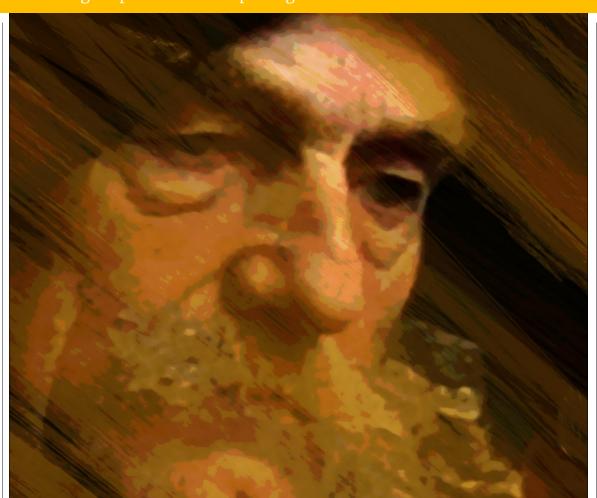
The Lion & the Dragon Celebrating the past whilst championing the future











The Man who lost the Drums

The Lion & the Dragon is proud to publish this article by researcher and re-enactor Keith Matthews into the French Bandsmen who used the mace and drums that are the centre piece of the Regimental Museum. Here Keith gives a biography of the tambour-major of the 34e régiment d'infanterie de ligne; the leader of the Band that lost its drums.

A number of years ago, I visited the Regimental museum in Carlisle. One of the artefacts that seized my interest, was the drum major's mace captured from the 34th French line regiment at the battle of Arroyos dos Molinos on 28 October 1811. I wondered who that French Drum major was who had carried that mace and what had happened to him after he was captured at the battle.

DENIS CHARLES MAQUIN

YEARS later, whilst doing some research in the French military archives, I located this drum major's service record. His name was Denis Charles Maquin and he was born 31 January 1782 in Chateauroux, a town approximately 50 km south west of Paris. He was the youngest of nine children and when he grew up he became a harness maker or saddler. He joined the army on 1 May 1800 as a conscript in the 23rd Battalion of Marine

Contents

The Man who lost the

Kings to Queens Part 1 Eighteenth Century Military

Penrith's Postal Official's experiences at the Front An Officer of the 34th Foot in the V&A's Collection?

Bookshelf

History's waiting room The Family

'Still serving' news Museum, Friends & Supporters news

Diary And almost finally - cartoon 'ENDEX'

'Lest we forget'

SITREP

IN this edition The Lion & the Dragon publishes new research into the Drums that are at the heart of the Museum: the Arroyo Drums.

THANKS to work by reenactor Keith Matthews we now know something of the men who used the Arroyo drums and the drum major's mace. This edition leads with the biography of the French drum major - the 'tambour-major'. The man responsible for the Drums.

WE owe Keith a great debt of gratitude for his work. And I hope that there's more to come from his work in the French archives.

Peter Green

2023 Wilitary Festival



Infantry. His description in the Regimental enrolment records states that he was over 6ft tall with grey eyes and brown hair.

À ANGLETERRE!

MAQUIN'S first action was in Italy, where he was wounded in the left leg in December 1800 at the crossing of the Mincio river, near Verona. On 21 October 1801, he joined the 34th Regiment of Line Infantry as a grenadier. This regiment like many others moved to encampments on the channel coast in 1803, ready for Napoleon's proposed invasion of Britain. Napoleon had formed the army into seven Corps each composed of 3 divisions. The 34th were placed in the 3rd division of the 5th corps under the command of Louis Suchet. Maquin would have spent almost two years in these camps on the channel coast before the proposed invasion of Britain was abandoned and Napoleon marched his troops against the Austrians in 1805.

AUSTERLITZ

IN order to encircle the Austrian army at Ulm before they could unite with their Russian allies, Napoleon made his troops march around 30km a day. Maquin would have had to endure these marches along with the other soldiers in his regiment. The result was the capitulation of General Mack with his army of 27,000 Austrians. Maquin must have witnessed the vanquished troops as they filed out of Ulm to surrender their weapons.

THE Russians who were to have joined the Austrians retreated and Napoleon pursued them eventually confronting them at the battle of Austerlitz on 1 December 1805. This turned out to be one of Napoleon's finest victories. Maquin with the 34th played their part and though not part of the decisive advance in the centre, they fought with distinction on the French left flank where the Russians had put them under considerable pressure.

