

# War-Pictures in "Punch": 1841-1899.

By J. HOLT SCHOOLING.

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**S**O many wars have occurred during the term of Mr. Punch's life that it is no easy task to make a choice from his pictorial chronicle of them. The present selection

refers to about thirty different wars, many of the smaller campaigns, British and foreign, being omitted, and the pictures now gathered represent less than one-tenth part of Mr. Punch's splendid collection of war-pictures, all of which were drawn by his special artists.

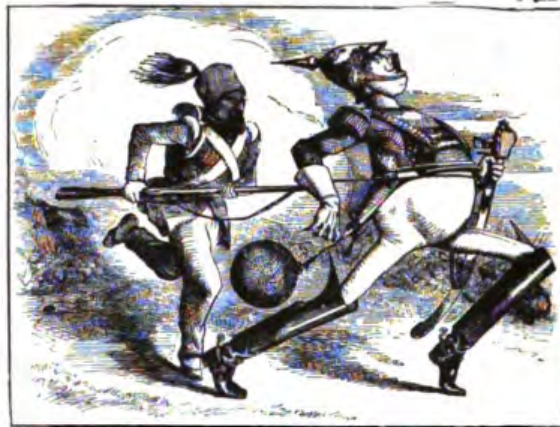
The first war-picture in *Punch* is that in No. 1, published in 1841, on page 74 of Volume I. It relates to our war with China, nearly sixty years ago, which arose out of a dispute about the sending of opium into China by British merchants in the East. The Emperor of China prohibited the opium-trade, and this caused the war.



1.—The first war-picture in *Punch*. 1841. Anglo-Chinese War.

Some months later the Emperor of China became so annoyed with us that on January 5, 1840, he issued an edict interdicting all trade and intercourse with England for ever. Our Navy, as usual, did good service, and in the picture a Jack Tar carries away on his back a kicking, struggling Chinaman. We won, and a result of this war was the cession of Hong Kong to Great Britain.

No. 2 was published on November 26,



3.—Another Russian Victory!!! 1854. Crimean War.

1853. Russia declared war against Turkey on November 1, 1853, and was defeated by the Turks at Oltenitza on November 4th—this name is written on the cannon-ball which



2.—"A Bear with a Sore Head." 1853. Crimean War. Vol. xix.—41.



4.—Jack's Holiday.—A Scene off Balaklava. Jack "Ask yer Honour's pardon, but may me and Jim Grampus have a liberty day ashore, to go a shootin' with them Sojers?" 1854. Crimean War. By Leech.

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has given the bear a sore head. At the end of March, 1854, we joined in the fight, England and France then declaring war against Russia.

The cartoon in No. 3 was published on July 8, 1854, after the Russians had been repulsed at the siege of Silistria—when they claimed a victory. The date of

No. 4 is November 18, 1854, at a time when our soldiers were in the thick of the fight. The Battle of the Alma had been



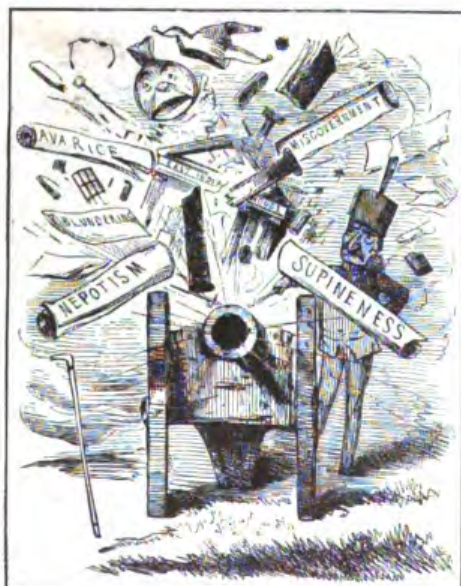
5.—A new regiment to fight the Chinese. 1857. Anglo-Chinese War.

won on September 20th, Balaklava had been fought on October 25th, the Russians had been beaten at Inkerman on November 5th—and so "Jack" very naturally asks his Captain for "a liberty day ashore, to go a shootin' with them Sojers."

No. 5, published in 1857, refers to another war with China in 1856-60. Mr. Punch suggested the formation of a regiment composed of all the Italian hurdy-gurdy men in London—those wretches who then ground out "Poor Dog Tray," "Bobbing Around," "Billy Barlow," etc.—the "eight-a-penny walnut" men, the "bloater" men, and other street nuisances of the time, who by their hideous shouting should terrify the Chinese. By the way, a curious incident of this war was that one A-lum, a



6.—Willing Hands for India. 1857. Indian Mutiny.



7.—Execution of "John Company"; or, the Blowing up (there ought to be) in Leadenhall Street. 1857. Indian Mutiny.



8.—The Giant and the Dwarf. "Bravo, my little fellow! You shall do all the fighting, and we'll divide the Glory!" 1859. Franco-Austrian War.





9.—Poland's Chain-Shot. 1863. Russo-Polish War. By Tenniel.



12.—Honesty and Policy. Britannia. "Well! I've done my best. If they will smash each other, they must." Nap. (aside). "And some one may pick up the pieces!" 1866. Prussian-Austrian War. By Tenniel.

Chinese baker, was accused of poisoning bread. [This is not from *Punch*; it is recorded as a fact of history.]

Pictures 6 and 7 relate to the Indian Mutiny. "Willing Hands for India" was published August 29, 1857; the Cawnpore massacre had occurred on June 28th, Lucknow was



10.—The American Gladiators—Habet! 1865. American Civil War. By Tenniel.

besieged by the rebels, and, on July 25th, the British had been repulsed with severe loss at Arrah. The call at home for men for India was at once responded to. That was forty-three years ago, and now, in 1900, a much more urgent call for willing hands for Africa has met with a splendid

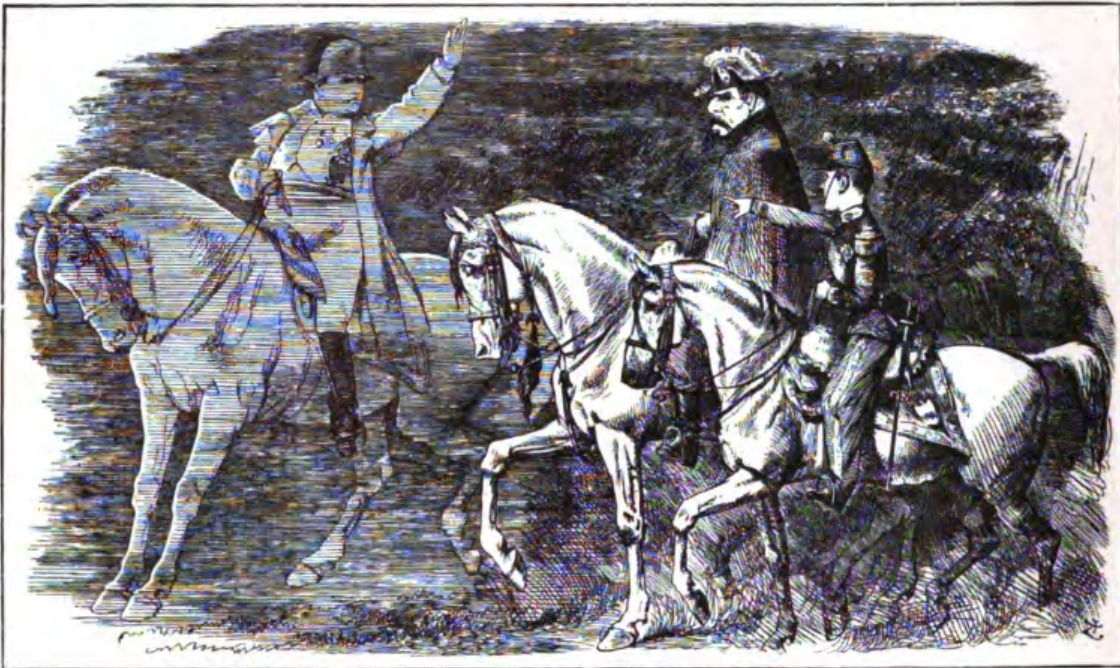


11.—The Re-United States. Colonel North (to Colonel South). "Wal, Brother; guess we couldn't both win; so let's shake hands, and just liquor up." 1865. American Civil War. By Tenniel.



