

THE RUSSIAN ARMY OF THE CRIMEAN WAR 1854-56



ROBERT H G THOMAS RICHARD SCOLLINS

EDITOR: MARTIN WINDROW

OSPREY
MILITARY

MEN-AT-ARMS SERIES

241

THE RUSSIAN ARMY OF THE CRIMEAN WAR 1854-56

Text by

ROBERT H G THOMAS

Colour plates by

RICHARD SCOLLINS

STIFTUNG
MILITÄR
BIBLIOTHEK
BASEL

SAMMLUNG
E. HERZIG

*Mil H Bro 1004
1760331*

g / 217830

Katalog

Published in 1991 by
Osprey Publishing Ltd
59 Grosvenor Street, London W1X 9DA
© Copyright 1991 Osprey Publishing Ltd

All rights reserved. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study, research, criticism or review, as permitted under the Copyright Designs and Patents Act, 1988, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, electrical, chemical, mechanical, optical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the copyright owner. Enquiries should be addressed to the Publishers.

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data
Thomas, Rob

Russian army of the Crimean War 1854–56. —
(Men-at-arms; no. 241)
I. Title II. Series
947.073

ISBN 1855321610

Filmset in Great Britain
Printed through Bookbuilders Ltd, Hong Kong

Author's note and acknowledgements

The objective of this book is to provide as much information as limited space allows on the forces that served the Tsar in defence of the Crimea. The dictates of space exclude battle summaries and Orders of Battle. However, those interested in the Crimean War may obtain a wealth of information from the CRIMEAN WAR RESEARCH SOCIETY: Dave Cliff, Secretary, 33 East Street, Triangle, Sowerby Bridge, W. Yorks HX6 3PA

The author, solely responsible for the content, gratefully acknowledges and thanks the following for their invaluable assistance. Finland: K. Maunola, M. Melkko, M. Palokangas, Sdtamuseo, Helsinki; France: J. Humbert, Musée de l'Armée, for all of his assistance in accessing museum material and in obtaining photographs; W. Zweguintzow for his most helpful advice and information; UK: Major Creamer, Sherwood Foresters Museum; Lieut Col McIntosh, MBE, The Green Howards Museum; Lieut Col Pettifar, Royal Regiment of Fusiliers; US: T. Fabian, P. Harrington, Ann S. K. Brown Military Collection, Brown University, for his very great help in the use of the collection and in obtaining most of the photographs used, including all of the photos from Viskovatov; R. Hyttinen; R. Loney; and J. Lundstrom; USSR: I am most particularly indebted to P. Kornakov, Museum of the Revolution, Leningrad; G. Vilibahov, Hermitage Museum, Leningrad; and to the staff of the Central Naval Museum, Leningrad, for a wealth of information hitherto unavailable in the West.

For a catalogue of all books published by Osprey Military
please write to:

**The Marketing Manager,
Consumer Catalogue Department,
Osprey Publishing Ltd,
Michelin House, 81 Fulham Road,
London SW3 6RB**

RUSSIAN ARMY

INTRODUCTION

'How unjust is it of the English and French to interfere in this war! ... The war with Turkey is about the oppression of Christians in the East, our brethren in faith ... All of this business is because those Christians stand up for the dog of a Turk, who impales and boils our brethren ... We must all fight for Holy Russia.' So said the officers to their men, for in their eyes this was another patriotic war in defence of Holy Russia.

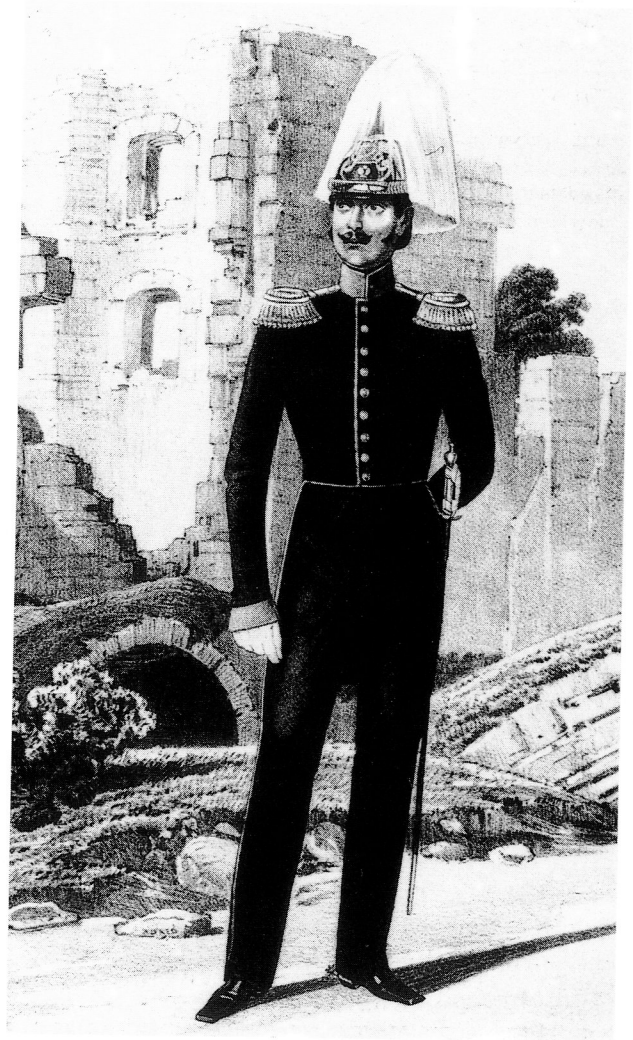
Russia lost an estimated 450,000 men; civilian losses are unknown. Battle casualties numbered about 100,000, while typhus, cholera, exposure, and inadequate diet claimed the majority of men. Although many regiments won much-deserved battle honours, the real heroes were the officers and men of the Black Sea Fleet, who for 349 days in improvised earthworks held a stronger and better-armed enemy at bay. In a war known for its lack-lustre leadership, the navy provided the three most courageous, capable and inspiring leaders on either side: Admirals Kornilov, Nakhimov and Istomin. In the end the industrial might of the allies, coupled with the vastness of the land, brought Russia defeat.

ARMY ORGANISATION

In January 1853, according to Tottleben, there were 1,365,786 men available for the defence of Russia: the Regular Army of 678,201; the Reserve Army of 212,433; the Corps of the Interior with 144,937; and the irregulars with 242,203 men. Yet this immense force was dispersed over vast distances, maintaining

order and guarding long borders. This distance, along with poor roads and contrary weather, helped bring the giant to his knees. The allies could move troops and supplies from Europe to the Crimea faster and easier than could Russia. In the end, Russia had 115,000 men in the Crimea, the allies 170,000.

The Regular Army was composed of the Imperial Guard, the Grenadier Corps, six infantry corps, the 1st and 2nd Corps of Reserve Cavalry, the Reserve Light Cavalry Division, and the Army of the Caucasus.



General officer in undress uniform, with plain red collar, cuffs, and piping.

Note the absence of cuff flaps. (Viskovatov)



Line pattern general officer's helmet plate. The plate was in the button

colour, the crown in contrasting colour. (Viskovatov)

The Elite Corps

Both the Guard and the Grenadier Corps comprised 3 infantry divisions, each of 2 brigades, of 2 regiments each, with 1 light infantry regiment per division. (The Guard Cavalry consisted of 4 Cuirassier, 1 Dragoon, 1 Horse-Grenadier, 2 Ulan and 2 Hussar Regiments; the Grenadier Corps had 2 Ulan and 2 Hussar Regiments; but neither corps fought in the Crimea.)

Infantry

The six infantry corps, numbered 1–6, were each made up of 3 divisions, each of 2 brigades of 2 regiments. The infantry composed the 1st Brigade, the jägers the 2nd Brigade of each division. The divisions were numbered consecutively 1–18; thus e.g. 6th Corps consisted of the 16th, 17th and 18th divisions. A division had a paper strength of 17,068, a brigade 8,534, but field strength was often less; at Balaclava the 12th Division had 15,117 men. Units of the 2nd to 6th Corps served in the Crimea.

Infantry and jäger regiments were each separately numbered, 1–42, with two regiments—one infantry,

one jäger—bearing the same number. The numbers, however, were not an official part of a regiment's name, and were subject to change. (Their use in the text signifies the number on buttons and helmet plate.) Each regiment bore the name of a city or province, e.g. the Suzdahski Regiment. Additionally, certain regiments bore the name of an honorary patron, e.g. the Grand Duke Mikhail Nikolaevich's Kazanski Jägers. The names of these *shefskie* regiments changed frequently, and officially they were referred to by their honorary names.

A regiment consisted of 4 active battalions, plus the 5th reserve and 6th depot battalions. In 1854 this reserve force was increased by a 7th and 8th battalion. The paper strength of a 4-battalion regiment was 4,267 men, with 1,055 per battalion. However, the Selenghinski and Iakoutski Regiments had 4,136, the Azoviski 3,849, the Dneprovski 3,688, the Ukrainski 3,913, and the Odesski 3,667 men when they arrived in the Crimea.

Regimental commanders could be either colonels or, like General Volkoff of the Tarutinski Jägers, general officers rewarded with a regiment for longevity. Regimental staff included: 1 lieutenant each as

Table 1 4th Artillery Division, Organisation, Battery Pennants

<i>10th Artillery Brigade</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>Pike</i>
Heavy Battery No 1*	Black	Red	Black	Red
Heavy Battery No 2	Black	Black	Black	White
Light Battery No 1	Black	Blue	Black	Blue
Light Battery No 2	Black	Green	Black	Green
Reserve Battery No 1	Black	Yellow	Black	Yellow
Mobile Reserve Park No 1	—	—	—	—
<i>11th Artillery Brigade</i>				
Heavy Battery No 3	Black	Red	Black	Red
Light Battery No 3	Black	White	Black	White
Light Battery No 4*	Black	Blue	Black	Blue
Light Battery No 5*	Black	Green	Black	Green
Reserve Battery No 2	Black	Yellow	Black	Yellow
Mobile Reserve Park No 2	—	—	—	—
<i>12 Artillery Brigade</i>				
Heavy Battery No 4*	Black	Red	Yellow	Red
Light Battery No 6	Black	White	Yellow	White
Light Battery No 7	Black	Blue	Yellow	Blue
Light Battery No 8	Black	Green	Yellow	Green
Reserve Battery No 3	Black	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Mobile Reserve Park No 3	—	—	—	—

* Batteries with 'FOR
DISTINCTION'
honour scrolls



1st & 3rd
Brigades

A
B
C



2nd Brigade
Yellow edge
to pennant

Table 2 2nd Reserve Cavalry Corps – Dragoons

<i>Regiment</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Collar</i>	<i>Collar Patch</i>	<i>Cuffs Cuff, Flaps Piping</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Moscow ¹	1	Dark Green piped red	Red	Red ²	Chestnut
Kargopol ^{1,3}	2	Dark Green piped white	White	White	White
Kinburn ¹	3	Dark Green piped yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Brown
New Russia	4	Dark Green	Lt Blue	Lt Blue	Black
Kazan	5	Red, piped dark green	Dk Green	Red	Brown
Riga	6	White piped dark green	Dk Green	White	White
Finland	7	Yellow piped dark green	Dk green	Yellow	Black
Tver ¹	8	Light Blue piped dk green	Dk Green	Lt Blue	Black

¹ Officers of shefskie regiments had 1 bar of gold lace on collar patch and 3 bars of lace on cuff flaps.

² Cuffs, cuff flaps were piped dark green, all other piping was in the regimental colour. The ulan-style belt was striped in the distinctive colour and dark green. The brass shoulder scale countre straps were in the special colour edged green. Tail turnbacks were dark green piped in the regimental colour.

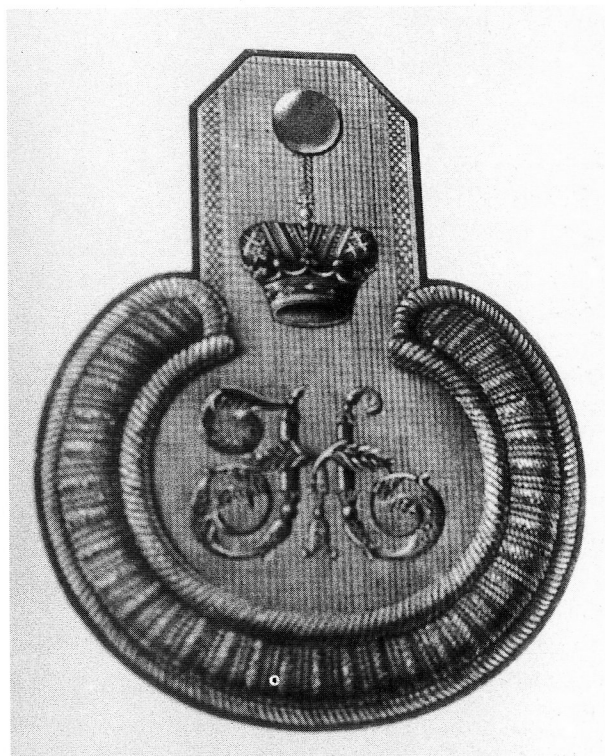
³ 'FOR DISTINCTION' honour scroll

ADC, treasurer, quartermaster, and train; 1 drum-major, 40 musicians, 1 chief drummer and bugler, 54 ORs of the train, 17 infirmiry staff, 116 other non-combatants and 1 priest. Officially the train had 280 horses and 71 wagons, including one for the priest.

One battalion was led by a lieutenant-colonel, the others by majors. The staff included: 1 second-lieutenant as ADC, 1 junker (see under Army Life), 1 each chief drummer, bugler, and standard-bearer. Each battalion had 4 companies, numbered consecutively throughout the regiment, with the first company of each battalion always being the élite company and having the number of the battalion. Infantry battalions had a grenadier and 3 musketeer companies, jäger battalions a carabineer and 3 jäger companies. Thus, the 3rd Battalion consisted of the 3rd Grenadier and 7th, 8th, and 9th Musketeer Companies.

A company was usually directed by a captain or staff-captain, assisted by 1 lieutenant, 1 second-lieutenant, and 1 ensign, with a staff of 1 sergeant-major, 18 sergeants, 7 drummers, 5 buglers, 1 barber; and 230 men. Each company was divided into 2 platoons, with for an élite infantry company 1 grenadier and 1 tirailleur platoon.

Each infantry corps had a rifle, a sapper, and a train



Flugel-Adjutant's silver epaulette with gold cypher. Note the pattern of fine checks on the epaulette strap and that there are

only three rings to the crescent, rather than the four decreed in 1837. Both patterns were worn in the Crimea. (Viskovatov)

Table 3 Ulan Uniforms

<i>Corps</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Regiment</i>	<i>Czapka</i>	<i>Collar</i>	<i>Collar patch</i>	<i>Piping Facings Plastron Ulan belt</i>	<i>Epaulette Lining</i>	<i>Top Half³</i>	<i>Horses</i>
1st	1	St Petersburg ¹	Yellow	Yellow	Dk Blue	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Chestnut
1st	2	Kourland ¹	Lt Blue	Lt Blue	Dk Blue ²	Lt Blue	Lt Blue	Lt Blue	Black
2nd	3	Smolensk ¹	Red	Red Piped Dk Blue	Dk Blue ²	Red	Red	Red	Lt Brown
2nd	4	Kharkov ¹	White	White	Dk Blue	White	White	<u>White</u> Dk Blue	White
3rd	5	Litovsk	Yellow	Dk Blue Piped Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Chestnut
3rd	6	Volysnk	Lt Blue	Dk Blue Piped Lt Blue	Lt Blue ²	Lt Blue	Lt Blue	Lt Blue	Black
4th	7	Voznesensk	Yellow	Dk Blue Piped Yellow	—	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	White
4th	8	Olviopol	Lt Blue	Dk Blue ⁴ Piped Lt Blue	—	Lt Blue	Lt Blue	Lt Blue	Lt Brown
5th	9	Boug	Red	Dk Blue Piped Red	—	Red	Red	Red	Chestnut
5th	10	Odessa	White	Dk Blue Piped White	White (Vanson)	White	White	White	Black
6th	11	Belgorod	Red	Dk Blue Piped Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Bay
6th	12	Tchouguyev	White	Red	—	Red	White	Red	White
Grenadier	13	Vladimir	Yellow	Yellow ²	—	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Chestnut
Grenadier	14	Iamburg	Lt Blue	Lt Blue	—	Lt Blue	Lt Blue	Lt Blue	Black
Reserve Light Cavalry	15	Ukraine ¹	Red	Red Piped Dk Blue	—	Red ⁴	Red	<u>White</u> Red	Brown
Reserve Light Cavalry	16	Novarkhangle ¹	White	Red Piped Dk Blue	—	Red ⁴	White	<u>White</u> Dk Blue	White
Reserve Light Cavalry	17	Novomirgorod ¹	Yellow	Red Piped Dk Blue	—	Red ⁴	Yellow	<u>White</u> Yellow	Chestnut
Reserve Light Cavalry	18	Elizabethgrad ¹	Lt Blue	Red Piped ² Dk Blue	—	Red ⁴	Lt Blue	<u>White</u> Lt Blue	Black

¹ 'FOR DISTINCTION' honour scroll.

² Shefski regiments, silver lace on collar and cuffs, 1 lace bar for all save the 18th, which had 2 lace bars.

³ Bottom half of the lance pennant was white.

⁴ Grey-blue trousers piped dark blue rather than the facing colour.

Greatcoat collars were the same as the jacket. Shoulder straps were the collar colour, save for those regiments with dark blue collars, which had straps in the collar patch colour.

battalion of 4 companies each. The battalions were numbered after the corps, 1–6. The sappers had both drummers and buglers, the rifles buglers only. Generally the battalions were headed by a lieutenant-colonel, assisted by a major, 2 captains, 2 staff-captains, 4 each lieutenants, second-lieutenants, ensigns and sergeant-majors, with 48 sergeants, 16 buglers, 620 men, plus various non-combatants. The 4th and 6th Rifle and the 3rd, 4th, 6th Sappers saw much service in the Crimea; the 6th Sappers lost 756 men during the siege.