AFTER his great victory at Austerlitz, Napoleon went on to defeat the Prussians in the following year. This campaign culminated with the battle of Jena on 14th October 1806. Maquin and the 34th Regiment were again in the thick of the action and shortly after the battle Maquin was promoted to Corporal. Later in December of 1806 war erupted again and Maquin's regiment was actively involved in the battle of Pultusk in Poland and in the final victory of the campaign at Friedland in June 1807.

CORPORAL TO DRUM MAJOR

IT was on 22 October 1809 that Denis Maquin became the Regiment's Drum Major. This was another promotion and he now held the rank of Sergeant Major. The role of Drum Major was a very prestigious one in the regiment. He would have been expected to be an example of military bearing and display exemplary conduct. He would have been dressed flamboyantly and carried the mace which is on display in the regimental museum. He would use this to direct and lead the regiment's drum corps.



SPAIN AND WOUNDED

IN 1809 Maquin's regiment was transferred to Spain where war had begun in 1808. The regiment's first engagement was the bloody siege of Saragozza in December of that year. He then participated in the battle of Ocana in November 1809 where the French soundly beat a large Spanish army. After that he was involved in a number of small actions before the Battle of Albuera in May 1811. This was a very bloody affair with both sides becoming involved in a fire-fight at close range. This resulted in heavy losses for both the French and British. Here Maquin received his second wound in his right shoulder.





HE soon recovered from his injury and was next in action at the battle of Arroyos dos Molinos on 28 October 1811, where the French was surprised by General Hill's division and seriously defeated. The French were preparing to march away when the British stormed into the centre of the village.

PRISONER

THE British took many prisoners of war and Denis Maquin and his drum corps were captured by the 2nd Battalion of the 34th Regiment Foot. Sergeant Moses Simpson of the 34th's Grenadier Company wrestled the drum major's mace from Maquin and took him prisoner. Simpson was later awarded a medal for this by the officers of his regiment. Denis Maquin along with the other French prisoners was marched under escort to Lisbon and then transferred by ship to England. They were then transported to Scotland and imprisoned in Perth where a purpose built prison had just opened. He spent almost 3 years in prison before his release on 24 July 1814.

WATERLOO

HAVING arrived back in France things were very different. Napoleon had been defeated and exiled to Elba and under the King's rule the army had been scaled down and some regiments disbanded. When Denis Maquin returned to France he rejoined the army in the same capacity as a drum major. Napoleon returned in 1815 and Maquin joined the newly reorganised Imperial Guard as Drum Major in the 4th Grenadiers. He fought with them during the 100 days campaign and was wounded at the battle of Waterloo. The 4th Grenadiers took part in the last attack in the early evening. They were defeated but withdrew in reasonable order.

DENIS Maquin survived the battle and after the exile of Napoleon joined the 4th Gardes Royale. He married in late 1815 and fathered a son who unfortunately died in infancy. He continued as the Drum Major in the same regiment for a number of years before taking his pension and retiring to a suburb in Paris.

Keith Matthews

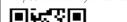
Captions

- 1: Sadly there are no images of Denis Maquin, but this re-enactor has created an impressive Tambor Major. A man who has seen most things during his service for l'Empereur. This superb photograph by Jean-Pol Grandmont is used under Creative Commons licence.
- 2: Denis Maquin's travels during his military service
- 3: Faden's map of the battle orientated with North to the left. The 34th were part of the brigade sent to cut off the French retreat south (right on the map) from Arroyo. The Royal Collection Trust
- 4: Spanish reenactors portray the 34th chasing the French up the rocky slopes east of Arroyomolinos, where men of the 34^e were captured.

Notes



The battle is re-enacted annually and visitors from the UK are very welcome.
Photograph © Arroyomolinos Tourist Board.
http://www.arroyomolinos.es





Keith Matthews –

Keith graduated from Sheffield

University with a degree in

Ancient History. He is now

From an early age he has

the Napoleonic period.

harboured an intense interest

He is a ardent reenactor and

has been an active member of

French Line regiment group for

over12 years. As part of this

regiment, he has participated in

many events, both home and

abroad including several

bi-centennial reenactments

cumulating at Waterloo in 201

He has also undertaken seve

Napoleonic battlefields in

to the Peninsular War.

the lives and stories of

individual soldiers from the

Napoleonic period and has

carried out extensive research

using the military archives in

Paris.