13.—The Abyssinian Question. Britannia. "Now, then, King Theodore! How about those prisoners?" 1867. Anglo-Abyssinian War. By Tenniel.





14.—Franco-German War. 1870. By Tenniel.

response that has cheered the heart of the whole British Empire, and has proved the staunch unity of our wide-spread race.

No. 7, published August 15, 1857, refers to the outcry against the East India Company (whose head-quarters were in Leadenhall Street, London) for their mis-

the astute Napoleon III. is addressing the King of Sardinia, with whom he was allied against Austria. Austria got the worse of the fight, and was finally defeated at Solferino, June 24, 1859. This King of Sardinia [Victor-Emmanuel] was recognised as King of Italy in February, 1861.



15.—The Battle of the Amazons. Germania. "Terms? Yes. And for Security you will give me three Fortresses." France. "Never!" Germania. "So! Then I shall take them." 1870. Franco-German War. By Tenniel.

management of affairs in India. In 1858 the entire administration of India was transferred from the Company to the Crown.

In cartoon No. 8, published June 11, 1859,

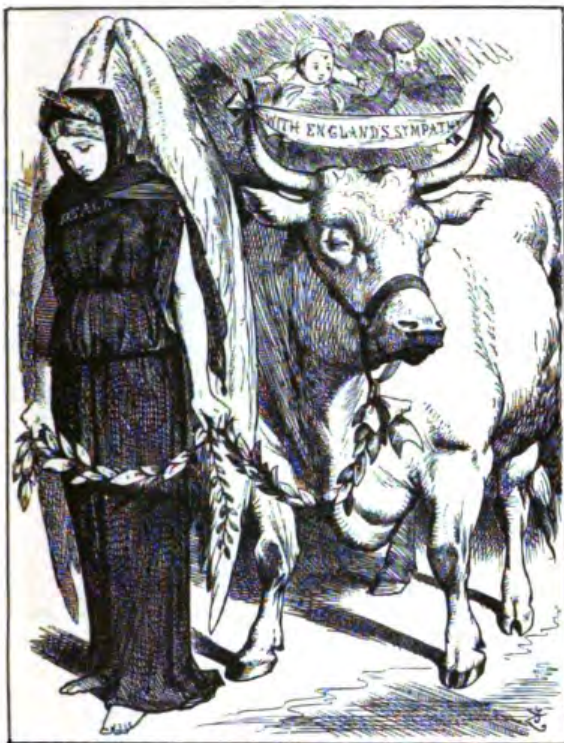


16.—"Demand thy Life!" 1870. Franco-German War. By Tenniel.

The insurrection of Poland against her hard task-master, Russia, is referred to in No. 9—Poland rams her chains into the cannon as a missile against her oppressor.

America's bloody Civil War of 1861-65 is





17.—The "Boeuf Gras" for Paris. 1871. Franco-German War. By Tenniel.

illustrated in Nos. 10 and 11. This war between the Northern and Southern States, on the matter of secession of certain States from the Union and upon the slave question, cost three-quarters of a million of men and about 750 millions sterling. It was the most awful war that has ever occurred since the long war of 1793-1815 between England and France.



18.—Dearly Bought. Sir Garnet. "It don't look much, Madam, but it has cost good money, and better lives." Britannia. "And but for you, Sir Garnet, might have cost more of both!" ["King Koffee's Umbrella has been brought to England."—*Morning Paper*.] 1874. Anglo-Ashanti War. By Tenniel.



19.—"Trial by Battle." 1877. Russo-Turkish War. By Tenniel.

No. 12 relates to the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866 over the Holstein question. The Austrians were finally beaten at



20.—Tightening the Grip. 1877. Russo-Turkish War. By Tenniel.

Sadowa on July 3, 1866, and Prussia's position in Europe was greatly enhanced.

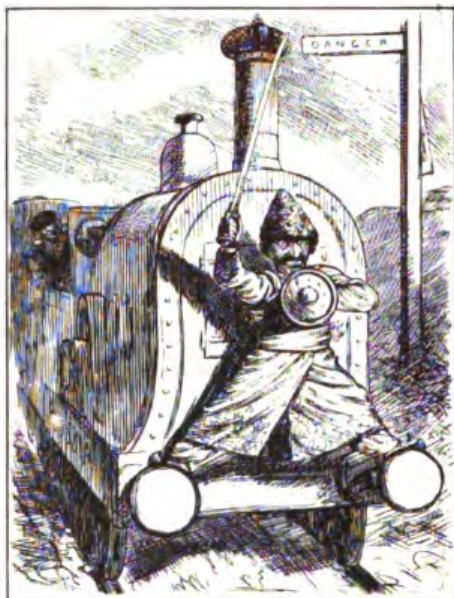


21.—An Awkward "Position." How a Doubt suddenly occurred to a noted Wimbledon Prize-Winner (who had volunteered for Zululand) as to the Advantages of the "Back-Position" in actual Warfare! 1879. Anglo-Zulu War. By Charles Keene.



The amusing cartoon in No. 13 reminds me of one of the first toys I can remember to have possessed—one of those little painted plaster figures of King Theodore of Abyssinia, which were sold here in 1866.

There is a very fine Tenniel-cartoon in No. 14, published July 30, 1870. The mis-



22.—"Poor Buffer!" (Danger Signals up. Prospect of Collision at the Afghan Junction.) 1878. Anglo-Afghan War. By Charles Keene.

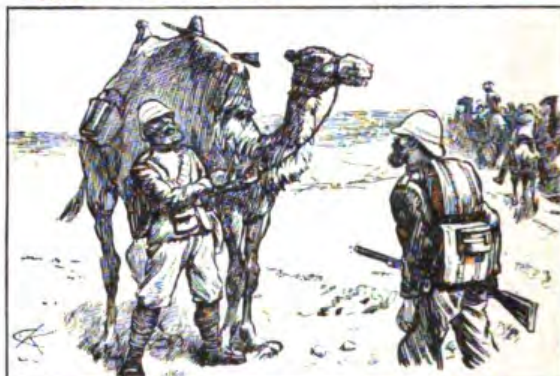
guided Napoleon III. had declared war against Germany on July 19th, and here, on his march towards Berlin with his young son (the Prince Imperial, afterwards killed by the Zulus), the shade of the great Napoleon looms up from the mist to stay the war so fatal to France.



23.—The School of Musketry. Boer (to F.M. H.R.H. The Commander-in-Chief). "I say, Dook! You don't happen to want a practical 'Musketry Instructor,' do you?" 188. Anglo-Boer War. By Tenniel.



24.—The Lion and the Fox. British Lion. "Going to help me, are you? Thank you for nothing, Master Fox. I began the work alone, and I mean to finish it!!!" 1882. Anglo-Egyptian War. By Tenniel.



