

This book shows in detail many of the regulation accoutrements and equipment worn by the ordinary soldier of cavalry, infantry and artillery of the British Army between 1750 and 1900. All the various types worn or carried by the soldier on parade, on the march and in battle are included in the eighty-five colour plates: sword and bayonet belts and pouches to carry his weapons and ammunition, water bottles to carry something to drink, haversacks to carry his ration of food and mess-tins to eat it from, and knapsacks to carry his spare clothing. Tools, bandoliers, sabretaches, sword knots and slings for his musket or rifle are also included, and the complicated valise equipment sets of 1870, 1882 and 1888 are clearly shown.



The word 'accoutrement' here means all the equipment of the soldier, rather than the narrower meaning of just the leather belts and pouches that supported the vital tools of the soldier: his weapons and ammunition. Each page of the book shows at least one individual accoutrement from the front, back, top and base, with a small sketch of the complete item and detail views of fittings such as buckles and studs. With the exception of three reconstructions, all the illustrations are drawn and measured from actual items that have survived to the present day and all are provided with a scale. Occasionally figures are included to clarify how a particular accoutrement was worn. Each drawing is complemented by a short historical description and the date of introduction.

# SOLDIERS' ACCOUTREMENTS — OF THE — BRITISH ARMY 1750–1900



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PIERRE TURNER



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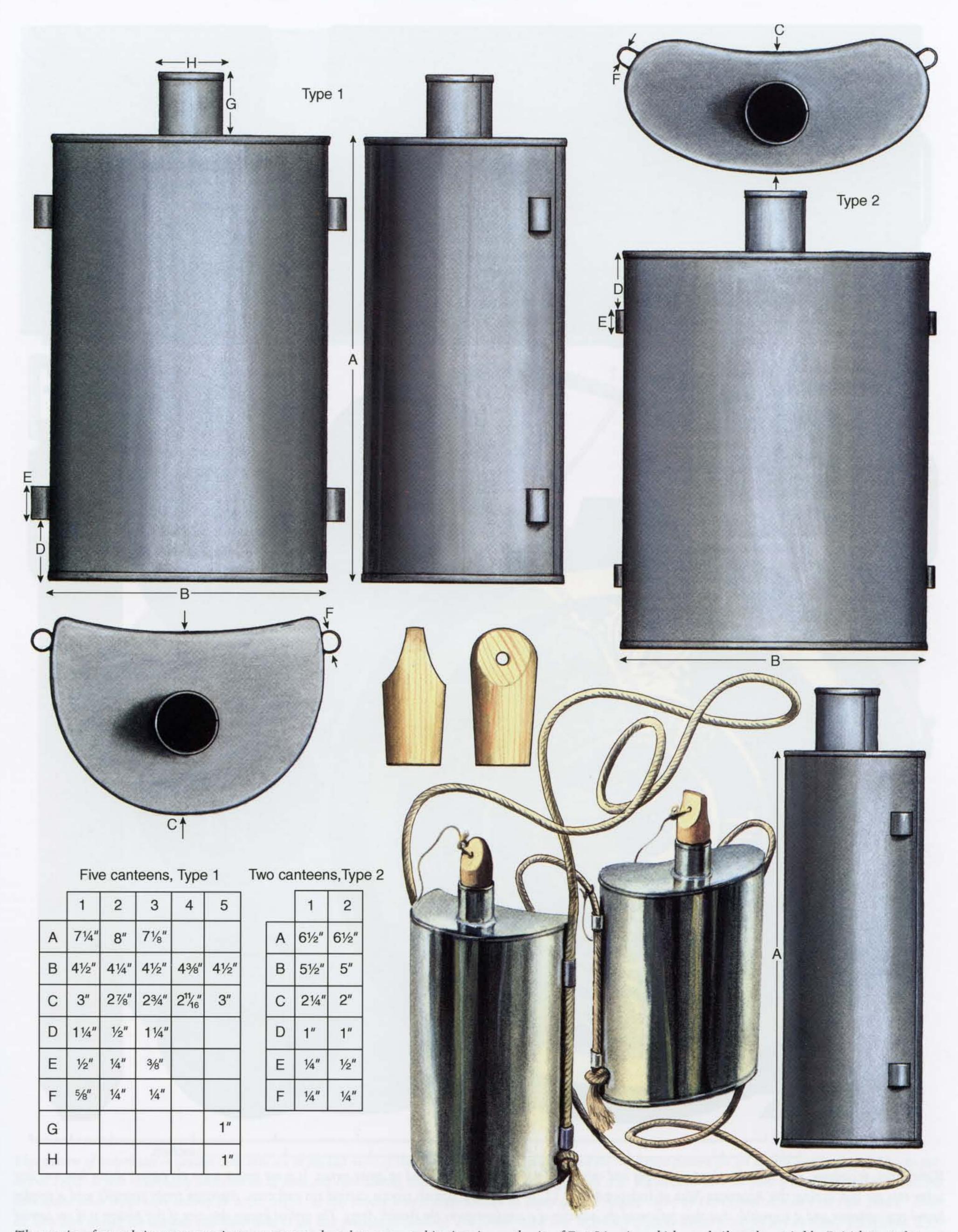
## Introduction

LL the parts that make up a soldier, his uniform, headdress, weapons, buttons, badges and medals have long Lattracted interest from collectors and researchers and much has been written on those subjects. But little attention has been paid to his accourrements; the belts and slings which supported his weapons and the pouches which carried his ammunition. Knapsacks for his spare clothing and footwear were classed as 'necessaries' and haversacks for food and waterbottles for water were classed as 'camp equipage' but I have used the term 'accoutrements' in its broadest sense of 'equipment other than arms and dress' and 'soldier' to mean the other ranks; privates, corporals, sergeants and staff-sergeants. Why has there been so little interest in accourrements? Because very little survives. Soldiers' accoutrements, always plain and utilitarian, were the property of the colonel or the government and were used until they wore out. Obsolete stock was either used up, converted to new patterns or disposed of. Secondly, until the late nineteenth century little effort was made to describe new patterns and the few that were recorded were generally brief to the point of obscurity. It was only when the Changes in Artillery Materiel, Small Arms, Accoutrements and other Military Stores was first published in 1860, later renamed List of Changes in War Materiel and of Patterns of Military Stores that a serious attempt was made to describe and sometimes illustrate new patterns of accoutrements.

Until industrial mass-production in factories brought a greater degree of standardization from about the 1840s, the manufacture of accourrements was contracted out to numerous small workshops using local materials. Although sealed patterns

were supposed to be copied exactly, the only check was by an annual inspection. Thousands of items were made and it is inconceivable that each and every article was identical. Some accoutrements that were never issued have survived and it is clear that some types were made up but not completed, for instance shoulder belts and waistbelts were made in varying lengths and after issue they were fitted to each soldier and cut to the right length and holes punched for breast-plates, buckles and clasps by the regimental craftsmen. In the British Army it was customary to polish black leather accoutrements to a high gloss. Sometimes, as a short cut, lacquers or varnishes were laid on but this damaged the leather and was discouraged. It should not be confused with japanned or patent leather which was sometimes used for parts in the manufacture of accoutrements.

All the drawings in this book, with the exception of three knapsacks which have been reconstructed, have been measured and drawn to scale from actual surviving items. This book would not have been possible without the help and trust of many people during the many years spent finding and recording old accoutrements: the staff of many national and regimental museums and collectors and dealers. To them I would like to express my thanks. To finish, this request from a puzzled War Department official in 1857 sums it all up 'Officers Commanding at Home and depots will send in Returns of: Number of Knapsacks with black slings. Number of knapsacks with white slings going all round the knapsack. Number of knapsacks with white slings fastened to the inside of the knapsack and not passing round the back. Any other patterns are to be described and numbers given.'

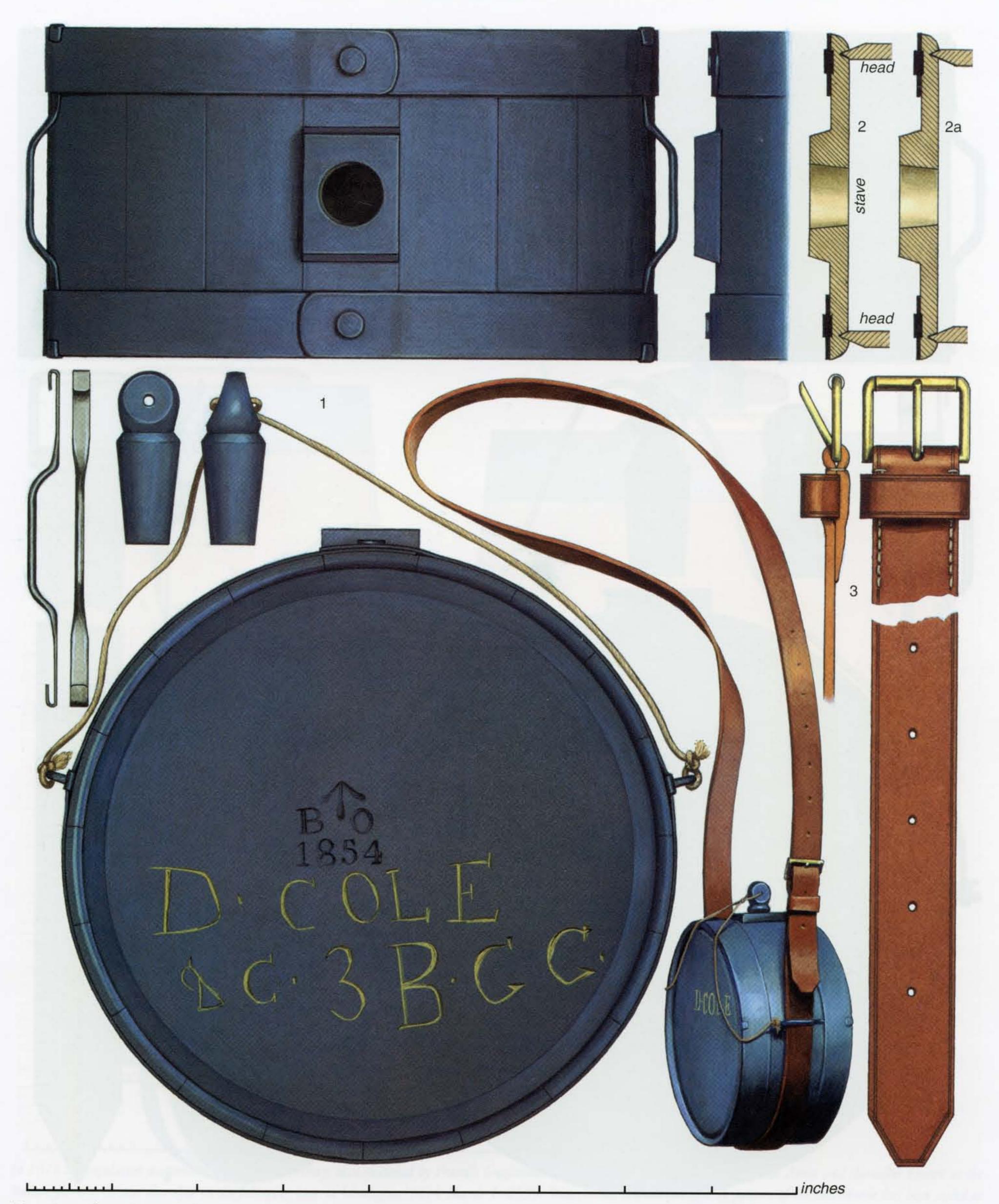


The remains of several tin water containers, or canteens, have been excavated in America on the site of Fort Ligonier, which was built and occupied by British troops between 1758 and 1766. Two types have been found, shown here as Type 1 and Type 2. A third type with an elliptical section has been found on sites occupied during the 1770s. All are made of tinplate with seams and joints well soldered and all would have been completed with wooden stoppers and carrying cords. Tin canteens are shown on a soldier of the 48th Regiment of Foot by David Morier, 1751 and in the painting by William Hogarth 'The March of the Guards to Finchley', painted in 1746.

With acknowledgement to William S. Cornwell.



Waterbottles, or canteens, were classed as camp equipment and only issued when troops were ordered on active service. It is not known when the pattern shown here was first taken into use but during the American War of Independence, 1776–85, when British troops carried tin canteens, American troops generally used a wooden barrel-type container and it is credible that these influenced the adoption of a similar type by the British Army. The earliest known depiction of this pattern is of one carried by a Light Dragoon in the sketch 'The Death of Major-General Mansel at Beaumont' by C. Hamilton Smith, 1794 (Royal Collection-Dawnay). The following two accounts give a brief description. '20.000 wooden canteens to contain three pints... 'the timber to be best Riga oak' (1813). 'The leather strap to be five feet, eight inches long and one inch broad' (1810) (Frank Packer). 1. Waterbottle and stopper, King's German Legion, 1803–15. Bomann-Museum, Celle. Oak with two iron hoops and two iron keepers. It has been overpainted in black and yellow but traces of the original blue paint remain. 2. Carrying strap. This example is associated with an unmarked waterbottle in the Royal Marines Museum. Most surviving waterbottles are unmarked but four are shown here with a selection of inscriptions: a. contemp. Print; b. King's German Legion. Historisches Museum, Hanover; c. Not known. 71" by 33". Wallis & Wallis; d. King's German Legion. 7" by 4".

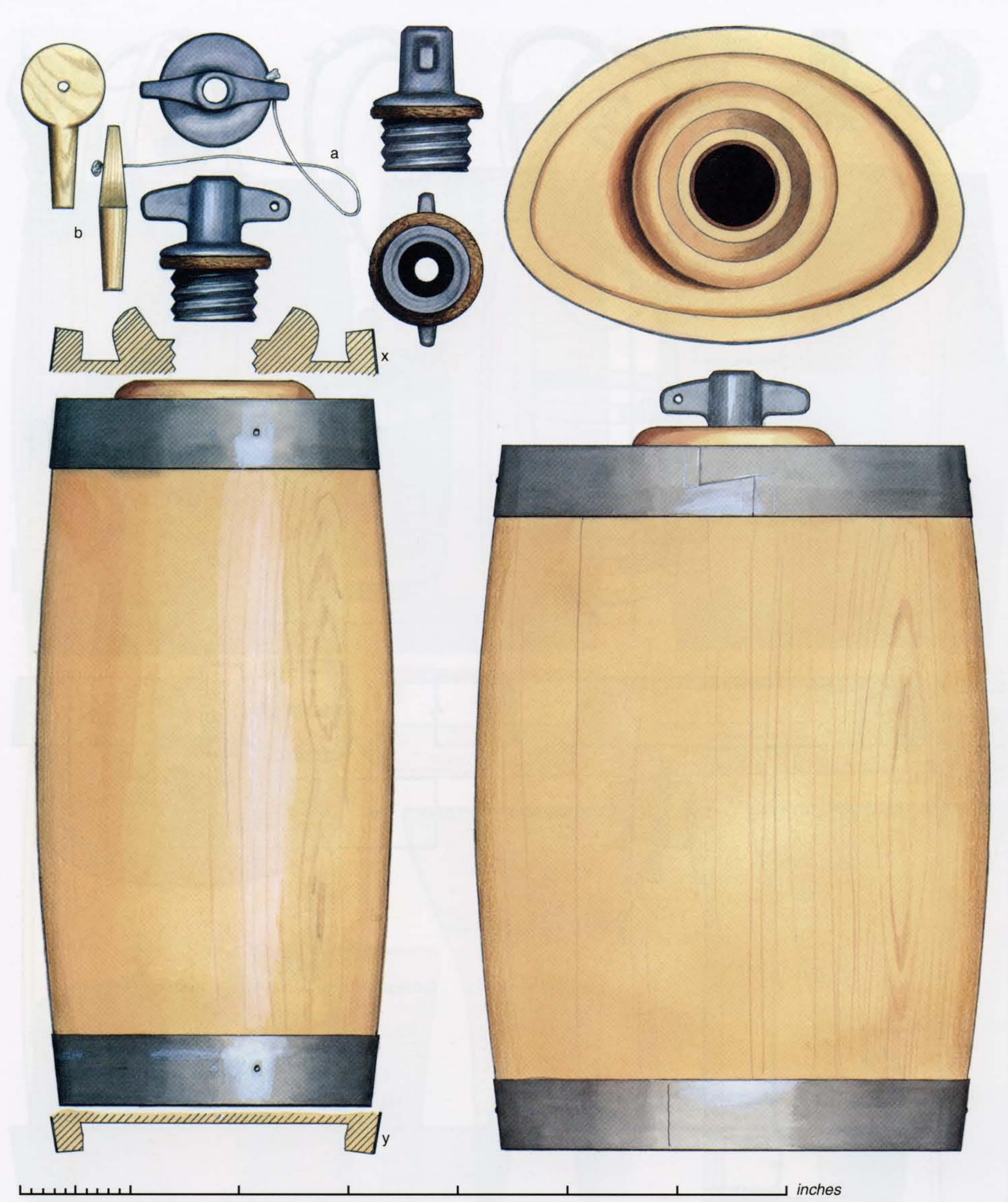


This pattern of waterbottle or canteen came into use in the last years of the eighteenth century and remained the regulation pattern for all services until superseded by the pattern of 1862. It was remarkably consistent in its form and parts during these years, only varying slightly in size. Waterbottles were not part of a soldier's accoutrements but were issued when troops were ordered on active service, as this extract from a letter written on board ship in August 1854 by Lt.-Colonel Ainslie 21st Foot, shows. 'Today we have been issuing the canteens and haversacks to the men previous to landing, The former stink most infernally of paint which is not yet dry on them.' J.S.A.H.R. 233.

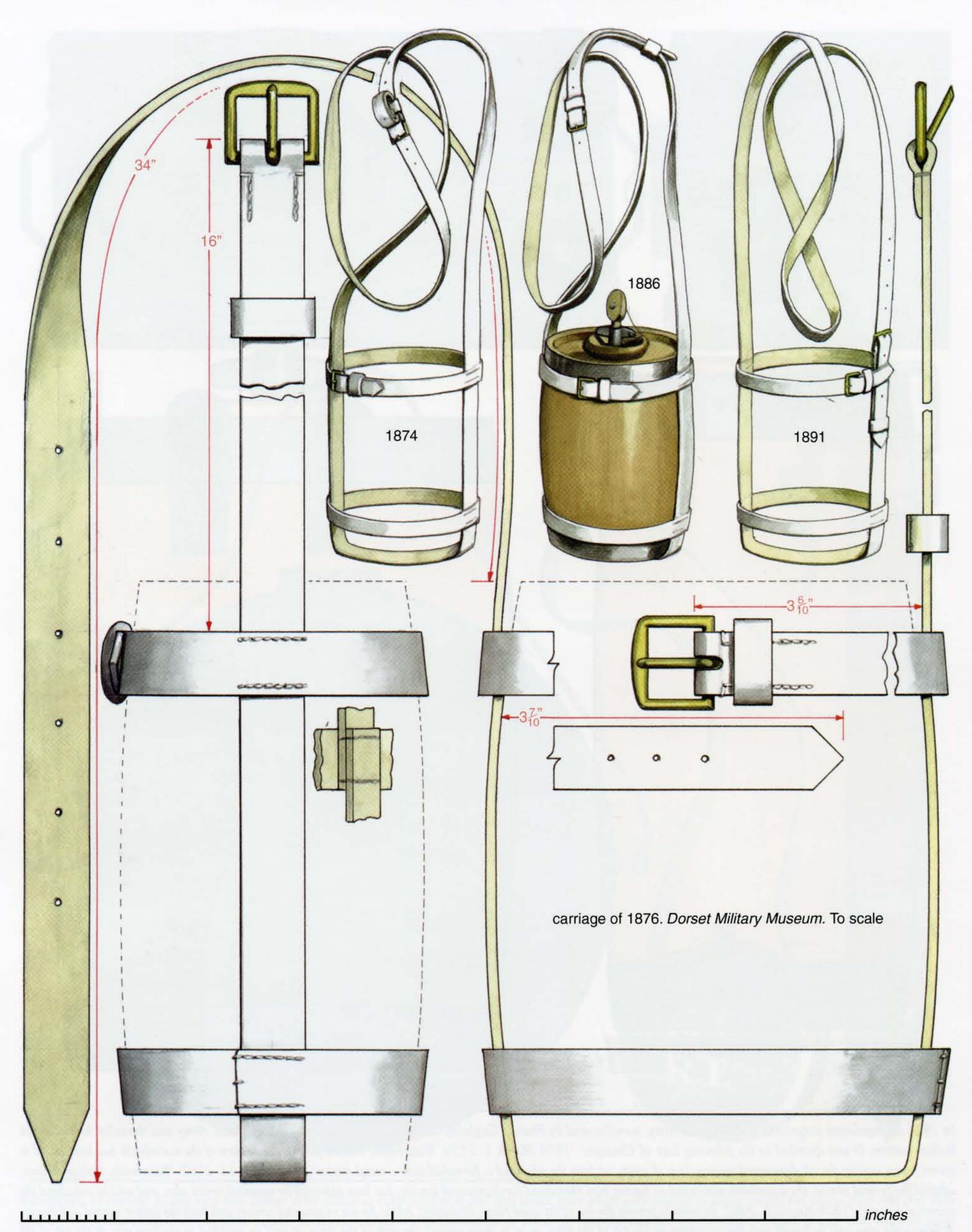
1. Waterbottle. The Guards Museum. The Broad Arrow and letters BO stamped on one side is the mark of the Board of Ordnance which was responsible for the supply of camp equipment. 2. and 2a. Sections showing assembly of heads and staves. Note that the rim of each head has a wide chamfer on one side and this sometimes faces outwards, as at 2a. 3. Carrying strap, length six feet, four inches.



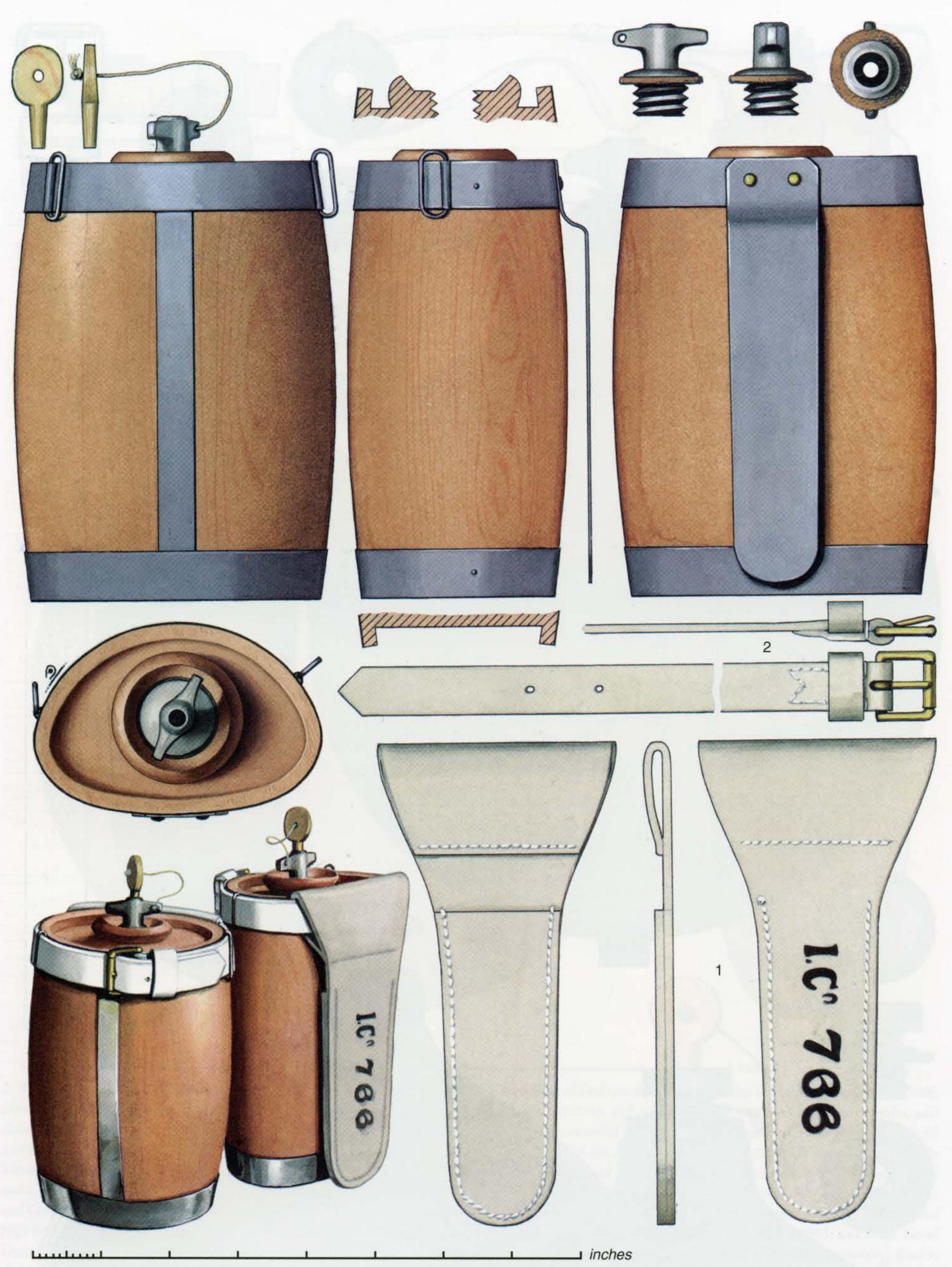
Waterbottles, or canteens as they were then known, were classed as camp equipment and only issued when troops were ordered on active service, but photos show that they were often carried in Marching Order on Home Service. 1. Regulation waterbottle introduced in 1862, for mounted and dismounted services. Made of oak, with two iron hoops and a pinewood stopper it is described in List of Changes 505 of January 6, 1862 'Canteen, having the ends of the staves covered and the chime not projecting beyond the heads' (chime = the rim formed by the ends of the staves. Heads = the round ends of a barrel). In 1855 the mark or stamp of the War Department, the letters WD and Broad Arrow, replaced the mark of the old Board of Ordnance, the letters BO and Broad Arrow. 2. Carrying strap, length six feet, six inches. In 1859 buff straps converted from old pouch belts and musket slings were taken into use (LoC 55) and are shown in contemporary pictures of the Grenadier Guards, Royal Artillery and Royal Horse Artillery. 3. Waterbottle with buff strap marked to the Royal Engineers. Army Equipment 1865, Part III.



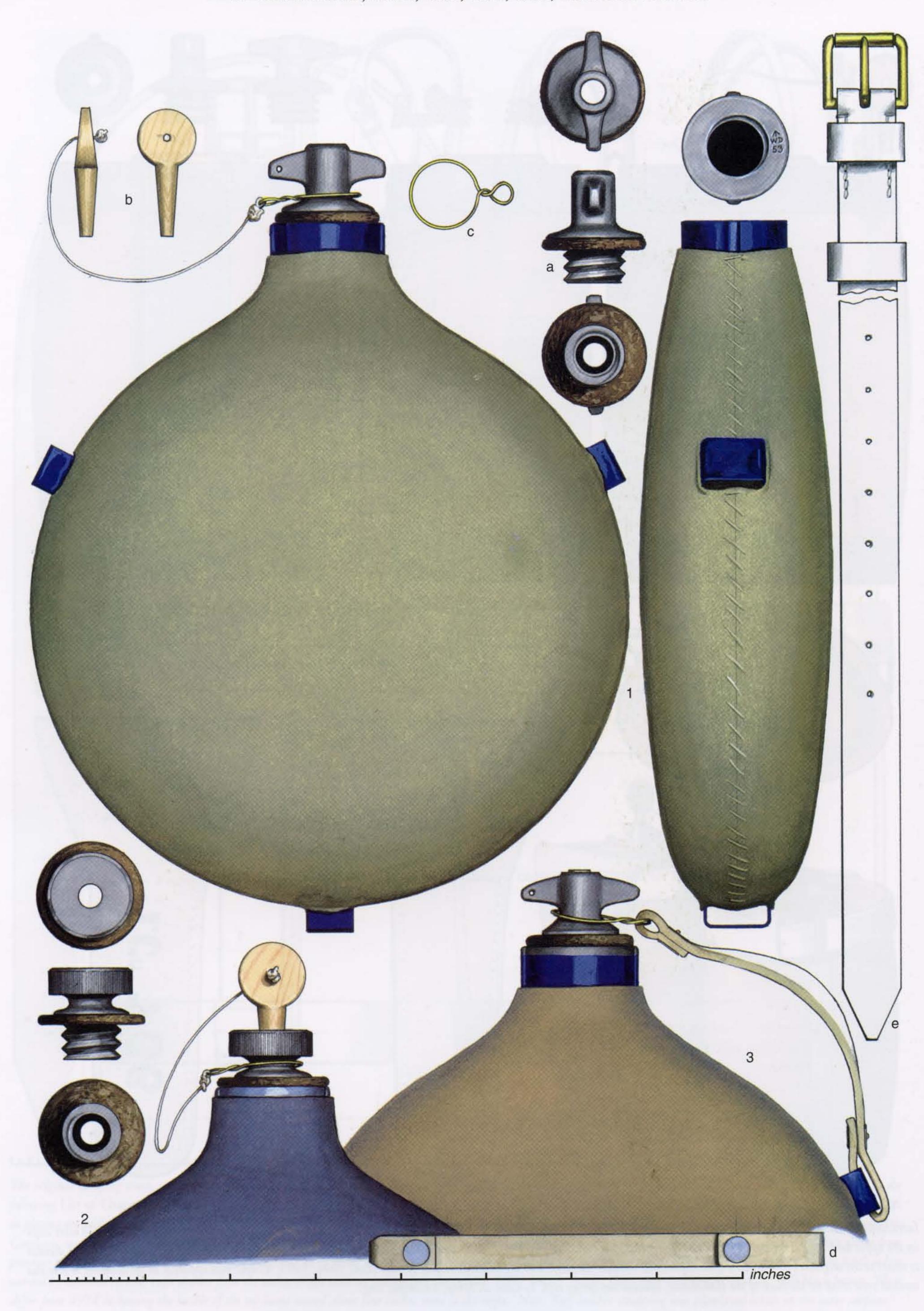
In 1874 the regulation waterbottle of the Italian Army, manufactured by Fratelli Guglielminetti of Turin, was adopted by the British Army and thereafter known as the Italian pattern. It was described in the following List of Changes: '1874 March 1. 2559. Waterbottle, Italian pattern. A pattern of the waterbottle has been sealed to govern future supplies for all dismounted services. It is of wood, cut from the solid and is furnished with a metal stopper', '1874 May 13. 2702. Waterbottle, Italian pattern, adopted for general service, the waterbottle mentioned as having been introduced for dismounted services, has been approved for mounted service also, and will be considered the universal pattern', '1876 August 1. 2942. In order to prevent the loss of the wood plugs, or stoppers, bottles for use in mounted services will have the stopper secured as follows; A brass wire ring will be passed over the cross-piece at the top of the plug, so as to move around the neck of the same. It will be attached to the iron rim at the top of the bottle by means of a piece of whipcord seven inches long'. A hole for one end of the whipcord was to be drilled in the upper rim of each waterbottle by regimental artificers. '1882 August 9. 4149. Service pattern waterbottles covered with felt, except at the ends, the object being to afford a means of keeping the contents as cool as possible'. In 1876 the Regulations for the Equipment of the Army stipulated that the new waterbottles would not be painted or lettered, but marked on the upper edge. In 1877 the iron rims were changed to galvanized iron to prevent rusting. Between 1882 and 1885 the waterbottle was worn attached to the waistbelt of dismounted services by means of a hook and the carrying strap was dispensed with. This was found to be unsatisfactory and the previous pattern of waterbottle with its carriage was reintroduced. Note: In the National Army Museum are several waterbottles which have an elliptical section instead of the rounded triangular section shown here. Waterbottle D

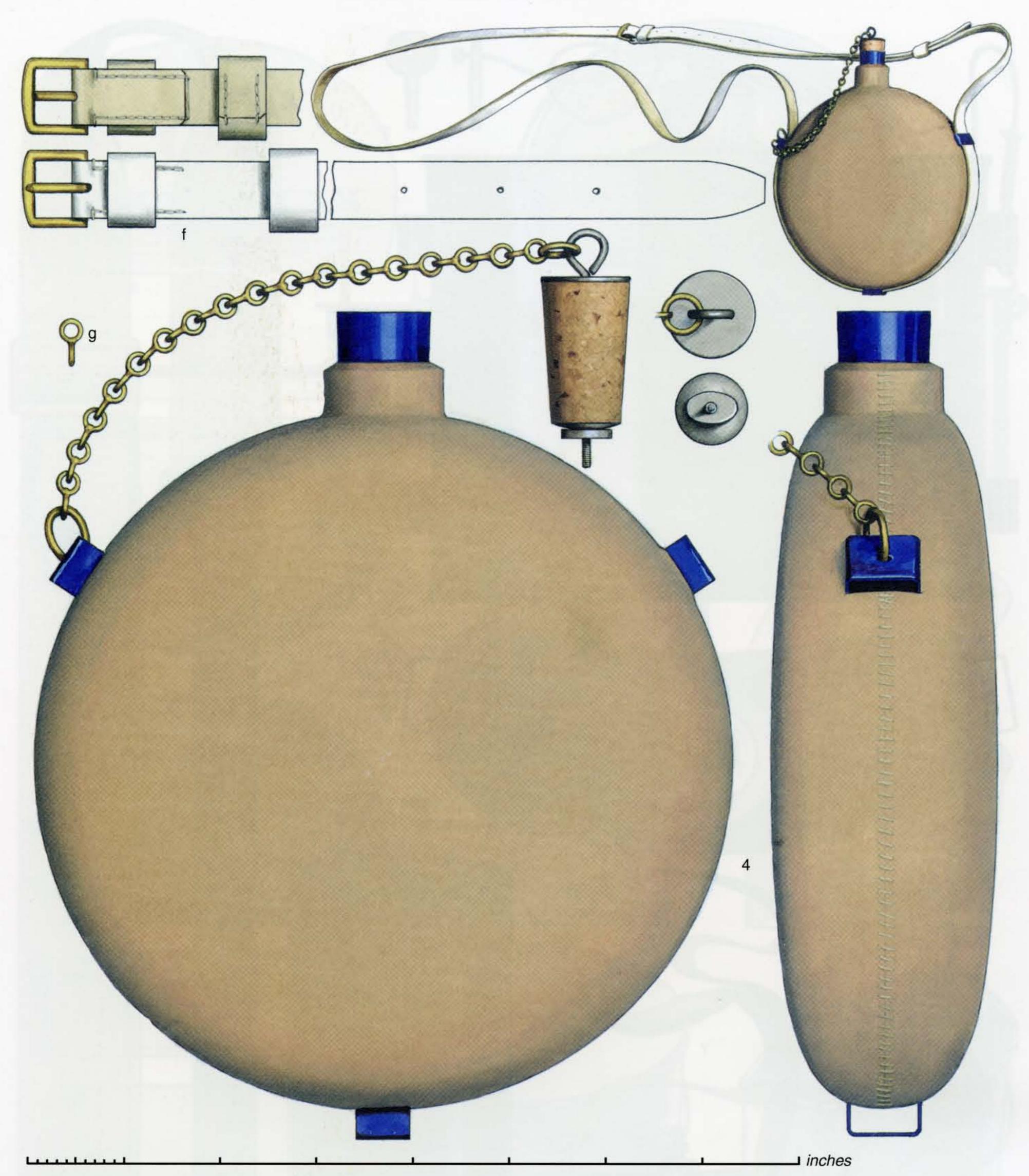


The original carrying strap, or carriage, of 1874 was not described in the List of Changes but it was a copy of the Italian carrying strap. It is subsequently described in the following List of Changes: '1876 May 11. 2976. Straps leather, waterbottle, Italian pattern. A slight alteration in the pattern of this article has been approved. It consists in placing an additional runner on the strap at the buckle end, so that when it is adjusted, the end of the strap may be kept flat, instead of rolled.' '1886 February 25. 4974. Carriage, waterbottle, Italian, buff, General Service, black for rifle regiments, brown for Royal Artillery and other services having brown accountrements. They differ from previous patterns in that the straps have been so altered as to bring the buckle into close proximity to the top of the waterbottle. This alteration will enable the bottle when carried by mounted services to be drawn from the valise straps without unbuckling the valise.' '1891 June 3. 6407. Carriages, waterbottle, Italian, buff, black brown. These differ from 4974 in having the buckle of the top band moved about four inches more to the right.' Note: Buff leather strapping was pipeclayed white on the outer surfaces.

