

Cards

OLIVE PRINTS are printed on high quality art board in black and white, size 4½ by 8½ inches. Painting instructions are given on the reverse side of each print.

OLIVE PRINTS are sold in sets of six cards. The following sets are currently available.

- SET 1 Hussar of Frederic the Great
- SET 2 Soldiers of the British Colonial Wars
- SET 3 Foot Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard, 1804-1815
- SET 4 Musicians of the French Imperial Guard

THE REPRODUCTION OF HARRY PAYNE CARDS BY RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS
OUR FIGHTING REGIMENTS NUMBER 1. The set consists of six coloured postcards, size 3½ by 5½ inches, with a short description on the reverse side of each card.

The cards in the first set are as follows:
King James Second reviewing the First King's Dragoon Guards, 1685.

The First King's Dragoon Guards at Dettingen, 1743.

The First King's Dragoon Guards charging the Cuirassiers at Waterloo, 1815.

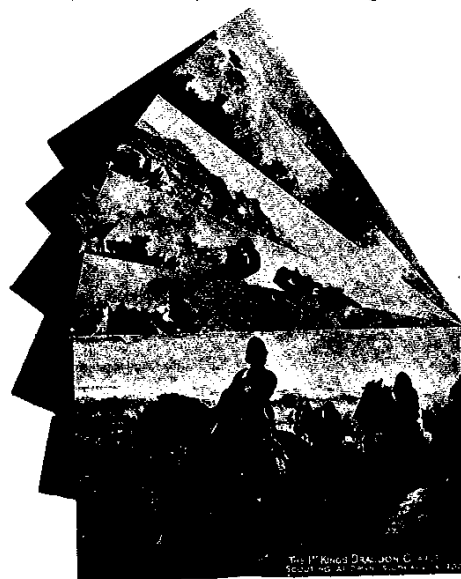
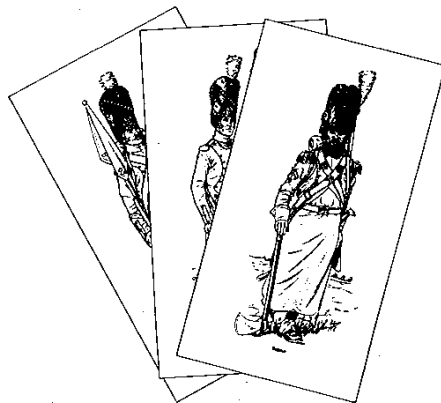
The Royal Artillery, Crimea War, 1854-1855.

The First King's Dragoon Guards scouting at dawn, South Africa, 1902.

The Charge of the First Life Guards at Klein Zillerbeke, 1914.

STADDEN CARDS

These are a set of six coloured cards, entitled THE BRITISH SOLDIER 1660-1969 SET 1, from paintings by Charles C. Stadden depicting the dress and equipment of the British Army and Royal Marines. The size of these cards is 3½ by 5½ inches.



GREENWOOD

SUMMER
1972

& BALL JOURNAL

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**GREENWOOD
&
BALL
JOURNAL**

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**Other
People's
Efforts
by E.H.**

My attention was drawn recently to a model of a sergeant, in full marching order, of the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, period 1890. Strikingly animated and beautifully painted, even to details of the Harp and Crown on his sergeant's arm badge, the figure was a minor masterpiece of the modeller's art. Across his chest, equally detailed, were painted four medals which showed a service career unequalled by a sergeant (or any other rank for that matter) in the British Army. According to these he first saw action in the Crimean War (1854-1856), speedily followed by a stint in the Indian Mutiny (1857-1858). Then came twenty four years, presumably on home service, before fighting in the Egyptian campaign (1882-1889). No doubt the smell of gun smoke after all those peaceful years urged the old warrior back into the firing line to win his last award, the Queen's Sudan Medal, 1896-97. Unfortunately we shall never know what peculiar military crimes allowed him to keep his sergeant's stripes but deprived him of his well earned long service and good conduct medal!

With the number of informative reference books readily available, it seems a shocking waste that so many hours of painstaking work should have been transformed, literally, into a figure of fun. My unfortunate friend is now armed with a copy of 'Campaign Medals of the British Army 1815-1972' by Robert W. Gould, a name familiar to many of our readers, recently published by Arms and Armour Press at £1.50. Illustrated with 101 full size photographs of medals and their ribbons, accompanied by a full description of the award and a brief historical background of each campaign, the book spans over 150 years of British military history from Waterloo to Northern

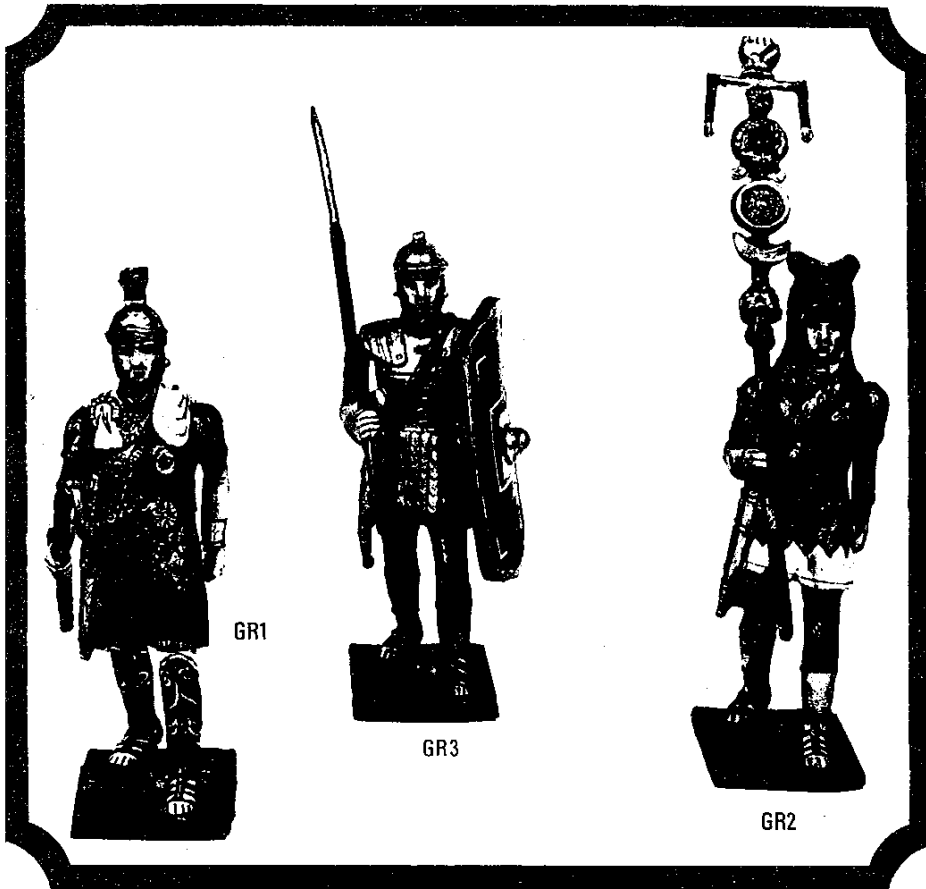
Ireland and Vietnam. Although not a collector myself, after reading this book I was sufficiently enthused to turn out my grandfather's and father's medals and study them afresh. Armed with my new found knowledge I realized, probably for the first time, just what these silver discs truly represented in terms of human blood and endeavour. An excellent reference book for modellers, collectors and students of military history.

Also from the 'stable' of Arms and Armour Press, and equally valuable to model enthusiasts and collectors alike, are two further books. The first of these deals with an increasingly popular hobby, admittedly covered before, but in this case differently presented. 'Badges of the British Army 1820-1960' price £1.50, by F. Wilkinson, carries the expertise associated with the author's position as Secretary of the Arms and Armour Society. Over 400 badges, all specially photographed, are illustrated in fine detail. Most regiments and corps of the British Army are covered and the book includes a bibliography, a comprehensive index and also identifies the material of each badge. The introduction is particularly interesting and in itself is a complete guide to the subject. Whilst not a badge collector, I still thought I was familiar with most army badges, but there were several in this book which were quite new. Two in particular caught my eye, the badge of Army Scripture Readers and the present badge of the Royal Army Dental Corps, the latter a striking affair showing a dragon gripping a sword in its mouth.

Certainly the cheapest section in the field of militaria collecting, and one growing in popularity, is covered by another book in the 'British Army' series. 'Buttons of the British Army 1855-1970' by Howard Ripley, priced at £1.50, illustrates over 600 buttons in use from the Crimean War onwards. The detail in these plates is excellent and the photographer is to be equally congratulated with the author. Howard Ripley, who is a noted collector and an acknowledged expert in the field of military buttons, has also included a very useful introduction. This gives the measurements of, and also dates, the various types of buttons. The dearth of information on this fascinating subject is clearly indicated by the short bibliography. A book which will be welcomed by the ever growing band of button enthusiasts and, in common with its two fellows, excellent value for money.

Garrison 54mm Figures

These figures, big brothers to the Garrison wargame 'ancients' are of a very high quality and, despite this, are surprisingly inexpensive. The legionaries really do bear the stamp of Ancient Rome and a group, with signifer and centurion, would certainly add something special to a display shelf, as indeed, would the excellent model of the fusilier of a French line regiment in the same series.



GARRISON 54mm

Napoleonic Period

GF1 French Line Grenadier
GF2 French Line Fusilier

Roman Army

GR1 Roman Centurion
GR2 Roman Legionary
GR3 Roman Standard Bearer
GR4 Roman Trumpeter

INTRODUCTION

It is but right and proper that, when any new journal is launched—and what an exciting event that can be!—it should include what might be termed a 'statement of intent' or a declaration of the editorial policy which is to be followed. After all, purchasers should be made aware of what the publication is about and readers of 'The Greenwood & Ball Journal' are entitled to know what is in store for them. The objectives are simple and are basically two-fold. The first is to bring to their notice the wide variety of the military products of the firm of Greenwood and Ball, and to keep them apprised of new additions to the wealth of miniature figures and associated material as they become available from the studios and workshops of the craftsmen whose names are already familiar in the expanding model soldier world. And what delights are in store for the enthusiast, as he will see as the months progress. The second is to provide the reader with articles containing every sort of background knowledge which can be related to the miniatures themselves—discussions on uniform details and colours, examinations of the tactics and strategy of every possible period of military history, advice on painting and other information so dear to the hearts and so essential to the collections of every sort of military enthusiast, to the wargamer and indeed every sort of model soldier 'aficionado'.

That all this constitutes a very wide and possibly ambitious field is fully appreciated, but it is intended that this journal should contain contributions from as many as possible of the leading authorities in their various sections of the hobby so that the reader will find both practical assistance as well as the erudition of deep research herein. The very great variety of miniatures produced by Greenwood and Ball will be reflected in the diversity of the journal's contents and we are confident that every hobbyist will find more than a little to interest him.

In the past few years, indeed, this hobby of which we speak has grown out of all recognition, the popularity of every facet thereof—and there are many—having increased by leaps and bounds. The collection and study of militaria, the making of miniatures, and above all the increase in the practice of wargaming, have reached such proportions as to be a never-ending source of astonishment for one who, without much stretch of the imagination, might be called an 'old hand at the game'. If 'The Greenwood & Ball Journal' and its publishers can do something to maintain this high level of enthusiasm, either by the supply of figures and allied material or by the production of reading matter both intriguing and erudite, all without the infliction of tedium, their purpose in presenting this publication will have been more than adequately fulfilled.

CHARLES GRANT
Editor

Lasset Models

True craftsmen in the world of model soldier manufacture can be numbered on the fingers of one hand and of these the firm of Greenwood and Ball is fortunate to have John Tassell, whose Lasset models are in the forefront of the very many 54 mm. types now on the market. These superbly produced figurines are of a white metal which lends itself most admirably to the casting of the figures, whose lavish and minute detail has to be seen to be believed. All have been created only after the most painstaking and intensive research, and their authenticity and historical accuracy are as near perfect as scholarship will permit. There is a quality of substance, and in the appropriate cases, of a massiveness about Lasset models which give a quite remarkable impression of purposefulness, while the definition of uniform and equipment details is a hundred per cent clear. Of course, quite apart from the basic casting, outstanding by itself, one virtually unique feature about Lasset miniatures is the fact that each is individually and expertly animated. To see a line of Lasset figures of the same type—say, for instance, a German World War II infantryman—is to see a rank of entirely different figures. Whether the rifle is shouldered, is carried under an arm, or whether indeed it is not a rifle but a Schmeiser, each figure has most patently its own individuality. This makes them ideal for the creation of regimental groups, and in a dioramic context, however basic, three or four such models present a most satisfying and impressive appearance. The models, indeed, may be obtained either painted or unpainted, and in either case are supplied each carefully packed in an individual box.

War of Independence

One of the most fascinating periods of military history, although it has been up to the present relatively neglected by the model soldier enthusiast, is the American War of Independence. It is strange that this should be so, because militarily it has many interesting features, and from the sartorial point of view the range of uniforms is quite vast, going, if you like, from the impromptu garb of the backwoodsman with buckskin and long rifle right through the gamut to the buff and pipeclay of the Hessian grenadiers. Both horse and foot are well represented and, should one wish, there can be added for good measure the troops of the French expeditionary force who joined their American allies, and one could add the occasional Indian scout as well. Little wonder then that such admirable models as the officer of Baylor's Dragoons does much to tempt the collector into the possibly 'terra incognita' of the west.

Greece c 490 BC

- G2 Hoplite (for use with phalanx) with pike, Corinthian type helmet crested
- G3 Hoplite with spear, Corinthian helmet crested
- G4 Officer Corinthian helmet crested with cloak
- G5 Standard Bearer
- G6 Trumpeter
- G7 Spartan Hoplite with pilos helmet
- G8 Archer with cuirass, attic helmet crested
- G9 Archer unarmoured
- G10 Slinger with shield unarmoured
- G11 Peltast with javelin unarmoured
- G12 Artilleryman with ballista javelin
- G13 Artilleryman with catapult stone
- G14 Artilleryman standing
- G15 Peltast leather armour and shield with javelin and spear
- G16 Boeotian Hoplite (for use with phalanx) and pike, Boeotian helmet
- G17 Theban Hoplite with attic helmet crested
- GC3 Cavalryman half armour, Boeotian helmet and shield
- GC4 Cavalryman with javelin armoured
- GC5 Cavalryman leather armour spear and shield, attic helmet crested

Sarmatia c 100 AD

- SA1 Infantryman with spear and shield unarmoured
- SAC4 Cataphract with lance (Kontos), full mail, armoured horse.

Various

- V4 Heavy Caraballista
- V5 Catapult

NAPOLEONIC ERA

BRITISH ARMY

Infantry

- BN1 Guardsman Officer
- BN2 Guardsman advancing
- BN4 Line Officer
- BN7 Line Infantryman advancing
- BN9 Fusilier Officer
- BN10 Fusilier advancing
- BN12 Highland Officer
- BN14 Highlander advancing
- BN16 Light infantry advancing in skirmish order
- BN17 Rifleman advancing firing skirmish order
- BN19 Light Infantryman advancing

Cavalry

- BNC2 Hussar
- BNC3 Light Dragoon
- BNC5 Scots Gray

PRUSSIAN ARMY

Infantry

- PN2 Guard advancing
- PN4 Line Officer
- PN7 Line Infantryman advancing
- PN10 Landwehr Officer
- PN11 Landwehr advancing

IMPERIAL RUSSIAN ARMY

Infantry

- RN1 Pavlovski Officer
- RN2 Pavlovski Guardsman advancing
- RN4 Grenadier Officer
- RN7 Grenadier advancing
- RN9 Jager advancing firing

FRENCH IMPERIAL ARMY

Infantry

- FN1 Old Guard Grenadier Officer
- FN2 Old Guard Grenadier advancing
- FN4 Line Officer
- FN7 Line Fusilier advancing
- FN9 Line Grenadier advancing
- FN11 Dragoon Officer
- FN12 Dragoon advancing
- FN14 Chasseur advancing skirmish order
- FN17 Fusilier Grenadier Officer
- FN18 Fusilier Grenadier advancing

Cavalry

- FNC1 Mameluke
- FNC6 Hussar
- FNC7 Chasseur a Cheval
- FNC8 Light Horse Lancer
- FNC10 Cuirassier

NASSAU ARMY

Infantry

- NN2 Grenadier advancing

MEDIEVAL ERA

- M1 Foot soldier with poleaxe
- M2 Foot soldier with long spear and shield
- MC1 Mounted knight with lance

MODERN ERA

- MG1 German Infantryman with rifle and bayonet
- MG2 German Panzer Officer with SMG
- MG3 German Officer kneeling holding luger binoculars
- MG4 German Infantry kneeling
- MG5 German Infantryman kneeling holding ammunition belt
- MG6 German machine gun and tripod

GARRISON WARGAME FIGURES ANCIENT ERA

Roman Empire c 60 AD

- RE1 Mounted Legate
- RE2 Praetorian Centurion crested helmet and cloak
- RE3 Praetorian Guardsman half armour, pilum and shield
- RE4 Praetorian Guardsman half armour, pilum shield, cloak and crested helmet
- RE5 Legionary Centurion
- RE5A Legionary Centurion parade dress transverse crested helmet
- RE6 Legionary half armour pilum and shield
- RE6A Legionary marching half armour pilum and shield
- RE7 Legionary half armour, pilum, shield and crested helmet
- RE8 Signifer (Standard Bearer)
- RE8A Praetorian Standard Bearer
- RE9 Aquilifer (Eagle Bearer)
- RE10 Cornicer (Trumpeter)
- RE11 Auxiliary Legionary leather armour, pilum and shield
- RE12 Auxiliary Slinger with shield unarmoured.
- RE13 Auxiliary Archer leather armour
- RE14 Auxiliary Javelinman leather armour and shield
- RE14A Auxiliary Light Javelinman with shield, unarmoured
- RE14B Auxiliary leather armour spear and shield
- RE15 Artilleryman with ballista javelin
- RE16 Artilleryman with catapult stone
- RE17 Artilleryman standing
- REC1 Cavalry Officer
- REC2 Cavalry Standard Bearer
- REC3 Cavalryman half armour, spear and shield
- REC4 Cavalryman leather armour, javelin and shield
- REC5 African Auxiliary cavalryman with javelin and shield, unarmoured
- REC6 Cavalryman, half armour, spear, shield and cloak

Carthage c 200 BC

- C1 Infantryman half armour, shield and pike
- C3 Infantryman half armour, spear and shield
- C6 Officer crested helmet, leopard skin cloak
- C7 Standard bearer
- C9 Drummer

Gauls c 60 AD

- GA1 Mounted General
- GA3 Officer crested helmet, half armour
- GA4 Infantryman with spear and shield unarmoured
- GA5 Trumpeter
- GA6 Infantryman with javelin and shield unarmoured
- GA7 Infantryman with axe, shield and cloak unarmoured
- GAC1 Cavalryman with spear, shield and cloak unarmoured
- GAC4 Cavalry Standard Bearer

Persian Empire c 500 BC

- PE1 Mounted General
- PE2 Immortal half armour spear and shield, bow in case
- PE3 Infantryman, half armour, spear and shield
- PE4 Infantryman with spear and shield and bow in case, unarmoured
- PE5 Archer firing, unarmoured
- PE6 Javelinman half armour
- PE7 Officer
- PE8 Standard Bearer
- PEC1 Cavalry Officer
- PEC2 Cavalryman with spear and bow in case, unarmoured
- PEC3 Cavalryman, half armour, spear and shield
- PEC4 Cavalryman with spear and shield and bow in case, unarmoured
- PEC6 Cataphract full mail with spear and shield bow in case and armoured horse
- PEA1 Egyptian Auxiliary, half armour, spear and shield
- PEA2 Assyrian Auxiliary, full mail, spear and shield and bow in case
- PEA3 Phrygian Auxiliary, half armour, spear and shield crested helmet
- PEA4 Phrygian Auxiliary, half armour and long axe, crested helmet
- PEA5 Nubian Auxiliary with spear and shield, unarmoured
- PEA6 Assyrian Auxiliary, half armour spear and shield
- PEA7 Assyrian Auxiliary Slinger, half armour
- PEA8 Ionian Auxiliary Hoplite with spear and shield crested helmet
- PEAC1 Assyrian Auxiliary Horse Archer
- PEAC2 Camel Corps with spear and shield
- PEAC3 Camel Corps with spear and shield and bow in case



