

Archaeological Journal.

DECEMBER, 1890.

PICTURE BOARD DUMMIES AT THE COUNTY HOTEL CARLISLE.¹

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Some of the members of the Institute, who attended the successful meeting at Carlisle in 1882, may recollect two Picture Board Dummies, or life sized figures of grenadiers, which were exhibited in the temporary museum then formed. These figures are painted on planks or boards joined together, and are cut out, or shaped to the outline, like figures cut out of card-board. They are the property of the County Hotel Company, Carlisle, and, as they usually occupy positions on the main staircase of the hotel, they are well known to travellers to and from the north, and enquiry is often made at the office, as to who and what they represent. The usual answer is that these figures represent two of the Duke of Cumberland's guards, and that they are in some way or other relics of the campaign of 1745. That these figures are of an earlier date, and that they represent grenadiers of the 2nd or Queen's regiment of foot, now the Royal West Surrey regiment, we hope presently to show : meanwhile we propose to give a detailed account of the uniforms, accoutrements, and arms, distinguishing the figures as Nos. 1 and 2.

No. I.

No. 1, a grenadier, total height to top of the tuft or pompon of his mitre shaped cap, 7 feet 3 inches : as the cap is one foot 5 inches high, and covers the forehead down to the top of the line of the eyebrows, the wearer is 5 feet 10 inches in height to that line, and must be at least 6 feet 2 inches in total height, particularly as he stands with his feet 18

¹ Read at the monthly meeting of the Institute, May 1st, 1890.

inches apart, which was at the date of these figures the position of attention.

He is dressed in a long broad skirted red coat, piped, or edged with white, now turned by age, or varnish, into yellow: the piping is nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in breadth. His chest, down to his waist belt, is covered by a *plastron* of green cloth, piped or edged as the coat: it has six buttons on either side, set two and two at the ends of loops of white piping, nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The buttons are plain, and whether of yellow or white metal, it is difficult now to say. The coat has large deep cuffs of green, slit below the arm, and piped or edged as the coat: each cuff is 9 inches in depth below the arm, and 6 inches above it: each has a row of buttons (four are shown) near the upper edge of the cuff, going round the arm: parallel to the piping is an ornamental band, a broad white stripe between narrower stripes of white and green. There are pockets in the front of each coat skirt covered by immense pentagonal flaps, each nearly a foot in breadth by 10 inches in depth, and ornamented with two rows of the same ornamentation as on the cuffs. One of these pocket flaps is well seen: the other is almost covered by the buff leather pouch presently to be described. Below the waist belt, the upper parts of the skirts are buttoned together by two buttons, set at the end of loops as on the *plastron*: the lowest of these buttons is about six inches below the waist belt.¹

The coat is cut low at the neck, and there, and at the wrists, the shirt is well in evidence. A cravat goes round the man's neck, and its twisted ends (as seen in the other figure) hang down in front, but are concealed in this case by the grenadier's hands and fusil.

The breeches are covered by the skirts of the coat, but will be either green or red: Cannon's Historical Records of the 2nd foot show that in 1685 that regiment wore green breeches, and in 1741 red ones.²

The stockings are white, and drawn over the knees, and so over the ends of the breeches, or venetians, as Grose calls them³: they are gartered below the knee, and apparently rolled over at the tops. The garters are either black or green. The stockings are actual stockings, not leggings such as the grenadiers and drummers wear in Hogarth's "*March to Finchley*", and "*England*", as proved by the white strap going under the foot, distinctly visible in these pictures. In the case of these dummies there is no foot strap, and the stockings go inside the coverings of the feet, which are ankle jack boots.⁴

¹ Three buttons are visible in this position on the second figure: probably the number is four, set two and two, the upper ones being concealed by the hands, belts, etc.

² In a series of 286 coloured drawings illustrative of the Complete History of the British Standing Army from 1660 to 1700 drawn by Colonel Clifford Walton, C.B., and exhibited at the Royal Military Exhibition 1890 Royal Hospital Chelsea (No. 1940 in the catalogue) a figure representing a soldier of the Queen's regiment wears green breeches. I do not know Col. Walton's authority for his very interesting drawings. Cannon for his regimental records took his pictures of uniform from a coloured book in the British Museum. This book has not been published, but is

merely a collection of coloured figures: in all about three varieties of foot and four of horse of each regiment coloured properly and the arrangement of lace, buttons &c. shown. The press mark is 142 E. 14, I am indebted to the Hon. H. A. Dillon F.S.A., for this information.