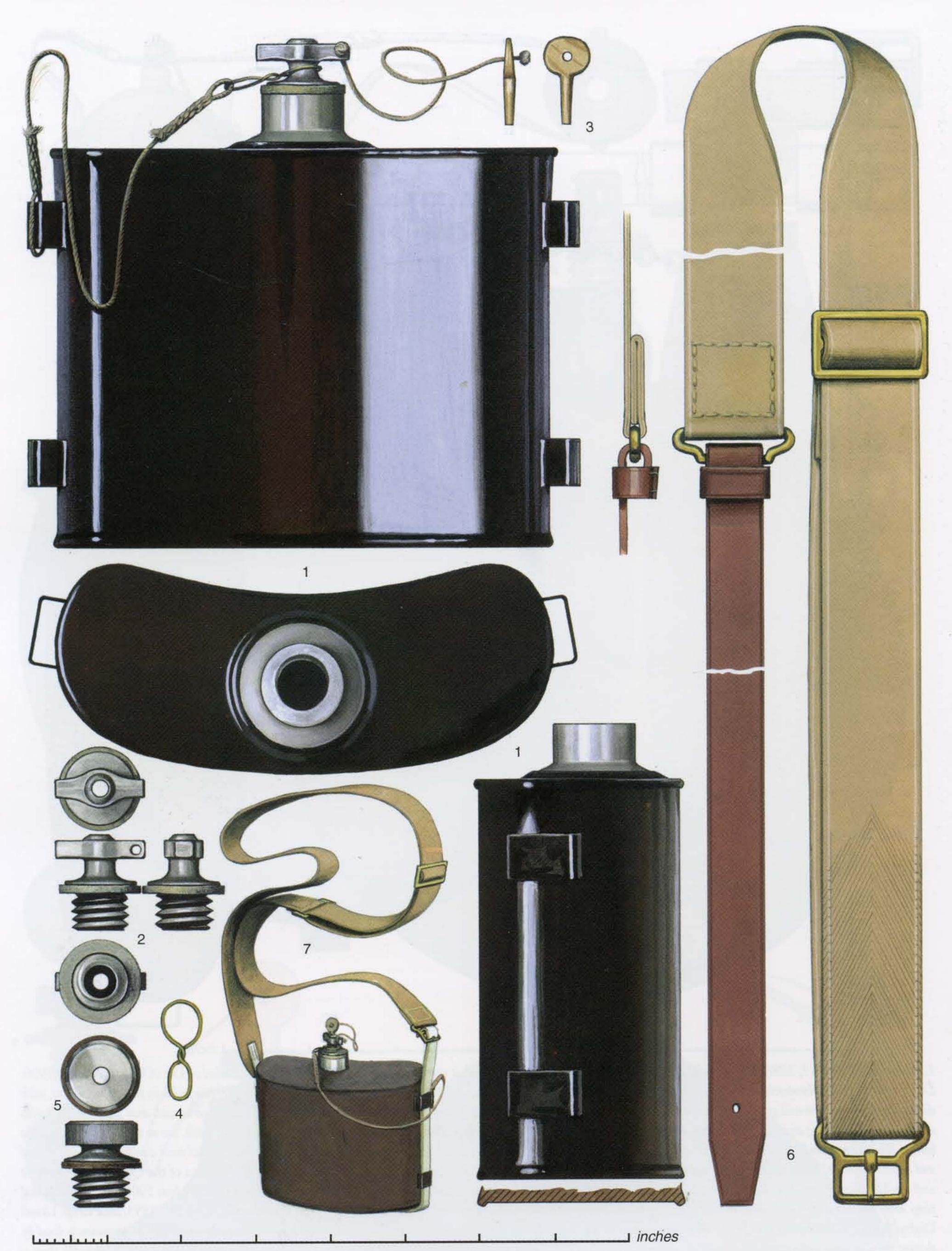


Introduced at the same time as the Valise Equipment of 1882, this waterbottle for dismounted services had a galvanized iron spring clip on its flat side and two wire loops on the upper hoop. It was provided with a buff case and strap (black for rifle regiments) and it was worn hooked to the waistbelt on the right side. In 1885 it was decided to revert to the original 1874 pattern waterbottle with shoulder carriage, and the Mark II became obsolete (LoC 3994, 3995, 4748). Not apparent in the drawing is a second vertical iron strap on the back of the waterbottle, beneath the spring clip. 1. Case. 2. Strap, 16 inches long.





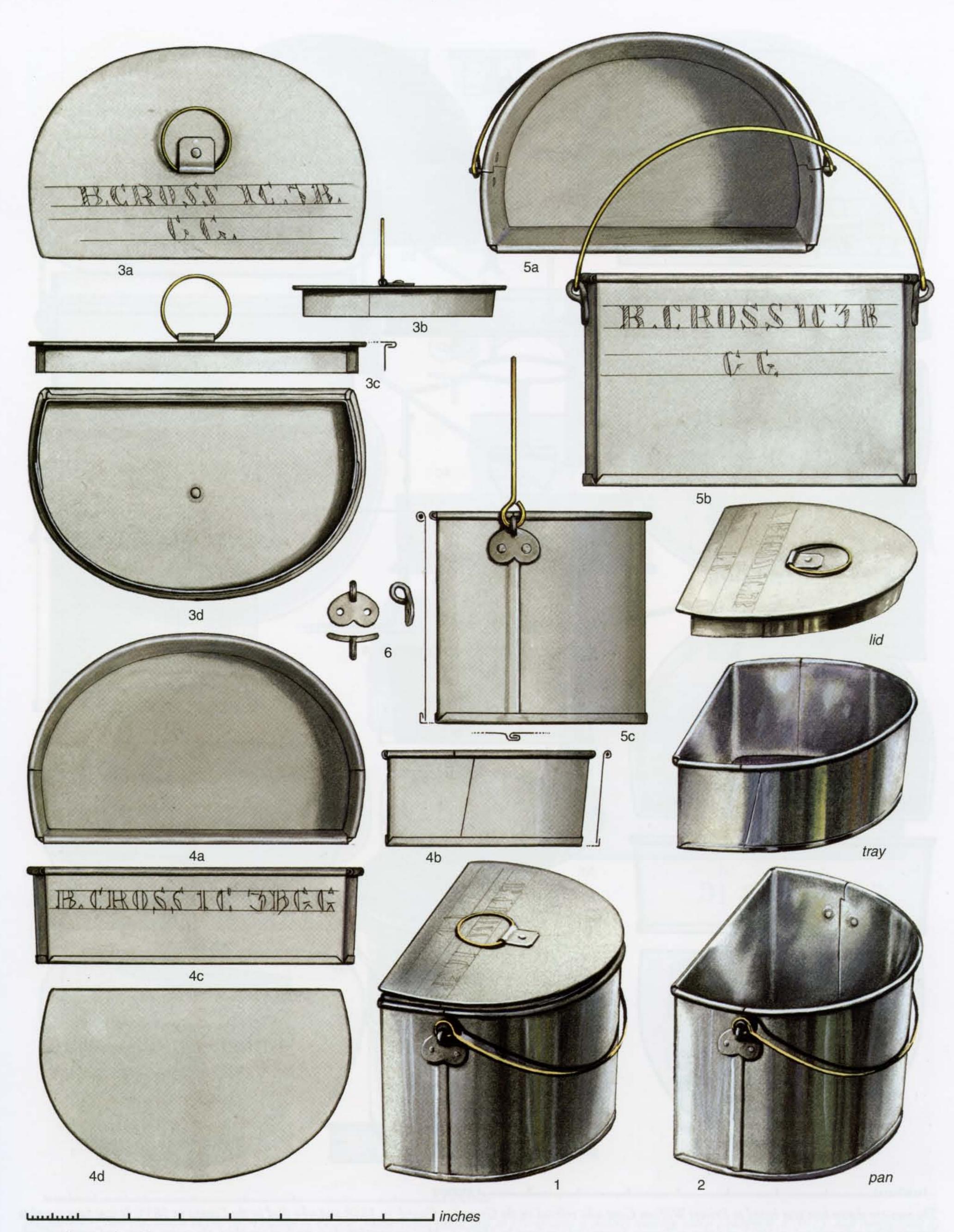
1. Waterbottle, Mark I, 1888. Private collection. The body is made in two halves with a screw socket soldered into the neck. It is described in List of Changes (LoC) '5906. December 12, 1888. Waterbottle, enamelled, iron, covered in felt with plug stopper and washer. Straps, waterbottle, buff and black, six feet, two inches by five-eighths inches, with sliding loop. This pattern will gradually replace the Italian pattern waterbottle. It is made of wrought iron, enamelled inside and out and is covered with drab felt. It is fitted with a white metal screw-plug and a wooden stopper. The plug is secured to the bottle by a wire loop. Three enamelled iron loops are attached to the bottle, one on each side and one on the bottom. Weight one pound, two ounces, capacity one and a half pints. The straps are made in two pieces, and spliced near the centre; each is fitted with a brass buckle and a fixed and a sliding runner.' Black straps for rifle regiments. a. screw-plug. b. wooden stopper. c. wire loop. 2. Waterbottle, Mark II, 1893. Museum of the Queen's Westminster and Civil Service Rifles. 'LoC 7325. November 29, 1893, Waterbottle, Mark II, iron with loops, covered in felt, plug stopper, washer. They differ from 5906 in having the metal plugs made circular with milled edges, instead of having horns. The wood stoppers are also rather larger and more conical.' 3. Waterbottle, Mark III, 1895, and strap. Lionel Digby. 'LoC 7762. February 20, 1895. The wood stoppers of the Marks I and II bottles, having been found liable to breakage, the wood stopper will be permanently fixed by driving them into the metal plug and cutting off the head. A strip of buff leather will be used to retain the metal plug instead of whipcord for mounted troops' (although there is photographic evidence that infantry were also issued with this pattern.) d. retaining strap e. carrying strap, which passed through the three loops on the waterbottle. This example is made from two old V.E. 1882 greatcoat straps joined together with a scarf joint. Length



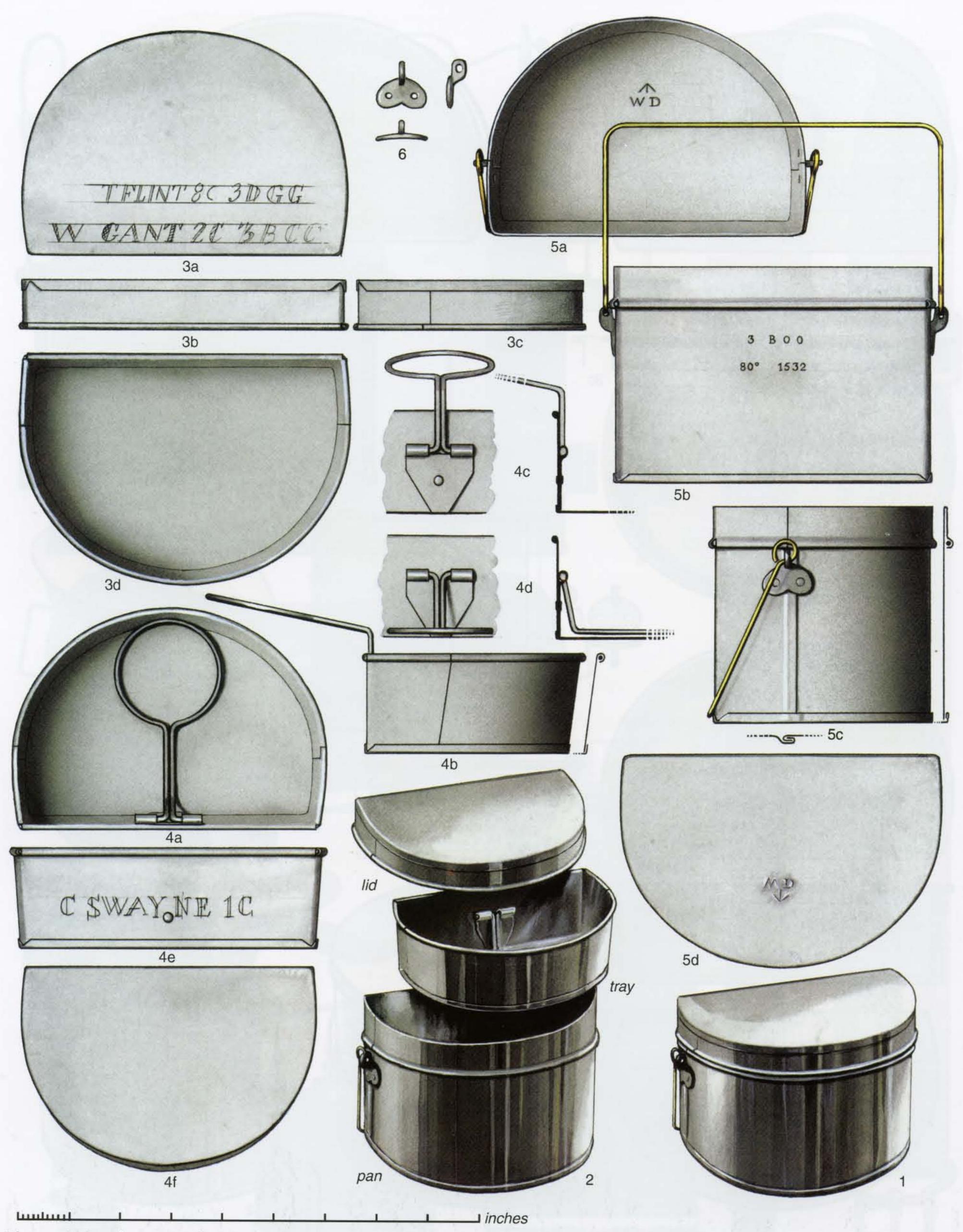
This pattern of waterbottle was issued to British troops in India. It was probably introduced at the same time as the Home Service round iron waterbottle in 1888.

1. Waterbottle, capacity two pints. Iron, enamelled very dark brown, with white metal neck. 2. Screw-plug, white metal. 3. Stopper. 4. Loop. 5. Screw-plug of 1893 (LoC 7325)

Black Watch Museum. 6. Carrying strap. A length of cotton webbing, doubled over and stitched along each edge to form a strap fifty-eight inches long. The leather strap is twenty-two inches long. 7. Waterbottle with a second pattern of carrying strap and with a felt cover, from a contemporary photograph. Other photographs show that a narrow brown leather carrying strap was also used.



It is not known when the semi-circular mess-tin was first taken into use by the British Army but it is thought that it was introduced in about 1813–14 at the instigation of the Duke of Wellington and a semi-circular shaped mess-tin in a linen cover is shown in a French print of 1815 of a soldier of the 3rd Foot Guards. The mess-tin shown here was issued to Private Benjamin Cross who enlisted in the Grenadier Guards in 1851 and was used by him in the Crimea. It differs markedly from later patterns and may have been the first, or original, pattern of mess-tin. 1. Mess-tin complete. Made of tin-plate, the seams and joints soldered. 2. The three component parts of the mess-tin; lid, tray and pan. 3a. Lid, top. 3b. side. 3c. back. 3d. Underside, the flange fits inside the tray. 4a. Tray, top. The top edge is rolled and wired all round. 4b. side. 4c. back. 4d. base. 5a. Pan, top. The top edge is rolled and wired all round. Two brackets support a bail handle of brass wire. 5b. back. 5c. side. The two side seams are bent, locked and crimped together. 6. Bracket.



The mess-tin shown here was issued to Private William Gant who enlisted in the Grenadier Guards in 1848 and who died in the Crimea in 1855. It was later issued to Private Flint who enlisted in 1862 and then to Private Swayne who enlisted in 1867. 1. Mess-tin complete. It is made of tin-plate, the seams, joints and rivets well soldered. 2. The three parts of the mess-tin; lid, tray and pan. The tray fits inside the pan with its wired rim resting on the rim of the pan, and the lid fits over both. 3a. Lid, top. 3b. Lid, back. 3c. Lid, side. 3d. Lid, base. The rim is rolled and wired all round. 4a. Tray, top. The rim is rolled and wired all round. 4b. Tray, side, with the handle folded up. 4c. Hinge with wire handle folded up, from the front. 4d. The same, with the handle folded down. 4e. Tray, back. 4f. Tray, base. 5a. Pan, top. 5b. Pan, back. 5c. Pan, side. The top is turned over and the edge is rolled and wired to form a stop for the lid. The two side seams are hooked together and crimped and two brackets of cast iron or white metal support a bail handle of brass wire. 5d. Pan, base. 6. Bracket.

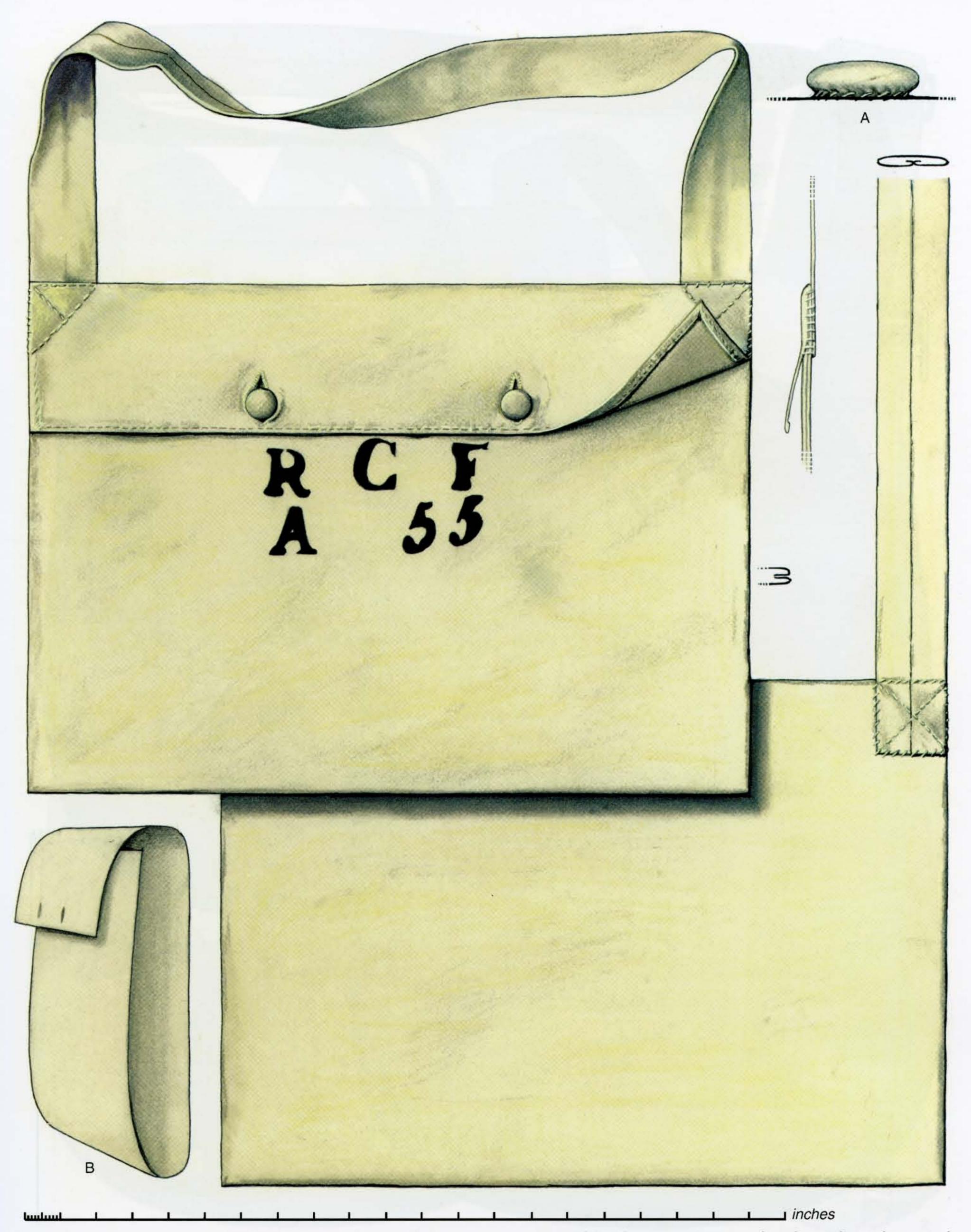


This pattern of mess-tin, shown in the 1874 edition of Fitting Valise Equipment and in photographs of soldiers wearing Valise Equipment, c. 1875, and recognizable by its deep lid, was strapped directly to the valise without the use of a cover. In about 1878 the two side loops were removed from the pan, one was added to the back of the pan and an oilskin cover provided. In this form it continued in use until 1900 and beyond. 1. Mess-tin complete. It is made of tin-plate, the seams, joints and rivets well soldered. Weight 1lb 50z. 2. The three parts of the mess-tin; lid, tray and pan. The tray fits inside the pan with its rim resting on the rim of the pan and the lid fits over both. 3a. Lid, top. 3b. Lid, back, with handle folded out. 3c. Lid, underside. The rim is rolled and wired. 3d. Lid, side. The seam is hooked and crimped. 3e. Hinge inside lid with handle folded up. 3f. Hinge with handle folded down. 4a. Tray, top. The rim is rolled and wired. 4b. Tray, back. 4c. Tray, side. The seam is hooked and crimped. 4d. Tray, base. 5a. Pan, top. 5b. Pan, front. The top is turned over and rolled and wired. 5c. Pan, side. The seam is hooked and crimped. The two side loops were discontinued c. 1878. 5d. Pan, back. 6. Bracket.



Mess-tins were supplied with linen or canvas covers until 1838 when the covers were changed to black painted canvas and the buff straps changed to black leather. (C.M. July 24, 1838). Covers were usually made of oilskin, a waterproof material with a glossy black finish made by the application of japan to canvas or linen, and they had one to four leather keepers. 1. 1a. Oilskin cover c. 1854. Marcus Hinton collection. 2. 2a. Oilskin cover, dated 1900. N. A. M. 3. Three views of a second pattern of cover. The lid was hinged by stitches in the centre of the round side. Less common than 1 and 2 it fell into disuse in the 1860s. Reconstruction. 4. Mess-tin harness. Reconstruction. A common way of attaching the mess-tin to the knapsack, as shown in 4a.

The inch scale applies to 1a and 2a only.



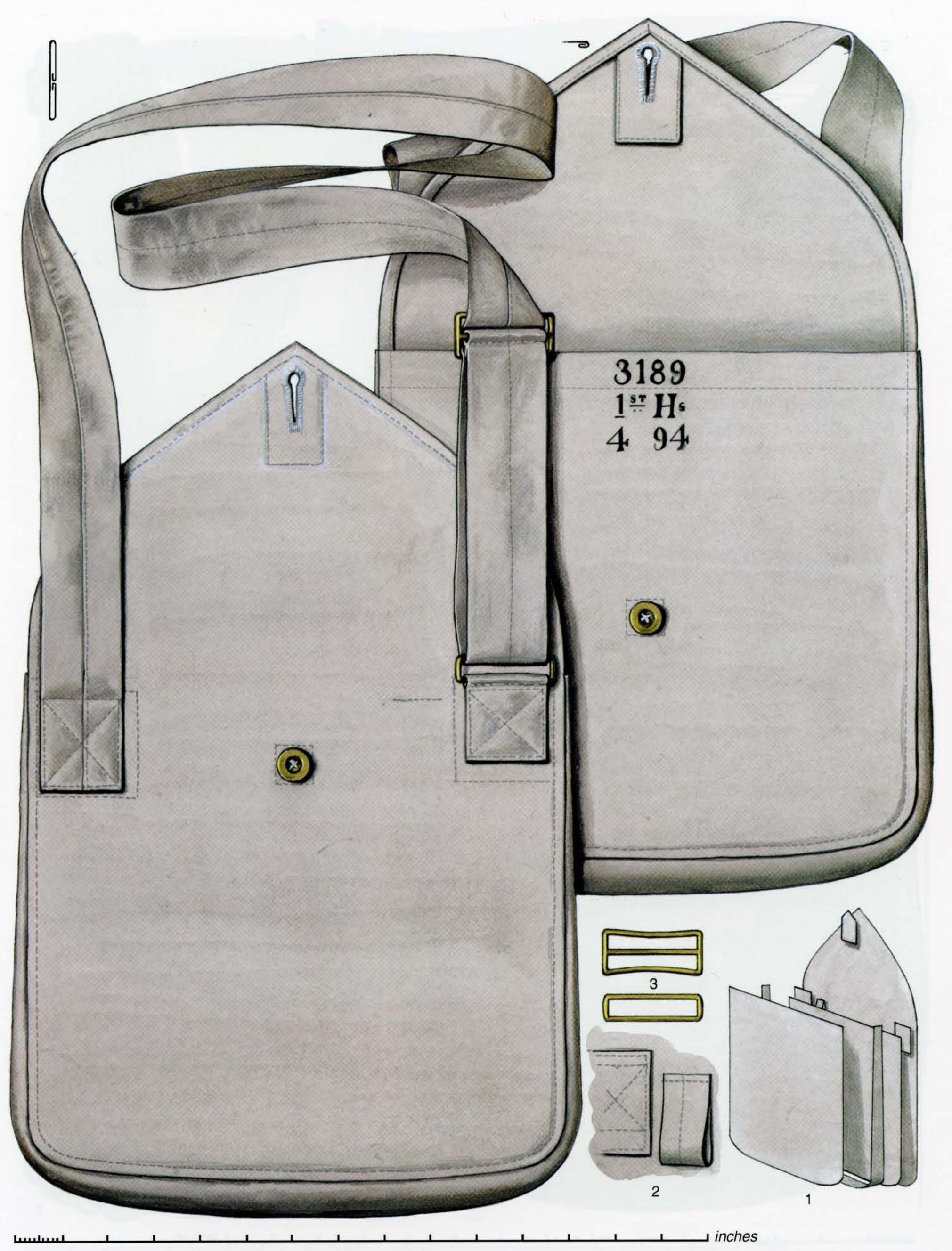
Haversacks were classed as camp equipment and were intended to carry food rations. Sergeant Cooper of the 7th Royal Fusiliers wrote that when on the march in 1812 he carried three days' bread (3lb) and two days' beef (2lb) in his haversack. (J.S.A.H.R. Winter 1954). There was one pattern of haversack for both mounted and dismounted services and Commissariat Accounts of 1810 list '10,000 haversacks, twenty-one inches wide, twelve inches deep, with lap over five inches with two buttons and holes. The sling to be in length thirty-five inches and two inches wide'. In 1813 the sling or strap was described as 'girth web' two inches wide. The haversack shown here was issued to the Royal Carmarthen Fusiliers, a Militia regiment, between 1803 and 1816. It is made of linen or canvas, including the strap which is thirty-six inches long in total. Note that the top corners of the flap are stitched down. The two buttons are made of wooden discs covered in fabric; they do not have shanks and are sewn directly to the fabric, as shown at A. Figure B shows the layout of the bag.



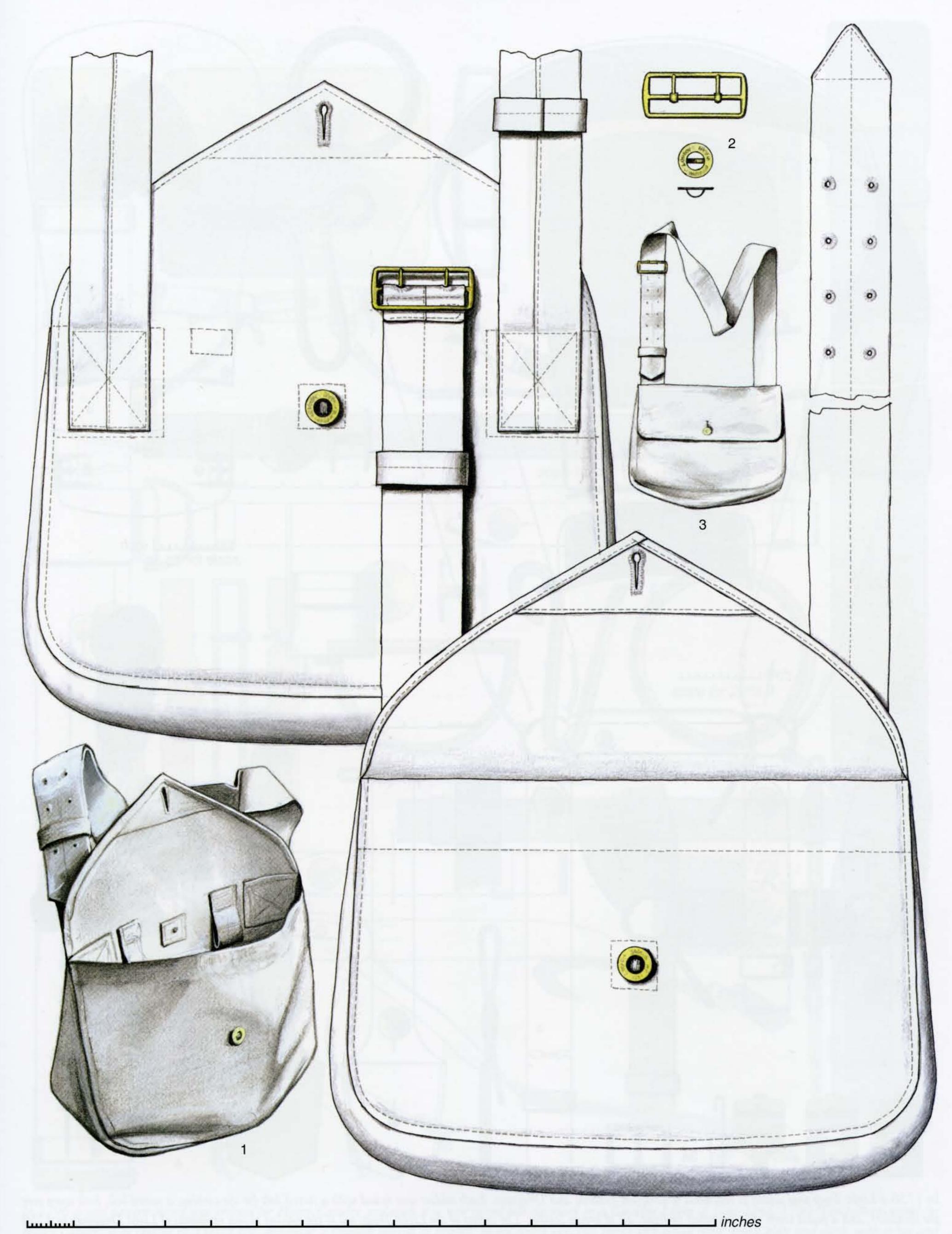
The haversack shown here was carried by Troop Sergeant-Major Loy Smith, 11th Hussars, in the Crimea. It is made of hessian, but canvas or linen were more common materials. The gusset is 2 inches wide at each end and 3 inches wide in the middle. The strap is 40 inches long. Mounted and dismounted services used the same pattern of haversack which was classed as camp equipment and contained food rations. Cavalry, like infantry, carried the haversack with the top level with the waist as shown in drawings of two privates of the 11th Hussars by W. Simpson, 1854, and a corporal of the 2nd Dragoons by General Vanson, 1855. Fig. 1 shows the layout of the haversack parts. A similar haversack, marked 63 Regt is of canvas with the back and flap in one piece. It is 10 inches wide at the top, 11 inches at the base, 12 inches long, flap  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, gusset 2 inches at each end, 5 inches in the middle. Strap 36 inches long,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches wide.



