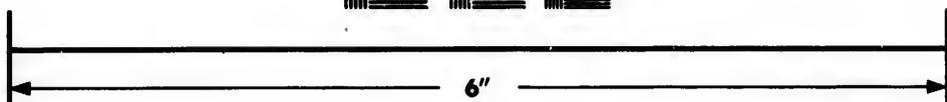
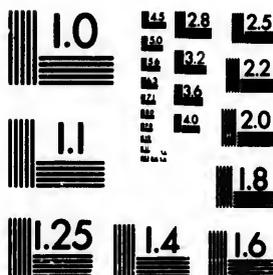


**IMAGE EVALUATION  
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic  
Sciences  
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET  
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580  
(716) 872-4503

128  
125  
122  
120  
118

**CIHM/ICMH  
Microfiche  
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH  
Collection de  
microfiches.**



**Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques**

110  
107

**© 1984**

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la  
distortion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may  
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these  
have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées  
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,  
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont  
pas été filmées.
- Additional comments: / Irregular pagination : [i]- viii, [i]- viii, [9]- [119] p.  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/  
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/  
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material/  
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Only edition available/  
Seule édition disponible
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata  
slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to  
ensure the best possible image/  
Les pages totalement ou partiellement  
obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,  
etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à  
obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

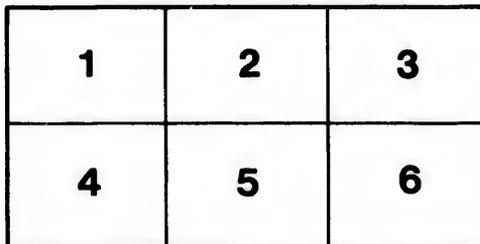
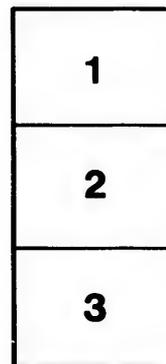
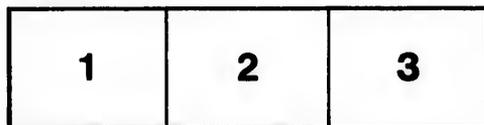
National Library of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol  $\rightarrow$  (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol  $\nabla$  (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole  $\rightarrow$  signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole  $\nabla$  signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

errata  
to

pelure,  
on à



*Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a title or header, written in a cursive script.*



*Handwritten text in the middle section of the page, appearing as a single line or short paragraph.*

*Handwritten text in the lower middle section of the page, possibly a signature or a specific note.*

*Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, possibly a date or a reference.*

*Small handwritten text or initials at the very bottom of the page.*

**BY CON**

*Decorative scrollwork and partial text on the right edge of the page, including a large flourish and the letters 'BY CON'.*

BY COMMAND OF **His late Majesty WILLIAM THE IV<sup>TH</sup>**  
*(and under the Patronage of)*  
**Her Majesty the Queen.**



**HISTORICAL RECORDS,**

OF THE

**British Army**

Comprising the

*History of every Regiment,*

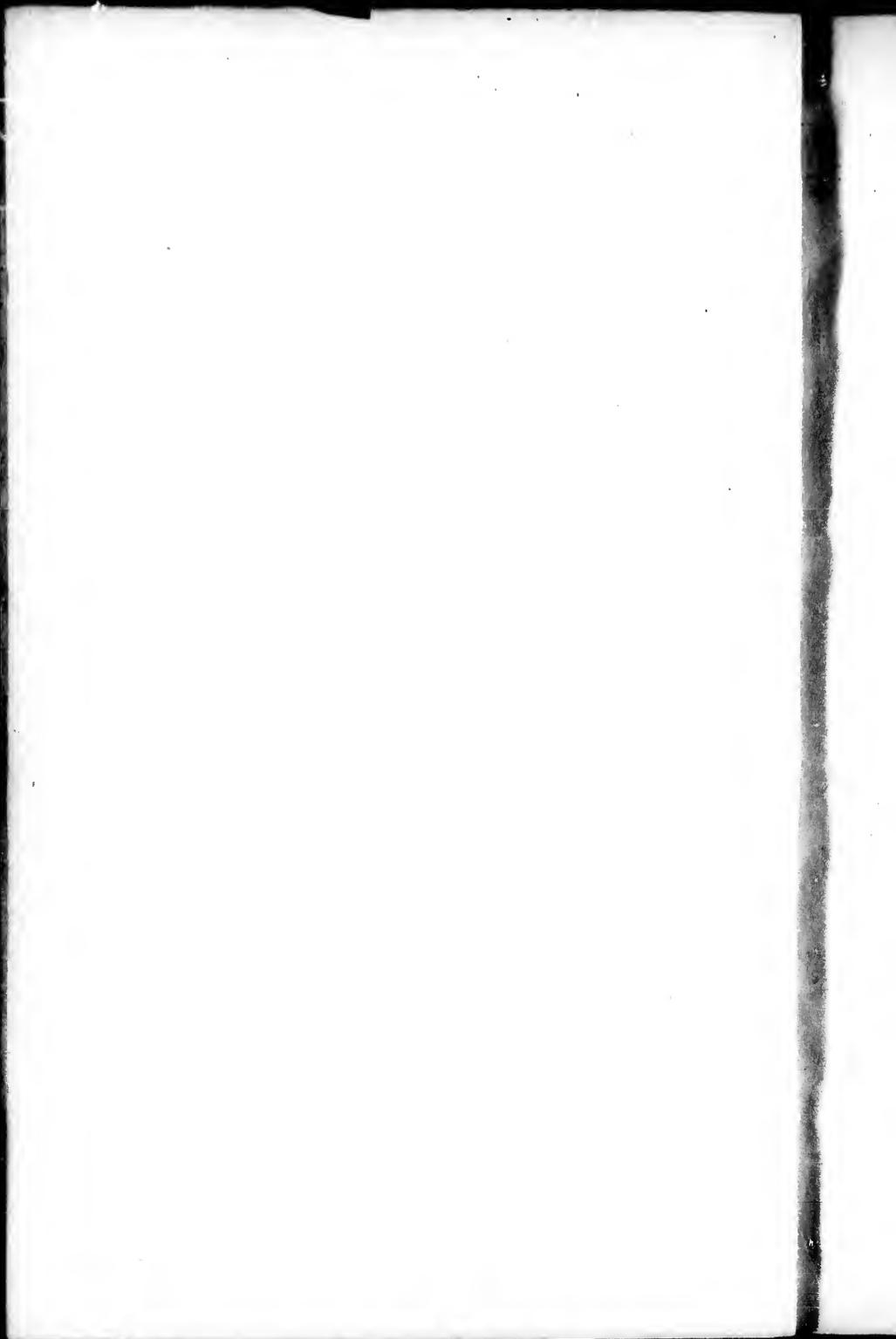
**IN HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.**

*By Richard Cannon Esq.<sup>r</sup>*

*Adjutant General's Office, Horse Guards.*

*London.*

*Printed by Authority.*



**HISTORICAL RECORDS**  
**OF**  
**THE BRITISH ARMY.**

th  
m  
gu  
th  
R  
un  
A  
ta

gi  
wh  
B  
wh  
an  
Co  
th

of  
or  
Da

## GENERAL ORDERS.

---

*HORSE-GUARDS,  
1st January, 1836.*

HIS MAJESTY has been pleased to command, that, with a view of doing the fullest justice to Regiments, as well as to Individuals who have distinguished themselves by their Bravery in Action with the Enemy, an Account of the Services of every Regiment in the British Army shall be published under the superintendence and direction of the Adjutant-General; and that this Account shall contain the following particulars, viz.,

— The Period and Circumstances of the Original Formation of the Regiment; The Stations at which it has been from time to time employed; The Battles, Sieges, and other Military Operations, in which it has been engaged, particularly specifying any Achievement it may have performed, and the Colours, Trophies, &c., it may have captured from the Enemy.

— The Names of the Officers and the number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, Killed or Wounded by the Enemy, specifying the Place and Date of the Action.

— The Names of those Officers, who, in consideration of their Gallant Services and Meritorious Conduct in Engagements with the Enemy, have been distinguished with Titles, Medals, or other Marks of His Majesty's gracious favour.

— The Names of all such Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates as may have specially signalized themselves in Action.

And,

— The Badges and Devices which the Regiment may have been permitted to bear, and the Causes on account of which such Badges or Devices, or any other Marks of Distinction, have been granted.

By Command of the Right Honourable  
**GENERAL LORD HILL,**  
*Commanding-in-Chief.*

**JOHN MACDONALD,**  
*Adjutant-General.*

---

a con-  
torious  
e been  
arks of

n-Com-  
pecially

giment  
Causes  
or any

L,  
-Chief.

ONALD,  
eneral.

## P R E F A C E.

---

THE character and credit of the British Army must chiefly depend upon the zeal and ardour, by which all who enter into its service are animated, and consequently it is of the highest importance that any measure calculated to excite the spirit of emulation, by which alone great and gallant actions are achieved, should be adopted.

Nothing can more fully tend to the accomplishment of this desirable object, than a full display of the noble deeds with which the Military History of our country abounds. To hold forth these bright examples to the imitation of the youthful soldier, and thus to incite him to emulate the meritorious conduct of those who have preceded him in their honourable career, are among the motives that have given rise to the present publication.

The operations of the British Troops are, indeed, announced in the "London Gazette," from whence they are transferred into the public prints: the achievements of our armies are thus made known at the time of their occurrence, and receive the tribute of praise and admiration to which they are entitled. On extraordinary occasions, the Houses of Parliament have been in the habit of conferring on the Commanders, and the Officers and Troops acting under

their orders, expressions of approbation and of thanks for their skill and bravery, and these testimonials, confirmed by the high honour of their Sovereign's Approbation, constitute the reward which the soldier most highly prizes.

It has not, however, until late years, been the practice (which appears to have long prevailed in some of the Continental armies) for British Regiments to keep regular records of their services and achievements. Hence some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining, particularly from the old Regiments, an authentic account of their origin and subsequent services.

This defect will now be remedied, in consequence of His Majesty having been pleased to command, that every Regiment shall in future keep a full and ample record of its services at home and abroad.

From the materials thus collected, the country will henceforth derive information as to the difficulties and privations which chequer the career of those who embrace the military profession. In Great Britain, where so large a number of persons are devoted to the active concerns of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and where these pursuits have, for so long a period, been undisturbed by the *presence of war*, which few other countries have escaped, comparatively little is known of the vicissitudes of active service, and of the casualties of climate, to which, even during peace, the British Troops are exposed in every part of the globe, with little or no interval of repose.

In their tranquil enjoyment of the blessings which the

country derives from the industry and the enterprise of the agriculturist and the trader, its happy inhabitants may be supposed not often to reflect on the perilous duties of the soldier and the sailor,—on their sufferings,—and on the sacrifice of valuable life, by which so many national benefits are obtained and preserved.

The conduct of the British Troops, their valour, and endurance, have shone conspicuously under great and trying difficulties; and their character has been established in Continental warfare by the irresistible spirit with which they have effected debarkations in spite of the most formidable opposition, and by the gallantry and steadiness with which they have maintained their advantages against superior numbers.

In the official Reports made by the respective Commanders, ample justice has generally been done to the gallant exertions of the Corps employed; but the details of their services, and of acts of individual bravery, can only be fully given in the Annals of the various Regiments.

These Records are now preparing for publication, under His Majesty's special authority, by Mr. RICHARD CANNON, Principal Clerk of the Adjutant-General's Office; and while the perusal of them cannot fail to be useful and interesting to military men of every rank, it is considered that they will also afford entertainment and information to the general reader, particularly to those who may have served in the Army, or who have relatives in the Service.

There exists in the breasts of most of those who have

served, or are serving, in the Army, an *Esprit de Corps*—an attachment to every thing belonging to their Regiment; to such persons a narrative of the services of their own Corps cannot fail to prove interesting. Authentic accounts of the actions of the great,—the valiant,—the loyal, have always been of paramount interest with a brave and civilized people. Great Britain has produced a race of heroes who, in moments of danger and terror, have stood, “firm as the rocks of their native shore;” and when half the World has been arrayed against them, they have fought the battles of their Country with unshaken fortitude. It is presumed that a record of achievements in war,—victories so complete and surprising, gained by our countrymen,—our brothers,—our fellow-citizens in arms,—a record which revives the memory of the brave, and brings their gallant deeds before us, will certainly prove acceptable to the public.

Biographical memoirs of the Colonels and other distinguished Officers, will be introduced in the Records of their respective Regiments, and the Honorary Distinctions which have, from time to time, been conferred upon each Regiment, as testifying the value and importance of its services, will be faithfully set forth.

As a convenient mode of Publication, the Record of each Regiment will be printed in a distinct number, so that when the whole shall be completed, the Parts may be bound up in numerical succession.

HISTORICAL RECORD

OF

THE EIGHTH,

OR,

THE KING'S REGIMENT

OF

FOOT:

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF

THE FORMATION OF THE REGIMENT

IN 1685,

AND OF

ITS SUBSEQUENT SERVICES

TO 1844.

---

*ILLUSTRATED WITH PLATES.*

---

LONDON:

PARKER, FURNIVALL, AND PARKER,  
*MILITARY LIBRARY, WHITEHALL.*

M.DCCC.XLIV.

LONDON:  
HARRISON AND CO., PRINTERS,  
ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

9  
v

THE EIGHTH,  
OR  
THE KING'S,  
REGIMENT OF FOOT,

BEARS ON ITS REGIMENTAL COLOUR

THE WHITE HORSE

ON A RED FIELD WITHIN THE GARTER,

AND THE CROWN OVER IT,

WITH THE MOTTO

*"NEC ASPERA TERRENT:"*

IN THE SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH CORNERS

THE ROYAL CIPHER AND CROWN;

ALSO THE WORD

*"EGYPT,"* WITH THE *"SPHINX,"*

TO COMMEMORATE ITS SERVICES IN EGYPT IN THE YEAR 1801;

THE WORD

*"MARTINIQUE,"*

FOR THE CAPTURE OF THAT ISLAND IN 1809;

AND THE WORD

*"NIAGARA,"*

FOR ITS DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT ON THE FRONTIERS OF CANADA

IN 1814.



## CONTENTS.

---

Year	Page
1685 Formation of the Regiment . . . . .	9
— Styled <i>The Princess Anne of Denmark's Regiment</i> . . . . .	10
— Reviewed by King James II. . . . .	11
1688 The Lieutenant-Colonel and five Captains refuse to receive Roman Catholics into their companies, and are tried by a General Court-Martial . . . . .	13
— The Revolution . . . . .	16
1689 The Regiment embarks for Ireland . . . . .	17
— Siege of Carrickfergus . . . . .	—
1690 Battle of the Boyne . . . . .	18
— Siege of Limerick . . . . .	—
— — — — — Cork and Kinsale . . . . .	—
1691 — — — — — Limerick . . . . .	19
1692 Returns to England . . . . .	20
— Expedition to the coast of France . . . . .	—
— Lands at Ostend . . . . .	21
— Returns to England . . . . .	—
1696 Embarks for the Netherlands . . . . .	22
1697 Returns to England . . . . .	23
1698 Embarks for Ireland . . . . .	—
1701 — — — — — Holland . . . . .	—
1702 Designated <i>The Queen's Regiment</i> . . . . .	24
— Covering the Siege of Kayserswerth . . . . .	—
— Siege of Venloo,—storming Fort St. Michael . . . . .	25
— — — — — Ruremonde . . . . .	27
— Capture of Liege,—storming the Citadel . . . . .	—
1703 Siege of Huy . . . . .	29
— — — — — Limburg . . . . .	—
1704 Battle of Schellenberg . . . . .	30
— — — — — Blenheim . . . . .	31
— Covering the siege of Landau . . . . .	32
1705 Siege of Huy . . . . .	33
— Forcing the French lines at Helixem, &c. . . . .	34

Year	Page
1705 Siege of Sandyliet . . . . .	35
1706 Battle of Ramillies . . . . .	—
— Siege of Menin . . . . .	36
— — — Aeth . . . . .	—
1708 Battle of Oudenarde . . . . .	37
— Covering the Siege of Lisle . . . . .	41
— Relief of Brussels . . . . .	—
1709 Siege of Tournay . . . . .	42
— Battle of Malplaquet . . . . .	43
— Covering the Siege of Mons . . . . .	44
1710 Passage of the French lines at Pont-a-Vendin . . . . .	45
— Siege of Douay . . . . .	—
— — — Bethune . . . . .	—
— — — Aire and St. Venant . . . . .	—
1711 Passage of the French Lines at Arleux . . . . .	—
— Siege of Bouchain . . . . .	—
1714 Returns to England . . . . .	47
1715 Embarks for Ireland . . . . .	—
— — — Scotland . . . . .	—
— Battle of Dumblain . . . . .	48
1716 Rewarded with the title of <i>The King's Regiment</i> , and the <i>White Horse</i> as a Regimental Badge . . . . .	50
1717 Embarks for Ireland . . . . .	51
1721 Returns to England . . . . .	—
1722 Reviewed by King George II. . . . .	—
— Embarks for Ireland . . . . .	52
1727 Returns to England . . . . .	—
— Embarks for Ireland . . . . .	—
1739 Returns to England . . . . .	—
1742 Embarks for Flanders . . . . .	53
1743 Battle of Dettingen . . . . .	—
1745 — — — Fontenoy . . . . .	55
— Returns to England and proceeds to Scotland . . . . .	56
1746 Battle of Falkirk . . . . .	—
— — — Culloden . . . . .	57
— Embarks for the Netherlands . . . . .	58
— Battle of Roucoux . . . . .	—
1747 — — — Val . . . . .	—
1748 Returns to England . . . . .	60
1750 Proceeds to Gibraltar . . . . .	—
1751 Description of the Uniform and Colours . . . . .	—
1752 Returns to England . . . . .	61
1756 Augmented to two battalions . . . . .	—
1757 Expedition to the coast of France . . . . .	—
1758 The Second Battalion constituted the Sixty-third Regiment of Foot . . . . .	62

CONTENTS.

vii

Page	Year	Page
35	1760 The Regiment embarks for Germany . . . . .	62
—	— Battle of Warbourg . . . . .	—
36	— Surprise at Zierenberg—Battle of Campen . . . . .	63
—	1761 Battle of Kirch-Denkern . . . . .	64
37	— Skirmish at Eimbeck . . . . .	—
41	1762 Battle of Groebenstein . . . . .	—
—	— Covering the Siege of Cassel . . . . .	—
42	1763 Returns to England—Marches to Scotland . . . . .	65
43	1765 Ditto . . . . .	—
44	1768 Embarks for North America . . . . .	—
45	1776 Capture of a detachment of Americans at Cedars . . . . .	67
—	1777 Siege of Fort Stanwix . . . . .	71
—	1785 Returns to England . . . . .	72
—	1791 Embarks for Ireland . . . . .	—
—	1794 ——— Ostend . . . . .	—
—	— Defence of Nimeguen . . . . .	73
47	1795 Returns to England . . . . .	—
—	1799 Embarks for Minorca . . . . .	74
—	1800 Expedition to Egypt . . . . .	75
48	1801 Lands in Aboukir Bay . . . . .	76
—	— Battles of Alexandria . . . . .	—
—	— Capture of Cairo . . . . .	78
50	— ——— Alexandria . . . . .	—
51	1802 Embarks for Gibraltar . . . . .	—
—	1803 Returns to England . . . . .	79
—	1804 A Second Battalion added to the Regiment . . . . .	—
52	1805 First Battalion embarks for Hanover . . . . .	—
—	1806 Returns to England—Embarks for Ireland . . . . .	80
—	1807 Expedition to Copenhagen . . . . .	—
—	1808 Embarks for America . . . . .	81
53	1809 Capture of Martinique . . . . .	—
—	— Second Battalion—Expedition to Walcheren . . . . .	83
55	1810 First Battalion proceeds to Canada . . . . .	—
56	— Second Battalion—Six Companies proceed to America . . . . .	—
—	1813 Action at Oydenburg . . . . .	84
57	— Defence of York Town . . . . .	86
58	— Actions at Fort George and Sackett's Harbour . . . . .	87
—	— ——— Stoney Creek . . . . .	90
—	— ——— Forty-mile Creek . . . . .	91
60	— ——— Beaver Dams and Buffalo . . . . .	92
—	1814 ——— Chippawa . . . . .	94
—	— ——— Niagara . . . . .	96
61	— Siege of Fort Erie—Action at Snake Hill . . . . .	98
—	— Capture of Plattsburg . . . . .	99
—	1815 Returns to England . . . . .	100
62		

Year		Page
1815	Second Battalion disbanded at Portsmouth . . .	100
1816	Embarks for Ireland . . . . .	—
1818	———— Malta . . . . .	—
1819	———— the Ionian Islands . . . . .	—
1824	Returns to England . . . . .	—
1826	Embarks for Scotland . . . . .	—
1827	———— Ireland . . . . .	—
1830	Service Companies embark for Nova Scotia . . .	101
—	Depôt Companies ———— England . . . . .	—
1833	Service Companies ———— Jamaica . . . . .	—
1835	Depôt Companies ———— Guernsey . . . . .	—
1839	Service Companies ———— Nova Scotia . . . . .	—
1841	The Service and Depôt Companies embark for Ireland . . . . .	102
1843	The Regiment returns to England . . . . .	—
1844	The Conclusion . . . . .	—

---

#### SUCCESSION OF COLONELS.

1685	Robert Lord Ferrars . . . . .	103
1686	James Duke of Berwick . . . . .	104
1688	John Beaumont . . . . .	107
1695	John Richmond Webb . . . . .	108
1715	Henry Morrison . . . . .	110
1720	Sir Charles Hotham, Baronet . . . . .	—
1721	John Pocock . . . . .	111
1732	Charles Lenoe . . . . .	—
1739	Richard Onslow . . . . .	112
1745	Edward Wolfe . . . . .	—
1759	The Honorable John Barrington . . . . .	113
1764	John Stanwix . . . . .	—
1766	Daniel Webb . . . . .	114
1771	Bigoe Armstrong . . . . .	—
1794	Ralph Dundas . . . . .	115
1814	Edmund Stevens . . . . .	—
1825	Sir Henry Bayly, G.C.H. . . . .	116

---

#### PLATES.

The Uniform of the Regiment . . . . .	to face page	9
The Portsmouth Captains . . . . .	”	16
The Colours . . . . .	”	66
The Uniform . . . . .	”	102

Page  
100

—  
—  
—  
—  
—  
—

101

—  
—  
—

102

—  
—

103

104

107

108

110

—

111

—

112

—

113

—

114

—

115

—

116

Page 9

” 16

” 66

” 102



EIGHTEEN (THE KING'S) REGIMENT OF FOOT.

[To face page 1.

C  
w  
p  
K  
s  
p  
o  
st  
a  
th  
w  
th  
C  
th  
co  
th  
R  
H

# HISTORICAL RECORD

OF

## THE EIGHTH,

OR

## THE KING'S REGIMENT

OF

## F O O T.

---

**JAMES DUKE OF MONMOUTH**, natural son of King 1685 Charles II., erected the ensigns of rebellion in the west of England, in June 1685, and summoned the people to aid him in an attempt to dethrone his uncle, King James II., whose predilection to papacy occasioned the adventurous Monmouth to believe, that a protestant people would not submit to the government of that prince. The din of warlike preparation instantly spread throughout the land; corps of cavalry and infantry were speedily embodied for the support of the crown; and **ROBERT LORD FERRARS**, of Chartly, whose father, Sir Robert Shirley, Baronet, was one of the sufferers in the royal cause in the time of King Charles I., was appointed to the command of one of the corps raised on that occasion; which, having been continued in the service to the present time, now bears the distinguished title of **THE EIGHTH, OR THE KING'S REGIMENT OF FOOT.**

The first company was raised by Lord Ferrars, in Hertfordshire; the second by John Beaumont, Esq.,

1685 in Derbyshire; the third by John Innis, Esq., near London; and the other seven by Rowland Okeover, Charles Chudd, Thomas Paston, William Cook, Simon Packe, Walter Burdet, and Thomas Orme, in Derbyshire: the general rendezvous of the regiment being at Derby. Each company was directed to consist of three officers, three serjeants, three corporals, two drummers, and one hundred private soldiers. Men flocked to the royal standard on this emergency; and such was the success which attended the appeal made to the loyalty of the people, that, although the warrants for raising the regiment were not issued until the 20th of June, on the 26th one company (Innis's) was complete in numbers, and ordered to march to Islington and Holloway; and on the 4th of July LORD FERRARS' company was directed to march to St. Albans.

Lord Ferrars had held an appointment in the establishment of Queen Catherine in the preceding reign; he was highly esteemed at court, and his regiment was distinguished with the title of THE PRINCESS ANNE OF DENMARK'S REGIMENT OF FOOT, in honour of the King's second daughter (afterwards QUEEN ANNE), who was married to Prince George of Denmark\*. The lieutenant-colonelcy was conferred on John Beaumont, Esq., and the majority on John Innis, Esq. The captains were armed with pikes; the lieutenants with partisans; the ensigns with half-pikes; the serjeants with halberds; thirty rank and file of each company were pikemen, and seventy-three musketeers; the whole carried swords. The uniform was scarlet, lined and turned up with yellow; yellow waistcoats and breeches, white stockings, and white cravats,

---

\* The Regiment is styled the PRINCESS ANNE OF DENMARK'S REGIMENT in the Order for Major Innis's company to march to Islington and Holloway, 26th June, 1685.

with broad-brimmed hats, having the brim turned up 1685 on one side, and ornamented with yellow ribands.

