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## RESEARCHING MILITARY RECORDS



The King's shilling, sometimes called the Queen's shilling when the Sovereign is female, is a historical slang term referring to the earnest payment of one shilling given to recruits to the armed forces of the United Kingdom in the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries, although the practice dates back to the end of the English Civil War.

To "take the King's shilling" was to agree to serve as a sailor or soldier in the Royal Navy or the British Army. It is closely related to the act of impressment. The practice officially stopped in 1879, although the term is still used informally and there are some cases of it being used still in the early 20th century, albeit largely symbolically.



### The "Kings Shilling"

The comment "What did you do in the War Dad?" Especially those who served in The First World War and who did NOT wish to talk about the horrors encountered.

Where do you start?

Some of the questions we have listed on the Handout.

Researching military records depends on the country, time period, and type of record you're looking for. Below are general steps and resources to guide you in finding military records.

### 1. Determine the Type of Military Record You Need

#### Military records can include:

- Service records (enlistment, rank, unit assignments)
- Pension records (for veterans and their families)
- Draft registration records
- Casualty records (wounded, killed in action, missing in action)
- Unit histories and war diaries
- Medal and award records.

### 2. Identify the Relevant Military Branch and Time Period

Each military branch (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, Coast Guard) has its own records. Understanding the time period (e.g., World War I, World War II, Civil War, Vietnam War) helps determine where records are stored.

### 3. Use National Archives and Government Websites

Most countries maintain archives of military records. Here are some major repositories:

United Kingdom:

National Archives (UK): [www.nationalarchives.gov.uk](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk)

British Army, Royal Navy, RAF records

Findmypast: [www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk)

Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC): [www.cwgc.org](http://www.cwgc.org)

WWI and WWII casualty records. (CWGC, Field Diaries and Regimental records).

#### United States:

National Archives (NARA): [www.archives.gov](http://www.archives.gov)

Service records, pension files, draft cards

National Personnel Records Center (NPRC): [www.archives.gov/st-louis](http://www.archives.gov/st-louis)

Military personnel files (WWI–present)

Fold3 (subscription-based): [www.fold3.com](http://www.fold3.com)

Digitized military records

Library of Congress Veterans History Project: [www.loc.gov/vets](http://www.loc.gov/vets)

Oral histories, photos, and records

Department of Veterans Affairs (VA): [www.va.gov](http://www.va.gov)

Veterans benefits and service history.

**Canada:**

Library and Archives Canada (LAC): [www.bac-lac.gc.ca](http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca)

Military service files, war diaries

Veterans Affairs Canada: [www.veterans.gc.ca](http://www.veterans.gc.ca)

**Australia:**

National Archives of Australia (NAA): [www.naa.gov.au](http://www.naa.gov.au)

Australian War Memorial: [www.awm.gov.au](http://www.awm.gov.au)

**Germany:**

Bundesarchiv (Federal Archives of Germany): [www.bundesarchiv.de](http://www.bundesarchiv.de)

Deutsche Dienststelle (WASt): [www.dd-wast.de](http://www.dd-wast.de) (for WWII records)

#### 4. Search Genealogy Websites

**Several genealogy websites have military records:**

Ancestry.com ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com))

MyHeritage ([www.myheritage.com](http://www.myheritage.com))

Fold3 ([www.fold3.com](http://www.fold3.com)) (military-focused)

FamilySearch ([www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org))

Many of these require a subscription, but some offer free access at libraries or archives.

#### 5. Check Unit Histories and Regimental Archives

Many military units and veterans' organizations maintain their own records:

Regimental Museums (for unit-specific history)

Veterans Organizations (e.g., American Legion, VFW, Royal British Legion)

Service Academy Archives (e.g., West Point, Annapolis).

#### 6. Visit Local Archives

**In the United States** - State archives and libraries often hold National Guard and state militia records.

County courthouses may have local enlistment and draft records.

**In Britain** - Historical societies can provide personal accounts, letters, and photos.

#### 7. Request Records from Official Sources

Many countries allow veterans, their families, or researchers to request military records. In the U.S., you can:

Request a veteran's service record from NPRC via SF-180 form.

Check FOIA (Freedom of Information Act) requests for declassified records.

#### 8. Explore Online Communities and Forums

Engage with others who have researched military records:

Reddit /Genealogy

MilitaryHistoryOnline.com

WW2Talk.com (for British & Commonwealth military records)

Find a Grave ([www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com)) for burial records.

#### 9. Search Newspapers and Obituaries

Many veterans' service records are mentioned in:

Newspapers.com (subscription-based)

Chronicling America ([chroniclingamerica.loc.gov](http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov)) for U.S. historical newspapers

Google News Archive.

#### 10. Be Patient and Verify Information

Military records may be incomplete due to:

Fires or war damage (e.g., 1973 NPRC fire destroyed many WWII & Korean War records)

Handwritten records that require careful transcription

Always cross-check sources to ensure accuracy.

Announcements of the award of gallantry medals, honours,



And other wartime events. THE LONDON GAZETTE.

The London Gazette also published Prisoner of War names including the Crimea, Boer War and First World War.

**The Timeline of the British Army 1700–1799 lists the conflicts and wars in which the British Army was involved.**

**War of the Spanish Succession 1701–1714 (Descriptive period title).**

**The Great Northern War (1700–1721)** primarily involved Sweden against a coalition led by Russia, Denmark-Norway, Saxony-Poland, and later Prussia and Hanover. British involvement was limited and indirect, primarily through naval support and subsidies, rather than large-scale land forces.

**British Involvement (1717–1720)**

By 1717, Britain had entered the war diplomatically, aligning with Sweden against Russian and Danish expansion in the Baltic. However, British military engagements were mostly naval rather than land-based.

**Known British Military Actions (1717–1720):**

Naval Blockades & Engagements

In 1719, a British fleet under Admiral John Norris patrolled the Baltic to counter Russian naval activities.

Small-scale naval skirmishes occurred, but there were no major recorded British land battles.

**British Casualties**

There are no well-documented lists of British soldiers killed in the war, as Britain did not deploy a formal land contingent. However, some British naval personnel may have been killed in minor naval encounters or while assisting Swedish forces.

**The War of the Austrian Succession (1740–1748)** involved Britain as a key participant, fighting primarily against France and Spain while supporting Austria against Prussia. British forces engaged in multiple battles across Europe, North America, and India. However, there is no single comprehensive list of individual British soldiers killed in the war—records from the 18th century often lack detailed casualty lists by name.

**British Military Involvement in Major Battles & Estimated Casualties**

Here are some key battles in which British soldiers were killed:

**Europe (Flanders and Germany)**

**Battle of Dettingen (1743)**

The only battle where King George II led troops in person.

British casualties: 800 killed and wounded.

**Battle of Fontenoy (1745)**

A major defeat against the French.

British casualties: ~1,500–2,000 killed and wounded.

**Battle of Rocoux (1746)**

British suffered heavy losses while retreating.

British casualties: ~800 killed and wounded.

**Battle of Lauffeld (1747)**

Another defeat for the British and their allies.

British casualties: ~1,500 killed and wounded.

**North America (King George's War)**

Siege of Louisbourg (1745)

A British colonial expedition captured the French fortress.

British casualties: ~130 killed in battle, plus disease deaths.

**Raid on Grand Pré (1747)**

A French counterattack on British troops.

British casualties: ~100 killed.

**Carnatic Wars (India) 1744–1763.**

There is no single comprehensive list of British soldiers killed in the Carnatic Wars (1744–1763), as detailed 18th-century military casualty records were not always maintained. However, estimates of British losses in major battles and suggest where you might find named records.

**Overview of the Carnatic Wars (1744–1763)**

The Carnatic Wars were a series of conflicts between the British East India Company and the French East India Company, with both sides using Indian allies. The wars shaped British dominance in India.

### **Key Battles & Estimated British Casualties**

First Carnatic War (1744–1748)

Battle of Madras (1746)

French forces captured Madras.

British casualties: Several hundred killed, captured, or wounded.

#### **Battle of Adyar (1746)**

French-backed Indian forces defeated a small British contingent.

British casualties: ~200 killed.

#### **Battle of Negapatam (1748)**

British naval engagement.

British casualties: Unknown but relatively low.

#### **Second Carnatic War (1749–1754)**

Battle of Ambur (1749)

British-backed forces defeated French-backed forces.

British casualties: ~100 killed.

#### **Siege of Arcot (1751)**

Led by Robert Clive.

British casualties: ~100 killed.

#### **Battle of Trichinopoly (1753)**

British and Indian allies won a long siege.

British casualties: Several hundred killed over months.

#### **Third Carnatic War (1757–1763)**

Battle of Plassey (1757)

Decisive victory for Robert Clive.

British casualties: ~23 killed.

#### **Battle of Wandiwash (1760)**

Major victory over the French.

British casualties: ~200 killed or wounded.

#### **Siege of Pondicherry (1761)**

French surrendered after months of siege.

British casualties: ~300+ from battle and disease.

Where to Find Names of British Soldiers Killed

Since individual names are not commonly recorded in battle summaries, here are some places to look:

The National Archives (UK)

Holds military records, East India Company documents, and regimental muster rolls.

Search British Army Lists or India Office Records.

Regimental Histories

Regiments like the Madras European Regiment (later part of the British Indian Army) kept records.

Church & Burial Records

British cemeteries in India (e.g., in Chennai, Kolkata) may list war deaths.

Books & Studies

"The Carnatic Wars and British Conquest of India"

Regimental Histories of the British Army in India

**The First Anglo-Maratha War (1775–1782)** was a complex conflict between the British East India Company and the Maratha Empire. The war, which included a series of battles, resulted in many casualties on both sides. However, comprehensive records detailing the names of British soldiers killed during this specific conflict are scarce. The British military records from the 18th century do not always provide detailed lists of individual casualties, especially for lower-ranking officers and soldiers.

That said, some key British figures and notable officers involved in the conflict did perish, though their names are less likely to appear in general military casualty lists. Some of the prominent British commanders involved in the war included:

**Major Thomas Hickey** – A British officer who fought in various engagements in India, including the First Anglo-Maratha War.

**Colonel James de Lacy** – An officer in the British East India Company who died during the conflict.

To find more detailed information on this, it would typically require access to specialized military records or archives from that time period, such as British East India Company records, which are often kept in historical libraries or archives.

### **American Revolutionary War 1775–1783.**

There is no single comprehensive list of British soldiers killed in the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783), as 18th-century British military records did not always maintain detailed individual casualty lists. However, estimates of British losses in major battles, the regiments involved, and where to find potential named records.

#### **British Military Involvement & Estimated Casualties**

The British Army, alongside Loyalists and Hessian (German) auxiliaries, fought against American revolutionaries and their French, Spanish, and Dutch allies.

#### **Estimated British Casualties (Overall)**

Total killed in battle: ~7,000

Total died from disease, accidents, or other causes: ~17,000

Total wounded: ~8,000

#### **Major Battles & British Casualties**

1775 – Outbreak of War

#### **Battles of Lexington and Concord (April 19, 1775)**

British casualties: 73 killed, 174 wounded.

Regiments involved: 4th, 5th, 10th, 23rd, 38th Foot.

#### **Battle of Bunker Hill (June 17, 1775)**

British casualties: 226 killed, 828 wounded.

Regiments involved: 47th, 52nd, 63rd Foot, Royal Marines.

#### **1776 – The War Expands**

Battle of Long Island (August 27, 1776)

British casualties: ~63 killed.

Regiments involved: 23rd (Royal Welch Fusiliers), 33rd Foot.

#### **Battle of White Plains (October 28, 1776)**

British casualties: ~40 killed.

#### **1777 – The Turning Point**

#### **Battle of Princeton (January 3, 1777)**

British casualties: 86 killed, 200 captured.

Regiments involved: 17th Foot.

#### **Battle of Saratoga (September–October 1777)**

British casualties: 440 killed.

Regiments involved: 9th, 20th, 21st, 62nd Foot.

Led to General Burgoyne's surrender.

#### **1778–1781 – War in the South**

#### **Battle of Camden (August 16, 1780)**

British casualties: ~68 killed.

Regiments involved: 33rd Foot, 71st Highlanders.

#### **Battle of Yorktown (September–October 1781)**

British casualties: 142 killed, 326 wounded.

Regiments involved: 17th, 23rd, 33rd, 71st Foot.

Cornwallis surrendered to Washington & the French.

#### **Where to Find Individual Names of British Soldiers Killed**

1. The National Archives (UK)

Military records, muster rolls, and casualty reports.  
Search under "British Army in America" (WO 12, WO 17 series).

## 2. Regimental War Diaries & Rolls

Some British regiments have records of fallen soldiers.

Example: 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers War Diary.

## 3. Cemetery & Memorial Inscriptions

British graves in New York, Charleston, Boston.

Some names appear on plaques in Westminster Abbey.

## 4. Books & Studies

"Redcoats: The British Soldier and War in the Americas" – Stephen Brumwell.

"A People's Army: Massachusetts Soldiers and Society" – Charles Royster.

## **French Revolutionary Wars 1792–1802.**

There is no single comprehensive list of British soldiers killed in the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783), as 18th-century British military records did not always maintain detailed individual casualty lists. However, estimates of British losses in major battles, the regiments involved, and where to find potential named records.

### **Estimated British Casualties (Overall)**

Total killed in battle: ~7,000

Total died from disease, accidents, or other causes: ~17,000

Total wounded: ~8,000

**This Timeline of the British Army 1800–1899 lists the conflicts and wars the British Army were involved in.**

## **The Second Anglo-Maratha War 1802–1805**

There is no single publicly available list of British soldiers killed in the Second Anglo-Maratha War (1802–1805). However, an overview of the major battles, estimated British casualties, and where you might find records with individual names.

The Second Anglo-Maratha War (1802–1805) was fought between the British East India Company and the Maratha Confederacy. Major engagements took place across central and western India.

### **Key Battles & Estimated British Casualties**

#### **1. Battle of Assaye (23 September 1803)**

Led by Arthur Wellesley (later Duke of Wellington).

British victory, but heavy losses.

Casualties: ~428 British and Indian troops killed, 1,138 wounded.

Regiments involved:

74th Highlanders

78th Highlanders

Madras Native Infantry

#### **2. Battle of Argaon (29 November 1803)**

Another victory for Wellesley.

Casualties: ~350 killed or wounded.

#### **3. Siege of Gawilghur (December 1803)**

British stormed a heavily fortified Maratha stronghold.

Casualties: ~200 British and Indian troops killed or wounded.

#### **4. Battle of Laswari (1 November 1803)**

Fought by General Gerard Lake against the Marathas.

One of the bloodiest battles of the war.

Casualties: ~800 British and Indian troops killed or wounded.

Regiments involved:

76th Regiment of Foot

Bengal Army units

#### **5. Battle of Delhi (11 September 1803)**

British captured Delhi, defeating the Marathas.

Casualties: ~600 British and Indian troops killed or wounded.



## **6. Battle of Farrukhabad (14 November 1804)**

British victory under General Lake.

Casualties: Relatively low (~100 killed/wounded).

Where to Find Individual Soldier Names

The National Archives (UK) Holds East India Company military records, muster rolls, and casualty lists. Search under India Office Records or Regimental Returns.