LASSET 54mm MODELS

WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

- LA1 Baylors Dragoons Officer
- LA1A Baylors Dragoons Trooper
- LA2 Rogers Rangers Officer

LA4 Indian Scout Circa 1780

LA3 American Infantry Circa 1780

LA1MA Baylors Dragoons Officer leading Horse

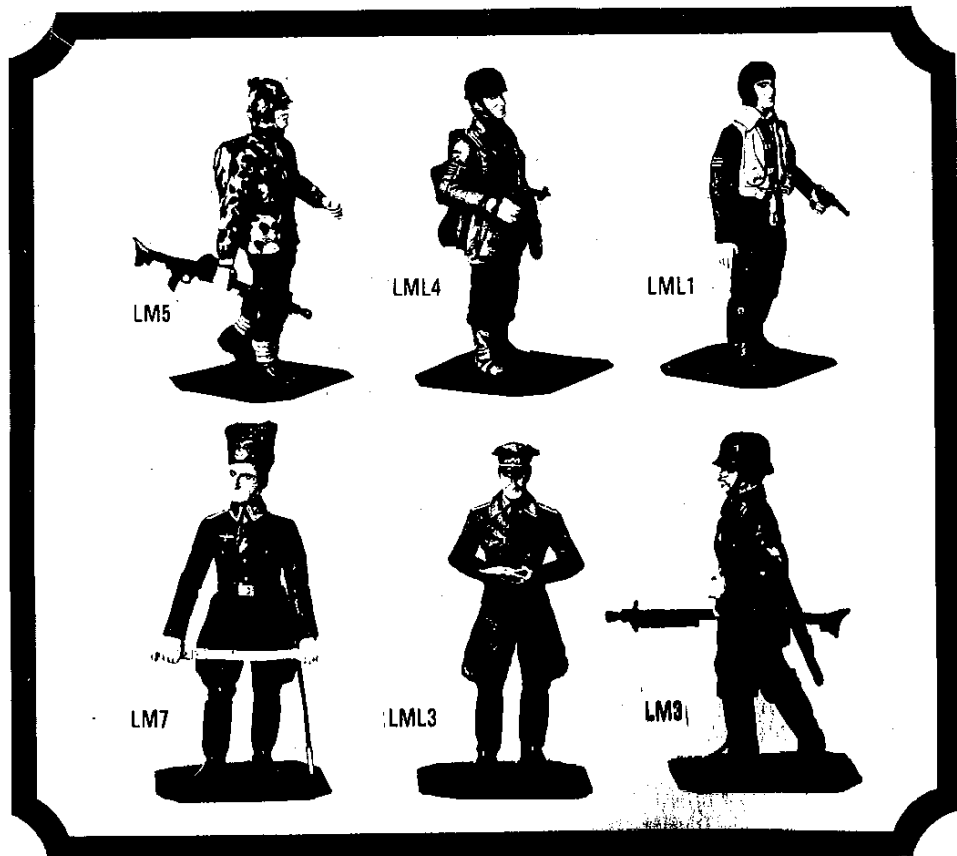
LA1M Baylors Dragoons Officer mounted

LA1AMA Baylors Dragoons Trooper leading Horse

LA1AM Baylors Dragoons Trooper mounted

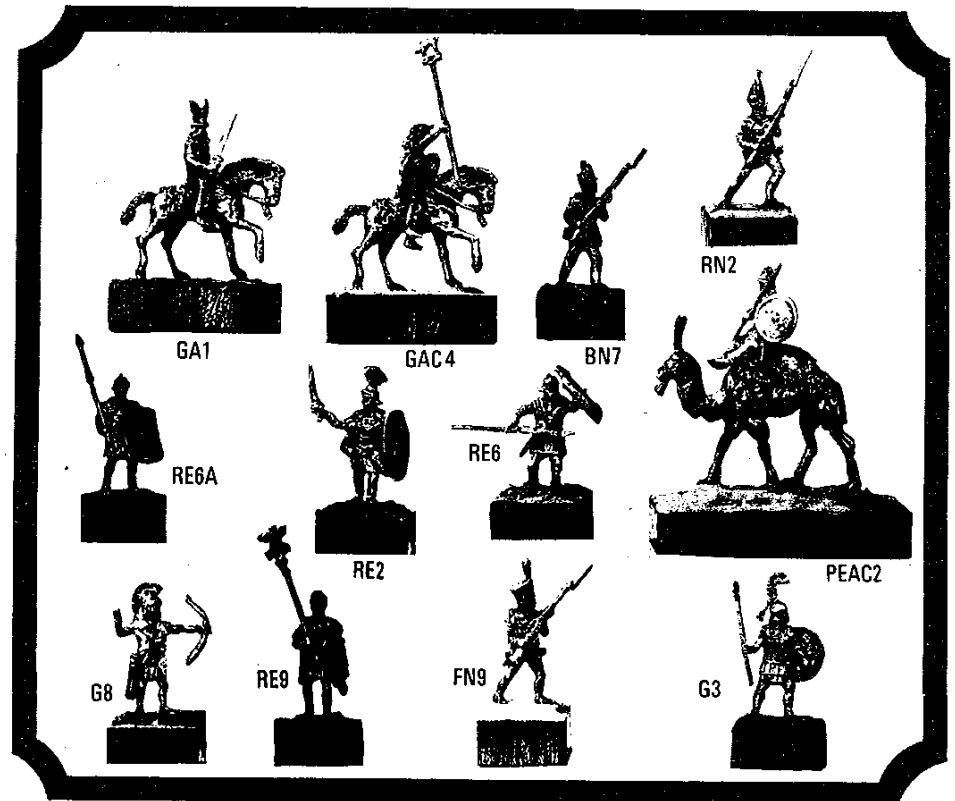
German Forces - The Third Reich

Politics apart, there is no doubt that the German armed forces of the Third Reich—the epoch which ended with World War II—produced a tremendous range of the most interesting material for the uniforms specialist and when one includes the military dress of some of the subject peoples—the various types of Cossack, for instance—the variety is endless. In this particular section of Lasset figures the ingenuity and skill of their originator are shown to the utmost advantage. Whether it be the Terek Cossack, Luft-waffe pilot or Wehrmacht field officer in parade dress, the models are real gems of life-like detail.



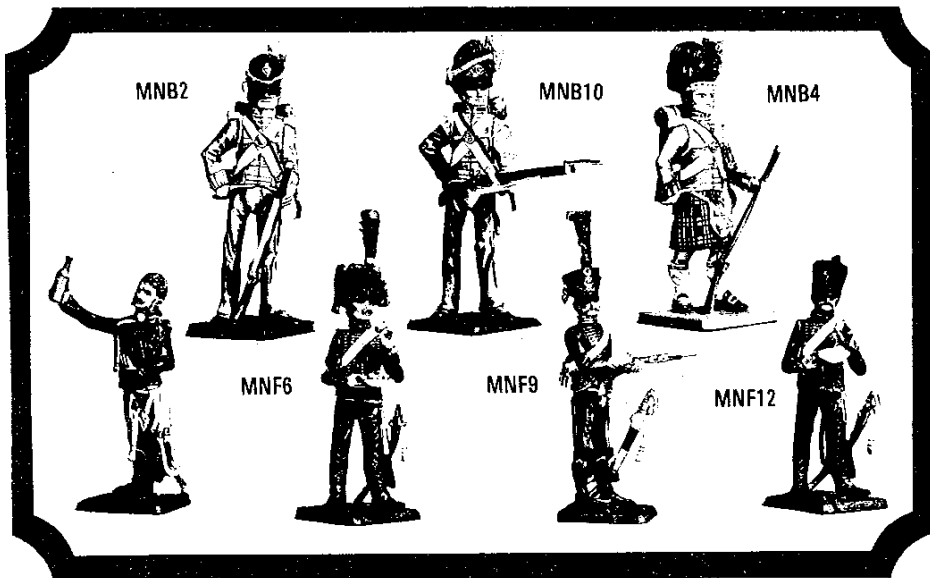
Garrison Wargame Figures

Quite certainly, one of the principal reasons for the tremendous upsurge in recent years of the popularity of 'ancient' wargaming has been the availability of really good figures of this period and in this sphere the GARRISON range is widely known and, justifiably, very popular. Throughout this country and indeed in many centres overseas, countless wargame tables feel the tread of these sturdy little warriors of many centuries ago. Persia, Greece, Rome and Carthage—all have their representatives in this lengthy series, each individual figure delightfully produced and as accurate in its weaponry and costume as research can make it. Allied with the 'ancient' range and now increasing by leaps and bounds are the Garrison figures of the Napoleonic era, still, despite the onslaught of the 'ancients', most probably the 'tops' in wargame popularity periodwise. Here we have the essential Old Guard grenadiers, British line infantry and Highlanders, and lesser known but equally attractive types such as Prussian Landwehr and the Pavlovski Grenadiers of Imperial Russia. These, plus French 'dragons-à-pied', make a very representative and colourful selection of the fighting troops taking part in the great wars of the 1800-1815 period, the 'epopée' of the Napoleonic legend.



Minot Figures

This excellent range of 54 mm. figures provides a representative cross-section of French Napoleonic light cavalry as well as a trio of characteristic British soldiers of the same period. This particular era is considered to be one in which the splendour of military uniforms reached a kind of sartorial Zenith and French hussars and 'chasseurs-à-cheval' were well to the forefront in this regard. Minot models depict them in an interesting variety of 'tenues' from parade dress to campaign kit, each being in the greatest detail, undercoated and ready for painting.



MINOT 54mm MODELS

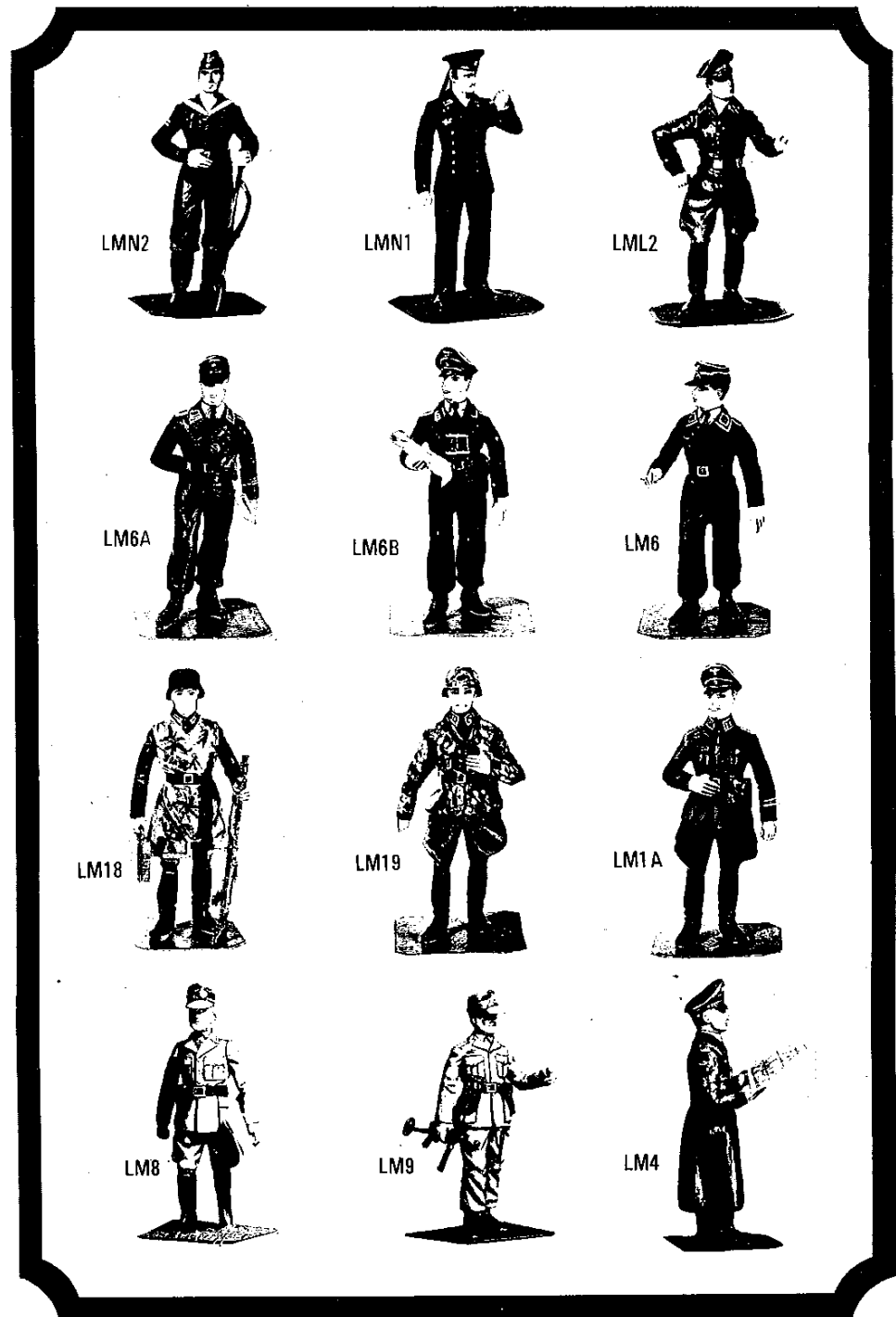
French

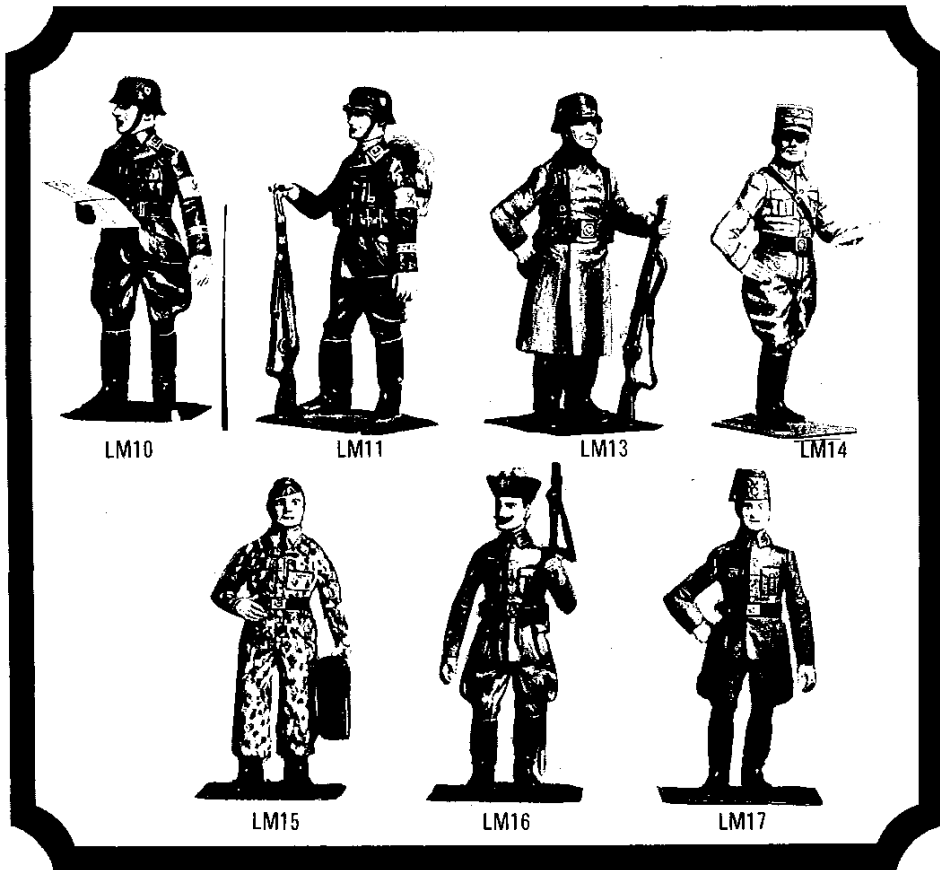
- MNF1 Chasseur a Cheval Officer
- MNF2 Chasseur a Cheval Trumpeter
- MNF3 Chasseur a Cheval Trooper
- MNF4 Hussar Elite Company (busby) Officer
- MNF5 Hussar Elite Company (busby) Trumpeter
- MNF6 Hussar Elite Company (busby) Trooper
- MNF7 Hussar in parade dress wearing shako Officer
- MNF8 Hussar in parade dress wearing shako Trumpeter
- MNF9 Hussar in parade dress wearing shako Trooper
- MNF10 Hussar on campaign wearing shako Officer

- MNF11 Hussar on campaign wearing shako Trumpeter
- MNF12 Hussar on campaign wearing shako Trooper
- MNF13 Hussar on campaign wearing forage cap Officer
- MNF14 Hussar on campaign wearing forage cap Trumpeter
- MNF15 Hussar on campaign wearing forage cap Trooper
- MNF16 Murat
- MNFM Mounted Hussars on campaign

British

- MNB2 Infantryman 1815
- MNB4 Highland Infantryman
- MNB10 Fusilier





GERMAN FORCES – ERA OF THE THIRD REICH

Army

- LM1 SS Officer in field service dress
- LM1A SS officer in F.S.D. with Peak Cap
- LM2 SS Infantry in field service dress
- LM3 Panzer Grenadier wearing steel helmet
- LM4 SS Officer wearing leather overcoat and peak cap
- LM5 Infantry in winter dress wearing jacket with hood
- LM6 Panzer Crew wearing 'ski' cap
- LM6A Panzer Officer wearing Ski Cap
- LM6B Panzer Officer wearing Peak Cap
- LM7 Cossack in German Army Service
- LM8 Afrika Korps Officer
- LM9 Afrika Korps other ranks
- LM10 SS Officer parade dress
- LM11 SS Infantry parade dress
- LM12 SS Standard Bearer
- LM13 Infantry wearing greatcoat

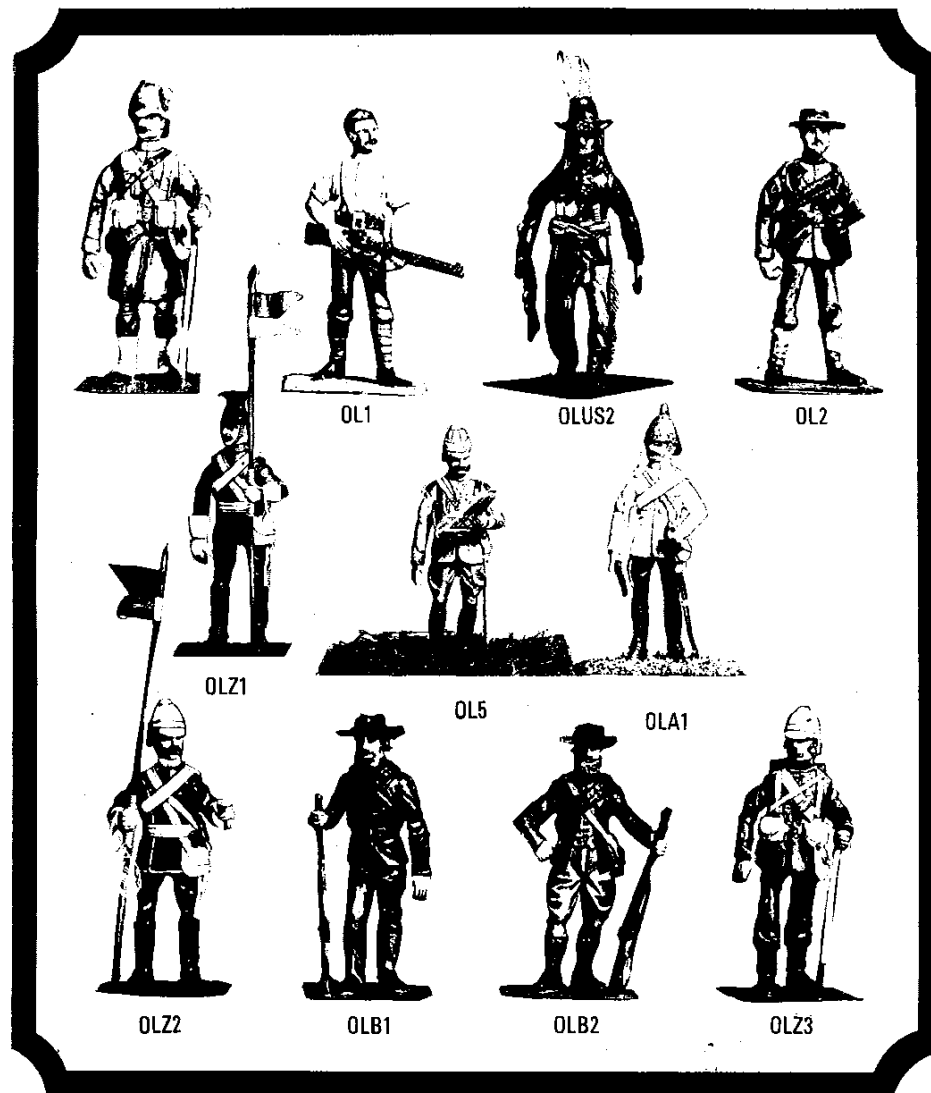
- LM14 Brown shirt
- LM15 Panzer Crew in Camouflage Overall Suit
- LM16 Terek Cossack
- LM17 Officer "Handschar" Division
- LM18 SS Officer wearing Poncho
- LM19 SS Officer wearing Camouflage Smock

