The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers
The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers
(5th, 6th, 7th, 20th)

The Regimental Handbook

Customs and Practices of The Regiment

8th Edition 2019
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Foreword

This, the eighth edition of the Regimental Handbook, is issued for the guidance of all Fusiliers and in particular for officers and warrant officers. It will be held online, in PDF form, on the Regimental website: https://thefusiliers.org/the-regimental-handbook-your-guide-to-the-fusiliers/ It should be used both as a management tool and as a guide to Regiment business. It will be amended as required and updated on the website. It will no longer be printed in hard copy due to cost.

J W Denny MBE
Colonel
Regimental Secretary

March 2019
Edition 8

Corrections, Amendments, Omissions

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Please forward to: rhq@thefusiliers.org
Preface

To the Eighth Edition

This Regimental handbook provides an easy aide memoire to all members of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers and an introduction to those who have joined the Regiment recently. It gives the background to the formation of The Regiment, outlines its historical links over four centuries and provides key facts covering the Regiment’s battle honours, traditions, privileges, customs and practices.

The Regiment was formed by Order of Her Majesty, The Queen, on St George’s Day, 23 April 1968, by the union of the four Regiments of The Fusilier Brigade:

- The Fifth Foot, The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, 1674
- The Sixth Foot, The Royal Warwickshire Fusiliers, 1674
- The Seventh Foot, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), 1685
- The Twentieth Foot, The Lancashire Fusiliers, 1688

Since the Regiment was founded upon the unity of these four former Regiments all officers and Fusiliers, as inheritors from their forebears in those Regiments, derive considerable strength, benefit and comfort from the good fortune of their inheritance, which must not be forgotten as the years pass.

There is today no Regimental, or other, distinction between the Battalions of the Regiment as each share an equal inheritance from the four former Regiments, and each draws the majority of Fusiliers from the four Regimental Areas of England, namely Northumberland, Warwickshire, London and Lancashire. Consequently, the Regiment derives its strength from the feats of our predecessors in the former Regiments and the achievements of those who serve the Regiment today. Together the past and the present form the character of today’s Royal Regiment of Fusiliers which is 51 years old in 2019.
CHAPTER 1

Historical Background

11. In the year 1674 ten companies of Englishmen were raised under Sir Walter Vane to fight against the French in Holland. During the winter ‘non-fighting season’ of that year these companies were formed into an Irish Regiment under Viscount Clare, an English Regiment under Col Luke Lillingston, and into another English Regiment and a Scottish Regiment. Clare’s and Lillingston’s Regiments remained in Holland until the Monmouth Rebellion threatened England in 1685 when they were called back to this country. These Regiments later became the Fifth and Sixth Foot, their relative seniority being based on the order in which they disembarked.

12. Monmouth’s Rebellion is thought to have so shaken James II that in June of that year he issued Letters of Service to Lord Dartmouth calling on him to raise a Regiment of Fusiliers; so called because he decreed that it should be armed with the ‘snap-hance’ musket which was the same as the French ‘fusil’. The King referred to this Regiment, which was formed at the Tower of London, as ‘Our Royal Regiment of Fuzileers’, and it later became the Seventh Foot.

13. After William of Orange landed in England in 1688 he decided to increase the size of the Army, and in November of that year he commissioned Sir Robert Peyton to raise a Regiment at Exeter - this became the Twentieth Foot.

14. Three of our four Regiments (5th, 6th and 20th) fought together at the Battle of the Boyne in July 1690 when King William defeated ex-King James’s army in Ireland.

15. Besides the Seventh, or Royal Fusiliers, the Fifth and Twentieth were among the first six regiments to be armed with the fusil.

16. The Sixth and Seventh shared as their first battle honour ‘Namur 1695’. The Fifth was also present at the recapture of the town but did not take part in the repulsing of the very strong French counter-attack, and therefore did not receive the battle honour.

17. All four Regiments took part in the War of the Spanish Succession and it was as a result of very heavy losses by the Sixth in the year 1702 that the first known cross-posting took place between them when the Sixth received a draft of 100 men from the Seventh on their return to England in 1703.

18. The next time the Regiments met was in 1745 when the Fifth, Sixth and Twentieth were sent to Scotland to put down the ‘45 Rebellion. Twelve years later the Fifth and Twentieth set sail together for the Seven Years’ War where the Twentieth, as Kingsley’s Regiment, subsequently won fame at the battle of Minden, repulsed three lines of French cavalry.
19. Although all four Regiments took part in the American War of Independence, they did not fight together in the same engagements. After this war there was trouble in the West Indies where the four Regiments spent some time on garrison duty. It was during the tour in St Lucia in 1778 that the Fifth defeated a much larger French force and afterwards took the white plumes worn by the French, which the Fusiliers then wore in their own hats.

110. The Fifth and Sixth were in the British force in Portugal under Sir Arthur Wellesley at the break-up of the French outposts at Rolica and were joined by the Twentieth at Vimiera - a victory which resulted in the signing of the Convention of Cintra whereby the French agreed to evacuate Portugal. These three Regiments were also to fight alongside each other at the Battle of Corunna, where the French Marshal Soult, despite numerical superiority, was held off in a fighting withdrawal. After returning home, they all took part in the ill-fated Walcheren campaign.

111. The Twentieth or ‘Young Fusiliers’, as it was nick-named, was in the same division as the Seventh. The 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Seventh, and the 1st Battalion of the Royal Welch Fusiliers, comprised the Fusilier Brigade under command of Sir William Myers at the battle of Albuhera, 16 May 1811, where in a fierce counter-attack they routed a greatly superior force by storming the heights which had been captured by the French. This Brigade was later to be commanded by Maj-Gen Ross, lately Colonel of the Twentieth. The four Regiments all formed part of the British force in the Second Invasion of Spain in 1812. The fate of the French was sealed at Vittoria - a battle in which all four Regiments took part and which they carry as a battle honour to this day. The Regiments continued to fight alongside one another, each gaining the honours ‘Pyrenees’, ‘Mvelle’, ‘Orthes’, ‘Toulouse’ and ‘Peninsula’.

112. In May 1836 the Fifth was made Fusiliers, having previously gained the affiliation with Northumberland in 1784. The Sixth had previously become affiliated to Warwickshire in 1782 and became a Royal Regiment in 1832. The Twentieth, after nearly 100 years connection with Lancashire, was renamed the Lancashire Fusiliers in 1881.

113. The Seventh and Twentieth served together in the Crimea but the next time all four Regiments served in the same theatre was in South Africa 1899-1902, although they did not all fight alongside each other in any particular battle of that campaign.

114. With 192 Battalions serving in the Great War it was always probable that the four Regiments would serve alongside each other again. The first of such battles was Le Cateau, followed by the Retreat from Mons, Marne 1914, Aisne 1914, 1918, Ypres 1914-15-17-18, Somme 1916, 1918, Arras, Passchendaele, Cambrai 1917-18, and Gallipoli, to name a few. It was in the Gallipoli campaign that a Fusilier Brigade was in action again. 86 Brigade, comprising a battalion of the Seventh and of the Twentieth, achieved immortal glory at the landing on 25 April 1915. A Lancashire Fusilier Brigade subsequently joined them in the campaign, as did battalions of the Fifth and the Sixth.
1.15. The historic connections and affiliations between the four Regiments were continued in many theatres during the Second World War, notably in North West Europe, Tunisia, Italy and in Burma. These associations culminated in April 1958 when the Fifth, The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, the Seventh, The Royal Fusiliers, and the Twentieth, The Lancashire Fusiliers, formed the Fusilier Brigade. They were joined on 1 May 1963 by the Sixth, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, when that Regiment also became Fusiliers. The four Regiments worked very closely together, adopting the same uniform, badges and insignia. On St George’s Day, 23 April 1968, they came together to form four Regular and one Territorial battalion in The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers and thus cemented the union, the seeds of which were sown 300 years ago, and in which is perpetuated all the renown of these four old historic Regiments.

1.16. On 1 November 1969 the 4th Battalion was withdrawn from the Army’s Order of Battle and the personnel were merged into the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Battalions. Henceforth the Battalions were no longer linked to specific regimental areas. The Options for Change policy and subsequent Government reduction of defence expenditure has resulted also in the centralising of Regular Army bands into the Army Band Corps.

1.17. On Minden Day, 1 August 1992 the 3rd Battalion was withdrawn from the Army’s Order of Battle and the personnel were merged into the 1st and 2nd Battalions following the Government’s Options for Change policy.

1.18. Following the government’s Strategic Defence Review in 1998, a One Army concept was adopted. The TA’s organisation was changed; its strength was very significantly reduced and TAVRA was renamed as the Reserve Forces and Cadets Association (RFCA). Among the casualties were both Fusilier TA battalions 5FUSILIERS, 6FUSILIERS and C (Fusilier Company) QLR in Bury. A much-reduced TA presence was however retained in each of our four Regimental areas with two TA companies in Northumberland, one each in the West Midlands and in London, but only a single Fusilier platoon in Bury. These Fusilier companies became part of four regional multi-badged TA battalions - the Tyne-Tees Regiment, the West Midlands Regiment, the London Regiment and the Lancastrian and Cumbrian Volunteers.

1.19. In 2006, following the Future Infantry Structure and Future Army Structure reorganisations, 5FUSILIERS was reformed with its Battalion Headquarters in Durham and with TA Companies in Newcastle and Ashington and with a Light Infantry (subsequently Rifles) Company in Bishop Auckland. The Fusilier TA Company in Sheldon, Birmingham became a part of 4th Battalion The Mercian Regiment and the Fusilier Platoon in Bury became part of the 4th Battalion The Duke of Lancaster’s Regiment. C Company in Balham remained in the London Regiment but was more closely allied to the Household Division.

1.20. In response to the 2010 Strategic Defence and Security Review, the Army announced the Army 2020 design in July 2012. Contained therein were orders for 2FUSILIERS to be removed from the British Army Order of Battle. The 1st and 2nd Battalions officially amalgamated on 30 Aug 2014, with around 40% of Second Fusiliers personnel moving to First Fusiliers.
In 2018 following the Army 2020 (Refine) recommendations, the 5th Battalion took back under command A (Fusilier) Company, Sheldon, Birmingham; C (City of London Fusiliers) Company based in Balham, London and the Machine Gun Platoon based in Bury, Lancashire. The 5th Battalion was also twinned/paired with the 1st Battalion and both battalions are under command 20 (AI) Brigade and 3 (UK) Division.
The Title of the Regiment
2.1. The title of the Regiment, approved in 1967 by HM The Queen, is ‘The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers’. The abbreviation of this is FUSILIERS.

The Short Title of the Regiment
2.2. The short title of the Regiment, by which its members will usually refer to it, and by which it will be known, is ‘The Fusiliers’.

The Battalion Titles
2.3. The Regular component of the Regiment is the 1st Battalion, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers. This title is abbreviated to FIRST FUSILIERS. The Battalion inherits the traditions of the four antecedent Regiments and the 2nd 3rd and 4th Battalions of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers.

2.4. Reserve Battalions of the Fusiliers muster in all four of our Regimental areas:

a. In Northumberland there is the 5th Battalion (abbreviated to FIFTH FUSILIERS) with X (Fusilier) Company in Newcastle and Z (Fusilier) Company in Ashington.

b. In the West Midlands there is based, A (Fusilier) Company, which specialises in the Mortar Role. The Company Headquarters is in Sheldon, Birmingham.

c. In London there is based, C (City of London Fusiliers) Company which specializes in the Anti-Tank Role. The Company Headquarters in Balham.

d. In Bury, Lancashire there is based W (Gallipoli) Company which includes the Machine Gun platoon. Coy to be established by 2020

The Company Titles
2.5. In the 1st Battalion the rifle and manoeuvre support companies are titled W(FSP), X, Y and Z. This is a custom inherited from the Northumberland Fusiliers, who, on 3 September 1914, re-lettered their companies to avoid confusion as mistakes were made between B and D Companies during the noise of battle.

Regimental Regular Bands
2.6. On formation of the Regiment in April 1968 each of the four regular battalions inherited a battalion band. In November 1969, on the merger of the 4th battalion its band was likewise merged into the other three bands.

Following Defence Reviews, the Regiment chose to form two full size bands in 1984 rather than an alternative option of forming three undersized bands. These two bands were titled The Duke of Kent’s Band and The St George’s Band.
In 1994 regular battalion bands were disbanded and infantry divisional bands were formed. The Queen’s Div Bands were titled Minden and Normandy. This was reduced to a single Divisional Band in 2007 called the Band of the Queen’s Division and subsequently placed OPCOM The Corps of Army Music (CAMUS). The Band of the Queen’s Division was disbanded in August 2018. Of note its last engagement was to play at the Gala Dinner and Beating Retreat in July 2018 celebrating the Regiment’s 50th year.

**Reserve Bands**

27. Until the Strategic Defence Review (SDR) of 1998 the Regiment had two Territorial Army bands; the (Northumberland) Band of the 6th (Northumberland) Battalion and the Warwickshire Band of the 5th (Warwickshire) Battalion the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers. After SDR, the Northumberland) Band became the Northumbria Band of the Tyne-Tees Regiment. In 2006 it was renamed The Band of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers and is on the establishment of the 5th Battalion. It wears Fusilier uniform and performs by permission of the Commanding Officer of Fifth Fusiliers. It is OPCON CAMUS.

28. The Warwickshire Band was removed from the TA establishment but continues as a volunteer band, uses instruments mostly owned by the Regiment and continues to wear Fusilier uniform. It is called the Warwickshire Band. Colonel Warwickshire is the Band President. The Lancashire Association Band of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers is also a non-established volunteer band of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers. Its musicians also wear Fusilier uniforms and it is answerable to Colonel Lancashire. It now has its own Corps of Drums. The Corps of Drums of the London Regiment are Fusiliers, based in the Balham Reserve Centre.

**HQ The Queen’s Division**

29. The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers is part of the Queen’s Division grouped with; the Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment, the Royal Anglian Regiment and the Royal Gibraltar Regiment. HQ Infantry has responsibility for all the infantry divisions. HQ Queen’s Division is staffed by the Divisional Lieutenant Colonel and one SO2.
Formation of the Regiment Special Army Order No 18

Changes in Composition of Military Forces and amendments to the Corps Warrant.
Ministry of Defence 9 April 1968

ELIZABETH R
Whereas We deem it expedient to make certain changes in the organisation of Our military forces and in the designation of The Fusilier Brigade.

Our Will and Pleasure is that:

The Corps of Our regular military forces known as The Fusilier Brigade shall be a Regiment of Our regular military forces and the regular units of that Brigade shall be battalions of that Regiment; the Corps shall be known as The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, and its component regular units, namely:

- The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers
- The Royal Warwickshire Fusiliers
- The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)
- The Lancashire Fusiliers

Shall henceforth be known as:

- 1st Battalion, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers
- 2nd Battalion, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers
- 3rd Battalion, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers
- 4th Battalion, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers

and that all officers of Our Land Forces belonging to the said units of The Fusilier Brigade shall be transferred to The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers.

The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers shall take the existing precedence of The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers and within The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers regular battalions shall take precedence in numerical order. The Territorial and Army Volunteer Reserve battalions of the Corps shall retain their existing precedence in the Territorial and Army Volunteer Reserve.

The Fusilier Volunteers shall henceforth be known as the 5th (Volunteer) Battalion, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers and the component companies of the battalion as:

- A (Northumberland) Company
- B (Warwickshire) Company
- C (City of London) Company
- D (Lancashire) Company

Our Further Will And Pleasure is that the changes mentioned in this Our Warrant shall take effect on 23 April, 1968, and accordingly with effect from that date the amendments contained in the Schedule hereto shall be made to the Schedule of Our Warrant dated 28 March, 1967, declaring what bodies
of our military forces shall be corps for the purposes of the Army Act, 1955.

Given at Our Court of St. James's this 5th day of April, 1968, in the 17th Year of Our Reign
By Her Majesty's Command
DENIS HEALEY.
CHAPTER 3
The Structure of the Regiment

The Colonel-in-Chief
31. The Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment, who was appointed in 1969 by HM The Queen, is Field Marshal His Royal Highness, The Duke of Kent KG. The connection of the House of Kent with the Regiment originated in 1789 when His Royal Highness Prince Edward, who was created Duke of Kent on 23 April 1799, was appointed the twelfth Colonel of the 7th, Royal Fusiliers; he was the father of Queen Victoria, and great-great-great-grandfather of our present Colonel-in-Chief. The present Duke of Kent’s father was appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Fusiliers in 1937, after the death of his father, HM King George V, who had been Colonel-in-Chief of that Regiment since 1900.

The Colonel of the Regiment
32. The Colonel of the Regiment, who is appointed by HM The Queen, is a senior serving or retired officer of the Regiment and is responsible for the direction of Regimental policy and for the management of all Regimental matters concerning the whole Regiment. The Colonel of the Regiment will be known as ‘The Colonel’ but will not be addressed as ‘Colonel’, unless this is his rank.

The Area Colonels
33. The Area Colonels of the Regiment (hitherto Deputy Colonels, which is an appointment still used by the Military Secretary) who are also appointed by HM The Queen, are each responsible for one of the Territorial Areas of the Regiment. They are respectively Colonels Northumberland, Warwickshire, City of London and Lancashire, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers. The tasks of the Area Colonels are to preserve the Regiment’s historic affiliations with the counties and cities of the Regimental Areas, to keep the Regiment in the public eye in their areas and to preside over their areas of the Regimental Association. Each Colonel is served by a Regimental Area Headquarters.

The Honorary Colonels
34. Honorary Colonels of Reserve Battalions may be appointed by HM The Queen on the request of The Colonel from time to time. The Role of Honorary Colonels and Deputy Honorary Colonels is to represent the Colonel within the Reserve Battalion to which he or she is appointed.

HM The Queen has appointed Lord James Percy as Honorary Colonel of the 5th Battalion the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers.

The Regimental Council
35. The Regimental Council, consisting of The Colonel, the four Area Colonels
and Supernumerary members, is advised by honorary legal and financial advisers. The Regimental Secretary is the Secretary to the Council.

The Regimental Council Meetings
3.6. A Regimental Council Meeting takes place twice annually, one in the Spring and one in the Autumn. They are attended by the Council, Commanding Officers, officers responsible for Regimental lines of operation detailed in the Regimental Strategy 2016 (amended in 2018) and the annual Regimental Operations Order.

The Regimental Sub Committees
3.7. The Council will establish sub committees from time to time, the Chairman of which, if not the Colonel or an Area Colonel, will become a supernumerary member of the Council. The Regimental Sub Committees are:

- The Association;
- The Aid Society;
- The Investment Committee;
- The Officer Selection Board;
- The Trustees;

Control and Management
3.8. The Regiment is controlled and managed by the Regimental Council in two ways:

a. Firstly, by the Colonel through Regimental Headquarters and to the Battalions.

b. Secondly, by the Area Colonels through their Headquarters (N) and (S). The co-ordination of these two channels of control is exercised by the Regimental and Area Secretaries.

3.9 In 2016 (reviewed 2018) the Colonel of the Regiment issued a Regimental Strategy paper to be reviewed annually. The current Strategy identifies six core lines of operation.

a. Personnel (recruiting and retention).
b. Promote the Regiment.
c. Support the Wider Regimental Family.
d. Preserve our Proud Heritage.
e. Maximise our Talent
f. Finance.

The strategy can be found on the Regimental website at https://thefusiliers.org/regimental-strategy/

Council Meetings address each line of operation to ensure the Regiment is progressing accordingly and that it is and can continue to meet all financial commitments within the legal framework of charitable funds.
Honorary Appointments
3.10. It is necessary from time to time to appoint Honorary Advisers and Chaplains to the Regiment. It is normal for the Council to be advised by an Honorary Legal Adviser and an Honorary Chairman of Regimental Finances; the latter is assisted by the Fund Manager. Likewise, from time to time Honorary Chaplains are appointed, one for each Regimental Area and one for the Regiment.

Responsibilities of Regimental Headquarters
3.11. Regimental HQ is responsible for the management of all Regimental affairs as directed by the Colonel, and in particular:

   a. Safeguarding the interests of the Regiment.
   b. Promulgating Regimental policy to everyone concerned inside and outside the Regiment.
   c. Full life support to the families of Fusiliers killed, all wounded Fusiliers and those 'in need'.
   d. Obtaining the views of Commanding Officers for the Colonel on all matters concerning the Regiment.
   e. Representing the views of the Colonel through HQ The Queen’s Division on all matters concerning the Regiment and the members of it.
   f. Monitoring the Regimental recruiting effort in conjunction with the Colonel Recruiting; the recruiting, screening and nurturing of all candidates for commissions in the Regiment.
   g. Briefing all officer candidates and keeping in touch with accepted officer cadets at RMAS.
   h. Providing career advice to all Fusilier Officers as required.
   i. The day-to-day management and control of Regimental funds, of the Fusilier Aid Society and the Fusilier Fund.
   k. Co-ordination as necessary between Area Headquarters (S) and (N) on Regimental matters.
   l. Regimental publicity and public relations.
   m. Regimental Days and the observance of other traditional days; Regimental parades; Regimental functions.
   n. Regimental dress.
   o. Regimental history and archives.
   p. The Secretariat to the Regimental Council and the sub committees shown at Para 3.7.
   q. Line Management of all RHQ and Area HQ staff.

Responsibility of Regimental Area Headquarters North and South
3.12. The Regiment has allocated two Secretaries to support the Regimental Areas. They are known as Area Secretary North (N) and South (S). Area Sec (N) responsibilities are for Northumberland and Lancashire. Area Sec (S) responsibilities are Warwickshire and City of London. They are responsible for preserving the territorial connections of the Regiment in the four areas, and in particular for:
a. Representing the Regiment and the Area Colonel in the Regimental Area and especially to the civic and ecclesiastical authorities, to the police, and to the local press, television and radio.

b. Preserving the closest ties with the cities and boroughs which have granted the Privilege of entry to the Regiment and for arranging all Regimental ceremonies in these places.

c. Keeping the Regiment in the public eye, for publicity and for public relations in the widest sense.

d. Functional responsibilities as allocated by the Regimental Secretary.

e. Giving support to the Regimental Association.

f. Maintaining close links with the families of Fusiliers killed in service and those Fusiliers wounded or injured in service.

g. Regimental liaison with Reserve Forces and Cadet Associations (RFCA), UOTCs, CCF contingents, affiliated ACF units.

h. Regimental functions in the Regimental areas.

**Precedence of Areas**

3.13. The precedence of the Regimental areas and the respective Headquarters is that of the antecedent Regiments which originated from those areas and is therefore:

5th Foot: Regimental Area Headquarters
(Northumberland)

6th Foot: Regimental Area Headquarters
(Warwickshire)

7th Foot: Regimental Area Headquarters (City of London)

20th Foot: Regimental Area Headquarters
(Lancashire)

This order of precedence is for use in all Regimental correspondence orders, and minutes.
CHAPTER 4

The Colours

41. Flags were used as rallying points as long ago as the Kings of Babylon. In the Middle Ages, each Lord or Baron flew a banner as a sign by which his followers could distinguish him in battle. By the time of Elizabeth I, a great number of 'low-born Captains in the Infantry' who had no Arms to bear on their standards - were obliged to trust to the distinction of colour only. In consequence, their flags assumed a great diversity of hues and gained the name of 'Colours'. Regulations of Queen Anne in 1707 reduced the number of Colours to two per Regiment. Colours were last carried into action by the 48th Foot (Northamptonshire Regiment) during the First Boer War in 1881. Up to that time they participated in all the varying fortunes of their Regiment; were often torn by enemy fire and acquired almost religious significance.

42. Uncased Colours, which will have been consecrated on presentation, are invariably carried by an officer and accompanied by an armed escort. They are accorded the highest honours. In the words of the Standing Orders of the 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire (late 6th) Regiment, written in January 1883: ‘The Officers carrying the Colours will consider themselves entrusted with the honour of the Regiment and defend them at every risk. The minds of the soldier must be impressed with the duty incumbent upon all to defend their Colours to the last extremity’.

The Queen’s Colour
43. The Queen’s Colour of each Battalion of the Regiment is identical except for the Battalion numeral.

See Annex A Chapter 4 for a detailed description of the Colour.

The Regimental Colour
44. The Regimental Colour of each Battalion of the Regiment is identical except for the battalion numeral.

See Annex A Chapter 4 for a detailed description of the Colour.

The Presentation of Colours
45. The details of the presentation of the Colours to the Battalions of the Regiment showing by whom and where the Colours were presented are shown at Annex B Chapter 4.

The Wilhelmstahl Colour or Drummer’s Colour
46. This is a Commemorative Banner sanctioned by HM King George V which the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers inherited from the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers. The description of this Colour is given at Annex A Chapter 4 and an historical note is at Appendix 1 to Annex A to Chapter 4.
ANNEX A TO CHAPTER 4

Description of the Colours

The Queen’s Colour
4A.1. The Queen’s Colour of each Battalion of the Regiment is identical except for the battalion numeral. The field is the Great Union bearing in the centre of St George’s Cross the title of the Regiment in gold in a crimson circle, the battalion numeral in gold Roman within the circle, the whole ensigned with St Edward’s Crown. Forty Battle Honours, 20 in respect of the Great War and 20 in respect of the Second World War, are borne on scrolls in gold in three groups of six Honours on each horizontal arm of St George’s Cross and one group of four Honours on the lower vertical arm of the Cross. Honours are emblazoned in chronological order by theatres across the horizontal arm of the Cross and vertically on the lower arm of the Cross, as shown at Annex B Chapter 5. The fringe is of crimson and gold alternate strands.

The Regimental Colour
4A.2. The Regimental Colour (of each Battalion of the Regiment is identical except for the battalion numeral. The field of this Colour is blue which is the same as the facing colour of the Regiment. The Regimental title is in gold in a crimson circle within a Union Wreath of roses, thistles and shamrocks. St George within the Garter, which is the centre badge, is on a crimson ground within the circle. The whole is ensigned with St Edward’s Crown.

4A.3. Honorary distinction badges of our four former Regiments are borne in each canton of the Colour:

   a. Royal Northumberland Fusiliers. The United red and white rose slipped ensigned with the Royal Crest, in the upper canton nearer the pike.
   b. Royal Warwickshire Fusiliers. On a mount vert an Antelope statant argent, attired, tufted, ducally gorged and rope reflexed over the back, in the upper canton further from the pike.
   c. Royal Fusiliers. On a mount vert the White Horse of Hanover, in the lower canton nearer the pike.
   d. Lancashire Fusiliers.

(1) The red rose of Lancaster with two petals uppermost, in the lower canton further from the pike.

(2) The Sphinx, super scribed on a scroll ‘Egypt’, immediately below the tie of the large laurel wreath bearing the Battle Honour scrolls. This distinction is very closely allied to a Battle Honour.