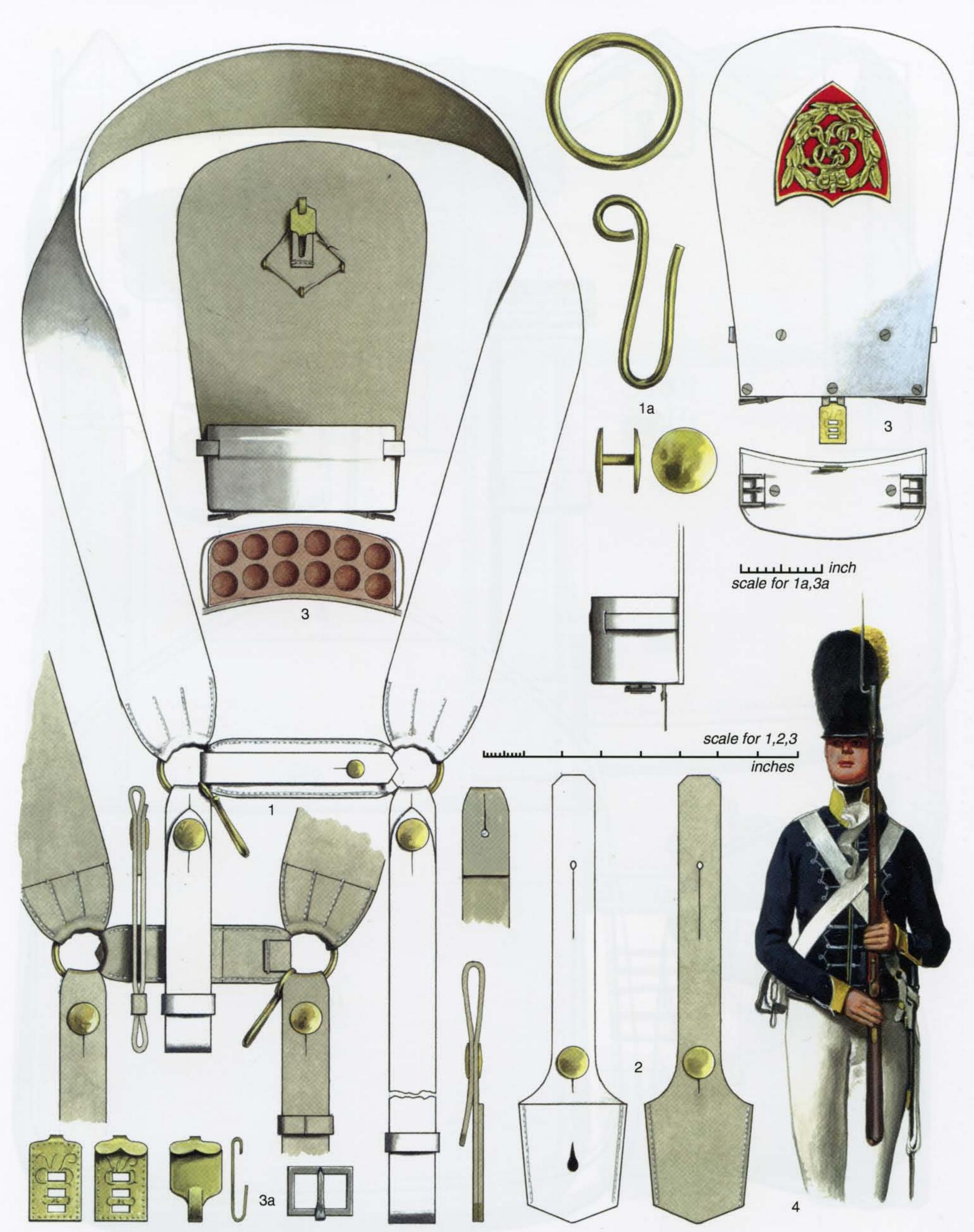
In the late 1850s the strap of the haversack was made adjustable for the first time, with a buckle and eyelets, changed in 1860 to a slide and loop (LoC129). In 1865 a button was added to the back of the haversack so that it could be rolled up and buttoned when empty (LoC 1067). In 1866 haversacks were no longer issued as camp equipment when required but became part of a soldier's permanent kit (Equipment of Infantry 1865). The haversack shown here is made of linen. The strap is 46 inches long and the gusset is  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch wide at each end and widens to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in the middle. Mounted and dismounted troops shared the same pattern, but for rifle regiments it was dyed black. 1. Interior with reinforcements. 2. Layout of pieces. 3. Button, slide and loop.



This pattern of haversack, common to both mounted and dismounted troops, can be dated before 1882 when the way of altering the length of the strap was changed from the slide and loop shown here to a two-piece strap with a buckle on one part and eyelet holes in the other. It is made of canvas or dowlas, dyed dark green or black for rifle regiments, with a division forming two compartments and a small loop inside, and is machine-stitched throughout. The strap is 64 inches long and the gusset is a  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch at each end and widens to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches along the base. 1. Layout of pieces. 2. Interior loop. 3. Slide and loop for the strap.



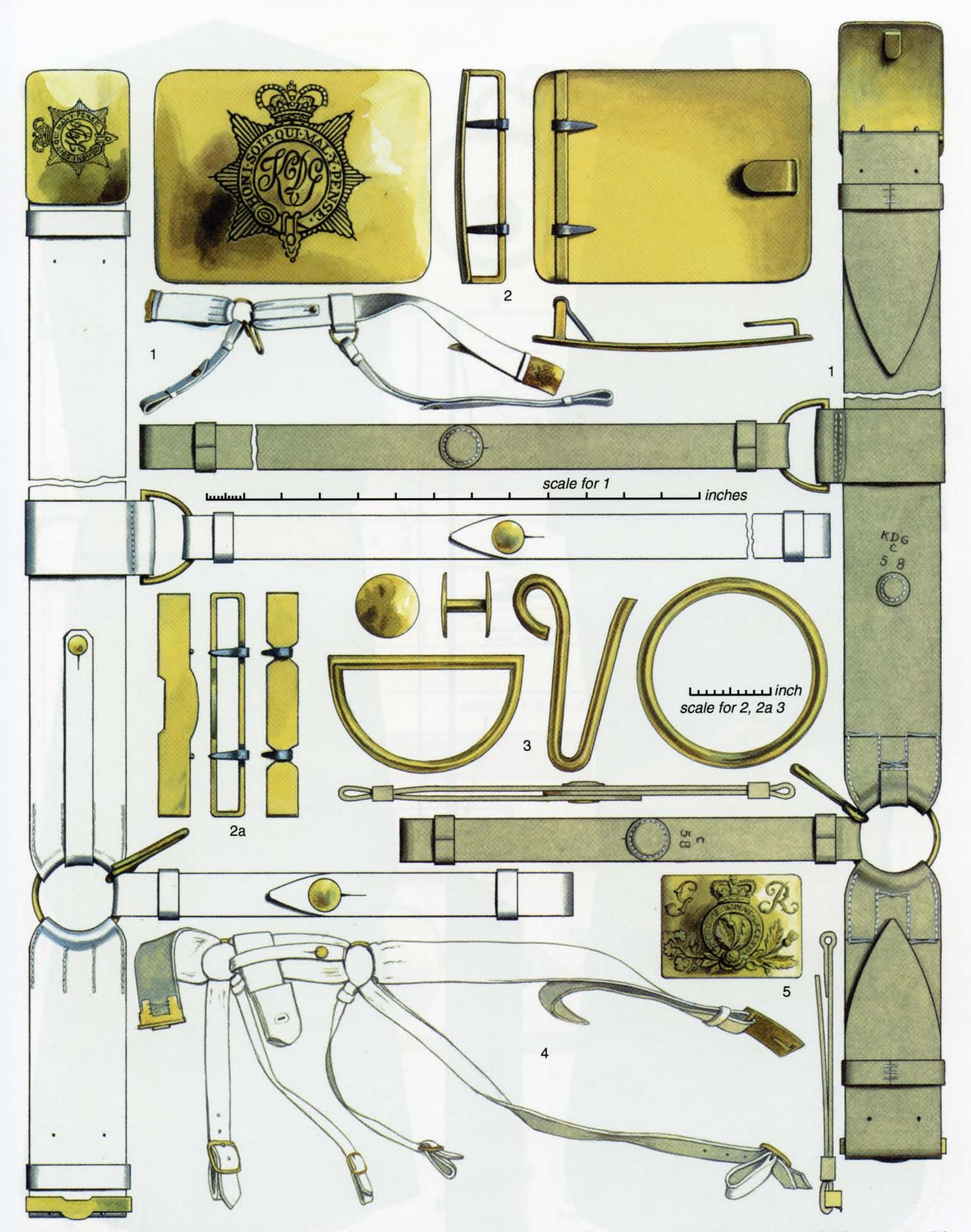
A new, smaller, pattern of haversack for all services, the Mark II, was described and illustrated in List of Changes 3996 of 1882, the strap fastening with a buckle instead of a slide. The Mark III of the same year had five pairs of brass eyelets added to the previously plain long strap and a runner added to the short strap. In 1883 all haversacks were altered by having a longer strap with nine pairs of eyelets (Mark IV). Later in 1883 thread-worked eyeholes replaced the eyelets and the haversack became the Mark V, which is shown here. It is made of white cotton duck. The gusset is a  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch wide at each end, widening to  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches in the middle. The long strap is 45 inches with nine pairs of holes. Rifle regiments had black haversacks with japanned iron buckles. 1. Interior. The two loops are  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches by one inch. These are often absent. 2. Buckle and button. 3. Variation of flap, quite often seen in contemporary photographs.



In 1756 a Light Troop was added to regiments of Dragoon Guards and Dragoons. Each soldier was issued with a swivel belt for the carbine, a sword belt, both worn over the shoulders, and a pouch worn on a waistbelt in front, all of brown leather. The success of the Light Troops led to the raising of five regiments of Light Dragoons in 1759 with the same accountrements except they were of buff leather, from 1768 coloured buff or white to match the waistcoats. The regimental Light Troops were disbanded in 1763.

1. Sword belt. Private Collection. The long carriage is 22 inches long. In 1788 the sword belt was to be two and a half inches wide and to be without a clasp.

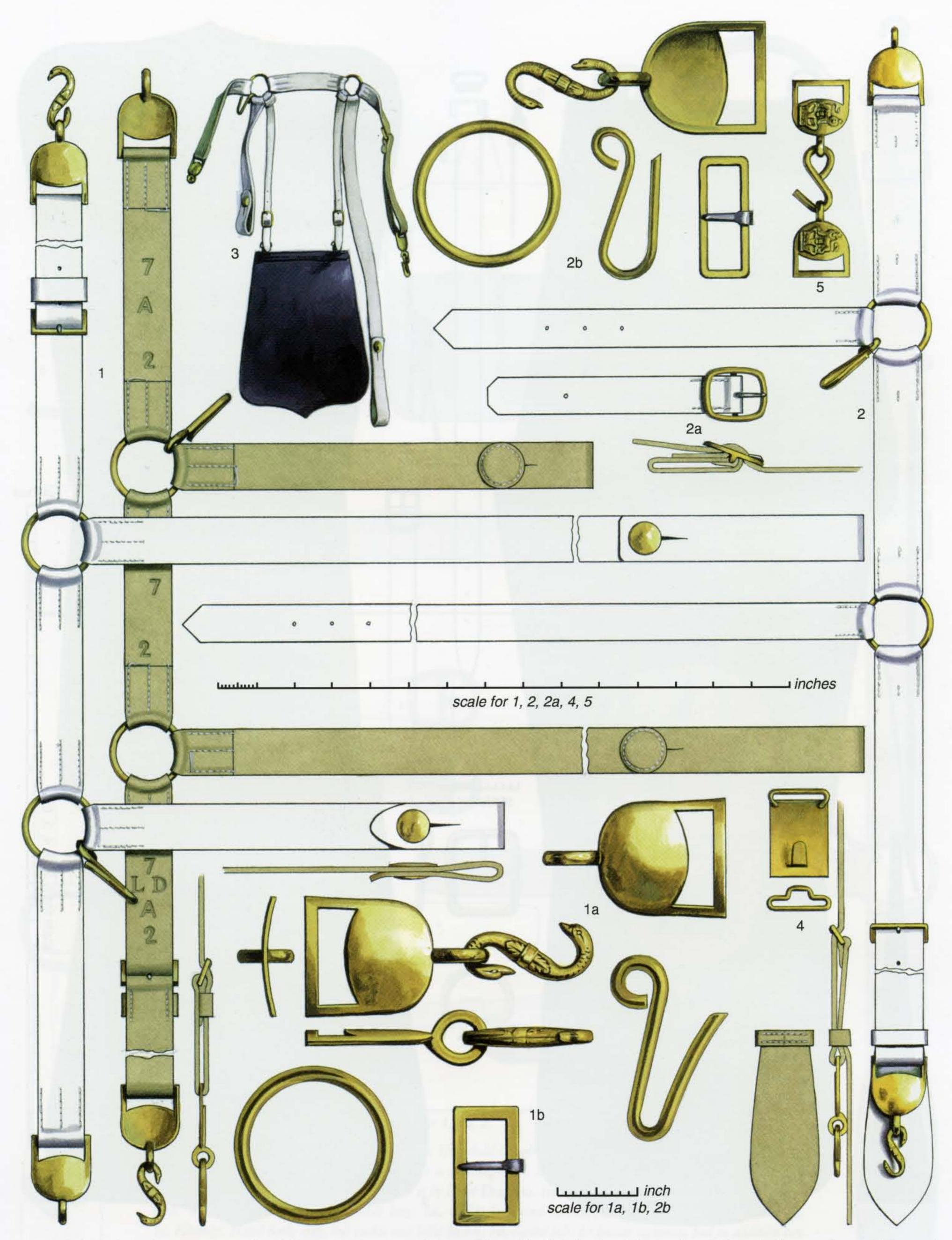
1a. Fittings. 2. Bayonet frog. Reconstruction after E. Scott c. 1787, 10<sup>th</sup> LD. Fastened to the front ring. 3. Pouch. NAM. Possibly for sergeants. The thin buff cover is glued to the wood block. The badge consists of a casting backed with red cloth on a flat shield. 3a. Fittings. By about 1790 the pouch was no longer carried on a waistbelt but was attached to the swivel belt by two short, narrow straps. Pouches changed from buff to black leather in 1793. 4. Private, 10th Light Dragoons, after G. Stubbs, 1793.



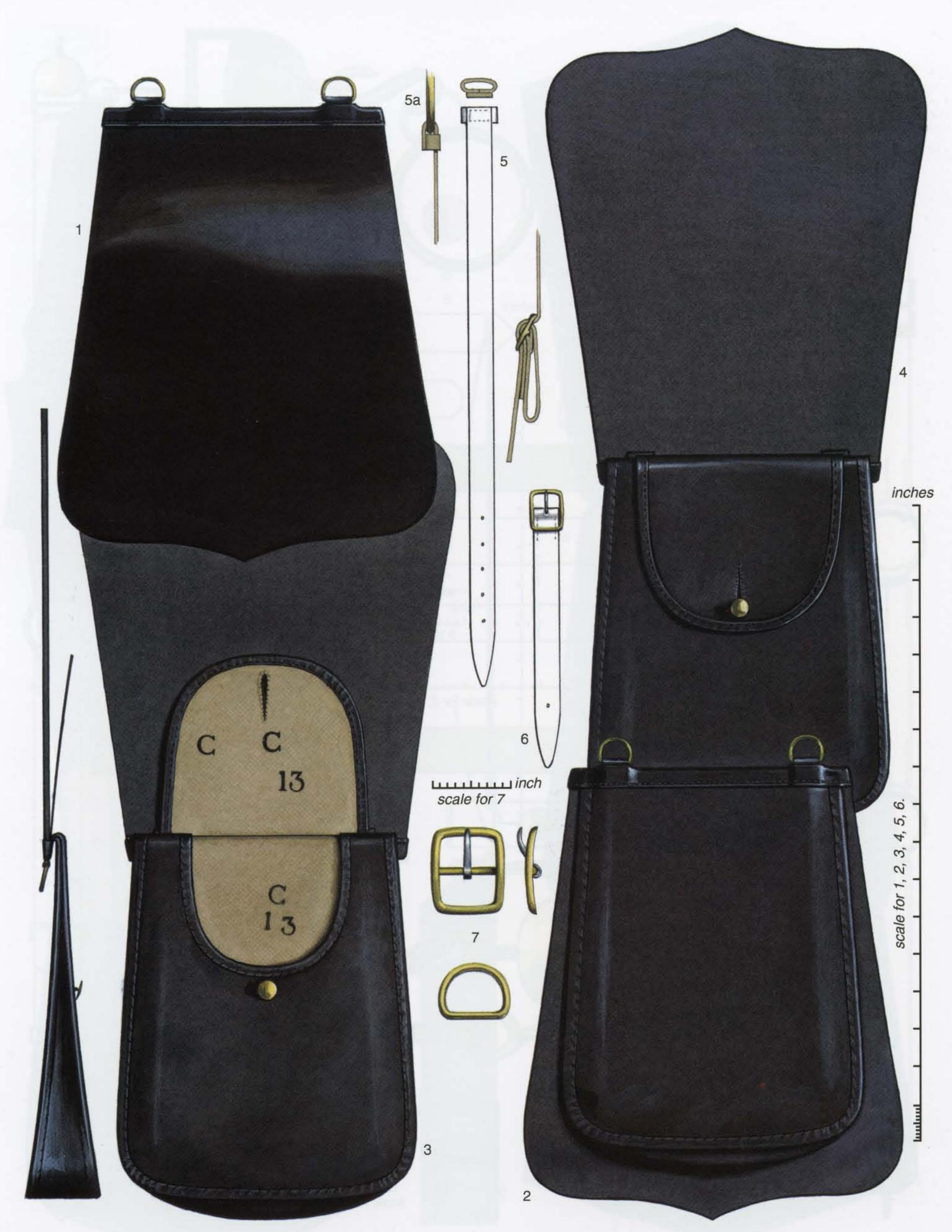
In 1796 a new pattern sword was ordered for Heavy Cavalry and with it a new sword belt described in a Circular Letter of June 22nd, 1796 'The pattern sword for Heavy Cavalry to be carried in a waist belt, instead of a shoulder belt, as at present. Sword waist belt, two inches and a half wide. Brass plate and catch, with a bar and double tongues. Bayonet frog of buff leather.' The belts continued to be coloured buff for regiments with buff facings and white for the remainder. From 1812 a black leather sabretache was attached to the sword belt. 1. Sword belt. The ends are adjustable for length. The long section of the waist belt is 33 inches and the long carriage or sling is about 24 inches. The short strap on the waistbelt could be passed around the grip of the sword when the sword was hooked up but this was possible only if the inner part of the guard had been ground away. 2. Plate with badge of the King's Dragoon Guards engraved and filled black. 2a. Catch. 3. Fittings - carriage stud 'D' ring, sword hook and ring. 4. Sword belt, bayonet frog and sabretache slings after a drawing by D. Dighton, 1815. 5. Plate, cast, 2<sup>nd</sup> R.N.B. Dragoons (Scots Greys) c. 1815, from a photograph.



In 1812 sabretaches began to be issued to the Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards and to Dragoon Guards and Dragoons and all regiments wore them by 1814, generally worn higher than in light cavalry. 1. Front. The flap is of thick leather, highly polished. 2. Back. 3. Front, with flap raised. The pocket and pocket flap lined with coarse linen and the edges bound with leather. 4. Side with the gusset expanded. 5. Front, with flap raised and pocket flap closed. 6. D-ring, button and stud. The sabretache was discontinued in the Household Cavalry in the 1820s and by the rank and file of Dragoon Guards and Dragoons in 1834, the sergeants retaining it until 1854.



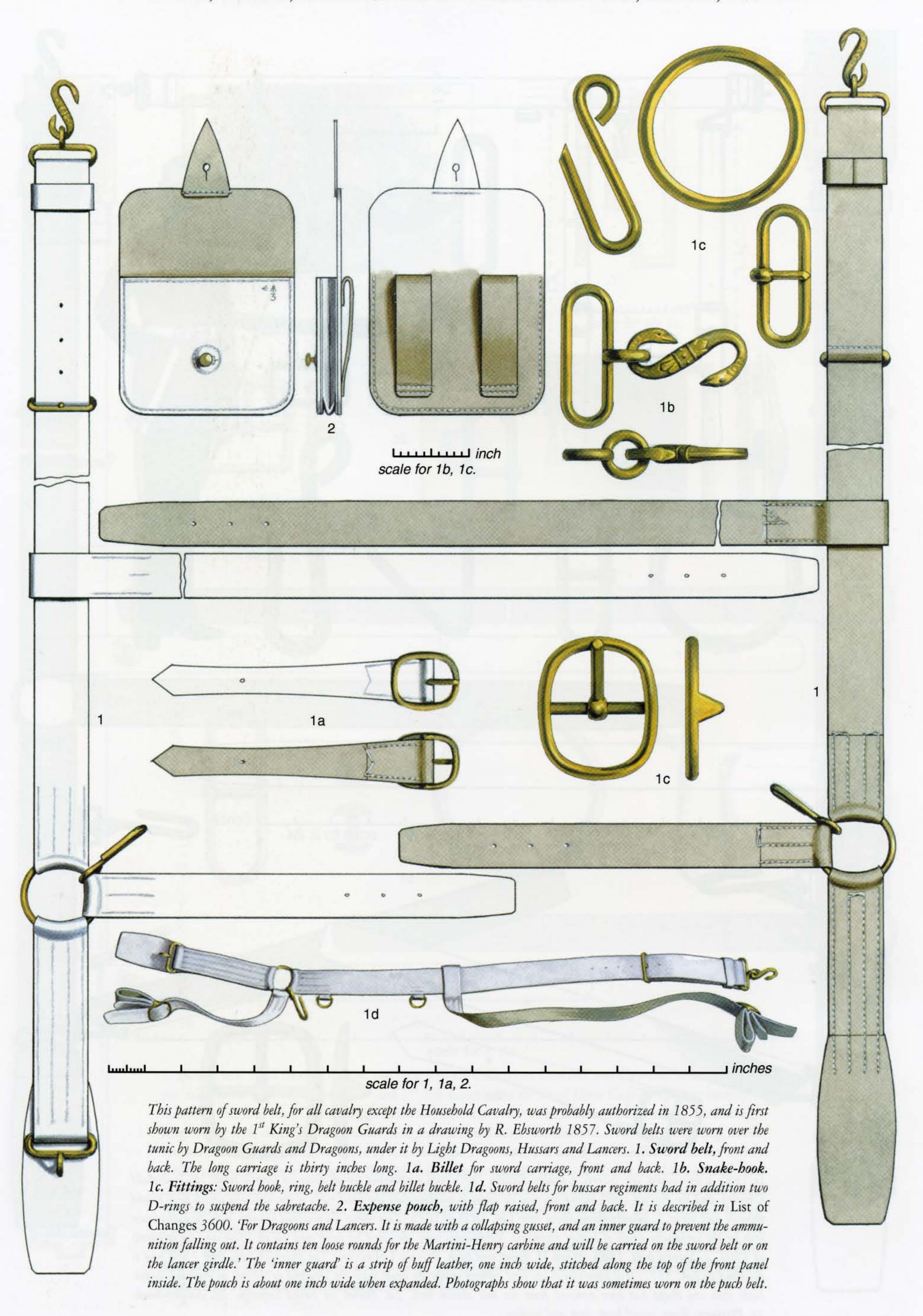
A new sword belt for Light Dragoons was described in a Circular Letter of June 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1796. 'The sabre for Light Cavalry which are in future, to be carried in a waist belt, instead of a shoulder belt, as at present. Sword belt, one inch and a quarter wide. Bayonet frog of buff leather.' They continued to be coloured buff for regiments with buff facings and white for the remainder. 1. Sword belt, front and back. Musée Royal de l'Armée, Brussels. The long sword carriage is 25 inches. 1a. Clasp. 1b. Fittings: Ring, buckle and sword hook. 2. Sword belt. Andrew Lewis Collection. 2a. Billet for sword carriage. It buckled to a scabbard ring and the carriage buckled to the billet. 2b. Clasp, ring, sword hook and buckle. 3. From 1806 a sabretache was carried on the sword belt by Hussars, from 1812 by Light Dragoons and from 1816 by Lancers. 4. Plate and catch. By the early 1830s a rectangular plate and catch had replaced the clasp for sword belts of light cavalry. 5. Clasp. Royal Horse Artillery from 1834.

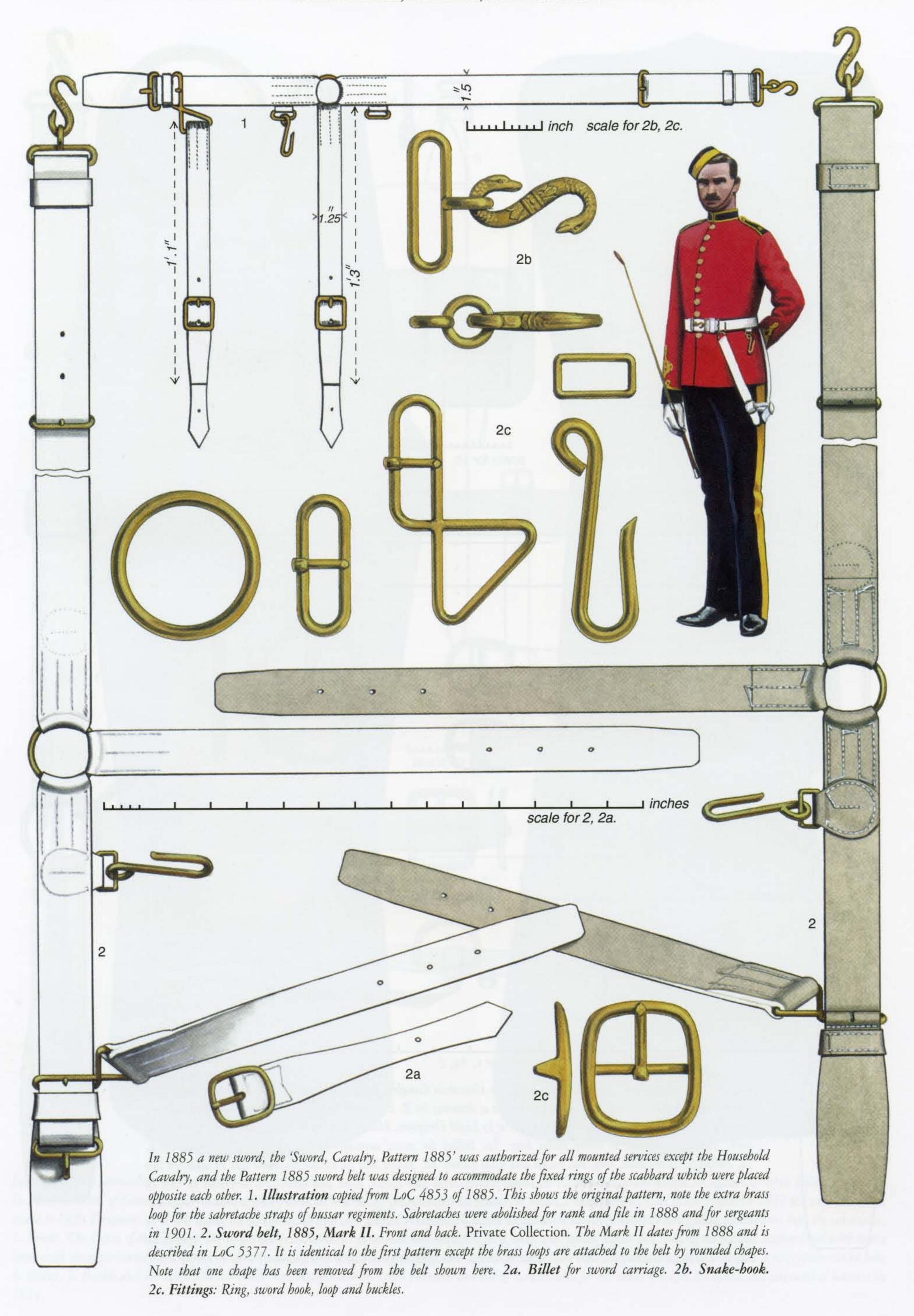


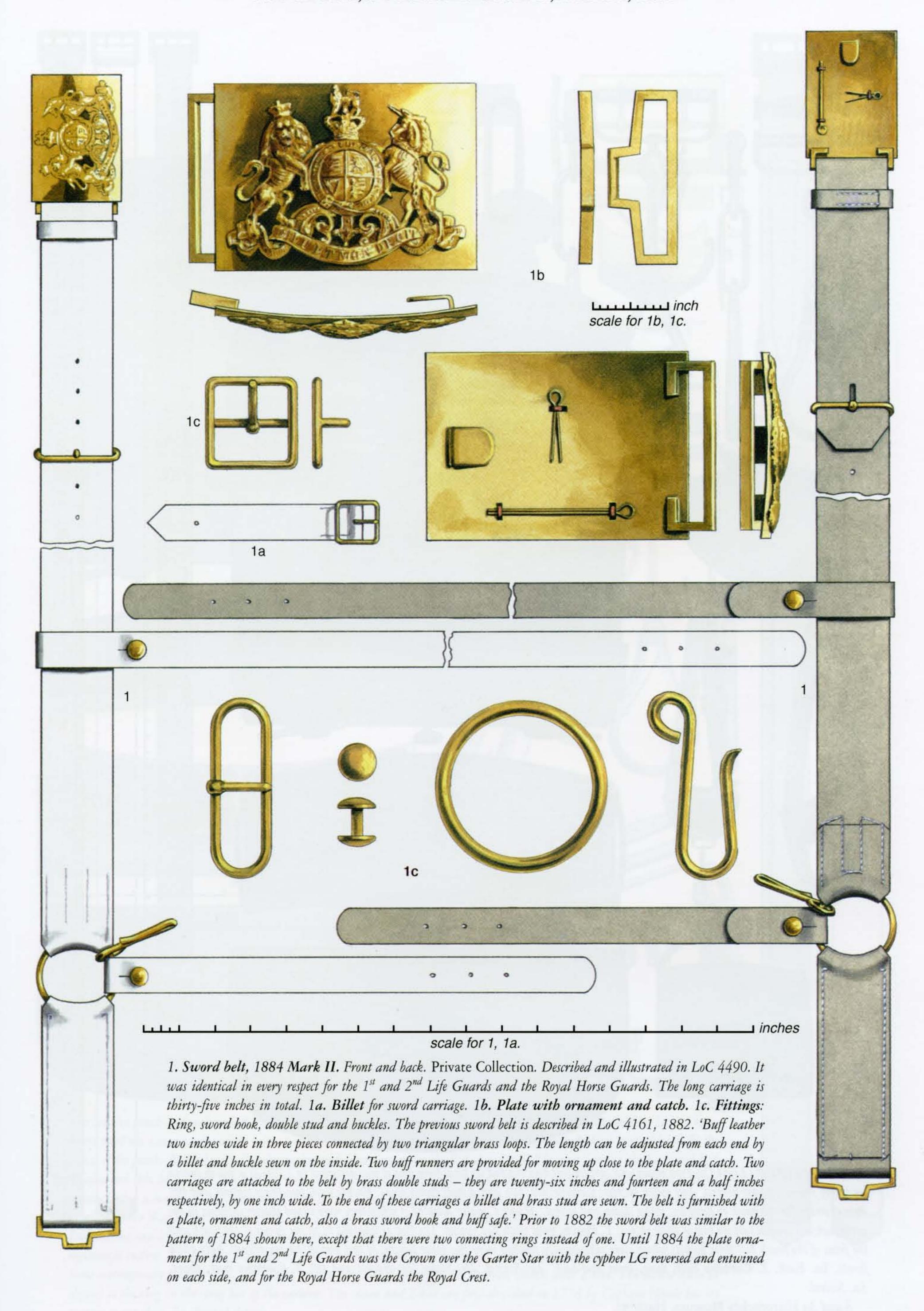
Sabretaches were introduced into the British Army when the 7<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> Light Dragoons were uniformed and equipped as Hussars between 1806 and 1808. In 1811 a Board of General Officers recommended that a sabretache was a 'necessary equipment for both officers and men of all cavalry' and in 1812 the sabretache was issued to Light Dragoons. In 1816 it was decided to convert the 9<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> Light Dragoons to Lancers and the new regiments of Lancers kept the sabretache.

1. Front. The flap is of thick leather, highly polished. 2. Back. 3. Front, with flap raised. The pocket and pocket flap are made of thin soft black leather lined with coarse linen with the edges bound with leather. 4. Front, with flap raised and pocket flap closed. 5. Carriage. 5a. Method of attaching the carriage to a ring of the sword belt.

6. Billet. 7. Buckle and dee-ring. The sabretache was discontinued in 1834 for rank and file of Lancers and for all ranks of Light Dragoons and sergeants of Lancers in 1854.







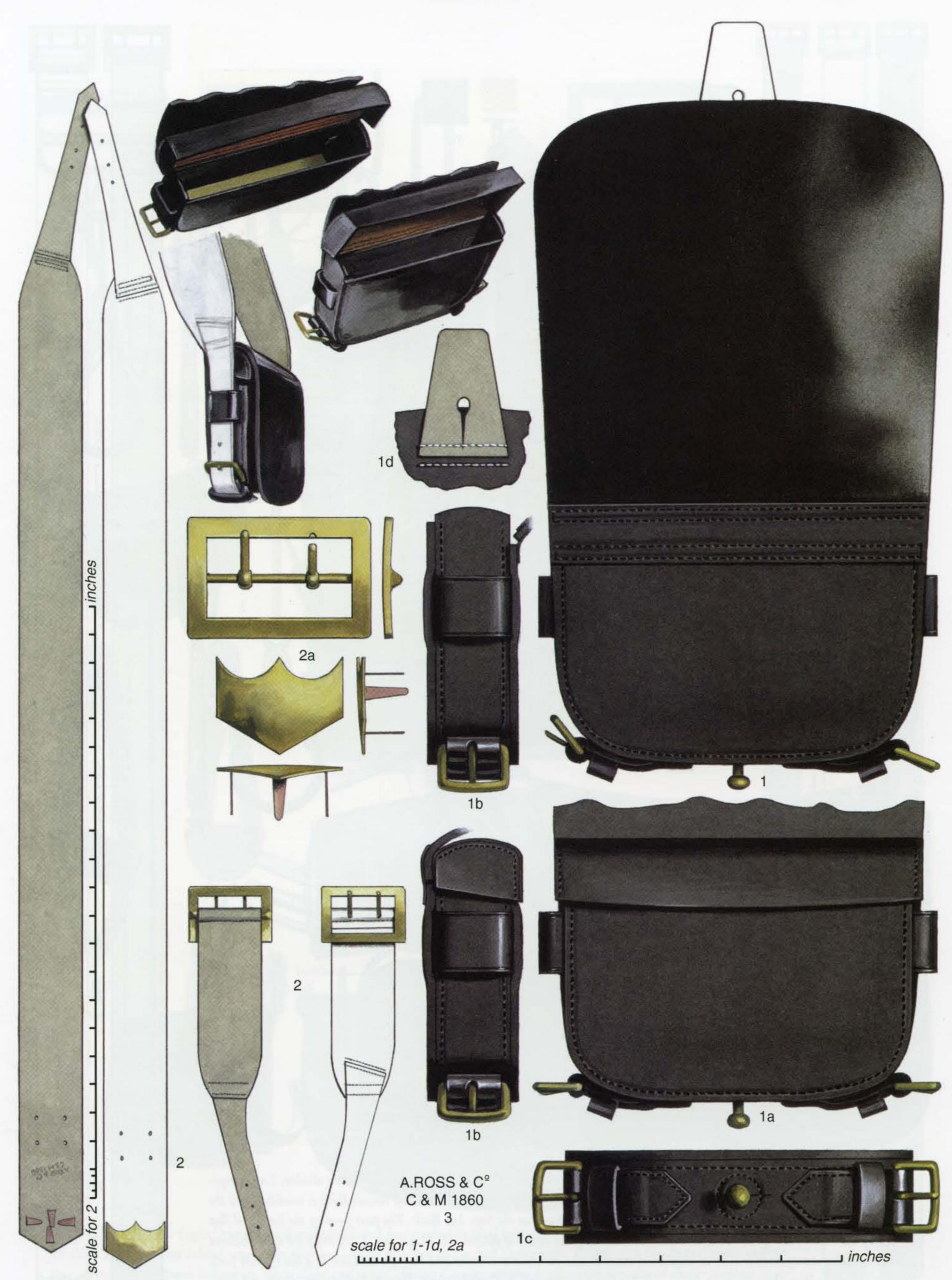


3 and 3a Historisches Museum, Hanover.

