



**LODGE HLI
ROYAL HIGHLAND FUSILIERS
NO: 1459**



by Joseph (Gerry) McAuley (ex1RHF Signal Platoon 1958--64)

Military Masonic Lodge 71st Regiment (H.L.I.) 1801--33

I will conclude this brief history of the Lodge with an interesting item concerning the old 71st. If the reader will forgive me I would like to give you a very brief history of the Regiment (HLI). The 71st was initially the 73rd (Highland) Foot, redesignated 71st Highlanders in 1786; in 1808 it was given the infantry roll, and in 1810 it became known as the 71st Highland Light Infantry. In 1881 the Regiment amalgamated with the 74th Highlanders to become the 1st & 2nd H.L.I. the reason I mention this, is, while carrying out research on this project, I came across information suggesting that there was a Masonic Lodge active within the 71st in the early nineteenth-century. It was well known that a number of regiments had Masonic Lodges within their ranks at this time, so it was decided to pursue the rumour and it turned out to be a very interesting tale.

When I made enquires at the Grand Lodge of Scotland to see if there was any substance to the rumour, their reply stated that the 71st was issued a Charter on the 21st May 1759 and was declared dormant in 1809. It was re-issued to lodge Trafalgar No 223 Leith on 1st February 1808. The re-issue was in response to the "Secret Society Act"(see below}. This does not tie-in with the 71st HLI. The 71st mentioned is in fact the 71st Frazer Highlanders raised 1757---disbanded 1767. These dates tie up with the Charter mentioned earlier.

On the 2nd April 1801 the 71st was issued a Warrant No 895 by the Grand Lodge of Ireland to hold Masonic meetings. The Regiment was stationed in Ireland at this time. The warrant was lost when the regiment took part in the seizure of Buenos Aires, this chapter in the history of the 71st is very interesting.

In 1805 the Highland Brigade comprising of the 71st, (Highland Light Infantry), 72nd (Seaforth Highlanders), and 93rd (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders) sailed for Cape Town. On arrival they took part in a battle against the main Dutch force, which they defeated at Blueberghill. In the same year 1806, a bizarre expedition was mounted at the instigation of Commodore Sir Home Popham from Cape Town; its aim was to attack the Spanish settlements in South America. The 71st along with some Cavalry and Artillery, sailed with the Royal Navy to South America, the Spanish defenders fled and the city capitulated. A vast amount of treasure was captured and prize money was shared by the victors, but soon after, the Spanish raised a strong force and attacked the city. The British surrendered after a fierce battle, and the relief column, which had earlier captured Montevideo, was also captured. The Spanish treated them hospitably and repatriation terms were eventually agreed for them to return to Britain.

Throughout all the upheaval, the Lodge of the 71st lost their original Warrant and all their Masonic silver, regalia, and documents

On 5th May 1808 Lodge No: 895 of the 71st was issued with a duplicate Warrant (charter) and this stayed with the Lodge until it was handed back to Grand Lodge of Ireland on 17th November 1835, at the insistence of their Commanding Officer at that time. I have a copy of the letter which was sent to Grand Lodge of Ireland from the secretary of Lodge 895 (the copy is attached at the end of this article along with other letters to Grand Lodge from the secretary addressing the business of the Lodge).

Part of the letter states. *"Although as soldiers we cheerfully comply with all orders given to us by our commander, still we lament that we found it his bounding duty to allow no secret society to exist in the regiment under his command"*. I also have a copy of the warrant from 1808.

The Lodge jewels were the next item that came to light during my research, so what happened to them after the battle in 1806? There is a story of a midshipman RN, when he was browsing in a Pawn Shop in Buenos Aires, found the jewels in their original case, bought them and presented them to the 71st. This happened towards the end of 1877. these jewels were marked. Lodge No 895 ---71st HLI. The regiment did not use the title HLI till 1810, we know, as previously stated that when they went missing the title was the 71st Highlanders.

The next piece of information comes from an article in "The Freemason" dated 19th April 1924 page 583:

"Bro Admiral A F Foley was surprised on entering a chapel in the vicinity of Buenos Aires to discover that the decorations on the altar were the silver insignia of a Masonic lodge. He was informed by the priest that the jewels had been taken from British troops in 1806. Upon investigation, the Admiral found that these articles belonged to the Regimental Lodge attached to the 71st Regiment. He purchased them from the priest and has now restored them to the Corps to which they formerly belonged".