Luftwaffe

- LML1 Fighter Pilot
- LML2 Officer wearing windbreaker and peak cap
- LML3 Officer wearing flight blouse and peak cap
- LML4 Paratrooper

Navy

- LMN1 Sailor wearing pea jacket and brimless cap
- LMN2 Sailor in landing rig



OLIVE 54mm MODELS

- OL1 British Infantry shirt sleeves and braces (1879-1924 depending on equipment)
- OL2 British Naval Brigade Petty Officer
- OL3 British Cavalry Boer War
- OL5 British Cavalry Officer Boer War
- OL6 Highlander Boer War
- OL7 British Infantry Boer War
- OL8 British Infantry Boer War (Guards)
- OL9 City Imperial Volunteers Boer War

- OLB1 Boer wearing jacket
- OLB2 Boer wearing jacket and waistcoat
- OLS1 Trooper Guards Camel Corps
- OLA1 British Lancer 1879 Home Service Dress
- OLZ2 British Lancer Zulu War Campaign Dress
- OLZ3 British Infantry Zulu War
- OLE1 British Cavalry Officer Boer War
- OLZ1 British Cavalry Second Afghan War
- OLUS1 U.S. Cavalry Trooper
- OLUS2 Indian Scout
- OLN1 French Hussar in stable dress

Novelty Girls

This series belongs strictly to the 'fun side' of the model soldier hobby, but this fact does not prevent their being of a very high standard, as befits any work by Cliff Sanderson. After all, why should your collection of model soldiers not have its 'pin-ups' as well as your real life barrack room or mess. Give your chaps a treat and add a 'Novelty Girl' to your collection.

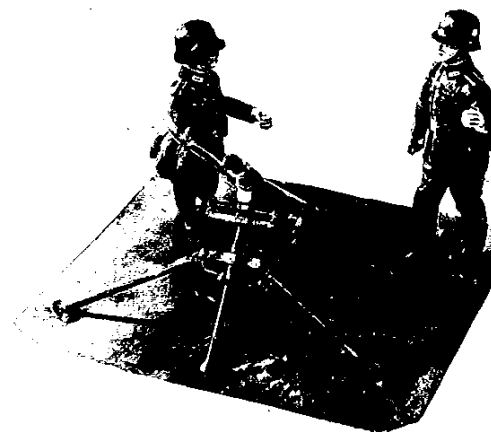
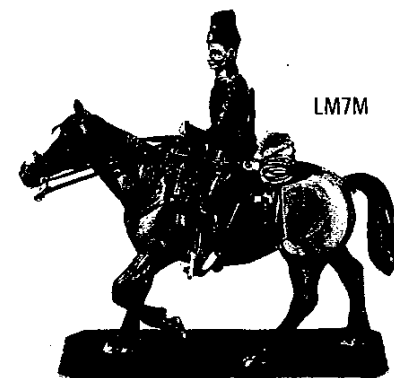
Novelty Girls

SN1 Nude girl wearing boots and pickelhaube
 SN2 Nude girl wearing stockings and lancer cap
 SN3 Nude girl wearing Viking helmet and carrying axe
 SN4 Nude girl wearing pelisse and busby
 SN5 Nude girl wearing cloak and helmet

SN6 Nude girl standing in tub wearing Bavarian helmet
 SN7 Nude girl wearing British army cloth helmet
 SN8 Nude girl wearing feather bonnet
 SN9 Nude girl wearing Tricorne hat carrying lantern
 SN10 Nude girl wearing Dragoon helmet carrying straw

Olive Miniatures

For the collector who wants to add to his collection a piece that is a little unusual or even 'off-beat' Olive Miniatures provide an exciting answer. Beautifully cast in white metal and individually animated, each model provides a delightful representation of a figure that is quite out of the ordinary. French hussars are ordinarily commonplace, but what about one in stable dress? And what of the Boers, the men of the Guards Camel Corps in the Sudan and many others? All provide something as far removed from the customary run-of-the-mill figure as can be imagined.



LMS1 Skier
 LMS2 Mortar Crew
 LMS3 2 man machine gun crew behind wall

LM7M Don Cossack mounted
 LM7MA Don Cossack leading horse

This lengthy selection of Lasset 'bits and pieces' are invaluable for the collector who wishes to create his own figure or to carry out his own animation. Each item—weapon or article of equipment—is accurately made and perfectly to scale with the 54 mm. figure. With such a supply of equipment there is practically no limit to the variations possible with any specific figure.

German World War II Accessories

- A1 Ski Pack
- A2 Gas Mask Case and Pack
- A4 Skis and ski sticks (pair)
- A5 7.92mm Dreyse MG 13
- A5A Mg 13 AMMO Drum
- A6 7.92mm MG 34 L.M.G.
- A7 7.92mm MG 42 Machine Gun
- A7A Ammunition Belt MG 42
- A8 Schmeisser MP 40
- A8A Schmeisser Pouches
- A9 Panzerfaust
- A10 Mauser 7.92mm Gewehr 98/40
- A10A Ammunition Pouches
- A11 7.92mm Fallschirmjagergewehr 42 (FG42)
- A12 Luger
- A13 Mauser Pistol
- A14 Raketen Panzerbuchse (Panzerschreck)
- A15 Standard Ammunition box
- A16 Shell
- A17 Stick Grenade
- A18 Trenching Tool and Bayonet
- A19 Officers' Dress Sword
- A20 Cossack Sword

General Accessories Useful for Many Periods

- B1 Shovel
- B2 Axe
- B3 Pick
- B4 Sledge Hammer
- B5 Carbine in Holder
- B11 Martini Henry Carbine
- B12 Martini Henry Rifle
- B13 Winchester
- B15 Lee Enfield Rifle

Napoleonic Period

- C1 Musket
- C2 Sappers Axe
- C3 Sappers Sword and Bayonet
- C4 Short Sword
- C5 Standard Sword and Bayonet
- C6 Standard Pack

WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

- D1 Powder Horn
- D2 Infantry Pack C1780
- D3 Baylors Dragoon Officer's Sword C1780



Roman Slave Market

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| SM1 Auctioneer | SM9 Man walking |
| SM2 Overseer | SW1 Girl standing holding robe to waist |
| SM3 Customer thinking | SW2 Girl dressed in robe from waist downwards |
| SM4 Customer bidding | SW3 Nude girl standing |
| SM5 Customer standing | SW4 Nude girl kneeling |
| SM6 Beggar | SW5 Girl sitting wearing robe |
| SM7 Bald headed customer | SW6 Girl standing holding robe to chest |
| SM8 Man with sack | SF1 Roman woman |

The Tavern Wenches

As with the Slave Market series, the Tavern Wenches can be used in dioramas of a wide spectrum of historical periods. It seems that this type of essential female help altered little either in duties or in costume between about the 16th and the 19th Centuries, and any small group or diorama, say of a couple of Napoleonic hussars enjoying a glass or two outside a convenient hostelry could well be backed up by having such a young woman in attendance.

- ST1 Girl with broom
- ST2 Girl with mug



General Service Wagon 1914

The Lasset version of the famous British Army General Service wagon of World War I is an outstanding piece of model construction. Its prototype in thousands saw service in practically every theatre of war and countless tons of supplies and food were carried. Our model is a most carefully produced replica in miniature of the original and it will form a magnificent centrepiece to any display featuring the British Army between 1914 and 1918.

GENERAL SERVICE WAGON

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| GS1 General Service Wagon (kit) | GS4 Rider (Unanimated) |
| GS2 Horse Type 1 | GSC1 Wagon complete with 4 horses assembled |
| GS3 Horse Type 2 | GSC2 Wagon complete with 2 horses assembled |

Sanderson 54mm Models

It requires only a glance at one of the superbly designed figures in the Slave Market series to be instantly aware of the remarkable talent of the designer, Cliff Sanderson. His expertise is everywhere apparent, both in costume detail and in the manner in which he sculpts the tiny features of these miniatures. Many otherwise clever designers ensure that their models have the requisite number of eyes, a nose and a mouth and more or less leave it at that. The features of a Sanderson 54 mm. model, however, are those of a real individual. Aside from the dazzling array of pulchritude one sees in the slave girls themselves—and they are of a variety of nations—an examination of the unbelievably detailed hands—clearly defined sinews and knuckles, etc.—of every figure can only result in the belief that, in the 54 mm. line, they simply cannot be bettered. Nor need one remain confined by the slave market theme as many of the figures, the onlookers for example, would fit most admirably into any dioramic setting with an ancient context.



SW6



SW3



SW2



SM9



SM4



SM3



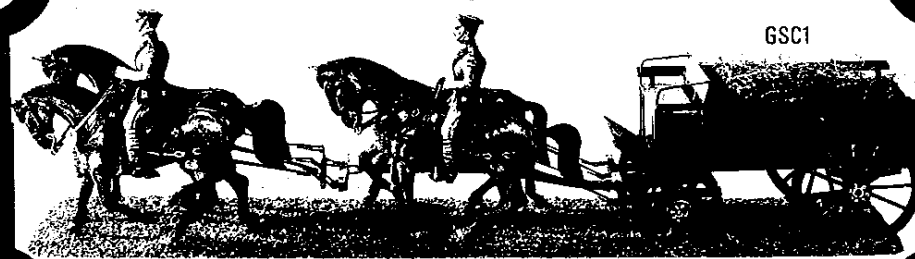
SF1



SW5



SW1



GSC1

Napoleonic Grenadiers

There can be no doubt that the soldiers of the Emperor Napoleon have a great fascination for collectors of military miniatures and of all the colourful and variegated units of the Grand Army there are none more impressive than the men of the Imperial Guard, whose Grenadiers form without doubt the archetypal soldiers of Napoleon. Their impressive and formidable appearance has been exactly captured in this Lasset series and the figures provide a most accurate and realistic picture of what went to make up the Old Guard, the famous 'grumblers'. Officers, pioneers, drummers and grenadiers are all individually animated and are depicted in the most meticulous detail of uniform and equipment, but what is even more important, one might feel, is the manner in which the facial characteristics have been portrayed by the designer. With moustaches and side-whiskers they really do provide a most memorable representation of the stalwarts who followed Napoleon through Italy, Germany, Austria and Russia and whose last squares sheltered him at the final reckoning of Waterloo.



LNF1



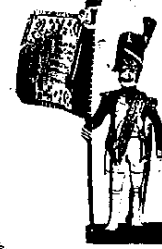
LNF2



LNF4



LNF5



LNF3



LNF6

Napoleonics

LNF1 French Imperial Guard Officer
LNF2 French Imperial Guard Sapper
LNF3 French Imperial Guard Standard Bearer

LNF4 French Imperial Guard Drummer
LNF5 French Imperial Guard Grenadier
LNF6 French Hussar on Campaign

The Hesse Darmstadt Figures

Less well known than many other Napoleonic soldiers the troops of the state of Hesse-Darmstadt nevertheless provide a number of very interesting types and these form an excellent group of Lasset figures, all of which come up to the designer's extremely high standard of detail, as well as showing the customary quality of animation and realism expected from Lasset.

Hesse Darmstadt

LNH1	Hesse Darmstadt Officer	LNH4	Hesse Darmstadt Fusilier
LNH2	Hesse Darmstadt Drummer	LNH10	Hesse Darmstadt Artillery Officer
LNH3	Hesse Darmstadt Grenadier	LNH11	Hesse Darmstadt Artillery Gunner

The Omdurman Figures

For something quite spectacular and out of the ordinary one can do no better than collect these Lasset 'Omdurman' figures, representative of the 'Fuzzywuzzies' and **Dervishes** who fought the British in Egypt and the Sudan in 1898. This is a period which is attracting the attention of the enthusiast much more than it did in the past, and these figures make this worth while as they have been reproduced with the greatest possible attention to the historical accuracy of the figures, and in several cases they are based on actual contemporary photographs found during research by learned journals. Beautifully detailed and animated these dusky champions will add colour to any collection, and ranged alongside their business-like British opponents, and maybe with that magnificent camel as a centre-piece, they will be the subject of unbounded admiration. Another Lasset triumph without a doubt.

SUDAN CAMPAIGNS

Dervishes

LSN1	Standard Bearer to Khalifa Abdullah
LSN2	Dongala Emir
LSN3	Beja-Ben Amir Tribesman
LSN4	Jihadia "Black" Rifleman
LSN5	Hadendowah Tribesman

LSNC1	Taishi Warrior of the Baggara Tribe riding camel
LSNM1	Mounted Emir of Khalifa's Bodyguard
British	
LSB1	Cavalry Officer in campaign dress
LSB2	Cavalry Trooper in campaign dress
LSBM1	Mounted Officer in campaign dress
LSBM2	Mounted Trooper in campaign dress

ably originated most labour saving devices, speedily discovered two faster methods of loading. The first was to drop in the powder and ball without the use of a wad or ramrod, and then bang the butt smartly on the ground in order to settle the charge. The second method was even faster for he found that banging the butt not only firmed the charge but also sent sufficient powder through the touch-hole and into the pan to prime the musket, thus eliminating the need to first fill the pan and close the frizzen. The rate of fire was increased to about five rounds a minute, but range and penetration both suffered and there were a considerable number of misfires when insufficient powder reached the pan. Loading without wadding, however, was a recognized practice for sentries and was known as loading with 'running ball'. After a tour of duty their weapons could then be unloaded by holding the barrel down and allowing the ball to run out, as once wadding was inserted the only method of unloading was by discharging the musket. One other factor which particularly affected a unit's fire power especially applied to recruits who, in the heat of their first action, often forgot to remove their ramrods before pressing the trigger. The result, although spectacular, reduced their rate of fire to nil, at least until acquiring another ramrod!

Provided the barrel was not badly bored (as many were) and the bullets had been reasonably cast, a firer had a reasonable chance of hitting the man at whom he pointed his musket at a maximum range of 80 yards. At a distance of 150 yards, the chance of hitting a solitary man-sized target was about 20%, but this percentage doubled if a number of targets were placed shoulder to shoulder. In practice, if British No. 6 fired at French No. 6, he was much more likely to hit Nos. 4 or 7, or even 3 or 8, than the man at whom he aimed. Therefore the greater the concentration of men who were able to fire, the better the chances of destroying the enemy and the ritual drill words of command, some of which survive to this day, ensured that the battalion brought maximum fire power to bear at the same time. In the mid-19th century an interesting series of experiments were carried out on the accuracy of a number of Brown Bess muskets. Among other results the tests showed that at any range greater than 150 yards, *even with the musket fixed in a rest*, a target twice the size of an average man was not hit at all! At a range of 250 yards ten shots were fired at a target four

times wider and four times higher than a man; no hits were registered and the onlookers were unable to determine the fall of shot.

Although the Napoleonic Wars produced a large number of military memoirs, very few of these have ever mentioned the physical effect of firing a number of rounds through a smooth bore musket. In any case, the greater part of these memoirs have been penned by officers, and presumably the few private soldiers who had their stories printed felt that this was such a common-place subject as to be unworthy of mention. The only passage I can find is by an officer whose regiment was hard pressed at Waterloo and who wrote in his diary '... I fired a slain soldier's musket until my shoulder was nearly jellied and my mouth was begrimed with gunpowder to such a degree that I champed the gritty composition unknowingly'.

Unfortunately, the combination of a badly bruised shoulder, sore, swollen trigger finger and red, smoke-inflamed eyes was never scientifically assessed. It would still be interesting to know what effect these factors had on a soldier's hitting rate.

continued from page 27

were obviously delighted as they were able to walk the streets in reasonable safety. After three years, the office of governor of the Liverpool workhouse became vacant and the handsome salary of £300 per year, plus a house and allowances, attracted thirty-seven applicants, including Shipp. Shipp gained the position with votes to spare and was installed in his new office in May, 1833. During his time in Liverpool, Shipp contributed articles to local newspapers and also wrote two more books, a rather ponderous volume entitled 'The Eastern Story Teller' and a rather more readable book called 'The Private Soldier'. Unfortunately Shipp did not live very long to enjoy his new affluence as he died of an attack of pleurisy on 27th February, 1834 at the age of 52. It is recorded that his funeral in St. Mary's cemetery was attended by a vast number of friends as well as by all the inmates of the workhouse. So ended the life of John Shipp—twice commissioned from the ranks, and eleven times wounded—an extraordinary soldier and an extraordinary man.

FIREARMS OF THE NAPOLEONIC WARS

'BROWN BESS'

By Robert W. Gould

A rather plain female not given to frills and furbelows, but one with very killing ways, was once the subject of a poem by Rudyard Kipling. The lady in question was 'Brown Bess', the standard infantry weapon of the British Army for over a century, whose study provides the key to Napoleonic warfare. Some ingenious theories have been advanced regarding the origin of the name, even to the extent of coupling 'Bess' with Elizabeth I. It is more likely, however, that 'Bess' is a corruption of Buchse or Buss, the German or Dutch word for gun, and still used in 'arquebus' and 'blunderbuss'. The anti-rust browning process used on the barrel is supposed to have given rise to the first word of the nick-name, but as the ordinary soldier was invariably made to polish brightly every piece of metal in sight, it

is more likely a reference to the colour of the walnut stock, which was stained a reddish brown.

Just prior to the outbreak of the Napoleonic wars the Tower, or short land pattern musket (to give it the correct title), had the barrel length shortened from 46 inches to 42 inches which reduced the weight to 10 lb. 8 oz. However, with an overall length of 4 feet 10 inches it was still nearly as tall as many of the infantrymen to whom it was issued. Apart from a steel lock, all the furniture was brass, viz., side plate, trigger guard, buttplate and four ramrod pipes, into which fitted a wooden ramrod with a brass tip. Owing to a natural tendency to break or warp, these wooden ramrods were often replaced by iron rods. Hefty lead bullets, weighing about 14 to the pound, rolled freely down the bore which was just over .75 calibre. The bayonet was much the same as the model adopted in the reign of Queen Anne and consisted of a wicked looking triangular blade, 17 inches long mounted on a 4 inch socket. This was cased in a leather scabbard, reinforced at either end with a brass mount and ferrule and carried suspended from a cross-belt over the right shoulder. A second cross-belt over the other shoulder supported a pouch containing 60 cartridges and two brass pickers for cleaning the vent.

The cartridge used with the Brown Bess was a tube of specially manufactured stout paper, hence the term 'cartridge paper', which was sewn at both ends with pack thread. It contained a bullet and six to eight drams of fine grain powder (French powder was much coarser and almost doubled the rate of fouling in the bore). In order to load, the firer bit off the powder end of the cartridge and poured a small amount into the pan and closed down the frizzen. He then emptied the remaining powder down the barrel, dropped in the bullet and rammed it with the crumpled cartridge paper on top as wadding.