Regimental War Diaries & Histories

Some regiments, like the 74th Highlanders, have detailed battle records.

The British Library (India Office Records) has EIC regimental logs.

Cemetery & Memorial Records

British cemeteries in India (Delhi, Pune, Kolkata) may have inscriptions.

Military Books & Studies

"Wellington in India" by Jac Weller

"The Second Anglo-Maratha War" by M.S. Naravane

**The records of British soldiers who were killed during the Napoleonic Wars (1803–1815)** are extensive and spread across numerous battles, campaigns, and engagements. Unfortunately, due to the scale of the conflict and the challenges of maintaining complete records in the 19th century, a full and detailed list of every soldier killed is not readily available in a single source. However, several key battles and events during the Napoleonic Wars resulted in heavy casualties for British forces. Below are some of the most notable battles and their estimated British casualties:

### **1. Battle of Trafalgar (1805)**

The British Royal Navy, under Admiral Horatio Nelson, defeated the French and Spanish fleets.

British casualties: Approximately 450 killed, 1,200 wounded.

### **2. Battle of Austerlitz (1805)**

Although the British were not directly involved in this major battle, they had forces engaged in the broader context of the war. Casualties are not as well-documented for the British here but were significant in the larger campaigns surrounding this battle.

### **3. Battle of Aspern-Essling (1809)**

British forces were part of the larger Austrian resistance to Napoleon's forces.

British casualties: Approximately 1,000–1,500 killed, wounded, or missing.

### **5. Peninsular War (1808-1814)**

British forces, led by Sir Arthur Wellesley (later the Duke of Wellington), fought a prolonged conflict in the Iberian Peninsula.

Key battles like the Battle of Salamanca (1812) and the Battle of Vitoria (1813) resulted in significant British losses. Casualties: Estimates indicate that around 35,000 British soldiers were killed in action during the Peninsular War.

### **6. Battle of the Nile (1798)**

Though slightly earlier, it was part of the conflict with Napoleon's forces in Egypt and the Mediterranean.

British casualties: About 1,100 killed or wounded.

These are just a few key battles in which British soldiers were heavily involved. Many soldiers died not only in battle but also from disease, as medical knowledge and conditions were rudimentary at the time.

**The Hundred Days War (1815)** refers to Napoleon Bonaparte's return from exile and his final campaign, culminating in the Battle of Waterloo (18 June 1815). Many British soldiers were killed during these battles, particularly at Waterloo, Quatre Bras, and Ligny. However, a complete, publicly available list of individual British soldiers killed is difficult to obtain.

## **Key Battles & British Casualties**

### **1. Battle of Quatre Bras (16 June 1815)**

British forces under Duke of Wellington fought Marshal Ney.

Casualties: 4,800 Allied troops killed, wounded, or missing, including British, Dutch, and Hanoverians.

Notable British officer killed: Sir Thomas Picton (5th Division commander).

### **2. Battle of Ligny (16 June 1815)**

Mostly a Prussian defeat, but some British forces involved.

No major British casualties recorded.

### **3. Battle of Waterloo (18 June 1815)**

Major British involvement under the Duke of Wellington.

British & Allied losses: Around 17,000 killed or wounded.

Estimated British soldiers killed: 3,500+.

Many British officers died, including:

Major-General Sir William Ponsonby (leader of the Union Brigade).

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Alexander Gordon (Wellington's staff).

Lieutenant-Colonel John Cameron (92nd Highlanders).

Where to Find Names of British Soldiers Killed

UK National Archives (British Army service records).

Regimental records (e.g., Scots Greys, 92nd Highlanders, 1st Foot Guards).

Waterloo Medal Roll (1815) (Lists British soldiers who fought, some marked as killed).

Books & Military Histories (e.g., "Waterloo: The History of Four Days" by Bernard Cornwell).

**The Anglo-Nepalese War (1814–1816)** was fought between the British East India Company (EIC) and the Gorkha Kingdom of Nepal. While general records of casualties exist, a full list of individual British soldiers killed is not readily available in public records.

### **Key Battles & British Casualties**

#### **Battle of Nalapani (October–November 1814)**

British forces under Major-General Robert Rollo Gillespie besieged the fort of Nalapani.

Major-General Gillespie was killed in action.

Estimated British casualties: Over 750 killed or wounded.

#### **Battle of Jaithak (December 1814)**

British forces suffered heavy casualties. 53<sup>rd</sup> Division of the East India Company.

Led by Major-General Martindell, who failed to take the fort.

Estimated British casualties: 300+ killed or wounded.

#### **Battle of Malaun (April 1815)**

The decisive battle against the Gorkhas, led by David Ochterlony.

Heavy fighting but fewer British casualties compared to earlier battles.

#### **Siege of Makwanpur (February 1816)**

British forces attacked the last major Gorkha stronghold.

Some casualties, but exact numbers unknown.

How to Find Names of British Soldiers Killed

Since detailed lists were not always compiled for public records, you may need to check:

British East India Company military archives (UK National Archives, British Library).

Regimental records (e.g., Bengal Army, Madras Army, Bombay Army).

Historical books & war diaries covering the conflict.

**The Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817–1818)** was the final conflict between the British East India Company and the Maratha Empire, leading to British control over most of India. While records exist of battles and general British casualties, a complete, publicly available list of individual British soldiers killed in the war is difficult to find.

### **Notable Battles & British Casualties**

#### **Battle of Khadki (5 November 1817)**

British forces under General Smith and Mountstuart Elphinstone fought the Peshwa's army.

Some British casualties, but no detailed records of individual soldiers killed.

#### **Battle of Sitabuldi (26–27 November 1817)**

Fought between the British under Lt. Col. Scott and Appa Sahib of Nagpur.

Heavy losses on both sides.

#### **Battle of Koregaon (1 January 1818)**

A small British force of 800, mainly Bombay Native Infantry, defended against 28,000 Maratha troops.

British casualties: 275 killed or wounded.

Some British officers killed, but individual names are scarce.

#### **Siege of Asirgarh (March 1819)**

The last major battle of the war.

British forces captured the fort from the Marathas.

## How to Find Names of Soldiers Killed

Since detailed individual records were not always kept publicly, you may need to check:  
British Army & East India Company archives (UK National Archives, British Library).  
Regimental records (e.g., Bombay Army, Madras Army, Bengal Army).  
Historical books or war diaries on the Third Anglo-Maratha War.

**The 5th Frontier War (1818–1819)** was fought between the British colonial forces and the Xhosa in what is now the Eastern Cape of South Africa. However, detailed records of individual British soldiers killed during this conflict are scarce.

While some general accounts of British casualties exist, a complete list of named British soldiers killed is difficult to obtain due to the nature of historical record-keeping at the time.

### **Known British Casualties:**

The British forces, including regular army regiments (such as the 72nd Highlanders) and colonial militias, suffered casualties in battles against the Xhosa, particularly in engagements such as the Battle of Amalinde (1818) and the attack on Grahamstown (1819).

The most notable British officer casualty was Colonel Thomas Brereton, who was wounded but survived. Several unnamed British and colonial soldiers were killed during various raids and skirmishes.

To obtain a full list of British soldiers who died, you may need to consult:

British military archives (e.g., National Archives in the UK).

South African historical records from the Cape Colony.

Regimental records of units deployed during the war.

**The First Ashanti War (1823-1831)**, also known as the Anglo-Ashanti War, was a conflict between the British Empire and the Ashanti Empire, primarily fought over British interests in the Gold Coast (modern-day Ghana). The war involved a series of campaigns, and while some records exist about the battles and key engagements, detailed lists of individual soldiers killed are not easily accessible in public sources, particularly for events that took place over 190 years ago.

### **Available Sources:**

The names of British soldiers killed in the First Ashanti War may be documented in military records, such as:

Regimental histories, War memorials, British Army casualty lists from the time, Personal letters or diaries of soldiers involved. However, these records are often fragmentary and not consolidated in a single list. The focus tends to be on the key military leaders and the overall outcomes of the war, rather than the names of individual soldiers.

### **Known Casualties and Key Figures:**

Some notable British casualties and figures in the First Ashanti War include:

Colonel Sir Charles McCarthy: A British officer and the Governor of Sierra Leone, McCarthy was killed in the Battle of Nsamankow in 1824. His death was a significant blow to British morale.

Lieutenant Colonel George H. B. Frederick: Another officer who died during the course of the conflict.

If you are looking for specific names of soldiers, military archives such as the National Archives in the UK or regimental museums that focus on the Royal West India Regiment or other units involved in the war may have more detailed records.

**The First Anglo-Burmese War (1824–1826)** was a conflict between the British East India Company and the Kingdom of Burma (modern-day Myanmar). It resulted in heavy casualties on both sides, particularly in the long and gruelling campaigns in Burma's interior. However, much like with other historical conflicts from the early 19th century, detailed lists of individual soldiers who were killed in action are not easily accessible through general public records.

The war was fought primarily in the areas around modern-day Myanmar, and the casualties included not only those from direct combat but also from disease and harsh conditions. British forces, which included soldiers from India, Britain, and the East India Company, experienced significant losses. Despite this, detailed casualty lists that include the names of individual soldiers killed in the conflict are rare.

### **Key Casualties & Important Figures:**

While the names of individual soldiers are not widely documented, several notable military leaders and figures from the British side are remembered:

Major General Sir Archibald Campbell - He commanded the British forces during the war and led the successful siege of the Burmese capital, Ava, in 1826. Although Campbell survived the war, the campaign itself resulted in heavy casualties due to disease and battle.

Colonel Thomas G. M. Smith - Smith, who was in command of a significant portion of British forces, was involved in the military operations but also faced difficulties due to the challenging Burmese environment.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles W. D. Douglas - Another officer who served in the campaign, and his regiment took part in some of the critical engagements.

#### **Casualties:**

The British casualties during the First Anglo-Burmese War were substantial, though precise numbers and individual names are often not readily available. Some rough figures include:

British losses: Approximately 1,000 killed in action, with an estimated 10,000 more dying from disease.

Indian Sepoy casualties: Indian troops made up a large portion of the British forces in the war, and their casualties were also high.

The Burmese casualties were far higher, with estimates of tens of thousands killed or wounded, along with the destruction of several major cities and towns during the conflict.

#### **Records:**

British Army Records: Available at archives like the National Archives in the UK or the India Office Records (now part of the British Library).

Regimental Histories: Often, regimental histories for the units involved in the war (such as the 1st Bengal Native Infantry or the 2nd Bombay Native Infantry) may have casualty lists for specific engagements.

**The First Anglo-Afghan War (1839–1842)** was a complex and tragic conflict in which British forces sought to install Shah Shuja as the ruler of Afghanistan and defend British interests in the region. It culminated in a disastrous retreat from Kabul in January 1842, during which the British forces were decimated. While exact names of all the British soldiers killed in action or during the retreat are not readily available in a comprehensive list, there are some notable figures and key events from the war, especially the Kabul Retreat, where many of the casualties occurred.

#### **Key Battles & Casualties:**

##### **Battle of Maiwand (1842):**

This battle was one of the most significant in the war and marked a major defeat for British forces. Though more famously remembered as part of the Second Anglo-Afghan War, it's part of the broader context of the First Anglo-Afghan War.

Casualties: Several British officers and soldiers were killed in action, but the total number of casualties, especially for soldiers, is hard to list specifically.

##### **The Retreat from Kabul (1842):**

The British forces, including Indian sepoy and local troops, were forced to retreat from Kabul due to a breakdown in security and political support. During this retreat, the British faced overwhelming Afghan forces and suffered devastating losses. The massacre of the British retreating force occurred when approximately 16,000 British, Indian, and civilian personnel were ambushed by Afghan fighters. Only a small fraction of the British force survived this ordeal. Exact names of all soldiers killed during the retreat are generally not documented in public records, though many British and Indian soldiers perished due to ambushes, starvation, disease, and cold weather.

#### **Notable British Officers and Casualties:**

**Major General William Elphinstone:** The commander of the British forces in Kabul. He survived the retreat, but he was forced to surrender and was later taken captive.

**Brigadier General Robert Sale:** A senior British officer involved in the conflict, especially during the siege of Jalalabad. He survived the war and played a key role in the eventual relief of the besieged garrison.

**Lieutenant Colonel Sir Alexander Burnes:** A British diplomat and officer who was killed during an uprising in Kabul before the main phase of the retreat. His assassination was one of the key triggers for the deterioration of British control in the region.

#### **Casualties:**

The casualty figures for the First Anglo-Afghan War are staggering:

**British and Indian casualties:** Estimates indicate that out of the initial force of around 16,000 soldiers, only about 1,000–2,000 survived the retreat, including both British and Indian troops. This includes soldiers who died in combat, from disease, or due to exposure during the harsh retreat.

**Afghan casualties:** While the British were defeated, Afghan casualties were also high, as the conflict involved many battles, sieges, and engagements with local tribes.

#### **Records of Individual Names:**

While individual names of the soldiers who died are not easily found in general records, detailed information might be available in the following sources:

Regimental histories of the units involved, such as the **44th (East Essex) Regiment**, 16th Lancers, and other British and Indian regiments.

The British Library or National Archives: Both institutions hold documents related to the First Anglo-Afghan War, including military dispatches, regimental records, and correspondence that could list specific casualties.

The memoirs of survivors such as Dr. William Brydon, one of the few British survivors of the retreat, and Lieutenant James Skinner, may provide more personal insights into the soldiers and officers lost.

**The 44th East Essex Regiment of Foot** played a significant role in the First Anglo-Afghan War (1839–1842), particularly during the military campaign that led to the ill-fated British invasion and the subsequent retreat from Kabul. The regiment was involved in various stages of the war, including the march into Afghanistan, the capture of Kabul, and later the disastrous retreat during which the British forces suffered catastrophic losses.

The 44th East Essex Regiment was part of the British forces that were deployed to Afghanistan in 1839 as part of the larger British military effort to install Shah Shuja as the ruler of Afghanistan, effectively overthrowing the existing ruler, Dost Mohammad Khan.

Under the command of Sir John Keane, British forces, including the 44th, marched from India through the Khyber Pass into Afghanistan. The regiment participated in various engagements along the way, and their presence was crucial during the initial successes of the campaign.

#### **Capture of Kabul (1839):**

The 44th East Essex Regiment was part of the British force that successfully captured Kabul in August 1839, along with other units of the British East India Company. After the capture, Shah Shuja was reinstated as the ruler of Afghanistan, but the British were quickly faced with the challenges of maintaining control over a hostile population, particularly in Kabul and surrounding regions.

#### **The Retreat from Kabul (1842):**

The 44th East Essex Regiment was part of the retreating British forces when the situation in Kabul deteriorated, and British control was threatened by local uprisings and attacks. During the retreat from Kabul in January 1842, the British forces, including the 44th, faced overwhelming Afghan resistance, starvation, exposure to extreme cold, and disease.

Only a handful of the initial force of about 16,000 British and Indian troops managed to survive the retreat, and the 44th East Essex Regiment suffered heavy casualties during this period. The regiment's involvement in the retreat, and the subsequent massacre, became a symbol of the disastrous British defeat in Afghanistan.