25.—Camel-Ship! Tommy Atkins (to Mate, who had been told off to the same refractory Animal). "Oh, look here, Bill, here's this cussed Beast has been playing 'Cup and Ball' with me for the last Two Hours! Missed me ever so many times!" 1885. Anglo-Soudan War. By Charles Keene.



26.—New Neighbours. John Chinaman. "Me glad see you here, John Chin-Chin!" 1886. Anglo-Burmese War. By Linley Sambourne.



Nos. 15, 16, and 17 show developments of the Franco-German War; the last cartoon refers to the kindly help we sent into Paris as soon as the gates were open—to be repaid, *now*, by the indecent and spiteful exultation of France over our mischances in South Africa!

In No. 18 the present Commander-in-

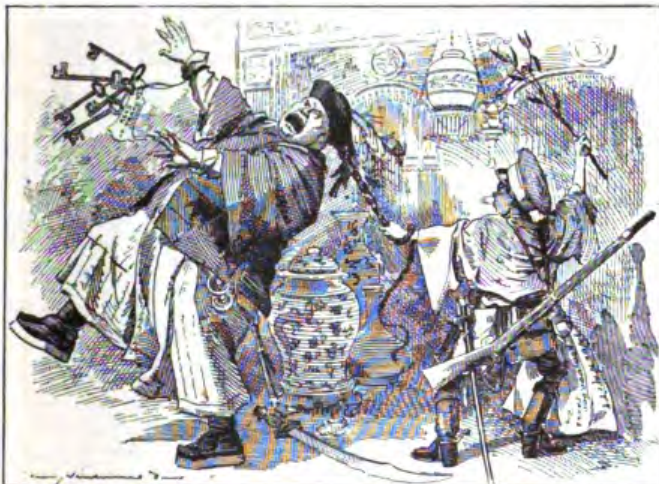


27.—The Thin Brown Line. 1893. Egyptian-Dervish War. By Linley Sambourne.

Chief hands to Britannia the spoil of the Ashanti War—King Koffee's Umbrella.

The war between Russia and Turkey, in 1876-77, is illustrated by the two powerful Tenniels in Nos. 19 and 20. Charles Keene depicts, in No. 21, a disconcerting incident of the Zulu War of 1879, and the Afghan War of 1878-9 is the subject of Charles Keene's picture in No. 22, where the "Poor Buffer" is Shere Ali, the Ameer, and the crafty engine-driver—Russia.

No. 23 was published May 7, 1881, after Mr. Glad-



28.—The Jap in the China Shop. *Master of the Situation (log.)*. "Now then, you pig-headed old Pigtail, open your Shop—and hand me the Keys!" 1895. China-Japanese War. By Linley Sambourne.

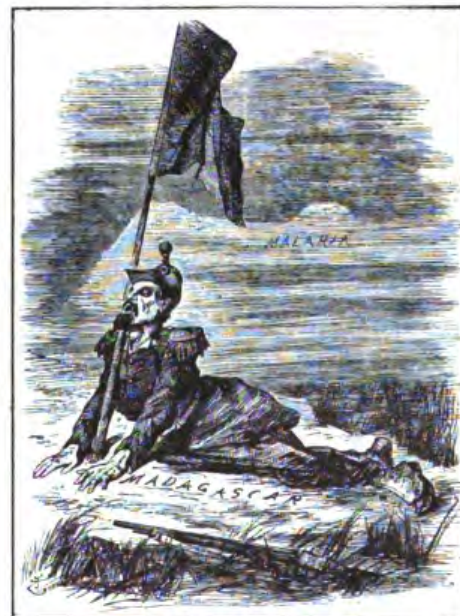


29.—Jap the Giant-Killer. 1894. China-Japanese War. By Tenniel.

stone had sat down under the Majuba Hill defeat in February, and had, in March, announced the "conclusion of peace" with the Boers.

No. 24, published August 5, 1882, refers to the war with Egypt. Alexandria was bombarded by our fleet in July, and on August 3rd Suez was occupied by British marines. France wanted to come in the affair, but the British lion didn't quite see it.

Charles Keene's funny tale of the camel-corps in Egypt was published March 14, 1885, after Gordon had been killed at the fall of Khartoum on January 26th; this expedition was the first occasion where Australian troops shared in the fights of the Empire, and on March 3, 1885, a contin-



30.—"La Gloire!" French Soldier. "I suffer—I die! No matter!—Our Victory will annoy John Bull!" (*Vide French Press*.) "What the French have to consider is the balance of advantages for France, not the balance of disadvantages for England." *Times*, Oct. 9, 1895. Franco-Madagascar War. By Tenniel.





31.—Ashanti Again! Britannia (to Lord Walsley, "the man who has been there"). "You know all about the business, Commander-in-Chief. But this time I expect something more than an Umbrella." 1895. Anglo-Ashanti War. By Tenniel.

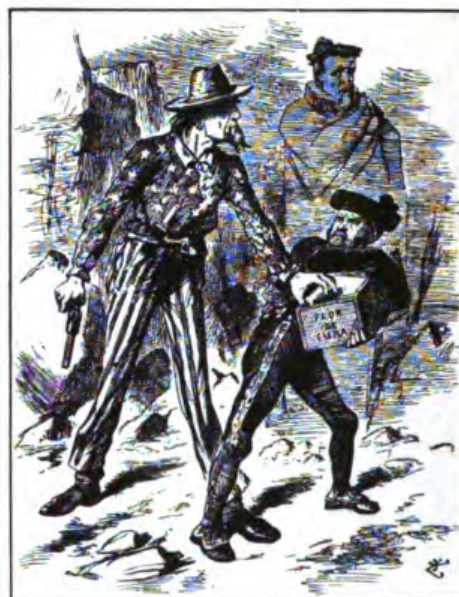
gent of New South Wales men left Sydney for the Soudan. This war was also the first occasion where a war-balloon was used in active service by the English Army.

The Annexation of Upper Burmah to the British Empire is illustrated by Mr. Linley Sambourne in No. 26, and in No. 27 there is another piece of Mr. Sambourne's always beautiful work, which refers to the immense



32.—In the Desert! Shade of Gordon (to John Bull). "REMEMBER!" 1896. Egyptian-Dervish War. By Tenniel.

improvement in the fighting quality of the fellaheen troops under the guidance and instruction of their British officers. Tommy Atkins is saying, as he looks at this small member of "the thin brown line,"

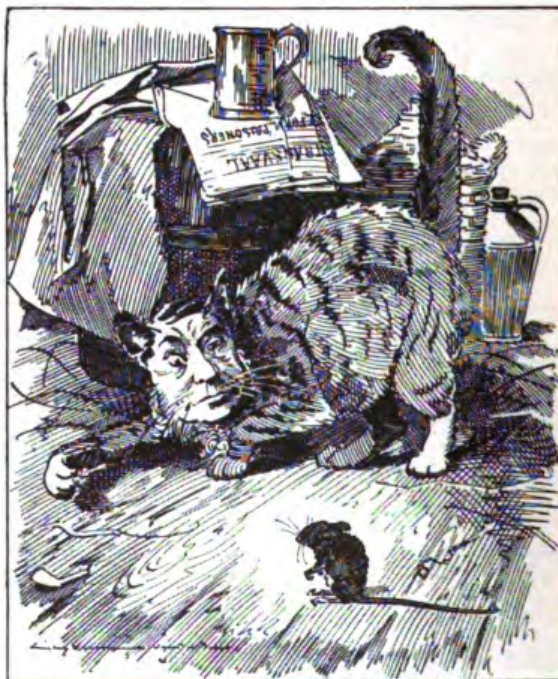


33.—Jonathan's Latest. Shade of Columbus (aside). "Had I foreseen it would have come to this—Caramba!—I would never have discovered America!" 1896. Preceding the Spanish-American War. By Tenniel.

