

Discovering **British Military Uniforms**



Arthur Taylor

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Illustrations by the author

Shire Publications, Tring, Herts.

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INTRODUCTION

This work in one sense can be regarded as an illustrated supplement to the section in the author's *Discovering Military Traditions* dealing with uniforms. The logic behind uniform development has been explained there, and will not be duplicated here unnecessarily.

It is hoped, however, that it will also be found to be of use to the growing army of miniature soldier collectors and modellers, who must perforce make their way through many and expensive reference volumes in search of small details of uniform and equipment. No one book on this subject can be exhaustive: 300 years of tradition accumulated in an army of natural individualists, ever watchful of the honour of their own particular regiments, is a formidable mass of material. It can be claimed, however, that the essential information scattered through many authorities is here presented in handy reference form.

The illustrations have been drawn from prints, photographs and in many cases from actual examples in the regimental museums. The basis of selection has been to provide a representative type of the particular arm in a particular period. Regimental details can be added subsequently from the tables in the text.

1684 - 1714

Scattered but reliable information on the uniforms of the British army dates from the closing years of its creator, Charles II. His cavalry were dressed as fig. 6, other ranks having a hat similar to fig. 1, and no sash. The infantry dressed as fig. 1, grenadiers wearing a variety of caps from fur (fig. 2) to cloth (fig. 4).

By Marlborough's time, and the beginning of the eighteenth century, the tricorne hat was being worn by almost all ranks and arms (figs. 7 and 9). Cavalry had put off their cuirasses, and infantry equipment was as for fig. 4, less the grenadier's waist pouch. Infantry coats were cut in the same style as fig. 4, and the use of button-hole loops was universal. Officers wore gold or silver binding lace where their men wore yellow or white. Officers were further distinguished by full-bottomed wigs (fig. 6), a crimson sash around the waist, and a gorget (fig. 18) hung around the neck by a ribbon, to lie on the breast. Infantry officers also carried a short pike or 'sponoon'

(fig. 19). As the picked elite of the regiment, grenadiers wore more elaborate coats and mitre caps (figs. 5 and 8). Breeches and stockings as in fig. 1 were still worn by infantry.

Known individual regimental details are as follows:

The Life Guards

1684 All had red coats, lined with blue, and red sashes. The King's Troop had blue velvet carbine belts, laced with gold and silver. Those of the Queen's Troop were green with gold lace, and of the Duke of York's, yellow with silver lace.

The Royal Regiment of Horse (later Blues)

1684 Blue coats lined with red.

Regiments of Horse

1686 All wore red coats.

The Queen's Regiment (later King's Dragoon Guards): yellow linings.

The Earl of Peterborough's (later Queen's Bays): see fig. 6: 1694—buff facings.

The Earl of Plymouth's (later 3rd D.G.s): green linings.

The Earl of Arran's (later 4th D.G.s): white linings.

The Earl of Shrewsbury's (later 5th D.G.s): buff linings, 1689—white.

The Queen Dowager's (later 6th D.G.s): sea green linings.

Dragoons

1684 The Royal Dragoons: red coats lined blue. Dragoons did not wear the cuirass. 1699—blue waistcoats and breeches.

1683 The Royal Regiment of Scotch Dragoons: grey coats. See also fig. 7.

Artillery

1688 Pioneers of the Train of Artillery: red coats, breeches.

1688 The Artillery Train in Ireland: blue coats lined orange, orange waistcoats, blue breeches and stockings.

Fig. 1 Musketeer, The Queen's Regiment, 1685.

Black hat, green ribbon. White cravat. Red coat. Buff belt and bandolier. Sea-green breeches, white stockings.

Fig. 2 Grenadier cap, The Queen's Regiment, 1685.

Brown fur, red bag.

Fig. 4 Grenadier, Fox's Marines, 1709.

Red cap, front flap green with gold royal cypher. Flap edge and piping, tuft, white. Red coat, green cuffs and lapels. Pewter buttons, white button loops. Buff belts and leggings. Black pouch (and shoulder pouch, see fig. 12).

1. Musketeer, The Queen's Regiment, 1685



2. Grenadier cap, The Queen's Regiment, 1685

3. Buttons on coat skirts, Grenadier, Fox's Marines, 1709



4. Grenadier, Fox's Marines, 1709

1695 Crimson coats, blue facings and pocket flaps, gold lace and brass buttons, blue waistcoats, breeches, and stockings.

1710 Scarlet coats, otherwise as above.

Foot Guards

1685 First Regiment: red coats, blue facings, breeches and stockings, blue ribbons and silver lace on hats.

Second or Coldstream: as above except for red ribbons, breeches and stockings, and gold lace.

1686 The Scotch Guards: red coats and ribbons, white facings, breeches and stockings.

Infantry

Red coats unless otherwise stated.

1684 The Royal Regiment of Foot (later Royal Scots): grey breeches, white stockings and ribbons.

1684 The Queen's: see fig. 1.

1684 The Holland Regiment (later Buffs): flesh colour linings. 1688—buff facings and breeches, pewter buttons.

1684 The Duke of York and Albany's (later 4th Foot): yellow linings.

1686 The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers: yellow linings, grey breeches and stockings, brass buttons, red grenadier caps with yellow flap.

1685 Princess Anne of Denmark's (later 8th Foot): yellow linings.

1687 Cornwell's (later 9th Foot): orange linings, grey breeches, white stockings.

1686 The Earl of Bath's (later 10th Foot): blue coats lined red, red breeches and stockings, white and red button loops.

1686 The Marquis of Worcester's (later 11th Foot): tawny linings. 1705—yellow linings, button loops, waistcoats and breeches.

1686 The Duke of Norfolk's (later 12th Foot): white linings, red breeches and stockings.

Fig. 6 Officer, The Earl of Peterborough's Regiment of Horse, 1685.

Black hat, silver lace, white feathers. White cravat. Crimson sash, red coat and cuffs, silver buttons and lace. Buff gauntlets, black boots.

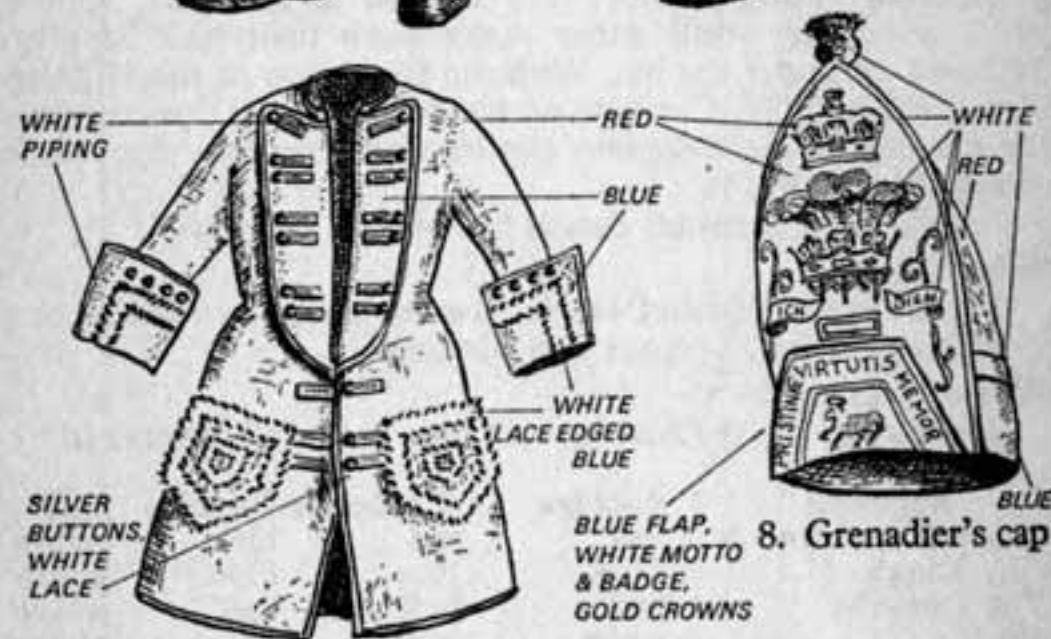
Fig. 7 Dragoon, The Royal North British Dragoons, 1707.

Black hat, white lace. Red coat, blue lining, waistcoat and breeches. White metal buttons, white loops, waistcoat and cuff bindings. Black boots.



6. Officer, The Earl of Peterborough's Regiment of Horse, 1685

7. Dragoon, The Royal North British Dragoons, 1707



5. Grenadier's coat, The Princess of Wales's Regiment, 1715

8. Grenadier's cap

- 1686 The Earl of Huntington's (later 13th Foot): yellow linings and breeches, grey stockings.
 1686 Hale's (later 14th Foot): red linings.
 1687 Clifton's (later 15th Foot): red linings, white stockings.
 1688 Douglass's (later 16th Foot): white linings, white breeches.
 1689 23rd Foot: blue coats faced white, white stockings and breeches.
 1702 The Earl of Huntingdon's (33rd Foot): yellow linings and breeches, white stockings.
 1703 Lucas's (34th Foot): white facings, grey waistcoats and breeches.

1715 - 1760

George II took a keen interest in his army and was the last monarch to lead it in battle. Cavalry uniform was as for fig. 13, with certain differences in the lapels. Infantry uniform is shown in figs. 9 and 12, the skirts of the coat being buttoned back for easier movement, and most regiments buttoning back the lapels also. Officers wore the style shown in fig. 17 (infantry having a scarlet coat, of course) and when on duty wore leggings and the gorget, a crimson sash over the right shoulder and tied by the left hip. The aiguillette was now an additional mark of an officer. Sergeants wore a red worsted sash around the waist, usually with a centre stripe of the regimental facing colour, and carried a half-pike. Officers wore a peruke, while other ranks wore their hair long and brushed up under the hat. With the formation of the Highland Regiment in 1739, a unique native dress entered the army, and its subsequent development can be traced in later figures, the original being fig. 16.

Individual regimental details in 1742 are as follows:

Life Guards

Scarlet coats without lapels, scarlet cuffs, turn-backs blue; gold lace for hat, buttons and binding.

Horse Regiments

The Royal Horse Guards wore blue coats, all others red.

Regiment	Facings	Waistcoats	Breeches	Lace
Royal Horse Guards	red	red	blue	yellow
The King's	blue	blue	blue	yellow
The Queen's	buff	buff	buff	yellow
4th	white	white	red	white
5th	blue	blue	blue	yellow

6th	green	green	green	yellow
The King's Carabiniers	yellow	yellow	yellow	white
8th	black, buff lining	buff	buff	yellow

Dragoons

All wore red coats.

Regiment	Facings	Waistcoats	Breeches	Lace
The Royal Regiment	blue	blue	red	yellow
Royal North British D.s	blue	blue	blue	yellow
The King's Own	light blue	light blue	light blue	yellow
4th	green	green	green	white
Royal Irish	blue	blue	blue	yellow
6th	yellow	yellow	red	white
The Queen's Own	white	white	white	white
8th	orange	orange	orange	white
9th	buff	buff	buff	white
10th	yellow	yellow	white	white
11th	white cuffs, buff lining	white	red	white
12th	white	white	red	white
13th	green cuffs, buff lining	white	white	white
14th	white cuffs, pale yellow lining	white	white	white

The 'North British' Dragoons, later Scots Greys, wore a ceremonial parade cap as shown in fig. 14, and white pipe-clayed belts.

Foot Guards

As for fig. 9, with blue facings and breeches.

Infantry

As for fig. 9. The 4th, 7th, 8th, 18th, 21st and 23rd Regiments wore blue breeches. The fusilier regiments wore grenadier caps. The Highland Regiment wore native dress.

Regiment	Facings	Lace	Regiment	Facings	Lace
1st Foot	blue	white	13th	yellow	x
2nd	green	x	14th	buff	none
3rd	buff	x	15th	yellow	none
4th	blue	x	16th	yellow	x
5th	drab green	white	17th	white	x
6th	yellow	x	18th	blue	yellow
7th Fusiliers	blue	x	19th	green	x
8th	blue	x	20th	yellow	white
9th	yellow	x	21st Fusiliers	blue	x
10th	yellow	none	22nd	buff	x
11th	green	x	23rd Fusiliers	blue	x
12th	yellow	x	24th	olive	x

Regiment	Facings	Lace	Regiment	Facings	Lace
25th	yellow	x	39th	green	x
26th Foot	yellow	none	40th	buff	x
27th	buff	x	41st	green	white
28th	yellow	white	42nd	buff	none
29th	pale yellow	none	Highlanders		
30th	yellow	white	43rd	green	none
31st	buff	x	44th	white	x
32nd	white	x	45th	yellow	none
33rd	red	white	46th	green	x
34th	yellow	x	47th	yellow	x
35th	orange	white	48th	white	x
36th	green	x	49th	white	x
37th	yellow	yellow	50th	black	white
38th	yellow	white			

'x' denotes a regimental pattern lace, usually a white base with coloured threads.

The royal policy of standardisation bore fruit in the 'Clothing Warrant' of 1751. By that time, the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Regiments of Horse had been converted to dragoons as the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Dragoon Guards. The remaining Horse moved up the numerical list, so that the 5th became the 1st, and so on. In the cavalry, cuffs, linings, lapels, waistcoats and breeches were to be of the facing colour. Horse regiments had full lapels reaching to the bottom of the coat. Dragoon Guards had half-lapels to the waist and white or yellow shoulder cords. Dragoons had no lapels.

Some regiments differed in details from the 1742 list:

1st Horse (1742—5th): light blue facings.

4th Horse (1742—8th) as before, but retained buff linings, breeches and waistcoats as an exception to the 1751 rule.

2nd Royal North British Dragoons: white lace instead of yellow.

5th Royal Irish Dragoons: white lace instead of yellow.

8th Dragoons: yellow facings instead of orange.

11th Dragoons: buff throughout.

13th Dragoons: yellow lace instead of white.