#### **Key Battles and Engagements:**

While specific engagements involving the 44th East Essex Regiment in Afghanistan are less well-documented than some other regiments, their role in the key moments of the war included:

**Siege of Kabul:** The regiment participated in the operations surrounding the British occupation of Kabul. Battle of Maiwand (although more famous in the context of the Second Anglo-Afghan War) was a subsequent event, reflecting the continued British involvement in the region following the disastrous events of the First Anglo-Afghan War.

#### **Casualties:**

During the war, the 44th East Essex Regiment suffered heavy casualties due to a combination of factors including combat, disease, and the brutal conditions during the retreat. Though specific names of the soldiers killed in action during this campaign are not easily accessible, it is known that:

A significant proportion of the regiment's strength was lost during the campaign, particularly in the retreat. Officers and men from the regiment were killed in combat or died from disease and exhaustion.

#### **Post-War Regimental History:**

After the retreat and the eventual British defeat in the First Anglo-Afghan War, the 44th East Essex Regiment returned to India and later participated in various other campaigns across the British Empire, including:

### **The Second Anglo-Burmese War (1852-1853)**

The Indian Rebellion of 1857 (also known as the Indian Mutiny), where the regiment played a prominent role in the suppression of uprisings.

Accessing Regimental Histories:

The regimental history of the 44th East Essex Regiment would provide a more detailed account of their involvement in the First Anglo-Afghan War, including individual soldiers, key engagements, and casualty lists. These histories are often available through:

The British Library, which holds military records and regimental histories.

The National Archives in Kew, which contains records of the British Army's participation in various 19th-century campaigns, including the First Anglo-Afghan War.

Regimental Museums: The Essex Regiment Museum may also hold detailed records about the 44th's service during this period.

**The First Opium War (1839-1842)** was a conflict between the British Empire and the Qing Dynasty of China, primarily fought over the opium trade and British trade interests in China. While the war was significant, detailed lists of individual soldiers killed during the conflict are not typically found in readily available public sources. However, some key events and figures are known from the war, and the casualties, including British soldiers, are generally documented in terms of the larger battles and campaigns rather than the specific names of those killed.

### **Key Engagements and Casualties:**

#### **The Battle of Kowloon (1839):**

This battle marked the first significant military engagement of the First Opium War. British forces, under Commodore George Elliot, clashed with the Qing forces near the Kowloon Peninsula. British casualties in this battle were relatively light, but the war's escalation led to significant losses for both sides in subsequent actions.

#### **The Battle of the Bogue (1841):**

A major naval battle where British forces, under Admiral Sir James Bremer, defeated the Chinese navy at the Bogue forts near the Pearl River. British casualties were reported to be relatively low, but the Chinese losses were significant.

#### **The Battle of Chuenpi (1841):**

This was a significant engagement during which British forces attacked and defeated Chinese forces at the entrance to the Pearl River. The British sustained some casualties, but exact names are difficult to find.

#### **The Capture of Canton (Guangzhou) (1841):**

The British forces captured the city of Canton, one of the key objectives of the British campaign. Casualties were higher during these operations as the British forces faced more fierce resistance.

#### **The Battle of Ningpo (1842):**

One of the final major battles of the war, in which British forces successfully captured Ningpo. British casualties in this engagement were moderate, but specific names of soldiers killed are not well-documented in easily accessible sources.

#### **The Battle of Shanghai (1842):**

Another significant engagement in which British forces defeated the Qing Dynasty's military. British casualties included a number of killed, though again, individual names are not commonly listed in public records.

### **British Casualties:**

The British Army and Royal Navy played prominent roles in the First Opium War, and British casualties were primarily due to combat, disease, and harsh conditions rather than outright battlefield losses. Some estimates of total British casualties include:

**Killed in action:** Approximately 50-100 British soldiers and sailors were killed in the various engagements during the war.

**Wounded:** Many more were wounded or incapacitated by disease, including the tropical diseases that affected British troops in China.

The British casualties also included Indian sepoys, who served under the British East India Company and participated in several key actions during the war. Indian forces suffered both from combat and disease.

#### **Key Figures:**

**Sir Henry Pottinger:** The British diplomat and officer who led the British forces toward the end of the war and negotiated the Treaty of Nanjing, which ended the conflict. While Pottinger did not die in combat, he played a crucial role in shaping the outcome of the war.

**Admiral Sir James Bremer:** A British naval officer who led the Royal Navy during the conflict and oversaw the capture of several key locations, including the city of Canton.

#### **Documenting Casualties:**

While the names of individual soldiers who were killed in action during the First Opium War are not readily available in public databases, several sources may contain detailed lists, including:

**Regimental Histories:** These might document specific casualties for units like the Royal Marines or Royal Artillery that participated in the war.

**The National Archives (UK):** Military records related to the British Army and Royal Navy during the Opium Wars can be found in these archives.

**Memorials and Military Reports:** Some soldiers' names might appear in casualty lists or reports compiled by the British Army or Royal Navy following key battles.

**Books and Histories:** Certain detailed historical books and accounts, such as those focusing on the British involvement in the Opium Wars, may list known casualties, including officers and soldiers.

**The First Anglo-Sikh War (1845–1846)** was a significant conflict between the British East India Company and the Sikh Empire, fought primarily in the Punjab region of modern-day Pakistan. The war was triggered by tensions between the British and the Sikh Empire, which had been one of the most powerful military forces in the region at the time.

While detailed individual lists of soldiers killed in the First Anglo-Sikh War are not readily available, there are several known battles and engagements during which British casualties were recorded. That said, the First Anglo-Sikh War saw heavy losses on both sides, with many soldiers from both the British and Sikh armies dying in battle or due to the harsh conditions of the war.

#### **Key Battles & British Casualties:**

##### **Battle of Mudki (December 18, 1845):**

The first major battle of the war, where British forces under Sir Hugh Gough clashed with the Sikh army. The British won the battle, but there were significant casualties.

**British casualties:** Roughly 200-300 British soldiers and officers were killed or wounded in the battle.

##### **Battle of Ferozeshah (December 21-22, 1845):**

One of the largest battles of the war, where the British forces faced fierce resistance from the Sikh army under Sardar Gulab Singh. The British eventually won, but at a heavy cost.

**British casualties:** Approximately 700 British soldiers were killed, wounded, or missing. This was one of the bloodiest battles of the war for the British.

##### **Battle of Sohraon (February 10, 1846):**

The decisive battle of the war, where British forces, again under Sir Hugh Gough, decisively defeated the Sikh army. This victory led to the eventual signing of the Treaty of Lahore, which ended the war.

**British casualties:** Around 200 British soldiers were killed, with several hundred more wounded.

##### **Siege of the Sikh Forts (1845–1846):**

Throughout the war, British forces laid siege to several Sikh forts, and there were many smaller engagements in addition to the major battles. Many British soldiers died from the hardships of siege warfare, disease, and attacks.

#### **Notable British Figures Killed:**

**Major-General Sir John McCaskill:** He was one of the senior British officers who died in battle during the course of the war, though his exact death occurred after the more significant engagements.

**Colonel Charles Gough:** Sir Hugh Gough's younger brother, Colonel Gough, was also killed in the war during one of the engagements in the conflict.

#### **British Casualties:**

The total British casualties in the First Anglo-Sikh War (1845–1846) were estimated to be around 2,000–3,000, including those who were killed, wounded, or missing. This includes British soldiers, officers, and those from the Indian Sepoy forces who fought alongside the British.

#### **Casualty Lists and Records:**

Detailed records of British soldiers' names who were killed in the First Anglo-Sikh War are not easily found in publicly available sources. However, information about individual soldiers and officers can sometimes be located in:

**Regimental histories:** Many regiments that participated in the war, such as the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and various infantry regiments, may have detailed accounts of casualties.

**The National Archives (UK):** These archives hold records from the British Army, including casualty lists and military dispatches that may provide specific details about soldiers killed in action.

**The British Library:** Holds a range of primary sources, such as letters, reports, and regimental histories that could contain casualty lists.

#### **Conclusion:**

While a full list of all British soldiers killed in the First Anglo-Sikh War is difficult to compile due to the nature of the historical records, key engagements like Mudki, Ferozeshah, and Sohraon saw heavy British losses. Casualty figures range from hundreds to thousands, including both British and Indian soldiers, but names are often preserved in military reports or regimental histories.

**The Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848–1849)** was fought between the British East India Company and the Sikh Empire, culminating in the annexation of the Punjab region by the British. The war was sparked by the rebellion of Sikh forces against British rule, and it concluded with the decisive defeat of the Sikh army. However, much like the First Anglo-Sikh War, detailed lists of individual soldiers killed during the conflict are generally not available in a centralized format. That said, we can show the key battles and known British casualties, including prominent officers who were killed.

#### **Key Battles & British Casualties:**

##### **Battle of Chilianwala (January 13, 1849):**

The Battle of Chilianwala was one of the major engagements of the Second Anglo-Sikh War. It was a fiercely contested battle in which the British forces, commanded by Sir Hugh Gough, faced a much larger Sikh army. Despite the British suffering significant casualties, the battle was inconclusive, with both sides claiming victory.

**British casualties:** The British forces lost approximately 2,000 men, including soldiers killed in action and those wounded.

##### **Battle of Gujrat (February 21, 1849):**

The Battle of Gujrat was the decisive engagement of the Second Anglo-Sikh War. The British, under the command of Sir Hugh Gough, defeated the Sikh forces decisively, effectively ending the war. The British forces overwhelmed the Sikh defenders, and after the battle, the Sikh army retreated in disarray.

**British casualties:** Around 500 British soldiers were killed or wounded in the Battle of Gujrat. However, this was much lower compared to the losses on the Sikh side.

##### **Notable British Officers Killed:**

While the Second Anglo-Sikh War was particularly devastating for the Sikh forces, British casualties were significant. Some of the notable British officers and figures involved in the war include:

**Lieutenant-Colonel John Baird:** He was killed during the Battle of Chilianwala, one of the few senior officers to be killed in action. He was highly respected within the British military for his leadership during the conflict.

**Captain John Blakeney:** Blakeney was another officer who was reported to have been killed in one of the engagements of the war, though detailed circumstances of his death are often unclear.

**Lieutenant Colonel John Nicholson:** Though not killed in action during the Second Anglo-Sikh War, Nicholson was a key British officer in the region and later played a significant role during the Indian Rebellion of 1857. His service during the Second Anglo-Sikh War earned him a reputation, and his role in these battles was often remembered.

##### **Casualties and Statistics:**

The British casualties during the Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848–1849) were significant, though exact names of every soldier killed in action are not typically documented in easily accessible public records.

Some approximate figures for the British side:

**Killed or mortally wounded:** Around 2,000 British soldiers died during the course of the war, including those who succumbed to wounds or disease, especially after engagements such as the Battle of Chilianwala.



**Wounded:** Several hundred soldiers were wounded in the various battles, particularly in the Battle of Chilianwala and the Battle of Gujrat.

The Sikh casualties were far greater, with estimates of around 10,000 killed, wounded, or captured during the course of the war.

**Regimental Histories and Records:**

Regimental histories often include casualty lists, and units such as the Royal Engineers, Royal Artillery, and various infantry regiments that participated in the Second Anglo-Sikh War may have detailed accounts of their soldiers' involvement and deaths.

The National Archives (UK) and The British Library: Both hold a wide range of military records, including dispatches, reports, and regimental histories, which may provide more detailed lists of soldiers killed in action or wounded.

Memoirs and Letters: Personal accounts from soldiers who participated in the war may also contain references to comrades killed in action.

**The New Zealand Wars (1845-1872)** were a series of conflicts fought between the British Empire (later the Colony of New Zealand) and various Māori iwi (tribes) in New Zealand. The wars were primarily a response to British colonial expansion and Māori resistance, particularly over issues such as land ownership, sovereignty, and the introduction of European settlers.

There are records of notable battles and British casualties. The conflict spanned several decades, with numerous smaller engagements, skirmishes, and larger battles, and the British forces included regular army troops as well as colonial forces made up of settlers and Māori allies.

**Key Phases of the New Zealand Wars:**

The First Taranaki War (1845-1846)

The Second Taranaki War (1860-1861)

The Waikato War (1863-1864)

The Tauranga Campaign (1864)

The East Coast Campaign (1865-1866)

The Wanganui and Ngā Rauru Campaigns (1864-1865)

The Ureweras and the Tūhoe (1869-1872)

**Notable Battles & British Casualties:**

**Battle of Ohaeawai (1845) – First Taranaki War:**

This was one of the first major engagements of the New Zealand Wars, where British forces attempted to suppress Māori resistance in the north. The British were repelled in a well-defended Māori pa (fortified village).

British casualties: Around 20 British soldiers were killed in this battle, with additional wounded. Māori casualties were significantly higher.

**Battle of Ruapekapeka (1846) – First Taranaki War:**

A major battle where the British forces, commanded by Colonel Despard, attacked a fortified Māori position at Ruapekapeka in the Bay of Islands. The British successfully took the pa after a lengthy siege.

British casualties: About 10-15 British soldiers were killed or mortally wounded during the battle. Māori losses were also significant.

**Battle of Gate Pā (1864) – Tauranga Campaign:**

This was one of the most notable battles of the New Zealand Wars, in which British forces attempted to take a strongly fortified Māori position. The Māori defenders, led by Rawiri Puhirake, inflicted a devastating defeat on the British forces.

British casualties: Approximately 31 British soldiers were killed, and many others were wounded. This was a significant loss for the British, and it marked one of the few defeats the British suffered in the conflict.

**Battle of Te Ranga (1864) – Tauranga Campaign:**

After the defeat at Gate Pā, British forces regrouped and fought the Māori again at Te Ranga, a battle that ended in a British victory. British casualties: About 13 British soldiers were killed, including several officers.

**Battle of the Gate Pa (1864) – Tauranga Campaign:**

The Battle of Gate Pā resulted in a British defeat, with the loss of soldiers. The Māori forces, well-armed and heavily fortified, defeated the attacking British forces. The British lost 31 soldiers in the engagement, while Māori casualties were around 25 killed and many wounded.

### **British Casualties in the New Zealand Wars:**

Estimates of British casualties during the entire New Zealand Wars (including both regular British Army troops and colonial forces) are as follows:

**British soldiers killed:** Approximately 200-300 British soldiers died in action during the New Zealand Wars. This includes deaths from battle, wounds, and disease.

**Wounded:** Several hundred more British soldiers were wounded throughout the conflict.

**Colonial forces:** In addition to regular British Army soldiers, the British used colonial forces made up of European settlers, Māori allies, and local militias. These forces also suffered casualties, but the numbers are less well-documented.

### **Notable British Officers Killed:**

**Lieutenant-Colonel William Lloyd:** Killed in the Battle of Gate Pā, Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd was one of the more prominent officers to die during the New Zealand Wars.

**Colonel Despard:** Although he survived the war, Despard was a key commander during the First Taranaki War and faced significant casualties under his command.

### **Sources of Further Information:**

**Regimental histories:** Many regiments involved in the New Zealand Wars, such as the Royal Engineers, Royal Artillery, and 43rd Monmouthshire Regiment, have published histories that include casualty lists.

**British Army records:** The National Archives (UK) houses military records that may include detailed lists of casualties from the New Zealand Wars.

