## Crimean War





Resources

#### Colour in or draw your own British Crimean soldier







#### What's a redoubt?



A **redoubt** is a fort or fort system usually consisting of an enclosed defensive structure outside a larger fort. They are usually earthworks, although some are constructed of stone or brick.

It is meant to protect soldiers outside the main defensive line and can be a permanent structure or a hastily constructed temporary fortification. The word means "a place of retreat".  $^{\text{I}}$ 



### Plan your own redoubt



### War Reporting



There was nothing particularly new about the problems the Army encountered in the Crimea. Almost every British overseas expedition in history had suffered similar issues. But the Crimean War was the first campaign to be reported on by a war correspondent.

A war correspondent is a journalist who covers stories first-hand from a war zone

William Howard Russell of 'The Times' was a war correspondent and sent home shocking accounts of the Army's shortcomings. The ensuing outcry led to the fall of Lord Aberdeen's government.



Russell's unflinching graphic description of the sufferings of the British troops is vividly demonstrated in the excerpt from his report on 'The Siege of Sebastopol' published in the Times on 12 February 1855.

William Howard Russell Crimea correspondent for 'The Times', 1855

There was a white frost last night. To-day the thermometer is at 42°. The activity of the heads of departments, which has been recently observable, is becoming more largely and beneficially developed every day. The Quartermaster-General came down to Balakhava to-day, inspected the steleton of a Tartar sledge or sleigh, and visited the portion of road made by the French for us. It from hard last night, and the ordinary tracks are in very had condition. A large number of sick and, I fear, dying men were sent into Balakhava to-day on French male litters and a few of our bit houses. They formed one of the most ghastly processions that ever poet imagined. Many of these men were all but dead. With closed eyes, open mouths, and ghastly attemented faces, they were borne along two and two, the thinstream of breath, visible in the freety air, alone showing they were still alive. One figure was a horror—a corpse, stone-dead, strapped upright in its seat, its legs hanging stiffly down, the eyes staring wide open, the teeth set on the protruding tengue, the head and body nodding with frightful meckery of life at each stride of the mule over the broken road. No doubt the man had died on his way down to the harbour. As the appartition passed, the only remarks the addiers made were such as this,—"There's one poor follow out of pain, any way?" Another man I saw with the row flesh and skin hanging from his fingues, the naked bones of which protruded into the cold sir, undreased and uncovered. This was a case of frest-heite, I presume. Possibly the hand had been dressed, but the bandages might have dropped off. All the sick in the mule litters seemed alike on the verge of the grave.

Siege of Sevastopol – preparing a train for the trenches' by Joseph Crowe, published in 'The Illustrated London News', 4 November 1854

### War Reporting



#### THE TIMES

THE PEOPLE'S FAVO	UHITE NEWSPAPER
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Create a front page for a newspaper for the time of the Crimean War. Imagine you are there reporting back on what you see for the people back home.

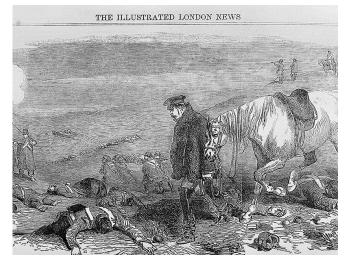
### War Reporting



Not only journalists but artists also were sent to the battlefield on behalf of newspapers to deliver an unprecedented record of the conflict as it unfolded.