Given certain conditions, i.e. a fairly new flint (it was only good for about forty rounds) clean priming pan, dry powder and a barrel which was not unduly fouled, thus making ramming difficult, it was possible for a trained soldier to load and fire three times a minute. Even then an average of two out of thirteen shots were usually misfires. In other words, the powder ignited in the pan but a spark did not reach the main charge, literally 'a flash in the pan'. However the British soldier, who prob-

THE TROOPS OF HESSE-DARMSTADT IN SPAIN

By Robert W. Gould

In 1803, Napoleon Bonaparte, ever generous with other people's property, awarded considerable stretches of territory to Hesse-Darmstadt (one of the smaller German States) at the expense of its ecclesiastical neighbours. Thus Louis X, Landgrave of Hesse, was promoted to Louis 1st, Grand Duke of Hesse and became a firm ally of the French. Those of his troops who 'volunteered' to serve with their new allies were re-organized partly on the French model. Infantry battalions, for example, comprised one grenadier, one voltigeur and four fusilier companies.

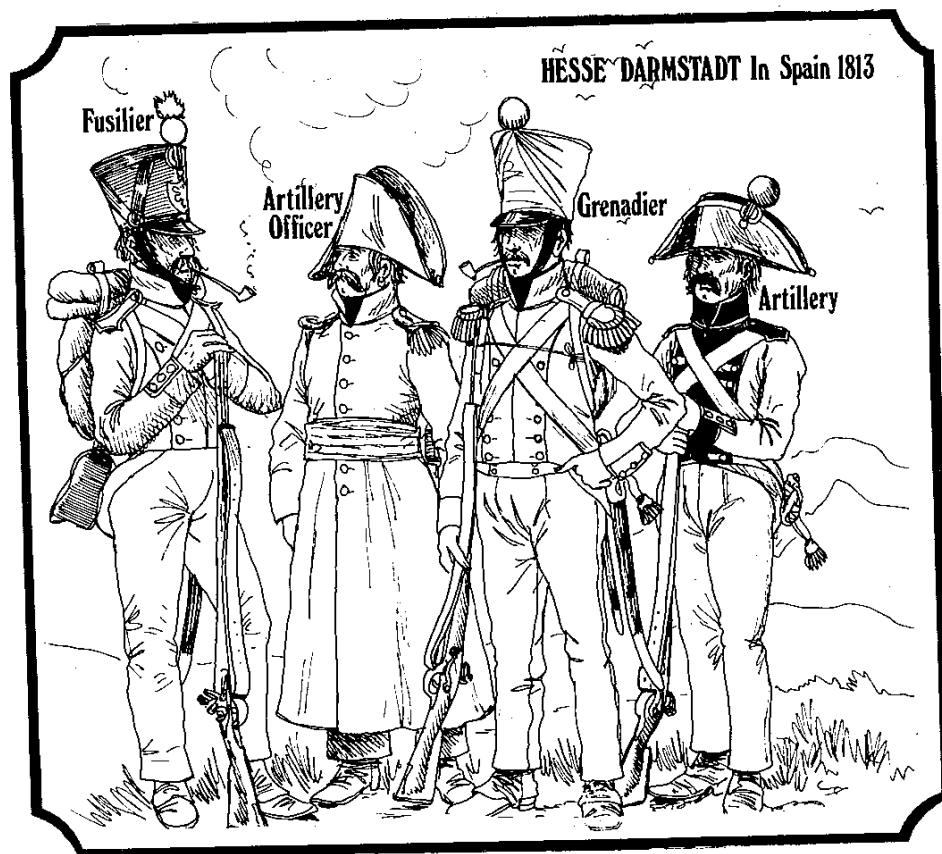
The Hesse contingent which marched off to war in 1808 was extremely fortunate in that many returned to their homeland. Not so their comrades who formed part of the Grand Army four years later for the Russian campaign. An interesting sidelight on the latter is given by Captain Roeder of the Hessian Lifeguards who noted in his diary '... since my people left Rostock ... when they are quartered for the night all they get is sodden potatoes, far worse than those we give our cattle'. This was written in East Prussia, before the army had even crossed the frontier and the murderous retreat through the snows of Russia still lay in the future.

Returning to the Spanish contingent; in November, 1808, it formed part of Leval's 2nd Division of the 4th Corps which was commanded by the famous Marshal Lefebvre, Duke of Danzig. Owing to the near break down in communications which the French afterwards experienced, it is sometimes difficult to follow the fortunes of the Hessian troops in Spain. However, in a parade state dated 1st February, 1809, they are still shown in the 2nd Division, then commanded by General Sebastiani, but on 15th January 1810, the Hessians are listed under Laval's German Division,

which garrisoned the province of Segovia. On 15th July, 1811, the Hesse battalions are shown in the muster rolls of the Army of the Centre under the personal command of King Joseph, but a year later, after the Battle of Salamanca, they were to be swept away together with the wreckage of Joseph's ill-fated army. The Hesse-Darmstadt troops left Spain in 1813 when their ruler broke away from the French alliance.

The accompanying illustration shows Hesse-Darmstadt infantry and artillerymen in Spain in 1813. All foot troops wore French styled dark blue uniforms with the following facing colours. Regiment Gross und Erbprinz—yellow; Regt. Leib-Garde—scarlet; Leib Regt.—light blue; Garde Fusilier Regt.—scarlet and Artillery Regt.—black. Collars and cuffs were in the facing colour and cuff flaps, pocket edges and shoulder straps were similarly piped, artillerymen were the only exception as their piping was red with white lace loops. Red turnbacks and white metal buttons for all foot troops. Grenadiers wore red fringed epaulettes and voltigeurs had green epaulettes with yellow crescents. Trousers were blue, but more often brown, especially towards the closing stages of the campaign.

Black leather shakos and above the peak a white metal shako plate with the Hessian lion thereon. Ceremonial brass chin scales and a black leather chin strap. Chin scales only for the Leib Regiment. Above the shako plate a red and white linen cockade. Fusiliers only wore woollen pompoms in their company colours:—1st company—yellow; 2nd—black; 3rd—blue; 4th—red; 5th—yellow and white; 6th—black and white; 7th—blue and white; 8th—red and white. N.C.O.s—red with a white ring or a white metal flaming grenade. The Leib regiment wore black plumes on parade.



Whilst in action lapels were buttoned over and black oilskin or waxed cloth covers were tied over the shakos. Officers wore cocked hats until 1814 and silver sashes with red and blue inset lines. As a general rule, French army weapons and equipment for all ranks.

The artillery on campaign wore black leather shakos with red cords and tassels and a long black plume over a red pom-pom. Blue trousers. Full parade dress consisted of blue breeches and knee length black gaiters with heart shaped tops edged red, and red tassels. Tunic as previously shown. Black, glazed leather bicorne with red and white cockade and red pom-pom. Conductors wore Tyrolean hats turned up on one side with a red woollen pom-pom thereon. Plain blue jacket with black collar and cuffs, red turnbacks and white metal buttons.

16 Each foot battalion carried two standards,

the 'Avancier fahne' was guarded by the 1st company and the 'Retirier fahne' by the 4th company. These flags were white and bore painted designs. The red and white striped Lion of Hesse was shown in the centre on a blue field and the whole surrounded by a laurel wreath. The central motif was surmounted by a rose red scroll bearing the legend, in golden lettering, 'PRO PATRIA'. In each of the corners appeared a double 'L' with 'X' below a crown. This design was in gold and surrounded by a green laurel branch. Equidistant, between each of the household monograms, was a silver flames device. A white flag staff topped by a gold coloured spear point bearing the letters 'LX'. Silver and blue cords and tassels resulting from the break with Napoleon. Fresh standards were granted to the contingent when it returned to Hesse-Darmstadt in 1814.

behind the Mark IV was a vehicle which could be turned about in its own length. This was accomplished by raising the body with the floor 3 feet 10 inches off the ground, giving the front wheels clearance, and omitting the perch connecting the rear axle-bed to the forecarriage. The vehicle length was 9 feet 10 inches, width 3 feet 10 inches and the height of the sides (without slats) 1 foot 8½ inches. From the floor to the centre bale hoop measured exactly 4 feet and to the rear hoop 3 feet 10½ inches. The front wheels were 3 feet 4 inches in diameter and the hind wheels 4 feet 8 inches; the track was 5 feet 2 inches, which became the universal standard. A raised driving seat with guard irons, a wide footboard and floating raves were other features of the Mark IV. In the original design the splinter bar was fitted with shafts and provided with bollards for the traces, but in 1895 existing wagons were modified by cutting the splinter bar in two and replacing the fixed draught bollards with swingle trees.

In 1883, chiefly as the result of continued complaints about the Mark IV, (one of the most serious being its high centre of gravity when loaded, causing it to overturn easily when driven over rough ground) a War Office committee deliberated on the best type of vehicle for transport service. This committee finally made certain sweeping recommendations regarding an ideal service wagon, and, referring to the Mark IV, added '... the vehicles now manufactured for army transport ... are both costly and heavy to a most unnecessary degree. Wagons are not like guns; a broken wagon can be thrown off the track and left, and it is far better to leave a wagon or two behind than to have all the wagons so heavy they will scarcely carry any load'. Despite this outright condemnation, the Mark IV remained in use until at least 1914. The result of the Committee's findings was the introduction of Marks V and VI, both experimental, and Mark VII, the type finally adopted.

Wagon G.S. Mark VII (1888). This model and its successors, Marks VIII and IX, could readily be recognized by the projecting front boot, hence the name 'coffin wagon', on which the driver rested his feet. As the minimum space in which it could be turned was 39 feet, rear draught chains equipped with hooks were fitted to enable the wagon to be skidded round on narrow roads. The length of the vehicle was increased to 10 feet 8 inches and the height of the sides lowered to 1 foot 5 inches. Although the diameter of the hind wheels remained

4 feet 8 inches, the front wheels were enlarged to 3 feet 6 inches. Very little ironwork was used and the axletrees were bedded on wood to facilitate repairs in the field. A pole and swingletrees were fitted for long rein driving and for the first time a brake, applied by the driver, acted on the rear wheels.

Wagon G.S. Mark VIII (1888). The last tilted baggage wagon to be used by the army, with bale hoops 9 inches higher than on the Mark VII. The overall effect was that of a 'Wild West' prairie schooner.

Wagon G.S. Mark IX (1901). As a result of reports from the South African War, a further War Office Committee sat in 1901 and made certain recommendations. The most important of these was that steel hubs, instead of wooden, should be used so that the hind wheels were interchangeable with gun wheels.

Wagon G.S. Special and Special Mark I (both 1902). Constructed for special loads, the first Special being 13 feet long and the second model, Mark I, 12 feet.

Wagon G.S. Mark X (1905). This was the last pattern G.S. wagon built and the model used extensively during World War I. It was constructed in three parts, viz., body, under carriage and fore carriage, and was made of cheaper materials. Axletrees of weldable steel were held to the axletree beds by steel clips, bolted by staples with nuts. The diameter of the front wheels was altered to 3 feet 9 inches; the hind wheels remained 4 feet 8 inches. There was no projecting boot and the footboard extended in front of the body. A waterproof canvas cover, painted in Service colour, was secured by lashing it to hooks on the sides of the body. Two rows of eyelets were inserted in the cover to make it adjustable for loads of different heights. When this wagon formed part of a medical unit, a red cross 6 feet by 4 feet 3 inches was painted on the cover.

The only difference between the Mark X and the Mark XI, were dust caps on the wheel hubs of the latter. In 1904 breast harness replaced collar harness in the Royal Artillery, and this was extended to all army harness by 1914.

An idea of the growth of service transport in the British Army may be gained by the fact that in 1914, the transport and supply personnel numbered 500 officers and 6000 men. By the end of the war these figures had expanded to 12,000 officers and over 300,000 rank and file.

GENERAL SERVICE WAGONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY, 1862-1918

By Henry Hillman

Less than a hundred years ago the transport of essential supplies to an army in the field was in the hands of civilian contractors. Thus any breakdown, and there were many, was a civilian responsibility beneath the notice of generals, whose only remedy was to threaten the Commissaries with hanging. Sir John Fortescue in his 'History of Transport and Supply in the British Army', gives several instances of the prevailing inefficiency and corruption. The losses which bedevilled Sir John Moore's retreat to Corunna were principally caused by the lack of organized transport under military discipline, whilst Wellington in the Peninsular, although an efficient commander, was at times unaware that his men were literally starving. Again, during the criminal bungling of the Crimean War, after the Train horses had died of cold and hunger, cavalry and artillery troop horses were pressed into the Transport service, where they too died through lack of forage.

The only military transport vehicle which existed in the British Army prior to the Crimean War was known as a Flanders wagon. As the name implies, it probably originated during Marlborough's campaign in the Low Countries. It was a short-lock wagon with a perch and the frame was supported on bolsters resting directly on the axles in the manner of a farm cart of the period. The wheels measured 4 feet 2 inches and the wagon, which weighed 16½ cwt., had no box seat or brake and was shaft draught. A replica of the Flanders wagon is exhibited at the Rotunda, Woolwich, London.

Sir Redvers Buller is credited with the forma-

tion of the Army Service Corps in 1888 and the new corps was first tested in the South African War 1899-1902. Between the years 1862 and 1905, ten types of General Service Wagons were designed, plus two 'specials', Marks II to IV being lock-under vehicles and the remainder short-lock.

Wagon G.S. Mark I (1862) was known as the 'equirota' wagon as the wheels were all 4 feet 2 inches in diameter. For the first six years the metal tyres were made in six pieces, but in 1868 the 'ring' type was introduced. This was a hoop of mild steel shrunk on and bolted to the circular rim of the wheel. The wagon was fitted for shaft draught, either single or double with a wheel track of 5 feet 10 inches, and the sides, head and tailboard were removable. All boarding was made from yellow deal and six bale hoops supported the canvas cover. During the period 1871-1875 a heavy and light modification of this wagon on springs was produced, marking the introduction of the lock-under principle. The front wheels were 3 feet 6 inches and the hind wheels 5 feet. The supports at the bottom of this wagon were formed of tee iron riveted together and the frame of the fore carriage was a solid casting. The light types were later converted to Ambulance Wagons.

Wagons G.S. Marks II and III (1871-1875) were reversion to the springless type owing to the extreme weight (23½ cwt.) of the heavy spring wagon. Mark II was nearly a foot longer than its predecessor and Mark III was a conversion of Mark II by lowering the sides from 2 feet to 1 foot 6 inches.

Wagon G.S. Mark IV (1875). The basic idea

SLAVE MARKETS OF ANCIENT ROME

By Ursula Brown

All slaves, whatever their sex or age, were offered for sale in the nude so that any obvious physical defects would readily be apparent. Strictly enforced laws protected the vendor's and purchaser's interests, with heavy penalties for misrepresentation or fraud. Bona fide customers were also permitted to handle and examine their prospective purchases, rather like animals, although the curious, unmonied onlooker was denied this privilege. The latter was probably the Roman equivalent of 'Don't maul the goods if you cannot afford to buy them'.

Prices of slaves, as with any other merchandise, varied enormously, and ranged from as little as the equivalent of £25 up the scale to many thousands of pounds. Despite the fact that high class dancing girls and female acrobats brought very high prices, there were certain restrictive laws prohibiting the sale of women and girls for prostitution. The Emperor Hadrian even forbade the selling of slave women for 'houses used by the public for immoral purposes unless for a good reason'. Unfortunately, who decided the validity of a 'good reason' and under what circumstances, we shall never know. Generally speaking, Asiatics were valued for their astuteness and submissiveness, Gauls for their strength and endurance and the black races for their exotic appearance. Most prized of all, however, appear to have been the Greeks of both sexes—the men for their superior intelligence and the women for their beauty.

Although the first slaves were probably introduced to Rome through the usual channels of trade, slavery was basically the outcome of war and Asiatic slaves, taken as prisoners of war, first travelled westwards after the campaign against Antiochus in 189 B.C. However, as Rome's conquering armies spread across the known world, the vast, untapped reservoirs of slave-power were thrown open, and it has been estimated that the subjugation of Greece and Macedonia alone netted over one million slaves. The army of Titus took 97,000 Jewish prisoners of both sexes and enslaved them all, the majority of the males being sent to a living

death in the mines of Egypt. Gaul saw thousands of her sons and daughters sold beneath the yoke as the price of Roman rule. So great was the number of slaves handled by Rome in her days of imperial expansion that the Greek island of Delos was used as a vast clearing house for the trade. Here, if contemporary accounts can be believed, the incredible number of 10,000 slaves were sometimes sold under the hammer in a single day.

Whilst the growing number of slaves provided the labour of everyday life and bolstered their conquerors' economy, they also undermined their masters, who grew mentally and physically soft. It is difficult to determine the number of slaves in proportion to Roman citizens, but some sources put the total as high as two to one—hence the fear of slave revolts which at certain times dominated the business of the Forum. Rome also found that whilst it is possible to enslave a human being, it is not possible to make him stay alive. The classics contain many stories of slave suicides, some of them hideous in the extreme. A German gladiator stuffs a sponge down his own throat until he suffocates, and another Gaul is decapitated when he thrusts his head between the spokes of a racing chariot wheel on the track of the Circus Maximus. Two Spartan boys beat their brains out against a wall rather than perform a menial service, a runaway stabs himself to death and a Jewish girl throws herself from a roof top to escape her master's clutches.

Finally, the supply of slaves began to dwindle when the Emperor Augustus limited the rapid territorial expansion of the Roman Empire. Since slaves could always be set free and manumission was widely practised (Roman policy throughout the ages constantly extended rather than restricted the right of citizenship), the proportion of slaves to free citizens began to fall. Although Rome, especially in later years, moved toward a form of democracy, slavery was never abolished. It merged ultimately into the serfdom of mediaeval feudalism, which in turn became the basis of modern day class distinction.

BACKGROUND TO THE GERMAN ARMY OF 1939

By Roy Dilley

Following the Great War of 1914-1918, the total military force allowed to Germany was restricted to 100,000 regulars, all volunteers, and including a maximum of 4,000 officers. They were to be organized into three cavalry and seven infantry divisions, and to be equipped only with small arms and field artillery. Heavy artillery or armoured troops were not permitted, the General Staff and Military Academy were dissolved and the majority of military schools and armaments factories were scrapped and expansion of the Army was strictly prohibited.

General Hans von Seeckt, first as head of the Preparatory Commission for the Peace Army and subsequently as Chief of the Heeresleitung or overall command organization, had as his aim the fullest exploitation of the limited scope available to the Army. This purpose was to be achieved by the most strict emphasis on efficient training of officers and men, the closest study of advances in military technology from whatever source and where possible their adoption or adaptation and the development of the highest standards of leadership.

In contrast to the old Imperial Army, the Reichswehr, as the new Army was styled, was established as a federal force under a central, unified command. However many of the old Army's traditions were preserved and its spirit sedulously fostered, whilst the overriding consideration in training the Reichswehr was to make it ready for expansion into a full scale force as soon as was politically possible, as well as to provide in itself a super efficient professional army. All officers were required to be capable of carrying out the command responsibilities of at least the next ranks higher than those they actually held, non-commissioned officers had to be able to perform the duties of lieutenants and the entire rank and file was expected to be competent as NCO's, thus providing a cadre upon which expansion could be firmly based.

It is not possible here to elaborate upon the many other measures which were put in hand

by the military authorities to provide for the multitudes of requirements of organization and equipment that were necessary to the formation of an effective modern army. Suffice it to say, however, that they were carried out and in a surreptitious manner at that, since they were for the most part proceedings that were specifically and strictly forbidden by the Treaty. Side by side with these arrangements were prepared plans for setting up a whole new armaments industry to include the production of armoured fighting vehicles and aircraft, both forbidden items, together with research and experimental capacities and facilities for the observation and evaluation of contemporary military practice and technology throughout the world.