The formation and arming of the regiment were in rapid progress, when the rebel bands were overthrown in a general action at Sedgemoor, on the 6th of July, and the Duke of Monmouth being afterwards captured and beheaded, all further resistance ceased. The several companies of the PRINCESS ANNE'S regiment were immediately reduced to sixty men each, and on the 25th of July, to two serjeants, three corporals, two drummers, and fifty private soldiers each. At the same time the eight companies were ordered from Derby, to the vicinity of London, and in the early part of August, the regiment encamped on Hounslow heath, where it was exercised by experienced officers, and twice reviewed by King James II. In September it struck its tents and marched to Chester, where it passed the remainder of the year.

Leaving Chester in February, 1686, the regiment 1686 marched northwards; and, halting at Berwick, passed the succeeding twelve months in Northumberland; during which period the colonelcy was conferred on JAMES FITZ-JAMES (natural son of the King), a most gallant and enterprising youth, in the seventeenth year of his age, who had returned, a few days before, from the siege of Buda, where he had served with the Imperialists against the Turks.

In the early part of the following year, the Colonel 1687 was created DUKE OF BERWICK, and returned to the seat of war in Hungary. At the same time, the regiment left Berwick, and proceeding southwards, halted a few days in quarters near London. While on the march, the regiment was joined by an independent company of GRENADIERS, which had been raised at York, by Sir John Resesby, a political character,

1687 whose interesting memoirs are an agreeable addition to the history of the period in which he lived.

The regiment, consisting at this period of ten companies of pikemen and musketeers, and one of grenadiers, pitched its tents on Hounslow heath, in June, 1687: after taking part in several military spectacles, mock sieges, and battles, which were performed in the presence of the royal family and numerous assemblages of spectators, it marched into garrison at Portsmouth, in August, detaching, at the same time, the grenadier company to York.

On the Duke of Berwick's return from Hungary in the autumn, he was appointed Governor of Portsmouth.

1688 King James having resolved on the introduction of papacy and arbitrary government, determined, as a preliminary step, on the repeal of the penal laws; and the Earl of Oxford refusing to use his influence, as lord-lieutenant of the county of Essex, in procuring petitions in favour of this measure, was deprived of the colonelcy of the royal regiment of Horse Guards, which he had commanded twenty-seven years; and was succeeded by the Duke of Berwick, who continued to hold, also, the colonelcy of the PRINCESS ANNE'S (NOW EIGHTH) Regiment of Foot.

Thus the command of the eldest regiment of cavalry in the service, one of the most efficient corps of infantry, and the important fortress of Portsmouth, was given to one of the king's natural sons, who was a stanch papist (though a gallant soldier, and a discreet and trustworthy man), and consequently disqualified for these appointments by law; but the king claimed authority to use a dispensing power, by which he could enable his subjects to violate the law with impunity.

During the summer the army was again encamped

on Hounslow heath; and King James having discovered 1688 that his soldiers had as much aversion to papacy as his other subjects, dismissed the regiments to their quarters, determining on a more general introduction of Roman Catholics into the army.

Commencing with the garrison at Portsmouth, the Duke of Berwick gave orders for a number of Roman Catholics, who had arrived from Ireland as recruits for Colonel Roger Mc Eligott's Regiment, but who were not required for that corps, to be incorporated in the PRINCESS ANNE'S Regiment (now EIGHTH), of which his Grace was colonel. This proved a most trying occurrence to the officers, who prided themselves in keeping their companies complete, all English, and of staunch Protestant principles; and several of them determined not to contribute to the overthrow of the constitution and laws of their country by tacitly permitting the character of the corps to be thus changed. The Lieutenant-Colonel, JOHN BEAUMONT, and Captains SIMON PACKE, THOMAS ORME, JOHN PORT, WILLIAM COOK, and THOMAS PASTON,—gentlemen of a patriotic spirit, resolved to adhere firmly to what appeared to be their duty to their country on this occasion, although it might prove detrimental to their private interests, or even fatal to their lives, and they sent a memorial to the Duke of Berwick, in which they remonstrated against receiving Irishmen into their companies, alleging that their numbers were complete and they had no allowance for supernumeraries; adding, that if an augmentation was ordered, they had sufficient credit in the country to obtain Englishmen; and concluding with a declaration of their determination to resign their commissions rather than receive Roman Catholic recruits into their companies. The Duke of Berwick forwarded information of this occurrence to the King, and His Majesty was so incensed at their

1688 open resistance to his authority, that he commanded a cornet, quarter-master, and twenty cuirassiers of the Queen Dowager's Regiment, now Sixth Dragoon Guards, to proceed immediately to Portsmouth with the following mandate:

" JAMES R.,

" OUR WILL AND PLEASURE IS, that you forthwith send up unto Our Court at Whitehall, such officers of our dearest daughter the PRINCESS ANNE OF DENMARK'S Regiment of Foot under your command, as have behaved themselves disrespectfully towards you, where they are to answer what shall be objected against them. And you are to cause them to be put into the custody of ten troopers and a quarter-master, who will be relieved by a like number of Major-General Werden's Regiment of Horse at Our town of Godalming, according to Our directions in that behalf.

" Given at Our Court, at Windsor, the 8th September, 1688.

" By His Majesty's command,  
" WILLIAM BLATHWAYT\*."

" To Our dearly beloved natural Son,

" James Duke of Berwick,

" Governor of our Town of Portsmouth."

These patriotic officers were accordingly arrested and sent under the charge of a guard of cuirassiers to London, from whence they were removed to Windsor, and on the 10th of September they were brought to trial before a general court-martial, held at Windsor Castle†. Being found guilty of violating the fifteenth

\* Official Records.

† " My Lord, " Windsor, 8th September, 1688.  
" Lieutenant-Colonel Beaumont, Captain Paston, Captain Packe, Captain Orme, Captain Port, and Captain Cook, of

article of the regulations established by the King for 1688 the government of the army, a distinguished member of the court (Lord Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough), is reported to have voted, from motives which have been variously represented, for passing a sentence of death against the prisoners\*; but the Roman Catholic party had become alarmed at the news of an armament preparing in Holland, for the support of the Protestant interest in Great Britain, and, fearing to exasperate the people further by an act of cruel severity, the more lenient sentence of being dismissed

---

“ the Princess of Denmark’s regiment of foot, are to be tried here, monday next, by a Gñall Court-Martial, for refusing to take forty Irishmen into their companies, as they were directed by their colonel, the Duke of Berwick, and for behaving themselves disrespectfully, both by writing and otherwise, towards His Grace.

“ I am, &c.,

“ WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.”

“ *To the Lord Langdale.*”

\* The following account of this occurrence is copied from the Life of King James II., compiled from the memoirs written with his own hand.

“ The Duke of Berwick having directed his Lieftenant-Col. Beamont, to admit some Irish Soldiers for recutes, he being already engaged in the Prince of Orange’s interest, was unwilling to have so many spy’s upon him; so refused it, under a pretense that it was a dishonour to the subjects of England, to have recurs to foreigners (as he termed them) to fill up their Company’s, and proffered to lay down their commissions rather than comply: this refusal was too insolent to go unpunished; the Col., therefore, and such as join’d with him were tried at a Council of war and cashired accordingly: but it was observed and wondered at afterwards, when peoples intentions came to light, that amongst those officers who sat upon them, some, who soon after appear’d to be in the same interest with those they condemn’d, were nevertheless the most severe against them; particularly My Ld. Churchil moved to have them suffer death for their disobedience, foreseeing that such a piece of severity would reflect upon the King and inflame the people.”

1688 the service was passed. The King himself had become sensible of the danger of proceeding to extremities, and when he commanded the sentence to be put into execution, he informed the six officers that they should be repaid the expense incurred in raising their companies, or in the purchase of their commissions.

These six gentlemen were viewed by the public as champions for the civil and religious liberties of their country, and as suffering for pure patriotic principles; they were styled the "SIX PORTSMOUTH CAPTAINS;" ballads were composed in their commendation and sung publicly; and their portraits were engraved and circulated among the zealous opposers of the proceedings of the Jesuitical councils which prevailed at court. The conduct of the Roman Catholics generally had given rise to feelings of disgust among the Protestants; the soldiers of the regiment appear to have been filled with indignation at the treatment experienced by their officers, and a number of men deserted rather than serve with the Roman Catholic recruits, who had been forced into the regiment. No second attempt of a like character was, however, made; the regiment became more tranquil; Colonel Ramsay was appointed to the lieutenant-colonelcy; and Lieutenants Barnes, Fielding, Southern, Mackarty, and Fletcher, were promoted captains.

The appearance of the Prince of Orange with a powerful land force to support the Protestant interest, put an end to all further usurpations; the King discovered that his soldiers would not fight in the cause of papacy, and fled to France, accompanied by the Duke of Berwick.

The Prince of Orange, having assumed the powers of the government, promoted the patriotic Lieutenant-Colonel BEAUMONT to the colonelcy of the regiment, by commission dated the 31st of December, 1688.

come  
, and  
into  
ould  
com-

ic as  
their  
ples;  
ns;"  
sung  
circu-  
ngs of  
The  
given  
; the  
d with  
r offi-  
serve  
forced  
narc-  
more  
lieut-  
thern,

with a  
terest,  
g dis-  
use of  
Duke

owers  
Lieu-  
f the  
mber,



PRO LATRIA, PATRIA, ATRIA.

EIGHTH (THE KING'S) REGIMENT OF FOOT.

[To see page 16.]

l  
r  
i  
o  
w  
t  
i  
s  
o  
n  
P  
l  
c  
n  
s  
i  
l  
t  
y  
A  
t  
8  
a  
v  
t  
v

A convention having conferred the crown on William and Mary, Prince and Princess of Orange, some resistance to their Majesties' authority was experienced in Scotland, and the PRINCESS ANNE'S Regiment was ordered from its quarters at Southampton, where it was stationed after the flight of King James to France, to the north. It halted at Carlisle, and was there inspected on the 13th of June, 1689, by the commissioners appointed to re-model the army.

Edinburgh Castle having surrendered to the forces of King William, the regiment did not continue its march to Scotland; but nearly all Ireland having been preserved in the Roman Catholic interest by the lord-lieutenant, the Earl Tyrconnel, this was one of the corps selected to proceed thither with the army commanded by the Duke Schomberg.

After encamping a short time near Chester, the several regiments embarked at Highlake, and anchoring in the Bay of Carrickfergus in the afternoon of the 13th of August, landed immediately and pitched their tents in the fields, near the shore. The siege of *Carrickfergus* was afterwards commenced; the PRINCESS ANNE'S Regiment was one of the corps employed in this service, and, before the end of the month, the garrison surrendered.

Advancing from Carrickfergus to Dundalk, the army formed an intrenched camp at that place, on low wet ground; and the weather proving particularly rainy, the health of the soldiers suffered considerably. On the morning of the 21st of September, the camp was suddenly alarmed at the approach of the French and Irish forces, under King James, displaying their royal standard. The British troops stood to their arms, and this regiment was ordered to the trenches beyond the town; but the enemy withdrew without venturing an attack.

1689 After losing a number of men at the unhealthy camp at Dundalk, the regiment marched into winter quarters, and was stationed at the frontier garrisons of Green Castle and Rostrever.

1690 In the spring of 1690, the PRINCESS ANNE's Regiment was stationed at Londonderry; in June, King William arrived in Ireland to command the troops in person, and the officers and soldiers rejoiced at the prospect of having an opportunity of evincing their innate bravery and zeal for the Protestant interest under the eye of their sovereign. At the forcing of the passage of the *Boyne*, on the 1st of July, the regiment was brought in contact with the troops of King James, whose army was overpowered and driven from the field with loss. The Irish forces fled in dismay; but the French and Swiss retired in good order. The British pursued several miles, and afterwards encamped near the field of battle.

The immediate result of this victory was the capture of Dublin, and the flight of King James to France. The PRINCESS ANNE's Regiment was one of the corps reviewed by King William, at Finglass, on the 7th of July, on which occasion it mustered five hundred and twenty-six rank and file, exclusive of officers and non-commissioned officers.

From Dublin the regiment proceeded to *Limerick*, and was engaged in the siege of this important fortress. Several unfortunate occurrences prevented the capture of the city of Limerick on this occasion; and when the siege was raised, the regiment went into quarters.

Towards the end of September, the Earl of Marlborough arrived with several additional corps from England, and besieged *Cork*. The PRINCESS ANNE's Regiment was called from its quarters to take part in this enterprise, and the city was taken before the end of the month. The siege of *Kinsale* was afterwards

resolved upon, and the attack on the forts was immediately commenced. The old fort was speedily taken, but the new fort held out until the middle of October, when everything being ready for an attack by storm, the garrison surrendered.

After the surrender of Kinsale, the PRINCESS ANNE's Regiment was placed in garrison at that town. About the beginning of November, a French ship, of thirty tons, laden with brandy and salt, sailed into the harbour, and anchored under the old fort, supposing the place to be in the hands of King James's adherents; but she was soon boarded and taken. The garrison of Kinsale was well supplied with provision; but the soldiers having been in the field in severe weather in September and October, their health suffered severely. On this regiment being removed to Cork, it left two hundred sick men behind; and soon after its arrival at Cork, nearly one hundred men were unfit for service; it, however, received recruits from England, and had above five hundred men fit for garrison duty throughout the winter.

In the spring of 1691, when the army took the field under General De Ginkell (afterwards Earl of Athlone), the PRINCESS ANNE's Regiment was left in quarters in the county of Cork, to hold the enemy in check on that side, and to secure several small garrisons from the attacks of the enemy; it was, consequently, prevented sharing in the capture of Ballymore and Athlone, in the victory at Aghrim, and in the reduction of Galway and other places of less note. The wreck of King James's army having rallied at *Limerick*, where it was resolved to make a final effort to preserve Ireland in his interest, in the hopes of receiving succours from France, the regiments left in quarters in the county of Cork were ordered to join the army. The victorious English

1691 army directed its march towards Limerick; the siege of this very important fortress was commenced, and before the end of September the garrison was forced to surrender.

1692 The reduction of Limerick terminated the contest in Ireland, and in February, 1692, the PRINCESS ANNE's Regiment embarked for England.

Shortly after its return from Ireland, the regiment embarked for the Netherlands, to serve with the army commanded by King William in person, against the forces of Louis XIV.; but the order was countermanded, the shipping returned to port, and the regiment landed at Gravesend, in consequence of the receipt of information that King James had collected above fourteen thousand English and Irish, to whom the King of France had added several thousand men, under Marshal Belfonds, who were designed to sail from Cherbourg, La Hogue, and some other places in Normandy, under convoy of the French fleet, to land in Sussex, where they expected to be joined by a number of disaffected persons, and advancing immediately to London, to overturn the existing government, and replace King James on the throne. To insure success to their designs, a conspiracy was formed on the continent for the assassination of King William. This regiment was consequently detained in England; preparations were made to repel the invaders; and while the public mind was agitated with various emotions, the French fleet was defeated off La Hogue, by the British and Dutch, and the danger instantly passed away.

The destruction of a great part of the French fleet, gave the British and their allies the uncontrolled dominion of the sea; a descent on the coast of France was contemplated; and the PRINCESS ANNE's Regiment marched to Portsmouth, where it embarked for

this service, under the command of Lieutenant-General 1692 the Duke of Leinster. The French coast was menaced for many miles, and considerable alarm and consternation was produced; but a landing was found impracticable, and the fleet sailing to Ostend, the troops disembarked in the beginning of September, 1692, and encamped several days about a league from that place, in the direction of Nieuport, to refresh themselves after being so long on board of ship. They were subsequently joined by a detachment from the confederate army, commanded by Lieutenant-General Talmash, and having taken possession of Furnes, fortified it against any sudden attack, for a winter cantonment. They afterwards repaired the works of Dixmude; and while this was in progress, the PRINCESS ANNE'S Regiment was encamped within the ramparts; but on the arrival of five Dutch regiments to garrison the town, this corps marched out, and was subsequently placed in cantonments.

The regiment returned to England during the winter, and was employed in garrison duty at Portsmouth, from whence it was removed in April, 1693, to 1693 Canterbury and Dover. The army in the Netherlands having suffered severely at the battle of Landen, the regiment sent a draft of a hundred men to one of the regiments which had sustained a heavy loss.

In 1694, the regiment was stationed in Leicester-1694 shire and Nottinghamshire.

In December, 1695, Colonel Beaumont was suc-1695 ceeded in the command of the regiment by Colonel John Richmond Webb, a most zealous and meritorious officer, who afterwards acquired considerable reputation in the wars of Queen Anne.

During the campaign of 1695, the French lost Namur, in the Spanish Netherlands, and Casal in Italy, and these disasters, with their weakness on the Rhine,

1695 and in Catalonia, proved that the confederates had obtained a superiority. Louis XIV. resolved on extraordinary efforts, and issued, at the end of the campaign, commissions for raising between forty and fifty additional regiments. The extensive preparations of the French monarch induced His Britannic Majesty to augment the number of his forces in the Netherlands, and the PRINCESS ANNE'S was one of the regiments ordered to the seat of war.

1696      The regiment embarked in February, 1696; after its arrival in Flanders it was placed in garrison at Dendermonde, a strong town situate in a district of uncommon fertility, at the confluence of the rivers Scheldt and Dender, eighteen miles south of Antwerp.

The regiment remained in comfortable quarters at Dendermonde until the beginning of June, 1696, when it joined the troops under the Duke of Wirtemberg encamped on the banks of the Scheldt, from whence it proceeded to the main army, commanded by King William in person; and arriving at the camp at Gemblours, it was formed in brigade with the Royal Fusiliers, and the regiments of Mackay, Stanley, and Seymour, commanded by Brigadier-General Fitzpatrick.

After serving the campaign of this year, which was passed in marching and manœuvring without any fighting, excepting a few slight skirmishes between detachments, the regiment was detached from the camp at Gammont, on the 21st of August, towards Ghent, in which city it afterwards passed the winter.

1697      From Ghent, the regiment marched, in the spring of 1697, to Brabant; and was formed in brigade with a battalion of the (First) Royal, Prince George of Denmark's regiment (now Third Foot), the Royal Fusiliers, and Seymour's regiment, under the command of Brigadier-General O'Hara, afterwards Lord Tyrawley. The contending powers had, however, become weary of the

war; and in September a treaty of peace was signed at 1697 Ryswick.

The PRINCESS ANNE'S regiment returned to England during the winter; and soon afterwards proceeded 1698 to Ireland: at the same time its numbers were reduced to a peace establishment.

On the decease of Charles II., king of Spain, with- 1700 out issue, in November, 1700, Louis XIV. procured the accession of his grandson, the Duke of Anjou, to the throne of Spain, to the prejudice of the house of Austria. Hostilities were determined upon; but before any declaration of war was made, a body of British troops was sent to Holland, under Brigadier-General Ingoldshy; 1701 the Dutch frontiers being menaced by the French, who detained the Dutch garrisons of the barrier towns of the Spanish Netherlands. The PRINCESS ANNE'S regiment was selected to proceed abroad; and, having embarked at the Cove of Cork, on the 15th of June, 1701, on board of ships of war, sailed to Helvoetsluys, in South Holland, where the officers and men were removed on board of Dutch vessels, and proceeded up the river Maese to Gertruydenberg. Leaving this station in the middle of September, the regiment pitched its tents on Breda heath, where it was reviewed by King William, on the 21st of that month, and subsequently returned to its former quarters.

Great Britain not being then at war with France, the 1702 regiment received orders to take the field in the character of a corps of imperialists. It left its winter quarters in March, and traversing the country to Rosendael, encamped on the west bank of the Demer, beyond that town, where information was received of the decease of King William, on the 8th of March, and the accession of QUEEN ANNE. The elevation of the Princess Anne of Denmark to the throne, was followed by the royal

1702 authority for this regiment to be designated "THE QUEEN'S REGIMENT\*."

On the morning of the 24th of April, the regiment struck its tents, and traversing the country to the duchy of Cleves, encamped at Cranenburg; forming part of the covering army during the siege of *Kayserswerth*, on the Lower Rhine, by the Germans. In May, Lord Cutts arrived at the camp with information that Great Britain and Holland had declared war against France and Spain. While the regiment lay at this camp, a French force of very superior numbers, commanded by the Duke of Burgundy and Marshal Boufflers, attempted, by a forced march, to cut off the communication of the small army at Cranenburg with Grave and Nimeguen. The allies, in consequence, struck their tents a little before sunset on the 10th of June, and, marching all night, arrived about eight o'clock on the following morning within sight of Nimeguen; at the same time the French columns appeared on both flanks, marching with all possible expedition to surround the allies. The main body of the army continued its retreat, and went into position under the walls of Nimeguen. The leading French corps were assailed with a sharp fire of musketry, and the QUEEN'S Regiment, now EIGHTH Foot, was one of the corps which displayed signal intrepidity and firmness on this occasion, holding the enemy in check until the army was safe under the walls of Nimeguen. The movement was effected without much loss; but the commander of the allied army, the Earl of Athlone, was censured for

---

\* The Fourth Foot having been designated "The Queen's Regiment" by King James II., continued to hold that title; and during the reign of Queen Anne, two corps were styled "Queen's Regiments." The Fourth served as marines in that reign.

not having better intelligence, as another half hour's 1702 delay would have occasioned a most serious loss.

The Dutch were alarmed at seeing their frontiers menaced by a powerful French force; but the EARL OF MARLBOROUGH arriving to assume the command of the allied army, and having assembled additional troops, he advanced boldly against his opponents, and, by skilful movements, forced them to retire.

The enemy avoiding a general engagement, the QUEEN'S Regiment was detached with a considerable body of troops from the main army to besiege *Venloo*, a strong fortress in the duchy of Guelderland, situate on the east side of the river Maese. This regiment formed part of the force under Lieutenant-General Lord Cutts, which besieged *Fort St. Michael*, situate on the west side of the Maese, and connected with the town by a bridge of boats. The trenches were opened on the 7th of September, the batteries commenced firing on the 16th; and on the 18th the grenadier company, with a small detachment from the battalion companies of the QUEEN'S Regiment, formed part of a storming party designed to make a lodgment on the top of the glacis of *Fort St. Michael*. The storming party was commanded by Colonel Hamilton, and consisted of the Royal Irish (now Eighteenth) and Hukelom's (Dutch) regiments, with the grenadiers of the EIGHTH and several other corps, a detachment of musketeers, and three hundred and twenty workmen, under Colonel Blood. Lord Lorn (afterwards Duke of Argyle), the Earl of Huntingdon, Lord Mark Kerr, Sir Richard Temple (afterwards Viscount Cobham), Colonel WEBB, of the EIGHTH, and several other noblemen and officers, served as volunteers on this occasion.

About four in the afternoon, the batteries fired a volley, and the grenadiers and musketeers sprang forward with a shout, and rushing up the covered way,

1702 sword in hand, carried it in gallant style. The enemy gave one scattering fire, and fled; Lord Cutts ordered the soldiers to pursue, let the consequence be what it might; and, with an ardour and intrepidity almost unrivalled in the annals of war, they leaped into the covered way, and chased their opponents to a ravelin, which they carried with astonishing resolution, notwithstanding the explosion of a mine. The garrison fled to the rampart, from whence a tremendous fire of musketry was opened on the storming party; but the undaunted British threw forward a shower of hand-grenades, and rushing to a bridge which connected the ravelin with the interior works, they were opposed by ranks of pikemen and a storm of musketry, which they speedily overcame, and forced the bridge before the enemy had time to cut or break it down. "Here," (observes Captain Parker, of the Royal Irish, who was one of the storming party,) "like madmen, without fear or wit, we pursued the enemy over that tottering bridge, exposed to the fire of the great and small shot of the body of the fort. However, we got over the *fausse braye*, and then our situation was such that we might take the fort or die. They that fled before us climbed up by the long grass that grew out of the fort, so we climbed after them. Here we were hard put to it to pull out the palisades, which pointed down upon us from the parapet; and was it not for the surprise and consternation of those within, we could never have surmounted this difficulty; but as soon as they saw us at this work, they quitted the rampart and retired down to the parade in the body of the fort, where they laid down their arms. Part of the garrison attempting to escape across the Maese, was drowned in the river. Thus were the unaccountable orders of Lord Cutts as unaccountably executed, to the great surprise of the whole army, and even of ourselves, when we came to reflect on

“ what we had done; however, had not several unfore- 1702  
“ seen accidents concurred, not a man of us could have  
“ escaped\*.”

Thus was *Fort St. Michael* captured with the loss of one hundred and thirty-six officers and soldiers killed, and one hundred and sixty-one wounded; and the progress of the siege of *Venloo* was facilitated.

While the QUEEN'S Regiment was before *Venloo*, the Germans, under Prince Eugene of Savoy, took *Landau*, and the regiment was called out, with the remainder of the besieging army, to fire three volleys for this event. The garrison and inhabitants imagining the troops were assembling to attack the town by storm, were panic-stricken, and the magistrates begged of the governor to surrender; the first volley augmented the terror and consternation, and the governor immediately capitulated.

