



The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers

REGIMENTAL HANDBOOK

2015



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

**The Regimental Handbook
of
Customs and Practices
of
The Regiment**

7th Edition

2015

CONTENTS

Foreword		7
Preface to the Seventh Edition		8
CHAPTER 1 Historical Background		9
CHAPTER 2 Titles		12
Para	2.1	The Title of the Regiment
	2.2	The Short Title of the Regiment
	2.3-2.4	The Battalion Titles
	2.5	The Company Titles
	2.6	Regimental Regular Bands
	2.7-2.8	The TA Band Titles
	2.9	HQ The Queen's Division
	2.10	The Training Organisation
<i>Annex</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>Formation of the Regiment</i>
CHAPTER 3 The Structure of the Regiment		16
Para	3.1	The Colonel-in-Chief
	3.2	The Colonel of the Regiment
	3.3	The Area Colonels
	3.4	The Honorary Colonels
	3.5	The Regimental Council
	3.6	The Regimental Annual General Meeting
	3.7	The Regimental Sub Committees
	3.8-3.9	Control and Management
	3.10	Honorary Appointments
	3.11	Responsibilities of Regimental Headquarters
	3.12	Responsibilities of Regimental Area Headquarters
	3.13	Precedence of Areas
CHAPTER 4 The Colours		20
Para	4.1- 4.2	Background
	4.3	The Queen's Colour
	4.4	The Regimental Colour
	4.5	The Presentation of Colours
	4.6	The Queen Charlotte's Rose
	4.7	The Wilhelmstahl or Drummers' Colour
<i>Annex</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>Description of the Colours</i>
<i>Appendix</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>The 'Drummer's or Wilhelmstahl Colour' Historical Note</i>
<i>Annex</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>Details of the Presentation of Colours</i>

CHAPTER 5 Battle Honours**25**

Para	5.1	Background
	5.2	Regimental Battle Honours
	5.3	Battle Honours Borne on the Colours of the Regiment
	5.4	Battle Honours Borne on Regimental Accoutrements
Annex	A	<i>A Skeleton History</i>
	B	<i>Battle Honours Borne on the Colours of the Regiment</i>
	C	<i>Battle Honours Borne on Regimental Accoutrements</i>
	D	<i>Historical Record from 1968</i>

CHAPTER 6 Regimental Distinctions**60**

Para	6.1	The Regimental Emblem
	6.2	The Regimental Flag
	6.3	The Regimental Motto
	6.4	The Regimental Collect
	6.5	The Regimental Mascot
	6.6	The Regimental Ceremonial Pioneers
	6.7	The Regimental Headdress
	6.8	The Headdress of the Drum Major and Bandmaster
	6.9	The Headdress of the Corps of Drums and the Band
	6.10	The Northumbrian Pipers
	6.11	The Regimental Cap Badge and Hackle
	6.12	The Regimental Button
	6.13	The Regimental Stable Belt
	6.14	The Regimental Drum
	6.15	The Silver Drums
	6.16	The Drum Major's Mace
	6.17	The Regimental Sword
	6.18	The Band Swords and Brass Scabbards
	6.19	The Regimental Fanfare Trumpet Banners
	6.20	The Regimental Music Stand Banners
	6.21	Regimental Silver
	6.22- 6.23	Regimental Ties
	6.24	Regimental Colours
	6.25	Regimental Christmas Cards
	6.26	The Wolfe Society
	6.27	The Regimental Pullover
	6.28	The Regimental Hackle Motif
	Annex	A

CHAPTER 7 The Regimental and Traditional Days**66**

Para	7.1- 7.2	St George's Day - The Regimental Day
	7.3	Traditional Days
	7.4	Historical and Regimental Notes

	7.5	Observance in Battalions
	7.6	Special Orders of the Day
	7.7	Press Notices
Annex	A	<i>St George's Day</i>
	B	<i>Gallipoli Day</i>
	C	<i>Alburhera Day</i>
	D	<i>Normandy Day</i>
	E	<i>Minden Day</i>
Appendix	1	<i>Minden Day – 1 August Traditional Customs</i>

CHAPTER 8 Regimental Records**78**

Para	8.1	The Regimental Journal: The Fusilier
	8.2	The Regimental Archives
	8.3	The Regimental History
	8.4	The Regimental Library
	8.5	The Regimental File
	8.6	Fusilier News
	8.7	The Regimental Address Book
	8.8	The Regimental Victoria Cross winners
	8.9	Regimental Medal and Certificate of Merit
Annex	A	<i>Recipients of the Victoria Cross</i>
	B	<i>Roll of Honour for those in receipt of the Regimental Medal and Certificate of Merit</i>

CHAPTER 9 Parades and Assemblies Procedures**89**

Para	9.1	General
	9.2	Regimental and Battalion Parade Title
	9.3	The Regimental Mascot
	9.4	The Regimental Ceremonial Pioneers
	9.5	The St George's Day Parade
	9.6	The St George's Day Ball
	9.7	Beating Retreat
	9.8 - 9.9	Remembrance Sunday
	9.10	Colours in Church
	9.11	Fusilier Gathering
Annex	A	<i>The St George's Day Parade - Provisional</i>
	B	<i>The St George's Ball - Drill for Marching Colours In & Out</i>
	C	<i>Origin and Customs of Beating Retreat</i>
	D	<i>Procedure for Laying Colours on Altars</i>
	E	<i>Procedure for annual Fusilier Gathering</i>

CHAPTER 10 Regimental Music**109**

Para	10.1	Regimental Quick Marches
	10.2	Regimental Slow Marches

	10.3	Regimental Bugle Call
	10.4	Officers' Dress and Dinner Calls
	10.5	The National Anthem and 'Rule Britannia'
	10.6	Regimental songs
<i>Annex</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>Words of some Regimental songs</i>

CHAPTER 11 Alliances/Affiliations/Bonds of Friendship **117**

Para	11.1	General
	11.2	Allied Regiment of the Australian Army
	11.3	Allied Regiments of the Canadian Army
	11.4	Allied Regiment of the New Zealand Army
	11.5	Allied HM Ships
	11.6	HMS Birmingham (decommissioned)
	11.7	HMS Coventry (decommission)
	11.8	HMS London (decommissioned)
	11.9	HMS Northumberland
	11.10	HMS Antelope (Sunk by enemy action)
	11.11	HMS Euryalus (decommissioned)
	11.12	HMS Splendid (decommissioned)
	11.13	HMS Diamond
	11.14	The Royal Welsh (23rd Foot)
	11.15	13 Squadron Royal Air Force
	11.16	The Mercers' Company
	11.17	The Cordwainers' Company
	11.18	The Fletchers' Company

CHAPTER 12 Cadet Affiliations **123**

Para	12.1	Affiliated Cadet Forces
	12.2	Affiliated Combined Cadet Forces
	12.3	Affiliated Army Cadet Force
	12.4	Affiliated University Officer Training Corps

CHAPTER 13 Civic Privileges **124**

Para	13.1	The Freedoms
	13.2	The Illuminated Address

CHAPTER 14 Regimental Sports **126**

Para	14.1	General
	14.2	Appointments
	14.3	Officers' Sports Fund
	14.4	The Duckett Sports Fund

CHAPTER 15 Regimental Recruiting		127
Para	15.1-15.3	General
	15.4-15.7	Officer Recruiting
	15.8-15.10	Fusilier Recruiting
	15.11	Public Relations and Public Information
	15.12	Conclusion
CHAPTER 16 The Officers' Mess		129
Para	16.1	General
	16.2	Mess Traditions
	16.3	The Regimental Dinner
	16.4	The Regimental Cocktail Party
	16.5	Officers' Appointments List
	16.6	Officers' Address Book
CHAPTER 17 The Warrant Officers' and Sergeants' Mess		131
Para	17.1-17.2	General
	17.3	The Past and Present Dinner Club
	17.4	The Warrant Officers' Appointments List
CHAPTER 18 The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers Aid Society		132
Para	18.1	Formation
	18.2	Charter
	18.3	Composition
	18.4	The Trustee Management
	18.5	Regimental Network
	18.6	Casualty Notification
CHAPTER 19 The Regimental Association		134
Para	19.1-19.3	General
	19.4	Charter
	19.5-19.7	Organisation
	19.8-19.9	The Association Council
	19.10 -19.11	The General Committee
	19.12	Association Standard
	19.13	Association Branch Standards
<i>Annex</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>Organisation</i>
	<i>B</i>	<i>Design of the Regimental Association Branch Standard</i>
CHAPTER 20 Museums		138
Para	20.1	Regimental Museums
<i>Annex</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>Museum Committee</i>

Foreword

This, the seventh edition of the Regimental Handbook, is issued for the guidance of all Fusiliers and in particular for officers and warrant officers. It will be issued to officers on commissioning, to corporals on promotion into the Sergeants' Mess and the balance of stock will be held at Regimental Headquarters.

It is a handy sized practical reference book which outlines the organisation of the Regiment and its procedures, highlighting its history including listings of battles, battle honours, recipients of the Victoria Cross, recipients of the Regimental Medal and Certificate of Merit and those who have held senior appointments within the Regiment and its battalions.

The chapters covering the details of the Regimental Traditions explain the background as well as current practice such as the Regiment's unique parade on St George's Day.

23 April 2015

**I R Liles
Brigadier
Regimental Secretary**

Preface

To the Seventh Edition

This Regimental handbook provides an easy aide memoire to all members of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers and an introduction to those who have joined the Regiment recently. It shows the background to the formation of The Regiment, outlines its historical links over 340 years and states simply its great heritage in Battle Honours, traditions, privileges, customs and practices.

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

The Fifth Foot, The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, 1674

The Sixth Foot, The Royal Warwickshire Fusiliers, 1674

The Seventh Foot, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), 1685

The Twentieth Foot, The Lancashire Fusiliers, 1688

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

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

As time passes this edition will also become dated, and therefore any amendments or suggestions for the eighth edition should be passed to Regimental Headquarters.

2015 Regimental Headquarters

As of 01 January 2016 Ammo & Co will be responsible for running FusiliersDirect.com, the Regimental online PRI services.

CHAPTER 1

Historical Background

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.8. The next time the Regiments met was in 1745 when the Fifth, Sixth and Twentieth were sent to Scotland to put down the '45 Rebellion. Twelve years later the Fifth and Twentieth set sail together for the Seven Years' War where the Twentieth, as Kingsley's Regiment, subsequently won fame at the battle of Minden, repulsed three lines of French cavalry.

1.9. Although all four Regiments took part in the American War of Independence, they did not fight together in the same engagements. After this war there was trouble in the West Indies where the four Regiments spent some time on garrison duty. It was during the tour in St Lucia in 1778 that the Fifth defeated a much larger French force and afterwards took the white plumes worn by the French, which the Fusiliers then wore in their own hats.

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

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

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

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

1.14. With 192 Battalions serving in the Great War it was always probable that the four Regiments would serve alongside each other again. The first of such battles was Le Cateau, followed by the Retreat from Mons, Marne 1914, Aisne 1914, 1918, Ypres 1914-15-17-18, Somme 1916, 1918, Arras, Passchendaele, Cambrai 1917-18, and Gallipoli, to name a few. It was in the Gallipoli campaign that a Fusilier Brigade was in action again. 86 Brigade, comprising a battalion of the Seventh and of the Twentieth, achieved immortal glory at the landing on 25 April 1915. A Lancashire Fusilier Brigade subsequently joined them in the campaign, as did battalions of the Fifth and the Sixth.

1.15. The historic connections and affiliations between the four Regiments were continued in many theatres during the Second World War, notably in North West Europe, Tunisia, Italy and in Burma. These associations culminated in April 1958 when the Fifth, The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, the Seventh, The Royal Fusiliers, and the Twentieth, The Lancashire Fusiliers, formed the Fusilier Brigade. They were joined on 1 May 1963 by the Sixth, The royal Warwickshire Regiment, when that Regiment also became Fusiliers. The four Regiments worked very closely together, adopting the same uniform, badges and insignia. On St George's Day, 23 April 1968, they came together to form four Regular and one Territorial battalion in The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers and thus cemented the union, the seeds of which were sown 300 years ago, and in which is perpetuated all the renown of these four old historic Regiments.

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

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

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

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

1.20. In response to the 2010 Strategic Defence and Security Review, the Army announced the Army 2020 design in July 2012. Contained therein were orders for 2RRF to be removed from the British Army Order of Battle. The 1st and 2nd Battalions officially amalgamated on 30 Aug 2014, with around 40% of 2RRF personnel moving to First Fusiliers.

CHAPTER 2

Titles

The title of the Regiment

2.1. The title of the Regiment, approved in 1967 by HM The Queen, is 'The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers'. The abbreviation of this is FUSILIERS.

The short title of the Regiment

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

The Battalion titles

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

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

- a. In Northumberland there is the 5th Battalion (abbreviated to FIFTH FUSILIERS) with X (Fusilier) Company in Newcastle and Z (Fusilier) Company in Ashington.
- b. In the West Midlands, A (Fusilier) Company forms part of the Mercian Regiment. The Company Headquarters is in Sheldon, Birmingham.
- c. In London, C (City of London Fusiliers) Company forms part of the London Regiment with the Company Headquarters in Balham.
- d. In Lancashire there is a strong Fusilier Platoon in Bury, part of the Duke of Lancaster's Regiment.

The Company Titles

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

Regimental Regular Bands

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

Following Defence Reviews, the Regiment chose to form two full size bands in 1984 rather than an alternative option of forming three undersized bands. These two bands were titled The Duke of Kent's Band and The St George's Band.

In 1994 regular battalion bands were disbanded and infantry divisional bands were formed. The Queen's Div Bands were titled Minden and Normandy. This was reduced to a single Divisional Band in 2007 called the Band of the Queen's Division and subsequently placed OPCOM The Corps of Army Music (CAMUS).

TA Bands

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

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

HQ The Queen's Division

2.9. The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers is part of the Queen's Division grouped with; the Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment, the Royal Anglian Regiment and the Royal Gibraltar Regiment. HQ Infantry has responsibility for all the infantry divisions. HQ Queen's Division is staffed by the Divisional Lieutenant Colonel and one SO2.

The Training Organisation

2.10. Recruits for the Regiment usually carry out their recruit training at the Infantry Training Centre Catterick. Training of the Junior Entry takes place at Winchester and at the Army Foundation College Harrogate.

ANNEX TO CHAPTER 2

**Formation of the Regiment
Special Army Order No 18**

Ministry of Defence

9 April 1968

Changes in Composition of Military Forces and amendments to the Corps Warrant.

ELIZABETH R

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

Our Will and Pleasure is that:

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

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

Shall henceforth be known as:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Given at Our Court of St. James's this 5th day of April, 1968, in the 17th Year of Our Reign

By Her Majesty's Command
DENIS HEALEY.

CHAPTER 3**The Structure of the Regiment****The Colonel-in-Chief**

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

The Colonel of the Regiment

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

The Area Colonels

3.3. The Area Colonels of the Regiment (hitherto Deputy Colonels, which is an appointment still used by the Military Secretary) who are also appointed by HM The Queen, are each responsible for one of the Territorial Areas of the Regiment. They are respectively Colonels Northumberland, Warwickshire, City of London and Lancashire, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers. The tasks of the Area Colonels are to preserve the Regiment's historic affiliations with the counties and cities of the Regimental Areas, to supervise and to lead in Regimental recruiting, to keep the Regiment in the public eye in their areas and to preside over their areas of the Regimental Association. Each Colonel is served by a Regimental Area Headquarters. Until 2008, the Area Colonel was called Deputy Colonel. The Area Colonels have primacy within their Regimental areas so to avoid confusion for civilian and municipal staff when the Colonel of the Regiment himself visits an Area.

Honorary Colonels

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

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

The Regimental Council

3.5. The Regimental Council, consisting of The Colonel, the four Area Colonels and

Supernumerary members, is advised by honorary legal and financial advisers. The Regimental Secretary is the Secretary to the Council.

The Regimental Council Meetings

3.6. A Regimental Council Meeting takes place twice annually, one in the Spring and one in the Autumn. They are attended by the Council, Commanding Officers, officers responsible for Regimental lines of operation detailed in the Regimental Strategy Paper of January 2014 (see Para 3.9) and Regimental Area Secretaries.