By the time Hitler came to power the situation was ripe for immediate exploitation. The generals were persuaded to co-operate with the Nazi regime and in 1934 the Reichswehr was increased to more than 300,000 men. After the reintroduction of conscription in the following year, the Army's proposed strength was a massive 600,000 organized into thirty-eight divisions and German re-armament was fairly into its stride. These circumstances were productive of nothing more stringent than protests from the other signatories of the Versailles Treaty and from then on expansion was intensified.

In 1937 the first armoured divisions were established and so well had the preparatory work been carried out that only two years later these young formations were to sweep all before them. Some experimental work in tactics and equipment was conducted in the Spanish Civil War and the results were absorbed into the techniques of the new Army which by now had been even more enlarged by the inclusion of the forces of Austria and Sudetenland, both of which areas had been annexed by the German Reich.

Some idea of the extent of the expansion which took place can be gained from the fact that in 1933 the infantry of the Reichswehr consisted of some eighty-four battalions,

in line. The British forced-march pursuit was led by Anson's light cavalry brigade, closely followed by the K.G.L. heavy brigade commanded by Major General von Bock. Exhausted British infantry of the 1st and Light Divisions stumbled along the rough track some way behind.

Wellington, who appears to have seen the enemy cavalry before he was aware of the infantry and artillery support, ordered Anson and Bock to charge the enemy squadrons. Anson's cavalry promptly engaged and drove back the centre and left wing of the French horse, but two squadrons of the right wing moved across the track and into range of their infantry squares. The 1st Dragoons, who had just left the defile and were still riding in column, were obliged to charge echeloned in squadrons. The first squadron, led by the brigade commander, charged towards the remaining French cavalry, who declined the invitation and retired. Whilst advancing, the K.G.L. squadron suffered from enemy artillery fire and was also taken in enfilade by the French squares drawn up on the heights on their left flank. Captain von der Decken, leading the second squadron and already committed, wheeled his squadron into line, turned half-left and charged the nearest square composed of the 76th Ligne. Each side of the square was six ranks deep, the first two kneeling and behind them four more standing. The dragoons, who received two full volleys, enveloped two sides of the square but were unable to break in. At this point, according to eyewitnesses, a mortally wounded horse bearing a dead rider leaped into the air and fell sideways on the first two ranks. Through the gap thus created poured a torrent of big men on big horses, the fear-maddened animals lashing out with their hooves whilst their riders slashed and hewed at the crumbling opposition. By the time the dragoons had finished, less than fifty of the battalion had escaped death or capture.

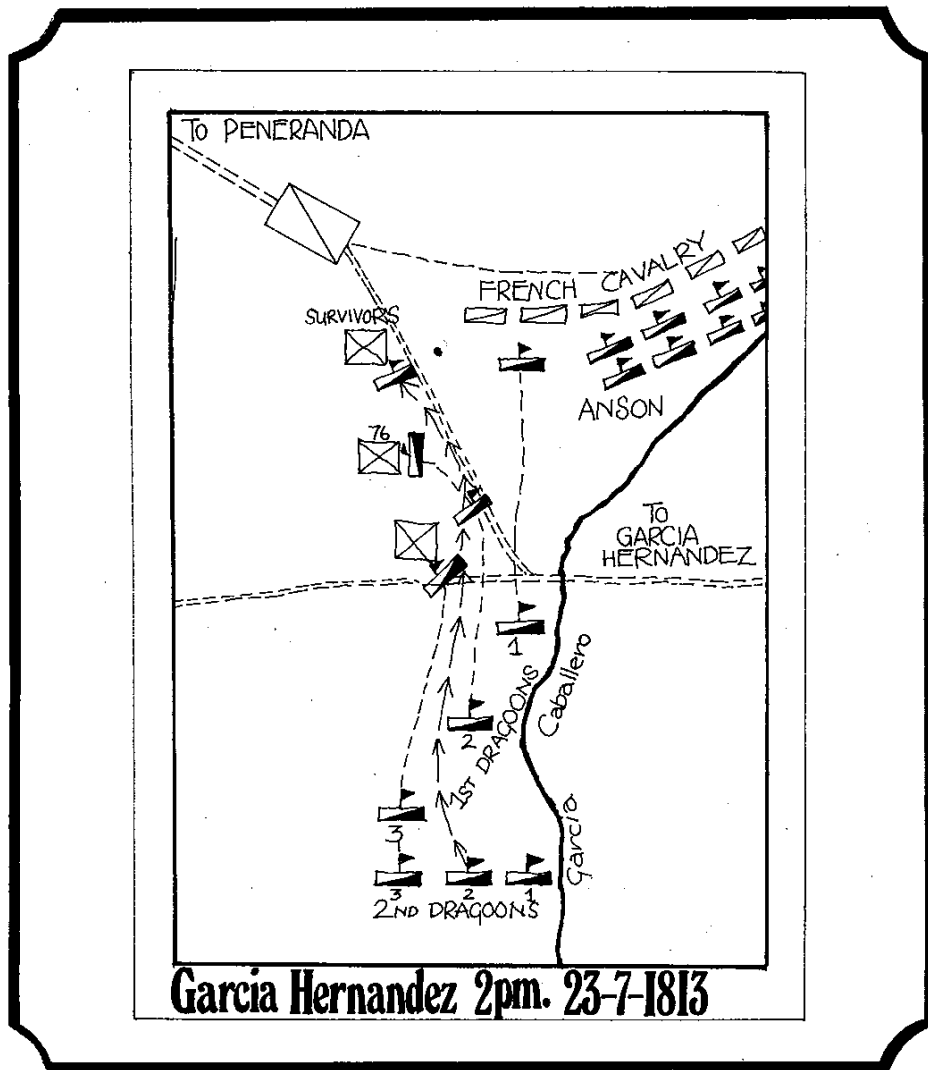
Whilst this slaughter was in progress, the third squadron under Captain von Reitzstein wheeled clear of its sister squadron and charged straight at the 6th Leger, whose two battalions had meanwhile formed into one square and moved up the heights closer to the defile. The dragoons received one wavering, though destructive, volley and then, although accounts differ slightly, either the front of the square bulged in or, having witnessed the destruction of the other square, a number of the front files

broke ranks. At any rate, the dragoons thundered through the gaps and the regiment ceased to exist. A few officers rallied the survivors of both regiments and attempted to form a third square, supported by some of their cavalry, but this in turn was ridden down by two squadrons of the 2nd Dragoons which had charged behind their sister regiment.

Following an order from Wellington, the dragoons made their way slowly to the rear through the cheering ranks of the Light Division. Fifty-eight men and forty-six horses were wounded, many of the latter were afterwards destroyed, and fifty-two of their comrades and sixty-seven horses lay dead in the valley. A sergeant and five dragoons were unhorsed and captured. French losses were in the region of 200 killed and wounded, besides 1400 prisoners. Captain Kincaid of Rifle Brigade fame, wrote 'This was one of the most gallant charges recorded in history. I saw many of these fine fellows lying dead along with their horses, on which they were still astride, with the sword firmly grasped in the hand...' A tragic note was struck by Major Simmons, also a rifleman, in his memoirs published in 1899. He wrote 'A great number of Germans and their horses were dead close to the squares. I saw a very affecting scene: a Hussar officer came up to see his brother he had not met for six years. He found him stretched a lifeless corpse with his sword grasped... his horse, having been killed at the same moment with its rider, was lying on its side with the legs stretched out in the attitude of galloping. The poor fellow threw his arms round his lifeless brother.'

Wellington, who was never lavish in his praise, stated in his official dispatch, 'I have never witnessed a more gallant charge than was made upon the enemy's infantry by the heavy brigade of the King's German Legion... which was completely successful, and the whole body of infantry, consisting of three battalions of the enemy's first division, were made prisoners.' Three weeks later, as the result of Salamanca and Garcia Hernandez, all officers of the K.G.L. were granted permanent rank in the British Army.

So ended an incident unique in the annals of British military history, and one which was never again to be repeated; the destruction of three formed squares by cavalry—the exception to the rule.



charged and broke three French squares in succession stands as a solitary example of 'an exception to the rule'.

The Battle of Salamanca had been fought the previous day and the shattered remains of Marmont's army had made good their escape across the River Tormes. General Foy's Division, which had not been seriously engaged in the battle and was still a first-class fighting formation, acted as rearguard. The French retreat lay through a narrow, marshy valley bounded on their right by the steep

banks of the Garcia Caballero, a tributary of the Tormes. After about three miles the valley widened into a stony plain, crossed by a rough road running from the village of Garcia Hernandez to Peneranda and overlooked by rolling, stone-covered hills. At this point Foy had positioned two regiments, the 76th Ligne and 6th Leger, in three squares, supported by six pieces of artillery, on a hill above the valley and road. The mouth of the bottle-neck, i.e. the opening to the plain, was guarded by several squadrons of French cavalry drawn up

whilst by 1939 there were no less than nine hundred and six. All the other arms of the service were increased proportionately except for the cavalry in place of the bulk of which arise the new and elite armoured force.

Of course an expansion so rapid and comprehensive was not completed entirely without the appearance of some difficulties. Even the highly trained original Reichswehr, together with those of its officers and N.C.O.s recalled from reserve or retirement, was unable to supply sufficient leaders of quality, since in addition to the demands of its own expansion it was faced with the necessity to provide a significant percentage of its trained personnel to the newly formed Luftwaffe. Training facilities for young officers were quickly enlarged and the courses restricted to the basic minimum but this source of leaders was not able to become really effective for several years. Former units of the militarized police forces, which had been absorbed into the Army in 1935, supplied many officers but the great mass of commissioned personnel had to be drawn from former officers of the Imperial Army, of whom detailed lists had been illegally maintained, recalled from civilian life to regular service or to administrative duties where their age or state of health made them unsuitable for employment in the field. A similar shortage of top quality non-commissioned officers arose making it necessary to promote men whose experience and/or leadership qualities were less than ideal.

However there was an inestimable advantage for the new Army in the fact that almost without exception the conscript intakes were fired with enthusiasm to acquit themselves with honour and efficiency in the service of their country. To the natural inclination of the German people towards military service were added feelings of intense patriotism and national fervour which had been carefully fostered under the National Socialists. This circumstance, together with the foresight and planning which had been shown and carried out prior to 1934, resulted in the ardent, well trained and well equipped forces with which Germany entered World War II.

The German Army in the field was organized into army groups, armies, corps and divisions, of which the last named were, broadly speaking, the smallest units having troops of various arms and services sufficient to enable them to operate as self-supporting forces. GHQ, Army and Corps troops, such as heavy artillery,

engineer bridging battalions etc. were allocated to lower formations according to local requirements or operational necessity.

Divisions were of various types and contained anything between 10,000 and 20,000 men according to their function and including the temporarily attached units from higher formations.

Despite the important roles played by specialized branches of the Army, such as armoured and artillery units, the infantry remained the foundation for most German operations, both offensive and defensive. At the outbreak of the war an infantry division was composed of three infantry regiments, each of three battalions, together with a reconnaissance battalion, a signal battalion, an artillery regiment of four battalions, an anti-tank battalion, an engineer battalion and the divisional services, supply, administrative, medical, veterinary and provost. The veterinary services were of prime importance since the bulk of the division's artillery and transport were horse drawn.

An infantry regiment, the equivalent of a British infantry brigade, was made up of three infantry battalions plus an infantry howitzer company and an anti-tank company. Each battalion consisted of 15 officers, 113 N.C.O.s and 580 rank and file. It was organized into a headquarters, a signals section, three rifle companies and a machine gun company, equipped with 477 rifles or carbines, 122 pistols, 127 machine pistols, 43 light machine guns, 12 heavy machine guns, 6 mortars of 81 mm. calibre and 4 mortars of 120 mm. calibre. There were also 8 motor vehicles, 5 motor cycles, 92 horse drawn vehicles, 57 trailers, 165 horses and 17 bicycles.

A rifle company had a headquarters, an anti-tank rifle section and three platoons, each consisting of four rifle sections and a 50 mm. light mortar section. The machine gun company had a headquarters, three platoons, each with two sections of two guns and a mortar platoon of three sections each having two subsections containing one 81 mm. mortar.

Infantry howitzer companies were each equipped with six howitzers of 75 mm. calibre and two 150 mm. howitzers, whilst the anti-tank company had twelve 37 mm. anti-tank guns.

This organizational make up for the infantry division remained virtually unchanged until 1943, although there were of course some changes in equipment.

WARGAMING—THE CHOICE OF PERIOD

By Charles Grant

When first embarking upon the hobby, the wargamer has usually one highly important decision to make, and this is of course the one relating to the historical period in which he proposes to wage his miniature wars and battles. Now, it happens not infrequently that the potential 'general' already has some sort of bent towards some era, and indeed he might in some cases diversify somewhat and give himself the 'go ahead' in two, or possibly even more periods—rash mortal that he is! These notes, therefore, are not designed for him who is even partially committed already, but rather for the spectator at some wargames club demonstration who finds himself staring open-eyed at the infinite variety of battles being waged all over a number of tables and in whom the 'bug'—so far possibly latent—is about to be brought into life by the effect of the massed soldiery in action before him.

Wargame periods are limitless—I need only cast my mind back to the variety staged in the large wargames room at the last Model Engineers Exhibition at the Seymour Hall, London, to become again very aware of this fact—and many are really of comparatively limited interest, but from the wealth of periods available certain do appear to have more adherents than most. Of course, as I said already, many wargamers do indeed fight their games in more than one historical context, but this is something I really have never been able to do—one at a time is enough for me. This is not to say that, given the chance, I wouldn't fight any and every sort of game that would be available at a particular time, but that is neither here nor there.

In the past few years the National Championships have usually featured five separate periods, so you might suppose that these are pretty standard. And so they are, save that in one case there is found slight variations. Nevertheless, one can take it that the five periods are 'modern', 'American Civil War', 'Napoleonic', 'Mediaeval' and 'ancient'. If I remember rightly, in last year's championships staged at Birmingham, the 'mediaeval' was

actually a 16th Century game, and I believe that this year this has been extended to make a game of the period from 1550 to 1650, that is, up to and including the English Civil War. On which note, we might as well begin with this particular contest.

There are several ways of approach to any period—the colour (of uniforms, standards, and so on), the accessibility of relevant documentation and historical material (most important, this), and third, do the tactics as used at the time provide a good game if accurately transferred to the wargame table? In the case of the English Civil War the first two requisites are quite adequately taken care of—a great deal has been written about it from every point of view, and from the purely military Brigadier Young's 'Edgehill' and 'Marston Moor' volumes provide everything that is necessary and much besides. The pictorial side is also pleasing—little in the way of regulation uniform, apart from the New Model Army, hampers the painter of figures, and the number of colours, flags and so on—of which every mid-seventeenth century army seemed to have hundreds—adds a great deal of delightful colour to one's table. Tactically however, it is less satisfying, especially should one wish to stage large battles, all of which seemed to be a confrontation, cavalry charges here and there, and then a steady grinding down of one infantry by the other. Still, and here writes one who has always believed that small actions can be just as exciting as big ones, the raids, the ambushes, and 'beating up of quarters' can provide some very exciting wargames, above all if one wants to do a little bit of preparation and map work beforehand.

This 'small action' idea applies very much, I feel, to modern warfare, that is, from World War II to the present day. With speeds of vehicles, weapon ranges, etc. being what they are, I feel that to simulate a major battle on the table is to take on quite an undertaking. I recently did play a game of this period with a very complicated set of rules, which did allow for pretty large forces, infantry and armour, to

It is always a mystery why men desert their countrymen and join the 'other side' but as far as Hanoverians were concerned, the position was rather more complicated. The French occupation of Hanover and the subsequent flood of recruits to enlist in the King's German Legion had resulted in savage punishments inflicted on any found guilty of recruiting for the Legion. One such award, passed on a sergeant of the 6th Hanoverian Infantry Regiment, was a sentence of fifteen years in the galleys, with a rider that he be permanently chained to an oar. In an effort to stem the tide, the French finally formed their own Hanoverian Legion. The Legion was sent to the Peninsula where many of the Hanoverians managed to change sides at the first opportunity. Occasionally echoes of those troubled times and divided loyalties reach us in unexpected ways.

An entry among the many papers in the Public Record Office reads, 'Landed from Lisbon this day (26th. October, 1811) on transport "Duchess of Richmond". Frederick EICHOFF, age 26, 5 ft. 10 inches, complexion brown, grey eyes, black hair, common nose. Born Parish of Hennesbonn in Westphalia. No trade. Attestation papers lost, but approved for service on 9th September, 1811. Signed on for seven years, to K.G.L. Depot'. There are several interesting points about this entry. The war in the Peninsula had been raging for some years making movement difficult for civilians; the 'brown complexion' indicates exposure to the sun, and finally what was an unattached German without a trade doing in Portugal? The answer lies in a separate set of papers in the War Office files, which show that Eichoff was a deserter from the French Hanoverian Legion who had made his way through the lines. Eichoff remained in the Legion until 1815 when he was discharged after the Battle of Waterloo, in which he fought with his battalion, the 3rd Line, King's German Legion. The passage of time and the destruction caused by two world wars has practically obliterated any trace of Eichoff and his history. We shall never know why he joined the Hanoverian Legion, what made him desert or what happened to him in the years after Waterloo. His only memorial is contained in the vast archives of the Public Record Office and his Waterloo medal—which is in my collection.

GARCIA HERNANDEZ

-AN EXCEPTION TO THE RULE

By Robert W. Gould

'Cavalry cannot break formed infantry'; the truth of this maxim was demonstrated on many occasions, especially during the Napoleonic Wars, and although the Battle of Waterloo springs readily to mind there were many other examples. At Fuentes de Onoro, for example, three British and two Portuguese squares of the Light Division retreated for two miles whilst constantly attacked by four brigades of French cavalry. The infantry finally reached their ground assigned having suffered total losses of one dead and thirty-four wounded! At El Bodon, a square consisting of the 5th and 77th, (the Northumberland and East Middlesex regiments respectively) retreated for six miles through two cavalry brigades who suffered far more casualties than the defenders. On the reverse of the coin was the affair of Barquilla, where two grenadier companies of the 22nd Ligne, acting as escort to a foraging party, were surprised by five squadrons of British cavalry. The grenadiers escaped over level country, ideal for cavalry, after being charged successively by three squadrons of 1st Hussars of the King's German Legion, the 14th and 16th Light Dragoons. At least one of these three-squadron charges was pushed home with such determination that an officer and nine men fell among the enemy front rank and a French observer noted broken bayonets and musket barrels deeply scored by heavy sword slashes.

Bearing in mind that similar incidents were repeated many times, the action at Garcia Hernandez on 23rd July, 1813 when the 1st and 2nd Dragoons of the King's German Legion

HUMAN FLOTSAM & JETSAM IN THE NAPOLEONIC WARS

By Robert W. Gould

Summary of evidence given by Cornelius Plugge, private soldier in the 4th Company, 2nd Light Battalion, King's German Legion, before a Court of Inquiry convened at Aveiros de Baixo, Portugal, on 23rd December, 1810. The author's comments are shown in brackets. (During the terrible retreat of the British Army to Corunna and Vigo, a number of units were embarked from both ports just before the arrival of the army proper. The Light Brigades for example, reached Vigo on 12th January, 1809.) 'We went on board a ship at the port of Vigo on the 10th January, 1809 where, for some reason, we waited. (This was obviously the transport 'Smallbridge', later reported lost at sea with all hands, together with 22 rank and file of the 1st Light Battalion and 192 officers and men of the 2nd Light Battalion, K.G.L.) Whilst we were at anchor in the bay, a terrible gale sprang up and one of our cables broke. The master was forced to cut the other cable and we were driven out to sea. (Plugge's original calling had been a fisherman, hence he was better informed on maritime matters than most of his comrades). We were unable to make sail and were driven before the wind. Next day the ship went on the rocks off the Scilly Isles and began to break up. All the men who could row, there were seventeen including me, went off in two boats to fetch help. As we pulled away our ship sunk and I think all my comrades must have been lost in the rough seas. We had no provisions with us, but after about five hours our boat beached on the Isle de Ouessant off the coast of France. (The island of Ushant about 45 miles west nor' west of Brest.) From there we were taken to a prison called Arras. (The depot-fortress of Arras held about 3,000 prisoners in very over-crowded conditions, mostly merchant navy officers and men. There were forty-three escape bids from the fortress during fourteen years of war.) I stayed at Arras for eight months and then I escaped over the walls with some English sailors. I made my way north towards Antwerp to get a ship, but just outside that town I

was arrested because I had no papers. (Plugge's true identity was soon discovered and he was returned to the P.O.W. fortress at Arras where he was interviewed by the Commandant, Noirot.) M'sieur Noirot said as I was a Dutchman I could have a Dutchman's choice; I could either enlist in the French Irish Brigade or be put up against a wall and shot!' (Not over-impressed with the commandant's sense of humour, Plugge not unnaturally opted for the Irish Brigade. He was duly kitted out and sent to Portugal where on 1st November, 1810, together with his mess of ten men, he found the opportunity to desert. He and his small band made their way through the French lines to the English army at Sobral and from there they were taken to Belem.)