Europe, including many relating

He is particularly interested in

historical research.

retired and devotes his time to

researcher

MOST of us, when thinking of the most senior of our antecedent regiments, automatically think of 'Lancaster' and 'King's Own'. However, twas not always the Case! THE Regiment returned to England, was reduced to twelve companies, and given the title of 'The Duchess of York and Albany's Regiment' after the wife of James II. Thus, it remained until

Kings to Queens

Ted Carter looks into the origins of our oldest antecedent regiment in this the first of two parts.

IN fact, the regiment from whom we've evolved was actually recruited from the South, around London, and the Southwest. Indeed, for the first thirty-five years of its existence 'King' wasn't in its title at all.

Trelawny and the KORBF

And shall Trelawny Die'' was

adopted as the King's Own

Royal Border Regiment Slow

was created in 1959.

March at the time the Regimen

Although for some the Anthem

of Cornwall, the reason for its

connection with the King's Owr

Royal Regiment is unknown,

the two early Colonels of the

4th Regiment of Foot were

toTrelawny held in the Tower o

This is the first verse of the

A merry heart and true!

King James's men shall

What Cornish lads can do!

And have they fixed the where

and when?

And shall Trelawny die?

Here's twenty thousand Cornish

men

Will know the reason why!"

The KORB fast march was 'D'v

ken John Peel', part of the

Border Regiment's heritage.

Frelawnys and related

London by James II.

song:

TANGIERS

THE raison d'etre for its formation, was for the defence of the newly acquired, by way of a wedding gift to the then monarch Charles II, Moroccan Town of Tangiers. Thus, it was titled as the Second Tangiers Regiment, there already being one British regiment there for it's defence.

HOWEVER, Tangiers was handed back to the Moors four years later, in 1684.

around July 1685. At that time some of its companies fought against the Duke of Monmouth who was trying to gain the English throne from James II. At the Battle of Sedgemoor in Somerset, the regiment, now named 'The Queen's Regiment of Foot' fighting on the side of the King's Army were victorious, removing the threat from Monmouth.

REBELLION

HOWEVER, over the next few years James, started to lose popularity and the support of the populace and the military. This was partially because he tended to fill the important positions around him with his favourites, who were mainly Catholics. Later, interference in the Court Marshal of a member of the Regiment, and the imprisonment of seven Bishops, further alienated the King from his people. One of the Bishops was the brother of the then Regimental Colonel. Charles Trelawny a West Country man. From the bad feeling it caused, a tune was written. The tune, 'And shall Trelawny Die,' later became the King's Own Royal Border Regiment's slow march.

TRELAWNY

TRELAWNY was one of the Military Officers that encouraged Prince William of Orange and the late Charles II's daughter The Princess Mary, to come to England which he did, landing in Torbay in 1688.

WITHIN a month of his arrival many Officers including Trelawny had transferred their allegiance to the Prince, James had fled, and William took the English crown as William III.As one of the first regiments to go over to them, the new King allegedly awarded the Regiment as it's badge the Lion of England.



Eighteenth Century military slang

From'A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue'1785

SOME of the words and phrases that men of the 34th and 55th would have used.

Bodies the foot guards, or King's body guards

Crocus a surgeon of the army and navy.

Eyes and Limbs the foot guards were formerly so called by the marching regiments, from a favourite execration in use among them, which was, damning their eyes, limbs, and blue breeches.

Mohair from the mohair buttons worn by persons not in the army, the buttons of military men being always of metal.

Parish Soldier a

militiaman: from substitutes being frequently hired by the parish from which one of its inhabitants is drawn.

Roast and Boiled the Life Guards, who are mostly substantial house-keepers, and eat daily of roast and boiled meats.

Soldiers Bottle a large one.
Steenkirk a muslin
neckcloth carelessly put on,
as at the battle of Steenkirk.
Swizzle Drink in North

America, a mixture of spruce beer, rum, and sugar, was so called. The 17th Regiment had a society called the Swizzle Club, at Ticonderoga, 1760.

Tame army the city trained bands.

Walking up against the Wall to run up a score, which in alehouses is commonly recorded with chalk on the walls of the bar

White Serjeant a man fetched from the tavern or ale-house by his wife, is said to be arrested by the white serjeant.

