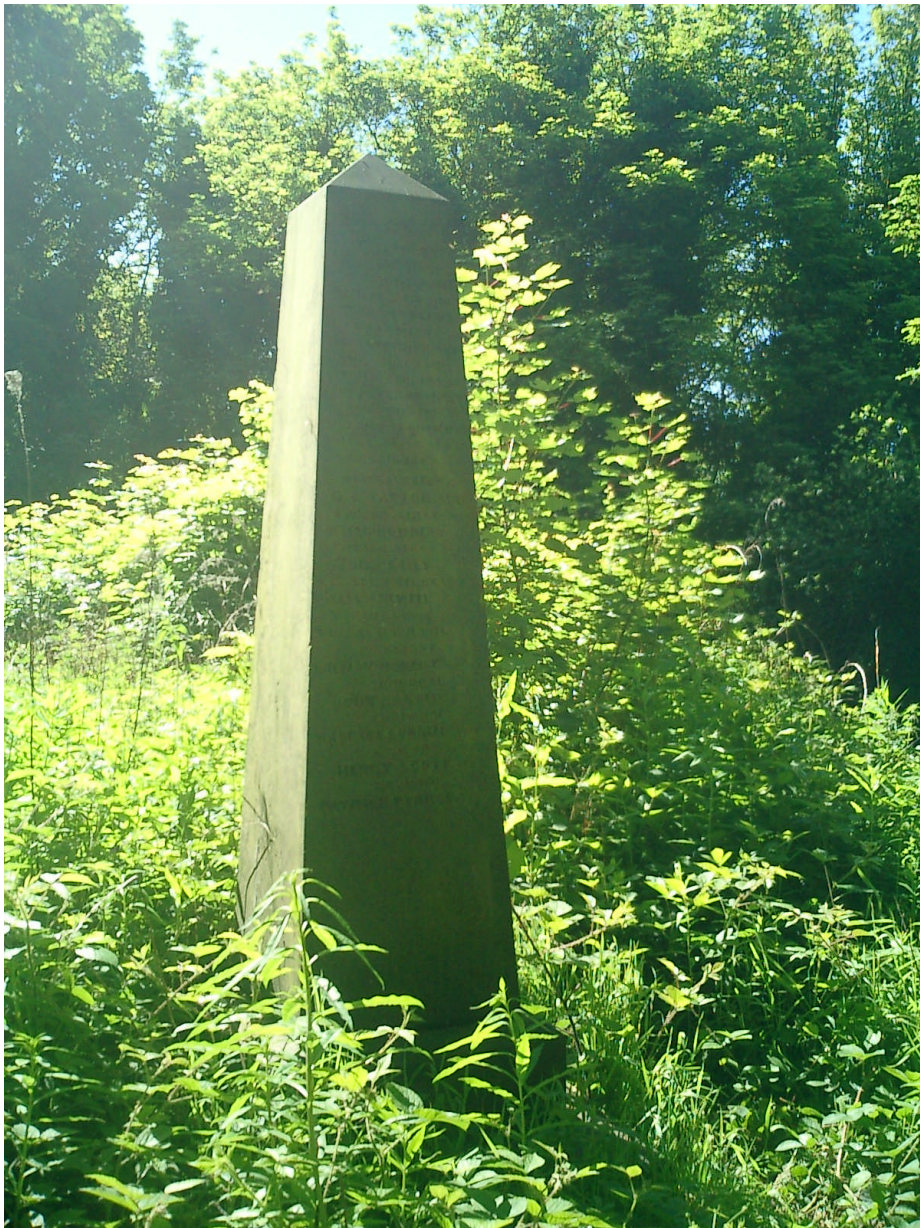


The Barracks Obelisk

This tablet is erected by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 14th Depot Battalion to the unnamed officer, sergeants, corporals, drummer and privates who died at Sheffield in 1866, 1867, 1868 and March 1869.



Dan Eaton

The Barracks Obelisk, Wardsend Cemetery

In a forgotten corner of Sheffield about half a mile from Sheffield Wednesday Football Club lies Wardsend Cemetery. Once a popular and attractive Victorian burial ground, as its elaborate and ornate headstones imply, it lies today all but derelict, a lost relic amongst Sheffield's industrial heartland.

For over a century this place was one of Sheffield's major cemeteries, but gradually over the years burials became fewer and fewer as people resorted to cremations; the surrounding area became less densely populated with far more industrial developments taking the place of where rows of terraces stood. Its final internment came in 1977, as the remains from a building site near to Church Street and the Cathedral were buried there.

Since then it has remained mostly forgotten – a handful of curious genealogists, dog walkers and a few nefarious characters have made up the majority of its visitors for a long time now. In the last few years a conservation group have begun to clean up and preserve what is still on the site – a thankless task that will no doubt take many years but a service which is nevertheless vital to Sheffield's heritage. Their work so far is visible when visiting the cemetery and has, at least in part, made this project possible.

Below: Wardsend Cemetery as it stands today.