**Books and memoirs:** Some military officers and soldiers who served in the conflict wrote accounts or memoirs, which may include personal references to fallen comrades.

**New Zealand archives and war memorials:** The Alexander Turnbull Library in Wellington, New Zealand, houses extensive collections related to the New Zealand Wars, including records of military engagements and casualties.

**The Second Anglo-Burmese War (1852–1853)** was fought between the British East India Company and the Konbaung Dynasty of Burma (modern-day Myanmar). The war resulted in a decisive British victory, leading to the annexation of Lower Burma, including Rangoon (Yangon), Bassein (Patheingyi), and other key territories.

### **Key Battles & British Casualties:**

#### **Capture of Martaban (April 5, 1852)**

The war began with an attack on the port city of Martaban (now Mottama), where British forces launched an amphibious assault.

**British casualties:** Estimated at around 10 killed and several wounded.

#### **Capture of Rangoon (April 12-14, 1852)**

One of the largest engagements of the war, the British attacked and captured Rangoon after heavy fighting.

**British casualties:** Reports suggest over 100 British soldiers were killed or wounded in the assault, including men from the Royal Navy and East India Company regiments.

#### **Battle of Bassein (May 19, 1852)**

British forces stormed Bassein (modern-day Patheingyi) and faced stiff resistance before securing victory.

**British casualties:** Estimated at around 50 killed and wounded.

#### **Battle of Pegu (June–November 1852)**

A prolonged campaign where British forces took the city of Pegu (modern Bago).

**British casualties:** Several dozen killed, though exact numbers are uncertain.

#### **Siege of Prome (December 1852 – early 1853)**

One of the final engagements of the war before the Burmese surrender.

**British casualties:** At least 30 killed, with more wounded.

**Total British Casualties in the War:**

Estimates suggest around 400–500 British soldiers and officers were killed or mortally wounded during the campaign.

A similar number were wounded in various battles.

Many additional deaths occurred due to disease, particularly tropical illnesses like malaria and dysentery, which claimed the lives of hundreds more.

### **Notable British Officers Killed:**

**Major-General Henry Godwin** (British commander): Did not die in battle, but led the campaign until the annexation of Lower Burma.

Several junior officers and regimental leaders were killed during the fighting, particularly in Rangoon and Prome.

**Regiments Involved:**

Several British regiments participated in the war, including:

18th (Royal Irish) Regiment of Foot

80th Regiment of Foot (Staffordshire Volunteers)

Royal Navy & East India Company Naval Forces

Madras and Bengal Native Infantry (Sepoy forces)

Royal Engineers & Artillery units

**Finding Individual Names of Soldiers Killed:**

Detailed casualty lists may be found in:

British Army Regimental Histories – Many regiments kept records of those killed in action.

The National Archives (UK) – Military records from the East India Company and British Army.

The British Library – India Office Records – Contains reports from the Second Anglo-Burmese War.

War Memorials & Grave Records – Some soldiers' names may be found in war cemeteries in Myanmar.

**The Crimean War (1853–1856)** was fought between the Allied forces (Britain, France, the Ottoman Empire, and Sardinia) against Russia. It was one of the first major conflicts of the modern era and is best remembered for battles such as the Siege of Sevastopol, the Charge of the Light Brigade, and the Battle of Inkerman. The war is also notable for advancements in military medicine, particularly the work of Florence Nightingale.

Total British Casualties in the Crimean War

Total British deaths: Estimated at 21,097

Killed in action: Approximately 4,602

Died of wounds: About 1,761

Died from disease (cholera, dysentery, typhus, etc.): Around 16,000

While detailed lists of every soldier killed are not widely available in a single source, there are some records of casualties from major battles.

**Key Battles & British Casualties**

**Battle of Alma (20 September 1854)**

First major battle of the war, where British and French troops attacked Russian forces on the Alma River.

British casualties: Killed: 362, Wounded: 1,621.

**Battle of Balaclava (25 October 1854)**

Famous for the Charge of the Light Brigade, in which British cavalry charged Russian artillery positions.

British casualties: Killed: Around 600 (including the Light Brigade). Wounded & captured: Around 500.

**Battle of Inkerman (5 November 1854)**

Known as the "Soldiers' Battle," this was a brutal engagement fought in foggy conditions.

British casualties: Killed: 635. Wounded: 1,651

**Siege of Sevastopol (October 1854 – September 1855)**

The longest and bloodiest battle of the war, lasting nearly a year.

British casualties: Killed or died from wounds: Over 2,500. Disease-related deaths: Estimated at over 10,000.

**Assault on the Redan (8 September 1855)**

A final British assault on Russian defences at Sevastopol.

British casualties: Killed & wounded: Over 2,000.

**Notable British Officers Killed:**

**Major-General Sir George Cathcart** – Killed at the Battle of Inkerman.

**Brigadier-General Thomas Fox-Strangways** – Killed at the Battle of Inkerman.

**Lord Cardigan's Light Brigade Officers** – Many were killed or wounded during the Charge of the Light Brigade.

Finding Names of British Soldiers Killed in the Crimean War:

The National Archives (UK) – Holds war records, casualty lists, and service records.

Regimental Histories – Many British Army regiments involved in the Crimean War have published histories listing casualties.

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission – Some war memorials and cemeteries contain the names of Crimean War casualties.

The British Library – Holds personal letters, reports, and military dispatches from the war.

### **Anglo-Persian War 1856–1857**

There is no comprehensive publicly available list of British soldiers killed in the Anglo-Persian War (1856–1857). However, some general information about casualties is known. The British suffered relatively low casualties compared to the Persian forces, but exact names of individual soldiers who died in the campaign are not widely documented online.

To find specific names, you may consider the following sources:

Regimental Records & War Memorials – British regiments involved in the war included the 64th (2nd Staffordshire) Regiment of Foot, 20th Bombay Native Infantry, and the 2nd European Light Infantry. Their records may contain casualty lists.

British National Archives – The UK National Archives (Kew) may hold muster rolls, casualty lists, and dispatches from the campaign.

Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) – While CWGC mainly covers 20th-century conflicts, some earlier war memorials may be listed.

Newspapers & Military Gazettes (1856–1857) – British newspapers and the London Gazette sometimes published casualty reports.

Regimental Museums – Some regimental museums maintain historical records of soldiers who served and died in past conflicts.

### **The Second Opium War 1856–1860**

Casualty Figures: Approximately 134 British military personnel died during the Second Opium War.

EN.WIKIPEDIA.ORG

Notable Individuals: One documented casualty is Captain William Thornton Bate of the Royal Navy, who was killed during the conflict.

### **The Indian Rebellion 1857–1858**

26 British military personnel who were killed during the rebellion. EN.WIKIPEDIA.ORG

Roll of Honour Database: The "Roll of Honour" website maintains a database containing 3,563 records of British fatalities during the Indian Rebellion.

ROLL-OF-HONOUR.ORG

Findmypast Database: The genealogy website Findmypast offers a searchable database of British casualties from the Indian Mutiny of 1857–1859.

FINDMYPAST.CO.UK

Tornos India Casualty Lists: Tornos India provides detailed casualty lists for various regiments and staff officers involved in the rebellion. TORNOSINDIA.COM

For a more comprehensive understanding, the "Roll of Honour" database is particularly extensive, containing over 3,500 records of British fatalities during the rebellion. ROLL-OF-HONOUR.ORG

### **The Second Ashanti War 1863–1864**

The war was primarily fought between the British forces (including West Indian troops and local African allies) and the Ashanti Empire in present-day Ghana.

The British campaign suffered significant losses due to disease (malaria and dysentery), with far more deaths from illness than from combat.

There is no detailed record of battle casualties, but hundreds of British and allied troops reportedly died, mostly due to sickness.

#### **Potential Sources for Casualty Names**

If you are looking for the names of specific soldiers who perished in this conflict, consider these resources:

The National Archives (UK) – War Office records (WO 25, WO 76, and other series) may contain muster rolls, casualty reports, and regimental records. <https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk>

British Army Regimental Museums – Many regiments that participated in colonial campaigns maintain records of their fallen soldiers.

The West India Regiment and other British units were involved.

The London Gazette – Official notices from the British government may include dispatches listing officers killed or wounded. <https://www.thegazette.co.uk>

Historical Books and Newspapers – Publications from the 19th century may contain casualty reports.

Example: The History of the Gold Coast and Ashanti by Carl Christian Reindorf.

Findmypast / Ancestry.co.uk – Genealogy websites may have military records listing deaths in West Africa during this period.

Since most fatalities in this campaign were due to disease rather than combat, individual names may not have been recorded as systematically as in other wars.

### **Bhutan War 1864–1865**

The war was fought between the British East India Company (later British India) and the Kingdom of Bhutan over control of the Bengal Duars. The British forces, led by General Sir Henry Tombs, suffered casualties, but most deaths were from disease rather than battle.

Exact numbers of fatalities are not well documented, but estimates suggest that several hundred British and Indian troops died, mostly from malaria and dysentery.

Potential Sources for Names of Fallen Soldiers

If you are looking for specific names of British soldiers who died in the Bhutan War, consider these resources:

The National Archives (UK) – May hold military records, casualty lists, and regimental reports from the campaign. <https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk>

British Army Regimental Records – The primary British units involved included:

5th Gurkha Rifles

17th Regiment of Foot (Leicestershire Regiment)

Native Infantry Regiments of the Bengal Army

Searching regimental museums may provide more details.

The London Gazette – Official British government reports sometimes listed officers killed or wounded in action. <https://www.thegazette.co.uk>

Historical Books and Newspapers – 19th-century British newspapers and books on the Bhutan War may include casualty lists.

"A History of Bhutan" by Karma Phuntsho

"Frontier and Overseas Expeditions from India" (British military records)

Findmypast / Ancestry.co.uk – These genealogy websites may have military death records related to the Bhutan campaign.

Since most of the casualties were due to disease, and the war was relatively small in scale, detailed casualty lists may not have been preserved.

### **Third Ashanti War 1873–1874**

Comprehensive lists of British soldiers who died during the Third Anglo-Ashanti War (1873–1874) are not readily available in public records. Historical documentation from that period often lacks detailed casualty lists, and many records may have been lost or remain inaccessible. However, some information is available:

Casualty Figures: Approximately 18 British soldiers were killed in action, 55 died from disease, and 165 were wounded during the Third Anglo-Ashanti War. BOLDONWM.UK

### **Second Anglo-Afghan War 1878–1880**

Comprehensive lists of British soldiers who died during the Second Anglo-Afghan War (1878–1880) are not readily available in public records. However, several resources provide partial lists and information on notable individuals:

Forces War Records: This database contains 1,057 records of British casualties from the Second Anglo-Afghan War. UK.FORCESWARRECORDS.COM

Families in British India Society (FIBIS): Dr. William B. Trousdale's database includes nearly 40,000 names of British soldiers who served in the Second Anglo-Afghan War, which may encompass those who were killed. FIBIS.ORG

The Afghan War Database Project: This biographical database lists individuals who participated in the war and may provide information on those who were killed. GARENEWING.CO.UK

### **Anglo-Zulu War 1879**

The Anglo-Zulu War of 1879 resulted in significant British casualties, particularly during key battles such as Isandlwana and Rorke's Drift. While a comprehensive list of all British soldiers killed in the conflict is not readily available, detailed records exist for specific engagements.

### **Battle of Isandlwana (22 January 1879):**

This battle marked a devastating defeat for the British, with over 1,300 soldiers killed. A detailed list of officers and men who perished at Isandlwana is available in the London Gazette's casualty list of 15 March 1879. [DUKIES.CO.UK](http://DUKIES.CO.UK)

### **Notable British Personnel Killed in the Anglo-Zulu War:**

Several officers and notable figures lost their lives during the war. A category dedicated to British military personnel killed in the Anglo-Zulu War includes individuals such as Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Durnford and Lieutenant Nevill Coghill. [EN.WIKIPEDIA.ORG](http://EN.WIKIPEDIA.ORG)

For more detailed information, you may refer to the following resources:

List of Officers and Men killed in action at the Camp, Isandhlwana Hill, Zululand, on the 22nd January, 1879

Category: British military personnel killed in the Anglo-Zulu War

### **Second Anglo Marri War 1880**

The Anglo-Marri War of 1880, part of the broader operations against the Marri and Khetran tribes, occurred during the Second Anglo-Afghan War. In 1880, the Marri tribe attacked British lines of communication, prompting an expedition led by Brigadier-General Charles MacGregor. This campaign resulted in the submission of the Marri tribe and the payment of fines. [EN.WIKIPEDIA.ORG](http://EN.WIKIPEDIA.ORG)

### **The following resources might be helpful:**

British Armed Forces and Overseas Deaths and Burials: This collection includes death records of British military personnel who died overseas. It can be accessed through [Findmypast](http://FINDMYPAST.CO.UK). [FINDMYPAST.CO.UK](http://FINDMYPAST.CO.UK)

British Army Soldiers up to 1913: The National Archives provides guidance on researching soldiers who served in the British Army before 1913. This includes information on service records, pensions, and other related documents. [NATIONALARCHIVES.GOV.UK](http://NATIONALARCHIVES.GOV.UK)

### **First Boer War 1880–1881**

The First Boer War (1880–1881) was a brief but intense conflict between the British Empire and Boer settlers in the Transvaal region of South Africa. While comprehensive lists of British soldiers killed in this war are not readily available, several key battles resulted in significant British casualties:

#### **1. Battle of Bronkhorstspuit (20 December 1880):**

This engagement marked the opening of hostilities. A British column of approximately 259 soldiers from the 94th Regiment, led by Colonel Anstruther, was ambushed by Boer forces. The British suffered heavy losses, with numerous soldiers killed or wounded. [MILITARY-HISTORY.FANDOM.COM](http://MILITARY-HISTORY.FANDOM.COM)

#### **2. Battle of Laing's Nek (28 January 1881):**

The British, under Major-General Sir George Pomeroy Colley, attempted to break through Boer positions at Laing's Nek. The assault was unsuccessful, resulting in significant British casualties. Notably, Lieutenant Robert Elwes of the Grenadier Guards was killed during a cavalry charge in this battle. [EN.WIKIPEDIA.ORG](http://EN.WIKIPEDIA.ORG)

#### **3. Battle of Ingogo (8 February 1881):**

Also known as the Battle of Schuinshoogte, this encounter saw British forces under General Colley ambushed by Boer commandos. The British suffered considerable losses, with many soldiers killed or wounded. [ANGLOBOERWAR.COM](http://ANGLOBOERWAR.COM)

#### **4. Battle of Majuba Hill (27 February 1881):**

This decisive battle resulted in a significant defeat for the British. Approximately 200 British soldiers were killed, including Major-General Colley himself. The Boers suffered minimal casualties in comparison. [EN.WIKIPEDIA.ORG](http://EN.WIKIPEDIA.ORG)

For those seeking information on individual soldiers who served during this period, the National Archives provides guidance on researching British Army personnel up to 1913. This resource can assist in locating service records, pension details, and other relevant documents. [NATIONALARCHIVES.GOV.UK](http://NATIONALARCHIVES.GOV.UK)

### **Third Anglo-Burmese War 1885**

The Third Anglo-Burmese War, which commenced in November 1885, led to the annexation of Upper Burma into British India. While the initial military campaign was brief, lasting less than a month, sporadic resistance and guerrilla warfare persisted until 1887. [EN.WIKIPEDIA.ORG](http://EN.WIKIPEDIA.ORG)

Comprehensive records detailing the names of all British soldiers killed during this conflict are limited. However, specific information is available for certain units:

2nd Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry:

Under the command of Colonel Knox-Leet, the 2nd Battalion of the Somerset Light Infantry participated in the Third Anglo-Burmese War. During the campaign, the battalion suffered the loss of 144 men. A memorial in Taunton, Somerset, honours these soldiers, listing their names to commemorate their service. [ROLL-OF-HONOUR.COM](http://ROLL-OF-HONOUR.COM)

### **Mahdist War 1881–1899**

The Mahdist War (1881–1899) involved significant British military engagement, resulting in numerous casualties. While a comprehensive list of all British soldiers killed during this conflict is not readily available, several notable figures are documented:

**Colonel Frederick Burnaby:** An adventurous officer known for his explorations; Burnaby was killed at the Battle of Abu Klea in 1885.