They were mounted in a glass case and hung in the ante-room of the Officers Mess. One would have thought that the jewels had found a safe home, and they did until 1911. On the night of the 9th or 10th March that year there was a robbery at the Officers Mess; taken were the Regimental Masonic jewels, inscribed "Regimental Lodge of the 71st Highlanders, 1806, Lodge No: 895. Lost at Buenos Aires in 1806, restored in 1875". All endeavours to find them have failed. The robbery was carried out in Lucknow, India; the Regiment being stationed there at that time. Up to the present day there is still no sign of the jewels. (For a complete list of other items stolen see HLI Chronicle Vol XI No: 3rd July 1911).

In the Church of Santo Domingo one of their much prized trophies is the flag of the 71st Highland Regiment of Foot captured by the Argentines in 1806. Also in the Museum of Santo Domingo there are uniforms, arms and documents taken after the battle.

Below is a copy of an inscription written on the back of a Masonic Summons found amongst the documents captured at Buenos Aires.

COPY OF A SUMMONS IN THE MUSEO
HISTORICO, BUENOS AIRES

71st Highlanders
Lodge No: 895

Brother:

You are requested to attend your Lodge on the
of at o'clock in the evening.

.....Secretary

On the back of this Summons the following is written in pencil:-
"unpatriotico pero mal rimado soneto".

Epitafio al Regimiento 71

Acqui yace el famoso Regimiento nombardo del Ingles 71
Jamás vencido de enemigo alguno y que en lides mil salio con lucimiento
Acqui yace postrado su ardimiento.
A la fuerza y valor de unos soldados
Que sin brillo, sin lustre y desastrados
Abatieron su orgullo en un momento
Llorara Inglaterra esta desgracia
Sirviendo de escarmiento a su osadia
El saber ha perdido por audacia cerca de dos mil hombres
Que mania intentar dominar su ineficacia
Del espanol su brio y valentia.

The following is a free translation:-
"A patriotic but badly rhyming sonnet"

Epitaph to the 71st Regiment

Here lies the famous regiment
Called by the English the 71st.
Never defeated by any enemy,
and from a thousand encounters emerged with splendour!
Hear their valour lies prostrate before the strength and courage of
A few shabby and tattered soldiers who humbled their pride in an instant.
England will mourn this misfortune,
and the knowledge that she has lost nearly two thousand men by her temerity will
serve as a warning to her boldness.
What madness to attempt to dominate the mettle and gallantry of the Spaniard with
her inefficiency.

The question still remains, why did the Commanding Officer order the Lodge to hand back its Charter? In the early 19th Century the political climate in the Americas was extremely volatile. The Regiment had just returned from Canada in 1834 where they were kept busy with the mainly French population and a few engagements with the Americans, who were expanding their country with aggressive force. The Regiment was due to return to Canada in 1838 because of the continued unrest in the Province, the Commanding Officer probably didn't like the idea of a Masonic Lodge within his Ranks.

There is also another explanation which came to light courtesy of 'The Irish News Belfast Friday 3rd September 2001' - Secret organisations such as the Royal Arch Purple and the Black Preceptory which were perceived as a hybrid of Freemasonry are in fact, part of the Grand Orange Lodge. This organisation was very much part of the British Armed Forces in the 18th and 19th century after it was formed in 1795.

In 1827 the Duke of Cumberland had become overall Grand Master. By 1836 he had dissolved all military lodges within HM Forces and resigned his position as Grand Master, due to the embarrassing position in which he was placed by the subversive discipline of military Orangemen against the chain of command. This was a response to the Catholic Emancipation Law passed in 1829 to which the Grand Orange Lodge reacted with anger, saying it was a bad law. Later in 1832 "The Party Processions Act" was passed, which outlawed Orange Demonstrations, they rebelled against this Act by holding unlawful Parades, by this time the Orange Order was facing hostility from the Governing Classes. (Notes taken from "The History of Ulster" by Jonathan Bardon, Pages 252--253 --254 gives a full report on the situation).

