

1: Sycophantic Closings In Letters

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Our range covers the period to , we supply costume accoutrements and accessories for men and women for this period whether they be military or civilian. Choose your Product Section by selecting from one of the small buttons below. Red was the uniform colour adopted by the first permanent regiment of the British Army. Rather every army adopted certain colours as their national colour. French soldiers tended to wear blue, Russians wore green, British wore red with the infantry wearing a bright red colour, with white cross belt and shiny brass. Tunic comes with five buttons at front. We use plain golden brass buttons. All the features of the tunic are the same as those worn at the famous engagement. The Zulu uniform trousers are made in blue serge wool fabric. They are exact copy of the originals. Trousers are fitting with side slash pocket. Trousers have button fly and no back pocket. The Zulu Uniform leather accessories are made from leather. Available in any sizes as per order. Please specify sizes while ordering. Victorian Coldstream Guard tunic is made in red melton wool fabric. Comes with plain golden brass buttons. The Coldstream Guard tunic is the oldest regiment in the British Army continuous active service. This tunic is generic version. Tunic comes nine buttons. We use plain golden brass buttons. All features are as per original grade specification. The belt is wide white buff leather attached with a white small pouch called ball bag. Victorian Scott guard tunic is made in red melton wool fabric. All have button plain brass metal. Victorian Scott guard tunic is collar, cuffs and shell are also embroidery. World War Two WW2. Two side pockets and all the plain plastic buttons. Victorian 11th Hussars tunic is made green melton wool fabric. All the lace and lining to original grade specification. They are also available in different cuff designs as per different ranks.

2: The Peninsular War,

Stanford Libraries' official online search tool for books, media, journals, databases, government documents and more.

Establishments varied but when serving at home, most line or highland battalions consisted of a headquarters, six field companies and four depot companies. One of the field companies was designated the grenadier company, and another was designated the light company. Rifle, light and fusilier regiments that historically lacked grenadier and light companies had a slightly different establishment. The establishments of battalions serving overseas was enlarged to allow for losses to disease or on campaign that could not be quickly replaced from the depot in Britain. Most infantry wore scarlet coatees or tailless jackets, with greatcoats for cold weather. White cotton dress was used for summer wear in hot climates, particularly in India. The highland regiments wore elements of traditional Scottish highland dress, such as the kilt. In , the greyish-blue trousers worn during the later stages of the Napoleonic Wars were replaced by dark blue "Oxford mixture" trousers for winter wear. White duck trousers were worn in summer until The false-fronted "Belgic" shako, made famous by depictions of the Battle of Waterloo, was replaced soon after the Napoleonic Wars by a flaring, "bell-topped" shako. In the s, the tapering "Albert" shako, with peaks both fore and aft, was adopted. On campaign in India, the low-crowned "Kilmarnock" forage cap was often worn, sometimes with a white cloth cover that shaded the neck and the back of the head from the sun. The infamous leather stock, designed to force the wearer to keep his head erect, was retained until Trimming it down, or even soaping it to reduce the discomfort to the wearer, was a disciplinary offence. With the exception of the rifle regiments, the infantry were armed with the Brown Bess musket, essentially the same weapon the Army had used since the early eighteenth century though a version with a percussion cap firing mechanism replaced the flintlock in From , sergeants in line infantry units no longer carried halberds or spontoons. Artillery and Engineers[edit] At the start of the Victorian Era, the artillery and engineers were controlled by the Board of Ordnance rather than the War Office, which resulted in wasteful duplication of equipment and paperwork. However, the ethos of the officers of both corps, who did not pay for their commissions but were required to pass a course at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich , was very different to those of the infantry and cavalry. The artillery consisted of the Royal Artillery , responsible for field and heavy batteries, and the Royal Horse Artillery , which was intended as part of cavalry formations and used cavalry terms for its ranks and units. Gunners wore blue uniforms. The Royal Horse Artillery uniforms had braid and trimmings similar to those of light cavalry uniforms. The Horse troops and Field batteries were equipped with 9-pounder and pounder muzzle-loading smoothbore cannon respectively. The Royal Artillery also possessed some heavy batteries of pounder guns, which had good range and accuracy for the period but were heavy and difficult to move, and also heavy siege mortars, although in many actions heavy guns were also provided by landing parties from the Royal Navy. The Royal Engineers in was still a corps of specialist officers. The Royal Sappers and Miners was composed of soldiers and non-commissioned officers who undertook siege work and other construction. In , the regimental mottoes of Ubique "Everywhere" and Quo fas et gloria ducunt "Where right and glory lead" had been granted by William IV to both the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, reflecting their shared heritage. Commissariat[edit] Supplies and transport were provided by the Commissariat , which was subordinated to the Treasury rather than the War Office. The Commissariat consisted mainly of officers and some non-commissioned officers, and generally hired transport and drivers locally. Supplies could also be obtained locally, but in theatres where these were short, they were purchased from contractors in Britain or the East India Company, and dispatched by ship to ports close to where required. Colonial units[edit] The British Empire, by the latter end of the 19th Century, included colonies some being populated largely or entirely through settlement by Britain, others populated primarily by indigenous peoples conquered or otherwise subjugated by Britain that were considered part of the same realm as the UK, dominions colonies which had attained theoretically equal status to the UK as separate realms within the Empire , and protectorates foreign territories under British administration. The dominions raised their own military forces, under direct control of their own governments. Although British colonies could not raise their own armies, military units were raised

