

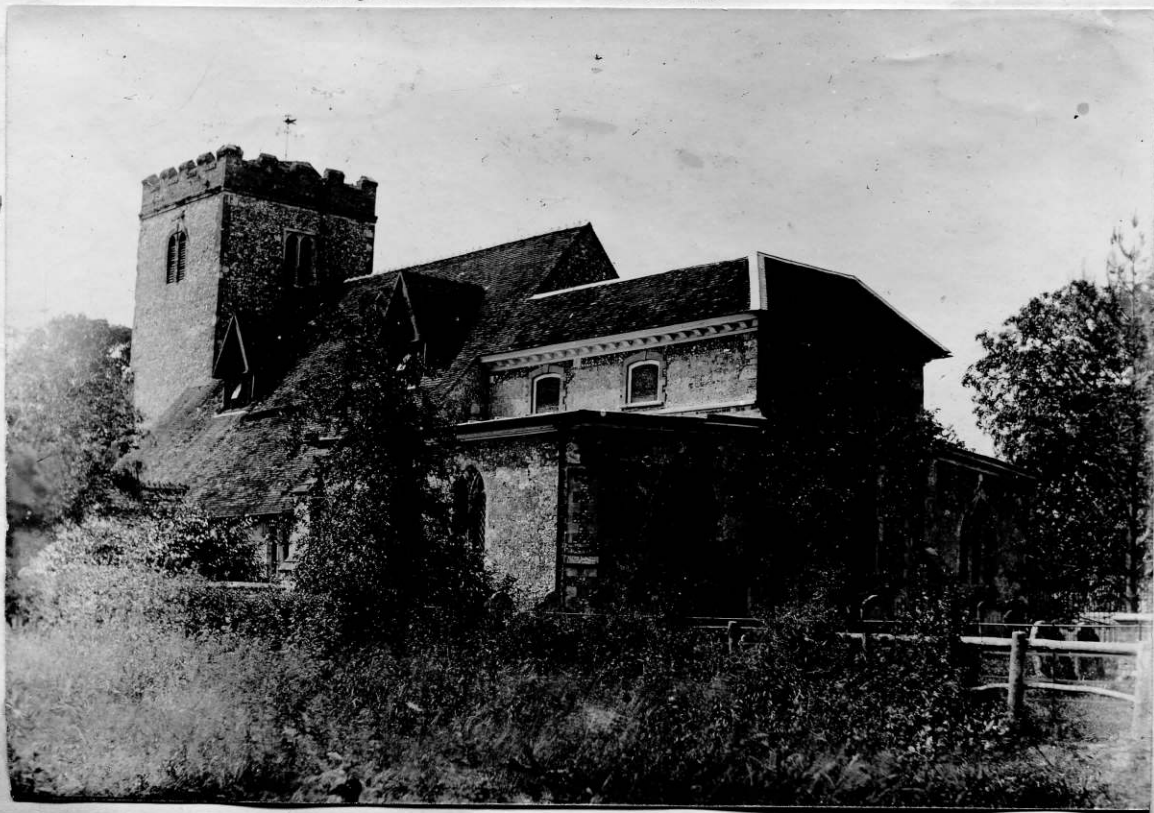
In the year 1866 the Queen was persuaded to give up her right to dispose of the shooting in the New Forest as she wished to have Claremont which was worth £2000 a year. So the Woods & Forests Department decided to sell the licenses for £20 a year & £30 a year for a license with privilege to take a friend occasionally. The licenses could then shoot every day as before. But in 1875 it was altered to 4 days a week & in 1878 you must not begin till 9 o'clock. Another alteration in 1886 was to prevent the licenses from beginning to shoot till 10 a.m. In 1893 they were not from that time to shoot more than 3 days in the week.

The numbers of the licenses diminished after they were sold and now about 35 to 40 only take them.



Hambledon Church

Strood Church





HIS EMINENCE HERBERT VAUGHAN, CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF
WESTMINSTER—BORN 1832; DIED JUNE 19, 1903.