14th Dragoons: lemon facings, throughout.

Fig. 9 Private, 41st Foot, 1742.

Black hat and cockade, white lace. Red coat, waistcoat, breeches. Light green facings. White button lace. Buff belts. White leggings.

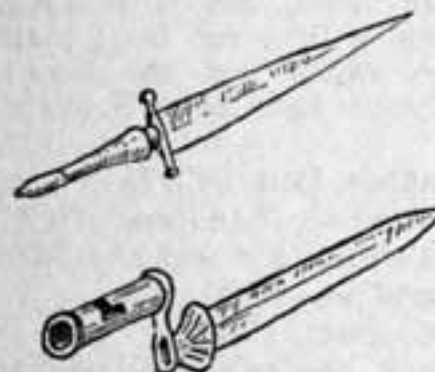
Fig. 12 Grenadier, 46th Foot, 1751.

Red cap, yellow band, white tuft and piping. For front see 1751 list. Rest of uniform as above, with yellow facings. Black pouch flap.

9. Private, 41st Foot, 1742

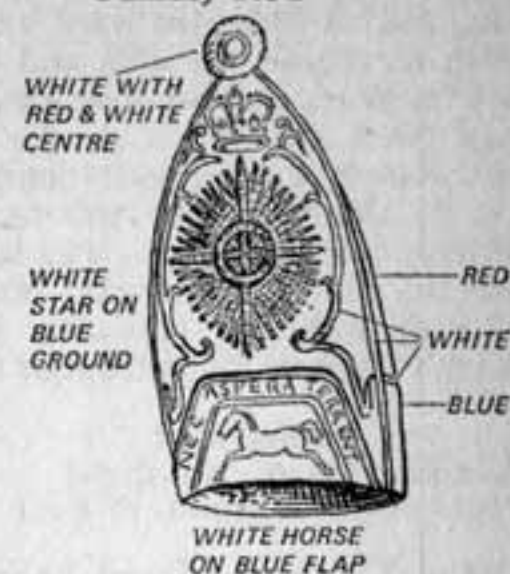


FLINTLOCK MUSKET The 'BROWN BESS' ▶



11. Plug bayonet, c.1685; socket bayonet, c.1705

10. Grenadier cap, 3rd Foot Guards, 1751



12. Grenadier, 46th Foot, 1751



Infantry dress remained much the same as in 1742, but eight regiments had a different facing colour. The 41st changed to blue, the 43rd and 47th to white, the 44th and 46th to yellow, the 45th and 49th to green, the 48th to buff.

The Warrant also gave details of the grenadier caps. The cap front was to be of the regiment's facing colour, with the King's Cypher surmounted by the Crown embroidered on it. The front flap was to be red, with the White Horse of Hanover and motto. The back flap was to be of the facing colour, with the regiment's number in the centre. For a select few regiments, a particular regimental badge replaced the King's Cypher on the front as follows:

<i>Regiment</i>	<i>Badge</i>
The Foot Guards (all three)	a star (see fig. 10)
1st or Royal Regiment of Foot	the King's Cypher in St. Andrew's circle
2nd or The Queen's Royal Regiment	the Queen's Cypher within the Garter
3rd Foot (The Buffs)	a dragon
4th or The King's Own Regiment	the King's Cypher in the Garter
5th Foot	St. George killing the dragon
6th Foot	an antelope
7th Foot (Royal Fusiliers)	a rose within the Garter
8th (The King's) Regiment	the White Horse within the Garter
18th or Royal Irish Regiment	a harp
21st or Royal North British Fusiliers	a thistle within St. Andrew's circle
23rd or Royal Welch Fusiliers	the Prince of Wales's badge
27th or Enniskillen Regiment	a castle with three towers and St. George's flag flying: below it, 'Inniskilling'
42nd or The Highland Regiment	The usual grenadier cap was not worn, but a bearskin cap, with a red front plate on which was the King's Cypher and Crown in silver.

Fig. 13 Dragoon, 2nd or Queen's Dragoon Guards, 1751.
Black hat, cockade, boots. White neckband and stockings. Buff belts and gloves. Yellow lace and shoulder cord. Buff facings, breeches and waistcoat.

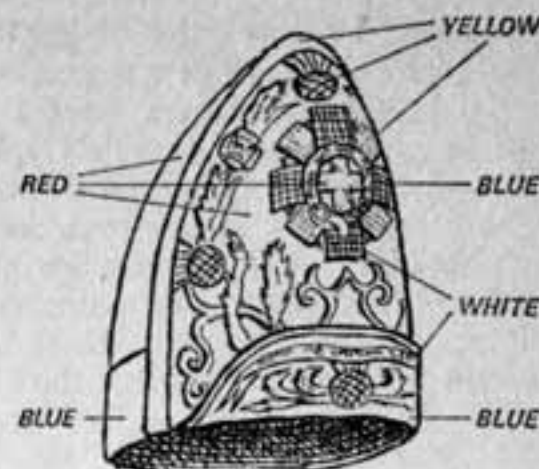
Fig. 16 Private, Highland Regiment of Foot, 1742.
Blue bonnet, red tourie, black cockade. Red jacket and waistcoat. Buff cuffs, red button flap. Red and white stockings. Tartan disputed, but 'Government Tartan' of dark blue, green and black shown.



13. Dragoon, 2nd or Queen's Dragoon Guards, 1751



15. Farrier's cap, 11th Dragoons, 1751



14. Ceremonial parade cap, Scots Greys, 1742



16. Private, Highland Regiment of Foot, 1742

Drummers wore caps similar to those worn by their regiment's grenadiers, but shorter. Where the regiment had no special badge, drummers wore a badge of drums and crossed flags in place of the King's Cypher. The red bag of the cap hung downwards. Drummers' coats had shoulder 'wings' like grenadiers, with a false sleeve ending in a tassel hanging from each shoulder. Royal regiments had red coats faced with blue, but for other regiments drummers' coats were of the facing colour, lined and faced with red. The style of lapels and the amount of lace were left for the Colonel to choose.

1760 - 1799

Fashion, and the irreverence of British soldiers towards ukases from the bureaucratic heights about what should be worn soon rendered the 1751 Warrant obsolete, and another was issued in 1768. The most noticeable change was that waistcoats, breeches and coat linings (and therefore skirt turn-backs) were to be white or buff.

In the cavalry, officers and men were to dress alike, officers were to have a crimson sash around the waist, and gold or silver epaulettes. Sergeants of Dragoon Guards, Dragoons and Light Dragoons were to have epaulettes of the facing colour, with gold or silver lace edge and fringe, and a crimson worsted sash around the waist, with a stripe of the facing colour. Corporals were to have epaulettes edged in white or yellow tape with a silk fringe, and a gold or silver edge to the cuff. Dragoons had one epaulette only, on the left shoulder, similar to the corporals but with a white worsted fringe. Light dragoons had two such epaulettes. Privates of Horse had the red shoulder straps only. Belts were to be white or buff,

Fig. 17 Officer, The Royal Artillery, 1758.

Black hat and cockade, gold lace and loop. Blue coat and sleeve flap, scarlet cuffs. Scarlet waistcoat and breeches. Gold buttons, lace and aiguillette. White stockings.

Fig. 20 Dragoon, 17th Light Dragoons, 1777.

Black leather helmet, white metal crest, red horsehair mane. Red turban bound with white lace. Motto painted in white. White shirt, black stock. Red coat, white collar, cuffs, lapels and lining. White epaulettes and lace. White metal buttons. White waistcoat and breeches. White belts and black pouches. Black boots.



17. Officer, The Royal Artillery, 1758



21. Heavy cavalry trooper's sword hilt

18. Officer's silver gorget, 42nd or The Royal Highland Regiment, late 1700s



19. Officer's spontoon, 1700-70



LIGHT CAVALRY
SWORD 1777-1788

20. Dragoon, 17th Light Dragoons, 1777

depending on the coat lining colour. Farriers wore blue coats, waistcoats, breeches and lapels, with cuffs of the facing colour or red for Royal regiments, and a black bearskin cap. Light dragoons wore a leather helmet (fig. 20). Horse and Dragoon Guards wore half-lapels, Dragoons and Light Dragoons none.

Regiment	Facings and lapels	Buttons	Waist-coats, etc.	Hat lace
1st King's D.G.s	blue	yellow in 2s	buff	gold
2nd Queen's D.G.s	buff	yellow in 3s	buff	gold
3rd Prince of Wales's	white	yellow in 2s	white	gold
1st Horse	blue	white in 2s	white	silver
2nd Horse	green	yellow in 2s	white	gold
3rd Horse (Carabiniers)	white	white in 2s	white	silver
4th Horse	black	yellow in 2s	buff	gold
1st Royal Dragoons	blue	yellow in 2s	white	gold
2nd R.N.B. Dragoons	blue	white in 2s	white	none
3rd King's D.s	blue	yellow in 3s	buff	gold
4th Dragoons	green	white in 2s	white	silver
5th Royal Irish D.s	blue	white in 3s	white	silver
6th Inniskilling D.s	yellow	white in 2s	white	silver
7th Queen's Dragoons	white	white in 3s	white	silver
8th Dragoons	yellow	white in 3s	white	silver
9th Dragoons	buff	white in 2s	buff	silver
10th Dragoons	deep yellow	white in 3s	white	silver
11th Dragoons	buff	white in 3s	buff	silver
12th Prince of Wales's Light Dragoons	black	white in 2s	white	—
13th Dragoons	green	yellow in 3s	buff	gold
14th Dragoons	lemon	white in 3s	white	silver
15th King's Light D.s	blue	white in 2s	white	—
16th Queen's Light D.s	blue	white in 2s	white	—
17th Light Dragoons	white	white in 2s	white	—
18th Light Dragoons	white	white in 2s	white	—

Fig. 23 Sergeant, Grenadier Company, 78th Highlanders, 1798. Black bearskin cap, white plume and tassels, silver on black plate. White collar and cravat, black stock. White waistcoat. Red coat, buff collar, lapels and cuffs. White buttons and wing lace. Crimson and buff sash. Black belts and pouch, silver fittings. 'Government Tartan' plaid (see fig. 16), brown sporran, white and red tassels in silver mounts. Red and white stockings.

Fig. 24 Light Company, 46th Foot, 1778. Leather hat, with three silver chains and red feather. Red coat, yellow facings. White waistcoat, linings, breeches and stockings. Black leggings.

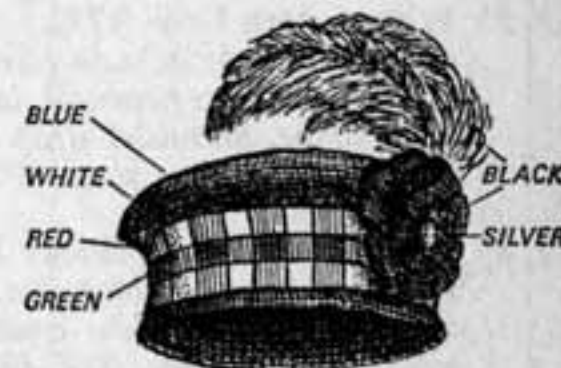
23. Sergeant, Grenadier Company, 78th Highlanders, 1798



22. Officer's cap, Grenadier Company, East Yorkshire Militia, 1778



24. Light Company, 46th Foot, 1778



25. Bonnet, 77th Highlanders, 1763

In the infantry, grenadier officers wore gold or silver epaulettes on both shoulders; 'hat company' officers wore them on the right shoulder only. All wore a crimson sash around the waist, and the gorget. Sergeants wore their usual sash around the waist. Corporals had an epaulette on the right shoulder. Black gaiters were worn, at this stage coming over the knee, but later below (see fig. 26). The grenadiers now wore bearskin caps (many had been doing so unofficially), with the King's crest and motto in silver on a black plate. On the back of the cap was a silver grenade, with the regiment's number on it. The grenadiers of all those regiments allowed special badges wore them on the new plate in addition to the crest. Also, the 41st Invalids were allowed a Rose and Thistle conjoined in the Garter, the 42nd Royal Highlanders a King's Cypher and Garter, with St. Andrew and a motto underneath, and the 60th Royal Americans the King's Cypher.

Drummers wore a similar cap, with the King's Cypher and a Trophy of Arms on the plate. Their coats were of the facing colour, faced red, or of red faced blue in the case of Royal regiments. Waistcoats, linings and breeches were white or buff according to the regiment. Where a regiment's facings were red, the drummers wore white coats, lined and faced red, with red waistcoats and breeches. The drummers' coats of regiments with buff or white facings were lined red, and they also had red waistcoats and breeches.

The following list shows the numbers of those regiments having a particular facing colour. All wore white waistcoats except the 41st (red), 17th (greyish white) and all those with buff facings (buff). Coat linings and breeches were of the same distinctive colour, except that the 41st wore the normal white.

Fig. 26 Private, 56th Foot, 1792.

Black hat and cockade, silver lace. Button loops on hat and coat of regimental lace, basically white with a pink stripe. Shoulder strap of the same. Purple facings. White belts, brass plate. White breeches and waistcoat, black gaiters.

Fig. 29 Drum-Major, The Bucks Militia, 1790.

Black hat, silver lace, button and loop, scarlet and white feather. Yellow coat, red facings and chevrons, with white edges. Red binding on coat edge. Black sash, with silver. White belt, gilt plate. Silver-topped ebony staff. White gloves. Rest as above.