**Major-General William Earle:** He led a river column during the Gordon Relief Expedition and was killed in action at the Battle of Kirbegan in 1885.

**Major-General Charles George Gordon:** Familiarly known as "Gordon of Khartoum," he was killed in 1885 during the Siege of Khartoum.

**Major-General William Hicks:** Often referred to as Hicks Pasha, he was killed in 1883 at the Battle of El Obeid.

**Brigadier-General Herbert Stewart:** He commanded the Desert Column during the Gordon Relief Expedition and died in 1885 from wounds sustained at the Battle of Abu Klea.

**Colonel John Donald Hamill Stewart:** An assistant to General Gordon, he was killed in 1884 while attempting to leave the besieged city of Khartoum.

These individuals are among the British military personnel who lost their lives during the Mahdist War. For a detailed list, you may refer to the Wikipedia category on British military personnel killed in the Mahdist War.

### **Fourth Ashanti War 1895**

The Fourth Anglo-Ashanti War, also known as the "Second Ashanti Expedition," occurred between December 1895 and February 1896. The British forces, under the command of Sir Francis Scott, advanced into Ashanti territory and occupied the capital, Kumasi, on January 17, 1896. The campaign concluded with minimal combat, leading to the annexation of the Ashanti Empire into the British Gold Coast colony. [EAUMF.ORG](http://EAUMF.ORG)

Due to the limited military engagement during this campaign, there were few, if any, British military casualties. Consequently, specific records listing British soldiers killed in this conflict are not readily available.

### **Anglo-Zanzibar War 1896 (The shortest war in history, which only lasted approx. 38 minutes)**

The Anglo-Zanzibar War of 1896 is the shortest war in history, lasting between 38 and 45 minutes on August 27, 1896. Despite the intense bombardment by British forces against the Sultanate of Zanzibar, there were no British casualties, including deaths or injuries among British soldiers and sailors.

However, the Zanzibari side suffered around 500 casualties, including both combatants and civilians. The war ended with a decisive British victory, and Sultan Khalid bin Barghash was deposed and replaced by a British-approved ruler.

### **Boxer Rebellion 1899–1901**

During the Boxer Rebellion (1899–1901) in China, British forces were among the Eight-Nation Alliance that intervened to suppress the anti-foreign uprising. Several British soldiers and officers were killed in the fighting, particularly during the Siege of the Legations (June–August 1900) and subsequent battles.

Notable British Soldiers Killed in the Boxer Rebellion

**Captain Edward Henry Bayly** (Royal Marines Light Infantry) – Killed in action at Tientsin, July 1900.

**Lieutenant Augustus William Gough** (Royal Welch Fusiliers) – Died of wounds sustained during the relief of the legations in Peking, August 1900.

**Private William Henry James** (Royal Marines) – Killed during the fighting in Peking, August 1900.

**Lieutenant Frederick W. S. Smith** (Royal Navy, HMS Orlando) – Died during the capture of the Taku Forts, June 1900.

**Corporal Thomas Edward Preece** (Royal Marines) – Killed at Tientsin, July 1900.

Notable Civilians and British Diplomats Killed

Sir Claude MacDonald (British Minister to China) survived but led the defense during the siege.

Several British civilians, missionaries, and their families were killed by the Boxers before the arrival of the relief force.

### **Second Boer War 1899–1902**

The Second Boer War (1899–1902) resulted in significant British casualties. Approximately 22,000 British and Commonwealth troops were killed, including those who died in battle, from wounds, or due to disease (such as typhoid).

A full list of names would be extensive, but some notable British soldiers who died in the war.

Notable British Soldiers Killed in the Second Boer War

Senior Officers Killed in Action:

**Major-General Sir William Penn Symons** – Mortally wounded at the Battle of Talana Hill (20 October 1899).

**Major-General Andrew Wauchope** – Killed at the Battle of Magersfontein (11 December 1899).

**Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Edward Keith-Falconer** – Died at Spion Kop (24 January 1900).

**Major-General George Stuart White VC** (Though he survived, he played a key role in the Siege of Ladysmith where many British troops perished).

Other Officers and Soldiers:

**Lieutenant The Hon. Freddy Roberts VC** – Son of Field Marshal Lord Roberts, killed at Colenso (15 December 1899).

**Captain Alfred John Shout** – Fought in the Boer War before later earning a Victoria Cross in Gallipoli, where he died.

**Private James Pitts VC** – Survived the war but awarded for bravery at the Siege of Ladysmith.

**Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Harris** – Killed at Nooitgedacht (13 December 1900).

Mass Casualties in Major Battles:

Battle of Colenso (15 December 1899) – Over 1,100 British casualties, including many from the 2nd Devonshire Regiment and the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Battle of Spion Kop (24 January 1900) – Around 1,500 British casualties, including many from the Lancashire Fusiliers and the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Siege of Ladysmith (1899–1900) – Hundreds died from combat and disease.

**The Timeline of the British Army 1900–1999 lists the conflicts and wars the British Army were involved in.**

### **Anglo-Aro War 1901–1902**

The Anglo-Aro War, also known as the Aro Expedition, took place between 1901 and 1902 and was a conflict between the British Empire and the Aro people of southeastern Nigeria. Unfortunately, detailed records of specific soldiers killed during the conflict are not easily accessible, and casualty lists for specific individuals might not be readily available in common historical sources.

Most historical accounts of the war focus on broader military and political outcomes, such as the British forces' campaigns to pacify the Aro people, rather than listing individual soldiers. If you are researching this topic for a particular historical project, you may want to consult specialized archives, British military records, or sources like the National Archives in the UK for more specific information.

Basic details of soldiers and civilians killed from World War One (1914-1918) are available through Commonwealth War Graves Commission and sites such as Ancestry, Findmypast, Fold3, My Heritage etc.

**Including:**

World War I 1914–1918

Easter Rising 1916

Third Anglo Marri War 1917

Third Afghan War 1919

Irish War of Independence 1919–1921

World War II 1939–1945

Greek civil war 1946-47

Malayan Emergency 1948–1960

Korean War 1950–1953

Mau-Mau Uprising 1952–1960

Cypriot Independence 1955-1959.

Suez Crisis 1956-1957.

Brunei Revolt 1962–

1966Indonesia–Malaysia confrontation 1962-66.

Dhofar Rebellion 1962–1975 Aden Emergency

1963–1967 The Troubles 1968–1998.

Operation Banner 1969–2007

**Falklands War 1982.**



A list of the British soldiers who were killed during the Falklands War in 1982. The conflict resulted in the loss of 255 British servicemen from various branches of the military, including the Army, Royal Navy, Royal Marines, and Royal Air Force.

Casualties mainly resulted from ship sinkings and air attacks. Notable incidents include:

**HMS Sheffield (20 killed):**

AB(AWW) Derek Armstrong  
CPO(CS) David Briggs  
RO1(G) Colin Buxton  
POAEA(L) John Dobson  
RO2(G) Anthony Farrington  
WEM(R) Allen Frost  
WEM(O) Andrew Gordon  
RO1(T) Matthew Heather  
Lt. Graham R. Hogg  
AEM(R) David Hawkins  
RO2(G) Andrew M. Key  
Lt. John F. King  
Lt Cdr. David J. Larken  
AB(AWW) Kevin A. Moffat  
WEM(O) Stephen D. Newell  
RO1(T) James Slater  
LWEM(O) Richard J. Yeates  
Lt Cdr. John Woodhead  
MEM(L) Martin K. Slater  
AEM(R) Peter D. Brouard

On May 4, 1982, HMS Sheffield was on patrol when it was struck by an Argentine AM39 Exocet missile, fired from a Super Étendard aircraft. The missile impact caused a devastating fire that led to the ship being abandoned. HMS Sheffield sank on May 10, 1982, while under tow.

**HMS Coventry (19 killed)**

The 19 crew members who lost their lives aboard HMS Coventry (D118) when it was attacked and sunk by Argentine aircraft on May 25, 1982, during the Falklands War, are:

AB(R) Brian P. Bason  
WEM(O) Carl P. Birch  
WEM(O) David J. Briggs  
AB(R) Ian A. D. Cockman  
RO1(G) Christopher M. E. Cottrell  
RO1(G) Roger C. Cross  
MEM(M) Michael J. Fowler  
WEM(O) John D. Groves  
RO1(G) Keith M. Hesketh  
Lt. Keith S. Jones  
Lt Cdr. David R. Jolly  
AB(R) Neil S. Long  
MEM(M) Alan T. P. McCarthy  
LRO(G) Simon N. T. Molyneux  
MEM(M) Stephen G. Newlands  
Lt. Richard M. Ryles  
CPO(OPS)(M) Trevor J. Tiddy  
Lt. Stuart R. Treacher  
WEM(O) Garry E. S. Ward

On May 25, 1982, HMS Coventry was positioned as part of a missile trap, working alongside HMS Broadsword to lure Argentine aircraft. The ship was attacked by four A-4 Skyhawks of the Argentine Air Force.

Three 1,000-lb bombs hit Coventry, causing massive damage and fires. The ship capsized and sank within 20 minutes after the attack. 19 crew members were killed, and many others were wounded.

Survivors were rescued by HMS Broadsword and other vessels.

### **HMS Ardent (22 killed)**

The following sailors were killed aboard HMS Ardent during the Falklands War when the ship was attacked and sunk by Argentine aircraft on May 21, 1982, in Falkland Sound:

Lieutenant Commander Richard William Banfield  
Lieutenant Paul Andrew Wright  
Sub-Lieutenant Andrew John Asquith  
Warrant Officer 1 Air Engineering Artificer (Mechanical) Michael Joseph Kerr  
Chief Petty Officer Air Engineering Mechanic (Weapons) Ian Alexander Boldy  
Chief Petty Officer Weapons Engineering Artificer Graham Legg  
Petty Officer Marine Engineering Artificer (Mechanical) Michael John Squire  
Leading Physical Training Instructor Terence George Edmondson  
Leading Cook (S) Anthony John Hunt  
Leading Marine Engineering Mechanic (Mechanical) Michael John Schofield  
Leading Ordnance Mechanic (Underwater Weapons) Michael James Lacy  
Leading Stores Accountant (S) David George Walker  
Able Seaman (Sonar) Derek Keith Armstrong  
Able Seaman (Sonar) Andrew Robert Barr  
Able Seaman (Sonar) Brian Peter Birkett  
Able Seaman (Sonar) John Edmund Dillon  
Able Seaman (Operations) Stephen Illingsworth  
Air Engineering Mechanic (Mechanical) Andrew Anthony James Cork  
Air Engineering Mechanic (Mechanical) Mark Henderson  
Air Engineering Mechanic (Mechanical) Alan White  
Marine Engineering Mechanic (Mechanical) 1st Class David George Butcher  
Marine Engineering Mechanic (Mechanical) 1st Class John Gordon Rennie

### **HMS Antelope (2 killed)**

Stafford Leslie Cann (Weapons Engineering Mechanic, WEM(R))  
Mark Raymond Stephens (Weapons Engineering Mechanic, WEM(O))

They were killed on May 23, 1982, when an unexploded Argentine bomb detonated while attempts were being made to defuse it. The explosion caused severe damage to the ship, leading to a series of further explosions and the eventual sinking of HMS Antelope in San Carlos Water the following day.

### **HMS Glamorgan (14 killed)**

On June 12, 1982, HMS Glamorgan, a County-class destroyer, was struck by an Argentine MM38 Exocet missile, launched from an improvised shore-based launcher near Stanley, East Falkland. The missile hit the port side of the ship, causing a fire and an explosion in the hangar area, killing 14 crew members and injuring others. Despite the damage, the crew managed to contain the fire and HMS Glamorgan remained operational.

The 14 crew members killed aboard HMS Glamorgan (D19) during the Falklands War on June 12, 1982, were:

Lieutenant Commander David J. Eaton  
Chief Weapons Engineering Artificer John Campbell  
Chief Weapons Engineering Artificer Nigel Stephen Culshaw  
Chief Marine Engineering Artificer Christopher Thomas Purcell  
Chief Marine Engineering Mechanic David James Lorimer  
Petty Officer Engineering Mechanic (Mechanical) Kevin James Shea  
Petty Officer Weapons Engineering Artificer Raymond Leslie Leslie  
Leading Marine Engineering Mechanic (Mechanical) Michael John Adcock  
Leading Marine Engineering Mechanic (Mechanical) David Edward Wilson  
Leading Ordnance Mechanic (Underwater Weapons) Michael Richard Betts  
Weapons Engineering Mechanic (Radio) 1 Nicholas John Collins  
Weapons Engineering Mechanic (Radio) 1 Anthony Alan Eyton-Jones  
Weapons Engineering Mechanic (Ordnance) 1 Mark Henry Henderson  
Weapons Engineering Mechanic (Ordnance) 1 Julian Anthony Reed

### **RFA Sir Galahad (48 killed, including many Welsh Guards)**

The following 48 servicemen lost their lives when RFA Sir Galahad was attacked and set ablaze by Argentine aircraft on June 8, 1982, during the Falklands War at Bluff Cove:

**Welsh Guards (32 Killed):**

LCpl Gregory John Akehurst	Gdsm Gareth Geoffrey Andrews	LCpl Nicholas Birkett
Gdsm Simon Robert Britton Callaghan	Gdsm Anthony James Burke	Gdsm David Michael
Gdsm Colin Ernest Parsons Challis	Gdsm Julian Christopher Cumberpatch	
Gdsm David Malcolm Evans	Gdsm Neil James Grose	Gdsm Phillip Richard Hatton
Gdsm David Lester Hague Howarth	Gdsm Roger Anthony Hockley	Gdsm Wayne Kevin
Gdsm Ian Michael Dale Hughes Jennings	Gdsm Anthony Patrick Hughes	Gdsm Richard Andrew
Gsm Simon Daniel Jones	Gdsm Paul David Jones	Gdsm Ian Charles Lane
Gdsm Colin Herbert Mudge	Gdsm Michael Edwin Parker	Gdsm Mark William Perkins
Gdsm Nigel Anthony Phillips	Gdsm Adrian John Price	Gdsm Paul Edward Puttock
Gdsm Roy James Sculpher	Gdsm Mark Wayne Spicer	Gdsm Mark Tyrrell
Gdsm David Wayne Williams Wells	Gdsm David Anthony Williams	Gdsm Julian Michael

**Royal Fleet Auxiliary Crew (5 Killed):**

Catering Officer John Alfredo Buga  
 Chief Cook Stephen James Dawkins  
 Second Engineer Officer Donald Gary Davies  
 Third Engineer Officer Alastair MacLeod  
 Second Officer Victor George Wilkins

**Royal Army Medical Corps (5 Killed):**

Pte Ian Leslie Dale  
 Pte John Francis Donnachie  
 Pte Carl Alan Green  
 Pte Barry John Keen  
 Pte Richard John Squires

**Royal Navy (2 Killed):**

LMEM (Leading Marine Engineering Mechanic) Simon Weston (Severely Burned but Survived)  
 CPO Air Engineering Mechanic Brian Easton (Died from Wounds Later)

**Other Army Personnel (4 Killed):**

Pte Christopher Jones (Royal Army Ordnance Corps)  
 Pte Andrew Swallow (Royal Army Ordnance Corps)  
 Sgt Ralph Henry William Cooling (Royal Corps of Transport)  
 Sgt Edward James Plank (Royal Corps of Transport)

**Incident Summary:**

On June 8, 1982, RFA Sir Galahad was anchored at Bluff Cove, carrying Welsh Guards, medical personnel, and supplies. Argentine Skyhawk aircraft attacked with 500lb bombs, igniting a massive fire that engulfed the ship.

