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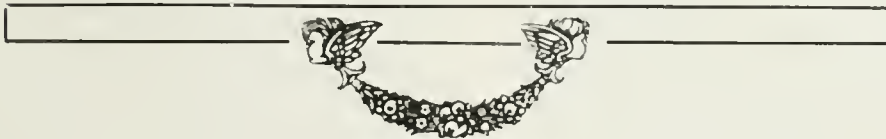
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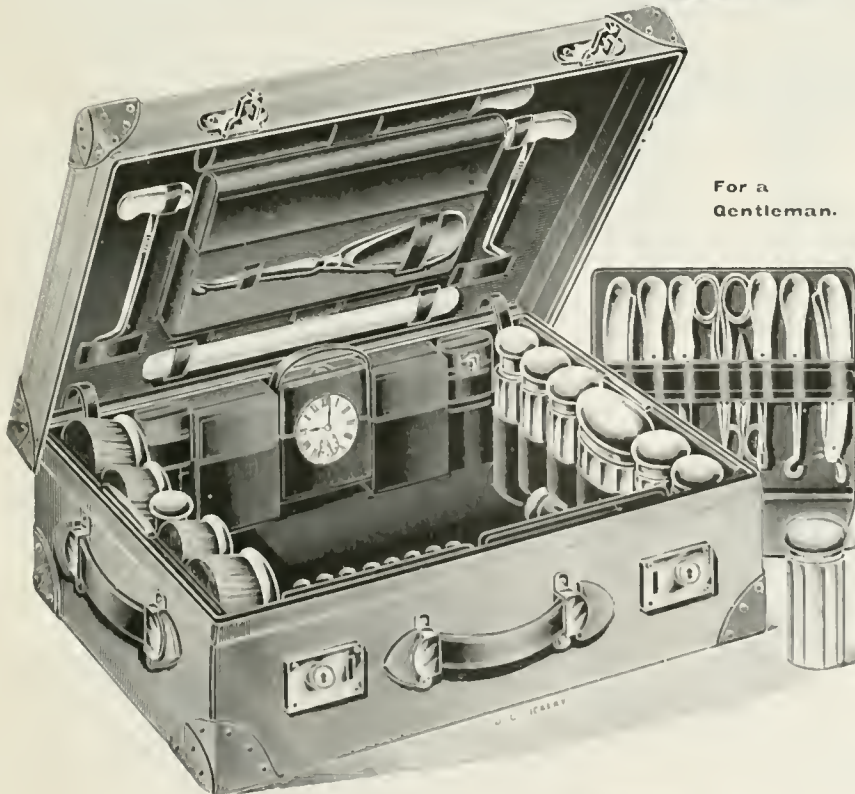
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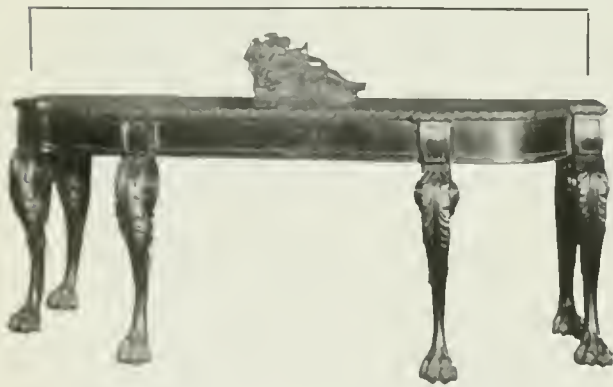
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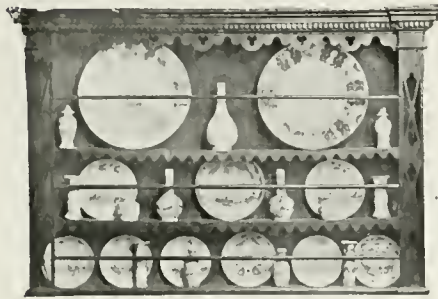
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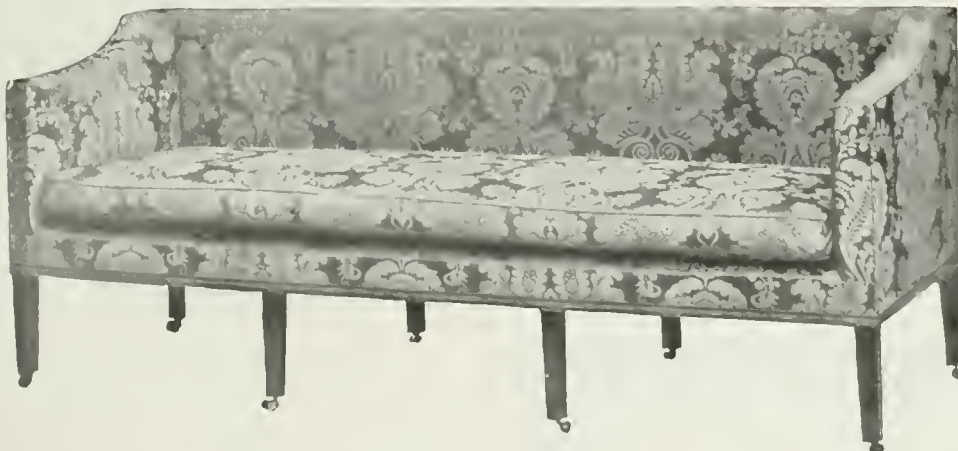
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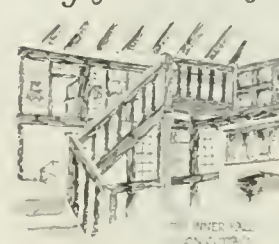
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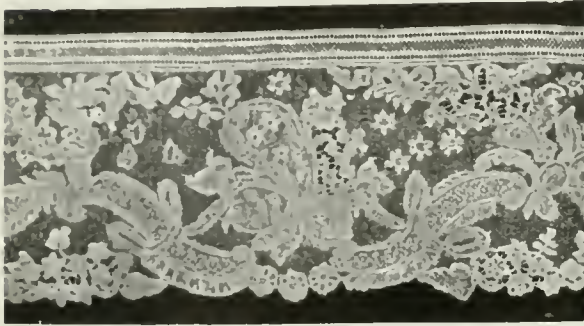
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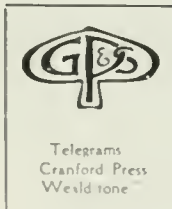
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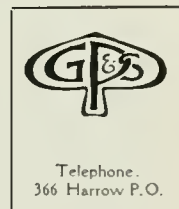
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THE collection of prints illustrated in this volume was only got together through the kind co-operation of several of the best-known firms of printsellers in the Metropolis, to whom our best thanks are due.

Messrs. Robson & Co., of Coventry Street, Piccadilly, placed the whole of their extensive and valuable stock at our disposal, and in addition gave us the benefit of their wide knowledge of the subject in choosing the prints. Mr. F. A. C. Bathurst, of Messrs. Robson & Co., also kindly assisted us in many ways while the work was in the press.

Thanks are also due to Messrs. Parsons & Sons, Brompton Road; Messrs. Maggs Brothers, Strand; Mr. Francis Edwards, High Street, Marylebone, for the loan of prints and books, and to the Editor of "The Army and Navy Chronicle" for the loan of certain blocks.



OFFICER OF THE 87TH (OR ROYAL IRISH) FUSILIERS
By L. Munton and St. Eschazier

FOREWORD.

A PART from the attractive nature of most military prints, replete with many a curious detail of dress and equipment, such engravings can legitimately claim attention as being links between our Army of to-day and the indomitable British soldiery of the past.

In this luxurious age, when so many have forgotten, or have pretended to forget, the military prowess of England, it may be not untimely to recall the titles of the regiments and the memory of the men who, together with the invincible British Navy, saved the country during the Napoleonic wars.

It was not our insular position or our commercial supremacy which brought us through that period of storm—the national prosperity which we enjoyed during almost the whole of the nineteenth century was secured only by the courage and self-sacrificing devotion of those gallant soldiers whose dauntless spirit was appalled neither by the continuous hardships of the Peninsula nor the fierce onslaughts of a brave enemy at Waterloo.

Those who have studied the records of the British Army know what sacrifices these old soldiers made, and how cheerfully they laid down their lives, solaced by the thought that they were assuring the safety of their countrymen and countrywomen in some quiet homestead far away.

It may, perhaps, be objected that in the following pages undue stress is laid upon various small peculiarities of uniform and regimental distinctions, such as facings and the like. Such trifles, nevertheless, are important enough in their way as symbols of the glorious traditions bequeathed to the modern Englishman by his ancestors—the heroes of Blenheim and Waterloo.

The reminder of past achievements which is furnished by many a regimental distinction cannot fail to be a source of inspiring pride to our modern soldiers, most of whom serve under colours covered with records of glorious fights.

Once every year the Lancashire Fusiliers deck their caps and drums with roses in memory of the gallantry displayed by the old 20th in the rose-gardens of Minden. Other regiments which have taken part in hard-fought engagements celebrate the anniversaries in various appropriate ways.

The red and white plume of the Northumberland Fusiliers—"the Fighting Fifth"—recalls the feat of valour which gained the regiment that distinction; whilst the black line bordering the lace of officers in a certain number of corps is a symbol of perpetual mourning for the gallant commanders of other days.

Almost every regiment has a peculiarity of costume or equipment associated with some notable incident in its history, which has been tenaciously retained through many a period of sartorial reform.

The soldier of to-day, it is true, does not obey his country's call equipped in the brave panoply of war which was once almost inseparably connected with the bearer of arms. No banners will wave above him in the breeze, or martial music spur him to the charge, should he ever be called upon to face his country's foes. Nevertheless, he is the legitimate descendant of the heroes of the past, and heir to that noble heritage inscribed in unfading letters upon the proud roll of England's fame.

RALPH NEVILL.



OFFICER OF THE 17TH LANCERS
By L. Manson and L. Eschazier

BRITISH MILITARY PRINTS.

WHILST it would be impossible to maintain that the vast majority of coloured prints of military costume are in any sense works of art, many of them, beyond all question, are highly interesting, whilst not unattractive to the eye, pleasantly recalling long past days when enormous importance was attached to the details of military ceremonial and costume. The draughtsmanship, it is true, is often faulty, the colouring crude and vivid, whilst the countenances of the soldiers depicted are not infrequently wooden in character. Nevertheless, with all their faults, prints of this sort almost unconsciously command attention by reason of their close connection with the history of the gallant British Army. Here we may see the graceful dress and plumed cocked hat which our troops wore in the eighteenth century—the quaint shako and jacket in which they fought in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, the tight-fitting coatee in which the Guards charged up the heights of the Alma, and, to come down to a later date, the scarlet tunic which has of late years become a mere concession to the spirit and traditions of a glorious past.

The fascination which the pomp and panoply of war have exercised over the minds of students and thinkers whose whole disposition would have been deemed hostile to a career of arms is remarkable.

Dr. Johnson, though in the cool reflection of his study he admitted that a soldier's time was passed "in distress and danger or in idleness and corruption," would (like many other philosophers whose minds are impregnated with poetical fancy) soon catch the common enthusiasm for splendid renown when warmed and animated by the presence of others. He once, indeed, went so far as to say that "Every man thinks meanly of himself for not having been a soldier, or not having been at sea," also declaring that were Socrates and Charles the Twelfth of Sweden both present in any company, and Socrates were to say, "Follow me and hear a lecture in philosophy," and Charles, laying his hand on his sword, to say, "Follow me and dethrone the Czar," a man would be ashamed to follow Socrates.

Dr. Johnson also declared that an officer was much more respected in England than any other man who has little money, being everywhere well received and treated with attention.

Since the learned doctor's day much of the brave panoply of war has disappeared, the comfort and efficiency of the soldier having very rightly become the chief consideration. Up to the time of the Crimean War little attention seems to have been devoted to this, but, owing to the reports which reached England from the seat of war there then arose a general outcry for a radical reform in the costume of the British Army. Letters poured into the *Times* Office calling for no more stocks, white ducks, epaulettes, knapsacks, bearskin caps, cross-belts, facings, lace, plumes, or embroidery.

Not a few people demanded that the troops should be dressed in shooting jackets or blouses with plenty of pockets in front.

The most important alteration which resulted from this outcry was the substitution of a tunic for the not ungraceful coatee. At the same time epaulettes and cross-belts were abolished, changes which, with some other alterations, very materially altered the appearance of the British soldier, and amounted to something like a complete revolution in military dress. This took place in 1855, and the first officers who donned the new equipment were exposed to a good deal of criticism. Old-fashioned people were much averse to the innovation, which they said gave the wearer an appearance of having hovered between assuming the garb of a foreign courier, a circus rider, and a Lord Mayor's postillion. Old sergeants of the line, erstwhile trim soldierly men, were declared to have been seen furtively wandering about the recruiting districts in the purlieu of Westminster manifestly ashamed of their unfamiliar equipment.

When the whole subject of British military dress is investigated in its historical aspect, the mind becomes really appalled at the enormous number of transformations which the costume and equipment of our soldiers has in the course of some hundred and thirty years undergone. Writing of military fashions in general, some half a century ago, a critic very aptly said:—

“Could all Napoleon's reviews be compared to that British parade of the ghosts of bygone fashions; of special pipeclay, of hair powder deceased, of heel ball tottering, of cross-belts moribund, of stocks dead?”

A survey of all these eccentricities, indeed, reveals a veritable gallop infernal of past and present helmets, shakos, coatees, knapsacks, belts, boots and epaulettes, passing in constantly changing sequence before the eyes of the arbiter of military costume.

Mars has been *à la mode* in so many different shapes—he has been so frequently nipped and snipped, patched, sewn up and taken to pieces again—that it does not require a great stretch of the imagination to picture him standing like the old caricature of the contemplating Englishman, naked with a pair of shears beside him, in dire uncertainty as to what dress he shall wear next.

The same writer fancifully conceived a sartorial midnight review in which all the absurdities and variations of centuries of military fashion trooped past his bed to the rough music of thimbles and shears.

The Roman legionary with his casque, buckler and spear; the rough warrior of Queen Boadicea's bodyguard, with his knotted club and mantle of skins only partly covering his naked body, rudely stained with woad—the shock-headed, woollen-clad Saxons; the bracelet-bedizened hordes of Canute the Dane; the trim-shaven Normans with their shirts of mail; men-at-arms with morions, battle-axes, maces and arbalests; pikemen and archers in Lincoln green with their cloth-yard shafts; arquebusiers of Elizabeth's day with their small clothes stuffed out to a preternatural size; Cromwellian troopers with buff coats, bandoliers and Bibles; Life Guards of the Merry Monarch, with plumed hats and flowing curls; Life Guards of later date in periwigs, laced cravats, three-cornered hats, cocked hats, crested helmets, huge muff caps, and, finally, helmets with plumes again.

Infantry of the line with head-dresses of every imaginable form, like porringers, pagodas, pint-pots and flower-pots—with coats single-breasted, double-breasted, pigeon-breasted, long-tailed, short-tailed, and no tails at all—in pipeclayed smalls; in short, long, tight, and, finally, loose trousers;

the various uniforms being embellished with all manner of belts, straps, stocks, tags, loops, tassels, fringes, furbelows, stars, stripes, edgings, snippings and crimpings.

Almost every one of these phases of uniform can be reconstituted from a study of Military Prints, the greater number of which are fairly accurate in the many minor details which have so persistently varied with the progress of time. For this reason a good collection of the engravings in question can legitimately claim the attention of the student of the past.

From a decorative point of view, also, the majority of Military Prints are singularly bright and attractive, their vivid colouring striking a pleasant note on the walls of a smoking room or study. A collection embracing the various dresses worn by a regiment at different epochs is especially agreeable, for in this way the origin and development of the British Army can be traced from the days of the pikemen down to the khaki-clad soldier of present times.

Whilst a few of the most artistic of these prints were executed in the eighteenth century, those produced some thirty or forty years later are the most accurate in details of uniform and equipment. Considerable latitude would seem to have been allowed in such matters, as regards the officers, before about 1780; dress regulations existed, but they were not always strictly enforced.

George IV. attached great importance to the details of military dress, and tricked out the British Army in costumes which, in some cases, were almost theatrical in their abundance of lace and decoration.

He it was who caused the Life Guards to assume the cuirasses which they still wear, the protection, or rather adornment, in question having been no part of the regiment's equipment when it fought at Waterloo. This monarch also invented the towering bearskin once worn by the Blues, and discarded during the early part of the reign of Queen Victoria.

The dress of the Blues in the thirties is shown in the Frontispiece, reproduced from an engraving after the design of A. J. Dubois Drahonet, a French painter, who executed national and military portraits, a number of which are at Windsor Castle. Drahonet, who was born in 1791, died at Versailles, in 1834. A picture by him of the Duc de Bordeaux is in the Bordeaux Museum.

Though, in recent times, changes have been constantly effected in English military uniforms, scarcely any of them have been improvements from a decorative point of view; nor do such alterations seem to have been suggested by those possessing a knowledge of the history of military uniform for the last hundred and twenty years. The dress of our soldiers up to the "fifties," if somewhat quaint, was certainly handsome; whilst to-day it is, in spite of its considerable cost, far less ornamental and attractive than was formerly the case. Criticism of this sort, of course, applies only to parade uniforms; the service dress of khaki is, of necessity, ugly, though it may be remarked that the designers have displayed some contempt for the traditions of military dress as regards the officers' cuff, the slash of which (with stars taking the place of buttons) is meaningless; the slash having originally been intended to button over the turned-back cuff, and keep it from coming down.

Khaki is by no means a novelty to the British Army, its first appearance as the dress of English troops having been as far back as 1849, in India. In July, 1857, the whole of the troops at Peshawar were dressed in that sad-coloured material.

Of the present khaki dress, necessary as it may be for active service, little need be said here, our purpose being rather to survey the various changes which have taken place in parade uniforms, whilst indicating the almost untrodden field which lies open to the collector who has a liking for old Military Prints and the highly decorative accessories pictured in them. In France there are many collections, relics of Napoleonic days—prints, pictures, helmets, shakos, and even uniforms, all highly decorative adjuncts to ornamentation, besides intrinsically of considerable interest and rarity. French artists, in particular, are great connoisseurs in this line, which is very natural, considering that some of the greatest of them, like Meissonier, have devoted their talents to depicting the brilliantly dressed troops of those stirring times.

The uniform of an English infantry officer at the end of the eighteenth century was exceedingly picturesque besides being comfortable, for it was little more than the ordinary civilian dress of the time, with some gold lace and small shoulder-knots added. It was under George IV., who was extremely fond of devising new uniforms and altering old ones, that the tight-fitting coatees were introduced into the army; a stiff, closed-up collar was then adopted, the jabot over which hung the gorget having disappeared some time before.

The gorget was the last relic of armour retained by officers in the army when all the other parts had been discarded. Originally it was the collar-piece for guarding the throat, and was of some size. Growing gradually smaller, it finally became a mere ornament attached to the collar of officers. This ornament, which bore a regimental device, ceased to be worn about 1838, though why such an interesting relic should have been abandoned it is difficult to see, as its cost cannot have been at all considerable. The gorget was retained in the French Army up to 1881, when it shared the fate of the epaulettes of the infantry officers, which were at that date abandoned. It has not had the good fortune of the French epaulette, which has been revived within the last few years, much to the satisfaction of the officers, who were allowed to resume it.

The English epaulette, when gold, had a white strap; when silver, a yellow one. Highland officers and subalterns, except in the Guards, wore one epaulette only, whilst in Waterloo days, general officers, instead of these ornaments, wore only an aiguillette on the right shoulder.

To-day the epaulette has practically vanished from the dress of the English Army, being worn only by the Royal Scottish Archers, the officers of the Yeoman of the Guard, and gentlemen-at-arms, lords and deputies lieutenant, and a few others, such as the Military Knights of Windsor, who are said to have originally been equipped in the coatees of Peninsular generals.

Epaulettes might well be revived in their original form of shoulder-knots, for parade dress; as badges of rank they are the best means of identification possible. Their cost need not be great, and expense might with advantage be saved in another way, namely, by restoring the old



LOYAL ASSOCIATED WARD AND VOLUNTEER CORPS OF THE CITY OF LONDON
By M. Place, after R. K. Porter, 1799

Waterloo cuff, with buttons and a very small amount of lace, instead of the present one, which is historically meaningless. At the same time, such regiments as have not already been given permission should be allowed once more to resume their old facings. In this respect the War Office has during the past few years shown a somewhat conciliatory spirit, several regiments having been granted leave to wear the green, yellow and buff facings which were theirs in bygone days. An interesting collection would be a series of tailors' plates of military uniform, illustrating the various changes, but a complete set would be extremely difficult to get together.