in many which existed in a grey zone as neither within, nor without, the British Army. Only one force, the West India Regiment, which had been in existence since 1795, was considered part of the British Army, although its black soldiers were rated as "native", and not recruited under the same conditions or given the same pay as the rest of the British Army. Role and campaigns[edit] The first line of defence of Britain was always held to be the Royal Navy. The British Army traditionally had three main roles: After the defeat of Napoleon I in 1815, Europe was at peace for almost forty years, and the need to plan for war against continental enemies lapsed. Units deployed to such duty often became demoralised through being quartered in public houses where drink was freely available, [17] while the prestige of the army suffered. Cavalry usually referred to generically as "Dragoons" were suited to suppressing widely scattered disturbances by agricultural labourers in the countryside and became especially hated. Such duties were one reason for the very long enlistments of British soldiers, so that many years of drill and discipline prevented them sympathising with common people. Except in Ireland, the need for soldiers to aid the civil government and local magistrates declined with the passing of successive Reform Acts, which eventually extended the franchise to almost the whole male population of Britain, increasing industrialisation with migration to the cities and the organisation of county and metropolitan police forces. Nevertheless, troops were called out to maintain order as late as 1849, in the aftermath of the Tonypany Riot. In the growing British dominions overseas, British troops took part in the suppression of the Rebellions of 1837 in Canada,[citation needed] and the defeat of the Eureka Rebellion in Australia. The British East India Company had grown in less than two centuries from a trading concern to be the agency for the British Government in India. It had started recruiting its own Indian troops in the mid-eighteenth century. The company administered its territory as three Presidencies based in Madras, Bombay and Bengal, each with its own army. The establishment of Native Infantry regiments included twenty-six British officers and two British warrant officers. All Indian personnel were subordinate to even the most junior British officers, although junior British officers were required to become proficient in Urdu, or whatever other Indian language was in use in their units, before they could be eligible for promotion. The highest rank an Indian soldier could aspire to was Subadar-Major Rissaldar-Major in regular cavalry units, effectively a senior subaltern rank. In Irregular cavalry and infantry units, which were locally recruited from distinct communities or absorbed from the armies of annexed "princely" states, there were usually only seven British officers and Indian personnel had more influence. The Company maintained its own institution for training its British officers at the Addiscombe Military Seminary. Many promising junior British officers were tempted away from regimental duty to serve on the staff or as civil administrators, while Indian officers often became embittered at their lack of authority or opportunities. However, a persistent feature of British policy was a nervousness amounting almost to paranoia about Russian expansion in Central Asia and influence in Afghanistan see The Great Game. Complacent British commanders then withdrew many of their garrisons even as they were faced with growing popular resistance. Although the British later recaptured Kabul, Dost Mohammed was restored and the British withdrew from Afghanistan having lost prestige and having stored up resentment and disorder. In India, after Sindh was overcome in a short campaign, only the Sikh Empire founded by Ranjit Singh remained wholly independent of British control. Ranjit Singh had died in 1839, his Empire fell into disorder, and a war between the British East India Company and the powerful and increasingly autonomous Sikh Army, the Khalsa, became inevitable. The First Anglo-Sikh War in 1845 and 1846 resulted in the defeat of the Khalsa and a British takeover of much of the administration of the Punjab. However, there had been some desperate fighting and the forces of the East India Company under Sir Hugh Gough were spared from defeat at the Battle of Ferozeshah largely by self-interest or treachery among the top leaders of the Khalsa. The Sikhs remained restive under British control, and rebellions broke out in the Punjab in 1848, especially among former units of the Khalsa that had been kept in being. The army sent to suppress the revolts was once more commanded by Gough, and again suffered several reverses in the Second Anglo-Sikh War before the Sikh army was crushed. The annexation of the Punjab left no fully self-governing Indian state. On the borders of India, frontier clashes, and trade and sovereignty disputes with Burma had resulted in the First Burmese War from 1824 to 1826. The Burmese ceded some territory to Britain but the Burmese kingdom remained intact. The British suffered few battle casualties in these campaigns, but lost many men to heatstroke, and