3a. Swivel.

fronts. 1a. Back. 2. Carbine belt, long, front and back. 2a. Swivel. 2b. Slider. 2c. Buckle and tip. 3. Carbine belt, short.





Several patterns of breech-loading carbines were tried out in the 1860s and a pouch and belt were designed for troops issued with carbines which did not have a sling bar. A trial pouch and belt for cavalry is mentioned in List of Changes 183 of 1860. A further pouch is described in 1867 (LoC 373) as, 'altered by substitution of a small strap and buckle on each side for the buff loop'. 1. Pouch, back with japanned flap raised. 1a. Front. There is a wood floor inside,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches below the top edge. 1b. Side. 1c. Base. 1d. Tongue. 2. Pouch belt. In two parts, back and front. In 1867 the belt was 'altered by the ends being sewn on at an angle instead of straight' (LoC 1555). 2a. Buckle and tip. 3. It is thought that the letters C&M stand for 'Certificate and Medal' with the date of the Trade Exhibition at which they were awarded.



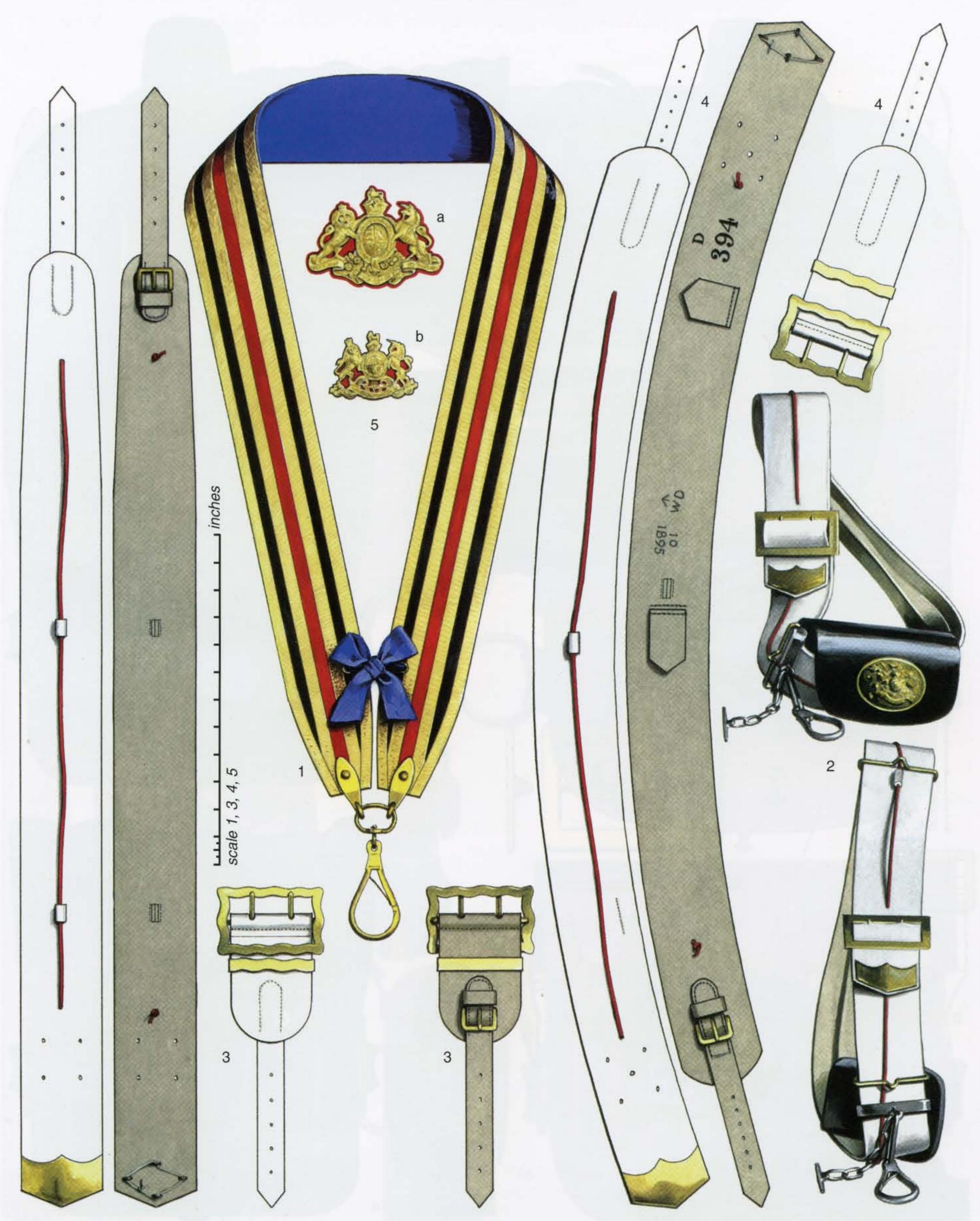
A pouch fitted with tubes and rings was approved for the first time in 1870 but the tubes were removed in 1877 when Martini-Henry ammunition was introduced (LoC 3269). A new pouch, shown here, was issued in 1882 but sealed in 1884 (LoC 4785). 1. Pouch, back with flap raised. The flap, back and hinge are made of japanned leather, the front, gusset and ears of hide leather. 1a. Side and front with cover raised. Before 1882 the chapes holding the rings were not riveted. 1b. Side and front with cover closed. 1c. Base. 1d. Tongue. 2. Pouch belt, in two parts, front and back, with studs. Introduced in 1870. 2a. Fittings, buckle, tip and stud. In 1878 the special pattern belt for Lancers was altered by cutting it into two unequal lengths and shaping the ends as billets to make it similar to the general cavalry pattern. (LoC 3314)



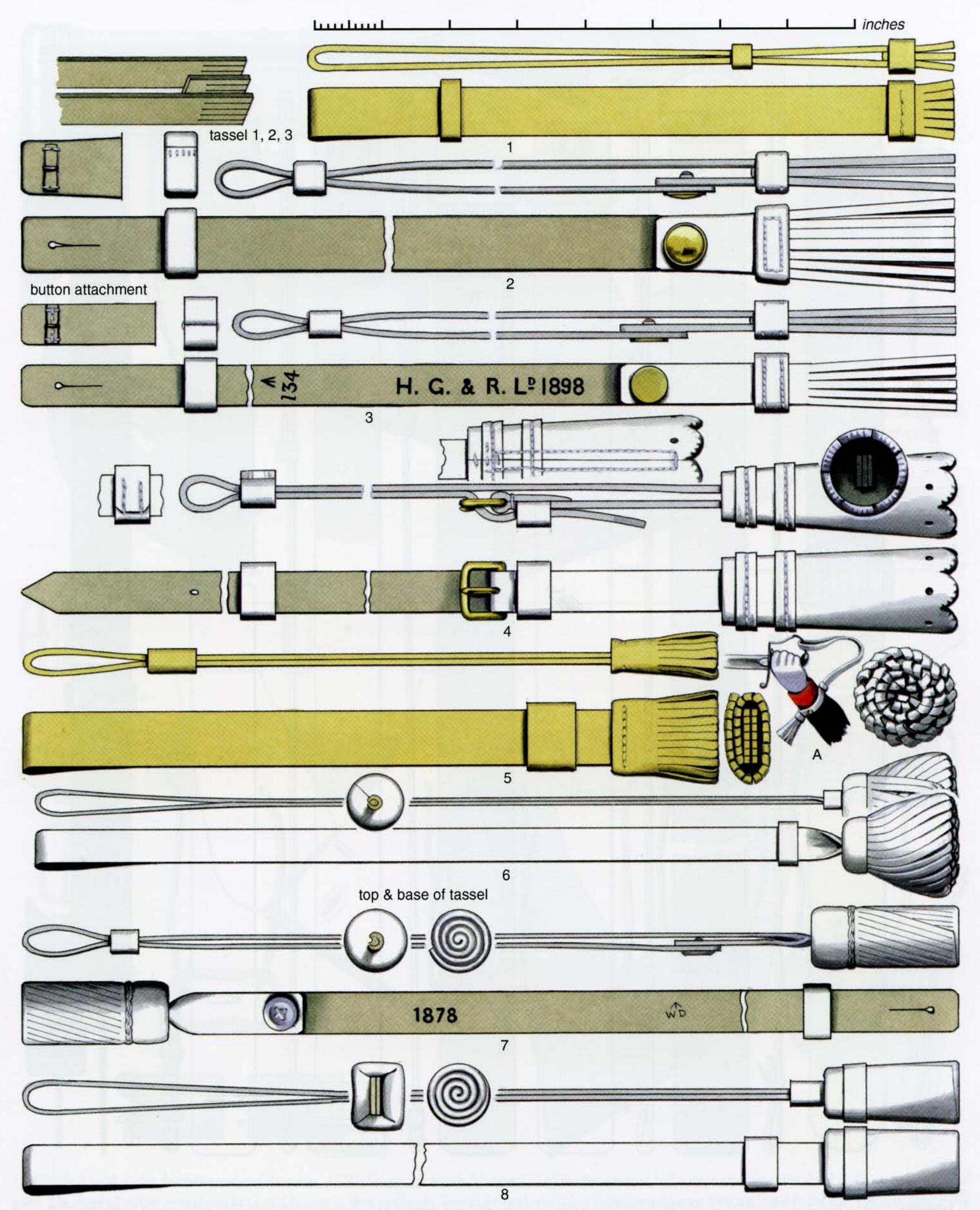
In 1892 a new pouch for .303 ammunition, the Mark I, was sealed and described in List of Changes 6764. It was similar in shape and construction to the 1882 pattern but was smaller. There were eight tubes across the front, two inside the cover and two draw-straps to pull up each packet of ammunition. The Pouch Mark II, shown here, was the 1882 pattern altered as follows: The eight tubes inside and the two under the cover were removed and ten similar tubes were fitted across the front. The width of the gusset was reduced and a wood block (15mm thick) riveted to each side to reduce the size of each compartment. Draw-straps were added. Two packets of ammunition were carried inside and 10 rounds in the tubes. 1. Pouch, Mark II, back with flap raised. Note old stitching holes for tubes. 1a. Side and front with cover raised. 1b. Side and front with cover closed. 1c. Draw-strap of hog-skin. 2. Pouch belt, in two parts. A curved belt was introduced in 1885 but old stocks were always used up.



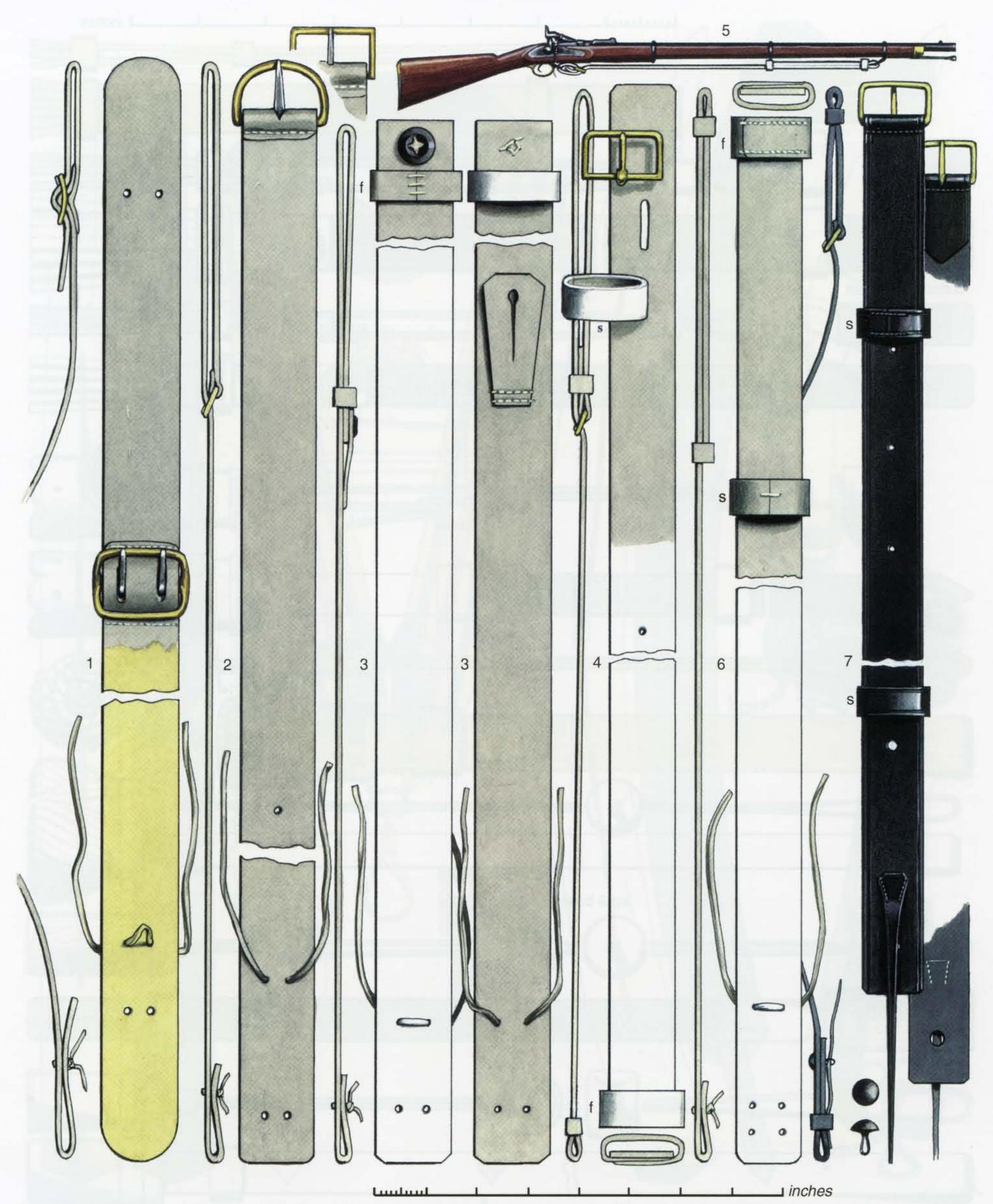
'The Pouch, Ammunition, Black, Japanned, Cavalry, Line, Carbine, .303-inch (Mark III). 30 rounds; serjeants' and rank and file' of 1893 was the same as the Mark I of 1892 except that the back and flap was one piece of (japanned) leather (LoC 7242). 1. Pouch, back with flap raised. For many years Dragoon Guards and Dragoons had worn pouch ornaments and in 1893 they were: 1DG-'KDG' with scroll below. 2DG-Crown. 3DG-PoW Plume. 4DG-Star of St Patrick. 5DG-Star with Crown above. 6DG-none, 7DG-'PRDG' with coronet above. 1D-Crown. 2D-Eagle. 6D-Castle. 1a. Side and front with cover raised. The tubes across the front are of buff leather stained black. Leather stops were added to the draw-straps in 1894. 1b. Side and front with cover closed. 1c. Base. 1d. Tongue 1e. Stud, riveted. 2. Pouch belt, in two parts, back and front. After 1885 the belt was curved and was not to have a slide (LoC 4817, 5695). 2a. Fittings, stud, buckle and tip. The pouch and belt were abolished in 1901.



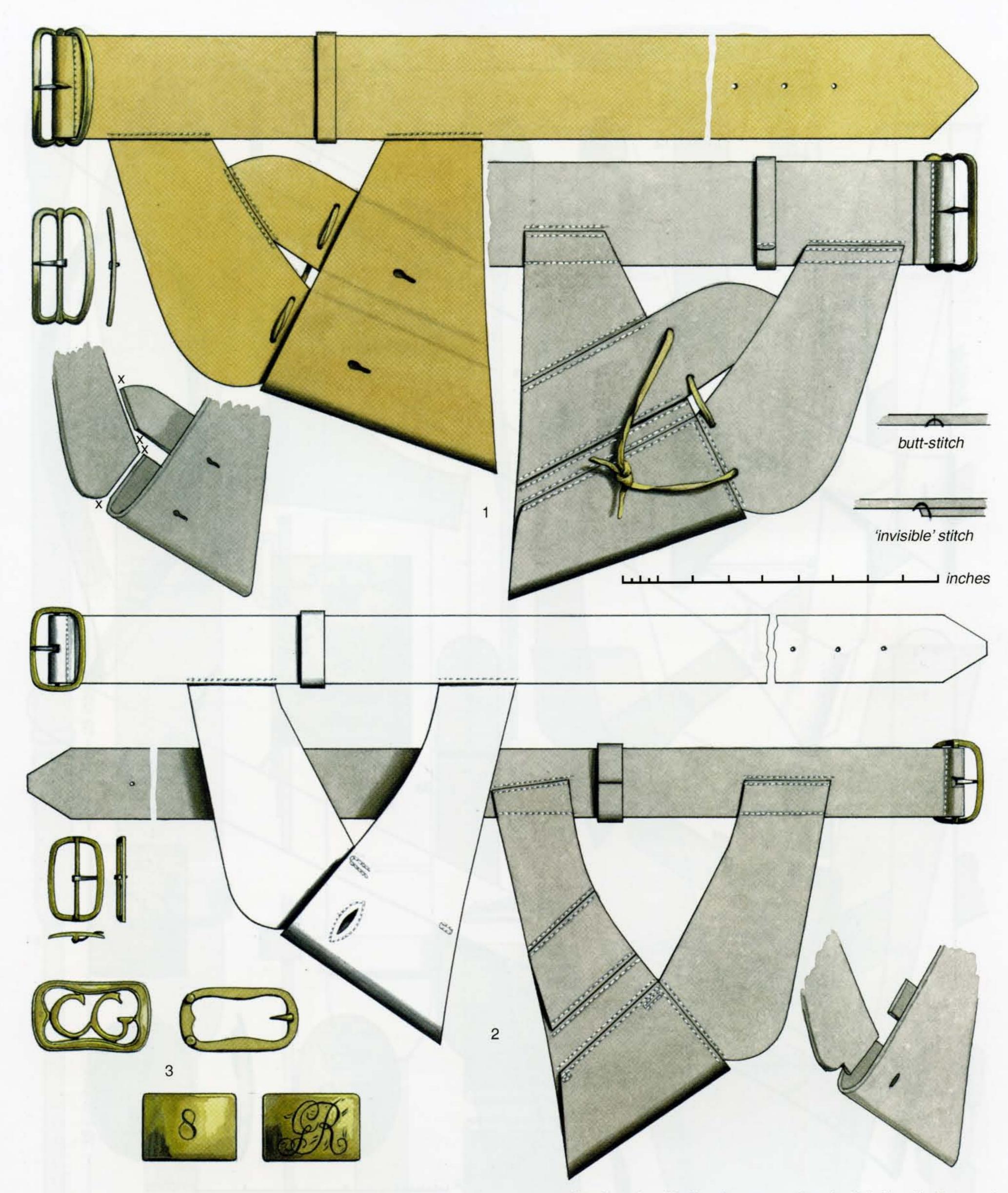
1. The swivel belt still worn by the Yeomen of the Guard. It is similar to the belt worn by the two troops of Horse Guards in 1750 except that the belt of the 1<sup>st</sup> Troop was faced in red cloth, the 2<sup>nd</sup> in blue, both decorated with three rows of gold lace. The metal fittings were of iron. It was worn over the left shoulder. The two Troops of Horse Grenadier Guards which were attached to the Horse Guards wore a pouch on a shoulder belt with powder flask and cord. When the HG and HGG were reformed in 1788 to become the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Life Guards they were equipped with pouches and belts. In 1750 The Royal Horse Guards (part of the Household Cavalry from 1820) wore a swivel belt of buff leather with a powder flask and red cord. In the 1790s the three regiments adopted the carbine belt and pouch of Heavy Cavalry, the pouch ornamented with an oval plate; the RHG keeping the flask cord. 2. Pouch and carbine belt, Household Cavalry, c. 1830. From photographs. In 1820 the belts of the RHG were coloured white instead of buff and in 1829 the pouch belts of the LG were fitted with a flask cord, red for the 1<sup>st</sup> and blue for the 2<sup>nd</sup>. 3. Belt, HC, 1870, in two parts. After 1882 there was one loop for the flask cord and two tabs were added 'to button to the coat'. 4. Belt, HC, 1885, in two parts. 5. Pouch ornament, HC, a 1833, b 1894. Without a red cloth backing for RHG. Household Cavalry pouches were the same as Line Cavalry. (Regiments of Horse wore buff swivel belts until they were made into Dragoon Guards in 1746 or 1788. Dragoon Guards and Dragoons wore pouches and belts. In 1768 the belts of all were to be four and a half inches wide, reduced in 1787 to three inches.) NAM 3,4,5



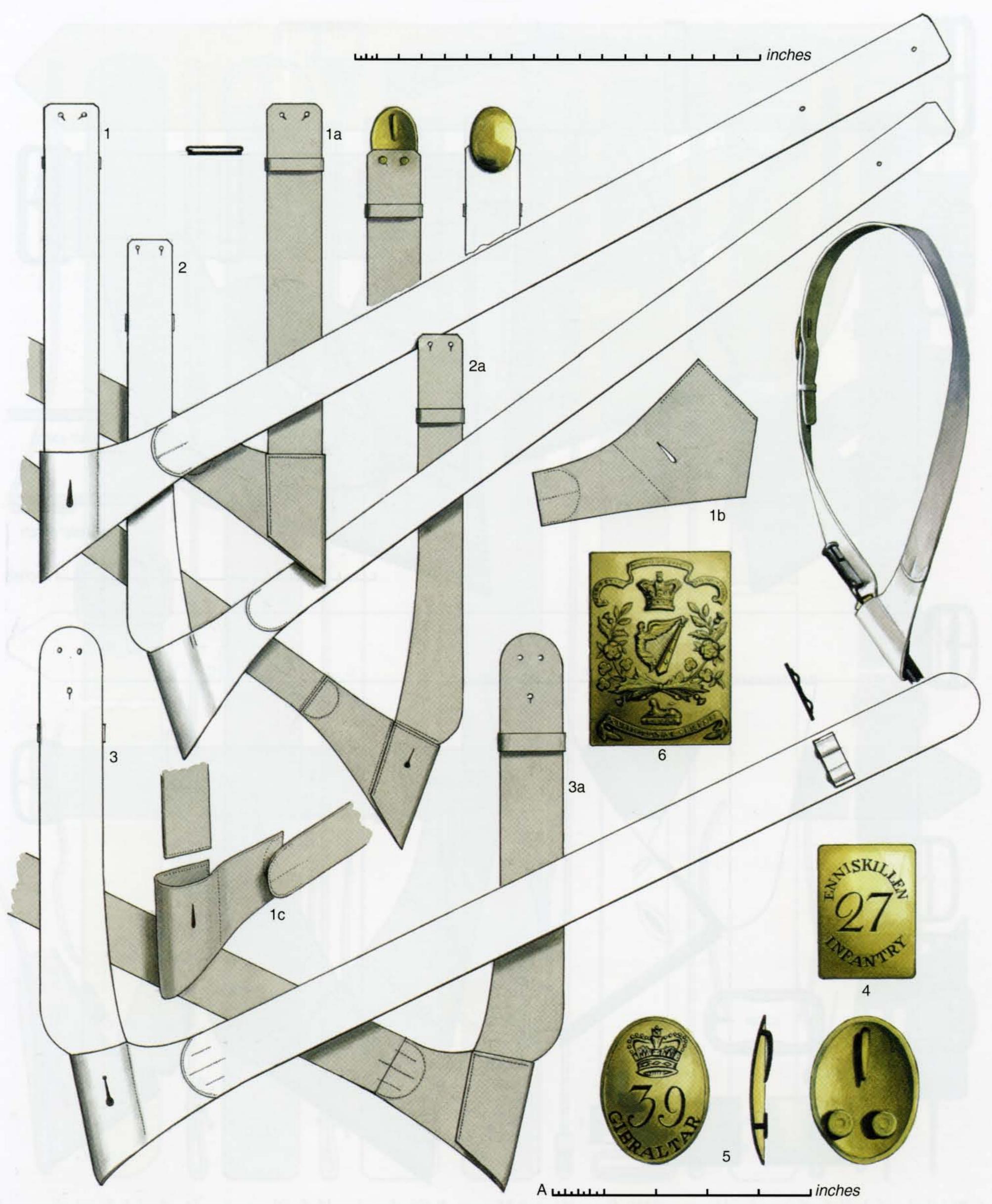
The sword knot was a leather strap attached to the sword guard which could be looped around the wrist or forearm before combat to prevent the loss of the sword. (A). From 1796, when the guard was made with a slit for the sword knot, the strap was cut near the tassel, a button added to the short part and a buttonhole made in the free end. To attach the sword knot to the guard the free end was passed upwards through the slit then passed down through the runner and buttoned. 1. Fastened to a cavalry sword c.1750. On cavalry and infantry basket hilted swords the strap was looped around the grip. 2. Cavalry. Length 39 inches. Denis Dighton shows the same in a drawing of a sword and belt, 1815. 3. Mounted Services dated 1898. Length 40 inches. 4. Household Cavalry. Described in LoC 4161 of 1882 but dating from at least 1850. Length  $25\frac{1}{2}$  inches; the upper keeper is fixed  $10\frac{1}{4}$  inches from the top of the tassel. In the  $1^{st}$  L G and R H G it was worn loose, in the  $2^{nd}$  L G it was worn 'cocked up'. The next four sword knots seem to be of a type worn by sergeants of all services. 5. Fastened to a cavalry sword, c. 1760. Length 10 inches. 6. Fastened to an infantry sword, c. 1800. Length 12 inches. 7. Fastened to a cavalry sword. Length 36 inches. 8. Length 15 inches. Described in LoC 5606 1888 for warrant officers and staff-sergeants, General Service. Sword knots were issued as shown here and were modified regimentally as required. 1 Tower Armouries. 2 SUSM. 5 Salisbury Museum. 8 NAM. 3, 4, 6, 7 Private Collection.



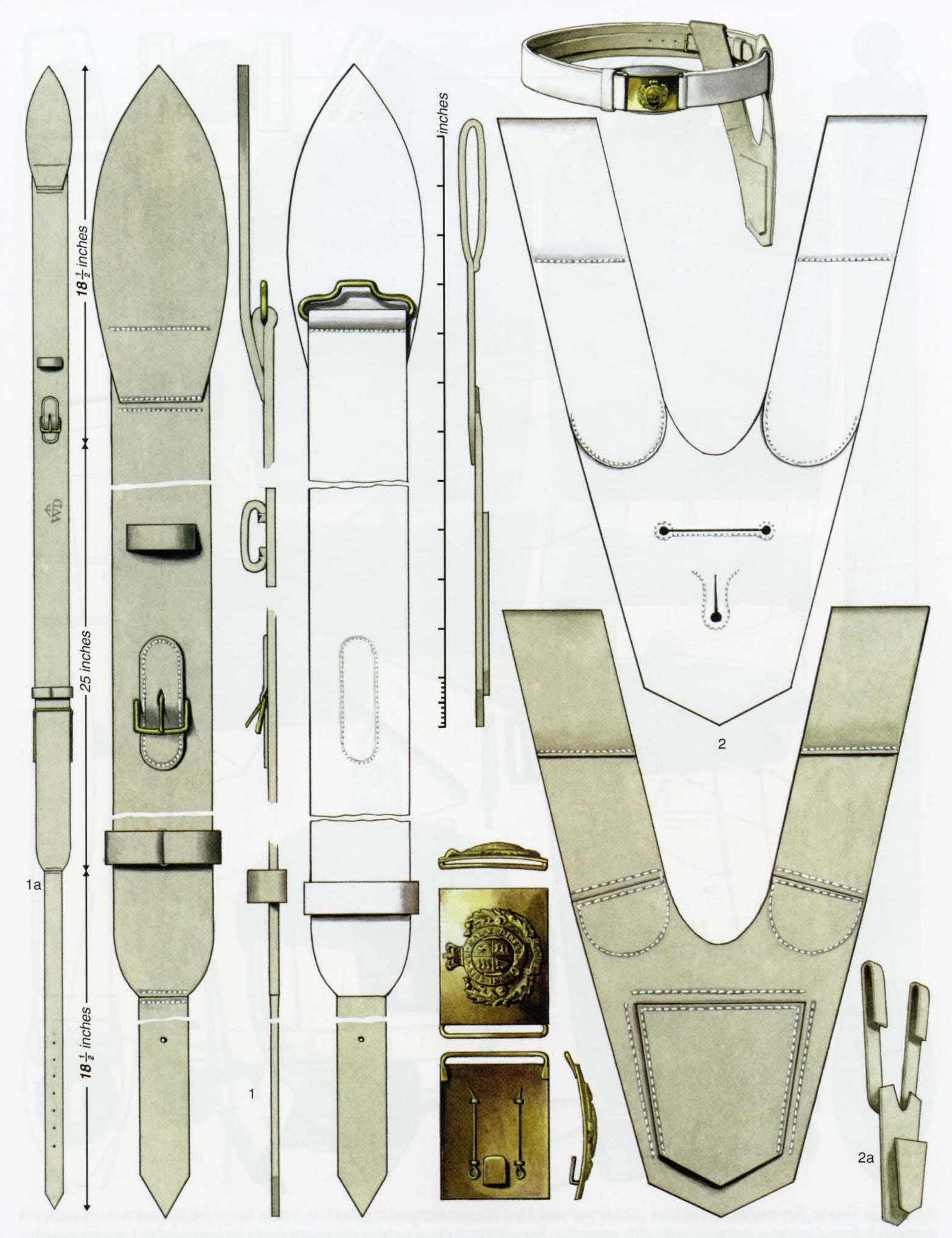
1. Grenadier's sling, front, c. 1750. After D. Morier. Worn loose, about 62 inches long and coloured buff. Battalion men wore tight slings as did grenadiers after 1768 when the slings were coloured white, or buff with regiments with buff facing. 2. Foot Guards, back, 1790s to the 1860s, shown in contemporary prints and photos, probably not exclusive to the Guards. Length 42 inches. 3. Royal Carmarthen Fusileers Militia, 1803 to 1816, front and back. Several survive, lengths vary between 36 and 42 inches. 4. Infantry of the Line, front, c. 1850. It is seen in photos of 1846 to 1871 and, for Foot Guards, between 1862 and 1871. Note that the buckle is not stitched to the strap. Length 44 inches. 5. Snider rifle with sling no. 4 in the configuration described in General Order 36 of May, 1871. 6. The last pattern of buff sling, front, 1871. Described in List of Changes 2232, November, 1871, it was fastened by a leather thong instead of a buckle. Length 42 inches. 7. Rifle Regiments, front. It seems that there was only one pattern of sling from the raising of a Rifle Corps in 1800 to 1914. Length 60 inches, always worn loose. Shown in prints of the 6th London Rifle Company Volunteers, 1805, and the Greek Light Infantry of 1813 and in photos of 1856 and 1890s. It is shown in Army Equipments, Part V, infantry, 1866 as 48 inches long with one keeper. In 1878 it was made longer and a second keeper added (LoC 3522). In 1893 an identical sling in buff leather for mounted infantry and machine gun sections was authorized (LoC 7358). Note: f indicates a fixed keeper, s a sliding keeper. The profile drawings are not to scale. National Army Museum 7. Private Collection 2, 3, 4, 6.



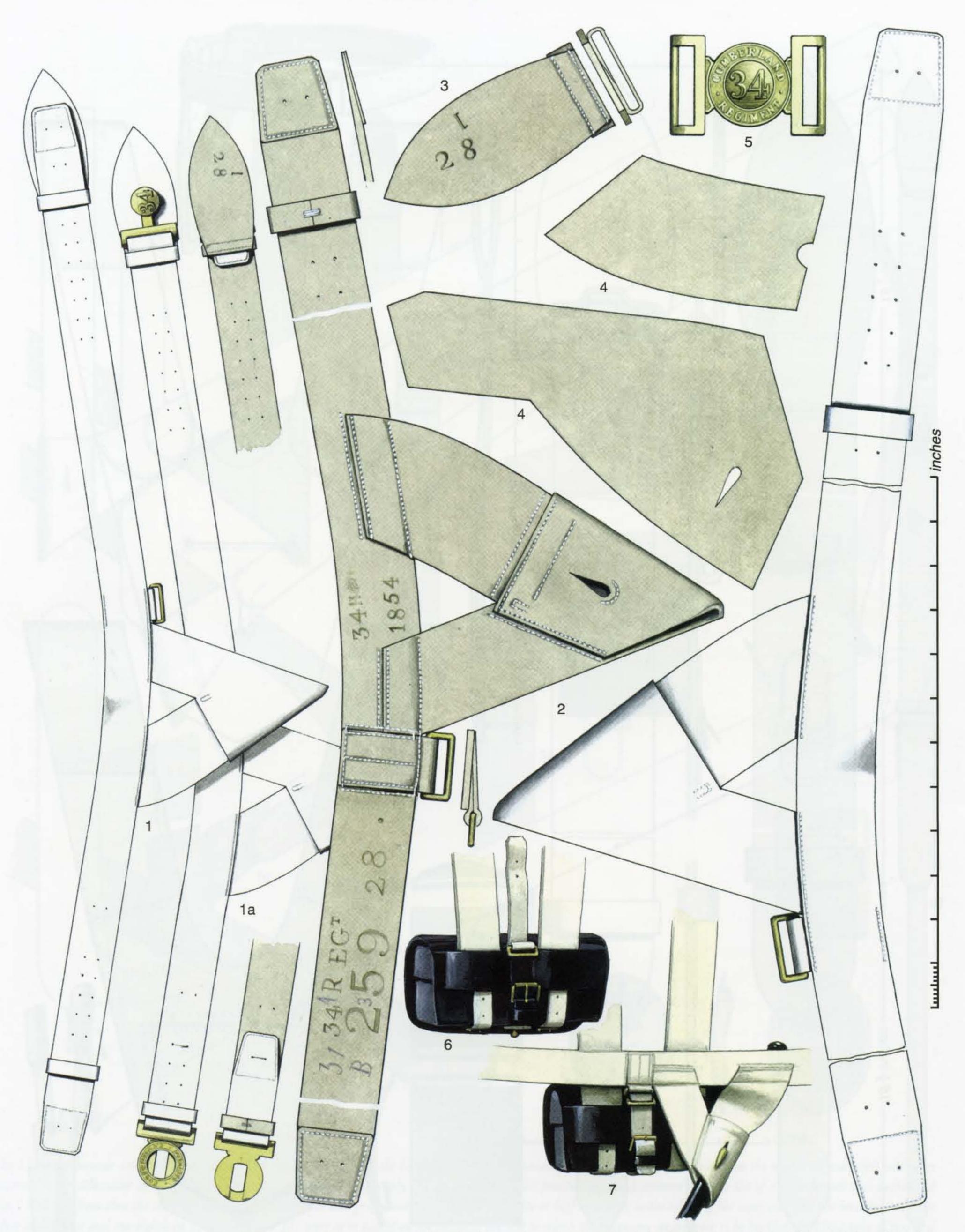
1. Waistbelt with double frog for sword and bayonet c. 1750. Green Howards Museum. Buff leather coloured buff with a mixture of powdered chalk and yellow or red ochre. The thin buff ribbon secured the sword and bayonet to their scabbards. Swords for rank and file of battalion companies were abolished by the War Office in June 1763 and abolished for grenadiers by the Royal Warrant of 1784. The joint x-x is butt-stitched. 2. Waistbelt with double frog c. 1768. Salisbury Museum. The Royal Warrant of 1768 ordered that the waistbelt should be two inches wide and that regiments with buff waistcoats should have buff-coloured accountrements, all those with white waist-coats to have white. Towards the 1770s waistbelts began to be worn over the right shoulder on the march or on service and in 1784 this was authorized by the Circular Memorandum of March 20. The two waistbelts shown here should not be considered as exact patterns, but rather as 'types' as there were probably many variations of the type. Note the use of 'invisible' stitching on both waistbelts in which the stitching does not go completely through the top piece of leather. 3. Waistbelt clasps 1776–83. Each has two studs and a hook on the back. Excavated in America.