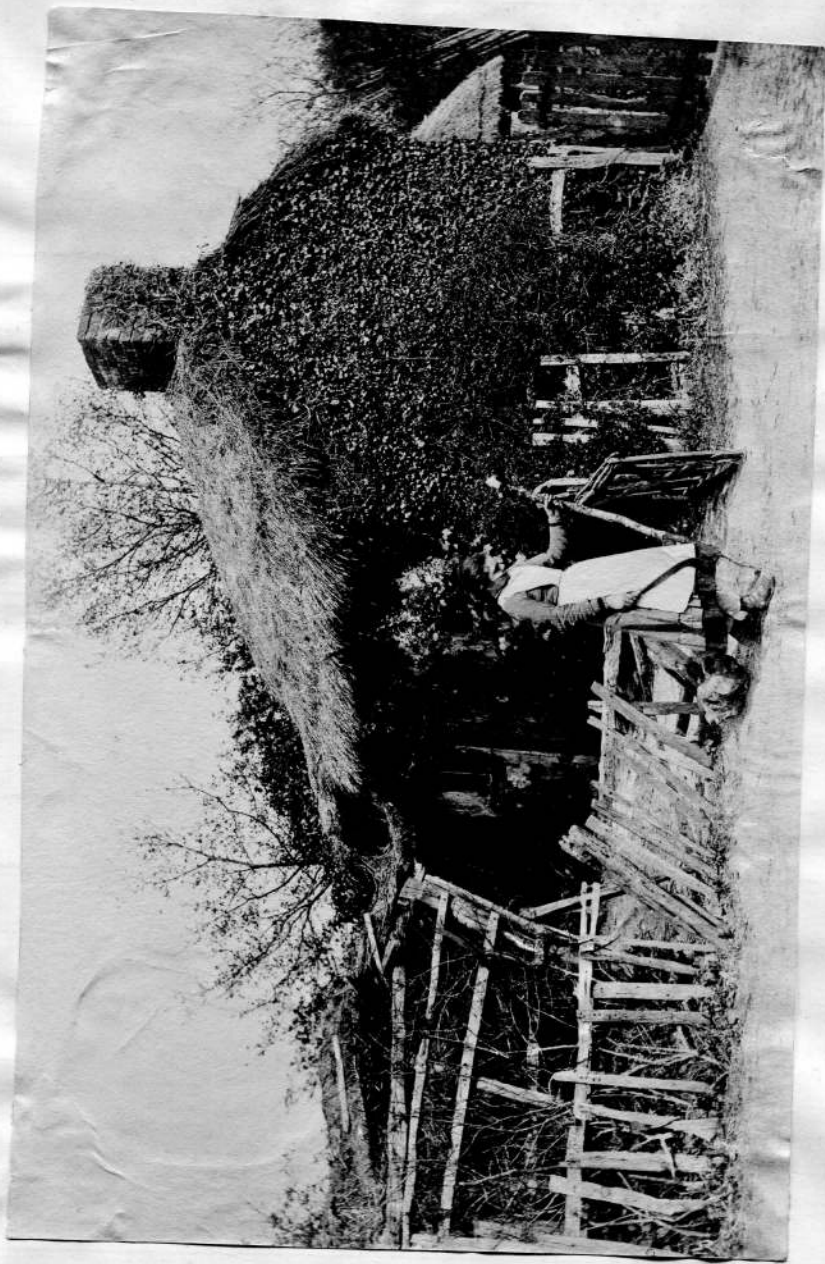
Brass Gun taken at Burtspore Jan 18th 1826
 Extreme length 18 ft 3 in. Circumference at the muzzle 6 ft. 8 in. at
 the breech 9 ft 9 in Calibre 8 1/4 in. The gun was called Muntoud ally
 and presented to the King George the 4th. by order of
 the Court of Directors. (Narrative of Siege by J. N. Creighton Esq)
 Cap 11 Reg^t 5th Dragoons.

Siege of Bhutpore
1825 & 1826

Henry Bowden Smith went to India in the year 1821 when 21 years old, and was given a commission in the 37th Reg^t In the India Company's Service. He was employed in the Siege of Bhutpore in 1825. He described the being in the trenches; & the effect of the shells, ^{from 230 guns} rockets by night as being truly magnificent. He came home after 10 years service in 1831; married ^{in 1832} Clementina Beckwith the dau. of Gen^l Beckwith, and with her returned to India. His little daughter born in the early part of 1833 was but 6 months old when he died of his wound. The girl died in 1857, & her mother has been dead many years.

Some old matchlock guns & spears from Bhutpore are now in Hermann Bowden Smith's house at Brockenhurst.

A New Forest Cottage,



Death of Cap. Henry Bowden Smith

Extract from the Meerut
Observer. 1833

As some particulars have been omitted
in our correspondent's statement of an
affair that took place near Neemuch,
we have given the official documents
placed at our disposal.

It appears that on the requisition of
Captain Fosley the political agent, the
Brigadier commanding at Neemuch detached
the late Captain Bowden Smith of the 3^d Reg^t
in command of 50 Sepoys of that Corps 12 Local
Horse to surprise a noted Moogher Plunderer
who had taken up his abode in the small village
Bheel village of Mowah in the Banswarrack
jungles. Captain Bowden Smith surrounded
the village on the 24 Oct and as the Moogher
and his followers made a desperate resistance
he ^{the Moogher} & his brother were mortally wounded & the
nephew killed, the night was dark & chance
shots unluckily killed 3 women one the wife
the other the mother of the plunderer, 4 men 17
women & children, one camel 2 horses were



brought by Captain Bowden Smith from the village, the Moogees himself being placed in a charpoy carried by men.

