

49 Design for the left upper-arm sleeve of a member of the 38th Divisional Signals (battle dress) – Armlets (in color)
50 Scots Guards in battle dress

Those tactics were founded on the use of the line, as opposed to column, formation. Menschikov had boasted to his czar that he could hold the position at the Alma for three weeks while the Crimean port of Sevastopol was strengthened. He failed to hold it for even three hours. A gentle sea breeze refreshed the marching British and French armies on the sunny 20th of September. The day before had seen the march of the two forces southward on the Crimean Peninsula to within sight of the Alma, where the river flowed into the Black Sea, just a few miles north of Sevastopol. The close-fitting, cherry-colored overalls of the 11th Hussars, part of the Light Brigade, were but one example of the absurdities of military dress in that era. The Brigade of Guards wore their unwieldy bearskins into battle for the last time in the Crimea, the Honorable Lieutenant Hugh Annesley of the Scots Guards noting that his made a reasonable pillow for a night on the ground. By the time the army and all its equipment had disembarked, some wagons and teams had been collected – an impressive figure, but not enough to move an army of 27,000 men. British statesmen dreaded the prospect of Russian warships in the Mediterranean as the Americans would a century later, and the idea of Constantinople in Russian hands appalled them. Russia had used the excuse of protecting Orthodox Christian subjects of Turkey as the reason for the invasion. Orthodox monks had been killed at the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem, then under Turkish rule, during rioting in – no thanks to local police, who were Turkish Mohammedans. Then, in November, the Russian fleet sailed from Constantinople, surprised the Turkish fleet at Sinope and devastated it. That audacious attack was completely unacceptable to the British, who depended on sea power for their existence. Calling the Russian action a massacre, angry mobs paraded in the streets of London. The British cabinet, producing a declaration of war against Russia, considered how to prosecute that war. Its collective focus was the Russian naval base at Sevastopol on the Black Sea, which suggested, at first, the application of British sea power. The British fleet, it was thought, could cut off the Crimean Peninsula at the isthmus connecting it to the Russian mainland. Consultation with the Royal Navy, however, revealed that the Black Sea at this isthmus was not deep enough to float a rowboat, much less a man-of-war. But the British had not been involved in large-scale ground operations since Waterloo – and the hero of that day, Arthur Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington, had died two years before this new outbreak of hostilities. On a warm June night, and after a good dinner, the British cabinet issued instructions to its commander in chief to invade the Crimea and capture Sevastopol. Lord Raglan predicted that it would only take 12 days. The French landed first in sunshine, and the first boatload of troops raised the French colors on a flagstaff that they planted on the beach. By noon an entire French division was firmly established in a defensive position. The British landing did not come off so well, and by noon the sun had been replaced by a drizzle. Cholera appeared in the British ranks, and almost 1,000 sick soldiers had to be re-embarked on shipboard, more fortunate than those who had to be carried back to the beach for burial. The advance on Sevastopol began on September 19 with reveille at 3 a.m. Despite the long delay, the British troops did not even have time to fill their canteens at the single well before marching in what was to become hot sunshine. The French, claiming precedence, marched on the right, where they were protected by the fleet just offshore. They were followed by the 8,000 men of the allied Turkish force. The British, on the other hand, marched exposed on three of their sides. A more experienced general than Raglan would have had cavalry patrols out guarding against surprise. Raglan did have his cavalry at the head and flanks of the march, at least. Brigadier General James T. Brudenell, 7th Earl of Cardigan, rode in the van with the 11th Hussars and 13th Light Dragoons, while his senior, Maj. George Bingham, 3rd Earl of Lucan, was on the exposed left flank with the 8th Hussars, followed by the 17th Lancers. Lord George Paget brought up the rear with the 4th Dragoons. Between the cavalry regiments marched the five infantry divisions, protected at the front and rear by companies of the Rifle Brigade in extended order. On the right were the 60 guns of the artillery, rumbling along in neat groups of two. Two brigades of cavalry, the only mounted force in the allied expedition, and appropriate elements of artillery and engineers rounded out the force. In the afternoon,