The remainder of the papers are missing and we shall never know what finally happened to Plugge, a Dutchman who joined a German corps of the British Army and found himself serving with an Irish brigade in the French Army.

During the Napoleonic Wars there appears to have been a fairly regular ebb and flow of French deserters to the British and vice versa, but details of the latter usually only come to light in various memoirs. Costello of the Rifle Brigade, in his 'Adventures of a Soldier' published in 1852, mentions the taking of Rodrigo where '... we captured, among others, ten men who had deserted from our division. These were condemned to be shot. Among them a corporal named Cummins of the 52nd regiment ... had been particularly noticed in one of the breaches, most actively employed, opposing our entrance, and cheering on the besieged to resist us.' Sometimes there is merely a brief entry in some official document which tells part, but not all, of the story. '2nd Line. Captain Frederick William Rudorff. Cashiered 13 November 1806. Later killed in action whilst in the French army in the Peninsula.' Records show that at the time of his court-martial the unhappy captain was regimental paymaster!

be deployed, but, while accurate and realistic, the amount of paperwork and book-keeping involved was very great. Still, this is again a very personal thing—one player might shudder away from the idea of putting pencil to paper even once during a game, while another will arm himself with reams of notes, reference charts, and what have you—it matters not, every one to his own idea, and this is the essence of the game. Still, small action battles can be exciting, especially if they are kept within bounds. Indeed, most sets of 'modern' rules published recently do in fact specify that they are primarily for the platoon or company scaled action, with possibly a little armour for support. If one chooses this period, there is certainly bags of movement, particularly if one is playing an armour-only game with small scale tanks on say a desert terrain.

Going back a little in time, I have detected an increase in interest in British Colonial warfare—northwest frontier, Sudan, etc. After the film 'Zulu' there was a bit of a boom in this, but it died down, to be brought to life again recently. Again, I feel that this is for small actions, with a lot of terrain features—either bush or mountain—and for the wargamer who is keen on dioramic and scenic detail this might be just the thing.

At one time, the American Civil War was an extremely popular period, and certainly it does provide as good a 'horse and musket game' as one can get. I played it myself for several years and found, among other advantages, that it lends itself very well to the reconstitution of actual battles, i.e., setting out the terrain and troops of some historic engagement then re-fighting it according to one's own ideas. Certainly there are few wars which have had more written about them, there having been a veritable flood of books round about the centenary time in 1963. Not all that colourful, though, for despite some of the dress uniforms being pretty gaudy, combat kit was dull to a degree.

This of course could hardly be said about the Napoleonic period—probably the most popular today, although another is running it pretty close. Documentation abounds, both tactical and uniformwise, there is a surfeit of colourful uniforms, and one can stage anything from the skirmish to the major battle. Another added advantage, of course, is the absolute wealth of wargame figures available, new ones indeed appearing almost daily. Buildings and artillery of all sizes abound as well, and the Napoleonic

wargamer is extremely fortunate.

Myself, though, I've always had a strong hankering after the middle eighteenth century, which tactically lends itself almost perfectly to the wargame. The period is one of complete professionalism militarily speaking, there was a great deal of new thought given to tactics and equipment, and many of the later ideas frequently associated with the Napoleonic era saw the light of day in the middle of the eighteenth century. Battles can be hard slogs or can be of extreme fluidity, and certainly the wargamer who is keen on having masses of cavalry will do no better than to plump for the Seven Years War or anything indeed in the third quarter of the century. Earlier, though, is a bit stodgy—just a little too much formalism about the first half of the century, although the wars of Marlborough do indeed have not a little to recommend them, and those of the major battles I have refought—Blenheim, Ramillies and so on—have proved most rewarding and exciting.

Having briefly mentioned the English Civil War we take a pretty enormous jump in time, and light squarely upon the 'ancient' period. There is enough room for our arrival, this covering such a tremendous span of years, far more indeed than any of the other periods referred to, something like fifteen hundred years, in fact. Here, although documentation is harder to obtain than for more recent times, the other two facets are without equal—colour is magnificent, and one can indulge one's own ideas without little hindrance. Tactics can vary from the Roman to the Greek, from the German barbarian to the Persian, from chariots to elephants, and so on and so on. It is probably due to this extremely wide choice that the 'ancient' period is now, I believe, running a very close second to the Napoleonic in the popularity stakes and seems to be increasing as well.

It is patently impossible to do more than mention horribly briefly all those epochs which can provide the material for the keen wargamer, but all have their special attractions. It is really up to the individual just what he chooses—and whichever he does opt for, certain it is that he will derive much enjoyment from it.



**OFFICER.
BAYLORS DRAGOONS**

1778



Raised in 1777, the Regiment's official* title was the 3rd Continental Regiment of Light Horse, and served as scouts and couriers for General George Washington. They were completely re-organized in 1778, and fought with distinction until they were disbanded in 1783.

Black leather helmet with white horsehair crest.

Light linen hunting shirt.

Buff breeches with white stockings, black boots with brass spurs. Around the waist a red sash. Black leather sword belt and scabbard. The scabbard fitted with brass. Steel hilted sabre. White swordknot and strap.



13th MOUNTAIN DIVISION OF THE WAFFEN S.S. 'HANDSCHAR' (CROATION No 1)

By R.J. Marrion

This Division was raised in 1943 from elements of the 7th Waffen SS Mountain Division 'Prinz Eugen' and from Croatian volunteers. It had the unusual distinction of being a Moslem unit to which were attached its own priests. Although the basic uniform was similar to other SS formations, its head dress was a striking departure from the norm and consisted of the fez. This was coloured grey-green for other ranks and a deep red for officers when worn on ceremonial or parade occasions. On the front of the fez was the ubiquitous SS 'Hoheitabzeichen' (Eagle), above a 'Totenkopf' (Deaths Head). All ranks wore this device which was worked in silver metallic thread on a black background. A black tassel was worn on a red fez and a dark bottle green on the grey-green fez.

Throughout the service, the Division served mainly in the Balkans where it had a short, and not very impressive, history. It participated in more operations against the Yugoslavian partisans, which was a particularly murderous campaign with no quarter given on either side. The Division was eventually disbanded and reformed as the 13th S.S. Mountain Grenadier Regiment 'Handschar'.

Our plate shows an officer in walking out dress, a first class private or 'Sturmmann' in campaign dress, and an Unterscharführer, or Corporal of SS Feldgendarmarie in service dress.

Fig. 1. Red Fez, as described above. Field grey tunic with dark olive green collar. Silver shoulder straps on a bright green ground. Black collar patches with silver divisional distinction and rank badges. Matt silver buttons. On the right arm a white Eidelweiss with a yellow centre, on an oval black patch trimmed with white. This was worn by all mountain units. On the left arm the SS eagle in silver on a black ground and the Croatian armshield beneath. This was red and white chequered pattern on a black patch. Breeches

of a stone grey colour. Boots black. Waistbelt black with a silver buckle. Grey gloves could be worn. Beneath the left breast pocket a silver tunic SS on a field grey patch. This denoted that the wearer was a German attached to the unit. Black holster.

Fig. 2. Grey-green Fez, as described. Field grey tunic with matt grey buttons. Black divisional collar, and rank, patches worked with grey thread. Field grey, or stone grey, trousers. Canvas gaiters. Black mountain boots. Camouflage smock patterned in the distinctive SS 'mottle' patches. In summer this had a predominance of green in the pattern, and in autumn browns and pinks. All equipment black leather, except for the gas mask case strap which was a light olive green shade webbing. Black belt with a matt silver buckle. Steel helmet covered with the same material as the smock.

Fig. 3. Grey-green Fez, as above. Field grey tunic, which could have an olive green collar, or one of field grey edged in silver metallic braid. Black shoulder straps. Collar patches, as above, but silver rank pip. The shoulder straps edged with silver metallic braid and piped with orange. Matt grey buttons. In place of the SS eagle on the left upper arm, the police badge of an eagle surrounded by an oakleaf wreath in orange embroidery on a field grey backing was worn. The remainder of the arm badges, as Fig. 1. On the left cuff, a brown armband trimmed with light grey silk with the words 'SS-Feldgendarmarie' also in light grey silk. Trousers as Fig. 2. Mountain boot worn with special brown leather gaiters. (These could also be made from canvas.) The standard Feldgendarmarie gorget was suspended from white metal chains around the neck. The gorget was matt grey metal with a black scroll with eagle, suspension bosses, and lettering in metal painted with luminous paint. Belt and holster black leather.

MEDALS OF THE BOER WAR 1899-1902 T.C. Fletchley

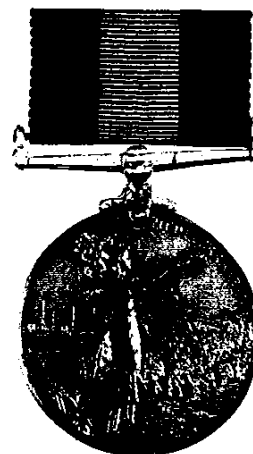
The battle honour 'South Africa, 1899-1902' was awarded to practically every cavalry regiment in the army (only five failed to qualify—the 4th Dragoon Guards and the 4th, 11th and 15th Hussars, all in India—and the 21st Lancers stationed in the U.K.) and most of the infantry regiments. In addition, it was borne by forty-three yeomanry and fifty militia regiments.

Army Order 94 of 1901 contained authority for the first award, the Queen's South Africa medal, which commemorates the various campaigns and actions. The medal is silver, nearly 1½ inches in diameter and bears on the obverse the crowned and veiled head of Queen Victoria. Following the upper curve of the medal is the legend 'VICTORIA REGINA ET IMPERATRIX'. The reverse is similar to the one illustrated except that the words 'SOUTH AFRICA' appear in the top half. Suspension is from a ribbon 1½ inches wide which is red with two vertical blue stripes and a broad orange band down the centre. The original striking also had the inscription '1899-1900' on the reverse, just below the outstretched hand of Britannia, but this proved to be wishful thinking and the dates were erased.

Twenty-four bars or clasps were issued with this first medal, of which five are 'State' bars awarded for numerous small actions and encounters in the various states. These are 'Cape Colony' 11th October 1899-31st May 1902; 'Natal' 11th October 1899-17th May 1900; 'Rhodesia' 11th October 1899-17th May 1900; 'Orange Free State' 28th February 1900-31st May 1902 and 'Transvaal' 24th May 1900-31st May 1902. The remaining nineteen clasps are engagement or battle bars and commemorate some of the most famous names in British military history. In date order they are as



QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL
Obverse



QUEEN'S MEDITERRANEAN MEDAL
Reverse



KING'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL
Obverse

follows:—'Defence of Kimberley' 15th October 1899–15th February 1900; 'Talana' 20th October 1899; 'Elandslaagte' 21st October 1899; 'Defence of Ladysmith' 3rd November 1899 to 28th February 1900; 'Belmont' 23rd November 1899; 'Modder River' 28th November 1899; 'Tugela Heights' 12th to 27th February 1900; 'Relief of Kimberley' 15th February 1900; 'Paardeberg' 17th to 26th February 1900; 'Relief of Ladysmith' 15th December 1899 to 28th February 1900; 'Driefontein' 10th March 1900; 'Wepener' 9th to 25th April 1900; 'Defence of Mafeking' 13th October 1899 to 17th May 1900; 'Relief of Mafeking' 17th May 1900; 'Johannesburg' 31st May 1900; 'Laing's Nek' 12th June 1900; 'Diamond Hill' 11th and 12th June 1900; 'Wittenbergen' 1st to 29th July 1900 and 'Belfast' 26th and 27th August 1900. This medal was awarded, without bars, to certain naval officers and ratings and civilians, including nursing staff. It was also struck in bronze, again without clasps, and given to native bearers and porters, Indian troops and personnel of some West India regiments.

The maximum number of bars to any one medal is nine to the Army and eight to the Royal Navy. Of the latter there are only nineteen such medals and sixteen of these were awarded to the crew of H.M.S. Monarch. As far as rarity is concerned the order is Defence of Mafeking, Wepener, Defence of Kimberley, and Rhodesia in that order. With the exception of Talana and Elandslaagte, the remaining clasps, especially "State" bars, are common.

Queen Victoria died during the course of hostilities and as the guerrilla war dragged on a further award was authorized by the new monarch. This was the King's South Africa medal, as illustrated, (Army Order 169 of 1902). The reverse is similar to the Queen's award, but the ribbon, 1½ inches wide, is green, white and yellow in equal widths. Two further bars 'South Africa 1901' and 'South Africa 1902' were authorized to be awarded to all those who served in South Africa on or after 1st January, 1902 and would complete eighteen months service before 1st June, 1902. The King's South Africa medal was always issued in conjunction with the Queen's award and never without a bar, except to over 500 nursing sisters. It was possible, however, for a recipient to be awarded the Queen's medal with one or more dated bars. The King's medal is very common to the Army and extremely rare to the Royal Navy, only seventeen being

awarded to the senior service.

In 1902 a further medal, as illustrated, was awarded to all garrisons in the Mediterranean, including Gibraltar, Malta and Egypt. It is the same as the Queen's South Africa medal except that 'SOUTH AFRICA' on the reverse is replaced by the word 'MEDITERRANEAN'. It is difficult to understand why service in a non-operational area should have qualified for a campaign medal.

Yet another award, the Transport Medal, was sanctioned in 1903 for senior officers of troop transports. The obverse shows the bust of King Edward VII in the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet whilst the reverse is a map of the world with a steamship. The obverse has the inscription 'EDWARDVS VII REX ET IMPERATOR' and the reverse 'OB PATRIAM MILITIBUS PER MARE TRANSVECTIS ADJUTAM'. The ribbon is red with a blue stripe near each edge. There are two clasps, one of which is 'SOUTH AFRICA 1899–1902'. The comments about a medal to garrison troops also apply to this award given in a war against a land-locked nation! It is, however, a scarce medal.

The Boer War was to produce one further medal, but not until December, 1920 when the Government of the Union of South Africa authorized a medal to all ranks of the Boer forces who had participated in the South African war. The medal is nearly 1½ inches in diameter and on one side shows the Arms of the Transvaal and on the other side the Arms of the Orange Free State. On each side around the circumference is the inscription 'Anglo-Boer Oorlog 1899–1902' (Anglo-Boer War 1899–1902). There is no obverse and reverse in the accepted sense and when the medal is worn by a former member of the Transvaal forces the Arms of Transvaal face outwards. The award is then suspended by a green and yellow ribbon, 1½ inches wide, with three narrow central stripes of red, white and blue. In the case of a Freestater, the Arms of the Orange Free State are shown and the primary colours of the ribbon, also 1½ inches wide, are reversed, i.e. yellow and green, again with red, white and blue stripes.

Crown Point and Ticonderoga.

Rogers' methods were so successful that in March, 1756 he received a commission from the Governor of Massachusetts to recruit an Independent Corps of Rangers. The new Corps comprised 60 privates at three shillings (N.Y. currency) per diem, an ensign at five shillings, a lieutenant at seven shillings and a captain at ten shillings. In addition, each man was allowed ten Spanish dollars towards the cost of his arms, clothes and accoutrements. 'None were to be enlisted but such as were accustomed to travelling and hunting and in whose courage and fidelity the most implicit confidence can be placed.' The warrant added that they were to be subject to military discipline and the articles of war and appointed a rendezvous at Albany.

By 1758, the Rangers had grown to a strength of five companies each comprising four officers, four sergeants and one hundred privates. Four of these companies were all white men whilst the fifth, the Stockbridge Indians, was led by a half-breed, Jacob Naumauphtauk. Although the Rangers lost 124 officers and men on 13th March at the bloody battle of Rogers' Rock and again lost heavily in the unsuccessful attack on Fort Ticonderoga in July, most of their scouting and fighting was confined to small parties and their casualties counted in handfuls. The records show any number of small raids and ambushes, but always with a tally of enemy dead and wounded and the number of scalps lifted (there was a bounty for Indian scalps at this period). A typical escapade late in 1755 occurred when two Rangers entered the French camp at Crown Point, located and gagged a British deserter and then spirited him back through a line of enemy sentries. The brush with privateers occurred early in 1759 when an ensign and escort had been sent with despatches to Wolfe at Quebec. On the return journey their sloop was boarded by French privateers just off Cape Sable and in the bloody encounter that followed the Rangers appear to have used every weapon available, from boarding pikes to scalping knives!

In 1759, after an eighteen days march through swamps and wilderness, the Rangers attacked and destroyed the town of St. Francis, but were unable to find any provisions. On the return journey their supply canoes failed to rendezvous and they were reduced to par-boiling, and then eating, their ball pouches, leggings and moccasins and finally, birch bark. Stumbling across the

remains of some butchered Rangers, one of the parties cooked and ate the flesh of their dead comrades. A later party, on the verge of dying from starvation, bolted the flesh raw. One provident individual made off with three human heads in his knapsack as his share of the hard rations. However, if the Rangers were hard and ruthless and occasionally little better than animals, then so were the French paid Indians they fought. In 1760 at Lake Champlain, whilst a small party of Rangers were returning from Albany to Crown Point with sixteen recruits and a quantity of arms, they were ambushed and massacred by Abenaki Indians. When Rogers reached the scene with reinforcements he found one of his late recruits, an Indian, scalped alive and hanging on a tree with a piece of mirror fixed before him so that he could watch himself die. Nearby were the mutilated remains of his squaw.

At the end of the French and Indian Wars the Rangers were disbanded, only to be reformed a few years later during the American Revolution when they were known respectively as Rogers' Queens Rangers and Rogers' Kings Rangers. Over two hundred years later the Green Berets, America's elite scouts in Vietnam, were to claim Rogers' Rangers as part of their tradition, if not by unbroken descent at least by affinity of tactics and certain aspects of their uniform.

Bob Marrion's spirited drawing shows an officer of the Rangers about 1759. He wears a light infantryman's black cap with white silver lace binding and a black or dark green plume. In place of an officer's sash he wears an Indian beaded shoulder strap. Officers and sergeants were also distinguished by white silver lace loops on the button holes and sleeves. Dark green jacket with silver buttons and green or buckskin breeches. Leggings, moccasins and all leather work of natural buckskin. Musket with brass furniture, other than the steel side plate and lock, clean but not polished. The private behind the officer wears a green scotch bonnet and a short jacket of green frieze, which is lined with green serge, faced on the collar and cuffs. A double row of eight silver buttons down the front of the jacket and four on each sleeve. Buckskin breeches reaching just below the knee with frieze stockings or green or brown rattan leggings. Colour of scalping knife to taste!

ROGER'S RANGERS By Henry Hillman



Cannibalism, scalping and a brush with privateers are unusual items to find in a regimental history, but Rogers' Rangers was an unusual outfit. It all started in January, 1755, when Robert Rogers enlisted 24 men from New Hampstead to act as scouts for the Massachusetts Regiment. From that two dozen grew the famous Corps of His Majesty's Independent Companies of Rangers, better known to history as Rogers' Rangers.