"An' 'ere's to you, my fine Fella, coffee 'ide and inky hair  
May yet shoulder stand to shoulder with me in a British Square!"

At Omdurman, a few years later than the date of No. 27, Tommy Atkins's prediction was verified.

Two very good cartoons relating to the war between China and Japan are shown in Nos. 28 and 29—one by Mr. Linley Sam-



34.—The Krüger Cat. ["The President throughout this crisis has shown himself to be not ungenerous, and eminently shrewd. To play fast and loose with his principal captives is neither generous nor shrewd."—Times.] 1896. The Jameson Raid. By Linley Sambourne.





35.—"ENOUGH!" 1897. The Turko-Greek War. By Tenniel.

bourne, the other by Sir John Tenniel. The French war in Madagascar is the subject of No. 30, published October 19, 1895; at the end of September the French captured Antananarivo, and the attempts of the natives to resist French occupation collapsed.

In October, 1895, King Prempeh of Ashanti rejected the British ultimatum, and on November 22nd Sir Francis Scott,



36.—"Brothers in Arms." 1897. North-West Frontier of India War. By Tenniel.



37.—The Duello. "Oh, the Pity of it!" 1898. The Spanish-American War. By Tenniel.

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38. WELCOME! Britannia. "Sirdar! I thank you! I am proud of you!" 1898. The Omdurman Campaign. By Tenniel.

Commander-in-Chief of the expedition to Ashanti, left England. No. 31 was published November 23, 1895, and Britannia is telling Lord Wolseley that "this time I expect something more than an Umbrella." Compare this cartoon with No. 18, which refers to the Ashanti War of 1874. In No. 32 the shade of General Gordon appears to John Bull in the Desert. This was published



39.—A Word to the Un-Wise. John Bull (to Orange Free State). "Stand aside, young man—I've no quarrel with you!" 1899. The Boer War. By Tenniel.

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40.—A Prehistoric "Peace Conference"! 1899. By E. T. Reed.

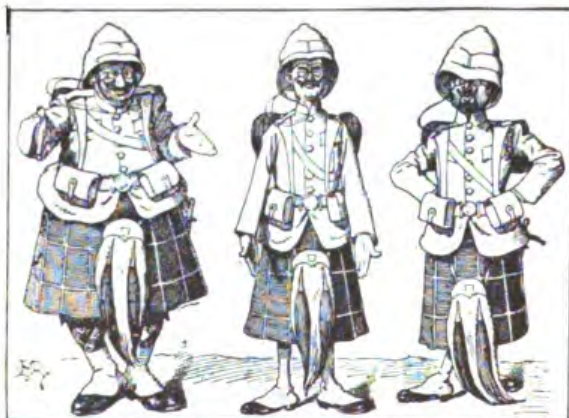
March 28th, 1896, shortly after the disastrous defeat of the Italian army at Adowa by King Menelek of Abyssinia, an event that caused great loss of prestige to European arms in a dangerous quarter. In consequence of this defeat of the Italians, Egyptian troops were ordered to Wady Halfa, as a precautionary measure, and we, being much interested in the welfare of Egypt, received this note of warning depicted in No. 32.

The trouble between the United States and Cuba led to the Spanish-American War, and so I have con-

West Frontier War of 1897, in India, is the



41.—A Hitherto Unknown Meissonier. "The Morning of Waartelouw (or its South African equivalent), 1900 (or possibly sooner)." Oom-Poleon reviews his "Oude Gaard" before the Battle. 1899. The Boer War. By E. T. Reed.



42.—The Latest Piece of French Intelligence. Les "Iglançais"! The French Press has announced that "British Agents" have been busily enlisting retired French Soldiers for the Scottish Regiments. They have been immediately put into the Kilt and forwarded to South Africa! 1899. The Boer War. By E. T. Reed.



43.—Krüger's Vision. "What, will the 'Thin Red' Line stretch out to the crack of doom?"—Macbeth, Act iv., Scene 1. 1899. The Boer War. By Tenniel.



subject of No. 36, and No. 37 refers to the war between Spain and the United States.

In No. 38 Lord Kitchener is receiving the thanks of his country for his great victory at Omdurman, and in No. 39 John Bull is warning the Orange Free State to stand aside from the trouble with the South African Republic.



44.—At the Front. *Captain of Gun (as he fires).* "Ere's another nice little Capful o' Cornfetti for Mister Joubert!" 1899. The Boer War. By L. Raven-Hill.

Mr. E. T. Reed's drawing of "A Pre-historic Peace Conference," No. 40, was published January 11, 1899, and it refers to the peace-conference proposals issued by the Czar. Russia and England are discussing their affairs, Japan and China are

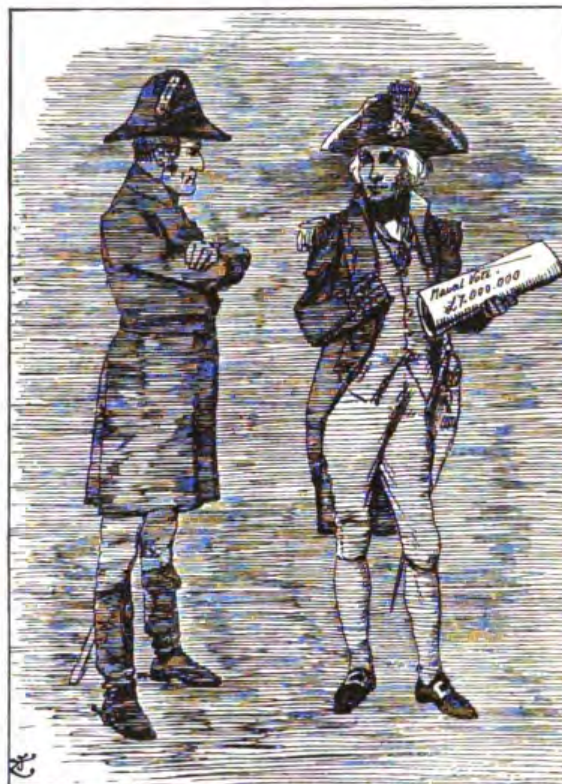


45.—Plain English. John Bull. "As you *will* fight, you shall have it. *This time it's a Fight to a Finish.*" 1899. The Boer War. By Tenniel.

finishing *their* peace conference, Cousin Jonathan sits on Spain, and President Kruger's face is eloquent with a plausible peaceableness.

Another very amusing drawing by Mr. E. T. Reed is that in No. 41, and "Les 'iglandeurs," No. 42, also by Mr. Reed, is an extraordinarily funny conception of Frenchmen dressed in the garb of our Scots Regiments, and sent out by us to fight the Boers.

Glancing at No. 43, Mr. L. Raven-Hill



46.—"England Expects—" Shade of F.M. the Duke of Wellington. "All right for *your* Service, Nelson; but, begad, Sir, they'll have to strengthen *mine*!" 1897. By Tenniel.

has a good joke in No. 44, at General Joubert's expense, and No. 45 is a splendid realization, by Sir John Tenniel, of the fixed intention of the British Empire to see the Boer War through to "a Finish"—*this time*.