Leaving *Venloo* on the 29th of September, the regiment crossed the *Maese*, and advancing up the river to *Ruremonde*, was employed in the siege of that fortress; at the same time, a detachment from the main army besieged *Stevenswaert*; and these two places were captured in the early part of October.

After the capture of *Ruremonde*, the regiment rejoined the main army, under the Earl of Marlborough, and advanced against the city of *Liege*. The French retired into the Citadel and *Chartreuse*, which fortresses were besieged. On the 23d of October, the grenadiers of the QUEEN'S Regiment were engaged in storming the citadel of *Liege*, and highly distinguished themselves. The *Chartreuse* surrendered a few days afterwards.

These important conquests having been achieved,

---

\* PARKER'S *Memoirs*.

1703 the regiment marched back to Holland, where it passed the winter.

In the spring of 1703 a body of recruits arrived from England; the establishment at this period was twelve battalion companies, of sixty private men each, and one company of grenadiers, of seventy men; and in April, when the Duke of Marlborough visited the quarters and reviewed the regiment, he complimented the officers on the efficient and soldier-like appearance of the several companies.

The regiment quitted its cantonments on the 30th of April, and on the 7th of May pitched its tents at Maeswyck, where a division of the army was assembled, while the Duke of Marlborough was carrying on the siege of Bonn, with the Dutch and Germans. On the evening of the 8th of May, soon after sunset, the camp was alarmed with the news, that the French army under Marshals Villeroy and Boufflers was advancing to attack the allies in their dispersed quarters; the soldiers instantly struck their tents, and, marching all night, arrived at the famous city of Maestricht about noon on the following day. The French marshals were delayed by the steady valour of the British regiments, the present Second Foot, and Elst's, (since disbanded), which held Tongres twenty-four hours against the French army, and gave time for the allies to assemble at Maestricht, where a line of battle was formed, and the QUEEN'S (now EIGHTH) Regiment was stationed at Lonakin, a village of great strength, situated on a height which commanded the whole plain. From this summit the soldiers looked down on the plain beneath, and espying the French army approach, in order of battle, they stood to their arms and prepared for action; but, after a short cannonade, the enemy withdrew to Tongres.

Bonn having surrendered, the allied army was united, and the QUEEN'S (EIGHTH) Regiment was formed in

brigade with Barrymore's (Thirteenth), Bridge's (Seventeenth), Hamilton's (Eighteenth), and Leigh's (afterwards disbanded), under the command of Brigadier-General Frederick Hamilton. The British commander advanced against his opponents, who withdrew behind their fortified lines, and the Duke being unable to bring on a general engagement, detached a body of troops to besiege *Huy*, a strong fortress situate in the valley of the Maese, above the city of Liege. The QUEEN'S Regiment was employed on this service, and took part in the attacks against Fort Picard. The town and forts were speedily reduced, and on the afternoon of the 25th of August, while ladders were being raised against the castle, the garrison beat a parley, and, after some delay, surrendered prisoners of war.

After this success the city of *Limburg*, in the Spanish Netherlands, was besieged and captured, and the QUEEN'S Regiment subsequently marched to Breda, where it was stationed during the winter.

In the mean time the Elector of Bavaria had taken arms against the Emperor of Germany, and being joined by a French force under Marshal Villars, he was making considerable progress in the heart of the empire. To uphold the Imperial throne, on which the safety of Europe appeared to depend, the Duke of Marlborough resolved to lead his British bands into Germany, and the QUEEN'S Regiment of Foot was one of the corps which had the honour to be employed on this splendid enterprise.

Before commencing this bold and magnificent undertaking, the regiment detached three hundred men to Maestricht, where extensive works were forming on the heights of Petersburg. In the early part of May, 1704, the regiment traversed the country towards the Rhine, and was joined at Bedburg by the detachment from Maestricht. From Bedburg the troops moved along

1704 the course of the Rhine; crossed that river, and also the Moselle, at Coblentz, and proceeding towards the Maine, arrived at the suburbs of Mentz, in the beginning of June: the route was continued, and before the end of June the British were at the seat of war in Germany.

At three o'clock on the morning of the 2nd of July the regiment marched in the direction of Donawerth: after traversing many miles of difficult country it arrived opposite the heights of *Schellenberg*, where a strong division of French and Bavarians, commanded by the Count d'Arco, occupied a formidable intrenched position; and about six in the evening a body of troops, of which a detachment of the QUEEN'S EIGHTH Regiment formed part, moved forward under a heavy and destructive fire, to storm the enemy's work. This was one of the numerous occasions in which the valour and patient endurance of the British soldier was put to a severe test. The struggle was firm and determined; the result was for some time doubtful; but, the protracted contest having shaken the strength and weakened the resistance of the enemy, at the same time a body of Imperialists arrived to co-operate; the intrenchments were forced, the French and Bavarians were overpowered, and sixteen pieces of cannon, with a number of standards and colours, and the tents and camp-equipage of the enemy, including the Count d'Arco's plate, were the trophies of this victory.

The QUEEN'S Regiment lost on this occasion Ensign Savage and five private men killed; Ensigns Bezier and Mason, two serjeants and thirty-one private soldiers wounded. The conduct of the several corps engaged was highly commended; the Emperor of Germany, in a letter to the British commander, spoke in the warmest terms of "the *wonderful bravery and constancy*" of the troops, which had fought under his Grace's command.

The possession of Donawerth was the immediate 1704 result of this victory; and the regiment crossed the Danube and was engaged in operations in Bavaria, which country the Imperialists enveloped in flames, reducing many towns and villages to ashes. After penetrating as far as the city of Augsburg, where the Elector had formed an intrenched camp, which it was found impossible to force, the army retired a few stages, and the Germans, under the Margrave of Baden, commenced the siege of Ingolstadt.

Louis XIV. had, in the mean time, sent additional troops to Germany under Marshal Tallard, and the united forces pitched their tents in the valley of the Danube near the village of *Blenheim*. The British and Dutch, with the Germans under Prince Eugene of Savoy, encamped near the village of Minster, and on the morning of the eventful 13th of August, 1704, they advanced in columns to attack their opponents.

On this memorable day, so glorious to the British arms, and so important to the dynasties of Europe, the EIGHTH Foot had another opportunity of signalizing their innate valour and steady resolution. They were first engaged, under Lieutenant-General Lord Cutts, in supporting the attack on the village of *Blenheim*, where the enemy had stationed a considerable body of troops, and they took part in the capture of two water-mills on the little river Nebel. Afterwards crossing the river they opened their fire on the French line with such perseverance and effect that their opponents gave way and fell back in confusion. The thunder of the artillery, the steady and well-directed fire of the infantry, and the charges of the cavalry were continued until the main body of the French army was overpowered and chased from the field with great slaughter, many standards, colours, and guns being captured, also a number of officers and soldiers taken prisoners, among whom was the

1704 French commander, Marshal Tallard. The French troops in the village of Blenheim were afterwards surrounded, and twelve squadrons of cavalry, with twenty-four battalions of infantry, were made prisoners of war. Thus was a victory gained over the flower of those powerful French armies which had marched from conquest to conquest; the legions of the most powerful monarch in the world were vanquished; the wreath of fame was transferred from the French standard to that of the allies, and the house of Austria was preserved on the Imperial throne. The recollection of the field of Blenheim depressed the French soldiers; the name of Marlborough became a watchword of fear among the ranks of the enemy, and the achievements of the British troops were lauded by the sovereigns of Christendom.

The QUEEN'S Regiment of Foot had a number of men killed and wounded; Major Frederick Cornwallis\* was among the killed; and Captain Leonard Lloyd and Lieutenant Bezier wounded.

The results of this victory were of a most stupendous character; the 16th of August was kept by the army as a day of solemn thanksgiving; the troops were reviewed, and a triple discharge of cannon and small arms was fired.

Bavaria was subdued, cities and towns submitted to the conquerors, and the army traversed the country to Philipsburg, where it passed the Rhine, and the British troops were encamped at Croon-Weissenberg to cover the siege of *Landau*, which was undertaken by the Germans. At this camp the QUEEN'S Regiment re-

---

\* Major Frederick Cornwallis's name is omitted among the killed and wounded in the *Annals of Queen Anne*; but it is contained in the list of killed in the *London Gazette*; he was omitted by mistake in the list of killed and wounded in the *Record of the First, the Royal Regiment*.

mained until the middle of November, when, Landau 1704 having surrendered, it embarked in skiffs near Philipsburg, and sailing down the Rhine (a river remarkable for the romantic scenery on its banks), it passed thirty cities and towns, and arrived in twelve days at Nimeguen, from whence it marched to Breda, to form part of the garrison of that fortress during the winter; having travelled a distance of about one thousand one hundred and seventy miles in this one campaign.

A hundred and forty young men from England, who 1705 thirsted for the honour of gaining laurels under the renowned Marlborough, replaced the losses of the QUEEN'S Regiment in Germany; and when this distinguished corps took the field, it proceeded to the province of Limburg, and pitched its tents on the left bank of the Maese, where it was reviewed by the Duke of Marlborough, in the early part of May, 1705. Having struck its tents on the 15th of May the regiment proceeded to Juliers, from whence it continued its route through a barren and mountainous country, to that part of the vailey of the Moselle where stands the ancient city of Treves. The regiment subsequently crossed the Moselle and the Saar, and was employed in the movements made with a design to carry on the war in Alsace. When the British commander found his views frustrated by the tardiness of the Germans, he marched back to the Netherlands.

While the troops were employed up the Moselle, the French had captured *Huy*; on the 4th of July the QUEEN'S Regiment was detached from the main army, with several other corps, to retake this fortress, which was accomplished before the middle of the month.

After remaining a few days at *Huy*, the regiment was directed to rejoin the army, in order to take part in the difficult enterprise of forcing a stupendous line of intrenchments and forts which the enemy had con-

1705 structured to cover the Spanish Netherlands; the EIGHTH constituted part of the leading column on this occasion, and were formed in brigade with Prince George of Denmark's Regiment (now Third Foot, or the Buffs), and a Dutch battalion, commanded by Brigadier-General Welderen.

Having menaced the lines on the south of the Mehaine to draw the French troops from the point designed to be attacked, the allies advanced, during the night of the 17th of July, with great secrecy, in the direction of *Neer-Hespen* and *Helixem*, and about four o'clock on the following morning the QUEEN'S Regiment, and other corps in advance, approached the lines, at the moment when the French army was assembled to resist an expected assault many miles from the real point of attack. Being favoured by a thick fog, one column speedily cleared the villages of Neer-Winden and Neer-Hespen, another gained the bridge and village of Helixem, and the third carried the castle of Wange, which covered the passage of the Little Gheet. The British and Dutch soldiers rushed through the inclosures and marshy grounds; forded the river, and, crowding with enthusiastic ardour over the works, surprised and overpowered the French guards, and drove a detachment of dragoons from its post in a panic. The lines were thus forced; and while the British pioneers were levelling a passage for the cavalry, the Marquis d'Allegre hurried to the spot with twenty battalions of infantry and fifty squadrons of French and Bavarian cavalry. Some sharp fighting took place, and the enemy was repulsed with the loss of many standards, colours, and cannon, and of officers and soldiers taken prisoners.

The QUEEN'S Regiment was afterwards engaged in several movements; but the enemy, having taken a strong position behind the Dyle, near Louvain, the

Dutch generals refused to co-operate in forcing the passage of the river, and the plans of the British commander were frustrated. In October the fortress of *Sandvliet* was besieged and captured; and in the early part of November the British infantry marched back to Holland, and were stationed at Breda, Warcum, Gorcum, &c.

Every campaign was thus marked by success, which added new lustre to the British arms, and the summer of 1706 was distinguished by the acquisition of additional honours. The QUEEN'S Regiment left Breda in the early part of May, and the army, having assembled at Bilsen, advanced, on the 23rd of May, in the direction of Mont St. André. While on the march, the French, Spaniards, and Bavarians, commanded by Marshal Villeroy, and the Elector of Bavaria, were discovered forming in order of battle, with their centre at the village of *Ramilies*; the British commander made dispositions for attacking the enemy, and the QUEEN'S Regiment was posted on an eminence, near the right of the front line of infantry. Descending from this height, the British infantry made a demonstration of attacking the enemy's left at the villages of Offuz and Autreglize; when the enemy weakened his centre to support his flank; and the Duke of Marlborough, suspending the attack of the French left, instantly assailed their centre with all the weight and power of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, he could bring to bear on the point: by which bold and masterly movement he succeeded in forcing the centre, and the village of *Ramilies* was carried. Disorder and confusion became manifest in the French army: the QUEEN'S Regiment, and several other corps, advanced against the enemy's left, which was speedily broken and routed; and a decisive victory was gained. The pursuit was continued during the night; the enemy's cannon, many standards and colours, and a number of officers and men, were captured.

1706 A splendid French army was thus annihilated, and the officers and men who had escaped from the field, with the garrisons of the fortified towns, were so amazed, confounded, and panic-stricken, that fortresses of the greatest importance, which had resisted powerful armies for months, were at once delivered up. When the magistrates of Antwerp presented the keys of their city to the British commander, they stated, "These keys have never been delivered up since they were presented to the great Duke of Parma, and then after a siege of twelve months." Even the port of Ostend, which once withstood a siege of three years\*, held out only three days and a few hours after the batteries commenced fring. After taking part in several movements, the QUEEN'S regiment was detached under Lieutenant-General Lumley, Major-General the Earl of Orkney, and Brigadier-General the Duke of Argyle, from the main army, to engage in the siege of *Menin*; a fortress of great strength, and considered the key of the French conquests in the Netherlands. Some sharp fighting took place at the opening of the trenches, and at the storming of the counterscarp, in which the British soldiers evinced their native courage and intrepidity; and Ingoldsby's Regiment (Eighteenth) suffered severely. Before the end of August the garrison surrendered.

In September *Aeth* was besieged and taken, which was the last important event of this astonishing campaign; and the British infantry took up their winter quarters at Brussels, Ghent, and Bruges, the QUEEN'S Regiment occupying quarters at Ghent.

1707 On the 16th of May, 1707, the regiment marched out of Ghent; and, proceeding to the vicinity of Brussels, where the army was assembled, it was united in brigade with the second battalion of the Royal (First)

---

\* See the *Record of the Third Foot, or Buffs*, from page 66 to 74.

and the regiments of Ingoldsby (Eighteenth), Tatton 1707 (Twenty-fourth), and Temple (afterwards disbanded), under the orders of Brigadier-General Sir Richard Temple. The campaign was, however, passed without any engagement of importance; and in the autumn the regiment returned to Ghent.

The French monarch, finding his armies beaten and dispirited, and his fortresses wrested from him, meditated 1708 the separation of England from the allies, by placing the Pretender on the throne; and an expedition was prepared for this purpose at Dunkirk. The QUEEN'S EIGHTH Regiment was one of the corps ordered to return to England, to repel the invaders; and having embarked at Ostend, on the 26th of March, 1708, arrived at Tynemouth in the beginning of April. Meanwhile, the French fleet, with the Pretender on board, had been chased from the British coast, by the English men-of-war, and forced back to Dunkirk; the QUEEN'S Regiment was, consequently, ordered back to Flanders, and landing at Ostend, proceeded in boats along the canal to Ghent.

Although this project was frustrated, the French court anticipated gaining a decided superiority on the Continent; but the campaign of 1708 proved equally glorious to the British and their allies, as that of preceding years.

The QUEEN'S EIGHTH Regiment was reviewed at Ghent, in the early part of May, by the Duke of Marlborough, and on the 22nd of that month, commenced its march for the rendezvous of the army near Brussels. Shortly afterwards the French obtained possession of Ghent and Bruges, by treachery; and these acquisitions were preparatory to an attempt on *Oudenarde*, which fortress, being situated on the Scheldt, and at the verge of the frontier, was a connecting link for the alternate defence of Flanders or Brabant.

1708 *Oudenarde* was invested on the 9th of July, and the French commanders, the Duke of Burgundy, and Marshal Vendome, designed to occupy the strong camp of Lessines, on the Dender, to cover the siege: but they were opposed by a general, whose promptitude and alacrity have seldom been paralleled, and whose resources were called forth by the magnitude of the stake for which he was contending. By a forced march, the Duke of Marlborough gained the position at Lessines before the French, and disconcerted their plans. Being thus foiled, they relinquished their designs on *Oudenarde*, and proceeded in the direction of *Gavre*, where they had prepared bridges for passing the *Scheldt*. In order to meet the enemy on the march, and bring on a general engagement, the QUEEN'S Regiment was detached, with a number of other corps, under Major-General Cadogan, to throw bridges over the *Scheldt* near *Oudenarde*, for the army to pass.

Leaving the camp at dawn, on the 11th of July, the QUEEN'S Regiment arrived at the right bank of the *Scheldt*, at half-past ten in the morning: the bridges were completed by mid-day, the detachment passed the stream, and the QUEEN'S, with eleven other regiments, formed line on the high ground, between the villages of *Eyne* and *Bevere*. The French were, at the same time, passing the river two leagues below: their advance-guard was, soon afterwards, descried on the further side of the plain, and the appearance of the van of the allied army in position in their front, with the remainder hurrying over the river, created a general sensation throughout the French ranks. Seven battalions of the Swiss Regiments of *Pfeffer*, *Villiers*, and *Guedar*, took post at *Eyne*, with a support of cavalry in their rear, and the main body was put in order for the battle.

While the main body of the allied army was passing

the river, Major-General Cadogan seized a favourable 1708 moment to strike the first blow at the seven battalions in *Eyne*; the QUEEN'S (NOW EIGHTH), with Ingoldsby's (Eighteenth), Sabine's (Twenty-third), and Meredith's (Thirty-seventh) regiments, led by Brigadier-General Sabine, and supported by two other brigades, descended the hill, forded a rivulet, and, raising a loud British shout, rushed upon their opponents.

The EIGHTH, being on the right of the brigade, led the attack in gallant style; plunging into the village, they assailed the Swiss battalions with a destructive fire of musketry, and pressed upon their opponents with the characteristic energy and firmness of British soldiers; while a few squadrons of Hanoverian cavalry made a short detour to gain the rear of the village. The conflict was of short duration; the Swiss were unable to withstand the fury of the British soldiers, and Brigadier-General Pfeffer, and three entire battalions, were taken prisoners: the officers and men of the other four battalions were either killed, or intercepted and made prisoners, in their attempt to escape. The EIGHTH stood triumphant in the village of *Eyne*, their commanding officer received the colours of the Swiss battalions; the captive soldiers were disarmed, and placed in charge of a guard; and thus an important body of the enemy's infantry was put *hors de combat*.

After this gallant exploit, the regiment halted a short time in the village: it was afterwards ordered to reinforce four battalions, which had taken post behind the hedges near *Groenevelde*, where the first attack of the enemy was expected; and the officers and soldiers, being elated with their previous success, hurried to the aid of their companions in arms.

The attack had commenced before they could gain their station: the four battalions boldly disputed the edge of the streamlet, and the EIGHTH, and other corps

1708 ordered to this point, threw themselves into the hedges near Herlehem, and opened a heavy fire against the enemy's centre. The Duke of Argyle brought forward twenty battalions of infantry, and prolonged the line, and the combat of musketry became tremendous: each regiment being engaged separately in the inclosures which border the rivulet.

The EIGHTH were engaged with the *élite* of the French infantry, and occupying a kind of focus in the centre of the hostile position, they were assailed by very superior numbers, and forced to withdraw, fighting, out of the coverts and avenues near Herlehem, into the plain. Being reinforced, they renewed the conflict, and gained some advantage: the fighting was continued until the shades of evening gathered over the scene, and the combatants could only be discerned by the flashes of musketry. The French were driven from hedge to hedge; their right wing was nearly surrounded; and the streams of fire, indicating the attack of the allies, were seen gathering round the legions of France, whose destruction appeared inevitable. Darkness having rendered it impossible to distinguish friends from foes, the troops were ordered to cease firing. Crowds of Frenchmen were made prisoners without resistance; others escaped from the field; and before the following morning, the wreck of the French army had retreated in disorder towards Ghent. Such were the results of the battle of *Oudenarde*, in which the QUEEN'S, NOW EIGHTH, OR, THE KING'S REGIMENT OF FOOT, performed so distinguished a part.

Thus the daring Marlborough, having ventured to outstep the rules of military science, was enabled, by the extraordinary exertions of a brave, experienced, and toil-enduring body of men, to surprise and defeat his antagonists by efforts beyond the calculations of ordinary experience. Soon after the victory at *Oudenarde*,

the arrival of a body of Germans, under Prince Eugene 1708 of Savoy, enabled the allied army to undertake the siege of the strong fortress of *Lisle*, which was the key to the country watered by the *Lys* and the *Scheldt*. The QUEEN'S Regiment formed part of the covering army under the Duke of Marlborough, while the siege was carried on by the troops under Prince Eugene and the Prince of Orange; and it was in position when a powerful French army advanced to relieve the place, which was prevented by the superior skill of the British commander. The EIGHTH were repeatedly employed in escorting supplies to the besieging army, and their grenadier company was eventually employed in the siege. The colonel of the regiment, Major-General JOHN RICHMOND WEBB, was detached from the main army, with several regiments of foot and a troop of cavalry, to escort a immense quantity of military stores from *Ostend* to the besieging army; and being attacked in the woods of *Wynendale*, by a very superior body of the enemy, under Count de la Motte, he made so excellent a disposition of his troops, and displayed so much skill and valour in repulsing the assaults of the enemy, that he brought off the convoy in safety, and received the thanks of parliament for his distinguished conduct.

When the Elector of Bavaria besieged *Brussels*, the EIGHTH were employed in forcing the enemy's strong positions behind the *Scheldt*, and in compelling the elector to raise the siege and make a precipitate retreat.

After the surrender of the citadel of *Lisle*, the siege of *Ghent* was undertaken, and this place was captured in a few days. *Bruges* was afterwards delivered up; and the EIGHTH passed the remainder of the winter in quarters at *Ghent*.

The arrival of new clothing for the regiment, with a 1709 supply of accoutrements, and a hundred and fifty recruits, occasioned the EIGHTH, when they took the

1709 field in June, 1709, to present so efficient and warlike an appearance, as to elicit the commendations of the Duke of Marlborough, at the general review of the army. The French were commanded by Marshal Villars, who took post behind a line of intrenchments; but he was unable to cope with the British commander, who menaced his lines, which induced him to weaken the garrison of *Tournay*, and afterwards invested that fortress.

The QUEEN'S Regiment formed part of the covering army, while the siege of the town of *Tournay* was in progress; and when the siege of the citadel was commenced, the regiment left the covering army to engage in this service. In carrying the attacks against the citadel of *Tournay*, the troops had to encounter dangers of a character to which they were not accustomed, from the multiplicity of the subterraneous works, which were more numerous than those above ground. The approaches were carried on by sinking pits several fathom deep, and working from thence underground, until the soldiers came to the enemy's casemates and mines, which extended a great distance from the body of the citadel; several mines were discovered, and the powder removed. The British and French soldiers frequently met underground, where they fought with sword, pistol, and bayonet. On several occasions the allies were suffocated with smoke in these dismal labyrinths; and the troops, mistaking friends for foes, sometimes killed their fellow-soldiers. The enemy sprang several mines, which blew up some of the besiegers' batteries, guns, and many men. On one occasion a captain, lieutenant, and thirty men of Ingoldsby's (Eighteenth) regiment were blown up; and on the 26th of August, four hundred officers and men were blown into the air, and their limbs scattered to a distance. The working parties underground, with the guards which attended them,

were sometimes inundated with water; many men were 1709 buried alive in the cavities by explosions; and a number of veterans of the EIGHTH, who had triumphed at Blenheim, Ramilies, and Oudenarde, lost their lives in these subterraneous attacks. The siege was prosecuted with vigour, and some of the works having been demolished by the batteries, the garrison hoisted a white flag on the 31st of August, and agreed to surrender.

The possession of Tournay, a rich and populous city, was rendered more valuable by the acquisition of a province in the French Netherlands, remarkable for the fertility of its soil; it was also important in a military point of view, as it covered Spanish Flanders; and the British commander, pursuing his career of conquest, resolved to undertake the siege of Mons, the capital of the province of Hainault.

As the allied army traversed the country in the direction of Mons, it was brought into contact with the forces of the King of France, under the command of Marshals Villars and Boufflers, who took up a position near the village of *Malplaquet*, where they threw up intrenchments and constructed defences, until their camp resembled a fortified citadel.