the army came up to the crest of a ridge; in a gentle valley below flowed the Bulganak River. Raglan, riding at the front of the British force, had noticed the sheepskin caps of a squadron of Cossacks behind a distant ridge and finally decided to conduct a reconnaissance. He sent Lord Cardigan with four squadrons of cavalry to reconnoiter the ground ahead. The two cavalry commanders, who cordially detested one another, encountered a Russian cavalry force of 2, Cardigan knew his duty and calmly ordered his men to form line as the Russians halted and threw out skirmishers, who opened fire at long range. But Raglan, who had the habit of getting to high ground for maximum visibility, could see farther than his two cavalry commanders – he discerned the 6, infantry of the Russian 17th Division barring the way to the south. Finding Lucan and Cardigan in the midst of an argument over a minor alteration in the disposition of the squadrons, Quartermaster General Richard Airey, who had been sent by Raglan with a suggestion that the cavalry retire, made it an order. That order convinced the infantry that when there was any real fighting to do, it would be done by them. North of the river on Kourgane Hill, the Russians had established what the British called the Great Redoubt, about three miles from the coast. Twelve massive guns, protected by a breastwork, formed what Raglan saw as the key to the Russian position. Slightly higher on the hill was the Lesser Redoubt, commanding the eastern flank. West of Kourgane Hill was Telegraph Height, so named because of an unfinished telegraph station on it, and between those two elevations ran the road to Sevastopol, covered by more artillery. There was also artillery positioned to cover the wooden bridge over the Alma, although in September the river was shallow enough to be forded. The Russian force was spread out behind the two redoubts and on Telegraph Height, with cavalry in the rear. Out of a Russian army of 39, men, only one battalion of the Minsk Regiment was close to the sea, as the French had suspected from their sea observation before landing. Arnaud, proposed to Raglan that the French should attack the Russian forces on the right, and the British, while the French attack was in progress, should assault the Russian center and other flank, thus rolling up the flank. Raglan listened to the French plan politely and said the French could rely on the full cooperation of the British army. But he privately believed that no workable plan could be made until the allies had discovered the full extent of the Russian position. The allied army now marched south on a front five miles wide, with the French on the right by the sea. The British were advancing on the entire Russian force, while the French had the protection of the fleet – and no enemy to face. The French marshal again conferred with Raglan, asking whether he intended to attack in front or turn the Russian flank. Raglan replied that turning the flank would take too much out of his men with the extra marching it would involve. And his outnumbered cavalry could not turn the flank. He would not commit further until the battle had begun – which it did when the Russian artillery opened fire. The French assault began in its usual column formation, followed by the Turks, also in column. The Russians also used the column, developed by Napoleon as a more effective way to control conscripted troops; they were not familiar with the British line formation. To the Russian senior officers, those straggling lines of redcoats seemed weak and uncontrolled – especially since the nearsighted British generals, unfamiliar with the terrain and with more troops than they were used to, could not keep the divisions straight as they advanced. Raglan found that he had advanced too fast in relation to the French, and his men were suffering from the artillery fire. The British artillery, being smaller in caliber, could not effectively reply, so Raglan had his troops lie down for protection. Suddenly, their attention was diverted by a huge roar – the Russians had set fire to straw-packed houses in the village near the British front. The choking smoke and intense heat made the village unapproachable – the 2nd Division, on the right of the British line, would be unable to advance in extended order, but would have to send one brigade in front of the other, further cramping the line. But Raglan could not hear any return fire and assumed correctly that the French columns were firing indiscriminately to indicate their course of progress. Also, it was against French policy to advance without artillery support, and the French had some difficulty in getting their artillery up the hills facing them. Besides that, Menschikov had ordered seven battalions of infantry, four batteries of artillery and four squadrons of Hussars to meet the French. He had thought the left side of the line to be inaccessible. As soon as his reinforcements arrived, however, he ordered them back and galloped after them, leaving the French commander in possession of the ground but under artillery fire from Telegraph Height. Raglan was concerned about his men, although he personally seemed to enjoy facing enemy fire for the first time in 40 years – he clutched the stump of his

right arm lost at Waterloo with the left and chuckled as he rode to join his men. The line was to advance and not stop until the Alma was crossed. The Light Division was on the left, and to its right was the 2nd Division, which had the hardest going because the burning village was in its front. The 2nd Division had to split two regiments off to the right to get around the village, the other regiments going to the left. Beyond the smoking village was the Alma, in places much deeper than where the French had crossed nearer to the sea. For almost two miles of its length the river was full of troops, holding their rifles and ammunition above their heads as they waded through the fast-flowing current. As the British troops crossed the Alma, musket balls crashed all around them. On reaching the far side where a ledge had formed beneath the steep bank of the river, the British battalion and brigade officers put their men into some sort of order for the next yard advance to the Great Redoubt. The redoubt was flanked on each side by two masses of Russian troops behind which were more Russians, revealed only by the rows of their fixed bayonets. As the officers got the British troops to spread out into the long, thin lines that would be their only hope of survival once the Russian skirmishers withdrew and the guns again began firing, the Russian columns began slowly lumbering down the slope. The massive columns, a Russian observer noted, seemed to slide inexorably down the slope toward the ragged line of redcoats, only two men deep. Many of the men on the dash through the vineyards toward the river had grabbed handfuls of grapes, which they were unable to eat as they crossed the river. Now they fired with bunches of grapes clenched between their teeth. Then the Russian artillery opened up again. The British advance, at that point, involved the Royal Welch Fusiliers, the 33rd and the 95th regiments and the Royal Fusiliers, plus some elements of the Rifle Brigade. The lines hesitated as the cannons opened fire, but then came on again, through the crash of exploding shells, the whistle of grapeshot and canister, and musketballs and round shot. Wide gaps appeared as men fell, but the British soldiers continued to advance. The redoubt was captured, and two of the general officers set about placing men to defend it from a counterattack which the wailing of Russian columns on the nearby slopes indicated to be imminent. There were no British reinforcements the closest was the Brigade of Guards under the Duke of Cambridge, but its men were still on the other side of the Alma. While the duke was asking advice of another officer, who thought the duke should advance his division advice that was ignored, Quartermaster General Airey rode up and told him that Raglan believed he should continue his advance in support of the Light Division. In the vineyards, however, the 1st Division came under fire again, and stopped again. Another staff officer found the duke and ordered him to continue. By the time the 1st Division had finally crossed the Alma with some difficulty, it found that it was too late to support the survivors who had taken the redoubt, which was by then an inferno of exploding shells, from the rest of the Russian artillery. And there was another danger, an immense square mass of infantry advancing on the right toward the Great Redoubt.