With the abolition of the numbers in 1881, most of the distinctive facings were swept away, even the Buffs being made to abandon their historic cuffs, which were changed to white; these have since been restored. At that time blue for the facings of Royal regiments, and white for the rest, except Highlanders, became an almost universal rule. Previous to this change, yellow had been by far the most predominant colour for facings in the British Army, about one-third of all the regiments having worn it.

The troops of Marlborough's day would appear to have had no facings, though they wore very extensive cuffs.

Up till about the middle of the last century the 41st Regiment had red facings, but after it was metamorphosed into a Welsh regiment its facings were changed to white.

The orange facings of the 35th (Sussex) Regiment are said to have been changed, as being liable to originate misconception in Ireland.

At one time the 13th Regiment wore facings of "philomel green," the 54th of "popinjay green," the 59th of purple, and the 70th of light grey, all of which colours have now been supplanted by simpler hues.

The cuff of every infantry regiment was formerly either a gauntlet cuff with buttons, something like that still worn by the Highlanders, or a cuff with a slash like that still retained by the Guards. About 1872, a wave of sartorial reform swept over the army, and the infantryman's cuff was deprived of its historic ornamentation and buttons.

That of the officers was also altered, a pointed cuff bedizened with braiding of feeble design being substituted for the old military-looking cuff, which has been gradually evolved during about a hundred and fifty years. Except a love of meddling, there can have been no adequate reason for this change, which vulgarised the uniform of the soldier, who was then also docked of most of the buttons at the back of his tunic, which were cut down to two. Within recent years the buttons at the back have been restored, and it is much to be desired that all our infantry regiments should have their old "slash cuff" returned to them. This has actually been done in the case of the Marines, and there can be no real reason for not extending a like privilege to regiments of the line.

The reformers, or rather destroyers, had dealt with the cuffs of the cavalry previous to the seventies, having robbed them of the characteristic ornamentation which various regiments wore a short time after the Crimean War, when the meaningless and inartistic Austrian knot replaced the chevrons and small slashes which had previously adorned the sleeves of our mounted troops.

Nothing gives such a finish to a military uniform as the slash, which, on historical grounds alone, might well have been allowed to survive.

Even in Wellington's time the War Office were constantly making changes. Indeed, that great captain once sent a remonstrance from the Peninsula to the Department in question, saying that he did not care what uniforms they devised, or what alterations were made, as long as his troops were given a dress, and especially a head-dress, which should enable them to be easily distinguished from the French and prevent a confusion which might prove disastrous. Probably, in consequence of this, our troops at Waterloo wore a shako with a plume at the side, whereas Napoleon's infantry sported plumes or pompons which sprang from the middle of their huge shakos.

Many officers in high command, however, have been active instigators of change in military equipment and dress.

General Wolfe, curiously enough, seems to have been one of these, for he invented a working dress to save the soldiers' clothing, which was composed of a red jacket with sleeves, over which a sleeveless red coat could be slipped for parade or for active service.

Light infantry regiments used formerly to wear wings on their shoulders, somewhat similar in shape to those worn to-day by the bandsmen of the Guards.

The wings of the officers were very decorative in appearance.

At one period during the nineteenth century the bands of many, if not all, infantry regiments, were dressed in white; and a number of prints representing this somewhat unpractical dress exist. The "Jingling Johnny," as an arrangement of bells on a stand carried by one of the musicians was called, then figured amongst the instruments used for military music. This, though long obsolete in the British Army, is still, I believe, retained by regiments of the German Guard.

The belt-plates, formerly worn in the British Army, were, in many cases, highly ornamental; they were affixed to the shoulder-belt, from which hung the sword; officers of Highland regiments still continue to wear them, and are naturally very tenacious of their retention.

The oldest belt-plates are small and oval in shape, and are now rarely to be met with. Belt-plates were abolished in all except Highland regiments about the time of the Crimean War, when, as has before been said, so many tasteless and unnecessary alterations were made. Then it was that the Hussars were stripped of their pelisses, surely the most picturesque military costume ever devised, and one which might well have been retained for officers' full dress.

The sabretache managed to linger on in the cavalry up till about two years ago, when it was abolished in all regiments; but, in view of the constant spasmodic changes which occur in our army, it would not be a matter of surprise were it to be some day revived.

Up to the early part of the nineteenth century sergeants of infantry carried halberts. These were at one time used for the correction of their men. As late as 1806 the author of a work, *Journal of a Soldier of the 71st Regiment*, speaks of "having been beat by the sergeant."

The special use of the halberts, however, was for three of them to be arranged in a triangle, across which a fourth was fastened, in order to form a whipping-post, to which a culprit was attached, and thus arose the expression "brought to the halberts," used in connection with the flogging

of soldiers. Punishment was usually administered by a drummer, behind whom stood the drum-major, with his rattan ready to be applied to the executioner, should the lashes not be administered with sufficient severity. Behind the drum-major, again, stood the adjutant, with his cane, in order to strike him, should he fail in keeping the drummer up to the mark.

The most usual cause of a soldier being brought to the halberts was drunkenness, which, though somewhat general in the England of the eighteenth century, was very severely dealt with when occurring amongst the rank and file.

In 1889, the old triangular bladed bayonet was discarded in favour of a totally different weapon, which was much shorter, and rather resembled a knife. The first bayonet used in the English Army in the seventeenth century was of a very primitive kind and screwed into the end of the musket barrel. In a comparatively short time improvements were adopted which, by means of a socket, made it possible for the soldier to fire his musket with his bayonet fixed. Since that time, various designs have been in use, culminating in the longer sword-bayonet, which is replacing the short knife in the present year.

One of the most undesirable innovations of modern times is the hideous infantry helmet, which took the place of the not ungraceful shako some twenty-eight years ago. The splendid feather bonnet of the Highland Regiments, without question the most imposing military head-dress ever devised, was, it is said, only saved by the personal intervention of Queen Victoria, who, as is well known, took the keenest and most solicitous interest in even the most trivial details of the army which she loved so well.

Rumour has been rife at times of an intended abolition of the Guards' bearskins; but of late years, however, little has been heard about this. As a matter of fact, during the present reign there has been no great tendency to abolish any essential features of parade dress.

For the time being the iconoclasts of the clothing department seem to have paused, and in some details actually to have shown a repentant spirit. Several infantry regiments have had their old facings restored, whilst some minor additions of buttons have rendered the infantry tunic somewhat more sightly. In addition to this, the caps of the Fusiliers have been ornamented with suitable plumes, whilst the new undress head-covering devised for all regiments is soldier-like and appropriate in appearance.

The old forage cap of the Guards, which had become so familiar from having been worn throughout the Victorian era, was superseded by another shape on the 1st of October, 1901. Since then a peak has been added to it, and its general appearance improved.

The present infantry cap is without question a great improvement upon the glengarry formerly worn by the infantry of the line, which, though appropriate enough for Highland regiments, was rather out of place on the head of a British infantryman.

Whether the supersession of the cavalry forage cap by a head-dress of similar design to that of the unmounted branches of the service was equally desirable seems rather more doubtful.

The cavalry cap had a smart and jaunty appearance, which well accorded with the shell-jacket once worn by all in undress, by all mounted troops, but now only retained by men of the Household Cavalry.

Whilst the present forage cap of the Foot Guards rather resembles that worn at the beginning of the last century, the bearskin would seem to have undergone a considerable alteration in size and design since the day when it was the head-dress of the Grenadier Companies alone.

As early as 1678 Grenadiers wore furred caps with coped crowns and long hoods hanging down behind. At that time their uniform was piebald-yellow and red. The bearskin of other days was ornamented with a regimental plate in front, whilst cords and tassels hung round the upper portion. About the year 1839 the plate and tassels disappeared, the Fusiliers alone retaining a grenade on their fur caps. The Waterloo head-dress of the Grenadier Companies was much smaller than the present bearskin cap, which attained its greatest height sometime before the Crimean War.

The huge fur head-dress of the Scots Greys, said to have been accorded to them for their gallantry in a fight with a regiment of French Grenadiers, bears a small metal badge of a horse at the back; this, however, is practically invisible, being hidden by the fur, as is the gilt thistle in front. The socket which holds the base of the white plume is a grenade bearing the badge of St. Andrew and the word "Waterloo."

The battle record of the "Greys" is a fine one. At the battle of Ramillies, in 1706, the regiment, together with the 5th Lancers (then Dragoons), captured three battalions of the French Grenadiers of the regiment of Picardie.

Till 1684 the uniform of the troopers (who wore cuirasses) was grey. In 1751 the coats were scarlet, lined with blue, waistcoat and breeches blue, whilst the Grenadier caps bore the thistle and motto of St. Andrew, as well as the white horse of Hanover, with "*Nec aspera terrent*" over it.

The idea of mounting the officers and men on grey chargers may possibly have arisen from the fact that the troop of Dutch horse which accompanied William III. to England rode horses of that colour.

The Scots Greys were the favourite regiment of George II., who often took great pleasure in demonstrating his partiality for the corps. When once reviewing them in Hyde Park, before a French Field-marshal, and a Prince of the House of Bourbon, his Majesty asked the stranger, "Did your Royal Highness ever see a finer corps?" "They are a very fine corps indeed; but I think inferior to the Gens d'Armes, which, perhaps, your Majesty has never seen?" The King, somewhat nettled at the abrupt and unexpected question, replied, in allusion to an achievement of the Scots Greys, who had once defeated and driven the Gens d'Armes into the Danube, "No, but my Scots Greys have!"

On another occasion, the regiment being quartered at Worcester, preparing for a review, and commanded by Lieutenant-General John Douglas (then Lieutenant-Colonel), all the officers had rejoined; among them two young gentlemen, who after a long leave of absence, had just returned from France. "These lads," as Colonel Douglas called them, were very talkative at the mess, extolling the appearance of the French troops at a review near Versailles, particularly the Black Mousquetaires and the Gens d'Armes. The Colonel, some strangers of consequence being present, disliked the conversation so much that, though not addicted to swearing, he broke out, "Well, sirs, have you done? G-d d—n your Black



OFFICER OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS (WINTER DRESS)
By L. Manson and T. Eschauer

Mousquetaires, and your Gens d'Armes, too—you may praise them as much as you please ; but by G-d the Inniskillens and we have counted the buttons on their backs a dozen times !”

The trophies in the possession of the Scots Greys consist of the colours of the Regiment du Roi, captured at Ramillies in 1706, a standard of French Household troops secured at Dettingen, and an eagle and colour of the 45th French infantry of the line, which was taken at Waterloo by Sergeant Ewart. On this standard are inscribed “Austerlitz, Eylau, Friedland, Wagram and Jena.”

The varied fortunes of British cavalry regiments is somewhat curious. In the eighteenth century the horse regiments of the British Army, Guards excepted, were at two different dates turned into Dragoons because Dragoons were cheaper. They were at the same time honoured with the title and precedence of Guards, though with the proviso that they should keep their place on the general roster.

In the nineteenth century, Dragoons being then no cheaper than horse, the original regiments of Dragoons existing were, with these exceptions, converted into either Hussars or Lancers, the Dragoon designation being finally discarded. Thus our Dragoons have become horse, and our horse Dragoons.

The English heavy cavalry was raised somewhere about the close of the seventeenth century, the 7th Dragoon Guards being originally recruited by the Earl of Devonshire for the service of the Prince of Orange in 1688. Three years previous to this the following cavalry regiments, which still survive, but under a different designation, had come into existence : The 2nd, or Queen's Horse, now the King's Dragoon Guards ; the 3rd Horse, now 2nd Dragoon Guards (the Bays) ; 6th Horse, now 4th Dragoon Guards ; 7th Horse, now 5th Dragoon Guards ; and 9th or Queen Dowager's Horse, now 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers). The equipment of all these regiments at this time consisted of a cuirass, sword, pistols, and carbine. They wore a hat with looped-up brim, a long scarlet coat, gauntlets and high boots.

Amongst Dragoons, the Royals, or 1st, represent England ; 2nd, or Scots Greys, Scotland ; and the 4th Dragoon Guards, or Royal Irish, Ireland ; these Regiments enlist men of the height and weight of the Life Guards.

It was only about 1759 that it was decided to raise several corps of light cavalry on the model of the Prussian Hussars, and one of the officers selected for this duty was Lieut.-Colonel Elliot, of the 2nd Horse Grenadier Guards, A.D.C., in later years to become famous as the “ Old Cock of the Rock,” Lord Heathfield.

At this time the London tailors were out on strike, and Colonel Elliot, with a disregard of prejudice, amply justified by results, enlisted a whole regiment (six troops of sixty men each) of them which became known as the 1st Light Horse. At the battle of Emsdorff every individual tailor in the ranks proved himself a horseman and a soldier ; its colonel was thanked again and again by Prince Ferdinand, and on the return of the regiment to England it was reviewed by George III. in Hyde Park, when that monarch was so pleased with it that he enquired what he could do to mark his sense of its discipline and efficiency.

Colonel Elliot, in reply, asked that the 1st Light Horse might be made “ Royal,” and as a consequence of this it became the 15th, or King's Own, Royal Light Dragoons, which is now called the 15th (King's) Hussars.

For many years after the regiment had been raised it was known as "Elliot's tailors."

In 1784 the clothing of Light Dragoons laid down in the Regulations was to consist, for a private, of a shell jacket of blue cloth, an under-waiscoat of flannel with sleeves and leather breeches; the collars and cuffs of the Royal regiments to be red, that of others of the colour of the facings of the different regiments. A fixed pattern for the placing of the cord upon the breast was also adopted. In the case of officers the looping was to be of silver, except in the 13th Regiment, which was to wear gold.

Between 1830 and 1832 a general change of uniform from blue to red took place in the British cavalry—at the same time the silver lace which some regiments had worn was changed to gold.

Some ten years later, in 1841, the cavalry was again ordered to wear blue uniforms, the only exceptions being the Lancers and the Scots Greys, which still retain their scarlet coats.

The creation of British Hussars was gradual—it began with one squadron of the 10th Light Dragoons (commanded by the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV.), which for some years was dressed and accoutred in the Hungarian fashion. After a time this dress was adopted by the whole regiment.

Between 1805 and 1811, three other regiments of Light Dragoons, the 7th, 15th, and 18th, were equipped as Hussars, when they received "busbies," then called fur caps. In 1809 some regiments assumed "castor caps," and in 1822 all the British Hussars were given shakos.

At first the title "Hussar" appeared in parentheses after Light Dragoons, merely by way of explanation; but in 1840 the 11th Light Dragoons were not only equipped as Hussars, but received an absolute title as Prince Albert's Own Hussars. In 1841, the Queen was pleased to approve of the 10th, or Prince of Wales' Own, Royal Regiment of Dragoons (Hussars) resuming the fur Hussar cap formerly worn by that regiment. In the dress Regulations for 1846, however, the fur cap is called a "busby." It is probable that at one time every Hussar regiment, except the 18th, wore the fur cap in full-dress and the shako in undress.

The origin of the word "busby" seems as yet not to have been satisfactorily ascertained; the most probable explanation is that on the first introduction of the Hungarian fur cap into England as a head-dress for Hussars, it was called a "busby" on account of its resemblance to the bushy wig of that name, then ceasing to be worn.

With the abolition of the pelisse in the fifties, the uniform of all Hussar regiments, except for some small differences in the colours of plumes and busby bags, was assimilated. The 11th Hussars, however, wear crimson overalls, whilst the 8th, in remembrance of a feat of arms performed during the Napoleonic wars, wear the belt over the right shoulder, for which reason this regiment was once known as the "Cross Belts." The officers of the 7th Hussars enjoy the right of wearing shirt collars in uniform, a privilege which was secured for them by Lord Anglesey, who disapproved of the new Regulation, which banished white collars from an officer's dress. He contrived to elude the order, and the officers of the 7th have continued to wear shirt collars up to the present day.

The 11th Hussars were originally Light Dragoons, and as such formed the escort to Prince Albert when he landed in England, previous to his marriage. Prince Albert it was who changed the regiment (of which he was Colonel-in-Chief) into Hussars. Lord Cardigan was its Lieutenant-Colonel; a very clever chromolithograph of him in his uniform was executed by the late General Crealocke.

The Carabineers were converted into Light Cavalry in 1856; all this change amounted to was the substitution of a blue tunic for a red one. The alteration gave rise to very severe criticism at the time it took place, hints being thrown out that the officials responsible for this conversion were sleeping partners in certain firms of tailors.

The 17th Lancers were originally the 17th Light Dragoons. The present regiment was raised in 1759 by Colonel John Hale, who came to London with the news of Wolfe's death and the conquest of Canada.

George II. ordered that on the front of the men's caps and on the left breast of their uniform there was to be a death's head and cross-bones, with the motto "or Glory." The device in question was also borne by the famous Black Brunswickers, who charged so gallantly at Quatre Bras, where their leader, the Duke of Brunswick, "foremost fighting fell." They never gave or took quarter, on account of this Duke's father having been mortally wounded at the battle of Jena, in 1806.

Without doubt the most handsome cavalry uniform in the British Army is that worn in State dress by the band of the Household Cavalry, which retains the quaint jockey cap, as do the drum-majors of the Foot Guards, who also wear a most picturesque dress on great occasions.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century there were about four or five black musicians in the band of the Grenadier Guards, who wore special costumes and turbans. The drummer, who was the last to survive, "Francis by name," sported a silver collar as an especial mark of distinction; this seems now to have disappeared, not having been for years in the possession of the regiment. The blacks belonging to the Guards were, it appears, men not to be trifled with. One of them being accosted in the Strand with, "Well, blackie, what news from the devil?" promptly knocked the fellow down who asked the question, laconically remarking, "He send you dat! How you like it?"

A very curious old print exists, representing the "guard mounting" at St. James's Palace, headed by the band, with the black musicians in it. These blacks were not, it would appear, abolished, but ceased to form part of the band about 1838, when Francis died.

A view, by J. Brandard, of guard mounting, in the early fifties when the Guards wore coats, is shown at page 19. Brandard was a Birmingham man, who designed a great number of title pages for music, in an effective if occasionally rather weak style; he died in 1863.

A more virile artist was Michael Angelo Hayes, an Irishman, who executed a number of military subjects, several of which are here reproduced. Two of the best were *The Charge of the 16th Lancers at Aliwal* and *3rd Light Dragoons at Moodkee*.

About 1846 were published by Graves & Co., Pall Mall, a charming set of lithographs, by Walker, after Hayes. These represented the costume of the different ranks in various branches of the service; one of them (No. 11) is reproduced at page 7.

An effective plate, *Light Infantry*, by Lynch, after Hayes, one of another attractive series, is also reproduced in colour. Hayes, it may be added, came to an untimely end, being drowned in 1877.

One of the reasons given for abolishing the white ducks which were formerly worn by the Guards was that the trousers in question were a direct cause of the men being affected with rheumatism. These ducks, in order to present a spotless appearance, of course, had to be frequently washed, and in many cases it was said the men carelessly wore them before they had time to become thoroughly dried. Be this as it may, the disappearance of this very smart portion of the Guardsmen's dress must, from a purely decorative view, be deplored, and it seems a pity that on special occasions at least such a feature of the equipment cannot be revived, special care being, of course, taken to guard against injury to the men's health.

The badges borne on the company colours of the Guards and on the regimental colours of the first nine regiments of Foot were conferred upon them about the time they were raised.

In 1811, the Prince Regent, in an order regulating the colours of the army, sanctioned a custom which was creeping in, of inscribing the names of victories upon flags. The principle then followed was somewhat capricious, the choice being apparently made of those battles in which any special corps had distinguished itself. Thus the infantry which had been at Minden emblazoned the name of that action upon its colours, but the cavalry which had been present, owing to its having been inactive, displayed no distinction of the kind, with the exception of the Blues, who were presented by William IV., in 1832, with a banner inscribed "Dettingen, Minden, Warburg, Cateau, and Waterloo."

In long past days every company of a regiment had a colour carried by an ensign, and when Charles II. established the Foot Guards in 1660 he granted to each of the then existing companies a royal badge to be emblazoned upon their flag. William III., who divided the battalions into two wings of musketeers and a centre one composed of pikemen, cut down the number of colours to three, one for each section, and this number was further reduced to two when the centre section of pikemen was done away with. At the time of the granting of service badges throughout the army by the Prince Regent (to which reference has already been made) the right of retaining their company colours was secured to the Foot Guards, though they were forbidden to carry more than two of them in the field.

In 1859 Queen Victoria directed that the crimson colours of the Guards, which were formerly those of the field officers' companies, should for the future be carried as battalion Queen's colours, and that the company badges should be emblazoned on the centre of the Union Jack and issued in rotation as regimental colours. The Grenadier Guards possess a State standard presented to the regiment by William IV.; this, however, is carried only when the sovereign is present.