Cavalry

The Russian cavalry was the largest in the world, with: 8 cuirassier regiments, each of 6 squadrons (1,034 men per regiment); 9 dragoon regiments of 10 squadrons (1,729); 18 ulan and 14 hussar regiments each of 8 squadrons (1,377). The field strength was rather less: the Moscow, Kargopol, and Kinburn Dragoons had 1,366, 1,368, 1,393 men respectively when they arrived in the Crimea. The 11th and 12th Hussars mustered 800 men each. Each regiment was divided into two-squadron divisions: 3 cuirassier, 5

Table 4 Hussar Uniforms

<i>Division</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Regiment</i>	<i>Shako</i>	<i>Dolman</i>	<i>Pelisse</i>	<i>Lace Braids Buttons</i>	<i>Greatcoat collar</i>	<i>Shoulder straps</i>	<i>Horses</i>
1st Light Cavalry	1	Sumsk ¹	Red	<u>White</u> (Grey) ²	<u>Lt Blue</u> (Grey)	<u>Yellow</u> ³ (White)	<u>White</u> ⁴ (Grey)	Red	Brown
1st Light Cavalry	2	Klastiz ¹	Lt Blue	Dk Blue	Dk Blue	White	Dk Blue	Lt Blue	White
2nd Light Cavalry	3	Elizabethgrad ¹	White	<u>Lt Blue</u> (Dk Blue)	White	Yellow	<u>Lt Blue</u> (Dk Blue)	White	Chestnut
2nd Light Cavalry	4	Luben ¹	Yellow	Dk Blue	Dk Blue	White	Dk Blue	Yellow	Black
3rd Light Cavalry	5	Marioupol ⁵	Yellow	Dk Blue	Dk Blue	Yellow	Dk Blue	Yellow	Brown
3rd Light Cavalry	6	Belorovsk ⁵	<u>Lt Blue</u> (Dk Blue)	<u>Lt Blue</u> (Dk Blue)	Red	White	<u>Lt Blue</u> (Dk Blue)	<u>Lt Blue</u> (Dk Blue)	White
4th Light Cavalry	7	Pavlograd ¹	Turquoise	Dk Green	Turquoise	Yellow	Dk Green	Turquoise	Brown
4th Light Cavalry	8	Izioumsk ¹	Red	Red	Dk Blue	White For ORs Gold For Officers	Red	Red	White
5th Light Cavalry	9	Akhytsk ⁵	Yellow	Brown	Brown	Yellow	Brown	Yellow	Chestnut
5th Light Cavalry	10	Alexandria ⁵	Red	Black	Black	White	Black	Red	Black
6th Light Cavalry	11	Kiev ¹	Red	Dk Green	Dk Green	Yellow	Dk Green	Red	Chestnut
6th Light	12	Ingermanland	Lt Blue	Lt Blue	Lt Blue	Yellow	Lt Blue	Lt Blue	Black
Grenadier Corps	13	Narvski	Lt Blue	<u>Lt Blue</u> (Dk Blue)	Lt Blue	White	Lt Blue	<u>Lt Blue</u> (Dk Blue)	Brown
Grenadier	14	Mitavski	Lt Yellow	Dk Green	Dk Green	White	Dk Green	Lt Yellow	White

¹ 'FOR DISTINCTION' honour scroll.

² Table based on Viskovatov/(Based on Vanson).

³ Officers had gold or silver buttons, lace, ect.

⁴ Greatcoat collars were piped yellow or white for both Officers and ORs according to Viskovatov; Vanson notes that the collars were piped in the shako colour for the 4th, 7th, 10th, 11th Hussars.

⁵ 'FOR DISTINCTION ON 14 AUGUST 1813' honour scroll.

Barrel sash: sash in the braid colour, sliding barrels in the shako colour; 9th's sash all yellow; officers' barrel sashes silver with orange black specks. Grey-blue trousers piped in the shako colour. Sabretache in the shako colour, lace and Tsar Cypher in braid colour, save for Klastitz Hussars who had white sabretaches with light blue lace. Forage caps were in the colour of the dolman, with the capbands in the shako colour, save for the Izioumski Hussars who had blue caps with red capbands; piping in division colours.

dragoon, and 4 ulan and hussar divisions per regiment. Each was led by a field officer and had a standard. Light cavalry squadrons, formed of 4 platoons, consisted of 1 captain, 1 staff-captain, 4 lieutenants, 2 cornets, 16 NCOs (including 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster), 1 junker, 3 trumpeters, 120 men. Regimental staff included a commander, 1 lieutenant each as ADC, Treasurer, Quartermaster, Train, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, 1 trumpet-major, 1 riding-master, 1 surgeon, 1 doctor, 2 vets and 9 assistants, 24 train, and various armourers, carpenters, blacksmiths, clerks, infirmary staff and priest. Dragoon regiments were similarly constituted, with the addition of drummers.

The cavalry were formed into permanent corps and divisions. The 1st Reserve Cavalry Corps consisted of the 2 cuirassier divisions, a division of ulans,



and 6 batteries of horse artillery. The 2nd Reserve Cavalry Corps, which served in the Crimea, was made up of 2 divisions of dragoons, 2 squadrons of horse-pioneers, and 6 horse batteries. The Reserve Ulan Division had 4 Ulan regiments and 3 horse batteries. The remaining cavalry was divided among the six infantry corps, each having a light cavalry division of an Ulan and a Hussar brigade of 2 regiments each. These divisions bore the number of their infantry corps, while the regiments were numbered consecutively: e.g. the 11th and 12th Ulans and 11th and 12th Hussars composed the 6th Light Cavalry Division of the 6th Infantry Corps.

Because of the threat of an Austrian invasion, coupled with the poor quality and shortage of horses and fodder, there was initially a shortage of cavalry for service in the Crimea. The Dragoon Corps and Reserve Light Cavalry Division arrived in October 1854, along with the composite Ulan and Hussar regiments, but the Cuirassier Corps arrived too late for the war.

Artillery

The artillery, along with the sappers, was considered an élite part of the army, requiring a much higher professional standard. Most officers came from cadet schools and then completed specialised training. They were not allowed to be as effective as they should have been at the Alma; but Light Battery No. 7, 12th Brigade, distinguished itself at Balaclava by its rapid fire, achieved by sponging the guns only after every six rounds. The 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 16th, and 17th Artillery Brigades took part in both the field battles and the siege. No. 5 Battery, 11th Brigade, lost 124 men in the city, the highest of any battery.

Assembled in heavy and light batteries variously assigned to foot and horse brigades, the smooth-bore brass muzzle-loaders, fired by slowmatch, had green-painted carriages. The large two-wheeled green caissons, pulled by three horses abreast, carried 77 rounds of 6-pounder shot, less for larger calibres. Each gun carriage chest contained 16 additional rounds. Each light gun had two caissons; heavy guns had three. Roundshot and case were the most

*Flügel-Adjutant in
frockcoat—red collar,
white piping, silver*

*epaulettes, aiguilletes,
buttons, and helmet plate.
(Viskovatov)*

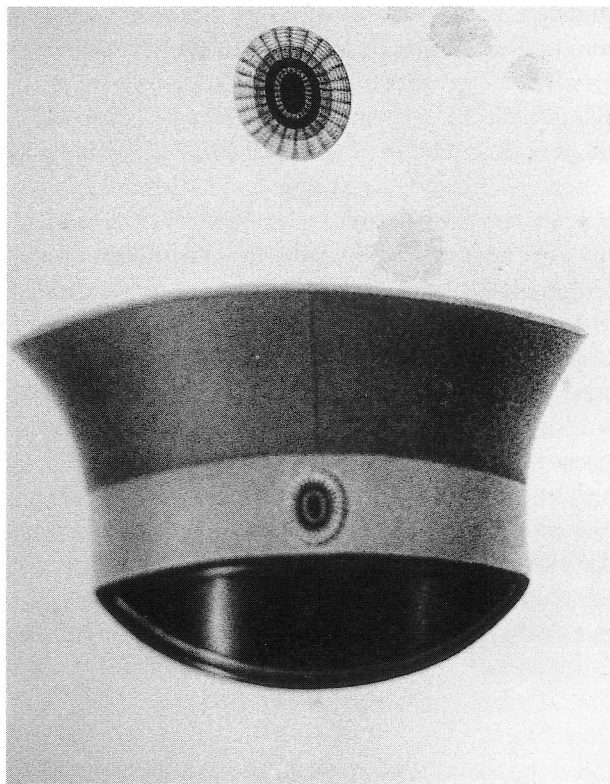
common forms of ammunition, while shrapnel shells were used by heavy guns. The range of fire varied between 900 and 1,000 yards, with a rate of fire of two rounds per minute. Heavy batteries had six 12-pounder guns and six 18-pounder ($\frac{1}{2}$ *pood*) licornes. Light batteries had six 6-pounders and six 9-pounder ($\frac{1}{4}$ *pood*) licornes.

The foot artillery was organised into divisions, with one attached to each of the six infantry corps and numbered accordingly. Each of a division's 3 brigades was assigned to an infantry division: e.g. the 16th Brigade, 6th Artillery Division, belonged to the 16th Infantry Division, 6th Corps. Brigades consisted of 4 batteries, plus reserve and park batteries. The divisions and brigades were numbered consecutively, while the batteries were numbered repetitively within a division.

A battery was staffed by a colonel or lieutenant-colonel, a captain, a staff-captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 second-lieutenants, 3 junkers, 1 sergeant-major, 23 sergeants, 68 bombardiers, 3 drummers, 3 buglers, 176 gunners, 1 doctor and various non-combatants.

Although similarly staffed, the horse artillery had a separate organisation. Each light cavalry division had a horse artillery brigade of 2 light batteries. Cavalry corps had 2 heavy and 4 light batteries. Horse batteries contained 8 guns: heavy batteries had eight 18-pounder ($\frac{1}{2}$ *pood*) licornes; light batteries had four 6-pounder guns and four 9-pounder ($\frac{1}{4}$ *pood*) licornes.

Additional artillery included a rocket section, plus 4 mountain batteries of the Caucasian Corps. There were also 9 Don Cossack light horse batteries each staffed by a lieutenant-colonel, a captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 cornets, 20 sergeants, 4 trumpeters and 130 Cossacks. One Don battery was assigned to each corps.



Typical officer's forage cap with cockade: silver, orange, black, orange, black. Note the grooves in the outer silver ring. (Viskovatov)

47 *sotnias* of the Cossack Frontier Line. Also assigned to the area of the Caucasus were the 13th and 18th Infantry Divisions, four guns from each battery of the 17th Brigade, the New Russia and Tver Dragoons, and, for a short time, the 1st Brigade, 17th Infantry Division.

The Reserve Army

The Reserve Army, composed of those men with 15 years good service and of recruits, consisted of 182 battalions, 86 squadrons, 51 foot and 9 horse batteries. The reserve light cavalry was formed into composite regiments of 6 squadrons each, drawn from each regiment's reserve squadrons. The 1st Composite Ulan and Hussar Regiments were taken from the regiments of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd light cavalry divisions. The 2nd Composite Ulan and Hussar Regiments were from the 4th, 5th, and 6th light cavalry divisions. They, along with the reserves from the 10th, 12th, 13th, and 14th Infantry Divisions, served in the Crimea.

THE ARMY OF THE CAUCASUS

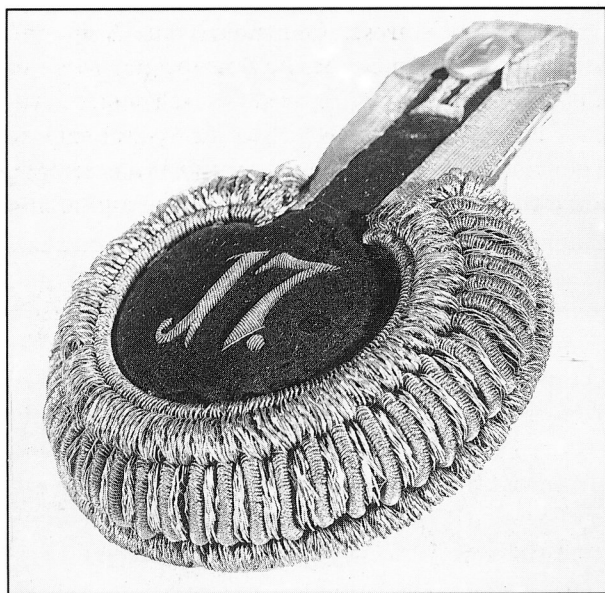
Constantly in action against the mountain tribes, this army consisted of the Gruzinski Grenadier, Erivanski Carabineer Regiments and the 19th, 20th, 21st Infantry Divisions, one battalion of rifles and sappers, the Nijegorod Dragoons (11 squadrons), and

Frontier and Interior Forces

The bulk of the Frontier Forces consisted of the 22nd (Finnish), 23rd (Orenburg) and 24th (Siberia) Divisions, with 12, 10, and 15 battalions respectively. Responsible for keeping order, and escorting recruits, reservists and prisoners, the 50 battalions of interior troops each had 4 companies totalling 21 officers and 1,000 men, and garrisoned the cities and fortresses of European Russia. Other garrison troops included 98 artillery companies each of 4 officers and 165 men. The Engineering Command had: 10 generals, 342 detached officers and 25 companies of workers each of 3 officers and 208 men. These troops, along with 54 penal companies, were charged with building and repairing roads and military buildings. Garrison troops in the Crimea included: the 41st Tauride, and 17th Kerch Battalions of the Interior, Kinburn and Sevastopol Garrison Artillery Companies, and 14th and 15th Military Labour Companies.

Irregulars

Described by contemporaries as the greatest light cavalry in the world, acclaimed for their adroitness in riding, scouting, raiding, ambushing and outpost duty, the Cossacks comprised the bulk of the irregular forces. Many Russians had a low opinion of them, in part because of the Cossack proclivity for precipitous retreat, while never putting duty above loot. Distinguishing themselves at times in the



Danube Theatre, their performance in the Crimea left much to be desired. General Ryzhov was criticised for using them as regulars at Balaclava. In fairness to the Cossacks, their performance was not much worse than that of the regulars. Because General Menshikov did not know how to use them the army lost contact with the enemy, and its wagon train was subjected to British attack during the Flank March. Hodasevich noted that Cossack picquets fled from an inferior force, spreading panic and confusion in rear areas, while providing no information on enemy strength, composition or direction.

Don, Black Sea, Ural and Azov horse, foot, and artillery units fought in the Crimea. The Black Sea Infantry were particularly redoubtable in ambushes and sniping during the siege. A Don horse regiment of 6 *sotnias* consisted of the colonel, one major, 5 captains, 6 lieutenants, 6 cornets, 18 senior sergeants, 2 standard bearers, 18 sergeants, 60 corporals and between 600 and 725 Cossacks.

Generals

The Imperial Suite consisted of 80 general adjutants and generals, with an additional 30 field officers and 15 captains who served as flugel-adjutants. Each branch of the service had its own general adjutants, who could wear the special uniform of that appointment, or, like General-Adjutant Admiral Kornilov, wore the uniform of their branch of service with the distinction of aiguillettes and epaulettes with the Tsar's cypher. General-Adjutants Menshikov, Osten-Saken, Read and Vrevsky served in the Crimea. Flugel-adjutants functioned as the Tsar's personal representatives, and wore the distinctions of silver aiguillettes and epaulettes with the Tsar's cypher.

There were 103 heavy cavalry, 148 light cavalry, 215 infantry, 166 jäger, 19 horse, and 79 foot artillery generals in the army. Most obtained their rank through longevity. Senior commanders suffered from a lack of determined leadership, professional ability, and even courage, while many field generals showed basic competence, if not brilliance. At Alma Generals Kvitsinsky, Shchelkanoff, Goginoff, and Kourtianoff were wounded, while Soimonov died at Inkerman

*Captain's epaulette, (34th)
Tarutinski Jägers, 17th
Division. The strap was*

*dark green, the lace gold.
(Musée de l'Armée, Paris)*

and Read, Vrevsky, and Weimazn at Tchernaiia. Described as honest, cool, a meticulous planner and energetic commander who sincerely cared about the wellbeing of his men, General-Lieutenant Liprandi was considered one of the best field generals.

The General Staff consisted of: 17 generals, 32 colonels, 48 lieutenant-colonels, 62 captains and 48 lieutenants. Each army corps had 1 general as chief of staff, 2 field and several company staff officers. Divisions were entitled to 2 staff officers, brigades one. In 1851 only 10 officers graduated from the staff college. Since the 1825 Decembrist Plot the staff was often held in contempt or seen as a threat, with promotions slower than elsewhere in the army. Few generals made proper use of their staffs; there was a tendency to fight battles without proper planning or command structure, as so evident at Alma, Inkerman, and Tchernaiia.

Generals usually relied on ADCs to perform staff functions. They were poorly schooled in staff duties, lacked practical experience, and were little more than messengers. There were two types: those appointed by the Tsar, with a distinctive uniform similar to that of flugel-adjutants, and personal aides of generals, who generally wore aiguillettes with their regimental uniforms. Officially 2 ADCs and 4 personal aides were assigned to a corps, and 1 ADC and 2 personal aides per division.

THE IMPERIAL NAVY

At the start of the war the navy had 90,985 men divided into 5 divisions, with 512 ships. The first three (totalling 2,275 officers, 50,628 men) made up the Baltic Fleet, with Naval Divisions 1 and 2 at Kronstadt and the 3rd at Sveaborg. Nos. 4 and 5 Naval Divisions constituted the Black Sea Fleet (1,472 officers, 35,670 men) headquartered at Sevastopol. Each division had three brigades, each of three navel *ekipazhi*. The three Baltic divisions had 28

ekipazhi, numbered 1–28, and assigned in consecutive order to divisions and brigades. The Imperial Guard Naval *Ekipazhi* was based in St. Petersburg. *Ekipazhi* 29–45 constituted the Black Sea Fleet, while the Caspian and Kamchatka Flotillas were made up of the 46th and 47th *Ekipazhi* respectively.

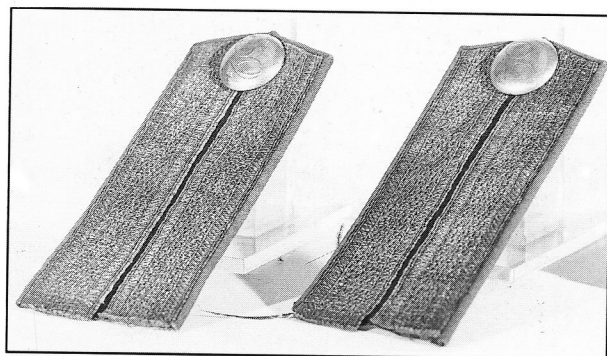
The naval *ekipazh* was the basic permanent organisational unit of the navy, although not quite analogous to a ship's crew or battalion. An *ekipazh* consisted of: a captain first rank, a captain second rank, 4 captain-lieutenants, 12 lieutenants, 12 *michmani* (ensigns), 80 NCOs (boatswains, boatswain's mates, quartermasters), 25 drummers and buglers, and 1,000 sailors. Each was divided into four companies. A company consisted of: a captain-lieutenant, 3 lieutenants, 3 *michmani*, 3 NCOs, 6 musicians and 250 seamen. There was additionally a 5th non-combatant company of 100 men, including doctors, pharmacists, medical attendants, commissariat, paymaster and clerk.

The Baltic Fleet spent six months or more of each year in dry dock. The men spent most of this time perfecting the marching skills considered more important than seamanship. By contrast, under the inspired leadership of Admiral Lazarev, and later Admirals Kornilov and Nakhimov, the Black Sea Fleet spent most of its time perfecting nautical skills. Although discipline was rigorous, the men of the Black Sea Fleet were better treated, and were taught to function as individuals of a team rather than as mindless machines.

As the need arose, operational squadrons and divisions were formed. Before a campaign a roster of the *ekipazhi* men was prepared for each ship. A 110-gun ship required 3 companies, an 84-gun ship $2\frac{1}{2}$ companies, a corvette $\frac{5}{8}$ of a company. As an example, the 30th *Ekipazhi* was divided among the capital ship

Captain's shoulder straps, Kazan Jägers. Note the absence of a division number and the pointed

end, rather than the squared end of the epaulettes. (Musée de l'Armée, Paris)



Iaqudiil, frigate *Kagul*, schooner *Gonets*, steamers *Enikale* and *Kockhida* and transport *Prut*. A ship's crew also contained an unspecified number of Naval Artillery, Navigators and Engineer officers, and men of the Labour *Ekipazhi* who furnished sailmakers, caulkers and carpenters. The addition of these men allowed an *ekipazh* to be dispersed among several ships.

Besides the fleet *ekipazhi*, the navy consisted of other detachments such as those at Sevastopol: Laboratory Company No. 2, Arsenal Company No. 7, Harbour *Ekipazh* No. 41, Labour *Ekipazhi* Nos. 15–19, Port Companies Nos. 28–32, Dock Companies Nos. 27–30, Detention Companies Nos. 19–26, the Naval Engineer Command, and Military Labour Companies Nos. 8 and 10.

