stationed on the Dardanelles commanded by **William Ferguson Beatson** (1804–72), who had taken part in the charge of the Heavy Brigade Brigade as a volunteer and nominally an ADC to Brigadier, later Lieutenant General Sir, the Hon. **James Yorke Scarlett**. He had the local rank of Major General while on 'special service in Turkey'. He was 'sacked' and the unit renamed as the Osmanli Irregular Cavalry and attached to the Turkish Continent, which was in British pay and commanded by Lieutenant General **Robert Vivian**.
- 108 For details of his career see *Bath Chronicle*, 9 April 1908. The Find a Grave website also includes a photographic portrait of **Balguy** taken in 1895 by Friese Greene & Co., **34 Gay Street**.
- 109 *Cheltenham Chronicle*, 26 January 1886.
- 110 See Hanna, 149–51
- 111 Hanna, 162.
- 112 *Bath Chronicle*, 27 October 1842, 18 April 1844, and 13 February 1845. Incidentally, John Emeny (c.1789–1849), the proprietor of the hotel, died on 3rd January 1849 and was buried in the **Bath Abbey Cemetery** (Plot 4.B7).
- 113 Lieutenant **William Hope**, 7th (Royal Fusiliers) Regiment, was awarded the Victoria Cross for rescuing **Hobson**, with assistance from others, after he had been dangerously wounded.
- 114 **Yea** is commemorated by a very fine mural memorial with a comprehensive inscription in St James's church, Taunton; as are his parents.
- 115 Bromley, J. and Bromley, D., *Wellington's Men Remembered. A Register of Memorials to Soldiers who Served in the Peninsular War and at Waterloo*, (Barnsley: Praetorian Press, 2012), Volume 2, M–Z, 434–4.
- 116 The National Archives: ADM 196/70/48. His service also noted that at sometime he attempted to commit suicide while suffering a temporary mental derangement during a 'domestic affliction', The would have taken place prior to his retirement and whilst married to his first wife Jessie Harriett née Vernon (1838–70)
- 117 The National Archives: Civil Divorce Records 8994.
- 118 Sambourne had married firstly Ellen Furguson as **St Swithin's** on 31 March 1853 and had issue. She died in 1878.
- 119 Arthur, 40.
- 120 Obituary notice: *Western Daily Press*, 25 January 1917.
- 121 Obituary: *Bath Chronicle*, 6 November 1862. His name was included for 1835–49 in a list Masters of Ceremonies; *Bath Chronicle*, 11 February 1922. See also Bromley and Bromley, 1, op. cit., 494.
- 122 Comprehensive obituary: *Bath Chronicle*, 30 January 1908.
- 123 A photographic portrait is in the National Portrait Gallery NPG D3307.
- 124 *Belfast Newsletter*, 7 April 1857 and *Gentleman's Magazine*, May 1857, 627, and a mural memorial plaque is in Rochester Cathedral.

- 125 Their son **Frederick John Colin Halkett** (1826–1912) was present at the siege of Sevastopol and the expedition to Kerch with the 71st (Highland) Regiment.
- 126 It has not yet been established with certainty if Lieutenant Colonel **Alexander Low** was the brother of the bride or a kinsman. Incidentally, two photographs by **Roger Fenton** (1819–69) including Low are in the Royal Collection Trust; RCIN 2500366 and 2500388; his name being misspelt as Lowe.
- 127 *Association Medical Journal*, 6 July 1855, 644.
- 128 Obituary: *Cork Examiner*, 23 August 1881.
- 129 Report of the Committee, *The Crimean Army Fund*, (London: Richard Clay, 1855), 77.
- 130 *Bath Chronicle*, 25 January 1798.
- 131 **Fyler's** medals are in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.
- 132 *Durham Chronicle*, 30 May 1845.
- 133 *Buckingham Advertiser*, 19 December 1874.
- 134 *Carlisle Patriot*, 28 January 1854 and other newspapers.
- 135 Lunacy Patients Admission Register 1857–1879.
- 136 *Western Times*, 1 October 1902.
- 137 The National Archives; Civil Divorce Records 9727.
- 138 A photographic portrait dated 1883 is in the National Portrait Gallery; Ax17797.
- 139 Obituary: *The Times*. 10 October 1941
- 140 Bromley & Bromley, *op ci.*, 1'42.
- 141 The probate register gives address as: Former of Belfast but late of **4 Sion Place**.
- 142 For a detailed report of his heroic participation in the Charge of the Light Cavalry Brigade and of his funeral, including a list of attendees, see *Bath Chronicle*, 18 June 1896. His letters home have been published: Fisher, G. (ed.), *Crimean Cavalry Letters*, (Stroud: History Press, 2011), 273–95.