At the battle of Barossa, three companies of the 1st Guards, together with the 87th Regiment, made a desperate charge, in which they captured the Eagle of the 8th French Light Infantry, the favourite regiment of the Emperor Napoleon, 1,600 strong, composed entirely of Grenadiers. The Eagle in question, which was distinguished by peculiar military embellishments, had been presented by the Emperor himself, who had ordered it to be



THE CENTRE OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN ACTION AT THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO, JUNE 18, 1815
By T. Sutherland, after W. Heath

nailed to the flagstaff, and not "screwed on," as was the usual custom in the French Army. This, he declared, was to show that the regiment was invincible, and that it was not in human power to deprive it of its standard. The Guards and the 87th, however, effectually proved the contrary.

Under the new Regulations colours are no longer taken into action, which, on sentimental and historical grounds, must be held to be a matter for regret. Modern warfare, however, with its long range, quick-firing guns and loose formation of troops, renders a mass of troops showing colours at a disadvantage, and under such circumstances flags are apt to become a source of weakness rather than strength, a certain number of officers and men being withdrawn from active participation in a fight, in order to guard these almost sacred emblems. In former days, moreover, the colours were often a source of great anxiety to commanding officers. During the campaigns of the British Army many brave officers have fallen with the colours. At Waterloo, for instance, Ensign Nettles, of the 52nd Light Infantry, who carried the King's colour, was killed by a cannon shot and fell under the flag he was guarding, it being found beneath his body the next morning. A more recent instance was the sad fate of the gallant colour-bearers of the 24th Regiment at Isandula, during the Zulu War.

In the sixties and seventies, the Engineers wore a small busby with plume at the side, a head-dress which was displaced by the helmet, which the corps assumed at the same time as the infantry of the line. The Royal Artillery also formerly wore a busby with a plume at the side, which had a far smarter appearance than the present head-dress with its meaningless ball in place of a spike. The Horse Artillery has been fortunate enough to retain its Hussar busby.

In old days, the dress of the Field Artillery was very handsome; it consisted of a blue coatee with red facings, and slashes on the cuffs, epaulettes, and a shako with plume; but after the Crimean War the present uniform (the embellishments of which are limited to a small quantity of red cloth and yellow braid) was invented.

The short jacket of the other branch of the Royal regiment has survived from Waterloo days, when the Horse Artillery was dressed much as it is to-day, but wore a plumed leather helmet crested with fur. This was afterwards exchanged for a huge shako, which, in its turn, was supplanted by the very handsome busby which the Royal Horse Artillery still retains.

The old-fashioned leather helmet, it may be added, was also worn by Light Dragoons and certain regiments of infantry Volunteers, as may be seen from the print of the Loyal Associated Ward and Volunteer Corps of the City of London, which is reproduced. The designer of this, Sir Robert Kerr Porter, was the son of a surgeon to the 6th Enniskillen Dragoons. By no means a great painter, he had an active and adventurous career as artist, soldier, author, and diplomatist. He travelled much in the East, visiting Persia, where he made many sketches, now in the British Museum. Sir Robert died in St. Petersburg in 1842.

A lineal descendant of one of the Volunteer corps of 1799, which are represented in the print, still exists in the 7th Battalion of the (Territorial) London Regiment, which traces its origin back to the 3rd Loyal London Association of Farringdon Ward, the old colours of which are still treasured at the headquarters in Sun Street, Finsbury.

The dress and equipment of the London Volunteers at the end of the eighteenth century is very clearly shown in *Loyal London Volunteers*, a volume which contains a number of coloured plates by Rowlandson, specimens of which are reproduced at pages 36 and 37. This work, when complete, is of considerable value.

All sorts of professions were represented in the Volunteer Corps formed during the Napoleonic wars, and one of them, almost entirely composed of lawyers, being reviewed by George III., Lord Erskine remarked to the King that the men were in excellent fettle, and might thoroughly be relied on "to charge." "I should think they could," replied the old Monarch. "Think of the training they have had!"

About the end of the seventies of the last century the shako, which in one form or another had been the head-dress of the British infantry since the disappearance of the cocked hat, was superseded by the ungraceful cloth-covered helmet, which is still in use. Besides being a conspicuous failure from an artistic point of view, this head-dress is anything but suitable for military use. A soldier, for instance, who lies down to fire, finds the peak tilted right over his eyes; for this reason, when this helmet is worn on field-days, it is quite a common practice for the men to put it on wrong side before, so that it can be tilted back in order not to interfere with the sight. The ornamentations and spike are artistically beneath contempt, whilst its shape is cumbersome and totally lacking in every vestige of graceful line.

The best head-dress which could be designed for infantry regiments (not Fusiliers or Rifles, who already have very appropriate caps) would either be the old shako, which one or two regiments still retain, or a moderate-sized shako modelled on that (though, of course, much lighter and smaller) which was worn about 1840; that is to say, with a slight curve outwards at the top. A plume, or elongated pompon, bearing the colours which the regiment formerly sported on its shakos, should complete this head-dress, which for parade purposes would be far more ornamental than the ridiculous helmet.

A striking feature of military equipment from about 1820 to 1845 was the huge shako worn by the infantry. Towards that date it gradually began to decrease in size, and, after going through a peculiarly unattractive stage, known as the "Albert hat" (with a peak behind as well as in front, at which *Punch* of that day was always poking fun), it eventually assumed the very unobtrusive form which is still retained by the Highland Light Infantry.

"The Waterloo shako" was of leather, a huge plate of which was affixed in front, showing the regimental device. The plume was on the left side, and across the front hung cords terminated by tassels. The firm of hat-makers which supplied the British infantry with their head-dress in those days, and for many years after, is still in existence.

The bearded Pioneers, who, with spotless aprons and bright axes, marched at the head of our regiments, were perhaps little suited to a utilitarian age, but, from a merely decorative point of view, their disappearance is to be deplored.

The Grenadier Company of a regiment composed of the tallest men, wearing bearskin caps, came immediately after the band. The whole appearance of a battalion on the march, in old days, must have been singularly inspiring and picturesque.

Who, that has ever read it, can forget Thackeray's fine description, in *Vanity Fair*, of the gallant British infantry on their way out of Brussels to Waterloo—truly, as he says, a gallant sight.

“The band led the column playing the regimental march; then came the Major in command, riding upon Pyramus, his stout charger; then marched the Grenadiers, their captain at their head; in the centre were the colours, borne by the senior and junior ensigns; then George came marching at the head of his company. He looked up and smiled at Amelia, and passed on; and even the sound of the music died away.”

More inspiring even than the march of one of these old regiments must have been the appearance of the squares at Waterloo, a bristling mass of bayonets behind which were the set face of the soldiers, many of them mere country boys, with here and there a grim old sergeant, whose rugged countenance was a very incarnation of the dogged spirit of the England of that day. Looming through the smoke in the centre of the square rose the figures of the officers and Colonel, together with the two colours proudly held by the ensigns, whose picturesque designation of rank has, for no valid reason, disappeared from the Army List. Very picturesque must have been the appearance of the gallant regiments which caused the wave of French cavalry again and again to recoil from an unbroken phalanx of steel, hurling back their charge as a rugged rock scatters the waves of an angry sea.

At Waterloo, the aristocracy of England, which, in spite of jibes and sneers, has ever been well to the front in times of national danger, was honourably and fully represented. Of one old Shropshire family, the Hills, five brothers were in the field. Among these was Lord Hill, one of Wellington's favourite companions-in-arms. More fortunate than many of their comrades, all five gallant brothers came unscathed out of the fight.

The names of many of the officers who fought at Waterloo are forgotten to-day, and even the stern old Duke, who lies in St. Paul's, is but a shadowy figure of the past to the vast majority of a generation with whose ideals, it must be confessed, the grim old soldier would have been little in sympathy. Pictures and engravings of him, however, abound, and his memory is fittingly commemorated in many ways, whilst even the good charger, “Copenhagen,” which bore him on the fateful day of Waterloo, has not gone unremembered.

This faithful servant lies buried in the grounds of Strathfieldsaye, with the following epitaph over his grave:—

“HERE LIES COPENHAGEN,

The charger ridden by the Duke of Wellington the entire day
at the Battle of Waterloo.

Born 1808.

Died 1836.”

“God's humbler instrument, though meaner clay,
Should share the glory of that glorious day.”

These lines, it may be added, were written by the second Duke, who is shown at page 42 in the uniform of the Victoria Rifles, of which regiment he was Colonel. The Duke in question inherited none of his father's military characteristics, having been the most peaceful of men. Nevertheless, he cherished an ardent admiration for the military exploits of his father, and preserved all the relics connected with his career in an almost religious

manner. A man of considerable originality and intellect, this Duke loved to surround himself with people of culture. He was charitable in an unusual degree, his purse having ever been opened for the relief of poverty and misfortune.

A number of engravings exist representing the battle of Waterloo and the heroes who took part in that historic fight. A number of the companions-in-arms of the great Duke are shown in *The Waterloo Banquet*, which is said to have been painted by Salter, at the suggestion of Lady Burghersh. The painting of it, in which the Duke of Wellington took great interest, is supposed to have occupied six years. On the Duke's death the picture was left on the artist's hands, the copyright being eventually sold to a publisher—Alderman Moon—for fifteen thousand guineas. The latter is said to have made £80,000—probably an exaggeration—from the engraving. The picture itself was for a time exhibited at the Exchange Rooms at Manchester, a shilling being charged for admission.

In the engraving of the picture is a portrait of Alderman Moon, who, together with the artist, appears in the left-hand corner.

Amongst other representations of the great battle, the spirited engraving of *The Decisive Charge of the Life Guards at the Battle of Waterloo*—Luke Clennel—must not be forgotten.

Another rather striking engraving, entitled *Wellington at Waterloo*, depicts the Iron Duke on his charger at the right, giving orders to an aide-de-camp—Lord Fitzroy Somerset—in the middle of a brilliant staff. In the foreground, on the left, Sir Thomas Picton, mortally wounded, is supported by some soldiers, whilst in the background are seen the Life Guards charging, and Captain Kelly killing the Colonel of the French Cuirassiers.

In September, 1852, Messrs. Ackermann published a coloured engraving of the Iron Duke, who had died early in the year. This represented him in civilian dress, riding past the statue of Achilles, and was entitled *A View in Hyde Park*. It was engraved by J. Harris, the designer having been H. de Daubrawa.

It is very curious that few artists when painting military pictures ever take the trouble to ensure absolute accuracy of detail. An example of this is the representation of *Wellington and Blucher Meeting after the Battle of Waterloo*, by Daniel Maclise, which is at Westminster, in which the uniforms convey a somewhat inaccurate idea of those worn by the troops who fought under the Iron Duke, being far more akin to those of Maclise's own day.

When Maclise undertook to decorate the Royal Gallery at Westminster, he scarcely realised the enormous difficulty of executing two pictures (the other was *The Death of Nelson*), each to cover a space 48 feet long. In 1859 he completed an elaborate cartoon of the meeting of Wellington and Blucher, full of careful detail, which is now in the possession of the Royal Academy. The first attempts of Maclise in fresco not being satisfactory, the painter went to Berlin in order to master the water-glass process, and on his return worked incessantly in the Gallery, finishing the first composition the same year; the companion picture, however, was not completed till 1864. Maclise, it may be added, was a most conscientious man, and prided himself upon his accuracy; but, nevertheless, as has been stated above, the uniforms in his picture are not in any case faithful renderings of those worn at Waterloo.

The battle-piece in question was engraved by Lumb Stocks, who was



OFFICER OF THE 92ND (HIGHLAND) REGIMENT OF FOOT
By L. Manson and Eschmzier

about the last of the old school of line engravers. Stocks was a most prolific worker; about the most successful plate executed by him was *The Spanish Letter Writer*, after Burgess. He died in 1892.

It is not unusual to find pictures and engravings supposed to represent British battles against Napoleon, depicting British officers in costumes which were only assumed in later years.

Verestchagin, the distinguished Russian painter, whose works are generally remarkable for their realism, committed a great blunder in depicting English military costume, for at an exhibition of his paintings, held in London some years ago, British artillerymen attired in tunics and helmets of quite modern type were represented blowing rebel Sepoys from a gun during the Indian Mutiny, when the dress of the gunners was of quite another character to that represented.

During the Napoleonic wars, it was by no means unusual for an artist to follow armies with a view to producing military designs. Such a one was John Clark, a landscape painter, who was known as "Waterloo Clark," from the scenes on the field of battle which he drew almost immediately after its termination. Clark was an ingenious man, and invented the toys called the "Myriorama," and "Urania's Mirror."

The name of Thomas Heaphy is now almost quite forgotten, but at one time he enjoyed a considerable reputation as a water-colour artist.

Heaphy followed the British Army in the Peninsula, where he painted the portraits of many officers, and continued with the army to the end of the war. On his return to England, he painted a large portrait composition of *The Duke of Wellington and his Staff*, which was engraved and had great success. In later years he was actively engaged in the formation of the New Water Colour Society, being one of its first members. He died in 1835.

A year earlier than this died James Heath, who, amongst many other works, executed the well-known engraving of the *Death of Major Pierson*, after Copley. In this picture, now in the National Gallery, the principal figures are portraits, whilst all the accessories are said to have been rendered with great truth. Copley also painted another military picture of some importance; this was *The Repulse and Defeat of the Spanish Batteries at Gibraltar*, which he was commissioned to execute by the Corporation of the City of London. A portrait of Lord Heathfield is introduced as well as the portraits of the principal officers who commanded at the siege. Copley, who was a great lover of accuracy, actually went to Hanover in order to sketch the heads of the German officers who formed part of the garrison.

William Heath is chiefly remembered by reason of his plates of military costumes, which, though, perhaps, of no particular artistic merit, are interesting as records, in many instances very inaccurate, of the uniforms of the past. He designed a number of pictures of battles (some of which are reproduced in this volume) for a work entitled *The Martial Achievements of Great Britain and Her Allies from 1799 to 1815*.

The work in question was published by James Jenkins, No. 48 Strand, and L. Harrison and J. C. Leigh, 377 Strand. It was dedicated, by permission, to the Duke of Wellington, whose arms, in colours, appear above the dedication.

Martial Achievements, it should be added, contains fifty coloured plates of battles, beginning with the storming of Seringapatam and ending with Waterloo.

The colouring of the pictures is very brilliant, and the whole work an attractive record of British military prowess. The plates, it should be added, were engraved by T. Sutherland, an engraver born about 1785, who is best remembered by his engravings of hunting subjects, and one of the finest aquatinters of his day. Heath executed a number of humorous domestic scenes, and drew and etched the illustrations for Sir John Bowring's *Minor Morals*, which was published in 1834. Six years later he died at Hampstead, whilst still a comparatively young man, well under fifty.

Henry Alken, though unrivalled in his own line as a sporting artist, was not so successful in dealing with military subjects. His cavalry horses are too heavy in build, and the whole of his work in this line shows that military life did not appeal to him as did the incidents of the hunting field. In 1827 there appeared fifty-three plates designed by him, representing military duties, occurrences, and the like. It cannot, however, be said that the prints in question have been in such request as many other military plates executed by much less celebrated men.

Thackeray's illustrations to *Vanity Fair* are hardly accurate as regards military uniform. The designer, however, it must be remembered, expressly stated that he did not represent his characters in the costume of Waterloo days, which he considered unattractive.

Amongst the records of the English soldiers' dress during the occupation of Paris by the allies, a number of prints by the French artist and engraver, Debucourt, must not be forgotten; these, though not of any considerable value (they were executed long after the sun of Debucourt's artistic excellence as an engraver had set), show the dress and equipment of certain branches of the British Army. The curious shako with plume at the side, the short jacket-like coat, not yet developed into the regular coatee, and the equipment in general are also shown as if taken from the life. The general impression produced from a study of these prints is that only a very few alterations would be required to render the uniform suitable for use in more modern days, and that the countless changes through which it has evolved into the present uniform have, in the vast majority of instances, been totally unnecessary.

Books containing coloured plates of military costume have, during recent years, acquired a considerable value, and are somewhat difficult to find in good condition with none of the illustrations missing.

In 1812-26, a work, entitled *The Military Costume of Europe*, was published by T. Goddard, Military Library, No. 1 Pall Mall, and J. Booth, Duke Street, Portland Place. This contains a number of coloured plates of English uniforms, the execution of which, however, leaves a good deal to be desired, the draughtmanship not being faultless. Nevertheless, the work in question is of considerable value.

The following are other books on British Military Costume, containing plates:—

Costumes of the British Army in 1828; 72 coloured lithographs, by Gauci, after Hull.

Military and Naval Costumes, by L. Mansion and L. Eschauzier ; 70 plates, coloured, by Martin C. Bowen ; published by Spooner, 1830-40.

Military Incidents ; six plates by Reeve, after Newhouse, 1845.

The Grenadier Guards at Various Epochs. A series of coloured plates designed by B. Clayton, and published by Ackermann in 1854.

Costumes of the British Army and Navy ; Gambart & Co., 1854-5, 8vo.

Costumes of the British Army and Militia ; Gambart & Co., 1855-6, 8vo.

Sketches of British Soldiers ; Stamford, 1869.

Other works of the same kind were published by :—

Murray, 1813.

Robinson, of Leeds, 1814.

P. and J. Fuller, 1823.

Ridley, 1829.

Heath, 1830.

Fores, 1844.

Jones, 1864.

Messrs. Graves also published a book of Military Costume.

Though there is no work specially devoted to the uniforms of the Highland regiments, a book in two volumes, published in 1877, deals with this subject. It is entitled *The History of the Scottish Highlands, Highland Clans and Highland Regiments*. The clan tartans are shown printed in colours.

A very scarce work on British military costume was executed in 1700. This bears on the title page, "Description of the Clothing of His Majesty's Bands of Gentlemen Pensioners, Yeomen of the Guards and Regiments of Footguards, Foot Marines and Invalids on the Establishments of Great Britain and Ireland."

This work contains eighty-four uniforms, fifty of which, coloured by hand, represent the Regiments of Foot from 1 to 50. There are also a number of other coloured copper-plates in this book, which was executed by the order of the Duke of Cumberland, a few sets only being presented to illustrious military characters of his day, after which the plates were destroyed.

All the uniforms, it may be remarked, are red, with the exception of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, raised in 1661, which is depicted as wearing blue coats with buff facings, blue breeches and a scarlet saddle-cloth.

Benjamin West, in his picture of the *Death of Wolfe*, reproduced at page 3, first had the courage to abandon the classic costume in which artists of the eighteenth century were wont to depict their heroes. The success of this painter in adopting a modern and appropriate dress broke through what was too often a ridiculous tradition, and established the present mode of treating heroic subjects.

Many regiments possess pictures illustrating scenes in their history ; the 1st Battalion of the Cameron Highlanders, for instance, has in its possession a picture of Piper Kenneth Mackay, of the old 79th (Kempt's Brigade), who, at Waterloo, stepped outside the square and walked round it playing ; the painting is by Lockhart Bogle. Kenneth Mackay was one of the Highlanders told off to be shown to the Czar Alexander at the Palace of the Elysée, in August 1815, on which occasion the autocrat is said to have been

so astonished at the Highlander's legs as to have insisted on pinching them to test their reality.

Regimental histories for the most part do not deal with the question of uniform in a very satisfactory manner, the illustrations being too often but fancy sketches, drawn more or less from imagination, and therefore showing inaccuracy in minor details, which in many cases are historically important. It seems strange that no one has ever thought of producing a history of the British Army on the lines of the splendid French work, *L'Armée Française*. If carefully written, and well illustrated, such a volume, or volumes, would, I think, be certain of obtaining a good, and, let it be added, profitable reception. The illustrations, of course, would have to be done in the very best style possible, and the whole work be produced in a sumptuous manner.

In the middle of the last century, several volumes appeared containing splendid illustrations of certain regiments; there also exist a number of books describing Wellington's campaigns, which contain spirited coloured illustrations, some of which may still be purchased at comparatively moderate prices, though, without doubt, they will largely increase in value as time goes on. For this reason, copies which are complete and in good condition should by no means be passed over. Purchasers, however, should make sure that the full number of plates is present, as it is very usual for these kind of pictures to be cut out for the purpose of being sold separately for framing.

Certain books of military costume are exceedingly costly; amongst which is Rowlandson's *Loyal Volunteers*, which, when complete, commands a large price. The complete title of this book is: *The Loyal Volunteers of London and Environs*, representing infantry and cavalry in their respective uniforms, the whole of the Manual Platoon and Funeral Exercises being shown in eighty-seven plates. This book is described as being designed and etched by Thomas Rowlandson.