The cartoon in No. 46 was published in 1897, after the voting of large additions to the Navy. Wellington says to Nelson, "All right for *your* Service, Nelson; but, begad, Sir, they'll have to strengthen *mine*!" And the Empire is ready, even anxious, to give full force to these words of Wellington.



# The Queen in "Punch" : 1841-1899.

By J. HOLT SCHOOLING.

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**W**HEN cartoon No. 1 was published in Mr. Punch's first volume, September 12, 1841, the Queen was in her twenty-third year; Sir Robert Peel was Prime Minister, and he is here shown in the guise of a wolf approaching the Queen, who is Little Red Riding Hood, from whose basket hangs a



1.—The Royal Red Riding Hood and the Ministerial Wolf. 1841.

tempting list — Place, Patronage, Power, Perquisites, Pensions. But the Queen looks askance at the Premier, who was treated rather severely by Mr. Punch in this and in other cartoons.

In No. 2 the Chinese Ambassador is being presented to the Queen after the



2.—The Presentation of the Chinese Ambassador. By Leech, 1842.  
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3.—Calypso Mourning the Departure of Ulysses. 1844.

termination of our war with China: the treaty of peace had been signed on board the *Cornwallis*, off Nankin, on August 29, 1842, and this treaty was ratified by Queen Victoria in July, 1843.

In 1844 King Louis Philippe visited England, the Queen having visited the Royal family of France at Château d'Eu in September, 1843. The two Sovereigns were on friendly terms, and in No. 3 Mr. Punch represents the Queen as Calypso mourning the departure of Ulysses from her island; he is sailing away in his ship. King Louis



4.—The Demon of Discord, vanishing at the appearance in Ireland of The Good Genius, Victoria. 1845.





5.—"There's No Place Like Home!" or, the return to Buckingham Palace. By Leech, 1845.



8.—Political Economy; or, Lord John in Peel's Clothes. The Queen (*log.*). "Well! It is not the best fit in the world, but we'll see how he goes on!" By Leech, 1846.

Philippe abdicated February 24, 1848, and he died in exile, in England, in 1850.

Cartoon No. 4 represents Daniel O'Connell, the Irish agitator, as a Demon of Discord who vanishes to a warm place before the effulgence of the young Queen, then in her twenty-sixth year. The Duke of Wellington dances for joy. In 1844 O'Connell had been tried for political conspiracy and found guilty. This visit of the Queen to Ireland was, I believe, postponed to the year 1849.

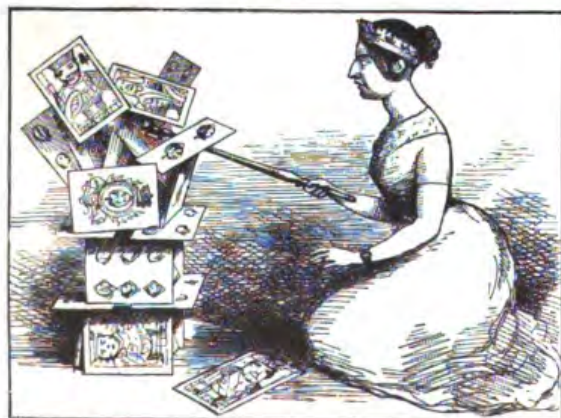
In August, 1845, the



6.—"I'm afraid you're not strong enough for the place, John." By Leech, 1846.

Queen visited Germany, and in No. 5 the Queen and the Prince Consort return to their home and children, who in this picture are the Princess Victoria (now the mother of the Emperor of Germany), the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, and the Duke of Edinburgh.

Lord John Russell became Prime Minister in July, 1846, after the resignation of Sir Robert Peel upon a matter of corn laws, and in No. 6 the Queen says to Russell, "I'm afraid



7.—The Queen Dissolving Parliament. 1847.



9.—Queen Canute Reproving Her Courtiers. By Richard Doyle, 1848.



you're not strong enough for the place, John." The old "page-boy," Peel, is going out with a wry face, and Prince Albert stands at the back of the Queen's chair.

In No. 7 the Queen knocks down the house of cards with her sceptre, and in No.



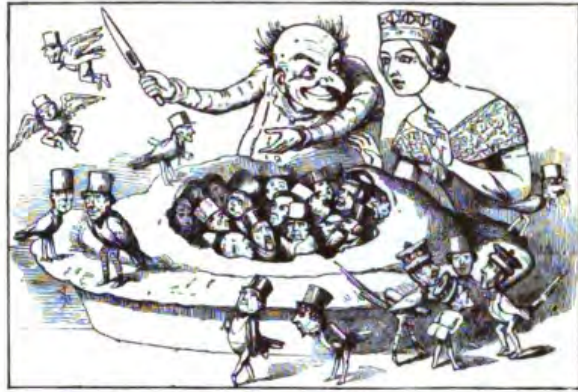
10.—A Morning Call. *Hibernia*. "Sure, Sister dear, It's not what you've been accustomed to exactly, but anyhow you're welcome." By Leech, 1849.

8 the Queen and the Prince Consort regard Lord John Russell, in Sir Robert Peel's clothes, with some doubt as to the fitness of the new Premier for his place.

Queen Canute, in No. 9, reproves her courtiers, Lord John Russell, the Duke of Wellington, and others, as the waves of Reform and Progress lap her feet, refusing to be kept back.



11.—Her Majesty, as She Appeared on the First of May, Surrounded by "Horrible Conspirators and Assassins." 1851.



12.—The Opening of Parliament Pie. By Richard Doyle, 1850.

The Queen's first visit to Ireland, in August, 1849, is referred to in No. 10. The next cartoon, No. 11, shows the Queen at the opening of the Great Exhibition of 1851; No. 12 is the opening of the Parliamentary Pie by Mr. Punch, whereat the Queen gazes with some dismay. In No. 13 Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, the Queen's servants, stand before their Mistress



13.—There's Always Something. "I'm very sorry, Palmerston, that you cannot agree with your Fellow Servants; but as I don't feel inclined to part with John, you must go, of course." By John Leech, 1852.

to be chided. Lord Palmerston was Minister of Foreign Affairs, Russell was Premier; the two disagreed, and the Queen removed Palmerston from office.

In cartoon No. 14 the Queen does not seem greatly impressed by the show of birds—the French eagle, the Prussian eagle, the Russian, the Austrian, the American eagle. The Queen suggests to Mr. Punch that she could send a Lion to the show. And Mr. Punch, delightful fold gentleman, looks as



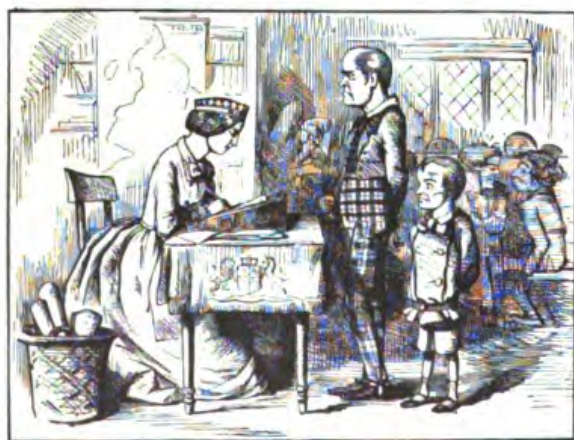


14.—International Poultry Show. "We have nothing of that sort, *Mr. Punch*, but if there should be a Lion show, we can send a specimen." 1853.

pleased as *Punch* to hear his gracious Queen's words—he looks rather knowing, too.



15.—Throwing The Old Shoe. At the Parting of Her Majesty and her Guards. By Leech, 1854.