*Various orders of dress,
13th Infantry Division:
(25th) Brestski, (26th)
Belostokski Infantry and
(25th) Litovski, (26th)*

*Vilenski Jägers. (Colour
illustration by General
Levkovitch)*

In the spring of 1854 two naval landing battalions were formed, each of six 48-man platoons. The marksmen of 29–35 *Ekipazhi* made up the 1st Naval Landing Battalion, while the 2nd consisted of sharpshooters from 28, 36, 37, 40 and 41 *Ekipazhi*. In July 1854 the 3rd and 4th (Reserve) Landing Battalions were formed, the 3rd of 8 platoons from 28–35 *Ekipazhi*, the 4th of 6 platoons from 37–45 *Ekipazhi*. On 14 September 1854 additional battalions were formed: No. 34 Battalion from 34 and 43 *Ekipazhi*; 36 Battalion from 36 *Ekipazh*; 37 Battalion from 30 and 38 *Ekipazhi*. With the sinking of the fleet most *ekipazhi* were formed into landing battalions and gun crews. However, on 12 October 1854 all *ekipazhi* were re-constituted.

The heroic Black Sea Fleet bore the brunt of Sevastopol's defence. On 9 April 1855, out of 10,562 gunners 8,886 were sailors (1,285 garrison and 391 field artillery). The Fleet's casualties were: 6 admirals, 113 senior officers, 723 junior officers and 16,870 sailors.



ARMY LIFE

The officers

Each year 2,000 to 2,500 new officers were required. Like their men, they were generally courageous, tenacious, hardy, and devoted to Tsar and regiment. Three sources met this need: (1) military schools such as the Corps of Pages and the cadet schools; (2) junkers; and (3) promotions from the ranks.

The majority of officers, some 80%, were junkers: nobles of limited education, many having failed the equivalent of secondary school. Described as lazy and idle, they served six years in the ranks before gaining commission. Quartered with junior officers, they enjoyed privileges unknown to ORs. About 7% of the officer corps were men promoted from the ranks after serving 12 years as NCOs. Most were the sons of soldiers brought up in the harsh conditions of the military colonies. Much favoured by senior officers, they were known for their submissiveness, unquestioning loyalty, crudeness, and brutality to the men.

The best-educated officers were sons of nobles who had graduated from the various military schools. They entered school at ten and graduated at eighteen; those who did poorly ended up as officers of garrison and interior troops. Life in these schools was demanding and brutal: 50 or more blows with a birch stick for minor infractions were not unknown, while older and bigger boys bullied those younger. The education, however, was superior, with courses in mathematics, science, foreign languages, and military subjects as well as incessant drill.

Unless members of an élite regiment or the cavalry, officers led a life of near-penury and almost unrelieved boredom. Russian generals received only about one-third the pay of their equals in other armies. The yearly pay for infantry officers was 502 roubles for colonels, 336 for majors, 307 for captains, and 238 for first-lieutenants. Cavalry, sapper and artillery officers received 10% more pay, while a private income was a requirement of service in most cavalry regiments. Pensions were provided at one-third pay for 20 to 30 years' service; after 35 years an officer could retire on full pay.

Officers were entitled to free quarters and servants; captains, for example, were allowed two rooms, stables for two horses, and three servants. The rooms



Line pattern helmet plate, in this case that of an officer, as indicated by the

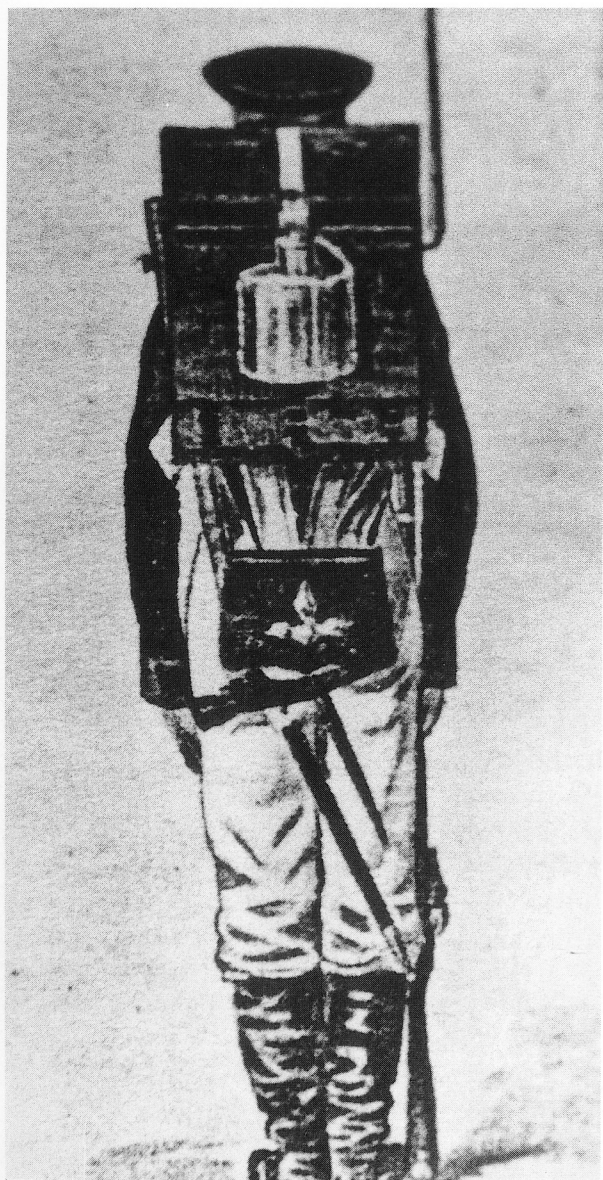
silver-plated numerals, 26th Regiment. (Author's collection)

could be warm and comfortable if stationed in larger towns and cities, or when billeted in peasants' rural cottages, poorly ventilated, dirty, and shared with whining children and squealing pigs. Officers condemned to obscure rural postings spent their time in gambling and drinking, while balls, dinner parties and theatre provided a social routine in larger towns.

Blind obedience and perfection of drill were the keys to success at all levels, from general to private. Most educated officers often forgot what they had learned in cadet schools after years of idleness; nor was professionalism encouraged by peers or superiors. In some regiments NCOs ran the companies, with officers paying little attention to their duties. The senior ranks were content as long as the men marched impeccably. Any awkwardness in the ranks on parade could bring devastatingly demeaning admonishments from superiors. It was not unknown for generals to shame colonels in front of their regiments with profane rebukes. Officers could be reduced to the ranks for perceived disloyalty.

Poverty and harsh conditions were endured in the hope of promotion through war or age to the level of

regimental commander. War offered adventure, a departure from boredom, the chance of rapid promotion and honours. Those who rose to the head of regiments had fine clothes, horses, carriages, good and plentiful food and drink, comfortable quarters, and money—all squeezed from the regiment. Peculation was rife. Much of the money intended for the men's food, clothing, and equipment ended up in the colonel's pocket. General Volkoff bought meat for his regiment that the navy had refused as unfit, pocketing the savings; he also profited from his regiment having less than half of the horses required for unit transport. War could be profitable.



The rank and file

An estimated 80,000 men were needed yearly to fill the ranks. Service was for 25 years. Recruits were peasants, town labourers and others who paid a poll tax. Draft notices were sent to village communes, where the elders selected those who would go; each village had its own quota. Wealthy *muzhiks* could keep their sons out of the lottery with the proper remuneration in the right hands. First sons and only sons were usually exempt. Those deemed 'trouble-makers' were always the first to go. The usual age for service was between 18 and 35, but masters could send off serfs at any age. Finally, the courts used the military as a dumping ground for petty offenders. Military service was dreaded, and families, after giving their sons a festive farewell, mourned them as dead; once a man left, he seldom returned. This was particularly hard on married men, their wives and children.

The lottery losers marched off under gendarme escort to an induction centre in a nearby city. Those not fully fit after a cursory physical were relegated to the auxiliary forces. Based on size and education, men were assigned to a branch of service. Men above 5 ft 10 ins went to the Guards. Those who could read, had experience in trades, and were strong became sappers. Recruits who could ride might find their way into the cavalry. The majority ended up in the infantry, while what was left went to the navy. Before they left under guard of the Interior Defence Corps to join a training battalion, a priest administered the sacred oath to serve Tsar, Church and Motherland.

Upon their arrival at the depot, regulations called for a week of benevolent adjustment under the guidance of senior soldiers (*diadki*) who enlightened the men in the peculiarities of army life. On joining the regiment the men received a close haircut, discarding their serf status with their long hair. In spite of forced separation from loved ones, brutal discipline and squalor, the men were loyal, brave, long-suffering and honestly devoted to Father Tsar, Holy Church, and Russia. With the help of the 'uncles' they adjusted to their regiments, which became their new families. Allegiance to Tsar and

*Grenadier, (31st)
Vladimírski Regiment.
Note the white belts, and
how the sword and bayonet*

*were worn at an angle
across the back.
(Viskovatov)*

Church were attitudes that they brought with them from their villages, along with a resignation that all was in God's hands. Regimental pride and duty were learned during their first year of service, while the crucible of shared brutality bonded the men together.

The first major challenge to a recruit was to memorise the soldier's catechism. This lengthy creed covered all aspects of duty, replete with appropriate examples. *Q*: 'What is the oath?' *A*: '... a pledge given before the face of God ... to serve God and Sovereign ... unconditionally to submit to commanders ...' *Q*: 'What is the duty of a sentry?' *A*: '... sacredly to fulfil his orders ... he should rather die than leave the post ...' The men were told of Private Kuliabin, who refused to leave his post even when fire threatened to engulf his sentry box. Generals and other officers pleaded with him, but he refused to budge until properly relieved by his officer. The men learned that for such devotion to duty they too could be richly rewarded by the Tsar.

During this time the men were expected to learn the traditions, heroes, honours and distinctions of their regiment. These took many forms, including: silver trumpets (Vladimir, Minski Regts., Odessa Jägers); special lace on the collars and cuffs of officers of *shefskie* regiments (Arkhangelogorodski Regt., Borodinski Jägers); special colours; honour scrolls; individual medals for campaigns (Hungary) and heroism (St. George Cross); regimental saints with their special icons; and regimental songs and marches. The honour scrolls worn above the eagle plate on helmet and shako occurred in three forms: (1) 'For Distinction' (Novomirgorod Ulans; Kiev Hussars; Kargopol Dragoons; Light Horse Battery No. 24; Heavy Batteries 1 and 2, 16th Artillery Brigade; 23rd Azovski Regt.; and 24th Odesski Jägers); (2) 'For Distinction on 14 August 1813' (9th and 10th Hussars); and (3) 'For Warsaw on 25 and 26 August 1813' (8th Olenetzki Regt. and 11th Nizovski Jägers). Special colours took two forms: jubilee colours for regiments 100 years old (Moskovski Regt., Kazanski Jägers); and St. George Colours for battle distinction (Brestski Regiment).

Officially the process of instruction required the

avoidance of abuse, ridicule, and beatings. However, their instructors had been beaten themselves, first as cantonists and then as soldiers; they applied the methods that they knew best. 'Rods and birches were regarded as necessary appurtenances of formation drill ...': to teach and to beat were synonymous. Fists, scabbards, and drumsticks were liberally applied, with the 'toothpick'—blows to the face—the preferred approach; at times men's teeth were knocked out on to the parade ground.

As in most armies, training progressed from section to company and eventually to battalion level. When learning to march the men had to stand on one



Rear view of a typical officer's frockcoat piped in the regimental colour on

cuffs and between buttons at back. (Viskovatov)

leg, while the other was stretched out with the heel back and the toes pointed forward. They stood sweating in their tight uniforms until exact alignment of the squad's legs was achieved. If a man's chest did not properly protrude, the culprit was jabbed in the back until it did. In this way the parade step was perfected and blind obedience attained.

NCOs were painfully accountable for the performance of the company. If during a parade, inspection, or review a man appeared out of place, both the man and NCO were beaten. It was not unknown for generals to personally beat the men. One general took pride in his ability to topple three men with one blow.

The Great Review was the highlight of the year, when the Tsar inspected an entire corps. Regimental reputations depended on their performance before the Tsar, and everything was done to ensure a good

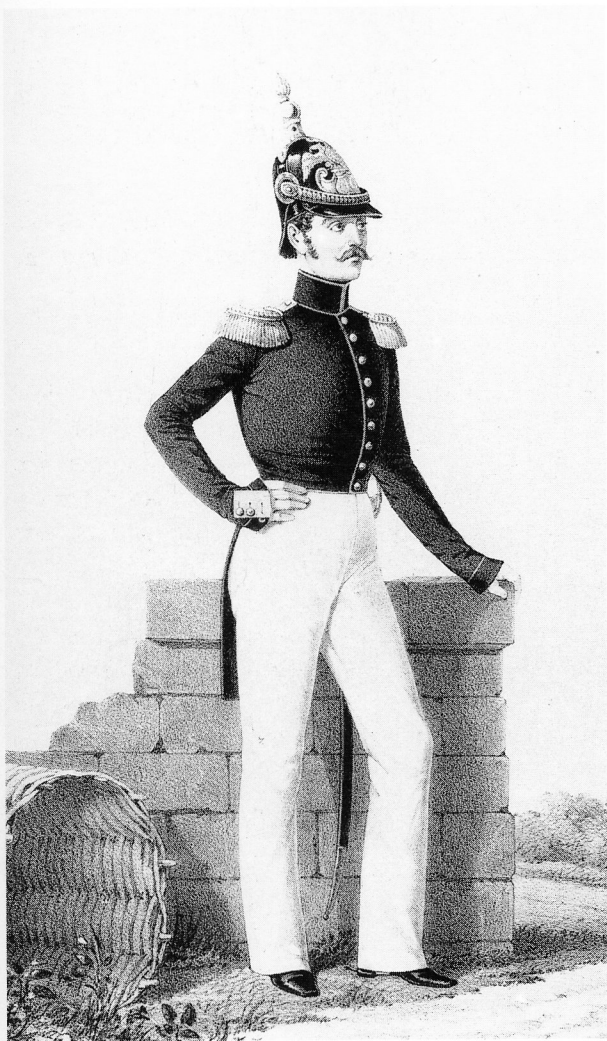
show. The ground selected was cleared of all unseemly obstacles. When all was ready the troops went through their evolutions, whole divisions performing the movements in perfect unison, with the precision of the ballet. Almost all training was devoted to that end. While other armies concentrated on practical manoeuvres, skirmishing and marksmanship, the Russian Army stressed the quintessence of the parade march as the key to success in battle. Even during the war General Gorchskov confidently advised the Tsar that the men were ready for battle because 'the men can march well, with their toes pointed and their bodies inflexible, the main objective is gained.'

Weapons and Training

Suvorov's apophthegm—'The bullet is a fool, the bayonet is a hero'—shaped Russian attitudes toward training and formations. The goal was to close with the enemy, an objective that could not be reached if the alignment faltered or if the men engaged in a fire-fight. To that end marksmanship was the least important aspect of training. When weapon training did occur, it was often scheduled during the men's rest periods. Although the frequency and quality of training varied from unit to unit, subject to the desire of officers, even when more practice was desired, the rules limited the amount of powder that could be used. Ten practice cartridges per man were the yearly issue in many regiments. Clay bullets were made when more training was required. There were reports that men with 25 years' service had never fired their muskets. Hodasevich noted that some Tarutin Jägers did not even know how to load their weapons. While target practice was occasionally carried out, at other times the men simply fired into the air. The goal was pulling the trigger in unison: it made a good show. . . .

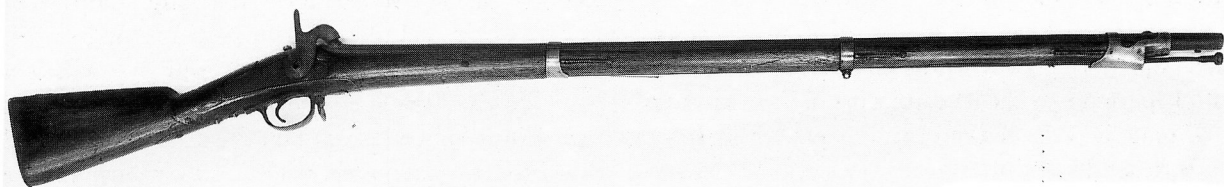
There were exceptions to the poor standard of training. Often the 48 company skirmishers received better and more frequent instruction; and in Rifle and Cossack units the standards of marksmanship were higher than in the rest of the army.

By 1853 most of the active infantry battalions were equipped with the percussion musket, with a range of 150 to 200 yards and a rate of fire of one round per



Typical officer's dress uniform (summer), in this case that of a field officer of the 1st Strelkhovy

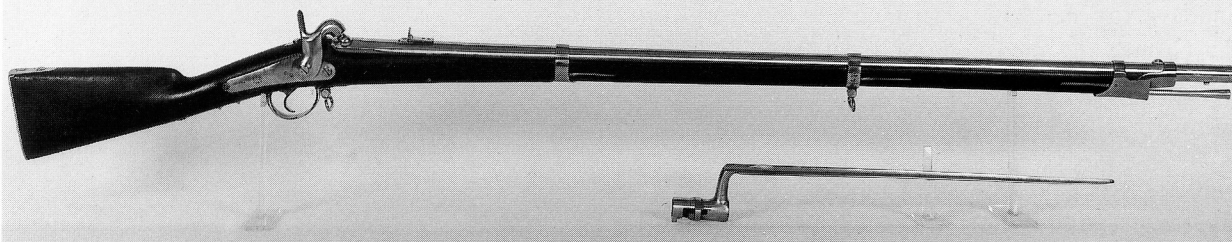
Battalion. Note the cockade on the right side of the helmet. (Viskovatov)



M1845 Russian smoothbore percussion musket made in 1847 at the Ijievsk Factory: 1850mm long with bayonet; 17.9mm calibre. Note the absence of a rear sight, and the

damaged small of the brown wood stock, repaired by a copper plate. Such damage was too common among poorly maintained arms. (Author's collection)

M1854 rifled percussion musket with black wood stock. Note the rear sight. Such weapons, when available, were issued to a regiment's best shots. (Musée de l'Armée, Paris)



minute. (By comparison, the British rate of fire was two rounds per minute, with the same range for the old muskets of the 4th Division, but up to 1,000 yards with the Minié Rifle.) Russian losses at the Alma were 5,708, compared to 3,500 for the Allies; at Inkerman, 11,964 to 4,500; at the Tchernaiia, 8,000 to 2,000.

At the time of the war, in addition to converted flintlocks, there were three percussion smoothbore models in use: M1844, M1845, M1852. Reserve units retained flintlock muskets. The M1854 was rifled. Accuracy and range were improved by the use of bullets made from models of captured Allied bullets, but in time the barrels clogged and burst. This was particularly a problem for the 10th Division, which relied heavily on the new bullets. To complicate matters further, bullets of different calibres added to the supply nightmare: 17.78 mm for converted flintlocks, 18.03 mm for percussion, with some regiments having both.