The engraved title-page bears an inscription in a lozenge, with the head of Mars above, whilst the general ornamentation embraces Mercury's caduceus and branches of laurel—a Cupid as a warrior and as an arbiter of justice, with scales and sword supported by a trophy of arms, accoutrements and other military accessories.

The dedicatory title runs as follows:—

“This illuminated School of Mars, or review of the Light Volunteer Corps of London and its vicinity, is dedicated, by permission, to His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, by his most obliged and very humble servant, R. ACKERMANN, 101 Strand. August 12th, 1799.”

A considerable number of other designs by Rowlandson dealt with military subjects, but the majority of these were intended to be of a comical nature. A work on *Military and Naval Costume*, published by Spooner, also commands a large price, as does the rare volume of lithographs, after Hull, which was mentioned in the list of books dealing with military costume. A copy was recently sold at the Hôtel Drouot, in Paris, for £48. At the same sale, a hundred pounds was paid for a collection of forty-seven coloured plates representing British uniforms. These were engraved by Harris, and published by Ackermann, about the middle of the last century.



6TH DRAGOON GUARDS. OFFICER
(CARABINIERS)

By J. Harris, after H. Dunbarson, 1844

An interesting set of six prints of the Guardsmen of the three different regiments was the one executed by Kirk, after Dayes, at the close of the eighteenth century. There are altogether nine prints, with two figures on each, three for 1st Guards (now the Grenadiers), three for the Coldstreams, and three for the 3rd Guards (now the Scots). The different ranks represented are :—An officer in graceful eighteenth century dress ; a drummer, in small bearskin, whose coat somewhat resembles that worn by the Guards drummer of to-day ; a pikeman and sergeant in cocked hats ; and a Grenadier sergeant and private in bearskins like the drummer. In one plate of each series a knapsack lies on the ground, which shows the regimental device.

The appearance of all three regiments, but for a few minor details, is very similar, the chief difference being that in one of them the Grenadier sergeant is shown with a cane hanging from one of his coat buttons. The plates in question, which are about the most attractive representations of English uniforms ever executed, were published by Captain Hewgill ; they are charmingly coloured, and behind some of the figures a view of the towers of Westminster Abbey is seen in the background.

It may be mentioned that the most valuable set is the one representing the Coldstream Guards ; next in value comes the Grenadiers, and then the Scots. The Coldstream Guards have, it would appear, been the most ardent collectors of the three, which has enhanced the worth of prints representing the regiment.

Edward Dayes, the water-colour painter, the clever designer of these Guardsmen, was a pupil of William Pether. His work, as a rule, was of a simple though graceful character, a large proportion of it having consisted of topographical views of considerable merit. Two compositions of his, engraved by Neagle, are of considerable historical interest ; these are "The Royal Procession to St. Paul's, on the Thanksgiving for the King's Recovery in 1789," and "The Trial of Warren Hastings in Westminster Hall." Both have been engraved. Landscape drawing was also practised by Dayes ; one of his best efforts in this line being old Buckingham House, with huge, well-executed groups in the foreground ; he drew figures well.

Of his attempts at mezzotint engraving not very much need be said ; amongst them are *Rustic Courtship* and *Polite Courtship*, after Hogarth, and a Landscape, after J. R. Smith. Considering the especial talents of the painter and engraver of this latter work, it would seem a pity that their rôles in this instance had not been reversed.

Dayes taught drawing, and also wrote a book of instruction upon this subject. He died by his own hand at the end of May, 1804.

Of Thomas Kirk, engraver of these attractive prints, Dayes aptly said, "He passed like a meteor through the region of art." He was, indeed, an eminent artist, as well as an engraver, having studied under R. Cosway, and painted historical subjects with considerable imagination and vigour ; his draughtsmanship was good and his colouring agreeable. Amongst the best illustrations executed by him are the vignettes which ornament Cooke's Poets. Kirk first exhibited in the Academy in 1785 ; twelve years later he died of consumption, continuing to work right up to the end, and being supported in his chair the day before his death to put the finishing touches to a proof.

Another pleasing set of eight military figures, in stipple, are the eight soldiers, six of which, reproduced at pages 20 and 22, are engraved by

F. D. Soiron, after Bunbury. The rifleman is especially characteristic. In these prints, the designer, whose art was essentially caricature, seems to have made a definite attempt to picture the various uniforms of his day as they actually appeared.

A pretty coloured military print, engraved by Watson and Dickinson, after Bunbury, is *Recruits*. This also is reproduced.

Bunbury, it may be added, had excellent opportunities of studying military dress, being Colonel of the West Suffolk Militia, and an equerry to the Duke of York in 1787.

An agreeable military print is a representation of the Prince Regent, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, Marshal Blucher, the Hetmann Plotoff, and other distinguished personages returning from the great review in Hyde Park, which took place on the 20th June, 1814. The design for this composition was drawn and etched by Alexander Sauerwied, the portraits being engraved by E. Scriven, and the landscape (which pleasantly indicates the rural character of the Park at that period) aquatinted by J. Hill. The dedication to the British nation, which appears beneath, is printed in both French and English.

Alexander Sauerwied was a Russian painter and etcher, who painted battle-pieces rather in the style of Horace Vernet. He published some effective etchings of cavalry in action during the campaigns of 1813 and 1814.

A number of coloured plates, some of which are reproduced, were designed by H. Martens, and engraved by J. Harris, in the fifties. Certain of these represent the uniforms of the British Army at the period when the coatee had just been superseded by the tunic, and many traditional features of the soldier's equipment, such as epaulettes and cross belts abolished. The tunic, at that time, would appear to have been rather longer than it is to-day, whilst having a double row of buttons in front. Its whole appearance seems to have been altogether looser and less smart than the short-tailed coat at present worn by the army. During this period of reform, the bearskins of the Guards were slightly cut down in height, and a new and lighter shako issued to the infantry. The sash, which formerly was worn round the officer's waist, was also ordered to be slung over his shoulder, the idea being, it is said, to render him more easily identified by his men in a *melee*, officers on several occasions having been confused with privates in the Crimea. The sash, during recent years, has once more resumed its old position.

The original use of officers' sashes, which in old days contained a great deal of material, was that they should be used as a sort of slung stretcher to carry wounded away from the field of battle, or as a tourniquet to stop bleeding. This possibly may account for their crimson colour, which would rather conceal the effect of stains of blood—the interior of old battleships used to be painted in dark red for a similar reason.

The present sash, of course, which has a sham knot, and in reality hooks on, is a mere ribbon compared to the voluminous roll of silk webbing which spanned an officer's waist in the remote past. In some of Gillray's military caricatures, the sash becomes a sort of loose *camarbund*, whilst the cocked hat is pictured as being of enormous size, as are the red and white plumes which were worn in the hat. The colour for these continued to be red and

white till 1829, when a new regulation was issued (which, however, did not apply to the Guards), directing that all infantry regiments henceforth should wear white plumes, a special exception being made in the case of the 5th Fusiliers, who, in consequence of an exploit of especial gallantry, were allowed to retain the colours they had hitherto worn. The red and white colours were in later years revived in the "pompon," or little round tuft, which finished off the top of the shako. If ever a new head-dress should be devised for the British infantry, it is to be hoped that the old English colours of red and white will once more figure on any decorative adjunct which may be attached.

A rare mezzotint military portrait is that of *Colonel Quentin*, who stands in full uniform, his hat in his left hand, his right holding the bridle-rein of his favourite charger, "Billy."

Even amongst print-dealers there are very few who have seen this engraving, which was probably struck off for a limited number of personal friends who took the part of the Colonel when he was tried by a court-martial for alleged misconduct whilst on duty in the valley of Macoy, in France. The Prince Regent, in giving his decision, pronounced the charge to be unfounded, and twenty-six officers were dismissed from their regiment.

As far as can be ascertained, the few existing copies of this print do not bear any names of painter or engraver, both of whom are unknown.

Dighton also seems to have published a portrait of Colonel Quentin. This, however, was coloured, and bears the inscription, *An Officer of the 10th or Prince of Wales's Hussars*; taken from life. In this, the Colonel, though standing erect, does not hold his hat in his left hand, nor the bridle-rein in his right.

An engraving of some interest to collectors of military prints is that of *Lord Heathfield*, by Richard Earlom, after Sir Joshua Reynolds' fine portrait, exhibited in the Academy of 1788.

This was painted for Alderman Boydell and engraved in stipple by Richard Earlom. The picture passed into the possession of Mr. Angerstein, and was purchased by the nation with his collection, to form the nucleus of the National Gallery, in 1824.

The gallant old soldier is depicted holding the key of Gibraltar in his hand, whilst in the background is one of the cannon out of which red-hot shot was fired with such deadly effect.

Another engraving of *Lord Heathfield* by Bartolozzi, after A. Poggi, is reproduced.

An important military portrait is the mezzotint of *Major-General Robert Monckton*, engraved by J. MacArdell from the picture by T. Hudson. General Monckton was the second son of the first Viscount Galway, and in 1755 was appointed Governor of Nova Scotia. He obtained many successes against the French and their Indian allies, became second in command with Wolfe at Quebec, was with Lord Rodney when he took Martinique, and in 1761 became Governor of New York. This engraving is very scarce, and a good impression commands a large price. The gorget is shown with excellent effect.

An engraved portrait of *Charles, Marquess Cornwallis*, by J. Jones, after the painting by D. Gardiner, is another military print which deserves attention. In the proof state it is worth about forty pounds, and in ordinary

state about half that sum. Lord Cornwallis is depicted in cocked hat, uniform, high boots, both hands leaning on a long cane, with troops in background to the right. Cornwallis, as is well known, commanded the British against the Americans in South Carolina in 1777, and, although at first successful, he was ultimately forced to surrender with all his troops at Yorktown.

A charming mezzotint by J. R. Smith, after Sir Joshua Reynolds, represents *Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton*, who is depicted in the uniform of a commander of light horse, in which capacity he was very successful at the time of the American War, when serving under Lord Cornwallis.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton (who is shown standing by a cannon, with his left foot on another field-piece displaced from its carriage) was son of the Mayor of Liverpool, which city he represented during three Parliaments. Though it was said that "he was as vain as he was brave," his courage, resourcefulness and great qualities as a leader of men were acknowledged to be of a very high order. He was created a baronet in 1781. The engraving of Colonel Tarleton is generally considered to be one of the finest portraits of men ever engraved. Impressions in print state are worth about thirty pounds; while a proof, if in fine condition, will fetch over a hundred. Two impressions only are known to have been printed in colours.

No account of military prints would be in any sense complete without reference being made to the engravings of the Honourable Artillery Company, two of which are reproduced at page 4. These represent the regiment assembled for ball practice at Child's Hill, Hampstead, and on the Parade Ground at Finsbury, passing in review (as the lettering states) before their illustrious Colonel, Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, K.G.

Amongst many prints of the various uniforms which the Company has worn, one by J. Harris, after H. Martens, which is reproduced, shows the dress worn towards the middle of the nineteenth century, when the regiment wore the coatee and shako. At the end of the eighteenth century a leather helmet with an enormous fur crest and towering plume at side was the head-dress of part of the corps; this was the precursor of the modern bearskin. The helmet in question was in course of time exchanged for a shako, the plume of which gradually became attenuated into a pompon. Only after the middle of the nineteenth century was the bearskin made the universal head-dress of the infantry division of the Company.

The idea of army manœuvres, or sham fights, seems to have originated with the Honourable Artillery Company. In 1660, when the Duke of York, afterwards James II., was Captain-General, it was their practice to divide into two parts, an attacking and defending force, and camp out in the suburbs of the city. Most interesting particulars can be gained from minute-books of the Honourable Artillery Company, which are complete from 1567. The title of "Honourable" was first used in 1685, and has been retained ever since, though why it was at first conferred is not quite clear.

It is probable that the Honourable Artillery Company was first formed about the year 1087, in the reign of William II., as a society of armed citizens for the protection of the goods of merchants, which were frequently commandeered by persons who had no respect for the property of others. The date of the incorporation of the Company is, however, 1537, when a



CAPTURE OF GENERAL PAGET, 1812
By Dubourg, after Atkinson

Royal Charter was granted to them by Henry VIII., under the title of the Guild of Fraternity of St. George. This Charter gave power to the members to elect others to serve in the ranks, and to appoint masters or officers ; to use a common seal ; to make laws for the rule of the Fraternity ; granted license to use and shoot with long-bows, cross-bows, and hand-guns throughout the realm, including Calais ; gave power to license all guilds of a like nature throughout the Kingdom, and ordained that the masters or rulers should be exempt from being empanelled on any quest or jury throughout the realm.

When, in 1588, the great camp at Tilbury was formed—where Elizabeth delivered her magnificent address—the members of the Company were appointed to commands, and were known as “Captains of the Artillery Garden.” In the same year, to mark her sense of their services, the Queen, by Order in Council, appointed these captains to the rank of officers in all the trained bands formed throughout the country. The Company was always closely identified with the Corporation of the City, and in 1614 they were granted by it “the use of the uppermost field near Finsbury for the practice of arms ”

In 1632, Charles I., by Royal Warrant, ordained that the appointment of captains of the Company should be made by the King ; that the Company should elect its treasurer, and that all other officers should be appointed by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. The right of nominating the captain has remained ever since in the hands of the sovereign, greatly to the advantage of the Company, who at the same time that this Warrant was issued were given the right to use armorial bearings.

In 1638, Robert Keayne, a member of the Company, emigrated to America, and there founded the branch of the Company, styled the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Boston, Mass., U.S.A. This Company has flourished equally as the parent corporation, and many people will remember the warm welcome the contingent received both in Liverpool and London when they visited England some years ago.

On June 1st, 1641, the Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II. ; James, Duke of York ; and Charles, Duke of Bavaria, became members of the Company ; since which time, excepting during the Commonwealth, the command has always been held by the sovereign or the heir-apparent.

During the turbulent period of the Civil War, the officers were appointed to instruct the trained bands, and to hold rank in them throughout the country. They did their duty well. Writing of the Battle of Newbury, in 1643, Clarendon says:—

“ The London trained bands and auxiliary regiments behaved themselves to wonder, and were in truth the preservation of the army that day, for they stood as a bulwark and rampart to defend the rest ; and when their wing of horse were scattered and dispersed they kept their ground so steadily that, though Prince Rupert himself led up the choice horse to charge them, he could make no impression upon their stand of pikes, and was forced to wheel about.”

Oliver Cromwell was well acquainted with Finsbury, having himself been married at the Church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, while his secretary, Milton, lived hard by the exercise ground. As a local man imbued with the traditions of the place, he gave, in 1655, his powerful aid to the Company

and, taking the patronage himself, appointed Major-General Skipton Captain-General and Colonel. The Company showed their appreciation of his support, for they formed part of the guard of honour at the funeral of the Lord Protector.

For some reason, the Court of Lieutenancy of the City objected to the Artillery Company taking part in the welcome of George I., on the occasion of his State entry into London, but the Company held their ground, and, in defiance of the Court, they headed the procession. Eight years later, on May 30th, 1722, King George reviewed the regiment in St. James's Park, and on this occasion scarlet uniforms were worn for the first time.

For five years the Company contested the question in the Courts of Law as to whether the London Militia had any right to exercise in Artillery Fields, and, winning all along the line, they compromised the matter by surrendering a piece of land on which the Militia could erect barracks, but this was purely voluntary on their part. They attended the funeral of Lord Nelson, being stationed at Ludgate Hill, under the command of Captain-General H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and formed part of the guard of honour at the Coronation of George IV.

In 1830, William IV. was Captain-General, and he ordained that the uniform of the regiment should be the same as that of the Grenadier Guards, save that silver instead of gold lace should be worn.

The Company, it should be added, possesses the right, also enjoyed by the Royal Fusiliers, of marching through the City with band playing, colours flying, and bayonets fixed. This was exercised on a recent occasion, for recruiting purposes, when the splendid appearance of the regiment evoked the greatest enthusiasm.

When Queen Victoria ascended the throne, she evinced great interest in the Honourable Artillery Company, and appointed her uncle, the Duke of Sussex, to the command, a place which was subsequently filled by H.R.H. the Prince Consort, and afterwards by the Prince of Wales. In 1848, when the Chartist riots occurred, contingents, armed with forty rounds of ball cartridge per man, were told off to guard Guildhall and Southwark Bridge, but the affair ended in nothing. About this time a new rule was ordained, by which the election of officers was taken from the members and vested in the Crown. Their title of "Honourable" was confirmed by the Queen, and they formed a guard of honour at the opening of the second International Exhibition. On the occasion when Princess Alexandra of Denmark arrived at Bricklayers' Arms Station, and, with her future husband, made her triumphal progress through London, the infantry division of the Company formed at London Bridge, and the cavalry and artillery at King William Street.

In 1883, on the initiative of the Duke of Cambridge, the Queen settled the question of precedence thus:—Regulars, Honourable Artillery Company, Militia, Yeomanry, Volunteers.

The Company took part in both the Jubilee and Diamond Jubilee celebrations, in the funeral of her late Majesty the Queen, and at the coronation of King Edward, who is still their Captain-General and Colonel.

In 1893 there was erected in the Church of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, a handsome brass mural tablet framed in oak. It bears the following inscription:—

“To the glory of God and in memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men who saved their country in the ranks of the Honourable Artillery Company, 1537—1893, these two windows were dedicated by the regiment in the year 1893.”

Above are the arms of the Honourable Artillery Company, two tattered old flags, the King's and the regimental colour being very appropriately placed on each side of the tablet.

Since those days the Company furnished a contingent for service in South Africa, which proved itself highly efficient and fully worthy of the great traditions of the corps.

Whilst it is not part of the scheme of this book to deal with modern military prints, an exception must be made in the case of the engravings by F. Stacpoole, of well-known pictures of Lady Butler. These are: *Quatre Bras*, *Scotland for Ever*, and *The Roll Call*. The uniforms, it may be added, are accurately reproduced, their details having been carefully studied by the gifted lady who painted them. The regiment in square at *Quatre Bras* is the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the faces of the soldiers admirably expressing the stern determination which animated the men in repelling the enemy's charges.

The British Army is to-day the only army in the world the regiments of which have no numbers. As has previously been mentioned, the introduction of the Territorial system in 1881 effected sweeping changes in the nomenclature and dress of a number of regiments. At the same time, it must be said that as many concessions as possible were accorded to regimental sentiment, the new regiments being, where possible, formed out of two which had previously been linked together. Nevertheless, the changes necessarily entailed much loss of *esprit de corps*, several regiments losing their old designations and reappearing as second battalions under names with which their past history was totally unconnected. The first twenty-five regiments, however (which all had more than one battalion), were left untouched.

The abolition of the numbers, it should be added, was generally unpopular, and led to a good deal of confusion. Even to-day certain regiments are better known by their old numbers than by the somewhat lengthy designations which have replaced them.

A curious thing about the abolition of the old regimental numbers was that the promoters of the change (like the Chinese during the Boxers' riots, who never quite made up their minds to utterly destroy the Legations, as they could easily have done) did not have the courage to go so far as to banish the numbers from the Army List altogether, for in every case the numbers of the old regiments still continue to be given beneath the designations adopted in 1881.

From time to time there have been rumours that the numbers were to be restored, a policy which would be much welcomed in the army, and could not fail to act as a stimulus to recruiting. Were such a course taken, it would now be almost inevitable to number the regiments straight on as they stand in the Army List, which would entail many of the old regiments having to assume a number different from that which they originally bore. There is no particular reason why the Territorial titles should not remain

also, though in a number of cases they might be shortened to a less inflated form than that which appears in the Army List.

Previous to 1751, though regiments were numbered, it was customary for them to be designated by the name of their Colonel, on the removal or death of whom the title naturally changed.

In 1746, for instance, Barrett's was the 4th, Howard's the 3rd, and Wolfe's the 8th Regiment of Foot. In that year there were two regiments commanded by Howards; these were known as the Green and the Buff Howards, according to their facings.

On the 1st of July, 1751, a Royal Warrant of George II. directed that the numbers of regiments should be embroidered upon their standards, but even after the numbering of regiments had become generally recognised the names of the Colonels commanding were for some time retained as regimental titles. The relative rank of regiments had been determined by a board of officers in 1691, by which the regiments formed in England were placed by seniority of raising, and those from Scotland and Ireland on their being placed upon the English establishment.

It may not be generally known that both Cavaliers and Roundheads had their own Army Lists, original copies of which are in the Bodleian Library. The Roundhead List was called "The List of the Army Officers-General of the Field." Artillery officers are called "Gentlemen of the Ordnance," and Oliver Cromwell's name is amongst the Ensigns of Infantry.