The company first saw active service in the fighting round Lake George in 1755 as the Ranging Company of Blanchard's New Hampshire Regiment. The regiment was withdrawn from service shortly after this campaign, but Rogers together with a number of volunteers stayed with the army as scouts. In this role they proved invaluable by making daring raids into enemy territory and reporting every move made by the French garrisons at

SOLDIER EXTRAORDINARY Thomas Blackheath

The story of John Shipp is probably outstanding even in a service which has never lacked 'characters'. Born on 16th March, 1785 in the market town of Saxmundham, in Suffolk, he was orphaned by the time he was seven years of age. Two years later he was deprived of the support of his elder brother who, having reached the ripe age of fourteen, was pressed into the Royal Navy. Young Shipp thereupon became an inmate in the parish poor-house and was hired out to a local farmer. However, his mind was set on becoming a soldier and obviously his chores, and his backside, suffered in consequence. At the age of ten he appears to have tried enlisting in the Royal Artillery, but the results were a free breakfast from the officers and another beating from his employer, a fairly frequent occurrence.

However, the French Revolution was to be instrumental in granting his wish to be a soldier. In the early stages of the Revolutionary Wars, in order to help the recruiting problem and partly to relieve local parishes of the burden of orphaned and destitute children, three infantry regiments were ordered to be completed to a thousand rank and file by enlisting pauper boys, between the ages of ten and sixteen years, for unlimited service in the army. Presumably until they were killed or too worn out to be of further use. One of these regiments was the 22nd Foot (the Cheshires) which had been ordered to Colchester to recruit, following its return from the West Indies (a station guaranteed to reduce the strength of any regiment by disease). A muster roll, now in the Public Record Office, shows that John Shipp was duly enlisted into that regiment on 17th January, 1797 shortly before his twelfth birthday. The idea that a penniless boy, who could hardly read or write, would one day be the author of several published books one of them his own military memoirs, certainly would not have entered his head. Some of his writing is flowery by modern standards, he refers to being orphaned for example as '... being thrown on the world's tempestuous ocean, to buffet with the waves of care, and to encounter the breakers of want',

but probably not more so than his contemporaries.

In spite of this, Shipp's account of his early days in the army makes very lively reading, especially the tales of his billets while on the line of march. These billets were usually poor class inns and sometimes it was a choice whether the swill was fed to the pigs or the soldiers. Where the food was not up to standard, the young soldiers usually made up for their host's shortcomings by persuading some of his geese or ducks to accompany them, either on foot or with their necks wrung and hidden in the drums of the band. After serving in the Channel Islands, Shipp's regiment was ordered to the Cape of Good Hope for service against marauding natives. Here Shipp fell in love with a young Dutch girl and was wondering whether to desert when his mind was made up for him by the muzzle of the Provost Marshal's pistol. A subsequent court martial sentenced him to 999 lashes for being absent, later remitted because of his youth (he was then sixteen years of age). After the Cape had been handed over to the Dutch, the 22nd sailed for India in a transport which had seen better days, as had her captain. Shipp wondered which had the greater capacity—the ship for taking in water, or her captain for taking in grog. In any event he relates they were a well matched pair, every time the ship pitched and rolled so did her captain. Shipp finally reached India, via Sumatra, just before his eighteenth birthday. By the time he was 20 he was a sergeant in a grenadier company detached for service under Lord Lake in the second Marhatta War. He was one of the stormers at the capture of Deig on Christmas Eve, 1804 and led the 'forlorn hope' in three out of the four unsuccessful attempts to take the fortress of Bhorthpore in January and February, 1805. The 'forlorn hope' as the name implies, was the spearhead of the storming column, composed of volunteers, 90% of whom could expect to be killed or wounded. In fact Shipp was wounded on each occasion, and for his daring and leadership he was rewarded with an ensigncy in the 65th Foot. A few weeks

later he was promoted lieutenant in the 76th Foot, both commissions being dated 10th March, 1805.

Shipp returned to England with his regiment in 1807, but soon found himself in financial difficulties and sold out of the army on 19th March, 1808. His commissions having been given 'without purchase', he was only entitled to a flat sum of money for his commissioned service abroad and a smaller sum for service at home. With the money realized he paid his debts and went to London, where six months later he found himself '... without a shilling, without a home and without a friend'. In his own words he could see no difficulty why he should not rise again as he had before and Shipp accordingly enlisted at Westminster into the 24th Light Dragoons. After a few weeks his previous service came to light, he was promoted sergeant and sailed to join his regiment in India, where in due course he became the regimental sergeant major. In 1815, he was appointed by the Commander in Chief to an ensigncy in the 87th Foot, (The Prince of Wales' Own Irish Regiment) and received his commission on 4th May, 1815. Shipp had thus risen through the ranks and been commissioned twice by the time he was thirty, an achievement unique in the annals of the British Army and especially in those days of rigid social demarcation between officers and other ranks. He served with his regiment in the Nepalese War against the Gurkhas, and again in Bengal at the siege of Hattress where he was the first man into the fort and was again wounded. During 1817-1818 he was again in action in the Third Mahratta or Pindaree War where he distinguished himself on several occasions. During the latter campaign he was the baggage master of a column which included 80,000 camp followers, 11,000 bullocks and horses, 600 camels, 500 goats, sheep and dogs and, last but not least, 50 elephants. The fighting troops which this vast column supplied numbered not more than 8,000! To keep this amazing assortment on the move and correctly positioned, 20 horsemen armed with long whips acted as outriders. Shipp relates that after three days '... I had whipped the whole body into perfect obedience, which saved me a tremendous deal of labour afterwards, and some hundred yards of whip-cord'. After this campaign, Shipp was promoted to lieutenant, but following an unfortunate incident over a racing partnership, whereby he wrote some intemperate letters impugning, among other

officers, the Colonel of his own regiment, Shipp was tried before a General Court Martial on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and found guilty on two counts. However, the findings of the Court which sentenced him to be 'discharged' also recommended him to mercy in consideration of his past services and wounds and the high character he had previously borne. Misfortunes never come singly, and Shipp's wife died just before confirmation arrived that he be permitted to retire from the army. He accordingly sold out of his regiment in November, 1825 shortly after his return to England, leaving his children in India with their grandparents.

Although the East India Company granted him a pension of £50 a year for life, Shipp tried, without success, to find civil employment. At this point in his life he turned to writing and among his publications were 'The Shepherdess of Arranville' and 'The Maniac of the Pyrenees', a melodrama in two acts, and a pamphlet on military flogging. However, the publication which proved most successful and made him money was the story of his own life, 'Memoirs of the Extraordinary Military Career of John Shipp'. About this time, 1829, Shipp was introduced to Colonel Sir Charles Rowan, one of the Commissioners of the newly formed Metropolitan Police. Sir Charles was obviously impressed by Shipp because he offered him the post of Inspector in the new Police Force, at the same time regretting that a more suitable post was not vacant! Little is known of Shipp's brief career in the Metropolis, because a few months after his appointment he was offered, through the good offices of Lieut. Parlour, the position of Superintendent of the Night Watch at Liverpool, a post which carried the excellent salary of £200 per annum. Liverpool in 1830 appears to have been in the middle of a crime wave, especially in Toxteth Park where the new Superintendent had his home. The local gang rejoiced in the title of 'The Park Rangers' and appear to have instituted a fair sized reign of terror prior to Shipp's arrival. However, the local villains were unable to resist the blandishments of Shipp and his heavily weighted walking stick which he always carried, especially on night patrol. His approach to organized hooliganism or crime was pleasantly direct and consisted of a well placed blow on the head which invariably knocked the criminal senseless. Although this was poor psychology as far as the villains were concerned, the rest of the community

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CHARGE TO GLORY *By Robert W. Gould*

Leaving their dead piled up in front of the British position, some of the main Dervish host began retreating into the mud town of Omdurman. Kitchener, realizing the difficulties of house-to-house fighting against such an enemy, ordered Colonel Rowland H. Martin, commanding the 21st Lancers to reconnoitre and attempt to turn the retiring warriors. Four squadrons of the regiment mounted and rode out '... a great square block of ungainly brown figures and little horses, hung all over with water-bottles, saddle-bags, ... all jolting and jangling together; the polish of peace gone; soldiers without glitter'. Scouting patrols rode ahead of the main body, one towards Omdurman and the other in the direction of Surgham Hill. The latter reached the lower slopes and saw, for the first time, about 700 Dervishes crouching in a 'khor' (a dry water course) with their shields below the level of the banks. The Lancer patrol galloped back and reported that under a thousand of the enemy occupied the position. On receipt of this information Colonel Martin decided to charge and cut the main line of retreat. Unbeknown to him, however, the British movement had been correctly interpreted by Dervish scouts and the enemy reinforced by about 2,000 irregular Jihadia spearmen and riflemen.

The Lancers, advancing in line of squadron columns, came under fire from scattered parties of Dervishes and at this point the trumpets sounded 'Right wheel into line'. Sixteen troops of cavalry swung round and locked into a long line. Again the trumpets sounded and 413 riders spurred forward, the officers holding pistols or swords and the other ranks crouching over their lances. As the pace quickened to a gallop and the line neared the hidden khor the whole aspect of the charge changed with dramatic suddenness. A dense white mass of men, about twelve deep and overlapping the flanks of the cavalry suddenly appeared as if by magic from the ground. Many of the eager warriors ran forward and opened fire, whilst the remainder stood firm, their spears angled and two-handed swords swinging.

Rarely, if ever, have unshaken and unbeaten cavalry collided head-on with unshaken and unbeaten infantry. Either the infantry give way and are cut down in flight, or keep their heads and destroy the horsemen with musketry, but on this occasion the two masses crashed together. Riding stirrup to stirrup at a full gallop the 21st Lancers thundered into a solid, living wall of Dervishes. The leading Dervish riflemen, firing to the last, were thrown bodily by the impact into the khor and bruised and shaken men sprawled in heaps as the horsemen forced their way slowly through the unbroken Dervish mass. Vicious hand-to-hand fighting developed as the tribesmen fought back with muskets, spears and swords. Reins and stirrup leathers were slashed to ribbons and horses ham-strung with sickle shaped knives by Dervishes who threw themselves under the animals hooves. Any rider unfortunate enough to be dismounted, was cut to pieces within seconds. Finally the horsemen, their pace reduced nearly to a walk, cut their way out and scrambled over the edge of the khor on the farther side. 'Riderless horses galloped across the plain. Men, clinging to their saddles, lurched helplessly about, covered with blood from perhaps a dozen wounds. Horses, streaming from tremendous gashes, limped and staggered with their riders.'⁽ⁱ⁾ Some of the riders lived to recount their extraordinary escapes. One young subaltern had his bridle hand nearly severed from his arm by a sword blow, whilst another stroke sheared through his helmet and grazed his head. A third inflicted a deep wound in his right leg. The fourth blow, intercepted by his shoulder-chains, paralyzed his right arm. Two more which narrowly missed him, cut right through the saddle and into the horse's back.

The actual engagement had lasted exactly 120 seconds. Five officers, 65 men and 119 horses were killed or wounded and the regiment had won three Victoria Crosses.

⁽ⁱ⁾ and ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ 'The River War' by Winston Churchill, London, 1899.

favoured by the Cossack communities when off duty. These were dark blue for members of the Staff and the Don Cossacks, light blue/grey for the Siberians, and black breeches were favoured by the Tereks and Kubans. The off duty breeches and sometimes the field grey breeches were also decorated down each outside seam with a stripe, or piping, of colour, red for the Staff, Don and Kuban Cossacks, yellow for the Siberians, and light blue for the Tereks. An interesting photograph of a German officer attached to the Cossacks shows him wearing a pair of 'dress' breeches which are very light in colour with a wide light coloured stripe down the seams. Many Cossacks wore the traditional Cossack style of trousers.

Boots were the normal issue German army cavalry boot, but Cossacks did join the unit wearing their soft leather Cossack boot. These were worn without spurs, as were the standard issue boot whenever the opportunity arose.

The standard German army greatcoat was worn, but again supplemented by the large black hair cape called a 'Burka' when not in the field.

The most widely known item of Cossack dress is the long loose tunic, with wide hanging sleeves, with the cartridge loops on each breast. This was the 'Tcherkesska' which was worn with the 'Beshmet' or Cossack shirt. This particular garment was only worn as a dress item for parades and ceremonials, and is very rarely seen worn at other times. Like the field service jacket, the 'Hoheitabzeichen' or Wehrmacht eagle was worn above the cartridge loops on the right breast, and the armshield was worn as on the jacket. This item of apparel was also in a number of colours, dark blue for the Staff, blue for the Tereks and red for the Kuban Cossacks. Black was much favoured by all, but other colours were to be seen. The Don and Siberian Cossacks never wore this item of dress as it was a particular form of dress to those communities inhabiting the Caucasus.

In the early days saddlery was distinctly Cossack, but was soon supplanted by German army issue. However, it is not unusual to see photographs showing horses with standard army saddles, but with the bridles of the traditional Cossack style.

Personal equipment was standard issue, but the Cossack 'Shashqa' always appeared to be carried, both in and out of the field.

OMDURMAN -

'So 'ere's to you, Fuzzy-Wuzzy, at your 'home
in the Soudan;
You're a pore benighted 'eathen but a first-
class fightin' man;
An' 'ere's to you Fuzzy-Wuzzy, with your
'ayrick 'ead of 'air—
You big black boundin' beggar—for you broke
a British square.'

Rudyard Kipling

During their re-conquest of the Sudan, British soldiers found themselves in action against the Dervishes, religious fanatics whose fighting qualities inspired Rudyard Kipling to write his famous poem 'Fuzzy-Wuzzy'. Their leader, Abdullahi Khalifa, successor to the Madhi, or 'Expected One', exercised a puritanical control over his men which would have turned Oliver Cromwell green with jealousy. Smoking, drinking intoxicants, personal finery, including jewellery, music, dancing and bad language were alike forbidden. Allied with a natural high tolerance to pain was the Dervish's inspired belief that he had nothing to lose and everything to gain by dying beneath a green banner of the Jihad, or 'Holy War' against the infidel. In place of a pitiless existence on this earth he would awake in Paradise where twenty houris, of unbelievable beauty, attended each fallen warrior.

Such then, was the calibre of the Dervish Army which confronted British troops on the morning of 2nd September, 1898. Enormous masses of Dervishes, estimated strength about 60,000, stretching for over five miles, faced an Anglo-Egyptian Army which was formed in the shape of a flattened semi-circle. Both flanks rested on the Nile, with the right protected by three gunboats and the left by two similar vessels. The initial three-pronged Dervish attack had failed. Flesh and blood had proved a poor shield against 50 lb. Lyddite shells from the gunboats and the massed fire of Maxim machine guns, with their smoking, over-heated barrels, and the gunners urinating or frantically using their precious water canteens to keep them in action.

WARFARE IN ANCIENT GREECE - 1 By Charles Grant

At the outset it must be clearly understood, and it is indeed rather obvious, that these brief notes can do no more than scratch, and that but slightly, the surface of the subject. Volumes have been written on it, learned treatises and monographs of every kind, and more will doubtless continue to appear, but if some interest is aroused by the few facts here assembled, then my aim will have been very adequately fulfilled and who knows, some potential historian may receive the stimulus necessary for him to undertake some reading or research of his own. For this there is enough scope from whichever point of view the subject is approached, and in fact so many factors influenced the development of arms in Ancient Greece that their ramifications are endless. Within our present terms of reference we can only indicate the major influences and much, very much, will have to be left unsaid.

In essence, however, we can divide our little study—should we dignify it by such a title—into three parts. This is a pretty arbitrary proceeding, admittedly, but one which serves in some measure to simplify our task. It is the first section—what it amounts to is a time period, in fact—that we shall consider in this, the first part of our notes. It is probably the least interesting of the three, certainly from the standpoint of the military art, but we must nevertheless discuss it. Without being too technical, therefore, we shall say that military science in Ancient Greece took three fairly distinct forms, although there might have been a slight degree of overlapping. These were, in fact, the Heroic Age, the era of the Hoplite, the heavily armed infantryman, and third, the age of Alexander the Great and the generals who followed him, the 'Successors'. For ease of reference we might call this the Macedonian period, and not too inaccurately, either. Anyway, the first, the Heroic Age, can be polished off with some expedition, for it was the time when warfare was very much the prerogative and without doubt the pleasure of individual kings—of whom there was a veritable plethora, each city in Greece having its own, with rare exceptions—while the rank and file, as it were, simply went along to make up the numbers and to play

the role of disinterested spectators. The whole affair amounted to nothing less than two armies meeting, halting, and waiting for a period during which kingly protocol was observed, challenges issued, accepted or refused. Finally the kings, champions or whatever, emerged from the ranks of their followers, and engaged in single combat with whoever was bold or rash enough to have accepted a challenge. More often than not the result of such a single combat was accepted as deciding the issue of the 'battle', whereupon both sides went home, quite satisfied with the proceedings.

One reason for this type of fighting was simple and obvious—economics. Up to round about 700 B.C. or a little later only the highest in rank or the exceedingly wealthy had or could afford metal weapons of any kind, and other ranks were fortunate if they had clubs or similar primitive appliances. It seems that they were happy to watch their betters at work, and these gentry went about their business in this fashion.

First of all, these chaps rode about in chariots—not heavy ones but vehicles of very light construction, for they were not designed for shock tactics—that is, for pressing a charge right home against an enemy—but were built for speed and manoeuvrability, rather like the ancient Egyptian type or indeed like the ancient British variety. (There is an excellent coloured illustration of a Greek warrior setting out for war in M. and C. Quennell's 'Everyday Things in Ancient Greece'. It shows quite clearly the light wheels and the exiguous nature of the bodywork.) And now for our 'hero's' weapons. Obviously they had to be fairly light, and in fact were customarily two or three javelins—throwing spears—plus a sword for close combat, should he unfortunately have to resort to this. For defensive purposes he carried a shield, again a pretty small affair, with a single hand-grip, resembling, I suspect, something like the Highland targe of the early Eighteenth Century. Armour, as we know it, was extremely difficult to come by, and any idea of our 'hero' being equipped, for instance, in a huge enclosed helmet with a towering horse-hair crest should be discounted. These came

later he was promoted lieutenant in the 76th Foot, both commissions being dated 10th March, 1805.

Shipp returned to England with his regiment in 1807, but soon found himself in financial difficulties and sold out of the army on 19th March, 1808. His commissions having been given 'without purchase', he was only entitled to a flat sum of money for his commissioned service abroad and a smaller sum for service at home. With the money realized he paid his debts and went to London, where six months later he found himself '... without a shilling, without a home and without a friend'. In his own words he could see no difficulty why he should not rise again as he had before and Shipp accordingly enlisted at Westminster into the 24th Light Dragoons. After a few weeks his previous service came to light, he was promoted sergeant and sailed to join his regiment in India, where in due course he became the regimental sergeant major. In 1815, he was appointed by the Commander in Chief to an ensigncy in the 87th Foot, (The Prince of Wales' Own Irish Regiment) and received his commission on 4th May, 1815. Shipp had thus risen through the ranks and been commissioned twice by the time he was thirty, an achievement unique in the annals of the British Army and especially in those days of rigid social demarcation between officers and other ranks. He served with his regiment in the Nepalese War against the Gurkhas, and again in Bengal at the siege of Hattrass where he was the first man into the fort and was again wounded. During 1817-1818 he was again in action in the Third Mahratta or Pindaree War where he distinguished himself on several occasions. During the latter campaign he was the baggage master of a column which included 80,000 camp followers, 11,000 bullocks and horses, 600 camels, 500 goats, sheep and dogs and, last but not least, 50 elephants. The fighting troops which this vast column supplied numbered not more than 8,000! To keep this amazing assortment on the move and correctly positioned, 20 horsemen armed with long whips acted as outriders. Shipp relates that after three days '... I had whipped the whole body into perfect obedience, which saved me a tremendous deal of labour afterwards, and some hundred yards of whip-cord'. After this campaign, Shipp was promoted to lieutenant, but following an unfortunate incident over a racing partnership, whereby he wrote some intemperate letters impugning, among other

officers, the Colonel of his own regiment, Shipp was tried before a General Court Martial on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and found guilty on two counts. However, the findings of the Court which sentenced him to be 'discharged' also recommended him to mercy in consideration of his past services and wounds and the high character he had previously borne. Misfortunes never come singly, and Shipp's wife died just before confirmation arrived that he be permitted to retire from the army. He accordingly sold out of his regiment in November, 1825 shortly after his return to England, leaving his children in India with their grandparents.