On the morning of the eventful 11th of September, 1711, as the first dawn of light appeared, the QUEEN'S Regiment assembled under arms, and the chaplain performed divine service; it afterwards took its post in brigade with the regiments of Lalo (Twenty-first), and Primrose (Twenty-fourth), under Brigadier-General Lalo; Ingoldsby's (Eighteenth) was numbered in this brigade, but did not arrive from Tournay in time to take its post in line. When a thick fog, which concealed both armies from each other, cleared, the batteries opened their fire, and the troops moved to the attack with a firm and steady pace; treble intrenchments, studded with cannon and bristling with bayonets,

1709 were before them; but their previous successes under their favourite chief, led them to indulge in anticipations of victory, and to view the formidable works they had to storm, without dismay. The EIGHTH were commanded, on this occasion, by Lieutenant-Colonel LOUIS DE RAMSEY, an officer of distinguished merit, who had served with the regiment several years, and had given repeated proofs of his valour and ability. They were engaged in the attack of the enemy's intrenchments, in the woods of Taisniere, and when the French were driven from their works, a sharp fire of musketry was kept up among the trees. Several French brigades, fluctuating through the marshy grounds and the thickest parts of the wood, became mingled together in considerable disorder; the British, dashing forward among the trees, kept up a sharp fire, and the conflict was maintained among the thick foliage with varied success. The commanding officer of the EIGHTH, Lieutenant-Colonel DE RAMSEY, was killed; and their Colonel, Lieutenant-General WEBB, was dangerously wounded. The shout of victory was alternately raised by both parties, and the woods echoed the din of battle. The British gained ground; the Dutch, under the Prince of Orange, and the Germans, under Prince Eugene of Savoy, were victorious at their points of attack; and the French were overpowered and forced to retreat with the loss of sixteen pieces of cannon, twenty colours, twenty-six standards, and an immense number of officers and men.

After this victory, the EIGHTH formed part of the covering army during the siege of *Mons*, and on the surrender of this fortress, they returned to their former winter station at Ghent, from whence several officers and non-commissioned officers were sent to England to procure recruits.

Leaving Ghent on the 14th of April, 1710, the 1710 regiment once more took the field, and was engaged in the movements by which the French lines were forced at *Pont-a-Vendin*, on the 21st of April. The EIGHTH were also engaged in covering the siege of *Douay*, and in the movements by which the relief of this fortress was prevented. After the surrender of *Douay*, on the 27th of June, the siege of *Bethune* was undertaken. The EIGHTH formed part of the army encamped at *Villers-Brulin*, and a detachment was employed in draining the inundations near the town. *Bethune* surrendered in August; the French army kept behind a series of intrenchments, to avoid a general engagement, and the allies invested *Aire* and *St. Venant*, which were both captured before the army retired into winter quarters. Thus four additional fortresses were wrested from the French monarch.

Numerous and well-appointed armies, headed by 1711 experienced generals, had proved ineffectual against the British commander and his warlike bands; and, before the campaign of 1711, the French had prepared a line of intrenchments to cover their country, so strong, that Marshal *Villars* vauntingly styled it *Marlborough's ne plus ultra*; but the English general, by a series of movements, which evinced the most consummate skill, passed these stupendous works at *Arleux*, and besieged *Bouchain*, a fortified town of *Hainault*, situate on the *Scheldt*. The EIGHTH were formed in brigade with the regiments of *Erle*, *Sybourg*, and *Pocock* (afterwards disbanded), and took part in these services. The siege of *Bouchain* proved a most difficult undertaking; but by extraordinary efforts of skill, valour, and perseverance, this fortress was reduced.

The French monarch saw his generals overmatched, 1712 his fortresses and provinces captured, and a victorious army ready to penetrate into the heart of his kingdom;

1712 and soon after the QUEEN'S (Eighth) Regiment had taken the field to serve the campaign of 1712, under the Duke of Ormond, a suspension of arms was proclaimed, which was followed by a treaty of peace. The regiment retired from the frontiers of France, and after encamping a short time near Ghent, went into quarters in that city.

During this war the pikes had been laid aside, and every soldier was armed with a musket, bayonet, and sword; about the same period the grenadier companies ceased to carry hand-grenades.

1713 When the treaty of Utrecht was signed, the British regiments were withdrawn from Flanders excepting the QUEEN'S and Stearne's (EIGHTH and Eighteenth), which were selected to garrison the citadel of Ghent, until the barrier treaty was concluded.

1714 Previous to this period, the Duke of Marlborough, not coinciding in political views with Queen Anne's new ministry, had been removed from all his appointments dependent on the British crown, and he was residing on the Continent. In July, 1714, while the EIGHTH and Eighteenth Regiments were in garrison in the citadel of Ghent, information was received that his Grace would pass that city on a named day; and such was the attachment of the officers of the two regiments to this distinguished commander, who had so often led them to battle and to victory, that they could not forego the gratification of meeting him on the road, and showing that respect which was due to his talents and virtues, although they were almost certain to incur the displeasure of Queen Anne, and of the government in England, by so doing. They were accompanied by the magistrates and other civil authorities of Ghent, and a handsome breakfast was prepared at a village on the road. Captain Parker, of the Eighteenth Foot, who was one of the officers, observes in his *Memoirs*—"He" (the Duke of

Marlborough) "and his Duchess came up to us on horse- 1714  
"back; they stopped and talked to us about half an  
"hour, seeming very well pleased with the compliment  
"we had paid them." The Duchess stated, in a letter  
published in the Duke's *Memoirs*—"I was so much  
"surprised and touched with their kindness, that I  
"could not speak to the officers without a good deal of  
"concern." Towards the end of July, his Grace em-  
barked at Ostend for England, and on approaching the  
coast near Dover, on the evening of the 1st of August,  
the vessel was hailed by a messenger from the post-  
master-general, who conveyed the tidings of the Queen's  
death, and of the quiet accession of King George I.

Soon after this event, the EIGHTH were ordered to  
return to England, and having landed on the 23rd of  
August, 1714, they were directed by the regency (the  
King not having arrived from Hanover) to march to  
Berwick.

The accession of the house of Hanover to the throne 1715  
being followed by a short period of tranquillity, the  
regiment was sent to Ireland, in the month of April,  
1715, and reduced to a peace establishment.

Lieutenant-General Webb having incurred the dis-  
pleasure of King George I. and of the government, was  
required to dispose of the colonelcy of the regiment, and  
was succeeded by Colonel Henry Morrison, by commis-  
sion, dated the 5th of August, 1715.

While the regiment was in Ireland, an insurrection  
was organized in England, by the partisans of the house  
of Stuart; at the same time, the Earl of Mar summoned  
the Scottish Highland clans to arms, and proclaimed  
the Pretender king of Great Britain. The EIGHTH  
were ordered to embark for Scotland, to aid in suppres-  
sing the rebellion; and on arriving at Glasgow, towards  
the end of October, 1715, they were stationed at that  
city a few days. In the early part of November they

1715 marched for Stirling, and on the 11th of that month, they joined the army commanded by the Duke of Argyle. On the following day, the king's forces advanced towards *Dumblain*, to oppose the rebel army in its design to pass the Firth, and penetrate southward; and during the night the two armies occupied positions within a few miles of each other. The EIGHTH were on the right of the second brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General the Earl of Forfar.

On the morning of Sunday, the 13th of November, the troops stood to their arms: they had passed a very cold night in the open air; and looked with anxious glance for the enemy. At length the rebel army of ten thousand men was seen approaching in order of battle; and the royal forces, not four thousand strong, formed line. When the formation of the rebels, and the direction of their march, were discovered, it was found necessary to change front, and to alter the disposition of the royal army. This was delayed too long, and as the EIGHTH Foot, and several other corps, were in the act of performing a difficult evolution, they were charged by an immense body of Highlanders, the *élite* of the insurgent host. An elevation of the ground had concealed the Highlanders from the view of the troops until the instant when the assault was made: the soldiers had not time to level their muskets before they were charged by the clans with sword and target; and the EIGHTH, being thus attacked, at a critical moment, and in the act of changing their front, when the advantages of discipline and experience were of little avail, they were unable to oppose effectual resistance to the very superior numbers by whom they were assailed. The ranks were instantly broken, and all formation and order were lost; the soldiers and Highlanders became a confused crowd of combatants, struggling with desperation for the mastery; and a series of single combats

followed, in which individual acts of gallantry were 1715 performed: in some places a veteran of the EIGHTH was seen contending manfully against four or five mountaineers. The Earl of Forfar was at the head of the regiment; he evinced signal valour and intrepidity, and was wounded and taken prisoner. Lieutenant-Colonel Hanmer was surrounded; he held several opponents at bay for a short time, but was overpowered and killed. Ensign Justine Holdman, a young officer of great promise, was conspicuous for personal bravery, and was mortally wounded and taken prisoner. The soldiers were unable to withstand the very superior numbers of their opponents; ten officers and a hundred men of the EIGHTH had fallen, when the remainder, being favoured by a very gallant charge of the dragoons, on the left of the line, fell back to re-form their ranks. The left wing was separated from the remainder of the army, and retired beyond Dumblain to gain possession of the passes leading to Stirling. In the mean time, the right wing of the royal army had overpowered the left wing of the rebel host; and thus, one wing of each army was triumphant, and one wing defeated. The fighting ceased; both armies remained in the field until night, and afterwards retired.

The loss of the regiment on this trying occasion, was very severe:—one field-officer, two captains, four lieutenants, three ensigns, four serjeants, and ninety-seven men, were killed; one captain and thirteen men wounded; Ensigns Holdman and Glenkennedy, and ten men, were taken prisoners. Ensign Holdman died of his wounds while in the enemy's custody. Brigadier-General the Earl of Forfar, who commanded the brigade of which the EIGHTH formed part, and was at the head of the regiment when it was attacked, was severely wounded and taken prisoner; when the Highlanders found they could not carry him off, they in-

1715 flicted seven wounds and left him for dead; he was afterwards found among the killed, and survived several days.

After the battle of Dumblain, the regiment encamped near Stirling for several weeks, during which time reinforcements joined the army; and in January 1716 1716, the Duke of Argyle advanced towards Perth.

The Pretender and the Earl of Mar, being unable to oppose effectual resistance, withdrew from their army privately, and escaped to France, and the Highlanders dispersed.

After the suppression of this rebellion, the EIGHTH were stationed a short time at Glasgow: and King George I. was graciously pleased to reward their good conduct on all occasions with the distinguished title of, "THE KING'S REGIMENT OF FOOT."

On obtaining the distinguished title of the KING'S Regiment, the facing was changed from YELLOW to BLUE, and the regiment was authorised to bear the WHITE HORSE as a regimental badge\*, with the motto "*Nec aspera terrent.*"

---

\* The White Horse, on a red field, was the armorial bearing of ancient Saxony, or Westphalia, and has for many centuries been borne by the illustrious House of Brunswick. Historians state that Henry the Proud, Duke of Bavaria (father of Henry the Lion, Duke of Bavaria and Saxony,) married in 1121 Gertrude, daughter and heiress of the Emperor Lothaire the Second, by his consort, the Empress Richenza, who was the daughter and heiress of the last Count of Nordheim, and, in right of her mother, heiress of Eckbert the Second, Margrave of Saxony and Thuringia, and Prince of Brunswick; and that in consequence of this marriage with the lineal descendant of Wittekend, the last Saxon King, Henry the Proud assumed the armorial bearing of that sovereign. The banner of Wittekend bore a *black* horse, which, on his conversion to Christianity by Charlemagne, was altered to *white*, as the emblem of the pure faith he had embraced.

In the year 1700, a medal was struck at Hanover, to commemorate the accession to the electorate of George Lewis, Duke

When the rebellion in Scotland was suppressed, the 1717 commotions in England subsided, and in 1717, a reduction of ten thousand men was made in the strength of the army, at which time the KING'S Regiment was ordered to proceed to Ireland, where it arrived in May, to replace a newly-raised corps, which was directed to be disbanded.

In October, 1720, Brigadier-General Morrison died, 1720 and was succeeded in the colonelcy by Brigadier-General Sir Charles Hotham, Baronet, from the Thirty-sixth Regiment.

In 1721, Sir Charles Hotham was removed to the 1721 Royal Dragoons, and was succeeded by Colonel John Pocock, from the Thirty-sixth Regiment, by commission dated the 21st of April, 1721.

After a short repose, the hopes of the partisans of the Pretender began to revive, and some intimations of a conspiracy having been received, the KING'S Regiment was ordered to return to England. It landed near Chester, from whence it proceeded, in May, 1721, to Berwick; but returning towards the south in the early part of 1722, it was directed to pitch its tents on Salis-1722 bury plain, where several regiments of cavalry and infantry were encamped. The King visited the camp, and reviewed the several regiments, on the 30th of August, and was pleased to declare his royal approbation of the excellent order in which they appeared.

In September, the regiment struck its tents and marched to Worcester, from whence it was removed to

---

of Hanover, afterwards King George the First. This medal bears on one side the head of the Elector, and on the reverse the *White Horse*, with the circumscription "*Nec aspera terrent.*"

After the accession of the House of Hanover to the imperial crown of Great Britain and Ireland, the White Horse was introduced as a royal badge in the standards and colours of certain regiments of cavalry and infantry.

1722 Bristol, and, the designs of the conspirators having been frustrated, it embarked for Ireland during the winter.

1727 Gibraltar had been taken from the Spaniards in the reign of Queen Anne, and ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht; and the King of Spain was so intent on regaining possession of this important fortress, that he assembled an immense force, and commenced the siege in the early part of the year 1727, without first making a declaration of war. Several corps were sent to reinforce the garrison, and the KING's Regiment, having proceeded to England, was augmented to twelve companies, and held in readiness to embark.

While this siege was in progress, His Majesty, being immersed by treaties in continental politics, was on the verge of being involved in war with the Emperor of Germany; and the KING's Regiment was placed under the command of General the Earl of Orkney, and held in readiness to proceed to Holland; but preliminary articles for a general pacification were signed at Paris in May, and in the autumn the regiment returned to Ireland.

1732 Major-General Pocock, after commanding the regiment eleven years, died on the 25th of April, 1732; and King George II. conferred the colonelcy on Major-General Charles Lenoe, from the Thirty-sixth Foot. This officer commanded the regiment six years, and

1738 died in 1738; and the colonelcy remained vacant until

1739 the summer of 1739, when it was conferred on Colonel Richard Onslow, from the Thirty-ninth Regiment.

In this year the British monarch became involved in another war with Spain, and the KING's Regiment was withdrawn from Ireland and placed on the British establishment. It arrived in England in the autumn of 1739; at the same time it was augmented to seventy men per company.

ving  
the

the  
by  
s so  
ress,  
nced  
hout  
were  
egi-  
d to

esty,  
was  
error  
aced  
and  
imi-  
d at  
ned

egi-  
32;  
jor-  
oot.  
and  
ntil  
onel

ved  
ent  
tish  
n of  
nty



EIGHTH THE KING'S REGIMENT OF FOOT, M DCC XLII.

[To face page 58.]

An expedition was fitted out, in 1740, to attack the 1740 Spanish settlements in the West Indies; but the EIGHTH were detained on home service. The decease of Charles VI., emperor of Germany, in the autumn of this year, was followed by war between the Archduchess Maria Theresa and the Elector of Bavaria. France took part with the Elector, and the British 1741 monarch took part with the House of Austria, and sent, in the summer of 1742, an army to Flanders, under 1742 Field-Marshal the Earl of Stair. The EIGHTH did not form part of the first embarkation; but they proceeded to Flanders during the winter, and, after landing in Ostend, were placed in cantonments.

In a series of coloured prints representing the costume of the British army, published at this period, the uniform of the KING'S Regiment is three-cornered cocked hats, bound with white lace, and ornamented with a black cockade; scarlet coats, the cuffs, facing, and turn-backs of royal blue, and ornamented with white lace; scarlet waistcoats, reaching below the hips; blue breeches, and white linen gaiters reaching above the knee. ✓

From Flanders, the regiment marched, in the early 1743 part of 1743, through Brabant, the principality of Liege, and province of Limburg, to Lower Germany, and was engaged in operations on the river Maine, and while encamped near Aschaffenburg, King George II. and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland joined the army.

On the 26th of June, the British, Hanoverians, and Austrians, under His Majesty's command, marched in the direction of Hanau, where they expected to be joined by a body of Hanoverian and Hessian troops, in British pay. On arriving near *Dettingen*, a French force was discovered in position to oppose the march; and the British formed in order of battle, the KING'S

1743 Regiment having its post in the front line. The action was commenced by the cavalry; the infantry was speedily engaged, and the EIGHTH had an opportunity of signalling themselves under the eye of their sovereign. Their commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Keithley, and the second in command, Major Barry, were both wounded, and the command devolved on Captain Gray. The regiment forced the French corps opposed to it to fall back, and continued gaining ground until the fortune of the day was decided in favour of the British. The French were forced to re-pass the Maine with precipitation, and with the loss of many officers and men killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, besides a number of standards, colours, and kettle-drums, which remained in possession of the victorious allied army.

The regiment had one serjeant and five private soldiers killed on this occasion; Major Barry died two days after the battle; Lieutenant-Colonel Keithley and Lieutenant Robinson recovered of their wounds; two serjeants and twenty-eight private soldiers were also wounded, and several of them died within a few days after the battle.

After passing the night on the field, the army resumed its march, and the regiment was subsequently encamped several weeks near Hanau; and Captain Gray was rewarded for his gallant conduct with the majority of the regiment.

From Hanau, the regiment advanced towards Mentz, and, having crossed the Rhine, was employed in operations in West Germany. In the autumn, the army returned to Mentz, from whence it marched, by divisions, for Brabant and Flanders, for winter quarters; the EIGHTH forming part of the seventh division, under Major-General Howard.

1744 Having passed the winter among the Flemish

peasantry, the regiment took the field, and served the 1744 campaign of 1744, under Field-Marshal Wade; but no engagement occurred.

In April, 1745, Major-General Onslow was re-1745 moved to the first troop of Horse Grenadier Guards; and the colonelcy of the EIGHTH was conferred on Colonel Edward Wolfe, from the First Regiment of Marines.

The regiment formed part of the army assembled at Brussels, under his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and afterwards advanced to the relief of Tournay, which fortress was besieged by an immense force, commanded by the French monarch in person. The covering army took up a position near the village of *Fontenoy*, where it was attacked by the allies on the 11th of May, 1745. The British infantry evinced on this occasion the most astonishing intrepidity and firmness, and the EIGHTH had an opportunity of proving that the same valour and constancy inspired their breasts, as were so nobly displayed by their predecessors, under the great Duke of Marlborough. The French lines were forced, their intrenchments were carried; and a thirst for glory, with the most sanguine expectations of gaining a complete victory, urged the soldiers to deeds of heroism; but the Dutch failed at their point of attack, and this, with other circumstances, rendered the brilliant success of the British infantry unavailing. A retreat was ordered, and the army proceeded to Aeth.

The KING'S Regiment had sixteen private men killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Keithley, Major Gray, Captains Dallons, Loftus, and Atkins, Lieutenants Cook and Thompson, two serjeants, and eighty-one private men wounded; one serjeant and thirty men missing.

From Aeth the regiment proceeded to the plains of

1745 Lessines, and after taking part in several movements, it was encamped near Brussels.

In the mean time, Charles Edward, eldest son of the Pretender, had arrived in Scotland; and being joined by a number of the Highland clans, he obtained possession of Edinburgh, and penetrated into England. This regiment was immediately ordered to return: it formed part of the army assembled at Newcastle, under Field-Marshal Wade; and was employed in several movements designed to cover Yorkshire: being formed in brigade with the second battalion of the Royal (First), and the regiments of Blakeney (Twenty-seventh), and Munro (Thirty-seventh). On the flight of the insurgent clans from England, the regiment returned to Newcastle, where it arrived on the 24th of December, and afterwards marched to Edinburgh, and was placed under the orders of Lieutenant-General Hawley, the Commander of the Forces in North Britain.

1746 The insurgents, having obtained a re-inforcement, and a supply of ammunition and artillery, besieged Stirling castle. Lieutenant-General Hawley advanced to raise the siege, and an encampment was formed near the village of *Falkirk*. During the forenoon of the 17th of January, 1746, the rebel army was discovered advancing towards some high grounds on *Falkirk-moor*; the King's regiments immediately stood to their arms, and after a short pause, they advanced towards the moor to confront the Highland host. After traversing the rugged grounds between themselves and their opponents, they formed in two lines on the moor, the Eighth being on the left of the first line, next the cavalry on that flank. A little before four o'clock in the afternoon, the first line advanced to attack the clans; at this moment a heavy storm of wind and rain beat in the faces of the soldiers, and nearly blinded them: at the same time it beat upon the backs of the

Highlanders and caused them but little annoyance. The 1746 soldiers could not see to take aim, more than half the muskets would not give fire, and the powder became wet and useless: but the Highlanders, having their backs to the wind, were enabled to keep up a heavy fire of musketry. Being thus blinded and confounded by the pelting storm, the soldiers became disheartened: several corps faced about and retreated, in some confusion, while others maintained their ground. At night both parties withdrew from the field of battle; and the King's troops proceeded to Edinburgh.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland arrived in Scotland to command the army: and on the 31st of January, the troops were again in motion towards the enemy, who instantly raised the siege of Stirling castle and made a precipitate retreat. The EIGHTH were engaged in the operations of the army until the battle of *Culloden*, on the 16th of April; on which occasion they were posted on the left of the second line, under Major-General Huske. After a sharp cannonade had been kept up a short time, several select clans rushed forward and attacked the left of the King's forces. The Fourth Foot sustained the brunt of this attack with signal gallantry: the EIGHTH moved forward in support of the Fourth; and a furious struggle ensued, in which the Highlanders were overpowered, and driven from the field, with dreadful carnage. Several regiments highly distinguished themselves, and the EIGHTH had their share in the honour of the victory.

Ensign Bruce of the regiment was severely wounded; several private men also received slight wounds; but not one of them was rendered unfit for duty.

This victory proved decisive: the wreck of the rebel army dispersed, and the young Pretender escaped to France. The KING's Regiment was encamped a short

1746 time near Perth; it subsequently marched southward in charge of prisoners: and during the summer it was ordered to return to the Netherlands, where the war between France and the allies was continued.

After landing in Holland, the regiment traversed the country to Maestricht, where it arrived on the 9th of October, and was formed in brigade with the Thirteenth and Twenty-fifth Regiments, under the command of Brigadier-General Houghton. This brigade marched to join the army under Prince Charles of Lorraine, and arrived in the vicinity of Liege on the afternoon of the 11th of October, at the moment when about fifty French battalions had commenced a furious attack on three villages, which were occupied by eight battalions of English, Dutch, and Hessians.

The EIGHTH formed line and advanced to the left of the allied army, and formed an angle with the Scots Greys, facing the left flank, not far from the village of *Roucoux*.

The allies being unable to maintain the villages, a retreat was ordered: the EIGHTH were warmly engaged in covering the retrograde movement, and had five men killed; Lieutenants Rickson and Trollop, one serjeant, and five private men wounded.

The regiment was afterwards employed in the province of Limburg; and passed the winter in quarters near the banks of the Lower Maese.

1747 During the campaign of 1747, the regiment served with the army commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and was employed on the Scheldt, the Grand Nethe, and the Demer. On the 1st of July, it was in position near the village of *Val*; the French army was in sight, and the soldiers passed the night under arms. On the following day an immense French column of about ten battalions in front, and ten deep, advanced against the village of *Val*,

which was occupied by the Thirteenth, Twenty-fifth, 1747 and Thirty-seventh English regiments. The British artillery raked the French brigades as they advanced, and made great havoc; but they continued to advance, and bringing their cannon to bear on the village, the second shot killed one of the Duke of Cumberland's aides-de-camp. The French attacked the village: the British stood their ground manfully, and successively repulsed four French brigades; but a fifth brigade coming up, the village was carried. The EIGHTH, Nineteenth, and Fifty-ninth, (now Forty-eighth,) with a foreign corps, were ordered to aid in retaking the village. They stormed the avenues in gallant style, and though assailed by volleys of musketry, they raised a loud shout, and rushing along the street, cleared it of opponents at the point of the bayonet: the EIGHTH, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, highly distinguishing themselves. The French commander was, however, determined to carry this post: he ordered forward fresh brigades; and the village was lost and won several times. The Duke of Cumberland highly commended the British regiments in his despatch: and stated, "That they rallied and charged "into the village four or five times each: the French "but once, as they could not be rallied; but were "always replaced by fresh troops." The Irish brigade in the French service was nearly annihilated; also the brigades of Navarre, La Marque, Monaco, Royal des Vaisseaux, and others.

This protracted contest tried the fortitude and endurance of the British soldiers; but their innate qualities were conspicuous; and the French infantry gave way so fast that cavalry was posted on their flanks and rear, to drive them to the charge with their swords. For some time the fortune of the day was in favour of the allies; but five Dutch squadrons giving way, produced some confusion, and the enemy broke the centre

1747 of the allied army. The British cavalry performed astonishing feats of valour and heroism; but were unable to retrieve the fortune of the day, and a retreat was ordered. Thus ended a battle in which the British acquired great honour. The French lost seven standards, eight pair of colours, and about ten thousand men killed, wounded, and prisoners.

The loss of the EIGHTH on this occasion, was Captain Magott, and nine men killed; Lieutenant Colonel Martin, Major La Fausille, Captain Catherwood, Lieutenant Conway, Ensigns Wilson, Webb, and Hamilton, three serjeants, one drummer, and eighty-five men wounded; twenty-five men prisoners of war and missing.

After withdrawing from the field of battle, the army continued its retreat to Maestricht, where it arrived on the same evening. The EIGHTH were subsequently employed in various parts of the provinces of Limburg and North Brabant.