- 143 *Bath Chronicle*, 7 September 1935.
- 144 NAM 1967-06-31-1, 2, 7, 11, 15, 16, 17, 20.
- 145 **Ewart** published his memoirs: Ewart, J.A., *Story of a Soldier's Life: Peace, War and Mutiny*, (London: Sampson Low, Marston, Earle & Rivington, 1881). His sword and scabbard from the battle of the Alma at held in the National Army Museum, London.
- 146 Lunacy Patients Admission Register, 1857–1879. The hospital was opened in 1792 and is now known as the Priory Hospital and today specializes in treating addiction and mental illness.
- 147 *Bath Chronicle*, 2 March 1899. No evidence has yet been found that an officer named Bigwood served with the British Army in the Crimea as a commissioned officer.
- 148 Obituary: *Gentleman's Magazine*, September 1860, 324.
- 149 The inscription was reproduced in a brief report in the *Bath Chronicle*, 17 June 1933.
- 150 His death was reported on the *Bath Chronicle*, 27 February 1908. A photograph of him and his wife can be found the Watson/Hall family tree in ancestry.com.
- 151 A half-brother, Frederick William Darby was christened at **St Saviour's** on 20 July 1840 and buried shortly afterwards at St Andrew's, Clifton on 9 September.
- 152 The National Archives: PROB 11/2217/315.
- 153 *The Times*, 9 April 1955 and *Gentleman's Magazine*, June 1855, 657.
- 154 *Bath Chronicle*, 20 November 1920.
- 155 A 1861 photograph by Camile Silvey is in the National Portrait Gallery NPG Ax51395.
- 156 Arthur, 39. It should be noted that Arthur, as well as several websites such as Wikipedia, <https://victoriacrossonline.co.uk/>, and <https://memorialstovalour.co.uk/>, but not the VC and GC Association, perpetuate an error in the citation that was published in the London Gazette, 20 November 1857. This gave his given names incorrectly as William Henry Thomas when he had been christened Henry Thomas. This error was formally corrected the issue of 4 December to Henry Thomas. Incidentally, Sylvester is also commemorated at Abingdon Barracks and a dedicated plaque and tree in the National Memorial Arboretum.
- 157 *Bath Chronicle* and *Army and Navy Gazette*, 8 & 10 June 1871. His will was proved by his widow. Effects under £6,000.
- 158 Obituary: *Bath Chronicle*, 30 November 1899.
- 159 Obituary: *Bath Chronicle*, 20 May 1944.
- 160 Report of funeral: *Bath Chronicle*, 12 April 1913.
- 161 Their great grandmother Lady Charlotte Madan (d.1792), the wife of the Rt Revd Spence Madan, Bishop of Peterborough, is commemorated on a mural plaque in **Bath Abbey**.
- 162 Military personnel landing after the allies entered Sevastopol on 9 September 1855 did not qualify for the medal.
- 163 *The Echo*, 2 February 1870.

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- 164 *Bath Chronicle*, 26 August 1897. A portrait can be found in the tree of Mayne and Dente brothers in findmypast.com
- 165 Obituaries: *Bath Chronicle*, which gives a detailed account of his military and civilian career, his interest in botany, and his funeral, including a list of those who attended, and *The Times*, 20 February & 6 May 1915.
- 166 In 1891 the bank was known as Tugwell, Brymer, Clutterbuck & Co. when it merged with several other banks to become Prescott, Dirmsdale, Cove, Tugwell & Co.
- 167 *Bath Chronicle*, 5 November 1916. A photograph on him as an infant was reproduced in *Face to Face. Victorian and Edwardian Portraits of Working People in Bath*, (Bath Industrial Heritage Trust Ltd, The Museum of Bath at Work; 2023), 36.
- 168 For a contemporary account with an illustration see *Illustrated London News*, 26 September 1857.
- 169 For further details and a photograph of the guns in situ see Whalley, R., The Royal Victoria Park, *Bath History*, 5 (1994), 147–168.
- 170 *Gentleman's Magazine*, November 1854, 533.
- 171 *Taunton Courier*, 4 May 1898.
- 172 Funeral report: *Bath Chronicle*, 14 January 1904.
- 173 Bromley and Bromley, op. cit., 224-5.
- 174 Obituary: *Westerham Herald*, 12 February 1898.
- 175 Hanna, 164.
- 176 Caldwell, G. and Cooper, R., *Rifle Green in the Crimea*, (Bugle Horn Publications, 1996), 264 and Hanna, 164.