

The Lion & the Dragon

Celebrating the past whilst championing the future

The Magazine of
Cumbria's Museum of
Military Life, published
by the Friends of the
Museum.



CUMBRIA'S
MUSEUM OF
MILITARY LIFE



Spring 2023



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 34^e 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

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'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 Military Festival
3 & 4 June 2023 at the Museum

Keith Matthews – researcher

Keith graduated from Sheffield University with a degree in Ancient History. He is now retired and devotes his time to historical research.

From an early age he has harboured an intense interest in the Napoleonic period.

He is a ardent reenactor and has been an active member of a French Line regiment group for over 12 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 2015.

He has also undertaken several detailed research visits to Napoleonic battlefields in Europe, including many relating to the Peninsular War.

He is particularly interested in the lives and stories of individual soldiers from the Napoleonic period and has carried out extensive research using the military archives in Paris.



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>



Trelawny and the KORBR

'And shall Trelawny Die" was adopted as the King's Own Royal Border Regiment Slow March at the time the Regiment was created in 1959.

Although for some the Anthem of Cornwall, the reason for its connection with the King's Own Royal Regiment is unknown, most probably it was because the two early Colonels of the 4th Regiment of Foot were Trelawnys and related toTrelawny held in the Tower of London by James II.

This is the first verse of the song:

"A good sword and a trusty hand!
A merry heart and true!
King James's men shall understand
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'ye ken John Peel', part of the Border Regiment's heritage.

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

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.

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

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.

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.



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’.

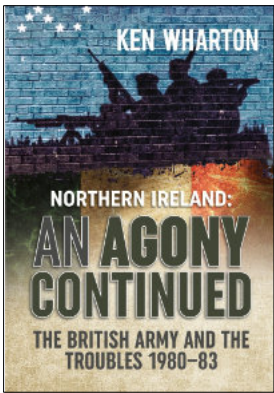
² ‘Lord’ George Sanger, owner of the leading British circus in the Victorian period.



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

Book shelf

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



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

IT was simply that: an agony.

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 like its former scale.

'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!

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 relating to the Regimental Family that deserve wider circulation.

BORDER FAMILY

MARTIN Grubb has been 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 to the Battalion to the Museum.

MARTIN tells me that there was heavy rain at Aldershot on the day of the presentation and the event took place in the gymnasium, with only small numbers of representatives of the Regiments present.



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'.



Royal Engineers
cap badge, World War 1



Border Regiment,
Cottages, Carlisle



55th Foot Officer's
1861 pattern shako

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

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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
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CUMBRIA'S MUSEUM OF MILITARY LIFE



ACCREDITED MUSEUM



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