The Regimental Sub Committees

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

- The Association;
- The Aid Society;
- The Investment Committee;
- The Officer Selection Board;
- The Trustees;
- See also para 3.9 below.

Control and Management

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

- a. Firstly, by the Colonel through Regimental Headquarters to either the Area Headquarters or to the Battalions.
- b. Secondly, by the Area Colonels through their Regimental Area Headquarters. The co-ordination of these two channels of control is exercised by the Regimental and Area Secretaries.

3.9 In 2014 the Colonel of the Regiment issued a Regimental Strategy paper to be reviewed annually at the Spring Regimental Council Meeting. The current Strategy identifies five core lines of operation.

- a. Recruiting.
- b. Marketing the Regimental image.
- c. Career management.
- d. Resource Management.
- e. A 'One Regiment' Approach.

Council Meetings address each line of operation to ensure the Regiment is progressing accordingly and that it is and can continue to meet all financial commitments within the legal framework of charitable funds.

Honorary Appointments

3.10. It is necessary from time to time to appoint Honorary Advisers and Chaplains to the Regiment. It is normal for the Council to be advised by an Honorary Legal Adviser and an Honorary Chairman of Regimental Finances; the latter is assisted by the Fund Manager. Likewise from time to time Honorary Chaplains are appointed, one for each Regimental Area and one for the Regiment.

Responsibilities of Regimental Headquarters

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

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

Responsibility of Regimental Area Headquarters

3.12. Regimental Area Headquarters have an essential and continuing role to play in the Regiment. They are 'The Northumberland/Warwickshire/City of London/Lancashire Area Headquarters, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers'. As directed by the Area Colonels affairs and by Regimental Headquarters they are responsible for preserving the territorial connections of the Regiment in the four areas, and in particular for:

- a. Representing the Regiment and the Area Colonel in the Regimental Area and especially to the civic and ecclesiastical authorities, to the police, and to the local press, television and radio.
- b. Preserving the closest ties with the cities and boroughs which have granted the Privilege of entry to the Regiment and for arranging all Regimental ceremonies in these places.
- c. Keeping the Regiment in the public eye, for publicity and for public relations in the widest sense.
- d. Assisting with the recruitment of officers and Fusiliers for the Regiment, regular and volunteer, and where necessary the initial interviewing of candidates for commissions, who may be at school in, or who may live in or near, the Regimental Area. Assisting the Regimental Recruiting Officer with the organisation and management of all Regimental recruiting events in Regimental Areas.
- e. Giving support to the Regimental Association, and coordinating Regimental Aid within the Areas.
- f. Maintaining close links with the families of Fusiliers killed in service and those Fusiliers wounded or injured in service.
- g. Regimental liaison with Reserve Forces and Cadet Associations (RFCA), UOTCs, CCF contingents, affiliated ACF units.
- h. Management and presentation of the museums and memorials of former Regiments.
- i. Regimental functions in the Regimental areas.

Precedence of areas

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

5th Foot: Regimental Area Headquarters (Northumberland)

6th Foot: Regimental Area Headquarters (Warwickshire)

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

20th Foot: Regimental Area Headquarters (Lancashire)

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

CHAPTER 4

The Colours

Background

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

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

The Queen's Colour

4.3. The Queen's Colour of each Battalion of the Regiment is identical except for the Battalion numeral.

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

The Regimental Colour

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

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

The Presentation of Colours

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

The Wilhelmstahl Colour or Drummer's Colour

4.6. This is a Commemorative Banner sanctioned by HM King George V which the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers inherited from the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers. The description of this Colour is given at Annex A Chapter 4 and an historical note is at Appendix 1 to Annex A to Chapter 4.

ANNEX A TO CHAPTER 4

Description of the Colours**The Queen's Colour**

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

The Regimental Colour

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

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

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

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

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

4A.4. Thirty eight Battle Honours, which were borne on the Regimental Colours of the four former Regiments, are emblazoned on gold scrolls placed on the branches of a large laurel wreath outside the Union Wreath. Battle Honours are emblazoned

in chronological order by theatres on each arm of the wreath alternately, as shown at Annex B Chapter 5. The battle honour Gulf 1991 is added in the centre and above the laurel leaves at the base of the wreath. The Battalion numeral in gold Roman is placed in the upper canton nearer the pike immediately below the United red and white rose slipped. The fringe is of blue and gold alternate strands.

The Drummer's or Wilhelmstahl Colour

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

APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX A TO CHAPTER 4

The 'Drummer's or Wilhelmstahl Colour':

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

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

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

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

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

ANNEX B TO CHAPTER 4

Details of the Presentation of Colours

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

The 1st Battalion	on St George's Day 1970 at Kirton in Lindsey	by His Royal Highness The Duke of Kent GCMG GCVO ADC The Colonel-in-Chief.
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They are laid up in St Nicholas' Cathedral, Newcastle.

The 2nd Battalion	on Minden Day 1970 in Berlin	by Gen Sir Kenneth Darling GBE KCB DSO The Colonel of the Regiment
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They are laid up in Bury Parish Church.

The 3rd Battalion	on Albuhera Day 1970 in Gibraltar	by His Excellency The Governor and Commander in Chief, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Varyl Begg GCB DSO DSC
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They are laid up in St Paul's Cathedral.

The 5th Battalion	on St George's Day 1970 at Kirton-in-Lindsey	by His Royal Highness The Duke of Kent GCMG GCVO ADC The Colonel-in-Chief
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The 6th Battalion	on 6 October 1978 at Alnwick Castle	by His Royal Highness The Duke of Kent GCMG GCVO ADC The Colonel-in-Chief
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1st Battalion	on St George's Day 1993 at Warminster	by Maj Gen His Royal Highness The Duke of Kent KG The Colonel-in-Chief
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2nd Battalion	on 30 June 1995 at Chester	by FM His Royal Highness The Duke of Kent KG The Colonel-in-Chief
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5th Battalion	on 2 May 2015	by FM His Royal Highness The Duke of Kent KG The Colonel In Chief
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1st Battalion	due New Colours 2016	
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CHAPTER 5

Battle Honours

Background

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

Regimental Battle Honours

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

Battle Honours Borne on the Colours of the Regiment

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

Battle Honours Borne on Regimental Accoutrements

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

- a. The Regimental Drums
- b. The Drum Major's Mace
- c. The Colour Belts
- d. The Regimental Sword

ANNEX A TO CHAPTER 5

A Skeleton History

1. Battle Honour Borne on the Colours.

2. *Battle Honour not Borne on the Colours.*

3. Battle but no Honours.

1674 5th and 6th Foot formed

1685 7th Foot formed

1688 20th Foot formed

Ireland

1690 Jul 1 Battle of the Boyne
5th, 6th and 20th
Foot

1691 Jul 12 Ireland mopping-up
operations
20th Foot

War of the League of Ausburg

1685 7th Foot

1685 Aug 27 Walcourt
7th Foot

1693 Aug 3 Steenkirk
6th and 7th Foot

1693 Aug 29 Landen
7th Foot

1695 Jul 3-15 Namur
6th and 7th Foot

1689-97 Flanders
6th and 7th Foot

War of the Spanish Succession

1703 May Guadaloupe
(West Indies)
20th Foot

1706 Apr 3 Barcelona
(Peninsula)
7th Foot

1707 Apr 25 Almanza
(Peninsula)
6th Foot

1709 May 7 Caya
(Peninsula)
5th and 20th Foot

1710 Aug 18 Saragossa
(Peninsula)
6th Foot

1710 Dec 9 Brihuega
(Peninsula)
6th Foot

1702-13 Peninsula
5th and 6th and
20th Foot

War of the Austrian Succession

1743 Jun 27 Dettingen
20th Foot

1745 May 11 Fontenoy
20th Foot

1742-48 Flanders
*20th Foot

Young Pretender's Rebellion

1746 Apr 16 Culloden
20th Foot

**Seven Years War:
Europe and West Indies**

1758 Aug 8 - Sep 11
Cherburg -St Cast
5th Foot

1759 Aug 1 Minden
20th Foot

1760 Jul 10 Corback
(Sachsenhausen)
5th Foot

1760 Jul 31 Warburg
5th and 20th Foot

1760 Oct 16 Kloster Kampen
20th Foot

1761 Jul 15-16 Vellinghausen
(Kirsh Denkern)
5th and 20th Foot

1762 Jun 24 *Wilhelmstahl*
5th and 20th Foot
(20th as a flank
unit)

1758-63 Westphalia
5th and 20th Foot

American War of Independence

1775 Apr 19 Lexington
5th Foot

1775 Jun 17 Bunker Hill
5th Foot

1775 Sep 12 - Nov 3
Quebec
7th Foot

1776 Aug 27 Brooklyn
5th Foot

1776 Oct 28 White Plains
5th Foot

1777 Sep 11 Brandywine
5th Foot

1777 Sep 19 Bemis Heights
20th Foot

1777 Oct 4 Germantown
(Saratoga)
5th Foot

1780 Apr 12 - May 9
Charleston
7th Foot

1781 Jan 17 Cowpens
7th Foot

1775-82 North America
5th, 7th and 20th
Foot

War against France and Spain

1778 Dec 13-18 St Lucia
5th Foot

1779 Jul 6 Grenada
5th Foot

1782 5th Foot titled
'The Northumberland Regiment'
6th Foot titled 'The 1st
Warwickshire' 20th Foot titled
'The East Devonshire Regiment'

1789 7th Foot titled
'7th Royal Fusiliers'

French Revolution: West Indies

1794 Feb 2 - Apr 16
Tiburlon
20th Foot

1794 Feb 18 L'Acul
20th Foot

1794 Feb 2 - May 31
St Domingo
20th Foot

1794 Feb 5 - Mar 25
Martinique
6th Foot

1794 Apr 1 St Lucia
6th Foot

1794 Sep 26 - Oct 6
Berville
6th Foot

1793-1798 West Indies
6th and 20th Foot

French Revolution Campaign in the East

1798 Aug 27 Casdebar
6th Foot

French Revolution: Helder Campaign

1799 Sep 10 Zype Canal
20th Foot

1799 Sep 19 Schoorl-
Oudkarspel
5th Foot

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

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

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

1793-1799 Flanders
5th and 20th Foot

Egypt

1801 Mar 8 - Aug 26
Egypt
20th Foot

French Revolution: Italy and Egypt

**1806 Jul 4 Maida
20th Foot**

South America

1807 Jul 5 Buenos Aires
5th Foot

Denmark

1807 Aug 15 - Sep 5
Copenhagen
7th Foot

French Revolution:

1st Peninsula Campaign

**1808 Aug 17 Ralica
5th and 6th Foot**

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

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

1809 First Fusilier
Brigade Formed

French Revolution: West Indies

**1809 Jan 30 - Feb 24
Martinique
7th Foot**

1809 Feb 1-2 Morne Bruneau
7th Foot

Peninsula 1809

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

Flanders

1809 Jul 30 - Aug 16
Walcheren
5th Foot

Peninsula 1810

**1810 Sep 27 Busaco
5th and 7th Foot**

Peninsula 1811

- 1811 Apr 3 Sabugal
5th Foot
- 1811 May 3-5 Fuentes d'Onor
5th Foot
- 1811 May 16 Albuhera**
7th Foot
- Peninsula 1811-12**
- 1811 Sep 25 El Bodon
5th Foot
- 1812 Jan 9-19 Ciudad Rodrigo**
5th and 7th Foot
(5th Foot Battle Honour)
- 1812 Mar 17 - Apr 6**
Badajoz
5th and 7th Foot
- 1812 Jul 22 Salamanca**
5th and 7th Foot
- Peninsula 1813**
- 1813 Jun 21 Vittoria**
5th, 6th, 7th and
20th Foot
- 1813 Jul 25 - Aug 31
San Sebastian
7th Foot
- 1813 Jul 25 - Aug 2**
Pyrenees
6th, 7th and 20th
Foot
- 1813 Nov 10 Nivelle**
5th, 6th and 20th
Foot
(5th and 6th Foot
Battle Honour)

- 1813 Dec 9-13 Nive
5th Foot
- Peninsula and Europe 1814**
- 1814 Feb 27 Orthes**
5th, 6th, 7th and
20th Foot
- 1814 Apr 10 Toulouse**
5th, 7th and 20th
Foot
- 1808-14 Peninsula**
5th, 6th, 7th and
20th Foot
- North America 1814-15**
- 1814 Jul 5 - Aug 15**
Niagara
6th Foot
- 1813-14 North America
6th Foot
- 1832 6th Foot titled 'The Royal (1st)
Warwickshire Regiment'
- 1836 5th Foot titled 'The
Northumberland Fusiliers'
- 7th Kaffir War**
- 1846-49 South Africa**
6th Foot
- 8th Kaffir War**
- 1850-53 South Africa**
6th Foot
- Crimean War**
- 1854 Sep 20 Alma**
20th Foot
- 1854 Nov 5 Inkerman**
20th Foot
- 1855 Jun 18 - Sep 8
The Reddan
5th Foot

1854 Sep 19 -1855 Sep 8
Sevastapol
7th and 20th Foot

Indian Mutiny

1857 Jun 30 -1858 Mar 21
Lucknow
5th and 20th Foot

1857 Jul 12 - Sep 27
 Reinforcement of
 Lucknow

1857 Jul 30 - Aug 2
 Arrah

1858 Mar 6 - 12 Capture of
 Lucknow
 5th and 20th Foot

North West Frontier India 1863

1863 Oct 19 - Dec 17
 Umbeyla
 7th Foot

North West Frontier India 1849-68

1849 Dec - 1868 Oct
 North West Frontier
 India
 6th Foot

Fenian Raids

1866-70 Canada 1866
 7th Foot

2nd Afghan War

1880 Jan 1 - Aug 15
 Khyber Pass
 5th Foot

1880 Aug 5 - Sep 1

Kandahar 1880
7th Foot
 6th Foot titled 'The Royal
 Warwickshire Regiment'

1878 Nov 20 -1881 Apr 27
Afghanistan
1878-80
5th and 7th Foot

1881 7th Foot titled 'The 7th Royal
 Fusiliers
 (City of London Regiment)'
 20th Foot titled 'The Lancashire
 Fusiliers'

