



**THE QUEEN'S
ROYAL LANCERS**



**THE SHERWOOD
RANGERS YEOMANRY**



**THE SOUTH NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
HUSSARS YEOMANRY**



Follow the Cavalry
as we take a trip through our fascinating history



First, meet the curatorial staff

Right: Curator, Captain Mick Holtby

Left: Assistant Curator, Robert Osborn



Room 1

Take up your arms

Origins of the British Army

Before 1547 there was no permanent British Army and soldiers were recruited as they were needed for the King's service. When the King was away from court, the army was raised and disbanded. The first permanent British Army was raised in 1660 by James II, Duke of York, who was the second son of Charles II. The army was raised to fight the Jacobite rebellion and was known as the 'King's Regiment'.



Fighting for the cause

5th Dragoons 1689



Raising the regiments

16th and 17th Light Dragoons 1759-1760





Marlborough's Campaigns 1702-1713



Grenadier mitre cap

1745



Kettledrum
used by the 5th Royal Irish Lancers



Raising the Regiments



Front plate of a helmet
17th Light Dragoons, c.1760



Pair of duelling pistols
owned by General John Hale, who raised the 17th Light Dragoons in 1759



American War of Independence 1775-1783



American War of Independence 1775-1781

The American War of Independence was fought between the thirteen original colonies and the Kingdom of Great Britain. The war began in 1775 and ended in 1781 with the British evacuation of the city of Yorktown, Virginia. The war resulted in the colonies gaining their independence and the formation of the United States of America.

The 16th and 17th Light Dragoons were elite units of the British Army during the American War of Independence. They were known for their speed and mobility, and were often used as light infantry or as a reserve force. The 16th Light Dragoons were particularly famous for their role in the Battle of the Clouds in 1776, where they defeated a larger force of Continental Army militia.

Flintlock pistol and carbine
as used by the 16th and 17th Light Dragoons in North America



Uniform jacket
of the type worn by the 17th Light Dragoons



Nottinghamshire Yeomanry



Sherwood Rangers officer's tunic
c.1798, worn by Thomas Woolaston White of Wallingwells



Nottinghamshire Yeomanry officer's tunic and waistcoat
worn by Cornet Woolaston White of Wallingwells



Room 2 (outward)



Sikh Wars 1845-1846



Trumpet Major's uniform jacket
16th Lancers



Head to head

Left: Sikh headdress found after the Battle of Aliwal

Right: British officers foul-weather czapka (lance cap)



Pair of silver elephant-tusk bracelets
taken in India by the 17th Lancers after capturing the rebel Tantia Topi



Crimean War 1854-1856
the 17th Lancers in the Charge of the Light Brigade



Zulu War 1879



Officer's uniform jacket
with Foreign Service helmet, as worn by the 17th Lancers



Zulu shields and weapons
taken from the battlefield after the Charge at Ulundi, displayed with a British carbine



Sudan Campaign 1898



21st Lancers uniform jacket and cavalry carbine displayed with Dervish weapons taken from the battlefield



Dervish djibbah (tunic)

taken from the battlefield after the Charge of the 21st Lancers at Omdurman



Room 3



Boer War 1899-1902

The Nation in Arms

Formation of the Territorial Army

The Territorial Army was formed in 1908 as a part-time reserve force for the British Army. It was created by the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act 1908, which merged the Militia and the Volunteer Force into a single organization. The Territorial Army was initially composed of men who were not in the regular army but who had military training or experience. It was designed to provide a pool of trained reserves who could be called up in times of war. The Territorial Army played a significant role in the First World War, with many units seeing active service on the Western Front. The Territorial Army was disbanded in 1921 but was reformed in 1925 and has since become a permanent part of the British Army.



On the Western Front

First World War 1914-1918

The First World War was a global conflict that lasted from 1914 to 1918. It was fought between the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire) and the Allied Powers (France, Britain, and the United States). The war was characterized by trench warfare, the use of new technologies like machine guns and tanks, and the involvement of millions of soldiers from around the world. The war ended with the signing of the Treaty of Versailles in 1919, which imposed heavy penalties on Germany and led to the formation of the League of Nations.