especially to tropical diseases. British troops also took part in the First Opium War against China, when the Chinese authorities threatened to expel British merchants selling opium, with harmful effects to Chinese society. The outdated Chinese armies in several coastal provinces were defeated. Fearing instability within Afghanistan that the capture of the city would cause, the British sent a force from India that compelled Persia to relinquish its claims to Afghan territory. Mid-century crisis[edit] In the middle of the nineteenth century, the British Army was involved in two major conflicts the Crimean War and the Indian Rebellion of in quick succession. Although it was ultimately victorious in both, it was evident that without urgent reforms, the Army could not simultaneously carry out all its strategic roles. Many regular soldiers were in fact unfit for service, while there were no trained reservists. The Militia was almost defunct, and inadequate even for home defence. It provoked a public crisis of confidence in the Army. Some rifled artillery such as the Pounder Lancaster gun was tentatively introduced around the same time. The use of tinned rations simplified the provision of supplies. Although the armies of all the nations involved suffered defeats and losses as a result of lack of preparation and incompetent leadership, the shortcomings revealed in the British Army caused greater public concern. When the war broke out, there were nominally 70, soldiers stationed in Britain, but this included units at sea proceeding to or from overseas postings, some recruits not yet trained, and large numbers of soldiers too infirm to serve in the field. To furnish a field army of 25, for the expedition, almost the entire effective establishment in Britain was dispatched and the garrison in India was dangerously weakened. The system of sale of commissions came under scrutiny during the war, especially in connection with the Battle of Balaclava , which was notable for the ill-fated Charge of the Light Brigade. The staff work of the Commissariat Department, responsible for supplies and transport, proved unequal to the demands of the campaign. Supplies often arrived late, and were not distributed until they rotted. Commissariat officers adhered to arbitrary peacetime regulations, for example, refusing to issue nails in quantities less than one ton. The result was the death of many soldiers through disease exacerbated by dietary deficiencies and exposure during the winter of 1854. In 1854, British troops were twice repulsed in their attempts to storm the Redan, one of the fortifications of Sebastopol, while the French succeeded in capturing the Malakoff redoubt, compelling the Russians to abandon the city. In the immediate aftermath of the war the Victoria Cross , which became the highest award for bravery in the face of the enemy, was created. Indian Rebellion of [edit] See also: The first sepoy native soldiers recruited by the Company were Afghan mercenaries or low-caste Hindus, but in the Bengal Army especially, a deliberate policy had long existed of recruiting from among high-caste Hindu or landowning Muslim communities, so that the sepoys would have an interest in maintaining their position within their communities. Changes such as outlawing Sati the ritual burning of widows and child marriage, were accompanied by prohibitions on Indian religious customs, and were seen as steps towards a forced conversion to Christianity. The flashpoint was the introduction of the Enfield Rifle. It was believed that the cartridges for this weapon were greased with a mixture of beef and pork fat, and to bite the cartridge to load the weapon would cause a Hindu soldier to lose caste and a Moslem to be defiled. In February 1857, the 19th Bengal Native Infantry refused to use the new cartridges and the regiment was quickly disbanded. That night, the three Bengal units at Meerut broke into rebellion and freed their jailed comrades and criminals , and marched to Delhi , arriving there the next day. They were joined by mobs from the city and other soldiers, and pronounced themselves at the service of the aged Mughal Emperor, Bahadur Shah II. Although many rebels rallied to the aged Bahadur Shah, or the nominal King of Oudh , they lacked coordinated leadership. The British troops with Gurkha regiments and newly raised Sikh and Moslem irregulars from the Punjab suppressed the rebellion, often with great brutality. It did not, however, see service there. There were objections, later termed the White mutiny , by East India Company troops who objected to the enforced transfer and their consequent liability for general service. These were suppressed without difficulty. The British personnel of the Indian Army were restricted to officers. Although the British and Indian Army officers both trained at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst and frequently served together, there was rivalry and snobbery between the two institutions.