Captain Smith and his native Subadar repeatedly called out to the Moogees to cease firing, but their humane caution was disregarded and the Sepoys were compelled in self defence to return the fire. Strange to say although it had been represented that the Bheels were favourably disposed to aid in the capture, which induced Brigadier Tagan to detach the party (only thirty Sepoys being specified as requisite by the Political Authority) Captain Bowden Smith's report states that only four minutes had passed, after getting possession of the village, when the Bheels commenced firing on his party from all directions, and mortally wounded the Native Subadar, a gallant old soldier. The Bheels collected in great numbers, therefore the detachment commenced to march back, but a brother of the Moogees having escaped it is supposed that he roused the Bheels, who crowded together



455

Weymouth, from Alexandra Gardens.

to defend the Bhoona defile 3 miles west
of Mowah through which the detachment
had to pass. The Defile was very narrow,
and had been blocked up by felling trees &
putting stones across the pathway. The
enemy to the amount of two thousand lined
the rocks on each side of the defile and
commenced a heavy fire of arrows and
matchlocks at the Sepoys. Before the obstacles
could be removed from the pathway
Captain B. Smith 3 Havildars and 11 Sepoys
were wounded & 1 Sepoy killed. Cap. B. Smith
suffered ^{had} three arrows in his body & the Captain
two, one struck him through his cap
nailing it to his head. The prisoner was
left to his fate, as two of the men guarding
him were wounded. The Bheels followed
the detachment for 3 miles. Captain B. Smith
halted his men till 3 p.m. refreshed his
men who had not drunk for 24 hours,
then continued his march, the wounded being
mounted on the Sowars horses. The subjoin in
Capⁿ Smith's own words is interesting as the
writer is no more.



T. A. Grut
CENTRAL STUDIO
GUERNSEY

October 1333

Copy of a letter from Captain H B Smith
to Captain Dawkins. B. M.

Sir, In the hurry of my despatch of
the 27th I neglected to forward a report
of the killed & wounded, wh I have now
the honor to enclose. I have also omitted to
bring to the notice of the Brigadier the
conduct of the men composing the detachment
consisting of forty seven firelocks, (a camel
and eight had been left behind with baggage)
which was everything I could wish and
expect from them as soldiers. Indeed to their
steady behaviour and firmness when surrounded
on all sides by a body of no less than 2 thousand
Bheels and Moghees, I attribute the circumstance
of not being cut off to a man. Such was their
spirit that even when wounded they continued
fighting as long as the enemy showed themselves.

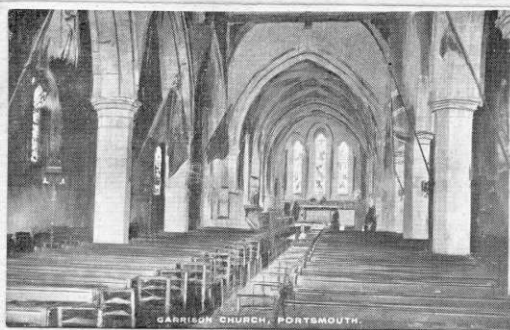
The road through the pass was so bad
that a camel could not travel. I was therefore
obliged to leave my ammunition behind (when
advancing) under the charge of the local Horse.

As soon as the Daffadar heard the firing

of my party, he pushed on to join me
leaving 2 Sowars with the ammunition
& made himself useful, as I have stated.
On our arrival at Pantawal about a coss
& a half from Phooma Ghaut we discovered
the enemy on a hill named Moggia at
some distance on our right, to the number
probably of 2 thousand & who fired on
us. About this time some Pheels of
the village of Pantawal appeared, with
whom the Semadar of my party (Ramu Deen)
held communication. They pointed out that
if we pursued the route through Meggia Ghaut
the whole party would certainly be destroyed, as
there was an ambuscade of 2 thousand
in advance. The Semadar then enquired if
there was any other route, they offered to conduct
us by another route in safety. I offered a reward
of 50 rupees if they would do so. About 3 in the
afternoon the men being rested we resumed our
march by a new route through the Morvi
pass, thus evading the enemy. We heard afterwards
that the enemy had blockaded the pass after



1902



GARRISON CHURCH, PORTSMOUTH.

we had passed, they supposing we had not yet effected the passage, on reaching Rypoor about 2 hours before dawn I sent some of my party to state what had happened to the Rajah, whom he immediately afforded every assistance in his power, both as regards supplies & a tent to shelter the Subadar who was severely wounded.

Signed H. Bowden Smith
Capt. 9th Reg. Neemuch 30 October 1889

We have now only to lament that a gallant young Officer whose truly British spirit had been so conspicuously displayed & whose personal example and heroism had given confidence to his men in a trying emergency should not have lived to receive that praise wth Lord Wm Bentinck is ever disposed to bestow on military merit. Cap. Bowden Smith had a difficult duty to perform & he & his men completely succeeded in their enterprise. But when



we advert to the nature of the
country the detachment had
to cross, & the distance in was
from all support, the intricate defile
to be repassed, the smallness of the
party suddenly attacked by those who
were described as friends, it is but
common justice to record our concurrence
in the praise bestowed by Officers so
distinguished as Brigadier C. P. Lagan C.B.,
& Major Herring as recorded in the Official
documents. These we consider the most

honourable tributes to the memory of a brave
young Officer. Led by such spirits our
Bengal Sepoys will ever do their duty
and it is also gratifying to state that
the native Subadar and the Jemadar, both
behaved most gallantly, the former when
mortally wounded still leading on the men.
The latter (Ramdeen a Java Volunteer) spoke
in the highest terms of Captain B. Smith's conduct
& observed that when the detachment was on the
open plain, not a Bhel dare advance. Ram Deens



narrative completely corroborates Captain B Smith's report.