North West Frontier India 1888-91

1888 Oct 3 - Nov 9
 Hazara 1888
 5th Foot

2nd Sudan War

1898 Apr 8 Atbara
6th Foot

1898 Sep 5 Khartoum
5th, 6th and 20th
Foot

2nd Boer War

1899 Nov 23 Belmont
 5th Foot

1899 Nov 25 Graspan
 5th Foot

1899 Nov 28 Modder River
5th Foot

1899 Dec 15 Colenso
 7th Foot

1900 Jan 16 - Feb 8
 Tugela Heights
 20th Foot

1900 Feb 27 Relief of
Ladysmith
7th and 20th Foot

1900 May 31 Johannesburg
 6th Foot

1900 Jun 11-12 Diamond Hill
6th Foot

1900 Aug 26 Belfast
6th Foot

1900 Dec 13 Nooitgedacht
5th Foot

**1902 May South Africa
1899-1902
5th, 6th, 7th and
20th Foot**

Tibet
1904 Tibet
7th Foot

Zulu Rebellion
1906 Natal 1906
6th Foot

The First World War
5th: 52 Battalions
78 Battle Honours

6th: 31 Battalions
80 Battle Honours

7th: 74 Battalions
89 Battle Honours

20th: 35 Battalions
72 Battle Honours

First World War

France
**1914 Aug 23-24 Mons
5th and 7th Foot**

1914 Aug 26 Le Cateau
5th, 6th, 7th and
20th Foot

1914 Aug - Sep 5
Retreat from Mons
5th, 6th, 7th and
20th Foot

1914 Sep 1 Nery
6th Foot

**1914 Sep 7-10 Marne
5th, 6th, 7th and
20th Foot**

**1914 Sep 12-15 Aisne
5th, 6th, 7th and
20th Foot**

1914 Oct 10 - Nov 2
La Bassee
5th and 7th Foot

1914 Oct 12 - Nov 2
Messines
5th and 7th Foot

1914 Oct 13 - Nov 2
Armentieres
5th, 6th, 7th and
20th Foot

**1914 Oct 19 - Oct 22
Ypres
5th, 6th and 7th
Foot**

1914 Oct 21-24 Langemarck
6th Foot

1914 Oct 29-31 Gheluvelt
6th Foot

1914 Nov 11 Nonne Boschen
5th and 7th Foot

1915 Mar 10-13 Neuve Chapelle
6th Foot

**1915 Apr 22 - May 25
Ypres
5th, 6th, 7th and
20th Foot**

1915	Apr 22-23	Gravenstafel 5th and 7th Foot	1916	Jul 15 - Sep 3	Delville Wood 5th, 6th, 7th and 20th Foot
1915	Apr 24 - May 4	St Julien 5th, 6th, 7th and 20th Foot	1916	Jul 23 - Sep 3	Pozieres 5th, 6th, 7th and 20th Foot
1915	May 8-13	Frezenberg 5th, 6th and 7th Foot	1916	Sep 3-6	Guillemont 6th Foot 1916 Sep 9 Ginchy 20th Foot
1915	May 9	Aubers 6th and 7th Foot	1916	Sep 15-22	Flers Courcelette 5th, 6th, 7th and 20th Foot
1915	May 15-25	Festubert 5th, 6th and 7th Foot	1916	Sep 25-28	Morval 5th, 6th and 20th Foot
1915	May 24-25	Bellwarde 5th, 6th, 7th and 20th Foot	1916	Sep 2 -28	Thiepval 5th, 7th and 20th Foot
1915	Jul 19	Hooge 7th Foot	1916	Oct 1-18	Le Transloy 5th, 6th, 7th and 20th Foot
1915	Sep 25 - Oct 8	Loos 5th, 6th and 7th Foot	1916	Oct 1 - Nov 11	Ancre Heights 5th, 6th, 7th and 20th Foot
1916	Jun 2-13	Mount Sorrel 5th, 6th, 7th and 20th Foot	1916	Nov 13-18	Ancre 5th, 6th, 7th and 20th Foot
1916	Jul 1 - Nov 18	Somme 5th, 6th, 7th and 20th Foot	1917	Apr 19 - May 4	Arras 5th, 6th, 7th and 20th Foot
1916	Jul 1-13	Albert 5th, 6th, 7th and 20th Foot	1917	Apr 9-14	Vimy 6th and 7th Foot
1916	Jul 14-17	Bazentin 5th, 6th, 7th and 20th Foot			

1917 Apr 9 - May 4
Scarpe
5th, 6th, 7th and
20th Foot

1917 Apr 28-29 Arieux
5th, 6th, 7th and
20th Foot

1917 Jun 28 Oppy
6th Foot

1917 May 3-17 Bullecourt
6th and 7th Foot

1917 Jun 7-14 Messines
5th, 6th, 7th and
20th Foot

1917 Jul 31 - Nov 10
Ypres 1917
5th, 6th, 7th and
20th Foot

1917 Jul 31 - Aug 2
Pilckem
5th, 6th, 7th and
20th Foot

1917 Aug 16-18 Langemarck
5th, 6th, 7th and
20th Foot

1917 Sep 20-25 Menin Road
5th, 6th, 7th and
20th Foot

1917 Sep 26 - Oct 3
Polygon Wood
5th, 6th, 7th and
20th Foot

1917 Oct 4 Broodseinde
5th, 6th, 7th and
20th Foot

1917 Oct 9 Poecappelle
6th, 7th and 20th
Foot

1917 Oct 1 - Nov 10
Passchendaele
5th, 6th, 7th and
20th Foot

1917 Nov 20 - Dec 3
Cambrai
5th, 6th, 7th and
20th Foot

1918 Mar 1 - Sep 3
Somme 1918
5th, 6th, 7th and
20th Foot

1918 Mar 21-23 St Quinten
5th, 6th, 7th and
20th Foot

1918 Mar 1 - Sep 3
Bapaume
5th, 6th, 7th and
20th Foot

1918 Mar 26-27 Rorieres
5th, 6th, 7th and
20th Foot

1918 Mar 1 - Sep 3
Arras
5th, 6th, 7th and
20th Foot

1918 Apr 4 Avre
7th Foot

1918 Apr 5 Ancre
7th and 20th Foot

1918 Apr 24-25 Vilers-Brettoneaux
7th Foot

1918 Apr 9-29	Lys 5th, 6th, 7th and 20th Foot	1918 Sep 2-3	Drocourt-Queant 5th, 6th, 7th and 20th Foot
1918 Apr 9-11	Estairs 5th, 6th, 7th and 20th Foot	1918 Sep 12 - Oct 9	Hindenburg Line 5th, 6th, 7th and 20th Foot
1918 Apr 10-11	Messines 1918 5th Foot	1918 Sep 12	Havrincourt 7th Foot
1918 Apr 12-15	Hazebrouck 5th, 6th, 7th and 20th Foot	1918 Sep 18	Epehy 5th, 6th, 7th and 20th Foot
1918 Apr 13-15	Bailleul 5th, 6th and 20th Foot	1918 Sep 27 - Oct 15	Canal Du Nord 5th, 6th, 7th and 20th Foot
1918 Apr 17-19	Kemmel Apr 25-28 5th, 6th and 20th Foot	1918 Sep 29 - Oct 2	St Quentin Canal 7th and 20th Foot
1918 Apr 18	Bethune 5th, 6th, 7th and 20th Foot	1918 Oct 3-6	Beaurevoir 5th, 6th and 7th Foot
1918 Apr 29	Scherpenberg 5th and 20th Foot	1918 Oct 8-9	Cambai 1918 5th, 6th, 7th and 20th Foot
1918 27 May - 6	Aisne 5th, 6th and 20th Foot	1918 Sep 28 - Oct 2	Ypres 1918 5th, 7th and 20th Foot
1918 Jul 4	Hamel 20th Foot	1918 Oct 14-19	Courtrai 5th, 7th and 20th Foot
1918 Aug 8-11	Amiens 7th and 20th Foot	1918 Oct 17-25	Selle 5th, 6th, 7th and 20th Foot
1918 Aug 21-23	Albert 1918 5th, 6th, 7th and 20th Foot		
1918 Aug 26-30	Scarpe 1918 5th, 6th and 20th Foot		

1918 Nov 1-2 Valenciennes
5th and 6th Foot

1918 Nov 4 Sambre
5th, 6th, 7th and
20th Foot

1914 Aug 4 -1918 Nov 11
France and
Flanders 1914-18
5th, 6th, 7th and
20th Foot

Italy

1918 Jun 25-24 Piave
5th and 6th Foot

1918 Oct 14 - Nov 4
Vittorio Veneto
5th and 6th Foot

1917 May 12 - 1918 Nov 11
Italy 1917-18
5th, 6th and 7th
Foot

Macedonia

1916 Sep 30 - Oct 31
Struma
5th and 7th Foot

1917 Apr 24-25 Doiran 1917
May 8-9 20th Foot

1915 Oct 5 - 1918 Sep 30
Macedonia
1915-18
5th, 7th and 20th
Foot

The Dardanelles

1915 Apr 25 - Jun 6
Helles
7th and 20th Foot

1915 Apr 25-26 Landing at Helles
7th and 20th Foot

1915 Apr 28 - Jun 4
Krithia
7th and 20th Foot

1915 Aug 6-21 Suvla
5th, 6th, 7th and
20th Foot

1915 Aug 6-10 Sari Bair
6th Foot

1915 Aug 6-15 Landing at Suvla
5th and 20th Foot

1915 Aug 21 Scimitar Hill
5th, 7th and 20th
Foot

1915 Apr 25 -1916 Jan 7
Gallipoli
5th, 6th 7th and
20th Foot

Egypt

1915 Jan 26 - 1917 Feb 8
Egypt 1915-17
5th, 7th and 20th
Foot

Palestine

1918 Sep 19-25 Megiddo
7th Foot

1918 Sep 19-25 Nablus
7th Foot

1917 Mar 26 Palestine 1917-18
7th Foot

Mesopotamia

1916 Jan 14 Tigris 1916
6th Foot

1916 Dec 16 - 1917 Feb 25
Kut Al Amara 1917
6th Foot

**1917 Feb 25-30 Baghdad
6th Foot**

1914 Nov 6 - 1918 Nov 5
Mesopotamia
6th Foot

Persia

1918 Aug 26 - Sep 15
Baku
6th Foot

1916-19 Apr 1 Persia 1916-19
6th Foot

Russia

1918 Aug 1 - 1919 Sep 27
Archangel
7th Foot

1919 Aug 10 Troitsa
7th Foot

East Africa

1916 Mar 1-21 Kilimanjaro
7th Foot

1917 Jan 3-4 Beho Beho
7th Foot

1917 Jul 19 Nyangao
7th Foot

1914 Aug 15 East Africa 1914-18
7th Foot

3rd Afghan War

1919 May 6 - Aug 8
Afghanistan
7th Foot

1935 5th Foot titled 'The Royal
Northumberland Fusiliers'

Northwest Frontier, India 1930-40

1937-40 North West Frontier
1937-40
6th Foot

Second World War

North West Europe 1940-42

1940 May 19-22

***Defence of the
Escaut
5th, 6th and 20th
Foot***

1940 May 21 Arras Counter
Attack
5th Foot

1940 May 23-29 St Omer-La Bassee
5th and 20th Foot

1940 May 28 Wormhoudt
6th Foot

1940 May 26-28 Ypres-Comines
Canal 6th Foot

1940 May 26 - Jun 3

***Dunkirk
5th and 7th Foot***

1940 May 19 - 1942 Aug 19
North West Europe
5th, 6th, 7th and
20th Foot

North West Europe 1944-45

1944 Jun 6

***Normandy
Landing
6th Foot***

1944 Jun 25 - Jul 2
Oden
5th Foot

**1944 Jul 4-18 Caen
5th and 6th Foot**

1944 Jul 18-19 Cagny
5th Foot

1944 Jul 18-23 Bourguebus Ridge
6th Foot

1944 Jul 30 - Aug 9
 Mont Pincon
 6th Foot

1944 Aug 7-22 Falaise
 5th and 6th Foot

1944 Sep 17-27 Nederrijn
 5th Foot

1944 Oct 12-18 Venraij
 6th Foot

1945 Feb 8 - Mar 10
 The Rhineland
 5th and 6th Foot

1945 Apr 2-2 Lingen
 6th Foot

1945 Apr 13-16 Brinkum
 6th Foot

1945 Apr 18-26 Bremen
 6th Foot

1944 Jun 6 -1945 May 5
 North West Europe
 5th, 6th, 20th Foot

Abyssinia
 1941 Jan 28 - Feb 1
 Agordat
 7th Foot

1941 Feb 3 - Mar 31
 Keren
 7th Foot

Syria 1941
 1941 Jun 7 - Jul 12
 Syria 1941
 7th Foot

North Africa
 1940 Dec 8-11 Sidi Barrani
 5th and 7th Foot

1941 Apr 8 - Dec 10
 Defence of Tobruk
 5th Foot

1941 Nov 25 - Dec 1
 Belhamed
 5th Foot

1942 Jun 5-6 The Cauldon
 5th Foot

1942 Jul 14-16 Ruweisat Ridge
 5th Foot

1942 Oct 23 - Nov 4
 El Alamein
 5th Foot

1942 Nov 25-26 Medjez El Bab
 20th Foot

1943 Jan 15-23 Advance of Tripoli
 5th Foot

1943 Mar 6 Medenine
 5th Foot

1943 May 8-9 Djebel Tebaga
 7th Foot

1943 Apr 7-15 Oued Zarga
 20th Foot

1943 Apr 24 Peter's Corner
 7th Foot

1940 Jun 12 -1943 May 12
 North Africa
 1940-43
 5th, 7th and 20th
 Foot

Sicily
 1943 Jul 29 - Aug 7
 Adrano
 20th Foot

1943 Jul 9 - Aug 17
Sicily 1943
 20th Foot

Italy

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

1943 Sep 9-16 *St Lucia*
 7th Foot

1943 Sep 10-18 *Battipaglia*
 7th Foot

1943 Oct 3-6 *Termoli*
 20th Foot

1943 Oct 22 - Nov 5
The Trigno
 20 Foot

1943 Oct 12-25 *Volturno Crossing*
 5th Foot

1943 Oct 28-31 *Teano*
 7th Foot

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

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

1943 Nov 27-29 *Mozzagrogn*
7th Foot

1943 Dec 13-14 *Caldari*
 7th Foot

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

1944 Jan 18-30 *Damiano*
 7th Foot

1944 Jan 22 - May 22
Anzio
7th Foot

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

1944 Jun 18-19 *Ripa Ridge*
 7th Foot

1944 Jun 20-30 *Trasimene Line*
 20th Foot

1944 Jul 1 *Gabbiano*
 7th Foot

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

1944 Jul 27-30 *Monte Scalari*
 7th Foot

1944 Aug 25 - Sep 22
Gothic Line
7th Foot

1944 Sep 3-15 *Coriano*
 7th Foot

1944 Sep 5-9 *Croce*
 7th Foot

1944 Oct 20-23 *Savio Bridgehead*
 7th Foot

1944 Oct 3-17 *Mont Ceco*
 20th Foot

1944 Oct 19-24 *Monte Spaduro*
 20th Foot

1944 Nov 9-11 *Casa Fortis*
 7th Foot

1945 Apr 1-8 Valli Di
Commacchio
7th Foot

1945 Apr 9-12 The Senio
7th and 20th Foot

1945 Apr 13-31 Argenta Gap
7th and 20th Foot

1943 Sep - 1945 Apr
Italy 1943-45
5th 7th and 20th
Foot

Greece

1944 Dec 2 - 1945 Jan 15
Athens
7th Foot

1944 Sep - 1945 Jan 7
Greece 1944-45
7th Foot

Malta

1940 Jun 11 - 1942 Nov 20
Malta 1941-42
20th Foot

Malaya

1942 Feb 8-15 Singapore Island
5th Foot

Burma

1942 Dec 29 - 1943 Feb 3
Ratbadaung
20th Foot

1943 Mar 6-16 Htizwe
20th Foot

1944 Feb - Aug Chindits
20th Foot

1944 Mar 27 - Jun 22
Kohima
20th Foot

1944 May 4 - Jun 4
Naga Village
20th Foot

1942 Jan - 1945 Aug
Burma 1942-45
6th and 20th Foot

Palestine 1945-48

1945 Sep - 1948 Jun
Palestine 1945-48
6th and 20th Foot

Korea

1951 Jan 2-4 Seoul
5th Foot

1951 Apr 22-25 *The Imjin*
5th Foot

1951 Oct 3-12 Kowang-San
5th Foot

1950 Aug 1 - 1953 Jul 26
Korea 1950-53
5th and 7th Foot

1953-54 Korea
6th Foot

Kenya

1952 Oct - 1956 Nov
Kenya
5th and 20th Foot

Cyprus

1955 Apr - 1959 Apr
Cyprus
6th and 20th Foot

Suez

1956 Oct - Dec Suez
7th Foot

1957 The Fusilier Brigade Formed
5th, 7th and 20th Foot

South Arabia

1957 Jan - 1960 Jun
Arabian Peninsula
6th Foot

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

1964 Aug - 1967 Nov
South Arabia
5th Foot

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

Gulf

1991 Feb 26 Wadi Al Batin
3rd Battalion

Iraq

2003 Al Basra

NOTE: See Historical Record (Annex D)
for RRF History after 1968.