In 1750 the bayonet and sword were carried on the waistbelt, with the bayonet socket turned towards the body. On active service or on the march the waistbelt was often carried over the shoulder and may have been altered to fit more comfortably as a shoulder belt. This practice became so common that the use of a shoulder belt was authorized in 1784 and from then the shoulder belt varied only in size and proportion. It was coloured white or buff according to the colour of the waistcoat and the breadth was to be two inches (two and one-eighth in 1798) and two 'Ds' were to be placed on the inside of the belt to which the magazine straps were to be buckled. In 1802 belts of two and five-eighths inches were allowed and this width was sanctioned in 1816. This width was changed to two and three-quarter inches in 1824, and in 1844 two studs were added to the inside to which two short straps from the pouch were attached. The shoulder belt disappeared when the waistbelt was reintroduced from 1850. 1. Front. 1a. Back. Private collection. 1b. Pattern of frog for 1. 1c. Construction. 2. Front. 2a. Back. NAM. 3. Front. 3a. Back. SUSM. 4. Belt plate, c. 1796. The engraving is filled with black paint. 5. Belt plate, c. 1814. 6. Belt plate, die-stamped, c. 1850. It has two hooks and two studs on the back. Swords were abolished for rank and file of battalion companies in 1768 and for rank and file of grenadier companies in 1784. Sergeants armed with both a sword and bayonet carried them in a double frog. Scale A applies to 4, 5 and 6.



1. Waistbelt. Andrew Lewis Collection. 1a. The waistbelt shown full length. In 1842 the shoulder belt for the bayonet was replaced by the waistbelt shown here. It remained the regulation pattern until superseded by the waistbelt of the Valise Equipment of 1870. The waistbelt is illustrated in Army Equipment, Part 111, Royal Engineers, 1866. 2. Frog. New Brunswick Museum. The frog was intended to carry either a socket bayonet for gunners on garrison duties or the Dundas sword for gunners attached to field batteries and is shown in the drawings of G.B. Campion, 1846. There is evidence that there was a second pattern of V-shaped frog, date of introduction unknown, and shown in a Fenton photograph of four Artillerymen in a mortar battery, 1855. 2a. Layout of parts.

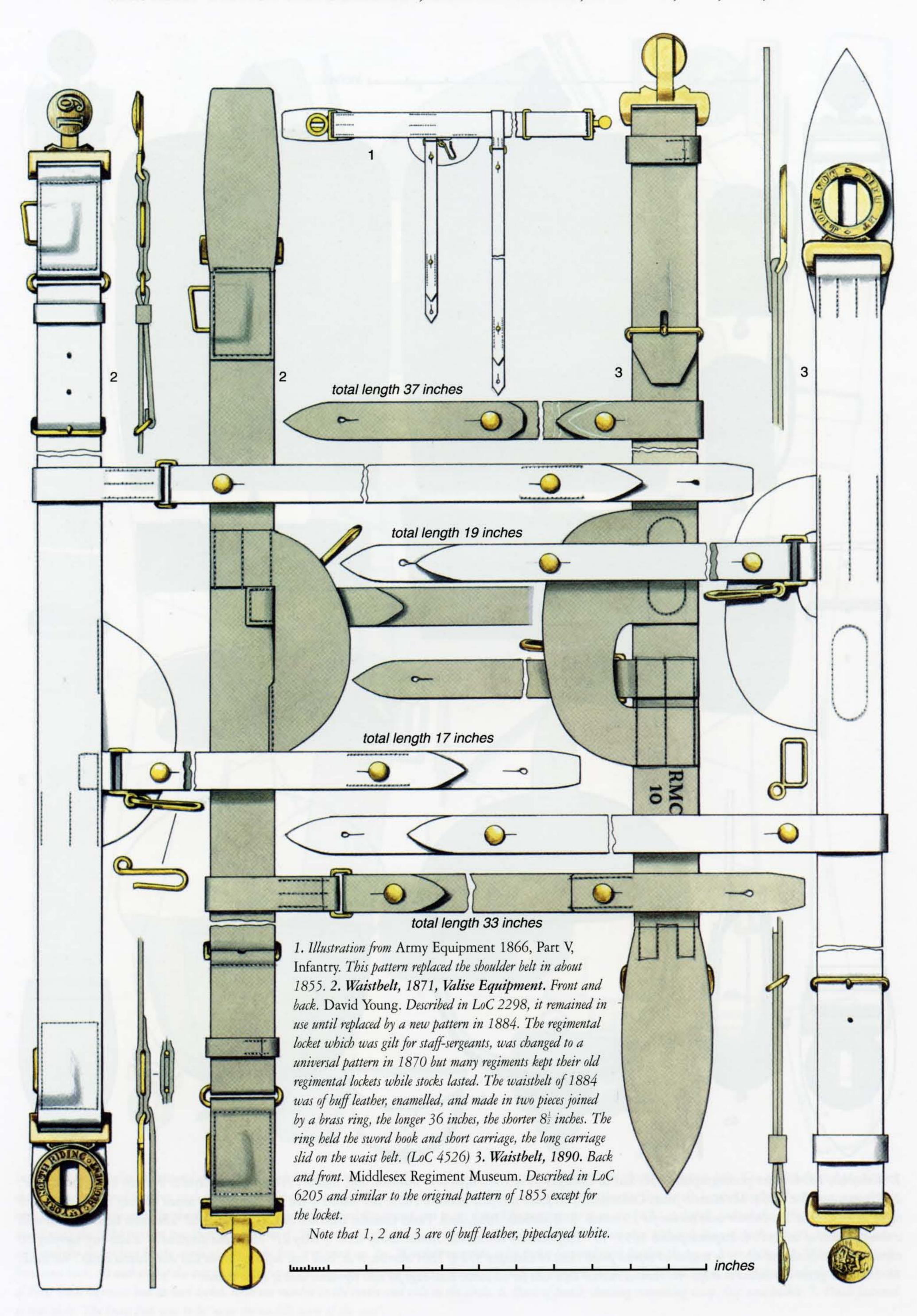


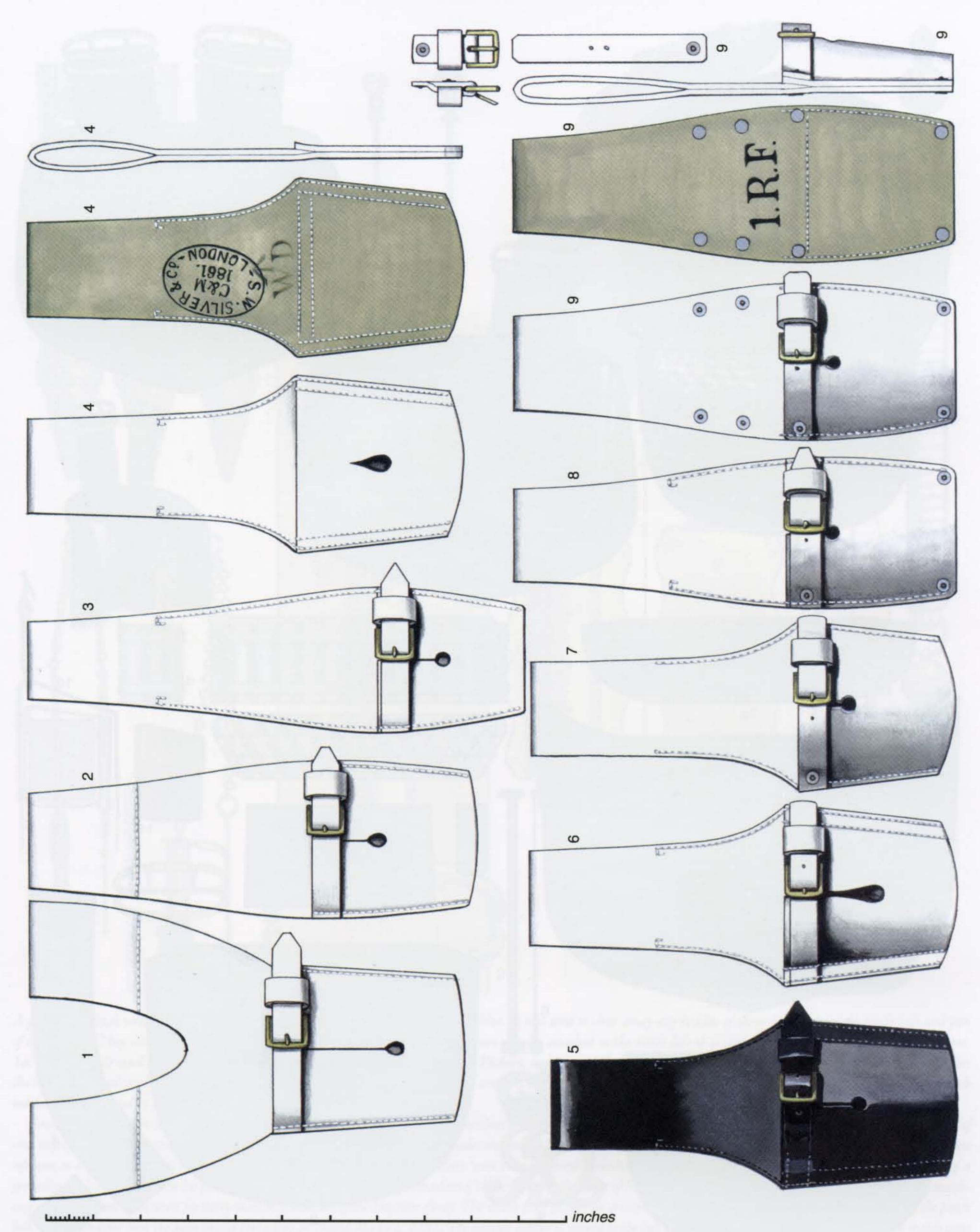
Introduced by Circular Memorandum of May 22nd 1850 for rank and file of infantry; the waistbelt replaced the shoulder bayonet belt. The waistbelt and pouch were designed to be fastened together, so sharing the weight of the ammunition. Sergeants were to wear a waistbelt with separate frog for the bayonet and staff-sergeants and drummers were to continue with the shoulder belt. The three Foot Guard Regiments and many Line Regiments never wore the 1850 waistbelt and retained the shoulder belt until issued with the 1854 pattern waistbelt in 1855–6. 1. Waistbelt, length  $40\frac{1}{2}$  inches, but issued in several lengths. Note that although the waistbelt appears curved it is actually straight and is bent by the angle at which the frog is stitched on. 1a. Waistbelt complete, with locket fastened with leather thongs or linen thread. 2. Waistbelt, to scale, front and back. At each end of the belt is a piece of tin-plate between the two layers of leather. 3. Safe. 4. Patterns for frog. 5. Union locket, the 34th (Cumberland) Regiment of Foot. Each regiment had its own locket, with the number in the centre and title in the circle. 6. Back of pouch, showing connecting strap, loop and buckle. 7. Pouch fastened to waistbelt. The brass loop was to be 'near the middle seam of the coat'.



1. Waistbelt, 1854. From photographs, 1856. List of Changes 59 of 1860 refers to a 'waistbelt, buff, Infantry Pattern 1850 altered to Pattern 1854, for Militia'.

2. Expense pouch c. 1854. M. Murrie-Jones Collection. This pouch was first issued in 1855; two soldiers of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment are shown wearing it in a photograph taken in the Crimea. 2a. Interior with tin box for 20 rounds. 3. Waistbelt, 1862, back. Parks Canada. Described in LoC 508 of 1862 'The union locket attached with a thong, instead of sewn on'. 4. Expense pouch 1859. 48<sup>th</sup> Highlanders of Canada. Authorized by C.M. of May 21<sup>st</sup> 1859 and described as 'a ball-bag, carrying 10 rounds, with oil bottle and rag, to be used as an expense pouch'. List of Changes 371 of 1861 describes it as 'Ball bag, buff with broad flap and painted inside'. 4a. Back. 4b. Side. The gusset is moulded to shape. 4c. Painted interior with tube for oil bottle. Ball-bags for rifle regiments were of black leather.





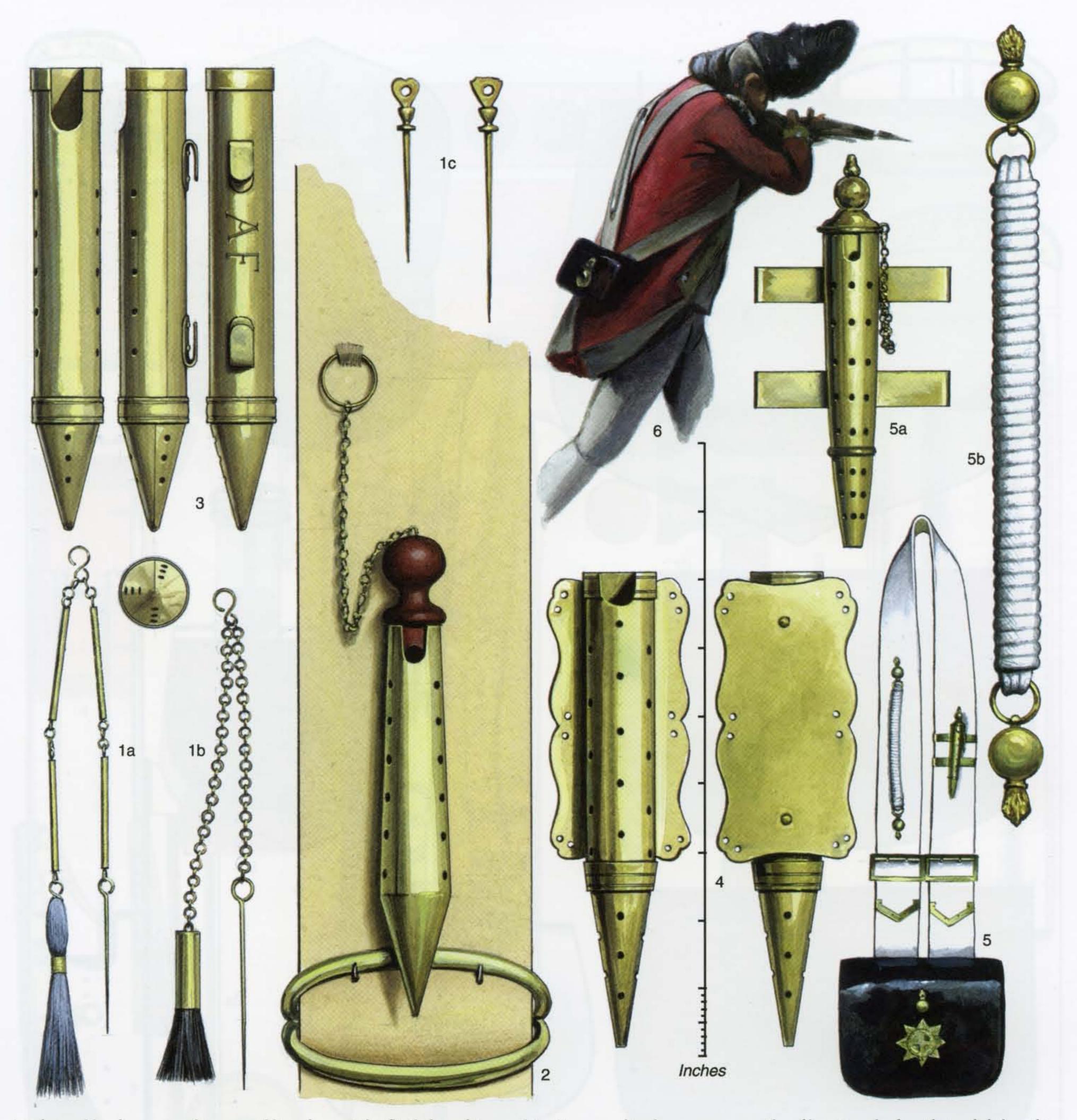
1. Royal Artillery. Second pattern of 'V'- shaped frog for the Dundas pattern sword c. 1853. Drawn from photos, 1855 and 1856. Measurements approximate. 2. Infantry sergeants 1850. Based on a drawing of a sergeant of the 79th Cameron Highlanders, 1854, by General Vanson. Measurements approximate (R&F wore a waistbelt with integral frog, introduced in 1850). 3. Royal Artillery c.1856. Shown in a photo of a sergeant, 1856. In use until 1890. 4. Infantry, 1854. Front, back and profile. Sergeants, rank and file, bandsmen, buglers and drummers are shown with this pattern in photos of 1856 and it must have been introduced in 1854 with the new waistbelt of that year. After 1866 it was used only by rank and file until 1882. It was reintroduced for mounted infantry in 1892 (LoC 6957) 5. Rifle regiments, sergeants and rank and file. From Army Equipments, Part V, 1865. This type is shown in a watercolour by Denis Dighton, 1811. 6. Royal Engineers. From Army Equipments, Part III, 1865. 7. Infantry 1866/1870 (LoC 1378/2020) Introduced for sergeants, bandsmen, buglers and drummers. In 1882 it was issued to rank and file as well. (LoC 3994) 8. General Service Mark I, 1890. (LoC 5958) For ranks of all services armed with bayonets of band swords. Black leather for rifle regiments. 9. General Service Mark II, 1899. (LoC 9985) Front, back, profile, strap & buckle. Black leather for rifle regiments. St. Lawrence Parks Commission 4. Private collection 3, 6, 7, 8, 9.



Pouches between circa 1730 and 1770 consisted of a wood or tin cartridge box inside a deep pouch of soft leather which was large enough for the hand to reach in for flints, rags, oil bottle and so on; a large flap and two straps with buckles at the top for the shoulder belt. A pouch in an American collection has a wood block drilled for 18 cartridges in two rows and a single piece flap and other pouches containing between 9 and 24 cartridges are recorded. 1. Flap. 1a. Flap top. The flap and top are butt-stitched together.

2. Back panel. 3. Front panel. 4. Gusset (half). The two half gussets are joined at the base and the joint covered by a leather strip (4a.). 5. Tongue. 6. Button. 7. Buckle strap (two). 8. Buckle (two). 9. Badge of the 1st Foot Guards. 10. Top, front and side of magazine of 36 tin tubes. 11. The box is cased in an inner bag and both are attached to the back of the main pouch with brass wire. 12. Section showing construction. Note. The scale applies to 1–11 only. The buff leather shoulder belt is missing.

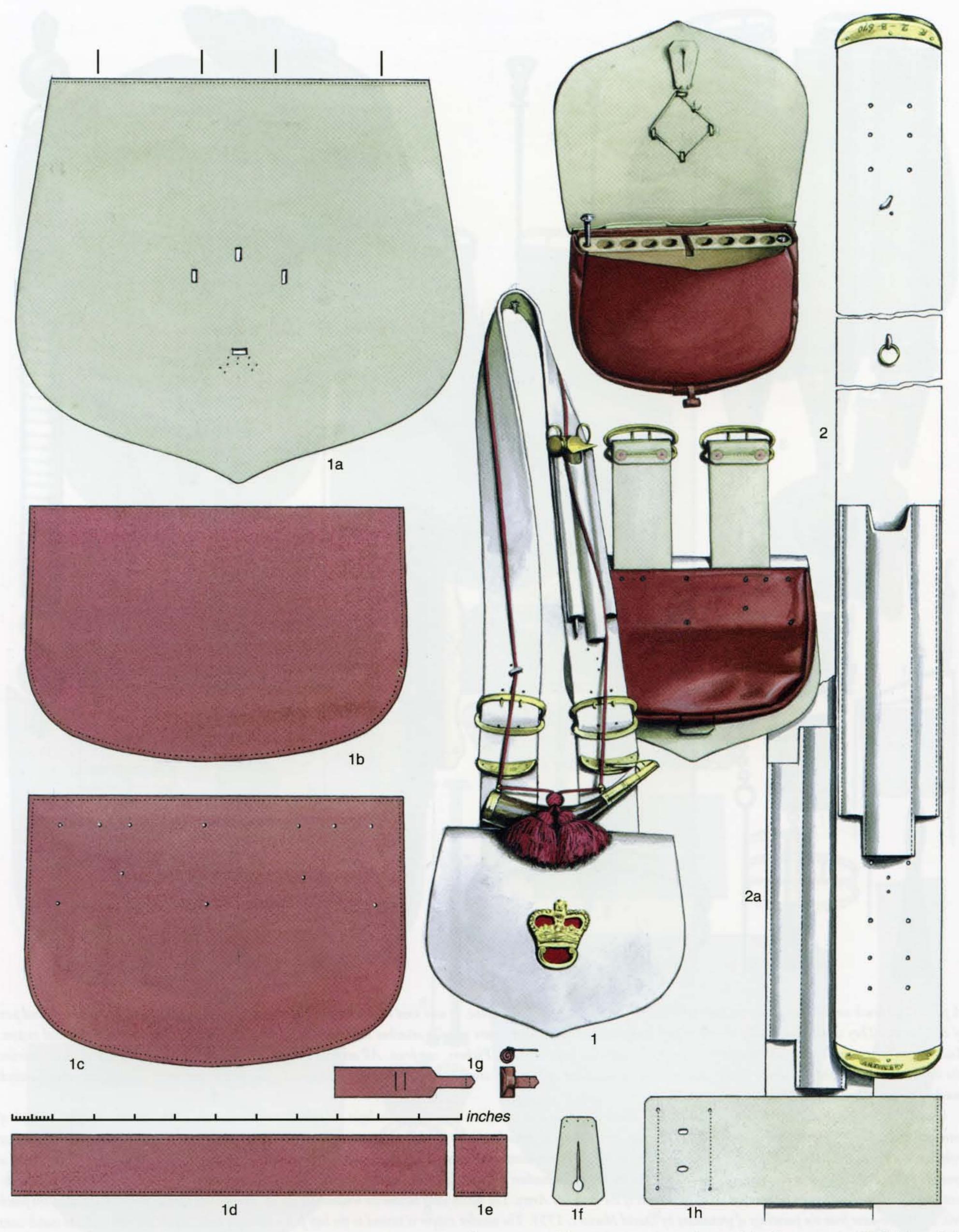
## PICKER AND BRUSH AND GRENADIER'S MATCH-CASE AND MATCH



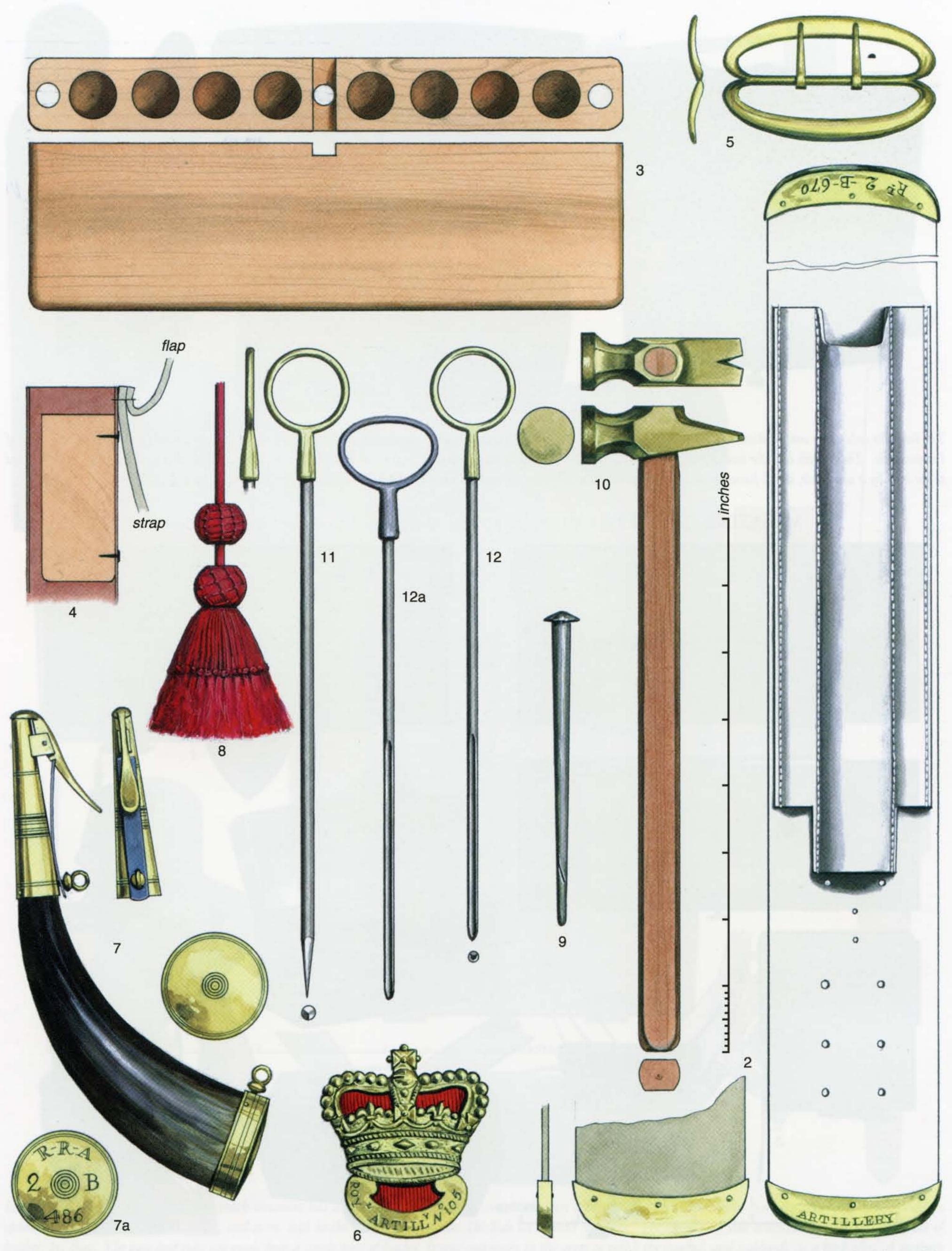
A picker and brush were issued to every soldier who carried a flintlock musket or carbine. It was used to clear away any residue of burnt powder from the touch-hole and pan of his firearm. They were suspended by chains or buff straps and in the infantry were usually attached to the pouch belt or a coat button, according to regimental custom. 1a. & 1b. Picker and brush. The shanks of 1a are bound with fine brass wire. 1c. Pickers, cast brass. All are from surviving items, and a regimental order of 1812 describes the buff straps used in the 56th Foot, 'Picker and brush to be suspended by two buff straps 8 inches long and \(\frac{1}{4}\) inch broad'. The picker and brush disappeared when flintlock muskets were replaced by percussion muskets from 1838.

Grenades were used in seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century warfare and grenadiers were trained to light the fuze of the grenade from a slow-burning 'match', a length of cord impregnated with gunpowder and charcoal dust. The last recorded use of grenadies was at the Siege of Carthagena in 1741, but the title of grenadier remained. The earliest reference to a match-case seems to be an order of 1745 when companies of grenadiers 'were to be forthwith provided with brass pipes for their matches' and the earliest picture of a grenadier with a match-case on his pouch belt might be a drawing to two Grenadiers of the Coldstream Regiment of Footguards by Thomas Sandby, 1747. It may be that the match-case was copied from those worn for many years by grenadiers of the Prussian Army. The match itself became an ornamental length of cord fixed permanently to the back of the pouch belt. 2. Match-case from the paintings of grenadiers by David Morier c. 1751. The wooden stopper is secured to the buff pouch belt by a brass chain and ring. All the match-cases shown by Morier are identical except for those of the 33rd and 37th Foot. 3. Match-case. Fortress Louisbourg, Canada. Made of brass sheet, the two hooks riveted on. There are remains of tallow in the base. 4. Match-case. Fort Stanwin, USA. The tube is made from brass sheet and is riveted to a brass plate. 5. Pouch and belt, with match-case and match of the Grenadier Company of the Coldstream Regiment of Footguards, c. 1790. From photographs of British uniforms and equipment in the Deutsches Historisches Museum, Berlin, 1936. 5a. Match-case with stopper, both of cast brass (D.H.M.). 5b. Match, pipeclayed white and fixed to the pouch belt by two ornamental grenades (D.H.M.). 6. Detail from 'The Death of Major Pierson' by John Singleton Copley, 1784. A match can be seen on the pouch belt of the grenadier of the 95th Foot. Exactly the same is shown on a belt of a private of the 1st Foot Guards in an engraving of the burial of General Fraser at Saratoga, 1777. Another paintin

The scale applies to 1a, 1b, 1c, 3 and 4.



1. The complete pouch, shoulder belt, powder horn and implements. There are two other specimens of this pattern. One is in the Royal Artillery Museum, Woolwich, and the other, which dates from 1776, is in the Charleston Museum, U.S.A. A drawing of a gunner by Edward Dayes 1792 shows this pattern. 1a. Flap, with position of straps marked. 1b. Front panel. 1c. Back panel. 1d. Gusset (half). The two half gussets meet at the base centre and the join covered by a strip of leather (1e). 1f. Tongue. 1g. Button, or toggle, and method of manufacture. It is stitched in at the base of the front panel. 1b. Strap (two). The straps of the Woolwich pouch are set three and a half inches apart and neither the Woolwich nor the Charleston straps are reinforced with rivets at the buckle ends. 2. Shoulder belt. There are three attachment points for the cord of the powder horn but only two buff loops and one brass ring now remain. The Charleston shoulder belt does not have these loops. 2a. Variation in the shape of the implement frog. Woolwich.



Note larger scale. 2. Shoulder belt. Length 42 inches, the others at Woolwich and Charleston are 45 and 47 inches. 3. Cartridge box. Fastened to the back of the pouch by twelve iron tacks. The cartridge box of the Charleston pouch has nine cartridge holes. 4. Section showing assembly of the pouch, cartridge box, flap and straps. 5. Buckle. 6. Badge, with backing of leather. Charleston. 7. Powder horn. 7a. Base of powder horn, Woolwich. Another horn is known, marked RRA 10B 984. The 10<sup>th</sup> Battalion existed between 1808 and 1817. 8. Tassel and keeper. The cord is about sixty inches long. 9. Gun spike (two). 10. Hammer, with bronze head. This was used to hammer a gun spike into the vent of a gun to disable it. 11. Pricker for puncturing powder bags. 12. Scoop, purpose not known. 12a. Variation, Woolwich.



The belly box held extra ammunition and was worn in front on a waistbelt by grenadiers and battalion men, shown by Morier 1751, and used up to the American War of Independence. 'The British have for several years past, furnished their new levies with cartridge boxes made of a close wood...a good leather flap nailed down...they are fixed to the body by a waist belt, which passes through two loops nailed to the front' (Timothy Pickering, 1780). The wood blocks painted or stained, the holes inch diameter.

## MAGAZINE, INFANTRY, 1784. National Army Museum and Inns of Court Regiment Museum.



In 1784 a new pouch to hold 32 cartridges and a magazine to hold 24 were introduced. The magazine is described as 'a tin magazine, in a slight leathern case, to contain 24 cartridges in a tin box, with a partition in the middle. The magazine to be fixed to the bayonet-belt in such a manner as to be easily taken off, or put on; it not being intended to be worn except on active service'. The Clothing Regulations of 1802 state that the magazines are to be delivered complete with buff straps and buckles. On the inside of the bayonet-belt there are to be two Ds to which the magazine straps are to be occasionally buckled. 1. A private of the  $3^{rd}$  foot Guards c. 1805. The magazine straps appear to be fastened to the bayonet-belt by studs. From an original in the Anne S. K. Browne Collection. The tin box is  $6\frac{3}{4}$  inches  $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$  inches  $\times 3$  inches deep, the edges turned over.



1. Pouch, back with flap raised. The pouch ornament has a red cloth backing. Pouch ornaments were abolished in 1784. 1a. Front. Note the small flap which could be opened to retrieve spare flints, oil-bottle, and so on, kept in the bottom of the pouch. 1b. Side with small flap open. The top of each side is thickened with an extra piece of leather. 1c. Base. The base and sides are made from a single piece of leather. It was customary in the army to polish the pouches, and scabbards, to a high gloss. A mixture of beeswax, tallow and lamp black were applied to the leather and then burnished with a piece of bone. 2. Cartridge box. Permanently fixed to the pouch by three screws.

3. Buckle. 4. Button. Plaited leather, attached inside by a strip of leather. 5. Ornament of the Grenadier company of the same Regiment. N.A.M. 6. Shoulder belt. Total length 67 inches. From a similar pouch in the Military Heritage Museum. The Royal Warrant of 1784 ordered that the pouch should hold 20 rounds in a tin box of five divisions and 12 rounds in another tin box underneath and the flap should have rounded corners without an ornament. The shoulder belt was to be two inches wide (two and one-eighth inches in 1798). A further 24 rounds were to be carried in a separate magazine attached to the bayonet belt.



The pouch dates before 1784 when pouch ornaments were abolished. It is the same type as the pouch of the 50<sup>th</sup> Regiment and like all 'types' there were many variations.

1. Pouch, back with flap raised. 1a. Front. The small flap opened to allow access to extra ammunition kept under the magazine. 1b. Side, with small flap open. 1c. Base. The sides and base are made of one piece of leather, but the sides are thickened with another, tapered layer. 1c. Base. 2. Cartridge Box. Tin-plate, the edges turned over. Two and four-tenths inches high. 2a. Wood floor and uprights which support the cartridge box. 3. Buckle. Iron, painted black. 4. Button. Horn. The shank passess through a hole in the base and is fixed by a length of wire. 5. A selection of pouch ornaments. 6. Shoulder belt. Total length 64 inches. 7. Layout of parts.

3 and 4 are not to scale.