That Captain B Smith died from the zealous performance of his duty ought to console all his friends & brother soldiers, and even the sorrow of near connections may be soothed by the knowledge of these facts. A strong feeling of deep commiseration pervades the Neenach community for the sad domestic affliction that has bereaved a wife of an affectionate husband, and an infant of tender years of a fond father.

Extract of Regimental Orders issued by Major Herron commanding 3^d Reg^t N. I.

The Regiment to parade at 1/4 before sunset, this Evening for the purpose of having Brigadier Fagan's Thanks conveyed to Captain Smith's late detachment, which will be drawn up on the right of the line.

Neenach, Thursday 2nd
Nov. 1893.

14 Nov. 1893.

The commanding officer performs a most



painful duty in notifying to the
Reg^t the death of Cap^t Henry Bowden Smith
which melancholy event took place at a
quarter of an hour before 10 o'clock this
morning, and was brought on by his zealous
exertions in the performance of his duty,
when detached on a special service on
the 21st ultimo in which he received 2 wounds
and most honourably supported the character
and reputation of the Reg^t. Major Herring
is sure that every Officer of the Corps will
long deplore the loss of one, who was so
universally and justly esteemed, and he
requests that the Officers of the Reg^t, as a last
sad mark of respect to the memory of a
brave and gallant associate will appear
in mourning for the period of one month
from this day.

Signed

A. C. Spottiswoode Lieut^{nt}
& Adjutant.

The poisoned arrows of one
of the Pheasants is at Carey's Brockenhurst,



Meerut
Death of Captain Henry Bowden Smith

Extract from Meerut Observer
15 Nov. 1833.

"I regret to say that Cap. H. B. Smith who commanded the party of the 37th, was buried here this morning. Poor fellow! he was taken ill very soon after his return to Meerut & after lingering for 14 days in a kind of stupor, died yesterday morning 9 o'clock 14 Nov. A post mortem exam. proved that the wound he received from the Bheel arrow was the cause of his death. This gallant young Officer's untimely fate has excited a strong feeling of regret; for as he treated his wound at the time as a mere scratch, his illness was attributed to fever. When he was struck by the arrow he was assisting a poor Sepoy who he thought wounded. As he was stooping down to examine the man he was shot through the cap by a Bheel. Cap. Smith tried to extract the arrow, and perceiving that the Sepoy was dead, he formed his little band of thirty men in a group, & resolutely maintained



a most unequal combat, the Sepoys coolly upbraiding their cowardly assailants to come out of their jungles & fight like soldiers. In this situation did the thirty Bengal Sepoys stand, with their Subadar mortally wounded, 3 Havildars struck, and their only European Officer pierced in the head (the arrow nailing Cap. B. Smith's cap to his skull). It required the strength of two Sepoys to pull the arrow from the Captain's head, however poor Cap. Smith thought only of his men, & did not even mention his own wound in his first note. Before his death, Captain B. Smith declared to the Officer commanding the 37 Regt. that nothing could exceed the bravery of his small party of soldiers under such trying circumstances.

The Brigadier & every Officer attended the funeral, the pall bearers being the eldest Captains present, & the Service was read by the Brigade Major, Cap. Dawkins, the Chaplain being absent from the Station.



1900.

SHOOTING AT THE HENDRE.

DATE.	BEAT.	No. of Guns	Pheasants.	Partridges.	Hares.	Rabbits.	Wild Ducks.	Various.	TOTAL.
Oct. 30	Inoor	8	62	6	7	2		4	645
31	Stangpittock	8	85	5	9	4		9	885
Nov 1	Darlin.	8	163	4	2	7		2	1.645
2	Park	7	63	-	-	171	170	1	405
			3.177	16	17	184	170	16	3.580

H. R. H. The Duke of York. &c. &c.
 Lord Raylaw. Lord Ludlow. Hon' Arthur Walsh
 Sir Charles Cust R.N. W. F. Dugdale, John & Self.

GUNS.

Mr Walsh did not shoot in the Park

A ROYAL CONVERT.

The latest convert to the motor-car craze is the Duchess of York, who became very interested in the workings and management of the machine during her visit to Lord and Lady Llangattock at The Hendre. There was some very good shooting obtained during the Royal visit, and the Duke of York was shooting uncommonly well. One day the total was 1,700 head of game.

The house-party at The Hendre included Lord Abergavenny, Lord Raglan, Lord Kenyon, Lord Ludlow, Mr. and Lady Clementine Walsh, Mr. and Lady Eva Dugdale, Sir Charles Cust, Mr. J. Rolls, Mr. C. S. Rolls, and Mrs. Shelley. A very successful entertainment was given one evening, one of the most attractive items on the programme being the whistling of Mr. Charles Capper.

My sister Eliz^h Long married Mr John Rolls in 1833, we went to London in January in terribly cold weather. A coach with my parents, and two sisters inside & each sister had a small sister on their laps, and one little one outside on the lady's maid's lap. It took nearly 12 hours to travel to London, changing horses at the different stages. A waggon took the heavy luggage, and the butler and the plate. The Rolls lived in Bryanston Sq, close to Montagu Sq where we lived. After the wedding the Bride & Bridegroom went to Haslemere Court for their honey moon. Then to the Hendre which was but a small house in those days. In the year 1837 old Mr Rolls died & John Rolls came into his property and built on to the Hendre

ROYALTY IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.