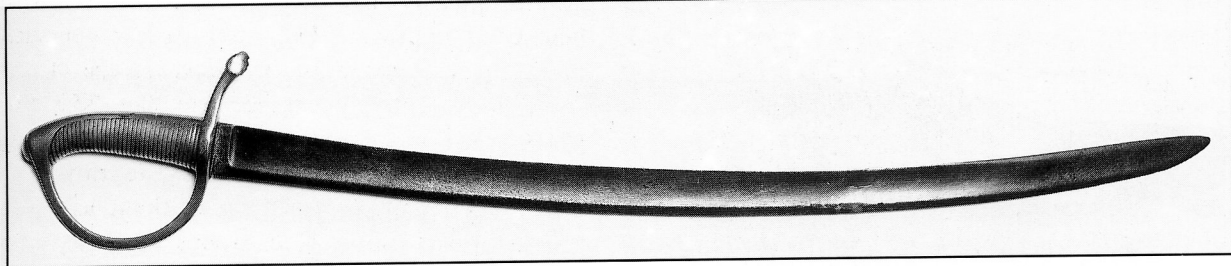
Too often Russian muskets were poorly made and maintained. Of the 1,500 Warsaw-made rifles that reached Sevastopol in 1855, 216 were useless, while 1,490 were damaged. Out of 1,318 Moscow Regiment muskets inspected 534 were unserviceable. Appearance was everything: musket barrels were pol-

ished until dangerously thin, while left rusty on the inside. Clay practice bullets further damaged the barrels.

Daily life

In the summer the men lived in permanent field camps, while in winter they were often billeted in towns and villages. When stationed in cities the men lived in barracks, but when in villages, save for parades and rotated duty at town headquarters, they dressed, lived and worked among peasants.

Food was prepared in the company, cooked in large kettles. Six men ate from a shared wooden bowl. Officially Russian soldiers were given: breakfast of coarse, sour dark bread, salt, and tea; lunch of *shchi* (a cabbage soup) and bread; dinner of *kasha* (a buckwheat porridge) and tea. The men were entitled to $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of meat per day, but much was fat and bone; often it was so bad that dogs refused it. The soup served to the men of Sevastopol's bastions was often cold and greasy, with lumps of fat floating on top. The daily vodka ration helped, as did the addition of whatever fresh food they could buy. Further, on such special occasions as the Tsar's and Colonel's Name Day and Regimental Saints Day (18 October, St.



M1817 infantry hanger, carried by NCOs, élite companies and sailors. (Author's collection)

Élite company cartridge pouch, with black jäger belt 7.15cm wide. (Musée de l'Armée, Paris)

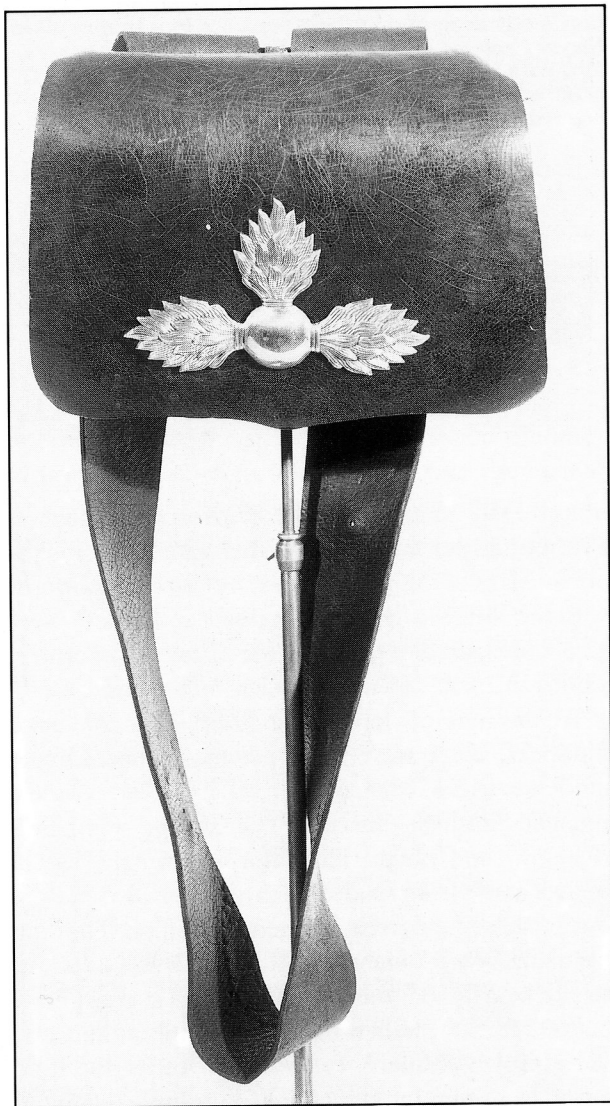
Thomas's Day in the Tarutin Jägers) and other holidays, the men had better food and more of it. In the Crimea the men enjoyed fresh fruit while the supply lasted.

Pay and equipment

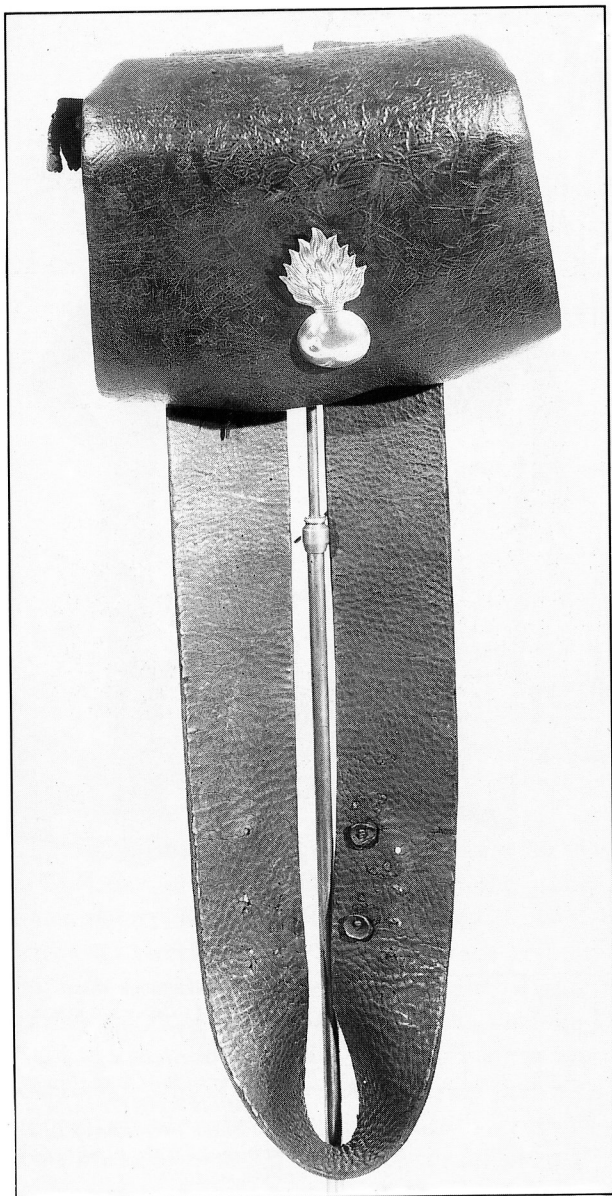
Soldiers were paid 2 rubles 85 kopecks a year in three allotments; an additional 90 kopecks were allowed for equipment. Sergeant-majors were paid 3 rubles a year. Stoppages included money for company barber, bootmaker, tailor, and regimental priest. Money was also deducted for the company *artel*, a portion of which went into the savings which each man claimed upon discharge. The rest supplemented the rations. Pay was often in arrears while colonels waited for men to die of disease, pocketing their pay. Other sources of income included wages gained by working as labourers when off duty, and special gifts from the Tsar; after Inkerman each man received 2 rubles.

Soldiers were issued a greatcoat every three years; a coarse, tight-fitting, dark green wool coatee every two years; and annually two pairs of trousers, three coarse linen shirts and two pairs of drawers, braces, linen for coat lining, and leather for two pairs of boots. Blankets were issued when in barracks, but belonged to the barracks; in the field the greatcoat served all needs. During the coldest winter weather sentries were often issued fur coats worn over their greatcoats. Socks were not worn, but linen cloth was made into foot wrappings, which could be reversed when wet with perspiration. Because coats lacked pockets, valuables were carried in a leather purse below the left knee.

The brown furry knapsacks were secured by two belts that crossed high on the chest and were attached



by swivels, over which the pouch and bayonet belts were worn. The knapsack contained: spoon, pen-knife, ball of twine, boot leather, wax, thread, needles, polish, three brushes, mirror, razor and strap, soap, two shirts, two drawers, trousers, two rolls for foot wrappings and four days' bread and



*Battalion company pouch
with jäger belt. Infantry
had the same pouches, but*

*with white belts. (Musée de
l'Armée Paris)*

onion wrapped in cloth. Separate small pockets held forage cap and extra percussion caps. There was a black waterproof cylinder on top of the knapsack which held either greatcoat or coatee. The metal canteen was secured awkwardly in the centre of the backpack, out of reach when needed.

The soldiers' life was not all drudgery. The men enjoyed various entertainments including the company storyteller, jugglers, choir, band, and various

games. Officially they were allowed to marry with their CO's approval. The male issue from such unions went to cantonist battalions at age of six, where they eventually learned to become NCOs or tradesmen. There were some 224,000 lads in such battalions in 1844. At 18 they entered the army.

The 'Soldier Tsar' sincerely cared about his troops and attempted to improve conditions of service, if not the structure of the army. In 1834 he decided that men with 15 years' good service could be furloughed, being required for only six weeks a year, but subject to recall during war. Provisions were made for men incapacitated by service, who could end up in old soldiers' homes; or, if not too disabled, in one of the 271 invalid companies, where they received full pay, food, lodgings and uniforms. Yet most men who served for the full 25 years left with only a few rubles and fewer prospects. Some even re-enlisted. Ironically, this Tsar who was so devoted to the army was also responsible for its inefficiencies and subsequent defeat.

TACTICS

Infantry

Although line and mixed order remained in regulations, no one could recall their use. At the Alma the Russians were amazed to see apparently weak British lines attacking their strong columns. Russian battle formations were designed to bring masses of men into close contact with the enemy, who were to be overwhelmed by the shock of a forest of cold steel. As the 1848 officers' manual pointed out, the success of the column depended on the correct stretching of the toe in the march, and the proper number of steps platoon commanders must take to maintain alignment. Firepower was to be provided by skirmishers and supporting artillery. All of this was to be compromised in the Crimea by the effectiveness of Allied rifles, which usually prevented the Russians from closing.

As in other armies, skirmishers screened the formation of troops and harried the enemy. Each company had 24 'active' and 24 'reserve' marksmen. Additionally, many regiments were equipped with 96 rifles, issued to the six best shots in each company.

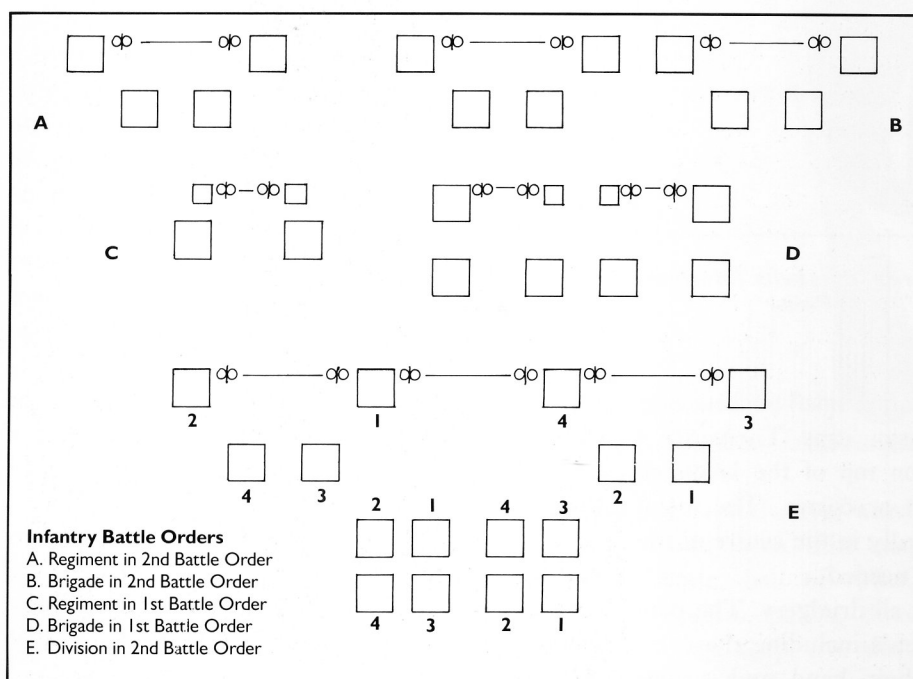
When deployed the skirmishers formed in open chains of pairs, 15 paces between each man, with the rear men two paces to the right and three paces behind the front men. A reserve was formed in close line 30 to 150 paces behind the loose chain. Upon opening fire, first the odd-numbered front men, then the even-numbered men fired, followed by the rear rank. The six sharpshooters were used to capitalise on such targets of opportunity as enemy officers. At the Alma Colonel Lacy Yea, Royal Fusiliers, was almost killed by one of the skirmishing line formed on the flanks of the Kazan Jägers.

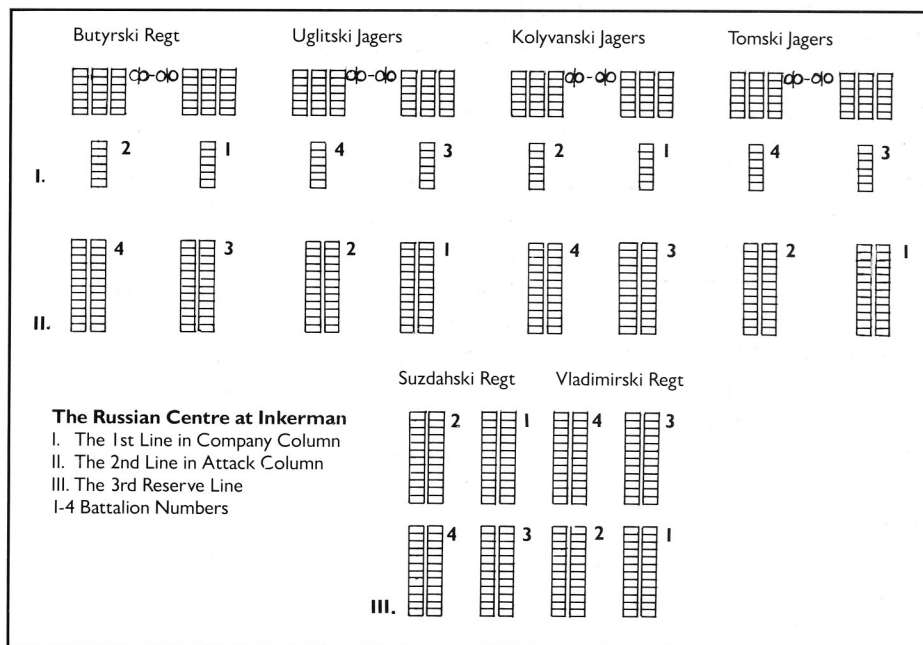
Two formations were used in the Crimea: company column and attack column. The former seldom appeared without the close support of the latter. Company columns, formed of three two-rank platoons, were used in most battles of the war. At the Alma portions of the Suzdahski Regt. were so deployed. At Balaclava three battalions of the Azovski Regt. advanced in company column. At Inkerman the Tarutinski Jägers attacked the Sandbag Battery in company columns.

The battalion was the basic unit of the attack column. This massive column was actually two parallel columns of sections, each of three ranks, with a depth of 12 ranks and a frontage of a company. When colours were carried, as they were at the Alma



Front and back view of OR's and officer's coatees respectively. Note the piping from the waist buttons to half way down the officer's coatee tails. The black Strelkhovy tail turnbacks were piped red. (Viskovatov)





by the Minski and Uglitzki Regts., and by the regiments of the 12th Division at Balaclava, the colour party usually formed in the front centre between the two sections.

The most famous Russian infantry 'charge' of the war was that of the Vladimir Regt. at the Alma. Contemporary Russian illustrations and accounts portray an overwhelming mass in attack column vigorously charging first the British Light Division and then the Foot Guards. In reality, the Vladimirs advanced in a slow stately manner, maintaining proper alignment in the face of withering fire. The front ranks' volleys did little to minimise the crushing enemy fire. Unsupported by artillery or other infantry, they re-took the Great Redoubt, but failed to drive the British into the river. Their valour was not lessened by only partial success at a loss of 1,307 officers and men. Russian charges characteristically lacked dash and were more suited to the parade ground.

Orders of battle were formed on regimental, brigade, division and corps level. There were four Battle Orders. A division and corps deployed in three lines, the last forming the reserve. The distance between the first and second lines in Orders 1, 2, 3, was

*Side view, typical OR's
coatee: 3rd Company, 2nd
Strelkhovy Battalion. Note*

*the wide red cuff flaps.
(Viskovatov)*



200 paces; in the 4th Order, 100 paces. The reserve line was 400 paces behind the 2nd line in all Orders, save the 4th, where it was 300 paces. Company columns could be used in the first line, while attack columns were used in other lines. Regiments and brigades usually deployed in only two lines.

The 1st Order of Battle was designed for offence and defence on open ground and was more compact than other formations. The Russian centre was deployed in this formation at Inkerman. The 2nd

Order of Battle, the most commonly used, was designed to cover more ground, with the support lines deployed to cover the intervals in a loose chessboard-like arrangement as used at the Alma. Little used in the Crimea, the 3rd and 4th Orders of Battle had a limited reserve. The 3rd Order was entirely defensive, while the 4th, characterised by the closeness of all three lines, could be used for a concentrated defence or offence.