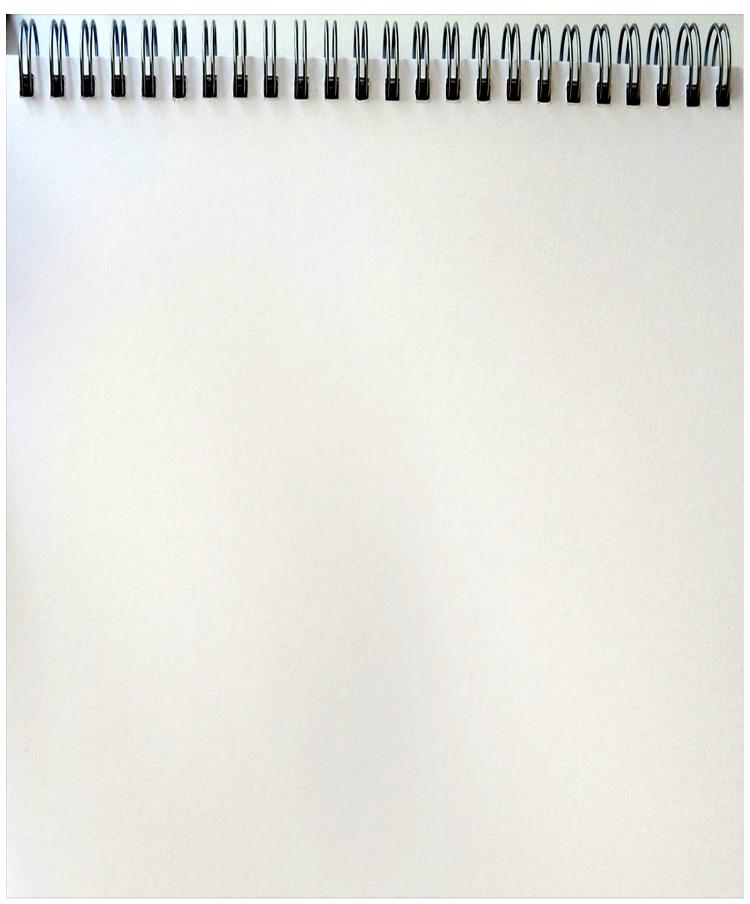
Pages from the illustrated press decorate a hut's walls in the Crimea, 1855





# Make a sketch of a battle scene at Crimea





# Copy that photo





This is a photograph of Captain Frederick Sayer standing facing partly left.

His left arm is behind his back and he is holding a cap in his right hand as well as holding onto the back of a chair.

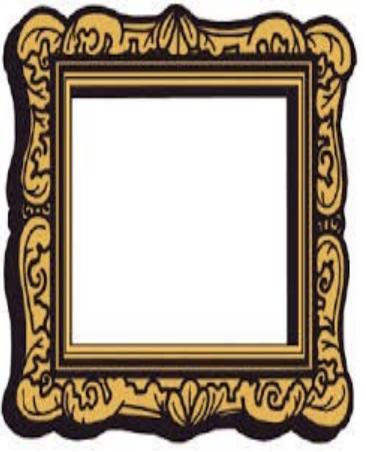
He is wearing a dress coat and a medal.

Captain Frederick Sayer served with the 23rd Regiment of Foot (Royal Welch Fusiliers) in the Crimean War and was badly wounded at the Battle of Alma.

This was a salted paper print, was 21.6 x 17.4 cm in size and was acquired by Queen Victoria.



Why not recreate this photo as a selfie? Strike the pose!



# Florence Nigtingale





#### Scutari





The Mission of Mercy: Florence Nightingale receiving the wounded at Scutari, by Jerry Barrett. 1857. © National Portrait Gallery, London

When Florence Nightingale arrived at Scutari during the Crimean War, the army

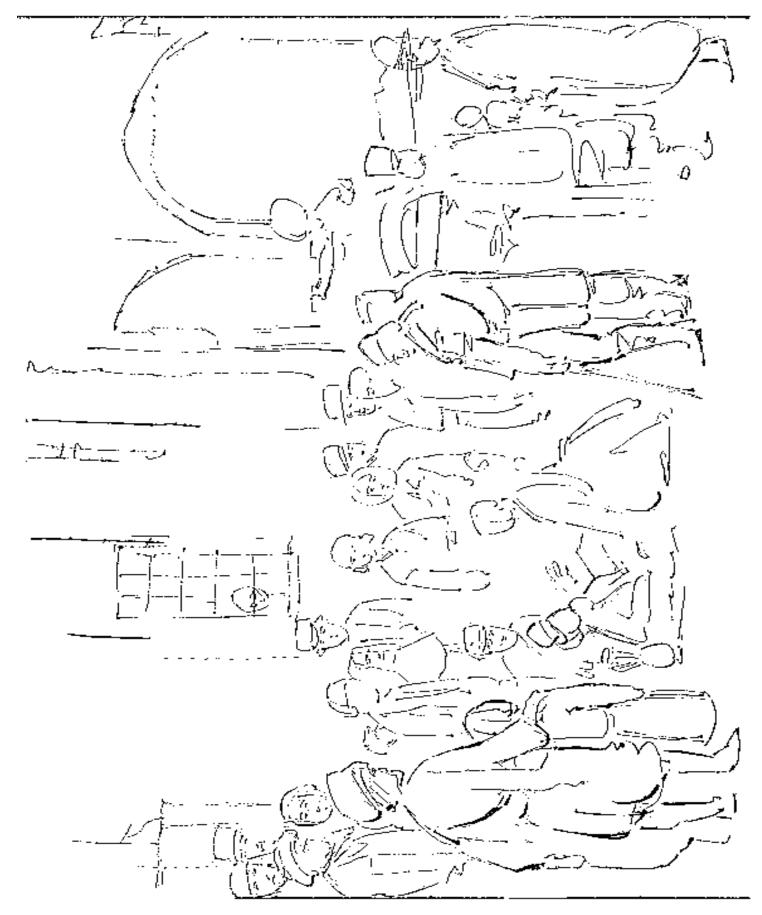
hospital was filthy and rat-infested, and among the 2,000 wounded lying there the mortality was fifty percent. After she reorganized the wards and insisted on absolute cleanliness, mortality declined to a little over one percent.