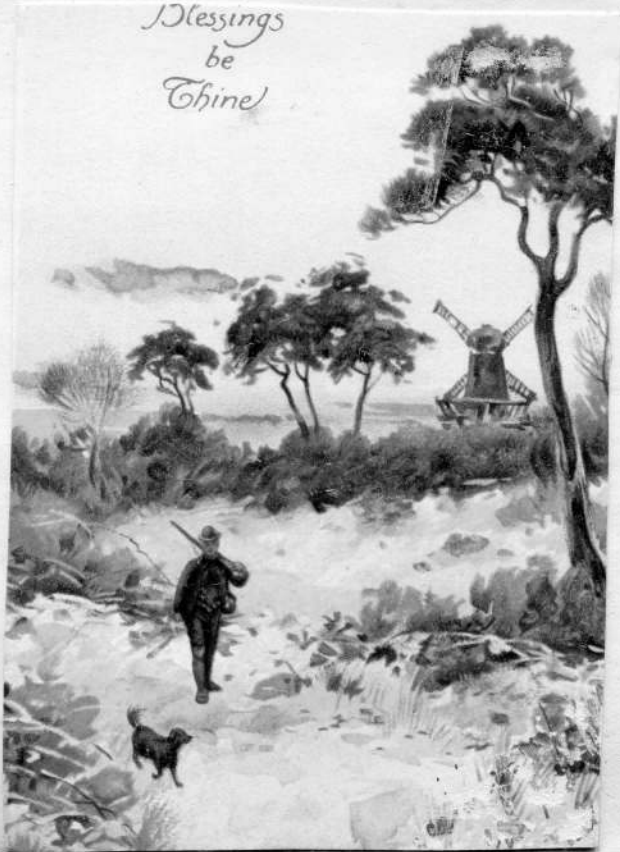
To-day the Duke and Duchess of York become the guests of Lord and Lady Llangattock at The Hendre, and the people of the county and county town will come out in their thousands in their Sunday best to give their future King and Queen a fitting welcome. It is rather late in the year or the Royal guests would have found Monmouthshire one of the most delightful spots in the kingdom to spend a holiday in. With the exception, perhaps, of Devonshire, there is no county in Great Britain which surpasses Monmouthshire in natural beauty or in historical interest. There, it may be said, "every prospect pleases." The Valley of the Wye is a dream of beauty, the poet's constant theme of praise, and the painter's admiration and envy. Now, of course, it appears in the russet-brown of autumn, woods and hedgerows having fallen into "the sere and yellow leaf." Still, the Royal pair will find plenty to interest them in the immediate neighbourhood of The Hendre; in fact, the county of Monmouth is but one vast museum from corner to corner, where the historian, the archaeologist, and the antiquary may roam at will and find something everywhere to attract their attention. At Monmouth itself the visitor treads in the footsteps of the Romans, who knew the place probably as Blestium. The site of the ancient castle recalls to his mind Norman barons and knights—the FitzBaderons and their successors, the Herberts, and the founders of the ducal House of Beaufort. The proud forms of Simon de Montfort, who burnt the castle; of John of Gaunt; of "Harry of Monmouth," the hero of Agincourt, will pass before his eyes. The spirits of courtly and scholarly ecclesiastics will rise up at the magic touch of memory—Geoffrey, the author of a romantic history of our country; John of Monmouth, the monk Thomas of Monmouth, and the theologian Hopkins. Sir William Harcourt may be said to have a historical and family interest in the county, for the first Duke of Lancaster, Henry Plantagenet, was born in Monmouth town. At Mitchel Troy, in the immediate neighbourhood, visitors are shown a cradle in which Henry the Fifth is alleged to have been rocked and the armour he wore at Agincourt. But the style and workmanship of those objects are of a much later date than the fifteenth century. Thanks to the enterprise of the people of Monmouth, they have something to attract visitors to the town. On the top of a hill, whence the eye ranges over nine counties, a pavilion was built towards the close of the last century, and a naval temple at the beginning of the present century. They are intended to accommodate visitors who come to enjoy the scenery of the stately Wye. Doubtless, the Duke and Duchess, given fine weather, will thoroughly enjoy the treat which is in store for them, and they will return conscious of the devotion of as loyal a people as may be met anywhere within the four corners of the kingdom.

1827

In the same year his son was born
who is now Lord Llangattock
The title is taken from an old
mansion of that name and
the Church.

Lord Llangattock built a Townhall
for Monmouth, and a Gymnasium
& Library &c. restored the Churches
in his estates, and is a general
benefactor to Monmouth and
the neighbourhood.

Blessings
be
Thine



COL. LONG'S DEFENCE

AS IT WILL BE PRESENTED AT
THE OFFICIAL INQUIRY.

"OBEDIENCE TO ORDERS."

We have received the following from the officer who recently forwarded to us a statement embodying the views of the Army of Natal on the generalship of the force:—

"LADYSMITH, Friday, April 6.