1748 Having passed the winter among the Dutch peasantry, and received a body of recruits from England, the regiment again took the field, in the spring of 1748, and was employed in several operations: but no general engagement occurred. Hostilities were terminated by a treaty of peace, which was concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle, and during the winter the regiment returned to England.

1749 On its arrival from Holland, the establishment of the regiment was reduced, and it was ordered to proceed to Gibraltar, in which fortress it was stationed during the three succeeding years.

1751 In the Royal warrant, dated the 1st of July, 1751, the regiment is designated, THE EIGHTH, OR THE KING'S REGIMENT: its regimental costume was scarlet, faced and turned up with blue; scarlet waistcoats, blue breeches; and cocked hats. Its first colour was directed to be the great union; and the regimental

colour to be of blue silk, with the union in the upper 1751 canton. The regimental distinctions were:—"In the "centre of the colour the *White Horse* on a red ground "within the garter, and crown over it: in the three "corners of the second colour, the King's cipher and "crown. On the grenadier caps, the white horse, as "on the colours; the white horse and motto, '*Nec* "*aspera terrent*' on the flap. The same device of the "white horse within the garter, on the drums and "bells of arms, rank of the regiment underneath."

In 1752, the regiment was again stationed in Great 1752 Britain, where it remained several years.

When the seven years' war commenced, in 1755, 1755 the regiment was stationed in England. The first act of aggression was committed by the French in North America, and Europe soon became the theatre of war.

In 1756, the regiment was augmented to twenty 1756 companies, and divided into *two battalions*. Both battalions were encamped, during the summer of 1757, 1757 near Dorchester, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir John Mordaunt, and were held in readiness to repel a threatened invasion by the French; but the formidable preparations in England, and other causes, deterred the enemy from making the attempt. From Dorchester, both battalions were removed to the Isle of Wight, and, embarking on board of transports, formed part of the land force under Sir John Mordaunt, which, being accompanied by a division of the royal navy, under Admiral Sir Edward Hawke, was designed to make a descent on the coast of France. *Aix*, a small island on the western coast of France, between the isle of Oleron and the continent, twelve miles northwest of Rochfort, was captured; and an attack on Rochfort was contemplated; but unfavourable weather and other circumstances rendered this design impracticable, and the troops returned to England.

1758 In 1758, the second battalion was constituted a regiment, and numbered the SIXTY-THIRD FOOT; the command of this corps was conferred on Colonel David Watson, who had held, for several years, the appointment of quartermaster-general in North Britain; the lieutenant-colonelcy was conferred on Major Peter Desbrisay, from the Fiftieth Foot, and the majority on Captain John Trollop, of the EIGHTH, who was wounded at Roucoux, in 1746. Lieutenant-Colonel La Fausille, of the EIGHTH, who was wounded at Val, in 1747, was promoted to the colonelcy of the Sixty-sixth Regiment.

1759 Lieutenant-General Edward Wolfe died in March, 1759; the colonelcy remained vacant until October following, when it was conferred on Major-General the Honorable John Barrington, from the Fortieth Foot, who had, a few months before, signalized himself in the West Indies, particularly in the capture of Guadaloupe.

1760 In the mean time a British army had proceeded to Germany, to aid in rescuing the electorate of Hanover from the power of the French; and the EIGHTH FOOT, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel John Mompesson, having been selected to reinforce the troops on the continent, embarked for Germany in May, 1760. They landed at Bremen in June, and on the 20th of that month, they joined the camp of the allied army, commanded by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, near the banks of the Eder, in the vicinity of Fritzzlar, in the principality of Lower Hesse.

The regiment took part in the movements and skirmishes of the main army, previous to the battle of *Warbourg*, on the 31st of July, on which occasion the grenadier company was sharply engaged, and highly distinguished itself; but the French were driven from their position with severe loss, before the main body of

the  
The  
vate  
priv  
'  
and  
men  
were  
whil  
tache  
acros  
5th  
town  
stree  
soldi  
their  
the I  
Rhin  
attac  
near  
talio  
Morr  
and  
I  
in vi  
F  
with  
a dec  
oper  
ral f  
allies  
I  
form  
and  
henc  
Con

the British infantry arrived at the scene of conflict, 1760. The grenadier company had one serjeant and two private soldiers killed; Captain Wilkenson and thirteen private men wounded, and one man missing.

The French having been driven through Warbourg, and chased across the river Dymel, where a number of men were drowned in their haste to escape, the ΕΙΟΝΤΗ were subsequently encamped behind the Dymel; and while in this position, the grenadier company was detached, with several corps of cavalry and infantry, across the river, and engaged, during the night of the 5th of September, in surprising a body of French in the town of *Zierenberg*. After some sharp fighting in the streets, about forty French officers and three hundred soldiers were made prisoners, and the allies returned to their camp at Warbourg. The grenadier company of the ΕΙΟΝΤΗ was subsequently detached to the Lower Rhine, and was engaged, on the 16th of October, in an attack on the French troops at the convent of *Campen*, near Rhineberg. It formed part of the grenadier battalion, under Lord George Lennox, and had Lieutenant Morrison wounded, also several private soldiers killed and wounded.

In December, the regiment went into cantonments, in villages near the river Weser.

From its village cantonments the regiment was 1761 withdrawn in February, 1761, and proceeding through a deep snow into Hesse Cassel, was engaged in several operations. The French were forced to surrender several fortified towns and extensive magazines, and the allies returned in March to their former quarters.

In June, the regiment again took the field; it was formed in brigade with the Twentieth, Twenty-fifth, and Fiftieth Regiments, under Major-General Townshend, in the division commanded by Lieutenant-General Conway; the grenadier company was in the division

1761 under the Marquis of Granby. On the 15th of July, the French attacked the Marquis of Granby's division at *Kirch-Denkern*, and were repulsed. They renewed the attack on the following day; the EIGHTH were posted on the high grounds between Illingen and Hohenover, and a detachment stationed in front had a slight skirmish with the enemy, and had one private soldier killed and one taken prisoner. The French were repulsed, and the grenadier battalion, of which the company of the EIGHTH formed part, took the regiment of Rougé (formerly Belsunce) prisoners, together with its cannon and colours.

The regiment was subsequently employed in numerous operations in the bishopric of Paderborn, and on the river Weser, and took part in several skirmishes. In November, it was engaged at *Eimbeck*, in the electorate of Hanover; it was subsequently encamped on the banks of the Have, near Eimbeck, and in December marched into cantonments in the bishopric of Osnaburg.

1762 During the campaign of 1762, the EIGHTH were formed in brigade with the Twentieth and Fiftieth Regiments, under Major-General Mompesson, and they took part in the surprise and discomfiture of the French army at *Groebenstein*, on the 24th of June, on which occasion they formed part of the centre column, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. They crossed the Dymel at four o'clock in the morning, and, after a long march, gained the front of the French camp, and opened a sharp fire. The enemy made a precipitate retreat to Cassel, and one division was surrounded and made prisoners in the woods of Wilhelmsthal.

This success was followed by other advantages, and the KING'S Regiment was actively engaged in numerous operations, and in several skirmishes. The campaign concluded with the siege and capture of *Cassel*. This event was followed by a suspension of

arms, and a treaty of peace was afterwards concluded at 1762 Fontainebleau.

The regiment commenced its march from Germany 1763 in January, 1763, and proceeding through Holland to Williamstadt, embarked for England; at the same time its numbers were reduced to a peace establishment. From England, the regiment proceeded to Scotland, where it was stationed two years.

Major-General the Honorable John Barrington 1764 died at Paris on the 2nd of April, 1764; and King George III. conferred the colonelcy of the regiment on Major-General John Stanwix, from the Forty-ninth Regiment.

Leaving Scotland in the spring of 1765, the regi- 1765 ment returned to England, where it remained three years.

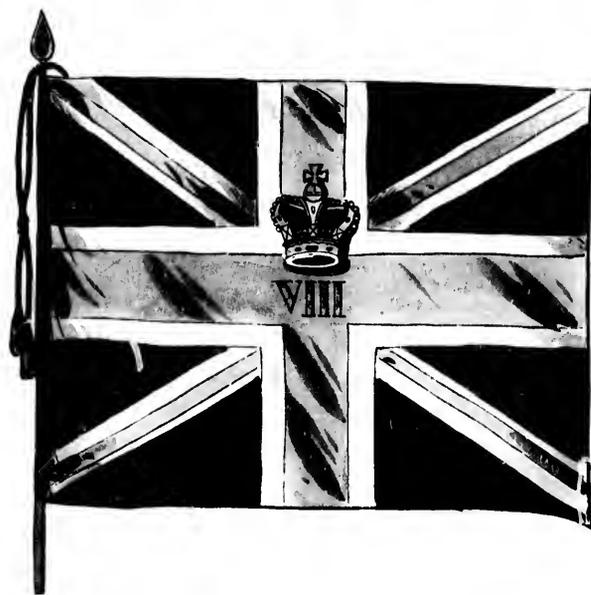
In 1766, the EIGHTH lost their colonel, Lieutenant- 1766 General John Stanwix. This distinguished officer embarked from Dublin in the "Eagle," with his lady, an only daughter, and four servants; the ship was lost at sea, and they all perished. He was succeeded by Major-General Daniel Webb, from the Forty-eighth Foot.

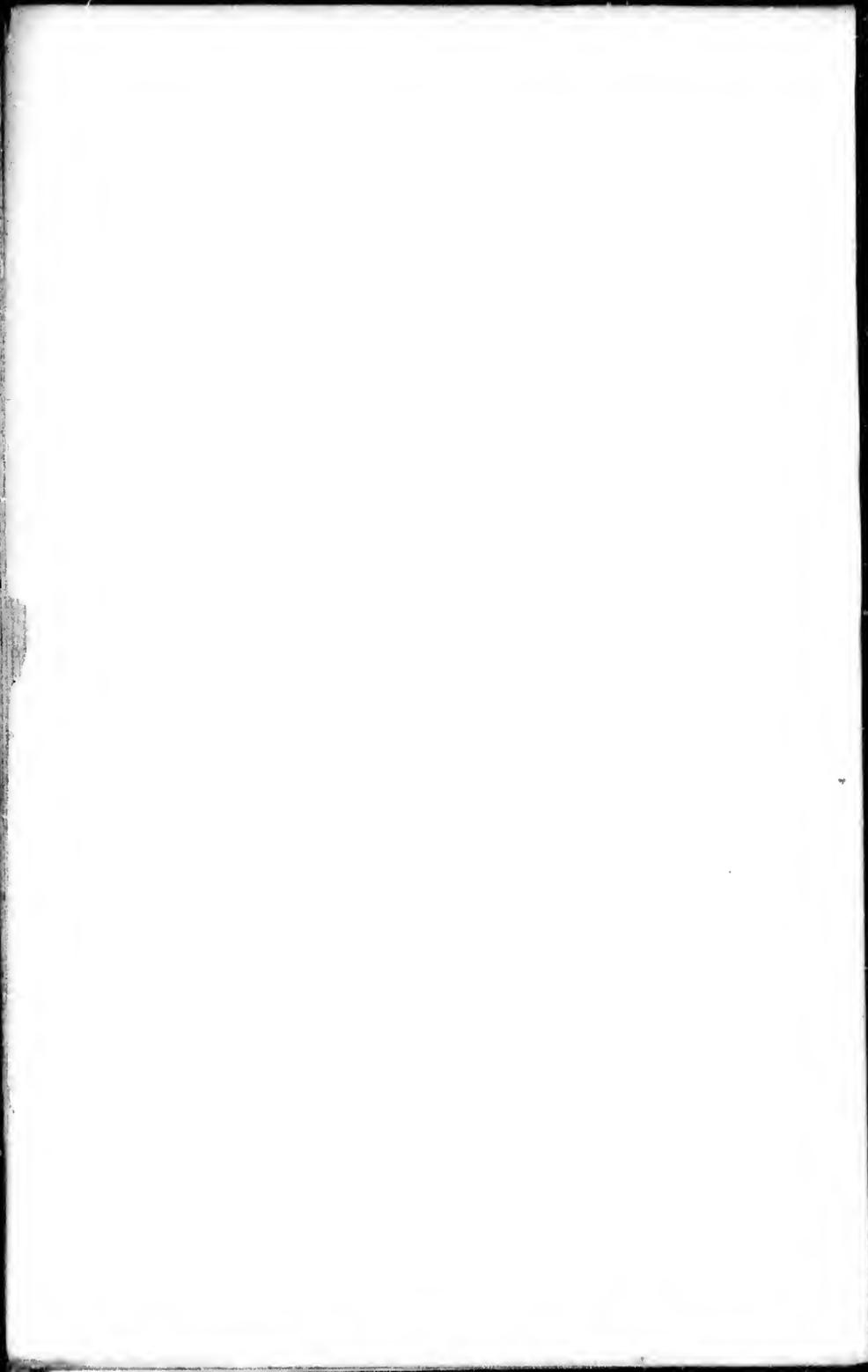
After five years of home service, the KING'S Regi- 1768 ment embarked, in May, 1768, for North America, to relieve the Fifteenth. It proceeded to Canada, and was stationed at Quebec, Montreal, &c.

By the royal warrant, of the 19th December, 1768, containing regulations for the colours, clothing, &c., of the marching regiments of foot, it was directed that the "VIII., or KING'S REGIMENT, should bear in the centre "of their colours the *White Horse*, on a red ground, "within the garter, and crown over it. In the three "corners of the second colour, the King's cypher and "crown.

"On the grenadier caps, the King's crest; also, the "White Horse, as in the colours.

- 1768 "The same device of the white horse within the  
 ✓ "garter, on the drums and bells of arms. Rank of  
 "the regiment underneath."
- 1772 On the 20th of October, 1772, Lieutenant-General  
 Webb was removed to the Fourteenth Dragoons, and  
 His Majesty conferred the command of the EIGHTH  
 Foot on Major-General Bigoe Armstrong, from colonel-  
 commandant of a battalion of the Sixtieth Regiment.
- 1773 After passing several years at Quebec, Montreal, St.  
 John's, Chambly, &c., the regiment was removed up  
 the country to the large lakes. One division landed at  
 the extremity of Lake Ontario, and occupied the forts  
 and town of Niagara, near the celebrated water-falls of  
 that name. Another portion of the regiment proceeded  
 to Detroit, a town on the west side of the river, between  
 Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair, and the remainder of the  
 regiment occupied several small posts on the borders  
 of the large lakes, &c.
- 1774 While stationed in these remote posts, the EIGHTH  
 witnessed the grounds in the vicinity of their quarters  
 changed, by the woodman's axe and the farmer's plough,  
 from almost impenetrable forests, to scenes of rural  
 industry and comfort; the bears and wolves receding to  
 the more remote regions; while rude cottages rising up  
 on every side as if by enchantment, marked the extent  
 of the infant settlements. In the mean time, a mis-  
 understanding between the British government and the  
 colonists of the other settlements in North America, on  
 the subject of taxation, was followed by hostilities in  
 1775, and a number of states united in a confederacy,  
 and, eventually, declared themselves independent of the  
 mother country.
- 1775 Hostilities commenced at Boston, and the battle of  
 Bunker's Hill proved the stern valour of British sol-  
 diers. Canada being left almost without troops, the  
 confederated states sent a body of men to invade that





1  
o  
s  
y

province. The Seventh and Twenty-sixth Regiments 1775 occupied several posts, which were not prepared to withstand a siege, and a great part of the two regiments was made prisoners at St. John's and Chambly. Lieutenant-General Carleton vacated Montreal and retired with the remainder of the two regiments to Quebec, where he was besieged by the Americans during the winter.

While this was taking place in the lower province, the EIGHTH were unmolested at the forts up the country, where their services were limited to the affording of protection to the settlers.

After the severe frosts of a Canadian winter were 1776 abated, part of the regiment descended from the upper lakes to take part in the expulsion of the insurgent Americans from Canada: and soon afterwards, some British ships, forcing their way through the ice, arrived with reinforcements at Quebec, and the Americans raised the siege: this took place in the early part of May, 1776\*.

About this period, Captain GEORGE FORSTER of the EIGHTH, who had descended from the upper lakes with a detachment of the regiment, undertook a most gallant enterprise against about four hundred Americans, who were stationed at a fort, on the river St. Lawrence, above Montreal, called *Cedars*, situate within a mile of the *Cascade*, at a place naturally strong—the land stretching so far into the river as to render the east and west points inaccessible. Captain Forster commanded at the post of *Oswegatchie*, and five days after the siege of Quebec was raised, he left this post with two lieutenants and thirty-eight men of the EIGHTH, ten Canadian volunteers, and a hundred and twenty Indians. Arriv-

---

\* Beaton has erroneously stated, in his *Naval and Military Memoirs*, that the EIGHTH proceeded to Canada in the spring of 1776, with Major-General Burgoyne.

1776 ing at the village of St. Regis, he convened a council of warrior chiefs, who refused to accompany the expedition, but permitted their young men to go: a number of Canadians also agreed to engage in the enterprise. Thus reinforced, the captain embarked with his party on the 17th of May; and, sailing down the St. Lawrence, landed at ten o'clock at night at Point-du-Diable, six miles above the *Cedars*. On the 18th, he proceeded under the cover of a thick wood, to within a mile of the fort; from whence he sent forward a few private soldiers of the EIGHTH, the Canadian volunteers, and a hundred Indians, who were directed to move secretly through the trees, and take post as near the fort as possible. At the same time a hundred Indians were despatched towards the falls at the entrance of the *Cascade*, to cut off the communication of the garrison with the Island of Montreal. This body fell in with a detachment of the garrison returning with provisions from the *Cascade*; and the American soldiers escaped to the fort with the loss of one man.

The garrison was summoned, and the commandant, Major Butterfield, requested four hours' consideration; but Captain Forster observing that should hostilities commence, and any of the Indians be killed, he could not answer for the consequences, the major agreed to surrender on condition of being allowed to retire to Montreal. This was refused; a redoubt was constructed, and the fort was attacked on the morning of the 19th of May; at mid-day the garrison surrendered, and the commandant, and three hundred and ninety officers and soldiers, became prisoners of war.

On the 20th of May, information was received of the advance of a party of American soldiers from Montreal towards the fort; and Captain Forster sent forward a party to take possession of the woods, on both sides of the road along which the Americans were obliged to

pass. As they advanced through the wood, the Ame- 1776  
rican soldiers were suddenly enveloped in a sharp fire of  
musketry; they fought until one Indian was killed and  
three wounded, and afterwards surrendered. The war-  
riors were so enraged at the loss of their companions  
that when they arrived at the vicinity of the fort they  
halted for the purpose of putting their prisoners to  
death; but Captain Forster, by his most spirited and  
decisive conduct, prevented the savage butchery taking  
place, although he hazarded the loss of himself and  
all his party, by his determined proceeding on this  
occasion.

The prisoners were lodged in the fort, where a small  
garrison was left; and Captain Forster advanced with  
the remainder of his party to *Vaudreuil*, six miles from  
the Cedars. Having ascertained that a body of Ame-  
ricans, under Colonel Arnold, had taken post at La  
Chine, he advanced to dislodge them; but on learning  
that his opponents were six hundred strong, and would  
be treble that number on the following day, he returned  
to *Vaudreuil*; his small party consisting only of thirty  
men of the EIGHTH, besides Canadians and Indians.  
On the 27th of May, Colonel Arnold proceeded up the  
river with seven hundred men in boats; and Captain  
Forster formed his party into three divisions, and posted  
them on three points of land that stretched a little way  
into the river. The enemy's flotilla approached the left  
point, but was repulsed by the fire of the Indians; the  
Americans next attempted to effect a landing at the  
central point; but were driven back by the fire of the  
thirty men of the EIGHTH, who opposed the landing of  
seven hundred opponents with the most distinguished  
gallantry. On proceeding to the third point, the Ame-  
rican soldiers were repulsed by the Canadian volunteers,  
and they returned to St. Ann's, on the Island of Mon-  
treal, dispirited and exhausted.

1776 Captain Forster being much incommoded with his American prisoners, who were more numerous than his own party, delivered them up, on condition that they should not serve against the British government until exchanged; but the American congress violated the cartel, on the pretence that the prisoners had been ill-treated; this was, however, fully proved to be a false and frivolous excuse to evade the conditions of the agreement\*.

While Captain Forster and the gallant officers and men of the EIGHTH with him, were thus signaling themselves in so extraordinary a manner, General Sir Guy Carleton, K.B., was advancing up the St. Lawrence towards Montreal. The Americans were repulsed at Trois Rivières, and they vacated Montreal. A naval force was established on Lake Champlain; the American vessels were attacked and overpowered, and Canada was freed from the presence of the enemy. The EIGHTH Foot were subsequently re-established at their former posts at Niagara, Detroit, &c., where they passed the winter.

1777 In 1777, when Lieutenant-General Burgoyne commenced his unfortunate expedition from Canada, by the lower lakes, with the view of penetrating to Albany, the protection of a portion of the Canadian frontiers was confided to the EIGHTH; the regiment also furnished a detachment of one hundred men, to engage in an expedition up the Mohawk river, under the command of Colonel Barry St. Leger, of the Thirty-fourth Foot, as a diversion in favour of the main army. Part of the force employed on this service consisted of Indians.

---

\* See a letter on this subject in STEADMAN'S *History of the American War*, vol. i., page 175, in which the conduct of Captain GEORGE FORSTER, of the EIGHTH Foot, is fully justified by one of the American officers.

Having crossed Lake Ontario to Oswego, the detachment proceeded by Wood Creek, to the Mohawk river; and, in the beginning of August, besieged *Fort Stanwix*, a square log fort, with four bastions and a stockaded covered way, situate on a rising ground at the upper end of the Mohawk river. A body of American militia advanced to relieve the garrison, and Colonel St. Leger placed a detachment in ambush. As the Americans marched incautiously through a woody part of the country, they were suddenly assailed by a heavy fire of musketry from behind trees and bushes; and the savages, rushing from their concealment, made a dreadful slaughter with their spears and tomahawks. More than half the American party was cut off, and the remainder escaped. While this was taking place, the Commandant of the Fort made a sally with his garrison, and plundered the Indian camp. In prosecuting the siege, the artillery proved too light to make any impression on the works; and the Indians having lost thirty of their principal warriors, their friendship began to abate. They had engaged in the enterprise in the hope of plunder, and their expectations not being likely to be realized, many of them withdrew; and, when information arrived of the advance of a body of Americans, under Major-General Arnold, their discontent had arisen to such a height, that some doubt was entertained whether they would not turn their arms against the British troops. Under these circumstances the siege was raised, and the detachment retired to Montreal, from whence it proceeded, by the lower lakes, to Ticonderoga, for the purpose of joining the troops under Lieutenant-General Burgoyne. This did not, however, take place; General Burgoyne, after encountering numerous difficulties, was surrounded by an American force of so very superior numbers, that he capitulated.

The EIGHTH remained in Canada during the suc- 1778

1778 ceeding seven years. Their long residence in the country, united with their knowledge of the roads, and of the localities of the frontiers, rendered their services particularly valuable to the government.

1782 In 1782, the American war was terminated by Great Britain acknowledging the independence of the United States.

1785 On the arrival of the Sixty-fifth Regiment in Canada in the summer of 1785, the EIGHTH returned to England, where they arrived in September. They remained

1791 in South Britain until 1791, when they proceeded to Ireland. They were stationed in Ireland when the

1793 republican party in France added to their enormities the beheading of their sovereign, which was followed by another war, and a British force was sent to Flanders in the summer of 1793. In the same year, the flank companies of the EIGHTH were formed, with those of several other corps, into Grenadier and Light Infantry battalions, and were employed, under Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Grey, at the capture of the islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe.

1794 The establishment of the EIGHTH was augmented; a second lieutenant-colonel was added; and in the summer of 1794, the regiment was destined to proceed to the Continent. It left Ireland in April; embarked from England in June, and after landing at *Ostend*, was stationed a short period at that fortress, with a detachment at Nieuport.

When the superior numbers of the enemy rendered it impossible to preserve Flanders, *Ostend* was evacuated, and the EIGHTH, having embarked from the fortress and sailed to Holland, joined the army commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and were formed in brigade with the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, and Fifty-seventh Regiments, commanded by Major-General de Burgh, afterwards Earl of Clanri-

carde. *Nieuport* was besieged and captured by the 1794 French, and the garrison became prisoners of war.

On the 30th of July, 1794, the colonelcy of the KING'S Regiment was conferred on Major-General Ralph Dundas, from the lieutenant-colonelcy of the Eleventh Dragoons, in succession to General Armstrong, deceased.

The regiment was engaged in the operations of the army, and for a short period it formed part of the garrison of *Nimeguen*. This fortress was besieged by the French; and on the 4th of November, a sortie was engaged in a sortie for the purpose of destroying the enemy's works. The attack was made with the most distinguished gallantry, and the French were driven from their works at the point of the bayonet.