During the campaigns of Marlborough there was no official Army List the English Army List first appearing in printed form in 1754, and being published by permission of the Secretary of State for War till 1779, when it became an official War Office publication.

The present monthly Army List commenced in 1814.

The following comparison of the titles and facings of the regiments as they appeared in the Army List of 1815 with those of to-day will show the changes which have taken place during the last ninety-four years:—

1815.	1908.
1st or the Royal Scots. Facings blue—Lace gold.	Royal Scots, Lothian Regiment. Facings blue.
2nd or the Queen's Royal. Facings blue—Lace silver.	Queen's Royal West Surrey. Facings blue.
3rd East Kent or the Buffs. Facings buff—Lace silver.	The Buffs (East Kent Regiment). Facings buff.
4th or the King's Own. Facings blue—Lace gold.	King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment). Facings blue.
5th or the Northumberland Regiment of Foot. Facings goshing green—Lace silver.	The Northumberland Fusiliers. Facings goshing green.
6th or the 1st Warwickshire Regiment of Foot. Facings yellow—Lace silver.	The Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Facings blue.
7th Regiment of Foot or Royal Fusiliers. Facings blue—Lace gold.	The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment). Facings blue.
8th or the King's Regiment. Facings blue—Lace gold.	The King's Liverpool Regiment. Facings blue.
9th, The East Norfolk Regiment. Facings yellow—Lace silver.	The Norfolk Regiment. Facings yellow.
10th or the North Lincolnshire Regiment. Facings yellow—Lace silver.	The Lincolnshire Regiment. Facings white.
11th or the North Devonshire Regiment. Facings deep green—Lace gold.	The Devonshire Regiment. Facings Lincoln green.
12th or the East Suffolk Regiment. Facings yellow—Lace gold.	The Suffolk Regiment. Facings yellow.
13th or the 1st Somersetshire Regiment. Facings yellow—Lace silver.	The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry. Facings blue.
14th or the Buckinghamshire Regiment. Facings buff—Lace silver.	The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regiment. Facings buff.



OFFICER OF THE 2ND (R. S. BATT.) DRAGOONS
By L. Mayer and St. Eschbacher

1815.

15th or the Yorkshire (E. Riding) Regiment.
Facings yellow—Lace silver.
16th or the Bedfordshire Regiment.
Facings yellow—Lace silver.
17th or the Leicestershire Regiment.
Facings white—Lace silver.
18th or the Royal Irish Regiment.
Facings blue—Lace gold.
19th or the 1st Yorkshire (N. Riding Regiment).
Facings green—Lace gold.
20th or the East Devonshire Regiment.
Facings yellow—Lace silver.
21st or Royal North British Fusiliers,
Facings blue—Lace gold.
22nd or the Cheshire Regiment.
Facings buff—Lace gold.
23rd or Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
Facings blue—Lace gold.
24th or the Warwickshire Regiment.
Facings green—Lace silver.
25th or King's Own Borderers Regiment.
Facings blue—Lace gold.
26th or Cameronian Regiment.
Facings yellow—Lace silver.
27th or Inniskilling Regiment.
Facings buff—Lace gold.
28th or the North Gloucestershire Regiment.
Facings yellow—Lace silver.
29th or the Worcestershire Regiment.
Facings yellow—Lace silver.
30th or the Cambridgeshire Regiment.
Facings pale yellow—Lace silver.
31st or the Huntingdonshire Regiment.
Facings buff—Lace silver.
32nd or the Cornwall Regiment.
Facings white—Lace gold.
33rd or the 1st Yorkshire (West Riding) Regt.
Facings red—Lace silver.
34th or the Cumberland Regiment.
Facings yellow—Lace silver.
35th or the Sussex Regiment.
Facings orange—Lace silver.
36th or the Herefordshire Regiment.
Facings goshine green—Lace gold.
37th or the North Hampshire Regiment.
Facings yellow—Lace silver.
38th or the 1st Staffordshire Regiment.
Facings yellow—Lace silver.
39th or the Dorsetshire Regiment.
Facings pea green—Lace gold.
40th or 2nd Somersetshire Regiment.
Facings buff—Lace gold.
41st Regiment of Foot.
Facings red—Lace silver.
42nd or the Royal Highland Regiment.
Facings blue—Lace gold.
43rd or the Monmouthshire Regiment
(Light Infantry).
Facings white—Lace silver.
44th or the East Essex Regiment.
Facings yellow—Lace silver.
45th or the Nottinghamshire Regiment.
Facings dark green—Lace silver.
46th or the South Devonshire Regiment.
Facings pale yellow—Lace silver.
47th or the Lancashire Regiment.
Facings white—Lace silver.
48th or the Northamptonshire Regiment.
Facings buff—Lace gold.
49th or the Hertfordshire Regiment.
Facings green—Lace gold.
50th or the West Kent Regiment.
Facings black—Lace silver.
51st or the 2nd Yorkshire (West Riding)
Regiment (Light Infantry).
Facings grass green—Lace gold.

1908.

The East Yorkshire Regiment.
Facings white.
The Bedfordshire Regiment.
Facings white.
The Leicestershire Regiment.
Facings white.
The Royal Irish Regiment.
Facings blue.
Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt.
Facings grass green.
The Lancashire Fusiliers.
Facings white.
The Royal Scots Fusiliers.
Facings blue.
The Cheshire Regiment.
Facings buff.
The Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
Facings blue.
The South Wales Borderers.
Facings grass green.
The King's Own Scottish Borderers.
Facings blue.
The Cameronians Scottish Rifles.
Facings dark green.
The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Facings blue.
The Gloucestershire Regiment.
Facings white.
The Worcestershire Regiment.
Facings white.
The East Lancashire Regiment.
Facings white.
The East Surrey Regiment.
Facings white.
The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
Facings white.
The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).
Facings scarlet.
The Border Regiment.
Facings white.
The Royal Sussex Regiment.
Facings blue.
The Worcestershire Regiment.
Facings white.
The Hampshire Regiment.
Facings yellow.
The South Staffordshire Regiment.
Facings white.
The Dorsetshire Regiment.
Facings grass green.
The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire
Regiment).
Facings white.
The Welsh Regiment.
Facings white.
The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).
Facings blue.
The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light
Infantry.
Facings white.
The Essex Regiment.
Facings white.
The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and
Derbyshire Regiment).
Facings white.
The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
Facings white.
The Royal North Lancashire Regiment.
Facings white.
The Northamptonshire Regiment.
Facings white.
Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire
Regiment).
Facings blue.
The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent).
Facings blue.
The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry).
Facings blue.

- 52nd or the Oxfordshire Regt. (Light Infantry).
Facings buff—Lace silver.
- 53rd or the Shropshire Regiment.
Facings red—Lace gold.
- 54th or the West Norfolk Regiment.
Facings green—Lace silver.
- 55th or the Westmoreland Regiment.
Facings green—Lace gold.
- 56th or the West Essex Regiment.
Facings purple—Lace silver.
- 57th or the West Middlesex Regiment.
Facings yellow—Lace gold.
- 58th or the Rutlandshire Regiment.
Facings black—Lace gold.
- 59th or the 2nd Nottinghamshire Regiment.
Facings white—Lace gold.
- 60th or Royal American Regiment.
No facings given.
- 61st or the South Gloucestershire Regiment.
Facings buff—Lace silver.
- 62nd or the Wiltshire Regiment.
Facings buff—Lace silver.
- 63rd or the West Suffolk Regiment.
Facings deep green—Lace silver.
- 64th or the 2nd Staffordshire Regiment.
Facings black—Lace gold.
- 65th or the 2nd Yorkshire North Riding Regt.
Facings white—Lace gold.
- 66th or the Berkshire Regiment.
Facings gosling green—Lace silver.
- 67th or the South Hampshire Regiment.
Facings yellow—Lace silver.
- 68th or the Durham Regiment (Light Infantry).
Facings bottle green—Lace silver.
- 69th or the South Lincolnshire Regiment.
Facings green—Lace gold.
- 70th or Glasgow Lowland Regiment.
Facings black—Lace gold.
- 71st Highland Regiment (Light Infantry).
Facings buff—Lace silver.
- 72nd Highland Regiment.
Facings yellow—Lace silver.
- 73rd Highland Regiment.
Facings dark green—Lace gold.
- 74th Highland Regiment.
Facings white—Lace gold.
- 75th Highland Regiment.
Facings yellow—Lace silver.
- 76th Regiment.
Facings red—Lace silver.
- 77th or the East Middlesex Regiment.
Facings yellow—Lace silver.
- 78th or Highland Regiment
(or the Ross-shire Buffs).
Facings buff—Lace gold.
- 79th Regiment of Cameron Highlanders
Facings dark green—Lace gold.
- 80th Regiment or Staffordshire Volunteers.
Facings yellow—Lace gold.
- 81st Regiment.
Facings buff—Lace silver.
- 82nd Regiment or Prince of Wales's
Volunteers
Facings yellow—Lace silver.
- 83rd Regiment.
Facings yellow—Lace gold.
- 84th York and Lancaster Regiment.
Facings yellow—Lace silver.
- 85th Regiment or Bucks Volunteers
(Light Infantry).
Facings yellow—Lace silver.
- 86th or the Royal County Down Regiment.
Facing blue—Lace silver.

- The Oxfordshire and Buckingham Light Infantry.
Facings white.
- The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry).
Facings blue.
- The Dorsetshire Regiment.
Facings grass green.
- The Border Regiment.
Facings white.
- The Essex Regiment.
Facings white.
- The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.)
Facings lemon yellow.
- The Northamptonshire Regiment.
Facings white.
- The East Lancashire Regiment.
Facings white.
- The King's Own Rifle Corps.
Facings red.
- The Gloucestershire Regiment.
Facings white.
- The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment).
Facings buff.
- The Manchester Regiment.
Facings white.
- The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.)
Facings white.
- The York and Lancaster Regiment.
Facings white.
- Princess Charlotte of Wales's
(Royal Berkshire Regiment).
Facings blue.
- The Hampshire Regiment.
Facings yellow.
- The Durham Light Infantry.
Facings dark green.
- The Welsh Regiment.
Facings green.
- The East Surrey Regiment.
Facings white.
- The Highland Light Infantry.
Facings buff.
- Seaforth Highlanders, Ross-shire Buffs
(The Duke of Albany's).
Facings buff.
- The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).
Facings blue.
- The Highland Light Infantry.
Facings buff.
- The Gordon Highlanders.
Facings yellow.
- The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment.
Facings red.
- The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt.
Facings lemon yellow.
- Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs
(Duke of Albany's Own).
Facings buff.
- The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.
Facings blue.
- The South Staffordshire Regiment.
Facings white.
- The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.
Facings white.
- The Prince of Wales's Volunteers
(South Lancashire Regiment).
Facings white.
- The Royal Irish Rifles.
Facings dark green.
- The York and Lancaster Regiment.
Facings white.
- The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry).
Facings blue.
- The Royal Irish Rifles.
Facings dark green.

87th or Prince of Wales's Own Irish Regiment.
Facings green—Lace gold.
88th Regiment or Connaught Rangers.
Facings yellow—Lace silver.
89th Regiment.
Facings black—Lace gold.
90th Regiment or Perthshire Volunteers.
Facings buff—Lace gold.
91st Regiment.
Facings yellow—Lace silver.
92nd Regiment.
Facings yellow—Lace silver.
93rd Regiment.
Facings yellow—Lace silver.
94th Regiment.
Facings green—Lace gold.
95th Regiment.
Regimentals green—Facings black.
96th Regiment.
Facings buff—Lace silver
97th or Queen's Own Regiment.
Facings blue—Lace silver.
98th Regiment.
Facings buff.
99th or Prince of Wales's Tipperary Regt.
Facings pale yellow.
100th or His Royal Highness the Prince
Regent's County of Dublin Regiment.
Facings deep yellow.
101st or the Duke of York's Irish Regiment.
Facings white.
102nd Regiment.
Facings yellow—Lace silver. }
103rd Regiment.
Facings white. }
104th Regiment.
Facings buff.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers).
Facings blue.
The Connaught Rangers.
Facings green.
Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers).
Facings blue.
The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).
Facings dark green.
Princess Louise's (Argyle and Sutherland
Highlanders).
Facings yellow.
The Gordon Highlanders.
Facings yellow.
Princess Louise's (Argyle and Sutherland
Highlanders).
Facings yellow-
The Connaught Rangers.
Facings green.
The Rifle Brigade, The Prince Consort's Own.
Facings black.
The Manchester Regiment.
Facings white.
The Queen's (Own Royal West Kent Regiment).
Facings blue.
The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt.
Facings white.
The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment).
Facings buff.
The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment
(Royal Canadians).
Facings blue.
The Royal Munster Fusiliers.
Facings blue.
The Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
Facings blue.
The Royal Munster Fusiliers.
Facings blue.

After 1815, it should be added, the 95th (Rifle Corps) was removed from the list of regiments of the line, and became the Rifle Brigade, the numbers of the infantry regiments coming after the one which had been deleted being altered. The 96th, for instance, became the 95th, and the 100th the 99th. There was no 100th Regiment in the British Army from this time till June, 1858, when a new 100th Regiment was raised.

A great number of regiments in the British Army possess some distinctive badge or other feature of their equipment which distinguishes them from other corps. The principal of these, together with some reference to regimental records, are noted in the following pages. In a number of cases nicknames also have been given. These, curiously enough, have often had a considerable influence, as was strikingly shown in 1857, when the Land Transport Corps was re-named the Military Train, at which time some very fine Spanish mules were substituted for horses. The initials "M.T." and the mules together gave rise to the nickname of "Moke Train," which produced a serious effect, great difficulty being experienced in obtaining officers. For this reason it is said mules had to be abandoned, and the appellation of Army Service Corps adopted.

The 1st (Royal Scots Lothian Regiment) is the oldest regiment in the British Army, being said to be able to trace its descent from "Le Regiment de Douglas," in the service of the French King, which became Dumbarton's Regiment, and was sent over to England in 1661, on the application of Charles II.

A few years ago this regiment received permission to abandon the helmet, assuming in its place a characteristic Scotch head-dress.

The Royal Scots are sometimes called Pontius Pilate's Bodyguards, in allusion to the antiquity of the regiment.

The 2nd (Royal West Surrey Regiment) possesses a third colour, which it carries on parade. This regiment was originally largely recruited from the garrison of Dunkirk, many veterans who had fought on the Royalist side during the Civil Wars being included. Tangiers having become the property of the English crown as the marriage portion of Catherine of Portugal, the regiment was sent to garrison that town, which it bravely defended against the Moors. It then bore the alternative title of the First Tangier Regiment, and was a *corps d'élite*.

Owing to this, the regiment was at one time nicknamed the "Tangerines." It has also been called "Kirke's Lambs," having once been commanded by the notorious Colonel Kirke.

At one time, it is said, overtures were made to this Colonel, with a view to causing him to become a Roman Catholic. Kirke, however, pleaded a previous engagement, declaring that he had promised the Sultan of Morocco that he would become a Mohammedan, were he ever to change his faith.

The 3rd Foot, or the Buffs, formerly bore the designation of the "Holland Regiment." It was originally formed from the trained bands. The privilege of marching through the City of London with colours flying and bayonets fixed, which this famous regiment enjoys, has been exercised upon several occasions.

The Buffs were once called "the Buff Howards," on account of the name of their Colonel from 1737 to 1749. They were also nicknamed "the Nutcrackers," on account of their prowess in cracking the heads of the Polish Lancers at Albuhera.

The 4th (the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment), originally known as the 2nd Tangier Regiment, has a most distinguished record.

The King's Own was once called "Barrell's Blues," in allusion to the name of a former commander.

The 5th (Northumberland Fusiliers) wear a red and white hackle feather in their fur caps, in remembrance of the regiment having captured a body of French Grenadiers in the woods of Wilhelmstahl, at the Battle of Groebenstein, in 1762. When, in 1829, all the regiments of the line, with the exception of Rifles and Light Infantry, were ordered to exchange their red and white feathers for white ones, the 5th Foot was allowed to retain the distinction, which it still continues to wear.

This regiment has also been known as "the Old Bold Fifth," and "the Shiners."

The 6th (Royal Warwickshire Regiment) have an antelope on their badge. It is said that this was adopted owing to the regiment having once captured a standard with an antelope upon it, which they presented to the Queen of the day.

At one time, when quartered at the town, the Royal Warwickshire had a pet antelope, which marched with them, led by a silver chain.

The regiment has sometimes been called "the Saucy Sixth," and also "Guise's Geese," from the name of a former Colonel.



THE BATTLE OF TEWKESBURY

By T. Malton, after Rossland.

The 7th Royal Fusiliers has a splendid record of services in the Peninsula. In the Crimea, the 7th were in the Light Division, under Sir George Brown, and made a splendid charge at the Alma, pressing on amidst a regular hail of bullets, those carrying the colours being shot down one after the other. The regiment is now closely identified with the City of London.

A curious circumstance is that at the time when it was commanded by the Duke of Kent (1791—1800) its drummers were all negroes.

At one time the Royal Fusiliers were known as "the Elegant Extracts," many of the officers having been transferred to the corps from other regiments.

The drummers of the (8th) King's Liverpool Regiment and eight other line regiments wore *fleur-de-lys* lace of various hues up to 1866, when, for some unknown reason, these quaint regimental distinctions were abolished. Only the drummers of the Guards now wear the *fleur-de-lys* on their tunics—about the last vestige of that sovereignty over France which English monarchs formerly claimed. One explanation as to the reason of the drummers wearing *fleur-de-lys* was that their doing so was to show contempt for the French Army; this, however, rests on no serious foundation.

The 9th (Norfolk Regiment), which has been nicknamed "the Holy Boys," "the Fighting Ninth," and "the Norfolk Howards," in addition to having played a glorious part in many other engagements, bore itself with great distinction at Almanza, where, curiously enough, the English were commanded by Lord Galway, who was of French extraction, and the French by the Duke of Berwick, an Englishman.

The 10th (Lincolnshire Regiment), when it was raised, was the only infantry regiment which wore blue coats. It behaved with great gallantry in the Sikh War.

The Lincolnshire Regiment, probably in allusion to the famous old ballad of the "Lincolnshire Poacher," was once known as "the Poachers."

The 11th (Devonshire Regiment). The splendid services of this regiment in South Africa were worthy of its past fame. In consequence of the heavy losses sustained at the battle of Salamanca, it received the nickname of "the Bloody 11th," 341 men and officers having been killed out of 412.

The 12th (Suffolk Regiment) also once sustained a great number of casualties; this was at Fontenoy, where 371 men and officers fell.

The 13th (Somersetshire Light Infantry) wore a black line in its lace, a distinction which, I believe, is still retained. This is supposed to have been granted after the battle of Culloden, when the sergeants of the regiment were accorded permission to wear their sashes over the left shoulder.

It may be added that for a long space of years after the death of General Wolfe on the plains of Abraham, all the regiments that fought with him wore a black thread or worm in their lace, as a sign of perpetual mourning. At present the following regiments wear a black line bordering each side of the gold lace on the officers' tunics: The Norfolk, East Yorkshire, Leicestershire, East Surrey, Loyal North Lancashire, York and Lancaster, Gordon Highlanders and Connaught Rangers regiments, the commanders of which have been killed or wounded in important battles.

The 14th (Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regiment) has a long record of distinguished service, from the siege of Namur, in 1695, to Waterloo, where the 3rd Battalion, then at its first trial, displayed a

gallantry and steadiness worthy of veteran troops. This regiment once bore the queer nickname of "the Powos." It was also known at one time as "Calvert's Entire," from Colonel Sir Henry Calvert, who commanded the regiment from 1806 to 1826.

The 15th (East Yorkshire Regiment) were with General Wolfe at Quebec, one of many engagements in which their high reputation was maintained. Owing to its having served at "Poona," the regiment was once called "the Poona Guards."

The 16th (Bedfordshire Regiment) is a famous old corps which, though no regiment has done harder work, has, owing to circumstances, been absent from many of the most notable scenes of warfare. Owing to its effective services at Blenheim, Ramillies and Malplaquet, this regiment became known as "the Peacemakers."

The 17th (Leicestershire Regiment), called "the Bengal Tigers," from its badge, was once commanded by Colonel Holcroft Blood, the son of the notorious Colonel Blood. He was, it should be added, a most efficient officer. It was called "the Lilywhites," on account of its facings.

The 18th (Royal Irish Regiment) has always been notorious for its gallantry in the field. It used to be called "the Namurs."

The 19th (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment) particularly distinguished itself in the Crimea.

The men of the 20th (Lancashire Fusiliers) wear roses in their helmets on August 1st, in remembrance of the Battle of Minden, fought in rose-gardens, in 1759.