Chapter 2 : scotsguards photos on Flickr | Flickr

Civilian Defence Organizations Members of the Auxiliary Fire Service (AFS) Members of the Home Guard simulating defence COLOR PLATES Plate I Royal Navy officers' sleeve and shoulder-strap insignia II Army officers' insignia of rank III Army field-service caps and cap badges Distinguishing marks on battle dress RAF officers.

Excellent to good condition, with some paint loss and two broken bayonets. Good condition, with some paint loss. Good to fair condition, with some paint loss, three missing arms, 1 broken rifle, and one replacement arm. Good to fair condition, with some paint loss, some retouching and several loose arms. Excellent condition, with just a bit of paint loss. Very good condition 1 broken arm condition, with just a bit of paint wear. Good to fair condition, with paint loss. Very good to fair condition, with some paint loss, one loose head and one missing sword. Good to fair condition, with four broken rifle tips and one broken lance tip. Pre and post war. Very good to good condition with some paint wear and retouching. Good to fair condition. Very good to fair condition. Mismatched with some paint loss. Very good to good condition, with some paint wear. Very good to good condition. Very good to fair condition, with one broken lance tip and some paint wear. Very good condition, with some paint loss and one loose lancer head. Very good to good condition, with some paint wear and 1 loose arm. Very good condition, with some paint loss.

Chapter 3 : Bearskin - Wikipedia

Britains From Set 8 Fourth Hussars 10 pieces. \$ Britains From Set Scots Guards in Winter Coats. 8 pieces. Post-war. Britains From Set

Its first battle was some months after its initial arrival, at Loos on 27 September Dress Welsh Guards by Harry Payne " One way to distinguish between the regiments of Foot Guards is the spacing of buttons on the tunic. The Welsh Guards have buttons arranged in groups of five. Inter-War Edit Soon after the end of the war in the 1st Welsh Guards returned home and where they would be based for much of the inter-war period, performing training and ceremonial duties, such as the Changing of the Guard and Trooping the Colour. In the 1st Welsh Guards deployed to Egypt where they joined the Cairo Brigade where they stayed for only a brief period of time, returning home in Just prior to the outbreak of the Second World War the 1st Welsh Guards were dispatched to Gibraltar where they remained upon the outbreak of war in September The 2nd Battalion, Welsh Guards was created on 18 May The 2nd Battalion fought in Boulogne in whilst the 1st fought in Belgium as part of the British Expeditionary Force. Christopher Furness who was killed in the action. The Welsh Guards were subsequently part of the legendary Evacuation of Dunkirk that saw over , British and French troops return to the UK against all odds. While they battled on in those theatres the 1st and 2nd joined the Guards Armoured Division , with the 1st Battalion being infantry and the 2nd armoured. Shortly after the end of the war the 3rd Battalion was disbanded while the 2nd Battalion was placed in suspended animation. In the 1st Welsh Guards were dispatched to Palestine, then under British control, while it was in a volatile and violent situation. The Welsh Guards were part of the 1st Guards Brigade and performed internal security IS duties while there, before leaving in during the British withdrawal and when the state of Israel was declared. The Regiment had its colour trooped for the first time in They performed internal security duties there. They remained in the SEZ until the British withdrawal in Shortly afterwards the British Army would be embroiled in the Suez War with Egypt, though the Welsh Guards were not to be involved directly. In the regiment deployed to West Germany again, and in to Aden, another part of the declining British Empire. They were to return home the following year. In the regiment arrived again in West Germany, this time at Munster, as part of 4th Armoured Brigade. In came deployment to Northern Ireland , then embroiled in violence later known as " The Troubles ". During its tour of duty the regiment lost Sergeant Phillip Price in a terrorist attack by the Provisional Irish Republican Army on the Oxford Street Bus Depot in Belfast, one of a series of terrorist attacks in the city which became known as " Bloody Friday ". The following year the Welsh Guards were dispatched to the province again and during this period lost Guardsman David Roberts in a landmine explosion. In the Welsh Guards were part of the British contingent of the United Nations force deployed to Cyprus in the aftermath of the Turkish invasion of the island in In the regiment arrived in West Berlin again, and then in once more in the midst of the volatile situation in Northern Ireland, they lost Guardsman Paul Fryer to a booby trap bomb. On 9 July , Daniel Barrett, aged 15 years, was sitting on the garden wall of his home in Havana Court, Ardoyne, North Belfast, when he was shot dead by a soldier of the Welsh Guards. On 7 June they were on board the ill-fated Sir Galahad , which was accompanied by Sir Tristram , waiting to be landed at Bluff Cove though they were delayed from doing so. However, attack was imminent after the landing craft were spotted by Argentinian observers. Shortly afterwards, the Daggers were the first to attack. They hit the frigate HMS Plymouth with cannon fire as well as bombs. Only a short time later, the Skyhawks reached Fitzroy , with three of the aircraft hitting the Sir Galahad two or more times with horrific consequences. Sir Tristram was also hit which killed two crewmen, both ships were ablaze. The attack on Sir Galahad culminated in high casualties, 48 dead, 32 of them Welsh Guards, 11 other Army personnel and five crewmen from Sir Galahad herself. There were many wounded, many suffering from horrendous burns caused by fire from the burning ships, the best known being Simon Weston. The burnt-out Sir Galahad was later scuttled at sea to allow her to become a war grave. Sir Tristram herself was repaired and rebuilt in The Welsh Guards returned home soon after the war concluded.

Like the other Guards regiments, the "Home Service Dress" of The Irish Guards is a scarlet tunic and bearskin. Buttons are worn in two rows of four, reflecting the regiment's position as the fourth most senior Guards regiment, and the collar is adorned with a shamrock on either side.