4A.4. Thirty-eight Battle Honours, which were borne on the Regimental Colours of the four former Regiments, are emblazoned on gold scrolls placed on the branches of a large laurel wreath outside the Union Wreath. Battle Honours are emblazoned in chronological order by theatres on each arm of the wreath alternately, as shown at Annex B Chapter 5. The battle
honour Iraq 2003 has been is added in the centre and above the laurel leaves at the base of the wreath. The Battalion numeral in gold Roman is placed in the upper canton nearer the pike immediately below the United red and white rose slipped. The fringe is of blue and gold alternate strands.

The Drummer’s or Wilhelmstahl Colour
4A.5. The banner is of gosling green silk edged with gold, embroidered with St George and the Dragon in the centre, with red scrolls edged with gold, above and below. The motto of the Fifth Fusiliers ‘QUO FATA VOCANT’ is, on the upper scroll, and the word ‘NORTHUMBERLAND’ between V REGT, also in gold, on the lower scroll. A wreath of green laurel with red berries and the ‘slipped’ red and white rose surmounted by a crown in the four corners, makes up the design. For a historical note on this Colour see Appendix 1 to Annex A to Chapter 4.
The ‘Drummer’s or Wilhelmstahl Colour’:

4A1.1. On 24 June 1762, in the woods at Wilhelmstahl, Germany, 3,000 officers and men of the French Army, complete with a Standard, six Colours, and two cannons, surrendered to the Fifth of Foot. From then onwards, in order to commemorate the victory, a Standard was carried as a third or Drummer’s Colour, in the rear rank of the Band and Drums. In April 1833, while the Regiment was serving in Gibraltar, the King’s, the Regimental and the Drummer’s Colours were all destroyed by a fire in the Officers’ Mess. Representation was made to HM King William IV to replace, and bear, the Drummer’s Colour. This was denied. As an alternative, and to recognise the distinguished services of the Regiment, royal sanction was granted by HM the King in July 1835 for the Regiment to wear Grenadier caps bearing the Royal Cypher, WR IV on the front and the Regimental badge of St George slaying the dragon, on the back.

4A1.2. On 4 May 1836 the unique Battle Honour ‘Wilhelmstahl’, was granted to the Regiment and permission was given for the Regiment to adopt the title and embellishments of a Fusilier Regiment, but the Regiment continued to carry the Drummer’s Colour in defiance of the War Office.

4A1.3. The Colour was paraded, when circumstances allowed, on St George’s Day, 23 April, and carried by a Drummer, taking up a position at the saluting base when the Regiment trooped the Colours. Royal sanction ‘to bear a commemorative banner’ only on ‘St George’s Days’, was granted finally by HM King George V on 13 February 1933.

4A1.4. Today the Colour is carried only on the St George’s Day Parade by the youngest drummer of the Battalion trooping its Colour. The positions of the Colour on the parade is shown in the St George’s Day Parade Ceremony instruction at Annex A Chapter 9.

4A1.5. The Wilhelmstahl Colour is to be held by a Battalion, normally the 1st Battalion, and is to be available for all Battalions of the Regiment at the discretion of the Colonel of the Regiment.
## ANNEX B TO CHAPTER 4

### Details of the Presentation of Colours

The original Colours of the Regiment were presented to the Battalions as shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Battalion</th>
<th>Presentation Date</th>
<th>Presentation Location</th>
<th>Presentation Authority</th>
<th>Colonel-in-Chief</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The 1st Battalion</td>
<td>on St George’s Day 1970</td>
<td>at Kirton in Lindsey</td>
<td>by His Royal Highness</td>
<td>The Duke of Kent GCMG GCVO ADC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Colonel-in-Chief</td>
<td>The Colonel-in-Chief</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 2nd Battalion</td>
<td>on Minden Day 1970</td>
<td>in Berlin</td>
<td>by Gen Sir Kenneth Darling GBE KCB DSO</td>
<td>The Colonel of the Regiment</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 3rd Battalion</td>
<td>on Albuhera Day 1970</td>
<td>in Gibraltar</td>
<td>by His Excellency</td>
<td>The Governor and Commander in Chief, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Varyl Begg GCB DSO DSC</td>
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<tr>
<td>The 5th Battalion</td>
<td>on St George’s Day 1970</td>
<td>at Kirton-in-Lindsey</td>
<td>by His Royal Highness</td>
<td>The Duke of Kent GCMG GCVO ADC</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>The Colonel-in-Chief</td>
<td>The Colonel-in-Chief</td>
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<tr>
<td>The 6th Battalion</td>
<td>on 6 October 1978</td>
<td>at Alnwick Castle</td>
<td>by His Royal Highness</td>
<td>The Duke of Kent GCMG GCVO ADC</td>
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<td>The Colonel-in-Chief</td>
<td>The Colonel-in-Chief</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st Battalion</td>
<td>on St George’s Day 1993</td>
<td>at Warminster</td>
<td>by Maj Gen His Royal Highness</td>
<td>The Duke of Kent KG</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>The Colonel-in-Chief</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Battalion</td>
<td>on 30 June 1995</td>
<td>at Chester</td>
<td>by FM His Royal Highness</td>
<td>The Duke of Kent KG</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>The Colonel-in-Chief</td>
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<tr>
<td>5th Battalion</td>
<td>on 2 May 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td>by FM His Royal Highness</td>
<td>The Duke of Kent KG</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>The Colonel-in-Chief</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1st Battalion</td>
<td>On St George’s Day 2016</td>
<td>at Tidworth Garrison</td>
<td>by FM His Royal Highness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE COLOURS

The Duke of Kent KG
The Colonel In Chief
CHAPTER 5

Battle Honours

5.1. The award of a Battle Honour is a system by which the Sovereign recognises the presence of a Regiment at, and its contribution to, a particular battle. It provides, also, a means by which that Regiment publicises its past glories. In earliest times the Honour had to be a victory. However, the rules have varied over the years and a number of actions which were not victories, such as Arnhem, are now Honours. Today, claims are made to a Battle Honours Committee which recommends the award of the Honour and sets out the date limits of the Honour.

Regimental Battle Honours
5.2. A consolidated list of the Battle Honours and campaigns of the Regiment, inherited from the four former Regiments, is at Annex A Chapter 5. This list includes all Honours of the former Regiment in chronological order by theatres.

Battle Honours Borne on the Colours of the Regiment
5.3. The Battle Honours authorised by HM The Queen to be carried on the Queen’s Colour and the Regimental Colour are shown at Annex B Chapter 5.

Battle Honours Borne on Regimental Accoutrements
5.4. Annex C Chapter 5 shows the Battle Honours to be borne on:

a. The Regimental Drums
b. The Drum Major’s Mace
c. The Colour Belts
d. The Regimental Sword
ANNEX A TO CHAPTER 5

**A Brief History**

1. **Battle Honour Borne on the Colours.**
2. **Battle Honour not Borne on the Colours.**
3. **Battle but no Honours.**

1674 5th and 6th Foot formed
1685 7th Foot formed
1688 20th Foot formed

**Ireland**
- **1690 Jul 1** Battle of the Boyne
  5th, 6th and 20th Foot
- **1691 Jul 12** Ireland mopping-up operations
  20th Foot

**War of the League of Ausburg**
- **1685** 7th Foot
- **1685 Aug 27** Walcourt
  7th Foot
- **1693 Aug 3** Steenkirk
  6th and 7th Foot
- **1693 Aug 29** Landen
  7th Foot
- **1695 Jul 3-15** Namur
  6th and 7th Foot
- **1689-97** Flanders
  6th and 7th Foot

**War of the Spanish Succession**
- **1703 May** Guadaloupe (West Indies)
  20th Foot
- **1706 Apr 3** Barcelona (Peninsula)
  7th Foot
- **1707 Apr 25** Almanza (Peninsula)
  6th Foot
- **1709 May 7** Caya (Peninsula)
  5th and 20th Foot
- **1710 Aug 18** Saragossa (Peninsula)
  6th Foot
- **1710 Dec 9** Brihuega (Peninsula)
  6th Foot
- **1702-13** Peninsula
  5th and 6th and 20th Foot

**War of the Austrian Succession**
- **1743 Jun 27** Dettingen **20th Foot**
- **1745 May 11** Fontenoy
  20th Foot
- **1742-48** Flanders
  *20th Foot

**Young Pretender’s Rebellion**
- **1746 Apr 16** Culloden
  20th Foot

**Seven Years War: Europe and West Indies**
- **1758 Aug 8 - Sep 11** Cherbourg-St Cast
  5th Foot
- **1759 Aug 1** Minden
  20th Foot
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Unit(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1760 Jul 10</td>
<td>Corback (Sachsenhausen) 5th Foot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1760 Jul 31</td>
<td>Warburg 5th and 20th Foot</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1760 Oct 16</td>
<td>Kloster Kampen 20th Foot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1760 Jul 15-16</td>
<td>Vellinghausen (Kirsh Denkern) 5th and 20th Foot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1762 Jun 24</td>
<td>Wilhelmstahl 5th and 20th Foot <em>(20th as a flank unit)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1758-63</td>
<td>Westphalia 5th and 20th Foot</td>
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</table>

**American War of Independence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Unit(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1775 Apr 19</td>
<td>Lexington</td>
<td>5th Foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1775 Jun 17</td>
<td>Bunker Hill</td>
<td>5th Foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1775 Sep 12 - Nov 3</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>7th Foot</td>
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<tr>
<td>1776 Aug 27</td>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>5th Foot</td>
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<tr>
<td>1776 Oct 28</td>
<td>White Plains</td>
<td>5th Foot</td>
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<tr>
<td>1777 Sep 11</td>
<td>Brandywine</td>
<td>5th Foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1777 Sep 19</td>
<td>Bemis Heights</td>
<td>20th Foot</td>
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<tr>
<td>1777 Oct 4</td>
<td>Germantown (Saratoga)</td>
<td>5th Foot</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Unit(s)</th>
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<tr>
<td>1780 Apr 12 - May 9</td>
<td>Charleston</td>
<td>7th Foot</td>
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<td>1781 Jan 17</td>
<td>Cowpens</td>
<td>7th Foot</td>
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<td>1775-82</td>
<td>North America 5th, 7th and 20th Foot</td>
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**War against France and Spain**

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<th>Location</th>
<th>Unit(s)</th>
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<tr>
<td>1778 Dec 13-18</td>
<td>St Lucia</td>
<td>5th Foot</td>
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<tr>
<td>1779 Jul 6</td>
<td>Grenada</td>
<td>5th Foot</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Unit(s)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1782</td>
<td>5th Foot titled ‘The Northumberland Regiment’</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1782</td>
<td>6th Foot titled ‘The 1st Warwickshire’ 20th Foot titled ‘The East Devonshire Regiment’</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1789</td>
<td>7th Foot titled ‘7th Royal Fusiliers’</td>
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**French Revolution: West Indies**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Unit(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1794 Feb 2 - Apr 16</td>
<td>Tiburlon</td>
<td>20th Foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1794 Feb 18</td>
<td>L’Acul</td>
<td>20th Foot</td>
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<tr>
<td>1794 Feb 2 - May 31</td>
<td>St Domingo</td>
<td>20th Foot</td>
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<tr>
<td>1794 Feb 5 - Mar 25</td>
<td>Martinique</td>
<td>6th Foot</td>
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<tr>
<td>1794 Apr 1</td>
<td>St Lucia</td>
<td>6th Foot</td>
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</table>
1794  Sep 26 - Oct 6
     Berville
     6th Foot

1793-1798  West Indies
     6th and 20th Foot

**French Revolution Campaign in the East**
1798  Aug 27  Casdebar
     6th Foot

**French Revolution: Helder Campaign**
1799  Sep 10  Zype Canal
     20th Foot

1799  Sep 19  Schoorl-Oudkarspel
     5th Foot

1799  Oct 2
     Egmont Op Zee
     5th and 20th Foot
     (20th battle honour)

1799  Oct 6  Alkmaar
     5th and 20th Foot
     (5th at Winckell Oct 10)

1799  Aug 27 - Oct 6
     North Holland
     Helder
     5th and 20th Foot

1793-1799  Flanders
     5th and 20th Foot

**Egypt**
1801  Mar 8 - Aug 26
     Egypt
     20th Foot

**French Revolution: Italy and Egypt**
1806  Jul 4
     Maida
     20th Foot

**South America**
1807  Jul 5  Buenos Aires
     5th Foot

**Denmark**
1807  Aug 15 - Sep 5  Copenhagen
     7th Foot

**French Revolution: 1st Peninsula Campaign**
1808  Aug 17  Rolica
     5th and 6th Foot

1808  Aug 21  Vimiera
     5th, 6th and 20th Foot

1809  Jan 16  Corunna
     5th, 6th and 20th Foot

1809  First Fusilier Brigade Formed

**French Revolution: West Indies**
1809  Jan 30 - Feb 24
     Martinique
     7th Foot

1809  Feb 1-2  Morne Bruneau
     7th Foot

**Peninsula 1809**
1809  Jul 27-28  Talavera
     7th Foot

**Flanders**
1809  Jul 30 - Aug 16  Walcheren
     5th Foot

**Peninsula 1810**
1810  Sep 27  Busaco
     5th and 7th Foot
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<tr>
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<td>1811 Apr 3</td>
<td>Sabugal</td>
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<td>1811 May 3-5</td>
<td>Fuentes d’Onor</td>
<td>5th Foot</td>
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<td>1811 May 16</td>
<td>Albuhera</td>
<td>7th Foot</td>
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<td>1811 Sep 25</td>
<td>El Bodon</td>
<td>5th Foot</td>
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<tr>
<td>1812 Jan 9-19</td>
<td>Ciudad Rodrigo</td>
<td>5th and 7th Foot (5th Foot Battle Honour)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1812 Mar 17 - Apr 6</td>
<td>Badajoz</td>
<td>5th and 7th Foot</td>
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<tr>
<td>1812 Jul 22</td>
<td>Salamanca</td>
<td>5th and 7th Foot</td>
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<td>1813 Jun 21</td>
<td>Vittoria</td>
<td>5th, 6th, 7th and 20th Foot</td>
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<td>San Sebastian</td>
<td>7th Foot</td>
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<td>Pyrenees</td>
<td>6th, 7th and 20th Foot</td>
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<td>1813 Nov 10</td>
<td>Nivelle</td>
<td>5th, 6th and 20th Foot (5th and 6th Foot Battle Honour)</td>
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<td>1813 Dec 9-13</td>
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<td>1814 Feb 27</td>
<td>Orthes</td>
<td>5th, 6th, 7th and 20th Foot</td>
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<td>Toulouse</td>
<td>5th, 7th and 20th Foot</td>
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<td>1808-14</td>
<td>Peninsula</td>
<td>5th, 6th, 7th and 20th Foot</td>
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<td>1814 Jul 5 - Aug 15</td>
<td>Niagara</td>
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<td>1813-14</td>
<td>North America</td>
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<td>1832</td>
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<td>5th Foot titled ‘The Northumberland Fusiliers’</td>
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<td>1846-49</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
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<td>1850-53</td>
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<td>1854 Sep 20</td>
<td>Alma</td>
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<td>1854 Nov 5</td>
<td>Inkerman</td>
<td>20th Foot</td>
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<tr>
<td>1855 Jun 18 - Sep 8</td>
<td>The Reddan</td>
<td>5th Foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and Location</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Relevant Units</td>
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<td>Event</td>
<td>Regiment(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>1944 Jul 30 - Aug 9</td>
<td>Mont Pincon</td>
<td>6th Foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944 Aug 7-22</td>
<td>Falaise</td>
<td>5th and 6th Foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944 Sep 17-27</td>
<td>Nederrijn</td>
<td>5th Foot</td>
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<tr>
<td>1944 Oct 12-18</td>
<td>Venraij</td>
<td>6th Foot</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1945 Feb 8 - Mar 10</strong></td>
<td><strong>The Rhineland</strong></td>
<td><strong>5th and 6th Foot</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945 Apr 2-2</td>
<td>Lingen</td>
<td>6th Foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945 Apr 13-16</td>
<td>Brinkum</td>
<td>6th Foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1945 Apr 18-26</strong></td>
<td><strong>Bremen</strong></td>
<td><strong>6th Foot</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1944 Jun 6 - 1945 May 5</strong></td>
<td><strong>North West Europe</strong></td>
<td><strong>5th, 6th, 20th Foot</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1941 Feb 3 - Mar 31</strong></td>
<td><strong>Keren</strong></td>
<td><strong>7th Foot</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Syria 1941</strong></td>
<td><strong>1941 Jun 7 - Jul 12</strong></td>
<td><strong>Syria 1941</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>North Africa</strong></td>
<td><strong>1940 Dec 8-11</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sidi Barrani</strong></td>
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<td><strong>1941 Apr 8 - Dec 10</strong></td>
<td><strong>Defence of Tobruk</strong></td>
<td><strong>5th Foot</strong></td>
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<td>1941 Nov 25 - Dec 1</td>
<td>Belhamed</td>
<td>5th Foot</td>
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<tr>
<td>1942 Jun 5-6</td>
<td>The Cauldon</td>
<td>5th Foot</td>
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<tr>
<td>1942 Jul 14-16</td>
<td>Ruweisat Ridge</td>
<td>5th Foot</td>
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<tr>
<td>1942 Oct 23 - Nov 4</td>
<td>El Alamein</td>
<td>5th Foot</td>
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<td><strong>1942 Nov 25-26</strong></td>
<td><strong>Medjez El Bab</strong></td>
<td><strong>20th Foot</strong></td>
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<td><strong>1943 Jan 15-23</strong></td>
<td><strong>Advance of Tripoli</strong></td>
<td><strong>5th Foot</strong></td>
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<td>1943 Mar 6</td>
<td>Medenine</td>
<td>5th Foot</td>
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<td>1943 May 8-9</td>
<td>Djebel Tebaga</td>
<td>7th Foot</td>
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<td>1943 Apr 7-15</td>
<td>Oued Zarga</td>
<td>20th Foot</td>
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<td>1943 Apr 24</td>
<td>Peter's Corner</td>
<td>7th Foot</td>
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<td><strong>1940 Jun 12 - 1943 May 12</strong></td>
<td><strong>North Africa 1940-43</strong></td>
<td><strong>5th, 7th and 20th Foot</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Sicily</strong></td>
<td><strong>1943 Jul 29 - Aug 7</strong></td>
<td><strong>Adrano</strong></td>
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BATTLE HONOURS

1943 Jul 9 - Aug 17
   Sicily 1943
   20th Foot

1943 Sep 9-18
   Salerno
   5th and 7th Foot

1943 Sep 9-16
   St Lucia
   7th Foot

1943 Sep 10-18
   Battipaglia
   7th Foot

1943 Oct 3-6
   Termoli
   20th Foot

1943 Oct 22 - Nov 5
   The Trigno
   20 Foot

1943 Oct 12-25
   Volturno Crossing
   5th Foot

1943 Oct 28-31
   Teano
   7th Foot

1943 Nov 5 - Dec 9
   Monte Camino
   5th and 7th Foot

1943 Nov 19 - Dec 3
   The Sangro
   7th and 20th Foot

1943 Nov 27-29
   Mozzagrogna
   7th Foot

1943 Dec 13-14
   Caldari
   7th Foot

1944 Jan 17-31
   Garigliano Crossing
   5th and 7th Foot

1944 Jan 18-30
   Damiano
   7th Foot

1944 Jan 22 - May 22
   Anzio
   7th Foot

1944 May 11-18
   Cassino II
   5th, 7th and 20th Foot

1944 Jun 18-19
   Ripa Ridge
   7th Foot

1944 Jun 20-30
   Trasimene Line
   20th Foot

1944 Jul 1
   Gabbiano
   7th Foot

1944 Jul 17 - Aug 10
   Advance to Florence
   7th Foot

1944 Jul 27-30
   Monte Scalari
   7th Foot

1944 Aug 25 - Sep 22
   Gothic Line
   7th Foot

1944 Sep 3-15
   Coriano
   7th Foot

1944 Sep 5-9
   Croce
   7th Foot

1944 Oct 20-23
   Savio Bridgehead
   7th Foot

1944 Oct 3-17
   Mont Ceco
   20th Foot

1944 Oct 19-24
   Monte Spaduro
   20th Foot

1944 Nov 9-11
   Casa Fortis
   7th Foot
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<th>Location</th>
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<td>1945</td>
<td>Apr 1-8</td>
<td>Valli Di Commacchio</td>
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<td>1945</td>
<td>Apr 9-12</td>
<td>The Senio</td>
<td>7th and 20th Foot</td>
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<td>1945</td>
<td>Apr 13-31</td>
<td>Argenta Gap</td>
<td>7th and 20th Foot</td>
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<td>1943</td>
<td>Sep-1945 Apr</td>
<td>Italy 1943-45</td>
<td>5th, 7th and 20th Foot</td>
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<td>Greece</td>
<td>1944 Dec 2 - 1945 Jan 15</td>
<td>Athens</td>
<td>7th Foot</td>
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<td>1944 Sep - 1945 Jan 7</td>
<td>Greece 1944-45</td>
<td>7th Foot</td>
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<td>Malta</td>
<td>1940 Jun 11 - 1942 Nov 20</td>
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<td>Malaya</td>
<td>1942 Feb 8-15</td>
<td>Singapore Island</td>
<td>5th Foot</td>
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<td>Burma</td>
<td>1942 Dec 29 - 1943 Feb 3</td>
<td>Ratbedaung</td>
<td>20th Foot</td>
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<td>1943 Mar 6-16</td>
<td>Htizwe</td>
<td>20th Foot</td>
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<td>1944 Feb - Aug</td>
<td>Chindits</td>
<td>20th Foot</td>
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<td>1944 Mar 27 - Jun 22</td>
<td>Kohima</td>
<td>20th Foot</td>
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<td>1944</td>
<td>May 4 - Jun 4</td>
<td>Naga Village</td>
<td>20th Foot</td>
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<td>1942</td>
<td>Jan - 1945 Aug</td>
<td>Burma 1942-45</td>
<td>6th and 20th Foot</td>
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<td>Palestine 1945-48</td>
<td>1945 Sep - 1948 Jun</td>
<td>Palestine 1945-48</td>
<td>6th and 20th Foot</td>
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<td>Korea</td>
<td>1951 Jan 2-4</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>5th Foot</td>
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<tr>
<td>1951 Apr 22-25</td>
<td>The Imjin</td>
<td>5th Foot</td>
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<td>1951 Oct 3-12</td>
<td>Kowang-San</td>
<td>5th Foot</td>
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<td>1950 Aug 1 - 1953 Jul 26</td>
<td>Korea 1950-53</td>
<td>5th and 7th Foot</td>
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<td>1953-54</td>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>6th Foot</td>
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<td>Kenya</td>
<td>1952 Oct – 1956 Nov</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>5th and 20th Foot</td>
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<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>1955 Apr – 1959 Apr</td>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>6th and 20th Foot</td>
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<td>Suez</td>
<td>1956 Oct – Dec Suez</td>
<td>7th Foot</td>
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<td>1957</td>
<td>The Fusilier Brigade Formed</td>
<td>5th, 7th and 20th Foot</td>
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</table>
**South Arabia**
1957 Jan - 1960 Jun
   Arabian Peninsula
   6th Foot

1963   6th Foot titled ‘The Royal Warwickshire Fusiliers and joined Fusilier Brigade’

1964 Aug - 1967 Nov
   South Arabia
   5th Foot

1968   Apr 23
   5th, 6th, 7th and 20th Foot formed ‘The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers’

**Gulf**
1991   Feb 26
   Wadi Al Batin
   3rd Battalion

**Iraq**
2003   Al Basra

NOTE: See Historical Record (Annex D) for FUSILIERS History after 1968.
Battle Honours Borne on the Colours of the Regiment

5B.1. Battle Honours Emblazoned on the Queen’s Colour on the left of the horizontal arm of St George's Cross:

- MONS
- ARRAS 1917,18
- STRUMA
- EGYPT 1915-17
- RHINELAND
- NORTH AFRICA 1940-43

- MARNE 1914
- PASSCHENDAELE
- MACEDONIA 1915-18
- BAGHDAD
- BREMEN
- SANGRO

- AISNE 1914,18
- CAMBRAI 1917,18
- LANDING AT HELLES
- DEFENCE OF ESCAUT
- NW EUROPE 1940,44-45
- MOZZAGROGNA

On the right of the horizontal arm of St George’s Cross:

- YPRES 1914,15,17,18
- LYS
- SUVLA
- DUNKIRK 1940
- KEREN
- SALERNO

- ST JULIEN
- HINDENBURG LINE
- SARI BAIR
- NORMANDY LANDING
- DEFENCE OF TOBRUK
- ANZIO

- SOMME 1916,18
- PIAVE
- GALLIPOLI 1915,16
- CAEN
- MEDJEZ EL BAB
- CASSINO 11

On the lower vertical arm of St George’s Cross:

- GOTHIC LINE
- BURMA 1943-45

- MALTA 1941-42
- KOHIMA

5B.2. Battle Honours Emblazoned on the Regimental Colour:

- NAMUR 1695
- MINDEN
- ST LUCIA 1778
- EGMONT-OP-ZEE
- ROLICA
- CORUNNA
- BUSACO
- BADAJOZ
- SALAMANCA
- PYRENEES
- ORTHES
- PENINSULA
- S. AFRICA 1846-47,1851-2-3

- INKERMAN
- LUCKNOW
- AFGHANISTAN 1878-80
- KHARTOUM
- RELIEF OF LADYSMITH
- IMJIN
- DETTINGEN
- WILHELMSTAHL
- MARTINIQUE 1794,1809
- MAIDA
- VIMIERA
- TALAVERA
- CIUDAD RODRIGO

- ALBUHERA
- VITTORIA
- NIVELLE
- TOULOUSE
- NIAGARA
- ALMA
- SEVASTOPOL
- KANDAHAR 1880
- ATBARA
- MODDER RIVER
- S. AFRICA 1899-1902
- KOREA 1950-53
- GULF 1991
- IRAQ 2003-4-6
The Regimental Drums

5C.1. Drum rims are to be dog-toothed gosling green and white. The drum body is to have a Regimental Crest centrally positioned on the body of the drum. The Battle Honours shown on the Regimental Colour (78) are to be positioned each side of the Crest so when looking at the drum one sees Namur on the left, Dettingen on the right, Minden, Egmont-op-Zee on the left, Wilhelmstahl, Maida on the right etc as shown below:

| Namur 1695 | Dettingen |
| Minden Egmont-op-Zee | Wilhelmstahl Maida |
| St Lucia 1778 | Martinique 1794-1809 |
| Rolica Busaco | Vimiera Ciudad Rodrigo |
| Corunna | Talavera |
| Namur Badajoz Pyrenees | Albuhera Nivelle |
| Salamanca | Vittoria |
| Orthes South Africa 1896-97, 1851-52 | Toulouse Alma |
| Peninsula | Niagara |
| Inkerman Afghanistan 1878-80 | Sevastopol Atbara |
| Lucknow | Modder River Marne 1914 |
| Khartoum | Mons |
| Relief of Ladysmith | South Africa 1899-1902 |
| Aisne 1917, 18 Arras 1917, 18 Ypres 1914, 15, 17, 18 Passchendaele |
| St Julien Somme 1916, 18 |
| Cambrai, 1917, 18 Struma Lys Macedonia 1915-18 |
| Hindenburg Line Piave |
| Landing at Helles Egypt 1915-17 Suvla Baghdad |
| Sari Bair Gallipoli 1915-16 |
| Defence of Escaut Rhineland Dunkirk 1940 Bremen |
| Normandy Landings Caen |
| NW Europe 1940, 44, 45 N Africa 1940-43 Keren Sangro |
| Defence of Tobruk Medjez El Bab |
| Mozzagroagna Gothic Line Salerno Malta 1941-42 |
| Anzio Cassino II |
| Kohima Imijin Burma 1943-45 Korea 1950-53 |
| | Gulf 1991 |
| | Iraq 2003 |

The Drum Major’s Mace

5C.2. The Drum Major’s Mace has 50 honours which are divided into two bands with the last four Honours being inscribed on the flat of the mace head beneath the crown. The Honours are inscribed on scrolls and pinned perpendicular around the mace head above the Royal Cypher EIIR and the Regimental Title in the following order of precedence:

3. The Title to be borne on the mace is ‘Royal Regiment of Fusiliers’. This is to be on the obverse side immediately above an officer’s gilt collar badge inside the Garter.