I have just received another piece of information in an extract from "The Red Hackle Oct 1948" courtesy of Maj Ronnie Proctor retired, after he read my article on Lodge895, he sent me this information. "Previous to Queen Victoria ascending the throne, the Society of Orangemen had hundreds of lodges throughout the North of Ireland, in England and in Military Regiments, with the Duke of Cumberland as their Grand Master. A few years before the death of William IV, a conspiracy was discovered in the Orange Lodges attached to Military Regiments to put the Duke of Cumberland on the Throne instead of Queen Victoria. As a result of this discovery the Government Suppressed the Orange Society and thereby Squashed the Conspiracy. When Queen Victoria ascended the Throne in 1837 a Whig Government was in power, with a Whig Viceroy in the ascendancy in Ireland.

This government was most unfriendly to Freemasonry, and bearing in mind the aforesaid conspiracy-and not making any distinction between Orangemen and Freemasons-the Whig Government in Ireland directed the Commanding Officer of Forces in Ireland not to allow any Lodges of Freemasons to be attached to Regiments whilst working in the country (Ireland). If the 42nd (Black Watch) had been quartered anywhere else than in Ireland, this would not have Happened" (The 42nd handed back their Charter on the 6th August 1840).

The 71st were stationed in Edinburgh when they handed back their Charter. (I have a copy of the original letter to G Lof I from the Lodge secretary, its on view within this history) So it looks like all Regiments received the order to disband Freemason Lodges in their ranks no mater where they were stationed.

It took a while before I could verify the above statements but if you read the report of 1835 House of Commons Select Committee Investigation, and also the book "The Billy Boys" by William Marshall, you will get the verification to the above statement on the Orange Order in Ireland at that time.

Now we know why the CO of the HLI asked the Lodge to hand back their Charter to Grand Lodge of Ireland. But if, as stated, all this was going on then the powers that be probably thought that lodges, no matter what their make up, had no place in the Armed Forces where they could be deemed "prejudicial to Military Discipline".

The Secret Societies Act has been referred to in this short history, so, the following is an explanation of the Act and how it was used by Grand Lodge Scotland to their advantage. The Act was quite favourable to Masons as paragraphs V and VI will testify. The full title of the Act: C.A.P. LXXIX.-*An act for the more efficient suppression of societies established for seditious and treasonable purposes; and for better preventing treasonable and seditious practices.*

V. And whereas certain societies have long been accustomed to be holding in this kingdom under the denomination of Lodges of Free Masonry, the meetings whereof have been in great measure directed to charitable purposes, be it therefore enacted. That nothing in this act shall extend to the meetings of any such society or lodge which shall, before the passing of this act, have been usually Holden under the said denomination and in conformity to the rules prevailing among the said societies of free masons.....

VI. Provided always, that this Exemption shall not extend to any such society, unless two of the members composing the same shall certify upon Oath, (which oath any Justice of the Peace or other Magistrate is hereby empowered to administrate) that such a society or lodge has, and in conformity to the rules prevailing among the Societies or Lodges of Free Masons in this Kingdom; which Certificate, duly attested by the Magistrate before before whom the same shall be sworn, and subscribed by the person so certifying, shall, within the Space of two Calendar months after the passing of this Act, be deposited with the Clerk of the Peace for the County, Stewartry, Riding, Division, Shire, or Place, where such Society or Lodge hath been usually held: Provided also, That this Exemption shall not extend to any such Society or Lodge unless the name or Denomination thereof, and the usual Place or Places, and the Time or Times of its Meeting and the Names and Descriptions of all and every the Members thereof, be registered with such Clerk of the Peace as aforesaid, within two Months after the passing of this Act, and also on or before the Twenty-fifth day of March in every succeeding Year.

The Act was brought in mainly through fear, due to the political climate at that time. This was the Period when the influence of the French Revolution helped to create a number of radical movements which were springing up all over Britain, namely, United Englishmen, United Scotsmen, United Irishmen, United Britons, and the London Corresponding Society, and some of these societies were using the same premises as the Freemasons.

What the Grand Lodge of Scotland did to keep Lodges under its jurisdiction in order was to issue its own certificate to comply with the Act; no Lodge could function without this certificate. The Act was repealed by Parliament in the 1970s, but before that the swearing of the Oath before a Magistrate, before obtaining the certificate was

gradually faded out. When the last certificate obtained in this manner was issued we do not know. The last time Lodge HLI, swore the Oath was in 1953, I have a copy of the certificate, but there is no record of which two senior Office Bearers took the Oath.