26. Private, 56th Foot, 1792

27. Officer's hat, 33rd Foot, 1799

28. Fifer's cap, 25th or Edinburgh Regiment, 1770

29. Drum-Major, The Bucks Militia, 1790

Facing colour	Regiments of Foot
Blue	1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 18th, 21st, 23rd, 41st, 42nd, 60th
Yellow	6th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 20th, 25th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 34th, 37th, 38th, 44th, 46th, 57th, 67th
Green	5th, 11th, 19th, 24th, 36th, 39th, 45th, 49th, 51st, 54th, 55th, 63rd, 66th, 68th, 69th
Buff	3rd, 14th, 22nd, 27th, 31st, 40th, 48th, 52nd, 61st, 62nd
White	17th, 32nd, 43rd, 47th, 65th
Red	33rd 53rd
Black	50th, 56th, 64th, 70th
Orange	35th
Purple	56th, 59th

In both cavalry and infantry, the cock of the hat and the cut of the coat had become more stylish by the end of the period (see fig. 26). Really radical change was stemming from the earlier, less formal dress of the Light Dragoons (fig. 20) and the light infantry of the American Wars (fig. 24). After 1784, Light Dragoons were ordered to adopt a blue jacket, and the style of helmet shown in fig. 30—the 'tarleton'. Turbans and feathers were to be of the facing colour, except that where facings were white, the feather was to be white and red. The jacket consisted of a sleeved waistcoat, and a sleeveless 'shell' worn over it. In 1796 a new style of jacket



Fig. 30 Sergeant, 10th Light Dragoons, 1793.

Black helmet, brass fittings, bearskin crest, yellow plume and turban. Blue jacket and waistcoat, white frogging, yellow stripes, collar, shoulder straps, cuffs, edged white. Yellow turn-backs. White belts. Buff trousers. Black boots.

Fig. 31 Officer, 5th Battalion, 60th or Royal American Regiment, 1797.

Black helmet, silver fittings, bearskin crest, green turban and plume, red rosette. Green jacket and breeches, black frogging, silver buttons, red collar, cuffs, and epaulettes, edged and decorated silver. Crimson sash. Black belts with silver fittings. Black boots topped with silver.

Fig. 32 Private, 5th Battalion, 60th or Royal American Regiment, 1800.

Black shako, green band, plume and boss, silver badge. Green jacket, silver buttons, red collar, cuffs, turn-backs. Green shoulder rolls, striped red. Black belts and rifle sling. Blue breeches, striped red. Black gaiters.

was ordered similar to that shown in fig. 31, that of the other ranks being without the shoulder scales and epaulettes. With the war against France in 1793, several new regiments of light dragoons were formed, and by the end of the century, individual regimental details were as follows:

<i>Regiment</i>	<i>Facings</i>	<i>Regiment</i>	<i>Facings</i>
7th Queen's	white	19th	yellow
8th King's	red	20th	yellow
9th	buff*	21st	yellow
10th	yellow	22nd	red**
11th	buff	23rd	yellow
12th	buff	24th	yellow
13th	buff	25th	red
14th	orange	26th	green
15th	red		1796—blue
16th	red	27th	white
17th	white	28th	yellow
18th	white	29th	yellow buff

*red turbans and plumes **yellow turbans and plumes

All had silver lace, except the 13th, which had gold, with other ranks having white or yellow piping respectively.

The raising in 1797 of a battalion of foreign riflemen for the 60th Royal Americans brought a new colour into the British army—rifle green—and for other ranks a new head-dress—the Austrian shako. Officers of the new formation copied the light cavalryman's rig (fig. 31 and 32).

1800 - 1815

Under the impact of the war against Napoleon, this period saw fundamental changes in British military dress, which owed as much to the successful experiments with the light cavalry and infantry at home, as to foreign styles.

The heavy cavalry had adopted a shorter coat in 1796 (figs. 34 and 35) but continued to wear the tricorne, which was gradually flattened in front to produce a bicorn. There was some experiment with a leather cap (figs. 33 and 34), but in 1812 the workmanlike helmet shown in fig. 37 was decreed. It was obviously inspired by French patterns, and together with the new jacket introduced at the same time and overalls, the British heavy dragoon came to possess the most martial dress in his entire history, smart and serviceable at the same time. The Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards wore a different pattern from 1814 (fig. 38), and Scots Greys the bearskin cap (fig. 36) which they had adopted in 1800 for ceremonial wear. (They wore the bicorn in the field—fig. 35).

Regimental details of the 1812 uniform are as follows:

<i>Regiments</i>	<i>Facings</i>	<i>Lace (O.R.s yellow or white)</i>
1st Life Guards	blue	gold
2nd Life Guards	blue	gold
Royal Horse Guards (blue jackets)	scarlet	gold
1st (or The King's) Dragoon Guards	blue	gold
2nd (or The Queen's) Dragoon Guards	black	silver
3rd (or the Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards	white	gold
4th (or Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards	blue	silver
5th (or Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards	green	gold
6th Dragoon Guards	white	silver
7th (or The Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards	black	gold
1st (or Royal) Dragoons	blue	gold
2nd (or Royal North British) Dragoons	blue	gold
3rd (or King's Own) Dragoons	blue	gold
4th (or Queen's Own) Dragoons	green	silver
6th (or Inniskilling) Dragoons	yellow	silver

The 5th Royal Irish Dragoons had been disbanded in 1799, having enlisted too many rebel Irishmen for the government's peace of mind while stationed in their home country.

Four of the Light Dragoon regiments were disbanded in 1803—22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 28th—and the 25th, 26th, 27th and 29th took their numbers in correct sequence. The Light Dragoons were subjected to the same experimentation as the Heavies, and in 1811 the decidedly French uniform of fig. 41 was adopted. All wore the blue coat. The two stripes down the outside of each overall leg were of the facing colour.

<i>Regiment</i>	<i>Facings</i>	<i>Lace (O.R.s yellow or white)</i>
8th (or The King's Royal Irish) Light Dragoons	scarlet	gold
9th Light Dragoons	crimson	gold
11th Light Dragoons	buff	silver
12th (or Prince of Wales's) Light Dragoons	yellow	silver
13th Light Dragoons	buff	gold
14th (or Duchess of York's) Light Dragoons	orange	silver
16th (or Queen's) Light Dragoons	scarlet	silver
17th Light Dragoons	white	silver
19th Light Dragoons	yellow	gold
20th Light Dragoons	orange	gold

21st Light Dragoons
22nd Light Dragoons
23rd Light Dragoons
24th Light Dragoons
25th Light Dragoons

black	silver
white	gold
crimson	silver
light grey	gold
light grey	gold

A handful of light dragoon regiments were permitted to style themselves 'Hussars' and dress in the appropriate manner (fig. 42). The fur cap with flying bag, fur-trimmed 'pelisse', frogged jacket and moustaches originated in the national dress of Hungarian conscripts, and the fashion was currently sweeping through continental armies. It seemed to symbolise reckless horsemanship, dashing courage—all the light cavalry virtues—and had already influenced light dragoon and light infantry dress.

Regiment	Lace (O.R.s Facings white)	Sabretache front and Busby bag
7th (or Queen's Own) Light Dragoons (Hussars)	white	silver red
10th (or Prince of Wales's Own) Royal Regiment of Light Dragoons (Hussars)	yellow	silver red
15th (or The King's) Light Dragoons (Hussars)	scarlet	silver scarlet
18th Light Dragoons (Hussars)	white	silver blue

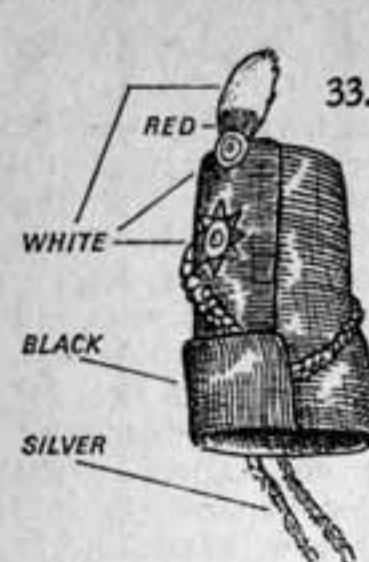
There were certain other distinctions. Officers of the 7th wore crimson and gold sashes and brown fur trimming, other ranks white and blue sashes and white fur. Officers of the 10th had grey fur for both pelisse trimming and busby, other ranks white fur pelisse trim only. The normal colour fur trim was black. The fur cap proved unsuitable for campaigning, so that after 1809 the shako (fig. 41) was worn instead. That of the 7th was brown, the 10th red, the 15th scarlet, with

Fig. 34 Officer, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, 1810.

Black cap, white over red plume with gilt holder, silver star and initials '6 D', gold cap lines, brass chin scales. Red coat, yellow facings, silver buttons and lace, rear as for fig. 35. White belts and breeches. Black rear pouch and boots.

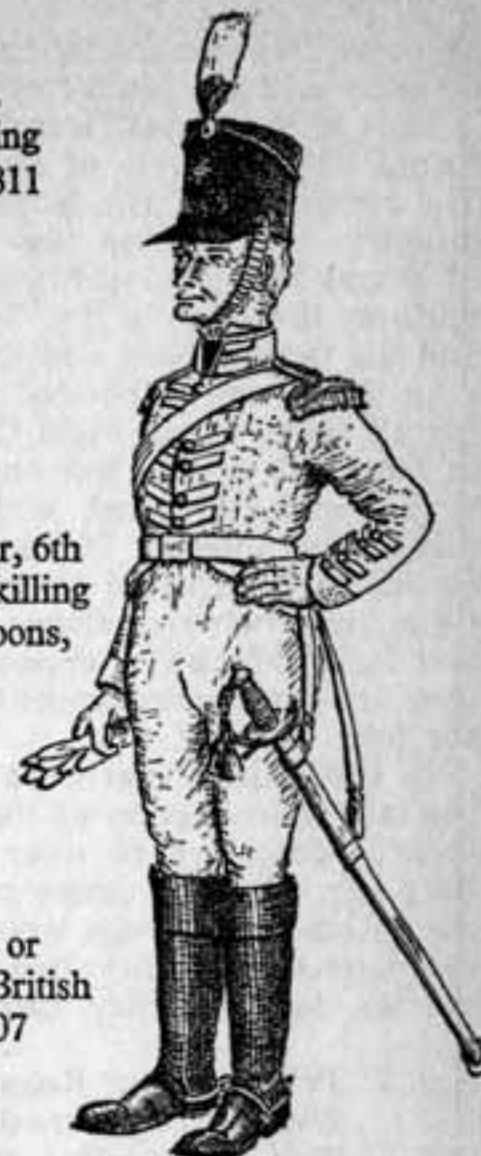
Fig. 35 Dragoon, 2nd or Royal North British Dragoons, 1807.

Black hat, white over red plume, yellow tabs. Red coat, blue facings, white lace. Front as for fig. 34, with button lace set straight. White belts and breeches. Black pouch and boots.



33. Officer's cap,
6th Inniskilling
Dragoons, 1811

34. Officer, 6th
Inniskilling
Dragoons,
1810



35. Dragoon, 2nd or
Royal North British
Dragoons, 1807



36. Bearskin cap, Scots Greys, 1815

only the 18th continuing to wear the busby. In 1814 the 7th adopted gold lace instead of silver.

Only in the Royal Horse Artillery, formed in 1793, was the former English style of light dragoon helmet seen (fig. 40). The remainder of the Royal Regiment of Artillery wore the infantry style uniform (fig. 39), with a blue coat. The Corps of Royal Sappers and Miners (later Royal Engineers) wore a uniform the same as fig. 39, except that the coats were red and the facings blue, and the belt had a square, open buckle.

In the infantry, the shako was introduced in 1800 (fig. 44) for all ranks below Field Officer, although officers continued to wear the cocked hat on occasion (fig. 46). Officer's coats were doubled-breasted, with a short-tailed version (fig. 49) being taken into use for campaigning. Likewise, hessian boots tended to be replaced by grey overalls. The former epaulette distinctions between officers in the centre and 'flank' (grenadier and light infantry) companies remained. Plumes were white over red for centre companies, white for grenadiers, and green for light infantry.

In 1800 other ranks wore the uniform shown in fig. 44, with the later introduction of the overalls (fig. 45). Only the Foot Guards continued to wear the long leggings on ceremonial duty (fig. 43). The centre companies wore shoulder straps of the facing colour with woollen tufts (fig. 44) and white over red plumes. Grenadiers had shoulder 'wings' (fig. 43) and white plumes, light infantry companies had 'wings' with worsted

Fig. 37 Private, 1st or Royal Dragoons, 1815.

Black helmet, brass fittings, black mane and 'brush'. Red jacket, blue facings, yellow lace and bindings, rear as for fig. 35. Yellow and blue girdle. Belts as for fig. 35. Grey overalls, yellow stripe, brown leather bottoms. Black boots and sabretache. White gauntlets.

Fig. 38 Officer, Royal Horse Guards, 1815.

Black helmet, gilt fittings, blue-black and red worsted crest, white over red plume. Blue jacket, crimson facings lined gold. Gold belts edged crimson. Gold slings. Sabretache front crimson, bound gold, with silver star. Sky blue overalls, gold stripe. Gold and crimson girdle. Black boots, gilt spurs.

Fig. 39 Gunner, Royal Artillery, 1815.

Black shako and strap, brass plate, white plume and cords. Blue coat, red facings and turn-backs, yellow lace. White cross belts and pouch, red flask cord on left shoulder-belt. White breeches, black gaiters and boots.



37. Private, 1st or Royal Dragoons, 1815

38. Officer, Royal Horse Guards, 1815

39. Gunner, Royal Artillery, 1815

tufts (fig. 45) and green plumes, the same distinctions being worn by fusilier and light infantry regiments.

In 1802 a new grenadier cap was introduced (fig. 43) with a shorter version for fusiliers (7th, 21st, 23rd), to which a peak was later added, but the shako was worn on active service. Light infantry favoured a modified shako with a slight taper, and silver bugle-horn badge (fig. 45). In 1812 a new pattern shako was introduced, the so-called 'Waterloo shako' (figs. 39 and 49), with a false front and gilt or brass plate. Plume distinctions were as before, with the grenadier and centre companies having white cords, with gold and crimson for officers. Light infantry (43rd, 51st, 52nd, 68th, 71st, 85th, 90th) continued to wear their tapered shako. The 71st Highland Light Infantry wore theirs with blue woollen bonnets shrunk over them, the diced border fitting to the bottom edge, and the black ribbons flying behind.