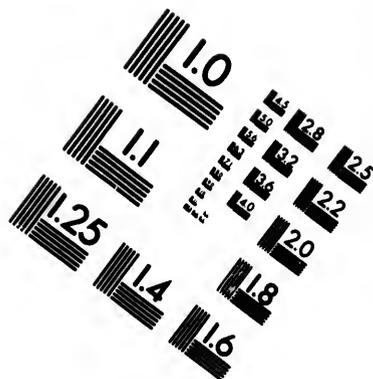
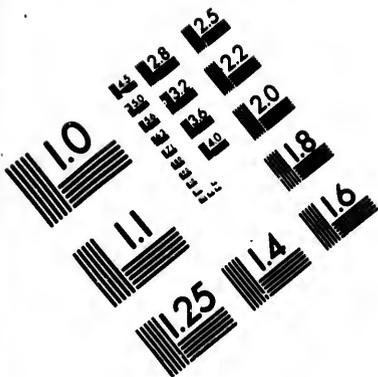
The EIGHTH had three men killed on this occasion; Captain Bland, and nine private soldiers, wounded.

Having been withdrawn from *Nimeguen* before the surrender of that fortress, the regiment was formed in brigade with the Thirty-seventh, Forty-fourth, Fifty-seventh, and Eighty-eighth Regiments, under Major-General de Burgh, and was stationed near the *Waal*, to defend the passage of that river.

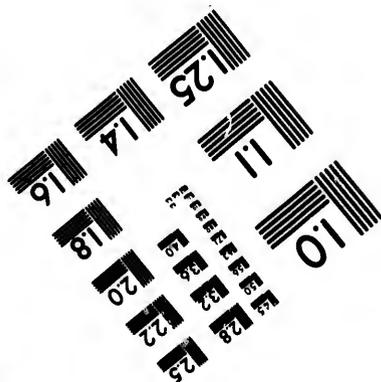
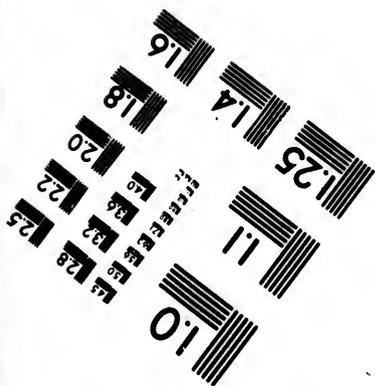
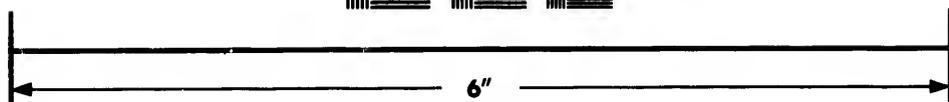
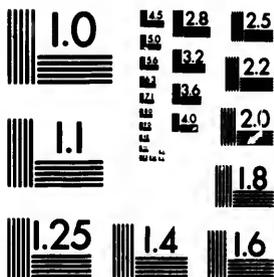
The waters of the *Waal* having become frozen so as 1795 to bear an army with its *matériel*, the regiments retired in January, 1795, through a country covered with ice and snow; and the sufferings of the soldiers were of the most distressing and calamitous description, which they bore with exemplary fortitude. The superior numbers of the enemy, with the severity of the weather, and the defection of the Dutch people, having rendered the evacuation of Holland indispensable, the British troops retired to Germany, and were quartered a short time in the duchy of Bremen.

After halting a short period in comfortable quarters, the EIGHTH proceeded to Bremen-Lee, where they





**IMAGE EVALUATION  
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic  
Sciences  
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET  
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14590  
(716) 872-4503

18  
20  
22  
25  
28  
32  
36  
40  
45  
50

10  
15  
20  
25  
30  
35  
40  
45  
50

1795 embarked in transports, and arrived in England in May.

In the autumn of this year, the EIGHTH, or King's Regiment was embarked for the West Indies, with the expedition under Major-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, and was present at the capture of St. Lucie, and at the suppression of the rebellion in Grenada.

1796 The war with the republican government of France  
1797 was continued, and, eventually, Great Britain became involved in hostilities with the court of Spain. In 1798,

1798 a British force, commanded by Lieutenant-General the Honorable Charles Stuart, captured from the Spaniards Minorca, the second of the Balearic islands, situate in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Spain; and on the

1799 6th of May, 1799, the EIGHTH embarked for that island, where they were stationed during the succeeding twelve months.

1800 In May, 1800, a body of British troops landed on the Island of Minorca from England; and the arrival, in June, of Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, accompanied by Major-Generals Hutchinson and Moore, occasioned the most lively anticipations of being called upon to engage in some important enterprise. Several corps immediately embarked; but the EIGHTH were left for the defence of the island. After about a month's absence, the fleet returned to await the arrival of fresh instructions from England: and on the 12th of August, the EIGHTH were inspected at Fort George by the Commander of the Forces, who was so well pleased with their efficient, clean, and healthy appearance, and with the excellent state of discipline which prevailed in the corps, that, a few days afterwards, the regiment was removed from the list of corps to be kept in garrison, to that of the corps held in readiness to embark at a moment's notice. At the same time the regiment was formed in brigade with the Second and Ninety-second Regiments, commanded by Brigadier-General Doyle.

On the 28th of August, the regiment embarked on 1800 board His Majesty's ship "Diadem," mustering six hundred and ten effective rank and file, and sailed with the expedition against *Cadiz*; but a contagious disease carrying off great numbers of the inhabitants, the enterprise was abandoned for fear of infection, and the fleet sailed to Gibraltar.

Egypt was, at this period, occupied by an army of French veterans, who were emboldened by conquest, and inured to the climate; Bonaparte had styled them the "Army of the East;" and this ambitious leader had meditated the subjugation of Asia by their means. While at Gibraltar, the ΕΙΓΗΤΗ were selected to form part of an expedition under Sir Ralph Abercromby, designed to effect the expulsion of the French from Egypt. From Gibraltar the fleet proceeded to Malta; and the health of the soldiers, which had been impaired by being so long at sea, was speedily restored by the abundance of fresh provision which the island afforded. In December, the expedition sailed to Marmorice, in Asiatic Turkey, and the fleet anchored in a magnificent basin of water, capable of containing five hundred ships of the line. This bay was surrounded by mountains of irregular shape, the sides of which were adorned with trees of various kinds; and the town appeared on the sides of a marble rock.

At this picturesque spot the troops were landed and 1801 exercised; a plan of co-operation was arranged with the Turks; and no attention was omitted, that superior knowledge and the most active zeal could suggest, for the advantage of every person, and everything connected with this enterprise. The ΕΙΓΗΤΗ, commanded by Colonel Gordon Drummond, were formed in brigade with the Thirteenth, Eighteenth, and Ninetieth Regiments, under the orders of Major-General Cradock.

From Marmorice the fleet sailed in February, 1801,

1801 and on the 2nd of March anchored in *Aboukir Bay*, a few miles from the city of Alexandria, the ancient capital of Egypt. Boisterous weather occasioned the landing to be delayed until the morning of the 8th of March, when the flower of a brave army moved in boats towards the shore, exposed to a shower of shot, shells, grape, and musketry, from the French troops which had assembled to oppose the landing. The moment they arrived at the beach, the British leaped out of the boats, and, rushing forward in the face of dangers and difficulties of a most formidable character, they forced the enemy from his position, and captured several pieces of cannon and a number of horses. Sir Ralph Abercromby thanked the troops, in general orders, for their gallant conduct, which was "marked equally for ardent "bravery, and by coolness, regularity, and order."

After this victory, the army advanced several miles on the road to *Alexandria*. The French were discovered in position on an advantageous ridge, with their right to the canal of Alexandria, and their left towards the sea; and on the morning of the 13th of March, the British advanced in two lines, by the left, in order to turn the enemy's right flank, the brigade of which the EIGHTH formed part being at the head of the first line. On passing through the wood of date trees, in front of Mandora tower, the French descended from the heights to attack the leading brigades of both lines\*. The EIGHTH, with the remainder of their brigade, formed to confront their opponents in gallant style; and some severe fighting took place, in which British valour was conspicuous, and the regiment had an opportunity of signalizing itself. The French were driven back with

---

\* The Ninetieth Regiment formed the advance-guard of the right column; the Ninety-second Regiment formed the advance-guard of the left column.

severe loss, and the British stood triumphant on the 1801 scene of conflict. Sir Ralph Abercromby expressed his approbation of the conduct of the troops, in general orders, in the following terms.

“The commander-in-chief has great satisfaction in thanking the troops for their soldier-like and intrepid conduct in the action of yesterday. He feels it particularly incumbent upon him to express his most perfect satisfaction of the steady and gallant behaviour of Major-General Cradock’s brigade (EIGHTH, Thirtieth, Eighteenth, and Ninetieth Regiments), and he desires that Major-General Cradock will assure them that their meritorious conduct commands his admiration.”

The EIGHTH lost, on this occasion, one serjeant and ten rank and file killed; Major Duke, Captains Mc Murdo and Fortye, Lieutenants Church, O’Brien, and Eaton, eight serjeants, and fifty-seven rank and file wounded; total, eighty-two killed and wounded. Lieutenant O’Brien died of his wounds.

Having received a reinforcement from the interior, the French issued from their fortified position in front of *Alexandria*, and made a resolute attack on the British troops, on the 21st of March. The post occupied by the EIGHTH was assailed by the French, who were speedily repulsed and driven back; but the attack on the right was more obstinate. British valour, however, prevailed; but the splendour of the victory was clouded by the loss of the brave Sir Ralph Abercromby, who was wounded in the action, and died a few days afterwards.

The loss of the EIGHTH was limited to one man killed and two wounded.

Soon after this victory, a body of British and Turks marched to the city of *Rosetta*, situated near the mouth of one of the great channels of the river Nile. The

1801 enemy withdrew from the city; but *Fort St. Julian* held out, and, while the siege was in progress, the EIGHTH traversed the country to Rosetta, where they arrived on the 19th of April, the day on which the fort surrendered.

From the city of Rosetta, a place celebrated for the beauty of its environs, being completely embosomed in a grove of date, banana, sycamore, orange, lemon, pomegranate, and palm trees, the EIGHTH advanced up the Nile, through a rich country, abounding in rice, wheat, barley, and other necessaries and luxuries of life, and on the 7th of May the French were driven from the post of *El-Aft*. The enemy occupied a formidable position at *Rahmanie*, to prevent the advance of the British troops up the country; but this post was forced, and the French retired through the desert towards Cairo. The loss of the EIGHTH on this occasion was limited to two private soldiers wounded.

Continuing their route along the banks of the Nile, the British troops arrived on the 1st of June within sight of the Pyramids, and on the 8th pitched their tents within a few miles of these stupendous structures.

From the Pyramids the army advanced to *Cairo*, the metropolis of modern Egypt, and the French surrendered this city after a few days' siege.

This conquest added fresh lustre to the British arms, and the troops retired down the Nile to the vicinity of *Alexandria*, and this important city was surrendered in the beginning of September.

The valour and patient endurance under trials, difficulties, and privations of an extraordinary character, evinced by the British troops in Egypt, excited the most lively feelings of gratitude and exultation in Great Britain; and King George III. conferred on the EIGHTH, and the other corps engaged in those services, the honour of bearing on their colours and appointments

the "SPHYNX," with the word "EGYPT," as a mark of 1801 His Majesty's royal approbation of their conduct.

The successful termination of this splendid enter-1802 prise was followed by a treaty of peace. While negotiations were pending, the EIGHTH were withdrawn from Egypt. The treaty was concluded in 1802, and the EIGHTH proceeded to Gibraltar.

This peace was, however, of short duration. The 1803 treacherous conduct of Napoleon Bonaparte, First Consul of France, occasioned the renewal of hostilities in 1803, and the EIGHTH were withdrawn from Gibraltar, and landed at Portsmouth in August, 1803.

Bonaparte assembled an army for the invasion of England, and preparations were made on a most stupendous scale to repel the enemy; all ranks and conditions of men evincing the most steady and determined resolution to support the government, and to maintain their liberties against the power of the enemy.

In the year 1804, a *second battalion* was added to 1804 THE KING'S Regiment, and was formed of men raised in the West Riding of Yorkshire, for limited service, under the Additional Force Act, passed in July of that year. This battalion was placed on the establishment of the army, on the 25th of December, 1804.

About the period when the second battalion was embodied, Spain united in hostilities against Great Britain with Bonaparte, whom the French had elevated to the dignity of Emperor.

This was followed by a treaty of concert between 1805 Great Britain and Russia, for putting a stop to the encroachments of France, and to effect the re-establishment of peace and of the balance of power in Europe. This treaty was signed in April, 1805. Austria afterwards joined the alliance, and while preparations for carrying these resolutions into effect were in progress, the first battalion of the EIGHTH embarked at Ports-

1805 mouth, on the 17th of May, 1805. Several circumstances concurred in preventing the battalion being engaged in any important enterprize at this period, and it landed at Cork on the 7th of August. It was, however, not destined to remain long in Ireland. The victory at Trafalgar, gained by the British fleet under Viscount Nelson, over the French and Spanish squadrons, gave Great Britain a more decided superiority at sea than formerly; at the same time Russia and Austria were in arms against France; and on the 29th of October, the first battalion embarked for the Continent. It landed, in November, at Cuxhaven, a port belonging to the city of Hamburgh, and situated at the mouth of the river Elbe.

From Cuxhaven, the EIGHTH advanced up the country, and formed part of the force under Lieutenant-General Lord Cathcart, designed to co-operate with the Austrians and Russians. The occupation of the electorate of Hanover, which had recently been overrun by the French, was one object of the expedition; but after the defeat of the Russians and Austrians at Austerlitz, the preponderance of French power was established on the Continent, and a treaty was concluded at Vienna, in which it was stipulated that Hanover should be occupied by the Prussians; the British troops were consequently withdrawn. The EIGHTH marched to Bremen-Lee, where they embarked on the 11th of February, 1806, and landed on the 26th of that month at Ramsgate.

In March, 1806, the second battalion marched from York to Scotland; but returned to England in December following. At the same time the first battalion proceeded to Liverpool, and embarked for Ireland.

1807 After remaining in Ireland six months, the first battalion embarked from Dublin on the 23rd, and landed at Liverpool on the 27th of July, 1807. At the

same time it was selected to form part of an expedition 1807 under Lieutenant-General Lord Cathcart, against the capital of Denmark, for the purpose of preventing the navy of that kingdom being employed by Napoleon against Great Britain. The battalion embarked for this service from Hull, in the early part of August; and the Danish government not acceding to the proposed conditions, the army landed on the island of Zealand, and invested *Copenhagen*, the EIGHTH disembarking on the 16th of August, at the village of Wisbeck, situated about half-way between Elsinour and Copenhagen. After a short siege, the city surrendered, and the fleet was given up on the 7th of September. This undertaking having been accomplished, Copenhagen was evacuated; the EIGHTH embarked on the 14th of October, and landed at Portsmouth in November.

The first battalion remained in England until Janu- 1808 ary, 1808, when it embarked from Portsmouth for North America, and landed at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, in April following. It was withdrawn from Nova Scotia in November, and sailing to the West Indies, formed part of an expedition, under Lieutenant-General Beckwith, against *Martinique*, the largest of the Caribbee islands, which was, at this period, in possession of the French.

The expedition assembled at Carlisle Bay, *Bahama*- 1809 does; and the EIGHTH, commanded by Major Bryce Maxwell, with the Thirteenth, and four companies of the First West India Regiment, constituted the second brigade, under Brigadier-General Colville. Leaving Carlisle Bay on the 29th of January, 1809, the troops arrived before *Martinique* on the following day, and landed in two divisions; the EIGHTH disembarking at Bay Robert, and advancing towards Morne Bruno and the heights of Surirey. Frequent skirmishes occurred during the march, and on the 2nd of February the

1809 French made a resolute stand on the heights of Surirey. A sharp action ensued, in which British valour was most conspicuously displayed, and the French were driven from their position with considerable loss. The commanding officer of the EIGHTH, Major Maxwell, and four men, were killed, and thirteen men wounded.

Batteries were subsequently erected, and the siege of Fort Bourbon was commenced with such vigour, that the garrison surrendered on the 24th of February. Among the trophies captured on this occasion, were three eagles.

This valuable island having been thus captured, Lieutenant-General Beckwith congratulated the troops, in general orders, on their brilliant success, and stated in his public despatch—"Having had the command of "such an army, will constitute the pride of my future "life. To these brave troops, conducted by generals of "experience, their King and country owe the sove- "reignty of this important colony; and I trust, by a "comparison with the force that defended it, and the "time in which it has fallen, the present reduction of "*Martinique* will not be deemed eclipsed by any former "expedition."

On the embarkation of the troops from *Martinique*, Lieutenant-General Beckwith addressed to them the following order:—

"At the close of this short but brilliant campaign, "and at the moment in which the army is on the point "of separation, the commander of the forces is led by "every feeling which can actuate the human heart, but "in language feeble indeed when compared with the "occasion, to renew, for the last time, his expressions "of thanks and affectionate respect to the generals and "the field-officers, and others of the staff, and to the "officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers com- "posing the army, for the eminent services they have

“rendered their King and country, in the course of the 1809  
“late operations, which have terminated in a manner  
“splendid and honorable to all concerned.

“The commander of the forces desires to express  
“his obligations to Lieutenant-General Sir George  
“Prevost, for his general exertions, and to the fine and  
“efficient corps led by him from North America, now  
“embarking.”

The royal authority was subsequently given for the  
regiment to bear on its colours the word “MARTI-  
“NIQUE,” as a testimony of its conduct at the capture  
of that valuable island.

Leaving the West Indies, the regiment returned to  
Nova Scotia, and landed at Halifax on the 17th of  
April.

In June, 1809, the second battalion embarked at  
Portsmouth for the island of Jersey; but was soon  
afterwards ordered to disembark, and the flank compa-  
nies were selected to form part of an expedition under  
General the Earl of Chatham, destined to make an  
attack on Holland. These companies embarked from  
Portsmouth on the 16th of July. The army landed on  
the Dutch island of *Walcheren*, situate at the mouth of  
the Scheldt, and captured Flushing; but some delay  
occurring in the execution of the design of proceeding  
up the Scheldt and attacking Antwerp, the enemy had  
time to assemble an immense body of troops at this  
point; at the same time an epidemic fever broke out  
among the British regiments, and the design was aban-  
doned. The flank companies returned to Portsmouth  
in September, and in December the battalion proceeded  
to Jersey.

At this period a misunderstanding existed between 1810  
Great Britain and the United States. The decrees of  
Napoleon, which were designed to effect the destruction  
of British commerce, had been followed by regulations

1810 which the Americans deemed injurious to their trade; at the same time they complained of the practice of pressing British seamen who were found on board of American ships, and hostilities appeared to be on the eve of taking place. The first battalion of the EIGHTH embarked from Nova Scotia in May, 1810, for Canada, and landed at Quebec on the 28th of that month. At the same time the second battalion was ordered to return from Jersey to Portsmouth, where it landed on the 21st of June; and in August, six companies embarked for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where they arrived in October.

1812 The first battalion remained at Quebec until the summer of 1812, when, the Americans having declared war, it was removed up the country to Montreal. The Americans appear to have considered the conquest of Canada as an enterprise of easy accomplishment. A body of troops, under General Hull, crossed the river above Detroit, and commenced hostilities; but was driven back and forced to surrender. Another attack made by the Niagara frontier was repulsed; and Major-General Dearborn's design against Montreal was frustrated. The Americans were also defeated on several other occasions; but their favourite project of the conquest of Canada was not abandoned.

A detachment of the EIGHTH was removed to Chambly in August, where it was encamped, and in the autumn the regiment proceeded to Upper Canada. It presented a most superb appearance, producing a thousand officers and soldiers on parade, and was admired for its conduct and discipline.

1813 During the winter, the Americans availed themselves of the frozen state of the river St. Lawrence, to make nocturnal depredations on British subjects who resided beyond the immediate support and protection of a regular military post. To put a stop to these proceed-

ings, and to facilitate the passage of stores up the river, 1813 four hundred and eighty regulars and militia, of which force a company of the ΕΙΟΝΤΗ, under Captain James Hardy Eustace, mustering one hundred and twenty men, formed part, were despatched, under Major Macdonald, of the Glengarry Light Infantry Fencibles, from Prescott, (the first frontier post of Upper Canada,) against the American troops at *Oydenburg*, a village of the United States, situate at the confluence of the Oswegatchie with the St. Lawrence.

Crossing the St. Lawrence on the ice, the troops advanced on the morning of the 13th of February, 1813, through a deep snow, in two columns, towards *Oydenburg*. As they approached this post, the enemy's batteries opened a heavy cannonade; but the British, pushing rapidly forward, under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry posted on an eminence near the shore, soon gained the right bank of the river. The company of the ΕΙΟΝΤΗ turned the enemy's right in gallant style, and rushing upon the Americans with the bayonet, drove them through the village with severe loss; some escaping across the Black River into the fort,—others seeking for safety in the woods,—and many of them taking refuge in houses, from whence they were driven by the fire of the British artillery. Having gained the high ground on the brink of the Black River, the British troops halted a few moments to recover their breath, being nearly exhausted. The enemy refusing to surrender, his eastern battery was carried, and, by it, another was silenced. The company of the ΕΙΟΝΤΗ, with the Highland militia, led by Captain Eustace, of the ΕΙΟΝΤΗ, rushed into the fort, which was carried with the bayonet.

Eleven pieces of cannon were captured, with the enemy's marine, commissariat, and ordnance stores; four officers and seventy men were made prisoners;

1813 two armed schooners, two large gun-boats, and the two barracks were destroyed; and the British troops afterwards returned to Prescott.

The conduct of Captain Eustace, the subalterns, and the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the KING'S Regiment, was commended in the public despatches. *The EIGHTH had the honour of capturing two stand of American colours, which General Sir George Prevost sent to England to be laid at the feet of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.*

The loss of the regiment on this occasion was one serjeant killed; Ensign J. G. Powell and twelve private soldiers wounded.

V In March, the regiment received orders to proceed to Kingston, with five companies detached to Fort George. Two companies (the grenadiers under Captain Neal Mc Neal, and the third company commanded by Captain James Hardy Eustace, mustering one hundred and seventy rank and file,) being on their route to Fort George, halted at *York* (now called the city of *Toronto*), the capital of Upper Canada, where a small force was stationed, under Major-General Sir Roger Hall Sheaffe. On the morning of the 27th of April, an American fleet, with a land force under Major-General Dearborn, appeared on the lake off York harbour; and the troops, to oppose this armament, consisted of only about six hundred men, including militia and dock-men, with a few Indians. Eight hundred Americans, under Major-General Pike, effected a landing, and were speedily followed by additional brigades. The two companies of the EIGHTH, a company of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, and a few militia, confronted the American brigades in the woods near the lake, and a severe contest ensued. The bush is the natural fortress and element of the American riflemen, and they rushed forward in crowds to envelope and annihilate the few

Britons who dared to oppose their advance; but the 1813 stern valour of the English soldiers was not to be overcome at once, and a determined resistance was opposed for some time. Captain NEAL MC NEAL, of the EIGHTH, fell mortally wounded, in the act of encouraging his men, and the soldiers suffered severely from an excess of daring. Volunteer D. Mc Lean, one serjeant-major, three serjeants, and forty rank and file were killed; volunteer H. P. Hill, three serjeants, and thirty-six rank and file were wounded. At length they fell back; they rallied several times, and were encouraged by the presence and example of Major-General Sir Roger Sheaffe; but further resistance proved unavailing against the very superior and increasing numbers of the enemy. The contest had lasted several hours, when it was found necessary to retire to the batteries, where another resolute stand was made; but the accidental explosion of a portable magazine dismounted the guns, and the soldiers had become so reduced in numbers, that a retreat was resolved upon. The stores, &c., were set on fire, and a train was laid to the magazine; the Americans, rushing forward, arrived at the arsenal the moment the magazine exploded, and Major-General Pike and a number of men were blown into the air. On withdrawing from York, the detachment met the light company of the KING'S Regiment, which covered the retrograde movement; but no interruption was experienced from the enemy.

The two companies of the regiment were one hundred and ninety-three strong, out of which they lost, on this occasion, nearly one hundred officers and men, killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Five companies of the regiment, commanded by Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel James Ogilvie, were stationed at *Fort George*. The morning of the 27th of May was particularly foggy, and on the mist clearing,

1813 an American fleet was seen standing towards the shore of the lake, accompanied by about a hundred boats, crowded with soldiers. Against this powerful armament, the commandant, Brigadier-General John Vincent, had only a very small force to oppose, and the piquets were withdrawn from the coast. The soldiers and Indians, at Two Mile Creek, opposed the enemy as long as possible; but the fire from the American fleet so completely enfiladed and scoured the plains, that it became impossible to approach the beach. Between three and four thousand Americans landed, with several pieces of artillery, and advanced in three columns. The British light troops were speedily forced back; but they were gallantly sustained by the companies of the EIGHTH, commanded by Major Ogilvie, and a most sanguinary combat was maintained. Brigadier-General Vincent observed in his despatch, "Nothing could exceed the ardour and gallantry of the troops, who showed the most marked devotion in the service of their King and country, and appeared regardless of the consequence of the unequal contest. Being on the spot, and seeing that the force under my command was opposed by tenfold numbers, who were rapidly advancing under cover of their shipping and batteries, from which our positions were immediately seen, and exposed to a tremendous fire of shot and shells, I decided on retiring." The guns of Fort George were spiked, the ammunition destroyed, and the troops withdrew across the country in a line parallel to the Niagara river, to the position near the Beaver Dams, beyond Queenstown Mountain. Two companies of the EIGHTH (the light company and one battalion company) joined during the night, and the whole afterwards withdrew to the head of the lake.