³ *Military Antiquities*, 2nd edition, vol. 1, p. 313.

⁴ It is clear that during the last half of the 17th century and the early part of the 18th, the English army did not wear leggings or gaiters over their stockings. But by the middle of the 18th century they had adopted long white leggings or gaiters coming high up the thighs buttoned up the sides, and strapped under the feet.

The mitre-shaped cap, 1 foot 5 inches high, is of red cloth with a green flap or frontlet over the brow. The tuft on the top is apparently green, but ages of varnish have made the paint almost black. On the frontlet is the figure of a lamb, not a paschal lamb, but a plain lamb, with a tail like a fox's brush. Round the edge of the frontlet is the motto :—

PRISTINÆ VIRTUTIS MEMOR.

Above the frontlet is the feather badge of the Princess of Wales, and above that again a crown.

The accoutrements consist of waist belt of buff leather : a sling from the front of this carries the sword and bayonet : a second sling from the back must be required to further support the sword. A buff leather pouch, about one foot square, hangs on the right front by a cross belt which passes over the left shoulder, and comes outside of the waist belt. This cross belt has a plain buckle in it about the level of the waist belt. From the second figure we find it has another buckle at the level of the shoulder : we do not at present see the object of two buckles in one cross belt. The pouch is plain, that is to say it has not the royal cypher and crown displayed, as on the pouches of the guardsmen in "*The March to Finchley in 1745*" : at that date the cross belt of the pouch passes underneath the waist belt and not outside of it, as may be seen by reference to the plate in Cannon's Historical Records of the 2nd foot : see also figure of a Grenadier of the First Regiment of Foot Guards, reproduced in the Archæological Journal vol. xxiii. from "The Grenadiers' Exercise of the Grenado in His Majesty's First Regiment of Foot Guards," by Bernard Lens. The date of this figure is 1735.

The arms consist of fusil with buff leather sling, socket bayonet, and basket hilted sword, which last hangs in slings from the waist belt at the left side. The bayonet is carried in front of the left thigh (a very awkward position one would imagine) by the foremost sword sling, passing through a loop, we fancy, on its inside. In the pictures just referred to, sword and bayonet are carried in a double frog at the left side slung from the waist belt. The fusil is a snapshance, or flint lock, with bright barrel.

The position is not known to the present manual and platoon exercise : the feet are separated by about 18 inches :¹ the butt of the fusil rests on the ground, barrel to the right, lock to the front. The hands rest, palms downwards, right hand uppermost, on the muzzle of the fusil, elbows squared level with the shoulders, head slightly turned to the right.

The pouch will contain three grenades, and probably the cartridges for the fusil, unless they are in one of the coat pockets. The grenadiers of the footguards in 1684 carried a cartouch box and a "Granada pouch." See *A General and compleat List Military, &c.*, of that date, printed in Appendix X. to Grose's *Military Antiquities*, first edition.

The face is clean shaven and seems to be a portrait, the hair is close cut at the sides of the head ; what it may be behind it is impossible to say.

¹ The English Army did not, in the 17th century and the early part of the 18th century, bring their heels together at attention : see the plates in Grose's *Military*

Antiquities, Exercises for pike, musket, halbert, &c. Standing at attention with the heels closed, was introduced from Prussia about the middle of last century.

No. II.

No. 2, a grenadier. originally of the same height, 7 feet 3 inches, as No. 1, but it has lost its feet, and stands only 7 feet high. The figure is uniformed, accoutred, and armed exactly as the other. The fusil is slung on the back, and is not visible with the exception of its sling, which passes over all, *i.e.*, outside of waist belt and cross belt. The barrel of the fusil should appear over the right shoulder, but has been broken off. The right arm is extended downwards at the right side, knuckles outwards, and holds a grenade. The left arm is doubled at the elbow, left hand in front of the centre of the body, knuckles to the front; head a little to the left. The basket hilt of the sword appears at the left side.

Like the other, the face is clean shaven and seems a portrait.

