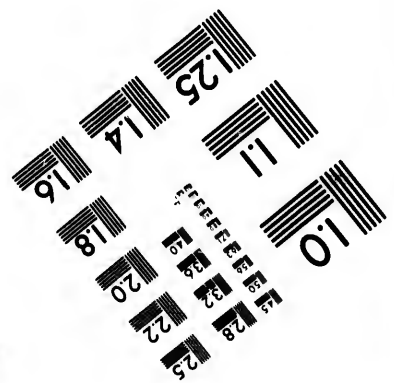
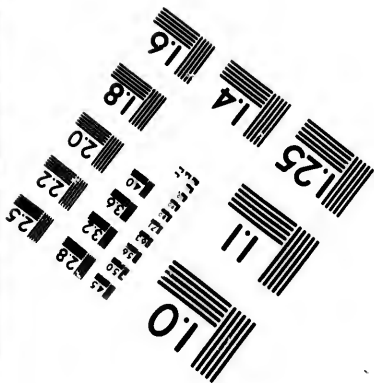
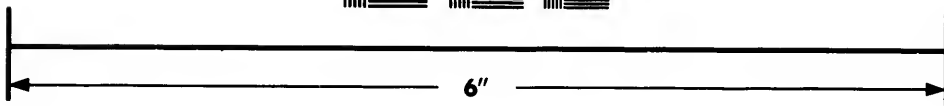
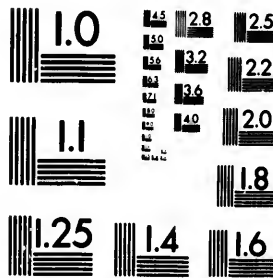


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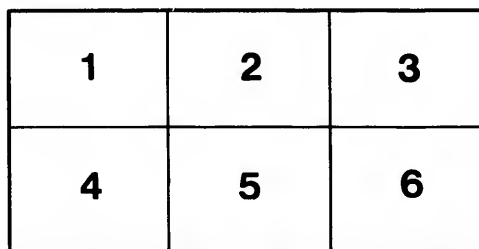
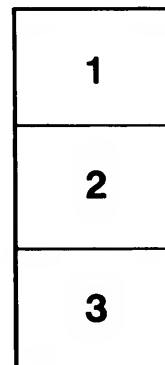
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BY COMMAND OF His late Majesty WILLIAM THE 4th
and under the Patronage of
Her Majesty the Queen.



HISTORICAL RECORDS,

OF THE

British Army

Comprising the

History of every Regiment,

IN HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

By Richard Cannon Esq^r

Adjutant General's Office, Horse Guards.

London.

Printed by Authority.

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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.

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PREFACE.

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 can-

not 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 everything 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.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE ancient Armies of England were composed of Horse and Foot; but the feudal troops established by William the Conqueror in 1086, consisted almost entirely of Horse. Under the feudal system, every holder of land amounting to what was termed a "knight's fee," was required to provide a charger, a coat of mail, a helmet, a shield, and a lance, and to serve the Crown a period of forty days in each year at his own expense; and the great landholders had to provide armed men in proportion to the extent of their estates; consequently the ranks of the feudal Cavalry were completed with men of property, and the vassals and tenants of the great barons, who led their dependents to the field in person.

In the succeeding reigns the Cavalry of the Army was composed of Knights (or men at arms and Hobiliers (or horsemen of inferior degree); and the Infantry of spears and battle-axe men, cross-bowmen, and archers. The Knights wore

armour on every part of the body, and their weapons were a lance, a sword, and a small dagger. The Hobiliers were accoutred and armed for the light and less important services of war, and were not considered qualified for a charge in line. Mounted Archers* were also introduced, and the English nation eventually became pre-eminent in the use of the bow.

About the time of Queen Mary the appellation of "*Men at Arms*" was changed to that of "*Spears and Launces*." The introduction of fire-arms ultimately occasioned the lance to fall into disuse, and the title of the Horsemen of the first degree was changed to "*Cuirassiers*." The Cuirassiers were armed *cap-à-pié*, and their weapons were a sword with a straight narrow blade and sharp point, and a pair of large pistols, called petronels; and the Hobiliers carried carbines. The Infantry carried pikes, matchlocks, and swords. The introduction of fire-arms occasioned the formation of Regiments armed and equipped as infantry, but mounted on small horses for the sake of expedition of movement, and these were styled "*Dragoons*;" a small portion of the military

* In the 14th year of the reign of Edward IV. a small force was established in Ireland by Parliament, consisting of 120 Archers on horseback, 40 Horsemen, and 40 Pages.

force of the kingdom, however, consisted of this description of troops.