The Colour Belts
5C.4. Colour Belts should have the Battalion and Regimental title on three Scrolls as:

ROYAL CYPHER

THE ROYAL REGIMENT
OF FUSILIERS

EMBLEM

5C.5. Below the Emblem are to be placed the 39 Battle Honours of the Regimental Colour in two vertical columns as shown below:

NAMUR 1695  DETTINGEN
MINDEN       WILHELMSTAHL
ST LUCIA 1778 MARTINIQUE 1794, 1809
EGMONT-OP-ZEE MAIDA
ROLICA       VIMIERA
CORUNNA      TALAVERA
BUSACO       CIUDAD RODRIGO
BADAJOZ      ALBUHERA
SALAMANCA    VITTORIA
PYRENEES     NIVELLE
ORTHES       TOULOUSE
PENINSULA    NIAGARA
SOUTH AFRICA 1846-47, 1851-2-3 ALMA
INKERMAN     SEVASTOPOL
LUCKNOW      KANDAHAR 1880
AFGHANISTAN 1878-80 ATBARA
KHARTOUM     MODDER RIVER
RELIEF OF LADY SMITH SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902
IMJIN        KOREA 1950-53
             GULF 1991
             IRAQ 2003
The Regimental Sword

5C.6. The Regimental Sword will be the standard Infantry pattern. The hilt of the sword will bear the Regimental cap badge in nickel silver. The blade of the sword will have 31 selected Battle Honours of the Regiment in scrolls in two columns as shown below:

NAMUR 1695  MARNE 1914
MINDEN    YPRES 1914-18
WILHELMSTAHLE   SOMME 1916-18
CORUNNA    PASSCHENDAIELE
BADAJOZ     LANDING AT HELLES
ALBUHERA   GALLIPOLI 1915-16
SALAMANCA  DUNKIRK 1940
PENINSULA  NORMANDY LANDING
ALMA       DEFENCE OF TOBRUK
INKERMAN   SALERNO
SEVASTOPOL ANZIO
INKERMAN   CASSINO II
KHARTOUM   KOHIMA
SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902 IMJIN
MONS       KOREA 1950-53
          GULF 1991
          IRAQ 2003
Historical Record From 1968

Colonel of the Regiment

Gen Sir Kenneth Darling GBE KCB DSO
April 1968 - November 1974
Lt Gen Sir George Lea KCB DSO MBE
November 1974 - September 1977
Lt Gen Sir James Wilson KBE MC
September 1977 - September 1982
Maj Gen DM Woodford CBE
September 1982 - April 1986
Lt Gen Sir Jeremy Reilly KCB DSO
April 1986 - April 1996
Brig DAK Biggart OBE
April 1996 - April 2001
Brig RM Wilde CBE
May 2001 - May 2007
Brig TJ Minter OBE DL
May 2007 - May 2012
Brig DJ Paterson OBE
May 2012 - November 2015
Maj Gen PAE Nanson CBE
November 2015 -

Regimental Secretaries

Col CAL Shipley DSO
October 1968 - May 1971
Col WW Etches OBE MC
May 1971 - April 1985
Col JHC Hordern OBE
April 1985 - December 1996
Lt Col WJ Willans
December 1996 - December 2008
Brig IR Liles OBE
December 2009 – February 2016
Col JW Denny MBE
February 2016 -

Assistant Regimental Secretaries

Capt F Bingham
April 1968 - May 1978
Maj G Connelly MBE
May 1978 - August 1992
Maj JG Daykin
August 1992 - October 1999
Capt JR Davis
October 1999 – March 2012
Capt ARG Harris
March 2012 -

Colonel Northumberland

Maj Gen RET St John CB MC
April 1968 - February 1969
Brig PS Ward CBE
February 1969 - October 1978
Col RE Blenkinsop OBE
November 1978 - May 1986
Col DHoulton MBE
May 1986 - May 1991
Col NGD Robinson MBE
May 1991 - April 1996
Col TJ Minter OBE
April 1996 - April 2002
Col AG Bain MBE
April 2002 - December 2007
Col SRD Marr MBE
December 2007 – March 2012
Lt Col G Moncur
March 2012 - March 2013
Col CS Calder OBE
March 2013 – 2015
Brig Butterwick CBE
January 2015 -

Area Secretary Northumberland

Lt Col RM Pratt, DSO
April 1968 - June 1977
Capt WP Pringle, MBE
June 1977 - December 1991
Capt PHD Pringle
December 1991 - March 2003
Capt AJ Adamson
March 2003 – May 2018
<table>
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<th>Historical Record From 1968</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Colonel Warwickshire</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Maj Gen RC Macdonald CB DSO OBE April 1968 - November 1974</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brig HC Illing CBE MC       December 1974 - November 1981</td>
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<td>Maj Gen JC Reilly DSO       November 1981 - April 1986</td>
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<td>Col PJC Robinson TD DL      April 1986 - June 1991</td>
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<td>Brig DAK Biggart OBE        June 1991 - April 1996</td>
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<td>Col RL Cariss MBE TD        April 1996 - April 2004</td>
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<td>Brig DJ Paterson OBE        April 2004 – May 2010</td>
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<td>Col PWMerriman MBE          May 2010 – January 2015</td>
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<td>Col C Calder OBE            January 2015 – August 2016</td>
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<td>Col P Stitt                 August 2016 -</td>
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<td><strong>Area Secretary Warwickshire</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Maj PB Waterworth           April 1968 - May 1969</td>
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<td>Lt Col M Ryan OBE           June 1969 - January 1981</td>
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<td>Maj AH Haycock              January 1981 - April 1987</td>
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<td>Brig JK Chater              April 1987 - December 1997</td>
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<td>Maj RG Mills                December 1997 - August 2007</td>
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<td>Maj JN Turqand TD           August 2007 – September 2015</td>
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<td>Maj APA Cole                September 2015 – January 2018</td>
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<td><strong>Colonel London</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Col GH Hodgson CBE          April 1968 - May 1976</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maj Gen BC Webster CB CBE   May 1976 - May 1989</td>
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<td>Col PF Shervington MBE      May 1989 - May 1994</td>
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<tr>
<td>Col RM Wilde CBE            May 1994 - April 2001</td>
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<td>Col PJ Mostyn               April 2001 - July 2005</td>
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<td>Col NP Easton QVRM TD       July 2005 - December 2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Col JW Denny MBE            December 2014 - February 2016</td>
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<td>Col J Taylor MBE            February 2016 -</td>
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<td><strong>Area Secretary London</strong></td>
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<td>Lt Col WWWM Chard           October 1968 - September 1981</td>
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<td>Lt Col WG Pettifar MBE JP   September 1981 - December 1992</td>
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<td>Maj M McCarthy MBE          September 2015 – April 2018</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Colonel Lancashire</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lt Gen Sir George Lea KCB DSO MBE April 1968 - April 1973</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brig DW Lister CB DSO MC    April 1968 - September 1970</td>
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<td>(Acting Dep Col)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lt Gen Sir James Wilson KBE MC April 1973 - April 1977</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brig DM Woodford CBE        April 1977 - April 1982</td>
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<tr>
<td>Col IRCartwright CBE        April 1982 - April 1992</td>
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<tr>
<td>Col JCGunnell OBE           April 1992 - April 1997</td>
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<td>Col AJ Whistler DSO MBE     April 1997 - October 1999</td>
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<tr>
<td>Col BM Gorski MBE           October 1999 - June 2011</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brig PAE Nanson MBE         June 2011 – November 2015</td>
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<td>Brig J Swift OBE            November 2015 -</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Area Secretary Lancashire
Maj TP Shaw MBE April 1968 - July 1981
Maj J McQ Hallam July 1981 - December 1999
Capt J O’Grady January 2000 - December 2004
Lt Col MJ Glover TD January 2005 – January 2018

Area Secretary North
Maj M McCarthy MBE January 2018 -

Area Secretary South
Maj APA Cole January 2018 -

Regimental Adjutants
In 1981 the Regimental Secretary delegated much of the responsibility for officer recruitment to the Regimental Adjutant. The following have since held this appointment:

Maj DWG Riddick
Maj CHC Valentine
Maj GL Stemp
Maj RG Mills
Maj NC Brown
Maj AG Greenwood
Capt CG Wilson
Capt IJ Kerrigan
Maj HDS Burton
Capt JN Fern
Capt C Dixon
Capt S Jubb
Capt M O’Hare
Capt S Pearce
Lt Ben Parker
Capt B Everson
Capt GS Fairhall
Capt J Dutney

Note: Fusilier Brigade HQ at Sutton Coldfield became RHQ on 23 April 1968. RHQ at the Tower did not open until 1 October 1968.
The Regular Battalions

1st Battalion

Commanding Officers

Lt Col RE Blenkinsop  
Lt Col JLA Guy  
Lt Col BC Webster  
Lt Col GL Straw  
Lt Col DA Betley  
Lt Col D Houlton  
Lt Col NGD Robinson  
Lt Col PF Shervington  
Lt Col DAK Biggart  
Lt Col RM Wilde  
Lt Col SG Kirkham  
Lt Col TJ Minter  
Lt Col PJ Mostyn  
Lt Col PA Stack  
Lt Col DJ Paterson  
Lt Col SRD Marr  
Lt Col PAE Nanson  
Lt Col J Lamb  
Lt Col C Head  

April 1968 - June 1968
April 1968 - January 1971
January 1971 - February 1973
February 1973 - September 1975
September 1975 - February 1978
February 1978 - May 1980
May 1980 - November 1982
November 1982 - April 1985
April 1985 - February 1988
February 1988 - August 1990
August 1990 - June 1993
June 1993 - March 1996
March 1996 - July 1998
July 1998 - February 2001
February 2001 - September 2003
September 2003 - February 2006
February 2006 - December 2008
December 2008 – April 2011
April 2011 - October 2013
October 2013 – August 2016
August 2016 – January 2019
January 2019 -

Adjutants

Capt NGD Robinson  
Capt GM Youll  
Capt JB Price  
Capt SR Yates  
Capt SJT Colbeck  
Capt KR Whiteman  
Capt SCH Cleveland  
Capt GW Henderson  
Capt RW Twist  
Capt SHP Sanderson  
Capt CS Crocker  
Capt BM Gorski  
Capt PJ Vyvyan-Robinson  
Capt AL Welch  
Capt CR Claridge  
Capt SRD Marr  
Capt HS Evans  
Capt CJ Turner  
Maj J Landon  

April 1968 - May 1969
May 1969 - April 1970
April 1970 - April 1972
April 1972 - September 1974
September 1974 - March 1975
March 1975 - September 1975
September 1975 - May 1977
May 1977 - August 1979
August 1979 - October 1981
February 1981 - December 1982
December 1982 - April 1983
April 1983 - April 1984
April 1984 - August 1986
August 1986 - June 1988
June 1988 - September 1990
September 1990 - June 1992
June 1992 - August 1994
August 1994 - March 1996
March 1996 - April 1997
Capt AJ Kett:
April 1997 - January 1999

Capt MR Butterwick:
January 1999 - December 2000

Capt MB Canning:
January 2001 - March 2001

Capt JW Taylor:
March 2001 - April 2003

Capt DR Wilson:
April 2003 - August 2005

Capt BD Weston:
August 2005 - July 2007

Capt CO Campbell:
July 2007 - August 2009

Capt JL Allen (killed in an RTA in Mar 2010):
August 2009 - March 2010

Capt MH Milne:
March 2010 - January 2012

Capt S Carter:
January 2012 - December 2013

Capt AD Williamson:
December 2013 - December 2014

Capt A Bashir:
December 2014 - March 2015

Capt M Selby:
March 2015 - December 2015

Capt T Green:
December 2015 - Sept 2017

Capt J Murray:
Sept 2017 - February 2018

Capt H Swales:
February 2018 - August 2018

Capt GE Sweetman:
September 2018 -

Regimental Sergeant Majors

WO1 R Forrest:
April 1968 - April 1969

WO1 WP Pringle:
April 1969 - November 1972

WO1 M Goodger:
November 1972 - March 1974

WO1 DR Edwards:
March 1974 - March 1976

WO1 FR Ramsey:
March 1976 - May 1977

WO1 W Stenhouse:
May 1977 - August 1979

WO1 W Rowland:
August 1979 - November 1981

WO1 W Hope:
November 1981 - May 1983

WO1 P Gorton:
May 1983 - November 1984

WO1 RJJ Keating:
November 1984 - April 1987

WO1 MS Moran:
April 1987 - February 1988

WO1 KC Griffiths:
February 1988 - April 1990

WO1 JT Cowan:
April 1990 - August 1992

WO1 RC Broadbent:
August 1992 - April 1993

WO1 DJ Turnbull:
April 1993 - April 1995

WO1 MR Leyland:
April 1995 - March 1996

WO1 JH Hill:
March 1996 - February 1998

WO1 MAM Stacey:
February 1998 - January 2000

WO1 D Kennedy:
January 2000 - September 2001

WO1 H Aldred:
September 2001 - January 2003

WO1 CJ Baines:
January 2003 - April 2004

WO1 JD Mulheran:
April 2004 - August 2005

WO1 AJ Hall:
August 2005 - February 2007

WO1 JJ Dear:
February 2007 - January 2009

WO1 D Robinson:
January 2009 - February 2011

WO1 D Snelling:
February 2011 - April 2013

WO1 P Clough:
April 2013 - June 2014

WO1 TE Rutherford:
June 2014 – April 2016

WO1 K Brunskill:
April 2016 – April 2018

WO1 K Hadley:
April 2018 -
### Quartermasters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capt J Adamson</td>
<td>1968 - 1971</td>
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<td>Maj T Connolly</td>
<td>1971 - 1977</td>
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<td>Maj J Hall</td>
<td>1977 - 1983</td>
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<td>Maj FR Ramsey</td>
<td>1983 - 1986</td>
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<td>Maj CJC Kett</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maj JR Hunt</td>
<td>1991 - 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt BW Edmonds</td>
<td>1993 - 1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt SW Ramsey</td>
<td>1994 - 1997</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maj MS Moran</td>
<td>1997 - 1998</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capt AM Meades</td>
<td>1998 - 1999</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maj RC Broadbent</td>
<td>1999 - 2001</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maj TR Farrow</td>
<td>2001 - 2003</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maj DJ Taylor</td>
<td>2003 - 2004</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maj DP Currie</td>
<td>2005 - 2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maj DA Samways</td>
<td>2006 - 2008</td>
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<td>Maj H Aldred</td>
<td>2008 – 2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maj DP Currie</td>
<td>2010 - 2011</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maj AD Hall</td>
<td>2011 - 2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maj M Webster</td>
<td>2014 - 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maj P Baines</td>
<td>2014 – 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maj J Pugh</td>
<td>2016 – 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maj D Snelling</td>
<td>2017 -</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Commanding Officers

2nd Battalion

Lt Col J Blackstock
Lt Col AG Wooldridge
Lt Col JC Reilly
Lt Col DRC Seidl
Lt Col PJ Sincock
Lt Col MA Hayley
Lt Col JP T Coutts-Britton
Lt Col PG Bibbey
Lt Col JC Gunnell
Lt Col GW Henderson
Lt Col SHP Sanderson
Lt Col AJ Whistler
Lt Col GP Cass
Lt Col JR Murray-Playfair
Lt Col JW Denny
Lt Col CE Whitwam
Lt Col PW Merriman
Lt Col CS Calder
Lt Col M Butterwick
Lt Col JW Taylor

April 1968 - November 1968
November 1968 - January 1969
January 1969 - July 1971
July 1971 - January 1974
January 1974 - May 1976
May 1976 - December 1978
December 1978 - July 1981
July 1981 - April 1984
April 1984 - January 1985
January 1985 - May 1987
May 1987 - October 1989
October 1989 - April 1992
October 1994 - January 1997
January 1997 - January 1999
January 1999 - April 2001
April 2001 - November 2003
November 2003 - February 2006
February 2006 - September 2008
September 2008 - March 2011
March 2011 - April 2013
April 2013 - August 2014
(on removal from the OOB)

Adjutants

Capt D Houlton
Capt IM Tomes
Capt RPD Brook
Capt WJ Willans
Capt RM Wilde
Capt D James
Capt PB Fisher
Capt IA Brazier
Capt LP McGrath
Capt RW Bull
Capt JL Murray-Playfair
Capt MW Hiskett
Capt CN Bishop
Capt DJ Paterson
Capt PW Merriman
Capt PAE Nanson
Capt JA Matthews
Capt A Rawding
Capt JL Fulford-Talbot
Capt PB Stitt
Capt EF Gentle

April 1968 - May 1968
May 1968 - October 1970
October 1970 - March 1973
March 1973 - June 1974
June 1974 - December 1976
December 1976 - January 1979
January 1979 - May 1979
May 1979 - December 1981
December 1981 - June 1982
June 1982 - May 1984
May 1984 - December 1985
December 1985 - May 1987
May 1987 - November 1989
November 1989 - November 1991
November 1991 - August 1993
August 1993 - August 1995
August 1995 - April 1998
April 1998 - April 1999
April 1999 - March 2001
March 2001 - April 2003
April 2003 - December 2003
Historical Record from 1968

Capt J Lamb
January 2004 - November 2005
Capt IJ Kerrigan
November 2005 - January 2007
Capt ACSwann
January 2007 - June 2008
Capt JN Hall
June 2008 - March 2009
Capt DM Falconer
March 2009 – March 2011
Capt JGammon
March 2011 - March 2013
Capt AD Williamson
March 2013 - November 2013
Capt SA Cooper
November 2013 - August 2014

Regimental Sergeant Majors
WO1 KDalby
April 1968 - October 1969
WO1 PR Bateman
October 1969 - March 1971
WO1 RD Faulkner
March 1971 - September 1972
WO1 BL Callow
September 1972 - January 1974
WO1 TP Whelan
January 1974 - October 1976
WO1 P Lander
October 1976 - March 1979
WO1 EA Nelson
March 1979 - October 1981
WO1 L Ingham
October 1981 - June 1983
WO1 J Hollywood
June 1983 - January 1985
WO1 BW Edmonds
January 1985 - May 1987
WO1 SW Ramsey
May 1987 - May 1989
WO1 M Spence
May 1989 - May 1991
WO1 S Almond
May 1991 - June 1992
WO1 CC Scopes
July 1992 - March 1993
WO1 PDF Trinder
March 1993 - March 1995
WO1 DJ Taylor
March 1995 - March 1997
WO1 A Buttriss
March 1997 - February 1998
WO1 DP Currie
February 1998 - March 1999
WO1 DA Samways
March 1999 - December 2000
WO1 MA Barnett-Connolly
January 2001 - January 2003
WO1 LP Phillips
January 2003 - April 2004
WO1 PW Mooney
April 2004 - October 2004
WO1 JH Oliver
October 2004 - July 2006
WO1 SM Barnett
July 2006 - March 2008
WO1 MP Bland
March 2008 – April 2010
WO1 J Greaves
April 2010 - May 2012
WO1 N Miller
May 2012 - August 2013
WO1 D Jackson
August 2013 - August 2014

Quartermasters
Maj WG Pettifar
1968 - 1975
Capt PR Bateman
1975 - 1977
Maj K Dalby
1977 - 1978
Capt RD Faulkner
1978
Capt DR Edwards
1978 –1982
Maj BE Bath
1982 - 1985
Maj AT Jones
1985 - 1988
Maj JJ Anderson
1988 - 1991
Maj AW Sexton
1991 - 1994
Maj J McBride
1994 - 1997
Maj N Johnston 1997 - 1998
Maj N Richardson 1998 - 2001
Capt MR Leyland 2001 - 2001
Maj R Birnie 2001 - 2004
Maj GB Jones 2004 - 2006
Maj MM McCarthy 2006 - 2010
Maj W Blinco 2010 - 2012
Maj ABuxton 2012 - 2012
Maj M Webster 2012 - 2014

3rd Battalion

Commanding Officers
Lt Col CM Barrett April 1968 - May 1970
Lt Col DM Woodford May 1970 - November 1972
Lt Col IR Cartwright November 1972 - May 1975
Lt Col BM Nichols May 1975 - August 1977
Lt Col JGB Rigby August 1977 - April 1980
Lt Col GM Youll April 1980 - October 1982
Lt Col JG Aldous October 1982 - March 1985
Lt Col WJ Willans March 1985 - August 1987
Lt Col D James August 1987 - January 1990
Lt Col ALD DeH Larpent January 1990 - August 1992

Adjutants
Capt CT White-Thomson April 1968 - May 1970
Capt PJC Robinson May 1970 - May 1971
Capt CF Jackson May 1971 - December 1972
Capt NJP Brunt December 1972 - January 1974
Capt RMacdonald January 1974 - March 1976
Capt JKR Porter March 1976 - October 1978
Capt NW Beswick October 1978 - November 1981
Capt IR Liles March 1984 - March 1985
Capt AC Warren March 1985 - December 1986
Capt PM Longley December 1986 - March 1989
Capt T John March 1989 - February 1990
Capt CI Long February 1990 - May 1991
Capt JCE Whitwam May 1991 - August 1992

Regimental Sergeant Majors
WO1 J Hall April 1968 - October 1970
WO1 JW Askew October 1970 - January 1972
WO1 R Welfare January 1972 - June 1972
WO1 Shaw June 1972 - September 1974
WO1 M O’Callaghan September 1974 - November 1976
WO1 JO’Grady November 1976 - December 1978
WO1 DW Prescott December 1978 - January 1981
WO1 AT Jones January 1981 - February 1983
HISTORICAL RECORD FROM 1968

WO1 NC Whitfield  February 1983 - March 1984
WO1 A Gosling    March 1984 - April 1986
WO1J McBride     April 1986 - April 1988
WO1 AJ Adamson   April 1988 - April 1990
WO1 RC Broadbent April 1990 - August 1992

Quartermasters
Capt MR Jones     1968 - 1969
Capt CH Botwright 1969 - 1971
Maj G Connolly    1971 - 1978
Maj PR Bateman    1981 - 1985
Maj DW Prescott   1985 - 1988
Capt LB Keogh     1988 - 1989
Maj DC Coe        1991 - 1992

4th Battalion

Commanding Officer
Lt Col TD Lloyd-Jones April 1968 - November 1969

Adjutants
Capt CH Carmichael April 1968 - July 1969
Capt RRW Hancock    July 1969 - November 1969

Regimental Sergeant Major
WO1 J Nash          April 1968 - November 1969

Quartermaster
Capt P Cambridge   April 1968 - November 1969

Locations

1st Battalion

Date                        Location
April 1968 - October 1971   Kirton Lindsey
June 1970 - October 1970    Belfast
February 1971 - March 1971  Belfast
June 1971                    Belfast
July 1971 - August 1971      Gibraltar
October 1971 - August 1973   Londonderry
September 1973 - March 1975  Oakington
March 1975 - August 1979     Belfast
March 1976 - July 1976       Londonderry/Armagh
May 1977 - July 1977         Bermuda (1)
December 1977                 Cyprus
April 1978 - November 1978   Minden
August 1979 - January 1984   Belfast
October 1980 - February 1981 Ballykelly
January 1984 - February 1986
<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>February 1986-Feb 1988</td>
<td>Cyprus</td>
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<td>February 1988-Jan 1991</td>
<td>Canterbury</td>
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<td>November 1988-Apr 1989</td>
<td>Armagh</td>
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<td>July 1990-Nov 1990</td>
<td>Falklands (Z Coy Gp)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan 1991-Aug 1992</td>
<td>Tidworth</td>
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<td>July 1991</td>
<td>N Ireland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aug 1994-Apr 1997</td>
<td>Catterick</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aug 1995-Mar 1996</td>
<td>Bosnia (2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apr 1997-Apr 1999</td>
<td>Londonderry</td>
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<td>Apr 1999-Apr 2001</td>
<td>North Luffenham</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mar 2000-Sep 2000</td>
<td>South Armagh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apr 2001-Jul 2007</td>
<td>Celle</td>
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<td>Feb 2003-Jun 2003</td>
<td>Iraq (3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct 2005-Apr 2006</td>
<td>Iraq (TELIC 7)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jul 2007-Sep 2009</td>
<td>Fallingbostel</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 2008-Dec 2008</td>
<td>Iraq (TELIC 12)</td>
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<td>Sep 2009</td>
<td>Tidworth</td>
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**2nd Battalion**

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<td>Apr 1968-Oct 1969</td>
<td>Watchet</td>
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<td>Oct 1969-Jul 1971</td>
<td>Berlin</td>
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<td>Jul 1971-Aug 1975</td>
<td>Catterick</td>
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<td>Oct 1971-Feb 1972</td>
<td>Belfast</td>
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<td>Jul 1972-Nov 1972</td>
<td>Andersonstown (4)</td>
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<td>Feb 1973-Mar 1973</td>
<td>Belfast (4)</td>
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<td>Paderborn</td>
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<td>Hemer</td>
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<td>Jul 1978-Nov 1978</td>
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<td>Nov 1979-Apr 1981</td>
<td>Belfast</td>
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<td>Apr 1981-Jul 1983</td>
<td>Berlin</td>
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<td>Jul 1983-May 1987</td>
<td>Catterick</td>
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<td>Nov 1983-Apr 1984</td>
<td>Falklands</td>
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<td>Dec 1985-Jun 1986</td>
<td>Cyprus</td>
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<td>May 1987-Aug 1991</td>
<td>Bulford</td>
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<td>Aug 1991-Feb 1994</td>
<td>Ballykinler</td>
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<td>Feb 1994-Mar 1996</td>
<td>Chester</td>
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<td>Mar 1996-Apr 2001</td>
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<td>May 1997-Nov 1997</td>
<td>Bosnia</td>
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<td>Kosovo</td>
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<td>Apr 2001-Sep 2003</td>
<td>North Luffenham</td>
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<td>Apr 2003-Aug 2003</td>
<td>North Belfast</td>
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<td>Sept 2003-Dec 2005</td>
<td>Belfast (5)</td>
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<td>May 2005-Oct 2005</td>
<td>Iraq (TELIC 6, C Coy Group)</td>
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### Historical Record from 1968

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<tr>
<td>December 2005 - March 2008</td>
<td>Cyprus</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 2006 - November 2006</td>
<td>Afghanistan (A Coy NowZad)</td>
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<td>September 2006 - December 2006</td>
<td>Basra (Bn-)</td>
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<td>January 2007 - April 2007</td>
<td>Afghanistan (C &amp; FSp Coy)</td>
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<td>March 2008</td>
<td>Hounslow, London</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 2009 - October 2009</td>
<td>Afghanistan (HERRICK 10)</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 2009 - July 2010</td>
<td>Hounslow</td>
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<td>July 2010 - July 2012</td>
<td>Celle</td>
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<td>July 2012 - August 2014</td>
<td>Cyprus</td>
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<td>August 2014</td>
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#### 3rd Battalion

**Date**
- April 1968 - October 1968
- October 1968 - October 1969
- October 1969 - October 1971
- October 1971 - March 1977
- January 1972 - May 1972
- July 1972 - September 1972
- January 1973 - May 1973
- January 1974 - May 1974
- July 1974 - September 1974
- August 1975 - December 1975
- March 1976 - April 1976
- March 1977 - April 1981
- November 1977 - March 1978
- November 1979 - March 1980
- April 1981 - March 1983
- March 1983 - March 1985
- March 1985 - March 1989
- August 1985 - December 1985
- December 1986 - June 1987
- July 1988 - November 1988
- March 1989 - August 1992
- December 1990
- August 1992

**Location**
- Sharjah
- Shorncliffe
- Gibraltar
- Colchester
- Londonderry/Armagh/Tyrone
- Londonderry
- Armagh/Tyrone
- Armagh (6)
- Cyprus
- Armagh
- Fallingbostel
- Andersonstown
- Londonderry
- Belfast
- Berlin
- Catterick
- Armagh
- Cyprus
- Falklands (B Coy Gp)
- Hemer
- Gulf (7)
- MERGED

#### 4th Battalion

**Date**
- April 1968
- July 1969
- 1 November 1969

**Location**
- Hong Kong
- Weeton
- MERGED

**Notes**

1. The 1st Battalion deployed to Bermuda in December 1977 as the spearhead Battalion due to civil unrest.
2. The 1st Battalion deployed to Bosnia in August 1995 as part of Op Grapple.
3. In February 2003 the 1st Battalion deployed to the Gulf and took part in the Gulf War (Op TELIC).
(4) The 2nd Battalion deployed to Northern Ireland in July 1972 and February 1973 as the spearhead Battalion.