Little is known of the history of these two figures: they were brought in 1853 to the County Hotel by Mr. Breach, from the Bush Hotel when he moved, as landlord, from one house to the other. The Bush Hotel was a famous place in the coaching and posting days: how these figures came there no one seems to know, but there they had been as long as memory of them runneth. The late Lord Lonsdale (Earl St. George) professed to have found at Lowther Castle, some *memoranda* shewing that these figures were made from the wood of a tree grown in Lowther Park. It is to be feared that this clue to their history is now lost.

The lamb and the motto *Pristinae virtutis memor*.¹ clearly identify these figures as belonging to the Queen's or 2nd regiment of foot, now the Royal West Surrey regiment: the tall caps identify them as belonging to the grenadier company. The limits of time are defined by the feather badge on the caps, which this regiment carried from 1714 to 1727: during this period the regiment was styled "The Princess of Wales' Own Regiment of Foot", and bore the feather badge.² The figures are thus identified as grenadiers of the Queen's or 2nd regiment of foot, between the years 1714 and 1727. From Cannon's His-

¹ The motto, *Pristinae virtutis memor* was given to the Queen's regiment for gallant conduct at the reduction in 1703 of Tongres on the Saar in Limburg, Belgium, when the regiment was forced to surrender after an obstinate defence of 48 hours, but was made Royal.

Sir Sibbald Scott, *The British Army*, vol. iii, 436.

² On the 1st August, 1714, George I

not having a Queen Consort available, the regiment (the Queen's) was called after his daughter-in-law "The Princess of Wales' Own Regiment of Foot." When she came to share the throne on the death of George I, in 1727, its appellation was again changed to "The Queen's Own Regiment of Foot."

Sir Sibbald Scott, *The British Army*, vol. iii, p 437.



THE PHOTOCOPY COMPANY, STRAND, LONDON.

GRENADIER OF H.M. SECOND REGIMENT OF FOOT, 1714-1727.
FROM PICTURE BOARD DUMMY, No. 2, COUNTY HOTEL, CARLISLE.

torical Records we learn that the Queen's regiment was on service in England from 1712 to 1729. It is probable that it was in the north of England, and at Carlisle about the time of the rising of 1715.

The regiment, whose grenadiers are represented by these figures, the Royal West Surrey regiment, was raised in 1661, as the first Tangier regiment; it arrived at Tangier on the 29th January, 1662.¹ After that place was abandoned, the regiment, consisting of two battalions, and 560 men, returned to England in 1684, its colonel being the well known Piercy Kirk. The 2nd Tangier regiment also returned, and, as the designations of these regiments as Tangier regiments now became meaningless, fresh designations were required: the first Tangier regiment, consolidated into one battalion became "The Queen's," and the second Tangier regiment became the "Duchess of York's." They also adopted the colours of those ladies for their facings, viz., green for the Queen's, and yellow for the other regiment, whose fortunes do not concern us.²

What the uniform of this regiment was when first raised may be doubted: in all probability they were armed with pike and musket, and wore buff coats and cuirasses. In 1685 "John Synhouse" occurs as ensign in the list of officers of the regiment given in *A General and Compleat List Military, &c.*, printed in appendix to Grose's *Military Antiquities*. This gentleman was one of the Senhouses of Netherhall in Cumberland, and nephew to Captain Richard Senhouse, who, from having served in Tangier, is known in the family as the "Tangier Captain." His portrait is at Netherhall, and as the nephew would probably select his uncle's old regiment, the portrait is probably in the uniform of the First Tangier regiment.

¹ A most elaborate and valuable history of the regiment is being published by Col. John Davis, F.S.A., 3rd Batt. the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment.)

² Blue, green, and yellow were in the times of Charles II the colours respectively of the King, the Queen, and the Duke of York. Thus "A General and Compleat List Military, &c.," printed in Appendix x to Grose's *Military Antiquities* gives—

"King's Own Troop of Horse Guards."

"The grenadiers of this troop have

blue loops tufted with yellow upon red coats, &c."

Queen's Own Troop.

The grenadiers paid clad and armed as the King's differenc't by green loops with yellow tufts on their coats.

Duke's Troop.

Grenadiers differend by coat loops of yellow upon their breasts.