16.—The Holiday Letter. *Royal Mistress (writes)*. "In the case of Masters Aberdeen and Russell, I regret to say that the most extreme idleness has characterised the whole half-year." 1854.

On February 27, 1854, the ultimatum of England and France was sent to St. Petersburg; the Czar "did not judge it suitable to give an answer," and so we were in the Crimean War—Cartoon No. 15 shows the Queen with her children throwing the old slipper of good luck to her Guards who are marching to the war.

In No. 16 the Queen as a school-mistress is



17.—The Queen Visiting the Imbeciles of the Crimea. By John Leech, 1855.

writing a very unfavourable report of the two boys, Lord John Russell and Lord Aberdeen; the latter was Prime Minister in 1854, and Russell was Foreign Secretary. In the



18.—La Belle Alliance, 1855.

background of this picture is Disraeli talking gleefully to another "boy" about the disgrace of Russell and Aberdeen. At this time the Queen was in her thirty-sixth year.

Cartoon No 17 was published April 14, 1855, after we had had ample time to discover the gross blundering and mis-

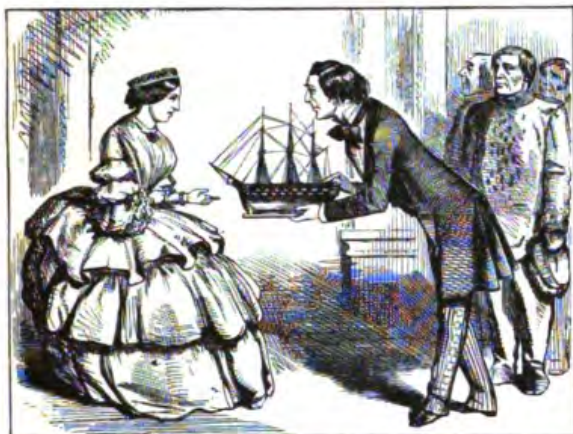


management which caused so much unnecessary suffering and hardship to our troops in the Crimea. The Queen looks very gravely at the dummies labelled Medical Department, Routine, Green Coffee, Commissariat.

In April, 1855, the Emperor Napoleon III. and the Empress of France visited England, and in August of that year the Queen and the Prince Consort returned the visit. Cartoon No. 18 shows the Queen stroking the head of the French eagle, the Empress of France caresses the British lion, while Napo-

and equipped, and then sent to the Queen as a present from the United States.

News of the horrors of the Indian Mutiny



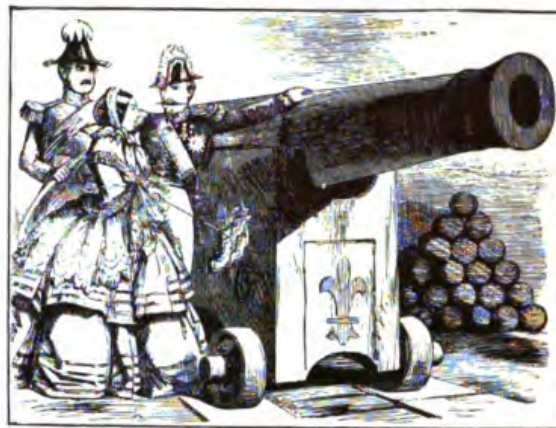
19.—The Return of the "Resolute."—A Graceful Gift from Brother Jonathan. 1856.

leon III. takes a light from Prince Albert's cigar.

In cartoon No. 19 James Buchanan, President of the United States, is presenting the Queen with the three-masted ship *Resolute*. The *Resolute* was one of the many British ships that went to search for Sir John Franklin, who never returned from his voyage of discovering the North-West Passage. The *Resolute* had to be abandoned; she was found by an American ship, bought by order of Congress, thoroughly repaired



20.—"O God of Battles! Steel my Soldiers' Hearts!" 1857.



21.—The Royal Visit to Cherbourg Anticipated. The Emperor. "A fine gun, your Majesty." The Queen. "Yes! Exactly like a number we have at Woolwich." 1858.

had reached England when, in No. 20, the Queen prays for help as she kneels surrounded by widows and orphans. In August, 1858, the Queen visited Cherbourg, and cartoon No. 21 refers to this visit, ascribing to the Queen a pithy rejoinder to Napoleon the Third's remark about his big gun.

As a result of the Indian Mutiny, the



22.—The Accession of the Queen of India. 1858.

government of India by the East India Company ceased on September 1, 1858, and cartoon No. 22 shows the Queen for the first time as Queen of India. In this comely portrait the Queen wears the very pleasing and queenly "Gothic" crown which



is still better seen in cartoon No. 23. This Gothic crown is finely shown on the old florins.

The Earl of Derby, who became Prime Minister in 1858, was driven from power in June, 1859, by a coalition of his opponents, and as a consolation the Queen bestowed upon the defeated Minister the Order of the Garter—see No. 23.

The first meeting of the National Association for Rifle-Shooting was held at Wimbledon



23.—Balm for the Wounded. H-r M-j-sty. "Poor little man. Did he have a nasty tumble? Here's something to make him all right again!" By John Leech, 1859.

land is depicted in No. 25: her second visit was in 1853. This third visit took place in August, 1861; and on December 14, 1861, the Prince Consort died, the Queen being in her forty-third year.

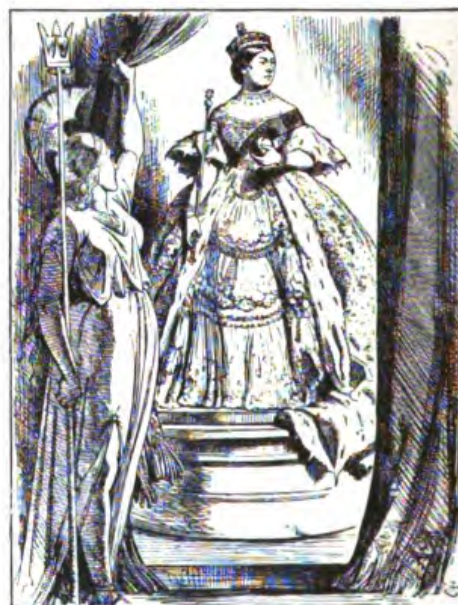
A few years pass without portraits of the Queen; and then in No. 26—a noble picture—Britannia draws aside the curtain and discloses our majestic Queen. This was published September 23, 1865, when the Queen was in her forty-seventh



24.—Best Rest For The Queen's Rifle. 1860.

in July, 1860; and in cartoon No. 24 Mr. Punch gallantly stands upon some of his own volumes and offers his head as the best rest for the Queen's rifle—the Queen inaugurated the meeting by firing the first shot. At this date Her Majesty was in her forty-second year.

The Queen's third visit to Ire-



26.—Queen Hermione. Paulina (Britannia) Unveils the Statue. "Tis time! Descend; be stone no more!" [Winters' Tale, Act V., Scene 3.] By Tenniel, 1865.



25.—"Doth Not a Meeting Like This Make Amends?" H-r M-j-y the Q-n. "My dear Ireland, how much better you look since my last visit. I am so glad!" 1861.

year. In No. 27 Lord John Russell, again Prime Minister, upon the death of Lord Palmerston in October, 1865, is introducing to the Queen Lord Clarendon, who, in 1865, took the office of Foreign Secretary then vacated by Russell, promoted.

The question



asked by Mr. Punch in No. 28 refers to the very serious Fenian outrages of 1867-68. Special constables were called for, and by January 28, 1868, no fewer than 113,674 were sworn in, in the United Kingdom. These are shown in the cartoon, with the Queen reviewing them.