3: Is this the worst job in the British Army? - Telegraph

*Letters of a Victorian Army Officer: Edward Wellesley (Army Records Society) [Michael Carver] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. The correspondence of the great nephew of the 1st Duke of Wellington, during service in South Africa and the Crimea.*

I have the honour to Was this once a routine way to end a letter to a person considered an equal? Yes, it was common in the 18th and 19th centuries, usually in formal business letters and American Civil War military officers usually ended their messages with it. Nov 22 Was this once a routine way to end a letter to a person considered an equal? Thanks, Nov 22 We have free audio pronunciation exercises. Was this once a routine way to end a letter to a person considered an equal? Absolutely standard until, I think, the late 19th century, although "Your most humble and obedient servant" was more usual. The Duke of Wellington is said to have once ended a letter "Your most humble and obedient servant which you know damned well I am not ". I think diplomats still use "With great truth and regard". Don Aitken Mail to the addresses given in the headers is no longer being read. To mail me, substitute "clara. Civil War military officers usually ended their messages with it. It was a courtesy and not a mark of subservience. I may have offended them by not using one myself, but they deposit my checks without delay. I know someone who always signed off "Regards". Valentine Try out our live chat room. Yes, it was common in the 18th and 19th centuries, Pulling the "Personal Memoirs of U. Grant" off the shelf and looking for letters, I see that when Grant was a retired captain asking the Adjutant-General of the Army to let him command a regiment in the new Civil War he was turned down , he closed: I am very respectfully, Your obt. Grant But all of the dozens of letters shown from his time as commanding general of the Northern armies, whether to superiors, juniors, or even Robert E. Lee, are signed, as far as I see, without any closing, merely: There are about Google hits for but then again, it appears to be used as a the name of a play. Best Donna Richoux Nov 22 These formulas are still widely used in France I beg you, my dear friend and colleague, to agree to the expression of my most profound respect, etc.

4: Catalog Record: Letters of a Victorian army officer, Edward | Hathi Trust Digital Library

Letters of a Victorian army officer, Edward Wellesley: Major, 73rd Regiment of Foot, / edited by Michael Carver.

The letters are a wonderful example of how much history may be gleaned from such sources. The first one is from her brother, dated at Villa Vicosa Portugal , August 14, addressed simply to Mrs. The letter has no postal markings, so it was probably carried privately. Gibraltar at this time was a Naval Garrison. I wonder why Mrs Bowes was in Gibraltar: If this letter was also sent back by Mr Deans, perhaps this is why there were no postal markings. I had begun to despair of ever hearing from any of the Family. I have also received a letter from Julia and one of as late a date as the 7th June from Nancy, who was at Quebec, she expected my Mother would pass some part of the summer with her - who was looking very well and young. My father also strong and well and all the Family. Robert was not satisfied with his Exchange, but that is always the case when too late. Colonel Delancy, with whom I dined when the Army was in camp near ELVAS told me that Susan was coming home - as Robert is quite re-established in his constitution I should like very much to hear that he was employed actively somewhere. Canada is a bad place to make an officer. God knows, I have many reasons to wish to be there, but as long as my Duty in the the profession I have chosen forbids it, I will not repine. Since the fall of Quebec, the British had kept a Military Garrison at Quebec which was engaged in action against the Americans in the Battle of The letter then goes on to explain the movements of the Army. The arrows show the river Tagus, which they had to cross, and Castelo Branca. Some of the names referred to in these letters are shown - but not the smaller places. The action took place round about where the arrowheads are pointing. Lord Wellington had some object in view when he commenced his secret and rapid March, but I have understood that it has failed and the Army is to go into Cantonments about Fundao and Belmonte, in the beginning of September, he intends besieging Rodrigo " I hope we shall see him here about the end of October, unless the French Army should form a junction in the north as they did last year under Massena, their own Corps of course, will unite with the rest of the Army, General Hill who joined us shortly after the Battle of Albuera, which has the same Corps of Observations which he had. The 1st Battalion 28th joined on the 11th, I was happy to meet a number of my old friends. We expected the 2nd Battalion would have been drafted with the 1st, but it is not to take place at present, to the great annoyance of some, who expected to get home. Abercromby is happy to remain in the Country and had they been drafted, it would not have affected me, being on the Staff, I should have remained here, at all events. I belong to the 2nd Battalion yet. I allow two years more campaigning and fighting and then I hope to get leave to see my friends and relations. I am sorry to think Lady Dundas has laid my letter before the Military Secretary, for the consideration of the Commander of the Forces - had I the least idea she would have done so, I certainly never should have troubled her Ladyship - Your earnest solicitations alone made me write the letter. I enclose you a letter I received three days ago from Col. Torrens, the usual official letter sent to all troublesome people. I hope you will write a little oftener, remember me to the General, and believe me, ever my dear sister, your sincerely attached and most affectionate brother James S. Johnson was one of those killed at the Battle of Badajoz, March , so did not get back home to see his sister and the family. As a historical note here about the seige of Badajoz, Wellington reported he had lost the flower of his army, and that if at the earlier siege at Ciudad Rodrigo, he had put the French Garrison to the sword for not surrendering as soon as practical breaches were made in the defences, he would have saved about 5, lives at Badajoz, as the French also refused to surrender at Badajoz after the defences had been breached. He enquired anxiously about poor Johnson, his relative, not being aware that this gallant officer received his death " shot while he was being carried to the rear in consequence of a wound which he had received when cheering on a column to one of the breeches. Johnson, killed by his side.