In the centre of this woodland wilderness, on an overgrown three feet high platform, stands an obelisk about eight feet tall and a foot wide (see cover image). After many visits its presence there has always intrigued me, as it is dedicated to the soldiers stationed at the nearby Hillsborough Barracks who died between 1866 and March 1869. Essentially this is a war memorial without a war: why was it put in this forgotten place? Who were those men whose faded names are listed?

There are thirty three names listed to eight different military units and with the exception of *Staff Surgeon Duncan Campbell Taylor**, *M.D.* all are men from the rank and file. These forgotten soldiers are (listed by rank, then regiment) (see *Appendix A* for full details):

*Colour Sergeant William Bowden**
1st/19th Regiment of Foot

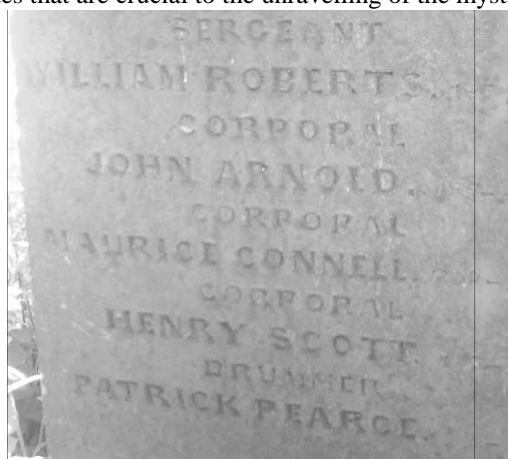
*Colour Sergeant John Baily**
2nd/19th Regiment of Foot

*Colour Sergeant William Newell**
2nd/24th Regiment of Foot
Sergeant Thomas Haviland
1st/24th Regiment of Foot

*Sergeant William Roberts**
1st/24th Regiment of Foot
*Corporal John Arnold**
1st/24th Regiment of Foot
*Corporal Maurice Connell**
2nd/19th Regiment of Foot
*Corporal Henry Scott**
1st/6th Regiment of Foot
*Drummer Patrick Pearce**
55th Regiment of Foot
Private John Osborn
1st/19th Regiment of Foot
Private Wilm. Doran
1st/19th Regiment of Foot
*Private James Dean**
2nd/6th Regiment of Foot
Private Hampson Walsh
33rd Regiment of Foot
Private Peter Smyth
51st Regiment of Foot
Private Levi Crosby
51st Regiment of Foot
Private Thomas Helly
55th Regiment of Foot
*Private Charles Brightmore**
55th Regiment of Foot

*Private John Ivill **
55th Regiment of Foot
*Private John Daly**
55th Regiment of Foot
Private James Doe
55th Regiment of Foot
Private Joseph Stephenson
1st/24th Regiment of Foot
Private Wilm. Derry
1st/24th Regiment of Foot
*Private John Henry Cleveland**
1st/24th Regiment of Foot
*Private James Minorgan**
1st/24th Regiment of Foot
*Private Squire Parkin**
1st/24th Regiment of Foot
*Private Charles Collinge**
1st/24th Regiment of Foot
*Private Wilm. Brown**
1st/24th Regiment of Foot
Private John Hurst
1st/24th Regiment of Foot
Private George Pickett
1st/24th Regiment of Foot
*Private Alfred Powell**
2nd/24th Regiment of Foot
Private George Lemon
2nd/24th Regiment of Foot
*Private Edward Price**
2nd/24th Regiment of Foot

The twenty one men whose names appear with asterisks all died within the period of September 1867 and December 1868, dates that are crucial to the unravelling of the mystery of their memorial.



Some of these units, such as the 1st/19th, 2nd/19th, 33rd and 51st were Yorkshire based but the others came from far and wide. The 1st/24th and the 2nd/24th were later the South Wales Borderers but at this time were still known as the 2nd Warwickshire Regiment of Foot (although they still recruited around the South Wales' border regions, which was sparsely populated), the 55th were from Westmoreland, Cumbria (later the Border Regiment) and the 1st/6th and 2nd/6th were known as the 1st Warwickshire Regiment of Foot. It is worth noting that the '1st/' or '2nd/' prefixes denote the battalion number for a Regiment of Foot if it was large enough to have more than one active battalion. An example would be the 2nd/24th Foot, who were the 2nd Battalion of the 24th Regiment of Foot who had been raised just a few years previously in Birmingham in 1858. There is no mention of the 65th or 84th Regiments of Foot on this particular monument (both later merging to form the York & Lancaster Regiment) who were supposed to be recruiting in the Sheffield area at that time.

A clue lies in the barracks which are just a few hundred yards away. Hillsborough had a military presence from 1794 onwards, when its first barracks was built at Hillfoot but by the 1840's this building was cramped, dilapidated and badly in need of an update. The government decided a new site was needed, and a state of the art complex was completed by 1854 on the present day site; it housed both cavalry and infantry, and held over 800 men as well as including its own hospital, chapel, shooting ranges and recreational facilities. In 1859 a married soldiers quarters was added to house at least 50 soldier's families, and so the community was complete – at the time the largest barracks site in Britain.