Lieutenant James Drummie, of the EIGHTH, and many men were killed; Major Edward Cotton, Lieu-

tenants Mortimer, Mc Mahon, and Noel were 1813 wounded; Lieutenant Lloyd and Ensign Nicholson were severely wounded and taken prisoners; the loss of men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, was eleven serjeants, four drummers, and one hundred and eighty-one rank and file.

While the American fleet was employed in the enterprise against Fort George, five companies of the EIGHTH, commanded by Major Thomas Evans (now Major-General) were engaged in an attack on the American post at *Sackett's Harbour*; the corps employed on this service being commanded by Colonel Edward Baynes; and the right wing of the expedition, by Colonel Robert Young, of the EIGHTH. The boats assembled at Kingston, at ten o'clock on the night of the 28th of May; and, proceeding across Lake Ontario in the night, a landing was effected on the following morning, under a heavy fire, at Horse Island. A causeway, connecting the island with the main land, was forced with distinguished gallantry; and Major Evans, at the head of several officers and men of the EIGHTH and other corps, dashed through an expanse of water, and captured an American six-pounder. The enemy occupied a thick wood; the British gun-boats fired into the wood; but the American soldiers, being secure behind large trees, were only to be dislodged by the bayonet. The spirited advance of a section produced the flight of hundreds; and on the British soldiers skirting the wood, and plunging fearlessly among the trees, the Americans fled in crowds to their block-house and forts; at the same time, their store-houses in the vicinity of the fort were set on fire. As no further object could be accomplished from the want of artillery, the troops withdrew to the boats and re-embarked; and several

1813 wounded officers and soldiers fell into the hands of the enemy.

The commander of the expedition stated in his despatch,—“The two divisions were ably commanded “by Colonel Young, of the KING’s Regiment, and “Major Drummond, of the Hundred and Fourth. The “detachment of the KING’s, under Major Evans, nobly “sustained the high and established character of that “distinguished corps.”

The EIGHTH had five private soldiers killed in this enterprise; Lieutenant Nutall afterwards died of his wounds; Captains Blackmare and Tythe, Ensign Greig, and seven rank and file were wounded, and taken prisoners; Major Evans, Lieutenant Lowry, three sergeants, and sixty rank and file were wounded.

In the mean time, the five companies of the regiment under Major Ogilvie, which had retired from Fort George, had taken post on Burlington heights, at the head of Lake Ontario, where about sixteen hundred men were assembled under Brigadier-General Vincent. Three thousand five hundred Americans, with a field train, and two hundred and fifty dragoons, advanced against the British detachment, and drove the piquets from *Stoney Creek*. The light companies of the EIGHTH and Forty-ninth Regiments, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, moved forward, on the 5th of June, to reconnoitre, and having ascertained the position of the enemy’s camp, the five companies of the EIGHTH, under Major Ogilvie, and the Forty-ninth Regiment (mustered together only seven hundred and four bayonets) advanced at eleven at night against the enemy’s post, at *Stoney Creek*, where nearly four thousand opponents were assembled. After traversing seven miles of difficult road with great secrecy, the enemy’s camp was surprised; the British dashed among their opponents with undaunted bravery, routed

the very superior numbers of the Americans, with great slaughter, and made Brigadier-Generals Chandler and Winder (first and second in command), with upwards of one hundred officers and men, prisoners; also captured three guns, one brass howitzer, and three tumbrils. Brigadier-General Vincent observed in his report of this brilliant enterprise,—“Major Ogilvie led on in the most gallant manner, the five companies of the KING'S Regiment; and whilst one half of that highly disciplined and distinguished corps supported the Forty-ninth Regiment, the other part moved to the right and attacked the enemy's left flank, which decided our midnight contest.” The Americans, though driven from the camp, hovered in crowds in the neighbouring woods, and being four times more numerous than the British, the latter withdrew. The Americans, being reinforced, took post at Forty-mile Creek.

The loss of the EIGHTH at the surprise of the American camp at *Stoney Creek*, was—Lieutenant Hooper, two serjeants, and seven rank and file killed; Major Ogilvie, Captains Munday and Goldrick, Lieutenants Weyland and Boyd, four serjeants, and fifty-one rank and file wounded; thirteen rank and file missing.

Early in June, the five companies of the regiment which had been engaged at Sackett's Harbour embarked from Kingston, with some artillery, on board the squadron, under Commodore Sir James Yeo, to reinforce the British troops at Fort George. Major Evans, though still suffering from his wounds, was carried on board and placed in command. News of the evacuation of Fort George having been obtained, Sir James Yeo received directions to land the men as near York town as possible; but the fleet being detained by contrary winds, Major Evans and Licutenant Finch travelled by land to York, which the Americans had

1813 evacuated, and hearing of the gallant affair at Stoney Creek, Major Evans returned to the fleet, and induced Sir James Yeo to attack the American camp at *Forty-mile Creek*; at the same time, Lieutenant Finch proceeded by land to apprise Brigadier-General Vincent of the approach of the shipping and troops. A combined movement was arranged, in which the light company of the EIGHTH was employed; and the Americans, being thus menaced by water and land, fled from their post with precipitation; the British pressed upon them, captured several boats, and obtained possession of a great part of the camp equipage and baggage of the American army.

Being thus weakened and confounded by the daring enterprises of a comparatively small number of British soldiers, the American commander, Major-General Dearborn, withdrew his detachments from Fort Erie, &c., and concentrated his forces at Fort George; and the British made a forward movement from the head of Lake Ontario, to support the light infantry and Indians in circumscribing the enemy, so as to compel him to maintain his army from his own resources.

Five hundred and seventy Americans, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Boestler, advanced to disperse a few British troops, which were collecting at *Beaver Dams* for the purpose of procuring provisions. The Americans being attacked while on the march, on the 24th of June, by the Indian warriors under Captain Kerr, retired to an open piece of ground, and sent to their main army for succours; but a detachment of the Forty-ninth, under Lieutenant Fitzgibbon, with the light company of the EIGHTH, flank companies of the Hundred and Fourth, and a few Canadian cavalry, arriving at the scene of conflict, the Americans surrendered, delivering up their arms, artillery, and a stand of colours of the Fourteenth United States Regiment.

The EIGHTH continued actively employed during 1813 the remainder of the campaign. The Americans sustained several severe repulses, and two of their divisions were forced to quit the Canadas. Fort George was captured by the British in December; and also Fort Niagara.

Two thousand Americans assembled at *Black Rock* and *Buffalo*, to check the further progress of the British; and a detachment of the KING'S Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Ogilvie, formed part of the force under Major-General Riall, which crossed the Niagara river on the night of the 29th of December, and attacked the enemy soon after day-break on the following morning. The impetuosity and steady resolution of the British, overpowered the resistance of their more numerous antagonists, who fled from their batteries to the town of Buffalo, where another stand was made; but the Americans were again routed, and they abandoned the village in dismay, leaving three guns behind them. Two schooners and a sloop were destroyed; and the town of Buffalo and village of Black Rock were burnt, as a measure of retaliation for the acts of plunder and conflagration committed by the Americans in their invasion of Upper Canada. The EIGHTH had seven men killed on this service; and Lieutenant-Colonel Ogilvie, Lieutenant Young, and fourteen rank and file wounded. After Lieutenant-Colonel Ogilvie was wounded, the command of the detachment devolved on Captain Robinson. Lieutenant-General Drummond thanked the troops in general orders for their exertions, and expressed "his admiration of the valuable qualities which they had displayed in the course of that short but severe service, in which they have cheerfully borne the absence of almost every comfort, and the rigours of a climate for which they were far from being prepared."

1814 Major Evans had, in the mean time, been sent from Upper Canada to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to assume the command of the six companies of the second battalion, which had been stationed there since October, 1810. Having been provided with snowshoes, the six companies commenced their march, in February, 1814, from St. John's and St. Andrew's, New Brunswick, across the ice, for Quebec; being accompanied by two hundred and thirty seamen for the lake service. This painful march through regions of snow and ice, exposed to violent storms and the most intense frost, was accomplished with little loss, and the condition of the troops, on their arrival at Quebec in March, was such as to call forth the approbation of the commander-in-chief in Canada.

On the decease of General Ralph Dundas, the colonelcy was conferred on General Edmund Stevens, from the Sixty-fifth Regiment, by commission dated the 8th of February, 1814.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ogilvie not having recovered of his wounds, and Major Cotton having died from severe exertions, Major Evans was ordered from Quebec to the Niagara frontier, to rejoin the first battalion, which was labouring under depression from fever and ague, contracted by severe service and exposure to inclement weather. The health of the men soon improved by care and attention; and they were employed in throwing up a breast-work on the banks of the Chippawa. The battalion was subsequently embarked for Kingston; but on arriving at York, Colonel Young was directed to proceed to Kingston to assume the command at that station, and the battalion was ordered back to the Niagara frontier. The men afflicted with ague, all solicited to be allowed to accompany the battalion, to confront the enemies of their King and country. The EIGHTH landed at Fort George on the 4th of July, and advanced, by a forced march, upon Chippawa.

The United States continued to prosecute their 1814 designs upon Canada, notwithstanding their failures and heavy losses; and on the 3rd of July, an American army (estimated at six thousand men) commanded by Major-General Brown, traversed the Niagara at the ferry opposite Black Rock, and afterwards took post near that river; Major-General Riall advanced from the lines of *Chippawa*, and being joined by the EIGHTH, he ventured to attack the very superior numbers of the enemy, on the afternoon of the 5th of July. The British bands, mustering only fifteen hundred men, besides a few Canadians and Indians, moved to the attack in three columns, the KING'S Regiment being in advance; but, after some sharp fighting, it was found impracticable to force the enemy's position with so great a disparity of numbers, and a large body of American riflemen joining their army during the action, a retrograde movement was ordered. The EIGHTH covered the retreat upon *Chippawa*, and all the officers and men of the regiment were commended for their conduct. Major Evans was reported to have signalized himself on this occasion, and his conduct was spoken of in terms of commendation. Lieutenant Greig, of the EIGHTH, Staff-Adjutant to Colonel Pearson, was mentioned in the public despatches of General Fisher, for his zeal and conduct at the storming of Oswego, on the 6th of May, 1814; also by Major General Riall, in the action of the 5th of July, 1814, on the Plains of *Chippawa*; and in general orders after the action of the 25th of July, 1814, at Lundy's Lane, for the capture of Colonel Stainton, of the United States army.

The regiment had three men killed; Lieutenant Boyde, one serjeant, and twenty-two rank and file wounded.

On the 7th of July, the British retired upon Fort George, covered by the KING'S Regiment; the Ame-

1814 ricans followed with caution, and encamped within three miles of the British lines. During the night of the 12th of July, the light company of the EIGHTH, under Captain Henry Sadler, advanced with great secrecy towards a cottage situate between the two armies, in the expectation of being able to seize some American officers of distinction; and was accompanied in this enterprise by Major Evans. Arriving at the cottage, the EIGHTH were informed that the enemy was in force betwixt themselves and their camp, and they were speedily assailed by a volley of musketry from the road along which they had advanced. The night being dark, Major Evans succeeded by a stratagem, in bringing two parties of Americans into collision; he then directed the light company to retrograde through the wood, and gain, if possible, No. 1 redoubt on the Niagara river. Major Evans, having on a round hat with a brown coat over his uniform, was enabled to pass through the American troops without detection. This force of the enemy proved to be three hundred volunteers, under the American General Swift, who was killed in the rencounter; and their object appears to have been to carry off Major-General Riall, and his staff, who occupied an isolated cottage; but the design was thus happily frustrated. The EIGHTH had four men killed, and two missing; but the Americans sustained a much greater loss.

On the 13th of July, while the Americans were firing minute guns for General Swift, the British troops withdrew to Twenty-mile Creek, covered by the KING's Regiment; and, in a few days afterwards, they were reinforced by the One Hundred and Third Regiment, and some artillery. The Americans withdrew from their position, and were followed by the British on the 23rd of July. Two days afterwards a sharp action was fought at Lundy's Lane, near the falls of

*Niagara.* The Americans attacked the leading British 1814 brigade, and a retrograde movement was commenced, when Lieutenant-General Drummond arrived with a small reinforcement, (including a detachment of the EIGHTH, under Captain Francis Campbell,) drawn from Fort George and Mississauga, and renewed the contest. The Americans repeatedly attempted to force the British centre to gain the crest of the position, but were repulsed. The detachment of the EIGHTH, under Captain Campbell, was engaged at this point, and highly distinguished itself. Captain Campbell's horse was killed under him, and his detachment received a heavy loss; but the ground was maintained with sanguinary perseverance. About nine in the evening, an intermission of firing took place.

The Americans renewed the attack with fresh troops; a fierce combat of artillery and musketry followed in the dark, and the ground was contested with the most determined bravery. The head-quarter division of the EIGHTH, commanded by Major Evans, arrived at the scene of conflict; and being guided by the blaze of musketry and cannon flashing continually in the dark, penetrated into the fight. The Americans charged up the hill; bayoneted the British gunners in the act of loading, and gained possession of the guns; but the British troops in the centre, where the detachment of the EIGHTH, under Captain Campbell, was fighting, drove back the Americans and retook the guns. The storm of battle still raged along the heights; the muzzles of the British and American artillery were within a few yards of each other, and the combatants were so mingled in close fight, that, in limbering up the guns, an American six-pounder was put by mistake on a British limber, and a British six-pounder on an American limber. "The "enemy's efforts to carry the hill were continued until

1814 "about midnight, when he had suffered so severely from  
"the superior steadiness and discipline of His Majesty's  
"troops, that he gave up the contest, and retreated with  
"great precipitation to his camp, beyond the Chippawa.  
"On the following day he abandoned his camp, threw  
"the greatest part of his baggage, camp equipage, and  
"provisions, into the rapids, and having set fire to  
"Street's mills, and destroyed the bridge at Chippawa,  
"continued his retreat, in great disorder, towards Fort  
"Erie\*."

The gallant conduct of the detachment of the EIGHTH, under Captain Campbell, was commended in the public despatches; and the head-quarter companies of the EIGHTH, under Major Evans, were declared to have behaved with equal gallantry and firmness. Captain Robinson of the regiment (provincial lieutenant-colonel) commanded an incorporated militia battalion, highly distinguished himself, and was wounded.

The regiment had twelve rank and file killed; Lieutenant Noell, Ensigns Swayne and Macdonald, three serjeants, and fifty-four rank and file wounded; one quarter-master and twelve rank and file missing.

Following the American army in its retrograde movement, the British arrived at *Fort Erie*, and commenced the siege of that place. The EIGHTH were employed in this service, and on the 12th of August, Major Evans, being in command of the piquet of this and De Watteville's Regiment, repulsed a sortie of the garrison. Lieutenant-General Drummond having been brought to the spot by the firing, thanked the piquet for its conduct.

On the 15th of August, the EIGHTH and De Watteville's Regiments were engaged, under Lieutenant-Colonel Fischer, in the attack of the American post at

---

\* Lieutenant-General Drummond's despatch.

*Snake Hill*; at the same time another portion of the works of the fort was stormed by detachments selected for that service. 1814

The flank companies, under Major Evans, advanced for the purpose of turning the position between Snake Hill and the lake; and the battalion companies followed in support. After a circuitous route in the dark, exposed to heavy rains, the troops approached the works; but found it impossible to advance by the narrow road parallel with the lake, from the enemy's cannon completely sweeping it, and they entered the water, wading along the edge of the lake waist deep, over rocks and stones. On arriving at the abattis, it was found impossible to penetrate; the enemy kept up a tremendous fire, and the troops were forced to abandon the advantages they had gained, and to retire. The EIGHTH had Lieutenant Noell, one serjeant, and fifteen rank and file killed; Lieutenant Young and fourteen rank and file wounded; one serjeant and fifteen rank and file missing.

During the afternoon of the 17th of September, when the EIGHTH, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Ogilvie, were on duty, the Americans sallied from their works and attacked the British posts with overwhelming numbers. The EIGHTH suffered severely on this occasion, and the enemy gained some advantage; but was eventually driven back with great loss. Lieutenant-Colonel Ogilvie was thanked by Lieutenant-General Drummond, for his conduct on this occasion. The regiment had Lieutenant Barston, one serjeant, and twelve rank and file killed; Lieutenant Lowry and twelve rank and file wounded; Captain Bradbridge, Lieutenant Mc Nair, Ensign Matthewson, eight serjeants, and sixty-three rank and file missing.

On the 21st of September, the British troops withdrew from before the fort, to proceed into quarters of

1814 refreshment; and the EIGHTH, or KING'S Regiment, being reduced to a skeleton by its severe losses on numerous occasions, was ordered to retire to Montreal.

The distinguished gallantry displayed by the regiment while serving on the Niagara frontier, was subsequently rewarded with the royal authority to bear on its colours the word "NIAGARA," as a distinguished mark of favour and approbation.

While the first battalion was on the Niagara frontier, the six companies of the second battalion were employed on an expedition into the United States. After the capture of *Plattsburg*, preparations were made to storm the enemy's fortified position on the Saranac; but the British naval force on Lake Champlain having been overpowered by the Americans, the enterprise was abandoned, and the troops returned to Canada. The EIGHTH had a few men wounded on this service.

1815 A treaty of peace having been concluded with the Americans, both battalions embarked from Quebec in June, 1815. The first battalion arrived at Portsmouth in July, and the six companies of the second battalion in August.

In December, the second battalion transferred its men fit for service to the first, and was disbanded at Portsmouth on the 24th of that month. The establishment at this period was one thousand and seventy-seven non-commissioned officers and private soldiers.

1816 The regiment embarked at Portsea, in February,  
1817 1816, for Ireland, in which country it remained nearly  
1818 two years, and embarked at Cork, in January, 1818, for Malta.

While at Malta, the establishment was reduced to seven hundred and seven non-commissioned officers and private soldiers.

1819 From Malta the regiment was removed to the Ionian Islands, in January, 1819, and landed at Corfu

on the 19th of that month. A detachment of three 1819 companies, under the command of Brevet-Major Robinson, embarked for Santa Maura, to reinforce the garrison, the inhabitants having assembled in arms, and threatened the town: this detachment, in conjunction with detachments of the Twenty-eighth and Thirty-second Regiments, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Frederick Stovin, was successfully engaged in an attack on the position of the rebels, on the 4th of October, 1819.

In consequence of an insurrectionary spirit having 1821 shown itself in Zante, and the adjoining islands, the regiment was employed, in conjunction with the Ninetieth Light Infantry, in disarming the population: for the performance of this duty it received the approbation of His Majesty King George IV., which was signified through the Commander-in-Chief to Major-General Sir Frederick Adam, the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

The Regiment embarked from Cephalonia in June, 1824 1824, and arrived at Portsmouth on the 3rd of August following.

On the 13th of September, 1825, the colonelcy was 1825 conferred on Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Bayly, G.C.H., in succession to General Stevens, deceased.

In March, 1826, the regiment embarked from Ply- 1826 mouth for Scotland, and arrived at Glasgow towards the end of the same month.

After remaining ten months in Scotland, the regi- 1827 ment embarked for Ireland, and landed at Belfast in January, 1827.

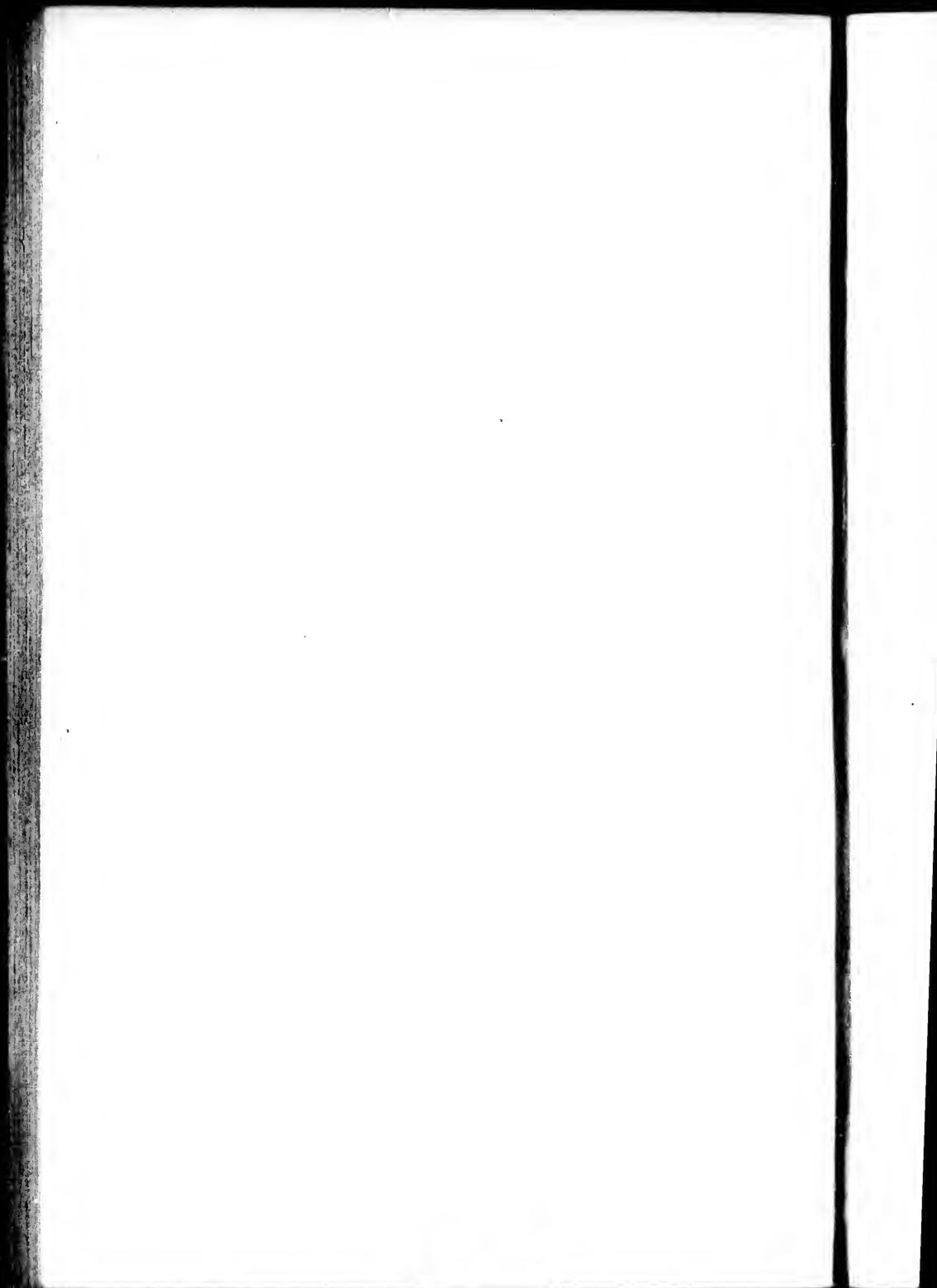
The regiment remained in Ireland until the summer 1830 of 1830, when six service companies embarked for Nova Scotia, and landed at Halifax in July; at the same time four depôt companies embarked for England, and landed at Liverpool.

- 1833 From Nova Scotia, the service companies were removed in May, 1833; they landed at Bermuda in June, and remained at that island until the end of July, when they were removed to Jamaica.
- 1835 The four depôt companies embarked for Ireland in the summer of 1835, and landed at Cork on the 30th of June.
- 1838 In August, 1838, the depôt companies were removed from Ireland to the island of Guernsey.
- 1839 After remaining in Jamaica nearly six years, the service companies were ordered to return to Nova Scotia. They embarked from Jamaica in April, 1839, and arrived at Halifax in May.
- 1840 On the night of the 17th of June, 1840, the depôt companies, under Major Malet, were employed in extinguishing a fire which had broken out in a Spanish vessel in the harbour.
- 1841 The depôt was ordered to Ireland in the autumn of 1841, and previously to its embarkation, a record was made in the annals of the Royal Court of Guernsey, at the recommendation of the bailiff and principal law officers, expressive of the high esteem they entertained for the corps on account of its excellent conduct and discipline during the three years it had been stationed in the island, and also in commemoration of its services on the occasion of the fire above alluded to. An authenticated copy of this record was forwarded through the Governor, Major-General Sir James Douglas, to Major Malet, the commanding officer.
- On the 2nd of December, the service companies embarked from Halifax, for Ireland: they landed at Cork on the 27th of December, and were joined by the depôt companies.
- 1842 In the spring of 1842, the regiment proceeded to Dublin.
- 1843 The regiment embarked from Dublin on the 10th of



EIGHTH (THE KING'S) REGIMENT OF FOOT.