With the introduction of the Act there was a problem of issuing new Charters, Grand Lodge resolved the problem by re-issuing dormant Charters, hence the 71st(Frazer Highlanders) Charter No: 79 was re-issued to Lodge Trafalgar in Leith where it remains to this day.

Hear was I thinking this was the end of Masonic tradition in the Regiment, then Sandy at R H Q, drew my attention to H L I, Chronicle, No 12, October 1895, and the letters contained therein. I will copy the letters below, the question is, Lodge 895 handed back their Charter in November 1835, and here we have a reference to an other Lodge, (Knights Templar) I.O.G.T.-The "Assaye" Lodge, No 75. this Lodge may have nothing to do with the Regiment although there are some remarks which seem to contradict my thoughts on the matter. What I will do is copy out the letters in question, and then try and find out more. also mentioned was the I.O.G.T.-Hamilton "Military" Lodge No 560, and " Garfield" Lodge, Glasgow.

I acquired this little snippet of information from the "Glasgow Herald" (this day 200 years ago). It was said that more than 200 men, principally of the 71st Highland Regiment, had been induced to remain in South America on the Evacuation of that country by our troops. We are now informed that not more than 80 men remained there. It left me wondering if this was the start of Masonry in S/A.

I hope I have solved the mystery of our long forgotten Lodge in the 71st (895), but somehow I don't think so.

J G McAuley PM
Secretary
Lodge HLI/RHF 1459



By the Right Worshipful and Right Honorable *Archibald Earl of Donegall*,
 Grand Master of all the Lodges of *Free-Masons* in the Kingdom of
 IRELAND, the *Worshipfull & Honble John Hutchinon*
 Deputy Grand Master
Worshipfull & Honble John Lord Bury Hutchinon &
Worshipfull & Honble John Lord of Castle Grand Wardens.

Donegall
G. M.

WHEREAS our trusty and well-beloved BROTHERS
John Scarth A. Sutherland & George Sutherland
 have besought Us, that We would be pleased to erect a LODGE of FREE-MASONS
 in the *Seventyfirst Regiment of Foot*
 of such Persons who, by their Knowledge and Skill in MASONRY, may contribute
 to the Well-being and Advancement thereof;—We therefore, duly weighing the
 Premises, and having nothing more at Heart than the Prosperity and true Advancement
 of MASONRY, and reposing special Trust and Confidence in our trusty and well-beloved
 Brothers, the said *John Scarth A. Sutherland & George Sutherland*
 of whose Abilities and Knowledge in Masonry We are satisfied, do by these Presents, of
 our certain Knowledge and mere Motion, nominate, create, authorize and constitute the
 said *John Scarth A. Sutherland & George Sutherland*
 to be Master and Wardens of a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons to be held by
 them and their Successors, lawfully admitted in the said Lodge, for Ever. And We do hereby
 give and grant unto the said *John Scarth A. Sutherland & George Sutherland*
 and their Successors, full Power and lawful Authority, from time to time, to proceed to
 Election of a new Master and Wardens, to make such Laws, Rules and Orders, as they
 from time to time, shall think proper and convenient for the well-being and ordering of
 said Lodge; reserving to Ourselves and our Successors, Grand Masters or Grand Wardens
 of IRELAND, the sole Right of Deciding all Differences which shall be brought by
 Appeal before Us, and our Successors, Grand Masters or Grand Wardens of Ireland.

No. 895
 Revised

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our Hands and Seal of Office
 this *Fifth* Day of *May* in the Year of
 Our LORD GOD 1808, and in the Year of Masonry 5808.

ENTERED BY ME

Printed by Brother C. DOWNE, P. M. at the Press of Brother P. Jones in the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ireland.

June 1822



London 21st June 1822

Dear Brother

Enclosed is a Return of
Officers for the ensuing Half Year commencing 25th Inst
Also a General List of the Brethren of Lodge No 895.
As Brother Brighton will call on you with this
Letter he will be able to answer any enquiry you may be
pleas'd to make.

I am
Yours most-obt-serveant
forward-

Wm. Smith
Master Lodge No 895

Wm. Graham Esq

Esq

35 Capel St

Dublin

895
June 1822
Dublin 24th June 1822.

Sir & Brother

I beg leave to army a return of Officers for the ensuing Half Year commencing 25 July and also a annual list of the Brethren of Lodge 895.