27.—The New Foreign Secretary. Johnny Russell. "I can confidently recommend this young man, Clarendon, your Majesty, and I taught him writing myself!" The Queen. "Indeed, John; then I hope he'll mind his P's and Q's better than you did." By Tenniel, 1865.

Queen Elizabeth's characteristic Tudor ejaculations in No. 29 refer to the fact that there was much opposition and wrangling in Parliament about the Irish Church Bill. The paper that Queen Victoria reads is headed "Irish Church Bill. Amendments, Lords and Commons." The Royal Assent to the Bill was given July 26, 1869.

Cartoon No. 30 refers to the return, in



28.—"Who's Afraid?" Mr. Punch. "On behalf of myself and the rest of the nation, may I ask—Is Your Majesty afraid?" The Queen. "Afraid! O dear no, Mr. Punch! Are you?" By Tenniel, 1868.



29.—A Change for the Better. Ghost of Queen Elizabeth. "Agreed have they? Ods boddikins! Gads my life, and marry come up, Sweetheart! In my time I'd have knocked all their addlepaties together till they had agreed!" By Tenniel, 1869.

March, 1874, of Sir Garnet Wolseley and his troops from the successful expedition in Ashantee. The Queen reviewed these troops in Windsor Great Park, hence Mr. Punch's remark: "The Levée of the Season."

No. 31 refers to the national thanksgiving on February 27, 1872, for the recovery of the Prince of Wales from his nearly fatal attack of typhoid fever. The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Court, and Parliament went in State to St. Paul's



30.—The Levée of the Season. By Tenniel, 1874.

Cathedral and therein gave thanks. The Queen kneels behind the Prince.

Mr. Punch was very apt with his cartoon No. 32: "Her Best Title—'Queen of the East.'" A new wing of the London Hospital in East London was opened by the Queen in person on March 7, 1876, and at this





31.—"Thanksgiving." February 27, 1872. By Tenniel.

time also there were discussions as to the proposed alteration of the Royal Title in respect to India. Mr. Punch's happy title applies to poor East London and to rich East India.

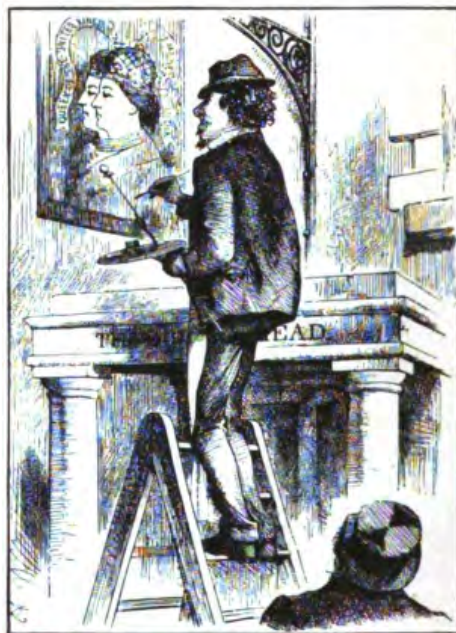
The four cartoons, Nos. 33 to 36, all refer



32.—"Her Best Title—'Queen of the East.'" By Tenniel, 1876.

to the alteration in the Royal Title to Empress of India, brought about by Disraeli. He is at work on the two heads, of Queen and Empress, in No. 33; and in No. 34 the Queen, who wears the Empress's Crown of India, is placing an earl's coronet on Disraeli's head. In No. 35 the Queen is

proclaimed as Empress of India at Delhi, by the Viceroy, Lord Lytton, on January 1, 1877. And in No. 36 the Empress of India fends off King Famine from her domain. This was published September 1,



33.—"The Queen with Two Heads." Mr. Bull. "No, no, Benjamin, it will never do! You can't improve on the old 'Queen's Head!'" By Tenniel, 1876.

1877, and at that date the prospects in India were much improved owing to copious rain and to the strenuous efforts made in this country to relieve the distress in India. With the Queen's sanction, Parliament had authorized the Secretary for India to raise a



34.—Empress and Earl; or, One Good Turn Deserves Another. Lord Beaconsfield. "Thanks, your Majesty! I might have had it before! Now I think I have earned it!" By Tenniel, 1876.



loan for £5,000,000, and there was also a big Mansion House fund.

Early in October, 1879, Mr. Parnell made some exciting speeches at Navan, on the Anti-Rent Coercion, lines. It was, as Mr. Punch says in cartoon No. 37, a bad lead. Mr. Parnell played the Knave of Spades instead of the Queen of Hearts!

In No. 38, "Those who are about to Die" salute the



35.—Kaiser-i-Hind. (Queen proclaimed Empress of India at Delhi, January 1, 1877.) By Linley Sambourne, 1877.

Bright, and other leaders face the Queen with the salute of dying men.

In No. 39 the Queen looks with not too much warmth of approval at Mr. Gladstone's new Cabinet, where the heads of the Ministers are inserted as panels, and Her Majesty hopes that "the new wood will stand well." The chief piece of "new wood" was Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, whose head is in the panel second from



36.—"Disputed Empire!" By Tenniel, 1877.



37.—The Wrong Card. Parnell's bad Lead at "Beggar my Neighbour." By Linley Sambourne, 1879.

the floor, he being made a Cabinet Minister for the first time in the Gladstone Adminis-

Queen, after the fashion of the gladiators in a Roman arena. This cartoon was published February 7, 1880, and the ninth Parliament of the Queen's reign was dissolved on February 23rd, its last Session having been opened by the Queen on February 5th. Lord Beaconsfield, Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Gladstone, the Marquis of Hartington, Sir William Harcourt, John

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38.—"Morituri Te Salutant!" By Tenniel, 1880.





39.—Cabinet-Making. Head Carpenter. "I hope your Majesty likes the new cabinet. It's been hard work—such a quantity of material!" The Queen. "I see most of it is well seasoned—let us hope the new wood will stand well!" By Tenniel, 1880.

tration of 1880—1885, as President of the Board of Trade. No. 40 refers to a review of Scots troops by the Queen.

On March 10, 1882, the Queen was shot at by Roderick Maclean at the Great Western

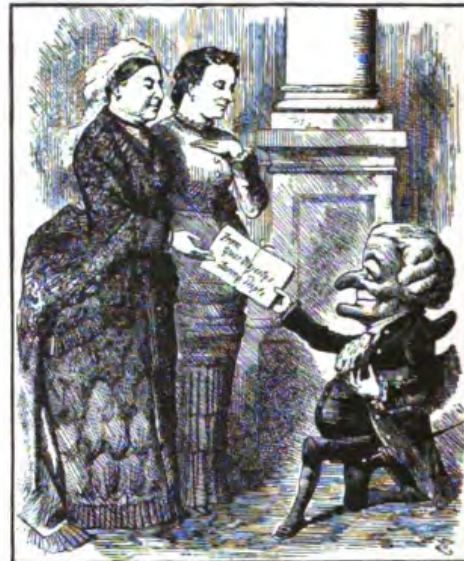


40.—The Gathering of the Clans. By Linley Sambourne, 1881.

Railway Station, Windsor, and in No. 41 Mr. Punch offers to the Queen a letter conveying to Her Majesty an expression of loyal sympathy from her loving people. What a courtly old gentleman Mr. Punch looks! At the date of this cartoon, March 18, 1882, the Queen was in her sixty-third year.