The three troops were themselves distinguished by pouch belts, covered respectively with blue, green and yellow velvet.

The portrait only shews the head and chest: the "Tangier captain" is represented in cuirass, gilt gorget, white cravat, red coat richly laced with gold, and black full bottomed wig.¹ Colonel Davis in his *History of the Queen's* gives full length front and back view of an officer of the regiment taken from two figures of officers in a view of Tangier by Wenceslaus Hollar in 1669: these figures are dressed in long full skirted and richly laced red coats, but wear neither cuirass nor gorget.²

Cannon's *Historical Records* of the regiment gives a coloured picture shewing the uniform of an officer, a grenadier, and a private sentinel in 1685. All wear red coats with broad skirts, green breeches, and white stockings:—the officer and private wear flapped and plumed hats: there is little, but the arms, distinctively military about the costume of these two. The grenadier wears a tall conical fur cap with a red jelly bag hanging therefrom. Grenadiers were first introduced into the English Army in 1678. Evelyn in his *Diary* under date of June 29, 1678, writes.

Returned with my Lord by Hounslow Heath, where we saw the newly raised army encamped. . . . Now were brought into service a new sort of soldiers, called *Grenadiers*, who were dexterous in flinging hand grenades, every one having a pouch full: they had furred caps with sloped crowns like janizaries, which made them look very fierce, and some had long hoods hanging down behind, as we picture fools. Their clothing being likewise piebald, yellow and red.

Yellow and red were the livery colours of the House of Stuart: they did not long continue to be the grenadier uniform. By 1684 grenadier companies were attached to most of the regiments of infantry, and also to the three troops of horse guards. They wore the uniform of the regiments with certain differences which are specified in the old grenadier song:—

Come let us fill a bumper, and drink a health to those
Who carry caps and pouches, and wear the looped clothes.

¹ I am indebted to the late Mrs. Senhouse of Netherhall, for kindly making me a water colour sketch of this portrait very shortly before her lamented death. Col. Davis considers that Captain Richard Senhouse's portrait represents him in a cavalry uniform, that of the "First or The Royal Regiment of Dra-

goons," which served in Tangier. In 1683 Richard Senhouse was "Pratique Mr." at Tangier, see Col. Davis's *History of the Queen's Regiment*, p. 231.

² Exhibited by Col. Davis, at the Royal Military Exhibition 1890, No. 1983 in the catalogue.

This song is according to Chappell (cited by Sir Sibbald Scott), at least 200 years old, and must come very near to the date of the picture in Cannon's Historical Records, &c. The differences between a grenadier, and a private sentinel or battalion company man were well marked, when grenadiers were first brought on the strength of the British Army. The grenadiers wore caps, the "furred caps with sloped crowns" of Evelyn; the private sentinels wore hats, hats very like the ordinary hats of contemporary civil life.¹ This distinction was long maintained, through the grenadiers very soon exchanged the "furred caps" for the tall cloth caps, which reigned so long, and which Hogarth has made so familiar. From a "*General and Complete List Military*," which we have cited before, we find that in 1684, the grenadiers of the Foot Guards were dressed like the musketeers but distinguished by "caps of red cloth lined with blew shaloon, and laced about the edges: and on the frontlets of the said caps (which were very large and high), was imbroidered the King's cipher and crown". When the Queen's Regiment discarded the furred caps for their grenadiers does not appear, but these Dummies have "caps of red cloth . . . very large and high," certainly. These tall cloth caps had a long reign but ultimately gave way to the bearskin caps, which were introduced from Prussia into the French army in 1740,² and at a later period into the English.

¹ The bills and estimates for soldiers' clothing, given in Grose's *Military Antiquities* shew the authorities recognised the difference between a private sentinel's "hat" and a "grenadier's cap." It was only in modern times that the "hat" gave way to the "cap." A general order in 1800 directed that the use of "hats" be abolished throughout the whole of the infantry and "caps" worn instead, see Grose ii, p. 195, 2nd edition. But subsequently to this date some officers (query, staff officers) wore in uniform the ordinary tall round hat of civil life, decorated with cockade, cords of gold or silver lace, and a red and white plume: see Stothard's death of Sir Ralph Abercromby, No. 688 catalogue Royal Military Exhibition, 1890, De Louthembourg's Battle of Alexandria, No. 687. *Ibid.* and other pictures—see also a Silver Centre Piece given to 5th Duke of Rich-