The formation of the present Army commenced after the Restoration in 1660, with the establishment of regular corps of Horse and Foot; the Horsemen were cuirassiers, but only wore armour on the head and body; and the Foot were pikemen and musketeers. The arms which each description of force carried, are described in the following extract from the "Regulations of King Charles II.," dated 5th May, 1663:—

"Each Horseman to have for his defensive
 "armes, back, breast, and pot; and for his offen-
 "sive armes, a sword, and a case of pistolls, the
 "barrels whereof are not to be und^r. fourteen
 "inches in length; and each Trooper of Our
 "Guards to have a carbine besides the aforesaid
 "armes. And the Foote to have each souldier a
 "sword, and each pikeman a pike of 16 foote
 "long and not und^r.; and each musqueteer a
 "musquet with a collar of bandaliers, the barrell
 "of which musquet to be about four foote long
 "and to containe a bullet, foorteen of which shall
 "weigh a pound weight*."

The ranks of the Troops of Horse were at this period composed of men of some property—gene-

* Military Papers, State Paper Office.

rally the sons of substantial yeomen: the young men received as recruits provided their own horses, and they were placed on a rate of pay sufficient to give them a respectable station in society.

On the breaking out of the war with Holland in the spring of 1672, a Regiment of Dragoons was raised*; the Dragoons were placed on a lower rate of pay than the Horse, and the Regiment was armed similar to the Infantry, excepting that a limited number of the men carried halberds instead of pikes, and the others muskets and bayonets; and a few men in each troop had pistols; as appears by a warrant dated the 2nd of April, 1672, of which the following is an extract:—

“CHARLES R.

“ Our will and pleasure is, that a Regiment of Dragoones which we have established and ordered to be raised, in twelve Troopes of fourscore in each beside officers, who are to be under the command of Our most deare and most intirely beloved Cousin Prince Rupert, shall be armed out of Our stoares remaining within Our office of the Ordinance, as followeth; that is to say, three corporalls, two serjeants, the gentlemen at armes, and twelve souldiers of

* This Regiment was disbanded after the Peace of 1674.

“each of the said twelve Troopes, are to have and
 “carry each of them one halbard, and one case
 “of pistolls with holsters; and the rest of the
 “souldiers of the several Troopes aforesaid, are
 “to have and to carry each of them one match-
 “locke musquet, with a collar of bandaliers, and
 “also to have and to carry one bayonet*, or great
 “knife. That each lieutenant have and carry
 “one partizan; and that two drums be delivered
 “out for each Troope of the said Regiment‡.”

Several regiments of Horse and Dragoons were raised in the first year of the reign of King James II.; and the horsemen carried a short carbine‡ in addition to the sword and pair of pistols: and in a Regulation dated the 21st of February, 1687, the arms of the Dragoons at that period were commanded to be as follows:—

“The Dragoons to have snaphanse musquets,
 “strapt, with bright barrels of three foote eight
 “inches long, cartouch-boxes, bayonetts, granado
 “pouches, buckets, and hammer-hatchetts.”

After several years' experience, little advantage

* This appears to be the first introduction of *bayonets* into the English Army.

† State Paper Office.

‡ The first issue of carbines to the regular Horse appears to have taken place in 1684; the Life Guards, however, carried carbines from their formation in 1660.—*Vide* the ‘Historical Record of the Life Guards.’

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was found to accrue from having Cavalry Regiments formed almost exclusively for engaging the enemy on foot; and, the Horse having laid aside their armour, the arms and equipment of Horse and Dragoons were so nearly assimilated, that there remained little distinction besides the name and rate of pay. The introduction of improvements into the mounting, arming, and equipment of Dragoons rendered them competent to the performance of every description of service required of Cavalry; and, while the long musket and bayonet were retained, to enable them to act as Infantry, if necessary, they were found to be equally efficient, and of equal value to the nation, as Cavalry, with the Regiments of Horse.

In the several augmentations made to the regular Army after the early part of the reign of Queen Anne, no new Regiments of Horse were raised for permanent service; and in 1746 King George II. reduced three of the old Regiments of Horse to the quality and pay of Dragoons; at the same time, His Majesty gave them the title of First, Second, and Third Regiments of *Dragoon Guards*: and in 1788 the same alteration was made in the remaining four Regiments of Horse, which then became the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Regiments of *Dragoon Guards*.

At present there are only three Regiments which are styled *Horse* in the British Army, namely, the two Regiments of Life Guards, and the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, to whom cuirasses have recently been restored. The other Cavalry Regiments consist of Dragoon Guards Heavy and Light Dragoons, Hussars, and Lancers ; and although the long musket and bayonet have been laid aside by the whole of the Cavalry, and the Regiments are armed and equipped on the principle of the old Horse (excepting the cuirass), they continue to be styled Dragoons.