A new pouch was described in 1798; it was to carry 36 rounds in two boxes of wood drilled for cartridges. The flap was to be plain (except in the Guards) with rounded corners. The small flap which opened to allow access to the lower part of the pouch was replaced by a leather pocket for carrying spare flints, turnscrew, and so on. The shoulder belt was to be two and one-eighth inches wide and was to be coloured buff for regiments with buff facings, and white for the remainder. On active service an extra 24 rounds were carried in a tin magazine attached to the bayonet belt. The pouch shown here is known to have been used by the Royal Carmarthen Militia which was disbanded in 1816.

1. Pouch, back with flap raised. The edges of the flap were turned inwards by pressing in a mould; this was sometimes done during manufacture to make the flap more rigid. The buff tab buttoned to a coat (Pocket) button. 1a. Front. The 'pocket' is a piece of leather stitched to the pouch on three sides. Note that the tongue is sewn to the flap with 'invisible' stitching. 1b. Side. Each side piece is thickened at the top with two pieces of leather. 1c. Base. 2. Magazine. Wood, height 2\frac{3}{4} inches. 3. Cartridge Box. Tin, height 2 inches. Positioned beneath the wood box. The two long sides are rolled and wired at the top. 4. Buckle. Cast white metal alloy. 5. Button. Leather plaited on wood. The shank passes through a hole in the base of the pouch and is secured by a strip of leather. Note: Waxed linen thread was normally used in manufacture but when used on black leather the top of the stitching was always stained black. 6. Shoulder belt. About one-eighth inch thick, total length 58 inches.

4 and 5 are not to scale.

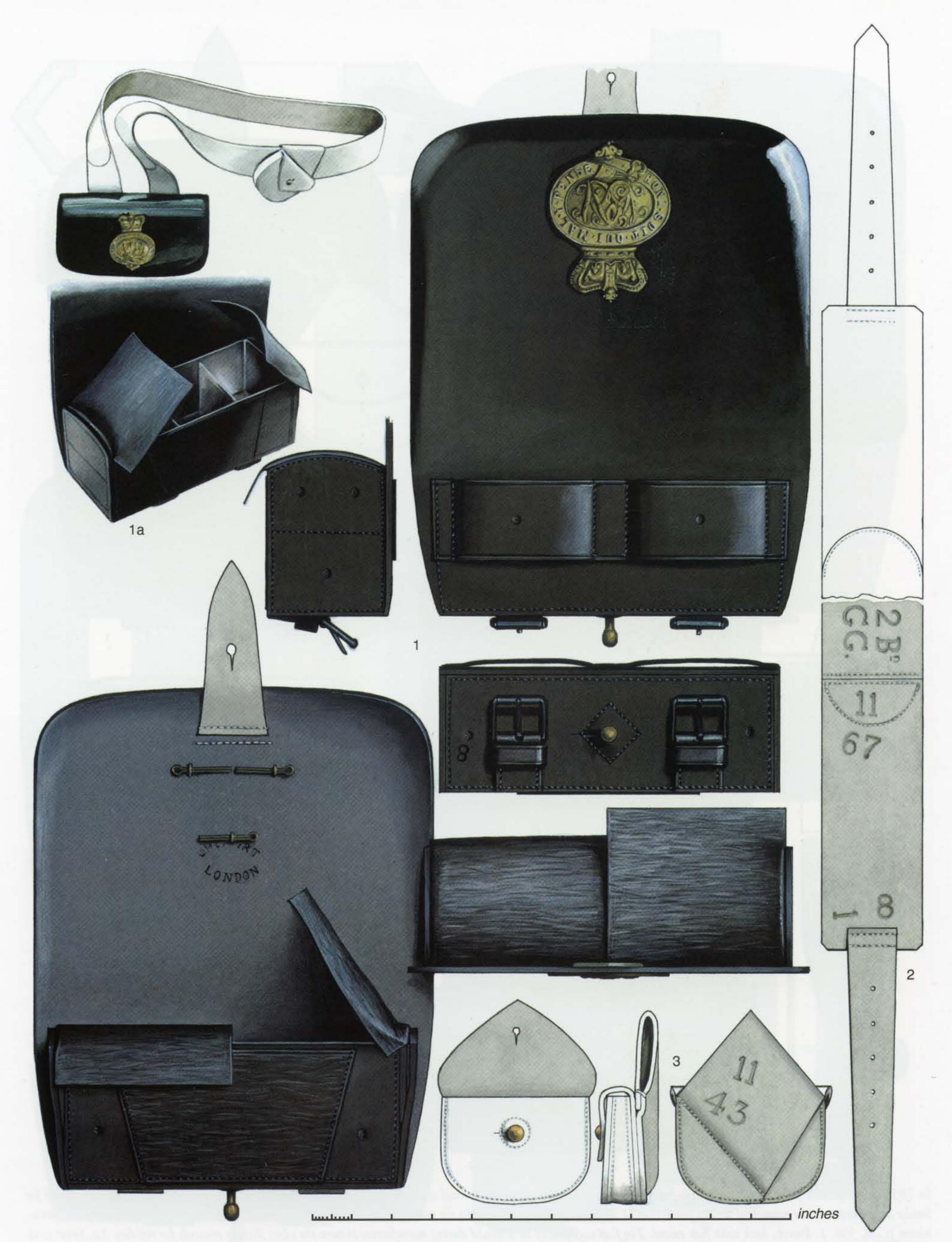


This pouch may be the pattern of 'reduced size and improved construction' sealed in 1845 for infantry. 1. Pouch, Coldstream Guards. David Young. 1a. Tin magazine for 60 rounds. 2. Shoulder belt, Guards Regiments. From an incomplete belt in the S.U.S.M. The brass tips are reconstructed. Regiments of the Line used a plain single-piece shoulder belt which was reduced in width to two and a half inches in 1855/6, when the Guards adopted it. 3. Pouches and belts of the Guards c. 1845 and Line c. 1850.

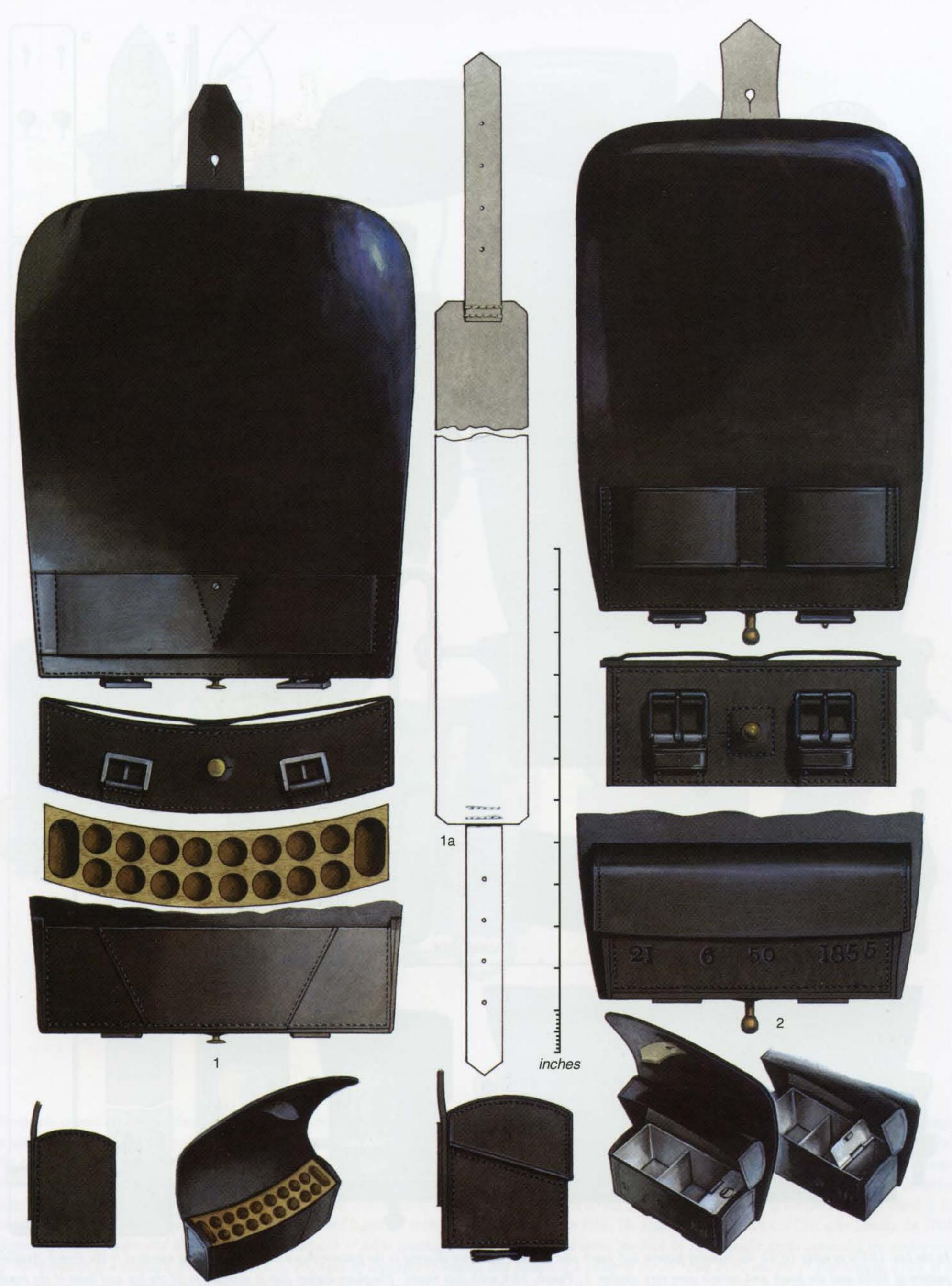


In 1859 a new pattern pouch with a receptacle for the nipple wrench and a cap pouch lined with fur was introduced (LoC 60 & 61). In 1866 the pouch was altered for Snider ammunition by the removal of the cap pouch (LoC 1378) and in 1871 three of the tin partitions were removed to accommodate the new manner of packing the ammunition (C.M. 59). 1. Pouch, back with flap raised. The flap was pressed in a mould during manufacture to turn the edges slightly inwards for rigidity. 1a. Front with flap raised. 1b. Front with flap and lid raised. The cap pouch is sewn to the pouch along the top and it is wired to the pouch at the base. The front panel of the cap pouch is lined with fur. 1c. Top of the lid showing the 'receptacle' or pocket for the nipple wrench. 1d. side. 1e. Side with lid raised. 1f. Base. 1g. Patterns 1859 and 1871.

2. Shoulder belt. Made in three total lengths of 58, 61, and 62 inches. 3. Cap pocket, 1857, front, side and back. From the 1840s percussion caps were carried in a small brown leather pouch in a pocket in the front of the coat or tunic but in 1857 new cap pockets attached to the pouch belts were issued. Cap pockets were withdrawn when the Snider-Enfield rifle was issued.



This pouch is illustrated in Army Equipment, Part V, Infantry 1866. It is not known when it was introduced but an identical pouch is known with the brass ornament embossed with the cipher of William IV (1830–37). 1. Pouch, front, side, back, base and top. 1a. The tin box is divided into three compartments. 2. Shoulder belt. From at least 1790 the shoulder belt for rank and file of the Coldstream Guards was made in three parts with two brass buckles and two brass tips. By 1812 the 1st Foot Guards, and probably the 3<sup>rd</sup> Foot Guards had copied it and the three regiments wore the three-part belt until it was abolished in about 1856. 3. Cap pocket. Worn on the shoulder belt from 1857.



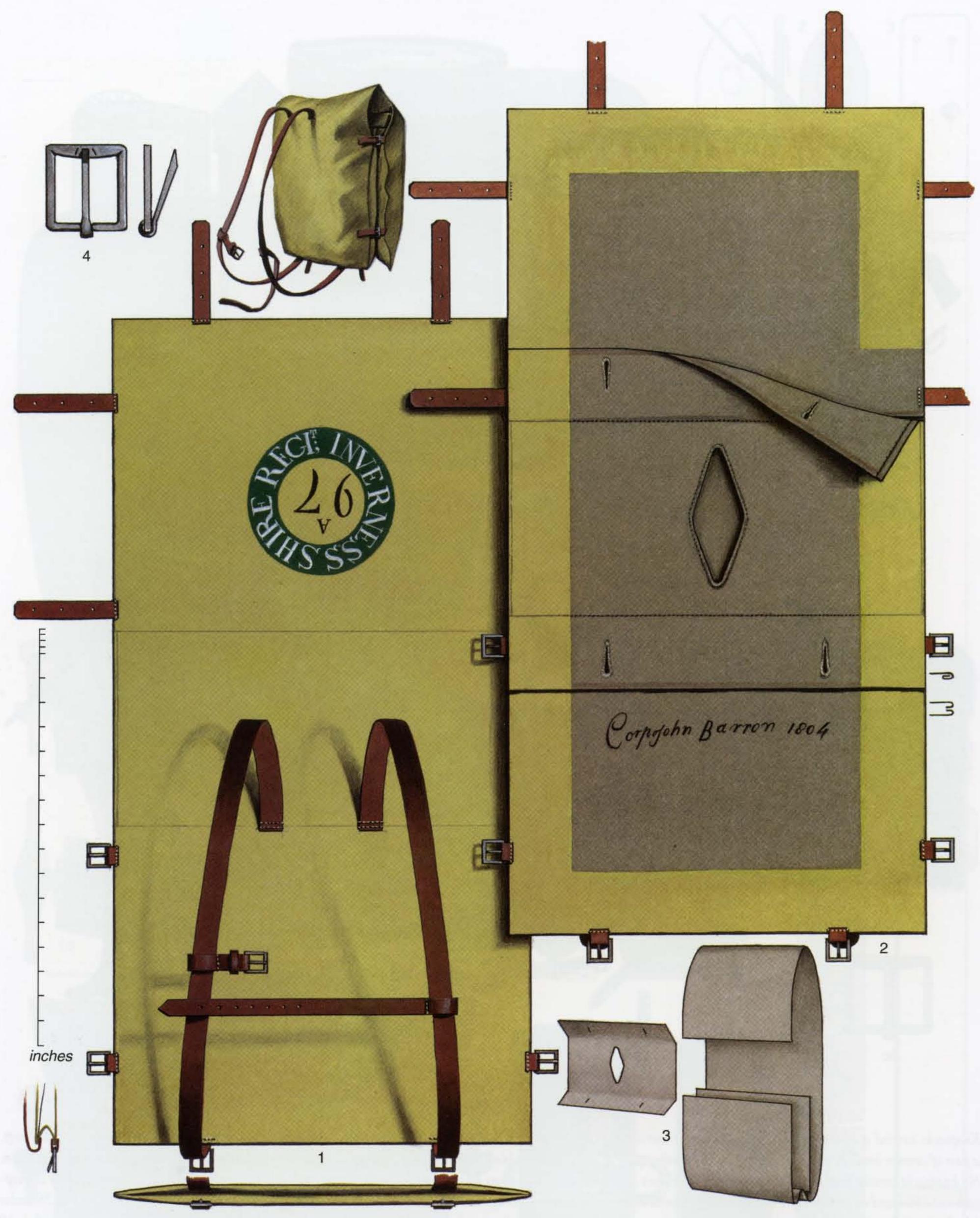
In 1769 sergeants of the grenadier company of infantry regiments were ordered to carry fusils (a short musket of carbine bore) instead of halberds. Then in 1792 grenadier sergeants were ordered to carry pikes like the sergeants of battalion companies. When the pike was abolished in 1830 grenadier and battalion sergeants were armed with fusils, or 'sergeants' carbines. Sergeants of light infantry companies, and sergeants of light infantry regiments, first formed in 1803, always carried fusils. 1. Pouch, c. 1810. Private collection. Note that the flap is moulded to fit the curves of the pouch. 1a. Shoulder belt. 2. Pouch, 20 rounds, c. 1850. Parks Canada. Sergeants carried less ammunition than the rank and file and 20 rounds for sergeants was recorded in 1840 and 1866. Guards sergeants had the same pouch and belt as Line sergeants, but with a badge on the flap.



In the late 1840s or early 1850s the infantry pattern buff pouch and shoulder belt were changed to the pattern shown here. The belt was identical to the French Artillery pattern of 1846 and the pouch and swivels were very similar. 1. Pouch, back with flap raised. The plain leather flap is moulded to fit the top and front of the pouch. 1a. Tongue. 1b. Front and side with cover closed. Each side piece is made of two layers of leather and the swivel plate is riveted to the outer layer. 1c. Front and side. A piece of leather is stitched along the front top inside. 1d. Base. The pouch was enlarged in 1865 and again in 1872 when the design of the gun ornament was slightly altered. From 1873 a new pouch was worn on the waistbelt. 2. Belt, 1860 (LoC 57). Back. 56 inches long. The stitching of the six buff loops is 'invisible' and does not go right through the belt. The hook end passed through one of the pouch swivels, returned through the keeper and slotted into one of the loops on the inside of the belt. Mounted troops wore the belt short. In 1860 the cap pocket was to be worn on the belt instead of the waistbelt. 3. Belt. First pattern. From photographs 1856. The length could be adjusted by the rectangular brass slide.



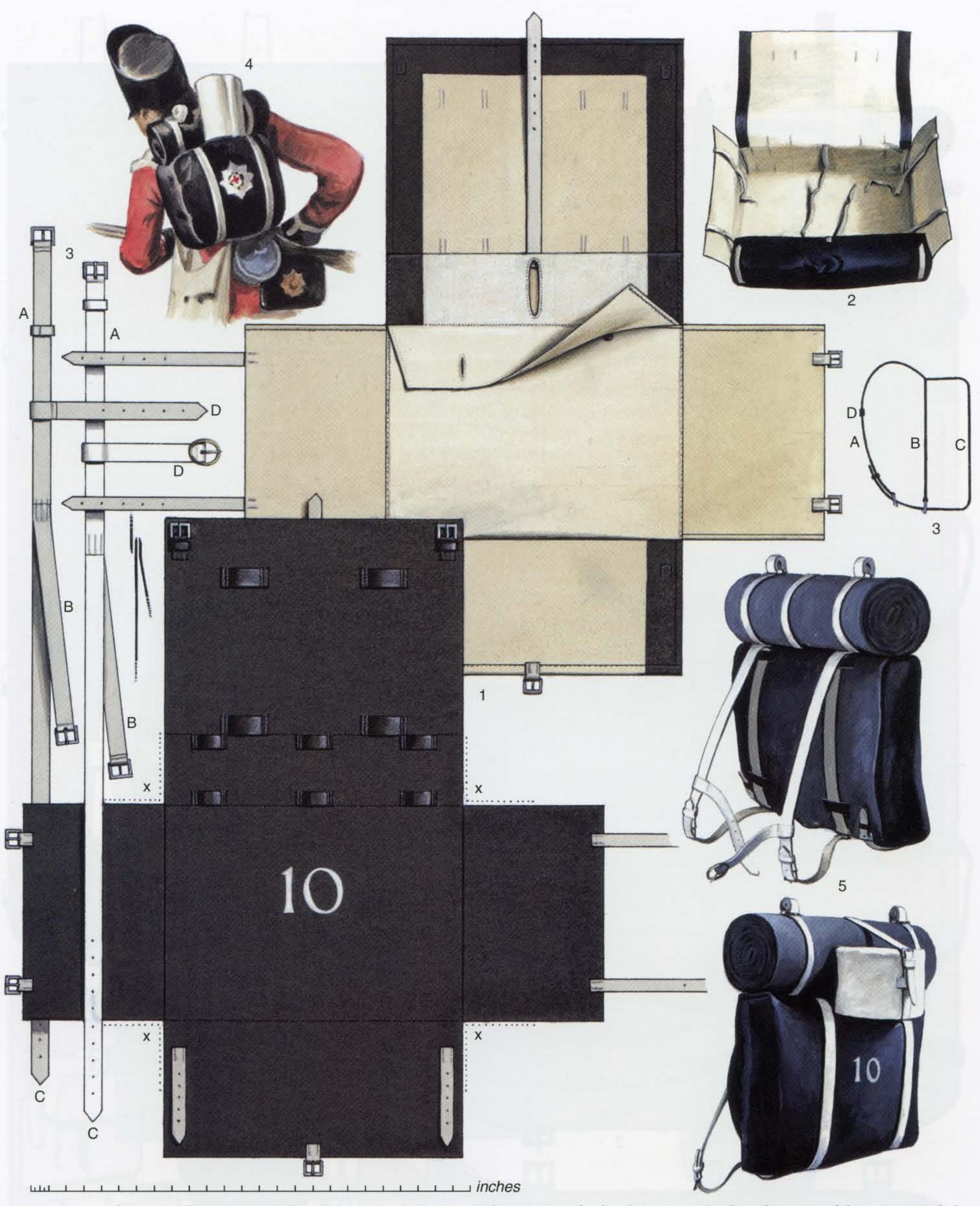
Knapsacks carried a soldier's belongings when on the march or on service and a list of contents, compiled in 1762, includes two shirts, two stocks, two pairs of stockings, a pair of summer breeches, a pair of shoes, a clothes-brush, a pair of shoe brushes, a black ball, a pair of leggings and gaiters, a handkerchief, two combs and a knife and spoon. No knapsacks survive from this early period and there must have been many variations in size and proportions, materials and ways of making. 1. Reconstruction of a knapsack c. 1750 based on pictures by Thomas Sandby, David Morier and Edward Penny. The knapsack is of cow skin, lined with linen. 1a. Shows the form which is 28 inches long by 30 inches side, folded lengthways with the fur inwards, stitched along the base and side and then turned inside out. The lower end of the carrying strap which is 30 inches long is incorporated in the base seam and the upper end is stitched to the top below the line of ten holes. 1b. Soldier with knapsack c. 1750, after Sandby. In 1768 Bennet Cuthbertson advocated the se of a square knapsack of white goatskin and this type, carried across the back by two shoulder straps superseded the earlier one. 2. Reconstruction of a knapsack, front and back c. 1770, based on drawings by Sandby, and pictures of a soldier of the 25th Foot 1769 and the 1st Foot Guards 1795. It is of goatskin, lined with linen and possibly with a division to hold the shoes, blackball and brushes. The two shoulder straps are 26 inches long and one and a quarter inches wide and are set 5 inches apart at the top and 11 inches apart at the base. The sliding cross-straps prevented the shoulder straps from slipping off the shoulders and are seventenths of an inch wide, as are the flap straps. 2a. shows the form which is 18 inches wide by 36 inches long, including the flap of 6 inches, a division inside and the mouth closed by a cord or thong. 2b. Pattern for knapsack incorporating a false gusset along the base. 2c. Buckle, iron or white metal. 2d. Soldier with knapsack c.



The type of knapsack shown here was first described in 1790 when the London Chronicle reported that 'new knapsakes were delivered to all men belonging to the Guards who have been drafted for foreign service. They are constructed of thin canvas, painted a light orange colour to keep out the wet. The old ones, which were of goatskin, were returned.' Knapsacks of this pattern, shown in the drawings of E. Dayes, 1792, were generally painted in various shades of ochre with a device painted on the front but from 1808 they were painted black with the regimental number in white. Typical contents of a knapsack were a jacket and trousers, two shirts, two pairs of stockings, a pair of gaiters, a pair of shoes, a foraging cap, gloves, a blackball, pipe-clay brushes, shaving kit, and needle and thread. 1. Exterior. Made of canvas, linen, or dowlas, a cotton fabric made of coarse rough-spun yarn. It is painted with thick oil paint giving a rough matted appearance and with the device of the 97th (Inverness-shire Highlanders) Regiment of Foot (Facing colour green). The shoulder straps are 28 inches long. After 1802 two pairs of keepers were added to the top for the rolled greatcoat. 2. Interior. The edges are painted. A false gusset is made along the base by folding about two inches of material inside and the lower pocket has a division inside. Note that there are no buttons for the pocket flaps. 3. Layout of parts. 4. Buckles, iron or white metal. Two other similar knapsacks were to be painted black with the number marked on the back.

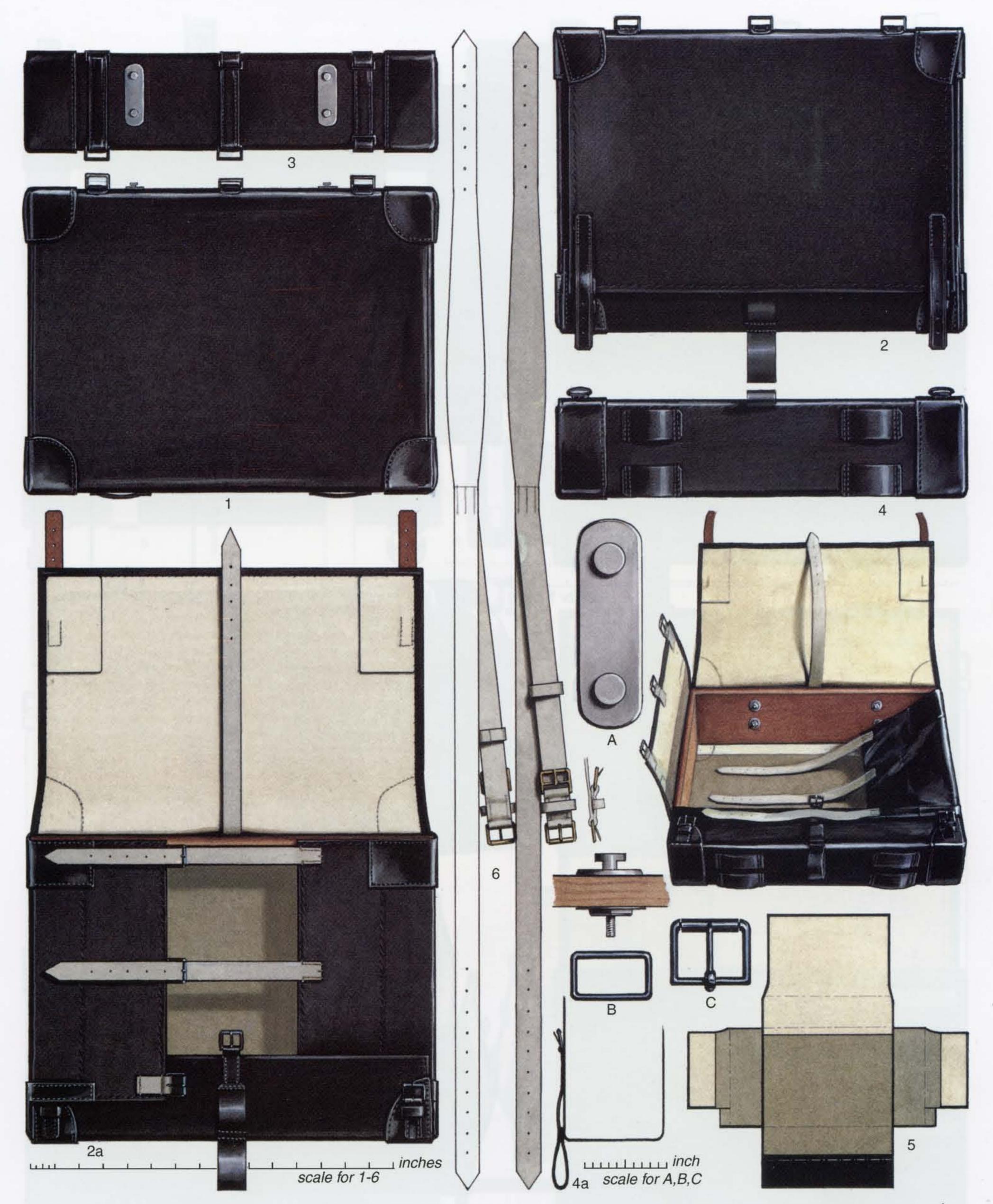


The 10<sup>th</sup> North British Militia were raised in 1798 but lost their title when amalgamated with English and Welsh Militia in 1802. 1. Exterior. Canvas painted with oil paint to make it waterproof. The shoulder straps are 26 inches long and the stitching of the upper attachment points is reinforced inside with a leather piece. 2. Interior. The upper and lower pockets, the middle section and the flaps are made of linen. The base has a false gusset and both pockets have a division of sacking. The eight ties are made of thin buff and vary in length between 13 and 20 inches. 3. Layout of parts. 4. Pattern for false gusset. 5. Buckle, button of horn (six) and cross-strap buckle. 6. Tie.



In 1811 a Board of General Officers recommended a new knapsack which was to be the same colour for the whole army and to have the number of the regiment marked on the back. From about 1812 prints and pictures begin to show black knapsacks with two vertical buff straps all round. No knapsacks of the 1811 pattern survive and nothing is known of them except that they did not have a wood frame and the Trotter company was not involved in their design as the company ceased trading in 1806. The reconstruction shown here is based primarily on the knapsacks shown by Denis Dighton in his painting 'The Defence of Hougoumont' painted in 1815. The contents of the knapsack are now protected from the weather by side flaps and the shoulder straps are no longer permanently attached to the knapsack. Closing straps and buckles for the main flap are not visible which suggests that the main flap was at the back. 1. Knapsack. Of canvas or linen, the outside painted black, or perhaps of oilskin, and fitted with five pairs of keepers for the knapsack straps, greatcoat straps and mess-tin strap. The number 10 represents a regimental number. The interior has a linen pocket with flap and the borders of the main and lower flaps are painted black. 2. Variation. It is possible that the four corners marked 'x' in drawing 1 were stitched together making a more secure knapsack. The flaps are fastened with ties instead of straps. 3. Knapsack straps. 4. Private of the Coldstream Guards. from 'The Defence of Hougoumont'. 5. Knapsack complete with rolled greatcoat and mess-tin.

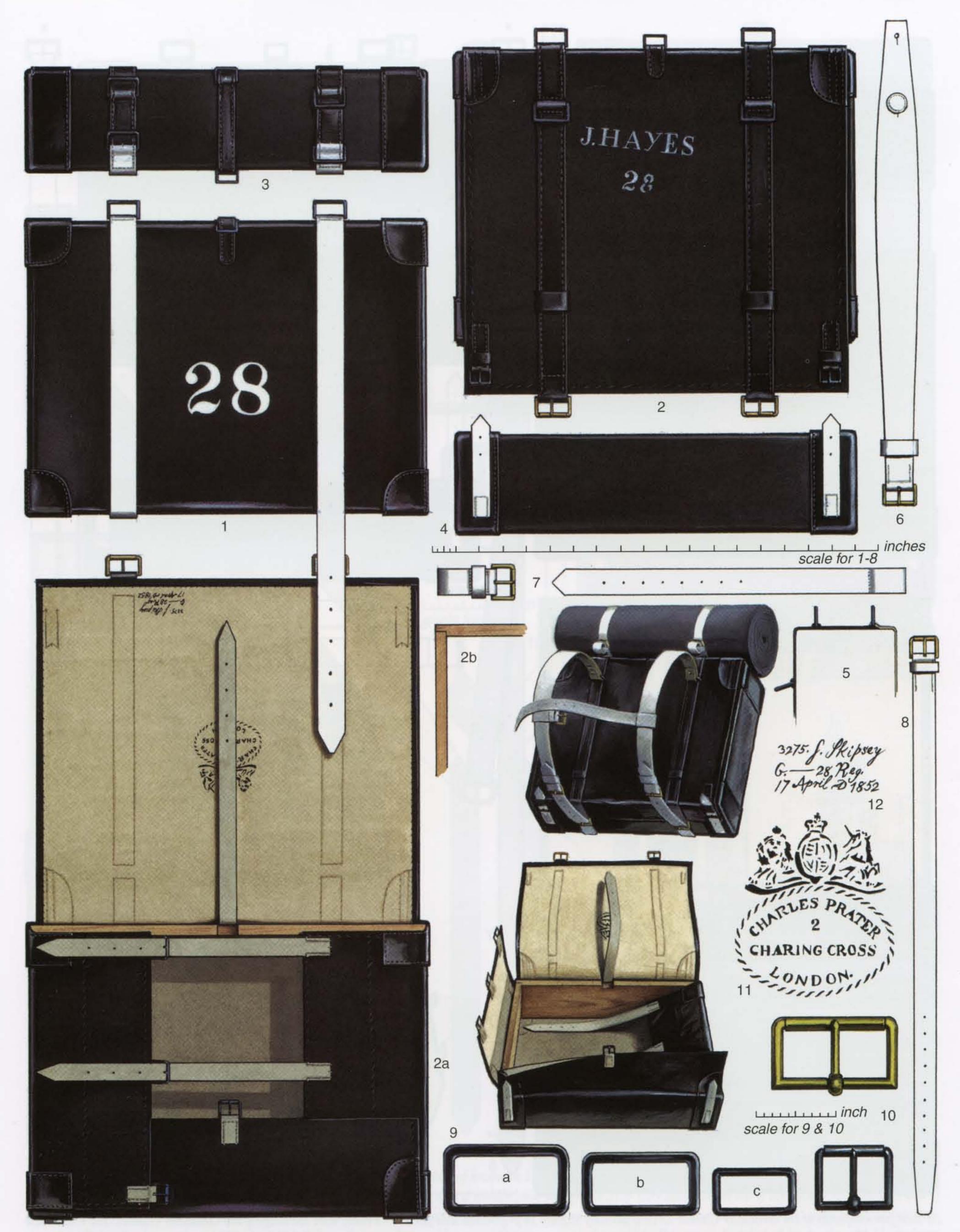
With acknowledgements to Frank Packer for information on the Trotter company.



The rigid wood-framed knapsack appeared sometime in the 1820s and the earliest picture of a rectangular knapsack with leather corners is that of a private of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Foot Guards by E. Hull, 1828. Circular Letters describe changes: 1824. In Light Marching Order the greatcoat was carried inside the knapsack but in Heavy Marching Order it was to be rolled lengthwise and carried on the knapsack in a horse-collar shape, the flap of the knapsack to have a buckle at the bottom for this purpose. 1827 New Pattern, smaller and lighter, the greatcoat rolled and carried on top in a tubular valise. 1829 New pattern with stronger frame and with straps stitched along the sides of the flap to strengthen the closing straps. The valise was abolished. 1838 The shoulder straps to be fixed to the upper edge of the knapsack. 1853 Knapsacks marked with Roman numerals to have Arabic numbers instead. 1. Front. Fabric of oilskin. 2. Back. 2a. Back, open. 3. Top. The metal plates held the supporting straps in position. 4. Base. 4a. Leather loop at base. 5. Pattern showing the areas lined with linen. 6. Supporting straps, not associated with this knapsack, from a photo, 1856. A, B, C, metal fittings.