The community within the barracks had virtually everything it could possibly need including its own chapel: that was opened in 1860 and closed in 1905. It was served by St. Vincent's Roman Catholic Church on Solly Street. Many of the remembered soldiers were probably officiated over by a priest from this church, and it is possible that when the memorial was officially opened the service was led by a representative from this group. The services within the barracks Chapel were officiated over by a forces Chaplain – in this case the Reverend Captain Charles Audley Assheton-Craven, although his presence at burials of the men on the memorial was mainly reserved for those of Officer or Non-Commissioned Officer status. This man was effectively more one of the gentry than a serving soldier; he was the owner of Dunston Hall and Beauchief Abbey and had previously been well known for his work of 1853 entitled 'Adventures of a Gentleman in search of the Church of England'.

During Victorian times the government ordered soldiers based in the UK to remain in garrisons such as Hillsborough: these garrisons seem to have been manned by regiments at a random selection and also changed frequently. Looking through available documentation it is clear that a minimum of twenty regiments were stationed at Hillsborough during the 1860's. Between 1866 and 1869 it was the turn of the 14th Depot Battalion to live there and they consisted of small companies of each of the regiments listed above. Some were local regiments, such as the 51st (later Kings Own Yorkshire Light Infantry), 1st/19th (North Riding of Yorkshire) and 2nd/19th (West Riding of Yorkshire) which both merged to become the Green Howards (Yorkshire) Regiment, and also the 33rd (later the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regiment). These may have had men from the surrounding area with them but could just as easily have recruited from anywhere.

The 1st/19th Regiment of Foot was certainly present in 1868 as it received a draft of men freshly returned from India on the 19th April after a 37 day journey via the Suez Canal. This group, under the command of Captain J. Knox was there for two reasons: to allow men who had completed their ten years service to leave, and to allocate new men to the barracks to replace those who had died or been discharged.

Whilst on the subject of active service overseas, there is a good chance that some of the forgotten men fought in the Crimean war of 1854 to 1856 – certainly those over the age of 30 in 1866 would have been old enough to see active service in that conflict (twelve men follow such case, with five holding a rank above Private). After a search of the Crimean War casualty rolls only one matching name appears though: Sergeant William Bowden. This man appears to have served in the Baltic campaign with the 77th Regiment of Foot (East Middlesex) and was severely wounded at the Final Attack of the Redan on 8th September 1855, when the Russian forces finally withdrew under a heavy artillery barrage that injured many British troops. Although it is not certain, it could well be that ten years later he was still serving as a Colour Sergeant in the 1st/19th at Hillsborough, and died on New Years Eve of 1867 – the rank of Colour Sergeant only tended to be given to those with long service and good conduct. There are no other William Bowden's in the military on the 1861 Census (unless serving overseas) and none in the 1871 either (as expected) so the likelihood of the East Middlesex Private and the Green Howards Colour Sergeant being one and the same is high.

Another interesting connection between these men and other well known Victorian soldiers is through the group of men belonging to the 1st/24th and 2nd/24th Foot. Ten years after the memorial was erected 'B' Company from the 2nd/24th Battalion of the unit were involved in a violent assault by overwhelming forces and subsequent defence against all odds at Rorke's Drift in South Africa, which resulted in the most Victoria Crosses being issued for any single action to date. Eleven men were given the V.C., the highest honour for valour for any serving soldier, including Lieutenant Gonville Bromhead, Corporal William Wilson Allen and Private William Jones – Bromhead was commissioned in 1867 whilst Allen had served since 1859 and Jones since 1858. Any of the three could have been posted to the barracks at Hillsborough and served with the men commemorated from their own unit. Their heroics became well-known to the public through the famous 1964 film 'Zulu' which portrays their struggle for survival of odds of 45 to 1 against. The 1st/24th Battalion and the remaining companies of the 2nd/24th were also present during the disastrous Isandhlwana campaign of January and February 1879 that happened preceding Rorke's Drift and were wiped out virtually to a man: unfortunately, the overall casualty lists for the unit are not available but the details regarding survivors of Rorke's Drift are.

Of the 139 men present at this action, twenty five had been serving during the period of 1866 and 1869 and although many would have been on active service in places such as India, Mauritius, the East Indies and South Africa some would have been present at least for short times back at the Depot Battalion, where 'M' Company was based (as William Newell's grave indicates). They are listed with all available details in *Appendix C*. When a man attested he signed up for a minimum of seven years; when this

timeframe was complete he could then opt to continue for a further 14 years to serve a maximum of 21 years with the Kings colours. Many of the veterans of the Rorke's Drift attack had done just this and their service records indicate where this may have been. In some cases this falls within the period of 1866 and 1869 and so they can be effectively removed as being 'likely' candidates to have been in Sheffield but cannot be ruled out entirely. There are 3 men on this list who can be said with a good degree of certainty to have served with the sixteen 24th Foot soldiers who died and are commemorated. These are William Tasker (who actually enlisted in Sheffield and was originally a buffer from Birmingham), and Patrick Galgey and John Manley. The last two men were in actual fact still boys at the time and their records show that they went as part of the same draft to the 2nd/24th Regiment when they reached the age of 18 – it is unknown when William Tasker left the Depot to go overseas but is possible that it was at the same time as these men.