"I thought it my duty to record the opinion held by this force of the strategy which has guided the campaign in Natal. Since I wrote to you I have had the advantage of ascertaining in the most direct manner the views of Colonel Long himself of what occurred at the battle of Colenso, and it is only bare justice to that officer to set them also on record.

"In doing so I merely anticipate the result of the inquiry which is to be held into this matter.

"The wording of the despatch in which Colonel Long is held responsible for our repulse is well known to you, so I need not repeat it.

"In answer to it Colonel Long maintains that 'a most definite verbal order was given to him to advance to the very position in which he lost his guns; that in so advancing he was merely obeying that order, which had been given because the headquarter staff shared the ignorance of the whole force of the fact that tier upon tier of Boer riflemen were entrenched on the Colenso bank of the Tugela; that the staff believed that the most advanced Boer position was that of Fort Wylie, some 900 to 1,000 yards beyond the Tugela bank.'

"I merely record this view, which Colonel Long intends to fully express at the impending inquiry, because I think it just that the public should hear both sides of the case, and that its verdict should be untempered by favour."

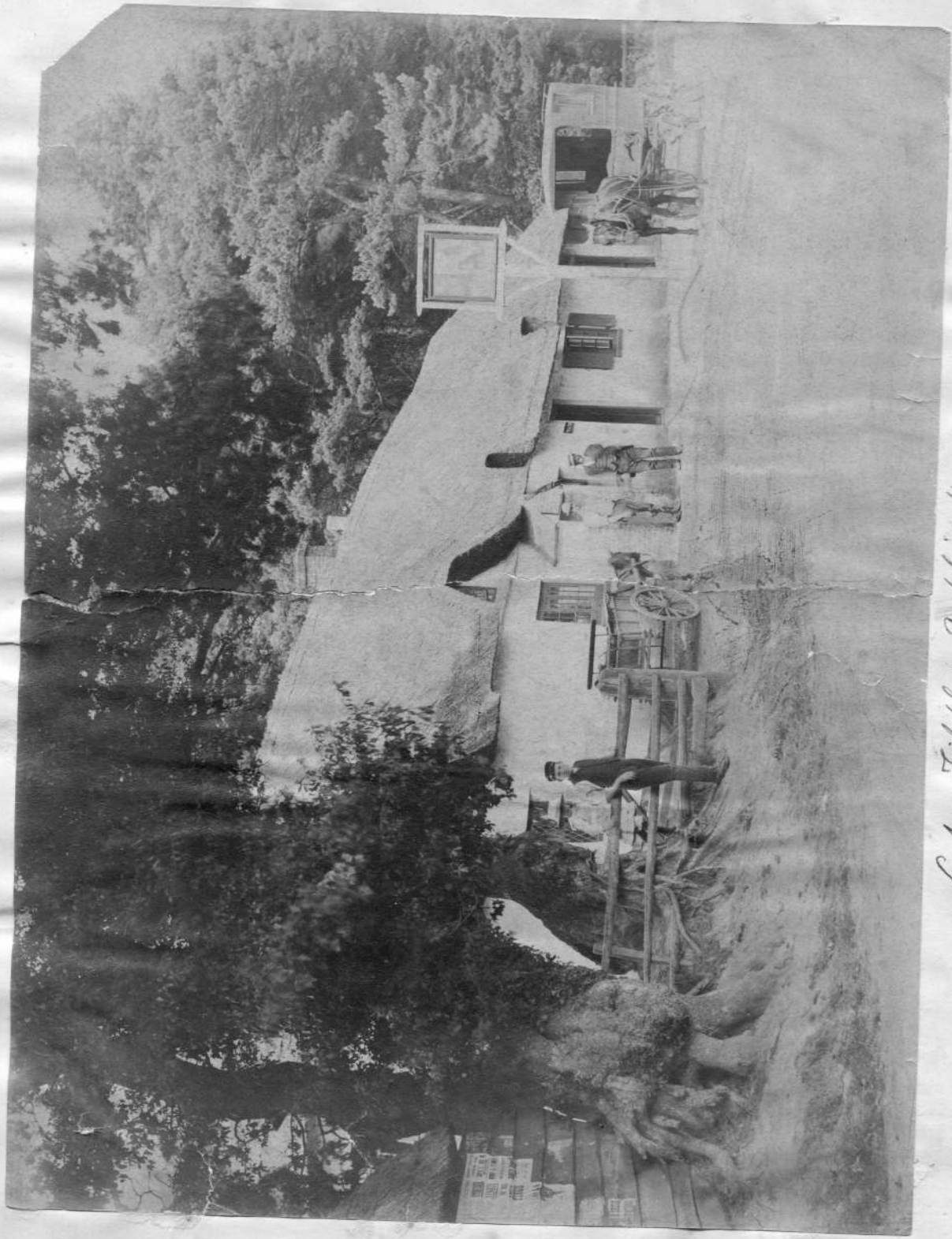
December 1900

From Captain Herbert R.A.

and Captain Fitzpatrick a New Zealander

I have gathered some details of
the Colenso affair of loss of the guns.