The 21st (Royal Scots Fusiliers) found themselves at Sheriffmuir opposed to their first Colonel, the Earl of Mar, a Jacobite. At one time they had been known as "the Earl of Mar's Grey Breeks."

The 22nd (Cheshire Regiment) decorate their head-dress with oak leaves on the 12th September, the date of Dettingen, in which battle the regiment took part. This regiment has been called the "Red Knights."

The 23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers) are the only regiment in the service the officers and warrant officers of which wear the "flash," a sort of black silk rosette, with five ribbons, which was originally worn to protect the coat from being stained by the pigtail. During the absence of the 23rd abroad, in 1808, pigtails were abolished, but the commander, Colonel Pearson, continued to retain the "flash" till the return of the regiment in 1834. Colonel Harrison, who succeeded him in the command, was successful in obtaining official recognition of both the "flash" and the regimental goat.

The order which abolished pigtails in the army was probably one of the most popular ever issued, for a great deal of time and trouble had to be expended by a soldier upon his hair. The old French *emigrés* were wont to deplore the disappearance of the queue, the knob of which, they used to declare, protected a soldier's neck against a sword-cut in battle.

On the staff of the King's colour of the 1st Battalion of the 24th Regiment (South Wales Borderers) a silver wreath is borne, in memory of the Queen's colour saved by Lieutenant T. Melvill and W. Coghill with Private Williams, after Isandula, in the Zulu War.

The South Wales Borderers used to be known as "Howard's Greens," a Howard having commanded the regiment at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The 25th Regiment was once the Edinburgh Regiment, but, in consequence of a disagreement with the Corporation of that City, the Lieutenant-Colonel, Lord George Lennox, obtained permission to change the name to the Sussex Regiment. The title of King's Own Borderers was conferred upon the corps in 1818.

The First Battalion (26th Foot) the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) were raised in 1689 amongst the Covenanters; this regiment, before it became a rifle corps, fought under Governor Clinton in America, and when capture appeared inevitable, wound its colours round a cannon shot, and sunk it in the river. The regiment, which is dressed in dark green, now wears a shako of agreeable design.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers were reduced to a mere cluster at Waterloo, where the regiment was surrounded by a bank of slain. The first battalion, as the 27th, used to be nicknamed "the Limps."

The Gloucestershire Regiment, through its 1st Battalion, the 28th, acquired the distinction of being allowed to wear their regimental number on the back as well as the front of the shako, on account of having once, when attacked in front and rear, faced about and repelled the enemy. Since the abolition of numbers, a small sphinx has been worn on the back of the present helmet. The 28th used to be called "the Slashers," on account of the way they had used their swords in the American War, when infantry were armed with these weapons. It was also nicknamed "the Rightabouts," and "Braggs," from the name of a Colonel who once commanded it. The 2nd Battalion, as the 61st, was once nicknamed "the Whitewashers."

The 29th, the 1st Battalion of the Worcestershire Regiment, has been called "the Star of the Line." It has also been known as "the Ever-sworded 29th," owing to a peculiar regimental custom, which demands that the captain and subaltern of the day shall dine with their swords on. Up to the fifties all the officers sat down to dinner wearing these weapons, the custom having originated in the year 1746, when a part of the regiment at St. John's Island, one of the Leeward group, was surprised without its arms, and treacherously murdered by the Indians, it is said, at the instigation of the French inhabitants.

The 29th, it may be added, was the last of the regiments in the Peninsula to retain the queue, in which the men fought at Vimiera, the officers wearing the old-fashioned and picturesque cocked hats. It used to be nicknamed "the Vein Openers," the 2nd Battalion, once the 36th, having been known as "the Fancy Greens," on account of the green facings which the regiment once wore. When Tippoo Sahib upbraided his officers for a defeat inflicted by the 36th, they are said to have replied that a regiment wearing facings of green—the colour of the prophet—could not be defeated by any troops in the world.

The East Lancashire Regiment once served as Marines, in 1814, afterwards being known as the Cambridgeshire Regiment.

At the time of the long war with France, the 2nd Battalion (the 59th) was engaged upon the erection of the Martello towers, which are such familiar objects on the South Coast.

The East Surrey Regiment has a splendid Peninsula record. The 1st Battalion (the old 31st) was known as "the Young Buffs," the regiment having been mistaken for the 3rd Buffs by George II. at Dettingen, where,

highly pleased with the gallantry of the men, he called out, "Well done, Old Buffs." Being told he had made a mistake, he added, "Well done, Young Buffs, then."

The 2nd Battalion (the 70th) was in 1812 called "the Glasgow Lowland Regiment," only becoming the Surrey in 1825.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry has bitter memories of the Indian Mutiny. Two hundred of the 1st Battalion (32nd) were with Sir Henry Lawrence in Lucknow, only the valiant relics of which number survived to welcome the rescuing column of the gallant Havelock. The 32nd was nicknamed "the Lacedæmonians," owing to a former commander having praised the military virtues of Lacedæmonia when under fire.

The 1st Battalion of the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment was raised about 1702. This is the only regiment in the British Army named after a subject not of Royal blood. The colour of the facings at Dettingen was red and white, afterwards becoming red alone, a rare colour for English facings, which was abolished in 1881. It is, however, pleasant to be able to add that the old facings have been recently restored. The 33rd have been called "the Havercake Lads."

The title of "Duke of Wellington's Regiment" was granted on the death of the Iron Duke in 1852, when his crest and motto were also adopted.

The Border Regiment acquired the privilege of wearing the laurel wreath on their head-dress on account of the gallant behaviour of the 1st Battalion (the 34th) at Fontenoy, where the regiment displayed great courage in the severe and arduous duty of covering the retreat, during which the "Blues" also behaved particularly well. So much so, indeed, was this the case, that when the last man had passed the bridge spanning the stream which checked the enemy, Lord Crawford took off his hat to them and thanked them.

This regiment was also present at many battles in the Peninsular War, and at Arroyo dos Molinos captured the 34th French Regiment, the drums and drum-major's staff of which are still in the possession of the 1st Battalion. It is said that on this occasion the French regiment, discovering the coincidence between the two numbers, cried out: "*Ah, Messieurs, vous sommes des frères, vous sommes du trente-quatrième régiment tous les deux. Vous êtes des braves.*"

The Royal Sussex Regiment, amongst other gallant records on its regimental roll of fame, counts its exploits at Maida, where a hundred and fifty picked men of the 1st Battalion (35th), under Major Robinson, were in the right wing of the force which Colonel Kemp led against the French light infantry with triumphant result. A battalion used to be recruited at Belfast, and wore orange facings, which gained it the name of "the Orange Lilies" and "the Prince of Orange's Own."

The Hampshire Regiment has been in many engagements, including Minden.

The South Staffordshire Regiment has a record which few regiments can rival. The 38th, now the 1st Battalion, served in the West Indies for the unprecedented period of sixty years, taking part in the captures of Guadeloupe and Martinique.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, which has fought in India, Egypt, and in the Peninsula and at Water'loo, has, at its depôt, a French field-piece captured by the regiment.



THE RECRUITED SOLDIER'S DEPARTURE
Painted by George Morland, after George Morland

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), composed of the old 40th and 82nd, has a lengthy record of gallant services. The old 40th used to be known as "the Excellers," from the X.L. of the regimental number.

The 1st Battalion of the Welsh Regiment (the 41st) was in the eighteenth century called "the Invalids," a title which appears in some of the older Army lists.

It may be added that in 1773 there were as many as twenty-six independent companies of Invalids, not forming part of any regiment, each commanded by a captain, a lieutenant, and an ensign. These companies were composed of soldiers whose health had been impaired by various causes—service in unhealthy climates, wounds received in battle, or even old age. Four of the companies in question were stationed in Scotland, eight in the Channel Islands, one in Scilly, one at Pendennis, three at Berwick, two at Hull, two at Chester, two at Dover, one at Sheerness, one at Landguard Fort, Felixstowe, and one at Tilbury.

The 2nd Battalion was the old 69th, and was called "the Agamemnons" (it is said by Nelson), on account of having served as Marines at the Battle of Cape St. Vincent. The regiment was also known as "the Ups and Downs," in allusion to its number.

The Black Watch, the 1st Battalion of the Royal Highlanders (the old 42nd), was originally formed of six independent companies of Highlanders that had been raised for the protection of the City of Edinburgh in 1730. This force presented a somewhat sombre appearance, being dressed in black, blue, and green tartans, from which originated the name "Freiceadan Dhu," or Black Watch. In 1739 these independent companies were formed into a regular Highland regiment, which, some years later, in 1751, was numbered as the 42nd.

At the time when the Black Watch was raised, most of the privates were of good social position. George II. having sent for two of these men to St. James's Palace, where they gave an exhibition of some of their national sword exercises, rewarded them with a guinea apiece. They accepted the money from the King, but gave it to the porter as they went out of the Palace.

It was at the Battle of Fontenoy that a sergeant of the 42nd, as the regiment was retiring, before the assault of the Irish Brigade, exhorted the soldiers to be steady, crying out, "Front and rear keep thegither."

The 43rd (the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry), owing to an old privilege of its 1st Battalion, possesses the right of wearing shirt-collars in uniform, which probably arose from the Colonel commanding the regiment at the time when collars were ordered to be hidden beneath stocks ignoring the regulation.

The 2nd Battalion (the old 52nd) enjoyed the same right, which is shared by the 7th Hussars.

The Essex Regiment is composed of the 44th and 56th Regiments. The first was called "the Little Fighting Fours," whilst the second was for a long time familiarly known as "the Pompadours," on account of the colour of its facings. It was also nicknamed "the Saucy Pompeys."

The Sherwood Foresters are connected with Nottingham; the 1st Battalion—the old 45th—having originally been recruited from the

Nottingham Militia, which, remaining loyal, refused to bear arms against Charles I. This regiment bore the nickname of "the Old Stubborns."

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment has been honourably engaged in many quarters of the world.

The Northamptonshire Regiment, formed of the 48th and 58th, bears many battles on its colours, notably Talavera, where Colonel Donellan, the last officer in the English Army who adhered to the old "Nivernais," or three-cornered cocked hat, fell mortally wounded. The 48th, owing to its bravery, was once known as "the Heroes of Talavera."

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regiment received the title of "Royal" for its gallantry in Egypt.

The 1st Battalion of the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment (the 50th) was at one time known by the very unpleasant name of "the Dirty Half Hundred." This arose from the black facings and silver lace which it is said gave the regiment a slovenly appearance, the colour of the facings being also apt to come off when the men's cuffs touched their faces.

The gallant 50th gained great renown at the battle of Vimiera, where, led by Colonel Walker, it made a glorious charge. It has been called "the Devil's Royals."

The national memory regarding the fiercely fought battles of the Peninsular War does not appear to be particularly keen, scarcely a mention having been made of the centenary of Vimiera, fought in August, 1808. The centenary of Corunna and Sir John Moore, it is true, have not passed altogether unnoticed, the men of one battery of artillery which had played a brave part in these August battles having (according to the Press) been taken to the Aldershot Hippodrome, by way of celebrating the centenary of the glorious fight! Beyond this, little seems to have been done to keep green the memory of British heroes, no attempt having been made to foster the *esprit de corps* of the regiments representative of those which fought so gallantly in the Peninsula.

The brunt of the battle of Corunna fell on the 50th, which was then commanded by Majors Napier and Stanhope, whom Sir John Moore warmly congratulated after the battle, calling out "Well done, 50th! Well done, my Majors!" Sir John Moore, as it happened, was engaged to be married to the sister of the junior Major—the Honourable C. B. Stanhope—who fell during the campaign.

Officers of this regiment wear blue velvet facings, as do those of the 2nd Battalion (the old 97th). The 50th originally wore black facings, which were of velvet, and on becoming a Royal regiment, in 1831, it was specially authorised to adhere to the velvet for its officers' facings.

The old 97th (now the 2nd Battalion) was called the "Celestials," on account of its facings.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry) was formerly known as the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment). The 2nd Battalion of this gallant corps was raised in 1839 as the second European Madras Light Infantry, afterwards becoming the 105th, the motto of which, "Cede Nullis," has been retained.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry) is composed of the 53rd and 85th Regiments. The former was the only regiment to bear "Nieuport" on its colours. The last duty of its 2nd Battalion, before it was disbanded, was

to garrison St. Helena where it was the respect and admiration of the great Emperor, officially known as "General Buonaparte." The 53rd used to be called "the Five and Threepennies," on account of its number.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment) consists of two famous regiments, the 57th (which was known as "the Die-hards") and the 77th, which was one of the three regiments which stormed the breach at Ciudad Rodrigo. The 77th used to be called "the Pothooks," from the two figures composing its number.

A curious story exists that the old 77th Regiment once refused to go to India in 1783, when the regiment is said to have declared:—

" If it were to fight with France or Spain
With pleasure we would cross the main,
But for like bullocks to be slain
Our Highland blood abhors it."

The refusal of the regiment is said to have been discussed in Parliament and the regiment disbanded at Perth.

The 60th (King's Royal Rifle Corps) was originally numbered the 62nd, the regiment called "the Loyal American Provincials" being raised in America. In 1756, as a consequence of the 50th and 51st Regiments being captured at Oswego, the 62nd was renumbered the 60th; at that time the uniform was red.

In December, 1795, the four battalions of the regiment were increased by a fifth raised in the Isle of Wight, four hundred men of Hompesch's mounted riflemen and light infantry being drafted into the newly formed battalion, which was formed into a rifle corps under the command of Baron de Rottenberg, the men being now equipped like a German jäger corps, and wearing moustaches. About 1818 the 2nd and 5th Battalion were formed into one called the 1st, clothed in green; whilst the 3rd and 4th were together made into the 2nd, clothed in red. In 1824 this new 2nd Battalion was also made into rifles, called "the Duke of York's Own Rifle Corps," the title being finally changed in 1830 to "the King's Own Rifle Corps."

The pouch-belt worn by the Duke of York as Colonel-in-Chief, in 1824, is still preserved by the 1st Battalion; it bears the Maltese cross, which is by some said to have been chosen as a regimental badge on account of the regiment's connection with General Count von Hompesch, who was a nephew of the Grand Master of Malta, and himself a Knight of the Order.

A curious incident in the history of the King's Own Rifle Corps is that at the commencement of the French revolutionary war a special Act of Parliament was enacted in order to permit Hanoverians to join its ranks. At that time, according to treaty, a contingent of 14,000 men to serve in our army was furnished by Hanover.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps has a record of some thirty-six battles, the names of which are on the Maltese cross attached to the pouch-belt worn by the officers.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regiment is composed of the 62nd and the 99th. The 62nd was formed in 1758, and first distinguished itself in Ireland in 1760, where a small detachment gallantly defended Carrickfergus Castle against the French, under Thurot, being, however, eventually obliged to surrender to a vastly superior force. In consequence of the stout resistance offered, the inhabitants of Belfast afterwards presented cups to such

officers as had been present, especially to Lieutenant Benjamin Hall, who also received the public thanks of the Carrickfergus Weavers, who presented him with the freedom of their Guild in a brass box, together with an address eulogising his bravery. The men of the 62nd formerly had a splash on their buttons—a reminiscence of their gallant behaviour at Carrickfergus, where it is traditionally said that they fired their coat buttons after the supply of bullets had failed. It seems strange that the distinction in question (which might well be revived) should have ever been abolished.

Wiltshire people used to call this regiment “the Moonrakers” and “the Splashers.”

The 99th was at one time known as the Lanarkshire Regiment.

The Manchester Regiment has a fine record of war service, having fought in Egypt, the Peninsula, and the Crimea. The officers of its 1st Battalion (the old 63rd) previous to 1855 wore a *fleur-de-lys* in gold embroidery at the end of their coat-tails. At one time the whole regiment appears to have also worn a *fleur-de-lys* badge, which was adopted about 1815 for services rendered at Gaudeloupe. The 63rd was nicknamed “the Blood-suckers,” whilst the old 96th, which now forms the 2nd Battalion, used to be called “the Bendovers.”

The Prince of Wales’s (North Staffordshire Regiment) has seen service in China, Persia, and India.

The York and Lancaster Regiment is composed of the 65th and 84th, the first of which regiments was originally the 2nd Battalion of the 12th, and was separately numbered in 1758. The 65th, on account of their badge, used to be known as “the Royal Tigers.”

The Durham Light Infantry consists of the 68th and 106th, the former of which was formed in 1768 from the 2nd Battalion of the Welsh Fusiliers. The 106th was originally the 2nd Bombay European Light Infantry Regiment.

The Highland Light Infantry has at least twenty-eight battles inscribed upon its colours, the biggest record in the army, it is said, with the exception of the King’s Royal Rifle Corps, which, having no colours, cannot let the record of its thirty odd battles flutter in the breeze.

Its 1st Battalion (the 71st) was known all through the Peninsular War as the Glasgow Light Infantry, the regiment having been largely recruited in Glasgow.

The Seaforth Highlanders, Ross-shire Buffs (The Duke of Albany’s), saw much service in India during the mutiny.

The Gordon Highlanders possess an almost world-wide reputation, and, as “the Gay Gordons,” is one of the best known regiments in the British Army.

The Queen’s Own Cameron Highlanders have a splendid record of service in the Peninsula, at Waterloo, and in the Crimea.

The Royal Irish Rifles was formed out of the 83rd and 86th Regiment. It wears a green uniform with facings of dark green. The 83rd used to be known as “Fitches’ Grenadiers.”

Princess Victoria’s Royal Irish Fusiliers has seen a great amount of service in various parts of the world. At Nivelles its 1st Battalion, the old 87th, went into action three hundred and eighty-six strong, coming out with only one hundred and seventy.



BATTLE OF TOULOUSE, APRIL 10, 1814
By T. Sutherland, after W. Heath

The 87th were called "the Faugh-a-Ballagh Boys," from "Fag an bealac," "Clear the way!" their cry at Barossa. This had been the shout in a faction fight between the Munster and Connaught men, of whom the regiment was composed. It was also known as "Blayney's Bloodhounds," on account of having hunted down the Irish rebels with great persistence, when led by Lord Blayney, in 1798.

The Connaught Rangers boast of one of the proudest records in the British Army. The 1st Battalion, when the 88th, was called the "Devil's Own," whilst the 2nd, as the old 94th, used to be known as "the Garvies."

Splendid also is the record of the Princess Louise's Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, a fine corps formed out of the 91st and 93rd. Many years ago the latter regiment was known as "the Rorys."

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians) consists of the 100th and 109th Bombay Infantry.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers boasts a history, which is, in a way, the history of the British acquisition of India.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers consists of the 102nd (Royal Madras Fusiliers) and the 103rd (Royal Bombay Fusiliers). The regiment is thus derived from the old East India Company's forces. This regiment has a splendid Indian record, "Goojerat" on its colours recalling the victory which Lord Gough won over the Sikhs.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own) was originally numbered as the 29th Regiment. It is a corps *d'élite*. The officers of this regiment, like those of the 60th Rifles, at one time wore the picturesque Hussar pelisse, which has now long been abandoned throughout the service. King William IV., when Duke of Clarence, summed up the services of the Rifle Brigade when he reviewed the corps at Plymouth, by saying that wherever there had been fighting it had been employed, and wherever it had been employed it had distinguished itself.

Immediately after the Rifle Brigade in the Army List comes the new London (Territorial) Regiment, formed out of twenty-six battalions of London Volunteers, under the scheme of re-organisation recently adopted. All these battalions except one sent contingents to South Africa during the war, and the whole regiment worthily represents the new Army which that scheme has sought to create.

The rough old army of the past, with its gallant if somewhat unscientific officers, has long made its last march, being succeeded by a more highly trained force such as the needs of the present age demand.

Notwithstanding the general increase of learning and advance of civilisation, the nations of the world maintain huge armies, which stand ready for that happily long delayed day of conflict, which all thoughtful men hope will never come. In the meanwhile, however, an efficient fighting force seems absolutely necessary for the defence of our island, for again, as in Napoleonic days, the disquieting idea of invasion has to be reckoned with.

Mayhap this is but a fallacious idea, for it is scarcely likely that any modern nation will dare to attempt that from which the great Emperor shrank.

Nevertheless the possibility of invasion exists, and must therefore be guarded against—in a matter which concerns national existence nothing can be left to chance. Our fleets, manned by the finest sailors in the world, and commanded by officers who combine the courage of their predecessors of Nelson's day with the most scientific modern training, have reached a pitch of efficiency which, by common consent, leaves nothing to be desired. With the army, however, during recent years it cannot be said that all has been well.

Much improvement, however, has been effected within the last few months, the carefully thought-out scheme of organisation which has been adopted appearing likely to furnish England with a really national army.