mond by recipients of the Peninsular War Medal. No. 745, *Ibid.*

² Planché's *Cyclopedia of Costume* vol ii, p. 361. Authorities differ as to when the pointed grenadier cap was introduced into the English Army: Planché in one place (*Ibid.* 359) states it was introduced between 1713 and 1740, while in another place *Ibid.* 363, he states it was not invented until 1730. But these Dummies prove it was in use in the English Army before 1727, for were it introduced after that date, the Queen's Regiment would not have put it upon the feather badge which they abandoned in 1727. It is clear from Sandford's *Account of the Coronation of James II.*, that these pointed caps were then in use in the English Army. Writing of the first troop of Horse Grenadiers he says, "the crowns of their caps were raised high to a point, falling back at the point in a

The second distinction was that grenadiers carried pouches for their grenades, while the battalion company men carried their ammunition in collars of bandoliers: these were presently discarded by all ranks for pouches, as much more convenient. We do not quite understand where these Dummies carry their cartridges and the match for their grenades: there is ample, but inconvenient storage in the pockets of their skirt fronts, or they may have a cartridge box on the waist belt behind. The grenadiers of the Foot Guards in 1684 (see *A General and Compleat, &c.*, carried a "cartouch-box, bionet, granada-pouch, and a hammer hatchet."

The third distinction specified in the couplet, the "looped clothes" refer to the loops at the end of which the buttons of the coat are set. We at first supposed the reference was to some arrangement for looping up the skirts of the coats for convenience, but the explanation will be found in the account of the grenadiers of the three troops of horseguards, cited from Grose, 1st edition, in a previous note:—thus the grenadiers of the Duke's troop have "coat loops of yellow upon their breasts," these of the Queen's, "green loops with yellow tufts on their coats." Whether this distinction continued long or not, we are unable to say: it probably originated in the coats of the newly invented grenadiers being fastened by buttons and loops, instead of by buttons and button-holes.

It may here be remarked that the distinction between civil and military attire, so thin in the period immediately succeeding the disuse of defensive armour, and now so much accentuated, first began with the grenadiers on their first institution. The citizen in one of the plates of Hogarth's *Marriage à la Mode* wears a red, broad skirted coat with pockets and cuffs, much like those worn by these two Dummies, and the pattern has survived to this day as the livery of a state coachman. Of course, while armour was in use, the armour and a coloured scarf and plume formed sufficient uniform.

capuoch (capuchon?) which were turned up before and behind triangular and faced with blue plush: and on the back of the crowns a roundell or granado ball

of the same"; cited by Planché, *Ibid* 282. See also the account of the caps of the grenadiers of the Foot Guard, "very large and high," given *ante*.

It has already been pointed out that the lamb on the caps of these Dummy grenadiers is a white lamb, pure and simple, and not the white lamb passant and carrying the red cross banner or pennon of St. George, known in heraldic language as "The Paschal Lamb", which is now used as a badge by the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment (late the 2nd Foot). Lord Macaulay in a well known passage attributes the badge of "The Paschal Lamb" to this regiment at a very early date. He writes :—

When Tangier was abandoned, Kirk returned to England. He still continued to command his old soldiers, who were designated sometimes as the First Tangier Regiment, and sometimes as Queen Catherine's Regiment. As they had been levied for the purpose of waging war on an infidel nation, they bore on their flag a Christian emblem, the Paschal Lamb. In allusion to this device, and with a bitterly ironical meaning, these men, the rudest and most ferocious in the English army, were called Kirk's Lambs. The regiment, now the second of the line, still retains this ancient badge, which is, however, thrown into the shade by decorations honourably earned in Egypt, in Spain, and in the heart of Asia.