The main question still remains: why are these men's names on this memorial? The answer, at least for half of them was found in a special report issued in the Sheffield Telegraph of 9th March 1868. There had been outcry from many different parties about an epidemic of small pox that was sweeping through the barracks at Hillsborough, and had started in the preceding autumn. Different theories and notions abounded but finally the Chief Sanitary Officer at the time, Mr Henry B. Bates, declared that '*the unsanitary state of the privies*' was responsible. A Mr Corbett (the man who was in some way responsible for the maintenance of the building) responded by '*agreeing to adopt immediate measures to abate the evils pointed out, and call to the attention of the War Department to the structural defects with a view to prevent their recurrence*'. Clearly, the newly built barracks were not that much better than the old. On the memorial at least twenty of the men died within the twelve month period of this outbreak.

This tragic event had wide-reaching repercussions, as it was used a key case study by the leading anti-vaccination campaigner of the time, William Tebb, in his 1884 paper '*Compulsory Vaccination in England*'. At this time many people were still against the relatively modern medical technique of vaccination (such as giving an individual cow pox in order to protect them from the much more dangerous small pox). He used it as an example that despite the fact that these men had been previously been vaccinated against small pox, as all serving soldiers were, they still contracted it anyway. His final barbed comment in this rather negative text is that he talked to a Mr A. Wolstenholme whilst writing his paper in 1884, who commented that "*this epidemic spread from the barracks to the civil population, where it continued for several years*". He states very clearly and deliberately in the paragraph above that Inspectors Bates and King found in early 1868 "*that the whole of that district was not only free from small pox, but in a remarkably healthy state*", and strongly implies that it was the men who were vaccinated who had passed it on. This means there is a possibility that the deaths that occurred after (John Hurst in early 1869 and Joseph Stephenson in the summer of 1870) were also linked, if Tebb is to be believed. Stephenson's inclusion in particular is somewhat of a mystery, as the memorial specifically states that the criteria for being on the memorial was only until March 1869 (a very specific date!) and yet both his death certificate and interment in the cemetery were in the summer of the following year.

After the small pox deaths there are seven known men remaining whose deaths occurred before the outbreak. These were Thomas Haviland (early 1867), William Doran (mid 1866), Hampson Walsh (mid 1867), Peter Smyth (late 1866), James Doe (late 1866) and William Derry (early 1867). The most likely cause is an epidemic of one of the many diseases that persisted in Britain throughout Victorian times. In 1832 Sheffield suffered a horrific epidemic of Cholera that killed thousands, but fortunately never returned with such severity. However, from then until the turn of the next century many epidemics occurred on a smaller scale. In 1866 and 1867 there were several outbreaks of Typhus, Whooping Cough and Cholera across the city that killed at least 2000 adult residents of the city.

In addition, simple complaints such as Diarrhoea were causing a minimum of 300 deaths a year and other illnesses such as measles and fever were responsible for a further 200 a year.

So to the personal aspect of this memorial, and one that should be thought of as being at the forefront of any discussion: who were these men – not their military ranks or numbers but as people. Because of the time in which they lived, and the nature by which they died, information surrounding them is sparse, but with careful looking a few details begin to appear. With the exception of five (Osborn, Crosby, Helly, Pickett and Lemon) their dates of death can be established, and help to point towards what happened to them. However some, because of their individual names, appeared in the 1861 census and this helps us to understand them as individuals. The following paragraphs are known details about six of the 33 casualties.

Private Hampson Walsh

Hampson was born in Blackford Bridge, Lancashire in 1840. By the time of the 1861 census his family had moved to Hyde in Cheshire and were living on Bowker Street. His father was John, born in 1826 and a dyer by trade, his mother Alice, born in 1828. Hampson was the eldest of three siblings: his sister Elizabeth Ann was born in 1854 and his brother William in 1859. At the time his occupation was listed as a 'plater' and the Walsh's must have only been in Hyde for a short while as William was born back in Lancashire. It is unknown how long after this census Hampson joined up into the 33rd Foot, primarily a West Riding regiment, and it would again be speculation as to whether he was recruited in Yorkshire or Cheshire. He died between the July and September of 1867 just before small pox hit the barracks.

Private John Ivill

Born in Clifton, Lancashire John was the eldest son of Thomas and Elizabeth Ivill. Thomas was a fireman and born in 1821, whilst Elizabeth was two years his junior being born in 1823. John had four younger siblings, William born in 1843, Eliza, born in 1853, Sarah, born in 1855 and Thomas, born in 1859. Both John and William gave their occupations as Coal Miners, a harsh and unyielding job which dramatically cut the life expectancies of those doing it. It is little wonder that within the next five years John had joined the 55th Foot, a regiment based to the north of his native Lancashire in Cumbria, most likely to escape the extreme hardships and poverty that would have gripped his family. He had been in the army for a relatively short time, and would probably have not served overseas (most men serving abroad went for at least a couple of years) when he died at the height of the small pox epidemic in early 1868.