Infantry Formations

A. Skirmish Line with Support

B. Battalion Attack Column, with colours in front, as used by the Minski Regt at Alma. Company Front depth of 12 ranks.

C. Battalion in Company Columns, with skirmishers (taken from the 3rd rank) to the front. Elite Company in support.

□ Junior Field Officer

⬆ Commander

⊠ ADJ

⬆ Captain

⬆ Subaltern

⬆ Battalion Chief Drummer

⬆ Battalion Chief Bugler

⊠ Sergeants

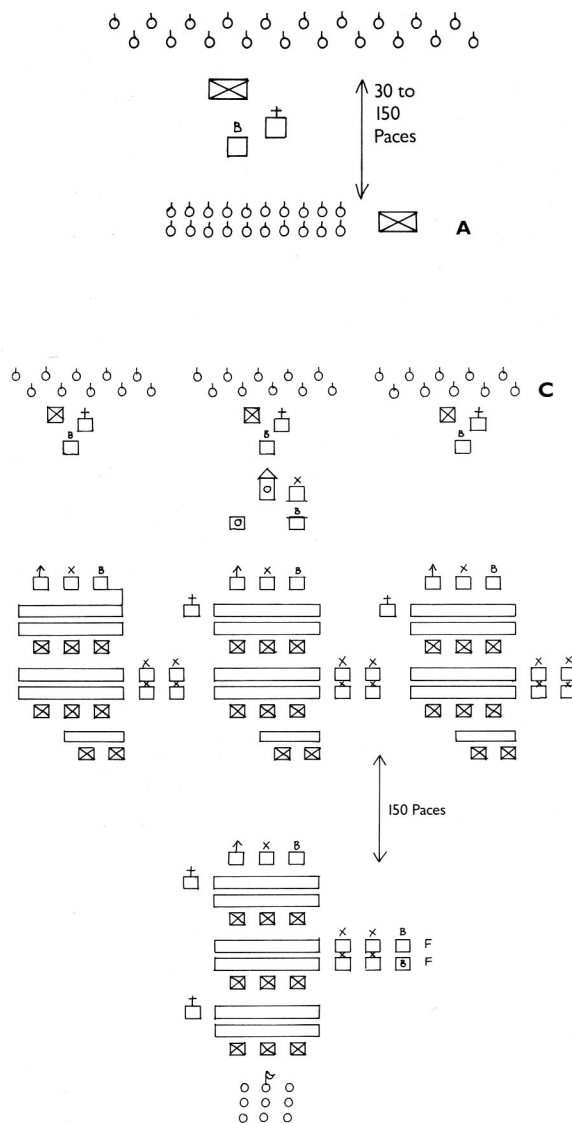
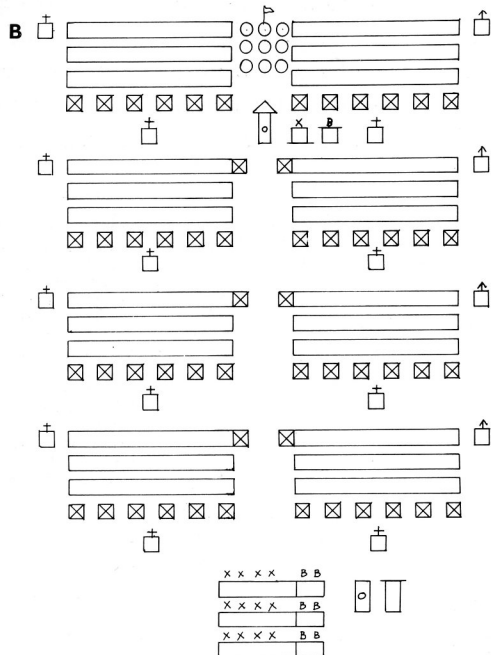
⬆ Drummers

⬆ Buglers

○ NCO Colour Party

F Fifers

○ Skirmishers

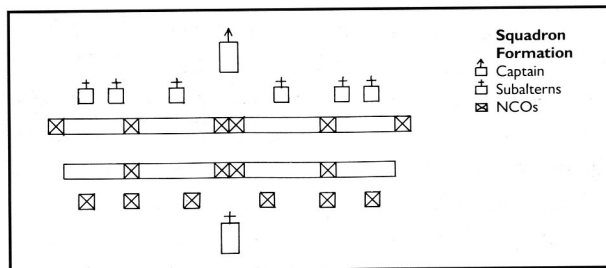


Cavalry

The Russian cavalry's performance on the parade ground was unequalled. Yet a closer look revealed horses of indifferent quality, weak from lack of exercise, and troopers little practised in fieldcraft. The charge was not as important as a stately advance in perfect order over unbroken country. (However, as an exception, General-Major Eropkin toughened his composite regiments through 35-mile marches en route to the Crimea.)

Dragoon training was impressive but impractical. The entire corps of 10,000 men was taught to advance, dismount, and form perfectly aligned infantry battalions with drums beating, while the mounted lancer squadrons covered the flanks. In an instant the mass was again mounted ready for another dash forward. Scouting and skirmishing were little practised.

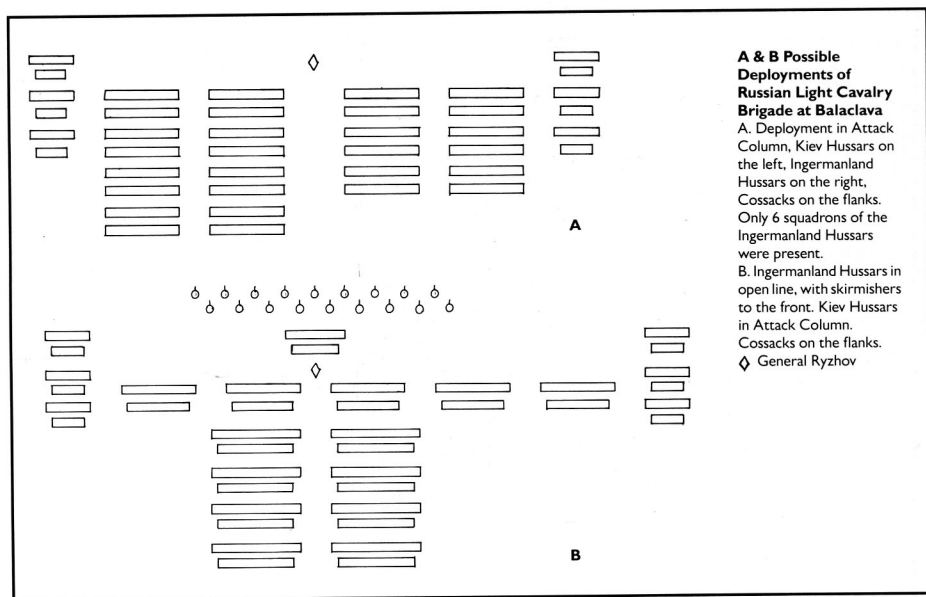
With such training the cavalry entered the war prepared to use line, column, or a combination of the two in one of three orders of battle for a cavalry division. The 1st Order was used when a cavalry division was isolated and the goal was to avoid a serious conflict, and was composed of three lines. The first deployed into line, the second formed column of attack, and the third was made up of the more dense close columns of squadrons. When an extended front was needed and support troops were near, the 2nd Order came into use, formed of two lines. The first was assembled into line and the second into attack

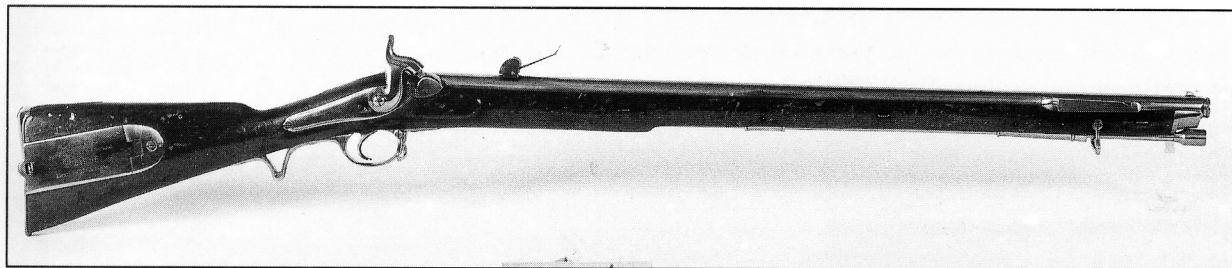


columns. The 3rd Order was used for a concentrated attack over a narrow front. A line was formed in front, while supporting lines were in attack columns. A line usually consisted of two ranks.

Reserve Order was used when an order of battle had not been determined, with the troops concentrated into two lines of close columns, presenting a dense mass and allowing a commander to deploy as the situation warranted.

Although cavalry were engaged at Eupatoria and Kaghill, the most famous cavalry battle was Balaclava. Four squadrons of the Ingermanland Hussars, supported by the 53rd Don Cossacks, attacked the 93rd Highlanders after having put Turkish troops to flight without difficulty. This attack probably consisted of two lines of hussars, each of one division, with Cossacks on the flanks. Stopped by the 93rd's fire, the hussars wheeled to take them in flank. Although it was beautifully executed, the failure of the manoeuvre forced a return to the main force for an advance against the Heavy Brigade. Russian accounts





M1843 Liège rifle taken at the Tchernaiia. Most rifles had brown wood stocks,

but this one is red. (Musée de l'Armée, Paris)

disagree on the formations used. General Ryzhov stated that the brigade deployed in columns of divisions, with the 11th Hussars in front. As it neared the enemy, the brigade halted and the Hussar regiments formed side by side (Diagram IIIA). Others stated that the 12th Hussars were in open order, with the Kiev Hussars in supporting attack column (Diagram IIIB). Russian accounts place the 53rd Don Cossacks on the flanks, with the six-deep Ural Cossacks off on their own. English accounts support the view of the skirmish line. The denseness



of the Russian formation made sword-play difficult; yet bigger men on bigger horses succeeded in driving the Russian light horse from the field. Concluding that day's mounted conflict, the composite ulans in division echelon unsuccessfully tried to stop the retreating Light Brigade, demonstrating the lacklustre performance of Russian cavalry in the Crimea.

RUSSIAN HEROES

In the West Russia's Crimea War heroes remain nameless and faceless, part of the massive impersonal blur which the soldiers of that heroic land too often present to Western eyes unfocused by sheer numbers. It is hoped that these brief sketches, limited by space, will partially remedy this myopia.

Pavel Stepanovich Nakhimov, victor of Sinope, hero of Sevastopol, was born in 1820 in the village of Garodok, Smolensk Province. After graduating from the Naval Cadet School at 16 he completed a world cruise in time to distinguish himself at the Battle of Navarino, where he served as battery commander aboard the *Avov*. His highly professional, cool, resolute leadership gained him promotion to lieutenant-commander and the Order of St. George. In 1834 he joined the Black Sea Fleet, where he commanded first a corvette, then a frigate, and next a battleship. His greatness stemmed in part from his stressing the importance of practical training, teamwork, discipline, and the wellbeing of the sailors. 'We must stop looking upon ourselves as landlords and

Adjutant, 4th Strelkhovy Battalion. Note the sword hilt protruding above the pocket. (Viskovatov)

- 1: General-Adjutant Baron Osten-Saken
- 2: General-Lieutenant Soimonov
- 3: General-Major Weimarn



- 1: Quartermaster Koshka, 1st Company, 30th *Ekipazh*
- 2: Sailor, 3rd Company, 19th Labour *Ekipazh*
- 3: Admiral Nakhimov, Sevastopol, 1855



- 1: Yunker, Heavy No.1 Battery,
16th Artillery Brigade
- 2: 1st Lieutenant, Light No.4 Battery,
17th Artillery Brigade
- 3: Gunner Light No.12 Battery,
Horse Artillery



- 1: Sergeant, (33rd) Moskovski Regiment, 17th Division, Alma
- 2: Grenadier, (24th) Dneprovski Regiment; Balaclava
- 3: Lieutenant-Colonel, (9) Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovitch's (Arkhangelogorodski) Regiment, 5th Division, 1854





- 1: Staff-Captain (32nd) Kazanski
Jägers, the Alma
- 2: Sergeant-Major, (23rd)
Ukrainski Jägers, 12th
Division; Balaclava.
- 3: Jager, 4th Battalion, (34th)
Tarutinski Jägers, Inkerman



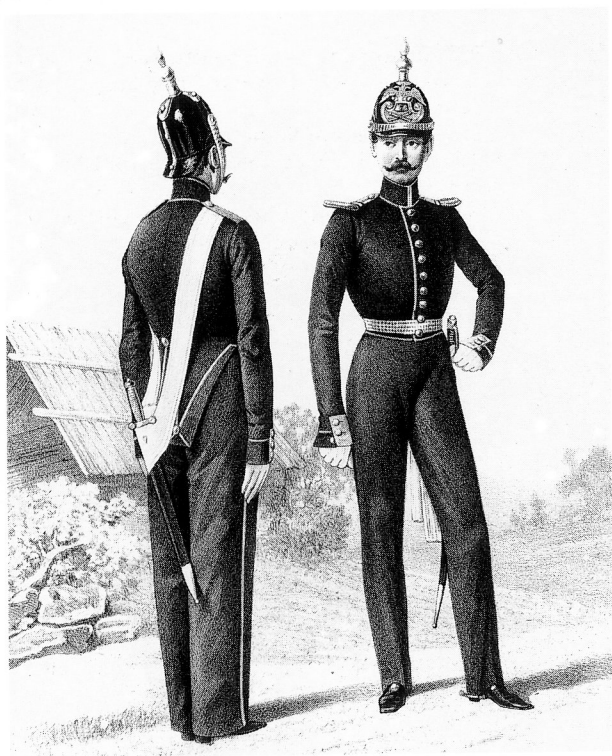
- 1: Drummer, (32nd) Suzdahski Regiment, 16th Division, the Alma
- 2: Drummer, (19th) Tomski Jägers, 10th Division
- 3: Bugler, 4th Strelkovy Battalion, Balaclava

- 1: Lance-Corporal, (12th) Ingermanland Laandski Hussars, Balaclava
- 2: Cornet, (11th) Kievski Hussars, Balaclava
- 3: Corporal, 60th Don Cossacks



- 1: 2nd Lieutenant von Schoultz, the
Tsarivitch's (1st) Moscow Dragoons,
Eupatoria
- 2: Trooper Reserve Squadron, (7th)
Voznesenski Ulans, 2nd Composite Ulan
Regiment
- 3: Major, Reserve Squadron, (10th) Odessa
Ulans, 2nd Composite Regiment,
Balaclava





Artillery gunner and officer in coatees. Note the waist and turnback buttons on the OR's coatee, and the OR's M1834 sword. (Viskovatov)

Artillery drummer with white-laced coatee and M1851 drum. Artillery, Dragoons, and Sappers had black drumsticks. Note the brown apron strap just visible above the left knee. (Viskovatov)



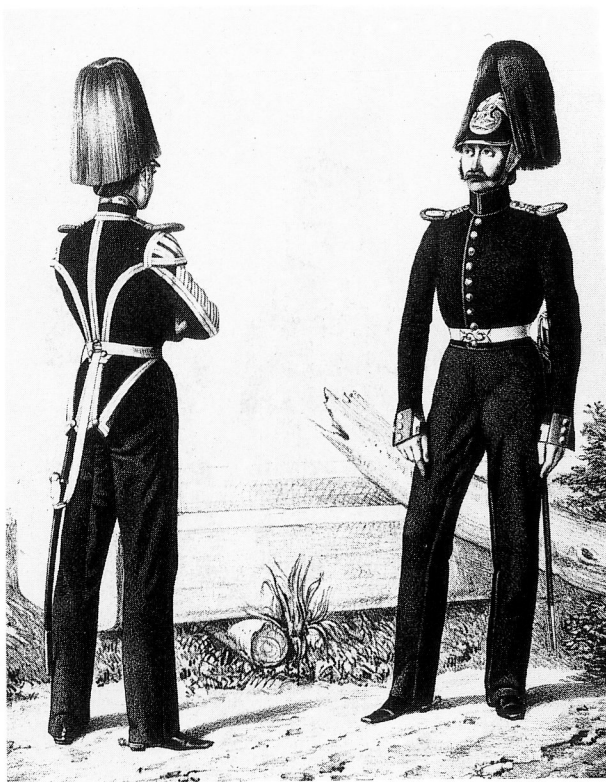
upon common sailors as our slaves. We must teach and stimulate common sailors to be brave and heroic.' Along with Kornilov and Istomin he was the soul of the defence, spending most of his time in the bastions, daily inspiring, encouraging, directing, even at times personally sighting the guns, while always setting an heroic example. His concern for the men never ebbed even in the darkest times. Mortally wounded on 28 June 1855, his death ended all hope, but his sailors, to their mutual credit, fought on to the end.

During the first bombardment the Redan sustained a huge explosion when a powder magazine blew up. Amid the smoke, the limbless bodies and the cries for help lay a wounded *michman*, his leg blown off. 'Hold on, brothers!' he encouraged his men. Old Kapitan Popandopoulos, with what remained of his shattered hand, stood over the boy making the sign of the cross: 'I give you up to God, Tsar and Father-

land.' Kissing his son a final farewell, the courageous captain restored order and rallied the defenders to await the expected English attack.

The bombardment of 17 October 1854 also saw sailors distinguish themselves. One such hero was Grigori Pavliuk, 43rd *Ekipazh*. When a shell landed in the crowded casement of the 5th Bastion threatening death and mutilation to all, Pavliuk calmly walked up to it, intent on putting it out with his water-filled cap; just as he reached it, it exploded. Miraculously he was unscathed—a hero blessed by God, exclaimed his comrades.

The suffering of the Alma wounded was frightful. Adequate provisions had not been made. Those lucky enough to have had their wounds dressed in field hospitals often had to walk 20 miles to Sevastopol for further treatment. Once in hospital their wounds, wrapped in dirty rags, festered. The stench and filth were overwhelming, the comforts non-existent. De-

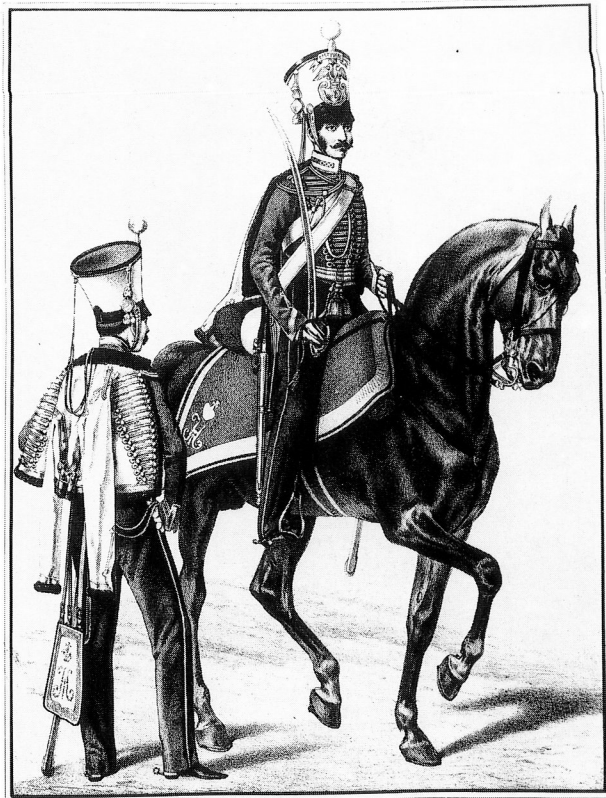


Trumpeter and Bombardier, Horse Artillery. Note the gold lace only on the cuffs of the corporal's jacket; the white

sword belt and slings and the trumpeter's red plume, and brass shoulder scales above swallow's-nest and white lace. (Viskovatov)

lirium, agonising pain, men with frightful suppurating wounds were the norm; yet one cared. Dasha Aleksandrovna, the orphaned daughter of a sailor, sold her few possessions to buy pony, cart, bandages and supplies to ease the suffering. She braved enemy fire in field and bastions to comfort the forgotten. Hodasevich recalled seeing this Russian Florence Nightingale cleaning, bandaging and comforting the abandoned. In recognition of her service this heroine, who lived to an old age, received a pension and a gold cross from the Tsar.

Sevastopol was defended by the whole population, including the children. Among the most active of these were the sailor sons Kolya Pichshenko, Maxim Rybalchenko, and Kuzma Gorbatov. Kolya, the most famous, was only ten when his father died beside him in the bastions. Kolya stayed on, exposed to the worst horrors of the siege; his courage inspired many far older than he. When not providing the defenders with food and water, or at great risk running

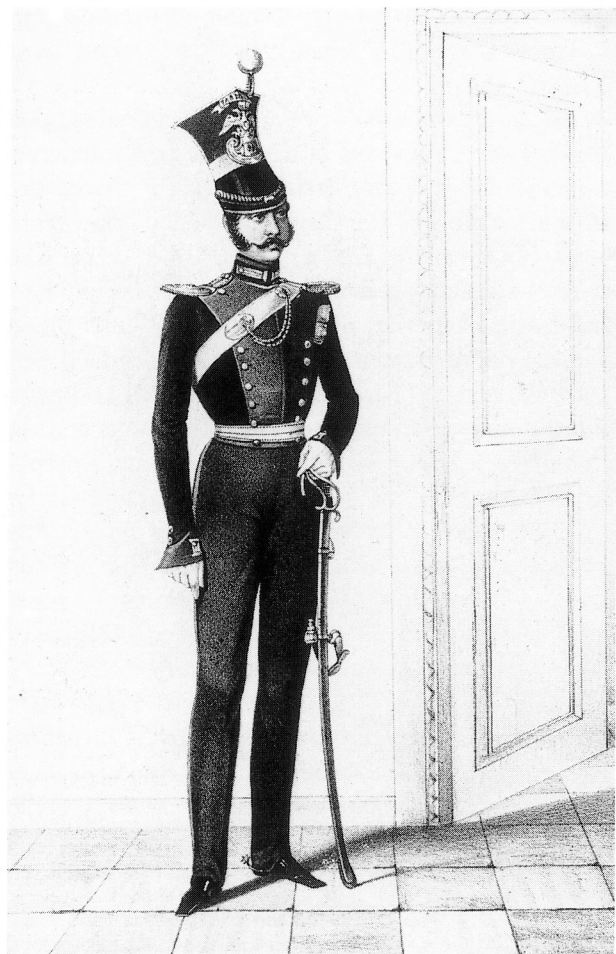


Grand Princess Olga Nikolaevna's 3rd Hussars, 1845-1855. Note the honour scroll above the helmet plate. (Viskovatov)

messages, he worked in a mortar battery. Surviving the war, Kolya was awarded the St. George Cross and the Defence of Sevastopol Medal.