Although the East India Company granted him a pension of £50 a year for life, Shipp tried, without success, to find civil employment. At this point in his life he turned to writing and among his publications were 'The Shepherdess of Arranville' and 'The Maniac of the Pyrenees', a melodrama in two acts, and a pamphlet on military flogging. However, the publication which proved most successful and made him money was the story of his own life, 'Memoirs of the Extraordinary Military Career of John Shipp'. About this time, 1829, Shipp was introduced to Colonel Sir Charles Rowan, one of the Commissioners of the newly formed Metropolitan Police. Sir Charles was obviously impressed by Shipp because he offered him the post of Inspector in the new Police Force, at the same time regretting that a more suitable post was not vacant! Little is known of Shipp's brief career in the Metropolitan, because a few months after his appointment he was offered, through the good offices of Lieut. Parlour, the position of Superintendent of the Night Watch at Liverpool, a post which carried the excellent salary of £200 per annum. Liverpool in 1830 appears to have been in the middle of a crime wave, especially in Toxteth Park where the new Superintendent had his home. The local gang rejoiced in the title of 'The Park Rangers' and appear to have instituted a fair sized reign of terror prior to Shipp's arrival. However, the local villains were unable to resist the blandishments of Shipp and his heavily weighted walking stick which he always carried, especially on night patrol. His approach to organized hooliganism or crime was pleasantly direct and consisted of a well placed blow on the head which invariably knocked the criminal senseless. Although this was poor psychology as far as the villains were concerned, the rest of the community

Jackets. The jacket was the normal issue German field service tunic. The coat was single breasted and fastened by five matt grey buttons. This had a dark green collar and four patch pockets, plus deep round cuffs. The eagle was worn on the right breast above the pocket. Nineteen forty-three saw the issue of a simplified jacket. This had a plain field grey collar and the pockets were made without the usual centre pleats. The collars of both garments could be worn open or closed. Two devices were worn on the collar, the normal German army 'Litzen', or a special collar patch of red with crossed lances of white or silver, the whole being trimmed with green for other ranks and silver for officers. N.C.O.s also had the front and lower edges of the collar braided with metallic braid in common with the Wehrmacht. Shoulder straps for other ranks were dark blue for the Don Cossacks, red for Siberians, red for Kuban and light blue for Terek Cossacks. N.C.O.s rank was displayed on the shoulder strap in the form of silver metallic braid laid horizontally across the sleeve end of the strap. This was three bars for a Wachtmeister (Company Sergeant Major-Cavalry), two for an Unteroffizier (Lance Sergeant) and one for a Gefreiter (Lance Corporal). Later the normal German shoulder strap piped with Waffenfarbe (arm of service colour) was worn although still retaining the Russian style of N.C.O.s rank. Officers wore the normal German officers' silver shoulder

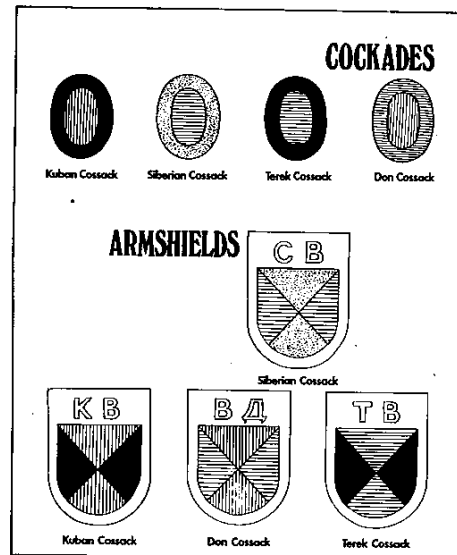
cords with a combination of gold pips and an underlay of Waffenfarbe. Cossack officers, although wearing the normal officers shoulder strap, often were seen wearing the traditional wide stiff Russian pattern of shoulder strap, particularly during the early days. These shoulder straps had silver braids laid on the strap vertically, leaving an edge and centre light of colour. Superimposed on these were the gold pips after the fashion and rank structure of the German officers.

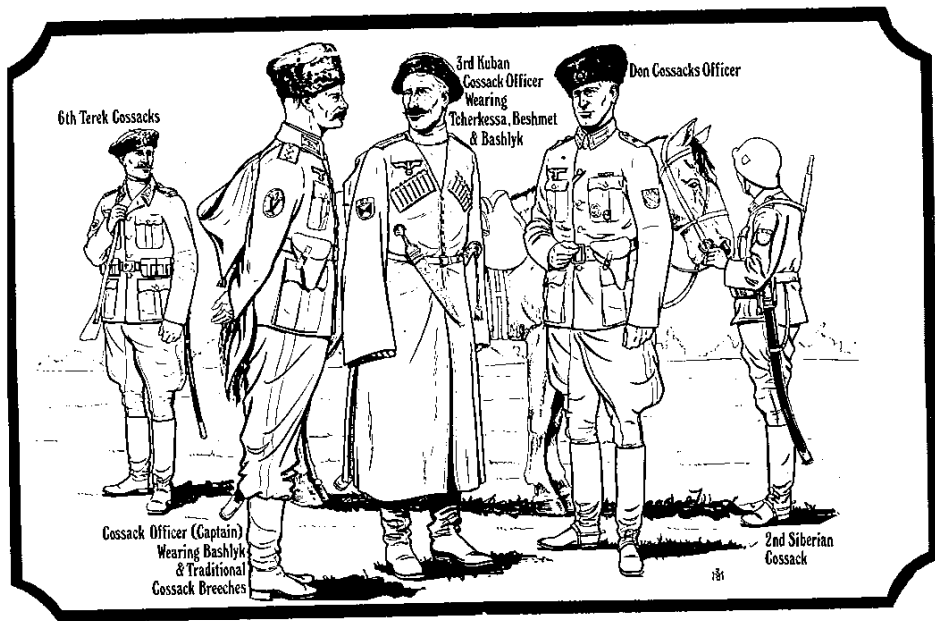
National arm shields were worn on either arm according to Division (Brigade). The 1st Division wore the shield on the right arm, the 2nd Division on the left, but photographic evidence does not always support this. The shield was of the 'heater' shape favoured by the Waffen SS foreign legions, being flat at the top and rounded at the bottom. It measured approximately 2 inches x 2½ inches and was made from field grey cloth. The patches were roughly divided into thirds from top to bottom. The topmost third bore the title of the unit in standard lettering or Cyrillic script in white. The lower two-thirds was quartered into triangles and coloured red and blue (red at the top and bottom), with the word 'Don' at the top for the Don Cossacks. Yellow and blue (yellow at the top and bottom) with 'Siberia' in Cyrillic script above; the Kuban Cossacks had red and black triangles (red at top and bottom) with 'KB' above, while the Tereks had light blue and black (light blue top and bottom) with either the word 'Terek' or 'TB' along the top. Officers and men of the staff wore an oval badge of blue cloth edged with red with crossed 'shashqas' (Cossack swords) in black and yellow on the right upper arm.

Often worn in conjunction with the field service jacket was a large shawl-like garment with a hood called a 'Bashlyk'. In the Corps early days these were red for Don Cossacks, red for the Kuban, and blue for the Terek and Siberian regiments. These were soon replaced by field grey bashlyks. The whole garment was held on the shoulders by a cord, quite often in the colour described above.

Beneath the jacket and worn in place of the issue Wehrmacht shirt by most Cossacks was the high necked traditional shirt, or blouse ('Beshmet'), the most predominant colours being black, red or blue.

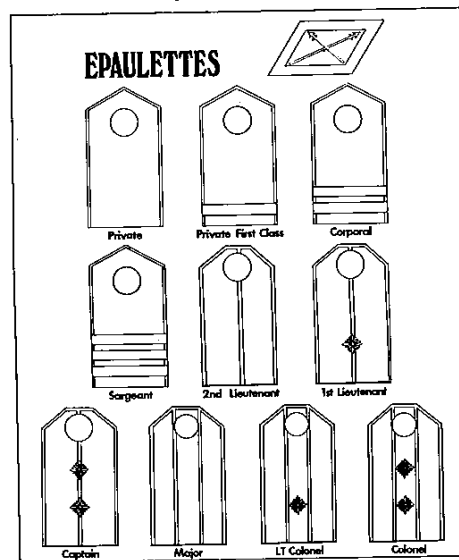
The standard issue blue/grey cavalry breeches, lined on the inside of the leg with leather, were worn in the field, but were often supplemented by breeches made of the colour





None of these types of headgear had any special distinctions other than the standard pattern Wehrmacht insignia. However, the Cossacks did retain their fur caps. The traditional Cossack fur cap worn was made of various furs, both smooth and coarse. There were two varieties of cap, the tall 'Papacha' (which widened out at the top), and the very low 'Kubanka'. The mode of wearing the cap, plus variations in make up, made them a highly individual headdress. The tall cap was favoured by the Don and Siberian Cossacks and generally made from black and white fur respectively. The low cap was worn by the Terek and Kuban Cossacks, and made from black fur. The crown of the cap was of coloured cloth or velvet, and each Cossack community had the crown in its own distinguishing colour, i.e., red for the Don and Kuban Cossacks, yellow for the Siberians, and pale blue for the Terek Cossacks. Decorating this cloth panel was a silver or white cross of tracing braid. The front of the cap invariably carried the Wehrmacht eagle and national German cockade surrounded by silver oak-leaves for N.C.O.s and officers. Other ranks would appear to have worn the large oval type of Russian cockade, with or without the eagle. The Russian pattern of cockade was in the Cossack national colours; blue with a red

centre for the Don, black with a red centre for the Kuban, black with a light blue centre for the Terek, and yellow with a light blue centre for the Siberians. Regulations decreed that the cap was worn without any insignia, but photographic evidence shows that this order was almost universally ignored.



WARFARE IN ANCIENT GREECE-1

By Charles Grant

At the outset it must be clearly understood, and it is indeed rather obvious, that these brief notes can do no more than scratch, and that but slightly, the surface of the subject. Volumes have been written on it, learned treatises and monographs of every kind, and more will doubtless continue to appear, but if some interest is aroused by the few facts here assembled, then my aim will have been very adequately fulfilled and who knows, some potential historian may receive the stimulus necessary for him to undertake some reading or research of his own. For this there is enough scope from whichever point of view the subject is approached, and in fact so many factors influenced the development of arms in Ancient Greece that their ramifications are endless. Within our present terms of reference we can only indicate the major influences and much, very much, will have to be left unsaid.

In essence, however, we can divide our little study—should we dignify it by such a title—into three parts. This is a pretty arbitrary proceeding, admittedly, but one which serves in some measure to simplify our task. It is the first section—what it amounts to is a time period, in fact—that we shall consider in this, the first part of our notes. It is probably the least interesting of the three, certainly from the standpoint of the military art, but we must nevertheless discuss it. Without being too technical, therefore, we shall say that military science in Ancient Greece took three fairly distinct forms, although there might have been a slight degree of overlapping. These were, in fact, the Heroic Age, the era of the Hoplite, the heavily armed infantryman, and third, the age of Alexander the Great and the generals who followed him, the 'Successors'. For ease of reference we might call this the Macedonian period, and not too inaccurately, either. Anyway, the first, the Heroic Age, can be polished off with some expedition, for it was the time when warfare was very much the prerogative and without doubt the pleasure of individual kings—of whom there was a veritable plethora, each city in Greece having its own, with rare exceptions—while the rank and file, as it were, simply went along to make up the numbers and to play

the role of disinterested spectators. The whole affair amounted to nothing less than two armies meeting, halting, and waiting for a period during which kingly protocol was observed, challenges issued, accepted or refused. Finally the kings, champions or whatever, emerged from the ranks of their followers, and engaged in single combat with whoever was bold or rash enough to have accepted a challenge. More often than not the result of such a single combat was accepted as deciding the issue of the 'battle', whereupon both sides went home, quite satisfied with the proceedings.

One reason for this type of fighting was simple and obvious—economics. Up to round about 700 B.C. or a little later only the highest in rank or the exceedingly wealthy had or could afford metal weapons of any kind, and other ranks were fortunate if they had clubs or similar primitive appliances. It seems that they were happy to watch their betters at work, and these gentry went about their business in this fashion.

First of all, these chaps rode about in chariots—not heavy ones but vehicles of very light construction, for they were not designed for shock tactics—that is, for pressing a charge right home against an enemy—but were built for speed and manoeuvrability, rather like the ancient Egyptian type or indeed like the ancient British variety. (There is an excellent coloured illustration of a Greek warrior setting out for war in M. and C. Quennell's 'Everyday Things in Ancient Greece'. It shows quite clearly the light wheels and the exiguous nature of the bodywork.) And now for our 'hero's' weapons. Obviously they had to be fairly light, and in fact were customarily two or three javelins—throwing spears—plus a sword for close combat, should he unfortunately have to resort to this. For defensive purposes he carried a shield, again a pretty small affair, with a single hand-grip, resembling, I suspect, something like the Highland targe of the early Eighteenth Century. Armour, as we know it, was extremely difficult to come by, and any idea of our 'hero' being equipped, for instance, in a huge enclosed helmet with a towering horse-hair crest should be discounted. These came

some time later, and what he might have worn was a leather cap covered with sections of boar tusks to give protection to the head. A notable absentee was the bow. Never a very favourite weapon of the Greeks, it might indeed have had some connotation of cowardice—the 'not done to fire at an enemy from a hundred yards away' sort of thing—but quite possibly it simply was a weapon with which the Greeks were not at home.

Anyway, with a couple of champions ready for action, they would whip up their horses—sometimes four per chariot—and dash towards each other with great gusto. There was no intention to have a headlong clash, but as they passed each other javelins would be singing through the air. This called for a very high degree of skill, both in managing chariot and horses and in hurling the javelin. Doubtless there were many occasions when the fighters expended their javelins without materially damaging each other. They would then draw swords and set about each other with the close combat weapon, more often than not, I suspect, dismounting from their chariots for this purpose. The Greek sword was not a particularly long one and it would have been difficult to deal a successful thrust or cut from one chariot to another, no matter how close they might have been. A classic instance of this sort of combat was that between Achilles and the Trojan champion Hector, this being one of the highlights of the fighting during the Siege of Troy, so magnificently recounted in Homer's Iliad. It ended in favour of Achilles, as of course we know, and I recall seeing in one of those multi-national technicolor epics entitled 'Helen of Troy', what seemed to be a very fair refight of this encounter, with appropriate thunderous musical accompaniment. It did seem to have a reasonable degree of verisimilitude, and for anyone who would like to read of some exciting fights of this kind, I recommend—it is fiction, but none the worse for that—a novel by Richard Powell entitled 'Whom The Gods Would Destroy'. 'Inter alia', it details the training of the chariot drivers and their horses, as well as narrating some fascinating instances of this early type of Greek warfare—duel, really, I suppose. Well worth a perusal, I say, and from this we shall pass on to something rather more familiar, in fact to the time of the Greek heavy infantryman who performed such prodigies at Marathon and Thermopylae.

THE COSSACKS 1943-1945

The foreign units attached to the Wehrmacht during the course of World War II varied considerably in their strength and fighting capabilities. Many of these units were virtually useless as front line soldiers and deserted at the first opportunity. However, some of these units did achieve the status of an 'elite' and among these were those units personelled by the Cossacks.

The ancestors of these hardy horsemen had settled in the vast steppes of south-eastern Europe in an area which stretched from the river Dnieper to the Ural Mountains. From the 16th century onwards a mixed population grew up, composed of Russian, Polish and Tartar elements, distinguished by the fact that they were free men and not serfs and by their unsettled modes of life. They played a notable part in the exploration and colonization of Siberia. One of their legendary heroes and leaders was the famous Mazeppa (1644-1709), who with some 80,000 Cossacks aided Charles XII of Sweden against Peter the Great of Russia. They stayed more or less independent, but were finally absorbed into the Russian Empire in the 18th century.

Under the Tsars the Cossacks were treated as military communities possessing special privileges, such as tax exemption and self-government within the Russian Empire. In return the men trained as soldiers from an early age and served as light cavalry in the armies of the Tsars. On many occasions during the days of the Tsarist rule the cry 'The Cossacks!', would be a signal for a mad rush to safety of rioting mobs, as these fierce soldiers mounted on their small shaggy ponies swept along the streets. Their reputation for ruthlessness was matched only by their renown as horsemen.

These Cossack communities, or 'VOISKOS' numbered about 3,000,000, until the time of the Russian Revolution in 1917. After this they were often in conflict with the Bolshevik government, at whose hands they suffered considerably. Later certain of the privileges were restored to them, and a few units of Cossack cavalry were incorporated into the Red Army.

OF THE GERMAN ARMY - WORLD WAR 2 By Anthony Morris

However, as the German armies advanced into eastern Europe they were met by hordes of 'Russian' peoples who had never considered themselves other than independent and had never willingly accepted the Bolsheviks. Amongst these peoples, widely different in their national characteristics and physical appearances, and inhabiting areas as far apart as Estonia and Turkistan was a large reservoir of manpower including Cossacks, willing to take up arms with the German Army and throw off the Bolshevik yoke. Both the Wehrmacht and the SS had their share of these 'foreign legions'.

The XV Cossack Cavalry Corps was raised in March 1943, and recruited from Cossack P.O.W.s, anti-communist partisan units, and groups from the various Cossack communities. By the end of April 1943, about 12,000 Cossacks had been recruited and assembled at a camp at Mława in Poland and a general organization was started. The Cossacks were placed under the overall command of General von Pannwitz, a cavalryman of 'Junker' stock born and bred in Upper Silesia, he came to know the Cossacks in his early years, and both understood them and held them in high esteem. German officers and senior N.C.O.s were selected for their sympathetic handling of the Cossack and major command positions were held by Germans until the end of the war.

Regiments were made up from the main Cossack communities, although there were many more not represented in the regimental make up. The first regiment organized was the 1st Don regiment, followed by the 2nd Terek, 3rd Kuban (a regiment made up from Caucasian units), the 4th Kuban and the 5th Don Regiments. Shortly after there was another re-organization when the 2nd Tereks were re-numbered 6, and replaced by the 2nd Siberian regiment. The six regiments were formed into two brigades (later into two divisions), with the normal support units comprising reconnaissance, signal, engineer, artillery, police and medical detachments. These units were all prefixed with the serial number 55. The 1st Cossack Division also had a mounted trumpet

corps, plus a drum horse. Early in 1945 a third division was formed: the 1st Don, 2nd Siberian and 4th Kuban regiments made up the 1st Division: the 3rd Kuban, 5th Don and 6th Terek comprised the 2nd Division, and the 7th and 8th Plastuns the 3rd Division. The latter units forming the 3rd Division were infantry battalions of regimental strength. The units were almost entirely mounted and all heavy artillery was horse-drawn. The strength of a regiment was about 2000 men, each with its own signals and anti-tank unit.

In 1943, Himmler, forever in his quest for manpower for his SS Divisions, turned more and more to the eastern peoples to form SS units, and in September 1944, the XV Cossack Cavalry Corps came under the jurisdiction of the SS-Führungshauptamt (SS Central Office), and was designated the 'SS Cossack Cavalry Corps'. However, their attachment to the Waffen SS was purely nominal, and there was no substituting their own or standard Wehrmacht insignia for the SS pattern. Their appointments remained Wehrmacht and no SS personnel served with them.

At the end of the war, the Cossacks surrendered to the British Army, and were forcibly repatriated back to Russia where many of them were executed. Von Pannwitz, although a German, elected to go back to Russia with them and was tried by the Russians and hanged.

UNIFORM

In the early days a mixture of both Cossack national dress and standard German army uniform was worn, which made them one of the most colourful German fighting units; even the normal army dress had its special distinctive features.

Headdress. The regular pattern steel helmet was worn, plus the standard type of field grey field service cap, although the 1943 pattern 'Einheitsmütze' had started to be issued about this time. This was the cap with the large cloth peak based on the Wehrmacht mountain cap.