Corporal Maurice Connell

Maurice was listed as a soldier in 1861 stationed at Portsmouth with a group of the 2nd/19th Foot. He was born in 1840 in Hull and joined up at some point prior to the census to this reasonably local regiment. Interestingly, he is shown as being married, an uncommon feature for a soldier of his age at the time – most likely in Plymouth in the first quarter of 1856 according to available records. He died around the same time as the others in early 1868.

Privates William Doran & Charles Collinge

Again, listed as soldiers in the 1861 census there is a common link between these two men. At the time of the census both were serving as Privates in the 1st Depot Battalion at the barracks in Chatham, Kent. They are the only two possibilities for their names and so consequently must be the two men whose names are on the memorial. William was born in Ireland and died in the middle of 1866 whilst Charles was born in Blakeley, Lancashire and died in 1868. It is also worth adding that whilst they were in the same location in 1861 and 1866, they were serving in different units; William in the 19th Foot and Charles in the 55th. Given that both were Yorkshire based regiments this may partially explain their presence together on both occasions,

Drummer Patrick Pearce

A Dubliner by birth Patrick was listed as serving as a Private in the Royal Marine Light Infantry in 1861 aboard a vessel stationed at Esquimaux Harbour, Vancouver Island in British Columbia – no other men of this name were on any other census of the time. Presumably by 1868, the year of his death, he had completed his statutory naval service and re-enlisted into the 55th Foot; many men at that time often rejoined the ranks after leaving once and most army recruiting Sergeants would be happy to have experienced men back again. The 55th around Plymouth in the early to mid 1860's (as Charles Collinge's service records) so this would tie in well with Patrick's re-enlistment.

Elsewhere in the cemetery lies Lieutenant George Lambert. He is not a household name, nor he is remembered on any memorials other than his own but he is an important and revered figure amongst military circles. George is one of the 1356 Victoria Cross recipients and was awarded his medal for actions in the Indian Mutiny on 29th July 1857 and also for brave acts on 16th August and 25th September of the same year. As a Sergeant-Major of the 84th Regiment of Foot (later the York & Lancaster Regiment, based in Sheffield) he steadied the British line on several occasions, and on the 16th August caused Indian rebels to retreat from a heavily fortified position using only his bayonet.

For these deeds he was given not a fiscal reward but a promotion from the ranks to Lieutenant (effectively two promotions in one as he missed out the rank of 2nd Lieutenant). At a time when a Lieutenant's commission in Her Majesty's army cost upwards of £700 this was indeed a reward; virtually all officers were 'gentlemen' from wealthy families and no doubt a Sergeant born to a poor family in County Armagh would have been a cause for consternation for many of these brother officers.

He was given the position of Adjutant (effectively clerk and book-keeper) at Hillsborough Barracks when he returned to England, possibly due to ill health (the 84th proceeded on their way abroad to another posting soon after without George) and on 15th February 1860 he died on the parade ground from 'a burst blood vessel in the head', which has been since implied to be from the wounds he received in his VC action.

He was laid to rest in the then picturesque and neatly kept Wardsend where he still is today. His soot blackened and moss mottled gravestone has fallen and now lays flat, surrounded by ivy that clings to every visible surface and unkempt trees that have taken root all around the grounds. Is this a fit ending to one of Britain's most highly decorated soldiers?

During the research for this memorial I came across copies of the interment records for Wardsend and undertook a complete search of all burials listed with the address 'Barracks'. It showed up some interesting new individuals who are, in most cases, quite correctly not present on the memorial. Of the twenty-two further burials, fifteen are of children who died in infancy or young childhood and who were offspring of the serving garrison. Given the nature of Victorian health this is hardly unsurprising and something that should be expected for the period; most did not list specific units but the few that do also match the known regiments present at the time. One of these children was Alice Bowden, who died just nine months before her father William, who is commemorated on the memorial. Of the remaining six, one is Alice Talbot the wife of a serving Private and the other five were all deaths within the last two months

leading up to the Depot Battalion's departure – given that these men were all of a serving age, were they in whichever battalion took over after the 14th and consequently not included for that very reason?

The records also indicated which plot of the cemetery the burials took place in; virtually all came within the small plot 'N' which possibly marked the location of paupers graves – certainly those without individual headstones. Of the others, William Newell is exceptional in that he has a standing individual headstone but this is literally at the extreme entrance to the cemetery (potentially even outside the original limits) and stands by itself at a distance to any other remaining graves today on the main access point back towards Sheffield. It differs to the reference on the memorial in that he has been effectively promoted to the rank of Colour Sergeant but also tells us that he belonged to 'M' Company of the 2nd/24th Foot and was paid for by his fellow serving N.C.O's and Privates – is there some sub-plot to this story that will now forever remain hidden? Of the thirty-three names his is the only one that his comrades decided to privately erect their own memorial to before they left the city.



The Obelisk serves as a lasting reminder to serving soldiers in Queen Victoria's mighty army, who might otherwise have only had a pauper's grave when they died. Their deeds and accomplishments have been lost for the most part, but in a strange way they live on as 'soldiers' in stark contrast to their colleagues who probably left the army over one hundred and fifty years ago, and disappeared into the ether of civilian life.

Having discovered this long forgotten memorial the question must be raised – how many more sites of commemoration are there in our country that are in danger of being lost forever? We may never know but it is vital that we begin to record them now before they are gone for good.