A Brother Crighton will call on you with this Letter he will be able to answere any enquiry you may be pleased to make

I am Sir & Br

Your most--obt--Humble
Servant
A Sinclair Sec Lodge895

Mr--Graham E W

D--G S

3 Mapel St
Dublin

(this is the best translation available due to the condition of the letter)

Recently elected Officers -

Bro. August Cook Wardship Master
 Thomas Crighton Past-Master
 Bro. John Agnew Senior Warden Bro. Wm. Carmichael Junior Warden
 Robert Munro Junior Warden " Alex. Menzies James Lee
 John Buchanan Treasurer " Alex. Sinclair Secretary
 James Flavel & Taylor

Annual List of Brothers

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| ✓ Thomas Crighton | ✓ Bro. William Clark |
| ✓ John Agnew | ✓ Wm. Forester |
| ✓ John Buchanan | ✓ Peter Campbell |
| ✓ August Cook | ✓ John Elliot |
| ✓ Wm. Carmichael | ✓ Wm. Beardsworth |
| ✓ Geo. Morrison | ✓ James Brown |
| ✓ Alex. Sinclair | ✓ Henry Saffrey |
| ✓ Alex. Menzies | ✓ Robert Munro |
| ✓ James Flavel | ✓ Thomas Jamming |
| ✓ John Hanau | ✓ James Stewart |
| ✓ Thomas Fraser | ✓ Arch. Johnston |

N.B. No M^{rs} has received his Degree since last
 half Yearly communication

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 1822. 9 Feb In hands | 1. 2. 8 1/2 |
| 22 Feb Post | 0. 1. 4 |
| 16 | 2. 2 |
| Ed. to Sec. 1822 | 5. 5 |
| Exp. set for Off ^r | 10. 10 |
| | <u>19. 9</u> |

Dualy elected Officers
Br Angus Cook---R W M
Br Thomas Crighton---Past Master

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Br John Agnew W S W " Robert Munro S D " John Buchan Treasurer Br James Flavell Tyler | Br Wm Carmichael W J W. " Alex Menzies J D " Alex Sinclair Secretary |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Annual List of Brothers

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Br Thomas Craighton * " John Agnew * " John Buchan * " Angus Cook * " William Carmichael * " Geo McPherson " Alex Sinclair * " James Flavell * " John Fansw ???? " Thomas Fraser | Br William Clarke " Wm Forester " Peter Campbell " John Oliver " Wm Beardsworth " James Brown ????? " Robert Munro * " Thomas Cummings " James Stewart " Archie Sinclair |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

?? No Br has secured the 3rd Degree since last Half Yearly Communication

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1822 9 feb in hand----- | 1. 2. 8 1/2 |
| 22 Feb--Post ----- | 0. 1. 4 |
| I C----- | 2. 2 |
| ???????1822----- | 5. 5. |
| ????????????????----- | 10. 10-----19. 9 |

* denotes Office Bearers
 ? " " Names i can not recognise

To The Right Worshipped
Master of the Grand
Lodge of Scotland
Your

Memorialist Gilbert Pirie of
Lodge 895 - 71st Regt - Now
lying in ^{the} grave in America -
Cumbely begs your Worship -
to look to him as his Grand Lodge
certificates is lost - to be favoured
with another -

Your Memorialist is a
Native of Scotland and having
laboured under heavy sickness
for the space of 14 Months is
advised by Surgeons to go to his
Native land and hopes I will be taken
into serious consideration and
if so Your Memorialist will

Ever Obedt

G. Pirie

Lodge 895

Townsend H. H. 18 -
3rd Sept - 1827

To the Right Worshipful Master the Grand Lodge of Ireland

Your

Memorialist Gilbert Phrie of Lodge 895--71st Reg-- Now lying in Quebec in America, humbly (humbly) begs your Worships to look to him as his Grand Lodge certificate is lost-----to be favoured with another.