After serving with the King in the Wars of the Three Kingdoms , the regiment was dispersed, but was reformed after the Restoration of the Monarchy as the Scottish Regiment of Foot Guards in The three soldiers of the Grenadier Company in the foreground are wearing parade uniform and those behind are in campaign dress. In the Fourth Coalition against France was created and the following year the 1st Battalion took part in the second Battle of Copenhagen in Denmark , an expedition intended to prevent the Danish Fleet falling into the hands of the French. The operation was a success and the Danes surrendered their fleet of eighteen warships to the British. In the Fifth Coalition was formed against France, though was much smaller than the previous coalitions, consisting of just Austria and the United Kingdom. That same year the 1st Battalion made their way to the Iberian Peninsula where they were to take part in the Peninsular War in Portugal and Spain , a war that had begun in On the 12 May, the 1st Battalion took part in the crossing of the River Douro , an operation that ended so successfully that the French Army were in full retreat to Amarante after the actions in Oporto and its surrounding areas. In late July, the 3rd Foot Guards took part in the Battle of Talavera , one of the bloodiest and most bitter of engagements during the war. The British were commanded by Lieutenant-General Arthur Wellesley , a man who gained immortal fame in the history of the British Army, and would soon gain the honour Duke of Wellington for Talavera. The British-Spanish Army numbered about 50, and the 1st Battalion was part of the 1st Brigade of the 1st Division , while the French numbered over 40, The battle that ensued was ferocious, with the British defenders receiving the first attack on the night of the 27 July, an attack that nearly forced the British off the Cerro de Medellin , a hill to the left of the 3rd Foot Guards position, but a counter-attack successfully repulsed the French. In the early hours of the 28th, the French attacked once more, meeting stiff resistance from the British defenders. At the Cerro position, the British poured a relentless and overwhelming fire into the advancing French formations, and repulsed the French, inflicting heavy casualties on them. Further French attacks took place, at one point, the Foot Guards distinguished themselves greatly when they poured a devastating fire into the French ranks, though the Guards advanced after the fleeing French and in doing so became the target of a French artillery battery and French infantry who duly ripped into the Guards, causing hundreds of casualties. However, despite suffering terribly, the Guards managed to reform and, along with other infantry battalions, commenced yet another professional and overwhelming fire to repulse a large French counter-attack, which caused quite horrific casualties for the French. The Battle of Talavera was bloody and ended in victory for the British though at a terrible price, with over 5, men being killed or wounded, while their French opponents lost over 7, men. For their role in the battle, the regiment won its fifth battle honour. The following year, in March, companies of the 2nd Battalion, who were now deployed to the Peninsula, took part in the Battle of Barrosa in an attempt to lift the siege of Cadiz , and soundly defeated the French relatively quickly, and for their actions, won the regiment its sixth battle honour. In May, the 1st Battalion took part in the Battle of Fuentes de Onoro which ended in yet another British victory and gained the regiment its seventh battle honour. The fortress of Ciudad Rodrigo was one of the two important French held fortresses the other being Badajoz and the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo began on the 8 January. Despite their more privileged nature as an elite force in comparison to the normal infantry, the Guards still helped in the digging of trenches, an arduous duty made especially more by the absolutely terrible weather. When the assault on Ciudad Rodrigo finally happened on the 19 January, it was bloody, with fierce and chaotic hand-to-hand fighting taking place at the two breaches made in the walls of the fortress. The casualties were heavy for the British, with over being killed, wounded or missing during the assault and over 1, casualties in total for the siege, though despite this, the British took Ciudad Rodrigo. In July, the 1st Battalion took part in the Battle of Salamanca , a decisive victory for the British, and then subsequently took part in the Siege of Burgos which ended in October. After fighting so hard against the French in Portugal and