(5) The 2nd Battalion’s Belfast tour in Northern Ireland was the Regiment’s 35th and final tour since the start of The Troubles in 1969.

(6) The 3rd Battalion deployed as the spearhead Battalion to Cyprus in July 1974 in response to the Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

(7) In December 1990 the 3rd Battalion deployed to the Gulf and took part in the Gulf Conflict (Op Granby, Desert Sword).

The Territorial Battalions

The 5th (Warwickshire) Battalion

Commanding Officers

Lt Col JP Baxter
Lt Col BS Burditt
Lt Col B Aldridge
Lt Col JRA Daniel
Lt Col AFA Parsons
Lt Col PJC Robinson
Lt Col CML Berry
Lt Col AJM Rice
Lt Col MCK Edwards
Lt Col JKR Porter
Lt Col KW Kiddie
Lt Col TC O’Brien
Lt Col IR Kippen

April 1968 - February 1971
February 1971 - July 1973
July 1973 - February 1976
February 1976 - September 1978
September 1978 - March 1981
March 1981 - July 1983
July 1983 - March 1986
March 1986 - September 1988
September 1988 - March 1991
March 1991 - March 1994
March 1994 - November 1996
November 1996 - February 1999
February 1999 - 30 June 1999

Adjudants

Capt MA Hayley
Capt MAK Forster
Capt DAK Biggart
Capt JC Gunnell
Capt JW Church
Capt AG Greenwood
Capt MCK Edwards
Capt RC Wolfenden
Capt CS Crocker
Capt DJ Lupson
Capt PA Stack
Capt A Beverley
Capt IM Thompson
Capt GD Moncur
Capt AAM Young
Capt DR McSporran
Capt JR Stott

1968 - 1971
1971 - 1973
1973 - 1975
1975 - 1977
1977 - 1979
1979 - 1982
1982 - 1983
1983 - 1985
1985 - 1987
1987 - 1989
1989 - 1990
1990 - 1991
1991 - 1994
1994 - 1995
1995 - 1997
1997 - 1999
Regimental Sergeant Majors
WO1 PR Bateman 1968 - 1969
WO1 L Lamb 1969 - 1972
WO1 JES Stokes 1972 - 1973
WO1 FR Ramsey 1973 - 1975
WO1 JW Smith 1975 - 1976
WO1 AE Duke 1976 - 1979
WO1 P Lander 1979 - 1981
WO1 VH Rodgers 1981 - 1983
WO1 C Owen 1983 - 1985
WO1 CN Mears 1985 - 1986
WO1 JPM Buckley 1986 - 1988
WO1 N Johnson 1988 - 1990
WO1 DSG Snelling 1990 - 1992
WO1 P West 1994 - 1997
WO1 G Jones 1997 - 1999

Quartermasters
Capt G Connolly 1968 - 1969
Maj P Cambridge 1969 - 1973
Maj D Fearnley 1973 - 1976
Maj MJ Kinson 1980 - 1983
Capt AR Ainsworth 1983 - 1986
Maj TS Fisher 1986 - 1989
Maj MW Wischhusen 1989 - 1992
Capt P Gorton 1992 - 1995
Maj BW Edmonds 1995 - 1998

Notes
(1) Prior to 1975 the 5th Battalion had a company in Newcastle, Ashington and Balham.
(2) Prior to 1993 the 5th Battalion had a company in Bury and Ashton-Under-Lyme.
(3) In 1999, as a result of the government’s Strategic Defence Review, the 5th Battalion was removed from the Order of Battle. The Regiment’s TA presence in the Midlands was reduced to A (Fusilier) Company based in Sheldon, Birmingham, part of the West Midlands Regiment. Subsequently part of 4 Mercian.

The 6th (Northumberland) Battalion

Commanding Officers
Lt Col MJ Kelly April 1975 - October 1977
Lt Col R Scott November 1977 - April 1980
Lt Col DS Miller April 1980 - November 1982
Lt Col CG Wood November 1982 - May 1985
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lt Col RPD Brook</td>
<td>May 1985 - November 1987</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lt Col KR Whiteman</td>
<td>November 1987 - April 1990</td>
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<td>Lt Col DJR Smail</td>
<td>April 1990 - October 1993</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lt Col RM Jackson</td>
<td>October 1993 - April 1995</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lt Col BM Gorski</td>
<td>April 1995 - October 1997</td>
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<td>Lt Col PT Cross</td>
<td>October 1997 - 30 June 1999</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Adjutants</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Capt PH Amos</td>
<td>1975 - 1976</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Capt JR Shaw</td>
<td>1976 - 1978</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Capt KA Shortland</td>
<td>1978 - 1980</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Capt AG Bain</td>
<td>1980 - 1982</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Capt JR Jequier</td>
<td>1982 - 1984</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Capt BD Robertson</td>
<td>1984 - 1986</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Capt PG Burrows</td>
<td>1986 - 1988</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Capt JMR Sayer</td>
<td>1988 - 1990</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Capt C C Eastwood</td>
<td>1990 - 1992</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Capt SJ Coatsworth</td>
<td>1992 - 1995</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capt SR Fairbairn</td>
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<td>Capt CA Conner</td>
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<td>Capt CR Hopkin</td>
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<td><strong>Regimental Sergeant Majors</strong></td>
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<td>WO1 DM Thornton</td>
<td>1975 - 1976</td>
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<td>WO1 M O’Callaghan</td>
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<td>WO1 J CJ Anderson</td>
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<td>WO1 JJL Foster</td>
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<td>WO1 AW Sexton</td>
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<td>WO1 TJ Gammons</td>
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<td>WO1 DG Jarvis</td>
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<td>WO1 KW Carberry</td>
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<td>WO1 C Laws</td>
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<td>WO1 K Clark</td>
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<td>WO1 MR Leyland</td>
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<td>WO1 A Boyd</td>
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<td>WO1 PJ Martin</td>
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<tr>
<td>WO1 JJ Coleman</td>
<td>January 1999 - June 1999</td>
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<td><strong>Quartermasters</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Maj T Connolly</td>
<td>1975 - 1980</td>
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<td>Maj K Dalby</td>
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<td>Maj DM Thornton</td>
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<td>Maj BE Bath</td>
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<td>Maj AT Jones</td>
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<td>Maj JJL Foster</td>
<td>1991 - 1994</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maj RP Crosbie-Wood</td>
<td>1998 - 1999</td>
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Notes
(1) Prior to April 1975 A Company in Newcastle and E Company in Ashington were part of the 5th Battalion Orbat, with the 6th Battalion being formed from these two companies together with C and D Companies of the Northumbrian Volunteers.
(2) In 1999, as a result of the government’s Strategic Defence Review, the 6th Battalion was removed from the Order of Battle. The Regiment’s TA presence in Northumberland was reduced to X (Fusilier) Company in Newcastle and Z (Fusilier) Company in Ashington, part of the Tyne-Tees Regiment.

The 5th Battalion the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commanding Officers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lt Col PM Hodgson</td>
<td>April 2006 - November 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt Col SJ Hopper</td>
<td>November 2007 - June 2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lt Col IC Banks TD</td>
<td>June 2010 - August 2013</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lt Col KN Mace</td>
<td>August 2013 – August 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lt Col J Dodd</td>
<td>August 2015 – April 2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lt Col S Burton MBE</td>
<td>April 2018 -</td>
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<tr>
<th>Adjutants</th>
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<tr>
<td>Capt DJ Spencer</td>
<td>2006 - 2007</td>
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<td>Capt DJ Howe</td>
<td>2007 - 2009</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capt MJ Hedley</td>
<td>2009 - 2011</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capt DE Smith</td>
<td>2011 - 2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capt L Rowbottom</td>
<td>2012 – 2013</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capt JS Ranger</td>
<td>2013 - 2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capt A Bryant</td>
<td>2014 - 2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capt M Mackinder-Jonas</td>
<td>2016 – 2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capt H Swales</td>
<td>2018 -</td>
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<tr>
<th>Quartermasters</th>
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<tr>
<td>Maj DP Currie</td>
<td>2006 - 2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maj GB Jones</td>
<td>2006 - 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capt PS Thompson</td>
<td>2008 – 2010</td>
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<td>Maj L Phillips</td>
<td>2010 - 2012</td>
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<td>Maj W Blinco</td>
<td>2012 - 2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maj AD Hall</td>
<td>2014 – 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maj J Pugh</td>
<td>2017 -</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note
(1) 5 FUSILIERS formed up in April 2006 following Future Infantry Structures and the demise of the Tyne-Tees Regiment. Composed of X Company in Newcastle, Z Company in Ashington and D (Rifles) Company in Bishop Auckland. Battalion Headquarters in Gilesgate, Durham.
CHAPTER 6

Regimental Distinctions

The Regimental Emblem
6.1. The Regimental Emblem, the approved pattern of which is held at Regimental Headquarters is: St George, within the Garter, all within a laurel wreath and surmounted by St Edward's Crown.

When it is desired to produce the emblem in full colour it is to be as shown at Annex A Chapter 6. The emblem can be used by RHQ, The Colonel and Area Colonel's on letters and other stationary such as menu cards. See also paragraph 6.29 (The Regimental Hackle motif).

The Regimental Flag
6.2. The Regimental Flag is the red Cross of St George on a white field, with the Regimental Emblem in the centre of the Cross.

The Regimental Motto
6.3. The Motto, inherited from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and the Royal Fusiliers, is that of the Royal Garter namely:
‘Honi Soit Qui Mal y Pense’
‘Evil be to him who evil thinks’

The Regimental Collect
6.4. The Regimental Collect, composed in 1967 by the Chaplain General, is:
‘O God our Guide from of old, grant that wherever Thy servants of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers are called upon to serve, we may follow the example of Thy servant St George and ever prove steadfast in faith and valiant in Battle, through Him who is the Captain of our salvation, Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen’.

The Regimental Mascot
6.5. The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers adopted the Antelope as its Mascot from the Royal Warwickshire Fusiliers. The origin of the Antelope badge of the Sixth is obscure. It was the Royal badge of Henry IV and was later carried as the badge of the XIth Company, the Grenadier Guards by permission of Charles II in 1661. In 1674 Sir Walter Vane who had been a captain in Colonel Russell’s Regiment, later the Grenadier Guards, raised a body of troops to be used against the French in Holland. Later these troops were formed into four Regiments, two of which later became the Fifth and Sixth Foot. It is possible that Sir Walter Vane chose the Antelope as the badge of the Sixth. A live Antelope (or Black Buck) has accompanied the Battalions of the Regiment as their mascot in many stations during the last 150 years, and it is one of nine live mascots authorised for Regiments in the Army. The Antelope may be allotted, together with its handlers, by the Colonel of the Regiment to any Battalion of the Regiment but is normally the responsibility of the Commanding Officer of the UK-based Battalion. Since the demise of ‘Bobby’ in February 2006, the Regiment has been unable to acquire an Indian black buck due to concerns over animal welfare. The Black Buck is now an endangered species.
The Regimental Ceremonial Pioneers
6.6. Four corporals selected by the Commanding Officer for their proficiency, act as ceremonial pioneers on Ceremonial Parades. This custom is inherited from the Lancashire Fusiliers.

The Regimental Headdress
6.7. The issue blue beret with a leather band is to be worn, in all forms of dress when the beret is ordered, by all officers and Fusiliers in the Regiment. The badge and hackle (see 6.11) are to be worn in the beret in ceremonial, No 1, No 2 and other similar forms of dress.

The Headdress of the Drum Major and Bandmaster
6.8. The official headdress for a Fusilier Drum Major, Fusilier Director of Music and Bandmaster when parading in Full Dress is Bearskin Cap with the red and white plume on the wearer’s right and Regimental Badge carried in the front centre of the Bearskin. The Cap Badge shall be the official Full Dress Badge. Curb chain to be Guards Pattern.

The Headdress of the Corps of Drums and the Band
6.9. The official Headdress of Drummers and Bandsmen when parading in Full Dress is to be the Sealskin Cap with the red and white plume on the wearer’s right and Full Dress Cap Badge in front centre of the cap. Curb chain to be Busby pattern. The restriction on the use of natural skins necessitates the caps being manufactured in synthetic fur.

The Northumbrian Pipers
6.10. The Northumbrian Pipes are a Regimental asset which testifies to the link between the Fusiliers and the Duke of Northumberland and the Percy family. A small, proficient and dedicated number of volunteers maintain the Northumbrian Pipes within the Regiment. RHQ, through Area Headquarters (Northumberland) is responsible for the training and expertise of the Northumbrian Pipers. In spite of the lack of volume the Pipers should be incorporated in suitable events as often as possible, and volunteers should be encouraged to join the Pipers. Pipers dress is laid down by Regimental Headquarters.

The Regimental Cap Badge and Hackle
6.11. The Badge consists of the symbol of St George and the Dragon within a laurel wreath ensigned with the Crown. The St George and the Dragon symbol is inherited from the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers; the flame and crown from the Royal Fusiliers and the laurel wreath from the Lancashire Fusiliers when the three Fusilier Regiments were united in the Fusilier Brigade. The Hackle is the red over white hackle inherited from the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers. The Badge and hackle must be positioned over the left eye.

The Regimental Button
6.12. The Regimental button, inherited from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment on amalgamation in 1968, is the Antelope within the Garter.
The Regimental Stable Belt
6.13. The Regimental Stable Belt, inherited from the Lancashire Fusiliers, is to be of three equal bands one inch wide. In the colours of rose, primrose and rose. The buckle is to be two leather straps, in the style of the original stable belts, with each strap three-quarter inches wide. The buckle is to be worn in the centre by the officers and on the left side by other ranks.

The Regimental Drum
6.14. The side, tenor and bass drums are to be emblazoned with the Regimental Emblem and carry certain Battle Honours shown at Annex C to Chapter 5. The rims of the drums are to be dogged tooth: the Regiment inherited this old and distinctive custom of the Fifth. Its origin is obscure, but it is thought that it may have been copied from the similar painting of Prussian drums. No distinction is made for particular Battalions or Bands.

The Silver Drums
6.15. The Regiment has inherited two sets of silver drums. One presented by the City of Coventry to the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and one purchased by the Committee of the War Memorial Fund of the Lancashire Fusiliers in 1921 from money received by public subscription.

The Drum Major’s Mace
6.16. The Drum Major’s Mace is to be of the standard issue pattern. It is to carry the Battle Honours shown at Annex C to Chapter 5.

The Regimental Sword
6.17. The sword is to be of the standard infantry pattern with a leather scabbard. The blade is to carry the Battle Honours shown at Annex C to Chapter 5 and the hilt is to have the Regimental Badge emblazoned.

The Band Swords and Brass Scabbards
6.18. The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers inherited these from the Royal Fusiliers. They are exact replicas of the swords and scabbards presented to the Seventh by HRH The Duke of Kent when he commanded the 1st Battalion of the Regiment (1789-93). The present swords and scabbards are currently held by Area Headquarters London.

The Regimental Fanfare Trumpet Banners
6.19. The Fanfare Trumpet banners are to be made of maroon velvet cloth, edged with gold tassel with a Regimental Crest embroidered on each side in silver and gold and silver wire centred on the maroon ground. No distinction is made between Bands or Battalions.

Regimental Music Stand Banners
6.20. These banners are to be in maroon, oblong with a pointed tip at the bottom. The Regimental Emblem is to be embroidered onto the front only. No distinction is made between Bands or Battalions. Regimental Emblem is to be embroidered onto the front only. No distinction is made between Bands and Battalions.
**Regimental Silver**

621. All Regimental Silver inherited from the former Regiments is the property of the Regiment. While a piece of silver is with a particular Battalion that Battalion is responsible for safe custody, the maintenance, care and insurance of the item. Insurance is coordinated centrally by Regimental Headquarters.

**Regimental Tie**

622. The Regimental Tie consists of two alternate three-quarter inch diagonal bands in the colours of the Regimental Stable Belt of rose and primrose. It is the formal Regimental Tie and replaces the previous Regimental Tie of dark blue with silver grenade.

**Regimental Colours**

623. The colours of the Regiment are rose and primrose. The nearest colours in paint in the British Standard Colours as issued by the British Standards Institution are:

- Rose: 1-025
- Primrose: 4-053

The registered colour mixes to produce the correct printing inks for our Regimental Colours are:

- Maroon: print tone ref 222
- Primrose: to get a 100% mix add 10% black, 18.5% magenta and 71.5% yellow.

Regimental and Battalion signboards are painted rose with primrose lettering. Noticeboards are in one or both of these colours. The Regimental Stable Belt, garter flashes, if worn, as appropriate, are to be produced in these colours. It should be noted that paint colours and Standard numbers change and that it may be necessary to negotiate with contractors to obtain the correct colours.

**Regimental Christmas Cards**

624. The Regimental Christmas card is selected and ordered by Regimental HQ on behalf of the whole Regiment.

**The Wolfe Society**

625. The Regiment has been granted membership of the society, in succession to XX, The Lancashire Fusiliers. Although it has antecedents going back to 1760/61, the Wolfe Society, as such, was formed in 1926 to perpetuate the memory of Maj Gen James Wolfe, of Quebec fame, one-time Commanding officer of the XX Foot.

**The Regimental Pullover**

626. The Regimental pullover is worn by all officers and warrant officers in the Regiment in barrack dress together with a tie and shoes, but without a stable belt. Regimental dress regulations contain the details of the occasions and types of dress when the pullover may be worn. The pullover is of military pattern with a ‘V’ neck and the colour is lovat green with appropriate badges of rank.
The Regimental Hackle Motif
627. The red and white hackle set above the Regimental cap badge is the motif which is approved for use on Battalion and Company stationery, posters and advertisements etc. It is also to be used on all recruiting material and is the official logo of the Regiment.
628. There is an optional “symbolic hackle” which suits more graphic designs such as sportswear.

Regimental Sport and PT Wear
629. The Regimental PT Top is to be in the colours of rose with primrose lettering stating Fusiliers across the front. Units can add personalized writing or imagery to the sleeves and back with written or emailed permission from RHQ.

630. Regimental sports kit is to be in the colours of St George with red on white for home strips and white on red for away strips. The Regimental Hackle Motif is to be used if a badge is required and the words “Fusiliers” or “The Fusiliers” to be printed when required. Full details of the individual sports Regimental Sports kits can be found at Annex B. The Regimental Sports Kit is to be used at Battalion level.

631. Regimental Sports Reps are to liaise with Ammo Co in producing the kits. The final design will then be signed off by RHQ.

632. Companies can produce their own individual sports kit for intercompany events.
ANNEX A TO CHAPTER 6

The Regimental Emblem in Full Colour

When it is desired to produce the Emblem in full colour it is to be:

a. St George:
In pale blue armour and helmet; three helmet plumes, the two outside plumes in red, the centre plume in blue; cloak in blue; face in natural; the horse in pale grey; saddle cloth in red; reins in gold; the lance and spurs in gold; the dragon in green. All on a white ground.

b. The Garter:
In dark blue, edged in gold; the buckle and spike and three eyelets in gold; the tongue edged in gold with a fleurs-de-lys in gold; lettering in gold with points between the words in gold.

c. The Laurel Wreath:
In green, with six clusters of leaves in green on each branch, each cluster having three leaves and the five lower clusters on each branch each having two berries in red on stalks; the stems of the two branches being crossed, with the stem of the left branch over the right, both in front of the tongue of the Garter above the fleurs- de-lys.

d. St Edward’s Crown:
In gold; the ermine lining of the cap resting on the top of the Garter; the velvet cap within the circlet is crimson; the gold circlet is jewelled with a sapphire between two emeralds, with two rubies showing at the edges; on the circlet the centre cross paty (heraldic cross) is in gold with a sapphire in the centre, the two halves of crosses paty at each end of the circlet have a ruby in the centre; the two fleurs-de-lys heads on the circlet are in gold; nine pearls are shown on each half of the complete arch and five pearls on the visible half of the other arch; the orb is in gold and surmounted by a cross paty gold.
CHAPTER 7
The Regimental and Traditional Days

St George’s Day - The Regimental Day
7.1. The Regimental Day is St George’s Day, 23 April, which is the anniversary of the birthday of the Regiment. It is also the day on which all our Battle Honours, in addition to those specifically commemorated on other days, are remembered.

7.2. Customs and practices observed on St George’s Day are shown at Annex A Chapter 7.

Traditional Days
7.3. Apart from the Regimental Day the days shown below are often observed since they were traditional days of the former Regiments.

- Gallipoli Day 25 April Annex B Chapter 7
- Albuhera Day 16 May Annex C Chapter 7
- Normandy Day 6 June Annex D Chapter 7
- Minden Day 1 August Annex E Chapter 7

7.4. In 2018 to commemorate 50 years of service by the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers to the Crown the Regimental Council agreed three additional Regimental days which commemorate recent campaigns.

- Middle East 28 February Annex F Chapter 7
- Northern Ireland 15 June Annex G Chapter 7
- Afghanistan 4 October Annex H Chapter 7

Historical and Regimental Notes
7.5. Historical and Regimental Notes appertaining to the days shown above are contained in the Annexures shown.

Observance in Battalions
7.6. At Commanding Officers’ discretion some appropriate Battalion functions may be arranged on these days, an appropriate dinner may be provided for the corporals and Fusiliers, and Officers’ and Sergeants’ Messes may hold dinners or other entertainments in the evening; in particular, the traditional Officers’ Minden Dinner is to be held if circumstances permit.

Special Orders of the Day
7.7. On these days the Routine Orders of all units in the Regiment are headed by a Special Order of the Day which is an extract from Regimental histories describing the part played in the battles, which they commemorate, by those concerned. Historical background notes from which extracts may be made, are at Annexures to this chapter (see para 7.3).
Press Notices
78. Notices inserted in the Press relating to the Regimental Day or to the Traditional days and to Regimental functions on them are to refer to the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers. ‘In Memoriam’ notices, whether in connection with these days or otherwise, are to refer to the Regiment or Battalion being commemorated by the notice.
ANNEX A TO CHAPTER 7

St George’s Day

7A.1. **St George’s Day** is marked normally by a ceremonial parade in the traditional form previously observed by the Fifth and the Wilhelmstahl Colour is authorised to be carried on parade on this day, by a Regular Battalion. The form of the parade in other Battalions is modified to omit this Colour. Likewise when Battalion commitments do not permit sufficient time to produce a full parade of the required standard Commanding Officers may adjust the format at their discretion. (Details of the full parade are at Annex A, Chapter 9).

7A.2. **Roses**: Red and white roses (artificial as necessary) are worn on St George’s Day by all ranks in uniform or in civilian clothes and the custom is normally extended to the families and all guests attending the parade (or the church parade) and the Warrant Officers’ and Sergeants’ Ball, if held in the evening on that day. The roses are worn, the red rose on the wearer’s right, behind and slightly to the right of the cap badge in the beret and the sealskin cap, on the left breast (above miniatures) in mess dress, and on the left lapel in civilian clothes.

7A.3. **The Colours** are garlanded with a wreath of red and white roses and are uncased throughout the day. The Drums and the Drum Major’s staff are garlanded with red and white roses on parade on this day.

7A.4. **Greetings**: Greetings cards are sent by Regimental Headquarters to all Battalions, Allied Regiments, Allied HM Ships, Allied RAF Squadron, other units and individuals concerned, both inside and outside the Regiment, on behalf of the Colonel of the Regiment. Greetings are also sent by signal to Battalions of the Regiment overseas. Commanding Officers may also send or exchange greetings within the Regiment.

7A.5. **Sunday Observance**: When St George’s Day falls on a Sunday, a church parade is usually the only ceremonial. Only the Queen’s and the Regimental Colours are carried to church on this occasion, and not the Wilhelmstahl Colour.