"SAPPER W. Miller, Penrith, who is with the Army Post Office contingent of the Royal Engineers in France. writes us a very interesting letter. telegraphists, mechanics and linesmen. They are all expert operators, etc. There in a large office here with wires to all the large French towns, to the various Army Camps, the

"Penrith's Postal Official's experiences at the Front"

An extract from the Cumberland & Westmorland Herald, Saturday 21 August 1915, taken from the British Newspaper Archive.

MR. Miller, who is the son of Mrs Miller, St.
Andrew's Churchyard,
Penrith is well known in
Penrith, where he began his professional life in the
Penrith Post Office.

HE says among other things:- What I principally wanted to tell you was how your paper found me a new chum. I left a copy lying on my bed, the foundation of which, by the way, must have been prepared by some French connections of the 'Yamane Brig Warworks''. It is composed of the same class of work they turn out.

THE paper somehow got into another camp, and an inquiry was made for "Ennybody frae Cumberland this camp?" I was put into communication with a very nice chap from Millon, and we have chummed on together. He is now in our marquee, which is labelled 'Donington Hall.'

I saw a number of German prisoners last week and much as I dislike them I couldn't help but have a sneaking sort of sympathy for them.

I am attached to a company of Post Office

front, and to dear old England.

ON a clear night we can hear the French firing. The serious aspect of the war is brought home to us by the number ambulance trains we see passing along the railway which runs through our camp.

WE see plenty of life, as we have large French camp in the town with all kinds of units. They looked very funny to us at first, and we dubbed them "Karnos Army." We have, however, got chummy with them, and as many of them speak English we get on very well.

I am writing this lying in camp and outside some hundred of mules are being initiated into the mysteries of Army life. Sangar's Circus² is very small beer judging by the laughter of large and appreciative audience (that's a journalistic phrase, isn't it). We don't get much war news here.

IN the next marquee is a telegraphist from Liverpool named Tinniswood, who hails from Clickham Inn³, Blencowe. So you see we can't get separated from home wherever we go."



An officer of the 34th

Foot in the Victoria and Albert collection?

An enigmatic painting in the V&A's collection originally thought to be the Duke of Cumberland.

THE painting is believed to be by David Morier. Morier was Swiss and came to England after an introduction to his future patron, William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland in 1743. Morier was made 'Limner', that is painter to the Duke with a salary of £100 a year.

GRENADIER UNIFORMS

MORIER is best known for his paintings of soldiers in a series was created in 1751, following the issue of the first British uniform regulations.

WHEN the Duke of Cumberland died in 1765, his second home, Cranbourn Lodge, Berkshire, housed 106 of these paintings and only works by the artist were displayed in the picture gallery.

34TH FOOT?

THE picture was originally described as a portrait of the Duke of Cumberland, but Andrew Cormack – Society for Army Historical Research has suggested that the Portrait is of an Officer dating to around 1750, and was therefore created at the same time as the series of Grenadiers of the British Army in the Royal Collection Windsor, also by Morier.

MORIER'S paintings are far superior in style to John Pine's 1742 drawings of the British Army also drawn for the Duke of Cumberland. Cormack suggests that the Morier picture can be linked to one of four regiments; the 29th Foot, the 34th Foot, the 38th Foot or 46th Foot, because all these regiments had yellow facings.

OSTERLEY PARK THERES'S more

information about this picture at the V&A's web site The painting is currently on display at Osterley Park House, London.

Captions

- 1. King William III. National Galleries Collection
- 2. Sorting mail parcels on the roadside near Ervillers, 17 July 1917.Photograph Imperial War Museum
- 3. 'Portrait of an officer',David Morier. Victoria & Albert Collection

Notes

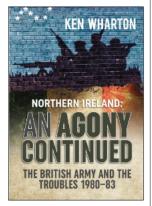
- ¹ Eamont was known locally as 'Yamane Brig'.
- ² 'Lord' George Sanger, owner of the leading British circus in the Victorian period.



³ The Clickham Inn https://bit.ly/3LEGaFk. Real ale and great food what more could you want?

Book

New books and ones that you may have missed. All can be ordered from Bookcases', Castle Street. Carlisle. This book is by the



An Agony Continued: Northern Ireland and the **Troubles 1980-83 Ken M Wharton** Helion ISBN: 9781804510421 £25.00

IT was simply that: an

IT was an agony which commenced at the end of the 1960s and as the new decade of the 80s arrived, so the pain, the grief, the loss and the economic destruction of Northern Ireland continued. Little did any of us know at the time, but it was to do so for almost a further two decades. Between January 1980 and December 1989, around 1,000 people died; many were soldiers and policemen; some were Prison Officers; some were paramilitaries; and some were innocent civilians.