The county associations, by all accounts, have for the most part realised the high expectations which were formed at the inception of the new scheme. In some cases, however, men are lacking. Let us hope that the ranks of all the Territorial regiments will soon be filled.

The recent campaign in favour of recruiting which has been carried on in London has been highly successful, but the movement must not be allowed to slacken.

In view of the enormous armaments of other countries, it has now become inevitable that England should be able to put a sufficient number of trained men in the field were necessity to arise.

The huge armies of foreign Powers are raised by conscription, the very sound of which is a word unpleasant to most Englishmen.

Nevertheless conscription must become inevitable unless an adequate number of voluntary soldiers imbued with sufficient patriotism and foresight to submit themselves to an efficient military training are to be found. Happily for the honour of England, this now seems probable.

The army of the future, drawn from every rank, every class, and every profession, will consist of totally different material from the old army of the past. Let us hope its spirit will be the same, and that the highly educated voluntary soldier of to-day will exhibit the same stubborn endurance, fearless bravery, and self-sacrificing patriotism which distinguished his less-favoured predecessors who fought England's battles all over the world.

The soldiers of the past, miserably educated, and exposed to what are now almost inconceivable hardships, created and held the empire which they bequeathed to their infinitely more favoured descendants.

It is for these latter to show themselves worthy of their noble heritage by cheerfully giving up such a moderate portion of their time as will enable them, should occasion arise, to hold that which the sword has won and that which the sword alone can keep.





OFFICER, GRENADIER GUARDS
By L. Mansou and St. Eschauer



THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON
By W. Say
After Thomas Phillips, R.A.



OFFICER, 13TH LIGHT DRAGOONS
By J. Harris, after H. de Daubrawa



16TH (THE QUEEN'S) L.D. LANCERS (REVIEW ORDER)
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5TH LIGHT DRAGOONS (KING'S ROYAL IRISH)
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OFFICER, BOMBAY LANCERS
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THE DEATH OF GENIRVI WOIFI
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REVIEW OF THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY
By R. Havell, Junr.
After G. Forster



THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY ASSEMBLED FOR BALL PRACTICE AT CHILD'S HILL
By R. Havell, Junr.
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LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JOHN MOORE, K.B.

By Charles Turner

After Lawrence (1809)



SIR DAVID BAIRD (COLONEL 24TH REGIMENT)
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THE LIGHT INFANTRY (1846)
From a Lithograph by Walker, after M. A. Hayes



By S. W. Reynolds
After J. S. Rochard



CHARLES, 1ST MARQUIS CORNWALLIS
By Benjamin Smith
After J. S. Copley



SIR R. C. FERGUSON, G.C.B., COLONEL 79TH FOOT, 1828
By A. Cardon, after R. Cosway.



381H (1ST STAFFORDSHIRE)
By J. Harris, after H. Martens



RIFLE BRIGADE
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ROCKET PRACTICE IN THE MARSHES
*From a Print published in 1845
Drawn and engraved by John Grant*



THE ROYAL MARINES
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BUCKINGHAMSHIRE ARTILLERY CORPS
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THE MORTAR BATTERY AT WOOLWICH
By Hunt, after Jones



STORMING OF ST. SEBASTIAN, AUGUST 31, 1813
By T. Sutherland, after W. Heath



THE SOLDIER'S RETURN

Painted by Graham, after Omer Merland



JOHN, EARL OF HOPETOON
By Wm. Walker
After Sir Henry Raeburn, R.A.



3RD (OR PRINCE OF WALES'S) DRAGOON GUARDS
From the "British Military Library"



1ST OR GRENADIER REGIMENT OF GUARDS IN 1815
After B. Clayton



THE RELIEF (1781)
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A VISIT TO CAMP
By H. Bunbury



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By G. Keating
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DESERTER TAKING CARE OF HIS WIFE
By G. Keating
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RECRUITS
*By Watson and Dickinson
After Bunbury*



MILITARY SCENE. — LANDING, TROOPS AND GUNS
From a Drawing by Kate Landman, 1801



THE GRENADIER GUARDS AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE
From a Lithograph after Bonnard



A SERGEANT OF INFANTRY (1791)
By F. D. Soiron, after H. Bunbury



LIGHT INFANTRY MAN (1791)
By F. D. Soiron, after H. Bunbury



OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS ARMY
(FOOT ARTILLERY)
By Wm. Hunsley, 1841



OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS ARMY
(LIGHT CAVALRY)
By Wm. Hunsley, 1841



THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO, JUNE 18, 1815
By R. Reeve, after W. Heath



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By F. D. Soron, after H. Bunbury



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By F. D. Soron, after H. Bunbury



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By F. D. Soron, after H. Bunbury



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THE 74TH HIGHLANDERS (now the 2nd Batt. Highland Light Infantry)
By J. Harris, after H. Marlous, 1884



WEST ESSEX YEOMANRY
By J. Harris
After H. Martens, 1846



OFFICER OF THE MADRAS ARMY (RIFLES, UNDRRESS)
By Wm. Hunsley



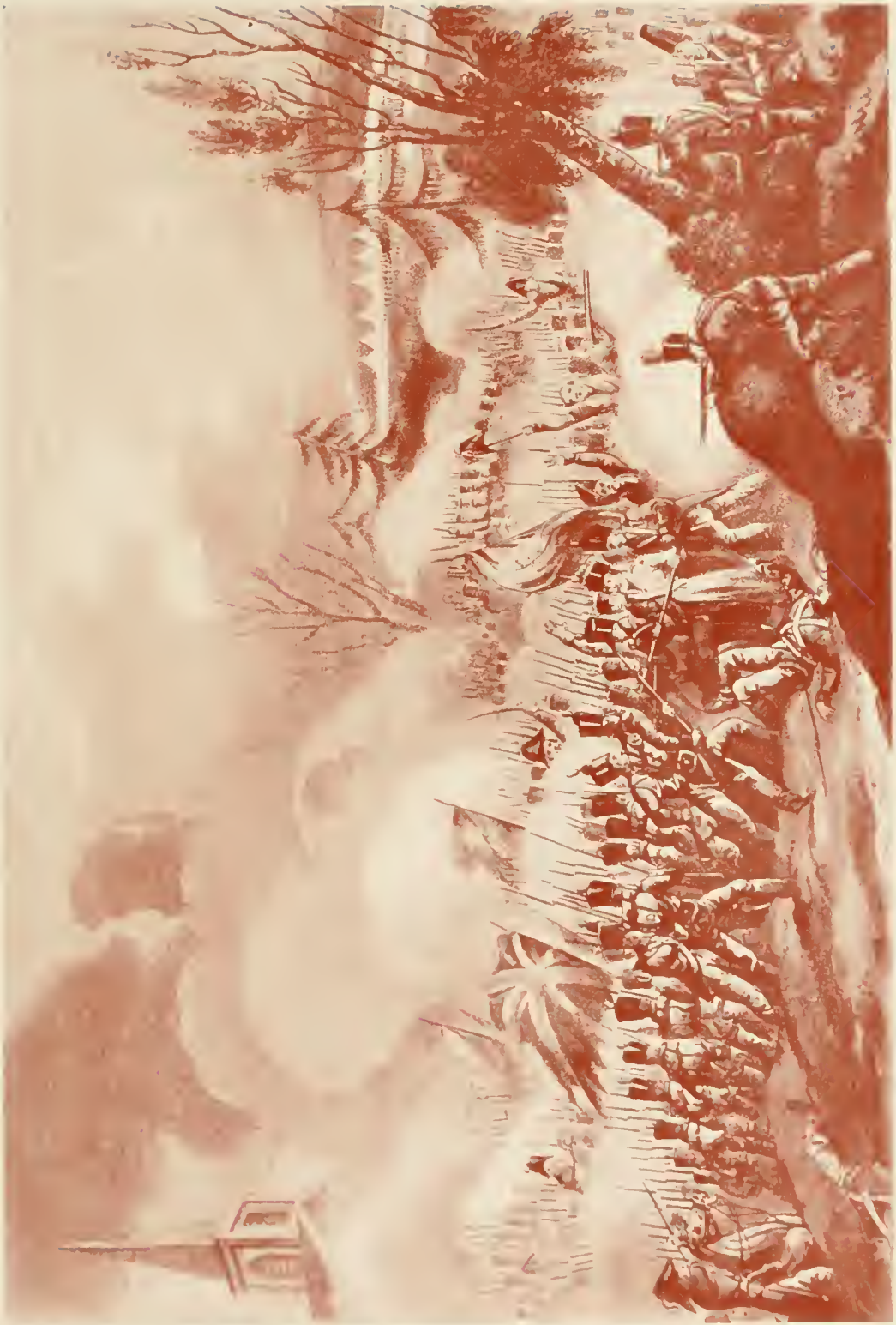
OFFICER OF THE MADRAS ARMY (RIFLES)
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OFFICER OF THE MADRAS ARMY
(INFANTRY OF THE LINE)
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OFFICER OF THE MADRAS ARMY
(LIGHT INFANTRY)
By Wm. Hunsley



BATTLE OF SAN JUAN DE LOS RIOS, DECEMBER 16, 1813
By J. Sotomayor, after W. Heath



THE 93RD (SUTHERLAND) HIGHLANDERS
(REVIEW ORDER)
By J. Harris, after H. Martens



60TH (KING'S ROYAL RIFLES CORPS)
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By J. Harris, after H. Martens



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COLONEL 10TH HUSSARS

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OFFICER 9TH LANCERS
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THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY
OFFICER AND PRIVATE
By J. Harris, after H. Martens, 1848



AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE MARCH FROM LONDON TO PORTSMOUTH
By Stone, after R. Kneller



OFFICER, LIFE GUARDS
By H. Alken



LIFE GUARDS (NEW APPOINTMENTS, 1821)
Drawn and Engraved by W. Heath



GOING TO THE REVIEW (16TH LANCERS)
By J. Harris, after H. Martens



HIS MAJESTY REVIEWING THE VOLUNTEERS ON THE 4TH OF JUNE, 1799
By S. W. Reynolds, after R. K. Potter



COLONEL GRAHAM (RAISED THE PERTHSHIRE VOLUNTEERS IN 1794)
By S. W. Reynolds, after J. Hoppner



LIEUT.-COLONEL COX, BLOOMSBURY VOLUNTEERS
*By Bartolozzi,
After G. Hounsom*



COLONEL BOYLE, GRENADIER GUARDS
From a Drawing by Dighton



LORD ROKEBY, SCOTS GUARDS
From an Engraving, after Dubois Delamot

1



LORD BINGHAM, 17TH CENTURY
From an Engraving, after Dubois Delamot

1



BRAVERY OF A PIPE-BAND OF THE 11TH HIGHLAND REGIMENT,
AT THE BATTLE OF VIMERA
By Clark and Dubourg, after Manskitch

J. KENT GARDEN
VOLUNTEER

N° 23



ENFIN BAYONNETTE

Il a été tué le 15 Mars 1854, à la bataille de Sébastopol, par un boulet qui lui a traversé le ventre.

By Thos. Rowlandson



SUPPER

By Thos. Rowlandson



THE ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY
From a Lithograph after Campion (1846)



THE BATTLE OF ALMA
From a Lithograph by W. Simpson



92ND HIGHLANDERS (AN ILLUSTRIOUS STRANGER IN SIGHT)
By Reeve, after C. B. Newhouse



CHARGE OF THE BRITISH TROOPS ON THE ROAD TO WINDLESHAM, APRIL 24, 1854
From a Colourprint by G. Baxter



2ND LIFE GUARDS RELIEVING GUARD
From a Lithograph by J. W. Giles, after H. Martens



WAR
By Whessell, after H. Singleton



PEACE
By Whessell, after H. Singleton



SIR THOMAS FICTON
From an Engraving, after M. A. Shee



ARTHUR, 2ND DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K.G.
LIEUT.-COLONEL COMMANDANT, VICTORIA V.R.C.
From a Lithograph by H. Flouss



33RD (1ST YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING)
(REVIEW ORDER)
By J. Harris, after H. Martens (1855)



OFFICER OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY (HOUSE BRIGADE)
By J. Munson and St. Esprit



EXPEDITION OR MILITARY FLY
By T. Rowlandson



71ST (HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY) REGIMENT (RIAH W ORDER)
By J. H. Lynch, after M. A. Hayes



ROYAL MARINES, MASTER OF THE BAND (1830)
From a Lithograph by E. Hull



GRENADIER GUARDS, DRUMMER (1829)
From a Lithograph by E. Hull



CHARGE OF THE 16TH (QUEEN'S OWN LANCERS) AT THE BATTLE OF ALI WAL, JANUARY 28, 1846
By J. Harris, after H. Martens



87TH REGIMENT OR ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS.
DRUM MAJOR (1828)
From a Lithograph by E. Hull



17TH REGIMENT,
DRUM MAJOR (1830)
From a Lithograph by E. Hull



THE 3RD LIGHT DRAGOONS AT CHILLIENWALLAH, 1849
By J. Harris, after H. Martens



56TH REGIMENT OF FOOT
*From the
"British Military Library"*



94TH REGIMENT OF FOOT (1830)
*From the "Gentleman's
Magazine of Fashion" (1830)*



A GENERAL VIEW OF OLD ENGLAND (THE WELSH (41ST) REGIMENT)
By R. Dighton



AN OFFICER OF THE GUARDS IN FULL DRESS
By Stadler, after C. Hamilton Smith



A PRIVATE OF THE 5TH WEST INDIA REGIMENT
By Stadler, after C. Hamilton Smith



DEATH OF MAJOR PIERSON
By J. Heath, after Copley



LORD CARDIGAN
From a Lithograph by J. H. Lynch



GENERAL WOLFE
From an Engraving by Houston



REGIMENTS OF LIGHT INFANTRY (SHOWING THE 90TH LIGHT INFANTRY)
By J. H. Lynch, after M. A. Hayes



DEATH OF GENERAL MONTGOMERY
By J. T. Clemens, after Trumbull



AN OFFICER OF THE 10TH
(OR THE PRINCE OF WALES'S) HUSSARS
By Dighton



PRIVATE, GRENADIER GUARDS (1760)
From a Water Colour Drawing



GENTLEMAN, THE 7TH (ROYAL LUSHERS) 1742
From a Contemporary Print



THIRD REGIMENT OF FOOT (1799)
From the "British Military Library"



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT,
COLONEL OF THE 11TH HUSSARS
From a Lithograph, after Brandard



GEORGE AUGUSTUS ELLIOT (LORD HEATHFIELD)
GOVERNOR OF GIBRALTAR

By F. Bartolozzi, after A. Poggi



THE 10TH (OR THE PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN)
REGIMENT OF LIGHT DRAGOONS
From the "British Military Library"



ROYAL ARTILLERY MOUNTED ROCKETT CORPS
By I. C. Studdler
After C. Hamilton Smith (1815)



SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE MAN AND THE OFFICER
By W. Heath



LANDING TROOPS IN THE FACE OF THE ENEMY
By M. Delbourg, after J. A. Atkinson



BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL
From a Lithograph, after J. Thomas



THE CAVALRY CHARGE AT BALACLAVA
From a Lithograph, after F. Moran



REVIEW OF THE 1ST LIFE GUARDS AND 8TH HUSSARS, JUNE 4TH, 1842. *By J. H. Lynch.*



PRESENTING NEW COLOURS TO THE 93RD HIGHLANDERS, OCT. 7TH, 1834
After a Drawing on the spot by H. Martens



ATTACK ON THE ROAD TO BAYONNE, DECEMBER 13, 1813
By T. Sadler from a drawing by W. Heath



GENERAL DOYLE
By Say
After Ramsay



Drawn and Engraved by Chas. Tomkins



Drawn and Engraved by Chas. Tomkins



BATTLE OF NIVELLE, NOVEMBER 10, 1813
By T. Sutherland, after W. Heath



JOHN BULL, going to the WARS.

By J. Galton



PIPER, 42ND ROYAL HIGHLANDERS
From an Engraving, after B. Clayton



PIPER, 93RD SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS
From an Engraving, after B. Clayton



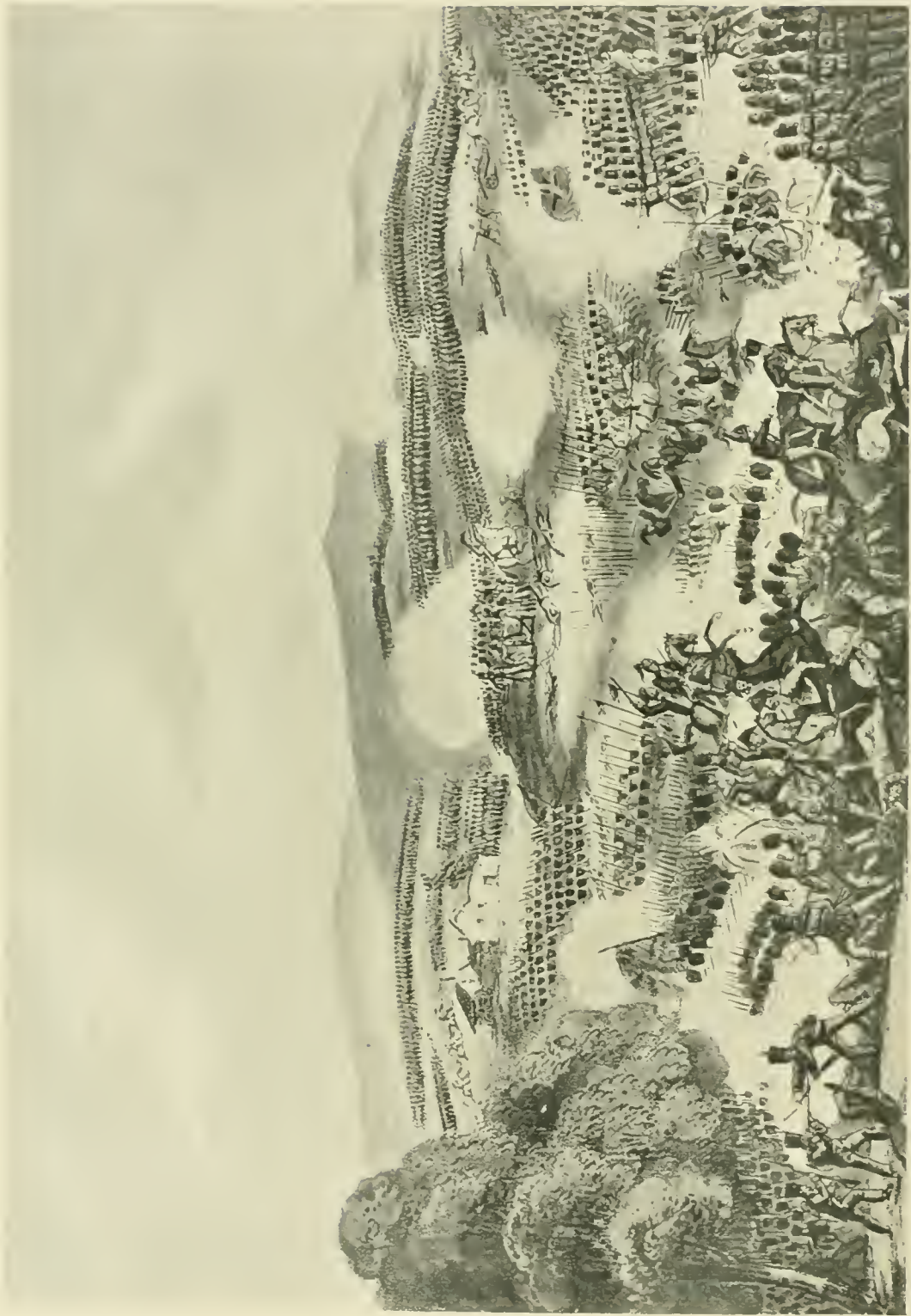
OFFICER, 2ND REGIMENT LIFE GUARDS
(WATERLOO PERIOD)

By Stadler

After C. Hamilton Smith



STORMING OF CIUDAD RODRIGO, JANUARY 16, 1813
By T. Sutherland, after W. Heath



BATTLE OF QUATRE BRAS, JUNE 16, 1815
By T. Sutherland, after W. Heath

List of Military Prints and Books with Plates of Military Interest.—By W. G. Menzies.

ABBOTT, Lieut. GEORGE ... Views of the Forts of Bhurtpore and Weire; 13 lithographs, oblong folio (1827), 15/-.
ACKERMANN, R. ... Costumes of the British and Indian Armies, folio; a series of coloured plates by W. Heath, Martens and others (1840-60).