The St. George Cross was coveted by sailors and soldiers because it freed them from corporal punishment, and brought instant promotion and more pay. Borodinski Jäger Matviei Shelkunov was honoured by Gorchakov at the Tchernaiia for conspicuous bravery while covering the withdrawal of the wounded, receiving one of 24,150 St. George Crosses awarded during the war.

From the earliest days of the siege individuals and small groups ventured forth to raid and destroy portions of the Allied trenches, gather information, take prisoners, and capture much-prized enemy rifles and tools. The most successful of these 'hunters' was sailor Pyotr Maksimovich Koshka, 30th *Ekipazh*. Born in 1828 in the village of Ometintsy, he distinguished himself by his initiative, bravery and resourcefulness. He took part in over 18 raids, and often



*The Tsarivitch's 2nd
Ulans. Note the special
silver lace on collar and
cuffs and honour scroll
above the czapka plate.
(Viskovatov)*

*In the pelisse colour, the
venguerka replaced hussar
officers' frockcoats in 1845.
(Viskovatov)*

brought back three prisoners at a time. His most famous exploit involved the recovery of a corpse interred by the British in a shallow grave in front of their trench line. Exposed to a hot fire in full view of friend and foe, Pyotr unearthed the remains, and brought the body back for a Christian burial. Wounded twice, this uncommon hero lived until 1882.

Besides individual heroes there were 'hero regiments', such as the Sevski Infantry. During the June 1855 assault the French succeeded in taking a battery whose capture jeopardised the entire defence. General Khzulev, seeing the 5th Sevski Company returning from a night in the trenches, shouted: 'Follow me, our benefactors. Into the bayonets!' Reinforced by other battalions, the Sevski led the way, freeing Sevastopol from an overwhelming French threat. With only 33 of 138 men left, the company gained for the regiment an honour scroll and great fame.

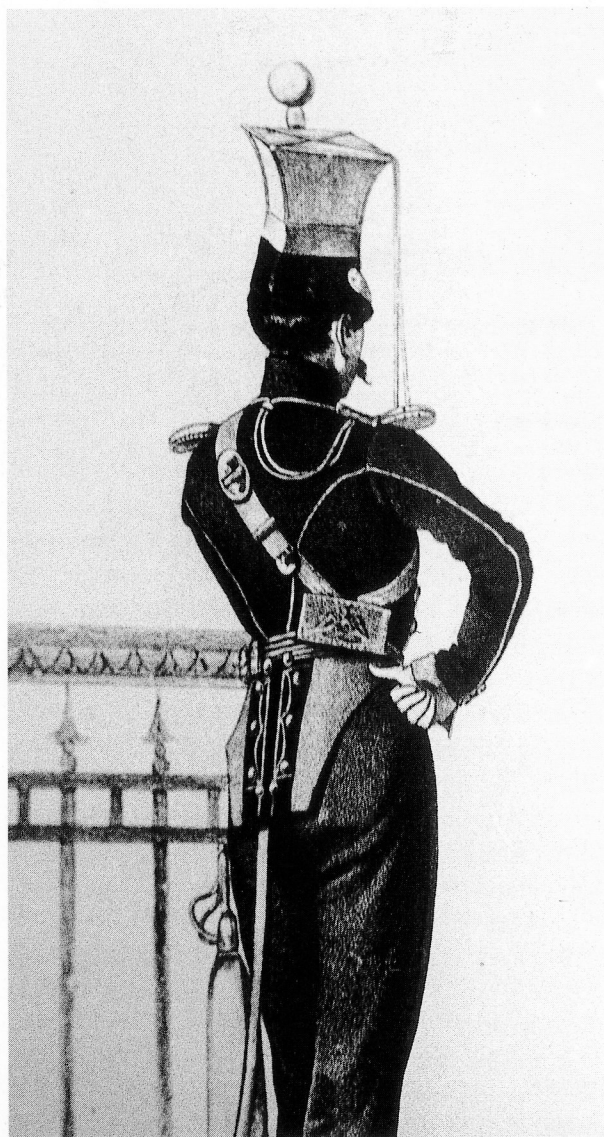
THE PLATES

A variety of uniforms were worn in the Crimea during this transitional period, including Guard coatees, single-breasted 1848 pattern Caucasian tunics worn by officers detached from their units, line coatees, officers' frockcoats, Cossack *tcherkeskas*, the ubiquitous greatcoat, and the new 1855 double-breasted tunic. Units that had served in the Caucasus were distinguished by their peaked forage caps with white linen covers. In 1856 a new shako replaced the helmet for most line units. Vanson, a French general staff officer, recorded this mixture of uniforms. His documentation of field wear at times differed from the regulations recorded by Viskovatov.

A medley of equipment was also used. Some of it, like the M1817 infantry hanger, M1834 artillery sword (used by some infantry and jäger élite com-

panies) and M1845 musket were of French design. Line infantry, like the Minski Regiment, had white belts until c. 1856; thereafter only the Guards and Grenadiers retained them. Yet some infantry, such as the Yakutski Regiment, already had black belts in 1855. Crossbelts were worn by most infantry, but by 1854 some regiments, particularly those that had served in the Caucasus, had a black bayonet-waist belt and a single shoulder belt for the cartridge pouch.

Abbreviations in plate titles indicate service at: (Bulg)—Bulganak; (A)—Alma; (B)—Balaclava; (I)—Inkerman; (E)—Eupatoria; (T)—Tchernai; (S)—Sevastopol; numbers reflect known casualties.



A1: General-Adjutant Baron Osten-Saken, Commander of Odessa, the 4th Corps, and Sevastopol

Based on a contemporary Russian illustration, this general wears the dress coatee of a cavalry general-adjutant. From c. 1800 fashion dictated ever darker shades for officers' uniforms, until finally they were black. Nicholas I ordered a return to dark green. The general-adjutant's coatee had red collar, cuff flaps and turnbacks piped white, with green cuffs piped white. Special pattern gold embroidery embellished the collar and cuff flaps, the latter with three buttons, the bottom one left undone. The gilt buttons, nine in front, were adorned with the Russian Eagle. The gold aiguillettes, and for cavalry officers gilt shoulder scales, bore the Tsar's cypher in silver metal. The undress grey-blue cavalry trousers had a thin red stripe. The black lacquered leather helmet had white horsehair plume, gilt Guard pattern eagle with silver cypher, and gilt edge to the front peak.

A2: General-Lieutenant Soimonov, Commander, 10th Infantry Division

Dressed for Inkerman, the general wears a green forage cap with a red band and piping, with an oval national cockade on the front. The OR's pattern double-breasted greatcoat, officially introduced on 29 April 1854 but worn by officers of the Finnish Guard Rifles as early as 1849, was made of lighter material for officers and included side pockets. The gilt buttons bore the Imperial Eagle, wings down. Silver sash and epaulettes were not worn with this coat. The gold red-backed shoulder boards had three small five-pointed silver metal stars for this rank; general-majors had two stars, generals none. Mounted officers' greatcoats had slits in the back which were secured when dismounted by small inside buttons. Although the sword belt was usually worn under the greatcoat when mounted, with the hilt protruding through a slit above the left pocket, on campaign it was often worn over the coat. The general's coatee had red collar, cuffs, cuff flaps, turnbacks and piping, with special gold embroidery on collar, cuffs, and flaps. White or dark green trousers piped red were

Rear view of an officer's kurtka. Note the sash with its long tassels on the left, the piping on back, sleeves,

and tails, and eagle-embellished pouch. (Viskovatov)



Rear view of ulan NCO's kurtka; note the half turnbacks. The dark blue forage cap's band was in the czapka colour, piped blue. The cap's top piping was in the division colour: 1st Division, red; 2nd, white; 3rd, light blue; 4th, dark blue; 5th, yellow; and 6th, green. (Viskovatov)

Ulan NCO and OR. Observe the NCO's pistol in a black holster worn at the left waist. (Eckert)



worn. The helmet had a white horsehair plume, often removed on campaign, and line pattern gilt eagle, with a silver Imperial Crown.

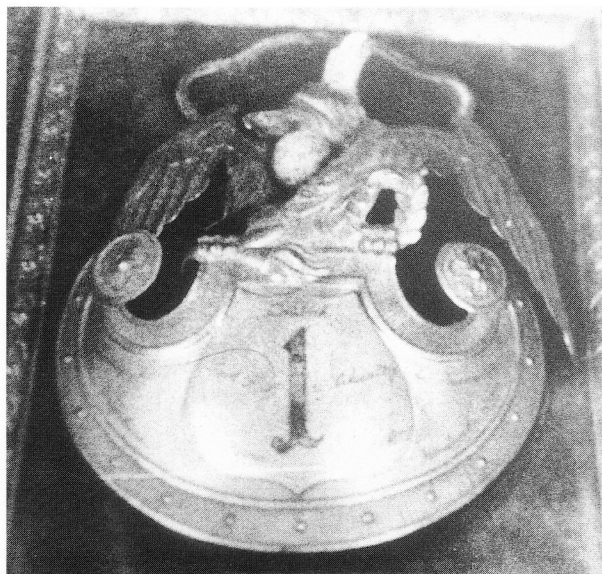
A3: General-Major Weimarn, Chief of Staff, 3rd Corps

The dark green cap had a black velvet band with red piping. The helmet had a white plume, with line pattern white metal eagle bearing a gilt grenade on the crescent. The dark green double-breasted frock-coat had two rows of six silver buttons with grenade insignia. Silver aiguillettes and epaulettes were worn, the latter with two gold stars. The black velvet collars of frock, coatee, and greatcoat were red-piped. The

green single-breasted coatee had black cuffs piped red, red cuff flaps and turnbacks, and distinctive silver lace. The greatcoat that Weimarn probably wore when killed at Tchernaiia was of the usual pattern, minus epaulettes, aiguillettes and sash, with six silver buttons in front and silver shoulder straps.

B1: Quartermaster Koshka, 1st Company, 30th Ekipazh

The yellow 'I.P.' on the dark green, white-piped forage cap denotes the 1st Company of the regiment. Sailors serving as infantry usually wore their double-breasted grey-beige greatcoats rather than their dark green tailless dress jackets. The greatcoat had a dark



Von Schoultz's helmet plate. Note the pistol ball lodged in the twisted eagle—see Plate H1. (Sotamuseo, Helsinki)

Grand Duke Mikhail Nikolaevich's Dragoons. Note the special lace on collar and cuffs. The 3rd Regiment's grey-blue trousers were piped in yellow. (Viskovatov)



green collar piped white, and green shoulder straps with yellow *ekipazh* number; quartermaster's rank is indicated by two yellow stripes. The brass buttons bore an anchor insignia. For ease of movement the greatcoat skirts could be fastened up with seven leather buttons round the inside of the coat; small brass hooks on either side could turn back the front skirts, French-fashion. White trousers were worn for summer, green, without piping, at other times. Leather equipment was black, and the M1817 infantry hanger, percussion musket, and bayonet were carried.

B2: Sailor, 3rd Company, 19th Labour Ekipazh

The men of the labour *ekipazhi* served as gunners in and around the 5th Bastion throughout the siege. The dark green cap had a black headband piped red, with white naval piping on top. The light grey double-breasted canvas pea jacket, with six cloth-covered wooden buttons in each row, was short, relatively light, and comfortable. A white linen peasant-style shirt and black tie were worn underneath the jacket, which was often left open. The jacket had two large side pockets, and buttons at the back. Work in the

bastions was hot and strenuous, usually resulting in the abandonment of such useless impediments as swords and belts.

B3: Admiral Nakhimov, Sevastopol, 1855

Naval officers' uniforms were dark green tinted black, and officially green until 1917; however, during this period senior officers serving in the provinces often wore black uniforms. The frockcoat was embellished with two rows of six gilt buttons. Flag officers' buttons bore an Imperial Eagle, wings down, set on crossed anchors. Navy and army superior officers' epaulettes followed a basic pattern. The cloth straps and crescents were made of woven gold thread with a fine checkered design. The crescents were made up of four rings: inner cord 5mm thick; second ring 7.5mm; third cord 10mm; outer ring 5mm. There were three rows of bullion fringe; the outer row, terminating in a knot, was 9mm thick and 67mm long; the inner fringe was a bit shorter and thinner. On the epaulette straps flag officers had black silk Russian Eagles, wings up: admirals three, vice-admirals two, and rear-admirals one eagle. White shirt, collar, and black tie were worn under the frock, often with a black waistcoat. The

trousers were black without piping, while white trousers were worn in summer. The black cap was piped in white. A narrow black sword belt was worn over the right shoulder, supporting the Naval M1811 Sabre.

C1: Yunker, Heavy No. 1 Battery, 16th Artillery Brigade: (A), (B), (I), (S-39)

This battery's helmet had the 'For Distinction' honour scroll above the eagle, as well as the brigade number cut out for ORs above crossed guns. The OR's dark green forage cap, piped red, had the heavy battery insignia in yellow on the black band. The dark green coatee was the basic type worn by infantry, sappers, artillery, etc. The tails extended to just below the buttocks. The wide cuff flaps worn on the front side of the cuffs had three brass buttons set near the cuff edge. Artillery distinctions included black collar, cuffs, and turnbacks piped red, with red cuff flaps and shoulder straps, the latter with yellow brigade number. The brass buttons—nine in front, one for each shoulder strap, two at the back waist, and one on each turnback—bore the brigade number

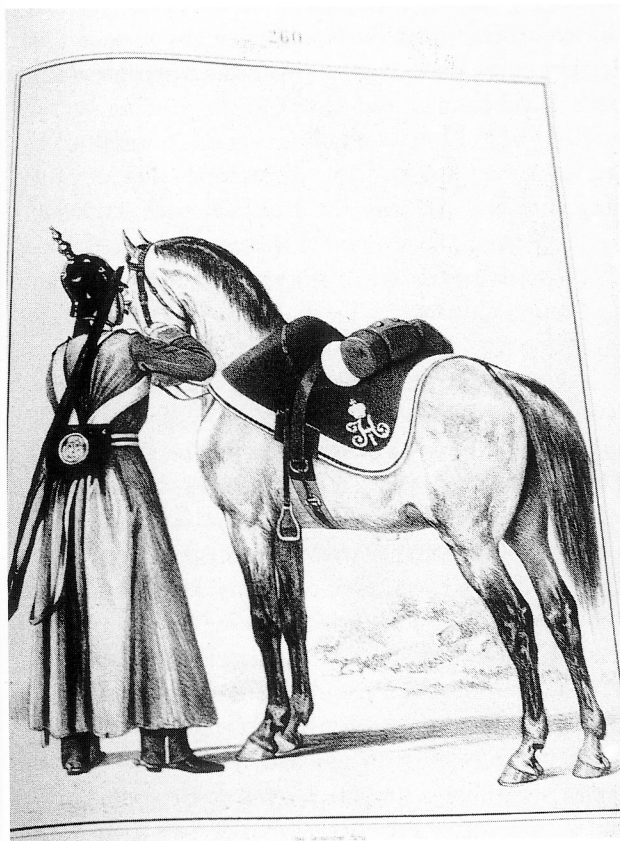
above crossed guns. Junkers were distinguished by gold edging to their shoulder straps. White trousers were worn in the summer, dark green piped red at all other times. In 1833 the pouch belt was eliminated, while on 2 March 1834 the new pattern sword replaced the infantry hanger. The junker pictured holds a battery pennant.

C2: 1st Lieutenant, Light No. 4 Battery, 17th Artillery Brigade: (Bulg), (A), (I), (S-108)

The officer's dark green cap, piped red, had a black band with oval national cockade and short black peak. During the early stages of the war the frockcoat, sash, and helmet were worn, but generally from the Alma onwards officers wore the greatcoat (A2). The dark green frock had a black collar piped red, red piping, and gilt buttons set in two rows of six. The red straps of the gold fringeless epaulettes bore the gold embroidered brigade number.

C3: Gunner Light No. 12 Battery, Horse Artillery: (A), (B), (I)

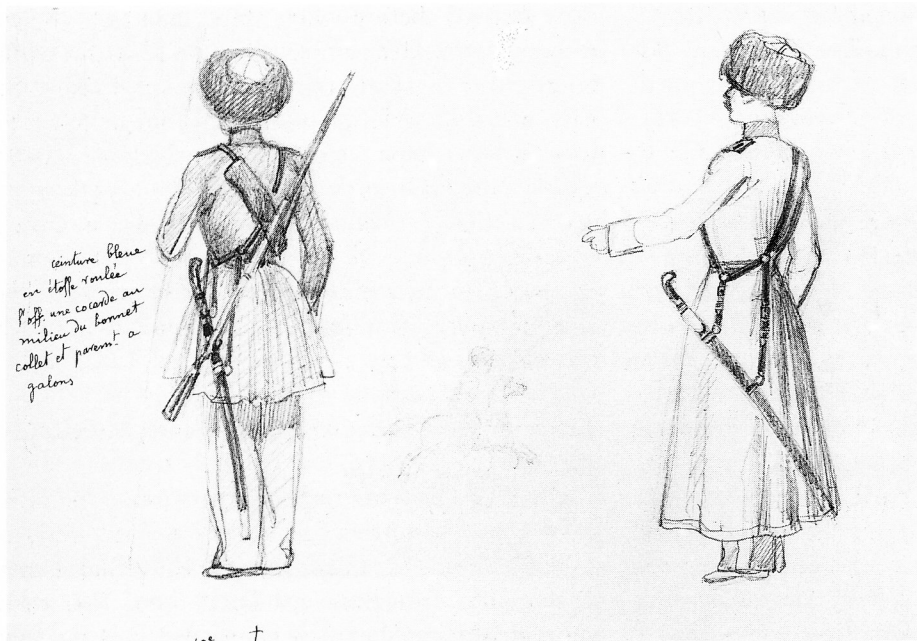
The horse artillery helmet had a removable black



Left
Rear view of dragoon in greatcoat. Note the ulan-style waist belt, OR's cavalry pouch with eagle-adorned brass plate, and the musket carried in a black oilskin cover. (Viskovatov)



Right
Side view of Dragoon OR's uniform. Note the wide edging to the tail turnbacks in regimental colour, and the method of wearing the sword. (Viskovatov)



Vanson's sketches of the 42nd Don Cossacks. Note the Cossack cartridge pouch, and one method of wearing the shashka. Vanson observed that the OR's waist sash was of blue material folded over, while the officers had cockades on their hat fronts and lace on collar and cuffs. (Musée de l'Armée, Paris)

horsehair plume (red for trumpeters) and front peak edged in brass. From c. 1850 the greatcoat shoulder strap numbers were frequently cut out rather than painted, stitched, or embroidered on; a contrasting colour cloth was sewn below, giving the same appearance as before. However, in some units the coloured cloth was omitted, revealing the coat through the jagged cutout. The greatcoat collar had a red collar patch. The coatee had brass, red-lined shoulder scales, the greatcoat red straps with yellow battery number. The brass buttons, like the helmet plate, had the battery number above crossed guns. The grey-blue trousers worn by all cavalry, reinforced with black leather, were worn over black boots and spurs. A pistol was carried on the left side of the shabraque. The M1841 dragoon *shashka* hung from a white waist belt. The cavalry black leather cartridge pouch, with a brass oval plate with eagle insignia, hung from a white shoulder belt above the back centre of the waist belt.