ANNEX B TO CHAPTER 5

Battle Honours Borne on the Colours of the Regiment

5B.1. Battle Honours Emblazoned on the Queen's Colour

On the left of the horizontal arm of St George's Cross:

MONS	MARNE 1914	AISNE 1914,18
ARRAS 1917,18	PASSCHENDAELE	CAMBRAI 1917,18
STRUMA	MACEDONIA 1915-18	LANDING AT HELLES
EGYPT 1915-17	BAGHDAD	DEFENCE OF ESCAUT
RHINELAND	BREMEN	NW EUROPE 1940,44-45
NORTH AFRICA 1940-43	SANGRO	MOZZAGROGNA

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

YPRES 1914,15,17,18	ST JULIEN	SOMME 1916,18
LYS	HINDENBURG LINE	PIAVE
SUVLA	SARI BAIR	GALLIPOLI 1915,16
DUNKIRK 1940	NORMANDY LANDING	CAEN
KEREN	DEFENCE OF TOBRUK	MEDJEZ EL BAB
SALERNO	ANZIO	CASSINO 11

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

GOTHIC LINE	MALTA 1941-42	KOHIMA
BURMA 1943-45		

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

NAMUR 1695	INKERMAN	ALBUHERA
MINDEN	LUCKNOW	VITTORIA
ST LUCIA 1778	AFGHANISTAN 1878-80	NIVELLE
EGMONT-OP-ZEE	KHARTOUM	TOULOUSE
ROLICA	RELIEF OF LADYSMITH	NIAGARA
CORUNNA	IMJIN	ALMA
BUSACO	DETTINGEN	SEVASTOPOL
BADAJOS	WILHELMSTAHL	KANDAHAR 1880
SALAMANCA	MARTINIQUE 1794,1809	ATBARA
PYRENEES	MAIDA	MODDER RIVER
ORTHES	VIMIERA	S.AFRICA 1899-1902
PENINSULA	TALavera	KOREA 1950-53
S.AFRICA 1846-47,1851-2-3	CIUDAD RODRIGO	GULF 1991
		IRAQ 2003-4-6

ANNEX C TO CHAPTER 5

Battle Honours borne on Regimental Accoutrements**The Regimental Drums**

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

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

The Drum Major's Mace

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

Namur 1695, Dettingen, Minden, Wilhelmstahl, Martinique 1794, 1809, Corunna, Talavera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Albuhera, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Peninsula, Niagara, Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol, Lucknow, Kandahar 1880, Khartoum, Relief of Ladysmith, South Africa 1899-1902, Mons, Marne 1914, Aisne 1914,18, Ypres 1914,15,17,18, Somme 1916,18, Arras 1917,18, Passchendaele, Cambrai 1917,18, Hindenburg Line, Macedonia 1915-18, Landing of Helles, Gallipoli 1915,16, Dunkirk 1940, Normandy Landing, Caen, Rhineland, North-West Europe 1940, 44-45, North Africa 1940-43, Keren, Defence of Tobruk, Salerno, Anzio, Cassino II, Kohima, Burma 1943-45, Korea 1950-53, Gulf 1991, Iraq 2003.

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

The Colour Belts

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

ROYAL CYPHER

THE ROYAL REGIMENT
OF FUSILIERS

EMBLEM

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

NAMUR 1695
MINDEN
ST LUCIA 1778
EGMONT-OP-ZEE
ROLICA
CORUNNA
BUSACO
BADAJOZ
SALAMANCA
PYRENEES
ORTHES
PENINSULA
SOUTH AFRICA 1846-47, 1851-2-3
INKERMAN
LUCKNOW
AFGHANISTAN 1878-80
KHARTOUM
RELIEF OF LADYSMITH
IMJIN

DETTINGEN
WILHELMSTAHL
MARTINIQUE 1794,1809
MAIDA
VIMIERA
TALAVERA
CIUDAD RODRIGO
ALBUHERA
VITTORIA
NIVELLE
TOULOUSE
NIAGARA
ALMA
SEVASTOPOL
KANDAHAR 1880
ATBARA
MODDER RIVER
SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902
KOREA 1950-53
GULF 1991
IRAQ 2003

The Regimental Sword

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

NAMUR 1695
MINDEN
WILHELMSTAHL
CORUNNA
BADAJOZ
ALBUHERA
SALAMANCA
PENINSULA
ALMA
INKERMAN
SEVASTOPOL
LUCKNOW
KHARTOUM
SOUTH AFRICA 1899-1902
MONS

MARNE 1914
YPRES 1914-18
SOMME 1916-18
PASSCHENDAELE
LANDING AT HELLES
GALLIPOLI 1915-16
DUNKIRK 1940
NORMANDY LANDING
DEFENCE OF TOBRUK
SALERNO
ANZIO
CASSINO II
KOHIMA
IMJIN
KOREA 1950-53
GULF 1991
IRAQ 2003

ANNEX D TO CHAPTER 5

Historical Record 1968-2015**Colonel of the Regiment**

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

Regimental Secretaries

Col CAL Shiplely DSO	October 1968 - May 1971
Col WW Etches OBE MC	May 1971 - April 1985
Col JHC Hordern OBE	April 1985 - December 1996
Lt Col WJ Willans	December 1996 - December 2008
Brig IR Liles OBE	December 2009 -

Assistant Regimental Secretaries

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

Colonel Northumberland

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

Area Secretary Northumberland

Lt Col RM Pratt, DSO	April 1968 - June 1977
Capt WP Pringle, MBE	June 1977 - December 1991
Capt PHD Marr	December 1991 - March 2003
Capt AJ Adamson	March 2003 -

Colonel Warwickshire

Maj Gen RC Macdonald CB DSO OBE	April 1968 - November 1974
Brig HC Illing CBE MC	December 1974 - November 1981
Maj Gen JC Reilly DSO	November 1981 - April 1986
Col PJC Robinson TD DL	April 1986 - June 1991
Brig DAK Biggart OBE	June 1991 - April 1996
Col RL Cariss MBE TD	April 1996 - April 2004
Brig DJ Paterson OBE	April 2004 - May 2010
Col PW Merriman MBE	May 2010 -

Area Secretary Warwickshire

Maj PB Waterworth	April 1968 - May 1969
Lt Col M Ryan OBE	June 1969 - January 1981
Maj AH Haycock	January 1981 - April 1987
Brig JK Chater	April 1987 - December 1997
Maj RG Mills	December 1997 - August 2007
Maj JN Turqand TD	August 2007 -

Colonel London

Col GH Hodgson CBE	April 1968 - May 1976
Maj Gen BC Webster CB CBE	May 1976 - May 1989
Col PF Shervington MBE	May 1989 - May 1994
Col RM Wilde CBE	May 1994 - April 2001
Col PJ Mostyn	April 2001 - July 2005
Col NP Easton QVRM TD	July 2005 - December 2014
Col J Denny	December 2014 -

Area Secretary London

Lt Col WWM Chard	October 1968 - September 1981
Lt Col WG Pettifar MBE JP	September 1981 - December 1992
Maj CP Bowes-Crick	January 1993 -

Colonel Lancashire

Lt Gen Sir George Lea KCB DSO MBE	April 1968 - April 1973
Brig DW Lister CBE DSO MC (Acting Dep Col)	April 1968 - September 1970
Lt Gen Sir James Wilson KBE MC	April 1973 - April 1977
Brig DM Woodford CBE	April 1977 - April 1982
Col IR Cartwright CBE	April 1982 - April 1992
Col JC Gunnell OBE	April 1992 - April 1997
Col AJ Whistler DSO MBE	April 1997 - October 1999
Col BM Gorski MBE	October 1999 - June 2011
Brig PAE Nanson MBE	June 2011 -

Area Secretary Lancashire

Maj TP Shaw MBE	April 1968 - July 1981
Maj J McQ Hallam	July 1981 - December 1999

Capt J O'Grady
Lt Col MJ Glover TD

January 2000 - December 2004
January 2005 -

Regimental Adjutants

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

Maj DWG Riddick
Maj GL Stemp
Maj NC Brown
Capt CG Wilson
Maj HDS Burton
Capt C Dixon
Capt M O'Hare

Maj CHC Valentine
Maj RG Mills
Maj AG Greenwood
Capt IJ Kerrigan
Capt JN Fern
Capt S Jubb
Capt S Pearce

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

The Regular Battalions

1st Battalion

Commanding Officers

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

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

Adjutants

Capt NGD Robinson	April 1968 - May 1969
Capt GM Youll	May 1969 - April 1970
Capt JB Price	April 1970 - April 1972
Capt SR Yates	April 1972 - September 1974
Capt SJT Colbeck	September 1974 - March 1975
Capt KR Whiteman	March 1975 - September 1975
Capt SCH Cleveland	September 1975 - May 1977
Capt GW Henderson	May 1977 - August 1979
Capt RW Twist	August 1979 - October 1981
Capt SHP Sanderson	February 1981 - December 1982
Capt CS Crocker	December 1982 - April 1983
Capt BM Gorski	April 1983 - April 1984
Capt PJ Vyvyan-Robinson	April 1984 - August 1986
Capt AL Welch	August 1986 - June 1988
Capt CR Claridge	June 1988 - September 1990
Capt SRD Marr	September 1990 - June 1992
Capt HS Evans	June 1992 - August 1994
Capt CJ Turner	August 1994 - March 1996
Maj J Landon	March 1996 - April 1997
Capt AJ Kett	April 1997 - January 1999
Capt MR Butterwick	January 1999 - December 2000
Capt MB Canning	January 2001 - March 2001
Capt JW Taylor	March 2001 - April 2003
Capt DR Wilson	April 2003 - August 2005
Capt BD Weston	August 2005 - July 2007
Capt CO Campbell	July 2007 - August 2009
Capt JL Allen (killed in an RTA in Mar 2010)	August 2009 - March 2010
Capt MH Milne	March 2010 - January 2012
Capt S Carter	January 2012 - December 2013
Capt AD Williamson	December 2013 - December 2014
Capt A Bashir	December 2014 - March 2015
Capt M Selby	March 2015 -

Regimental Sergeant Majors

WO1 R Forrest	April 1968 - April 1969
WO1 WP Pringle	April 1969 - November 1972
WO1 M Goodger	November 1972 - March 1974
WO1 DR Edwards	March 1974 - March 1976
WO1 FR Ramsey	March 1976 - May 1977
WO1 W Stenhouse	May 1977 - August 1979
WO1 W Rowland	August 1979 - November 1981
WO1 W Hope	November 1981 - May 1983
WO1 P Gorton	May 1983 - November 1984
WO1 RJJ Keating	November 1984 - April 1987
WO1 MS Moran	April 1987 - February 1988
WO1 KC Griffiths	February 1988 - April 1990
WO1 JT Cowan	April 1990 - August 1992

WO1 RC Broadbent	August 1992 - April 1993
WO1 DJ Turnbull	April 1993 - April 1995
WO1 MR Leyland	April 1995 - March 1996
WO1 JH Hill	March 1996 - February 1998
WO1 MAM Stacey	February 1998 - January 2000
WO1 D Kennedy	January 2000 - September 2001
WO1 H Aldred	September 2001 - January 2003
WO1 CJ Baines	January 2003 - April 2004
WO1 JD Mulheran	April 2004 - August 2005
WO1 AJ Hall	August 2005 - February 2007
WO1 JJ Dear	February 2007 - January 2009
WO1 D Robinson	January 2009 - February 2011
WO1 D Snelling	February 2011 - April 2013
WO1 P Clough	April 2013 - June 2014
WO1 TE Rutherford	June 2014 -

Quartermasters

Capt J Adamson	1968 - 1971
Maj T Connolly	1971 - 1977
Maj J Hall	1977 - 1983
Maj FR Ramsey	1983 - 1986
Maj CJC Kett	1986 - 1989
Maj JLL Foster	1989 - 1991
Maj JR Hunt	1991 - 1993
Capt BW Edmonds	1993 - 1994
Capt SW Ramsey	1994 - 1997
Maj MS Moran	1997 - 1998
Capt A Meades	1998 - 1999
Maj RC Broadbent	1999 - 2001
Maj TR Farrow	2001 - 2003
Maj DJ Taylor	2003 - 2004
Maj DP Currie	2005 - 2006
Maj DA Samways	2006 - 2008
Maj H Aldred	2008 - 2010
Maj DP Currie	2010 - 2011
Maj AD Hall	2011 - 2014
Maj M Webster	2014 - 2014
Maj P Baines	2014 -

2nd Battalion

Commanding Officers

Lt Col J Blackstock	April 1968 - November 1968
Maj BS Burditt	November 1968 - January 1969
Lt Col AG Wooldridge	January 1969 - July 1971
Lt Col JC Reilly	July 1971 - January 1974
Lt Col DRC Seidl	January 1974 - May 1976

Lt Col PJ Sincock	May 1976 - December 1978
Lt Col MR Tarver	December 1978 - July 1981
Lt Col MA Hayley	July 1981 - April 1984
Lt Col T Coutts-Britton	April 1984 - January 1985
Lt Col PG Bibbey	January 1985 - May 1987
Lt Col JC Gunnell	May 1987 - October 1989
Lt Col GW Henderson	October 1989 - April 1992
Lt Col SHP Sanderson	April 1992 - October 1994
Lt Col AJ Whistler	October 1994 - January 1997
Lt Col GP Cass	January 1997 - January 1999
Lt Col JR Murray-Playfair	January 1999 - April 2001
Lt Col JW Denny	April 2001 - November 2003
Lt Col JCE Whitwam	November 2003 - February 2006
Lt Col PW Merriman	February 2006 - September 2008
Lt Col CS Calder	September 2008 - March 2011
Lt Col M Butterwick	March 2011 - April 2013
Lt Col JW Taylor	April 2013 - August 2014 (on removal from the OOB)

Adjutants

Capt D Houlton	April 1968 - May 1968
Capt IM Tomes	May 1968 - October 1970
Capt RPD Brook	October 1970 - March 1973
Capt WJ Willans	March 1973 - June 1974
Capt RM Wilde	June 1974 - December 1976
Capt D James	December 1976 - January 1979
Capt PB Fisher	January 1979 - May 1979
Capt IA Brazier	May 1979 - December 1981
Capt LP McGrath	December 1981 - June 1982
Capt RW Bull	June 1982 - May 1984
Capt JL Murray-Playfair	May 1984 - December 1985
Capt MW Hiskett	December 1985 - May 1987
Capt CN Bishop	May 1987 - November 1989
Capt DJ Paterson	November 1989 - November 1991
Capt PW Merriman	November 1991 - August 1993
Capt PAE Nanson	August 1993 - August 1995
Capt JA Matthews	August 1995 - April 1998
Capt A Rawding	April 1998 - April 1999
Capt JL Fulford-Talbot	April 1999 - March 2001
Capt PB Stitt	March 2001 - April 2003
Capt EF Gentle	April 2003 - December 2003
Capt J Lamb	January 2004 - November 2005
Capt IJ Kerrigan	November 2005 - January 2007
Capt AC Swann	January 2007 - June 2008
Capt JN Hall	June 2008 - March 2009
Capt DM Falconer	March 2009 - March 2011
Capt J Gammon	March 2011 - March 2013
Capt AD Williamson	March 2013 - November 2013
Capt SA Cooper	November 2013 - August 2014

Regimental Sergeant Majors

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

Quartermasters

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

Maj A Buxton	2012 - 2012
Maj M Webster	2012 - 2014

3rd Battalion

Commanding Officers

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

Adjutants

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

Regimental Sergeant Majors

WO1 J Hall	April 1968 - October 1970
WO1 JW Askew	October 1970 - January 1972
WO1 R Welfare	January 1972 - June 1972
WO1 J Shaw	June 1972 - September 1974
WO1 M O'Callaghan	September 1974 - November 1976
WO1 J O'Grady	November 1976 - December 1978
WO1 DW Prescott	December 1978 - January 1981
WO1 AT Jones	January 1981 - February 1983
WO1 NC Whitfield	February 1983 - March 1984
WO1 A Gosling	March 1984 - April 1986
WO1 J McBride	April 1986 - April 1988
WO1 AJ Adamson	April 1988 - April 1990
WO1 RC Broadbent	April 1990 - August 1992

Quartermasters

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

4th Battalion

Commanding Officer

Lt Col TD Lloyd-Jones	April 1968 - November 1969
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Adjutants

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

Regimental Sergeant Major

WO1 J Nash	April 1968 - November 1969
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Quartermaster

Capt P Cambridge	April 1968 - November 1969
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Locations

1st Battalion

Date	Location
April 1968 - October 1971	Kirton Lindsey
June 1970 - October 1970	Belfast
February 1971- March 1971	Belfast
June 1971	Belfast
July 1971- August 1971	Belfast
October 1971 – August 1973	Gibraltar
September 1973 - March 1975	Londonderry
March 1975 - August 1979	Oakington
March 1976 - July 1976	Belfast
May 1977 - July 1977	Londonderry/Armagh
December 1977	Bermuda (1)
April 1978 - November 1978	Cyprus
August 1979 - January 1984	Minden
October 1980 - February 1981	Belfast
January 1984 - February 1986	Ballykelly
February 1986 - February 1988	Cyprus
February 1988 - January 1991	Canterbury
November 1988 - April 1989	Armagh