Above: Sheffield and Wardsend today; the trees in the central foreground are the cemetery.

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Images: All images taken by Dan Eaton, 2006 with the exception of the gravestones on page 2. This was taken by John Webster in November 2003 and can be found on the website www.decadence.me.uk.

Appendix A – Individuals commemorated on the Barracks Obelisk

<i>Name</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Date of burial / Quarter of death</i>	<i>Other details</i>
Duncan Campbell TAYLOR	Staff Surgeon (M.D.)	Army Medical Staff Corps	4 th Jan 1868	Aged 38. Born Alness, Rossshire 15/9/1830. Kings College 1846-48; Maris College (MD) until 1854. Commissioned to Army 26/5/1854; arrived Field (Crimea) 17/8/1855. Sent to Staff on 19/3/1861, most likely arrived Sfd on 29/5/1867.
William BOWDEN	Colour Sgt.	1 st /19 th Regiment of Foot	31 st Dec 1867	Aged 31. I. Livesey officiating (plot N).
John BAILY	Colour Sgt.	2 nd /19 th Regiment of Foot	5 th Feb 1868	Aged 28. H. J. Barton officiating (plot N).
William NEWELL	Sgt.	2 nd /24 th Regiment of Foot	16 th May 1868	Aged 39.
Thomas HAVILAND	Sgt.	1 st /24 th Regiment of Foot	Jan – Mar 1867	Aged 33.
William ROBERTS	Sgt.	1 st /24 th Regiment of Foot	6 th Apr 1867	Aged 38. I Livesey officiating (plot N).
John ARNOLD	Cpl.	1 st /24 th Regiment of Foot	18 th May 1868	Aged 28. I. Livesey officiating (plot N). Possibly Dvr, ‘A’ Batt, RHA at Aldershot on 1861 Census?
Maurice CONNELL	Cpl.	2 nd /19 th Regiment of Foot	Jan-Mar 1868	Aged 27.
Henry SCOTT	Cpl.	1 st /6 th Regiment of Foot	15 th Apr 1868	Aged 27. I. Livesey officiating (plot N). Possibly b. St Helens, Suffolk, at Hulme Cavalry Barracks, Lancs in 1861.
Patrick PEARCE	Drummer	55 th Regiment of Foot	Oct – Dec 1868	Aged 27.
John OSBORN	Pte.	1 st /19 th Regiment of Foot		Possibly James Osborn – died 1868?
William DORAN	Pte.	1 st /19 th Regiment of Foot	Jul – Sep 1866	Aged 39. Born Ireland. Residence: 1 st Depot Battalion, Chatham Barracks in 1861.
James DEAN	Pte.	2 nd /6 th Regiment of Foot	10 th Apr 1868	DEANE in internment records. Aged 30. C. Roberts officiating (plot N).
Hampson WALSH	Pte.	33 rd Regiment of Foot	3 rd Sep 1867	Aged 21. H. J. Barton officiating (plot N).
Peter SYMTH	Pte.	51 st Regiment of Foot	Oct-Dec 1866	Aged 18.
Levi CROSBY	Pte.	51 st Regiment of Foot	Oct – Dec 1866	Levi CROSSLY on death records. Aged 18. Born Oct – Dec 1843, Manchester OR Oct-Dec 1850, Suffolk.
Thomas HELLY	Pte.	55 th Regiment of Foot	4 th Jan 1868	Thomas KELLEY on interment records. Aged 28. H. J. Barton officiating (plot N).
Charles BRIGHTMORE	Pte.	55 th Regiment of Foot	26 th May 1868	Aged 23. I. Livesey officiating (plot N). Only son of James &

				Ann of Hurdsfield Road, Hurdsfield, Cheshire. At home on 1861 Census,
John IVILL	Pte.	55 th Regiment of Foot	26 th Feb 1868	IVIL in internment records. Aged 28. H. J. Barton officiating (plot N).
John DALY	Pte.	55 th Regiment of Foot	Apr – Jun 1868	Possibly Michael DALY? Aged 31.
James DOE	Pte.	55 th Regiment of Foot	10 th Dec 1866	Aged 28. I. Livesey officiating (plot N).
Joseph STEPHENSON	Pte.	1 st /24 th Regiment of Foot	Jul – Sep 1870	Aged 27.
William DERRY	Pte.	1 st /24 th Regiment of Foot	28 th Mar 1867	Recorded as JOHN Derry in interment records. Aged 26. I. Livesey officiating (plot N).
John Henry CLEVELAND	Pte.	1 st /24 th Regiment of Foot	7 th Feb 1868	Aged 22. C. Roberts officiating (plot N).
James MINORGAN	Pte.	1 st /24 th Regiment of Foot	17 th Mar 1868	Aged 34. C. Roberts officiating (plot N).
Squire PARKIN	Pte.	1 st /24 th Regiment of Foot	Oct – Dec 1868	Aged 24.
Charles COLLINGS	Pte.	1 st /24 th Regiment of Foot	4 th Nov 1868	COLLINGS in records. Aged 33. C. Roberts officiating (plot N).
William BROWN	Pte.	1 st /24 th Regiment of Foot	15 th Oct 1866	Aged 39. Cap. C.A. Assheton-Craven officiating (plot N).
John HURST	Pte.	1 st /24 th Regiment of Foot	23 rd Jan 1869	Aged 29. C. Roberts officiating (plot N).
George PICKETT	Pte.	1 st /24 th Regiment of Foot	27 th Jun 1867	Aged 19. I Livesey officiating (plot N).
Alfred POWELL	Pte.	2 nd /24 th Regiment of Foot	Oct – Dec 1868	Aged 31.
George LEMON	Pte.	2 nd /24 th Regiment of Foot	2 nd Aug 1867	Aged 19. I. Livesey officiating (plot N).
Edward PRICE	Pte.	2 nd /24 th Regiment of Foot	20 th May 1868	Aged 28. I. Livesey officiating (plot N).