Some of the other Highland Regiments (72nd to 75th) abandoned the kilt and their Highland character for lack of recruits in 1809, leaving the 42nd, 78th, 79th, 92nd and 93rd as the only kilted regiments. The bonnet had now grown into that shown in fig. 48 (cf. fig. 25), the feathers being mounted

Fig. 40 Gunner, Royal Horse Artillery, 1815.

Black helmet, brass fittings, black fur crest, white plume, black turban, gilt chains. Blue jacket, red facings lined yellow, yellow frogging, rear seams and bottom edge piped yellow. White belts, slings and gloves. Grey overalls, leather bottoms, scarlet stripe and brass buttons. Black boots.

Fig. 41 Private, 13th Light Dragoons, 1812.

Black shako, white over red plume, yellow rosettes and top lace, white circle behind lower rosette, yellow caplines terminating at right shoulder. Blue jacket, buff collar, shoulder straps, plastron, cuffs, turn-backs, and piping along rear seams of jacket and sleeves. Belts, slings and sabretache as for fig. 37. Buff and blue girdle. White gloves. Grey overalls, buff stripes—two down each leg at the seam. Black boots and sabretache.

Fig. 42 Private, 7th or Queen's Own Light Dragoons (Hussars), 1812.

Brown fur busby, white over red plume, red bag, white cap lines. Blue jacket and pelisse, white lace, collar, cuffs, fur. White and blue sash. White belts, slings, gloves and pantaloons. Black boots and sabretache.



40. Gunner, Royal Horse Artillery, 1815

41. Private, 13th Light Dragoons, 1812

42. Private, 7th or Queen's Own Light Dragoons (Hussars), 1812

on a wire cage, with detachable peak. The plumes were as for other infantry, except that the flank companies' plumes of the 42nd were tipped with red and centre companies were all red. The coats were the same as other regiments, the officers and sergeants wearing their sashes over their right shoulders, instead of around the waist. Tartans were similar to those later worn by these regiments, but sporrans do not appear to have been normally worn. Red and white diced hose was protected by short grey spats.

In 1800 a complete regiment of riflemen was raised, the 95th, other ranks being dressed in green jackets with black facings, and three rows of silver buttons down the front. Green pantaloons were worn with short, black gaiters, with dark overalls on active service. The shako had a green tuft, silver bugle-horn badge, and green cords, and equipment was worn with black leather belts. Officers at first wore a dress similar to that of the 5th Bn, 60th Regiment (fig. 31), but after 1802 exchanged the bearskin helmet for a shako similar to that of their own other ranks. Later, a green pelisse trimmed with black fur was added. Meanwhile, in the 60th, green-jacketed rifle companies were added to the regiment's other battalions, and after 1813 the whole regiment changed to green. The uniform became almost identical to that of the 95th, with red facings instead of black.

Fig. 43 Private, Grenadier Company, 1st Foot Guards, 1812.

Black bearskin, white plume and cords, brass plate on lower front of shallow semi-circular shape, brass grenade badge on rear. Red coat, white turn-backs, blue facings, white piping and lace. White belts, pantaloons, and gaiters. Black boots and pouch with silver star. Grey blanket roll.

Fig. 44 Private, 2nd or The Queen's Regiment, 1808.

Black shako, brass plate, white over red plume. Red coat, white turn-backs, blue facings, white piping and tufts at shoulders. White belts, brass plate. Rear as for fig. 45, except for number on pack. White pantaloons, black gaiters and boots.

Fig. 45 Private, 85th or Bucks Volunteers (Light Infantry), 1815.

Black shako, silver bugle-horn badge, green plume. Jacket as for figs. 44 and 43 (skirts), with lemon yellow facings. Black pack with number painted in silver, black pouch, white straps and belts. Light blue painted wooden canteen with brown strap. White haversack. Grey overalls, dark grey spats, black boots.

43. Private, Grenadier Company, 1st Foot Guards, 1812

44. Private, 2nd or The Queen's Regiment, 1808



45. Private, 85th or Bucks Volunteers (Light Infantry), 1815

The table below shows the facing colour for individual infantry regiments, together with the colour of officers' lace. The lace of other ranks was basically white, with coloured thread patterns which vary with the regiment. The Foot Guards are not included in the list, all having blue facings and gold lace, nor are the two green-jacketed regiments, 60th and 95th.

Facing colour	Gold lace	Silver lace
Blue	1st, 4th, 7th, 8th, 18th, 21st, 2nd, 86th, 97th	
Buff	23rd, 25th, 42nd	22nd, 27th, 40th, 48th, 78th, 3rd, 14th, 31st, 52nd, 61st, 62nd, 71st, 81st, 96th, 98th, 104th?
Green	11th, 19th, 36th ^a , 39th ^b , 49th, 5th ^a , 24th, 45th ^a , 54th, 51st, 55th, 69th, 73rd ^b , 79th ^a , 63rd ^c , 66th ^a , 68th ^a , 87th, 94th	
Yellow	12th, 57th, 80th, 83rd	6th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 20th, 26th, 28th ^a , 29th, 30th ^a , 34th, 37th, 38th, 44th, 46th ^a , 67th, 72nd, 75th, 77th, 82nd, 84th, 85th ^f , 88th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 99th ^a , 100th ^a , 102nd
White	32nd, 59th, 65th, 74th	17th, 43rd, 47th, 101st? 103rd?
Red	53rd	33rd, 41st, 76th
Orange		35th
Black	58th, 64th, 70th, 89th	50th
Purple		56th

^a—gosling green, ^b—pea green, ^c—deep green, ^d—dark green, ^e—pale yellow, ^f—lemon, *—deep yellow, ?—authorities do not give the lace colour, presumed silver.

Fig. 46 Captain, 2nd or The Queen's Regiment, 1808.
Black hat, white over red plume, silver tabs. Scarlet coat, white lining and turn-backs, blue facings, silver lace and buttons. White belts, gloves, pantaloons. Silver belt plate. Crimson sash. Gilt sword hilt and fittings, black scabbard. Black hessian boots, silver tassels.

Fig. 49 Officer, Grenadier Company, 45th Foot 1812.
Black shako, gilt plate, white plume, gold and crimson cords. Scarlet coat, front as fig. 46, white lining and turn-backs edged in silver lace, silver lace and buttons, white piping, green facings. Grey overalls. Remainder as for fig. 46.



48. Highland bonnet, 1809

These were years of peace, when the campaign dress of the previous period was 'smartened up', the process being further bedevilled by George IV's taste for flamboyant elegance, William IV's strange predilection for red (he was a naval man by trade), and Prince Albert's Gothic mind. As a result, the basic uniform was arrested in its Waterloo stage of development, (as was the Collective Mind of the Army's commanders), while military tailors fidgetted ceaselessly with the details.

Household Cavalry dress quickly became as illustrated in fig. 50. The long-discarded cuirass reappeared for the Coronation of George IV in 1821, and remains to this day. The Royal Horse Guards wore a similar uniform, with blue coatee and red facings, red flask cord, cuirass edging and plume. At first, a steel helmet was worn, of a design rather like that of fig. 51, with gilt or brass ornamentation. A bearskin cap was ordered for the Life Guards for the Coronation, but thereafter it was retained for ceremonial occasions only, the helmet being worn on duty. However, in 1833 they adopted

Fig. 50 Trooper, 1st Life Guards, 1833.

Black bearskin, white plume stemming from brass grenade badge, 2 gold tassels on right, brass chin chain. Scarlet coatee, blue cuffs, turn-backs, and collar. Gold lace at collar. Brass shoulder scales. White belt with red flask cord (2nd Life Guards—blue), rear as for fig. 52. White slings, pantaloons, gauntlets. Black jacked boots. Steel cuirass, brass scales, blue edging.

Fig. 51 Sergeant, 7th The Princess Royal's Dragoon Guards, 1833.

Black helmet, bearskin crest, brass fittings. Red coatee, white turn-backs, black facings, brass shoulder scales, gold lace stripes and button loops on each arm (see fig. 34). White belt as for fig. 52. White gauntlets. Blue overalls with yellow stripe. Black boots and sabretache.

Fig. 52 Private, 14th King's Light Dragoons, 1833.

Black shako, gold lace and cords, white plume with a little red at base brass fittings and badge (see fig. 55). Red coatee, blue facings, brass buttons (double-breasted, see fig. 54). Yellow and blue girdle. White gloves, belts and slings, black pouch and sabretache. Blue overalls, yellow stripe.



50. Trooper,
1st Life Guards,
1833

51. Sergeant, 7th The
Princess Royal's
Dragoon Guards,
1833

52. Private, 14th King's
Light Dragoons,
1833

a new style cap for all occasions (fig. 50) and were followed in this by the Royal Horse Guards. In 1842 a new pattern, the 'Albert helmet', was ordered. It was in direct imitation of helmets coming into use in German and Russian armies. Of white metal with gilt ornament and a garter star, it resembled fig. 53, but with a taller socket and plume—white for the Life Guards, red for the Royal Horse Guards as before.

Dragoon Guards and Dragoons acquired their new coatee in 1819, and their new helmet (fig. 51 for both) about the same time. Blue overalls were ordered in 1827, with a stripe of white or yellow, depending on the previous colour of the regiment's button lace. In 1834 the black iron helmet was replaced by a brass one of almost identical design. The fur crest could be removed and a brass comb culminating in a hideous lion's head substituted at need. In 1843, while retaining the existing shape for the skull, a new brass helmet then introduced had a crest and mane of the old Waterloo period (fig. 37). Finally, in 1847 the heavy cavalry received their version of the 'Albert' (fig. 53), of brass throughout, with a black plume.

The Dress Regulations of 1855 decreed distinctive plumes, as well as stipulating white metal helmets for the 1st and 6th Dragoons.

<i>Regiment</i>	<i>Plume</i>
1st King's Dragoon Guards	red
2nd or Queen's Dragoon Guards	black
3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards	black and red
4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards	white
5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards	red and white
6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)	black
7th (The Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards	black and white
1st Royal Dragoons	black
6th or Inniskilling Dragoons	white

Throughout all this, the 2nd Dragoons continued to wear their bearskin cap, but did not on that account escape harassment. In 1827 it was stripped of all its ornaments except the brass plate and plume, and even those went later, the plume being restored in 1845.

The most unfortunate regiment was the 6th Dragoon Guards, which was converted to light cavalry in 1851 and ordered to wear blue jackets but for the time being to keep the heavy dragoon helmet. It got no further than that, and the 6th continued to maintain their proud status as 'heavies' while flourishing their hybrid uniform as a regimental distinction.

In the years immediately after Waterloo, all light cavalry regiments lower in seniority than the 17th were disbanded. The 3rd and 4th Dragoons were converted to Light Dragoons in 1818, the former taking red facings for their new blue jackets, the latter yellow. In 1822 the 8th became Hussars, and in 1840 the 11th also. Others were converted to Lancers, adopting a Polish uniform and a Polish implement in the latest gust of fashion from the Continent: in 1816 the 9th, 12th and 16th, and in 1821 the 17th. The 12th changed their facings to scarlet on conversion.

Light Dragoons' dress changed little after the war, the 'weeping' plume being introduced in 1822, and cocktail feather plumes (like the lancer in fig. 54 but on the front of the shako) for officers in 1831. The more cylindrical 'Albert pattern' (fig. 56) came in 1846. In 1831 all were ordered to wear red jackets, which were double-breasted with plain fronts and two rows of buttons, eight in each row. The 3rd and 14th now changed to blue facings, and in 1836 the 4th reverted to their old dragoon green. In 1840 the four surviving Light Dragoon regiments changed back to blue jackets of exactly the same pattern. All wore scarlet facings, except the 13th which had buff. Overalls were blue with two gold or yellow stripes. The gold or yellow girdle with crimson stripes became standard in 1834.

Some changes in Hussar dress were introduced in 1822—a new blue jacket with five rows of buttons, no coloured facings, silver lace for the 7th and 10th, gold for the 8th and 15th (white or yellow braid for O.R.s), a pelisse with the same button arrangement (grey fur for the 7th and 8th, white for the 10th, black for the 15th) and blue-grey overalls. By this time they were wearing black cocktail feather plumes on their shakos (O.R.s—black horsehair 'weeping' plumes), and the 15th clung obstinately to their non-standard scarlet shako. Under William IV, they were compelled to adopt dark blue trousers with a gold or yellow stripe, gold lace for all and the crimson and gold barrelled sash, but neatly side-stepped the red jacket by changing to red pelisses with black fur, so keeping the blue jacket. The red pelisses vanished with Queen Victoria's coming, in favour of blue, and following the example of the new 11th Hussars, the other three regiments took the brown fur cap to their bosoms once more, with a white over red plume, and a red bag.

The new Lancer regiments wore the lance cap, with a top the colour of the facings (9th crimson, 12th and 16th scarlet, 17th white), white over red cocktail feather plume for officers, horsehair 'weeping' plume for O.R.s, and gold or silver (yellow

or white braid for O.R.s) lace and cap lines. The blue jacket was in the Light Dragoon style (fig. 52) with sleeve and back seams piped in the facing colour, crimson and gold (yellow) girdle, and grey-black trousers with two stripes of the facing colour. The 9th and 12th had gold lace or yellow braid, the 16th and 17th silver or white. In 1831 they changed to double-breasted red jackets, with blue facing for the 9th, 12th, and 16th (and blue tops for the caps) and white for the 17th, and blue overalls with gold or yellow stripes. By this time, all were wearing black cocktail or horsehair plumes. With Queen Victoria, the 9th, 12th and 17th reverted to blue jackets but the 16th continued with the red. Another peculiarity was that in 1832 the 9th began wearing their own version of the lance cap—black patent leather throughout, with gilt or brass fittings.