July 1990 - November 1990	Falklands (Z Coy Gp)
January 1991- August 1992	Tidworth
July 1991	N Ireland
August 1992 - August 1994	Warminster
August 1994 - April 1997	Catterick
August 1995 - March 1996	Bosnia (2)
April 1997 - April 1999	Londonderry
April 1999 - April 2001	North Luffenham
March 2000 - September 2000	South Armagh
April 2001 - July 2007	Celle
February 2003 - June 2003	Iraq (3)
October 2005 - April 2006	Iraq (TELIC 7)
July 2007 - September 2009	Fallingbostel
May 2008 - December 2008	Iraq (TELIC 12)
September 2009 -	Tidworth

2nd Battalion

Date	Location
April 1968 - October 1969	Watchet
October 1969 - July 1971	Berlin
July 1971- August 1975	Catterick
October 1971- February 1972	Belfast
July 1972 - November 1972	Andersonstown (4)
February 1973 - March 1973	Belfast (4)
June 1973 - October 1973	Andersonstown
October 1974 - February 1975	Belfast
August 1975 - October 1977	Paderborn
June 1976 - October 1976	Armagh/Tyrone
October 1977 - November 1979	Hemer
July 1978 - November 1978	Londonderry
November 1979 - April 1981	Belfast
April 1981- July 1983	Berlin
July 1983 - May 1987	Catterick
November 1983 - April 1984	Falklands
December 1985 - June 1986	Cyprus
May 1987 - August 1991	Bulford
August 1991 - February 1994	Ballykinler
February 1994 - March 1996	Chester
March 1996 - April 2001	Celle
May 1997 - November 1997	Bosnia
March 2000 - September 2000	Kosovo
April 2001 - September 2003	North Luffenham
December 2001 - June 2002	Dungannon
April 2003 - August 2003	North Belfast
September 2003 - December 2005	Belfast (5)
May 2005 - October 2005	Iraq (TELIC 6, C Coy Group)
December 2005 - March 2008	Cyprus
July 2006 - November 2006	Afghanistan (A Coy Now Zad)

September 2006 - December 2006	Basra (Bn-)
January 2007 - April 2007	Afghanistan (C & FSp Coy)
March 2008	Hounslow, London
April 2009 - October 2009	Afghanistan (HERRICK 10)
October 2009 - July 2010	Hounslow
July 2010 - July 2012	Celle
July 2012 - August 2014	Cyprus
August 2014	MERGED

3rd Battalion

Date	Location
April 1968 - October 1968	Sharjah
October 1968 - October 1969	Shorncliffe
October 1969 - October 1971	Gibraltar
October 1971- March 1977	Colchester
January 1972 - May 1972	Londonderry/Armagh/Tyrone
July 1972 - September 1972	Londonderry
January 1973 - May 1973	Armagh/Tyrone
January 1974 - May 1974	Armagh/Tyrone
July 1974 - September 1974	Cyprus (6)
August 1975 - December 1975	Armagh
March 1976 - April 1976	Armagh
March 1977 - April 1981	Fallingbostel
November 1977 - March 1978	Andersonstown
November 1979 - March 1980	Londonderry
April 1981- March 1983	Belfast
March 1983 - March 1985	Berlin
March 1985 - March 1989	Catterick
August 1985 - December 1985	Armagh
December 1986 - June 1987	Cyprus
July 1988 - November 1988	Falklands (B Coy Gp)
March 1989 - August 1992	Hemer
December 1990	Gulf (7)
August 1992	MERGED

4th Battalion

Date	Location
April 1968	Hong Kong
July 1969	Weeton
1 November 1969	MERGED

Notes

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

- (4) The 2nd Battalion deployed to Northern Ireland in July 1972 and February 1973 as the spearhead Battalion.
- (5) The 2nd Battalion's Belfast tour in Northern Ireland was the Regiment's 35th and final tour since the start of the The Troubles in 1969.
- (6) The 3rd Battalion deployed as the spearhead Battalion to Cyprus in July 1974 in response to the Turkish invasion of Cyprus.
- (7) In December 1990 the 3rd Battalion deployed to the Gulf and took part in the Gulf Conflict (Op Granby, Desert Sword).

The Territorial Battalions

The 5th (Warwickshire) Battalion

Commanding Officers

Lt Col JP Baxter	April 1968 - February 1971
Lt Col BS Burditt	February 1971 - July 1973
Lt Col B Aldridge	July 1973 - February 1976
Lt Col JRA Daniel	February 1976 - September 1978
Lt Col AFA Parsons	September 1978 - March 1981
Lt Col PJC Robinson	March 1981 - July 1983
Lt Col CML Berry	July 1983 - March 1986
Lt Col AJM Rice	March 1986 - September 1988
Lt Col MCK Edwards	September 1988 - March 1991
Lt Col JKR Porter	March 1991 - March 1994
Lt Col KW Kiddie	March 1994 - November 1996
Lt Col TC O'Brien	November 1996 - February 1999
Lt Col IR Kippen	February 1999 - 30 June 1999

Adjutants

Capt MA Hayley	1968 - 1971
Capt MAK Forster	1971 - 1973
Capt DAK Biggart	1973 - 1975
Capt JC Gunnell	1975 - 1977
Capt JW Church	1977 - 1979
Capt AG Greenwood	1979 - 1982
Capt RC Wolfenden	1982 - 1983
Capt CS Crocker	1983 - 1985
Capt DJ Lupson	1985 - 1987
Capt PA Stack	1987 - 1989
Capt A Beverley	1989 - 1990
Capt IM Thompson	1990 - 1991
Capt GD Moncur	1991 - 1994
Capt AAM Young	1994 - 1995
Capt DR McSparran	1995 - 1997
Capt JR Stott	1997 - 1999

Regimental Sergeant Majors

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

Quartermasters

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

Notes

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

The 6th (Northumberland) Battalion**Commanding Officers**

Lt Col MJ Kelly	April 1975 - October 1977
Lt Col R Scott	November 1977 - April 1980
Lt Col DS Miller	April 1980 - November 1982
Lt Col CG Wood	November 1982 - May 1985

Lt Col RPD Brook	May 1985 - November 1987
Lt Col KR Whiteman	November 1987 - April 1990
Lt Col DJR Smail	April 1990 - October 1993
Lt Col RM Jackson	October 1993 - April 1995
Lt Col BM Gorski	April 1995 - October 1997
Lt Col PT Cross	October 1997 - 30 June 1999

Adjutants

Capt PH Amos	1975 - 1976
Capt JR Shaw	1976 - 1978
Capt KA Shortland	1978 - 1980
Capt AG Bain	1980 - 1982
Capt JR Jequier	1982 - 1984
Capt BD Robertson	1984 - 1986
Capt PG Burrows	1986 - 1988
Capt JMR Sayer	1988 - 1990
Capt C C Eastwood	1990 - 1992
Capt SJ Coatsworth	1992 - 1995
Capt SR Fairbairn	1995 - 1996
Capt CA Conner	1996 - 1998
Capt CR Hopkin	1998 - 1999

Regimental Sergeant Majors

WO1 DM Thornton	1975 - 1976
WO1 M O'Callaghan	1976 - 1979
WO1 JCJ Anderson	1979 - 1984
WO1 JJJ Foster	1981 - 1983
WO1 AW Sexton	1983 - 1985
WO1 TJ Gammons	1985 - 1987
WO1 DG Jarvis	1987 - 1989
WO1 KW Carberry	1989 - 1991
WO1 C Laws	1991 - 1993
WO1 K Clark	1993 - 1993
WO1 MR Leyland	1993 - 1995
WO1 A Boyd	1995 - 1997
WO1 PJ Martin	1997 - 1999
WO1 JJ Coleman	January 1999 - June 1999

Quartermasters

Maj T Connolly	1975 - 1980
Maj K Dalby	1980 - 1983
Maj DM Thornton	1983 - 1986
Maj BE Bath	1986 - 1989
Maj AT Jones	1989 - 1991
Maj JJJ Foster	1991 - 1994
Maj AW Sexton	1994 - 1998
Maj RP Crosbie-Wood	1998 - 1999

Notes

- (1) Prior to April 1975 A Company in Newcastle and E Company in Ashington were part of the 5th Battalion Orbat, with the 6th Battalion being formed from these two companies together with C and D Companies of the Northumbrian Volunteers.
- (2) In 1999, as a result of the government's Strategic Defence Review, the 6th Battalion was removed from the Order of Battle. The Regiment's TA presence in Northumberland was reduced to X (Fusilier) Company in Newcastle and Z (Fusilier) Company in Ashington, part of the Tyne-Tees Regiment.

The 5th Battalion the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers

Commanding Officers

Lt Col PM Hodgson	April 2006 - November 2007
Lt Col SJ Hopper	November 2007 - June 2010
Lt Col IC Banks TD	June 2010 - August 2013
Lt Col KN Mace	August 2013 -

Adjutants

Capt DJ Spencer	2006 - 2007
Capt DJ Howe	2007 - 2009
Capt MJ Hedley	2009 - 2011
Capt DE Smith	2011 - 2012
Capt L Rowbottom	2012 - 2013
Capt JS Ranger	2013 - 2014
Capt A Bryant	2014 -

Quartermasters

Maj DP Currie	2006 - 2006
Maj GB Jones	2006 - 2008
Capt PS Thompson	2008 - 2010
Maj L Phillips	2010 - 2012
Maj W Blinco	2012 - 2014
Maj AD Hall	2014 -

Note

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

CHAPTER 6

Regimental Distinctions

The Regimental Emblem

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

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

The Regimental Flag

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

The Regimental Motto

6.3. The Motto, inherited from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and the Royal Fusiliers, is that of the Royal Garter namely:

'Honi Soit Qui Mal y Pense'

'Evil be to him who evil thinks'

The Regimental Collect

6.4. The Regimental Collect, composed in 1967 by the Chaplain General, is:

'O God our Guide from of old, grant that wherever Thy servants of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers are called upon to serve, we may follow the example of Thy servant St George and ever prove steadfast in faith and valiant in Battle, through Him who is the Captain of our salvation, Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen'

The Regimental Mascot

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

The Regimental Ceremonial Pioneers

6.6. Four corporals selected by the Commanding Officer for their proficiency, act as ceremonial pioneers on Ceremonial Parades. This custom is inherited from the Lancashire Fusiliers.

The Regimental Headdress

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

The Headdress of the Drum Major and Bandmaster

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

The Headdress of the Corps of Drums and the Band

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

The Northumbrian Pipers

6.10. The Northumbrian Pipes are a Regimental asset which testifies to the link between the Fusiliers and the Duke of Northumberland and the Percy family.

A small, proficient and dedicated number of volunteers maintain the Northumbrian Pipes within the Regiment. RHQ, through Area Headquarters (Northumberland) is responsible for the training and expertise of the Northumbrian Pipers. In spite of the lack of volume the Pipers should be incorporated in suitable events as often as possible, and volunteers should be encouraged to join the Pipers. Pipers dress is laid down by Regimental Headquarters.

The Regimental Cap Badge and Hackle

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

The Regimental Button

6.12. The Regimental button, inherited from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, is to be the Antelope within the Garter.

The Regimental Stable Belt

6.13. The Regimental Stable Belt, inherited from the Lancashire Fusiliers, is to be of three equal bands one inch wide. In the colours of rose, primrose and rose. The buckle is to be two leather straps, in the style of the original stable belts, with each strap three-quarter inches wide. The buckle is to be worn on the left side.

The Regimental Drum

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

The Silver Drums

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

The Drum Major's Mace

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

The Regimental Sword

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

The Band Swords and Brass Scabbards

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

The Regimental Fanfare Trumpet Banners

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

Regimental Music Stand Banners

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

Regimental Silver

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

Regimental Ties

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

6.23. The Regimental Association Tie depicts the four colours of the former Regiments, in order of seniority, in three-quarter inch diagonal bands from top left to bottom right as worn. Namely:

Gosling Green	representing	The 5th Foot
Warwickshire Blue	representing	The 6th Foot
Crimson Red	representing	The 7th Foot
Primrose	representing	The 20th Foot

These four colours are repeated throughout the length of the tie.

The Regimental Association tie can be worn at any time unless Commanding Officers specify the Regimental tie.

Regimental Colours

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

Rose: 1-025

Primrose: 4-053

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

Maroon: print tone ref 222

Primrose: to get a 100% mix add 10% black, 18.5% magenta and 71.5% yellow.

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

Regimental Christmas Cards

6.25. The Regimental Christmas card is selected and ordered by Regimental HQ on behalf of the whole Regiment. Each Regimental Area Headquarters and Battalion may have its address block printed on the inside.

The Wolfe Society

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

The Regimental Pullover

6.27. The Regimental pullover is worn by all officers and warrant officers in the Regiment in barrack dress together with a tie and shoes, but without a stable belt. Regimental dress regulations contain the details of the occasions and types of dress when the pullover may be worn. The pullover is of military pattern with a 'V' neck and the colour is lovat green with appropriate badges of rank.

The Regimental Hackle Motif

6.28. The red and white hackle set above the Regimental capbadge is the motif which is approved for use on Battalion and Company stationery, posters and advertisements etc. It is also to be used on all recruiting material and is the official logo of the Regiment.

ANNEX A TO CHAPTER 6

The Regimental Emblem in Full Colour

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

a. St George:

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

b. The Garter:

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

c. The Laurel Wreath:

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

d. St Edward's Crown:

In gold; the ermine lining of the cap resting on the top of the Garter; the velvet cap within the circlet is crimson; the gold circlet is jewelled with a sapphire between two emeralds, with two rubies showing at the edges; on the circlet the centre cross paty is in gold with a sapphire in the centre, the two halves of crosses paty at each end of the circlet have a ruby in the centre; the two fleurs-de-lys heads on the circlet are in gold; nine pearls are shown on each half of the complete arch and five pearls on the visible half of the other arch; the orb is in gold and surmounted by a cross paty gold.

CHAPTER 7**The Regimental and Traditional Days****St George's Day - The Regimental Day**

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

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

Traditional Days

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

Gallipoli Day 25 April Annex B Chapter 7

Albuhera Day 16 May Annex C Chapter 7

Normandy Day 6 June Annex D Chapter 7

Minden Day 1 August Annex E Chapter 7

Historical and Regimental Notes

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

Observance in Battalions

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

Special Orders of the Day

7.6. On these days the Routine Orders of all units in the Regiment are headed by a Special Order of the Day which is an extract from Regimental histories describing the part played in the battles, which they commemorate, by those concerned. Historical background notes from which extracts may be made, are at Annexures to this chapter (see para 7.3).

Press Notices

7.7. Notices inserted in the Press relating to the Regimental Day or to the Traditional days and to Regimental functions on them are to refer to the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers. 'In Memoriam' notices, whether in connection with these days or otherwise, are to refer to the Regiment or Battalion being commemorated by the notice.

ANNEX A TO CHAPTER 7

St George's Day

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANNEX B TO CHAPTER 7

Gallipoli Day

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7B.9. Meanwhile ‘X’ Company on the left was being heavily counter attacked but in the end they beat off the attacks and the position was consolidated. An official historian wrote ‘The success of the Royal Fusiliers at ‘X’ Beach must be set down as a particularly memorable exploit’.

7B.10. The Battalion's casualties that day amounted to nearly half its strength, and included the Commanding Officer, the Second-in-Command, and all the Company Commanders.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

'Gallantly led by their officers, the Fusiliers literally hurled themselves ashore, and fired at from right, left and centre, commenced hacking their way through the wire. A long line of men was at once mown down as by a scythe, but the remainder were not to be denied...'

7B.18. Vice-Admiral de Roebeck, in his despatch on the naval aspect of the operation wrote:

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

And HMS Euryalus signalled:

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

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

ANNEX C TO CHAPTER 7

Albuhera Day

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

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

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

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

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

7C.6. The losses at Albuhera were very heavy and the two Battalions were amalgamated, the staff of the 2nd Battalion going home to recruit a fresh Battalion. Sir William Myers was killed; Gen Cole and the three colonels, Ellis, Blakeney and Hawkshaw were all wounded.