Spain, in late , the British finally pushed into France itself, where the 1st Battalion took part in a number of successful engagements, including at Nive. Napoleon would eventually abdicate in April. The 2nd Battalion, 3rd Foot Guards, who were stationed in what is present-day Belgium, took part in, on the 18 June, one of the most famous battles in history, Waterloo. The 3rd Foot Guards were positioned on the ridge just behind Hougoumont Farm under the command of Second Major Francis Hepburn, while the light companies of the two battalions, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel James Macdonnell, garrisoned the Farm, a place, on the right flank of the British and Allied army, that would be a key position during the battle. A second attack happened, and during that attack, the French attempted to push through the main gate. Despite the gallant efforts of the British Guardsmen to shut it, a few dozen French troops broke through before the Guardsmen managed to shut the main gate once more. What followed was a fierce hand-to-hand fight between the Guardsmen and French, until eventually all the French, minus a drummer boy who was spared by the Guardsmen, were killed. The third attack came from the east of the farm, at the orchard. A few companies of the 3rd Guards subsequently confronted the French troops and, after some hard fighting, drove them from the orchard and back into the woods. The fourth attack soon came, this time with the use of a fearsome howitzer, and thus, the Grenadier Company of the 3rd Guards was sent into the woods to destroy the howitzer, but were faced with a superior French force and were forced out of the woods. The 3rd Guards were then sent to repulse the French from the orchard which they duly did, driving the French back into the woods once more. Further attacks occurred on the farm, and the gallant defenders never wilted in the face of such French attacks, and held the farm against all odds, even when the farm was set ablaze by howitzer fire, the defenders still repulsed all French attacks. The elite Guards had proven their professionalism and valour once more in the field, and contributed greatly to the British and Allied victory at Waterloo, gaining the praise of the Duke of Wellington in the process. The defenders of Hougoumont suffered over 1, men killed or wounded during the Battle for Hougoumont, with the 3rd Guards suffering well over men killed or wounded; while the French suffered many thousands of casualties in their numerous attempts to capture the farm. Napoleon was defeated and as before, he was exiled, this time to the British territory of St. Helena, where he would remain until his death in. The 2nd Battalion then joined the Army of Occupation in France where they would remain until when they returned home to the UK. In, both battalions of the 3rd Foot Guards deployed to Dublin, Ireland, and in, the 2nd Battalion deployed to Portugal until returning home in. Also in, the 1st Battalion deployed to Manchester during troubles there. In, William IV ascended to the throne, and the following year gave the regiment a new name, the Scots Fusilier Guards. The British and their French allies then began the advance on Sevastopol, a Russian naval base, but was blocked at the River Alma by Russian forces. The road to Sevastopol runs through a gap between two hills, one to the east, known as Kourgane Hill and the other to the west, known as Telegraph Hill. A British unit, known as the Light Division, made their advance, making steady progress on the Great Redoubt, and took it with very heavy casualties, however chaos soon set in, after, during a Russian counter-attack, a confusing order from an unknown officer was soon contradicted by other officers, and the British duly fell back. One brave group of Royal Welch Fusiliers had held their ground and were firing into the Russians until confronted by a mass of Russian soldiers, forcing them to retreat rapidly, and in the process, smashed straight into the formation of the advancing Scots Fusilier Guards, causing immense chaos. The Russians seized their opportunity to strike, launching a large-scale bayonet charge on the regiment, resulting in brutal carnage, eventually forcing the regiment to reluctantly withdraw, and suffering over casualties. During this chaos, the Colour party of the regiment, whose Colours had been shot through, held their ground against the overwhelming Russian force, and safeguarded the Colours from the Russians, as well as helping to rally the regiment. The Russians attempted to exploit the chaos when a large Russian force advanced on the Brigade of Guards, but the Guards poured a withering and accurate fire into the Russians, causing very heavy casualties. The British, including men of the battered Scots Fusilier Guards, subsequently advancing, causing the Russians to flee which allowed the British to re-take the Great Redoubt. Further heroics occurred on the right, with the Highland Brigade, just two lines deep, firing, while advancing, on the Russians who soon fled from the spirited Highland Brigade. The Battle had been bloody, with the British losing over 2, casualties while the Russians suffered 6, For their actions at Alma, the Scots Fusilier Guards won a battle honour and

four men of the regiment would later win the Victoria Cross , an award created in to become the highest award for valour in the face of the enemy. In , the regiment took part in another bloody engagement, at the Battle of Inkerman , at a place known to the British as Mount Inkerman. The British, and their French allies, were attacked by numerically superior Russian troops, hoping to break the Siege of Sevastopol. The attack happened in very thick mist and despite having weak defences and being outnumbered severely, the British defended stoutly against the Russians. The first Russian attacks was completely devastated by the accurate fire of the badly outnumbered British defenders. The Guards helped defend the right of the British defenders, and at Sandbag Battery, performed valiantly in the face of overwhelming Russian numbers, and despite the difficulties the Guards faced, they overcame them and devastated the Russian forces assaulting the Sandbag Battery. The Battle of Inkerman was a victory that had been filled with dreadfully brutal hand-to-hand combat, that, at times, resembled the battles of a far more primitive age, and saw over 2, British soldiers killed or wounded out of over 8, that took part in the battle, with the Russians suffering over 11, casualties. The regiment won its thirteenth battle honour for their part at Inkerman. The Scots Fusilier Guards also took part in the arduous Siege of Sevastopol , which lasted from September to September the following year, when it was captured by the British. The battalion departed in , while the American Civil War still raged, and returned home to the UK. A 25, strong British force, under the command of Sir Garnet Wolseley , landed in Egypt in August, and on the 13 September, the decisive engagement of the campaign occurred, the Battle of Tel el-Kebir , which ended in victory for the British, and culminated with the taking of Cairo and the capture of Urabi Pasha. The Scots Guards gained the battle honours "Tel-el-Kebir" and "Egypt " for their taking part in the Egyptian Expedition, and it was the last time the regiment carried the Colours into war. In , the 2nd Battalion of the regiment deployed to Dublin and returned to their barracks in London in , with the 1st Battalion deploying to Dublin that same year. The battalion quickly saw its first engagements in November, at Belmont , which ended in a British victory, and at the Battle of the Modder River , another British victory, though it had come at a heavy cost in British life after the British forces had come under a terrible withering fire from the Boer defenders, but the Boers eventually withdrew; the Scots Guards gained a battle honour for their part in the battle. In December, the battalion took part in its first major engagement of the war at the Battle of Magersfontein. The Boers, well defended in their positions, poured a terrible fire into the attacking British, causing very heavy casualties, with the battle ending in a defeat for the British who had battled bravely against the Boers, and ending the attempts to relieve the town of Kimberley which was besieged by Boer forces; the siege would not to be lifted until February Also in , the 3rd Battalion of the regiment was raised in London, though would not see overseas service in South Africa. The Scots Guards then saw action at another major battle, at the Battle of Paardeberg , which last for a number of days in February, though the Boers there were eventually defeat when the Boer leader Piet Cronje surrendered. The following month, the regiment took part in the Battle of Driefontein and in May, the 2nd Battalion took part in a small engagement at Biddulphsberg and on the 31st, the regiment was present at the capture of Johannesburg. During their time in Africa , the regiment performed a variety of duties, including manning blockhouses , rather than just their involvement in the many battles of the war. In June , the British and their Commonwealth Allies triumphed over the Boers, after suffering dreadful casualties, appalling conditions and the terrible fighting they took part in against their tough adversary, the Boers. In the 3rd Battalion of the regiment was disbanded due to changes in the British Army. In , Edward VII died and both battalions of the Scots Guards performed a variety of duties during the sad time, including lining the route of the procession. That same year the regiment gained its second Colonel-in-Chief, the newly crowned George V. In , small detachments of the Scots Guards were involved in a decidedly unpleasant event, the Siege of Sidney Street. In a group of Latvian anarchists had attempted to rob a jewellers shop in Houndsditch in December , and it had ended in the murder of three policemen and two being seriously wounded. A number of the gang were soon captured and on the 1 January , an informant had told the police that a small number of the gang were residing in Sidney Street. On the 3 January, after some fighting, the street was cordoned off to prevent the gang them from escaping and, as the police were inadequately armed to fight the gang who had superior weapons, small detachments of the 1st Battalion, Scots Guards were called to the scene. Continuous gun-fire raged between the police and