BRITISH ARMY—

2nd Life Guards.
Royal Artillery.
Rifle Brigade.
Royal Horse Guards (4).
42nd Highlanders.
2nd Royal North British Dragoons.
4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards.
Royal Horse Artillery.
11th Hussars.
12th Lancers.
1st Life Guards.
9th Lancers.
7th Hussars.
*13th Light Dragoons.
*6th Dragoon Guards.
10th Light Dragoons.
*8th Light Dragoons.
3rd Scots Fusilier Guards.
21st Royal North British Fusiliers.
4th Light Dragoons.
*16th Lancers.
Royal Engineers.
3rd Light Dragoons.
Royal Foot Artillery.

NEW SERIES—

Rifle Brigade.
*93rd Highlanders.
*33rd West Riding Regiment.
Royal Artillery.
7th Royal Fusiliers.
*Scots Fusilier Guards.
The Turkish Contingent.
4th Light Dragoons.
4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards.
Royal Body Guard.

1st Dragoon Guards.
*60th Rifle Corps (2).
Lieutenant-General and Staff.
2nd Dragoon Guards.
7th Dragoon Guards.
1st Royal Dragoons.
6th Inniskillen Dragoons.
8th Hussars.
10th Hussars.
15th Hussars.
17th Lancers.
1st (Grenadier) Guards.
2nd (Coldstream) Guards.
1st Regiment of Foot.
9th Norfolk Regiment.
21st Fusileers.
38th South Staffordshire Regiment.
49th Regiment of Foot—Officers of Flank Company in Review Order.
74th Highlanders.
78th Highlanders—Officer's Review Order.
The Honourable Artillery Company.
Royal Marines.

VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Victoria Rifles.
Rifle Uniform.
*Artillery Uniform.
Cambridge University.
INDIAN ARMY—
Governor's Body Guard.
Bengal Infantry.
Nizam's Army.
*Bombay Lancers.
Madras Infantry.
Bengal Foot Artillery.
Cadets.

ACKERMANN Costumes of the Indian Army. A series of coloured aquatints after Martens, Heath and Daubrawa, 1840-49:—

INDIAN ARMY—

The Governor's Body Guards—Madras Presidency.
Madras Horse Artillery—Officer, Full Dress.
Bombay Horse Artillery—Officer in Full Dress.
Bengal Horse Artillery—Officer.
Nizam Army, Foot Artillery—Native Officer and Gunner; 3rd Infantry, Native Officer and Gunner.
Bengal Foot Artillery—Officers in Full Dress and Undress.
Bombay Light Cavalry.
The 11th Bengal Light Cavalry.
The 9th Bengal Light Cavalry.
The 7th Bengal Light Cavalry.
Madras Light Cavalry.
Nizam Army—3rd Cavalry, Officer, Full Dress.

Madras Rifles and Light Infantry—Full Dress.
Madras Infantry, 32nd Regiment—Havildar, Sepoy and Orderly Boy.
Bengal Infantry, 65th Regiment—Marching Order.
Madras Infantry—Band Master and Musician.
Bengal Infantry, Light Company, 65th Regiment—Full Dress.
Bengal Light Infantry, 35th Regiment—Officer.
Bengal Infantry, 28th Regiment—Havildar, Native Officer and Band.
Bombay Native Infantry, 19th Regiment—Havildar, European Officer and Private.

LIST OF MILITARY PRINTS AND BOOKS—*continued.*

INDIAN ARMY—*continued.*

	Nizam Army, 3rd Cavalry—Sowar, or Trooper, in Full Dress.	Bombay Lancers—Officer in Full Dress.
	Nizam Cavalry, 3rd Regiment—Officer in Undress.	Nizam Army—Native Officer, Full Dress.
	Madras Cavalry and Horse Artillery—Officer in Undress.	6th Irregular Cavalry (Bengal).
	Nizam Army, 3rd Cavalry—Camel Gunner in Full Dress.	Bengal Presidency—Officer of the Bundelcund Legion.
		Sinde Irregular Horse.
ALEXANDER, Sir J. E. ...	Life of the Duke of Wellington, with portraits and plates, by Heath and Landseer; 2 vols., 8vo. (1839-40), 10/-.	
ALKEN, H.	Funeral Procession of the Duke of Wellington; coloured print, published by Ackermann (1853), oblong, 66 feet in length, £5 5s.	
" "	Officer, 9th Lancers; coloured print (1829), £2 10s.	
" "	" Foot Artillery " (1829), £2 10s.	
" "	" Life Guards " (1829), £2.	
" "	Reminiscences of the Camp; six plates published by Gambart & Co. (1856).	
ALLAN, D. A. A. G. ...	The Storming of Seringapatam; engraved by Cardon, folio, printed in colours, £5 10s.	
ANNALS OF EUROPE, 1812-15	Comprising a series of large views of Battles, etc.; folio (1815), £3, £2 10s.	
ANSELL, C.	The Poor Soldier, by P. W. Tompkins; s., £5 (in red).	
ASPIN, J.	Naval and Military Exploits (1820); 8vo. boards, 33 miniature plates, £5 17s. 6d.	
ATKINSON, G. F.	"Curry and Rice," on Forty Plates, Lithographed by Day and Son; 40 plates by Capt. Atkinson, depicting military and civil life in India, n.d., sm. folio, £2.	
" "	The Campaign in India, 1857-8; 26 engravings, folio (1859), £2 10s.	
" J. A.	A Picturesque Representation of the Naval, Military and Miscellaneous Costumes of Great Britain; 33 coloured plates, folio (1807), £12 10s.	
	[Only one volume of this work was issued, though a number of plates were prepared for a second volume.]	
ATKINSON, JAMES	Sketches in Afghanistan; 26 large lithograph plates, folio (1842), £1.	
*BAXTER, G.	Charge of the British Troops on the Road to Windlesham; colourprint, 10 inches x 5, £1 10s.	
" "	The Soldier's Farewell; colourprint, 6 x 4½, £1 5s.	
" "	Prince Albert in the Uniform of the 11th Hussars, 4½ x 3½, £2 10s.	
" "	Duke of Wellington, 4 x 2¾, £1 10s.	
" "	" " 4½ x 3½ (another version), £1 5s.	
BEAUCLERK, Lord CHARLES	Views of the Military Operations in Canada, under Sir John Colborne (1837), 7 coloured plates, folio (1840).	
BEECHY, Sir W.	George III. Reviewing Troops, by J. Ward; m., £4 (cut).	
BELLASIS, G. H.	Views of St. Helena, six views engraved by R. Havell; 16½ x 12 (1815), £5.	
BIDDULPH, Col. M. A. ...	Siege of Sebastopol, from the 32 Pounder Battery; coloured print, 21 x 17 (Colnaghi) (1854), 10/-.	
BIGG, W.	Lt.-Col. Herries, by W. Ward; c.p., £18 10s.	
" "	The Soldier's Widow, by W. Ward; m., £4.	
BOWLER, T. W.	The Kaffir Wars and the British Settlers in South Africa; 20 lithographic tinted views, folio (Day and Son) (1865), £3.	
BOWRING	First Regt. of Tower Hamlet Volunteers, by Walkinshaw; coloured aquatint, £2 18s.	
BOWYER	The Campaign of Waterloo, with 6 coloured plates, plans, portraits, &c.; folio (1816), published by Bowyer, £1 10s.	
*BRANDARD	The Grenadier Guards at St. James's Palace; lithograph coloured, £2 10s.	
" "	His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Colonel 11th Hussars; coloured lithograph, £2 10s.	
BRIALMONT	Life of the Duke of Wellington, ports., &c.; 4 vols., 8vo (1858-60), £1.	
BRIGGS	Duke of Wellington, mezzotint by Ryall; 17 x 26 (1842), £1.	
*BRITISH MILITARY LIBRARY	(1799-1801) 4to, 28 costume plates, 2 vols., £13 5s.; £19 15s.; £8 15s.; £14.	
BRITISH VOLUNTEERS ...	Or a General History of the Formation and Establishment of the Volunteer and Associated Corps, map., 6 col. plates and 5 plates of tactics; 4to, wrappers (1799), £15 15s.	
BRITISH VOLUNTEERS, THE,	1799; 4to, with four coloured aquatints, by and after Tompkins, of the Honourable Artillery Corp, Norfolk Rangers, Pendennis Artillery Volunteers, and Bloomsbury and Inns of Court Volunteers, £12.	
BROWN	Lord Cornwallis Receiving as Hostages the Sons of Tippoo Sultan, by Daniel Orme; stipple, 25 x 31, coloured, £6 10s.	
*BUNBURY	A Grenadier, by F. D. Soiron; c.p. £2 2s.	
" "	A Sergeant of Infantry, " c.p. £2 2s.	
" "	Light Horseman, " in red, £1 10s.	
" "	Drummer, " " £1 10s.	
" "	The Pioneer, " " £1 10s.	
" "	Light Infantry Man, " " £1 10s.	
" "	Foot Soldier, " " £1 10s.	
" "	Life Guardsman, " " £1 10s.	
	[The above form a set; stipple, 16½ x 11½ (1791).]	

LIST OF MILITARY PRINTS AND BOOKS—*continued.*

- *BUNBURY The Relief, stipple by Dickinson (1781), 12½ × 14½, £1.
 " " " " A Visit to Camp, stipple, £1.
 " " " " Recruits, coloured stipple by Watson and Dickinson.
 BUSBY, THOS., Lord ... Civil and Military Costume of the City of London; 4 large coloured plates, folio (1824), £5 15s.
 *CAMPION, G. B. ... Principal Evolutions of the Royal Horse Artillery, 6 large coloured plates (Ackermann); folio (1846), £12.
 " " " " Principal Evolutions of the Royal Artillery, 6 large coloured plates (Ackermann); folio (1846), £12.
 " " " " History of the Corps of Royal Sappers and Miners, by T. W. J. Connolly, with 17 coloured plates by G. B. Campion; 2 vols., 8vo. (1855), 10/-.
 CANNON R. ... Historical Records of the British Army; 68 vols., col. plates and portraits (1834-53), £44 10s. (complete set); £14 (41 vols. in 12); £1 9s. (3 vols.); £77 (67 vols., specially bound).

CAVALRY SERIES—

The Life Guards, 1837.	6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, 1847.
The Horse Guards, by Edmund Packe, 1847.	7th Hussars, 1842.
1st Dragoon Guards, 1837.	8th " 1844.
2nd " " 1837.	9th Lancers, 1841.
3rd " " 1838.	10th Hussars, 1843.
4th " " 1839.	11th " 1843.
5th " " 1839.	12th Lancers, 1812.
6th " " 1839.	13th Light Dragoons, 1842.
7th " " 1839.	14th " " 1847.
1st Dragoons, 1840.	15th Hussars, 1841.
2nd " 1840.	16th Lancers, 1842.
3rd Light Dragoons, 1847.	17th " 1841.
4th " " 1843.	Cape Mounted Riflemen, 1842.

INFANTRY SERIES—

1st Regt. of Foot, 1847.	22nd Regt. of Foot, 1849.
2nd " " 1838.	23rd " " 1850.
3rd " " 1839.	31st " " 1850.
4th " " 1839.	34th " " 1844.
5th " " 1838.	36th " " 1853.
6th " " 1839.	39th " " 1853.
7th " " 1847.	42nd " " 1845.
8th " " 1844.	46th " " 1851.
9th " " 1848.	53rd " " 1849.
10th " " 1847.	56th " " 1844.
11th " " 1845.	61st " " 1844.
12th " " 1848.	67th " " 1849.
13th " " 1848.	70th " " 1849.
14th " " 1845.	71st " " 1852.
15th " " 1848.	72nd " " 1848.
16th " " 1848.	73rd " " 1851.
17th " " 1848.	74th " " 1850.
18th " " 1848.	86th " " 1842.
19th " " 1848.	87th " " 1853.
20th " " 1848.	88th " " 1838.
21st " " 1849.	92nd " " 1851.

- *CLAYTON, B. Costumes of the First or Grenadier Regiment of Guards from 1660-1853, 12 coloured plates, 19 × 15; oblong folio (1854), £20.
 " " " " Piper, 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, colourprint (1854); £3 10s.
 " " " " " 42nd Royal " " " £3 3s.
 COLEBROOK, R. H. ... Views of Places in Mysore, in the country of Tippoo Sultan; 12 large aquatints, engraved by Edy, folio (1793), £2 10s.
 COLNAGHI Costumes of the Army of the British Empire according to the Regulations of 1814; 4to (1815).
 " " " " Views in the Baltic, Black Sea, Turkey and the Crimea, a series of lithographic plates; folio (1854-6).
 COMBE Life of Napoleon, *see* Cruikshank.
 " " " " Wars of Wellington, *see* Syntax.
 CONNOLLY, T. J. W. ... History of the Royal Sappers, *see* Campion.
 *COPLEY, J. S. Death of Major Pierson, by James Heath; line engraving, p.b.l., £3 12s.
 " " " " Marquis Cornwallis, by Benjamin Smith, 13½ × 19; line engraving (1793), £7 10s.; £1 5s.
 " " " " Siege and Relief of Gibraltar, by Wm. Sharp, 33 × 26; line engraving (1810), £1.
 *COSWAY, R. Sir R. C. Ferguson, Cameron Highlanders, by A. Cardon; colourprint (1828), £2.
 CRUIKSHANK Life of Napoleon, by W. H. Ireland (1828), 8vo, 4 vols., 20 coloured folding plates, by G. Cruikshank; £14 5s.; £21.
 " " " " Life of Napoleon, by Dr. Syntax (1815), 8vo., 30 plates, by Cruikshank (this book is ascribed to Combe), £12; boards, uncut, £25.

LIST OF MILITARY PRINTS AND BOOKS—continued.

D'AGUILAR & McDOWALL...	Operations on the Canton River, <i>see</i> Martin.
DALTON, E.	Sir Harry George Wakelyn Smith, Bart.; lithographed by E. Dalton, 15 × 21, £1 5s.
DANCE, N.	Lord Clive, by Bartolozzi; s.p.b.l., £14 10s.
DANIELL, S.	A Picturesque Illustration of the Scenery, Animals, and Native Inhabitants of the Island of Ceylon; 12 coloured plates, oblong folio (1808), £6.
DARELL, Lt.-Col. Sir HARRY	China, India, Cape of Good Hope and Vicinity, a series of 13 treble-tinted views; folio (Day and Son), 1852, £2. [The plates include the Dragoon Charge on the Gwanga, 8th June, 1816; Troops Crossing the Great Fish River, etc.]
* DAUBRAWA, H. DE	Lt.-Gen. the Hon. Henry Beauchamp Lygon, Colonel 10th Hussars; colourprint by J. Harris, £3.
" " " " " " " " " "	Royal Marines, by J. Harris; colourprint, £2 10s.
DAUBRAWA & MARTENS	Costumes of the Indian Army; 34 col. plates, folio, 1843-9 (Ackerman), £37, £60.
DAVENPORT, Lieut.-Col.	The Light Horse Drill, with 24 copperplates, by Lt.-Col. Davenport, for the Volunteer Corps; 4to (1800), £2 5s. [One of the earliest Volunteer books.]
DAVES, E.	The Review of the Armed Associations in Hyde Park, June 4th, 1790, by J. Collyer; c.p., £3 12s.
" " " " " " " " " "	Trial of Warren Hastings, by Pollard and Jukes; p.b.l., £8, £2 5s.
" " " " " " " " " "	Inspection of the Hon. Artillery Co., Sept. 22nd, 1803, by J. Pickett; coloured aquatint, £4 5s.
" " " " " " " " " "	First Regiment of the Foot Guards; 6 coloured aquatints, by T. Kirk, £12 12s.
" " " " " " " " " "	First Regiment of Foot Guards; Officer, Pikeman, Serjeant, Private, Corporal and Drummer. [Six figures on three sheets, engraved by Kirk, after Daves, published by Captain Hewgill, and sold by Boydell.]
" " " " " " " " " "	Second Regiment of Foot Guards; Officer, Pikeman, Serjeant, Private, Corporal and Drummer.
" " " " " " " " " "	Third Regiment of Foot Guards; Officer, Pikeman, Serjeant, Private, Corporal and Drummer.
	NOTE.—In the British Museum is an interesting original drawing of the Coldstream Drummer, by J. M. W. Turner, executed by him when a boy for Mr. Colnaghi, for the purpose of colouring Kirk's aquatints, described above; and it is believed that the rarity of these prints is owing to the fact that our great landscape painter coloured them.
DE PRADES	An Episode of the Battle of Alma, £6.
* DIOHTON	A General View of Old England; colourprint '1808), 10/-
" " " " " " " " " "	Officer, 10th Hussars; colourprint, 10/-.
DOLBY, E. T.	The Baltic in 1834; 17 large tinted plates, with vignette title, folio (1855), £3 10s.
DOYLE, Sir J.	Records of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, or the Royal Irish Fusiliers; coloured plates, 8vo. (1830), £1 3s.
* DRAHONET, DUBOIS...	Everard William Bouverie, Colonel Royal Horse Guards (1845-53); colourprint, £5.
" " " " " " " " " "	Lord Bingham, 17th Lancers; colourprint, £5.
" " " " " " " " " "	" Rokeby, Scots Fusilier Guards; ,, £5.
DUNLOP, J.	Mooltan; 21 tinted engravings from sketches taken during and after the Siege, 4to (1849), 15/-.
EDWARDS, Lt. WM.	Sketches in Scinde; 11 plates, folio (1846), 15/- [Includes a portrait of Napier, and views of Forts, etc.] The same work with plates coloured, £2 10s.
EDWARDS, S.	Westminster Volunteer Cavalry at Sword Exercise, by L. Schiavonetti, C.P., £14.
EVEQUE, H. L.	Illustrations of the War in Portugal, engraved by Vendramini, Heath, and Fittler; five plates, 16½ × 11 (1812), £2 10s. 1. Landing of the British Army at Mondego Bay. 2. Battle of Vimiera. 3. Attack of the French at Salamonde. 4. Bridge of Saltador. 5. Passage of the Douro.
FERGUSON, J.	Review of the Volunteers in Hyde Park, June 23rd, 1860; coloured lithograph, 34 × 21, 15/-
* FLEUSS, H.	Arthur, 2nd Duke of Wellington, lithograph.
* FORES	Yeomanry Costumes (1844-7), 9 plates, 11½ × 15, by H. Martens.
" " " " " " " " " "	Army Costumes, engraved by Harris, after Martens (1844); set of six oblong folio coloured aquatints, showing the Household Cavalry; each, £2.
* FORSTER, G.	The H.A.C. passing in Review before the Duke of Sussex and the H.A.C. Assembled at Child's Hill for Ball Practice; pair of aquatints, by R. Havell, £24.
GAINSBOROUGH, T.	Lord Clive, by Corbutt, m., £4 19s. Col. St. Leger, by G. Dupont, m., £21.
* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE OF FASHION, 1828-1830	Containing a series of about 50 Military Costumes, attributed to Heath, besides numerous plates of Civil, Sporting and Fancy Dress, £25.
GESSNER, C.	Military Evolutions, 1801; folio, 30 large coloured plates, oblong folio, £29 10s.
* GILLRAY, J.	John Bull going to the Wars; colourprint.
" " " " " " " " " "	March to the Bank (showing the Scots Guards), £5.

LIST OF MILITARY PRINTS AND BOOKS—*continued.*

- GRAVES & Co. A series of 13 upright plates of the British Army, after M. A. Hayes, published 1846, £40.
- GREENE, Capt. D. S. ... Views in India during the Mutiny; 20 tinted plates and title, folio (1859), £3.
- HACHE, LOUIS Chobham. The Military Review, the Camp at Chobham, with Troops returning to their encampment after a Field Day; coloured lithograph, 35 × 16 (Day and Son), June, 1853, 10/-
[There are also two other views, by Butler, each 19 × 14, coloured, worth about 5/- each, and a set of four smaller coloured lithographs by Read & Co., each 18 × 10, valued at about 10/6 the set.]
- HALFORD, Capt. A. Sketches in the Crimea; 13 lithographs, oblong 8vo. (1856), 5/-
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- * HAYES, M. A. The Light Infantry (1846), lithograph by Walker, £3.
- " " 71st Highland Light Infantry, Review Order, colourprint, by J. H. Lynch, £3.
- " " Spooner's Costumes of the British Army; 53 coloured plates, by Michel Angelo Hayes, engraved by Lynch, 2 vols., folio (1840-44) (£135), £150 to £180.
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ABBREVIATIONS.

s.—stipple. m.—mezzotint. c.p.—colourprint. e.l.p.—etched letter proof. t.q.l.—three-quarter length.

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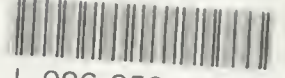
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