Sir Sibbald Scott has shown (vol. iii, p. 433) that the First Tangier Regiment was never styled the Queen's while at Tangier, and that it was not until its return to England in 1684 that it got that designation. At that date it did not bear the device of the Paschal Lamb or any other lamb on its flag. *A General and Compleat List Military, &c.*, from which we have so often quoted says that—

The Queen's Regiment consists of ten companies exclusively, besides the granadiers, flies a red cross bordered white and rays as the admirals in a green field with her majesties royal cypher in the centre.¹

Nothing is said about any badge; if the Queen's in 1684 had had a badge at all, it would certainly have been

¹In the Royal Military Exhibition, 1890, is a colour thus described in the Catalogue "531B Colours, presented by Catherine of Breganza to the 1st Tangier Regiment (now 'The Queen's Royal Regiment') in 1661, when the regiment was raised for protection of Tangiers, part of her dowry: lent by the 2nd Queen's Regiment."

We viewed this colour with interest and suspicion; as it was gathered up, we could not see what was on it. We are indebted to Col. H. E. Malet for a rough sketch.

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The colour is green, in the centre the paschal lamb, below it the motto *Pris-tine Virtutis Memor.*, and below that "II. or Queen's Royal Regiment." Above is "From the Queen 1661." The colour stands self-convicted as an impostor; it purports to be of the date of 1661, and it bears a title (the Queen's) not conferred on the regiment until 1684, another title (Royal) and a motto not conferred until 1703, and a number (II.) not conferred until 1751.

carried on the colour, and it would certainly have been mentioned in "*A General Compleat List Military &c.*," which purports to give the badges of all the regiments in the English service, and does give them for other regiments with great minuteness. The conclusion is irresistible that in 1684 the Queen's had no badge, and this is confirmed by Cannon's plate of the uniforms in 1685: no badge is shown on clothing or accoutrement. So Lord Macaulay's explanation turns out to be pure imagination. That the Queen's enjoyed the *soubriquet* of Kirk's Lambs, we do not doubt: that they were proud of it, we do not doubt; and when they wanted a badge to put on their grenadier caps, we fancy they assumed the lamb pure and simple.¹ A second Piercy Kirk, son of the first, served in the regiment from ancient to lieutenant colonel and commanded it from 1711 to 1741. He probably put the lamb on the grenadier caps, and in course of time the lamb came to be the "ancient badge," of the regiment. The general warrant of 1751, issued when regiments were first numbered, for regulating clothing &c., recites more than once that the lamb is the "ancient badge" of the Queen's regiment and therefore authorises it to bear "in the three other corners of the second colour "*The Paschal Lamb*," a strange *non sequitur*. The story of the badge of the Paschal Lamb now carried by the Royal West Surrey Regiment would seem to be that it arose out of the *soubriquet* of Kirk's Lambs, and was improved in 1751 from a lamb into the Paschal Lamb.

It is to be regretted that so little is known of the history of these Dummies: probably some ex-grenadier of the Queen's settled at Carlisle as landlord of some or other hostelrie, and after the quaint fashion of the early part of the 18th century adorned his hostelrie with Picture Board Dummies of his old comrades, which have

¹ As a general rule the colonel of a regiment put his crest or coat of arms on the front of the grenadier caps: we have seen a grenadier's cap in Cumberland, belonging no doubt to the Cumberland or Westmorland Militia, with the Lowther arms on its front. In the regular army this practice was sometime in the first half of the 17th century put a stop to,

and the White Horse of Hanover substituted for the colonel's crest or coat of arms, but I fancy the militia were not so restricted until a later date, thus in the Royal Military Exhibition 1890 No. "605 Grenadier's Cap, Oxfordshire, about 1750" has on its front a peacock in pride, and must record a Duke of Rutland, or some member of the Manners family.

had the luck to survive to this day,—to excite our wonder and admiration. They are most valuable land marks in the history of English military costume. In that history there is a great gap between 1700 and 1745: these figures, being certainly between 1714 and 1727, are most valuable pieces of evidence. The next piece of evidence is Lens' Exercise of 1735, which has already been mentioned; it gives figures of guardsmen. Further evidence is to be found in Hogarth's pictures; then we come to a valuable and curious collection of pictures of British soldiers of various regiments by David Morier, the property of H.M. the Queen. These were lent to the "Royal Military Exhibition, 1890," No. 1914 in the Catalogue, but were mostly skied, or so placed as to render a careful examination impossible. As the most of the figures in these pictures had regimental numbers under them, their date must be subsequent to 1751, in which year numbers were first assigned to the regiments; as Morier died in 1770, the date must be prior to that year.¹ As the figures are all represented at attention with their legs apart, the date can be further contracted to between 1751 and 1757, in which last year the Prussian system of drill was introduced, and the British army closed its heels at attention. Some² of the sketches, without regimental numbers under them, clearly represent foreign, probably German soldiers. But throughout the 18th century, English, German and French foot soldiers wore much the same type of uniform, though differing widely in colour.³