The changes in infantry uniforms were by comparison less complicated. The 94th and all regiments below the 95th in order of seniority were disbanded with the peace, and the 95th became The Rifle Brigade. Shortly afterwards, new regiments were raised as follows:

Date	Regiment	Facings	Lace
1823	94th	green	gold
1823	95th	yellow	silver
1824	96th	yellow	silver
1824	97th	sky blue	silver
1824	98th	white	gold
1824	99th	yellow	gold

Fig. 54 Officer, 12th Prince of Wales's Royal Lancers, 1844. Blue cap, black peak, gold braid, fittings and plume rosette, gold and scarlet around the waist, black cocktail feather plume. Blue jacket, scarlet collar with gold lace bars, gold lace epaulettes and cap lines, scarlet turn-backs (tail as for fig. 52) edged gold, gold piping on back seams of sleeves and jacket. Gold and scarlet shoulder belt and girdle. Blue overalls, two gold stripes separated by scarlet line. White gauntlets.

Fig. 55 Sergeant, 11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars, 1844. Brown fur cap, crimson bag, white over crimson plume, yellow braid lines, brass fittings, blue jacket and pelisse piped and frogged with yellow braid, black sabretache and pouch, white belt, slings and gloves, crimson overalls with two yellow stripes. Crimson and yellow barrelled sash.

53. 'Albert' helmet for heavy cavalry, 1847



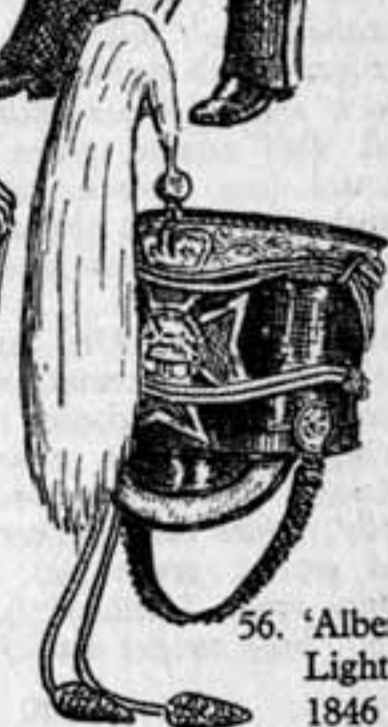
54. Officer, 12th Prince of Wales's Royal Lancers, 1844



55. Sergeant, 11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars, 1844



56. 'Albert' shako, Light Dragoons, 1846



There were some changes in detail from the previous list (page 32). The 3rd, 41st and 91st had changed from silver lace to gold, the 41st had changed from red to white facings, and the 89th from buff to black. The 51st (green) and 85th (lemon) took blue in 1821 when they became Royal regiments, the 87th in 1827 (green), the 50th in 1831 (black), the 6th (yellow) and 35th (orange) in 1832. The 13th (yellow) received the royal blue facings in 1842, although the honour title of 'Prince Albert's' which occasioned the change did not confer 'Royal' status. It was, however, Queen Victoria's wish, as it was that they should also be deemed Light Infantry.

In general, a new shako (fig. 58) was introduced in 1816 which was later made taller and wider at the top. Until 1829 it had a wide band of regimental lace around the top. Until then, 12-inch high plumes were worn of the same colours as before. Afterwards, they were plain white, and green for Light Infantry. In 1835 they were replaced by a white ball, like the green one worn by Light Infantry since 1830. In 1844 the infantry received their 'Albert' (fig. 64).

The infantry donned the long-tailed coatee in 1820, grenadiers, fusiliers and light infantry retaining the worsted 'wings'. Gold lace was ordered for all officers in 1830, and plain white lace replaced regimental patterns for other ranks

Fig. 57 Field Officer, Royal Marines, 1835.

Black shako, gilt fittings, white plume. Scarlet coatee, blue facings, gilt buttons, gold lace and epaulettes. White belt, slings, gloves, turn-backs, trousers. Brass scabbards, gilt hilt, gold sword knot.

Fig. 58 Sergeant, 11th or North Devonshire Regiment, 1836.

Black shako, brass fittings, white over red worsted ball. Red coatee, green facings, brass buttons, regimental lace (green on white), white piping and epaulettes. White belts, brass plate, black pouch. Crimson sash, with green stripe. White gloves, turn-backs and trousers.

Fig. 59 Colour-sergeant, 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, 1852.

Black feather bonnet, white hackle, red and white diced band. Red coatee (Grenadier Company), yellow facings, white lace, piping and wings, brass buttons. Crimson sash. Grey-brown badger sporran, white 'bells', white belt. Sutherland tartan kilt (mainly blue and green), green ties. Red and white diced hose. White spats. White badge, correctly coloured Union flag. Three stripes on left arm.



57. Field Officer,
Royal Marines, 1835



58. Sergeant, 11th or
North Devonshire
Regiment, 1836



59. Colour-sergeant,
93rd Sutherland
Highlanders, 1852

in 1836. Blue-grey trousers became official dress in 1823, with white for parade and summer wear until 1846.

Grenadiers and fusiliers wore the bearskin cap on home stations, and its use had spread to the Guards. The 1st Foot Guards adopted it in 1815, when they were honoured with the title 'Grenadier Guards' for their work at Waterloo. It was merely the normal grenadier cap, with the white plume on the left. In 1831, by the fiction of renaming the other two regiments 'Fusilier Guards', they were enabled to take this cap, the Coldstream with a red plume on the right, and the Scots with none. The Coldstream never used the Fusilier title, but the Scots kept it until 1877. The 5th Foot also became fusiliers in 1836, the 87th in 1827.

The Highland uniform developed towards fig. 59, the coatee being normal but with shorter tails. (Fig. 59 shows three other general details: that the coloured stripe for sergeants' sashes vanished after 1845, their button lace after 1836, and that colour-sergeants wore the badge illustrated on their right arms 1813-68, with the normal three chevrons on the left.) Ornate sporrans were worn by 1855, as follows:

Regiment	Officers	O.R.s
42nd	white, 6 gold tassels (3 over 3)	white, 5 black tassels (2 over 3)
79th	grey, 6 gold tassels (3 over 3)	white, 5 black tassels (2 over 3)
92nd	white, 5 gold tassels (2 over 3)	brown, 5 white tassels (2 over 3)
93rd	dark badger, badger head top, 6 red and white tassels	white, 6 black tassels (3 over 3) Sgts. see fig. 59

Fig. 60 Corporal, Coldstream Guards, 1842.

Black bearskin, brass chain, scarlet plume. Red coatee, Brass buttons, blue facings, white collar badge, piping, epaulettes, stripes, turn-backs, gloves. Equipment as before. Silver Garter Star painted in centre of pack. Blue-black trousers, red stripe.

Fig. 62 Pioneer, Royal Welch Fusiliers, 1849.

Brass grenade badge on cap. Coatee colours as for fig. 61. Officers wore collar flash of black ribbons (fig. 61). White apron and gauntlets, brass badge on red backing. White shoulder belt, brass plate. Brown leather waist belt, black pouch with brass badge. Blue-black trousers, no stripe.

60. Corporal, Coldstream Guards, 1842



1839 PERCUSSION MUSKET



61. Officers' flash, Royal Welch Fusiliers, 1849



62. Pioneer, Royal Welch Fusiliers, 1849



63. Shoulder strap, infantry centre company



64. 'Albert' shako, infantry, 1844

In 1823 the 71st Highland Light Infantry were allowed to adopt certain items of Highland dress—Mackenzie tartan trews, shoulder plaids for officers (and diced band to the shako as before). The 72nd Highlanders followed suit, with the feather bonnet and Stewart tartan trews, and shoulder plaids for officers. The 74th resumed the Highland title in 1845, adopting the style of the 71st with the Lamont tartan, without, of course, Light Infantry distinctions.

Rifle regiments followed infantry styles for other ranks, with green jackets and trousers, and black belts. The shako of the Rifle Brigade had a round black ball decoration from 1822 instead of a plume, while the 60th wore black cocktail feathers (officers) or 'weeping' horsehair plume from 1824 to 1830, before assuming the worsted ball. The coatee had three rows of silver buttons, with facings as before. Officers followed Hussar styles, with black froggings, green pelisse and black fur, but with the infantry shako.

Fig. 65 Officer's tunic and sash, Bucks Militia, 1857.

Scarlet, blue facings (Royal Bucks King's Own Militia), silver lace behind buttons on cuffs and skirt piping (fig. 68) and top and bottom of collar, silver buttons and collar rank badge (Colonel—crown and star, Lieutenant-Colonel—crown, Major—star: all with collar lace as shown. Captain—crown and star, Lieutenant—crown, Ensign—a star: all with lace on top collar edge only). Silver sash with crimson stripes. For regular officers, gold in place of silver in every case.

Fig. 66 Bandsman, 46th or South Devonshire Regiment, 1856. Black shako, brass fittings, red plume (distinction of the 46th). White tunic, brass buttons, yellow facings, red piping to collar, shoulder strap, cuffs and front. Skirts as fig. 68. White belt and pouch. Brass-hilted band sword. Blue-black trousers, red stripe.

Fig. 67 Private, 46th or South Devonshire Regiment, 1873. Black shako, brass fittings, red ball (others white and red). Red tunic, yellow collar and cuffs, white piping on shoulder straps, collar and cuffs, seven brass buttons in front. Blue-black trousers, red stripe. Black pack and canteen cover, brown water-bottle, white straps and belts (front—fig. 69). Black gaiters.



65. Officer's tunic and sash, Bucks Militia, 1857

VALISE EQUIPMENT
1866-89



67. Private, 46th or South Devonshire Regiment, 1873

66. Bandsman, 46th or South Devonshire Regiment, 1856



68. Skirts of bandsman, 46th or South Devonshire Regiment, 1856



MARTINI HENRY RIFLE
1871-88

Drastic change came once more with war—the Crimean War, in this instance. The coatee vanished for all arms in favour of the tunic, with one or two exceptions.

As a result, the Household Cavalry now appeared much as in fig. 75, with a slight change in the pattern of the helmet in 1871, with a simpler plume holder. The same is true of the Heavy Cavalry, whose helmet was also changed to the later pattern in the same year. The Carabiniers changed their plumes to white with the change of helmet, while the 2nd Dragoon Guards were now wearing their older buff facings, and the 3rd Dragoon Guards yellow. In other respects, the details were as in previous lists.

The Light Dragoons adopted a tunic, which they persisted in calling a jacket, of the Hussar pattern with collars and cuffs of the facing colour (fig. 80). A new shako, with the same embellishments as the previous one, had a decidedly French appearance, sloping sharply from the back to the crown (see infantry shako, fig. 66). Like the Heavies, they now took different coloured 'weeping' plumes as follows:

Regiment	Plume	Facings
3rd (King's Own) Light Dragoons	black and white	scarlet
4th (Queen's Own) Light Dragoons	scarlet	scarlet
13th Light Dragoons	white	buff
14th King's Light Dragoons	red and white	scarlet

Fig. 69 Private, 14th Foot, 1881.

Blue helmet, brass fittings. Red tunic, brass buttons, collar 'tiger' badge and shoulder numeral, buff collar and cuff patch, white piping on cuff and shoulder strap. Blue-black trousers, red stripe, black gaiters and boots. Grey rolled coat, white belts and pouches, (front—fig. 67).

Fig. 70 Private, 43rd Light Infantry, 1894.

Dark green 'Glengarry', black leather binding and ribbons, silver badge. Red tunic, white collar and cuffs, brass buttons and shoulder title. Remainder as above.

Fig. 71 Private, The Black Watch, 1899.

Khaki helmet cover, tunic and spats. Brass buttons and badges. Equipment as before. Khaki haversack over right shoulder. Black Watch tartan, white sporran, black tails, black top with silver badge. Red and black diced hose.



71. Private, The Black Watch, 1899

Overalls were blue, with two yellow stripes (buff for the 13th) on each outside seam. In 1861 these four regiments were converted to Hussars.

Hussars took the new tunic (jacket) without coloured facings (fig. 80), and they, too, differenced their standing busby plumes. A new regiment—18th Hussars—was raised in 1858, and with the abolition of the old East India Company, its European cavalry was taken into the British army in 1860 as the 19th, 20th and 21st Hussars. The details now stood as follows:

<i>Regiment</i>	<i>Busby bag</i>	<i>Plume</i>
3rd (King's Own) Hussars	Garret blue	white
4th (Queen's Own) Hussars	yellow	scarlet
7th (Queen's Own) Hussars	scarlet	white
8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars	scarlet	white over scarlet
10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars	scarlet	white over black
11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars	crimson	white over crimson
13th Hussars	buff	white
14th (King's) Hussars	yellow	white
15th (The King's) Hussars	scarlet	scarlet
18th Hussars	Lincoln green	green
19th Hussars	white	white
20th Hussars	crimson	crimson
21st Hussars	French grey	white

There were the usual crop of oddities: the 3rd kept collars of their previous scarlet facing colour, and the 13th their buff collars. There were the usual changes of mind: in 1878 the 18th adopted a blue busby bag and white over red plume as a link with the old 18th Hussars of the Peninsular War and Waterloo, whose battle honours they had appropriated, and in 1894 the 20th took a yellow plume. In 1897 the 21st became Lancers and in the following year, the young Winston Churchill among them, used their new weapon at Omdurman—with evident distrust.