Guardsmen and the small gang for the duration of the siege. Eventually, a fire began and soon afterwards two badly burnt members of the anarchist gang were discovered; one had been shot. Later that year, the regiment departed the UK for Egypt and returned home in World War I history[edit].

Chapter 5 : Scots Guards | A tribute to some women and men who served in armed conflicts

"The desperate "battle" of the East End Scots Guards in action in a London street". On Tuesday 3 January , a group of policemen and army officers stormed a house in London's East End where it was thought a gang of wanted anarchists were hiding.

Between those two conflicts he served as a police constable with the city of Glasgow, Scotland. He was living at 11 Castle Street in Paisley, Scotland. He had 4 sisters and 2 brothers Scotland Census: He was living at Causeyside in Paisley, Scotland. He had 6 sisters and 3 brothers He enlisted in the 1st battalion Scots Guards on December 28th, He said that he had some previous military service with the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders. He joined the regiment in London on January 3rd. He was a laborer Height: He was found sleeping at his post and was confined to his room. On August 6th, he was convicted to 49 days of prison. He returned to duty on August 24th. The battalion left Chelsea barracks and entrained at Nine Elm Station. They were part of the Guards Brigade with the 1st Division. At 4h00 the battalion started advancing toward Belmont 12 miles. Map showing Scots Guards position before the attack on Spur Hill Red rectangle shows the objective "Red Arrow" Red Arrow show the path the regiment followed for the attack November 23rd: The battalion launched its attack on Spur Hill, near Belmont at around 4 a. Private John Campbell was severely wounded at both arms and on his side in that charge. During that particular attack the Scots Guard suffered many casualties 3 officers and 51 other ranks dead, 23 officers and other ranks wounded. Drawing showing Scots Guards assault on Spur Hill He was sent back to United Kingdom and transferred to the 3rd battalion on January 17th, He was sent to South Africa and transferred to the 1st battalion on May 23rd. Shortly after his arrival, he was transferred to the 3rd battalion reserve on September 9th. He joined the Renfrewshire police on September 8th and he was stationed in Port Glasgow. On January 5th, he was caught drunk on duty and was absent from the station from 7: He was fined 2 days without pay. He was part of a detachment sent to the City of Glasgow for the Royal visit in Scotland around May 14th. He was caught drunk on duty a second time and this time he struck Sergeant McLean. He was dismissed the next day. He reengaged with the Scots Guards on December 25th, to complete 16 years term. She was a servant and born in He was working with the Caledonian Railway Company as a railway brakeman He was discharge from the army on December 24th, Scotland Census: He was living with his wife at Barclay Street in Paisley, Scotland. They had no kid. At the time he was living at 17 Barclay Street in Paisley, Scotland. Together with his wife Rosina, they had no children. He entered France on October 7th and was transferred to the 2nd battalion on October 26th. The battalion spent the whole month near the villages Meville, they were shelled most of the day but this was very ineffective. Both battalions were part of a major attack that was not a success. It lasted until the 17th. They were sent to rest of the 18th. No major fighting during that period but just a series of skirmishes and artillery bombardment. The Germans retrieved their troops from the Hinderburgh Line and they provoked a series of small attacks from the British on their lines. Both Scots Guards regiment saw some fighting during that period. He was then absent without permission from July 21st to the 23rd. He was fined with 3 days forfeit pay. Germans launched a gas attack that continued until the 26th. On the 25th, Scots Guards launched their attack to raid the German lines. Third Battle of Ypres. The 2nd battalion launched its attack at around 6: He was wounded to the head by a gun shot. He was later admitted that day to the 47th Casualty Clearing Station. He was transferred to the 57th General hospital in Boulogne the next day and then to another hospital in Boulogne on August 9th. They are going to be relieved on the 13th. The battalion was sent to the lines for the Battle of Cambrai and take Bourlon Woods. They suffered many casualties but much less than their previous engagement. The Germans counter-attacked and both battalions were thrown back in the battle in order to stop the Germans advance. They were taken out of the lines on December 11th and had a quiet rest of December. On February 9th, , he was transferred to the 3rd battalion reserve and sent to England. On March 6th, , he was transferred back the 1st battalion and was discharged in London on June 11th. He died on January 27th, He was struck by and engine of a railway train at Wallneuck Junction. He had a fracture skull, compound fractures and multiple injuries to the body. He was a foreman with a railway company If you know more

information on this gentleman, please leave me message so I can add it to his small biography.