The Gentleman's Magazine, 1845, p. 591, gives an illustration of a dummy grenadier at the Black Boy Inn, at Chelmsford. The G.R. on his cap and his stockings (not leggings) assign him to the first George. His

¹ "David Morier, born at Berne about 1705, portrait and animal painter: he came to England in 1743, and was introduced to the Duke of Cumberland, who settled upon him a pension of £200 a year. He painted portraits, horses, dogs and battle pieces, and met with great encouragement. . . . He died in January 1770." Redgrave's *Dictionary of Artists*.

In spite of Morier's death in 1770, the cata-

logue "Royal Military Exhibition 1890," also assigns to Morier a series of sketches of British soldiers in 1832, see catalogue No. 1961.

² Grose's *Military Antiquities* 2nd edition vol. ii. p. 185.

³ See a plate "Uniform of the French Army" in Lacroix's "*France: The xviii. Century*."

cap is not so high as in the Carlisle instances, and instead of a *plastron* of different coloured cloth over his chest, the edges of his broad skirted coat have, as far as his waist belt, a broad stripe of cloth, matching his cuffs, and adorned with buttons and lace in a zigzag pattern, in a manner which may be seen in some of Morier's pictures.

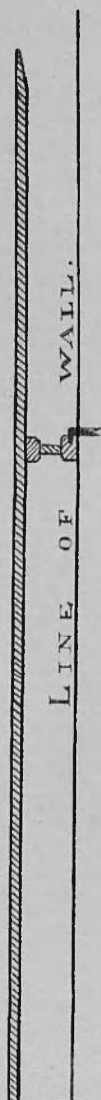
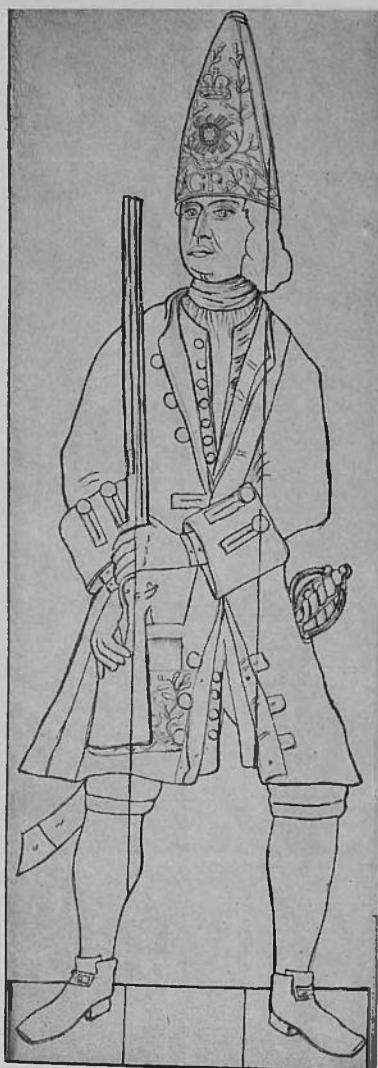
On the general subject of Picture Board Dummies—two papers by Mr. Syer Cuming will be found in the journal of the British Archæological Association vol. xxx. Sir Henry Dryden possesses a grenadier similar to those now exhibited: another of a grenadier is engraved in the Gentlemen's Magazine for 1845: others are mentioned by Mr. Cuming. A favourite subject for representation by a picture board dummy was a housemaid wielding a broom, of which Mr. Cuming gives several instances; I am told there is a very fine one of a housemaid at Castle Howard. Some of us may recollect seeing in one of the rooms at Chirk Castle picture board dummies of two quaint Dutch-looking children, standing right and left of the fire place.

These dummy figures are made feather edged from the back, and have a projection behind so as to make them stand away from the wall, against which they are placed: this adds to the delusion. They are secured in their place by a hook and staple.

APPENDIX.