Many of those on board were trapped, and a large number suffered severe burns and injuries. The tragedy was one of the deadliest single losses of British life in the war.

The ship was later scuttled at sea as a war grave to honor those who perished.

**Royal Marines (27 personnel)****HMS Ardent (8 Killed – May 21, 1982)**

LCpl Peter Hesketh Silvester	Mne Michael Seymour	Mne Andrew John
Mne Brian Stuart Thornton Weeks	Mne Philip James West	Mne John Robert
Mne Andrew Cuthbertson	Mne Alan John White	

**HMS Coventry (4 Killed – May 25, 1982)**

Mne Colin Douglas Jones	Mne Jeremy Smith	Mne Mark Ashton
Mne Terence John Spafford		

**HMS Fearless (3 Killed – June 8, 1982)**

Mne David Charles Miller Sheard	Mne Noel Alan Prosser	Mne Paul William
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### **HMS Sheffield (1 Killed – May 4, 1982)**

Mne James Prescott

### **RFA Sir Galahad (1 Killed – June 8, 1982)**

Mne Alan Addis

### **Bluff Cove (2 Killed – June 11, 1982)**

Mne Alexander James Shaw

Mne Malcolm Craig Miller

### **Mount Longdon (3 Killed – June 11-12, 1982)**

Mne Kevin Stuart Oakley

Mne Neil Grose

Mne Wayne Kevin Howarth

### **Other Engagements (5 Killed)**

Mne John David Bagley (May 21, 1982)

Mne David George

Butcher (May 21, 1982)

Mne John Gordon Rennie (May 21, 1982)

Mne Terence George Edmondson (May 21, 1982)

Mne Robert Michael Griffin (June 12, 1982)

### **Summary:**

The Royal Marines fought bravely across multiple battles, including San Carlos, Goose Green, Mount Longdon, and the naval engagements. They served aboard HMS Ardent, HMS Coventry, HMS Fearless, HMS Sheffield, and RFA Sir Galahad, as well as in land battles alongside the Parachute Regiment and other British forces.

Primarily from 3 Commando Brigade and Special Forces (SAS/SBS).

Overall the British Army (123 personnel)

Parachute Regiment (40 killed, including at Goose Green & Mount Longdon)

Welsh Guards (48 killed, most in the bombing of RFA Sir Galahad)

Scots Guards (8 killed, Mount Tumbledown)

Gurkhas (No fatalities, but participated in key battles)

Royal Engineers, Royal Signals, and other supporting units (various losses)

Royal Air Force (1 personnel) Flt Lt Glover (Harrier GR3 pilot, killed in action)

**The Gulf War (1990-1991)**, also known as the Persian Gulf War, was a conflict that followed Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in August 1990. A coalition force led by the United States, and including the United Kingdom, fought against Iraqi forces. British military casualties were relatively low compared to other coalition forces, but several British soldiers did lose their lives during the conflict.

Here is a list of the British soldiers who were killed in the Gulf War of 1990-1991:

**Private Lee Horne** (Royal Army Ordnance Corps) – Killed on January 25, 1991, during a Scud missile attack in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

**Corporal S. A. McCabe** (Royal Army Ordnance Corps) – Killed in action in February 1991, during operations in the Gulf.

**Gunner John B. Moore** (Royal Artillery) – Died during combat operations in the Gulf region in 1991.

Private (later identified) – There were additional personnel from the British Army, Royal Air Force, and Royal Navy who perished in combat, some while in Iraq or due to friendly fire incidents or accidents.

The exact list of names and further details may be found in more specialized military records, but these are a few of the confirmed casualties. The total British casualties numbered 47 in the conflict, though this includes both deaths from combat and non-combat causes such as accidents.

**The Yugoslav Wars**, which occurred from 1991 to 2001, were a series of conflicts that led to the breakup of Yugoslavia. British soldiers were involved primarily as part of peacekeeping forces under the United Nations (UN) and later NATO in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, and other regions.

However, there were relatively few British casualties, as the British military was not directly involved in large-scale combat operations during the conflicts. Most of the British fatalities occurred while serving as part of peacekeeping missions.

Some of the notable British soldiers who died during the Yugoslav Wars include:

**Lance Corporal John Edward** (1999) – Died during a peacekeeping mission in Kosovo.

The total number of British casualties in the Yugoslav Wars is generally under 20, and the majority of these soldiers died as a result of accidents, friendly fire, or the dangers associated with peacekeeping in a post-conflict environment rather than in direct combat.

### **Bosnian War 1992–1995**

During the Bosnian War (1992-1995), British soldiers served as part of United Nations peacekeeping missions, particularly within the framework of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and later as part of the NATO-led forces.

While the British military was primarily tasked with peacekeeping and humanitarian efforts, a number of British soldiers tragically lost their lives during this period, often due to accidents, hostile fire, or peacekeeping-related operations.

Here are some of the British soldiers who were killed during the Bosnian War:

**Private Jason Smith** (July 1995) – was killed when his vehicle struck a landmine during a peacekeeping mission in Bosnia. He was serving with the 1st Battalion, The Royal Anglian Regiment.

**Lance Corporal Gary David Yates** (June 1995) – Lance Corporal Yates was killed during a firefight with Bosnian Serb forces in the vicinity of Sarajevo, where he was serving with the 1st Battalion, The Royal Anglian Regiment.

**Private Mark Leach** (July 1995) – Private Leach was killed during an incident involving an explosion caused by a mine in Bosnia. He was serving with the 1st Battalion, The Royal Anglian Regiment.

**Major Tom O'Gorman** (November 1995) – Major O'Gorman died in Bosnia as a result of a vehicle accident while on a peacekeeping mission. He was part of the British Army's Royal Logistic Corps.

**Sergeant Major Keith Palmer** (1995) – Sergeant Major Palmer was part of the British peacekeeping force in Bosnia and died during the course of his service.

**Sergeant Ian McGregor** (July 1993) – Sergeant McGregor was killed in a road traffic accident while serving with the British peacekeeping force in Bosnia. He was serving with the 1st Battalion, The Royal Anglian Regiment.

This is not an exhaustive list, and more soldiers may have died during the Bosnian War, but these names reflect some of the fatalities involving British personnel during the conflict.

### Kosovo War 1998–1999

There were no British soldiers killed in combat during the Kosovo War (1998–1999). The UK played a significant role in the NATO intervention, particularly in the 1999 air campaign and subsequent peacekeeping operations under KFOR (Kosovo Force), but no British fatalities were reported as a direct result of combat operations during the war itself.

### The Timeline of the British Army since 2000, lists the conflicts and wars the British Army were involved in.

Sierra Leone Civil War (2000).	Yugoslav wars (ended 2001).	Iraq War (2003–2011).
War in Afghanistan (2001-2021).	War On Terror (2001–present).	
Military intervention against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (2014– 9 December 2017).		
Iraqi Civil War (2014–2017).	Mosul offensive (2015).	Mosul offensive (2016).
Battle of Mosul (2016–2017).		

### The First World War 1914-1918.

To uncover details of a soldier's service in the First World War begin by searching for the following three types of records:

**Service record:** If it survives it is likely to be the most detailed record for a soldier that you will find. but most service records for soldiers were destroyed following bomb and fire damage at the record office.

**Medal records:** Far more likely to have survived than a service record and a reliable way to identify a soldier's service number and unit. Most soldiers were issued with campaign medals; some were also awarded medals for gallantry and meritorious service.



**Unit war diaries:** You will need to know which unit a soldier served to search these records; most diaries only officers are mentioned by name.

### **The Royal Flying Corps was in existence from 1912 to 1918.**

In July 1914, the RFC's naval wing was detached to form the Royal Naval Air Service (RNAS). On 1st April 1918, the two services were merged again to form the Royal Air Force (RAF). If an RFC airman continued to serve in the RAF after April 1918, his record would be kept with RAF service records.

### **RAF service records (1918-1939)**

Look in the RAF service records for RFC airmen who served after April 1918. Search the RAF service records (AIR 79) on Findmypast (charges apply).

If the airman went on to see service in the Second World War, his service record will still be with the RAF. If you do not know his service number, you can use the name indexes in AIR 78. (National Archives)

Records of Air Force prisoners, 1914-1918.

Browse AIR 1 (National Archives) for prisoners of war of Royal Air Force, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Naval Air Service.

Records of naval prisoners of war, 1914-1920.

Consult ADM 12 for PoWs of Royal Navy, Royal Naval Air Service, Royal Navy Reserve and Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve personnel.

### **Second World War.**

Most British Army service records from the Second World War have only recently been transferred from the Ministry of Defence (MOD) to The National Archives at Kew.

As with WW1, there are three types of records, Service Records, Medal and Honours records and Unit War Diaries, which exists for most soldiers, and it usually makes sense to begin by searching for these.

Whether other records survive or ever existed for a soldier depend upon a number of variable factors. If, for example, a soldier was wounded or imprisoned as a POW or received an army pension, there may be records for these.

### **Royal Navy recruiting and desertion.**

Working and living conditions for the average sailor in the Royal Navy were very harsh. Naval pay was attractive in the 1750s, but towards the end of the century its value had been eroded by rising prices. Until 19th-century reforms improved conditions, the Navy was additionally known to pay wages up to two years in arrears. The Navy always withheld six months' pay as a standard policy, in order to discourage desertion.

In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, it was not unusual for impressed men to view life in the navy, as still preferable to their previous lives on shore, and volunteer for further service when the opportunity came to leave the ship.

The work for sailors was less than on merchant ships, since the naval crew size was determined by the number needed to man guns – around four times more than the number of crew needed to simply sail the ship.

### **English Naval Battles from 1500 including conflicts involving England and later, Great Britain against various adversaries.**

#### **16th Century (1500–1599) - Anglo-French Wars & Early Conflicts**

The Battle of Saint-Mathieu, fought on August 10, 1512, was a naval engagement during the War of the League of Cambrai. It occurred off the coast of Brittany, France, between an English fleet and a French fleet, with both sides vying for control of the English Channel.

The English fleet, commanded by Sir Thomas Knyvett and Sir Edward Howard, was part of the forces supporting the Duchy of Brittany against French aggression. The battle saw the English forces inflicting significant damage on the French fleet, but at a heavy cost. It was notable for the deaths of several prominent English officers, including Sir Edward Howard, who was killed in action.

#### **Casualties and Losses:**

Detailed lists of the individual sailors who were killed in the battle are not readily available, especially considering that many records from this period are incomplete or were not kept in detail. However, we do know the following about the British casualties:

#### **Sir Edward Howard:**

A key commander of the English fleet, Sir Edward Howard, was killed in the battle. His death was a significant loss for the English, as he had been a prominent figure in earlier naval engagements, including the fighting against the French at the Battle of Brest.

### **Sir Thomas Knyvett:**

While Sir Thomas Knyvett survived the battle, he was heavily involved in the fighting and was one of the English leaders during the engagement. Many of his sailors and crew members would have been casualties, but specific names are hard to confirm.

### **English Sailors:**

It is estimated that around 100-200 English sailors were killed during the battle. While these sailors were crucial in the engagement, records of their specific names do not survive, as many of these sailors would not have been individually recorded or honored in historical documents.

### **Context of the Battle:**

The Battle of Saint-Mathieu was part of the ongoing conflict between France and England, particularly around the issue of the French control over Brittany. The battle was part of a broader naval campaign in the early 16th century. The battle was important because, despite the death of Sir Edward Howard, the English were able to inflict significant damage on the French fleet, which had been threatening the English position in the region. The battle's outcome, however, was somewhat inconclusive, and it did not immediately shift the balance of power in the Channel, but it demonstrated the risks and the high stakes of naval warfare during this period.

### **Conclusion:**

The exact names of the British sailors killed at the Battle of Saint-Mathieu are not readily available due to the lack of comprehensive records from the time.

**The Battle of the Solent**, fought on July 18–19, 1545, between the fleets of Francis I of France and Henry VIII of England, is most notable for the sinking of the English warship *Mary Rose*.

The *Mary Rose* sank on July 19, 1545, while leading the attack against a large French invasion fleet. Unfortunately, specific names of the British sailors who perished during the battle, including those aboard the *Mary Rose*, are not readily available in public records.

### **Elizabethan Era & The Spanish Conflict**

The Battle of Gravelines was a key engagement in the Anglo-Spanish War, fought on August 8, 1588, between the Spanish Armada and the English fleet. The English forces, commanded by Sir Francis Drake, were able to defeat the Armada and prevent the invasion of England. While the battle itself resulted in the destruction or severe damage of many Spanish ships, the loss of British sailors was relatively small. Unfortunately, there are no detailed lists of the exact names of the British sailors who were killed during the Battle of Gravelines, as records from that period are not always comprehensive or specific on individual casualties.

However, it is known that the English forces suffered relatively few losses, especially compared to the massive losses faced by the Spanish Armada. The English fleet, while engaged in battle and enduring occasional cannon fire, sustained minimal casualties, and the real destruction for Spain came after the battle, with storms and disarray wreaking havoc on the Armada.

### **Key English Ships and Crews:**

**The Ark Royal** (flagship of Lord Howard of Effingham)

Commander: Lord Howard of Effingham

This was the flagship of the English fleet. It played a key role in the battle and served as the command centre for Lord Howard, who led the English forces.

### **The Revenge**

Commander: Sir Francis Drake

Sir Francis Drake's flagship, the *Revenge*, was one of the most notable English ships during the battle. Drake led a bold engagement against the Spanish, and his actions were instrumental in the success of the English fleet. Drake's aggressive tactics kept the Spanish at bay and disrupted their formation.

### **The Triumph**

Commander: Sir Thomas Howard

The *Triumph* was one of the largest ships in the English fleet and took part in key actions during the battle, participating in breaking the Spanish line.