5: List of Victorian era British generals - Wikipedia

Letters of a Victorian army officer, Edward Wellesley: Major, 73rd Regiment of Foot, 3. Letters of a Victorian army officer, Edward Wellesley: Major.

LETTERS OF A VICTORIAN ARMY OFFICER pdf

6: British Army during the Victorian Era - Wikipedia

, English, Book, Illustrated edition: *Letters of a Victorian Army Officer Edward Wellesley: Major, 73rd Regiment of Foot / edited by Michael Carver. Wellesley, Edward, Get this edition.*

7: Letters after the name - Debrett's

British Army Black netted Olivettes toggles for Patrol tunics Victorian Officers See more like this. Letters of a Victorian Army Officer Edward Wellesley

8: Character Reference for Military

The United States Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps and Coast Guard each operate their own officer candidate schools. An applicant for officer candidate school must have at least a four-year degree with strong academic performance.

9: victorian army officer | eBay

*The British Army during the Victorian era served through a period of great technological and social
www.enganchecubano.com Victoria ascended the throne in , and died in Her long reign was marked by the steady
expansion and consolidation of the British Empire, and industrialisation and the enactment of liberal reforms (by both
Liberal and Conservative governments) within Britain.*

Forms of inquiry: the architecture of critical graphic design Mental health nursing : our journey and our future Journey of passion The Churches in England from Elizabeth I to Elizabeth II Tandh Manual of Filmediting Nys dmv motorcycle permit manual April Maes worst of hopeless hints Power Plays V5 Bk&k: The ones who came before Link in a ument A new structure for national security policy planning Plain truth vindicated and asserted Further observations on the folk-urban continuum and urbanization, with special reference to Mexico City. The virtues of the Prophet Abraham Ordinary differential equations ebook Cancer Drug Approval in the United States, Europe, and Japan R.A.V. Milsted Algebras and their arithmetics. The Pentagon and the firm John E. Ullmann Colonel Edward Howland Robinson Green and the World He Created at Round Hill Healthy eating for you and your baby Why we need evidence-based teaching practices Theresa M. Valiga Car Buying Secrets Exposed The Dirty Little Tricks of a Used Car Dealer History of urban agriculture Preface by Otto Von Kotzebue Kosovo liberation army the inside story of an insurgency The longest hair in the world Difficulties in learning english grammar The quality of Christs humanity Filetype lightfoot the development of children 7e Devotions for People Who Love Kids Sets, relations, functions International intervention in Central Asia: the triumph of geopolitics? Parviz Mullojanov Roots of relational ethics Analogy of Ancient Craft Masonry to Natural and Revealed Religion Wooden spool designs harvest mysterypattern Introduction to statistical investigations 1st edition Pre-Algebra: Grades 6-8 Exposition of a new theory on the measurment of risk Specimen theoriae novae de mensura sortis [by Daniel Missionary life of the theological seminary The homilies of S. John Chrysostom