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Gallipoli and the north-west frontier

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First World War 1914-1918



Second World War 1939-1945
the North Africa and Italy campaigns



Second World War 1939-1945
the Home Front



Second World War 1939-1945

the North Africa and Italy campaigns, and the advance through Europe

D-Day to VE Day

June 6th 1944 - May 5th 1945

Landing on the beaches

Sturwood Rangers Yeomanry



05.00

Operation Neptune (the invasion of Normandy) begins at 05.00 on June 6th 1944. The Sturwood Rangers Yeomanry are part of the 1st Airborne Division and are parachuted into Normandy.



07.00

The Battle of the Beaches begins at 07.00 on June 6th 1944. The Sturwood Rangers Yeomanry are part of the 1st Airborne Division and are fighting the battle of the beaches.



07.25

The Battle of the Bridges begins at 07.25 on June 6th 1944. The Sturwood Rangers Yeomanry are part of the 1st Airborne Division and are fighting the battle of the bridges.



07.30-10.30

The Battle of the Bridges continues at 07.30-10.30 on June 6th 1944. The Sturwood Rangers Yeomanry are part of the 1st Airborne Division and are fighting the battle of the bridges.



The major engagements



156, 107 South Norfolk Hussars

The 156th and 107th South Norfolk Hussars were part of the 1st Airborne Division and were parachuted into Normandy on June 6th 1944. They fought the battle of the bridges and the battle of the beaches.

Sturwood Rangers Yeomanry

The Sturwood Rangers Yeomanry were part of the 1st Airborne Division and were parachuted into Normandy on June 6th 1944. They fought the battle of the bridges and the battle of the beaches.

24th Lancers

The 24th Lancers were part of the 1st Airborne Division and were parachuted into Normandy on June 6th 1944. They fought the battle of the bridges and the battle of the beaches.

Each find and hero will be immortal



Second World War 1939-1945
from D-Day to VE Day



Room 2 (return)



Regimental medals

War



Die 100. Infanterie-Division
wurde am 1. April 1945
in der Nähe von
Münster in Westfalen
aufgestellt. Sie bestand
aus Soldaten, die aus
den ehemaligen
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als Wehrmacht
angehört hatten.
Die 100. Infanterie-
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von vier Divisionen,
die am 1. April 1945
aufgestellt wurden.
Die anderen drei
Divisionen waren die
101., 102. und 103.
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MILITÄRISCHER
SPERRBEZIRK
PHOTOGRAPHIEREN VERBOTEN
DER STANDORTKOMMANDANT

HER
ZIRK
VERBOTEN
TÄNDLUNGSMITTEL



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Keeping the Peace 1945-1989
the Cold War and the 1991 Gulf War

Peace

Quick overview
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War in Iraq and Afghanistan
the ongoing war on terror

Amalgamation and change

Creating Today's Army

The Queen's Royal Lancers
The Queen's Dragoon Guards
The Queen's Bays
The Queen's Royal Hussars
The Queen's Own Yeomanry
The Queen's Own Cavalry



Amalgamation of Regiments
The amalgamation of regiments is a key part of the Army's restructuring. It allows for the best of different traditions and expertise to be combined, creating more effective and flexible units.



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Securing the future

The Regiments Today



The Queen's Dragoon Guards
The Queen's Bays
The Queen's Royal Hussars
The Queen's Own Yeomanry
The Queen's Own Cavalry



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Our Regiments in Today's Army



Display Alcove



Regimental Silver



Lancer Uniform Jackets

Left: 16th Lancers

Right: 21st Lancers



Room 1 (return)

Thank you for watching our Virtual Tour



**THE QUEEN'S
ROYAL LANCERS**



**THE SHERWOOD
RANGERS YEOMANRY**



**THE SOUTH NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
HUSSARS YEOMANRY**

Visit us soon for a **Real Tour** of our fascinating history