D1: Sergeant, (33rd) Moskovski Regiment, 17th Division, Alma. (T), (S-294)

This rather unusual uniform, based on a Vanson sketch and Hodasevich reference, shows a cloth képi-like shako with what appears to be a red cover and brown leather peak. The greatcoat, with scarlet collar and shoulder straps, is secured above the knees (B1).

The cut-out division number shows the yellow cloth below. The section-chief's rank was indicated by gold lace on collar (and coatee cuffs) and three white wool stripes on the shoulder straps. Most peculiarly, the pantaloons are described as scarlet, piped red. The leg part of the boots is tawny with the shoe part black. Both the Moscow and Butyrski Regiments served briefly under Don Cossack General Chomontoff in the Caucasus where they obtained this curious uniform. At Inkerman the Butyrski were mistaken for the French, fired upon, and almost charged. One unlucky soldier was taken as a prisoner to Sevastopol, his captor refusing to believe that he was Russian.

D2: Grenadier, (24th) Dneprovski Regiment; Balaclava. (I), (S-868)

The 12th Division left their knapsacks at Perekop. The white shoulder straps identify a division's second infantry regiment; the first had red. The forage cap for both infantry regiments had a red band decorated with the yellow company number, in this case the insignia of the 3rd Grenadier Company. The top of the cap was piped in the battalion colour: 1st, red; 2nd, white; 3rd, light blue; 4th, yellow; 5th, dark green; 6th, light green; 7th, brown; and 8th, turquoise. Infantry regiments had white belts. NCOs and élite company men carried swords and bayonets, musketeers bayonets only. Cartridge pouches were

embellished with a three-flamed brass grenade for elite companies, and a single-flamed grenade for musketeers.

D3: Lieutenant-Colonel, (9) Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovitch's (Arkhangelogorodski) Regiment, 5th Division, 1854. (T), (S-24)

The dark green infantry coatee had a red collar, cuffs, cuff flaps, and turnbacks, with red piping on the front. The gilt buttons had the regimental number. Officers' coatee tails extended about 6 ins. below the buttocks. Officers only of *shefskie* regiments were distinguished by two bands of lace on the collar and three on cuff flaps. The epaulettes followed a pattern similar to that of B3, with these differences: the strap and crescents were of the shoulder strap colour, with gold lace framing the straps; crescent rings measured 4mm, 6.5mm, 11.5mm, and 6.5mm; field officers had narrow fringe 5mm wide and 67mm long; colonels had no stars, lieutenant-colonels three stars, majors two stars; company officers had fringeless epaulettes with no stars for captains, four for staff-captains, three for lieutenants, two for 2nd lieutenants and one for ensigns; the gold division number was embroidered on the crescents. To reduce expense, a white mohair sash was allowed for line officers,

decorated as before with three lines of orange rectangles speckled with black. The sash was worn between the two bottom front buttons and above the back waist buttons; it was fastened on the left side with a bow-shaped clasp, from which two large tassels hung, the front usually hanging lower than the rear tassel. The sword belt was worn under the coatee by field officers, but on campaign both field and company officers wore a narrow white belt over the right shoulder. The 9th had an honour scroll above the eagle on the helmet plate.

Er: Staff-Captain (32nd) Kazanski Jägers, the Alma (1252), (I), (S-2078)

From 1845 a national cockade was worn on the right side of officers' helmets behind and partially hidden by the gilt chinstrap boss. Officers' regimental helmet plate numbers were silver, while those of ORs were cut out to reveal the black helmet below. Company officers' gold greatcoat shoulder boards had one narrow centre stripe of the shoulder strap colour; field officers' had two such stripes. Further, the outer edges of the straps were of the shoulder strap colour, save, as here, for divisional second jäger regiments, which had red edging. Although silver metal stars were worn on the straps, division numbers were not



Naval drummer, NCO and sailor in dress jackets. Drummer's lace was white, NCO's gold. Shakos rather than helmets were worn. (Eckert)

worn until c.1856. A narrow black leather belt supported the M1826 infantry sabre. At the Alma most Kazan officers wore helmet and greatcoat.

E2: Sergeant-Major, (23rd) Ukrainski Jägers, 12th Division; Balaclava. (I), (T), (S-950)

The gold shoulder strap stripe and collar lace proclaimed the senior NCO Feldwebel Rank. NCOs and élite companies carried both sword and bayonet, jägers bayonets only. Cartridge pouches were decorated with grenades (D2). On the front of the left shoulder belt the black percussion cap pouch was worn, by regulation its upper edge to the height of the third button. All jäger leather equipment was black, while the firelock stocks could be either black or brown. The dark green forage cap had a green band piped red; as in the infantry, company numbers appeared in yellow on the capband, and battalion colours on the top piping.

E3: Jäger, 4th Battalion, (34th) Tarutinski Jägers, Inkerman. (A), (S-375)

Hodasevich noted that during the battle of Inkerman men of several companies discarded their heavy packs and cumbersome greatcoats. Although a white linen shirt could be worn in place of the coatee, Russian prisoners taken at the Alma and Inkerman wore their coatees under their greatcoats. The jäger coatee had dark green collar, cuffs, and tail turnbacks, and red cuff flaps. The turnbacks and cuffs were piped red,

the collar piped on front and top only. A division's first jäger regiment had blue shoulder straps, the second dark green straps outlined red, both with yellow division numbers.

F1: Drummer, (32nd) Suzdahski Regiment, 16th Division, the Alma (420), (B), (I), (S-2099)

The black varnished leather helmet had front and back peaks and brass fixtures, including chinscales, plate, and flaming grenade. The coat was the same as worn by ORs, with red collar, white shoulder straps with red division numbers, and six brass buttons on front. The brass drums made by George Potter and Co., London, for the Minsk and Vladimir Regiments, and typical of those used in the Crimea, were approximately 15 ins. across and 18 ins. high, while an older model measured $15\frac{3}{8}$ ins. across and 11 ins. high. A brass Imperial Eagle within an oval decorated the front. The white tension ropes were variously secured by white or black leather tabs for those regiments with white leather equipment, and black for those with black belts. The drum hoops were black for regiments with black belts, and of black and white triangles for regiments with white leather equipment. Drummers carried swords of the type used by élite companies, either the hanger or short artillery pattern. Drumsticks were yellow for a division's first infantry regiment, white for the second.

F2: Drummer, (19th) Tomski Jägers, 10th Division. (I), (S-3330)

Resplendent in full dress, this drummer wears a dark green coatee the same as that of ORs, with the addition of a profusion of white lace. There were nine pointed double-laced front loops that narrowed from top to waist. The arms had 13 white chevrons, points up. Vanson showed blue swallows'-nests almost hidden by white lace, and the same lace on green collar and turnbacks below red piping. The yellow wool chevron on the left arm indicated 10 years' good service; two chevrons indicated 15 years and three 20 years. A calfskin apron with furry side out was worn to protect the trousers. From 1835 drummers' knapsacks hung awkwardly from only the left shoulder.



Naval officer's shako plate, 43rd Ekipazh. Rather than gilt brass, this particular

plate is more of a copper colour. (Author's collection)

Vanson's sketch of sailors in open dress and pea jackets. Note the long black tie of the right-hand figure. (Musée de l'Armée, Paris)



der strap to mid-back. The drum belts of élite companies were often adorned with one or more brass grenades worn above the brass drumstick holder. Drumsticks were black.

F3: Bugler, 4th Strelkovy Battalion, Balaclava; (I), (T), (S-370)

The dark green cap had a black band piped red, with yellow company number. The greatcoat and coatee had black collars piped red, and red shoulder straps, the latter with '4.C.', the battalion number, in yellow. The same insignia was worn on brass buttons and helmet plate. All leather equipment was black, including the strap for the M1851 Bugle. Rifle battalions were usually armed with the Liège rifle and sword bayonet.

Gr: Lance-Corporal, (12th) Ingermanland Laandski Hussars, Balaclava, (Bulg), (A), (I)

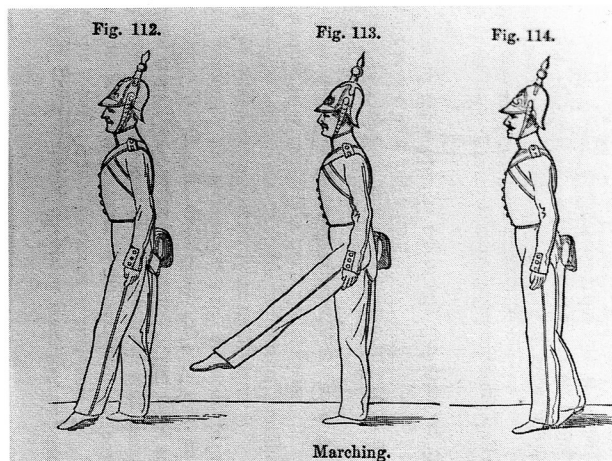
The majority of hussars at Balaclava wore their dolmans beneath their heavy drab greatcoats. Kinglake, however, noted that a few light-blue-clad hussars appeared among the dark mass, while Vanson also sketched hussars in dolmans. The light blue felt shako, with black leather top, bands, and peak, devoid of its yellow wool ball tuft and cords, was hidden by a black oilskin cover made of two parts, the rear portion buttoning over the front half; the yellow squadron number was worn in front. The light blue dolman had three rows of brass buttons, 18 in each row, between which were 18 rows of yellow-orange braid. The cuffs, collar, bottom edge and back seams were enriched with the same colour lace. Shoulder

cords similar to the front loops were worn by all. NCO rank was displayed on the shoulder cords: sergeant-majors had one gold sliding knot; junkers had a metallic cord of the button colour, but no knot; sergeants had three sliding knots of the same colour as the cords, corporals two and lance-corporals one. The knots were near the shoulders. The barrel sash was usually in the colour of the braids, with the sliding barrels in the shako colour, with two yellow front tassels. The pelisse had black fur trim, and from 1835 was worn across the back. The trousers (C3) were piped in the shako colour. The M1826 Light Cavalry sabre and sabretache were suspended from the waist belt worn under the dolman. Cavalry had a sword knot of brown leather. Over the left shoulder a white cartridge-carbine belt was worn, with a separate strap for the ramrod and a black percussion cap pouch.

G2: Cornet, (11th) Kievski Hussars, Balaclava; (Bulg), (A), (I)

The black cover hid the red shako with its gilt eagle and honour scroll. The greatcoat collar was the colour of the dolman, piped in the shako colour. Shoulder straps were in the shako colour for ORs and in the button colour for officers, with a backing of the shako colour. Both black leather and gilt pouches with eagle

decoration existed. The shoulder belt was in the button colour, but Vanson noted that some regiments also had red morocco belts and slings for sword and sabretache. The M1826 light cavalry sabre was carried; the sword knot was black trimmed in silver, with silver tassel. Although ORs seem to have worn their cloth-covered leather dress sabretaches in the field, officers wore a plain shiny black leather sabretache on campaign. Officers' fine wool dolmans and pelisses, of the same style as those of ORs, were covered in lace and braid of the button colour.



Learning to march: note the stiff outstretched leg, with arms tight at the side. (McClellan)



'Hero Popandopoulos' (Parskii)

G3: Corporal, 60th Don Cossacks; (A), (B)

Those regiments that fought in the Caucasus, which included most of the first 54 regiments, were allowed the distinction of the black fur and cloth cap of that region. Other regiments retained the cylinder-shaped black sheepskin cap with red bag on the right, and white wool ball tuft on the left. In the field this was usually replaced by a cap made from the oilskin cover. The dark blue *tchekman* (buttonless tunic) had blue collar and round cuffs piped red. *Prikazny* had a silver lace on cuffs only and two white stripes above the red regimental numbers of the red-piped blue shoulder straps. Officers' tunics were ornamented with 1 bar of silver lace on the collar and two bars on the cuffs, silver epaulettes, sash and belts. The greatcoat had six white metal buttons. Vanson shows Cossacks armed with lance (minus pennant), musket, *shashka*, and whip; pistols were also carried. The *shashka* was variously slung from a narrow black waist or shoulder belt.

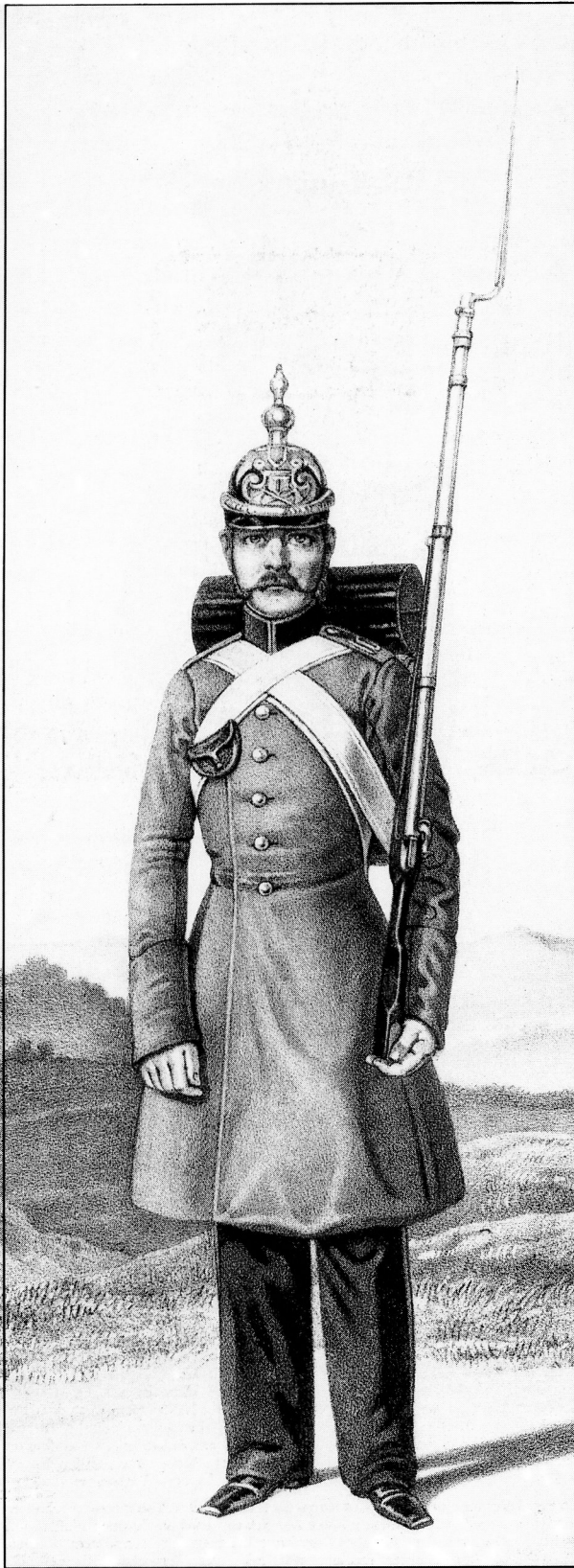
H1: 2nd Lieutenant von Schoultz, the Tsarivitch's (1st) Moscow Dragoons, Eupatoria; (I), (T)

Schoultz was shot at close range in his helmet plate by a pistol during the debacle at Eupatoria. The ball altered the shape of the bright yellow eagle plate, but fortunately not that of Schoultz. The plate had a black '1' engraved into the metal. The helmet, with gilt-edged peak, was worn both with and without the black horsehair plume in the field. Officers had gold epaulettes with gilt scales, and a silver sash. The greatcoat collar was that of the coatee, with ORs' shoulder straps of the distinctive colour. Officers had gold straps set on a backing of the regimental colour. The M1841 dragoon *shashka* and bayonet hung on slings from a narrow white shoulder belt, gold for officers. The 1839, 1847 and 1854 pattern percussion dragoon rifles were carried, slung over the right shoulder and often carried in a black waterproof case. ORs wore the ulan-style belt over their greatcoats; officers wore a gold cartridge belt with chains and prickers. The gilt metal pouch bore the Russian Eagle.

General-Adjutant, Don Cossacks. Dark blue uniform with white piping, red collar and capband,

silver epaulettes and aiguillettes. (Viskovatov)





H2: Trooper, Reserve Squadron, (7th) Voznesenski Ulans, 2nd Composite Ulan Regiment

The *czapka* with white metal eagle plate was usually covered in the field by a black oilskin cover. Ulans wore dark blue jackets with white metal regimental buttons and shoulder scales. The 7th's *kurtka* had a dark blue collar piped yellow, no collar patch, a yellow plastron that could be buttoned back showing a yellow piping on the right, yellow pointed cuffs, half buttons on each side; the cuffs had a button at the point and two above the back cuff; there were two buttons at the waist and two near the bottom of the tails, between which on either side were slashed pockets piped in yellow with three buttons each. The lancer belt was striped yellow and blue for the 7th. Grey-blue trousers piped yellow were worn over black boots and spurs. The light cavalry sabre hung on slings from a waist belt.

H3: Major, Reserve Squadron, (10th) Odessa Ulans, 2nd Composite Regiment, Balaclava

Vanson noted that the Odessa Ulans had white patch, button and piping on their blue collars, details as for H2. ORs had white greatcoat shoulder straps, while officers had silver lace over their straps (E1). The major's silver pouch with gilt eagle hung from a silver shoulder belt with chains and prickers. The dark blue officer's cap had white piping and capband in the *czapka* colour. The St. George Honour Sword and knot hung from slings from a white waist belt.

Sources

In addition to artifacts examined and photographed, the following are a few of the major sources used: *The Russian Army Under Nicholas I, 1825–1855* (J. S. Curtiss, Durham, N.C., 1965); *Die Heere Europas Kaisertum Russland* (Eckert, et al, Munich, 1850); *Russian Military Uniforms* (V.M. Glinka, Lenin-grad, 1988); *A Voice From Within the Walls of Sebastopol* (R. Hodasevich, London, 1856); *The Invasion of the Crimea* (A.W. Kinglake, London, 1863); *The Armies of Europe* (G.B. McClellan, Philadelphia, 1861); *Military Commission to Europe* (A. Mordecai, Washington, D.C., 1860); *Russian*

Soldier, 1st Sappers, showing the front of the hooked-up greatcoat with its six white metal buttons,

black collar and red shoulder straps. (Viskovatov)

Military Swords 1801-1917 (E. Mollo, London, 1969); *Sevastopol and the Memorials of its Defense* (D. P. Parskii, Odessa, 1905); *The Crimean War, A Russian Chronicle* (A. Seaton, London, 1977); *Russian Infantry, 1825-1855 and Russian Cavalry, 1825-1855* (F. Todd, Ann S. K. Brown Collection, nd); *Defense de Sebastopol* (E. I. Todleben, St. Petersburg, 1863-1874); Vanson's unpublished notes and illustrations (Musée de l'Armée, Paris); *Historical Description of the Uniforms and Armaments of the Russian Army* (A. V. Viskovatov, St. Petersburg, 1844-1856); *The Defense of Sevastopol* (A. Zaionchkovskii, St. Petersburg, 1904); *L'Armée Russe* (W. Zweguntzow, Paris, 1979).