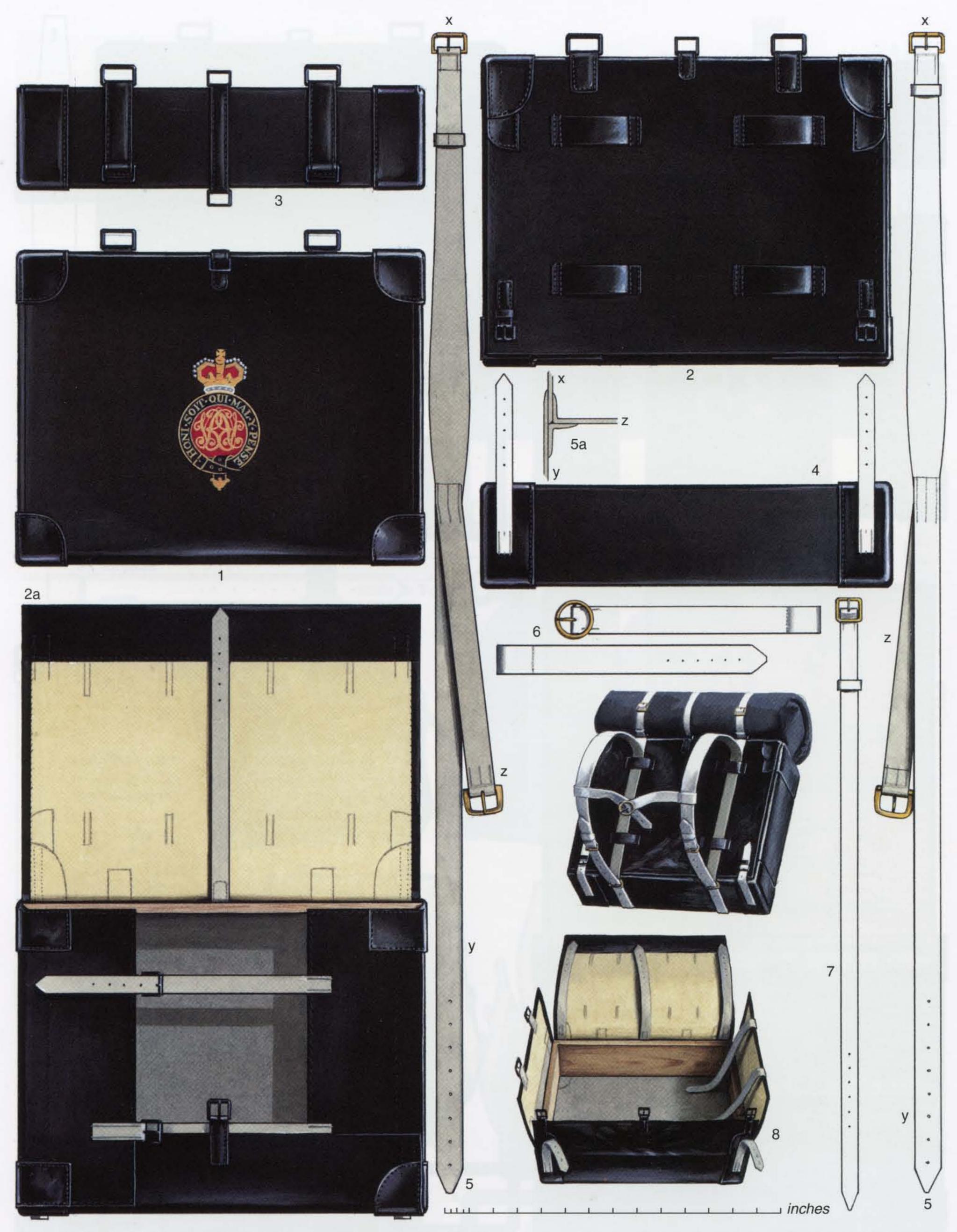


This may be the pattern of 1838, described in the Circular Letter of July 24. 'An alteration having been approved in the mode of slinging the knapsack... The shoulder straps being fastened to the upper edge of the knapsack will be the means of the pack being secured close to the back'. 1. Front. It was usual to paint the regimental number on the front, with a grenade above for Fusiliers and a bugle for Light Infantry and Rifles. 2. Back. 2a. Back, open. 3. Top. 4. Side plan showing position of loops. 5. Shoulder strap. 6. Greatcoat strap. 7. Loops, painted brass: a-shoulder strap, b-greatcoat, c-mess-tin. 8. Fittings.

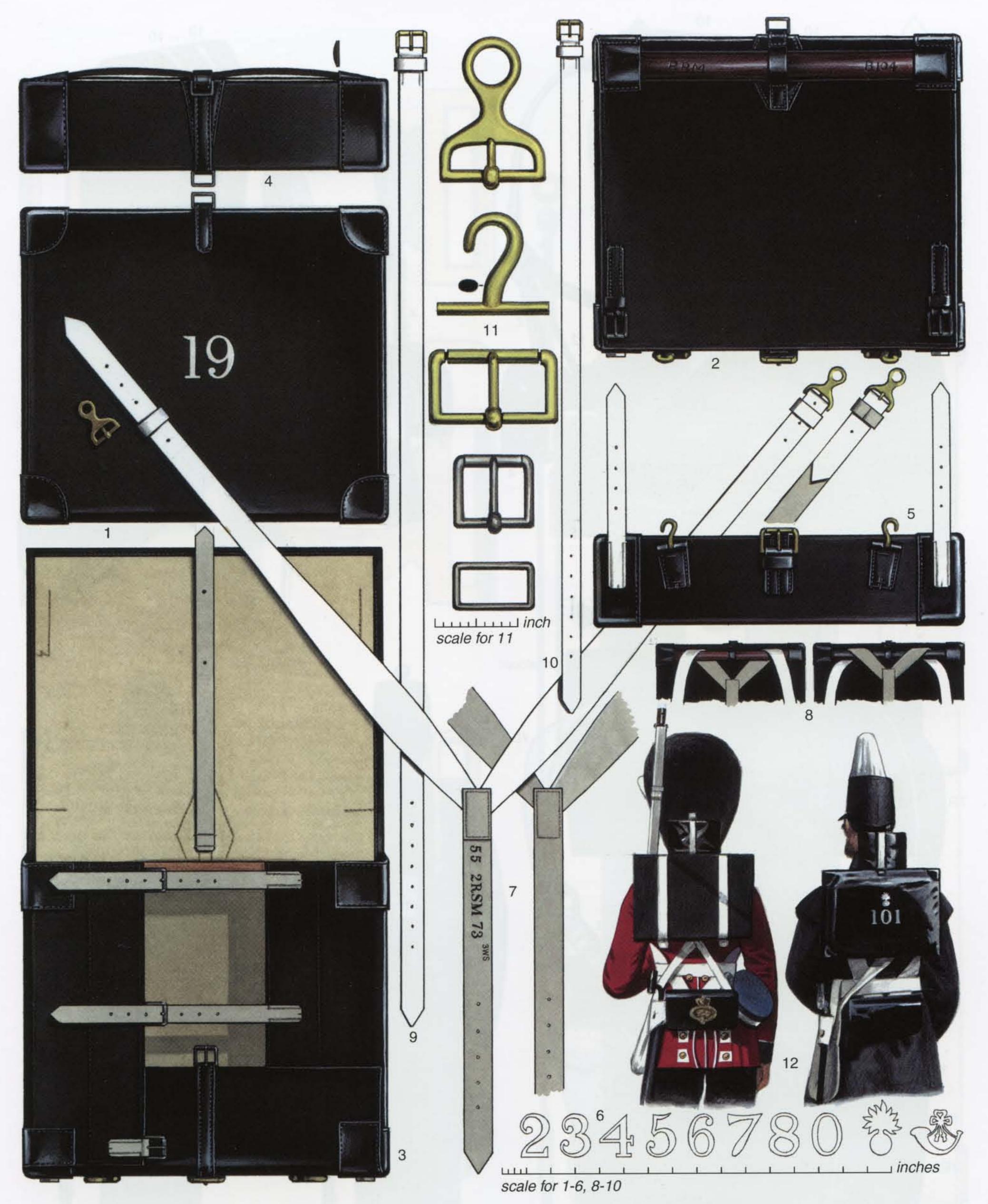


Knapsack dated 1852 by inscription. The frame is made of four wooden boards glued and pinned together, the cover is of oilskin with the corners protected by leather pieces.

1. Front. 2. Black. The shoulder straps are missing. 2a. Back, open. The main flap and side flaps are lined with linen. 2b. Corner of wood frame. Sometimes the edges of the frame are chamfered. 3. Top. 4. Base. 5. Side plan showing position of loops. 6. Shoulder strap, conjectural. 7. Chest-strap, NAM. 8. Greatcoat strap. 9. Loops, enamelled iron: a-shoulder strap, b-greatcoat, c-mess-tin. 10. Buckles. 11. Trademark. 12. Inscription.



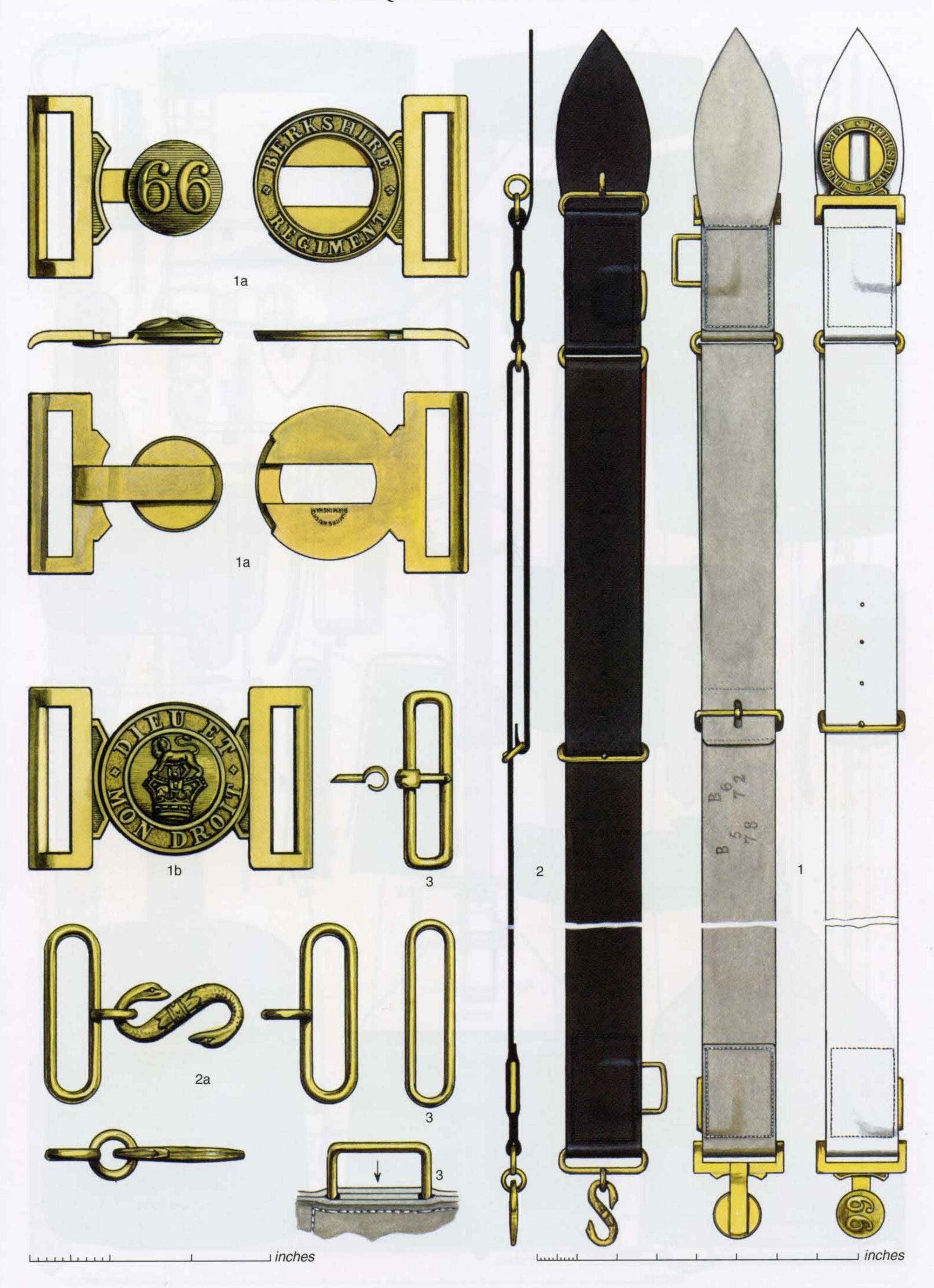
At least five knapsacks of the Grenadier Guards survive; all vary slightly in proportions and parts. 1. Front, with the badge of the Grenadier Guards. The Coldstream Guards were the star of the Order of the Order of the Garter and the Scots Fusilier Guards the star of the Order of the Thistle. 2. Back. 2a. Back, open. 3. Top. The outer pairs of metal loops and strapping were removed in about 1856, when the greatcoat was to be carried folded flat on the front of the knapsack. 4. Base. 5. Shoulder strap, back and front. Note: Strap z is drawn at an angle for clarity; in fact it is in line with straps x and y. 5a. Section of shoulder strap joint. 6. Chest strap. This prevented the shoulder straps from slipping from the shoulders. 7. Greatcoat strap. 8. Interior. Originally there were three vertical closing straps and buckles, the outer pairs were subsequently removed.

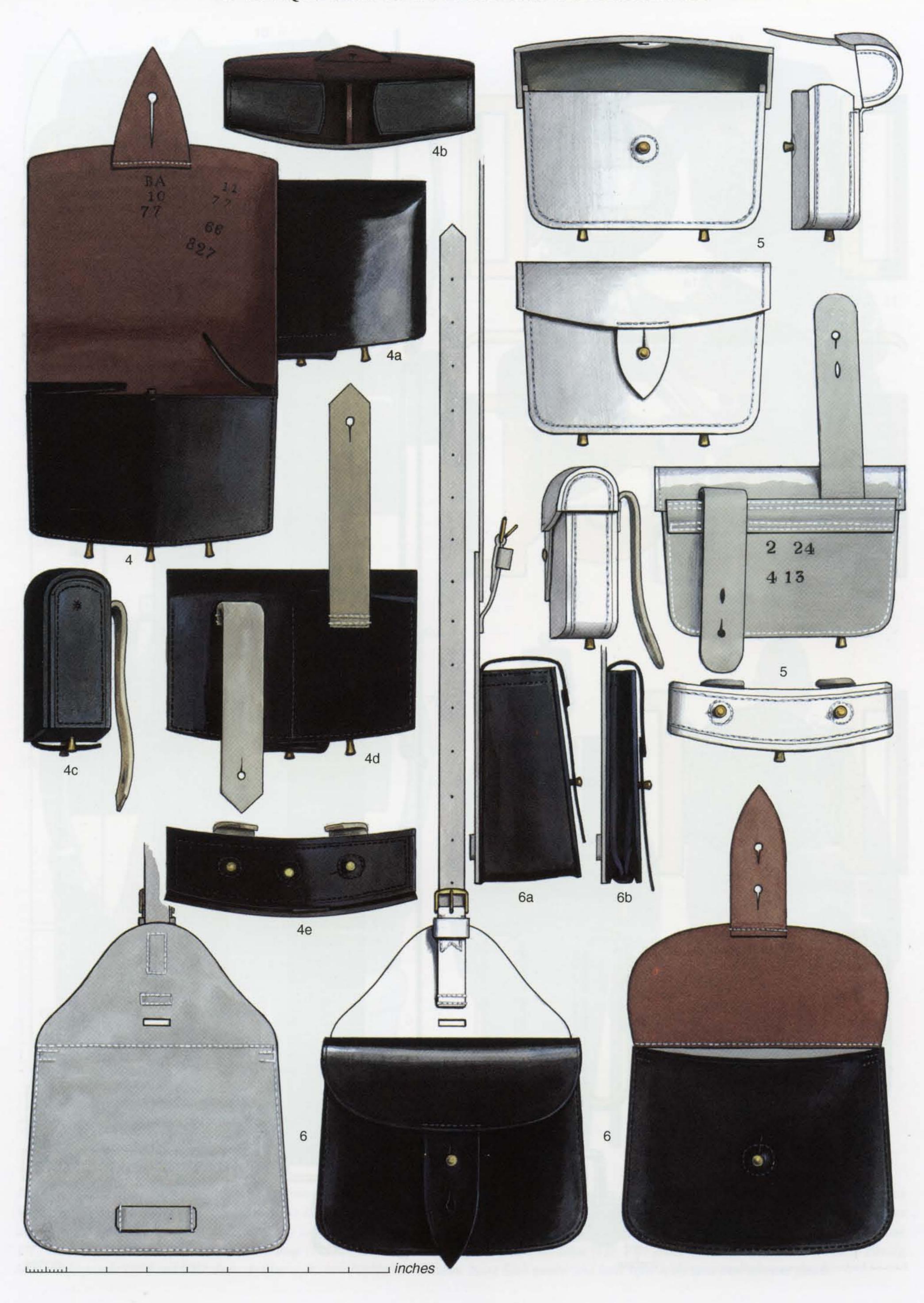


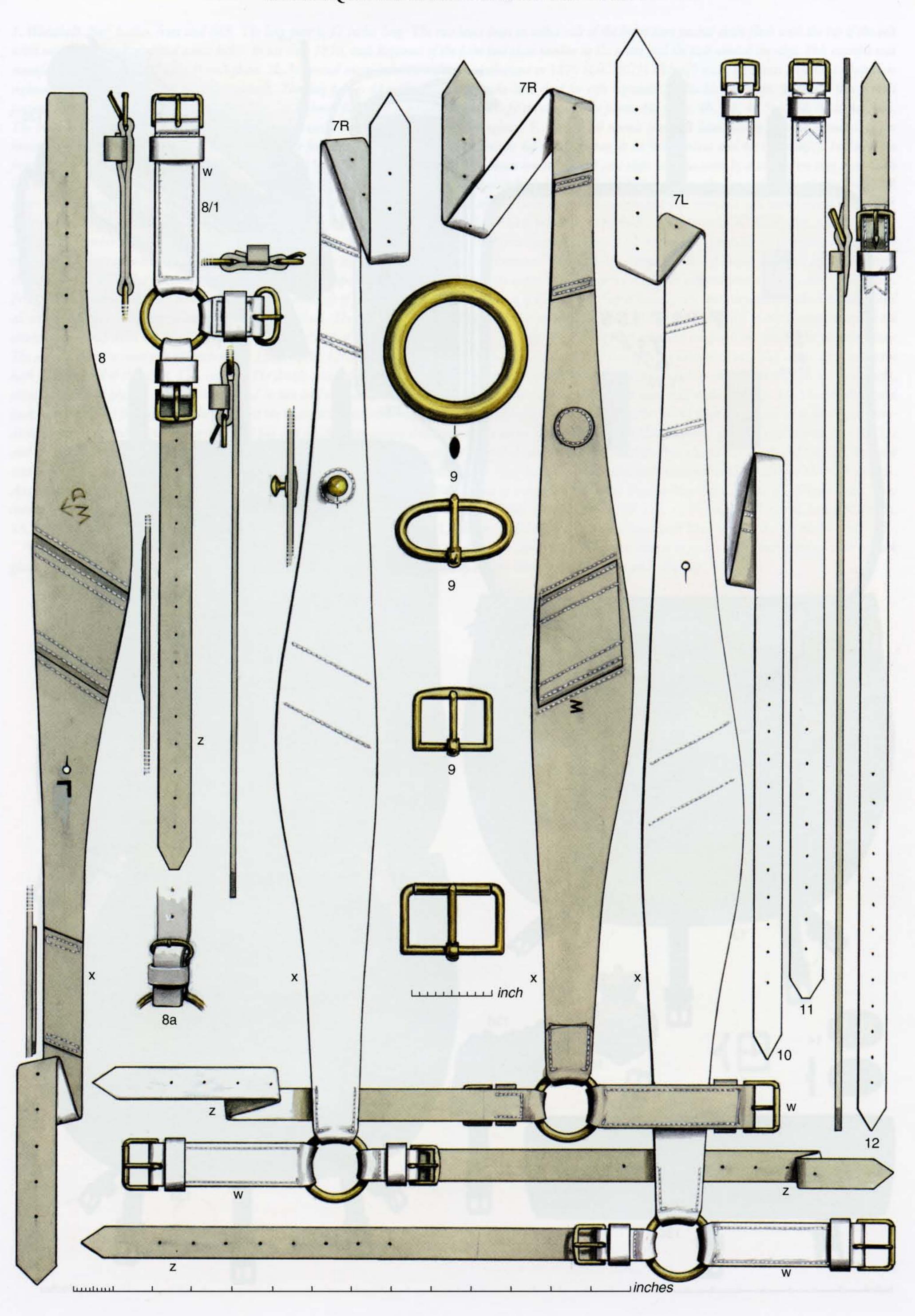
The Circular Letter of October 3<sup>rd</sup> 1854 described and illustrated a new pattern of knapsack  $15 \times 12\frac{1}{2} \times 3$  inches with Y-shaped supporting straps fixed permanently to the flap with the greatcoat carried flat on the front held by separate straps. In 1856 a wooden stick and guard strap were added to the top of the back of the knapsack and it appears that at the same time the Y straps were made separate and other small alterations were made to the knapsack. This was the last pattern, worn until the introduction of the Valise Equipment from 1870. In 1857 Officers Commanding at Home and Depots were asked to send in Returns of: Numbers of knapsacks with black slings. Numbers of knapsacks with white slings going all round the knapsack. Number of knapsacks with white slings fastened to the inside of the knapsack and not passing round the back. Any other patterns were to be described and numbers given. Later that year all patterns prior to 1854 were to be exchanged for the pattern 1854 and the men encouraged to add the stick and strap. 1. Front. 2. Back. Note the varnished wooden stick (sometimes painted black) at the top with a guard strap behind. 3. Back, open. 4. Top. 5. Base. 6. Numbers with grenade and bugle for Fusilier and Light Infantry regiments, traced from CL of 1857. 7. Supporting straps. 8. Position of supporting straps, 1856 and 1858. 9. Greatcoat strap. 10. Mess-tin strap. 11. Fittings. 12. Privates of the Grenadier Guards and 101<sup>st</sup> Regiment, after J. Ferguson c. 1865.



In 1865 a committee was appointed to evaluate experimental and foreign infantry equipments and by 1870 a pattern had been approved and began to be issued. Regulations for the Equipment of the Army, published in 1870, listed the parts available to 'regiments provided with valise equipment' and the equipment is shown in Rifle Exercises and Military Instruction published in 1870. The complete equipment consisted of one waistbelt (1) two pouches (4 or 5) one ammunition bag (6) a pair of braces (7L, 7R) two greatcoat straps (10) one mess-tin strap (11) two valise supporting straps (12) and one valise (13). VE1 shows the early configuration, shown in Fitting Valise Equipment 1874 and VE2 shows the later style, shown in the 1878 edition. Note Each number and letter refers to the same item wherever shown.









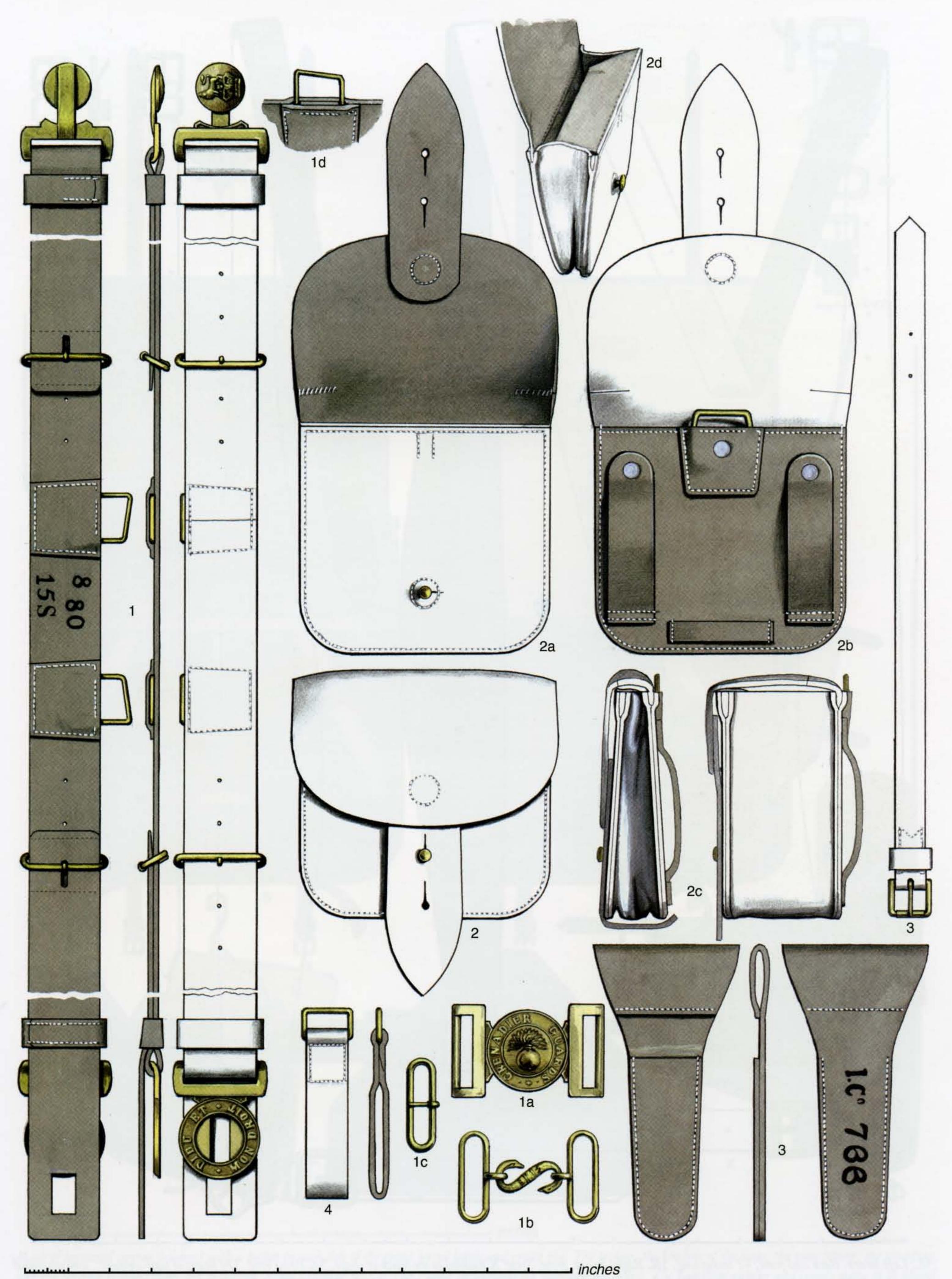
## VALISE EQUIPMENT 1870

1. Waistbelt. Buff leather, front and back. The long part is 37 inches long. The two brass loops on either side of the locket were pushed down flush with the top of the belt when not in use. 1a. Regimental union locket. In use since 1850, each Regiment of the Line had their number in the centre and the title around the edge. This example was manufactured by Smith & Wright, Birmingham. 1b. Universal union locket for infantry, authorized in 1870 (LoC 2021) although many regiments preferred to keep their regimental pattern. 2. Waistbelt for rifle regiments. The long part is 41 inches long. 2a. Snake-hook clasp for rifle regiments. 3. Buckle and loops. 4. Pouch (two). First pattern, holding twenty rounds in two packets. The flap is shown flat but it is actually moulded to fit the curves of the pouch. 4a. Front. 4b. Top. 4c. Side. 4d. Back. 4c. Base. The National Army Museum has two identical pouches except they are of buff leather throughout. 5. Pouch, 20 rounds (two). A later pattern, date of introduction not known. 6. Ammunition bag. Ten rounds carried loose for immediate use. The gusset is flexible; 6a shows the bag at its fullest extent and 6b when empty. In 1878 the front, flap and gusset were altered to buff leather (LoC 3355). 7. Braces and straps. The braces consist of a left and right brace fastened by a stud where they cross. Each brace consists of a brace strap (x), a strap (z) which passes through the brass loop on the waistbelt and a strap (w) which fastens to the free end of the opposite brace. 7R shows the front and back of the right brace, and 7L the front of the left brace. Both braces are 33 inches long. Braces were issued in four sizes and were marked on the back S for small, MS for medium small, M for medium and L for large. 8. Brace, 1877. In 1877 each brace was to be made in two parts, (LoC 3264) shown at 8 and 8/1 and buckled together at 8a. The brace strap is 34 inches long. 9. Brace ring and buckles. 10. Greatcoat strap (two), 32 inches long. It was passed twice through the upper loop on the brace strap to keep it steady. When the greatcoat was not carried the two straps were removed. 11. Mess-tin strap. In 1874 a second strap was supplied to secure the mess-tin lid. (Circular Memorandum 129) 12. Valise supporting strap (two). When the valise was not carried they were removed from the brace ring. 13. Valise. Front with flap open. The flap, front and back panels are made of japanned canvas.\* The gusset is of leather. The flap is bound with, and the seams piped with leather and all straps and keepers are creased along the edges. 13a. Back. The long central strap is stitched to the gusset. 13b. Side. Shown here is the buff mess-tin strap stitched to the central valise strap when the mess-tin was transferred to the top of the valise in 1875. (C.M. 79) (the two pairs of short straps on the gusset are omitted for clarity). Note: The use of a mess-tin cover was discontinued in 1871 (C.M. 126) but restored in about 1875. 13c. Base. 13d. Detail showing later position of flap straps, attached to the back panel instead of the gusset. 13e. Interior. The double canvas pockets held two packets of ammunition. When fully packed the valise contained trousers, boots, shirt, socks, towel, holdall and brushes. The cape was folded in two and one half placed against the back of the valise inside and the other half under the flap. 14. Shield. Front and back, with brass RA for Royal Artillery. At first the regimental numbers were painted on the valise flap but in 1872 a leather shield with white painted numbers was introduced for regiments with three numbers (C.M. 154) and in 1874 the leather shield was to be used by all regiments. In 1876 the numbers were changed to brass (LoC 2951) and the shields made in sizes for one, two or three numbers. 15. Valise badge, Grenadier Guards. Instead of a shield the three Foot Guard Regiments and the 29th Regiment used the brass badges that had previously ornamented the flaps of their old cross-belt pouches. Buff leather accoutrements were whitened with pipeclay on the outer surfaces. Accoutrements for rifle regiments were of black leather, usually highly polished. Note: There is a reference in Army Equipment Regulations of 1870 to brass hooks connecting braces to waistbelts' and a reference to 'valises of the old or first pattern with a small flap' in C.M. 154 of 1872. 5, 6, 7, 10, 12. National Army Museum. 13, 14. National War Museum of Scotland. 8. Australian War Memorial. 1,4. Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment Museum. 2. Kevin Beckhurst.

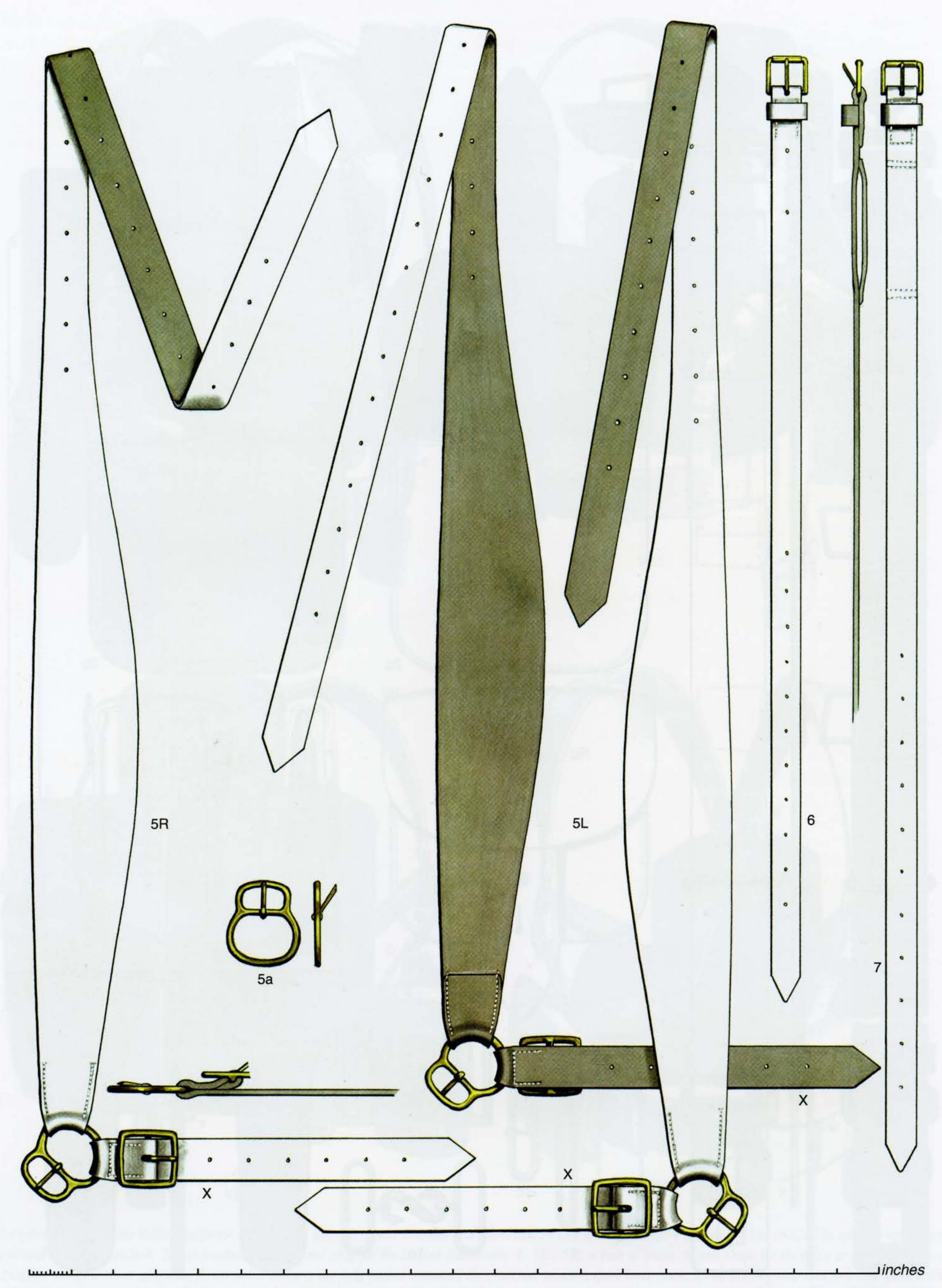
\*Japanned canvas. Commonly known as oilskin, it was made by the application of japan to a fabric, usually linen or canvas to give a waterproof material with a black glossy appearance with the weave of the fabric visible. Japan was an oil-varnish made by boiling linseed oil with driers and colouring.