Chapter 6 : SCOTS GUARDS | Patricia Howitt Art Blog

Provided to YouTube by NAXOS of America The Battle Â· Scots Guards Pipes and Drums: From Helmand to Horse Guards â„— ARC Released on:

During the early part of the war, the battalion took part in the Battle of Mons and formed the Allied rearguard during the Great Retreat. The battalion then took part in one of the bloodiest battles of , the First Battle of Ypres , which began on 19 October, which left major casualties among the old Regular Army. The 1st Battalion suffered huge casualties between November 1â€™8 holding the line against near defeat by German forces, while defending Klein Zillebeke. Two further battalions were formed for the regiment in July. In September that year, the battalion, as well as the 2nd Irish Guards, who had reached France in August, took part in the Battle of Loos , which lasted from 25 September until early October. Both battalions spent the rest of in the trenches and did not fight in any major engagements. The 1st Irish Guards took part in an action at Flersâ€™Courcellette where they suffered severe casualties in the attack in the face of withering fire from the German machine-guns. The battalion also took part in the action at Morval before they were relieved by the 2nd Irish Guards. Elverdinghe, 30 July The Irish Guards also took part in the Battle of Cambrai in that year, the first large use of the tank in battle took place during the engagement. The regiment then went on to take part in a number of battles during the British offensives against the Hindenburg Line. This proposal, however, did not find favour in government or army circles and was dropped. Between the wars, the regiment was deployed at various times to Turkey, Gibraltar , Egypt and Palestine. The regiment first saw combat during the Norwegian Campaign. Following a challenging sea voyage to Norway, the 1st Irish Guards arrived in May and fought for two days at the town of Pothus before they were forced to retreat. The Irish Guards conducted a fighting withdrawal and served as the Allied rearguard. The guardsmen held out against overwhelming odds for three days, buying valuable time for the Dunkirk Evacuation , before they were evacuated themselves. The battalion saw extensive action while fighting through Tunisia and were subsequently deployed to the Italian Front in December of that year. The battalion took part in the Anzio landings on 22 January Both battalions served as part of the Guards Armoured Division and took part in the attempt to capture Caen as part of Operation Goodwood. They also saw action in the Mont Pincon area. The Corps crossed the Belgian-Dutch border, advancing from Neerpelt on 17 September but the Irish Guards encountered heavy resistance which slowed the advance. After the war, the regiment was reduced to a single battalion. It was then posted to the Suez Canal Zone in Egypt , remaining there until the British withdrawal in The regiment continued to serve in troubled regions such as Cyprus and Aden throughout the s and s. They also served as the garrison of Hong Kong from to More recently, The Irish Guards were involved in the Balkans Conflicts when they were deployed to Macedonia and Kosovo in and were the first British unit to enter the Kosovan capital city of Pristina on 12 June. The regiment played a significant role in the initial stages of the Iraq War as part of the 7th Armoured Brigade and they led the British advance into Basra in March At a battalion level, there are also the Drum and Pipes.

Chapter 7 : British Uniform | eBay

Scots Guards Private W. Reynolds, a native of Edinburgh, who won the Victoria Cross at the Battle of Alma in He wears the equipment, and the single-breasted tunic; the pouch on his shoulder belt contains percussion caps for the Enfield Rifle.

