

Eighteenth Hussars, in Ireland. The new Indian Regiments have, of course, no local associations. Thus much for the Cavalry.

Coming next to the Infantry, we will premise that county titles were, in most cases, first assumed in 1873, in accordance with an order directing regiments to bear these titles, and "to cultivate a connection with the localities after which they were named, with a view to the improvement of recruiting." This order has since been more honoured in the breach than in the observance. Our interest is with the more early local associations of these regiments.

Of the First Royal Scots we need only remark that the additional battalions raised during the French war were formed at Hamilton, N. B. The Second Queen's and the Fourth King's Own, both originally formed for service at Tangier, were largely recruited in the west of England. The "Buffs" are representatives of the London "prentices, who were sent to fight in the cause of religious liberty in the Low Countries in the days of Queen Bess, and whose descendants returned in the days of King William III. The Fifth Fusiliers was an Irish regiment in the service of Holland. Its present title of "Northumberland Fusiliers" appears to have been suggested by its connection with the second Duke of Northumberland—the gallant Earl Percy of the old American War—who was sometime its colonel. The Sixth (First Warwickshire) was originally a corps in the Dutch service; the Seventh Fusiliers was formed in the Tower of London, as a corps of Fusiliers to guard the train of Artillery. The Eighth (King's), who are now to find their "first local habitation" at Liverpool, were raised in Derbyshire; the Ninth (East Norfolk) at Gloucester; the Tenth (North Lincoln) in Derbyshire and Notts; the Eleventh (North Devon) was composed as we are told, "of men of known loyalty in the disturbed districts of Devon and Somerset, during the Duke of Monmouth's Rebellion," and is thus now fitly linked with the Devon Militia, officered by west country gentlemen, exuberant in known loyalty. The rendezvous was at Bristol. The Twelfth (East Suffolk) was raised in Norfolk and Suffolk by one of the Dukes of Norfolk, and rendezvoused at Norwich. The Thirteenth (First Somersetshire) was raised at Buckingham. The Fourteenth—the "Old Bucks"—was a regiment of Kentish men formed at Canterbury. In 1873 it received the title of the "Bedfordshire," which it subsequently exchanged with the Sixteenth Foot.

The Fifteenth (York, East Riding) was formed at Nottingham; the Sixteenth (Bedfordshire—once the Buckinghamshire) at Reading; and the Seventeenth (Leicestershire) in London.

The Twentieth (East Devonshire) was raised in Devon, has remained true to its origin, and is rather hardly treated by expatriation; the Twenty-First, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth (Cameronians), in Scotland. The second of these last regiments—the "Borderers," the old Edinburgh *par excellence*—once bore, for a time, the designation of the "Royal Sussex."

The Twenty-second (Cheshire) was a corps of pikemen and musketeers, raised at Chester; the Twenty-third (Royal Welsh Fusiliers) was formed at Ludlow, the men being recruited from Wales and the counties adjoining the Principality.

The Twenty-ninth (Worcestershire) was raised by the City of London.

The Thirty-second (Cornwall) Light Infantry was a corps of Marines recruited in Sussex. The Thirty-third (Duke of Wellington's Regiment—into the N. W. Riding

of York) were raised in the south western counties of England, and rendezvoused at Hereford. After receiving their county title in 1873, they appear to have cultivated the Yorkshire connection very assiduously for many years. The Thirty-fourth (Cumberland) were raised in Norfolk and Essex, the regiment being formed at Colchester.

The Thirtieth (Cambridgeshire) and the Thirty-fifth (Royal Sussex—once the Dorsetshire) were both originally Irish Regiments, hence the Orange traditions and orange facings long retained by the latter corps. The Thirty-sixth (Herefordshire), the Thirty-seventh (North Hampshire), the Thirty-eighth (Staffordshire), and the thirty-ninth (Dorsetshire), were also Irish corps.

This brings us to the end of the roll of the oldest regiments raised during, or previous to, the reign of Queen Anne, and now surviving.

Of the younger corps, the Forty-first (Welsh) were reformed at Hulse Barracks, by general recruiting in 1787, have originally been a corps of invalids. The late Duke of Wellington was one of their first appointed subalterns.

The Forty-third (Monmouthshire) Light Infantry, was a Marine Corps of 1741; so also was the Forty-fourth (East Essex). The Forty-fifth (Sherwood Foresters) was raised at Buckingham; the Forty-sixth (South Devonshire), sometimes known as the Forty-sixth, or Edinburgh Volunteers, in the North of England, and yet it has been selected for linking in the Cornwall Brigade in preference to the 20th, or East Devon Regiment, oddly enough turned into North countrymen; the Forty-eight (Northamptonshire) was raised at Norwich; the Forty-ninth (Hertfordshire) from independent companies serving in the island of Jamaica; and the Fiftieth (Queen's, once the West Kent), we believe, in Ireland.