THE Provisional IRA (PIRA) and their slightly more psychopathic cousins in the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) would continue to kill innocent civilians by the score during this decade.

THIS book pulls no punches in its absolute detestation of both Republican and Loyalist paramilitaries.

History's waiting room

David Allardice digs through the archive copies of 'The Lion and the Dragon', in this case from Spring 1981.

PLUS CA CHANGE -BRIGADES COME BACK TO BAOR

IN 1974, in order to help find the manpower savings then called for, the Army Restructuring Plan abolished the brigade level of command in the Field Army. Subsequent experience showed however that if operations were to be conducted effectively, then an intermediate level of command between division and battlegroup was a necessity. Therefore, in September 1979, Task Forces at 'one star' (Brigadier) command level were formally established.In effect, although by another name, the brigade level of command had returned - but without restoring the brigade headquarters to anything

'THIS re-introduction will involve no internal reorganisation of units or movement of them and no increases of establishment of either men or equipment. Equally, other than very minimal expenses (arising from such things as repainting signboards), no additional costs will be involved.' Yeah, right!

like its former scale.

REMEMBER, 'We trained hard – but it seemed that every time we were beginning to form up into teams we were reorganised.I was to learn later in life that we tend to meet any new situation by reorganising, and what a wonderful method it can be for creating the illusion of progress while actually producing confusion, inefficiency, and

demoralisation'

The Family Letters and pictures

BORDER FAMILY

in contact with the Editor.

Martin's grandfather, was

Colonel of 2BORDER in the

1920's. Martin has donated

the 1924 programme of the

presentation of new Colours

MARTIN tells me that

Aldershot on the day of the

presentation and the event

took place in the gymnasium,

with only small numbers of

MARTIN'S father served

in the Border Regiment

before transferring to 1st

Airborne Recce Squadron

4BORDER

He was captured at Arnhem.

After the War he returned to

MARTIN himself joined

the Somerset & Cornwall

University Cadetship. He

INFANTRY and remained

retired as Commanding

with them off and on until he

Officer of the 2nd Battalion

served in 1LIGHT

The Light Infantry.

Light Infantry in 1967 on a

representatives of the

Regiments present.

to the Battalion to the

there was heavy rain at

Museum.

MARTIN Grubb has been

Still serving News from the Duke of relating to the Regimental Lancaster's Regiment, our Family that deserve wider successor regiment, and the local Cadet Force

Museum. Friends and Supporters

proudly support our heritage in Cumbria and bevond.



VETERANS' CHARITY ACHIEVEMENTS

A Duke of Lancaster's veteran received the letter this week from King Charles's private secretary to thank him for his efforts in raising money for charities.

AFTER being severely injured whilst serving in the military, Mark has spent a lot of time in recent years fundraising for military charities and causes close to his heart.

MOST recently he has walked from Tebay in Cumbria to London, raising noney for four different harities.

1 LANCS

IN November, Anzio Company 1LANCS deployed on Ex KHANJAR OMAN. The deployment tested out the ability of the LCG (Lead Company Group) concept to deploy anywhere in the Middle East at short notice.



CADET FORCE NEWS

CONGRATULATIONS to Connor Woollacott, our Acting Company Training Officer, on his promotion to the rank of Staff Sergeant Instructor.





MUSEUM'S 90TH **BIRTHDAY RECEPTION**

THE Museum held a reception on the 90th Anniversary of its opening in

4LANCS presented the Museum with surprising birthday present; a modern anti-tank weapon to add to the collection. The NLAW was presented to Museum Director Jules Wooding by Major Pete Reynolds, Permanent Staff Administration Officer, 'C' Company.

AMONGST those who

attended the reception were the Lord Lieutenant of Cumbria, Claire Hensman with her husband Peter; the High Sheriff, Alan McVeity; the Mayor of Carlisle, Mike Mitchelson and his wife; the Regimental Secretary of the Duke of Lancaster's, Colonel Chris Owen; the Commanding Officer of 4LANCS, Lieutenant-Colonel Ed Fraser; Chair of the Museum Trustees, Colonel Andrew Dennis OBE; and the Chair of Museum Friends, Major Nigel Lewis.