In 1858 the 5th Royal Irish Dragoons were revived as lancers. There were some modifications in the shape of the lance cap, but the custom of having a top of the facing colour (black patent leather for the 9th) continued, and as a new departure, different regimental plumes, cocktail feathers for officers, and horsehair for other ranks. A double-breasted tunic was now worn, piped as in figs. 81 and 82 with the facing colour blue for all but the 16th who wore scarlet tunics. It was worn at first with the fronts turned back to give lapels

72. Field Marshal, 1815



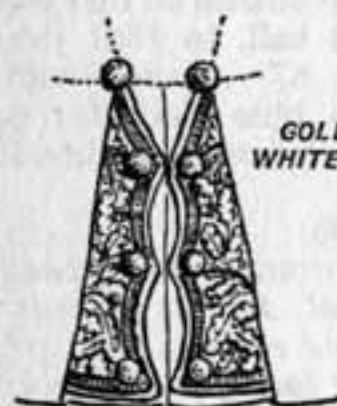
BLACK HATS, WHITE OVER RED FEATHERS, GOLD FITTINGS, SCARLET COATS, BLUE FACINGS, WHITE PIPING, GOLD LACE, GILT BUTTONS, WHITE BREECHES & GLOVES, BLACK BOOTS.

CRIMSON SASH
WHITE COAT
LINING

73. Field Marshal, 1910



CRIMSON
& GOLD
SASH
AND
CORDS



GOLD LACE,
WHITE PIPING

74. Rear of skirts,
Field Marshal, 1910

of the facing colour, but in the 1870s a reversible plastron was worn, blue on one side, and the facing colour on the other. The sword belt was worn under the tunic, with the crimson and yellow (gold for officers) girdle, and blue overalls with two yellow (gold) stripes. The 17th, however, wore white stripes.

Regiment	Facing colour	Plume
5th Royal Irish Lancers	scarlet	green
9th Queen's Royal Lancers	scarlet	black and white
12th Prince of Wales's Royal Lancers	scarlet	scarlet
16th The Queen's Lancers	blue	scarlet and white
17th Lancers (1876—The Duke of Cambridge's Own)	white	white
From 1897—21st Lancers (1898—The Empress of India's)	French grey	white

For all Line Cavalry, overalls with leather on the inner leg and ankle booting gave way to breeches with usual stripes and knee boots in 1871.

The Royal Horse Artillery alone kept the true jacket, and in 1855 adopted the uniform which in all its essentials thereafter remained unchanged (figs. 83 and 84). The Foot Gunners also remained constant, with tunic and trousers as for fig. 85 throughout most of the period. Until 1878 they wore a busby (fig. 86), at which point they switched to the 'Universal Pattern' helmet, with a brass ball fitting.

During this period, it was the infantry who were subjected to official indecision. The new post-Crimean shako (fig. 66) normally had the worsted balls in company colours, but Fusiliers wore a white 'weeping' plume, and Light Infantry green. In 1860 flank companies were abolished so that ordinary infantry all wore the white and red ball. In 1861 this style was replaced by a 'kepi' type (fig. 67) covered with blue quilted cloth, and in 1869 by plain blue cloth for normal infantry, dark green cloth for Light Infantry. Light infantry

Fig. 75 The Household Cavalry, 1900.

White metal helmet, gilt decoration, brass chain and fittings, white plume (Royal Horse Guards red). Scarlet tunic with narrow blue edging, blue cuffs and collar (RHG blue with scarlet facings), gold lace, belts, aiguillette and shoulder cords, gilt buttons. Blue flask cord on shoulder belt (1st LG and RHG red). White gauntlets, pantaloons. Black jacked boots. Steel cuirass and scabbard. Gilt sword hilt, gold knot.

75. The Household Cavalry, 1900



retained the 'weeping' plume. Fusiliers, however, changed to a distinctive cap in 1866 (fig. 92 without plume), and Guards, of course, wore the bearskin. In 1878, as a result of the French defeat by the Prussians in their war of 1870, French-inspired shakos were abandoned for the blue cloth-covered spiked helmet in all but some Scottish regiments faithful to 'the Auld Alliance'.

The 1855 tunic began as double-breasted with French cuffs (fig. 66), changing to single-breasted in 1856 (fig. 65). In 1868 the skirt ornaments were removed and a new cuff ordered (fig. 67). The cuff style was simplified to the ugly 'jampot' variety in 1881 (fig. 70) but an uninspired skirt ornament was restored—two buttons in the centre of the back, with two straight lines of white piping thence to the bottom edge, as is fig. 91.

Highland uniform, at least, reached its final form with the doublet (figs. 97 and 98), after it became single—instead of double-breasted in 1856, and exchanged gauntlet cuffs for the former French ones in 1868. After 1881 a distinctive 'Lowland' uniform was devised: the doublet with tartan trews (which compromised the Highland character of the Highland Light Infantry. They had worn trews for the sake of their Light Infantry role, and now suffered the fate of being considered Lowland by the ignorant.) This was capped by an incongruous spiked helmet!

Rifle regiments wore their distinctive rifle-green, the officers faithfully adhering to the new Hussar jacket. In 1873 a unique form of busby appeared (figs. 94 and 95), sheepskin for officers, sealskin for other ranks. In 1878 they turned to the spiked helmet, in near-black cloth and bronze fittings, resuming the busby in 1890.

Particular regimental changes are as follows:

- 1858 100th or Royal Canadian Regiment raised (blue facings). 32nd Foot became Light Infantry, with the usual insignia.
- 1861 Several former East India Company regiments were taken on to the British establishment:
 - 101st or Royal Bengal Fusiliers (blue facings)
 - 102nd or Royal Madras Fusiliers (blue)
 - 103rd or Royal Bombay Fusiliers (blue)
 - 104th or Bengal Fusiliers (dark blue)
 - 105th or Madras Light Infantry (buff)
 - 106th or Bombay Light Infantry (white)
 - 107th Bengal Infantry (white)
 - 108th Madras Infantry (pale yellow)
 - 109th Bombay Infantry (white)

1873 The 79th or Cameron Highlanders became 'The Queen's Own', changing from green to blue facings. Earlier, they had changed to a black sporran with two white tails, (other ranks).

In 1881 there came a far-reaching reorganisation of the infantry, single-battalion regiments being linked together in two-battalion regiments, with firm county titles and recruiting areas. (This last had been attempted in 1782 but had been largely ignored.) Royal regiments kept their blue facings, English (and Welsh) regiments were to have white, Scottish yellow and Irish blue. From the following list Rifle Regiments have been omitted: Former regimental numbers are given in brackets.

Blue facings

Royal Scots (1), Queen's Royal West Surrey (2), King's Own (4), Royal Warwickshire (6), Royal Fusiliers (7), King's (8), Somerset L. I. (13), Royal Irish (18), Royal Scots Fusiliers (21), Royal Welch Fusiliers (23), King's Own Scottish Borderers (25), Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (27, 108), Royal Sussex (35, 107), Black Watch (42, 73), King's Shropshire L. I. (53, 85), Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders (79), Royal Irish Fusiliers (87, 89), Leinster (100, 109), Royal Munster Fusiliers (101, 104), Royal Dublin Fusiliers (102, 103).

White facings

Bufs (3), Northumberland Fusiliers (5), Norfolk (9), Lincolnshire (10), Devonshire (11), Suffolk (12), West Yorkshire (14), East Yorkshire (15), Bedfordshire (16), Leicestershire (17), Yorkshire (19), Lancashire Fusiliers (20), Cheshire (22), South Wales Borderers (24), Gloucestershire (28, 61), Worcestershire (29, 36), East Lancashire (30, 59), East Surrey (31, 70), Duke of Cornwall's L. I. (32, 46), Duke of Wellington's (33, 76), Border (34, 55), Hampshire (37, 67), South Staffordshire (38, 80), Dorsetshire (39, 54), South Lancashire (40, 82), Welsh (41, 69), Oxfordshire L. I. (43, 52), Essex (44, 56), Sherwood Foresters (45, 95), Royal North Lancashire (47, 81), Northamptonshire (48, 58), Berkshire* (49, 66), Middlesex (57, 77), Wiltshire (62, 99), Manchester (63, 96), North Staffordshire (64, 98), York and Lancaster (65, 84), Durham L. I. (68, 106).

* Became 'Royal' 1885—blue facings.

Yellow facings

Seaforth Highlanders (72, 78), Gordon Highlanders (75, 92), Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (91, 93), Highland L. I. (71, 74).

Green facings

Connaught Rangers (88, 94).

The reorganisation created two new Rifle Regiments, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) (26, 90), and The Royal Irish Rifles (83, 86).

The standard Rifle uniform has already been described as it existed after 1890. The 60th Rifles had scarlet over black plumes. Officers had black tunic frogging, scarlet collar and cuffs braided with black. Other ranks had scarlet collar, green cuffs, scarlet piping. The Royal Irish had black over green plumes, and green facings. The Rifle Brigade had black plumes and black facings. The Cameronians pursued their own course. Until 1892 they wore a rifle green doublet with black buttons, spiked helmet of rifle green with bronze fittings, and trews of the Black Watch tartan. Officers' doublets had five rows of black lace across the front. Then they reverted to the shako (fig. 99) with Douglas tartan trews.

It was during this period that Campaign Dress appeared, as distinct from modified forms of full dress hitherto used in campaign. The use of khaki originated in India after the Mutiny and troops sent on campaign from there were by the 1870s wearing khaki covered sun-helmets, tunics, trousers and puttees. Troops sent from England wore the Field Service Dress in fig. 69, the one concession to climate being the provision of a white cloth covered helmet. This dress continued until the 1890s, but troops sent out to South Africa for the

Fig. 76 Sergeant, 1st Royal Dragoons, 1914.

Blue cap, scarlet band, black peak (helmet in Full Dress), brass badges. Scarlet tunic, blue piping down front, blue collar, cuff and shoulder straps with yellow piping, yellow piping on skirts, brass buttons, gold rank stripes with silver crest badge. Blue trousers, yellow stripe.

Fig. 78 Private, The Carabiniers, 1914.

Brass helmet, white plume. Blue tunic, white collar, shoulder straps and cuffs, yellow piping, skirts as for fig. 76, brass buttons, yellow service stripe. White belt, slings, sword knot. Blue breeches, white stripes, black boots.

Fig. 79 Trumpeter, The Queen's Bays, 1914.

Brass helmet, white plume. Scarlet tunic, buff (white) collar and cuffs, white piping, skirts as for fig. 76, brass buttons. White belts, gauntlets, slings, aiguillette cords, black brass-mounted pouch on rear. Blue overalls, buff stripe. Brass trumpet, yellow crimson and blue cords, buff banner with crimson, gold and blue edge and fringe, badge.

76. Sergeant, 1st Royal Dragoons, 1914



77. Royal Scots Greys, 1914

ORs — HANOVER HORSE BADGE ON REAR



79. Trumpeter, The Queen's Bays, 1914



78. Private, The Carabiniers, 1914

Boer War wore khaki (fig. 71). Soldiers other than Scottish wore trousers and puttees, of course, and cavalry wore shoulder chains (fig. 107) and bandolier equipment (fig. 103). The slouch hat (fig. 103) was popularised by Australian volunteers and, by the war's end, was worn widely throughout all arms.

There were some changes in officers' rank badges (see fig. 65). Cavalry Cornets and infantry Ensigns, the lowest form of officer life, became 2nd Lieutenants in 1871. This rank was abolished in 1880 (to be restored in the next period), and gold shoulder cords were ordered to be worn on the tunic (see fig. 91), with the badge of rank thereon instead of on the collar, as follows:

Colonel	crown over two stars
Lieutenant-Colonel	crown over one star
Major	crown
Captain	two stars
Lieutenant	one star

Fig. 80 Private, 13th Hussars, 1914.

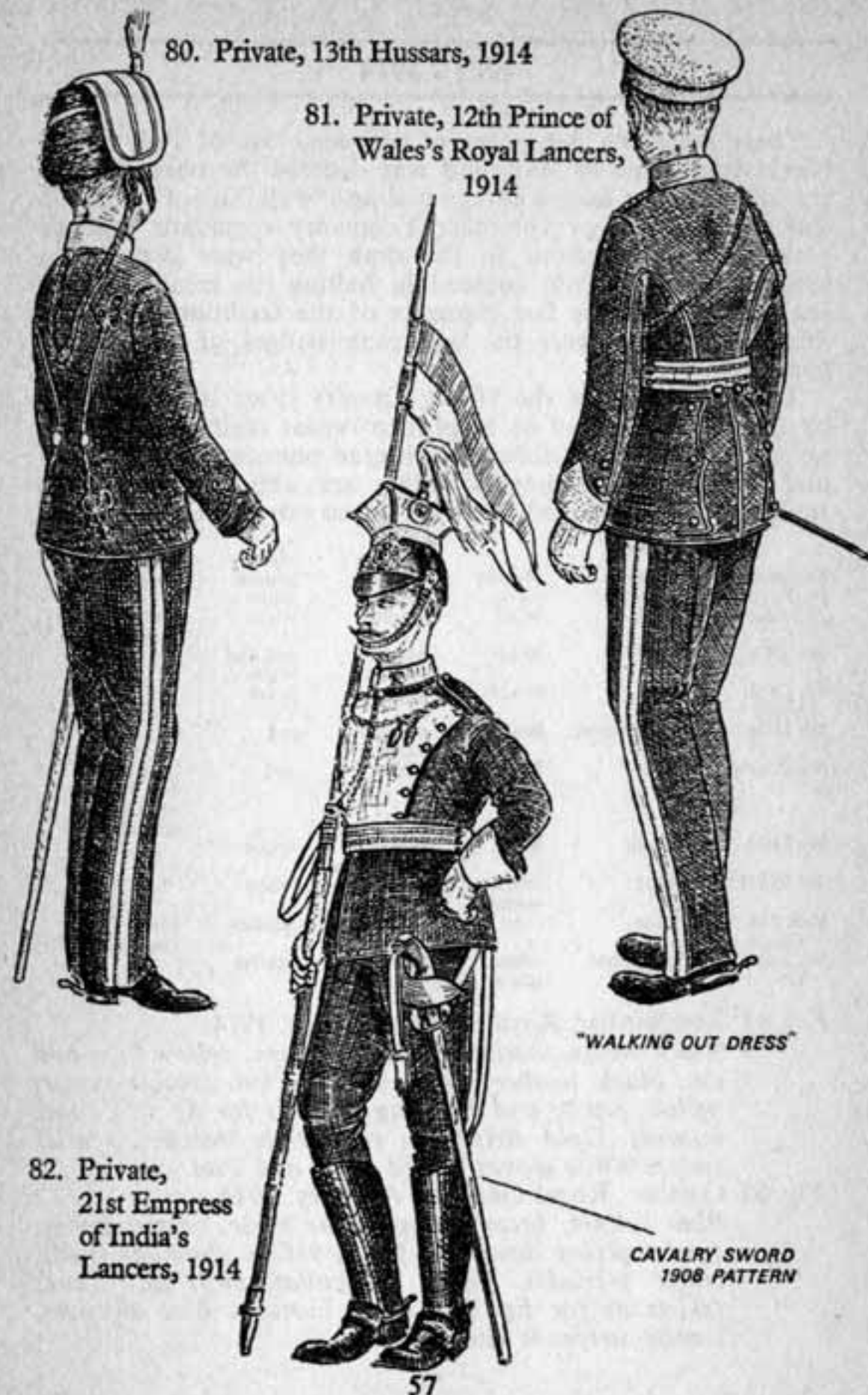
Black busby, buff bag lined yellow, white plume and boss, yellow lines and bag tie, brass fittings. Blue tunic, yellow piping and braid (front as for fig. 94, with buttons instead of centre 'toggles' and yellow cord bosses at the frogging ends), buff collar. Blue overalls, buff stripes. White gloves and sword slings (belt under tunic).