*ANNEX D TO CHAPTER 7***Normandy Day**

7D.1. On 6 June 1944 the greatest amphibious operation in the history of British Arms was launched on the coast of Normandy, in north-west France. This was the beginning of the assault by the Allies on Hitler's 'Fortress Europe'. The aim was to liberate Western Europe from the German occupying forces.

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

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

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

7D.5. Lebisey was eventually captured a month later on 8 July, appropriately by the 2nd Battalion, which continued the next day to participate in the capture of Caen, at a total cost of six officers and 153 other ranks.

7D.6. The 2nd Battalion of the Regiment remained in the 3rd Division in 21 Army Group until the end of the war in Europe in May 1945, fighting from the Normandy beaches to 75 Kilometers North of Bremen. The 1/7th Battalion of the Regiment fought in Normandy with the 59th Division from June to the end of August 1944. In 1946, the Colonel of the Regiment ordered the observance of 6 June by the Regiment as Normandy Day to celebrate the Regiment's part in the liberation of Western Europe.

ANNEX E TO CHAPTER 7

Minden Day

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

'Kingsley's Regiment of the British Line, from its severe loss, will cease to do duty. Minden 2 August 1759'

'Kingsley's Regiment at its own request, will resume its portion of duty in the line. Minden 2 August 1759'

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

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

APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX E TO CHAPTER 7

Minden Day - 1 August

Traditional Customs

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

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

12th Foot; later the Suffolk Regiment, now the Royal Anglian Regiment.

23rd Foot; later the Royal Welch Fusiliers, now the Royal Welsh.

25th Foot; later the King's Own Scottish Borderers, now the Royal Regiment of Scotland.

37th Foot; later the Royal Hampshire Regiment, now the Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment.

51st Foot; later the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, now the Rifles.

Macbeau's and Phillip's Companies, 1st Battalion Royal Artillery; now 12 Minden Battery and 32 Minden Battery Royal Artillery, respectively.

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

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

7E1.5. Reveille: At Reveille the Corps of Drums plays the 'Minden March' through the Battalion lines, finishing in front of the Officers' Mess. All officers living in the Mess rise to greet the Drums, and the PMC offers them refreshment on behalf of the Adjutant.

7E1.6. Officers' Dinner: This is held if circumstances permit and is attended by all officers in the Battalion, retired officers if they are able, officers attached to the Battalion and by any officers of other Minden Regiments or Batteries who may be invited.

The table is decorated with roses. After the Loyal Toast has been drunk and glasses refilled, the Commanding Officer rises and proposes the Minden Toast in the words:

*We will now rise and drink in solemn silence
to those who fell at Minden.*

Later, when the Bandmaster, if present, has been entertained and the waiters have withdrawn, the President orders the Mess Sergeants to place, with the President's compliments, a rose in front of each officer who has not previously eaten one with a Minden Regiment. As soon as the roses are put before them, these officers rise and eat their rose. The rose is served in champagne; silver finger bowls are used if these are available; otherwise champagne glasses or glass finger bowls. Officers eating roses stand on their chairs but do not put a foot on the table. They remain standing on their chairs till they have eaten the rose and drunk the champagne. When there are only a few officers to eat roses, they are handed to them in succession as each one finishes. When there are several officers, the roses are given to them in quick succession before the previous one has finished. Custom does not require an officer to eat a rose at a Minden dinner more than once during his service. Next, the band, if present, marches in single file round the dinner table playing the Minden March, the bass drummer last. As he reaches the door the Mess Sergeant closes it in front of him; he is given a glass of port by the President or Vice-President (whoever is nearer) and drinks the health of the officers.

CHAPTER 8**Regimental Records****The Regimental Journal: The Fusilier**

8.1. The Regimental Journal is 'The Fusilier, the Journal of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers'. It is published by Regimental Headquarters annually in December and distributed in February. Its objects are to chronicle current Regimental events, to provide an historical record, and to serve as a link between the serving element of the Regiment, with past members of the Regiment and of the former Regiments, and with friends of the Regiment. It is also the medium for keeping the whole Regiment informed of developments and for publishing information of general Regimental interest.

The Regimental Archives

8.2. The Regimental Archives are established at Regimental Headquarters and each area Headquarters.

The Regimental History

8.3. Regimental records, archives and photographs are held at RHQ. The Regimental History from 1968-2000 was published on St George's Day 2001. It is entitled For England and St George and is available from RHQ.

The Regimental Library

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

The Regimental File

8.5. Each Battalion of the Regiment, the TA Companies and the Regimental Representatives at ITC Catterick, AFC Harrogate and at the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst hold a copy of the Regimental File which was updated periodically by RHQ on matters of Regimental policy. Fusilier News (para 8.6 below) has in effect made the Regimental File redundant.

Fusilier News

8.6. A Newsheet is issued periodically using email by RHQ to update readers. It is distributed to past Council members, former Commanding Officers, to officers serving away from Battalions and to those whose e-mail addresses are held by RHQ.

Regimental Address Book

8.7. An Officers' Address Book is maintained in RHQ and hard copies are available on request. A Warrant Officers and Sergeants Dinner Club Members' Book is published from time to time.

Regimental Victoria Cross Winners

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

Regimental Medal and Certificate of Merit

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

ANNEX A TO CHAPTER 8

Recipients of the Victoria Cross

Royal Northumberland Fusiliers

Name	Date of Action	Place	Unit
Sgt Grant Robert	24 September 1857	Lucknow	1st Battalion
During the action at Alumbagh Lucknow, Sgt Grant, under intense enemy fire carried a severely wounded Private to safety.			
Pte McManus Peter	26 September 1857	Lucknow	1st Battalion
One of nine men besieged in a house in Lucknow by Sepoys. He maintained heavy fire against the enemy and then rushed into the street and saved the life of a captain from the 1st Madras Fusiliers.			
Pte McHale Patrick	2 October 1857	Lucknow	1st Battalion
During the siege of the Residency he was involved in extremely heavy hand to hand fighting, and was responsible for repulsing several Sepoy attacks by skilful use of his bayonet.			
LCpl Bryan Thomas	9 April 1917	Arras, France	25th (Tyneside (Vimy Ridge) Irish) Battalion
Despite being wounded he went forward alone and silenced an enemy machine gun which was causing considerable casualties.			
Pte Sykes Ernest	19 April 1917	Arras, France	27th (Service) Battalion
Under incessant machine gun fire he went and retrieved four wounded comrades. Then he went forward a fifth time to bandage those badly wounded who could not be evacuated.			
2Lt Youll John Scott	15 June 1918	Asiago, Italy	1st Battalion (att 11th Service Battalion)
Commanding a patrol which came under heavy fire he sent his men back to safety and remained to inflict heavy losses on the enemy.			

2Lt Johnson

James 14 October 1918 Wez Macquart, 2nd Battalion
France (att 36th Bn)

After repelling frequent counter-attacks he delayed the enemy advance and when he was eventually ordered to retire, he returned three times to evacuate wounded soldiers.

Pte Wood

Wilfred 28 October 1918 Casa Van, Italy 10th (Service) Bn
He infiltrated an enemy machine gun nest and caused three officers and 160 men to surrender.

Capt Jackman

James Joseph 25 November 1941 El Duda, 1st Battalion
Barnard
Western Desert

Commanding a machine gun company in the tank attack at El Duda ridge. When the tanks were held up by enemy fire he secured the right flank then standing up in front of his truck he led his men between the tanks and the guns to secure the left flank. He was killed in the latter part of the action.

Maj Cain

Robert Henry 19-25 September 1944 Arnhem 5th Fusiliers
(att 2nd Battalion
South Staffordshire
Regiment)

During the Battle of Arnhem he commanded a rifle company which was cut off from the Battalion for six days. Suffering from wounds he beat off attack after attack.

Royal Warwickshire Regiment**Pte Vickers**

Arthur 25 September 1915 Hulloch, France 2nd (Regular)
Battalion

Cutting gaps in wire ahead of his Company in daylight under fire.

Lt Col Henderson

Edward 25 January 1917 Elers Delaval Kut, 9th (Service)
Mesopotamia
Battalion

Despite being wounded, led the Battalion into attack under heavy fire. He died the same day.

Capt Phillips

Robert Edwin 25 January 1917 Kut, 9th (Service)
Mesopotamia
Battalion

Recovering wounded CO (Henderson) back to own lines under fire.

Pte Hutt

Arthur 4 October 1917 Poelcapelle, 7th (Territorial)
Belgium Battalion

Acted as Platoon Commander, captured enemy position and brought in wounded under fire.

Capt Gribble

Julian Royds 23 March 1918 Beaumetz, France 10th (Service)
Battalion

The 'Stand fast Captain'. Held on with his company until overwhelmed, allowing remainder of Brigade to withdraw.

LCpl Amey

William 4 November 1918 Faubourg Soyer, 1/8th Territorial
France Battalion

Single handedly captured enemy strong points and took prisoners (on three separate occasions).

Royal Fusiliers

Pte Norman

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

Pte Hughes

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

Capt Jones

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

Lt Hope

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

Assistant Surgeon Hale

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

Pte Ashford

Thomas Elsdon 16 August 1880 Kandahar The Royal Fusiliers
Rescued wounded comrade under heavy fire. 'The Postman's VC'.

Capt Fitzclarence

Charles 14 October 1899 Mafeking The Royal
and 27 October 1899 Fusiliers

Defeated vastly superior enemy forces although surrounded.

Lt Dease

Maurice James 23 August 1914 Mons 4th Battalion
 Although severely wounded he kept machine gun in action enabling rest of
 Battalion to retire.
 (First VCs of First World War).

Pte Godley

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

Lt Dartnell

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

Capt The Rev Mellish

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

Sgt Palmer

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

Cpl Jarratt

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

Sgt Molyneux

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

Lt Col Elliott-Cooper

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

Capt Gee

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

Pte Stone

Walter 30 November 1917 Cambrai 3rd Battalion
 attached 17th
 Battalion

Remained alone on out post duty sending information back.

LCpl Robertson

Charles Graham 8 March 1918 Menin Road 10th Battalion
Although cut off remained at post killing many enemy.

Cpl Sullivan

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

Sgt Pearse

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

Lancashire Fusiliers**Capt Bromley**

Cuthbert 25 April 1915 Gallipoli 1st Battalion

Capt Willis

Richard Raymond 25 April 1915 Gallipoli 1st Battalion

Sgt Richards

Alfred Joseph 25 April 1915 Gallipoli 1st Battalion

Sgt Stubbs

Frank Edward 25 April 1915 Gallipoli 1st Battalion

Cpl Grimshaw

John Elisha 25 April 1915 Gallipoli 1st Battalion

Pte Keneally

William 25 April 1915 Gallipoli 1st Battalion

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

Pte Lynn

John 2 May 1915 Ypres 2nd Battalion
During gas attack, moved his machine gun and checked the advance of the enemy.

Pte Hutchinson

James 28 June 1916 Somme 2/5th Battalion
During an attack on the enemy killed two sentries and cleared two of the traverses.
Covered retirement on own initiative despite heavy fire.

Lt Col Best-Dunkley

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

Sgt Lister

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

2Lt Cassidy

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

2Lt Schofield

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

LCpl Halliwell

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

LSgt Smith

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

Acting Sgt Colley

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

Pte Lester

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

Sgt Clarke

James 2-4 November 1918 Sambre-Oise Canal 15th Battalion
Captured seven enemy machine guns and many prisoners. Led attack against the enemy guns.

Acting Lt Col Marshall

John Neville 4 November 1918 Sambre-Oise Canal 16th Battalion
Under intense fire, personally organised repairs to a bridge. When repaired led his men in an attempt to cross but was killed doing so.

Fus Jefferson

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

ANNEX B TO CHAPTER 8

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

Name	Year	Appointment
Mr J Brackley (Jim)	1988	Secretary Lancashire Area Association
Mr TL Hewitson (Tommy)	1988	Curator Alnwick Castle Museum
Mr J Whitmore (Jack)	1988	Secretary 9th/12th RF Association
Mr A Mayle (Albert)	1988	Caretaker at Balham/Steward of the Officers' Mess
Mr H Wroe (Harry)	1988	Chairman of Ramsbotton Branch Association
Mr JH Brown (John)	1989	Chairman of Leamington Spa Branch Association
Mr P Dye MSM (Pat)	1989	Secretary of Birmingham Branch Association
Mr D Laverick (Dennis)	1989	Fundraiser Lancashire Area Association
Mr DC Jones (Don)	1990	Chairman of Warwick Branch Association
Mr B Hickman (Bill)	1991	Secretary 2RF/8RF Association
Mr E Wightman (Edward)	1992	Secretary Ashington Branch Association
Mr J Charters (James)	1992	Chairman Ashington Branch Association
Mr W Halford (William)	1992	Social Secretary for Leamington Spa Branch Association
Mr G Hamilton (George)	1993	Chairman Ashington Branch Association
Mr RJ Robinson (Drummie)	1993	Secretary of LF Southern Branch Association
Mr T Crowley (Terry)	1994	Secretary of 1 RF Branch Association
Mr HE Smith BEM (Ted)	1994	Acting Chairman Leamington Spa Branch
Mr J Ashworth (Jack)	1995	Vice-President of the Rochdale Branch
Mr F Baker (Fred)	1996	Secretary of 11th Battalion Branch Association
Mr K Lord (Kenneth)	1997	Secretary of 70th Battalion Branch Association
WO2 D Birch (Dave)	2000	Band Permanent Staff Instructor
Capt D Samways (Dennis)	2002	Regimental Recruiting Officer
Mr D Reynolds (David)	2002	Secretary of Newcastle Branch of the Association
Mr N Gregory (Neil)	2002	Secretary of Sheldon Branch of the Association
Mr K Boden (Keith)	2003	Secretary of the Lancashire Area Association
Mr AG Reed (George)	2003	Secretary of 9th/12th (City of London) Royal Fusilier Branch Association
WO2 J Icke (John)	2004	41 years service as a Fusilier including Regular and TA service always working for the Regiment.
Mr T Sprayson (Tony)	2006	Museum Assistant Curator and fundraiser for Lancashire collection. Wellington Barracks, Bury.

Mr R Wilson (Robert)	2006	Secretary and Treasurer of the Alnwick Branch of the Association.
Sgt G Hall (Gary)	2006	Bosun The Fusilier yacht for 18 years.
Rev GHN Parsons (George)	2006	Stalwart member of City of London Branch of the Association.
Mr P Clegg (Peter)	2007	Chairman of the Rochdale Branch and Manager of the Lancashire Fusiliers Compasionate Fund.
Mr J Scotson BEM (John)	2007	Long time servant of the Regiment including Secretary of the Lancashire Area of the Regimental Association.
Mr J Pound (Jimmy)	2008	Founder member of the Normandy Veterans and Standard Bearer for Warwickshire Branch of the Association for 22 years.
Mr JEG Stephens (Jack)	2008	Secretary of the 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers Branch of the Regimental Association.
Mr R Owen (Ron)	2009	Secretary Oldham Branch Association.
Mr A Noble (Alan)	2009	Chairman Bury Branch Association
Mr P Martin (Paddy)	2010	Chairman Colchester Branch Association.
Mr T Harrop (Tony)	2011	Long time servant to the Regiment and Oldham Association.
Mr J Cochrane (John)	2011	Assistant Branch Secretary, Oldham Branch Association.
Mr C Williamson (Colin)	2011	Long time service to the Regiment, particularly Oldham Branch Association.
Mr E Pickup (Elwyn)	2011	Secretary Rochdale Branch Association.
Mr J Strachan	2012	Long time servant of the Regiment, particularly Ashington Branch Association.
Sgt Monaghan	2012	Regimental recruiter.
Sgt Watkinson	2012	Regimental recruiter.
Mr S Humphries (Steven)	2014	President NI Branch Association.
Mr K Whelan (Kevin)	2014	Fundraising Manager Central Branch Association.
Mr I Scholes (Ian)	2014	Secretary NI Branch Association.
Mr G Woods (Graham)	2014	Secretary NI Branch Association 2004-2008.
Mr A Hyde (Adrian)	2014	Assistant Fundraising Manager Central Branch Association.
Mr C Tilley (Clifford)	2014	Longtime servant to the Regiment.
Mr K Bowman (Kevin)	2014	Chairman Central Branch Association.
Mr A Warren (Alan)	2014	Secretary SE Kent Branch Association.