7A.6. **The Sunday nearest to St George’s Day**: It should be noted that when St George’s Day does not fall on a Sunday the Sunday nearest to St George’s Day may also coincide with Gallipoli Sunday (Para 7.3). In this case the holding of church parades and services on this Sunday in Battalions, is at the discretion of Commanding Officers. However, in Northumberland and Lancashire it is customary for both Regular and Territorial elements of the Regiment to give support to the Regimental Area Headquarters which will co-ordinate the arrangements on behalf of the Area Colonel concerned.
GALLIPOLI DAY

ANNEX B TO CHAPTER 7

Gallipoli Day

7B.1. On 25 April 1915, the beaches of the Gallipoli Peninsula were stormed by an Allied force in an attempt to knock Turkey out of the First World War and to turn the flank of the stalemated Western Front.

7B.2. The expedition moved to the Middle East full of a strange sense of exaltation; here was an almost sacred mission aimed at Constantinople and the ending of a terrible struggle. The young poet, Rupert Brooke, himself a member of the expedition, wrote:

‘Now, God be thanked Who has matched us with His hour’.

7B.3. The land attack was a sequel to a naval attempt to force the Dardanelles a month previously. This put the Turks on their guard, and under a German General they had redeployed their forces and improved their defences.

7B.4. 86 Brigade, a Fusilier Brigade consisting of the 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, 1st Battalions the Lancashire Fusiliers, Royal Munster Fusiliers and Royal Dublin Fusiliers, was the first to land on the Gallipoli Peninsula, to cover the disembarkation of the rest of 29 Division.

7B.5. Battalion Headquarters and two companies of the 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers sailed in HMS Implacable, the other two companies in a minesweeper. The Battalion had been allotted ‘X’ Beach, a narrow ribbon of sand about 200 yards long, with cliffs some 100 feet high rising steeply from the beach. The men rowed to the beach in the ship’s boats and covered by the fire of Implacable’s 12-inch guns, waded ashore when the boats grounded.

7B.6. Scrambling up the cliff, ‘W’ and ‘X’ Companies quickly captured the foremost Turkish trenches. ‘W’ and half ‘Z’ Companies were quickly then ordered to capture Hill 114, 1,000 yards away to their right, in order to join hands with the Lancashire Fusiliers who were landing at ‘W’ Beach.

7B.7. Hill 114 had been elaborately entrenched and was strongly defended, but after a stern fight the Fusiliers carried it at the point of the bayonet. Continuing their advance eastwards they met further strong opposition on the reverse side of the hill, but they eventually dislodged the Turks from their trenches and dug in for the night.

7B.8. The capture of Hill 114 turned the scale on ‘W’ Beach, and with linking of the two beaches a foothold was established on the peninsula.

7B.9. Meanwhile ‘X’ Company on the left was being heavily counter attacked but in the end they beat off the attacks and the position was consolidated. An official historian wrote ‘The success of the Royal Fusiliers at ‘X’ Beach must be set down as a particularly memorable exploit’.
7B.10. The Battalion’s casualties that day amounted to nearly half its strength, and included the Commanding Officer, the Second-in-Command, and all the Company Commanders.

7B.11. The 1st Battalion XX the Lancashire Fusiliers, were allotted ‘W’ Beach. This was a strip of deep, powdery sand about 350 yards long and 15 to 40 yards wide.

7B.12. The Battalion set sail in HMS Euryalus, except for ‘D’ Company, who were in HMS Implacable. At 4am they transferred to the ship’s cutters, which were first towed, then rowed by sailors to the beaches.

7B.13. At 5am the naval bombardment of the beaches began; there was no reply from the enemy. Shortly after 6am, the boats touched the shore, and immediately the Turks opened fire. Rifles, machine-guns and pom-poms kept up a ceaseless hail of shot. Many soldiers and sailors died in the boats; of those who struggled ashore through barbed-wire entanglements and deep, soft sand, few were unscathed. One much wounded Fusilier, struggling to get through the wire joked to a nearby officer: ‘Thou’st given me a bloody job’!

7B.14. ‘D’ Company, on the left flank, surprised the Turks, bayoneted the machine-gunners there, and relieved the pressure. The few remaining officers rallied the remainder of the Battalion, and they pressed on behind ‘D’ Company. Other Battalions linked up now from other landing places, and together, the high ground behind the beach was carried.

7B.15. The Turkish counter-attacks continued long after dark, but they were successfully beaten off. The cost was high; at the end of the day only 11 officers and 399 other ranks remained fit for duty.

7B.16. Six members of the Battalion were later awarded Victoria Crosses; Capt R R Willis, Capt C Bromley, Sgt A Richards, Sgt F E Stubbs (killed leading his platoon), LCpl J Grimshaw (for gallantry in signalling) and Pte W Keneally.

7B.17. Gen Sir Ian Hamilton, Commander of the expedition, ordered that ‘W’ Beach should be renamed ‘Lancashire Landing’. He wrote in his despatch:

‘...So strong, in fact, were the defences of ‘W’ Beach that the Turks may well have considered them impregnable, and it is my firm conviction that no finer feat of arms has ever been achieved by the British Soldier - or any other soldier - than the storming of these beaches from open boats on the morning of 25 April. The landing at ‘W’ Beach has been entrusted to the 1st Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers (Maj Bishop) and it was to the complete lack of the senses of danger or fear of this daring Battalion that we owe our astonishing success...’.

‘Gallantly led by their officers, the Fusiliers literally hurled themselves ashore, and fired at from right, left and centre, commenced hacking their way through the wire. A long line of men was at once mown down as by a scythe, but the remainder were not to be denied...’.
7B.18. Vice-Admiral de Roebeck, in his dispatch on the naval aspect of the operation wrote:

‘...It is impossible to exalt too highly the service rendered by the 1st Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers in the storming of the beaches; the dash and gallantry displayed was superb...’.

And HMS Euryalus signalled:

‘We are proud as can be to have had the honour to carry your splendid Regiment. We feel for you all in your great losses as if you were our own ship’s company but know the magnificent gallantry of your Regiment has made the name more famous than ever’.

7B.19. Gallipoli Sunday: The Sunday nearest 25 April is observed in Bury by the Regiment as the Annual Regimental Commemoration Sunday to commemorate ‘Lancashire Landing’ or more correctly ‘Landing at Helles’.
ANNEX C TO CHAPTER 7

Albuhera Day

7C.1. In 1811 Wellington’s forces were laying siege to the fortress of Badajoz on the frontier of Portugal and Spain. Marshal Soult, the French Commander in Southern Spain, brought a force of 24,000 men to relieve the garrison. The Allied force of 15,000 Spaniards, 12,000 Portuguese and 10,000 British soldiers took up a position at Albuhera to meet the French.

7C.2. On 16 May 1811 the French attacked. They surprised the Spaniards and threw them into utter confusion. The remaining British Regiments stood firm, but, being now greatly outnumbered by the French, were in dire straits. The only British reserve was the Fusilier Brigade, commanded by Sir William Myers of the Royal Fusiliers, and composed of the 1st and 2nd Battalions Royal Fusiliers and 1st Battalion the 23rd, or Royal Welch Fusiliers.

7C.3. ‘This,’ said Sir William Myers ‘will be a proud day for the Fusiliers.’- and a proud day it was. So fierce and determined was the Fusiliers’ attack that the French wavered and hesitated. The Fusiliers closed with the enemy and, as it was later recorded in history, ‘Nothing would stop that astonishing infantry’. The Fusilier Brigade captured the heights of Albuhera and history tells us that the French, ‘giving way like a loosened cliff, fled headlong down the ascent’. It is recorded of Albuhera that when the battle was won, ‘Fifteen hundred men, the remnants of 6,000 unconquerable British soldiers, stood triumphant on the fatal hill’.

7C.4. Of the Battle of Albuhera, perhaps the most treasured of the 7th Fusiliers Battle Honours, it was said: ‘Then was seen with what a strength and majesty the British soldier fights’.

7C.5. The British guns, lost earlier in the day, were recaptured by the Royal Fusiliers, and the Regimental Colour of The Buffs was recovered and restored to that Regiment.

7C.6. The losses at Albuhera were very heavy and the two Battalions were amalgamated, the staff of the 2nd Battalion going home to recruit a fresh Battalion. Sir William Myers was killed; Gen Cole and the three colonels, Ellis, Blakeney and Hawkshaw were all wounded.
7D.1. On 6 June 1944 the greatest amphibious operation in the history of British Arms was launched on the coast of Normandy, in north-west France. This was the beginning of the assault by the Allies on Hitler’s ‘Fortress Europe’. The aim was to liberate Western Europe from the German occupying forces.

7D.2. The Allied landing forces were under the Command of Gen Sir Bernard Montgomery, who had been an officer of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment (later the Royal Warwickshire Fusiliers) from 1908 to 1934 and who was subsequently promoted Field Marshal and became Colonel of the Regiment. The 3rd British Infantry Division landed on the left of the Allied forces, on ‘Queen’ Beach between Lion-sur-Mer and La Breche. 8 Brigade of the Division, which was the assault force, went ashore at 0625 hours. It was followed by 185 Brigade, which was to pass through 8 Brigade and advance south to seize Caen, nine miles inland. One of the three Battalions in 185 Brigade was the 2nd Battalion the Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

7D.3. The Battalion lost three landing craft by enemy fire during the final run in to the beach. By mid-morning on 6 June all four rifle companies were formed up under fire ready to advance south to clear the Brigade axis Hermanville - Beauville - Lebisey - Caen. Some German strong points, which were still holding out on the left flank and which were firing on the beaches, forced the plan to be changed. The Battalion was accordingly ordered to clear the villages to the east and south east, Coleville, Benouville and Blainville where these German posts were located. The first two villages were quickly cleared, and a company was left in Benouville to hold the two vital bridges over the River Orne. By the end of D Day, the Battalion had cleared the northern outskirts of Blainville, having advanced seven miles and incurred light casualties, four killed and 35 wounded.

7D.4. On D+1 the Battalion was ordered to extend the beachhead by capturing the village and the wood at Lebisey, which were on high ground immediately north of Caen and some 3,000 yards south west of the Battalion’s position at Blainville. Unknown to the Battalion or to 185 Brigade the village and the wood had been occupied in strength during the previous night by a Battalion of 125 Panzer Grenadiers of the 21st Panzer Division. In this attack, which was executed in daylight, by three companies only, the Battalion lost ten officers killed, including the Commanding Officer, and 144 other ranks. The Battalion reached and held the fringe of the wood, but despite a follow-up attack by the 1st Norfolks the objectives could not be secured and both Battalions were forced to withdraw.

7D.5. Lebisey was eventually captured a month later on 8 July, appropriately by the 2nd Battalion, which continued the next day to participate in the capture of Caen, at a total cost of six officers and 153 other ranks.
7D.6. The 2nd Battalion of the Regiment remained in the 3rd Division in 21 Army Group until the end of the war in Europe in May 1945, fighting from the Normandy beaches to 75 Kilometres North of Bremen. The 1/7th Battalion of the Regiment fought in Normandy with the 59th Division from June to the end of August 1944. In 1946, the Colonel of the Regiment ordered the observance of 6 June by the Regiment as Normandy Day to celebrate the Regiment’s part in the liberation of Western Europe.
Minden Day

7E.1. On 1 August 1759 the Battle of Minden was fought during the Seven Years' War. In this war Great Britain was allied with Prussia against France and Austria.

7E.2. Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, the Allied Army Commander, split his force and thus enticed the French Commander, Marshal Contades, with his superior forces, from the impregnable position before Minden. He then concentrated quickly and placed the British infantry with some Battalions of Hanoverians on the right of his line. The French outnumbered the Allies by over 10,000, were stronger in artillery and had 10,000 cavalry.

7E.3. The six British Regiments were deployed in two Brigades with 12th Foot (now the Royal Anglian Regiment), 37th Foot (the Royal Hampshire Regiment, now incorporated within the Princess of Wales’ Royal Regiment) and 23rd Foot (Royal Welch Fusiliers) in the leading Brigade under Maj Gen Waldegrave, the 20th Foot (later the Lancashire Fusiliers), 51st Foot (later the King’s Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, now the Rifles), 25th Foot (King’s Own Scottish Borderers) in the second Brigade under Maj Gen Kingsley (former Colonel of the 20th), with the Hanoverians on their left. The 20th were on the right of Kingsley’s Brigade which overlapped the leading Brigade on both flanks.

7E.4. As a result of a misunderstanding, the infantry advanced with drums beating towards the massed enemy cavalry. During the advance they were subjected to devastating artillery fire but, closing up their ranks, they repulsed at point blank range a cavalry charge. A second line of cavalry was destroyed by controlled volleys. Marshal Contades then deployed four Brigades of Saxon infantry with more artillery on the right flank of the two British Brigades. They were also thrown back in confusion by the British. A final attack by a fresh body of French cavalry broke through the right of the leading Brigade but foundered before the fire of the 20th.

7E.5. This was the final turning point of the battle, and but for the failure of the Allied cavalry under Lord George Sackville to exploit the victory, the French Army would have been annihilated.

7E.6. Contades bitterly remarked: ‘I never thought to see a single line of infantry break through three lines of cavalry ranked in order of battle and tumble them to ruin’.

7E.7. The price of victory was high and the 20th Foot lost 304 men and 17 officers killed or wounded. As a result, Prince Ferdinand issued the following orders:

‘Kingsley’s Regiment of the British Line, from its severe loss, will cease to do duty. Minden 2 August 1759’
‘Kingsley’s Regiment at its own request, will resume its portion of duty in the line. Minden 2 August 1759’

7E.8. Tradition has it that the British infantry wore in their hats, roses which they plucked on their way to battle and this is the background to the Regiment’s custom of wearing red and yellow roses in their hats and decorating the drums with them on Minden Day.

7E.9. The special traditional customs observed on Minden Day are shown at Appendix 1 to this Annex.
APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX E TO CHAPTER 7

Minden Day - 1 August

Traditional Customs

7E1.1. General: The anniversary of the Battle of Minden, 1 August 1759, in which the 20th Foot, later the Lancashire Fusiliers, took part, is observed by the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers in the manner described in paragraphs 7E1.4-7E1.6.

7E1.2. Greetings: Minden Greetings are sent on behalf of the Colonel of the Regiment to the Headquarters of the other five Regiments and the two Batteries of Artillery which took part in the battle. These are:

12th Foot; later the Suffolk Regiment, now the Royal Anglian Regiment. 23rd Foot; later the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, now the Royal Welsh.
25th Foot; later the King's Own Scottish Borderers, now the Royal Regiment of Scotland.
37th Foot; later the Royal Hampshire Regiment, now the Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment.
51st Foot; later the King’s Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, now the Rifles. Macbeau's and Phillip's Companies, 1st Battalion Royal Artillery; now 12 Minden Battery and 32 Minden Battery Royal Artillery, respectively.

7E1.3. The customs described below are observed in all Regular Battalions of the Regiment, and in other elements of the Regiment as far as their circumstances permit.

7E1.4. Minden Roses: To commemorate the plucking and wearing of roses by the British troops at Minden before being committed to the battle, all ranks wear red and yellow roses (artificial if necessary) in their headdress throughout the day. The roses are worn, the red on the wearer’s right, behind and slightly to the right of the cap badge in the beret and the sealskin cap, on the left breast (above miniatures) in mess dress and in the left lapel in civilian clothes. The Colours are uncased in the Officers' Mess throughout the day and the Regimental Colour is garlanded with a wreath of red and yellow roses. A ceremonial parade will not normally be held on this day. The Drums and the Drum Major’s staff are decorated with red and yellow roses and greenery. A wreath of red and yellow roses is placed over the portrait and the engraving of Lt Gen William Kingsley by whichever element of the Regiment has these in its possession. He was Colonel of the 20th Foot at the battle and commanded the Brigade of which the Regiment formed part.

7E1.5. Reveille: At Reveille the Corps of Drums plays the ‘Minden March’ through the Battalion lines, finishing in front of the Officers’ Mess. All officers living in the Mess rise to greet the Drums, and the PMC offers them refreshment on behalf of the Adjutant.
Northern Ireland (Op BANNER) Day - 15 June

7F1.1 In the Regiment’s 50th year the Regimental Council decided to mark the operational service and sacrifice of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers on Operation BANNER with a new Regimental day (15th June) which will be known as the Northern Ireland (Op BANNER) Day.

7F1.2 Operation BANNER was the operational name for the British Armed Forces’ operation in Northern Ireland from August 1969 to July 2007. Whilst a tri-service operation, the Army was the face of the support to the civil power throughout the Troubles, primarily consisting of support to the Royal Ulster Constabulary, and from November 2001 the Police Service of Northern Ireland. At the height of operations in the 1970s, there were about 28,000 British troops deployed. It was the longest continuous operation in the history of the British Army.

7F1.3 The Fusiliers’ first tour in Northern Ireland began on the 16th June 1970, and the Regiment’s last tour was a two-year residential tour of Belfast between 2003 and 2005. In all, the Regiment deployed 35 times on Operation BANNER. This equates to 21 years of Regimental service in support of the people of Northern Ireland and it is estimated that over 16,000 Fusiliers served during the period.

7F1.4 During Operation BANNER twenty-seven Fusiliers were killed and many injured whilst in Northern Ireland or by terrorist action in Great Britain.
Middle East Theatre (Op GRANBY and TELIC) Day - 28 February

7G1.1 Since its formation in 1968 the Regiment has served in the Middle Eastern Theatre on two wars, Operation GRANBY, the liberation of Kuwait from Iraqi forces and Operation TELIC, the invasion of Iraq and subsequent stabilisation operations. In the Regiment’s 50th year the Regimental Council decided to mark the operational service and sacrifice of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers in the Middle Eastern theatre with a new Regimental Day (28th February) which will be known as the Middle East Theatre (Operation GRANBY and Operation TELIC) Day.

Operation GRANBY

7G1.2 Operation GRANBY was the operational name given to the British military operations during the 1991 Gulf War whose aim was to liberate Kuwait after the Iraqi invasion in August 1990. In all 53,462 members of the British Armed Forces were deployed during the conflict.

7G1.3 The Third Battalion, the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers deployed on Operation GRANBY from its barracks in Deilinghofen, Germany in the autumn of 1990 and by New Year’s Day were complete in Saudi Arabia. On the 17th January 1991, following the Iraqi refusal to comply to the United Nations deadline to withdraw its forces from Kuwait Operation DESERT STORM begun with the Air campaign. After intensive build up training, the Land Campaign began on the 24th February and by 0800hrs 28th February was complete with the Iraqi agreement to a ceasefire. During the 97 hours of the Land battle the Fusilier Battlegroup had advanced 350 kilometres from the Saudi border to the northern approaches to Kuwait City.

7G1.4 During Operation GRANBY six Fusiliers were killed alongside three Privates from the Queen’s Own Highlanders, who were attached to C Company in a ‘friendly fire’ incident. A further Fusilier was killed whilst training immediately after the cessation of hostilities. Subsequently the Regiment was awarded the battle Honour Gulf 1991 which appears on the Regimental Colour.

Operation TELIC

7G1.5 Operation Op TELIC was the operational name under which all of the United Kingdom's military operations in Iraq were conducted between the start of the Invasion of Iraq on 19 March 2003 and the withdrawal of the last remaining British forces on 22 May 2011. The bulk of the mission ended on 30 April 2009.

7G1.6 The First Battalion, the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers deployed on Operation TELIC in February 2003 as part of 1 (UK) Armoured Division which was involved in operations in southern Iraq around and in the city of Basra. They were instrumental in the capture of Basra and then the subsequent
stabilisation operations. Following the defeat of Iraqi forces and the removal of Saddam Hussein, the Coalition Forces continued to mount stabilisation and support operations in Iraq until 2011. The First Battalion conducted a further two six-month deployments in 2005/6 and in 2008. The Second Battalion also deployed company sized reinforcement groups whilst based in Belfast and Cyprus between 2005/8. During Operation TELIC four Fusiliers were killed and there were numerous injured.

7G1.7 It should not go unmentioned that many officers and soldiers from the Regiment, both Regular and Reserve, deployed as individual reinforcements to other units and HQs on many occasions throughout Operation TELIC. Subsequently the Regiment was awarded the battle Honour Iraq 2003 which appears on the Regimental Colour
ANNEX H TO CHAPTER 7

Afghanistan (Operation HERRICK) Day - 4 October

7H1.1 In the Regiment’s 50th year the Regimental Council has decided to mark the operational service and sacrifice of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers on Operation HERRICK with a new Regimental Day (4th October) which will be known as the Afghanistan (Operation HERRICK) Day.

7H1.2 Operation HERRICK was the operational name for all British military operations in Afghanistan from 2002 to the end of combat operations in 2014. It consisted primarily of the UK’s contribution to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), along with some support to the US-led Operation ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF). From 2006 the focus was on counter-insurgency operations against the Taliban, in Helmand Province in southern Afghanistan. At the height of the campaign in Helmand Province, there were 137 UK bases and approximately 9,500 UK troops stationed there. Increasingly, they fought alongside the fledgling Afghan forces, engaging the full spectrum from high-intensity combat to stabilisation operations, in order to help give the Afghan people a safe environment to rebuild their country.

7H1.3 The Fusiliers’ first tour in Afghanistan was in 2006-2007, when members of the 2nd Battalion deployed on several occasions to Helmand Province, as part of the Theatre Reserve Battalion (TRB). This included A Company’s defence of the Northern Helmand town of Nowzad in the summer of 2006, and C Company’s deployment to Sangin the following year. Fusiliers were also deployed to Kajaki and Musa Qala during this period. From March to October 2009 the 2nd Battalion deployed as a Battalion on Op HERRICK 10. The Battalion was split over several locations. A Company was attached to 2RIFLES Battlegroup (BG) in Sangin, with troops in Forward Operating Base (FOB) NOLAY and FOB JACKSON. The 2nd Battle Group was deployed to Musa Qala, with BG HQ in the District Centre and B Company deployed to the North in Patrol Base (PB) WOQAB, close to the enemy frontline. This deployment took place over the most dangerous period for British troops in Afghanistan. Sadly, seven members of the Battalion, all from A Company, were killed during the tour.

7H1.4 From May to October 2013, the 1st Battalion deployed on Op HERRICK 18. The Battalion was based primarily in Main Operating Base (MOB) PRICE, alongside their Bosnian and Danish comrades, with elements deployed forward to PB LASHKAR GAR DURAI. The Battalion conducted stabilisation operations, as well as deliberate strike operations, as it sought to provide security and stability for the people and legitimate government of Helmand Province.

7H1.5 It should not go unmentioned that many officers and soldiers from the Regiment deployed as individual attachments to other units and HQs during Operation HERRICK.

7H1.6 During Operation HERRICK eight Fusiliers were killed and many injured whilst on operations in Afghanistan.
CHAPTER 8

Regimental Records

The Regimental Journal: The Fusilier
8.1. The Regimental Journal is ‘The Fusilier, the Journal of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers’. It is sent to the publisher by December and distributed in the following late February or early March. Its objects are to chronicle current Regimental events, to provide an historical record, and to serve as a link between the serving element of the Regiment, past members of the Regiments, and with friends of the Regiment. It is also the medium for keeping the whole Regiment informed of developments and for publishing information of general Regimental interest.

The Regimental Archives
8.2. The Regimental Archives are held by Regimental Headquarters and the Fusiliers Museum in Bury.

The Regimental History
8.3. Regimental records, archives and photographs are held at RHQ.

The Regimental Library
8.4. Regimental Headquarters holds a library of military books donated by members and ex members of the Regiment, including histories of the former Regiments, from which books may be borrowed by members of the Regiment.

Fusilier Newsletter
8.5. The Fusilier Newsletter is published monthly using email by RHQ to update readers. It is distributed to past Council members, former Commanding Officers, to officers serving away from Battalions and to those whose e-mail addresses are held by RHQ. It also goes to a number of civic supporters across the four Regimental areas.

Regimental Victoria Cross Winners
8.6. The Victoria Cross, instituted in 1856 by Queen Victoria, is awarded to members of the Commonwealth Armed Forces for a conspicuous act of bravery. The 55 members of the four antecedent Regiments who have been recipients of this ‘the highest award for valour’ are shown at Annex A Chapter 8.

Regimental Medal and Certificate of Merit
8.7. The Regimental Medal and Certificate of Merit are awarded by the Colonel after discussion by the Regimental Council. There are usually no more than one and possibly two issued annually and they are presented either on St George’s Day or at the Fusilier Gathering. The honour is designed for long service meritorious members of the Regimental Association and only very exceptionally will serving members of the Regiment be considered for this honour. The roll of holders for the medal is shown at Annex B to Chapter 8.
## ANNEX A TO CHAPTER 8

### Recipients of the Victoria Cross

#### Royal Northumberland Fusiliers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date of Action</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sgt Grant</td>
<td>24 September 1857</td>
<td>Lucknow</td>
<td>1st Battalion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>During the action at Alumbagh Lucknow, Sgt Grant, under intense enemy fire carried a severely wounded Private to safety.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pte McManus</td>
<td>26 September 1857</td>
<td>Lucknow</td>
<td>1st Battalion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>One of nine men besieged in a house in Lucknow by Sepoys. He maintained heavy fire against the enemy and then rushed into the street and saved the life of a captain from the 1st Madras Fusiliers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pte McHale</td>
<td>2 October 1857</td>
<td>Lucknow</td>
<td>1st Battalion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>During the siege of the Residency he was involved in extremely heavy hand to hand fighting, and was responsible for repulsing several Sepoy attacks by skilful use of his bayonet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCpl Bryan</td>
<td>9 April 1917</td>
<td>Arras, France</td>
<td>25th (Tyneside (Vimy Ridge) Irish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Tyneside (Vimy Ridge) Irish) Battalion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Despite being wounded he went forward alone and silenced an enemy machine gun which was causing considerable casualties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pte Sykes</td>
<td>19 April 1917</td>
<td>Arras, France</td>
<td>27th (Service) Battalion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ernest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Under incessant machine gun fire he went and retrieved four wounded comrades. Then he went forward a fifth time to bandage those badly wounded who could not be evacuated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2Lt Youll</td>
<td>15 June 1918</td>
<td>Asiago, Italy</td>
<td>1st Battalion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Scott</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(att 11th Service Battalion)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Commanding a patrol which came under heavy fire he sent his men back to safety and remained to inflict heavy losses on the enemy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Battalion Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2Lt Johnson</td>
<td>14 October 1918</td>
<td>Wez Macquart, France (att 36th Bn)</td>
<td>After repelling frequent counter-attacks he delayed the enemy advance and when he was eventually ordered to retire, he returned three times to evacuate wounded soldiers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pte Wood</td>
<td>28 October 1918</td>
<td>Casa Van, Italy</td>
<td>He infiltrated an enemy machine gun nest and caused three officers and 160 men to surrender.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt Jackman</td>
<td>25 November 1941</td>
<td>El Duda, 1st Battalion Barnard Western Desert</td>
<td>Commanding a machine gun company in the tank attack at El Duda ridge. When the tanks were held up by enemy fire he secured the right flank then standing up in front of his truck he led his men between the tanks and the guns to secure the left flank. He was killed in the latter part of the action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maj Cain</td>
<td>19-25 September 1944</td>
<td>Arnhem 5th Fusiliers (att 2nd Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment)</td>
<td>During the Battle of Arnhem he commanded a rifle company which was cut off from the Battalion for six days. Suffering from wounds he beat off attack after attack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Warwickshire Regiment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pte Vickers</td>
<td>25 September 1915</td>
<td>Hulloch, France 2nd (Regular) Battalion</td>
<td>Cutting gaps in wire ahead of his Company in daylight under fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt Col Henderson</td>
<td>25 January 1917</td>
<td>Elers Delaval Kut, 9th (Service) Mesopotamia Battalion</td>
<td>Despite being wounded, led the Battalion into attack under heavy fire. He died the same day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt Phillips</td>
<td>25 January 1917</td>
<td>Kut, 9th (Service) Mesopotamia Battalion</td>
<td>Recovering wounded CO (Henderson) back to own lines under fire.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pte Hutt
Arthur 4 October 1917 Poelcapelle, 7th (Territorial) Belgium Battalion
Acted as Platoon Commander, captured enemy position and brought in wounded under fire.