There was a clump of timber about
a mile east of Colenso by the Tugela
river margin, near there it was thought
wt. be a good position for the 2 Batteries.
14th and 60 R. Artillery. Not a sign had the
enemy given of their presence and still our
big guns the naval 4.7 Lyddite throwers & the
Naval 12 pounders pitched projectiles into the
Boer works. Colonel Long and Hunt were both
with the 2 batteries. Col Long sent Cap Fitzpatrick
who was mounted to the 3rd Queen's or Devons
asking them to send 2 companies to scour the wood.
It is said that a Major promised to send the
men, but they did not come in time. Long
determined to survey the ground himself &
sent forward one of his own men, including
an official or two. These the Boers allowed to
approach the river bank, and one of the Scouts



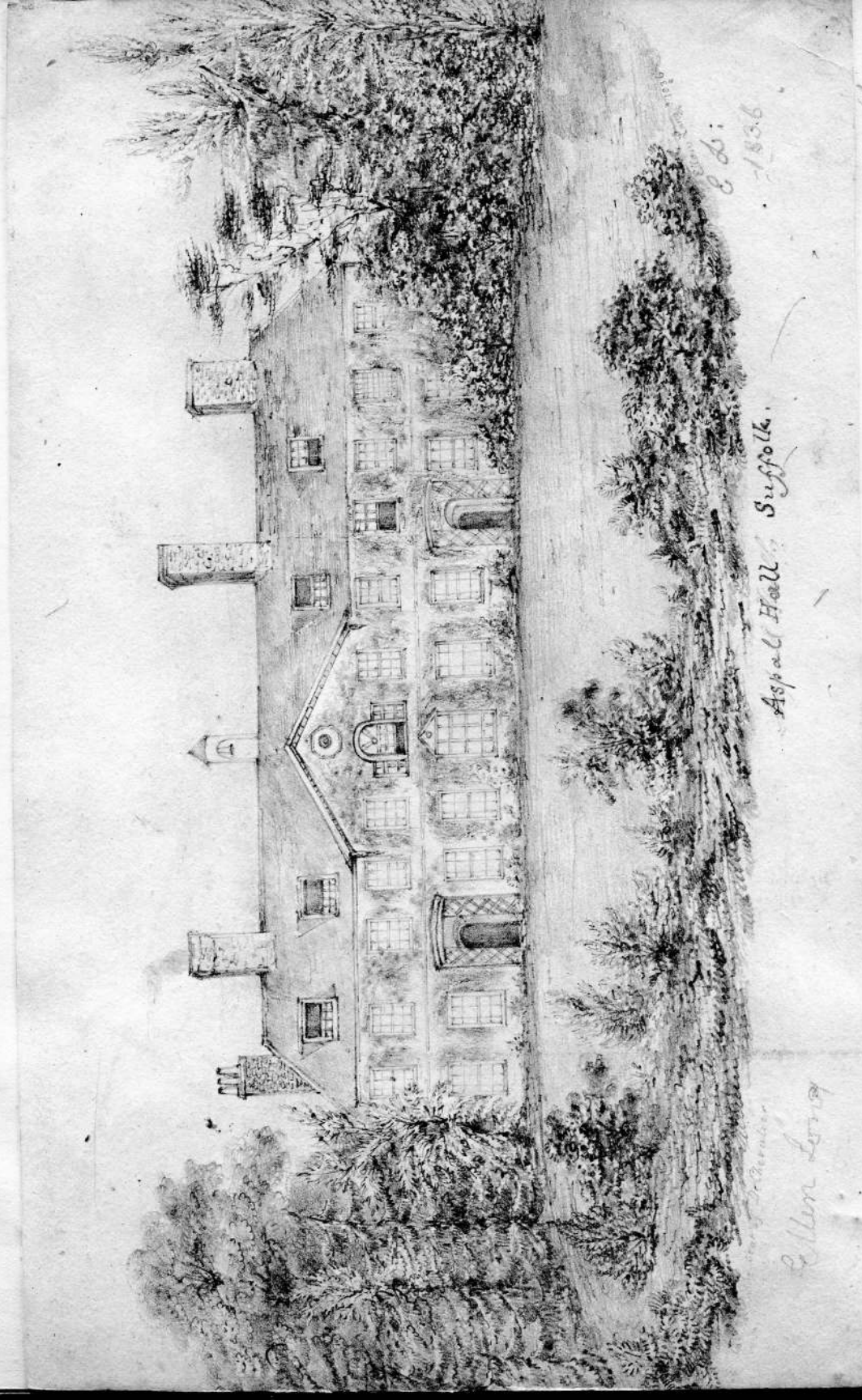
Cat & Fiddle Public House New Forest

actually rode upon & crossed to the further side of the highway bridge spanning the Tugela. They returned & reported there were no Boers about; whereupon Col. Long took the guns forward to within 600 yds of the river, and 1,200 yds of Fort Hylie. As soon as the artillery horses had unlimbered the guns and the drivers were taking them back, the Boers suddenly opened a terrible rifle fire on the Batteries. It came from Fort Hylie. The gunners never flinched or winced, buckling to their work like men who grip a heavy load. Nay, more, some of them in derision began to "field" as at cricket with the badly aimed spent shot of the machine gun. Running aside they would make a catch & call out "How's that umpire?" Astounding, for the story is absolutely true. The guns were all the while served accurately & hotly, and the ridge of Fort Hylie rang & hissed with the burst of shrapnel, muzzling the Boers fire from there, Captain Golche & Schrieber fell dead. Within a quarter of an hour