Box- Very Good, missing one end edge of box. A fine example of thisdeceivingly rare and difficult to find set. Light brown tunics with Ulundi helmets. Figures- Very Good, Box- Good, missing one end edge with wear and splits to corners. Troopers with short carbines. Cetandco Soldier Series, Saint John? Incredible and extremely rare display set of Britains figures. Cetandco would purchase figures directly from Britains, then box and sell under their name. Officers, Nurses, Orderlies, and wounded. Also contains 6 pop-up tentswith lead flags. Beautiful Pre War example. Excellent, box top has split corners and some wearing. Early gold and black label Near Perfect. Olive drab uniforms with pungree helmets marching at the slope. Excellent, Box- Top missing one corner and label is dirty. Box packs marching at the slope. Good, with general overall wear and missing one box top end edge. Very Good, Box- Good,missing end with end label. Some edging and box bottomslightly crushed. Early legs togetherfiring with Officer holding binoculars. Equisite 1st version example. Round bases with paper labels. This example is marked from the famous Ernest Hilary Weighill Collection featuring beautiful China doll faces. Excellent, Box- Very Good, has signs of wear with some marking to label. Box bottom missingsmall edge section and slightly crushed. Figures- Retains all paper labels with the exception of one figure. Kneeling firing with Officer holding binoculars. Very Good, with general overall wear. Staining to label and light wear to box. Early 10 Piece round base. Standing firing with Officer holding binoculars. Retains 9 of the 10 paper labels. Early 9 Piece round base. Bottledresses lying legs together. Very Good, with general overall light wear. Very Good, box top missing all edging. Light horse collars with peaked caps. Excellent, with light wear to seated medics. Pre War with multi-colored loin cloths. Running with spears and clubs. Exceptionally rare Britains knock down set. There are only 2 Britains sets ever designed as a game and included in Britains standard numbering system. A very rare set. Light olive tunics with peaked caps. Officer on cantering horse with outreached sword. Peaked caps in khaki. Early heavy horse collar set. Horses drawing wagon with pontoon boat and carrying temporary roadway. Terrific graphics on label. Indians with superb luster. Excellent, with 2 corner splits. Marching at the slope. Figures- Excellent; Box- Very Good, with light wear. Standing, firing, kneeling firing and line firing with two Vicker machine guns. Figures- Excellent, Box- Good, missing edge sections. Very desirable, 25 Piece band. Figures- Near Mint; Box- Excellent, tie card has some minor staining. Figures- Excellent, Box-Very Good, withwater stains and edge splits and tears. Rare 2 row presentation. Pristine, box has one edge tear. This plane is from the Dimitri Ilyinsky Collection. A near perfect example with a custom produced leather protective box. An exceptional example of this rare and desirableairplane. Anexceptionally rare colour party only produced in and Royal Fusillier Colour PartyNo. Figures- Excellent, Box- Very Good with some tape marks. With Officer marching at the slope in shorts. Figures- Excellent, Box- Very Good, with heavily worn edges. With peak cap in original box. Trooper in light olive, dark green limber. Marching at the slope with empty handed Officer. Excellent, Officer has small chip to chest. Excellent, with a little wear to end label. Very rare set manufactured in only. Box end labels marked with opposing end marked? Figures- Near Mint, Box- Excellent, with light wear to edges. By far the rarest of the Britains Ambulances; With original driver, wounded and stretcher. Excellent, small chip to top of ambulance and rear wheels only slightly flattened. The rarest and most desirable of all Britains civilians. This example is near perfect with only slight overall wear. A wonderful working toy- you can almost hear the pipe organ playing as the kids ride. Excellent, Box- Very Good. Probably the finest known example of this incredibly rare and desirable Band Sets. Wonderful luster and patina. Salvation Army Band with Blue Jackets. Very Good, with considerable wear. Side drummer with matchstick head repair. Base drummermissing one arm and drumstick on opposing hand. Standard bearer is original, although non-matching, he is in excellent condition. Officer with fixed arms. Tie card for Post War set. Good, bugler is non-matching and box has significant wear and missing edges. Rare transitional short

carbines. Officer with outstretched sword on rearing horse, 2 troopers on pony horses and 2 troopers on galloping horses.

Scots Guards in their winter coats. Notice the red sash of the sergeant which signifies that he is a senior NCO Find this Pin and more on Polish rider by haidamak. The Scots Guards, A Officer's Visiting Patrol by Harry Payne.

They are identified by the number of buttons on their tunics and the plume in their bearskin head-dress. However, at certain times the honour of guarding Buckingham Palace is given to regiments and units of the Commonwealth forces, and that certainly is also the case with South Africa. So how did this unique history and relationship between the Household Division and South African Regiments and units come about, like many British regimental relationships with South African ones, this relationship starts with the Boer War. As the war progressed, the two Boer republics were annexed by the British, and the Boer commandos reverted to guerrilla warfare tactics in a new second phase. Mobile units were created to protect the forts and chase down the Boer Commandos. General William Henry Everard Poole. He spent time with three Guards battalions: The Garrison at Tobruk was hastily put together and the defences were inadequate, however the task of defending it was put to the 2nd South African Division under the command of Maj Gen H B Klopper, under his command were also a handful of British and Indian brigades, including the 1st Guards Brigade, the main component of which were the Coldstream Guards. Rommel quickly encircled the garrison at Tobruk and attacked from the weakest point – from the east. Tobruk fell and the South African 2nd Division were forced to surrender on 21 June, however some Guardsmen managed to escape capture and make it back to Allied lines. For nine months this close association existed between the Guards and the South Africans. The success of the association can be directly attributed to the General Officer Commanding the 6th South African Armoured Division, Maj General William Poole, who had as previously noted been attached to the Guards in the inter-war years. During that time, the high regard in which the 6th SA Armoured Division was held was manifested by the Guards in different ways. Somebody ought to tell you about yourselves, so why not I? These tired and exhausted members of the Coldstream Guards were attached to the 6th South African Armoured Division, as they reach La Quercia on their way back to the rear for a few days rest. These men fought several days taking, losing and retaking a hill just under Monte Sole, South of Bologna on Route 9. The bomb hit the chapel during a Sunday morning service and people were killed. Much of the building was destroyed. This gesture aroused the deepest feelings of gratitude throughout the Brigade of Guards. Today the bronze doors carry both the star of the Household Division and the green and gold flash of the 6th South African Armoured Division. In Conclusion Unfortunately this strong association between South Africa and the Household Division has deteriorated somewhat. It started when the Nationalist Party Government came to power in 1948 with its proposals of Apartheid and its abject hatred of anything British fuelled by deep seated Afrikaner resentment of British actions in the Boer War. To a degree some of these relationships were re-kindled post-war, with South African Regiments invited to and attending key ceremonies and parades in the United Kingdom. It is hoped that in all the political transformation of the SANDF, that the traditions and hard-fought for battle honours won by South African units with the Household Division, which were brushed aside by the Apartheid regime, are now properly rekindled and maintained. Researched by Peter Dickens.

Chapter 9 : Old Toy Soldier Auctions - Next Auction

The Scots Guards trace their origins back to when, by order of Charles I, the regiment was raised by Archibald Campbell, 1st Marquess of Argyll for service in Ireland, and was known as the Marquis of Argyll's Royal Regiment.

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