Capt Gribble
Julian Royds 23 March 1918 Beaumetz, France 10th (Service) Battalion
The ‘Stand fast Captain’. Held on with his company until overwhelmed, allowing remainder of Brigade to withdraw.

LCpl Amey
William 4 November 1918 Faubourg Soyer, 1/8th Territorial France Battalion
Single handedly captured enemy strong points and took prisoners (on three separate occasions).

Royal Fusiliers

Pte Norman
William 19 December 1854 Crimea 7th Regiment
Whilst a sentry he took two Russian prisoners.

Pte Hughes
Matthew 7 June 1855 Crimea 7th Regiment
Carried ammunition and recovered wounded under fire.

Capt Jones
Henry Mitchell 7 June 1855 Crimea 7th Regiment
Severely wounded, led resistance to repeated enemy attacks.

Lt Hope
William 18 June 1855 Crimea 7th Regiment
Attempted to save the life of his Adjutant under heavy fire.

Assistant Surgeon Hale
Thomas Egerton 8 September 1855 Crimea 7th Regiment
Saved and recovered many wounded men under fire.

Pte Ashford
Thomas Elsdon 16 August 1880 Kandahar The Royal Fusiliers
Rescued wounded comrade under heavy fire. ‘The Postman’s VC’.

Capt Fitzclarence
Charles 14 October 1899 Mafeking The Royal Fusiliers
Defeated vastly superior enemy forces although surrounded.
Lt Dease
Maurice James 23 August 1914 Mons 4th Battalion
Although severely wounded he kept machine gun in action enabling rest of
Battalion to retire.
(First VCs of First World War).

Pte Godley
Sidney Frank 23 August 1914 Mons 4th Battalion
Helped Lt Dease keep machine gun in action and resupplied with ammunition under
heavy fire. (First VCs of First World War).

Lt Dartnell
Wilbur Taylor 3 September 1915 East Africa 25th Battalion
Wounded and under evacuation returned to care for other wounded despite
knowing he would be killed.

Capt The Rev Mellish
Edward Noel 27-29 March 1916 St Eloi, Ypres Attached to
Royal Fusiliers
Continually cared for wounded under fire.

Sgt Palmer
Fredrick William 16-17 February 1917 East Miraumont 22nd Battalion
All officers killed. Commanded company attack against very strong enemy.

Cpl Jarratt
George 3 May 1917 Roeux 8th Battalion
Deliberately took grenade blast to shield wounded comrades.

Sgt Molyneux
John 9 October 1917 Ypres 2nd Battalion
Led attack against superior force under machine gun fire. Took 30 prisoners.

Lt Col Elliott-Cooper
Neville Bowes 30 November 1917 Cambrai 8th Battalion
Wounded and unarmed led counter attack which forced enemy to retire.

Capt Gee
Robert 30 November 1917 Cambrai 2nd Battalion
Taken prisoner, killed one guard and escaped. Formed ad hoc force and led
successful attack.

Pte Stone
Walter 30 November 1917 Cambrai 3rd Battalion
attached 17th Battalion
Remained alone on out post duty sending information back.
**LCpl Robertson**  
Charles Graham  
8 March 1918  
Menin Road  
10th Battalion  
Although cut off remained at post killing many enemy.

**Cpl Sullivan**  
Arthur Percy  
10 August 1919  
North Russia  
45th Battalion  
Jumped into swamp and rescued four comrades.

**Sgt Pearse**  
Samuel George  
29 August 1919  
North Russia  
45th Battalion  
Cut enemy wire while exposed and under heavy fire.

**Lancashire Fusiliers**

**Capt Bromley**  
Cuthbert  
25 April 1915  
Gallipoli  
1st Battalion  

**Capt Willis**  
Richard Raymond  
25 April 1915  
Gallipoli  
1st Battalion  

**Sgt Richards**  
Alfred Joseph  
25 April 1915  
Gallipoli  
1st Battalion  

**Sgt Stubbs**  
Frank Edward  
25 April 1915  
Gallipoli  
1st Battalion  

**Cpl Grimshaw**  
John Elisha  
25 April 1915  
Gallipoli  
1st Battalion  

**Pte Keneally**  
William  
25 April 1915  
Gallipoli  
1st Battalion  

Three Companies and the Headquarters of the Battalion, when landing on W Beach, were met by a very deadly fire from hidden machine guns which caused a large number of casualties. The survivors, however, rushed up and cut the wire entanglements notwithstanding the terrific fire from the enemy and after overcoming supreme difficulties, the cliffs were gained, and the position maintained. As a result of this action, Capt C Bromley, Capt R R Willis, Sgt A J Richards, Sgt F E Stubbs, Cpl J E Grimshaw and Pte W Keneally were elected for the award.

**Pte Lynn**  
John  
2 May 1915  
Ypres  
2nd Battalion  
During gas attack, moved his machine gun and checked the advance of the enemy.
Pte Hutchinson
James 28 June 1916 Somme 2/5th Battalion
During an attack on the enemy killed two sentries and cleared two of the traverses. Covered retirement on own initiative despite heavy fire.

Lt Col Best-Dunkley
Bertram 31 July 1917 Ypres 2/5th Battalion
Rallied his men and personally led his Battalion until all objectives were gained.

Sgt Lister
Joseph 9 October 1917 Ypres 1st Battalion
Captured enemy machine gun position in pill box and caused 100 of the enemy to surrender.

2Lt Cassidy
Bernard 28 March 1918 Arras 2nd Battalion
Matthew
Held his position as ordered despite overwhelming enemy numbers and artillery fire.

2Lt Schofield
John 9 April 1918 Givenchy 2/5th Battalion
In two actions he attacked superior enemy forces and captured 143 prisoners.

LCpl Halliwell
Joel 27 May 1918 Muscourt 11th Battalion
Under heavy fire rescued 11 men from No Man’s Land using a captured enemy horse.

LSgt Smith
Edward 21-23 August 1918 Somme 1/5th Battalion
Single handed captured enemy machine gun post. Later led a counter attack to secure line.

Acting Sgt Colley
Harold John 24 August 1918 Somme 10th Battalion
Rallied his men and prevented enemy from breaking through the line.

Pte Lester
Frank 12 October 1918 Somme 10th Battalion
Voluntarily sought and then killed enemy sniper who was preventing his party from leaving a captured house.

Sgt Clarke
James 2-4 November 1918 Sambre-Oise Canal 15th Battalion
Captured seven enemy machine guns and many prisoners. Led attack against the enemy guns.
Acting Lt Col Marshall
John Neville 4 November 1918 Sambre-Oise Canal 16th Battalion
Under intense fire, personally organised repairs to a bridge. When repaired led his men in an attempt to cross but was killed doing so.

Fus Jefferson
Francis Arthur 16 May 1944 Cassino 2nd Battalion
Under own initiative, seized a PIAT gun and under heavy fire knocked out an enemy tank. He then attempted to attack a second tank but it withdrew before he came in range.
### ANNEX B TO CHAPTER 8

**Roll of Honour for those in receipt of the Regimental Medal and Certificate of Merit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr J Brackley (Jim)</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Lancashire Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr TL Hewitson (Tommy)</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Northumberland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr J Whitmore (Jack)</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr A Mayle (Albert)</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr H Wroe (Harry)</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Lancashire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr JH Brown (John)</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Warwickshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr P Dye MSM (Pat)</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Warwickshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr D Laverick (Dennis)</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Lancashire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr DC Jones (Don)</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Warwickshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr B Hickman (Bill)</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr E Wightman (Edward)</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Northumberland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr J Charters (James)</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Northumberland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr W Halford (William)</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Warwickshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr G Hamilton (George)</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Northumberland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr RJ Robinson (Drummie)</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>London (SE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr T Crowley (Terry)</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>London (SE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr HE Smith BEM (Ted)</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Warwickshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr J Ashworth (Jack)</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Lancashire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr F Baker (Fred)</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>London</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr K Lord (Kenneth)</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WO2 D Birch (Dave)</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Band Permanent Staff Instructor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr A Page (Albert)</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Warwickshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt D Samways (Dennis)</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Regimental Recruiting Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr D Reynolds (David)</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Northumberland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr N Gregory (Neil)</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Warwickshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr K Boden (Keith)</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Lancashire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr AG Reed (George)</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WO2 J Icke (John)</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>41 years continuous Regimental service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr T Sprayson (Tony)</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Lancashire Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr R Wilson (Robert)</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Northumberland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sgt G Hall (Gary)</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Bosun The Fusilier yacht for 18 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev GHN Parsons (George)</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr P Clegg (Peter)</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Lancashire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr J Scotson BEM (John)</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Lancashire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr J Pound (Jimmy)</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Warwickshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr JEG Stephens (Jack)</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr R Owen (Ron)</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Lancashire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr A Noble (Alan)</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Lancashire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr P Martin (Paddy)</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>London (Colchester)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr T Harrop (Tony)</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Lancashire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr J Cochrane (John)</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Lancashire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr C Williamson (Colin)</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Lancashire</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mr E Pickup (Elwyn) 2011  Lancashire
Mr J Strachan 2012  Northumberland
Sgt Monaghan 2012  Regimental recruiter
Sgt Watkinson 2012  Regimental recruiter
Mr S Humphries (Steven) 2014  Northern Ireland
Mr K Whelan (Kevin) 2014  Warwickshire, Central Branch
Mr I Scholes (Ian) 2014  Northern Ireland
Mr G Woods (Graham) 2014  Northern Ireland
Mr A Hyde (Adrian) 2014  Warwickshire, Central Branch
Mr C Tilley (Clifford) 2014  Long-time servant to the Regiment
Mr K Bowman (Kevin) 2014  Warwickshire, Central Branch
Mr S Fitt (Steven) 2014  Lancashire
Mr T Bailey (Tom) 2014  Lancashire
Maj (Retd) G Heron (Graeme) TD 2015  Northumberland
Mrs J Hindshaw (Jennifer) 2015  Lancashire
Mr R Whitewood (Raymond) 2015  London
Mr WH Gardener (Bill) 2016  London
Mr C Davies (Charles) 2016  Lancashire
Mr L Fereday 2016  Lancashire
Mrs CM Brookes (Catherine) 2016  Lancashire
WO1 SM McGarr (Mac) 2016  Lancashire
Mr E Walsh (Eric) 2017  Northumberland
Mr D Platt (David) 2017  Lancashire
Mr RC Barnes (Cornel) MBE 2017  Bandmaster Warwickshire Volunteer Band
Mr P Manuel (Paul) 2018  Northern Ireland
Mr C Hyland (Chris) 2018  Northern Ireland
Mr M Taylor (Mick) 2018  Northern Ireland Remembered Dinner
Mrs S Taylor (Susan) 2018  Northern Ireland Remembered Dinner
Mr P Fazakerley (Pete) 2018  Lancashire
Mr DE Nicholson (Douglas) 2018  Northumberland
Mr I Thompson (Leslie) 2018  Northumberland
CHAPTER 9
Parades and Assemblies – Procedures

General
9.1. The one parade unique to the Regiment is that inherited from the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers to be held on St George’s Day. All other parades and assemblies conform with the general instructions in the manual for ‘Ceremonial in the Army’. Consequently, this chapter contains only guidance to establish a Regimental uniformity where the manual leaves procedures to the discretion of the Regiment.

Regimental and Battalion Parade Title
9.2. Commanding Officers and other officers Commanding a Regiment or Battalion Parade are to use the title ‘Fusiliers’.

The Regimental Mascot
9.3. The Antelope wears livery bearing the insignia of the Regiment. On ceremonial parades the Regimental Mascot, the Antelope, if it is present in its Regimental livery and attended by its two handlers in Regimental full dress, leads the Regiment or a Battalion on parade, preceding the ceremonial pioneers and the Band and Drums. The Antelope and its handlers take station on parade in front of the Commanding Officer and lead the Regiment or Battalion in the march past, in the advance in review order and in marching off parade.

The Regimental Ceremonial Pioneers
9.4. Four corporals selected by the Commanding Officer for their proficiency, acting as ceremonial pioneers, wearing white buckskin aprons and gauntlets and carrying ceremonial steel axes, marching in line, lead the Regiment or a Battalion on parade, preceding the Band and Drums and following the Regimental Mascot, if the latter is present. The Ceremonial Pioneers take station beside the saluting base throughout the parade.

St George’s Day Parade
9.5. The order of the Ceremonial Parade to be held on the Regimental Day is at Annex A Chapter 9.

St George’s Day Ball
9.6. The procedure for the marching in and marching out of the Colours which are traditionally, in keeping with the customs inherited from the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, lent to the Warrant Officers’ and Sergeants’ Mess for their St George’s Ball are at Annex B Chapter 9.

Beating Retreat
**Remembrance Sunday**

98. The customs and practices for the Remembrance Sunday parade vary in each Regimental Area and from town to town within the areas. It must, however, be remembered that the aim of the parade is to honour the dead of both the Regiment and our former Regiments who have given their lives in the service of the Regiment.

99. Following the example set by the Sovereign, at the Cenotaph in Whitehall, Colours should not be on parade and there should be no general salute or inspection of those on parade since these distract from the aim of the parade.

**Colours in Church**

910. The procedure for laying Colours on the altar at Church are shown at Annex D to this Chapter.

**Fusilier Gathering**

911. The outline procedure for the Fusilier Gathering is shown at Annex E to this chapter.
The St George’s Day Parade

9A.1. This format has been adopted from the traditional form published in previous editions of the Handbook, but there is no inclusion of ‘change arms’ on the march which will be necessary on a parade of this length and significance.

9A.2. On St George’s Day, provided this shall not fall on a Sunday, Good Friday or Easter Monday, both the Queen’s Colour and the Regimental Colour will be trooped (and the Drummer’s Colour will be carried on parade).

9A.3. All ranks will wear a red and a white rose with the red rose on the right. Colours will bear wreaths of red and white roses and drums and the Drum Major’s staff will be garlanded with red and white roses.

Parade Requirements

9A.4. The Battalion will be told off into four companies, by the RSM, each of not less than 48 rank and file, and never more than 72. No 1 Company will be escort to the Colours and will normally be the Champion Company. If this is not possible, it will then be composed of the smartest men in the Battalion.

9A.5. Two colour sergeants or sergeants will be detailed as Standard Bearers for the saluting base and four Fusiliers as saluting base sentries.

9A.6. Two colour sergeants and two Fusiliers as sentries, will be detailed for the Colour escort. (One drummer, normally the youngest in the Corps of Drums, will be detailed to carry the Drummer’s Colour.)

9A.7. One warrant officer and sufficient files to provide a spacing of one man for every 9.14 metres will be detailed as ground keepers.

9A.8. The Standard Bearers, saluting base sentries, (drummer carrying the Drummer’s Colour), and the four corner ground keepers will wear scarlet. The Band and Drums will wear Full Dress.

9A.9. The Drum Major is responsible for uncasing the Queen’s and the Regimental Colours and for handing them over to the Regimental Sergeant-Major. He will likewise be responsible for receiving the Colours back into the officers’ mess.

9A.10. One Regimental policeman will be detailed for duty at the flagpole in rear of the saluting base.

The Assembly

9A.11. During the 15-minute period before the commencement of the parade the Band and Drums, or if no Band available, the Corps of Drums, will play Assembly music.
9A.12. Seventeen minutes before the parade begins, the flagpole orderly will, on orders from the Adjutant, break out the Regimental Flag. On the flag being broken out, the buglers under a non-commissioned officer will march to the centre of the parade ground, mark time and halt facing the saluting base. Then on a signal from the Adjutant sound the ‘Advance’.

9A.13. Immediately ‘Advance’ is sounded, Band and Drums, or if no Band available, the Corps of Drums, playing, will march to the centre of the parade ground. The ground keepers and Standard Bearers will march on parade at the same time and take up positions. The buglers will take up their positions at the rear of the band, or normal position if no Band available.

9A.14. The Band and Drums, or if no Band available, the Corps of Drums, will then form a circle and continue to play the Assembly music. On conclusion of this they will march off parade.

**Colour Party**

9A.15. The Colour Party will march on the parade ground as soon as the Band and Drums have formed a circle. They will halt at a point approximately two companies distance from the left of the line and at right angles to it, their front inwards.

9A.16. The Regimental Sergeant Major will carry the Colours on to parade on his shoulders and be flanked by the colour sergeants, the sentries marching in rear, all with bayonets fixed.

9A.17. On halting on the prescribed place, the sentries will come up into line and the Regimental Sergeant Major will take one pace forward and turn about. He will order the colour sergeant to ground arms and the sentries to shoulder arms. He will then hand over the Colours to the colour sergeants, salute and march off parade.

9A.18. The sentries will then commence their beat. Having sloped arms, they will turn outwards, march turning inwards after 11 paces and outwards again when three paces from the Colours. They will invariably turn inwards, and their movements must correspond.

9A.19. Sentries will comply with the orders given to the Battalion as soon as it comes on parade.

9A.20. The right file of the Colour Company will provide the sentries. They will resume their places when the right guide and marker close two paces to the right. The sergeants passing by the right flank will take post in rear of the escort and cover the third and fourth file.

**The March On**

9A.21. As soon as the Band and Drums, or if no Band available, the Corps of Drums, have reformed off parade after completing the Assembly music, the Battalion will march on, bayonets fixed, led by (The Regimental Mascot) and the ceremonial pioneers who will take post as saluting base sentries.
9A.22. The Band will march to a position and will be formed up in front of the right of line and at right angles to it, facing inwards and opposite the Colours. The Drums will be formed up on the left of the line, facing inwards and a short distance in front of the Colours (with the Drummer’s Colour in the centre of the front rank of side drummers). If no Band is available, then the Corps of Drums are to take up the Position of the Band.

9A.23. The Band and Drums will play ‘The Standard of St George’. 9A.24. The Regimental Sergeant Major will order:

- Battalion Halt
- Battalion will advance . . .
- Turn Shoulder Arms
- Form Two Ranks
- In Open Order Inwards
- Dress Eyes Front
- Tell off by Companies

**No 1 Company Escort for the Colour**

9A.25. He will then hand over the parade to the Adjutant. He will take up his position in rear of the right supernumerary of No 2 Company.

9A.26. The Adjutant will take command and order:  

- All warrant officers and sergeants commanding companies and the sergeant on the left of the line will slope arms observe the regulation pause then take one and a half paces forward and Recover commanding Arms.
- Supernumeraries will then take their places in line.

- Quick March  
  Warrant officers and sergeants will step off together. When near the saluting base they will await the command ‘Inwards Turn’.

- Inwards Turn  
  The warrant officer or sergeant in the centre will halt, slope arms and turn about. The remainder will turn inwards and as they reach the centre half turn together inwards in pairs having first sloped arms.
9A.27. The Drums will play ‘Cappy’ during the march to the front but will cease playing before the command ‘inwards turn’.

Shoulder Arms   Companies, warrant officers and sergeants.
Stand at Ease   Commanding companies will comply.

9A.28. The Drums will now beat the assembly. On the first beat of the bass drum, the officers for duty will come to attention, in their position in rear of the saluting base. They will then turn outwards and march to positions three paces apart and in front of the line of warrant officers and non-commissioned officers. On reaching their places, they will halt on the last beat of the bass drum, turn inwards, draw swords and stand at ease.

9A.29. There will be a captain and two subaltern officers with No 1 Company and one officer with the three remaining companies, a subaltern being in command of No 2 Company. (Drummer’s Colour takes post at the Saluting Base.)

9A.30. The Drums playing ‘The Grand Duchess’ will march across the parade (till reaching the centre of the line when they will mark time). The Drummer carrying the Drummer’s Colour will then lead on until one pace in front of the Drum Major where he will turn to his left and march through the centre of the line of officers and warrant officers. The warrant officer or sergeant in the centre will take a pace to the right rear to allow the drummer to pass and then take up his original position. The drummer will then halt when level with the left front of the saluting base facing the line. The drums will then continue their march, passing through the intervals of the band and counter marching, the side and bass drummer taking station in front of the band and the flute players in rear.

Officers, warrant officers and NCOs take Post.

9A.31. Line Attention Slope Arms The Adjutant will hand over the parade to the Second in Command and march off parade taking up position on the left of the Saluting Base.

9A.32. The Second in Command will then order: Officers, warrant officers, and noncommissioned officers Outwards Turn All comply, the officers recovering their swords and the warrant officers their rifles after completing the turn.

Take Post in Front of your respective companies - Quick March All step off together, halt opposite their proper posts in line, officers carry swords on halting and warrant officers slope arms. All turn inwards and face the line.
To your companies, All step off on the command. Recover swords and the rifles on the second and fourth paces. Warrant officers will mark time on reaching their correct places and officers when six paces from the line. Supernumeraries shoulder arms, turn about, march four paces to their rear in slow time and mark time.

Halt Halt. Come to the carry with swords and the shoulder with rifles.

About Turn On completion of the About Turn warrant officers and supernumeraries are to slope arms to conform to the remainder of the parade.

9A.33. Band and Drums play the following music during this phase:

**Slow March - Scipio**

**Band and Drums**

**Inspection**

9A.34. The Second in Command will order:

**Line Shoulder Arms**

**Officers inspect your Companies**

Officers turn to their right, stepping off together and march to the right of their companies, when they wheel, and march down the front rank and back down the rear rank. This is a normal drill movement. Right and left guides of companies make way together to allow officers to pass through front ranks. On completion officers march back together and halt at their correct position in front of line.

**Troop**

9A.35. Troop

This order will be repeated by the Drum Major. The bass drummer will give one beat, The Band and Drums will then play a pause note which will be cut off by the Bandmaster’s baton. The whole will then slow march to the tune ‘St George’, passing through the Colours and counter-marching when the rear of the drums reaches the Colours.

9A.36. The Band and Drums will break into quick time. Quick March ‘The Old and Bold’ when their rear rank is clear of the Colours. They will counter-march at the far end of the parade ground and halt with the first rank of the drummers in line with the left guide of No 1 Company. The left hand side drummer will then march forward and halt in line with the Drum Major and play the Drummers Call. On the first beat of the call, the Captain of No 1 Company and the Lieutenant of No 2 Company will turn inwards and stepping off together, change places,
passing left arm to left arm. At the same time the Regimental Sergeant Major will take post, sword drawn, four paces in rear of the centre file of No 1 Company.

9A.37. The Second in Command will order:

- Escort for the Colours
- In close order left dress
- Slope arms
- Remainder stand at ease

No 1 Company complies.

9A.38. The Escort Commander will order:

- This order will be given when 39 paces have been taken.
- By the left Quick March
- Change direction left
- Left Form

- Forward
- By the right

- Halt

- Shoulder Arms

- In Open Order

- Right Dress

On completion of the form

This order will be given 30 paces from the Colours.

9A.39. The Band and Drums will, for this movement, begin to play and march on the command of the Commander of the Escort. The Quick March 'The British Grenadiers' will be played. They will march down the front of the line and wheel left so that their right flank is in line with the left of the line. They will halt and cease playing when the Drum Major is four paces from the line. They will turn about on the command Right Dress by the Commander of the Escort.

9A.40. The Second in Command will order:

- Line Attention

9A.41. On the latter command, the Regimental Sergeant Major will turn to his left, move round the left flank of the Escort to a position three paces in front of the Colours. He will salute, return his sword, receive the Colours, Order Take up Arms the Shoulder Arms to the colour sergeant then turn about to face the escort.
9A.42. The subalterns for the Colours will then march forward to a point four paces in front of the Lieutenant of the Escort, passing on either side of him, and having saluted together return swords, receive the Colours from the Regimental Sergeant Major, place them in the colour belts and turnabout. They will then change places so that the Queen’s Colour is on the righthand side. The Regimental Sergeant Major will draw his sword as soon as he has handed over the Colours.

9A.43. The Commander of the Escort then order:

- Escort to the Colours
- Present Arms

The Band, or if no Band available, the will Corps of Drums, will play the National Anthem. The Regimental Sergeant Major will salute. The right and left guides of front and rear ranks will turn outwards and port arms.

- Escort to the Colours
- Slope Arms

The Colour officers and the Regimental Sergeant Major will then resume their places.

- Escort to the Colours
- direction Left
- Form

Band and Drums, or if no Band Change available, the Corps of Drums, will turn Left to the left.

- Slow March

Sentries and sergeants march to rejoin the escort.

- Forward

The Escort will be preceded by the Band and Drums, or if no Band available, the Corps of Drums, playing ‘The Grenadiers March’

9A.44. As the Band and Drums passes the left of the line, they will make a double left wheel. They will pass through the ranks of the line with the Drum Major passing behind the officers. The side drummers and bass drummers in front of the front rank and the fifes in the rear of the rear rank.

9A.45. The Commander of the Escort will then order:

- Right Turn
- Left Wheel
- Left Wheel

This order will be given when the leading file reaches the left of the line. The Band and Drums, or if no Band available, the Corps of Drums will then cease playing.

9A.46. As soon as the Band and Drums, or if no Band available, the Corps of Drums, cease playing the Second in Command will order:

- Line - Present Arms

The Band and Drums will then continue playing.

9A.47. The Lieutenant of the Escort will pass in front of the line of officers, abreast of the second file from the right. The Colour officers will follow him abreast of the centre of the Escort. The front rank of the Escort will file between the ranks of the line and the rear rank one pace in rear of the rear rank.
9A.48. When the Lieutenant of the Escort reaches the Captain of No 2 Company, the two will change places, the Captain turning to his right and marching off in slow time with the Escort, the Lieutenant marking time. The Colour officers will continue.

9A.49. When the Escort has cleared the right of the remainder of the line, the Lieutenant will order:
   - Escort to the Colours - Halt Left
   - Turn
   - Left Dress
   - Eyes Front

9A.50. The Captain will then order:
   - Escort to the Colours Present
   - Arms

9A.51. The Band will cease playing before the Escort halts, turn to the left break into quick time, left wheel and halt with the front rank level with the left of the Escort.
   - March Past

9A.52. The Salute will be taken by the senior serving officer of the Regiment present.