Cartoon No. 42 refers to the Indian contingent who distinguished themselves in

the Egyptian War, and to the decoration of some members of the contingent by the Queen with the Order of British India. This honour was most highly gratifying to the Indian soldiers who received it. No. 43 refers to the Fifty Years' Jubilee of 1887.



41.—"God Save the Queen!" By Tenniel, 1882.

In August, 1889, the Emperor William of Germany visited the Queen, and in No. 44 Mr. Punch refers to the Naval Review at Spithead, where the fleet was inspected by the Emperor. At the date of this cartoon the Queen was in her seventy-first year.

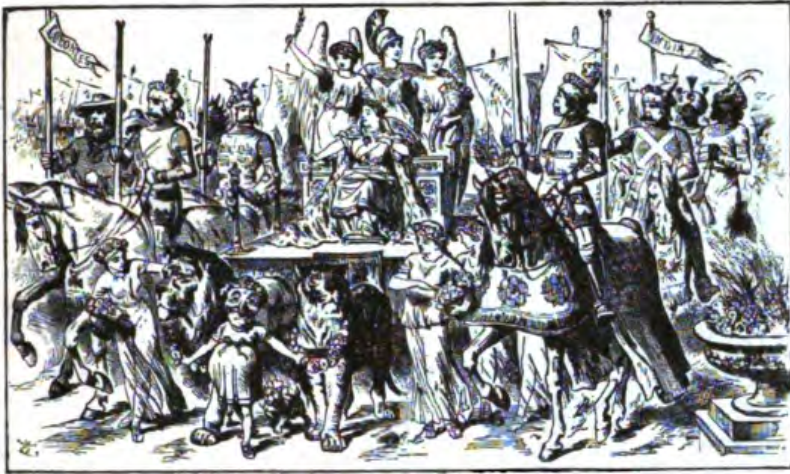
The Queen's first visit to Wales took place in August, 1889, and in No. 45 the Irish



42.—Victoria Regina et Imperatrix. *Shade of Lord Beaconsfield.* "Now—you remember Me!" By Linley Sambourne, 1882.

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43.—"God Save the Queen!" By Tenniel, June 25, 1887.

Colleen steps in between Her Majesty and the Welsh woman with the request, "Shure won't ye come an' see *Me*?" The Queen's last visit to Ireland had been in 1861, and her recent visit has shown very clearly that the Queen of Hearts is the right card for



44.—Visiting Grandmamma. Grandma' Victoria. "Now, Willie dear, you've plenty of *soldiers* at home; look at these pretty *ships*—I'm sure you'll be pleased with *them*!" By Tenniel, 1889.

Ireland, not Mr. Parnell's ugly Knave of Spades (see No. 37).

On September 23, 1896, the Queen was at Balmoral, and she there received congratulations on having reigned longer than any British Sovereign. At that time also the Emperor and Empress of Russia paid a visit to the Queen, and although the visit was a private one, its concurrence with a most critical moment in European politics gave international importance to this visit by the Czar, to whom in No. 46 Her Majesty is saying "Adieu! Dear Kinsman! If we but act together, all will be well."

Mr. Punch's first number for 1897 contained cartoon No. 47, where, with Mr. Punch as sponsor, the little New Year 1897 is ennobled by receiving the accolade at the Queen's hand, and by being entitled "Queen's Year."

The representation of Great Queens of History in No. 48 was published in Mr. Punch's Jubilee Number, June 19, 1897. On the right of Victoria is Queen Elizabeth, and on



45.—"Come Back To Erin!" The Colleen. "If ye please, yure Majesty, as ye've seen me *sisthers* at home, shure won't ye come an' see *me*?—Ye'll be very welcome!!" By Tenniel, 1889.



46.—"Blessed Are the Peacemakers." Her Gracious Majesty. "Adieu! Dear Kinsman! If we but act together, all will be well." By Tenniel, 1896.



the left is Catherine of Russia; Mary Tudor stands behind her sister Elizabeth, and just above Mary Zenobia of Palmyra; then comes Queen Dido, and at the back of Dido stands dark Cleopatra with arm up-lifted. Queen Philippa, wife of Edward III., is shown at the extreme right, wearing the tall, conical head-dress of a Plantagenet lady. Just below Elizabeth is Queen Anne, and below Anne is the British Boadicea.

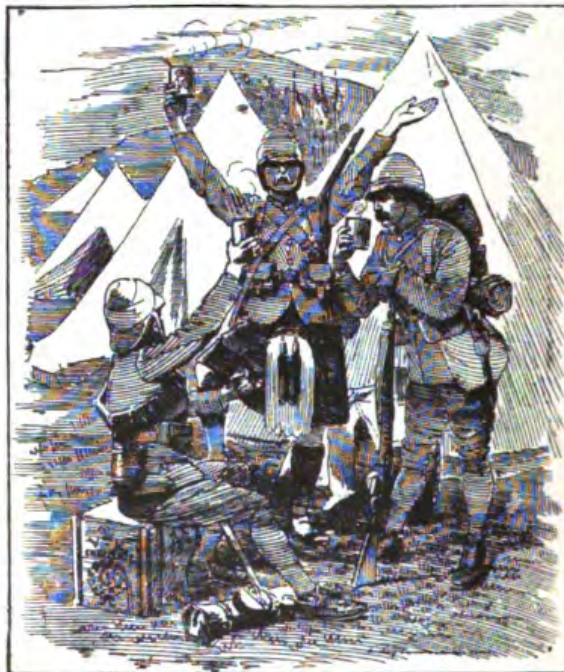


47.—The Queen's Year! By Tenniel, January 2, 1897.

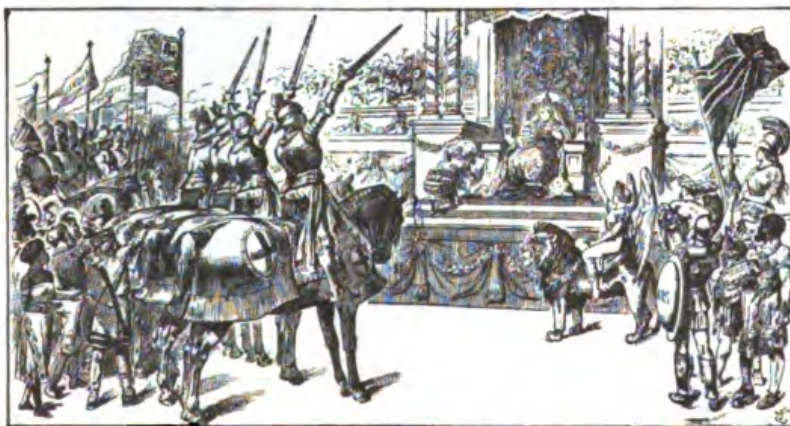
On the other side, at the left of Queen Victoria, Semiramis of Assyria matches Cleopatra, the Queen of Sheba is stretching her right hand towards Victoria; and then come Queens Josephine, wife of Napoleon I., Marie Antoinette, Catherine of Russia, Maria Theresa of Austria, and Isabella of Spain. And in the midst of all these Queens sits Queen Victoria, without question the greatest Queen



48.—Great Queens of History. By Linley Sambourne, June 19, 1897.



50.—"The Queen! God Bless Her!" By Linley Sambourne, November 29, 1899.



49.—"For Queen and Empire!!" By Tenniel, June 19, 1897.

the world has ever seen.

In No. 49 the Queen's subjects from all her nations proclaim her Jubilee and swear their devotion, and in No. 50 we hear the shout — "The Queen! God Bless Her!" coming to us from South Africa, to be echoed by everyone who reads these words.