Fig. 81 Private, 12th Prince of Wales's Royal Lancers, 1914.

Scarlet cap, black peak. Blue tunic, scarlet collar, cuffs, plastron front (as for fig. 82), piping along edges, seams and skirts. Yellow shoulder cords and cap lines. Brass buttons. Crimson and yellow girdle. Blue overalls, two yellow stripes.

Fig. 82 Private, 21st Empress of India's Lancers, 1914.

As for fig. 81, with French grey facing colour instead of scarlet on each occasion, and blue shoulder strap piped grey instead of shoulder cord. Lance cap; black leather skull, peak, flat top, French grey top, yellow braid around waist, white plume, grey on yellow boss with brass button, brass fittings. Lance pennon red over white.



80. Private, 13th Hussars, 1914

81. Private, 12th Prince of Wales's Royal Lancers, 1914

82. Private, 21st Empress of India's Lancers, 1914

CAVALRY SWORD
1908 PATTERN

1902 - 1914

These were the last years of universal use of Full Dress. Khaki had come to stay, and was decreed the normal dress for all occasions except ceremonial and 'walking out'. Fig. 103 shows how the new volunteer Yeomanry regiments tried to preserve a little colour in the drab they were ordered to assume. They did not succeed in halting the trend, and by the War almost the last elements of the traditional in common service use were the cuff rank badges of the officers (fig. 104).

The final form of the Heavy Cavalry dress is summed up by figs. 76-79. It may be helpful to repeat regimental details, noting especially the different coloured plumes for trumpeters and bandsmen. Regimental titles are abbreviated. Scarlet tunics, blue overalls, yellow stripe unless otherwise stated.

Regiment	Facings	Helmet	Plume	Band plume	Regimental distinction
1st KDGs	blue	brass	scarlet	white	
2nd (Bays)	buff	brass	black	white	buff stripe on overalls
3rd DGs	yellow	brass	black and red	red and white	
4th (Ryl. Irish)	blue	brass	white	black	
5th DGs	dark green	brass	red and white	red	
6th (Carbs.)	white	brass	white	red	blue tunics, two white stripes on overalls
7th DGs	black	brass	black and white	white	
1st Ryl. Ds	blue	white metal	black	white	
Ryl. Sgt. Greys	blue	—	white	scarlet	black bearskin cap
6th Innis. Ds	primrose	white metal	white	scarlet	

Fig. 83 Bombardier, Royal Horse Artillery, 1914.

Black busby, scarlet bag, white plume, yellow lines and tie, black leather strap. Blue jacket, scarlet collar, yellow piping and frogging (rear as for fig. 84), brass buttons. Gold stripes on red. Blue breeches, scarlet stripe. White gloves, sword slings and knot.

Fig. 85 Gunner, Royal Garrison Artillery, 1914.

Blue helmet, brass fittings. Blue tunic, scarlet collar, scarlet piping down the front, yellow shoulder cords, collar grenades, piping on collar, cuffs and skirts (skirts as for fig. 76), brass buttons. Blue trousers, scarlet stripe. White gloves.

83. Bombardier,
Royal Horse Artillery,
1914



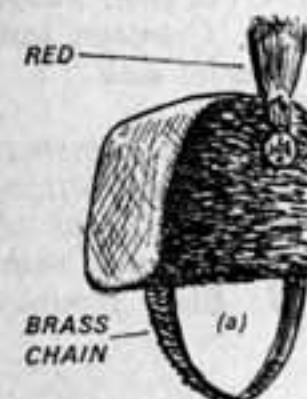
85. Gunner, Royal
Garrison Artillery,
1914



84. Jacket of
Officer, Royal
Horse Artillery, 1900



THE ROYAL FIELD
ARTILLERY HAD A
LIKE UNIFORM, WITH
A GIRDLE STRIPED
RED, BLUE, YELLOW,
BLUE, RED AND
BREECHES OR
OVERALLS



86. Busby, Royal Artillery,
1855-1939.

← MOUNTED BAND

ALL RANKS 1855-78
OFFICERS ONLY 1926-39



There is no need to add to the previous lists for Hussars and Lancers, as they remained the same (figs. 80-82). Bear in mind the individual regimental peculiarities:

Regiment	Regimental distinction
3rd Hussars	scarlet collar
11th Hussars	crimson breeches and overalls with two yellow stripes. Trumpeters and bandsmen had grey fur busbies
13th Hussars	buff collar, two buff stripes on overalls
16th Lancers	scarlet tunics
21st Lancers	shoulder straps instead of the usual yellow cord

Formation of the Irish Guards in 1900 at the wish of Queen Victoria increased the number of Household Regiments, and they became the fourth in order of seniority.

The Welsh Guards are given here for the sake of convenience.

Regiment	Plume	Collar badge	Buttons
Grenadier	white on the left	grenade	evenly spaced
Coldstream	red on the right	star	in twos
Scots	none	thistle	in threes
Irish	blue on the right	shamrock	in fours
Welsh (after 1915)	white and green on the left	leek	in fives

The pointed cuffs and former version of the skirt ornaments were restored to infantry tunics. Some regiments were even able to provide enough pressure to secure a return of former facing colours by 1914.

Fig. 87 Colour-sergeant, Scots Guards, 1899.

Bearskin, no plume, brass chin chain. Scarlet tunic, blue collar, cuffs, and shoulder straps all piped white, brass buttons backed by gold lace on cuffs and skirts (see fig. 88 for similar skirt detail). Gold arm badge, silver collar and shoulder strap badges. Crimson sash, white gloves and belt. Blue trousers, scarlet welt.

Fig. 89 Drummer, Coldstream Guards, 1899.

Blue cap, white band, brass badge, black chinstrap. Scarlet tunic, blue facings piped white, brass buttons. Drummers' lace white and dark blue (for rear see fig. 93, but with Guards' skirt buttons and sash). Yellow, crimson, blue bugle cord. Blue trousers, scarlet welt.



87. Colour-sergeant, Scots Guards, 1899



Forage cap, Officers, Grenadier Guards, 1899

ON STATE OCCASIONS OFFICERS' SASH - CRIMSON & GOLD
AT OTHERS
CRIMSON ONLY



88. Officers' skirts, Coldstream Guards, 1899

GRENADIERS - 4 BUTTONS EVENLY SPACED.
SCOTS - 3 EVEN
IRISH - 4 GROUP
WELSH - 5 GROUP
CUFFS THE SAME



89. Drummer, Coldstream Guards, 1899

The Buffs (buff)
 Northumberland Fusiliers
 (gosling green)
 Norfolk (yellow)
 Devonshire (green)
 Suffolk (yellow)
 West Yorks (buff)
 Yorkshire (grass green)
 Cheshire (buff)
 South Wales Borderers
 (grass green)

Duke of Wellington's (scarlet)
 Border (yellow)
 Hampshire (yellow)
 Dorsetshire (grass green)
 Sherwood Foresters (green)
 Middlesex (lemon)
 Wiltshire (salmon buff)
 Durham L. I. (green)
 H.L.I. (buff)
 Seaforths (buff)

Add to this the regiments which had suffered no change in 1881—the Royal regiments (blue), the Leicestershire, Duke of Cornwall's L. I., Welsh, Oxfordshire L. I. (the title 'and Buckinghamshire' was added in 1908), North Lancashire, York and Lancaster, North Staffordshire (all white), Gordons and Argylls (yellow)—and the damage had been largely nullified.

The Fusilier regiments were now wearing varied plumes in their caps, so they must be tabulated:

Regiment	Facings	Cap	Plume
The Northumberland Fusiliers	gosling green	raccoon-skin	scarlet over white on left
The Royal Fusiliers	blue	raccoon-skin	white on right
The Lancashire Fusiliers	white	raccoon-skin	primrose on left
The Royal Scots Fusiliers	blue	sealskin	white on right
The Royal Welch Fusiliers	blue	raccoon-skin	white on left
The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	blue	raccoon-skin	grey on left
Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers	blue	raccoon-skin	green on left
Royal Munster Fusiliers	blue	raccoon-skin	white and green on left
Royal Dublin Fusiliers	blue	raccoon-skin	blue and green on left

Officers' caps were taller than those of other ranks, more the shape of the Guards' bearskins, and all had a grenade badge in the centre-front. The officers of The Royal Welch retained their flash (fig. 61). The Royal Scots Fusiliers wore the doublet, and trews of the Sutherland tartan.



90. Colour-sergeant,
 Devonshire Regiment,
 1914

DARK GREEN FACINGS
 WHITE PIPINGS, SKIRTS
 AS 92, BRASS BADGES.

GOLD ARM BADGE
 INTRODUCED 1868.
 FROM 1881, N.C.O.'s
 BADGES WORN ON
 RIGHT ARM ONLY.

SCARLET
 OVER WHITE
 PLUME

BLACK
 BUSBY



92. Northumberland
 Fusilier, 1914

GOSLING GREEN FACINGS



91. Adjutant, The King's
 Own, 1899

BLUE FACINGS, GOLD LACE
 ON COLLAR, CUFFS, SHOULDER,
 SWORD KNOT.
 WHITE PIPING ON TOP COLLAR,
 TUNIC FRONT & SKIRTS.
 CRIMSON SASH,
 SILVER COLLAR BADGE.



SKIRT

In 1904 the remaining Lowland regiments (Royal Scots Fusiliers and Scottish Rifles having been dealt with) found a suitable headdress at last in the 'Kilmarnock bonnet' (fig. 98). Together with the doublet and tartan trews, they possessed a striking and distinctive uniform of a national character.

Regiment	Facings	Tartan
The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)	blue	Hunting Stuart
The King's Own Scottish Borderers	blue	Leslie

For the Highland regiments the details are as follows:

Regiment	Facings	Bonnet	Sporran	Hose	Tartan
The Black Watch	blue	scarlet hackle, scarlet, green, white diced border	white with five black tassels	red and black	Black Watch (42nd)
The Highland L.I.	buff	shako (fig. 96) bandsmen—bonnet, scarlet hackle, scarlet, green and white, diced border	—	—	Mackenzie
The Seaforth Highlanders	buff	white hackle, scarlet, green, white diced border. bandsmen—red hackle	white, two black tails	scarlet and white	Mackenzie

Fig. 93 Bugler, Somerset Light Infantry (13th), 1914.

Dark green cap, black peak, silver badge. Scarlet tunic, blue collar, shoulder straps, cuffs, brass buttons, white bugle badge on arm. Plain white piping down front and in the two skirt slashes. Drummers' lace, red on white, around shoulder straps, top of collar and cuffs, along the shoulder seam, the three back seams, the sleeve seams, and on the wings. Blue trousers, scarlet welt. White gloves. Yellow, crimson and gold bugle cords.

Fig. 94 Captain, The Buckinghamshire Battalion, Territorial Force, 1914.

Black busby, bronze fittings, black chinstrap and cap lines, scarlet over black plume. Very dark grey tunic, black braid and frogging (rear as for fig. 80), scarlet collar and cuffs, black 'toggles'. Black belt, pouch on rear, silver fittings. Dark grey trousers, black braid stripe. Black gloves and sword knot.

Fig. 95 Rifleman, The King's Royal Rifle Corps (60th), 1914.

Busby as above, without lines. Rifle green tunic, scarlet collar, front and cuff piping. Black service stripes on scarlet. Black belt, buttons, gloves, trousers and rifle sling.



93. Bugler, Somerset Light Infantry (13th), 1914



94. Captain, The Buckinghamshire Battalion, Territorial Force, 1914



95. Rifleman, The King's Royal Rifle Corps (60th), 1914

LEE-ENFIELD RIFLE
MARK III 1907

Regiment	Facings	Bonnet	Sporran	Hose	Tartan
The Gordon Highlanders	yellow	white hackle, scarlet, green, white diced border; bandsmen—scarlet over white hackle	white, two black tails	scarlet and black	Gordon
The Queens Own Cameron Highlanders	blue	white hackle, scarlet, green, white diced border	black, two white tails	scarlet and green	Cameron of Erracht
The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders	yellow	white hackle, scarlet and white diced border; bandsmen—scarlet hackle	black, six white tassels	scarlet and white	42nd

A number of administrative and service Corps had come into existence towards the end of the previous century, and wore a full dress of blue tunic and overalls or trousers.