9A.53. The Second in Command will order:
   - Line - Shoulder Arms
   - The Adjutant will rejoin the parade

   Battalion will retire

   About Turn

   At the Halt into column
   - The Regimental Sergeant Major will dress the markers, order 'Steady'
   - The markers will take eyes front in succession.

   Quick March

   About Turn

   In Close Order

   Left Dress

   Slope Arms

   Battalion will March Past in Quick time - by the left
   Quick March
   Change Direction Left

   NB. If sufficient time has been available for rehearsals then the March Past will be in slow and quick time.
9A.54. Company Commanders will order:

Left Wheel
This order will be given when the leading file reaches the left of the line. The Band and Drums will then cease playing.

Left Form Forward
By the Right
Eyes Right' and
Eyes Front
At the appropriate points

9A.55. The Second in Command will lead the Battalion, three paces in front of the Captain of the Escort. He will work on the executive words of command of this officer.

9A.56. On reaching the nearest eyes right marker officers will give the command Eyes Right and will salute with their swords. The command Eyes Front will be given at the second eyes front marker.

9A.57. When the Battalion marches off for the march past, the Band and Drums, or if no Band available, the Corps of Drums, will march from right to left, wheeling left when opposite the saluting base and counter march and halt in a position clear of the left files of the marching companies. After the last company has passed the saluting base, the Band and Drums will march forward, right wheel counter march and halt so that their front rank is clear of the right of line when reformed.

9A.58. Each company, after marching past and reaching a pre-arranged spot, will form to its left and march until it reaches the reforming line when it will again form to its left. It will then march up the reforming line until the left guide reaches his correct position. It will then mark time.

9A.59. When all companies have reached their appointed positions, the Second in Command will order:

At the Halt, into Line Left Form
Line Shoulder Arms
In Open Order Inwards Dress
Eyes Front

9A.60. The Colour Officers, after the Escort has executed its first left form after the march past, will wheel right and take position between Nos 2 and 3 Companies so that they may, on line being reformed, be properly positioned in the centre of the line.

Advance in Review Order

9A.61. The Salute will be taken by HM representative or by the senior officer present.

9A.62. The Lieutenant-Colonel shall then take command and order:
Fusiliers - Slope Arms
Fusiliers will Advance in Review Order
By the Centre - Quick March
Royal/General Salute - Present Arms
Slope Arms

He shall then report to the officer who has taken the Salute and ask permission to dismiss the parade. Having done so, he will return his sword and take up position on the right of the Saluting Base.

9A.63. During the Advance in Review Order the Band and Drums, or if no Band available, the Corps of Drums, will play ‘The British Grenadiers’. During the salute ‘Cavalry Brigade’ will be played.

Lodging the Colours
9A.64. Once the Lieutenant-Colonel has left the Parade, the Second in Command will order:
   Lodge the Colours in Form

9A.65. The Captain commanding the Escort will then order:
   Right Division - Four Paces Right Close March.

9A.66. Concurrently the Colour Party will march out from the centre of the line, right form and march along the line until opposite the appointed place, where they will turn right and into position between the divisions. The sergeants for the Escort will take posts in the centre with the Colours. (At the same time the drummer carrying the Drummer’s Colour will march to take up his position in rear of the Drum Major.)

9A.67. The officer commanding the Escort will order:
   Escort to the Colours
      Move to the Right in Fours, Form Fours - Right
      Slope Arms

   The Second in Command will order:
      Before the word of command ‘Slow March’ ‘Battalion Present Arms’

9A.68. The officer commanding the Escort will order:
   By the Left Slow March
      The Escort will be headed by the Corps of Drums. The Band will play the first six bars of ‘God Save The Queen’.

9A.69. The Commander of the Colour Company will order:
   Break into Quick Time During the march off, the Drums will play Quick March ‘Soldiers Joy’. ‘The Grenadiers March’ and ‘The Scots’.

9A.70. The Colour Escort will then march off the parade ground.

9A.71. When the Escort to the Colours are clear from the parade ground:
   Battalion Slope Arms
   Fall Out the officers

9A.72. The Regimental Sergeant Major will take over from the Adjutant and will order:
   Battalion Shoulder Arms
   Battalion Close Order March
Slope Arms after the Close Order March
Battalion Move to the right/left in threes. Form threes right/left
Slope Arms By the… Quick March

The Pioneers, followed by the Band having taken post on the leading flank of the Battalion, will lead the Battalion off the Parade Ground, where the Regimental Sergeant Major will dismiss the men.

9A.73. The Escort will march to the Officers' Mess or such other place as the Colours are to be lodged.

9A.74. The officer commanding the Escort will order:
   Escort to the Colours Halt
   Escort to the Colours will advance into line… turn
   Inwards Dress
   Eyes Front
The Drum Major will then leave the Drums and take post in front of the Colours, salute and take the Colours from the officers. The officers will then draw swords.

9A.75. The officer commanding the Escort will then order:
   Escort to the Colours
   Present Arms
The Drum Major will turn about and march into the building where the Colours are to be lodged. The Corps of Drums will play the 'Point of War'.

9A.76. The Officer Commanding the Escort will order:
   Escort for the Colours
   Shoulder Arms
   Fall out the Officers
He will then hand over to the Company Sergeant Major of the Colour Company who will order:
   Right Division four paces left close march
   Escort for the Colours
   Move to the… in Fours
   Form Fours…
   Escort for the Colours by the…
   Quick March

9A.77. The Escort will march clear of the area with the Drums playing. They will then be dismissed.

9A.78. If the Battalion Trooping the Colour should march past in slow time in addition to quick time two extra markers will be required on the passing line. The 'open order marker' and the 'close order marker'.
The St George’s Day Ball

Drill for marching Colours in and out

9B.1. Traditionally Colours are lodged in the Officers’ Mess when not required for parades. The Commanding Officer will on occasion allow the Colours to be on display at the Warrant Officers’ and Sergeants’ St George’s Day Ball. The Colours are to be escorted to and from the Officers’ Mess and sentries posted on them while they are on display in the ballroom.

9B.2. The Colours will be marched, cased and under escort, from the Officers’ Mess to the place of display by the Drum Major. He will uncase the Colours and place them in their stand prior to the start of the ball. Sentries will be posted either side of the Colours. The escort will present arms and then be dismissed. The sentries will be relieved at intervals throughout the evening. This will be done during a break in the dancing and will be done in accordance with standard drill procedures.

9B.3. The Colours will be ‘marched off’ at midnight and returned under escort to the Officers’ Mess. The Drum Major will be in command of the escort. The procedure for marching off the Colours will vary according to circumstances. The following is shown as a guide.

9B.4. Two drummers and four fife players will form up at the entrance to the ballroom. The Band will have been briefed to stop playing at this time. The Drums will play traditional music and march round the edge of the dance floor to clear the floor. The Colour Party consisting of the RSM, Drum Major and two colour sergeants dressed in No 1 Dress will form up at the entrance to the ballroom facing the Colour stand as follows: Colour Sergeant, RSM, Colour Sergeant, the Drum Major three paces in rear of the RSM. When the floor is cleared the RSM will give the following words of command:

- Colour Party Shun
- Colour Party Slope Arms
- by the Centre Quick March

9B.5. Colour Party: The band will play British Grenadiers and cut out when the Colour Party is ten paces from the Colours. The sentries on the Colours conform with the arms drill words of command. When the escort for the Colours reaches a point five paces from the Colours the RSM will order:

- Escort for the Colours Halt
- Escort for the Colours Present Arms (RSM and Drum Major salute)

9B.6. The RSM and Drum Major cut their arm to the side and march forward. The RSM will halt three paces from the stand of Colours. The Drum Major will march to the Colour stand, take the Queen’s Colour and hand it to the RSM who will place the Colour on his right side and likewise with the Regimental Colour placing it on
his left side. He will then, if the Drummer’s Colour is on parade, take the Drummer’s Colour and halt facing the RSM.

The RSM will, when the Drum Major has halted, turns about and order:
   Escort to the Colours Slope Arms
   Escort to the Colours About Turn

9B.7. The RSM and Drum Major will slope Colours and move forward into their position in the escort. That is Colour Sergeant - RSM - Colour Sergeant - Drum Major in rear.
   Colour Party by the Centre Slow March

9B.8. The Colour Party will slow march down the centre of the ballroom and through the exit. The band will play St George’s Waltz when the Colour Party is clear of the hall they will halt, case the Colours and under escort the Drum Major will return them to the Officers’ Mess. It may be necessary to have a vehicle standing by for this purpose.
Origin and Customs of Beating Retreat

9C.1. Past battles tended not to continue after nightfall and it was necessary for an Army to be able to retire in good order unless the enemy should take advantage of any disorder to make a last sudden attack. Thus, the beating, or sounding, of ‘Retreat’ was an important command and usually resulted in the troops retiring to a walled town or defensive position where guards could be posted to protect against a night attack. In later years the ‘Retreat’ also became the signal that the gates were to be closed and the guard mounted.

9C.2. The earliest reference in a book of 1598 states: ‘Ye Drumme Major will advertise by beat of drum those required for the watch’. In the 17th century it was stated that the drummers were ‘…to beat the Retreat through the large street and to be answered by all the drummers of ye guards…’.

9C.3. In 1727 it was laid down that ‘…half an hour before the setting of the sun the drummers of the Port Guards are to go upon the ramparts and beat Retreat to give notice to those without that the gates are to be shut. The drummers will not take more than a quarter of an hour to beat Retreat’. In 1779 ‘General Regulations and Orders’ lay down that the Retreat will be ‘Beat at Sunset’ but in more modern times the Retreat came to be sounded in the evening when the barrack guard is mounted, and the flags lowered.

9C.4. In recognition of the previous sea service of three of our former Regiments as Marines, the normal routine sounding of Retreat is observed by standing still when in the open in sight of the Regimental Flag which is being lowered. When Retreat is beaten as a ceremony all spectators should stand for the sounding of the call of ‘Sunset’.

9C.5. Today ‘Beating Retreat’ is normally a special occasion when the Band and, or, the Corps of Drums shall ‘Beat Retreat’ and guests may often be invited.

9C.6. All reference to the Ceremony, including invitations, should refer to ‘Beating Retreat’ and never to a Beating of Retreat or such phraseology.
Colours in Church
9D.1. During a church parade, or other appropriate service the Colours may be deposited in church. This is not to be confused with the Laying up of Colours. The procedure is:

a. After the choir and clergy have processed, the Band will strike up the Regimental Slow March and the Colour Party will slow march up the aisle to the chancel and halt before the altar rails. Arms will be carried, with bayonets fixed, and head-dress to be worn.

b. The Senior Ensign will then bring the Colour Party to the Present.

c. The Chaplain will first take the Queen’s Colour and lay it on the altar with the pike to his right and the Colour draped over the front of the altar. He will then take the Regimental Colour and drape it with its pike to his left.

d. The Senior Ensign will bring the Colour Party to the shoulder, left/right turn and march off to their seats, where they will unfix bayonets, remove head-dress and take their places.

After the closing hymn, the reverse procedure will be followed.
All drill movements will be carried out in church with dignity and reverence, with the minimum of noise. Honours will not be paid with Colours in the church.

Laying up of Old Colours
9D.2. The procedure for laying up of Old Colours will be in accordance with Ceremonial for the Army, Armycode 70468 (96), Chapter 12 and Chapter 13.

The wording by the senior officer handing over the Colours will traditionally not be as shown in para 388 but:

‘I now deliver into your hands for safe keeping within these walls these consecrated Colours formerly carried by the x Battalion The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers in the Service of The Queen and the Commonwealth.’
Procedure for the Fusilier Gathering

The Fusilier Gathering is an event to which all members of the Regiment are invited. Where possible it will connect to an event such as a Freedom parade or other significant Regimental event. It will normally be hosted around the four Regimental areas in rotation. The Gathering used to be called the Regimental Association Day. Although it remains the responsibility of the Chairman of the Regimental Association, the name was changed to encourage participation by all ranks both serving and retired. (Fusiliers are automatically members of the Regimental Association from the day they enlist, yet Association membership is sometimes incorrectly perceived as relating to those Fusiliers who have retired). Families are, of course, encouraged to attend the weekend.

The Fusilier Gathering takes place over a weekend. There will usually be a Saturday evening social event, frequently a buffet supper with a bar, dancing and entertainment. On the Sunday the central event is to be a church service followed by a short, simple parade and lunch. The focus of the weekend is to bring together all elements of the Regimental Family.

At the church service it will be usual to have the Colours of one of the battalions draped over the altar or over the drums, as appropriate. Either the Honorary Regimental Chaplain or one of the Honorary Area Chaplains should be invited to officiate. The Chairman of the Regimental Association will usually read the lesson. He is also the parade commander on the Sunday, regardless of the venue. He is responsible for the format of the church parade that will inevitably vary in detail each year. Regimental Headquarters is to nominate a senior warrant officer as the parade RSM.

There should be a minimum of drill as there will be little, if any, time for a rehearsal other than by the Colour Party. Weather permitting, the parade should conclude with a march past the Colonel of the Regiment. There will usually be guards from each Regimental Area and one or more of serving soldiers. Any ACF or CCF representatives are, of course, to be included within the appropriate Area guard. Area Chairmen parade in front of their guards, other officers present will form up alongside other members of the Association.

While smart dress for retired Fusiliers on parade is desirable, there is no correct dress for Officers or retired Soldiers other than the beret and hackle should be worn. Officers are encouraged to wear suits with Regimental ties. As many members as possible should be encouraged to wear a jacket or blazer with Regimental tie. The important issue is to encourage maximum participation in the parade and any reasonable variation in dress code is to be permitted. It is the custom for the Colonel of the Regiment and his Area Colonels to 'inspect' the guards either before the service, if held outside a church, or after the service before
the march past if the worship is conducted in a church. This is not an ‘inspection’ but rather a means for the Colonels to meet and greet those who have gathered for the weekend. In deference to the age of some of the veterans on parade this ‘inspection’ must not be prolonged.

To ensure that the weekend is affordable, the Regimental Council will usually vote a grant towards this annual event.
CHAPTER 10

Regimental Music

Regimental Quick Marches
101. The Regimental March is ‘The British Grenadiers’. Formed bodies of Fusiliers invariably march past to this. The following marches are played by the Regimental Band or Bands when playing in the Regimental areas appropriate to them, or on any occasion or parade which has territorial connections, or when spectators from the Regimental area are present:

- Northumberland ‘Blaydon Races’
- Warwickshire ‘Warwickshire Lads’
- London ‘Fighting with the 7th Royal Fusiliers’
- Lancashire ‘The Minden March’

Regimental Slow Marches
102. The Regimental Slow March is ‘Rule Britannia’ in slow tempo. Formed bodies of the Fusiliers invariably march past in slow time to this. The second Regimental Slow March is ‘De Normandie’. The following other Regimental Slow Marches are played on appropriate occasions and parades:

- ‘St George’
- ‘MacBean’s Slow March’
- ‘The Lancashire Fusiliers Slow March’

Regimental Bugle Call
103. The Regimental call is the call which was previously adopted and used by the Fusilier Brigade.

Officers’ Dress and Dinner Calls
104. The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers inherited these calls from XX of Foot The Lancashire Fusiliers. Their origin is obscure, but it is probable that they were introduced towards the end of the 19th century from France. The French authorities say that the Officers’ Dress call bears some similarity to ‘Le Temeraire’, a French march fanfare for bugles, while the Officers’ Dinner call resembles a French melody ‘Au Temps des Cerises’. Both tunes originally came from 18th century hunting themes and are still played today. They are sounded on dinner nights when the band is available. They are sounded on fanfare trumpets, or, if these are not available, on cornets with trombone accompaniment. If the band is not available, they may be sounded on bugles with chromatic attachments. They cannot be sounded on ordinary bugles.

The National Anthem and ‘Rule Britannia’
105. In recognition of the previous sea service in the Fleet as Marines of three of the former Regiments, the Fifth in 1778, the Seventh in 1742-44, the Twentieth in 1702-3, ‘Rule Britannia’ is played by all bands, when they are playing musical programmes, after the Regimental March and before the National Anthem, except when they are playing within the precincts of the Officers’ Mess. In the precincts of the Officers’ Mess ‘Rule Britannia’ is the final piece played in a musical programme. The National Anthem is not played in the 110 precincts of the Officers’ Mess except immediately after the proposal of the Loyal Toast when a Band or ensemble is present, when the first six bars only are played.
Regimental Songs

There are several songs associated with the antecedent Regiments, and they are sung on occasions, frequently in the Officers’ and Warrant Officers’ and Sergeants’ Messes after a Regimental Dinner. The words of four such songs, together with the words of Rule Britannia and The British Grenadiers are shown at Annex A to Chapter 10.
Words for some of the Regimental Songs

Rule Britannia

When Britain first at Heav’ns, command,
Arose from out the azure main,
This was the charter of the land,
And guardian angels sung this strain.

Chorus:
Rule Britannia! Britannia rule the waves.
Britons never shall be slaves.

The nations not so bless’d as thee
Must in their turn to tyrants fall,
While thou shalt flourish, great and free,
The dread and envy of them all.

Still more majestic shalt thou rise,
More dreadful from each foreign stroke;
As the loud blast that tears the skies,
Serves but to root thy native oak.

Thee, haughty tyrants ne’er shall tame,
All their attempts to hurl thee down,
Will but arouse thy gen’rous flame,
And work their woe and thy renown.

To thee belongs the rural reign,
Thy cities shall with commerce shine,
All thine shall be the subject main
And ev’ry shore it circles thine.

The Muses still with freedom found,
Shall to thy happy coast repair,
Blest Isle! with matchless beauty crown’d
And manly hearts to guard the fair.
Some talk of Alexander,
And some of Hercules,
Of Hector and Lysander,
And such great names as these;
But of all the world’s brave heroes
There’s none that can compare,
With a tow row row row row row row row,
To the British Grenadiers.

Whene’er we are commanded
To storm the Palisades,
Our leaders march with fuses,
And we with hand grenades;
We throw them from the glacis
About the enemies’ ears,
Sing tow row row row row row row row,
The British Grenadiers.

Then let us fill a bumper,
And drink a health to those
Who carry caps and pouches
And wear the lopèd clothes;
May they and their commander
Live happy all their years,
With a tow row row row row row row row,
For the British Grenadiers.
The Blaydon Races

Aa went to Blaydon Races, twas on the ninth of June,
Eighteen hundred and sixty two on a summer’s afternoon,
Aa teuk the bus from Balmbra’s and she was heavy laden,
Away we went along Collingwood Street, that’s on the road to Blaydon.

Chorus:
Oh me lads, ye should a seen us gannin,
Passin the folks upon the road, just as they were stannin,
Thor was lots o’ lads and lassies there aall wi’ smilin faces,
Gannin alang the Scotswood Road to see the Blaydon Races.

We flew past Armstrong’s factory and up the Robin Adair,
Just gannin doon the railway bridge, the bus wheel flew off there,
The lasses lost their crinolines and the veils that hide thor faces,
Aa got two black eyes and a broken nose in gan to Blaydon Races.
Oh me lads, etc.

When we got the wheel put on, away we went agyen,
But them that had thor noses broke they cam back ower hyem,
Some went to the dispensary, and some to Dr Gibbs,
And some to the informary to mend their broken ribs.
Oh me lads, etc.

Noo when we gat to Paradise there was bonny gam begun,
There was fower and twenty on the bus, man hoo they danced and sung,
They caalled on me to sing a song, aa sung them “Paddy Fagan”,
Aa danced a jig and swung ma twig that day aa went to Blaydon.
Oh me lads, etc.

We flew across the chine bridge reet intuv Blaydon toon,
The bellman he was caallin there, they caalled him Jacky Broon,
Aa saw him taakin to some cheps and them he was persuadin
Te gan and see Geordie Ridley’s show in the Mechanic’s Hall in Blaydon.
Oh me lads, etc.

The rain it poured doon all the day and myed the groonds quite muddy.
Coffy Johnny had a white hat on - they yelled: “Weh stole the cuddy?”
Thor wes spice stalls and monkey shows and aad wives sellin ciders,
And a chep wi` a ha’penny roondabout shooting: “Noo me lads, for riders!”
Oh me lads, etc.
Ye Warwickshire Lads

Ye Warwickshire lads and ye lasses,
See what at our jubilee passes,
Come revel away, rejoice and be glad,
For the lad of all lads was a Warwickshire lad,
   Warwickshire lad,
   All be glad,
For the lad of all lads was a Warwickshire lad.

Be proud of the charms of your county,
Where nature hath lavished her bounty,
Where much has been given and some to. be spared,
For the bard of all bards was a Warwickshire bard,
   Warwickshire bard,
   Never paired,
For the bard of all bards was a Warwickshire bard.

Each shire has its different pleasures,
Each shire has its different treasures,
But to rare Warwickshire all must submit,
For the wit of all wits was a Warwickshire wit.
   Warwickshire wit.
   How he writ,
For the wit of all wits was a Warwickshire wit.

Old Ben, Thomas Otway, John Dryden,
And half-a-score more we take pride in,
Of famous Will Congrave we boast to the skill,
But the Will of all Wills was a Warwickshire Will,
   Warwickshire Will,
   Matchless skill,
But the Will of all Wills was a Warwickshire Will.

Our Shakespeare compared is to no man,
Nor Grecian nor Frenchman nor Roman,
Their swans are all geese to the Avon’s sweet swan,
And the man of all men was a Warwickshire man,
   Warwickshire man,
   Avon’s swan,
And the man of all men was a Warwickshire man.

As venison is very inviting,
To steal it our bard took delight in,
To make his friends merry he was never lag,
And the wag of all wags was a Warwickshire wag,
   Warwickshire wag
   Ever brag
That the wag of all wags was a Warwickshire wag.

There never was seen such a creature,
Of all she was worth he robbed nature,
He took all her smiles, he took all her grief,
For the thief of all thieves was a Warwickshire thief,
Warwickshire thief,
He’s the chief,
For the thief of all thieves was a Warwickshire thief.

**The Seventh Royal Fusiliers**

Dark was the hour, but gaily song and story ran
Through the British camp some forty years ago.
We were waiting the word to fight near Inkerman,
Burning to avenge past insults.
Camped were we beside a friendly stream,
Victory our theme, little did we dream
We’d be victims of a Russian scheme
To trap each brave defender.
But one morn there came a fearful cry:
“River now is dry!” “Cossacks,” said a spy,
“Have dammed the stream and left us here to die
Of thirst, or else like curs surrender.”

*Chorus: (sung twice)*
Oh, fighting with the Seventh Royal Fusiliers,
Famous Fusiliers, gallant Fusiliers,
Through deadly Russian shot and Cossack spears,
We carved our way to glory!

Three days passed, not a drain of water came in sight,
Then up spoke our Colonel, “Boys, who’ll volunteer
To make his way through Russian lines at dead o’ night,
Cut the dam and flood this streamlet?”
Fred, my dearest brother, answered: “I,
I will have a try, comrades all, goodbye!”
Spade in hand, he went to do or die,
Nor were our prayers unheeded.
Hours we waited breathlessly, until
Came a tiny rill, growing bigger still,

Then in volume rushed a’down the hill.
“Hurrah! hurrah! the lad’s succeeded!”

*Oh, fighting with, etc. (sung twice)*
But as the water came tumbling there,
Flooding the stream through the morning air,
Musket shots rang out and told
An awful sequel to my story,
For when the fighting was o’er, we found
Dead our young hero upon the ground.
Though he fell, his name shall proudly
Swell the scroll of British glory.

_Oh, fighting with, etc. (sung twice)_

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**Lassie from Lancashire**

She’s a lassie from Lancashire
Just a lassie from Lancashire
She’s a lassie that I love dear
Oh so dear

Though she dresses in clogs and shawl
She’s the fairest of them all
None could be fairer or rarer than Sarah
My lass from Lancashire.
Alliances/Affiliations/Bonds of Friendship

Allied Regiments

11.1. General: The Regiments listed below, which were allied to the former Regiments, are allied now with the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers.

Allied Regiment of the Australian Army

11.2. The Royal Victoria Regiment
The previous alliance with the Royal Fusiliers was formed in 1963 because of the Royal Melbourne Regiment being amalgamated with the Victorian Scottish Regiment and the City of Essendon Regiment to form the 1st Battalion the Royal Victoria Regiment. The Melbourne Regiment became allied to the Royal Fusiliers in 1930. It received the title ‘Royal’ in 1935. The Regiment is on the regular establishment of the Australian Army and it was formed in 1960. The Regimental HQ is at Melbourne.

Allied Regiments of the Canadian Army

11.3.  

a. The Royal Canadian Regiment
The previous alliance with the Royal Fusiliers was formed in December 1961 as a result of the London and Oxford Fusiliers (formerly the Canadian Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)) having been renamed 3rd Battalion The Royal Canadian Regiment. The Canadian Fusiliers were first allied to the Royal Fusiliers in 1927. The Regiment is on the regular establishment of the Canadian Army and was formed in 1883. The Regimental HQ is at London, Ontario. There are three Regular Battalions of the Regiment and one militia Battalion.

b. The Elgin Regiment
The previous alliance with the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers was formed in 1929 as a result of the connection between the Regiment and Col Talbot, who commanded the 2nd Battalion of the Fifth 1795-1803, and who was largely responsible for the settlement of Elgin County, Ontario. The Regiment was a militia Regiment of the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps and was formed in 1866. In 1997 it was re-rolled as 31 Combat Engineer Regiment (The Elgins). The Regimental HQ is at St Thomas, Ontario.

c. The Lorne Scots (Peel, Dufferin and Halton Regiment)
The previous alliance with the Lancashire Fusiliers was formed in 1929 because of the Regiment’s application to be allied to the 20th. A Maj Crockett, an officer of the Regiment, which was then called the Peel and Dufferin Regiment, had served with the 20th in the 1914-18 war. The Regiment, now known as the Lorne Scots, is a militia regiment of the Canadian Army. It was formed by the amalgamation of the Peel and Dufferin Regiment with the Lorne Rifles in 1936. The Regimental HQ is at Brampton, Ontario. Our Colonel-in-Chief, Field Marshal HRH The Duke 118 of Kent, KG, is also the Colonel-in-Chief of the Lorne Scots.
d. The Royal Westminster Regiment
The previous alliance with the Royal Warwickshire Regiment was formed in 1932 because of the Regiment's application to be allied to a British infantry regiment preferably to the Sixth as several Westminster Regiment officers had served in the Sixth. The Regiment is a militia Regiment of the Canadian Army and it was formed in 1924. The Regimental HQ is at New Westminster, British Columbia.

e. Fusiliers du St Laurent
The previous alliance with the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers was formed in 1938 following an application by the Regiment, based, it is believed, on the shared title of Fusiliers. The Regiment is a militia regiment of the Canadian Army and the Regimental HQ is at Rimouski, Quebec.