FRIENDS BIRTHDAY FUNDRAISER

SEVENTY members of the Friends and their guests enjoyed a party to celebrate the Museum's 90th Birthday. The buffet included food that commemorated events in the Regiment's history. £3,235 was raised for the Museum. This included a donation from the Friends' Patron the Hon Caroline Haughey OBE KC.



55TH FOOT WATERLOO MEDAL

THE Museum was unsuccessful in its attempt to purchase the George III Waterloo medal awarded to Major George Evatt, 55th Foot, for serving as an Assistant Adjutant-General at the Battle.





MAJOR Evatt was the only member of the 55th Foot to serve at Waterloo. There was also an officer from the 34th present on General Hill's staff.

EVATT began his military career as a Private Soldier. He became Captain and then Brevet Major in the 55th. In 1816, he was appointed commandant of the Royal Military Asylum, Southampton, where he died in 1840.

SADLY, the medal went for £12,000 which was £2,000 over our hammer bid

THE medal had been found with two other medals awarded to members of the Evatt family, when a cottage was cleared.

THE auction house, Charterhouse Auctioneers and Valuers of Sherborne, have been contacted to see if they will pass on our details to the buyer on the off-chance that they may lend it to the Museum to put on display temporarily.

IT was a good learning experience and we now understand the V&A Grants Purchase Fund.



WREATHS ACROSS **AMERICA EVENT 2022**

THANKS to the

assistance of our colleagues at Fort Ontario State Historic Site, New York State, the ceremony at Oswego, on 17 December included the laying of two wreaths from The Museum to remember the men of the 34th and 55th Foot who served at Oswego during the 18C and who are buried in the fort cemetary.

WREATHS across America is a national US event to remember veterans. We will carry a feature on the event in a future edition

Diarv

elsewhere that affect the Regimental Family

Tuesday 14 February,

Tuesday Talks Series –

Granby', Mal Craghill

Monday 20 February,

Veterans Lunch Club, The

'Riding the Storm: Flying the

Tornado GRI on Operation

1800

1230

Museum

And almost finally

Memories of Regimental life by Alex Paterson, formerly KORBR and now designer at the House of

countries.

1960. Southern Cameroon was to vote on their future now



Tuesday 14 March, 1800 Tuesday Talks Series 'Playing the Greater Game' Britain, War, and the Sporting Metaphor', Peter Donaldson

Monday 20 March, 1230 Veterans Lunch Club, The Museum

Tuesday 1 April, 1800

Tuesday Talks Series - 'The Forgotten Cumbrians: The Border Regiment at Imphal, 1944', Matthew Wood

Monday 17 April,1230 Veterans Lunch Club, The Museum

Tuesday, 9 May, 1800

Tuesday Talks Series - 'The Cumberland Gunners 1860-1967', Stuart Eastwood

Weekend 12,13 & 14 May Regimental weekend, Carlisle

Monday 15 May, 1230 Veterans Lunch Club, The Museum



Weekend of 3rd and 4th June

2023 Military Festival, the Museum

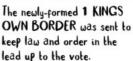
Tuesday, 13 June, 1800

Tuesday Talks Series – Gallantry Medals awarded to Cumbrians', Graham Roberts & Alec Graham

CAMEROON

that Nigeria was independent.







A key operation at Ubenigang saw C company heading up the coast on a smuggling raid.



The troops captured 15,000 bottles of brandy, half a ton of tobacco and



CPI Ernie Baldwin used his machette to break up 1000 bottles of gin.



In Feb 1961, the vote took Place Peacefully due to the battalion's Presence.



ENDEX

A miscellany of military

history, some serious,

others less so, from all

periods and from all

ONE CAREFUL OWNER

WANT to buy a Fat Albert? MoD are selling their fleet of C-130s. No prices in the brochure, so if you have to ask ...

GIVE IT AWAY!

"Strange as it sounds, great leaders gain authority by giving it away."

Vice Admiral James B. Stockdale US Navy

MILITARY COVID

As at 15 April 2022: 546,891 COVID-19 tests were administered to Defence personnel of these 497,232 were UK armed forces personnel and 49,659 civilian personnel. 29,125 armed forces personnel had a positive test for COVID-19 recorded in their medical



Own a French DRUMMER

SPOTTED in a York antique shop recently by Neil Beaty, former KORBR, a 3' tall, 34^e de ligne drummer

PULL UP A SANDBAG

A good officer provides hot food, cold beer, and rest whenever needed ... which is less often than the troops may think or prefer.