Rear view of jäger showing
knapsack, black
waterproof cylinder on top,

canteen and pouch, and
hooked-up coat.
(Viskovatov)



Notes sur les planches en couleur

A1 Tunique de grande tenue d'un adjudant général de cavalerie au col, pattes de manchettes, retroussis rouges et manchettes vertes au liseré blanc. Modèle spécial de broderie dorée sur le col et les pattes de manchettes. Pantalons de petite tenue, gris-bleus de cavalerie avec mince rayure rouge. Casque en cuir laqué noir avec plumet de crin de cheval blanc, aigle doré selon le modèle de la Garde avec chiffre argenté du Tsar et rebord doré de la visière avant. A2 Général avec calot vert au bandeau et liseré rouges, cocarde nationale ovale sur le devant. Les boutons dorés portent les ailes de l'Aigle impérial vers le bas. Les plaques d'épaule de la tunique, dorées sur fond rouge, ont trois étoiles métalliques d'argent. La tunique du Général avait un col, des machettes, des revers de manchettes, des retroussis et un liseré rouges avec broderie dorée spéciale sur le col, les manchettes et les pattes. A3 Casquette vert foncé avec bandeau de velours noir et liseré rouge. Les cols en velours noir de la redingote, de la tunique et du manteau de cavalerie avaient un liseré rouge. La tunique verte croisée d'un seul côté sur la poitrine avait des manchettes noires au liseré rouge, des pattes de manchettes et retroussis rouges, et un galon d'argent distinctif.

B1 Calot vert foncé au liseré blanc, avec en jaune "1.P." qui dénote la Première Compagnie. Le manteau en drap gris beige est croisé des deux côtés sur la poitrine avec un col vert foncé et un liseré blanc et des pattes d'épaule vertes avec numéro d'équipage jaune. Le rang de Timonier est indiqué par deux raies jaunes. Les boutons en cuivre jaune portaient l'emblème de l'ancre marine. Pantalons blancs de l'uniforme d'été. Equipement en cuir noir, porte-manteau d'infanterie M1817, mousquet à percussion et baïonnette. B2 Calot vert foncé avec bandeau noir au liseré rouge et blanc, liseré de la Marine sur le dessus. La veste en toile croisée des deux côtés sur la poitrine, grise claire, avait deux poches sur le côté et des boutons au dos. B3 Uniforme noir des Officiers supérieurs. Redingote avec deux rangées de six boutons dorés, portant l'Aigle impérial, des ailes tournée vers le bas, posées sur des ancrs croisés. Les bandes d'étoffe et croissants sur les épaulettes de l'Admiral étaient en fil doré tressé, portant trois aigles russes en soie noire, les ailes tournées vers le haut. Pantalons unis noirs. Casquette noire au liseré blanc. Ceinturon d'épée noir, porté sur l'épaule droite, supportant le sabre M1811 de la Marine.

Farbtafeln

A1 Gala-Waffenrock eines Generaladjutanten der Kavallerie mit rotem Kragen. Manschettenklappen, Stulpen und grüne Manschetten weiß paspeliert. Spezielle Goldstickerei an Kragen und Manschetten. Graublau Kavalleriehosen mit schmalen roten Streifen. Schwarz lackierter Lederhelm mit weißen Roßschwanz, vergoldetem Garde-Adler mit silbernem Zar-Abzeichen, Schirmrand vorne vergoldet. A2 General mit grünem Käppi mit rotem Band und Paspel, voren ovale National-Kokarde. Vergoldete Knöpfe mit Zarenadler mit gefalteten Schwingen. Schulterstücke Gold auf Rot mit drei Silbersternen. Waffenrock mit rotem Kragen, Manschetten, Klappen, Stulpen und Paspel, mit spezieller Goldstickerei Kragen, Manschetten und Klappen. A3 Dunkelgrüne Kappe mit schwarzem Samtband und rotem Paspel. Die schwarzen Samtkragen von Waffenrock, Bluse und Mantel sind rot paspeliert. Der grüne, einreihige Waffenrock hat schwarze, rot paspelierte Manschetten mit roten Klappen und Stulpen und typische Silberspitzen.

B1 Weiß paspeliertes, dunkelgrünes Käppi mit "1.P." in Gelb für: Erste Kompanie. Zweireihiger graubrauner langer Mantel mit dunkelgrünem, weiß paspelierten Kragen und grünen Schulterriemen mit gelber Equipage-Nummer. Rang eines Quartiermeisters gekennzeichnet durch zwei gelbe Streifen. Messingknöpfe mit Ankersymbol. Weiße Hosen der Sommeruniform. Ausrüstung in schwarzem Leder, Infanterie-Kurzsäbel M1817, Perkussionsflinte, und Bajonett. B2 Dunkelgrüne Kappe mit schwarzem, rot-paspeliertem Band, oben weißes Marine-Paspel. Hellgraue zweireihige Segeltuchjacke mit zwei seitlichen Taschen und Knöpfen hinten. B3 Schwarze Uniform höherer Offiziere. Blouson mit zwei Reihen vergoldeter Knöpfe mit dem Zarenadler mit gefalteten Schwingen über gekreuzten Ankern. Die Streifen und Halbmonde auf den Admiralsepauletten waren aus gewebten Goldschnüren, mit drei schwarzen russischen Adlern mit entfaltenen Schwingen. Einfarbige schwarze Hosen. Schwarze Kappe mit weißen Paspel. Schwarzer Schwertgürtel über der rechten Schulter für den Marinesäbel M1811.

C1 Dunkelgrünes, rot eingefärbtes Käppi für ORs, mit dem Abzeichen der schweren Artillerie in Gelb auf schwarzem Band. Die Schöße des dunkelgrünen Waffenrocks endeten unterhalb des Gesäßes. Artillerieabzeichen auf schwarzem Kragen, Manschetten und Stulpen rot eingefärbt, mit roten Manschettenklappen und

C1 Calot vert foncé au liseré rouge d'Or avec insigne de batterie lourde dans le badeau jaune et noir. Les queues de la tunique verte foncée sont prolongées au-dessous des fesses. Distinctions de l'artillerie sur le col, les manchettes et retroussis noirs au liseré rouge, avec pattes de manchettes et pattes d'épaule rouges, ces dernières portant le numéro de brigade en jaune. Tous les boutons en cuivre jaune portaient le numéro de brigade au-dessus des canons croisés. Le "Junker" a un liseré doré sur les pattes d'épaule. Pantalons blancs d'uniforme d'été. Il tient le pennon de la batterie. C2 Casquette verte foncée d'officier au liseré rouge avec bandeau noir sur lequel il y a une cocarde nationale ovale et visière noire courte. Tunique verte foncée au col noir bordé de rouge, liseré rouge et boutons dorés posés en deux rangées de six. Les pattes rouges des épaulettes dorées portaient le numéro de brigade bordé en or. C3 Col de redingote avec écusson de col rouge. Pattes d'épaule rouges de la redingote avec numéro de batterie jaune au-dessus des canons croisés. Pantalons gris-bleus renforcés en cuir noir portés sur des bottes et des éperons noirs. Un pistolet est porté du côté gauche de la chabrique. Le shashke M1841 de dragon était suspendu au ceinturon blanc porté à la taille. Sac à cartouche de la cavalerie en cuir noir avec plaque ovale en cuivre jaune et insigne d'aigle suspendu à la bélière au-dessus du centre arrière du ceinturon.

D1 Shako de forme képi en étoffe avec couvre-shako rouge et visière en cuir marron. La redingote a un col et des pattes d'épaule écarlates, et est attachée au-dessus des genoux. Le numéro de Division a été découpé, montrant l'étoffe jaune au-dessous. Le rang est indiqué par le galon doré sur le col et les manchettes de la tunique et par trois raies en laine blanche sur les pattes d'épaule. Les pantalons sont écarlates, au liseré rouge. D2 Les pattes d'épaule blanches dénotent le Compagnon Régiment d'Infanterie. Le calot avait un bandeau rouge avec numéro de Compagnie en jaune. Ceinture blanche et baïonnette. Sac à cartouche décoré d'une grenade en cuivre jaune à trois flammes. D3 Tunique verte foncée de l'infanterie avec col, manchettes, pattes de manchettes et retroussis rouges et liseré rouge sur le devant. Des boutons dorés portaient le numéro de régiment. L'Officier du Régiment sheskie se distinguant par deux bandes de galon sur le col et trois sur les pattes de manchette. Les pattes et les croissants étaient de la même couleur que la patte d'épaule avec un galon doré entourant les pattes. Deux glands sont suspendus à la ceinture d'officier blanche, orange et noire en mohair.

E1 Cocarde nationale du côté droit du casque derrière et partiellement cachée par le côté du renflement de la jugulaire dorée. Numéros de plaque de casque régimentaires en argent. Plaques d'épaule dorées sur la redingote avec une raie sur la couleur de patte d'épaule. Les rebords des pattes en rouge dénotent des régiments de second Jäger de Division. Ceinture de cuir noir à laquelle est suspendu le sabre d'infanterie M1826. E2 Rayure dorée de patte d'épaule et galon sur le col d'un Sous-Officier Feldwebel de grade supérieur. Il porte une épée et une baïonnette. Les sacs à cartouches sont décorés de grenades. Sur le devant de la bélière de l'épaule gauche apparaît le sac noir pour amorces à percussion, à la hauteur du troisième bouton. Équipement en cuir noir. Calot vert foncé avec bandeau vert au liseré rouge. Les numéros de Compagnie apparaissent en jaune sur le bandeau de la casquette et les couleurs du bataillon sur le liseré au sommet. E3 Tunique de Jäger avec revers de col vert foncé, retroussis de queue et pattes de manchette rouges. Retroussis et manchettes au liseré rouge, le col porte un liseré sur le devant et la partie supérieure uniquement.

F1 Le casque en cuir noir vernis avait des visières à l'avant et à l'arrière et des pièces en cuivre jaune avec mentionnés, plaque ornée d'une flamme. Le manteau avait un col rouge, des pattes d'épaule blanches portant des numéros de la division en rouge et six boutons en cuivre jaune devant. L'aigle orné en cuivre jaune se trouve dans un ovale sur le devant du tambour. F2 Le talon porte une tunique verte foncée avec un galon blanc. Neuf branches doubles sur le devant et qui vont en s'amenuisant à partir du haut jusqu'à la taille. Sur les bras, 13 chevrons blancs. Un tablier en cuir de veau avec de la fourrure à l'extérieur protégeait les pantalons. F3 La casquette vert foncé avait un bandeau noir au liseré rouge et le numéro de la compagnie en jaune. La redingote et la tunique avaient des cols noirs au liseré rouge, et des pattes d'épaule rouges, ces dernières avec "4.C.", le numéro de bataillon en jaune. Équipement en cuir noir. Clairon M1851, fusil de Liège et épée-baïonnette.

G1 Shako en feutre bleu clair, avec dessus en cuir noir, bandeaux, le visière était cachée par un couvre-shako en toile cirée noire; le numéro d'escadron en jaune se portait sur l'avant. Dolman bleu clair avec trois rangées de boutons en cuivre jaune, 18 dans chaque rangée, entre lesquels se trouvaient 18 rangées de tresses jaune-orangée. Le rang de soldat de Première Classe est présenté par un noeud coulant doré sur les cordons d'épaule. Les pantalons ont un liseré bleu clair. Sabre de cavalerie légère M1826 et sabretache suspendus au ceinturon porté sous le dolman. Sur l'épaule gauche une bélière blanche de carabine à cartouche se portait avec une bandoulière séparée pour la baguette et un sac noir à amorces à percussion. G2 Le couvreshako noir cachait le shako rouge avec aigle doré et banderole d'honneur. On portait le sabre léger de cavalerie M1826; la dragonne était noire avec parement en argent, et gland argent. G3 Le tchekman bleu foncé avait un col bleu et des manchettes rondes au liseré rouge. Armé d'une lance (moins le pennon) et d'un mousquet.

H1 Plaque de casque avec aigle jaune, et un "1" noir gravé dans le métal. La visière avait un rebord doré. La shashka de dragon M1841 et la baïonnette suspendues sur des bélières à partir d'une bandoulière dorée sur l'épaule. H2 Le czapka avec plaque métallique blanche d'aigle. Les Ulan portaient des vestes bleues foncées avec boutons du régiment en métal blanc et écailles d'épaule. La kurtka avait un col bleu foncé au liseré jaune, pas d'écusson de col, un plastron jaune, des manchettes à pointes jaunes, des demi-retroussis et un liseré à la couture. Le ceinturon de lancier était à raies jaunes et bleues. Pantalons gris bleus à liseré jaune, sabre de cavalerie légère, accroché à des bélières à partir du ceinturon. H3 Odessa Ulan avec écusson blanc, bouton et liseré sur cols bleus. Galon d'argent sur les pattes d'épaule. Sac argent avec aigle doré suspendu à une bandoulière argent portant chaînes et pointes. Casquette bleue foncée d'officier avec liseré blanc et bandeau de la couleur du czapka.

Schulterriemen, auf dem die gelbe Brigadennummer steht. Alle Messingknöpfe trugen Brigadennummer über gekreuzten Kanonen. Junker zeigt Goldpaspel auf Schulterriemen. Weiße Hosen der Sommeruniform. Hält Batteriefeldge. C2 Dunkelgrüne Offizierskappe, rot paspiert mit schwarzem Band mit ovaler Nationalkokarde und kurzem schwarzem Schirm. Dunkelgrüne Bluse, schwarzer Kragen rot eingefärbt, rotes Paspel, vergoldete Knöpfe in zwei Sechserreihen. Die roten Riemen der Goldepauletten trugen goldgestickte Brigadennummer. C3 Mantelkragen mit rotem Einsatz; rote Schulterriemen mit gelber Batterienummer über gekreuzten Kanonen. Graublaue Hosen, mit schwarzem Leder verstärkt, schwarze Stiefel und Sporn. An der linken Seite der Schabracke wurde eine Pistole getragen. Dragonersäbel M1841 hing von einem weißen Gürtel. Schwarze Lederpatronentasche der Kavallerie mit ovaler Messingplatte mit Adlerabzeichen hing an weißem Schultergürtel hinten über der Mitte des Gürtels.

D1 Käppi-artiger Tschako mit rotem Deckel und braunem Lederschirm, Mantel mit scharlachrotem Kragen und Schulterriemen, geknöpft über den Knien. Ausgeschnittene Divisionsnummer auf gelbem Stoffgrund. Rangabzeichen: Goldtressen an Kragen und Manschetten, drei weiße Wollstreifen auf Schulterspannen. Pantalons scharlachrot, mit rotem Paspel. D2 Weiße Schulterriemen zeigen 2. Infanterieregiment an. Käppi mit rotem Band und gelber Kompanienummer. Weißer Gürtel und Bajonett. Patronentasche mit dreiflammiger Messingnatter verziert. D3 Dunkelgrüner Infanterie-Waffenrock mit rotem Kragen, Manschetten, Klappen und Stulpen mit roter Einfassung vorn. Vergoldete Knöpfe mit Regimentsnummer. Offiziere des Scheskie-Regiments durch zwei Spitzenstreifen auf dem Kragen und drei auf den Manschetten gekennzeichnet. Riemen und Halbmonde in Farbe des Schulterriemens, Riemen mit Goldspitze umrahmt. Zwei Quasten hängen an der Mohairschärpe in Weiß, Orange und Schwarz.

E1 Nationalkokarde an rechter Helmseite, teilweise verdeckt von vergoldeter Kinnriemenschnalle. Regimentsnummer auf Helm in Silber. Goldene Schulterstücke am Mantel mit einem Streifen in Schulterriemenfarbe. Riemen rot eingefärbt als Kennzeichen des 2. Jägerregiments der Division. Schwarzer Ledergürtel mit Infanteriesäbel M1826. E2 Goldener Schulterriemen und Kragenspitzen von Hauptfeldwebel. Trägt Säbel und Bajonett. Patronentasche mit Granaten verziert. Vorn am linken Schultergürtel schwarze Zündkapseltasche in Höhe des dritten Knopfs. Ausrüstung in schwarzem Leder. Dunkelgrünes Käppi mit grünem, rot paspiertem Band, mit Kompanienummer in Gelb und Bataillonsabzeichen. E3 Jäger-Waffenrock mit dunkelgrünem Kragen, Manschetten, Stulpen und roten Manschettenklappen. Stulpen und Manschetten rot eingefärbt, Kragen nur vorne und oben.

F1 Schwarzlackierter Lederhelm mit Schirmen vorn und hinten und Messingbeschlägen, inkl. Kinneriemen und Granatenflamme. Mantel mit rotem Kragen, weißen Schulterriemen mit roter Divisionsnummer und 6 Messingknöpfen vorn. Messing-Zarenadler mit Oval vorn. F2 Trommler mit dunkelgrünem Waffenrock und weißer Spitze. Neunzackige Spitzenreissen laufen von oben nach unten zu. 13 weiße Winkel an den Armen. Kalbslederschürze mit Fell nach außen zum Schutz der Hosen. F3 Dunkelgrüne Kappe mit schwarzem, roteingefärbtem Band und gelber Kompanienummer. Mantel und Waffenrock mit schwarzem, roteingefärbtem Kragen und roten Schulterriemen, letztere mit der Bataillonsnummer "4.C." in Gelb. Schwarze Lederausrüstung. Trompete M1851, Liege-Gewehr und Schwertnjonett.

G1 Hellblauer Filz-Tschako mit schwarzem Leder oben; Schirm durch schwarze Olzergähle verdeckt; gelbe Schwadronnummer vorn. Hellblauer Dolman mit Messingknöpfen, drei Reihen zu je 18 Knöpfen, dazwischen 18 Reihen Tressen in Gelb-Orange. Hauptgefreitenrang gekennzeichnet durch goldenen Schiebeknoten an Schultersehnur. Hosen hellblau paspiert. Leichter Kavalleriesäbel M1826 samt Säbeltasche hängen an dem unter dem Dolman getragenen Gürtel. Weißer Patronengurt über linker Schulter, mit separatem Gurt für Ladestock und schwarze Zündkapseltasche. G2 Schwarze Hülle für roten Tschako mit vergoldetem Adler und Ehrenabzeichen. Leichter Kavalleriesäbel M1826; Schwertknoten in Silber, schwarz besetzt, mit Silberquaste. G3 Dunkelblauer Tschekman mit blauem Kragen und Rundmanschetten, rot eingefärbt. Bewaffnet mit Lanze (ohne Flagge) und Muskete.

H1 Helmplatte mit gelbem Adler und einer schwarzen "1", ins metall eingraviert. Schirm mit Goldrand. Dragoner-Shaska M1841 und Bajonett hingen an Schlingen von goldenem Schultergürtel. H2 Czapka mit weißer Metall-Adlerplatte. Ulanen trugen dunkelblaue Jacken mit weißen, metallenen regimentsknöpfen und Schulterabzeichen. Kurtka hatte dunkelblauen Kragen, gelb paspiert, keinen Krageneinsatz, gelbes Plastron, gelb eingefärbte Manschetten, Halbstulpen und paspierte Nähte. Lanzengürtel gelb und blau gestreift. Greublaue, gelb eingefärbte Hosen, leichter Kavalleriesäbel an Schlingen vom Gürtel hängend. H3 Odessa Ulan mit weißem Abzeichen, Knopf und Paspel am blauen Kragen. Dunkelblaue Offizierskappe mit weißer Einfassung und Band in Czapka-Farbe.