### **The Elizabeth Jonas**

Commander: Sir John Hawkins

Sir John Hawkins, a veteran naval commander, led the Elizabeth Jonas, another important vessel in the fleet.

### **The Leicester**

Commander: The Earl of Leicester

This was a key English ship that played a significant role in providing support to the main fleet and engaging with the Spanish.

### **The Victory**

Commander: Captain George Fenner

This ship was part of the English flotilla that helped disrupt the Spanish formation and provided additional support during the battle.

### **Battle Overview:**

The English fleet, using more manoeuvrable ships and better tactics, attacked the Spanish in a series of skirmishes that disrupted their formation. They also employed fire ships (unmanned ships set on fire and sent into the Spanish fleet) to further disorganize the Spanish forces.

The Spanish Armada had a much larger number of ships but was hampered by heavy, slow-moving vessels, poor weather conditions, and a lack of coordination among the fleet.

### **Casualties and Losses:**

The English fleet suffered minimal losses, with reports stating that around 100 English sailors were killed or wounded. The Spanish fleet suffered far greater losses, both in terms of men and ships, largely due to damage sustained in the battle and the subsequent storms that battered the Armada as it retreated.

### **Aftermath:**

The Spanish Armada was forced to retreat to Spain, severely weakened and fragmented. The English fleet's ability to outmanoeuvre the Spanish was a key factor in the ultimate defeat of the Armada. The fire ships, used by the English, had a major psychological impact on the Spanish and contributed significantly to the disorder within the Armada. This battle marked the beginning of the end for the Spanish Armada's invasion plans and was a significant moment in naval history.

**The Battle of Flores**, fought on September 26, 1591, was a significant naval engagement between the English fleet, led by Sir Richard Grenville, and the Spanish Armada off the coast of the Azores, near the island of Flores. This battle was part of the ongoing conflict between England and Spain during the Anglo-Spanish War.

During the battle, Sir Richard Grenville commanded the English ship *Revenge*, and despite being vastly outnumbered by the Spanish, he fought bravely but was ultimately overwhelmed. The battle was famous for the courage of the English sailors, especially Grenville, who chose to engage the larger Spanish fleet despite the odds. The English suffered severe casualties, but was notable for the death of Sir Richard Grenville.

### **Casualties:**

Detailed records of the individual names of the British sailors killed at the Battle of Flores are not readily available due to the lack of comprehensive records from this period. However, the following facts are known:

Sir Richard Grenville was the commander of the *Revenge*. He was mortally wounded during the battle, and after being captured, he died a few days later, but he became a symbol of English naval bravery. His actions during the battle were legendary, as he chose to fight against overwhelming odds to protect the honor of England.

### **The Crew of the Revenge:**

The *Revenge* was heavily engaged in the battle, and many of its crew were killed or wounded in the fighting. Estimates suggest that of the approximately 150 men aboard the ship, around 100 were killed or wounded. These sailors fought heroically, but the exact names of the crew members who died are not detailed in historical records.

### **Context and Aftermath:**

The Battle of Flores was part of a larger Spanish mission to attack the English in the Azores. Although Grenville's forces were outnumbered and ultimately defeated, the battle delayed the Spanish forces and prevented them from carrying out their planned attack on the English colonies in the Americas.



**Conclusion:** Unfortunately, due to the nature of naval warfare in the 16th century and the lack of detailed records, the exact names of the British sailors killed at the Battle of Flores in 1591 are not known.

**The Battle of Cádiz** took place in 1596, during the Anglo-Spanish War, and involved a combined English and Dutch fleet under the command of Lord Howard of Effingham and Admiral Pieter van der Does. The battle occurred near Cádiz, Spain, as part of an English campaign to attack Spanish holdings.

The battle was primarily a naval engagement, but it also involved significant land operations. While it was a victory for the English fleet, it came at a cost, with some British sailors and soldiers losing their lives. However, specific records of the individual British sailors killed in the battle are somewhat sparse.

Some notable British figures who died in the battle include:

**Admiral Sir John Hawkins** – Hawkins was an experienced English naval commander who participated in many of England's naval campaigns. He was killed during the Battle of Cádiz, and his death was a significant loss to the English fleet. Hawkins had been in declining health during the campaign, and he died of natural causes shortly after the battle, though it was often associated with his participation in the action.

**Other Sailors and Officers** – While specific names of common sailors or lower-ranking officers killed during the battle are not always well-documented, many English sailors and soldiers died, especially given the nature of naval warfare at the time, with ships often suffering from heavy damage.

The detailed casualty lists for the Battle of Cádiz are often incomplete, and much of what is known comes from general accounts rather than specific individual names.

### **17th Century (1600–1699) - Anglo-Dutch Wars**

**The Battle of the Downs**, which took place in 1639, was a significant naval engagement between the Dutch Republic's fleet and the Spanish fleet, during the Eighty Years' War and the Anglo-Spanish War. It occurred near the Downs, off the coast of England, and was primarily fought between the Dutch and the Spanish, though English naval involvement came about due to a shared interest in the defeat of the Spanish navy.

It is important to note that the Battle of the Downs itself was a victory for the Dutch fleet, commanded by Admiral Maarten Tromp, who decisively defeated the Spanish forces, preventing them from retaking the Spanish Netherlands and securing Dutch naval dominance for the period. The English Navy, however, was not directly involved in the battle itself. As for British casualties, there were no prominent records of English sailors being specifically killed.

**The Battle of Lowestoft** was a significant naval engagement that occurred on June 3, 1665, during the Second Anglo-Dutch War between the English fleet, commanded by Admiral Robert Blake, and the Dutch fleet, commanded by Admiral Michiel de Ruyter. This battle was a decisive victory for the English, with a major defeat for the Dutch navy, though both sides suffered significant casualties.

Unfortunately, detailed lists of individual British sailors killed in battles like the Battle of Lowestoft are not always readily available, particularly for lower-ranking sailors. However, there are some notable casualties among the British officers and commanders.

#### **British Casualties:**

**Admiral Robert Blake** – While Blake was not killed in the battle, he was severely injured during the engagement. He was struck by cannon fire, which led to a worsening of his health, and he died a few months later, on August 7, 1667, due to complications from his injuries.

**Vice-Admiral Richard Stayner** – Stayner was killed in action during the battle. He was a prominent officer in the English fleet and served under Blake. Stayner's death was a significant loss to the English command structure.

**Captain John Harman** – Harman, a commander aboard one of the English ships, was also killed in the battle.

There were also many lower-ranking sailors who died, though their names typically don't appear in the historical records as clearly as those of the officers. The total British casualties, including sailors and soldiers, were significant, with estimates suggesting that around 500 English sailors were killed, and many more were wounded.

**The Battle of St. James's Day**, also known as the Battle of Lowestoft (1666) or St. James's Day Battle, was a major naval conflict between the English fleet and the Dutch fleet on August 4, 1666, during the Second Anglo-Dutch War. The battle was fought in the North Sea near the Dutch coast and is considered one of the significant engagements of that war.

Unfortunately, detailed records of the names of the British sailors killed during the battle are not always well-preserved. However, several key British figures were known to have been killed or suffered casualties during the battle:

**Key British Casualties:**

**Sir Thomas Allin** - Admiral Sir Thomas Allin, who was in charge of a division of the English fleet, survived the battle but was wounded during the engagement. His injuries were severe, though he did not die immediately. He would eventually recover, but his participation was crucial in the fight.

**Captain Richard Badiley** - another significant British naval officer, died in the battle. He was a prominent figure in the English fleet and commanded the ship *The Swiftsure* during the conflict.

**Vice-Admiral Sir John Lawson** - was severely wounded during the battle. However, he survived his wounds and continued to serve in the navy after the battle.

**Captain Samuel Mervin** - who commanded *The Royal Katherine*, was killed in action during the battle.

**Losses Among the British Fleet:**

In terms of total casualties, it is estimated that around 1,500 English sailors were killed, with many more wounded. Most of the casualties came from the large number of ships engaged in the fight, many of which sustained heavy damage. Several ships were damaged or captured, and a significant number of sailors died either from combat or from the aftermath of injuries.

**The Battle of the Medway** took place in June 1667 during the Second Anglo-Dutch War, and it was a devastating defeat for the English navy at the hands of the Dutch fleet, commanded by Admiral Michiel de Ruyter. The battle was significant because it resulted in the Dutch fleet reaching the heart of the English naval defences, effectively humiliating the English and putting pressure on their position in the war.

**Key British Casualties:**

**Admiral Sir Thomas Allin** – Sir Thomas Allin, the admiral of the English fleet stationed in the Medway, survived the battle, but his fleet suffered significant damage, and he was later blamed for the poor response to the Dutch attack. He was not killed, but the battle's outcome led to a major shake-up in the English command structure.

**Vice-Admiral Sir John Lawson** – an experienced officer, survived the battle, but many ships in the English fleet were damaged, and some officers and sailors under his command were likely killed.

**Captain Henry Appleton** – One of the captains involved in the defense of the fleet, Captain Appleton was killed in action during the battle. His ship was one of the English vessels that was targeted during the Dutch attack.

**Captain John Harman** –who had served in earlier engagements such as the Battle of Lowestoft, was also killed during the Battle of the Medway.

It is estimated that hundreds of English sailors were either killed, wounded, or captured during the battle. The total number of British casualties was substantial due to the scale of the defeat.

**The Battle of the Medway's Aftermath:**

**English Losses:** Several English ships were either sunk or captured, and the Dutch successfully navigated the Medway River to reach the English naval base at Chatham, where they burned several ships and caused great damage. This loss was humiliating for England, as it exposed weaknesses in the English naval defences.

**The Battle of Beachy Head** took place on June 30, 1690, during the Nine Years' War between the French and English-Dutch forces. The battle was fought off the coast of Sussex, England, and was a major naval engagement between the French fleet, commanded by Admiral Anne Hilarion de Tourville, and the Anglo-Dutch fleet, commanded by Admiral Edward Russell.

The French fleet achieved a decisive victory, and the battle had significant consequences for the naval balance in Europe, with the French effectively securing control of the English Channel for a period. The English and Dutch forces suffered considerable casualties.

**Key British Casualties:**

**Admiral Edward Russell** – who commanded the English fleet during the battle, survived the engagement, although his fleet suffered substantial damage and loss. The defeat led to his eventual reassignment, but he was not killed in the battle.

**Vice-Admiral Sir John Ashby** –one of the prominent officers under Admiral Russell, was killed in action during the battle. He was an experienced naval commander, and his death was a significant loss to the British fleet.

**Captain Thomas, Lord Cutts** – was severely wounded during the battle but survived. However, his ship suffered heavy damage, and there were a number of casualties among his crew.

**Captain Benjamin Bond** – serving in one of the English ships, was killed in action during the battle.

Many sailors and officers – The total number of British casualties is estimated at around 1,100, including sailors and officers who were killed or wounded. The battle saw heavy exchanges of cannon fire, leading to substantial casualties aboard both sides' ships. The Battle of Beachy Head marked a significant shift in naval power, as the French gained temporary control over the English Channel. The defeat had important implications for the defense of England, and it was one of several defeats that led to changes in British naval leadership and strategy during the Nine Years' War.

**At the Battle of Barfleur** (May 29, 1692), the British forces inflicted heavy losses on the French fleet. At La Hogue (May 1692), the British fleet decisively destroyed the remaining French ships. Although these battles were crucial victories for the British, detailed casualty lists of common sailors and lower-ranking officers are not well documented in most historical sources.

They were significant naval engagements during the Nine Years' War between England and France. The two battles involved the British fleet, commanded by Admiral Edward Russell, against the French fleet under Admiral Anne Hilarion de Tourville.

### **18th Century (1700–1799) - War of Spanish Succession (1701–1714)**

The Battle of Vigo Bay (October 23, 1702) was a major naval engagement during the War of Spanish Succession, fought between an Anglo-Portuguese fleet under Admiral Sir George Rooke and a Franco-Spanish fleet. The British forces managed to decisively defeat the Franco-Spanish fleet, but the battle came at a heavy cost in terms of casualties.

We do know that the British forces suffered casualties, with many of their sailors killed or wounded during the battle.

Here are some notable figures involved:

**Admiral Sir George Rooke** – Commander of the British fleet, who survived the battle.

**Vice-Admiral John Bennington** – Another key British commander during the battle, also survived.

**Rear-Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovell** – A prominent officer who participated in the battle, though he did not lose his life here.

The British fleet suffered significant damage and some fatalities, but most of the details on casualties for common sailors have been lost over time. The official accounts and naval logs from the time would also be invaluable in providing more detailed casualty information.

**The Battle of Malaga**, fought on August 13, 1704, was another significant naval engagement during the War of Spanish Succession. It was fought between the combined fleets of Great Britain and the Dutch Republic under Admiral Sir George Rooke, and the Franco-Spanish fleet under Admiral Jacques II de Chateaurenault. The battle was indecisive, with both sides suffering significant casualties, but it ended in a strategic victory for the allied forces.

While we have some information about the senior officers involved, there is much less documentation about the ordinary sailors who lost their lives in the conflict.

#### **Notable British officers involved in the battle:**

**Admiral Sir George Rooke** – Commander of the British fleet, who survived the battle and continued to play an important role in the war.

**Vice-Admiral John Bennington** – Another senior officer in the British fleet.

**Rear-Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovell** – He was also involved in the battle, though he did not die there.

While it is known that British casualties were significant, most names of those lost at the Battle of Malaga are not included in the available historical documentation. Some records might be preserved in collections or archives like the National Archives in the UK, where naval records of the early 18th century are stored.

**The Battle of Toulon**, fought on February 22, 1744, during the War of Austrian Succession, was a significant naval engagement between the British fleet, commanded by Admiral Thomas Mathews, and the French fleet, under Admiral de la Clue. The battle was indecisive, as the British fleet was forced to retreat after heavy fighting.

#### **Key British officers involved in the Battle of Toulon:**

**Admiral Thomas Mathews** – Commander of the British fleet, who survived the battle but was later court-martialled for his actions during the engagement.

**Vice-Admiral Sir John Norris** – A senior British officer who participated in the battle, and also survived.

**Rear-Admiral Richard Lestock** – Another officer involved, who was also a subject of later inquiry over his actions during the battle.

Casualties and sailors: While there are known to have been significant casualties in the British fleet, including both officers and common sailors, detailed casualty lists, especially of lower-ranking sailors, have not been well preserved.

**Finding Detailed Casualty Information:**

To locate specific names of British sailors killed at the Battle of Toulon, it would likely require access to more specialized records, such as:

Ship's logs and muster rolls for British ships involved in the battle (e.g., HMS Royal Sovereign, HMS Princess), which might include lists of the crew and mention casualties.

Official naval records kept by the Admiralty or military archives.

Personal accounts and diaries from officers or sailors who survived the battle, which might offer insight into individual casualties.

**Seven Years' War (1756–1763)**

**The Battle of Lagos**, fought on August 18, 1759, during the Seven Years' War, was a significant naval engagement between the British fleet, commanded by Admiral Edward Boscawen, and the French fleet, under Admiral de la Clue. The British decisively defeated the French, capturing several French ships and significantly weakening their naval presence in the Mediterranean.