Ted Carter

Our Heritage

Cumbria's military heritage includes the Militia, the Yeomanry, Territorials, as well as the regular battalions and specialist units.

THE regiment that became the 34th Foot and then the 1st Battalion of the Border Regiment was raised in Essex in 1702, as Robert, Lord Lucas's Regiment.

FROM the mid 18th Century regiments became known by their number, not by their Colonel. In 1782 the 34th was given the regional title 'Cumberland'.

THE 55th Foot were raised in 1755 by Charles Perry Esquire. They were originally the 57th Foot, but when two lower numbered regiments were disbanded in the summer of 1756, they became the 55th Foot.

IN 1782, the 55th Foot were given the territorial title 'Westmorland Regiment'.

THE 34th were combined with the 55th in 1881 to form 'The Border Regiment'. At the same time the Cumberland and Westmorland Militia were re-organised as the Special Reserve and in 1908 the Rifle Volunteer battalions became the Territorial Force.

THE King's Own Royal Regiment (Lancaster) joined the Border Regiment to become the King's Own Royal Border Regiment in 1959.

IN 1923 the 51st Field Regiment, Royal Artillery was created that included the Westmorland & Cumberland Yeomanry. In time the Gunners were combined with the Territorial Army battalion of the King's Own Royal Border Regiment.

IN 2006 the King's Own Royal Border Regiment were merged with other regiments to create 'The Duke of Lancaster's Regiment'.

Lest we forget

Events, distinctions and memorials of our local regiments and their men.

12 February 1702, The 34th Foot, raised.

The Regiment was raised as Lord Lucas' Regiment in Norfolk and Essex.

27 February 1814, Battle of Orthez, France, 2/34th Foot

The penultimate battle of the Peninsular War, Wellington's army attacked the French army led by Marshal Nicolas Soult. After stiff fighting Soult was compelled to order the retreat, which became a scramble for safety.

10 March 1918, Private Joseph Sheridan, 11th Battalion, Border Regiment

Buried at Mendinghem Military Cemetery, Belgium, Rest in peace. The message on his grave reads:

"Twilight stars shine on the grave of one we loved, but could not save"



22 March 1918, Castle Crag, Borrowdale

Castle Crag was given to the National Trust as a memorial after the First World War by the family of 2nd Lieutenant John Hamer, Kings Shropshire Light Infantry. The memorial is dedicated to the memory of Lieutenant Hamer and 'the men of Borrowdale' who lost their lives in the war, and whose names are listed on the stone tablet. (Picture by Adrian Pearson, formerly KORBR)

29 March 1855 Private William Coffey VC, DCM, 34th Foot, Crimea

"For having thrown a lighted shell that fell into the trench over the parapet and thus saved many lives."



April 1946, Germany, Border Regiment

1 Border, were based at Northumbrian Barracks, Wilhelmshaven, Germany.



25 April 1915, Landing at Helles, Gallipoli, Border Regiment

1 Border part of 29th Division landed at 'X' Beach, although the beach head was secured, fighting became heavier as the day went on.



27 April 1859, Private George Richardson VC, Kewan Trans-Gogra, Indian Mutiny, 34th Foot,

"Richardson did, despite the fact that his arm was broken by a rifle bullet and leg slashed by a sabre, rush to the aid of his officer, who was attacked."

Information

Cumbria's Museum of Military Life

Carlisle Castle
Carlisle
Cumbria
CA3 8UR
01228 532774
enquiries@cmoml.org

Alma Block

Opening hours 1 April–30 September Every day 10 am-6 pm

October Every day 10 am-5 pm

1 November to 31 March Saturday to Thursday 10 am-4 pm closed on Fridays

Friends of Cumbria's Museum of Military Life c/o Alma Block Carlisle Castle

Duke of Lancaster's Regiment

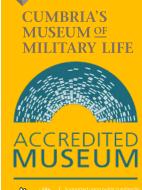
Fulwood Barracks Watling Street Road Preston PR2 8AA

Cumbria Army Cadet Force

HQ Carlisle Castle Cumbria CA3 8UR

"The Lion & the Dragon"

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Royal Engineers cap badge, World War 1



Border Regiment, Cottages, Carlisle



55th Foot Officer's 1861 pattern shako