CHAPTER 9

Parades and Assemblies – Procedures

General

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

Regimental and Battalion Parade Title

9.2. Commanding Officers and other officers Commanding a Regiment or Battalion Parade are to use the title 'Fusiliers'.

The Regimental Mascot

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

The Regimental Ceremonial Pioneers

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

St George's Day Parade

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

St George's Day Ball

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

Beating Retreat

9.7. Notes on the origin and customs of Beating Retreat are at Annex C Chapter 9.

Remembrance Sunday

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

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

Colours in Church

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

Fusilier Gathering

9.11. The outline procedure for the annual Fusilier Gathering is shown at Annex E to this chapter.

ANNEX A TO CHAPTER 9

The St George's Day Parade

General

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

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

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

Parade Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Assembly

9A.11. During the 15 minute period before the commencement of the parade the Band and Drums, or if no Band available, the Corps of Drums, will play Assembly music.

9A.12. Seventeen minutes before the parade begins, the flagpole orderly will, on orders from the Adjutant, break out the Regimental Flag. On the flag being broken out, the buglers under a non-commissioned officer will march to the centre of the parade ground, mark time and halt facing the saluting base. Then on a signal from the Adjutant sound the 'Advance'.

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

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

Colour Party

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

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

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

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

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

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

The March On

9A.21. As soon as the Band and Drums, or if no Band available, the Corps of Drums, have reformed off parade after completing the Assembly music, the Battalion will

march on, bayonets fixed, led by (The Regimental Mascot) and the ceremonial pioneers who will take post as saluting base sentries.

9A.22. The Band will march to a position and will be formed up in front of the right of line and at right angles to it, facing inwards and opposite the Colours. The Drums will be formed up on the left of the line, facing inwards and a short distance in front of the Colours (with the Drummer's Colour in the centre of the front rank of side drummers). If no Band is available then the Corps of Drums are to take up the Position of the Band.

9A.23. The Band and Drums will play 'The Standard of St George'.

9A.24. The Regimental Sergeant Major will order:

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

No 1 Company Escort for the Colour

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>9A.26. The Adjutant will take command and order:
 Battalion Slope Arms
 warrant officers and non-commissioned officers companies to...
 The front</p> | <p>All warrant officers and sergeants commanding companies and the sergeant on the left of the line will slope arms observe the regulation pause then take one and a half paces forward and Recover commanding Arms.
 Supernumeraries will then take their places in line.</p> |
| <p>Quick March</p> | <p>Warrant officers and sergeants will step off together. When near the saluting base they will await the command 'Inwards Turn'.</p> |
| <p>Inwards Turn</p> | <p>The warrant officer or sergeant in the centre will halt, slope arms and turn about. The remainder will turn inwards and as they reach the centre half turn together inwards in pairs having first sloped arms.</p> |

9A.27. The Drums will play 'Cappy' during the march to the front but will cease playing before the command 'inwards turn'.

Shoulder Arms
Stand at Ease

Companies, warrant officers and sergeants.
Commanding companies will comply.

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

9A.29. There will be a captain and two subaltern officers with No 1 Company and one officer with the three remaining companies, a subaltern being in command of No 2 Company.

(Drummer's Colour takes post at the Saluting Base.)

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

Officers, warrant officers and NCOs take Post.

9A.31. Line Attention
Slope Arms

The Adjutant will hand over the parade to the Second in Command and march off parade taking up position on the left of the Saluting Base.

9A.32. The Second in Command will then order:
Officers, warrant officers, and non commissioned officers Outwards Turn

All comply, the officers recovering their swords and the warrant officers their rifles after completing the turn.

Take Post in Front of your respective companies -
Quick March

All step off together, halt opposite their proper posts in line, officers carry swords on halting and warrant officers slope arms. All turn inwards and face the line.

To your companies,
Slow March

All step off on the command. Recover swords and the rifles on the second and fourth paces. Warrant officers will mark time on reaching their correct places and officers when six paces from the line. Supernumeraries shoulder arms, turn about, march four paces to their rear in slow time and mark time.

Halt Halt.

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

About Turn

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

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

Slow March - Scipio

Band and Drums

Inspection

9A.34. The Second in Command will order:
Line Shoulder Arms Officers inspect your Companies

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

Troop

9A.35. Troop

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

9A.36. The Band and Drums will break into quick time. Quick March 'The Old and Bold' when their rear rank is clear of the Colours. They will counter-march at the far end of the parade ground and halt with the first rank of the drummers in line with the left guide of No 1 Company. The left hand side drummer will then march

forward and halt in line with the Drum Major and play the Drummers Call. On the first beat of the call, the Captain of No 1 Company and the Lieutenant of No 2 Company will turn inwards and stepping off together, change places, passing left arm to left arm. At the same time the Regimental Sergeant Major will take post, sword drawn, four paces in rear of the centre file of No 1 Company.

- | | | |
|--------|--|---|
| 9A.37. | The Second in Command will order:
Escort for the Colours
In close order left dress
Slope arms
Remainder stand at ease | No 1 Company complies. |
| 9A.38. | The Escort Commander will order
By the left Quick March
Change direction left
Left Form

Forward
By the right

Halt

Shoulder Arms

In Open Order

Right Dress | This order will be given when 39 paces have been taken.

On completion of the form

This order will be given 30 paces from the Colours.

The men will pick up their own dressing and will turn head and eyes front in succession of files from the right. |

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

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

9A.41. On the latter command, the Regimental Sergeant Major will turn to his left, move round the left flank of the Escort to a position three paces in front of the Colours. He will salute, return his sword, receive the Colours, Order Take up Arms the Shoulder Arms to the colour sergeant then turn about to face the escort.

9A.42. The subalterns for the Colours will then march forward to a point four paces in front of the Lieutenant of the Escort, passing on either side of him, and having saluted together return swords, receive the Colours from the Regimental Sergeant Major, place them in the colour belts and turn about. They will then change places so that the Queen's Colour is on the righthand side. The Regimental Sergeant Major will draw his sword as soon as he has handed over the Colours.

9A.43. The Commander of the Escort will then order: Escort to the Colours Present Arms	The Band, or if no Band available, the Corps of Drums, will play the National Anthem. The Regimental Sergeant Major will salute. The right and left guides of front and rear ranks will turn outwards and port arms.
Escort to the Colours Slope Arms	The Colour officers and the Regimental Sergeant Major will then resume their places.
Escort to the Colours Change direction Left Left Form	Band and Drums, or if no Band available, the Corps of Drums, will turn to the left.
Slow March	Sentries and sergeants march to rejoin the escort.
Forward	The Escort will be preceded by the Band and Drums, or if no Band available, the Corps of Drums, playing 'The Grenadiers March'

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

9A.45. The Commander of the Escort will then order: Right Turn Left Wheel Left Wheel	This order will be given when the leading file reaches the left of the line. The Band and Drums, or if no Band available, the Corps of Drums, will then cease playing.
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9A.46. As soon as the Band and Drums, or if no Band available, the Corps of Drums, cease playing the Second in Command will order:
Line - Present Arms
The Band and Drums will then continue playing.

9A.47. The Lieutenant of the Escort will pass in front of the line of officers, abreast of the second file from the right. The Colour officers will follow him abreast of the

centre of the Escort. The front rank of the Escort will file between the ranks of the line and the rear rank one pace in rear of the rear rank.

9A.48. When the Lieutenant of the Escort reaches the Captain of No 2 Company, the two will change places, the Captain turning to his right and marching off in slow time with the Escort, the Lieutenant marking time. The Colour officers will continue.

9A.49. When the Escort has cleared the right of the remainder of the line, the Lieutenant will order:

Escort to the Colours - Halt
Left Turn
Left Dress
Eyes Front

9A.50. The Captain will then order:

Escort to the Colours
Present Arms

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

March Past

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

9A.53. The Second in Command will order:

Line - Shoulder Arms The Adjutant will rejoin the parade

Battalion will retire

About Turn

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

Quick March

About Turn

In Close Order

Left Dress

Slope Arms

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

NB. If sufficient time has been available for rehearsals, then the March Past will be in slow and quick time.

9A.54. Company Commanders will order:

Left Wheel

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

Left Form Forward
By the Right
Eyes Right' and
Eyes Front

At the appropriate points

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Advance in Review Order

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

9A.62. The Lieutenant-Colonel shall then take command and order:

Fusiliers - Slope Arms
Fusiliers will Advance in Review Order
By the Centre - Quick March
Royal/General Salute - Present Arms
Slope Arms

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

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

Lodging the Colours

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

Lodge the Colours in Form

9A.65. The Captain commanding the Escort will then order:

Right Division - Four Paces Right Close March.

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

9A.67. The officer commanding the Escort will order:

Escort to the Colours
Move to the Right in Fours, Form Fours - Right
Slope Arms

The Second in Command will order:

Before the word of command 'Slow March' 'Battalion Present Arms'

9A.68. The officer commanding the Escort will order:

By the Left Slow March The Escort will be headed by the Corps of
Drums. The Band will play the first six bars
of 'God Save The Queen'.

9A.69. The Commander of the Colour Company will order:

Break into Quick Time During the march off, the Drums will play Quick
March 'Soldiers Joy'. 'The Grenadiers March' and 'The Scots'.

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

9A.71. When the Escort to the Colours are clear from the parade ground:

Battalion Slope Arms
Fall Out the officers

9A.72. The Regimental Sergeant Major will take over from the Adjutant and will order:

Battalion Shoulder Arms
Battalion Close Order March
Slope Arms after the Close Order March
Battalion Move to the right/left in threes. Form threes right/left
Slope Arms By the... Quick March

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

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

9A.74. The officer commanding the Escort will order:

Escort to the Colours Halt
Escort to the Colours will advance into line... turn
Inwards Dress
Eyes Front

The Drum Major will then leave the Drums and take post in front of the Colours, salute and take the Colours from the officers. The officers will then draw swords.

9A.75. The officer commanding the Escort will then order:

Escort to the Colours
Present Arms

The Drum Major will turn about and march into the building where the Colours are to be lodged. The Corps of Drums will play the 'Point of War'.

9A.76. The Officer Commanding the Escort will order:

Escort for the Colours
Shoulder Arms
Fall out the Officers

He will then hand over to the Company Sergeant Major of the Colour Company who will order:

Right Division four paces left close march
Escort for the Colours
Move to the... in Fours
Form Fours...
Escort for the Colours by the...
Quick March

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

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

ANNEX B TO CHAPTER 9

The St George's Ball*Drill for marching Colours in and out*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

his left side. He will then, if the Drummer's Colour is on parade, take the Drummer's Colour and halt facing the RSM.

The RSM will, when the Drum Major has halted, turn about and order:

Escort to the Colours Slope Arms

Escort to the Colours About Turn

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

Colour Party by the Centre Slow March

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

*ANNEX C TO CHAPTER 9***Origin and Customs of Beating Retreat**

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

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

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

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

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

9C.6. All reference to the Ceremony, including invitations, should refer to 'Beating Retreat' and never to a Beating of Retreat or such phraseology.

ANNEX D TO CHAPTER 9

Procedure for laying Colours on Altars**Colours in Church**

9D.1. During a church parade, or other appropriate service the Colours may be deposited in church. This is not to be confused with the Laying up of Colours.

The procedure is:

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

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

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

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

After the closing hymn, the reverse procedure will be followed.

All drill movements will be carried out in church with dignity and reverence, with the minimum of noise. Honours will not be paid with Colours in the church.

Laying up of Old Colours

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

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

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

*ANNEX E TO CHAPTER 9***Procedure for the Fusilier Gathering**

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

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

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

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

While smart dress for retired Fusiliers on parade is desirable, there is no correct dress for Officers or retired Soldiers other than the beret and hackle should be worn. Officers are encouraged to wear suits with Regimental ties. As many members as possible should be encouraged to wear a jacket or blazer with Regimental tie. The important issue is to encourage maximum participation in the parade and any reasonable variation in dress code is to be permitted. It is the custom for the Colonel of the Regiment and his Area Colonels to 'inspect' the guards either before the service, if held outside a church, or after the service before

the march past if the worship is conducted in a church. This is not an 'inspection' but rather a means for the Colonels to meet and greet those who have gathered for the weekend. In deference to the age of some of the veterans on parade this 'inspection' must not be prolonged.

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

CHAPTER 10

Regimental Music

Regimental Quick Marches

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

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

Regimental Slow Marches

10.2. The Regimental Slow March is 'Rule Britannia' in slow tempo. Formed bodies of the Fusiliers invariably march past in slow time to this. The second Regimental Slow March is 'De Normandie'. The following other Regimental Slow Marches are played on appropriate occasions and parades: 'St George', 'MacBean's Slow March', 'The Lancashire Fusiliers Slow March'.

Regimental Bugle Call

10.3. The Regimental call is the call which was previously adopted and used by the Fusilier Brigade.

Officers' Dress and Dinner Calls

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

The National Anthem and 'Rule Britannia'

10.5. In recognition of the previous sea service in the Fleet as Marines of three of the former Regiments, the Fifth in 1778, the Seventh in 1742-44, the Twentieth in 1702-3, 'Rule Britannia' is played by all bands, when they are playing musical programmes, after the Regimental March and before the National Anthem, except when they are playing within the precincts of the Officers' Mess. In the precincts of the Officers' Mess 'Rule Britannia' is the final piece played in a musical programme. The National Anthem is not played in the 110 precincts of the Officers'

Mess except immediately after the proposal of the Loyal Toast when a Band or ensemble is present, when the first six bars only are played.

Regimental Songs

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

ANNEX A TO CHAPTER 10

Words for some of the Regimental Songs

Rule Britannia

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

Chorus:

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

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

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

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

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

The Muses still with freedom found,
Shall to thy happy coast repair,
Blest Isle! with matchless beauty crown'd
And manly hearts to guard the fair.

The British Grenadiers

Some talk of Alexander,
And some of Hercules,
Of Hector and Lysander,
And such great names as these;
But of all the world's brave heroes
There's none that can compare,
With a tow row row row row row,
To the British Grenadiers.

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

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

The Blaydon Races

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

Chorus:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ye Warwickshire Lads

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

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

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

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

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

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

That the wag of all wags was a Warwickshire wag.

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

The Seventh Royal Fusiliers

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

Chorus: (sung twice)

Oh, fighting with the Seventh Royal Fusiliers,
 Famous Fusiliers, gallant Fusiliers,
 Through deadly Russian shot and Cossack spears,
 We carved our way to glory!

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

Then in volume rushed a'down the hill.
 "Hurrah! hurrah! the lad's succeeded!"

Oh, fighting with, etc. (sung twice)

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

Oh, fighting with, etc. (sung twice)

Lassie from Lancashire

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

Though she dresses in clogs and shawl
She's the fairest of them all
None could be fairer or rarer than Sarah
My lass from Lancashire.

CHAPTER 11

Alliances/Affiliations/Bonds of Friendship**Allied Regiments**

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

Allied Regiment of the Australian Army**11.2. The Royal Victoria Regiment**

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

Allied Regiments of the Canadian Army

11.3.

a. The Royal Canadian Regiment

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

b. The Elgin Regiment

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

c. The Lorne Scots (Peel, Dufferin and Halton Regiment)

The Previous alliance with the Lancashire Fusiliers was formed in 1929 as a result of the Regiment's application to be allied to the 20th. A Maj Crockett, an officer of the Regiment, which was then called the Peel and Dufferin Regiment, had served with the 20th in the 1914-18 war. The Regiment, now known as the Lorne Scots, is a militia regiment of the Canadian Army. It was formed by the amalgamation of the Peel and Dufferin Regiment with the Lorne Rifles in 1936. The Regimental HQ is at Brampton, Ontario. Our Colonel-in-Chief, Field Marshal HRH The Duke 118 of Kent, KG, is also the Colonel-in-Chief of the Lorne Scots.

d. The Royal Westminster Regiment

The previous alliance with the Royal Warwickshire Regiment was formed in 1932 as a result of the Regiment's application to be allied to a British infantry regiment preferably to the Sixth as several Westminster Regiment officers had served in the Sixth. The Regiment is a militia Regiment of the Canadian Army and it was formed in 1924. The Regimental HQ is at New Westminster, British Columbia.

e. Fusiliers du St Laurent

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

Allied Regiment of the New Zealand Army**11.4. The Hauraki Regiment**

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

Allied HM Ships

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

HMS Birmingham

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

HMS Coventry

11.7. On the commissioning of HMS Coventry, a Type 22 frigate at Portsmouth on 14 October 1988, when the Colonel of the Regiment was present, the association between the ship and the Regiment was established, confirming the long established links between the City of Coventry with the ship and the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and now the Regiment. In January 2002 HMS Coventry was decommissioned.