SIR HENRY DRYDEN'S DUMMY GRENADEER.—A Grenadier, total height to the top of his mitre shaped cap, which has no tuft or pompon, 7 feet 0 inches: as the cap is 1 foot 3 inches high, and covers the forehead down to the top of the line of the eyebrows, the wearer is 5 feet 9 inches in height to that line, and must be nearly 6 feet in total height, particularly as he stands with his feet 18 inches apart.

He is dressed in a long broad skirted red coat, lined with blue, having no piping or edging, and no *plastron* of different cloth on the chest. The coat is cut low at the neck and it is worn open, but has three large buttons above the waist and corresponding button holes by which it can be closed; also three large buttons and button holes below the waist, by which the skirts can be buttoned together. It is buttoned at the waist, but the button is covered by the belt, though the distinctive grenadier loop is visible on the button side of the coat; these loops are also visible on the buttonhole side of the coat skirt, but are concealed or covered elsewhere by the roll over of the coat edge. The coat has deep cuffs of blue, on each of which two large buttons set at the end of loops are visible. The open coat discloses a long red waistcoat, also open, but



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GRENADIER OF H.M. THIRD REGIMENT OF FOOT GUARDS (?).
FROM PICTURE BOARD DUMMY IN THE POSSESSION OF SIR H. DRYDEN, BART.

having seven small buttons and button holes above the waist, and four below.¹ The waistcoat shows at the wrists, and discloses a small part of a white shirt, which is seen on the chest through the open coat and waistcoat. A cravat is round the grenadier's neck, but has no hanging ends, as in the case of the grenadiers of the Queen's; nor has the coat the great pockets in the skirts, which we find in the Queen's men's coats.

The breeches would be blue, but are not seen. The stockings are white and draw over the knees and over the ends of the breeches; the stockings are gartered below the knee. The coverings for the feet are shoes with buckles.

The mitre shaped cap, 1 foot 3 inches high, is of red cloth, and has no tuft or pompon at the top. The letters G.R. are on the frontlet, and above them a star. and above that a crown, all surrounded by thistles (?) hence an idea that this figure represents a grenadier of the 3rd or Scots Guards: it is a little doubtful, if the foliage really represents thistles; it may represent oak leaves and acorns.²

The accoutrements are puzzling, no waist belt is shown, but it may be covered by the cuffs and left hand, and the sword suspended by slings from it. The grenado pouch hangs in front of the right skirt of the coat, from a belt over the left shoulder; no buckle is shown in it. The front of the pouch has the letters G.R. and foliage similar to that on the cap, and probably also has the crown, but the butt of the fusil prevents that from being ascertained.

The arms consist of fusil and sword. The sword has a basket hilt, and a black leather scabbard with brass chape of falcion shape.³ The fusil has no sling, which was an essential part of a grenadier's equipment, part of the barrel is broken away: no bayonet or scabbard for one is to be seen. The absence of sling and bayonet is puzzling. The drawing of the lock of the fusil is indistinct, apparently it is on the left side of the piece, an impossible position. This must be an error. The position is that of "present arms" at the general salute.

The face is clean shaven, with strongly marked lines on each side of the nose, and, as in the other two instances, seems a portrait. The figure either wears a wig, or the hair is dressed and powdered to resemble one. From this, and the absence of sling and bayonet, we were inclined to consider the figure was one of an officer carrying a light fusil,⁴ but other details are more suitable to a private sentinel, and we have quite abandoned the idea that it represents an officer.

This figure is feather edged from the back as the others, and is valuable on account of having the apparatus for placing it free from the wall, viz., a projecting ledge or frame behind, six inches deep. This and the feather-edge add much to the delusion, and life-like appearance of the figure.

¹ This waistcoat was made out of the soldier's coat of the previous years, see Grose, 2nd edition, vol. i, p. 317.

² See the figure of "a Grenadier of the First Regiment of First Guards 1735," by Bernard Lens. *Archæological Journal* vol. xxiii.

³ See Grose, 2nd edition, vol. i, plate opposite p. 153, titled "*Infantry*," for

an engraving of a similar sword, but with a different hilt.

⁴ Officers occasionally carried fusils instead of spontoons. See in Sir S. Scott's book a picture of "An officer of the Norfolk Militia marching past"; he carries a fusil, and the practice is mentioned in the text.