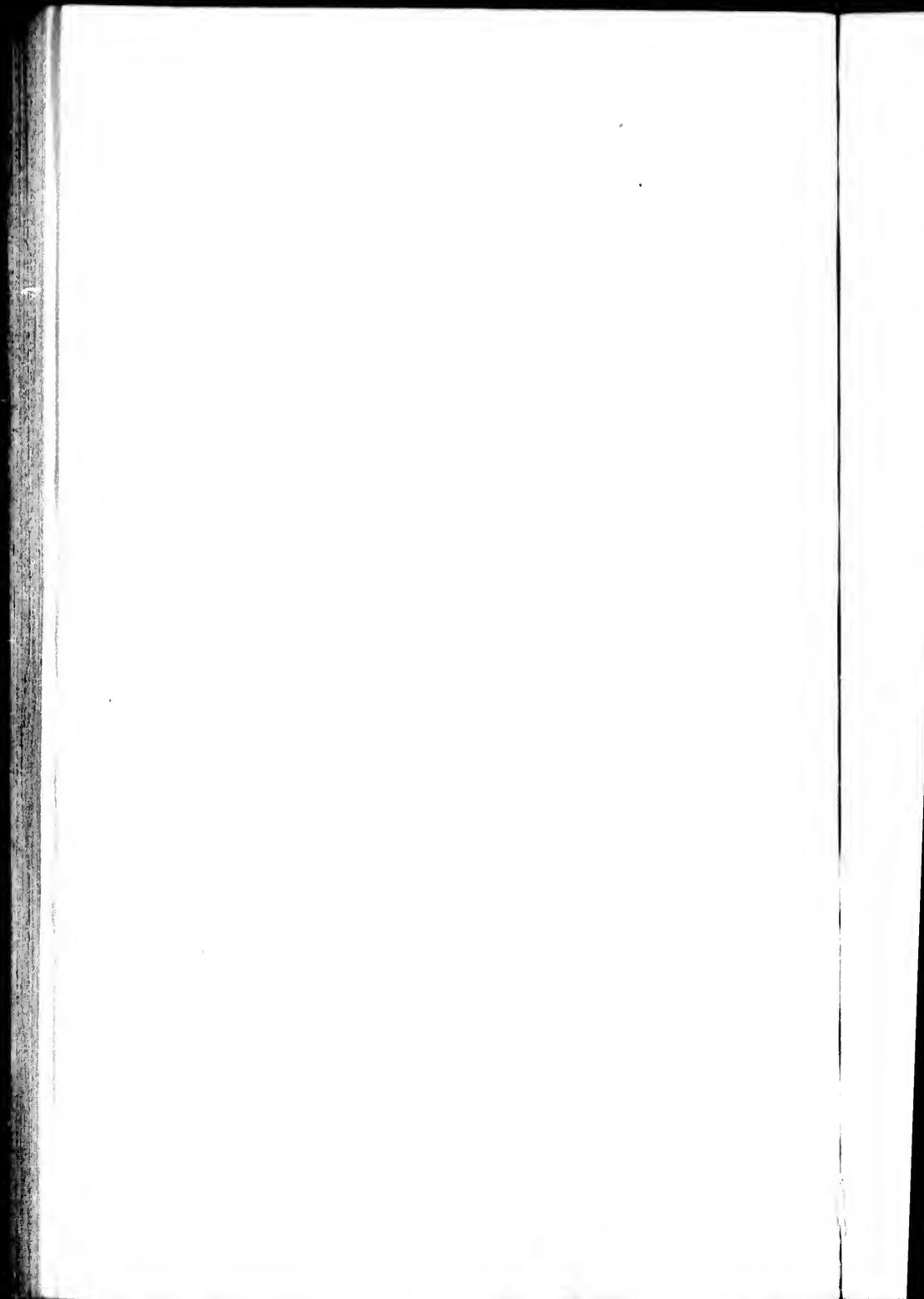
[To face page 102.]



April, 1843, and, after landing at Liverpool, marched 1843 to Bolton, furnishing detachments to several places in the county of Lancaster, where it has remained to the period of the conclusion of this record, in the spring of 1844.

Distinguished by a long period of meritorious service, including heroic gallantry in numerous battles and sieges, which reflect lustre on the British arms, and excellent behaviour under all the circumstances of colonial and home service, THE EIGHTH, OR THE KING'S REGIMENT, possesses a high and an untarnished reputation, and it ranks among the corps which deservedly possess the confidence of the Crown and kingdom.

---



SUCCESSION OF COLONELS  
OF  
THE EIGHTH,  
OR  
THE KING'S REGIMENT  
OF  
FOOT.

---

ROBERT LORD FERRARS.

*Appointed 19th June, 1685.*

ROBERT LORD FERRARS, a descendant of the ancient and honorable family of Shirley, was born during the usurpation of Cromwell, while his father, Sir Robert Shirley, Bart., was a prisoner in the Tower of London, on account of his loyalty to King Charles I. In 1677, he obtained a confirmation to himself and his heirs, of the ancient barony of Ferrars of Chartley, which had been in abeyance from the time of the decease of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, in September, 1646. He held the appointments of master of the horse and steward of the household to Queen Catherine, consort of King Charles II.; and on the breaking out of the rebellion of James Duke of Monmouth, in June, 1685, he raised a company of infantry for the service of King James II., and was appointed colonel of the corps, which was then styled "*The Princess Anne of Denmark's Regiment*," and now bears the distinguished title of THE KING'S REGIMENT OF FOOT. In the following year his lordship's regiment was given to James Fitz-James, afterwards Duke of Berwick. He adhered to the principles of the revolution of 1688; was a member of the privy council in the reigns of King William III. and

Queen Anne, and was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Tamworth and EARL FERRARS in September, 1711. He died in 1717.

JAMES DUKE OF BERWICK.

*Appointed 1st November, 1686.*

JAMES FITZ-JAMES, natural son of King James II., by Miss Arabella Churchill, was educated on the Continent, and in 1686 he served with the imperialists at the siege of Buda. At the end of the campaign he returned to England, and was appointed colonel of the PRINCESS ANNE'S, now EIGHTH, OR THE KING'S REGIMENT OF FOOT. In 1687 he was created DUKE OF BERWICK. In the same year his Grace had the command of an Austrian regiment of cuirassiers, and served in the Imperial army against the Turks. On his return to England he was made governor of Portsmouth. In the spring of 1688 he obtained the colonelcy of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards; and when Lord Churchill joined the Prince of Orange, the Duke of Berwick was promoted to the command of the third troop of Life Guards. Having been educated in the Roman Catholic religion, he adhered to his father at the revolution in 1688, and accompanied his Majesty in his flight to France. In the following year he attended King James to Ireland, and was appointed colonel of a troop of Irish Life Guards. From this period the Duke of Berwick was constantly engaged in hostility to his country; and he appears to have acted from principle. Being distinguished for a comprehensive mind and a sober judgment, which he assiduously employed in obtaining a knowledge of the profession of arms, the politics of courts, and the tempers and dispositions of men; these acquirements, united with exalted rank, personal bravery success in war, candour, and affability, procured him the attachment of armies and the esteem of kings, and he may be said to have become a truly great man. In April, 1689, he signalized himself in an affair with King William's troops at Cladisford; was afterwards engaged in the siege of

Londonderry; and subsequently defeated some Inniskilling militia at Donegal, where he obtained a considerable booty of cattle. In July, of the same year, he defeated another party of militia, near Trelick. In 1690 he was engaged at the battle of the Boyne, and in the defence of Limerick; but returned to France in the following spring. In 1691 he accompanied Louis XIV. into Flanders,—was employed in the siege of Mons,—and in the attack upon the allies near Catoir. In the following year he was at the battle of Steenkirk; and in 1693 he was appointed lieutenant-general in the French army; and was at the battle of Landen. In the latter engagement he led a French corps to the charge with great gallantry; but advancing too far into the English lines, his retreat was cut off; he then pulled the white cockade out of his hat, drew the brim over his face, and endeavoured to pass through the army unobserved. But his uncle, Brigadier-General Churchill, recognising the person of the duke's aide-de-camp, was induced to look round for the principal, whom he soon discovered and made prisoner. The Duke of Berwick, after having been exchanged for the Duke of Ormond, served with the French army in the subsequent campaigns in Flanders, until the peace of Ryswick; and was frequently engaged in operations of importance. On the 4th of May, 1698, he was appointed colonel of an Irish regiment in the French service. On the breaking out of the war, in the reign of Queen Anne, he served the two first campaigns in the Netherlands; and in 1704 was sent with eighteen battalions of infantry, and nineteen squadrons of cavalry, into Spain; where he received the appointment of captain-general of the Spanish forces. In his operations against the army of Portugal, he had the most distinguished success. By great perseverance he was enabled to advance before the Portuguese were prepared to take the field; and, from his skilful operations, Salvatierra and Castello-Branco were taken; the castles of Segura, Rosmarines, and Mont-Santo were delivered up; two Dutch battalions were made prisoners near Formosa; Portalegre was taken by storm; and Castel-de-Vide and Marvao surrendered; but at the end of

the campaign the Duke of Berwick was recalled to France, and the reason assigned was,—*He is a devil of an Englishman who will have his own way.* In 1705 he commanded in Languedoc, where he crushed the rebellion of the Camisards, which was partly of a religious character, and such cruelties were practised by both parties, that the bare recital of them is calculated to cause humanity to shudder. At the close of the campaign he took the city of Nice. In February, 1706, he was advanced to the rank of a marshal of France, and again sent into Spain, where he displayed extraordinary talents in manœuvring a few troops so as to retard the advance of a large army. After receiving reinforcements from France, Marshal Berwick was enabled to act on the offensive, and, having regained a considerable portion of territory, he concluded the campaign by taking Carthagena. On Easter Monday, in 1707, he was attacked near Almanza, by the allied English, Dutch, and Portuguese armies, commanded by the Marquis las Minas and the Earl of Galway, over whom he gained a complete victory; near five thousand men were killed; whole battalions of English were taken prisoners; 120 colours and standards, all the artillery, and most of the baggage, fell into the hands of the French. Such was the result of an engagement in which an Englishman commanded the French, and a Frenchman the English army; and it has been asserted that the slaughter of the English on this occasion would have been much greater, but for the attachment of Marshal Berwick to his countrymen. After this victory, Requena and Cuenca were taken; Saragossa surrendered; all Arragon submitted; Xativa was carried by storm, the city reduced to ruins, and the few inhabitants who survived were exiled for their resistance. Aleire, Mirabet, and Monzon, subsequently surrendered; Valencia was taken possession of; and this successful campaign was concluded by the taking of Lerida. The King of Spain, to reward such distinguished skill and bravery, erected the towns of Liria and Xérica, with their dependencies, into a dukedom, which he gave to Marshal Berwick, with the title of grandee of the first class. In 1708 Marshal Berwick

served in the Low Countries. In the following year he commanded in Provence and Dauphiny, and the great ability with which he covered that frontier was rewarded by the gift of the territory of Warty, and a dukedom in France. In the four subsequent years he commanded on the frontiers of Italy with great success; and in 1714 he was sent to besiege Barcelona, which he took by storm. For several years after the restoration of peace, the Duke of Berwick commanded in Guyenne; and in 1719 he led a French army against Spain, with his usual success. He subsequently led a very retired life until the year 1733, when he was called upon to command the French army on the Rhine; and in the following year he was killed by a cannon-ball at the siege of Philipsburg. From him descended the two noble families of Duke of Liria and Xérica in Spain, and of Duke Fitz-James in France.

JOHN BEAUMONT.

*Appointed 31st December, 1688.*

THIS officer served in the army in the reign of King Charles I.; and on the breaking out of the rebellion of James, Duke of Monmouth, he raised a company of foot for the service of King James II., who promoted him to the lieutenant-colonelcy of THE PRINCESS ANNE'S REGIMENT, which now bears the distinguished title of THE KING'S Regiment of Foot. Being of staunch protestant principles, he beheld the attempts made by King James II. to subvert the religion and laws of Great Britain, with grief and indignation; and when required to receive a number of Irish Roman Catholic recruits into his corps, he resolved to brave the anger of the King, and to stand boldly forward as the champion of the civil and religious liberties of his country, in which he was supported by several captains. He was brought to trial, and had not the political events, then transpiring, intimidated the Jesuitical counsellors of King James II., this brave patriot would, probably, have lost his life; but he escaped with a sentence of dismissal from the service.

At the revolution, the Prince of Orange gave him the colonelcy of the regiment, with which he served until 1695, when he disposed of his commission. He was governor of Dover Castle several years. His decease occurred on the 3rd of July, 1701.

JOHN RICHMOND WEBB.

*Appointed 26th December, 1695.*

JOHN RICHMOND WEBB was an officer in the Queen's (now Third) regiment of Dragoons, in the reign of King James II.; and during the wars of King William III., he became so distinguished for his personal bravery, and for constant attention to all the duties of his station, that His Majesty promoted him to the colonelcy of the PRINCESS ANNE'S, (now THE KING'S) regiment of foot. During the wars of Queen Anne he served under the great Duke of Marlborough, and distinguished himself on several occasions, particularly at the storming of Venloo in 1702. In January, 1704, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general; in 1705 he commanded a brigade at the forcing of the French lines at Helixem, &c.; and soon after the victory at Ramilies in 1706, he was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1708 he distinguished himself at the battle of Oudenarde; and during the siege of the celebrated fortress of Lisle, he commanded the convoy of an immense quantity of stores from Ostend to the besieging army. The fate of Lisle depended on the success of this enterprise. The troops under his orders amounted to about 8000 men; 22,000 French and Spaniards under Count de la Motte advanced to attack the convoy; and Major-General WEBB formed the few men he had with him in the wood of Wynendale; placing a battalion in ambush on each side of the road, he drew up the remainder in an open space at the end of the defile. Thrice the enemy penetrated the wood; but was driven back with severe loss, and eventually the French and Spaniards were forced to relinquish the contest

and retire. Major-General WENN's conduct on this occasion was highly commended, and he received the thanks of Her Majesty Queen Anne, and of Parliament, for his skill and bravery\*.

On the 1st of January, 1709, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general; and at the battle of Malplaquet, on the 11th of September following, he highly distinguished himself and was dangerously wounded. In 1712 he was advanced to the rank of general and placed in the command of the troops in South Britain, under the Duke of Ormond, captain-general of Her Majesty's forces.

---

\* "Lunæ, 13<sup>o</sup> die Decembris; Anno 7<sup>o</sup> Annæ Regiæ, 1709.

"Resolved, *Nemine contradicente*,—'That the Thanks of this House be given to MAJOR-GENERAL WENN for the great and eminent Services performed by him at the Battle of *Wynendale*.'

"And MAJOR-GENERAL WENN being then in the House, Mr. Speaker gave him (in his place) the Thanks of the House accordingly, as followeth:—

"MAJOR-GENERAL WENN,—'Tis with pleasure, Sir, I receive the commands of the House to return you their Thanks for the great and eminent Services performed by you at the Battle of *Wynendale*.

"We are all sensible, how much the reducing of the Fortress of *Lisle* is owing to your courage and conduct.

"I wish a more early notice than the Motion now made, had been given me, that I might have expressed myself more suitably to the occasion; though at the same time I am very sensible, I should then have wanted expressions.

"One of the greatest Honours we are capable of conferring, is due to your merits; and as such, in obedience to command, I now give you the unanimous Thanks of the House for your great Services performed.'

"Upon which MAJOR-GENERAL WENN said;

"MR. SPEAKER,—I return my hearty Thanks to this Honourable House for the great Honour they have been pleased to do me. The Success I had at *Wynendale*, is owing to the great Courage and Resolution, which the Officers and Soldiers showed in that action.

"I have always endeavoured to deserve the good opinion of the House, and 'tis the greatest pleasure to me imaginable, that I have served my Queen, and my Country, to their satisfaction."

In 1715, political events occasioned his removal from all his commands; but his former services were rewarded with the government of the Isle of Wight. He died on the 5th of September, 1724.

HENRY MORRISON.

*Appointed 5th August, 1715.*

HENRY MORRISON served many years in the second regiment of Foot Guards, and was promoted to the command of a company in December, 1694. He served under King William III. in the Netherlands, and was taken prisoner at the storming of the outworks of the fortress of Namur in July, 1695. He continued to serve in the Foot Guards in the reign of Queen Anne; obtained the rank of colonel in the army in 1704, that of brigadier-general in 1710, and in April, 1711, he was appointed second major of the regiment. In 1715 he purchased the colonelcy of THE QUEEN'S (now THE KING'S) regiment of Foot, which he retained until his decease in 1720.

SIR CHARLES HOTHAM, BARONET.

*Appointed 3rd December, 1720.*

CHARLES HOTHAM, eldest son of the Rev. Charles Hotham, rector of Wigan, succeeded to the dignity of baronet on the decease of his uncle in 1691. He served with distinction in the wars of King William III., and also under the great Duke of Marlborough in the reign of Queen Anne. In 1705 he obtained the colonelcy of a regiment of foot, with which he proceeded to Spain in 1706, and was in garrison at Alicant when the unfortunate battle of Almanza was fought. Sir Charles served with reputation during the remainder of the war; but his regiment, having suffered severely in the defence of several fortified towns, was disbanded in Catalonia in 1708. He was appointed brigadier-general in 1710; and shortly after the accession of King George I., he was commissioned to raise a regiment of foot,

which, after the suppression of the rebellion of the Earl of Mar, was sent to Ireland, and disbanded in the following year. Sir Charles was afterwards appointed colonel of a newly-raised regiment of dragoons, which was disbanded in November, 1718.

On the 7th of July, 1719, the coloneley of the Thirty-sixth regiment of Foot was conferred on Sir Charles Hotham; he was removed to the EIGHTH Foot in December, 1720; and in April following to the Royal Dragoons. His decease occurred on the 8th of January, 1723.

JOHN POCOCK.

*Appointed 21st April, 1721.*

THIS officer obtained a commission in a regiment of foot in June, 1695; and having signalized himself in the wars of Queen Anne, he was promoted to the rank of colonel in the army in 1707. In 1710 he succeeded William Lord Strathnaver in the coloneley of a regiment of foot, with which he served in Flanders under the great Duke of Marlborough, and afterwards under the Duke of Ormond. At the peace of Utrecht his regiment was disbanded; and in 1715 he was commissioned to raise a regiment of foot for the service of King George I. After the suppression of the rebellion of the Earl of Mar, this regiment was sent to Ireland, where it was disbanded in 1718; and in December 1720 he was appointed to the coloneley of the Thirty-sixth foot, from which he was removed in 1721, to THE KING'S regiment. On the expectation of England becoming involved in a war, in 1727, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. He died in April, 1732, at his house in Leicester Fields, London.

CHARLES LENOE.

*Appointed 8th May, 1732.*

CHARLES LENOE entered the army in the reign of Queen Anne; his first commission bearing date the 4th of Decem-

ber, 1704; and he served under the Duke of Marlborough. In 1721 he was promoted to the colonelcy of the Thirty-sixth Foot, and in 1732, he was honored with the command of the EIGHTH, OR THE KING'S Regiment, which he retained until his decease, in December, 1738.

RICHARD ONSLOW.

*Appointed 6th June, 1739.*

THIS officer entered the army in 1716; and in 1733, he was promoted to the rank of colonel. In November, 1738, King George II. appointed him to the colonelcy of the Thirty-ninth Regiment; and in June, 1739, gave him the colonelcy of the EIGHTH Regiment. He was promoted to the rank of major-general in 1743, and was removed to the first troop of Horse Grenadier Guards in 1745: he obtained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1747. He continued at the head of the first troop of Horse Grenadier Guards until his decease in 1760.

EDWARD WOLFE.

*Appointed 25th April, 1745.*

EDWARD WOLFE obtained his first commission on the breaking out of the war in the year 1702, and he was actively engaged in the several campaigns until the peace of Utrecht. He rose to the rank of major in Stanwix's (Twelfth) Regiment; and afterwards held the commission of captain and lieutenant-colonel in the Third Foot Guards. On the breaking out of the war with Spain, in 1739, he was appointed colonel of a corps which was numbered the Forty-fourth Foot, or First Marines, and was employed in the expedition against Carthagena, in 1741. In 1743, he was promoted to rank of brigadier-general; and in April, 1745, King George II. rewarded his services at the head of the First Marines with the command of THE KING'S Regiment: in the following month he was promoted to the rank of major-general,

and in 1747, to that of lieutenant-general. He died 27th March, 1759.

THE HONORABLE JOHN BARRINGTON.

*Appointed 24th October, 1759.*

THE HONORABLE JOHN BARRINGTON, third son of John, first Viscount Barrington, served in the Third Foot Guards, and in 1746, he obtained the commission of captain-lieutenant in the Second Foot Guards; in which corps he was promoted to the rank of captain and lieutenant-colonel in 1748. In 1756, he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and appointed aide-de-camp to King George II. In 1758, His Majesty gave him the colonelcy of the Sixty-fourth Regiment,—then formed of the second battalion of the Eleventh; promoted him to the local rank of major-general in the West Indies, and sent him second in command of an expedition against the French West India Islands. Major-General Hopson dying in the West Indies, the command of the troops devolved on Major-General Barrington, who succeeded in reducing the valuable island of Guadaloupe. In June 1759, he was removed to the Fortieth Regiment; and in October of the same year, to the EIGHTH, OR THE KING'S: he was also appointed Governor of Berwick. He died at Paris, on the 2nd of April, 1764.

JOHN STANWIX.

*Appointed 11th April, 1764.*

THIS officer was appointed ensign in a regiment of foot in 1706, and served in the army thirty-nine years before he obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, (4th October, 1745). He was for several years lieutenant-colonel of the Seventy-first Foot; which corps was disbanded in 1749. He was subsequently Deputy Quarter-Master-General, and in 1755, he was appointed colonel-commandant of a battalion of the Sixtieth Regiment. He was promoted to the rank of

major-general in 1759, and to that of lieutenant-general in 1761: in 1764, he was removed to the colonelcy of THE KING'S Regiment. In 1766, he was drowned on his passage from Ireland.

DANIEL WEBB.

*Appointed 18th December, 1766.*

DANIEL WEBB, having chosen the profession of arms, purchased a commission as ensign in a regiment of foot, on the 20th of March, 1720. He was promoted to the majority of the Eighth Horse, now Seventh Dragoon Guards, in 1742, and served at the battle of Dettingen, in 1743, where his regiment highly distinguished itself. In April, 1745, he succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Ligonier (who was promoted to the colonelcy of the Forty-eighth Foot) in the lieutenant-colonelcy, and the Eighth Horse, under his command, acquired additional honors at the battle of Fontenoy. He was promoted to the colonelcy of the Forty-eighth Foot, in 1755: obtained the rank of major-general in 1759; that of lieutenant-general in 1761; and in 1766, he was removed to the EIGHTH, OR THE KING'S Regiment, which he retained until his decease in 1771.

BIGOE ARMSTRONG.

*Appointed 20th October, 1771.*

BIGOE ARMSTRONG, after a progressive service in the subordinate commissions, with reputation to himself and advantage to his country, was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the Eighteenth Foot, on the 25th of November 1752; and in 1760, his excellent conduct on all occasions was rewarded with the colonelcy of the Eighty-third—a corps raised in Ireland, in 1758, and disbanded in 1763. In 1762, he was promoted to the rank of major-general; in 1772 to that of lieutenant-general, and in 1783 to that of general. He died at his house in Upper Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square, on the 24th of July, 1794.

## RALPH DUNDAS.

*Appointed 30th July, 1794.*

THIS officer was appointed cornet in the Fourth Dragoons in 1755, and in February, 1762, he obtained the command of a troop in the Eleventh Dragoons, then serving in Germany under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. His regiment returned to England in the following year; in 1770, he was appointed to the majority, and in 1775, to the lieutenant-colonelcy of that distinguished corps. His zealous attention to all his duties, as commanding-officer of the Eleventh Dragoons, was rewarded in 1781, with the rank of colonel; in 1790, with that of major-general; and in 1794, with the colonelcy of the EIGHTH, OR THE KING'S Regiment of Foot. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general in 1797, and to that of general in 1802: he was also rewarded with the government of Duncannon Fort. He died on the 7th of February, 1814.

## EDMUND STEVENS.

*Appointed 8th February, 1814.*

EDMUND STEVENS procured, in April, 1760, a commission of cornet in the Twenty-first Dragoons, or Royal Foresters, then raised by the Marquis of Granby, and disbanded in 1763. In November, 1760, he was removed to the Royal Dragoons, and in 1761 to the Second Foot Guards, in which corps he served as adjutant several years, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant and captain in 1768. In 1776 he was appointed major of brigade to the Foot Guards in North America; and he served at the reduction of Long Island, at the battles of Brandywine, and Germantown, in 1777; and at Monmouth in the following year. In May, 1778, he was promoted to the rank of captain and lieutenant-colonel, in the First Foot Guards, in which corps he obtained a majority in 1792, and a lieutenant-colonelcy

in 1795. He was promoted to the rank of major-general in 1793; was appointed governor of Fort William in 1795, and colonel of the Sixty-fifth Regiment in 1797. He served on the staff at the camp at Warley, under General the Marquis Cornwallis in 1795; in London, and afterwards at Winchester and Portsmouth, in 1797. In 1798, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general; and he served on the staff at various encampments in England, until 1802; in 1803, he was promoted to the rank of general. In 1814, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent conferred on the veteran General Edmund Stevens, the colonelcy of the EIGHTH, OR THE KING'S Regiment of Foot, which he retained until his decease in 1825.

SIR HENRY BAYLY, G.C.H.

*Appointed 13th September, 1825.*

---

LONDON:  
HARRISON AND CO., PRINTERS,  
ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