The Fifty-first (Second West Riding of York) Light Infantry were really raised in the West Riding, the colonel of the First West York Militia, Sir George Savile, Bart., being one of the officers to whom the letters of service authorizing the formation of the corps were issued.

The Fifty-second (Oxfordshire) Light Infantry were formed at Coventry; the Fifty-third (Shropshire) in the south of England. This regiment was sent to recruit its ranks of Shrewsbury, on its return from the West Indies, at the commencement of the century; but the second battalion, that represented in the Peninsula, and afterwards at St. Helena, and of whom the first Napoleon observed—"No praise that could be bestowed was adequate to the merits of such a corps," was formed at Sunderland from the Army of Reserve. The Fifty-fourth (West Norfolk) was raised at Salisbury; the Fifty-sixth (West Essex) at Newcastle on Tyne and in the northern counties; the Fifty-seventh (East Middlesex) at Manchester; the Fifty-eighth (Retland) at Gloucester; the Fifty-ninth (Nottinghamshire) at Leicester; the Sixtieth Royal Rifles in America, under the name of the "Royal Americans." It is a curious circumstance, that the first battalion of this corps should have been the last British regiment to leave Quebec, when the troops were lately withdrawn.

The corps now numbered from sixty one to seventy were originally second battalions of older regiments. Thus, the Sixty-second—the "Wiltshire Springers"—were a second battalion of the Fourth King's Own; and the Sixty-eighth (Durham) Light Infantry, a second Battalion of the Welsh Fusiliers. The Seventieth (Surrey) was chiefly recruited at Glasgow, and once bore the title

of "The Glasgow Lowland."

Passing over the Highland and Irish regiments, whose local associations are manifest, the early history of most of the regiments now in existence may be summed up as follows:—

The Seventy-sixth was formed at Chatham; the Seventy-seventh (East Middlesex) was raised in its own county; the Eightieth (Staffordshire), Eighty-first (Loyal Lincoln), and the Eighty-fourth (York and Lancaster) were raised respectively at Stafford, Lincoln, and York; the Eighty-fifth (Buck Volunteers) Light Infantry were formed at Buckingham and Aylesbury; and the Eighty-sixth, now the Royal County Down, at Shrewsbury, as "Cuyler's Shropshire Volunteers," the men coming chiefly from the neighboring parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire; the Eighty-ninth (Princess Victoria's) were raised in Ireland; the present Ninety Fourth, at Glasgow; the Ninety-seventh (Earl of Ulster's) despite of its Irish patronymic, at Winchester; and the Ninety-ninth in Lanarkshire. The Rifle Brigade, the old Ninety-fifth, were formed at Blatchington, in Sussex, which continued for some years the home of the Corps. The recruiting was performed by the Second Battalion of the Royals. The Royal Canadians, and the new Indian regiments—ancient as some of the latter are—have hitherto had no local connection in the United Kingdom.

And now, in conclusion, a few words remain to be said respecting the past military associations of some of the towns proposed as brigade centres, which have not been hitherto regarded as military quarters.

As a rule Army matters have been strangely overlooked in all local histories and topographies. Bedford—the proposed home of the Sixteenth Foot—was the birthplace of the old Nineteenth Light Dragoons (Lancers), so famous in Indian history, who were formed in the county in 1781, and disbanded in Ireland in 1821; also of a regiment of infantry numbered as the Ninety-second, and disbanded in 1783.

Bury St. Edmunds—the proposed depot station of the Twelfth Foot—produced the 103rd, or "Volunteer Hunters" of 1760; and a regiment of Light Dragoons, numbered as the Twentieth, and disbanded in 1783.

Chester—the home of the Twenty-second Foot—was the birthplace of that regiment and of the brave old twenty-ninth (afterwards Twenty-fifth) Light Dragoons, who served with distinction at St. Domingo, and in India, under Lord Lake.

Another Dragoon corps that did good service in India in its days—the old Twenty-fifth, afterwards the Twenty-second Light Dragoons—we may here observe, was originally raised at High Wycombe.

Liverpool—the home of the Eight Foot—raised and equipped the old Seventy-ninth or "Liverpool Blues," who fought with Nelson in Spanish Honduras, and were disbanded in 1783; also an unnumbered corps that had a brief existence some years later.

For the time, now more than a hundred and sixty years since, when poor Farquhar laid the scene of his "Recruiting Officer" in its sleepy streets, Shrewsbury—now to become the home of the Forty-third and Fifty-third—has been a favourable rendezvous for newly formed corps. Not to speak of the "Artillery Association" of 1715 "composed of two troops of horse, and five companies of foot, all clothed in a handsome uniform manner, in blew coats and with gilt buttons," (*vide* Owen and Blakeley's History); and Lord Powis's regiment of Fusiliers of 1745,