The artist made a sketch of 'The Mission of Mercy: This sketch was made in order to explain the picture to the Queen and was placed by the side of it in Buckingham Palace. Can you complete the picture on the next page?



## Scutari





# Lady of the lamp





Paper lantern used by Florence Nightingale, 1855

Florence Nightingale (1820-1910) was famous for her work at the Military Hospital at Scutari in Turkey during the Crimean War (1854-1856). During her rounds there she used this paper lantern.



Florence gained the nickname 'the Lady with the Lamp' during her work at Scutari. 'The Times' reported that at night she would walk among the beds, checking the wounded men holding a light in her hand.

The image of 'the Lady with the Lamp' captured the public's imagination and Florence soon became a celebrity.

Imagine you are a wounded soldier and you are writing home to tell your family about the "Lady with the Lamp".. What would you tell them? Were you pleased she was there? What are you feelings about women being in a war zone? Do you think she deserves a medal?

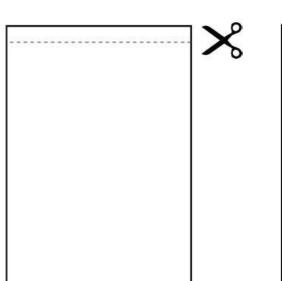
#### How to Make a Paper Lantern

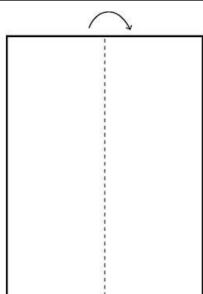


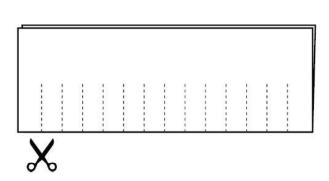
Make your own lanterns. You can research how to make one on the internet or follow these simple instructions.

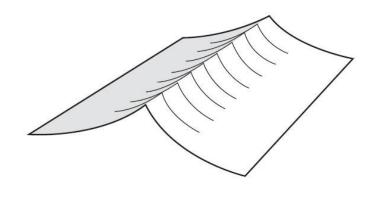
Or watch this film:

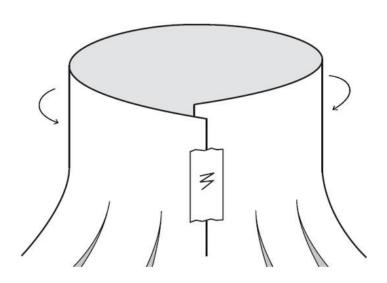
Make Florence Nightingale's lamp -YouTube

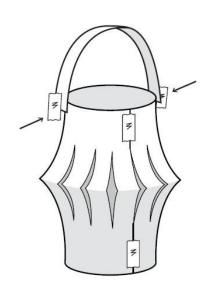






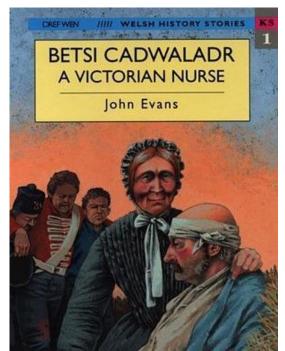






#### Betsi Cadwaladr





This is a painting of Betsi Cadwaladr By Anna Todd (b.1964).