HMS London

11.8. The ship bearing this name has been associated with the Royal Fusiliers since 1931. The affiliation was formed in recognition of the fact that the ship and Regiment both bore the name of the City of London. The most recent HMS London, which was the tenth ship to bear this name, was a Type 22 Frigate and was commissioned on 5 June 1987. She became a cost saving casualty of the Strategic Defence Review and was decommissioned on 11 June 1999 to avoid a refit and after only 12 years' service. Her port deck plate is now at the entrance to RHQ. The Regiment retains custody of HMS London's large silver White Tower, which is on display in the Association Room.

HMS Northumberland

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

HMS Antelope

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

HMS Euryalus

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

The sixth HMS Euryalus was decommissioned at Devonport on 31 March 1989 and a piece of the ward room silver has been loaned to the Regiment for safe keeping until a new HMS Euryalus is commissioned. The two deckplates were presented to the Regiment and the port one is at Regimental Headquarters and the starboard at the Lancashire Area Headquarters.

HMS Splendid

11.12. The first warship to carry the name HMS Splendid was the Second World War submarine which earned battle honours in both the Mediterranean and North African Theatres. In April 1943, detected by the German destroyer Hermes and forced to surface by depth charge attacks, she was scuttled by her crew. The most recent HMS Splendid was commissioned in 1981, conducted two patrols during the Falklands conflict and in the 2003 Iraq War fired more Tomahawk land attack missiles than any other Royal Naval ship.

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

HMS Diamond

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

The Royal Welch Fusiliers (23rd Foot)

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

Allied Squadron of the Royal Air Force

13 Squadron RAF

11.15. On Minden Day 1991 an affiliation between 13 Squadron RAF and the Regiment was established. 13 Squadron, being a Tornado reconnaissance squadron, trains with all battalions and a regular exchange of visits takes place. 13 Squadron was disbanded as a result of the 2010 SDR but reformed in 2013 as an RPV Squadron.

The Mercers' Company

11.16. The Mercers' Company is the Senior Livery Company in The City of London and originally its members were merchants. Today they are extremely influential within the City and control and own much property within the City of London.

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

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

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

The Cordwainers' Company

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

The Fletchers' Company

11.18. The Fletchers' Company was affiliated with the Regiment in 2001 and enjoys a close relationship with the City of London Headquarters. It is also specifically affiliated to 135 Detachment RRF at Balham. In addition they provide the Fletchers Trophy for the best cadet at the annual London Fusiliers Cadet Competition.

CHAPTER 12**Cadet Affiliations****Affiliated Cadet Forces**

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

Affiliated Combined Cadet Forces

12.2. The Combined Cadet Forces affiliated to the Regiment are: Bablake School, Bury Grammar School, Haberdashers' Aske's, Elstree, Haberdashers' Aske's Federation Hatcham, Harrow School, King Edward's School Birmingham, Royal Grammar School Newcastle, Mill Hill School, Rugby School, St Dunstan's College, Solihull School, Trinity School, Warwick School and Whitgift School.

Affiliated Army Cadet Force

12.3.

Northumberland

Northumbria ACF

W,X,Y and Z Companies

Warwickshire and West Midlands

(South Sector)

A, B and C Companies

Greater London

22 (Hackney), 36 (Hainault), 45 (Romford),

74 (Tulse Hill), 94 (Blackheath),

103 (St Mary Cray), 134 (Merton), 135 (Balham),

153 (Esher), 156 (Kingston Upon Thames),

197 (Feltham), 208 (Willesden), 212 (Hornsea) Companies

Greater Manchester

Broughton, Bury, Crumpsall, Heywood,

Middleton, Radcliffe, Rochdale,

Stretford and Wardleworth Cadet Detachments

Affiliated University Officer Training Corps

12.4. In 2006 Birmingham UOTC requested and were granted permission to wear the RRF red and white hackle behind their capbadge.

Civic Privileges

The Freedoms

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

- a. **The City of London** to the Royal Fusiliers in 1924. This gives recognition to the direct historical connection between the Regiment and the old Trained Bands of the City from whom the Regiment was largely recruited in 1685.
- b. **The Borough of Sutton Coalfield** to the Regiment in 1971.
- c. **The City of Birmingham** to the Royal Warwickshire Regiment in May 1945. The city presented a new deed of privilege to the Regiment in May 1975.
- d. **The Boroughs of Warwick and of Royal Leamington Spa** to the Royal Warwickshire Regiment in July 1945. The borough of Warwick presented a new deed of privilege to the Regiment in September 1970.
- e. **The Borough of Bury** to the Lancashire Fusiliers in 1946. The new borough presented a new deed of privilege to the Regiment in April 1974.
- f. **The City of Coventry** to the Royal Warwickshire Regiment in May 1947. The city presented a new deed of privilege to the Regiment in October 1974.
- g. **The Borough of Rochdale** to the Regiment in March 1947/73.
- h. **The City of Salford** to the Lancashire Fusiliers 1947. The city presented a new deed of privilege to the Regiment in April 1975.
- i. **The City of Newcastle upon Tyne** to the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers in 1948 and to the Regiment in July 1968.
- j. **The Borough of Berwick-upon-Tweed** to the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers in 1948 and to the Regiment in 1998.
- k. **The Borough of Stratford-upon-Avon** to the Royal Warwickshire Regiment in October 1948.
- l. **The Borough of Rugby** to the Royal Warwickshire Regiment in 1949 and a new deed of privilege to the Regiment in June 1979.
- m. **The Borough of Castle Morpeth** to the Regiment in May 1970.
- n. **The Borough and Royal Town of Sutton Coldfield** to the Regiment in May 1971.
- o. **The Borough of Hounslow** to the Regiment in 2009.
- p. **The Borough of Nuneaton and Bدهworth** to the Regiment in 2010.

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

The Illuminated Address

13.2. The Alnwick District Council honoured the 6th Battalion by presenting it with an illuminated address on 25 July 1978.

CHAPTER 14**Regimental Sports****General**

14.1. The Colonel of the Regiment is, ex officio, the President of all Regimental sport clubs, associations and societies.

Appointments

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

Officers' Sports Fund

14.3. Inherited from the days of the 'Polo Fund' there is a fund available from which Officers may receive an interest free loan, towards the purchase of sports equipment, normally repaid over a two year period. Applications are to be made to Regimental Headquarters.

The Duckett Sports Fund

14.4. The late Maj Henry Duckett, who had served in the Royal Fusiliers, by a generous donation, established the Duckett Sports Fund. The purpose of this fund is to enable Warrant Officers, Sergeants, Corporals and Fusiliers to obtain an interest free loan towards the purchase of sports equipment, normally repaid over a two year period. Applications are to be made through Commanding Officers to London Area Headquarters.

CHAPTER 15**Regimental Recruiting****General**

15.1. The future of the Regiment is dependent upon the inflow of suitable Officers and Fusiliers. It is the constant striving for the highest calibre of potential officers and Fusiliers which is the concern of all members of the Regiment whether serving or retired.

15.2. The Colonel of the Regiment has established a separate Regimental organisation for the recruitment of officers and Fusiliers respectively.

15.3. The recruiting of officers and Fusiliers for the Reserve is the prime responsibility of the TA Commanding Officers and officers commanding Fusilier reserve companies and detachments. All of the Regiments recruiting resources are, however, available for reservist recruiting when required.

Officer Recruiting

15.4. The Regimental Charter for the recruitment of officers gives special responsibility to the Regimental Adjutant, under the Regimental Secretary to co-ordinate the processing of all potential officers.

15.5. Each Area Colonel, through his Area Secretary, and with the advice of the Regimental Adjutant, is encouraged to visit University OTCs and School CCFs within his Regimental area. He should pass on details of any suitable prospective candidate for a commission to RHQ.

15.6. The Regimental Adjutant assists in co-ordinating visits by University OTCs and School CCFs to Battalions as well as organising all AOSB related activity and potential officer assessment visits.

15.7. A Regimental Acceptance Board will assemble each term at RMAS under the chairmanship of the Colonel of the Regiment or his delegated representative to select officers for the Regiment.

Fusilier Recruiting

15.8. The Colonel has delegated a Council Member to be responsible for Fusilier recruiting policy. The responsibility for executing this policy will normally rest with the Commanding Officer of the UK-based battalion, who will appoint an officer as the Regimental Recruiting Officer to assist him. The RRO will usually be an LE officer.

15.9. Area Colonels, through the Area Regimental Secretaries, also have a role and responsibility to assist in Fusilier recruiting, as do the Regimental Secretary and Regimental Adjutant at RHQ.

Conclusion

15.10. While the Regimental systems explained above are established to recruit high calibre officers and Fusiliers it is vitally important that no member of the Regiment or Association should miss the opportunity to encourage suitable young men to join the Regiment.

CHAPTER 16

The Officers' Mess

General

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

Mess Traditions

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

The Regimental Dinner

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

The Regimental Cocktail Party

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

Officers' Appointments List

16.5. The appointments of all serving Regular and Territorial officers is shown annually in The Fusilier journal.

The Officers' Address Book

16.6. The Officers' Address Book shows all serving officers and those retired officers who wish to remain in touch with the Regiment. Details of serving officers' locations will continue to be published biannually in The Fusilier journal.

Copies of the Address Book can be obtained on request to Regimental Headquarters.

Given the requirements of the Data Protection Act and Freedom of Information Act, retired officers not wanting their home address to be included must inform Regimental Headquarters accordingly.

CHAPTER 17

The Warrant Officers' and Sergeants' Mess

General

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

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

The Past and Present Dinner Club

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

The Warrant Officers' Appointments List

17.4. The appointment of all serving Regular and Territorial warrant officers is shown in each edition of The Fusilier, together with the Long Service List.

CHAPTER 18

The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers Aid Society

Formation

18.1. The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers Aid Society (to be known as The Fusiliers' Aid Society) was formed on the birthday of the Regiment, 23 April 1968.

Charter

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

Composition

18.3. The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers Aid Society is now the only fund which deals with welfare and benevolence of all Fusiliers including the antecedent Regiments. The funds of the Northumberland, Warwickshire, Royal and Lancashire Fusiliers were transferred into the Fusilier Aid Society fund between 2009 and 2013.

Managing Trustees

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

The Colonel of the Regiment
The Colonels for Northumberland, Warwickshire, London and Lancashire
The Chairman of the Aid Society

Committee

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

Chairman:	The Colonel of the Regiment or, in his absence, a nominated deputy The Managing Trustees The Commanding Officers of each Regular Battalion of the Regiment The Area Colonels for Northumberland, Warwickshire, London and Lancashire.
Nominated:	One representative of each Area Committee elected for three years and to be eligible for re-election.
Co-option	No more than two others may be co-opted members.

Secretary and Treasurer

An officer on the staff of Regimental Headquarters as appointed by the committee.

Regimental Network

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

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

CHAPTER 19

The Regimental Association*'Once a Fusilier always a Fusilier'***General**

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

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

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

Charter

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

Organisation

19.5. The Colonel of the Regiment is President of the Association and appoints a chairman, a secretary and a treasurer. The organisation is shown at Annex A Chapter 19.

19.6. Area Colonels of the Regiment each appoint a chairman to be responsible for the Association within their area and an Area Association Secretary, normally ex-officio, the Area Regimental Secretary.

19.7. The Association comprises:

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

The Association Council

19.8. The Association Council will normally meet annually in March and will comprise:

- Chairman: Chairman of the Association
- Members: Area Chairmen of the Association
- Secretary of the Association (who is also Treasurer)
- Co-opted: Additional members as required

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

The General Committee

19.10. The General Committee will meet annually in conjunction with the Regimental AGM and will comprise:

The Association Council

Commanding Officers of Battalions or their designated deputies

Officers Commanding TA Companies or their designated deputies

Fusilier Regimental Sergeant Majors of Regular and TA Battalions, if required by their Commanding Officers.

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

The Association Standard

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

Association Branch Standards

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

*ANNEX A TO CHAPTER 19***Organisation**

President: The Colonel.

Chairman: Appointed by the Colonel.

Secretary: Assistant Regimental Secretary.

Association Chairman Northumberland, Warwickshire, London and Lancashire.

Association Branch Locations

Northumberland:

Alnwick
Ashington
Berwick
Kirton-in-Lindsey
Newcastle
3 Recce Regiment
Sunderland

Warwickshire:

Birmingham
Coventry
Leamington Spa
Nuneaton
Rugby
Sheldon
Warwick
Central Branch

London:

1 RF
2 RF
City of London RF/RRF
Colchester
SE Kent

Lancashire:

Burnage/Droylsden	Salford/Manchester
Bury	St Helens
Liverpool	Trieste
Oldham	Central Branch
Rochdale	

Northern Ireland Branch

ANNEX B TO CHAPTER 19

Association Branch Standards

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

The Standard to be the same dimensions as the Colours of the Regiment with a Regimental Crest embroidered in silk thread on a dark blue ground, the crest to be approx 15 ins in length in the centre of the Standard with the branch name in yellow silk in two ad ha half inch lettering above the crest. Beneath the crest 'Fusiliers Association' in the same lettering. Each corner of the Standard showing the former Regimental motifs in silk thread, as depicted on the Regimental Colour. The standard to be fringed in yellow tassels and sleeved for mounting on a pike.

CHAPTER 20

Museums

Regimental Museums

20.1. A Central Regimental Museum committee, chaired by a member of the Regimental Council, is established to enable those responsible for the Area Museums to discuss matters of mutual interest and to chart the way ahead for all our museums. The details of the Committee and the museum locations are shown at Annex A, Chapter 20.

20.2. The new Royal Regiment of Fusiliers Museum in the centre of Bury (alongside the Fusiliers Museum Lancashire) relocated from Wellington Barracks into the former Arts and Crafts Centre in Bury. The Fusiliers Museum Lancashire closed its doors in Wellington Barracks on Minden Day 2008.

ANNEX A TO CHAPTER 20

Museum Committee

20.1.A.

The Regimental Museum Committee shall consist of:

A Chairman - appointed by the Colonel of the Regiment

A Secretary - The Regimental Secretary

The Regimental Legal Adviser

Regimental Area Representatives

The Regimental Area Secretaries

The Chairmen of the Area Museum Trusts

It meets as required.

Locations

The Fusiliers Museum of Northumberland

The Abbot's Tower

Alnwick Castle, Alnwick, Northumberland

Tel: (Civil) 01665 602152

e-mail: fusnorthld@aol.com

Royal Regiment of Fusiliers Museum (Royal Warwickshire)

St John's House, Warwick CV34 4NF

Tel: (Civil) 01926 491653

(Military) 94722 3633

Fax: 01869 257633

e-mail: rrrfmuseum@hotmail.co.uk

Royal Regiment of Fusiliers Museum (London)

HM Tower of London,

London EC3N 4AB

Tel: (Civil) 0203 166 6911

(Military) 94631 6911

Fax: 0207 481 1093

e-mail: Stephanie@fusiliermuseumlondon.org

The Fusiliers Museum Lancashire

Moss Street

Bury, Lancashire BL8 2PL

Tel: (Civil)

e-mail: enquiries@fusiliermuseum.com

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FUSILIERS DIRECT

The Official Shop of The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers

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38-40 Lombard Street, Birmingham, B12 0QN

All Regimental PRI items should be obtained through Fusiliers Direct