

the incorrect are illustrated in Figures 2 and 3, the first showing one in "form," and the second, the same brougham, men, and horses, with such sins of omission or commission as would relegate it to the category of the very bad style. For the nonce assuming the self-described role of Iago, I shall "confess it is my nature's plague to spy into abuses" and tell wherein lie the faults. Beginning at the pole-head, we find pole-chains instead of straps, the former being "correct" only in a trap not driven by a servant. Next we see bearing-reins, which for general town work are unobjectionable, and for some horses almost a necessity, but we observe that they are merely supported by "drops," instead of having a separate bridoon bit. Nor are rosettes allowable on any but a woman's turnout, and even these suggest the bow on the whip. Going flankwards, we see join-straps and trace-

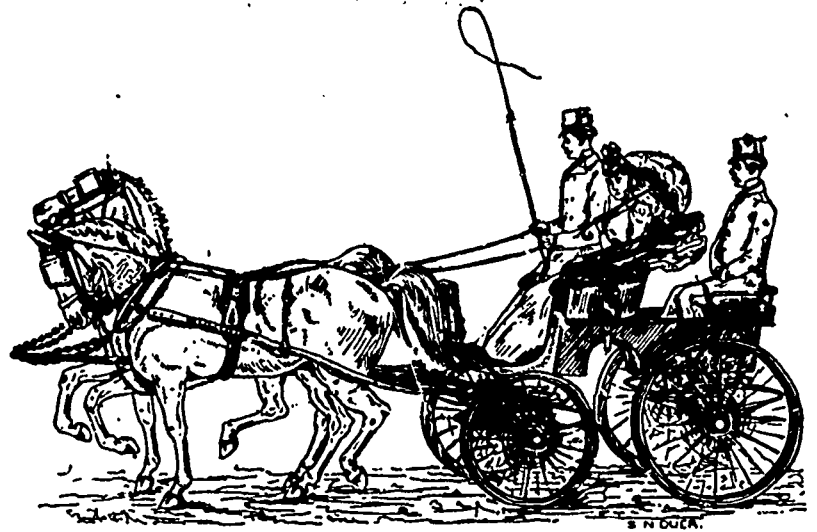


FIG. 5.—A BAD-STYLE STANHOPE PHAETON.

with his mistress, and, if perfectly trained, knows her visiting list and addresses quite as well as she herself; his livery is different from a groom's, in the cut of his coat, in his collar, and in his wearing trousers instead of boots and breeches. Returning to our criticism, we notice these servants on the box wearing moustaches, which embellishment, to be "hated" by the knowing, "needs but to be seen;" and, further, they are sitting with their knees wide apart, the coachman with a straight whip, and reins in each hand. Later on, we shall glance at the proper manner of driving and holding the reins,—the same principles obtaining alike for master and servant. Within late years there has arisen in Paris and London, among some very smartly turned-out equipages, the custom of the men on the box sitting with knees bent, as shown in Figure 7, but it is not so effective in appearance, nor so strong in command over the horse, as the position shown in Figure 1. But never, under any circumstances, should either man sit otherwise than with knees almost, if not quite, touching. There is upon the question of the second man's arms some difference of opinion, and either of the two ways, Figures 8 and 9, but no other is correct; the former position, however, with arms crossed, is by some considered rather the smarter. And while upon the subject of the man, a fact in connection with the color of liveries and painting of carriages should be mentioned—the fact that these should correspond with the color of one's armorial bearings; it is owing to this fact that such polychromatic brilliancy is sometimes seen abroad, and the unjust accusation of shoddy ostentation made. Most Americans are fortunate in this regard, not being laden with quarterings, and therefore being free to select what color they fancy. But when they claim this evidence of genealogy they must re-

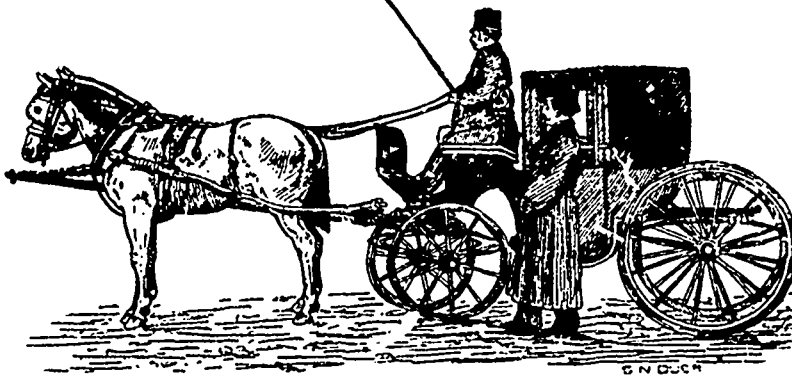


FIG. 3.—A BAD-STYLE BROUGHAM.

bearers, which are always to be avoided, except for carriages made after the pattern of state coaches, and go only with embossed harness and bits. On the horses we see flowing manes, and tails banged, but not docked. The banged tail is as inappropriate for the heavy, as the docked tail is for the trotting rig; of the long

flowing tail nothing need be said, further than that it is simply inexorable. Come we now to the "men on the box;" and par parenthese, a word of explanation of the distinction between a footman and a groom. The former is always a house-servant, and has no connection whatever with the stable; he goes out on the box.

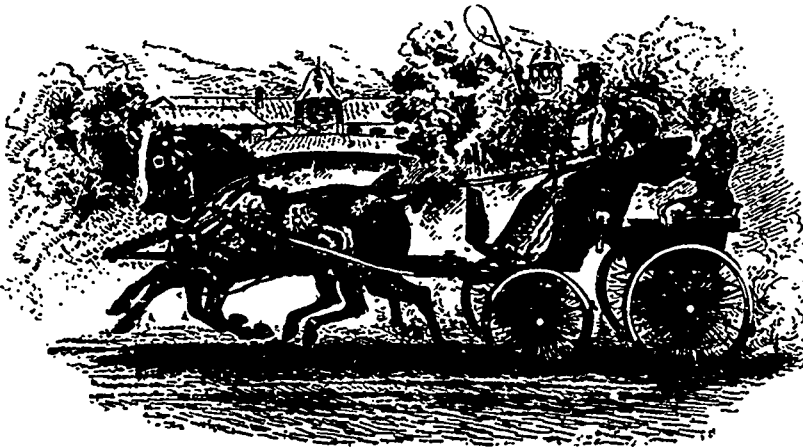


FIG. 4.—STANHOPE PHAETON.