Introduced to replace the Valise Equipment of 1870, the V.E. 1882 was described and illustrated in List of Changes 3994 of January 13, 1882. The complete equipment consisted of 1. one waistbelt, 2. two pouches, 3. a case and strap for the Italian waterbottle, 4. 5L., 5R. a pair of braces, 6. two straps for the valise or mess-tin, 7. two straps for the mess-tin or greatcoat, 8. one valise which when fully packed contained the greatcoat, trousers, spare boots, shirt, towel, brushes, soap and fork and spoon with the folded cape carried under the flap. Buff leather was whitened on the outer surfaces; black leather instead of buff was used in the equipments issued to rifle regiments. VE1 shows the full equipment and VE2 shows the equipment when the valise was not worn. Note: Each number and letter refers to the same item wherever shown. National Army Museum 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. South Wales Borderers Museum 3.



1. Waistbelt. Back and front, with universal locket. Length 50 inches. 1a. Locket, Grenadier Guards. The three Foot Guard Regiments retained their regimental lockets. 1b. Snake hook clasp for rifle regiments. 1c. Buckle. 1d. Details of back loop. It was pushed down when not in use. 2. Pouch, 40 rounds. 2a. Front. The flap is shaped by a dart on each side. 2b. Back. 2c. Side, when empty and when full. 2d. Interior showing guard to prevent ammunition loss. 3. Case for spring clip, and strap, for the Italian waterbottle Mark II. Abolished in 1885 (LoC 4748). 4. Chape. Used when only one pouch was carried.



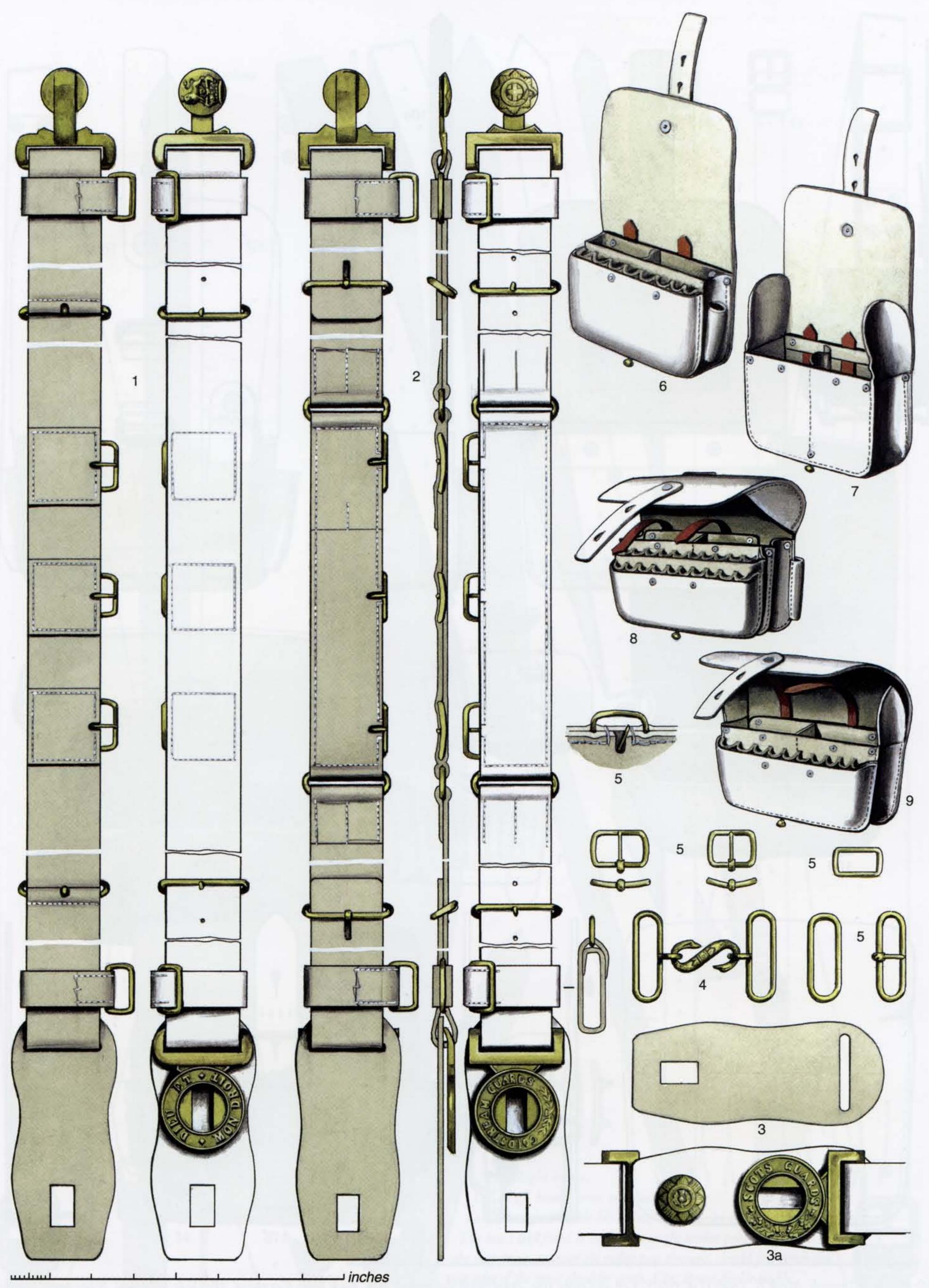
5L. Left brace. Back and front, 42 inches long. 5R. Right brace, front. Strap X buckled to the pouch or chape. 5a. Brace ring. The braces of staff-sergeants, who continued to wear the 1870 pattern sword belt, were identical except straps X were 13 inches long and  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch wide. 6. Straps. When the valise was carried they supported the valise (VE1) but when the valise was not carried they were buckled together and strapped the mess-tin to the waistbelt (VE2). 7. Straps. When the valise was carried they were buckled together and passed all round the valise and mess-tin (VE1) but when the valise was not carried they strapped the greatcoat to the waistbelt which passed through the small loops on the back of the straps (VE2). The rolled greatcoat was to be 15 inches long.



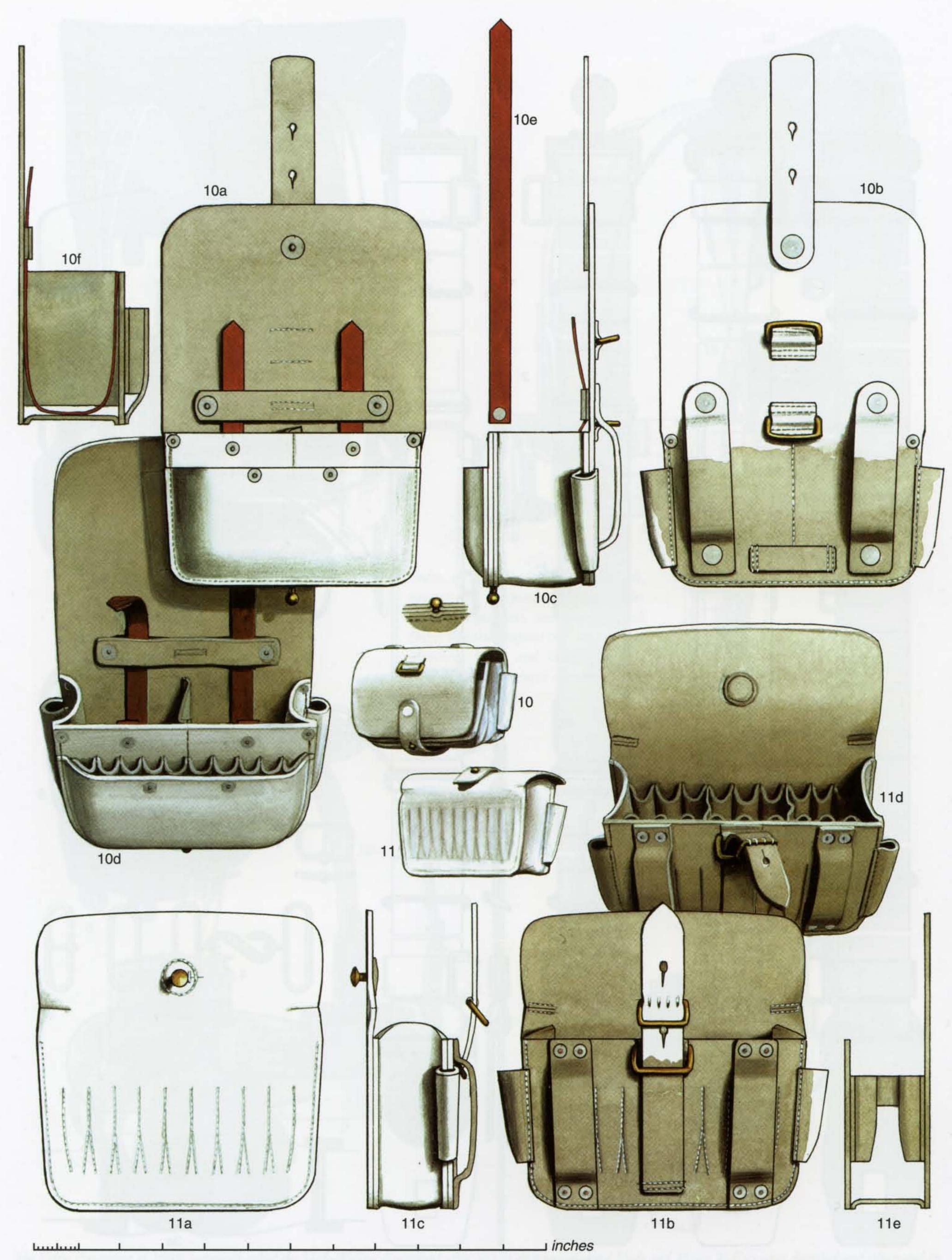
Made of japanned canvas (oilskin) with a pocket on each side of the gusset for oil bottle and grease box. The pockets, the binding of the flaps, the seam piping, the strapping and the interior reinforcements are of leather. Army Circular 302 of 1882 gave instructions for marking the valise. The battalion number and county name to be placed across the centre but when initials only were used, the number to be on the left of the strap and the initials on the right. A grenade or bugle, for Fusilier or Light Infantry, to be placed to the left of the number. Numbers and initial letters to be thirteen-sixteenths of an inch (20mm), other letters ten-sixteenths of an inch (15mm). Marked with white paint, green for rifle regiments. Instead of titles, the three Foot Guard Regiments and the Worcestershire Regiment retained their brass badges. 8. Back with flap open. 8a. Front. 8b. Side. 8c. Base. 8d. Buckles and loop. 9. Valise badge, Coldstream Guards.



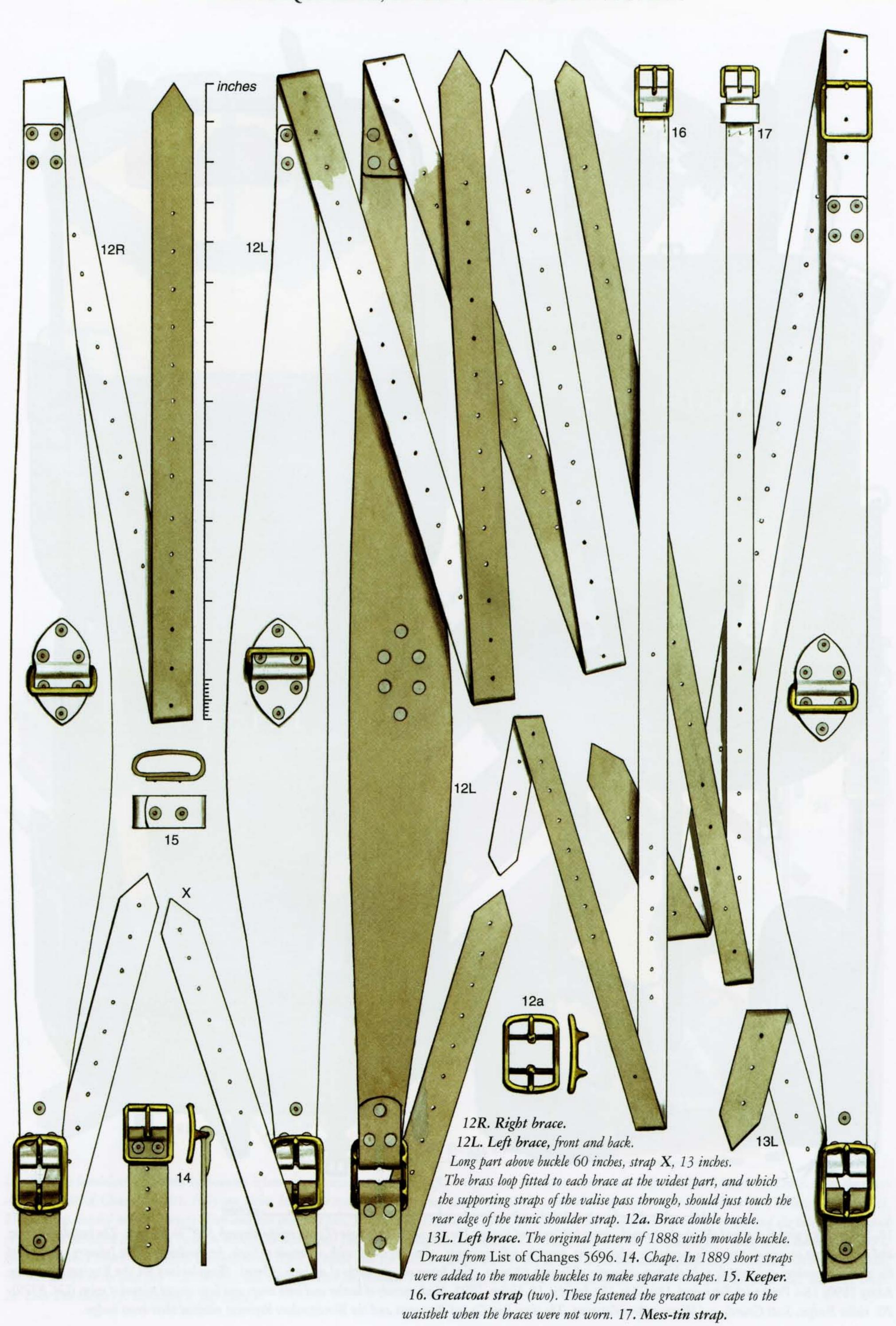
The Valise Equipment of 1888, commonly called the Slade-Wallace Equipment after its two designers, Colonel Slade and Major Wallace, was described and illustrated in List of Changes 5696 of June 29, 1888. The complete equipment consisted of one waistbelt, two pouches, a pair of braces with movable buckles and a keeper, two greatcoat straps, one mess-tin strap, and one valise which when fully packed contained trousers, boots, shirt, socks, towel and soap, brushes, holdall with comb, knife, fork and spoon, pocket ledger and oil bottle. Buff leather was whitened on the outer surfaces; black leather instead of buff was used in the equipments issued to rifle regiments. Although only one pouch is shown here, two pouches were worn in all Orders of Dress except Review Order and Drill Order when only one was worn. Note: Each number and letter refers to the same item wherever shown. Green Howards Museum 1, 10. National Army Museum the remainder.

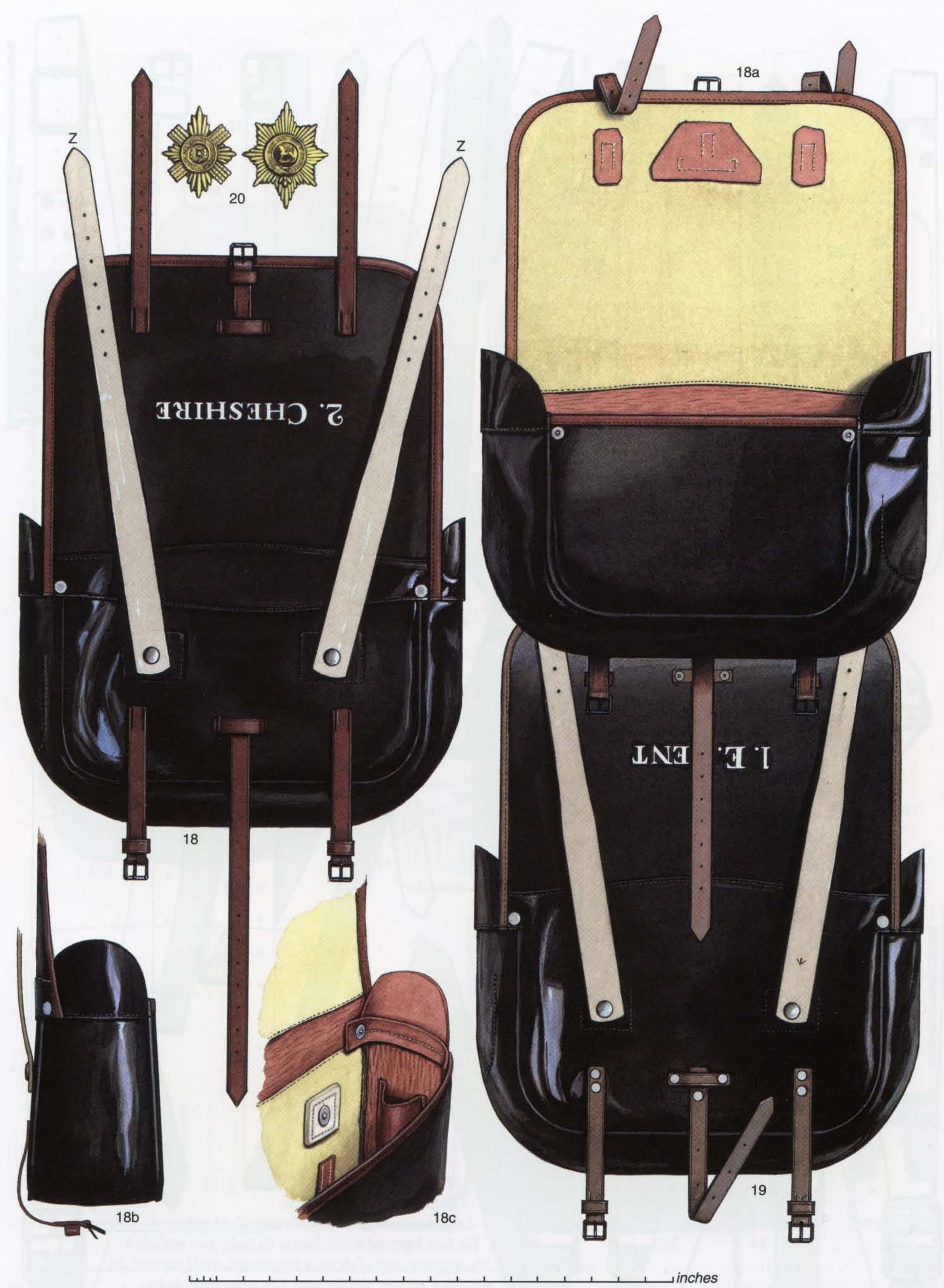


1. Waistbelt. Front and back of original pattern of 1888, with universal locket. 2. Waistbelt. Front and back of the second pattern, introduced in 1891 (LoC 6504) with locket of the Coldstream Guards. Length of belt 45 inches. 3. Safe. 3a. Shows how the waistbelt could be loosened when on the march by buckling the locket through the safe. The three Foot Guard Regiments retained their regimental lockets. 4. Snake hook clasp for rifle regiments. 5. Buckles and loops. 6. Pouch, right, 30 rounds. 7. Pouch, left, 40 rounds. The original pair of pouches of 1888 for Martini-Henry ammunition. 8. Pouch, right, 40 rounds. 9. Pouch, left, 50 rounds. This pair of pouches was introduced in 1889 for .303 ammunition. Drawn from List of changes 5696 and 5875.

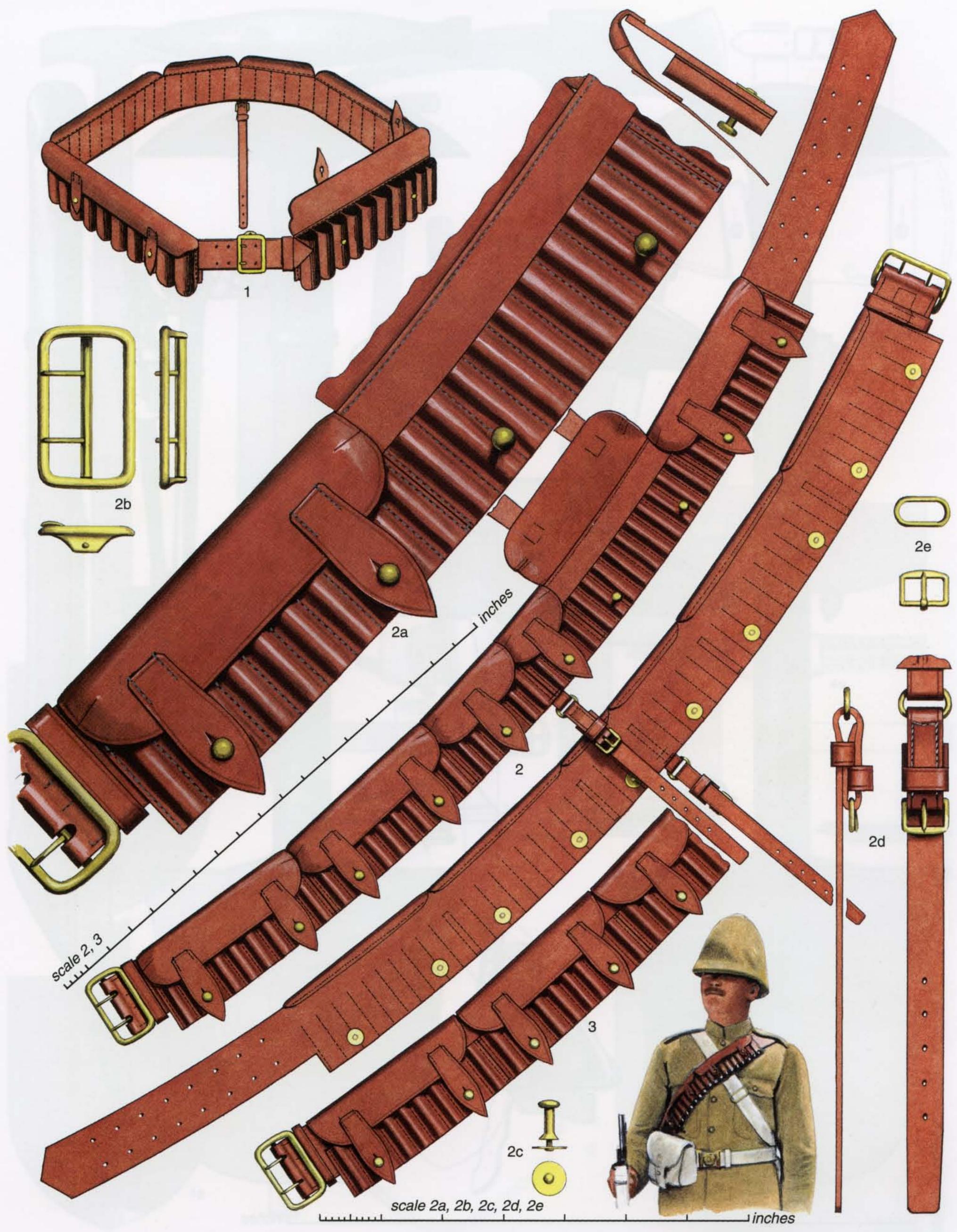


10. Pouch, 50 rounds, Mark II, 1890 (LoC 6105) Left and right 10a. Front, with flap raised. 10b. Back, with flap raised. 10c. Side, when full. When empty the back and front of the pouch are pressed together. The stud is fixed between the gusset and front panel. 10d. Interior. The two hogskin draw-straps pull up the four packets of ammunition. 10e. Draw-strap. 10f. Section. 11. Pouch, 50 rounds, Pattern 1894, Mark I (LoC 7432). 11a. Front with flap raised. The flap is shaped by a dart at each side. 11b. Back with flap raised. 11c. Side. 11d. Interior. 11e. Section.

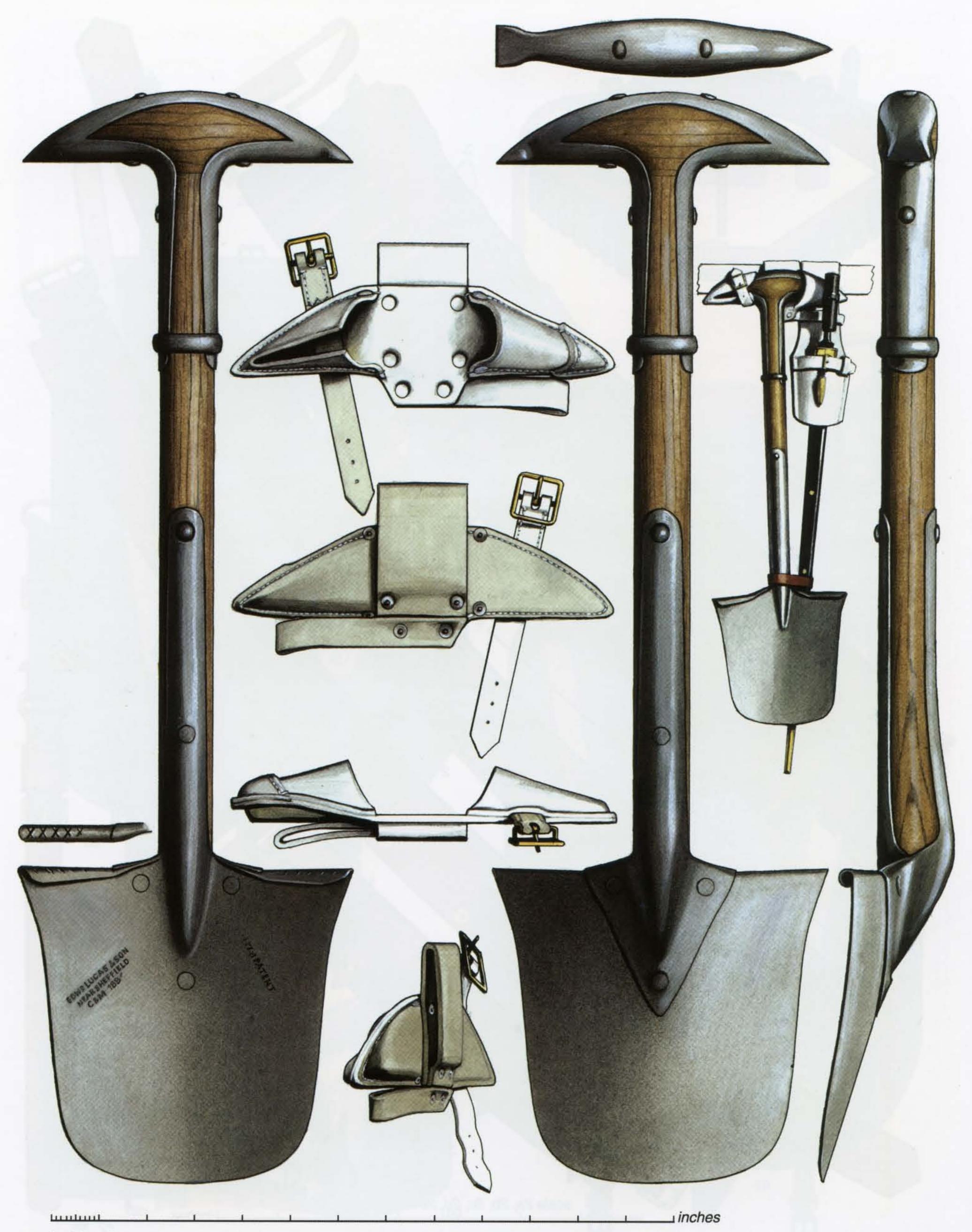




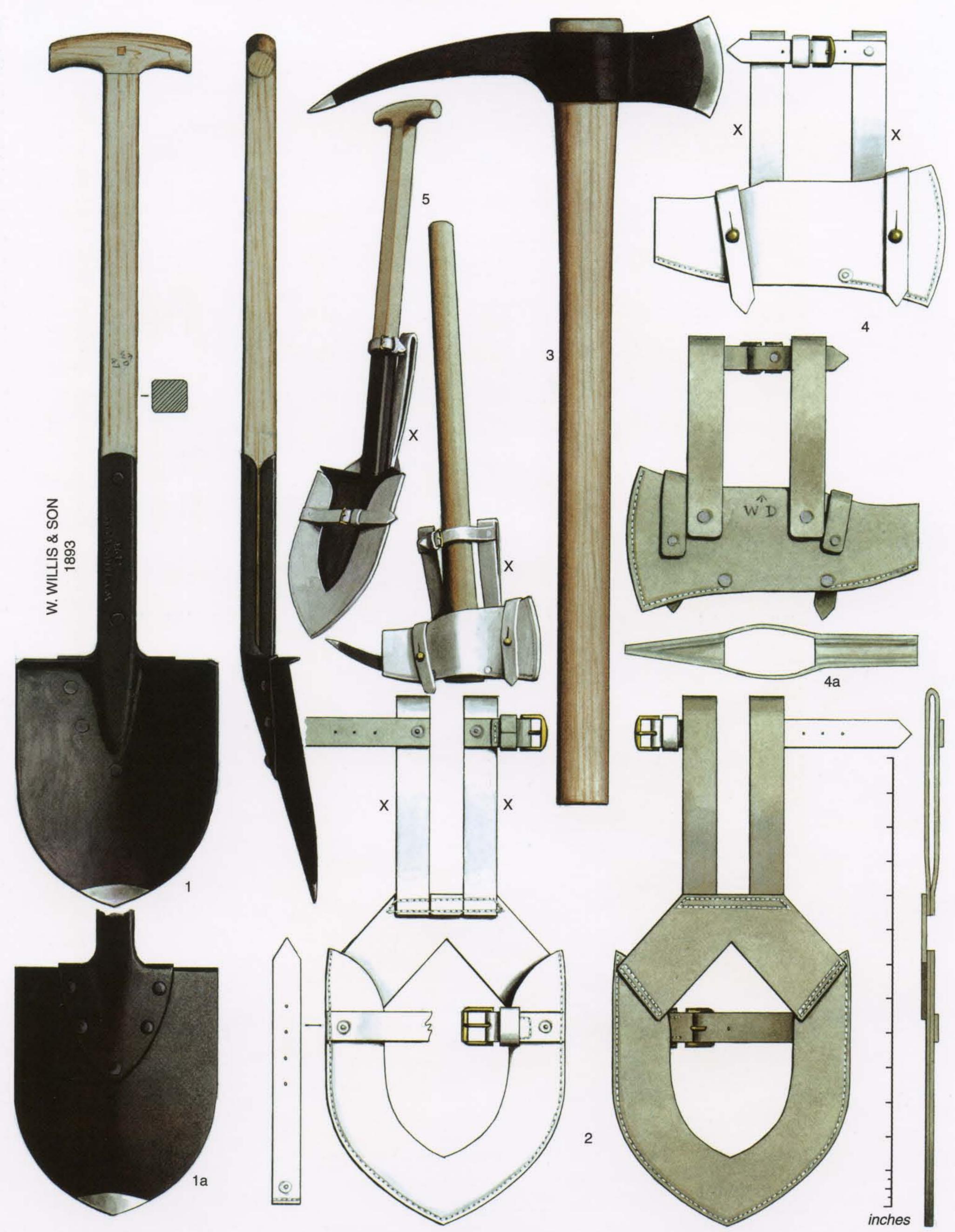
18. Valise. Back with flap raised. Made of japanned canvas (oilskin) and leather. The two supporting straps (Z) can revolve through 360° on the studs. The battalion number and county name or initials were to be marked in white paint, green for rifle regiments, across the centre with a grenade or bugle, for Fusilier or Light Infantry to the left of the number. Numbers and initials to be thirteen-sixteenths of an inch (20mm), other letters ten-sixteenths of an inch (15mm). (Regulations for the Equipment of the Army 1890) 18a. Front with flap raised. 18b. Side. 18c. Interior. 19. Valise. 1895. Made entirely of leather and with straps and loops riveted instead of sewn. (LoC 8329). 20. Valise Badges, Scots Guards and Worcestershire Regiment. The three Foot Guard Regiments and the Worcestershire Regiment retained their brass badges.



Locally made bandoliers were worn by mounted infantry in colonial wars but in 1882 a regulation bandolier was issued. 1. Bandolier (Mark I), 1882. From the illustration of List of Changes 4401. Fifty-one inches long. The narrow vertical strap passed round the waistbelt to steady the bandolier. Note 1) The length of the tubes. 2) The tubes divided into four groups of ten and two groups of five. 3) The studs fixed to the tubes. In 1889 the belt was shortened by five inches and the tubes were reduced in length by one-third to make it easier to extract the cartridges. The tubes were again shortened in 1896 and the bandolier designated the Mark II. 2. Bandolier 1897, front and back. Private Collection. Identical to the Mark II except that the studs are longer and riveted directly to the belt and the tubes in the middle of the belt are divided into two groups of six and four (LoC 8789). 2a. Enlargement. 2b. Buckle. The two prongs are brazed to a tube which revolves on a pin. 2c. Stud. 2d. Waistbelt strap. 2e. Loop and buckle. 3. Variation of flap shape.



Introduced for infantry in 1882 (List of Changes 4153). The first pattern differed from the Mark II of 1883 (4585) shown here, in the use of screws instead of rivets in some parts. The Mark III of 1886 (5000) had a wider pan and in the Mark IV of 1888 (5611) the tangs of the shovel were lengthened to pass under the ring. At first the implement was carried by two straps but a buff frog (black for Rifles) was authorized in 1884 (4583), to be worn on the waistbelt in front of the bayonet frog. The implement and the bayonet were held together by a tan leather loop, which was supplied as a strip 9 inches by  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch and stitched around the implement shaft by regimental craftsmen. When the pattern 1888 bayonet came into use a new loop was issued, one inch longer, riveted around the shaft and stitched in the middle to form a double loop. The implement and frog were issued on the scale of one to every two men when required. In 1892 both were abolished.



The shovel, entrenching and the axe, pick, entrenching and their carriages are described and illustrated in List of Changes 6990 of 1892 and they replaced the entrenching implement and its frog of 1882/84. They were issued as required and either was carried on the right hip, the waistbelt passing through loops X. 1. Shovel, front. 1a. Shovel, back. 2. Carriage for shovel, front and back. 3. Axe. 4. Carriage for axe, front and back. 4a. Base of carriage. 5. Shovel and axe in their carriages. The metal parts of the shovel and axe were painted black. Rifle regiments were issued carriages of black leather.



Pierre Turner became interested in historic army uniforms as a child. When he became a full-time illustrator thirty years ago he was surprised to find that nothing was known about soldiers' accoutrements, even though there were plenty of reference books on weapons, badges and medals. So he began a search for surviving items to make sure that what he drew was accurate, and this quickly became an absorbing interest on its own. He would like to hear from anyone who owns or knows the location of any accoutrement, 1750–1900, not shown in this book, and can be contacted at pierre.turner@tiscali.co.uk.

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