Appendix B – known interments at Wardsend between 1866 and 1869 with the address ‘The Barracks’

Ellen Maria GREEN	N/A	N/A	3 rd Mar 1866	Aged 15 months. Cap. C. A. Assheton – Craven officiating (N). <i>Daughter of James Green.</i>
Sarah Ann DAY	N/A	N/A	10 th Apr 1866	Aged 12 months. Cap. C. A. Assheton – Craven officiating (N). <i>Daughter of Cpl Edward Day, 14th Foot (West Yorks) (this man was Pte Day, 58th Foot in 1861 in Hallam, Sfd- this unit returned from N.Z. in 1858).</i>
Thomas BRADBURY	N/A	N/A	30 th Sep 1866	Aged 1 month. John Leed officiating (N). <i>Son of Thomas Bradbury.</i>
Emily Catherine Maria COOK	N/A	N/A	18 th Oct 1866	Aged 6 months. Cap. C. A. Assheton-Craven officiating (H). <i>Daughter of Lt Arthur Cook, 55th Foot.</i>
John MOSS	N/A	N/A	19 th Nov 1866	Aged 1½ years. C. Roberts officiating (N). <i>Son of Thomas</i>

				<i>Moss.</i>
William Henry HARDY	N/A	N/A	3 rd Dec 1866	Aged 20 days. Cap. C. A. Assheton –Craven officiating (N). <i>Son of Sgt H. Hardy, 2nd/19th Foot – this soldier is present with the unit on the 1861 census.</i>
Annie Margaret BETTESWORTH	N/A	N/A	1 st Jan 1867	Aged 9 months. Cap C. A. Assheton-Craven officiating (N). <i>Daughter of Sgt Bettesworth, 2nd/24th Foot.</i>
Alice BOWDEN	N/A	N/A	4 th Mar 1867	Aged 1½ years. C. Roberts officiating (N). <i>Daughter of Sgt Wm. Bowden (on memorial).</i>
Fred BEDFORD	N/A	N/A	27 th Mar 1867	Aged 2 months. H. J. Barton officiating (N). <i>Son of Adam Bedford.</i>
Sarah DODDS	N/A	N/A	14 th Jan 1868	Aged 3 weeks. H. J. Barton officiating (N). <i>Son of Robert Rutherford Dodds.</i>
Edward BATEMAN	N/A	N/A	20 th May 1868	Aged 7 weeks. H.J. Barton officiating (N). <i>Son of George Bateman.</i>
Annie PRATT	N/A	N/A	9 th Jun 1868	Aged 10 months. I. Livesey officiating (N). <i>Daughter of Samuel Pratt.</i>
Price HOWELL	N/A	N/A	3 rd Sep 1868	Aged 35. C. Roberts officiating (K).
Joseph Richard WEBB	N/A	N/A	18 th Sep 1868	Aged 4 years. I. Livesey officiating (N). <i>Son of John Wm. Webb.</i>
Alice TALBOT	N/A	N/A	2 nd Oct 1868	Aged 37 years. C. Roberts officiating (N). <i>Wife of Alfred Talbot.</i>
William Henry McBURNS	N/A	N/A	5 th Oct 1868	Aged 3 months. H. J. Barton officiating (N). <i>Son of James McBurns.</i>
Emily Jane WEBB	N/A	N/A	3 rd Nov 1868	Aged 3 years. I. Livesey officiating (N). <i>Daughter of William Webb.</i>
John James KELSEY	N/A	N/A	20 th Dec 1868	Aged 38 years. C. Roberts officiating (N).
Henry KNIGHT	N/A	N/A	23 rd Jan 1869	Aged 34 years. H. J. Barton officiating (N).
Abraham HAWKINS	N/A	N/A	22 nd Feb 1869	Aged 46 years. H. J. Barton officiating (N).
William George HAYES	N/A	N/A	11 th Mar 1869	Aged 1 year. H. J. Barton officiating (N). <i>Son of George Hayes.</i>
David LAWRENCE	N/A	N/A	24 th Apr 1869	Aged 41 years. I. Livesey officiating (N).