Colonel Charles Janus Long

Col. Long their chief was knocked over shot
through the arm & body. He was carried
aside 200 yds into a shallow donga, where
lay several of the Devons & others. There
wounded as he was Long sent for help
to overcome the enemy's rifle fire.
But it did not come, for there was a difficulty
about quickly finding either Gen^l Buller
or Gen^l Clery. Col. Hunt next fell shot
through both legs & was carried to the Donga
As the men were being shot down very
rapidly, Col Hunt advised it w^d be better to
abandon the guns but Col Long's reply was
"abandon be damned, we never abandon guns!"
Then Col Hunt called attention to the fact
that it was of no use firing. There were
scarcely any men left & very little ammunition.
Cap^l Herbert & Fitzpatrick rode with to
Gen. Clery & returned to the Batteries during
the action. Herbert had 3 horses shot under
him & escaped unhurt. In the end these
officers found themselves in the donga with the
wounded. Col Long became delirious



E. L.
1836

Aspal Hall, Suffolk.

Edwin Long

Seal of St. Charles; Grandfather of
 related to
 Lord. Mitchell
 Father
 took well

constantly repeating "Oh my gunners
my gunners are splendid look at
them" About 3 p.m. the 2 officers
decided to try to rejoin the troops
that had fallen back. They rode through
a heavy fire, the horses were shot
but they escaped.

Charles James Long (Cal Long)
is the son of my late brother John Long
& his wife who was the daughter of
Sir Simon Stuart. He lives with
his father John Long who has
Lady Victoria Long property.

He had no medal or praise
for his bravery. He was and a
friend of Grief Roberts and a
friend of Lord Kitchener
but no friend of Sir Bede Buller.

He was not a good man for
him. He has another brother who
is Alfred Long, he has built a
Church in Johannesburg S. Africa.

The
England
1856
and moved to
1856

A LADY'S SWIM ACROSS THE SOLENT.—A correspondent at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, has forwarded the following particulars:—"Miss Towers-Clark, daughter of Major A. Towers-Clark, has succeeded in swimming across the Solent from Yarmouth to Hurst Castle. Starting from the Pier Hotel, Yarmouth, she landed a little below Hurst Castle on the mainland after having been 1h. 17m. in the water. Having regard to the fierce tides and eddies in this channel, it is a very notable performance for a lady. The distance is two miles and three furlongs, and there are many patches of tide race. The young lady was attended by her father in a rowing boat, and after landing took an oar and rowed back to her home near Fort Victoria."—"The Field."



D. P. M.
by D. White
1902

REMARKABLE TELEGRAMS.

THE BOLD CLAIM OF GENERAL BULLER.

A selection of General Buller's despatches is contained in the appendices. On November 1 he telegraphed to Lord Wolseley: "Kimberley is howling to be relieved." On January 27, after Spion Kop, he told Lord Roberts: "Luck is dead against me, this time cruelly so; but the enemy had 15,000 men against me."

Lord Roberts suggested that Sir George White should cut his way out of Ladysmith, and on February 10 sent a rather stern despatch to General Buller declining to send him the reinforcements for which he had asked and deploring the repeated loss of men on the Tugela River without satisfactory results.

On February 10, 1900, Sir R. Buller telegraphed to Lord Roberts:—"I quite admit that I miscalculated the retentive powers of General White's force. I hope you will not say I am supine and leave Ladysmith alone." Lord Roberts replied:—"As I am unable to spare reinforcements for Natal it appears to me to involve useless waste of life for you to again undertake an enterprise which you regard as hopeless."

The Ladysmith correspondence is also interesting. After Spion Kop Sir R. Buller told Sir George White: "We had awful luck yesterday. If we had had the luck out of all the colonels up there to have found a really good fighting man we should have been in Ladysmith in four days."

In his evidence before the Commission, General Buller said, in reference to the famous "Spatchcock" telegram, that he was face to face with a man who had a better force theoretically, a more experienced force, and a more available force than he (Sir Redvers) had to help him. Yet Sir George White threw the whole onus of his relief on Sir Redvers, and practically, having got into Ladysmith, was directing Sir Redvers to bring the whole forces of the Empire to get him out. "I am satisfied in my own mind," said Sir Redvers, "that if I had been in Ladysmith with that force I could have come out any morning or evening that I wished to." He thought his telegram the most effective lever for stirring Sir George to action.

Another appendix contains an account by General Sir Charles Warren of his tactics in the Spion Kop operation. This is not so much a defence as a vehement attack on his former chief, Sir R. Buller, who is dealt with in vigorous fashion.

Colonel Long, who lost the guns at Colenso, gives the lie direct to Sir Redvers Buller as to the order he received to go into action. He did what he was told, but his ammunition ran out, and, the British falling back, he could get no more. "I consider the guns were deserted of support: the idea of abandoning them never entered my head."

In this hurried review of the Blue-book we have by no means exhausted the remarkable revelations, and shall publish a further selection