Corps.	Head-dress	Piping	Leg stripes	Additional
Army Service Corps	helmet with ball	white, as in fig. 102	two, white	white collar, white shoulder cords, blue girdle with yellow and blue stripes
Army Ordnance Corps	helmet with spike	scarlet around shoulder straps, down tunic front	two, scarlet	scarlet collar, and pointed cuff

Fig. 96 Officer's shako, The Highland Light Infantry, 1862-1939.

Green cloth, cords, boss and ball. Black peak. White, scarlet and green diced border. Silver badge.

Fig. 97 Corporal, The Gordon Highlanders, 1900.

Feather bonnet, white hackle, silver badge, scarlet, green and white diced border, black strap and tail ribbons. Scarlet doublet, yellow collar and cuffs, white piping, brass buttons. Gordon tartan (yellow stripe on mainly dark blue/green). White sporran, black brass mounted top, silver shield, black tails in silver mounts. Black and scarlet hose. White belts and spats.

Fig. 98 Private, The Royal Scots, 1914.

Blue Kilmarnock bonnet, diced as above, red tourie black feathers. Doublet as above, with blue facings. Hunting Stuart tartan (green/blue base, yellow and red stripes).

Fig. 99 Officer's shako, The Scottish Rifles, 1892-1939.

Rifle green cloth, black lace at top and bottom, black cords and boss, bronze fittings, rifle green plume.

96. Officers' shako,

The Highland Light Infantry, 1862-1939



97. Corporal, The Gordon Highlanders, 1900



98. Private, The Royal Scots, 1914

99. Officers' shako, The Scottish Rifles, 1892-1939



Corps. Royal Army Medical Corps	Head-dress helmet with ball	Piping cherry, as for fig. 101	Leg stripes three, cherry	Additional cherry collar, shoulder cord, pointed cuff with 'clover leaf'
Army Veterinary Corps	helmet with ball	maroon down tunic front, yellow on skirts (fig. 102), collar, cuffs	two, maroon	yellow shoulder cords, maroon collar and pointed cuffs
Corps of Military Police	helmet with spike	scarlet down tunic front and skirt as fig. 101	one, broad scarlet	scarlet collar and cuff, yellow shoulder cord and cuff piping as fig. 101
Army Pay Corps	helmet with spike	yellow around shoulder straps, down tunic front, as fig. 101	two, yellow	yellow collar and pointed cuffs

Mention has been made of distinctive plumes for heavy cavalry trumpeters and bandsmen. Drummers and trumpeters had always been 'officially established' and subject to clothing regulations, but until the mid-nineteenth century bands were the private employees of the Officers' Mess and were dressed according to whimsy. Later, they were given an official uniform with a tunic of reversed colours (fig. 66), but from the 1870s wore normal full dress with a simple form of shoulder 'wing'. Drummers gave up wearing their coats of facing colour, and were distinguished by additional lace. By the twentieth century only the Foot Guards retained the lace on the front of the tunic for drummers and bandsmen (fig. 89), infantry drummers and Light Infantry buglers having a simpler style (fig. 93).

Fig. 100 Lance-corporal, The Corps of Royal Engineers, 1912. Blue cap, scarlet piping, black peak, brass badge. Scarlet tunic, blue facings, yellow shoulder cords and piping on collar and cuffs. Blue piping down front, and two blue piping lines down skirts as in fig. 91. Brass buttons. Blue trousers, scarlet stripe.

Fig. 101 Private, Royal Army Medical Corps, c. 1914. Blue helmet, brass fittings. Blue tunic, cherry facings and piping. Piping down front, seven brass buttons. Blue trousers, cherry stripes.

Fig. 102 Private, Army Service Corps, c. 1914. Blue cap, white piping, black peak, brass badge. Blue tunic, white collar and piping (none down front, seven brass buttons). Girdle striped yellow, blue, white, blue, white, blue, yellow. Blue overalls, white stripes.

100. Lance-corporal, The Corps of Royal Engineers, 1912

'WALKING
OUT DRESS'

A BLUE SPIKED HELMET IN FULL DRESS. 1855-78 R.E.'s WORE A BUSBY EXACTLY AS R.A.'s (1865), WITH GARTER-BLUE BAG. THE BAND WORE IT AFTER.

101. Private, Royal Army Medical Corps, c. 1914

102. Private, Army Service Corps, c. 1914

There was a simple rule about bugle and trumpet cords. All Royal regiments had them in the Royal colours of yellow, crimson and blue. In others, they were green—a tribute to the Light Infantry, whose colour and instrument it was. Drums had a panel painted in the regimental facing colour, on which was painted the regimental badge and battle honours. Cavalry kettle-drums, mounted on the drum-horse, were decked with a banner of similar design.

In the Scottish regiments the pipers had a distinctive dress (fig. 110), often with a different tartan. This applied also to Lowland regiments, whose pipers nevertheless wore Highland uniform.

In the following list, titles are abbreviated:

Regiment	Doublet	Head-dress	Tartan	Sporran
S. Guards	blue	bonnet, red over blue hackle	Royal Stuart	white, 3 black tails
R. Scots	blue	Glengarry	Hunting Stuart (1933)	white, 2 black tails
R.S. Fusiliers	blue	Glengarry	Royal Stuart	white, 2 black tails
K.O.S. Borderers	blue	Glengarry	The 42nd (1928 Erskine)	white, 2 black tails
S. Rifles	green	Glengarry	Royal Stuart	white, 2 black tails
B. Watch	green	Glengarry	Douglas	black, 2 white tails
H.L.I.	green	Regiment's bonnet	Royal Stuart	white, 5 black tassels
Seaforths	green	Glengarry	Mackenzie	white, 3 black tails
Gordons	green	Glengarry	Mackenzie	white, 2 black tails
Camerons	green	Glengarry	Gordon	white, 2 black tails
Argylls	green	Glengarry	Erracht Cameron (1943)	black, 2 white tails
			Royal Stuart	
			The 42nd	grey, 3 black tails

Fig. 104 Officers' rank badges, service dress, c. 1914-18.

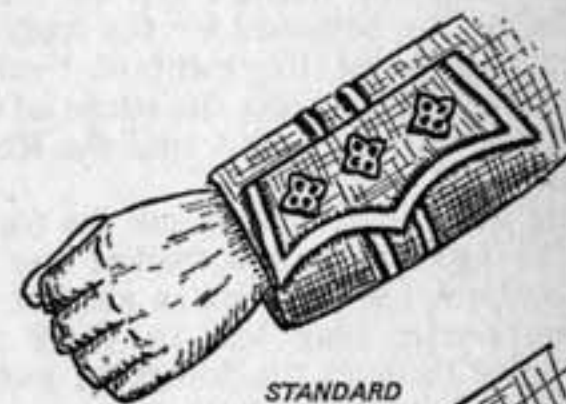
Rank	Cuff badge	Bands around cuff
Colonel	crown, 2 stars	4
Lieutenant colonel	crown, 1 star	3
Major	crown	3
Captain	3 stars	2
Lieutenant	2 stars	1
2nd Lieutenant	1 star	1

The badges, bands and flap edging were of off-white chevron tape.



103. Hertfordshire Imperial Yeomanry, 1901-8

PREVIOUSLY WORE DRAGOON STYLE FULL DRESS. KHAKI HAT, TUNIC, PANTALOONS. SCARLET SILK ROSETTE BEHIND BADGE ON TURNED-UP HAT BRIM. SCARLET COLLAR, CUFFS, WELT ON PANTALOONS. BRASS BUTTONS, SHOULDER TITLES ETC. BROWN BANDOLIER, LEGGINGS. OFFICERS WORE KHAKI FORAGE CAPS, AS ALL RANKS FROM 1906.



STANDARD

104. Officers' rank badges, service dress, c. 1914-18



HIGHLANDERS

POSTSCRIPT

Except for the Household troops and Royal Horse Artillery, full dress was not generally restored after the First World War. Its appearance thereafter has been a matter of chance, chiefly confined to bands and guards-of-honour. The two official attempts to provide the army with a blue formal uniform at the time of the Coronations of George VI and Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth were too half-hearted and pinchfist to succeed.

The remaining illustrations, chosen at random, are intended to show how even in these drab days, the British soldier has managed to preserve in the face of all official discouragement, some of his past tradition.

The disbandment of many of the Irish regiments in 1922 occasioned the introduction of an 'Irish' dress for pipers, who were now officially recognised in the remainder. An Irish 'caubeen' headdress, cut-away tunic and cloak, usually green, saffron kilt and brogue shoes have not been as well-known as the Highland dress. They are now confined to the Irish Guards and Royal Irish Rangers. Pipers of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, now part of the Rangers, wore blue caubeens with grey hackles, and grey coats with blue facings (fig. 105).

The Fusiliers' hackles enliven the mechanic's beret which Authority has ordained for the soldier since the Second World War. The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers received its scarlet-over-white hackle from the senior of the regiments from which it was formed (fig. 106), and the Royal Welch Fusiliers have a white one.

The cavalry have favoured the forage cap. The blue piping on the Lancer's cap embodies one tradition, the buff band of the Dragoon Guardsman another (figs. 107, 108).

The reader may like to chase the origin of these few examples through the foregoing pages. Most regiments have something similar to show.

Only the irrepressible Scottish regiments have managed to retain something of the old panache—the Highlanders in green jackets and the Lowlanders in blue doublets still retain all the other distinctive features of their uniforms. The unique 'Elcho Grey' uniform worn by the London Scottish territorial regiment in 1953 (fig. 109), displayed a long tradition. It reached back to those first Highland soldiers in the reign of George II (compare this figure with fig. 16 for similarities of dress). It embraced the Hodden grey colour chosen by the Regiment's founder, Lord Elcho, in 1859 ('... of all the



105. Piper, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 1968



106. Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, 1970



108. 9th/12th Royal Lancers, 1971



107. The Queen's Bays, 1953



109. The London Scottish, 1953

BLUE BONNET, MID-BLUE TOURIE.
ELCHO GREY JACKET.
KILT WITH MID-BLUE FRINGES, SILVER PIN.
CRIMSON SASH.
MID-BLUE COLLAR, SHOULDER STRAPS, CUFFS, TAIL FLAPS.
SILVER BUTTONS, BADGES, STRIPES AND LACE.
BROWN LEATHER BELT AND SPORRAN.
MID-BLUE & DRAB HOSE.
MID-BLUE TABS.
WHITE SPATS, BLACK BUTTONS.

Godforsaken dress for soldiers red coats with white pipeclay belts was the most so; a better target no marksman can wish for . . .). It included the brown leather belts and silver buttons of the old volunteer movement, and the Tam O'Shanter bonnets with blue touries worn by the Regiment in the First World War. Finally, in the same year, black buttons for the white spats were adopted to conform to the practice of the parent regular regiment, The Gordon Highlanders. What a pity this did not last!

To conclude: a Gurkha Pipe-Major, representative of the last surviving regiments in the British Army of that magnificent army of Old India, which Briton and Indian created together. The distinctive cap of those fine warriors from the hills of Nepal—the pipes of the Highlands, and the tartan of the Lowlands (the Royal Scots trained the pipers of the 10th Gurkha Rifles and gave them their tartan)—the Rifle Green which first took the field against the soldiers of Napoleon, and launched the splendid English Rifle tradition which was to revolutionise the tactics of armies the world over. A uniform, properly understood, can tell a great story.

Fig. 110 Piper, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, 1914.

Blue Glengarry, black and white feathers, black ribbons, silver badge. Blue doublet, white piping, silver diamond-shaped buttons. Black belts, silver fittings. Royal Stuart tartan (also on bag and ribbons of pipes). White sporran, black tails, black top, silver mounted. Green and scarlet hose tops, scarlet garter tabs. White spats. Black scabbard and hilt, silver mounted dirk on right.

Fig. 111 Pipe-major, 10th Princess Mary's Own Gurkha Rifles, 1971.

Rifle green cap and tourie, silver badge, black chin-strap. White drill tunic, black buttons. Rifle green trousers. (Alternative—white drill shorts, hose in Hunting Stuart colours). White spats, black buttons. Pipe-major's badge (four inverted chevrons and badge above) rifle green on black. Hunting Stuart tartan—blue, broad green check, alternative red and yellow lines. Pipebanner: rifle green, silver badge, one battle honour scroll directly above and below, nine smaller down each side.



110. Piper, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, 1914



111. Pipe-major, 10th Princess Mary's Own Gurkha Rifles, 1971



112. Pipe banner badge, 10th Princess Mary's Own Gurkha Rifles, 1971

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The myriad details of the uniforms worn by the British Army during the last three centuries can be the subject of a lifetime's study, both in the intrinsic fascination arising from their history and in their complexity. It is a study which can be pursued through a large number of books of reference, works of art, and collections of uniforms in military museums.

This book offers the fruits of such a study in a unique, accessible form. The lover of military tradition will be able to trace the development of the dress of the British soldier over the years. The military modeller will have at his disposal a valuable aid which, with its illustrations and colour charts, will enable him to determine the details of any regular regiment at any period.

About the author

After service in The Queen's Bays and the Royal Devon Yeomanry, Arthur Taylor read Modern History at Oxford University, specializing in Military History. He currently teaches Political and Economic History in a grammar school. He has written 'Military Traditions', 'English County Regiments', 'Model Soldiers' and 'Rules for War-gaming' for the 'Discovering' series, and 'The Great War' for the University Tutorial Press. His principal recreation is carving and painting models of the regiments connected with his home county, Buckinghamshire.

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About the author

Arthur Taylor served in the Queen's Bays and The Royal Devon Yeomanry before reading history at Oxford. Since then he has taught for many years at a leading Grammar School and become a priest in the Church of England. He has written several books on this theme, including *Discovering Military Traditions*, *Discovering English County Regiments* and *Discovering British Cavalry Regiments* for Shire Publications. The information is offered in order that others may discover something of the endeavour which preserved our national liberties.

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