Appendix C – Members of the 1st/24th & 2nd/24th Regiment of Foot who were present at Rorke’s Drift on 22/23 January 1879 but who were serving between 1866 & 1869

Service Number	Rank	Name	Date of attestation	Location of attestation	Battalion & Company	Other details
447	Pte.	WATERS, John	8/3/1858	Westminster	1 st /24 th Orderly	Born 1840. Re-engaged at Malta 9/9/1867. Hospital orderly at Rorke’s Drift.
593	Pte.	JONES, William VC	21/12/1858	Birmingham	2 nd /24 th , ‘B’ Coy.	Born 1839. Re-engaged at Rangoon, India on 10/1/1868.
735	Sgt.	WINDRIDGE, Joseph	26/1/1859	Birmingham	2 nd /24 th , ‘B’ Coy	Born 1841. Re-engaged at Rangoon, India on 3/9/1868.
914	Pte.	SHERGOLD, John	1/3/1859	Coventry	2 nd /24 th , ‘B’ Coy.	Born 1841. Re-engaged for extended service Rangoon, India 26/3/1868.
913	Pte.	ASHTON, James	3/3/1859	Cork	2 nd /24 th , ‘B’ Coy.	Born 1841. Enlisted for 21 years – did not serve in India.
977	Pte.	WHETTON, Alfred	24/3/1859	Westminster	2 nd /24 th , ‘B’ Coy.	Born 1841. Re-engaged for additional service Secunderabad, India 15/4/1869.
1441	Pte.	LYONS, John	31/3/1859	Ennis	2 nd /24 th , ‘A’ Coy.	Born 1837. Original attestation into 87 th Foot. Patient in hospital at Rorke’s Drift.
1240	Cpl.	ALLEN, William Wilson VC	27/10/1859	York	2 nd /24 th , ‘B’ Coy.	Born 1844 (enlisted aged 15). Re-engaged 1873 and posted to Depot (from overseas?).
582	Cpl.	FRENCH, George	16/12/1859	Westminster	2 nd /24 th , ‘B’ Coy	Born 1841.
1387	Sgt.	SMITH, George	29/5/1860	Finsbury	2 nd /24 th , ‘B’ Coy	Born 1842. Re-engaged at Rangoon, India 10/1/1868.
1861	Pte.	HORRIGAN, William	12/11/1863	Un.	1 st /24 th , Patient	Born 1849 (enlisted aged 14). Most likely at Depot until turned 18. Killed at Rorke’s Drift.
1528	Pte.	LINES, Henry	11/6/1864	Birmingham	2 nd /24 th , ‘B’ Coy.	Born 1842. Promoted Sergeant in 1868. Attended musketry course in Hythe in 1874.
1527	Pte.	MINEHAN, Michael	14/10/1864	Bandon	2 nd /24 th , ‘B’ Coy.	Born 1845. Re-engaged for extended service at Secunderabad, India on

						7/10/71.
1618	Pte.	SHEARMAN, George	4/11/1864	Westminster	2 nd /24 th , 'B' Coy	Born 1847. Re-engaged at Secunderabad, India on 6/7/1872.
1434	Pte.	DICKS, William	26/11/1864	Westminster Police Courts	2 nd /24 th , 'B' Coy.	Born 1847. Re-engaged at Secunderabad
1697	Pte.	DICK, James	3/2/1865	Belfast	2 nd /24 th , 'B' Coy	Born 1843. Re-engaged at Secunderabad, India on 18/11/1871.
1713	Dmr.	<u>GALGEY, Patrick</u>	12/3/1865	Cork	2 nd /24 th , 'B' Coy.	Born 1851. Joined regiment in India (from Depot?) on 5/4/1869.
1731	Pte.	<u>MANLEY, John</u>	17/4/1865	Cork	2 nd /24 th , 'A' Coy.	Born 1850. Served at Depot until 12/1868. Patient in hospital at Rorke's Drift.
1769	Pte.	HAYDEN, Garret	9/12/1865	Dublin	2 nd /24 th , 'D' Coy.	Born 1843. Joined battalion at Port Blair (from Depot??) on 11/7/1867. Killed as a patient in Rorke's Drift hospital.
1812	Pte.	<u>TASKER, William</u>	20/9/1866	Sheffield	2 nd /24 th , 'B' Coy.	Born 1846. Deserted in 1873 but rejoined by 1874. Wounded at Rorke's Drift.
Lieutenant		BROMHEAD, Gonville VC	20/4/1867	N/A	2 nd /24 th , 'B' Coy.	Born 1845. Second in command at Rorke's Drift. Entered regiment as Ensign on this date.
2067	Dmr.	HAYES, Patrick	8/9/1868	Ennis	2 nd /24 th , 'B' Coy	Born 1854. Possibly on home service until aged 18 (1872)?
Un	Dmr.	MEEHAN, John	Pre-1873	Un.	2 nd /24 th , 'A' Coy	Roll states 'from Depot 1/1873'.
1323	Pte.	CONNORS, Timothy	Pre-1873	Un.	2 nd /24 th , 'B' Coy.	Re-engaged at Rangoon, India on 26/7/1867.
2437	Pte.	JUDGE, Peter	Pre-1873	Un.	2 nd /24 th , 'B' Coy.	Sent to 2 nd /24 th 'from Depot' in January 1873.