Your memorialist is a native of Scotland and having laboured under heavy sickness for the Space of 14 months is advised by Surgeons to go to his Nativity (home) and hopes i will be-take into serious consideration and if so Your memorialist will

Townsend H No 18
5th September 1827

Ever Pray
G Phrie
Lodge 895

Edinburgh Castle 17. Nov 1835

Sir & Brother

We have the pleasure of acknowledging
the receipt of your letter of the 9th June last: we
delayed writing from home to time on hopes of being
able to send you as satisfactory an answer as possible
but now we deeply and sincerely regret that we are
compelled to enclose our old and long respected Warrant
to your address, to be delivered to the Officers of the
Grand Lodge. Although as Soldiers we cheerfully
comply with all orders given to us by our Commander still
we lament that he found it his bounden duty to allow
no Secret Society to exist in the Regiment under his command

In order to satisfy every one that we have
delivered our Warrant when ordered we beg leave to request
that you will be so good as acknowledging its receipt and
the date of its arrival in Dublin. You will also favour
us by making us aware how we can best settle with the
Grand Lodge - we see no use in sending us the certificates
alluded to in your last as there are some of those they
were for no use forthcoming some of them however are being
it may hereafter apply for them if so they will of course prefer
them themselves, as we are entirely without funds.

Waiting for your answer & Receipt for the Warrant

We have the honor to remain

Sir & Brother
Your very Obedient
Obedient Servants
Edmond ...

John ...
Grand ...

Edinburgh Castle 17 Nov 1835

Sir & Brother

We have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 9th June last. we delayed writing from time to time in hope of being able to send you as satisfactory an answer as possible, but now we deeply and sincerely regret that we are compelled to enclose our old and long respected Warrant to your address, to be delivered to the Officers of the Grand Lodge. Although as soldiers we cheerfully Comply with all orders given to us by our Commander, still we lament that we found it his bounden duty to allow no "Secret Society" to exist in the Regiment under his command.

In order to satisfy everyone we have delivered our Warrant when ordered, we beg leave to request that you will lose no time in acknowledging its receipt and the date of its arrival in Dublin-- You will also favour us by making us aware how we can best settle with the Grand Lodge. We see no use in sending us the Certificate alluded to in your last, as there are none of those they were for now forthcoming. Some of them however, are leaving, may hereafter apply for them if so they will of course pay for them themselves, as we are entirely without funds.

Waiting for your answer & receipt for the Warrant

We have the honour to remain

Sir & Brother

Your very obedient Humble Servant

William P-----

Sargt 71st Reg

To Mr John Fowler D,G,S, Grand Lodge of Ireland.
Commercial Building
Collage green Dublin.

Annual Certificate for year ending December 31st 1953.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland
OF ANCIENS, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

Hereby Certifies that the
Lodge The Highland Light Infantry (City of Glasgow)

No 1459 has complied with the whole
requisites of the Act of Parliament entitled "An Act for
the more effectual suppression of Societies established for
seditious and treasonable purposes," &c, &c, and also with
the Resolutions of the Grand Lodge of 5th August, 1799.

The said Lodge therefore is entitled, and the Grand Lodge of
Scotland authorises it to exercise the whole powers
and functions of Freemasonry, in terms of and conform with
its Charter of Constitution and Erection.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Grand Lodge
of Scotland, and by the authority of the Grand Lodge,
this first day of January One thousand Nine
hundred and Fifty-three years.



1082



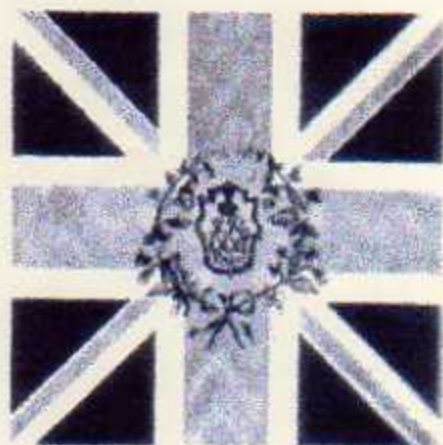
The Battle of Austerlitz, 1805. The British, French, and Russian armies are shown in the foreground, with the Russian army in the background. The painting is by J.M.W. Turner, 1812.



Regimental Colour



Pipe Banner



Regimental Colour

The 71st Colours and Pipe Banner captured in 1806 as they looked in the 19th century.



Regimental Colour as displayed in the National Historical Museum, Buenos Ayres, in 1997.



The 71st Regimental Colour in 1997.