Allied Regiment of the New Zealand Army
114. The Hauraki Regiment
The previous alliance with the Royal Warwickshire Regiment was formed in 1925 as a result of close associations during the 1914-18 war, both Regiments having served in Gallipoli and fought together in at least one engagement. Also, the Hauraki Regiment was previously designated '6th Hauraki Regiment' and there was thus a common titular association with the Sixth. The battalion, formerly a militia battalion of the Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment, was formed in 1911. The Regimental Secretary presented the 'Haus' with the mounted head of one of our mascots on the occasion of their centenary in 1998. In 1999 the Regiment was re-roled to round out and top up regular force armoured reconnaissance and infantry units. Battalion Headquarters is at Tauranga.

Allied HM Ships
115. The alliance with HM Ships and the Regiment are handed down from the four former Regiments, although this is not officially recorded by the Ministry of Defence. The affiliations between particular ships and the Regiment are to be closely preserved, with Battalions taking all opportunities to maintain these special links.

HMS Birmingham
116. The former affiliation between the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and HMS Birmingham has been continued. The most recent HMS Birmingham was a Type 42 destroyer commissioned in 1974. She underwent a major refit and was rededicated at Portsmouth in October 1987. She was decommissioned in November 1999 after 25 years' service.

HMS Coventry
117. On the commissioning of HMS Coventry, a Type 22 frigate at Portsmouth on 14 October 1988, when the Colonel of the Regiment was present, the association between the ship and the Regiment was established, confirming the long-established links between the City of Coventry with the ship and the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and now the Regiment. In January 2002 HMS Coventry was decommissioned.
HMS London
118. The ship bearing this name has been associated with the Royal Fusiliers since 1931. The affiliation was formed in recognition of the fact that the ship and Regiment both bore the name of the City of London. The most recent HMS London, which was the tenth ship to bear this name, was a Type 22 Frigate and was commissioned on 5 June 1987. She became a cost saving casualty of the Strategic Defence Review and was decommissioned on 11 June 1999 to avoid a refit and after only 12 years’ service. Her port deck plate is now at the entrance to RHQ. The Regiment retains custody of HMS London’s large silver model of the White Tower, which is on display in the Association Room.

HMS Northumberland
119. HMS Northumberland, named after the Duke of Northumberland, was commissioned on 29 September 1994 at Plymouth. The keel was laid by the Duke of Northumberland in April 1991 and launched in April 1992. HMS Northumberland is a Duke Class Type 23 Frigate, which is a general purpose frigate optimised for anti-submarine warfare. The affiliation between HMS Northumberland and the Regiment was established after the commissioning of the ship in 1994. This alliance symbolises our mutual historical connections with Northumberland and the Percy family.

HMS Antelope
110. The sinking of HMS Antelope in San Carlos water on 24 May 1982, during the Falklands War, brought to an end the affiliation between successive HMS Antelopes with the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and the Regiment since 1931. To mark the very close link between the Regiment and the ship, Cdr Nicholas Tobin, DSC Royal Navy, the last Commanding Officer of the ship who was the captain when it was hit by an Argentine missile, presented the port deck plate recovered from San Carlos waters to the Regiment. It is placed at the entrance door to the Association Room at Regimental Headquarters.

HMS Euryalus
111. Early links had been established between Ship and Regiment in 1814 in North America but the association between ship and Regiment dates from 25 April 1915 when the fourth ship to bear the name Euryalus landed the 1st Battalion XX the Lancashire Fusiliers at ‘Lancashire Landing’ on the first day of the Gallipoli Campaign when six VCs were won. Since this time there have been many reunions and once in July 1951 42 men of 1st Battalion the Lancashire Fusiliers were on board in the Gulf for operational reasons.

The sixth HMS Euryalus was decommissioned at Devonport on 31 March 1989 and a piece of the ward room silver has been loaned to the Regiment for safe keeping until a new HMS Euryalus is commissioned. The two deck plates were presented to the Regiment and the port one is at Regimental Headquarters and the starboard at the Lancashire Area Headquarters.
HMS Splendid
11.12. The first warship to carry the name HMS Splendid was the Second World War submarine which earned battle honours in both the Mediterranean and North African Theatres. In April 1943, detected by the German destroyer Hermes and forced to surface by depth charge attacks, she was scuttled by her crew. The most recent HMS Splendid was commissioned in 1981, conducted two patrols during the Falklands conflict and in the 2003 Iraq War fired more Tomahawk land attack missiles than any other Royal Naval ship.

Following a request to establish a bond of friendship between Her Majesty’s Submarines and the British Army Regiments, such a bond was established between her Captain, Commander Ian McGhie and The Regiment in February 2002. Sadly, the affiliation was short lived as the planned refit of HMS Splendid was aborted on financial grounds and she was decommissioned in August 2003 in Faslane. Before this, Commander Paul Burke, her last Captain, had attended the 2002 Regimental Dinner at RHQ and five Fusiliers had sailed on Splendid’s final voyage from Sardinia to Faslane in July 2003.

HMS Diamond
11.13. HMS Diamond, a type 45 destroyer was commissioned in 2012 and immediately affiliated to the Regiment. This was a natural choice as HMS Diamond is also affiliated to the City of Coventry. She has already seen service in the Gulf of Arabia, off the Horn of Africa, the Indian Oceans and the Caribbean. As one of the Royal Navy’s latest ships she is an extremely capable platform with the most advanced weapons systems available.

The Royal Welch Fusiliers (23rd Foot)
11.14. The previous alliance with the Royal Fusiliers was formed after the Battle of Albuhera in the Peninsular War in 1811. There, the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Royal Fusiliers and the 1st Battalion the 23rd, or Royal Welch Fusiliers, formed the Fusilier Brigade. Since that date it has been the custom for Officers, Warrant Officers and Sergeants to be honorary members of the appropriate Messes in each other’s Regiments. In 2006 the Royal Welch Fusiliers merged with the Royal Regiment of Wales to form the Royal Welsh.

Allied Squadron of the Royal Air Force
13 Squadron RAF
11.15. On Minden Day 1991 an affiliation between 13 Squadron RAF and the Regiment was established. 13 Squadron, were then a Tornado reconnaissance squadron, and trained with all battalions and a regular exchange of visits took place. 13 Squadron was disbanded because of the 2010 SDR but reformed in 2013 as an RPV Squadron. It is based at RAF Waddingham and has now re-established links with the Regiment.

The Mercers’ Company
11.16. The Mercers’ Company is the Senior Livery Company in The City of London and originally its members were merchants. Today they are extremely influential within the City and control and own much property
within the City of London. Mercers’ Hall was rebuilt on the site of the original hall as recently as 1958. Many members of the Regiment have been fortunate to have visited the hall and they have always been made most welcome. The Colonel-in-Chief himself became a member of the Mercers’ Company in February 1972. The association between the Regiment and the Company dates back to 1957 when the Company decided to form an association with the 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment). Since then it has continued to give its support to the Regiment. New Regimental and Queen’s Colour belts were presented by the Company to the 1st Battalion in September 1967. In 1968, the association was continued with the 3rd Battalion Royal Regiment of Fusiliers but after 1992, on the merging of the 3rd Battalion with the 1st and 2nd Battalions, the Company kindly agreed to maintain its association equally between both of our two regular Battalions.

The Company generously gives an annual charitable grant to each of the Commanding Officers for the welfare of the Fusiliers in the Battalions. Ceremonial Guidon Poles, first presented to the 3rd Battalion and now housed in the Officers’ Mess of the 1st Battalion are used to mark out the parade ground on all Battalion parades. The 2nd Battalion holds the gold Mercers’ Cup. In 1960 a Regimental expedition conquered an unclimbed peak of 9,000ft in the Canadian Rockies and named it Mercers’ Peak. To commemorate the 1st Centenary of its association with the City of London in 1965, the Regiment presented the Company with a statuette in silver of an 18th Century Regimental Drummer. This is proudly displayed in the Silver Vaults within Mercers’ Hall. Over the years some long lasting friendships have been established between Mercers and members of the Regiment. These have often started when Mercers have visited Battalions, especially when those Battalions are overseas.

Friendships are further strengthened by the annual golf matches between the Regiment and the Mercers’ Company. Coinciding with the Millennium the Mercers’ Company commissioned two new silver cups, one for each Battalion, called the Mercers’ Fitness Challenge Cup, which is competed for annually. On 23 April 2008 on the 40th anniversary of the Regiment, 185 officers, together with the Colonel- in-Chief, who is himself a Mercer, held their annual dinner in Mercers’ Hall with the Master and Clerk as their guests.

The Cordwainers’ Company
11.17. The Cordwainers’ Company established in 1272 has since 1954 most generously supported the Fusilier TA Company in Balham and more recently two Fusilier badged ACF units, 22 and 212 Companies. The Company has provided mini-buses to these detachments. The Cordwainers’ first contact with the TA was with 624 Light Ack-Ack Battalion (Royal Fusiliers). Each year the Cordwainers entertain all ranks of C (City of London Fusiliers) Company, now part of the London Regiment, their ACF Fusiliers and members of the Area Headquarters London to a sumptuous livery dinner in Chancery Lane. The Cordwainers’ Company is unique in entertaining all ranks, rather than selected officers, to such livery dinners. Very close relationships have consequently developed over the years between the Company and the Fusiliers in London.
The Fletchers’ Company

11.18. The Fletchers’ Company was affiliated with the Regiment in 2001 and enjoys a close relationship with the City of London Headquarters. It is also specifically affiliated to 135 Detachment FUSILIERS at Balham. In addition, they provide the Fletchers Trophy for the best cadet at the annual London Fusiliers Cadet Competition and the Fletcher’s gunnery trophy which is awarded annually to the best Warrior Crew in the 1st Battalion.
CHAPTER 12

Combined Cadet Force and Army Cadet Force Affiliations

Affiliated Cadet Forces
121. The Cadet Forces listed below are affiliated to the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers.

Affiliated Combined Cadet Forces
122. The Combined Cadet Forces affiliated to the Regiment are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bablake School</th>
<th>Bury Grammar School</th>
<th>Haberdashers’ Aske’s, Elstree</th>
<th>Haberdashers’ Aske’s Federation Hatcham</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harrow School</td>
<td>King Edward’s School</td>
<td>Royal Grammar School</td>
<td>Mill Hill School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Birmingham</td>
<td>Newcastle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rugby School</td>
<td>St Dunstan’s College</td>
<td>Solihull School</td>
<td>Trinity School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warwick School</td>
<td>Whitgift School</td>
<td>Royton &amp; Crompton School</td>
<td>Kingham High School</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Affiliated Army Cadet Force
123.

**Northumberland**
Northumbria ACF
W,X,Y and Z Companies

**Warwickshire and West Midlands**
(South Sector)
A (Normandy), B (Al Basrah), C (Gallipoli) and Z (Minden) Companies

**Greater London**
22 (Hackney), 36 (Hainault), 45 (Romford), 74 (Tulse Hill), 94 (Blackheath),
103 (St Mary Cray), 134 (Merton), 135 (Balham), 153 (Esher), 156 (Kingston Upon Thames),
197 (Feltham), 208 (Willesden), 212 (Hornsea) Companies

**Greater Manchester**
Bury, Crumpsall, Heywood, Middleton, Radcliffe, Ramsbottom, Rochdale, Newman College, Stretford
Cadet Detachments and Corps of Drums
Affiliated University Officer Training Corps
124. In 2006 Birmingham UOTC requested and were granted permission to wear the FUSILIERS red and white hackle behind their cap badge.
CHAPTER 13

Civic Privileges The Freedoms

The Freedoms

13.1 The Honorary Freedom of a City or Borough may only, by law, be granted to an individual. The Cities and Boroughs listed below have honoured our former Regiments and have extended to them the privilege of entry to the respective City or Borough and of marching through the streets on all ceremonial occasions with drums beating, bands playing, Colours flying and bayonets fixed. These honours and privileges were granted in recognition of the long and close associations between the cities and boroughs and our former Regiments, of the splendid records and glorious achievements of our former Regiments over many years of loyal and devoted service to Sovereign and Country, and with the wish to cement and to foster the continuing association between them. The word ‘Freedom’ is commonly, and colloquially used to describe these honours and privileges, and the same cities and boroughs agreed to extend the ‘Freedom’ to the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers from its formation on St George’s Day, 23 April 1968.

a. The City of London to the Royal Fusiliers in 1924. This gives recognition to the direct historical connection between the Regiment and the old Trained Bands of the City from whom the Regiment was largely recruited in 1685.


c. The City of Birmingham to the Royal Warwickshire Regiment in May 1945. The city presented a new deed of privilege to the Regiment in May 1975.

d. The Boroughs of Warwick and of Royal Leamington Spa to the Royal Warwickshire Regiment in July 1945. The borough of Warwick presented a new deed of privilege to the Regiment in September 1970.

e. The Borough of Bury to the Lancashire Fusiliers in 1946. The new borough presented a new deed of privilege to the Regiment in April 1974.

f. The City of Coventry to the Royal Warwickshire Regiment in May 1947. The city presented a new deed of privilege to the Regiment in October 1974.

g. The Borough of Rochdale to the Regiment in March 1947/73.

h. The City of Salford to the Lancashire Fusiliers 1947. The city presented a new deed of privilege to the Regiment in April 1975.

i. The City of Newcastle upon Tyne to the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers in 1948 and to the Regiment in July 1968.


k. The Borough of Stratford-upon-Avon to the Royal Warwickshire Regiment in October 1948.


m. The Borough of Castle Morpeth to the Regiment in May 1970.

n. The Borough and Royal Town of Sutton Coldfield to the Regiment in May 1971.

o. The Borough of Hounslow to the Regiment in 2009.

p. The Borough of Nuneaton and Bedworth to the Regiment in 2010.
q. The County of Northumberland to the Regiment 2010.
r. The County of Warwickshire to the Regiment 2014.
s. The Borough of Cramlington to the Regiment 2014.
t. The Stadt of Celle, Germany to the Regiment in December 2003.

The Illuminated Address
132. The Alnwick District Council honoured the 6th Battalion by presenting it with an illuminated address on 25 July 1978.
CHAPTER 14

Regimental Sports and Adventure Training

Appointments
141 The Colonel of the Regiment will appoint, from time to time, chairmen and secretaries of Regimental sports, as required.

142 Commanding officers of the 1st and 5th Fusiliers are responsible for managing sports and adventurous training within their battalions. RHQ will provide financial support for sports and AT on a case by case basis. Applications are to be made to RHQ (Regimental Secretary and Assistant Regimental Secretary).

Fusiliers Golf Society
143 The Fusilier Golf Society (FGS). RHQ will support the FGS with an annual grant. This allows serving Fusiliers to play golf in FGS events without having to pay the annual subscription fee to the FGS.
CHAPTER 15

Regimental Recruiting

Fusilier Recruiting
15.1. Regimental recruiting is explained in the Regimental strategy and in the annually published Operations Order. Both can be found on the website. In outline the Colonel has delegated a Council Member to be responsible for Fusilier recruiting policy. The responsibility for executing this policy rests with the Commanding Officer of the 5th Fusiliers, who will appoint an officer as the Regimental Recruiting Officer to assist him. The RRO will usually be an LE officer. Regimental recruiting effort is in support of Recruiting Group, CAPITA and HQ Queens Division.

Officer Recruiting
15.2 Regular Officer recruiting is the responsibility headed up by the Regimental Secretary supported by the Regimental Adjutant. However, all members of the Regiment should be scouting for potential officers to join the Regiment.
CHAPTER 16
The Officers’ Mess

General
16.1. Since the Officers’ Mess is the home of the officers of a Battalion of the Regiment there are no Officers’ Mess rules.

Mess Traditions
16.2. A number of Mess traditions have been handed down from our former Regiments such as the customs to be observed at the Minden Dinner when all officers who have not done so previously eat the rose, the special procedure for taking snuff and the tradition that HM King William IV instigated whereby the loyalty of the Officers is beyond question and therefore no loyal toast is drunk at the Regimental Dinner nearest to St George’s Day. The procedures for these events and other Mess traditions are included in the Officers’ Mess Guide Book.

The Regimental Dinner
16.3. The Regimental Dinner is held annually at a date agreed by the Council but usually in the autumn. Past and present Regular, Reserve and Cadet officers of the Regiment and of the former Regiments may attend. Officers of other Regiments, Arms and Corps who are serving in a Fusilier Battalion or Reserve Sub-Unit may also attend. All serving Officers subscribe to the Regimental Dinner and their subscription is included in their annual Regimental subscription to The Fusiliers’ Fund. All other officers eligible to attend the dinner may also subscribe annually to it. An additional charge is paid by all subscribers who attend the dinner. Those who do not subscribe annually but who attend the dinner pay the full cost of the evening. The Colonel of the Regiment will normally invite a number Regimental guests to the Dinner. Private guests of officers may also be invited but numbers may be limited. Application for tickets is made either direct to Regimental Headquarters.

The Regimental Cocktail Party
16.4. The Regimental Officers’ annual Cocktail Party is normally held on the Thursday evening of the last week in June at HM Tower of London. Application for tickets is made on line to the Regimental Headquarters. All officers may invite guests, subject to the agreement of Regimental Headquarters, provided the numbers attending make this possible.

Officers’ Appointments List
16.5. The appointments of all serving Regular and Reserve officers is shown annually in The Fusilier Journal.
CHAPTER 17

The Warrant Officers’ and Sergeants’ Mess

General
171. The Warrant Officers’ and Sergeants’ Mess is the home of its members and will normally conform to, or adopt, the practices and customs set out in the Officers’ Mess Guide Book (See para 16.2).

172. The Regimental Sergeant Major, in consultation with the Commanding Officer of the Battalion, may amend or adopt the practices referred to in the Mess Handbook as circumstances dictate since each theatre may require separate arrangements and procedures.

The Past and Present Dinner Club
173. The Warrant Officers’, Colour Sergeants’ and Sergeants’ Past and Present Dinner Club is established with a committee under a chairman. All past and present warrant officers, colour sergeants and sergeants, both Regular and Reserve, are eligible to join and attend the annual dinner, as well as those of other Regiments or Corps who were once members of a Fusilier Warrant Officers’ and Sergeants’ Mess. The date and the arrangements for attending the Annual Dinner are published in The Fusilier. A Members’ Address Book is produced periodically by Regimental Headquarters.

The Warrant Officers’ Appointments List
174. The appointment of all serving Regular and Reserve warrant officers is shown in each edition of The Fusilier, together with the Long Service List.
CHAPTER 18

The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers Charities

Fusiliers Aid Society
18.1 The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers Aid Society (to be known as The Fusiliers’ Aid Society) was formed on 23 April 1968. It is regulated by the Charities Commission and the Charity number is 259229.

Charter
18.2 The Society is to provide advice and financial assistance directly and indirectly, out of capital or income, to serving and former members of the Regiment and past members of the former Regiments from which it is formed as well as their widows and dependents, who are facing hardship, especially through no particular fault of their own, by making grants to them when in need, either in money or by gifts in kind or towards dependents’ education.

Composition
18.3 The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers Aid Society is now the only fund which deals with benevolence of all Fusiliers including the antecedent Regiments.

Managing Trustees
18.4 The Fusilier Aid Society, in accordance with the Charity Commissions Declaration of Trust laid down for the Regiment and the former Regiments, shall be regulated by managing trustees consisting of:

- The Chairman of Trustees
- The Colonel of the Regiment
- The Colonels for Northumberland, Warwickshire, London and Lancashire
- And up to 3 other Trustees who will serve for a period of 5 years.

Committee
18.5 The Managing Trustees shall delegate the administration and management of the Trust to a welfare committee which comprises of:

- The Regimental Secretary
- The Assistant Regimental Secretary

Reporting
18.6 Reports and Accounts are submitted annually and are available from the Charities Commission.

The Fusiliers Fund
18.7 The Charity is governed by Trust Deed and the registered charity number is 3011321. It is currently an ‘excepted’ fund.

18.8 The Charity formerly named “RRF Central Fund” was re-titled “The Fusiliers Fund” by order of an updated Charity Commissioners Deed of Trust
dated 23 April 2004. The object of the Charity is to promote the efficiency of the Regiment in such charitable ways as the Trustees may decide. The Fusiliers Fund includes all previous funds such as Polo and Sports fund and the Henry Duckett Fund

18.9 The Fusiliers Fund, in accordance with the Declaration of Trust, shall be related by managing trustees consisting of:

The Colonel of the Regiment
The Colonels for Northumberland, Warwickshire, London and Lancashire
Commanding Officer, 1 FUSILIERS
Commanding Officer, 5 FUSILIERS

The Nominated Secretary to the Trustees, with delegated authority, is:

Regimental Secretary

The fund is administered by:

The Assistant Regimental Secretary

Reporting
18.10 Reports and Accounts are produced annually and are available from Regimental Headquarters.

Regimental Investment Committee
18.11 The Regimental Investment Committee is appointed by the Trustees of The Fusiliers Aid Society and the Fusiliers Fund, and is responsible for, on behalf of the Trustees, scrutinizing and examining the investment performance of the funds in both Charities. The Regimental Investment Committee is responsible for providing advice and guidance on investment matters to the Trustees. The Regimental Secretary appoints a Chairman and up to 6 Committee members with appropriate military, financial and civilian experience. The Committee is mandated to meet twice a year, with minutes being available to the Trustees. The Secretary and Treasurer are an officer on the staff of Regimental Headquarters as appointed by the Committee.

Regimental Network
18.12 Regimental Headquarters co-ordinates a network of retired officers both within the Regimental areas and in other counties of England who have volunteered to act as Regimental representatives in cases of emergency. This system ensures that the next of kin of all Fusiliers of whatever rank are contacted by a Regimental officer as soon as possible when an occasion arises. The necessary follow-up action is taken by Regimental or more normally by Area Headquarters.

18.13 Casualty Notification. The appointment of Casualty Notifying Officers (CNO) and of Casualty Visiting Officers (CVO) since 2007 became the responsibility of the chain of command. Whenever possible, however, the CVO will be a serving Regimental officer or the Regimental Secretary and
Areas Secretaries. Retired officers or civilian volunteers are not permitted to act as CVO. Those same retired officers who have volunteered to participate in the Regimental Network are, however, permitted and encouraged to act as the link between the casualty, his family and the Regiment as the Regimental Casualty Liaison Officer (RCLO).
CHAPTER 19

The Regimental Association

‘Once a Fusilier always a Fusilier’

General
19.1. The Association was formed on the Birthday of the Regiment, St George’s Day 1968. Upon its formation it comprised the regular serving element with the four existing areas.

19.2. The formal title is The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers Regimental Association which will be shortened to The Fusiliers Association. This abbreviated title is to be reflected in the titles of all branches and areas of the Association. The former title or location in parenthesis may be included in the title.

19.3. A Fusilier is a member of the Association from the day he joins the Regiment.

Charter
19.4. To foster the spirit, comradeship and traditions of the Regiment among all ranks, past and present, and to maintain the Regiment’s good name in every way.

Organisation
19.5. The Colonel of the Regiment is President of the Association and appoints a chairman, a secretary and a treasurer. The organisation is shown on the Regimental website.

19.6. Area Colonels of the Regiment each appoint a chairman to be responsible for the Association within their area. They are assisted by RHQ, in particular the C2 grade civilian servants in RHQ (S) and RHQ (N).

19.7. The Association comprises:
   The Association Council
   The General Committee
   The regular serving element with a branch in each Battalion
   and at the recruit training establishments
   The Fusiliers Association (Northumberland)
   The Fusiliers Association (Warwickshire)
   The Fusiliers Association (London)
   The Fusiliers Association (Lancashire)

The Association Council
19.8. The Association Council will normally meet annually in March and will comprise:
   Chairman: Chairman of the Association
   Members: Area Chairmen of the Association
   Secretary of the Association (who is also Treasurer)
Co-opted: Additional members as required

19.9. The Association Council will be responsible to the Regimental Council for:
   a. Formulating all policy on Association matters
   b. Ensuring that the activities of all branches of the Association are within the spirit of the Charter of the Association
   c. Encouraging contact between all parts of the Association.

**The General Committee**

19.10. The General Committee will meet annually in conjunction with the Regimental AGM and will comprise:
   - The Association Council
   - Commanding Officers of Battalions or their designated deputies
   - Officers Commanding Reserve Companies or their designated deputies
   - Fusilier Regimental Sergeant Majors of Regular and Reserve Battalions, if required by their Commanding Officers.

19.11. The General Committee will be responsible for the overall direction and co-ordination of the affairs of the Associations throughout the Regiment as advised by the Association Council.

**The Association Standard**

19.12. In 2002 the Regimental Council approved the provision of a Regimental Association Standard. This is kept in Regimental Headquarters.

**Association Branch Standards**

19.13. Shown at Annex A to Chapter 19 is the approved design of the Regimental Association Branch Standard.
ASSOCIATION

ANNEX A TO CHAPTER 19

Association Branch Standards

At their meeting on 11 July 1986 the Regimental Council approved the design of the Regimental Association Branch Standard and that this is to be:

The Standard to be the same dimensions as the Colours of the Regiment with a Regimental Crest embroidered in silk thread on a dark blue ground, the crest to be approx. 15 ins in length in the centre of the Standard with the branch name in yellow silk in two and a half inch lettering above the crest. Beneath the crest ‘Fusiliers Association’ in the same lettering. Each corner of the Standard showing the former Regimental motifs in silk thread, as depicted on the Regimental Colour. The standard to be fringed in yellow tassels and sleeved for mounting on a pike.
20.1. A Regimental Heritage Museum committee, chaired by a Colonel Heritage, is established to enable those responsible for the Area Museums to discuss matters of mutual interest and to chart the way ahead for all our museums. The details of the Committee and the museum locations are shown at Annex A, Chapter 20.
ANNEX A TO CHAPTER 20

Museum Committee

20.1.A. The Regimental Heritage Museum Committee shall consist of:

- A Chairman – Colonel Heritage
- A Secretary – A member of RHQ staff
- The Regimental Legal Adviser
- Regimental Area Representatives
- The Chairmen of the Area Museum Trusts

It meets as required.

Locations

The Fusiliers Museum of Northumberland
The Abbot’s Tower
Alnwick Castle, Alnwick, Northumberland
Tel: (Civil) 01665 602152
e-mail: fusnorthld@aol.com

Royal Regiment of Fusiliers Museum (Royal Warwickshire)
St John’s House, Warwick CV34
4NF Tel: (Civil) 01926 491653
(Military) 94722 3633
Fax: 01869 257633
e-mail: fusiliersmuseum@hotmail.co.uk

Due to relocate in 2021

Royal Regiment of Fusiliers Museum (London)
HM Tower of London,
London EC3N 4AB
Tel: (Civil) 0203 166 6912
(Military) 94631 6912
Fax: 0207 481 1093
e-mail: rrfmuseumlondon@fusiliers.org

The Fusiliers Museum Lancashire
Moss Street
Bury, Lancashire BL9 0DF
Tel: (Civil) 0161 7638950
e-mail: enquiries@fusiliermuseum.com
NOTES
Regimental PRI items should be obtained through Fusiliers Direct