Image of Elizabeth (Betsi) Cadwaladr from The Autobiography of Elizabeth Davis, a Balaclava Nurse. British Library



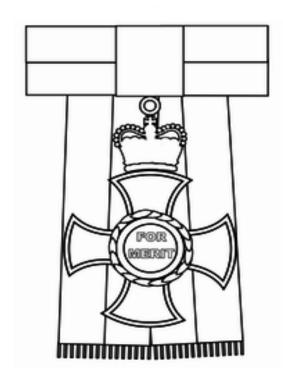
#### Betsi Cadwaladr



Image of Betsi Cadwaladr made up of photographs of modern nurses from Wales, which forms the centre piece of this collage created by artist Nathan Wyburn and commissioned by RCN Wales to mark International Year of the Nurse and Midwife. Can you make a collage of Betsi?

### Medals

Florence nightingale was showered with awards and decorations during her lifetime in recognition of her work. Florence did not like the publicity, and instead just desired to do good work. Even so, she became a national icon, receiving the Royal Red Cross in 1883, the Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John in 1904, and the Order of Merit in 1907. Florence Nightingale was the first woman to be awarded the Order of Merit.





Order of Merit, Florence Nightingale, 1907



A Florence Nightingale Medal for nurses was created in 1912 by the International Committee of the Red Cross. It is the highest international distinction a nurse can achieve and is awarded to nurses or nursing aides for "exceptional courage and devotion to the wounded, sick or disabled or to civilian victims of a conflict or disaster" or "exemplary services or a creative and pioneering spirit in the areas of public health or nursing education".

### Medals



The Crimea Medal was a campaign medal was issued to of officers and men of Britain who fought in the Crimean War of 1854-56 against Russia.

The medal includes unusually ornate clasps. Each is in the form of an oak leaf with an acorn at each end, a style not used on any other British medal.

Claps were awarded for fighting in particular battles.

Alma - for the battle of 20 September 1854.

Balaklava - for the battle of 25 October 1854.

Inkerman - for the battle of 5 November 1854.

Sebastopol - for the siege that lasted from 11 September





Design your own Crimean medal.

#### Medals



Welcome to the Medals Room at the Royal Welch Fusiliers Museum. Here you will see over 2,500 medals from all the eras from the Napoleonic Wars to recent times.

Every medal tells a story.

In the Museum you will also see the Victoria Crosses awarded in the Crimean War.

Captain Edward William Derrington Bell, Crimean War (20 September 1854)

Colour-Sergeant Luke O'Connor, Crimean War (20 September 1854)

The Victoria Cross (VC) is the highest and most prestigious award of the British

honours system. It is awarded for valour "in

the presence of the enemy" to members of the British Armed Forces.

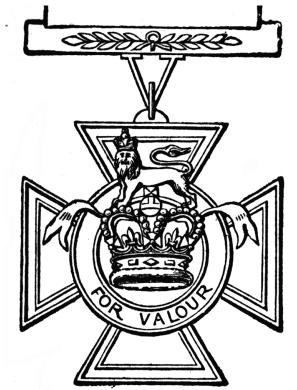


If you could, who would you award a Victoria Cross to?

A family member?

A sporting hero?

A famous person?



### Luke O'Connor



He was born on 20/01/1831 in Kilroy near Elphin, Ireland. The family were very poor, and the O'Connor's were evicted from their family farm for non-payment of rent, and decided to emigrate to North America in 1839, when Luke was 8. Sadly, tragedy struck, as his father died at sea on the voyage, and his mother and baby brother both died of cholera shortly after arriving at Quebec. Luke returned to Ireland though some of his siblings remained in North America. Luke decided to join the Army in 1847. He fought in the Crimea and India. He was given command of the 2nd Battalion of The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and in 1886, he was promoted to rank of Colonel. He died in London on 1st February 1915 aged 84.

Luke O'Connor was one of the 62 veterans of the Crimean War who, on the 26th. June 1857, were presented with the Victoria Cross by Queen Victoria in the first such investiture. His medal is now in our museum— the Royal Welch Fusiliers in Caernarfon Castle.

Try and imagine being that old man telling the story of his life. What would you write?