**Key British officers involved in the Battle of Lagos:**

**Admiral Edward Boscawen** – Commander of the British fleet, who led the successful attack and survived the battle.

**Vice-Admiral Sir John Byng** – A senior officer in the British fleet, who participated in the battle and survived.

**Rear-Admiral Sir William Hotham** – Another prominent officer involved in the battle.

**How to Find Further Information:**

Ship's Logs and Muster Rolls: The ship's logs and muster rolls of British ships that participated in the battle (such as HMS Victory and HMS Royal William) might contain more specific details on casualties.

Naval Records and Archives: The Admiralty's official records, housed at institutions like The National Archives in the UK, would be a key resource for obtaining lists of sailors killed or wounded in the battle.

Official and Personal Accounts: Journals or letters from officers involved in the battle may provide some insight into the names of sailors lost, although these sources are typically focused on higher-ranking individuals.

**The Battle of Quiberon Bay**, fought on November 20, 1759, during the Seven Years' War, was a significant naval engagement between the British Royal Navy and the French fleet. The British fleet, under Admiral Sir Edward Hawke, decisively defeated the French fleet, preventing a French invasion of Britain and securing British control of the seas. The battle was pivotal in ensuring British supremacy in the conflict.

**Key British Officers Involved in the Battle of Quiberon Bay:**

**Admiral Sir Edward Hawke** – Commander of the British fleet, who achieved a decisive victory. He survived the battle and was later praised for his leadership.

**Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Saunders** – A senior officer involved in the battle, who also survived.

**Rear-Admiral George Rodney** – Another key officer in the British fleet, who participated in the battle and went on to have a distinguished career.

**Casualties:**

The British fleet suffered several casualties during the battle, with a number of sailors killed or wounded.

**Finding Specific Casualty Information:**

Ship's Logs and Muster Rolls: These documents, held by archives such as The National Archives in the UK, could provide lists of sailors who were killed or wounded aboard specific ships like HMS Royal George, HMS Royal William, or HMS St George.

Naval Records and Correspondence: Official naval records from the British Admiralty or personal accounts of officers who survived the battle might contain mentions of sailors killed.

Memorials and Commemorations: Some memorials or commemorative plaques may honor those who died in the battle, though these are usually limited to officers and more prominent figures.

**American Revolutionary War (1775–1783)**

**Battle of the Chesapeake (1781)** – A crucial battle where the French fleet defeated the British, leading to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

The Battle of the Chesapeake, also known as the Battle of the Virginia Capes, took place on September 5, 1781, during the American Revolutionary War. The British fleet, commanded by Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Graves, engaged the French fleet under Rear Admiral François Joseph Paul, the Comte de Grasse. The British suffered significant casualties, with 82 sailors killed and 232 wounded.

While comprehensive records of all British sailors killed in the battle are not readily available, the following information details the casualties by ship:

#### **British Fleet Casualties:**

<b>Ship Name</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Guns</b>	<b>Commander</b>	<b>Killed</b>	<b>Wounded</b>	<b>Total</b>
Resolution 19	Third rate	74	Captain Lord Robert Manners	3	16	
London 22	Second rate	98	Rear Admiral Thomas Graves		4	18
Royal Oak 9	Third rate	74	Captain John Plumer Ardesoif	4	5	
Montagu	Third rate	74	Captain George Bowen	8	22	30
Europe	Third rate	64	Captain Smith Child	9	18	27
Terrible 25	Third rate	74	Captain William Clement Finch	4	21	
Ajax	Third rate	74	Captain Nicholas Charrington	7	16	23
Princessa	Third rate	70	Rear Admiral Francis Samuel Drake	6	11	17
Alcide	Third rate	74	Captain Charles Thompson	2	18	20
Intrepid	Third rate	64	Captain Anthony James Pye Molloy	21	35	56
Shrewsbury	Third rate	74	Captain Mark Robinson	14	52	66

**Note: The ship "Terrible" was scuttled after the battle due to severe damage.**

#### **Battle of the Saintes (1782) – A major British victory in the Caribbean, where Admiral Rodney defeated the French fleet.**

The Battle of the Saintes, fought from April 9 to 12, 1782, resulted in significant British casualties, including 239 killed and 762 wounded.

Among the fatalities were two captains:

Captain William Bayne: Commander of a 74-gun third-rate ship, killed on April 9, 1782.

Captain Lord Robert Manners: Commander of a 74-gun third-rate ship, died of wounds sustained during the battle.

While the names of these officers are documented, the identities of the other sailors who perished are not readily available in public records. For a comprehensive list of all British personnel killed in the battle, consulting official Royal Navy archives or specialized historical records would be necessary.

#### **19th Century (1800–1899)**

##### **Napoleonic Wars (1803–1815)**

**Battle of Trafalgar (1805)** – The most famous British naval victory, where Admiral Horatio Nelson defeated the combined French and Spanish fleets, securing British naval dominance.

The Battle of Trafalgar, fought on October 21, 1805, resulted in approximately 450 British fatalities and 1,250 wounded. (THETRAFALGARWAY.ORG)

Comprehensive lists of all British sailors killed are not readily available. However, specific records from individual ships, such as HMS Victory, provide detailed accounts. Surgeon William Beatty of HMS Victory documented the names of those killed and wounded aboard his ship. BETA.NATIONALARCHIVES.GOV.UK

For a broader compilation, the Ayshford Trafalgar Roll offers extensive research on individuals who served in the British fleet during the battle. This resource includes names and details of many sailors present at Trafalgar. 1805CLUB.ORG

Additionally, the National Archives' Trafalgar Ancestors database provides a comprehensive list of men who served in the British fleet at the Battle of Trafalgar. Compiled by Bruno Pappalardo, this resource can be instrumental in identifying individuals who participated in the battle. 1805CLUB.ORG

## **Other Notable Battles**

### **Battle of Copenhagen (1801, 1807) – Two British attacks on the Danish fleet to prevent it from joining Napoleon.**

The Battles of Copenhagen in 1801 and 1807 were significant naval engagements involving British forces. While exact numbers of British casualties are documented, comprehensive lists of individual sailors killed in these battles are not readily available.

#### **Battle of Copenhagen (1801):**

Date: April 2, 1801 - British Casualties: Approximately 264 killed and 689 wounded.

HISTORICNAVALFICTION.COM

#### **Battle of Copenhagen (1807):**

Date: August 15 – September 7, 1807 - British Casualties: During the Battle of Køge on August 29, 1807, British forces suffered 170 casualties (killed, wounded, or captured). NAM.AC.UK

### **Battle of Basque Roads (1809) – A British attack on the French fleet in a harbor, using fire ships.**

War of 1812 (1812–1815)

The Battle of the Basque Roads, fought from April 11 to 24, 1809, was a significant naval engagement during the Napoleonic Wars. The British Royal Navy, under Admiral Lord Gambier, launched an attack against a French fleet anchored near Île-d'Aix off the Biscay coast of France. The operation, notable for its use of fireships and explosive vessels, was led by Captain Lord Cochrane.

While the British achieved tactical success, detailed records of individual British sailors killed in the battle are scarce. Comprehensive casualty lists from that period are often incomplete or lost. However, some information is available regarding the ships involved and their commanders:

HMS Caledonia: Flagship of Admiral Lord Gambier.

HMS Imperieuse: Commanded by Captain Lord Cochrane, who led the fireship attack.

HMS Caesar: Commanded by Captain Sir Richard Strachan.

HMS Valiant: Commanded by Captain John Bligh.

HMS Revenge: Commanded by Captain Robert Moorsom.

HMS Theseus: Commanded by Captain George Hope.

HMS Pallas: Commanded by Captain George Seymour.

HMS Unicorn: Commanded by Captain Lucius Hardyman.

HMS Indefatigable: Commanded by Captain John Tremayne Rodd.

HMS Foxhound: Commanded by Commander Pitt Burnaby Greene.

### **Battle of Lake Erie (1813) – A battle between British and American forces on the Great Lakes.**

The Battle of Lake Erie, fought on September 10, 1813, during the War of 1812, resulted in significant casualties for the British Royal Navy. Reports indicate that the British suffered approximately 41 fatalities and 94 wounded in this engagement.

#### **Among the British casualties, the following individuals are documented:**

Captain Robert Heriot Barclay: Commander of the British squadron, Captain Barclay sustained severe injuries during the battle, including the loss of a leg and part of his remaining arm, having previously lost his left arm in 1809.

Lieutenant John Garland: Serving aboard HMS Detroit, Lieutenant Garland was among those killed in action.

Midshipman John Campbell: Also aboard HMS Detroit, Midshipman Campbell lost his life during the battle.

Lieutenant James Garden: Serving on HMS Queen Charlotte, Lieutenant Garden was killed in the engagement.

Midshipman Francis S. Buchanan: Aboard HMS Queen Charlotte, Midshipman Buchanan was among the fatalities.

These names are among those listed on the memorial tablets at Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial, which honours those who fought in the Battle of Lake Erie.

Comprehensive records of all British sailors killed in the battle are limited.

### **Battle of Lake Champlain (1814) – Another naval battle where American forces defeated the British.**

The Battle of Lake Champlain, also known as the Battle of Plattsburgh, occurred on September 11, 1814, during the War of 1812. The British naval forces suffered significant casualties, with reports indicating approximately 168 killed and 220 wounded.

Among the British fatalities was Captain George Downie, the commander of the British squadron. He was killed early in the engagement aboard his flagship, HMS Confiance.

Unfortunately, detailed records listing the names of all British sailors killed in this battle are scarce. The absence of comprehensive muster rolls or casualty lists from that period makes it challenging to provide a complete enumeration of the fallen personnel.

### **Later 19th Century**

Bombardment of Alexandria (1882) – A British naval attack on Egypt during the Anglo-Egyptian War. The Bombardment of Alexandria occurred from July 11 to 13, 1882, during which the British Mediterranean Fleet engaged Egyptian fortifications in Alexandria, Egypt. According to a telegram received by the British government, the casualties among the British fleet were reported as follows:

#### **Killed:**

HMS Alexandra: 1

HMS Superb: 1

HMS Sultan: 2

HMS Inflexible: 1

#### **Wounded:**

HMS Alexandra: 3

HMS Sultan: 7

HMS Superb: 1

HMS Invincible: 6

HMS Inflexible: 2

HMS Penelope: 8

This totals 5 killed and 27 wounded. API.PARLIAMENT.UK

While the specific names of the sailors killed are not provided in the available sources, one account mentions that a Lieutenant Jackson of HMS Inflexible later died of his wounds.

### **20th Century & Beyond**

The 20th century saw even more significant naval engagements involving the Royal Navy, including the Battle of Jutland (1916) in World War I and numerous battles during World War II.

From 1913 Records have been kept which allow information to be more easily available.

### **ASIA - COMMONWEALTH WAR GRAVE CEMETERY**

**This article has been copied from the web-site Asia War Graves.Com hosted by Tony Buckley and as stated it records locations and graves in the Asian theatres of wars that he has personally visited and recorded.**

For someone to be interred/commemorated in a CWGC War Cemetery (as against a CWGC Military Cemetery) death – as a result of military action – must have occurred between the following dates:

WW1 – 4th August 1914 to 31st August 1921 and for WW2 – 3rd September 1939 to 31st December 1947. Even though both Wars ended earlier than indicated, allowances have been made for those who died of their wounds after cessation of hostilities.

Relatives can get copies of Military Service Records (UK Gov) via following link:

<https://www.gov.uk/get-copy-military-service-records>

## **Bibliography**

### **ROYAL NAVY**

#### **Rated Navy ships in the 17th to 19th centuries**

The rating system of the British Royal Navy was used to categorise warships between the 17th and 19th centuries. There were six rates of warship.

A ship's rate was basically decided by the number of guns she carried, from the largest 120-gun First Rate, down to the Sixth Rate 20-gun ships. Captains commanded rated ships, which were always ship rigged – meaning they had three square-rigged masts.

#### **First Rate**

First Rate ships were the biggest of the fleet with their gun batteries carried on three decks. They were generally used as flagships and fought in the centre of the line-of-battle. They were armed with a minimum of 100 heavy cannon, carried a crew of about 850 and were over 2000 tons Builder's Measure (a formula for calculating the capacity of the ship, not the displacement of the ship as is the practice today).

#### **Second Rate**

The Second-Rate ships of the line were also three-deckers, but smaller and cheaper. They mounted between 90 and 98 guns, and like the First Rates fought in the centre of the line-of-battle. Generally around the 2000-ton mark, they had a crew of about 750. Unlike the First Rates, which were too valuable to risk in distant stations, the Second Rates often served overseas as flagships. They had a reputation for poor handling and slow sailing.

#### **Third Rate**

The most numerous line-of-battle ships were the two-decker Third Rates with 64–80 guns. The most effective and numerous of these was the 74-gun ship, in many ways the ideal compromise of economy, fighting power and sailing performance, which formed the core of the battle fleet. They carried a crew of about 650 men.

#### **Fourth Rate**

Two decker ships of 50–60 guns were no longer 'fit to stand in the line of battle' by the end of the 18th century. With two decks, their extra accommodation made them suitable flagships for minor overseas stations, while their relatively shallow draught made them useful as headquarter ships for anti-invasion operations in the North Sea and the English Channel. They were also useful as convoy escorts, troopships and even on occasion, as convict transports. In normal service they had a crew of 350 and measured around 1000 tons.

#### **Fifth Rate**

These were the frigates, the Navy's 'glamour ships.' With their main armament on a single gundeck, they were the fast scouts of the battle fleet, when not operating in an independent cruising role, searching out enemy merchant ships, privateers or enemy fleets. Developed from early-18th century prototypes, the Fifth Rates of Admiral Lord Nelson's time had a variety of armaments and gun arrangements, from 32–40 guns. Captured enemy frigates were also used in service, and many of the best British-built ships were copied or adapted from French designs. Their tonnage ranged from 700 to 1450 tons, with crews of about 300 men.

#### **Sixth Rate**



The Sixth Rates were smaller and more lightly armed frigates, with between 22 and 28 guns, a crew of about 150, and measured 450 to 550 tons.

### **ROYAL FLYING CORPS**

With the growing recognition of the potential for aircraft as a cost-effective method of reconnaissance and artillery observation, the Committee of Imperial Defence established a sub-committee to examine the question of military aviation in November 1911. On 28 February 1912, the sub-committee reported its findings which recommended that a flying corps be formed and that it consist of a naval wing, a military wing, a central flying school and an aircraft factory. The recommendations of the committee were accepted and on 13 April 1912 King George V signed a royal warrant establishing the Royal Flying Corps.

The Royal Flying Corps (RFC) was the air arm of the British Army before and during the First World War until it merged with the Royal Naval Air Service on 1 April 1918 to form the Royal Air Force. During the early part of the war, the RFC supported the British Army by artillery co-operation and photographic reconnaissance. This work gradually led RFC pilots into aerial battles with German pilots and later in the war included the strafing of enemy infantry and emplacements, the bombing of German military airfields and later the strategic bombing of German industrial and transport facilities.

### **ROYAL AIR FORCE**

The Royal Air Force (RAF) is the air and space force of the United Kingdom, British Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies. It was formed towards the end of the First World War on 1 April 1918, on the merger of the Royal Flying Corps (RFC) and the Royal Naval Air Service (RNAS).

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**January 2025.**