The old Regiments of Horse formed a highly respectable and efficient portion of the Army, and it is found, on perusing the histories of the various campaigns in which they have been engaged, that they have, on all occasions, maintained a high character for steadiness and discipline as well as for bravery in action. They were formerly mounted on horses of superior weight and physical power, and few troops could withstand a well-directed charge of the celebrated British Horse. The records of these corps embrace a period of 150 years—a period eventful in history, and abounding in instances of heroism displayed by the British troops when danger has threatened the nation,—a period in which these Regiments

have numbered in their ranks men of loyalty, valour, and good conduct, worthy of imitation.

Since the Regiments of Horse were formed into Dragoon Guards, additional improvements have been introduced into the constitution of the several corps; and the superior description of horses now bred in the United Kingdom, enables the commanding officers to remount their regiments with such excellent horses, that, whilst sufficient weight has been retained for a powerful charge in line, alightness has been acquired, which renders them available for every description of service incident to modern warfare.

The orderly conduct of these Regiments in quarters has gained the confidence and esteem of the respectable inhabitants of the various parts of the United Kingdom in which they have been stationed; their promptitude and alacrity in attending to the requisitions of the magistrates in periods of excitement, and the temper, patience, and forbearance which they have evinced when subjected to great provocation, insult, and violence from the misguided populace, prove the value of these troops to the Crown, and to the Government of the country, and justify the reliance which is reposed on them.

HISTORICAL RECORD

OF

THE TENTH,
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN
ROYAL
REGIMENT OF
HUSSARS:

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF

THE FORMATION OF THE REGIMENT

IN 1715,

AND OF

ITS SUBSEQUENT SERVICES

TO

1842.

ILLUSTRATED WITH A PLATE OF THE UNIFORM.

LONDON:

JOHN W. PARKER, WEST STRAND.

M.DCCCXL.III.

LONDON:
HARRISON AND CO., PRINTERS,
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THE
TENTH ROYAL HUSSARS

BEAR ON THEIR APPOINTMENTS

THE WORDS

“PENINSULA;” AND “WATERLOO;”

TO COMMEMORATE THEIR SERVICES
IN SPAIN AND THE SOUTH OF FRANCE,
IN 1813 AND 1814;

AND

AT THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO,
IN 1815.



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Tenth (The Prince of Wales's Own) Royal Hussars.

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HISTORICAL RECORD
OF
THE TENTH,
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN,
ROYAL
REGIMENT OF
H U S S A R S.

THE TENTH Regiment of Dragoons, now bearing 1715 the distinguished title of "THE PRINCE OF WALES' OWN ROYAL HUSSARS," is one of the regiments of cavalry raised at the close of the first year of the reign of King George I., for the preservation of the protestant succession against the exertions of the adherents of the Stuart family, who were desirous of placing on the throne of Great Britain, James Francis Edward, son of the late King James II., who died at St. Germain, in 1701. This claimant to the crown resided at Bar-le-duc, on the confines of Lorraine, and bore the title of the Chevalier de St. George.

1715 In England he was designated the "Pretender," and the French monarch, Louis XIV., who had always afforded an asylum to the Stuart family, cherished the ambition of placing him on the British throne to the exclusion of the house of Hanover. Riots and disturbances had taken place in various parts of the country; the Jacobites were organizing the means for an appeal to arms, and in July, 1715, when King George I. was at the House of Lords, giving his assent to several bills, His Majesty announced to the Parliament, that a rebellion had actually commenced, and that the nation was menaced with an invasion from abroad. Measures were immediately adopted to support the throne;—the army was augmented;—regiments of dragoons and infantry were directed to be raised;—and on the 22nd of July a warrant, under the sign manual, was issued to Brigadier-General HUMPHREY GORE, an officer of staunch protestant principles, who had commanded a regiment of foot in the reign of Queen Anne, authorizing him to raise, form, and discipline a regiment of dragoons, of six troops, which corps has been continued in the service to the present time, and is now designated the TENTH ROYAL HUSSARS.

This regiment was raised in Hertfordshire and the adjoining counties, and when the several troops were embodied, the head-quarters were

established at Hertford. The following gentlemen were appointed to commissions in the regiment. 1715

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Cornets.</i>
Humphrey Gore, <i>Colonel</i>	Israel Presly, <i>Capt.-Lieut.</i>	Francis Boucher
Peter Hawker, <i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>	Henry Gore	William Prosser
Pasten Knevit, <i>Major</i>	John Jordan	William Stannus
Belthazar Guidet	Robert Blount	Peter Chabane
George Treby	Andrew Purcell	Thomas Hicks
John Wittewrong	Henry Courtenay	Thomas Crawley

The great success which attended the recruiting enabled Brigadier-General Gore to report his regiment complete and fit for service in a short time; when an augmentation was ordered to its numbers, and on the 30th of September it was directed to march to Marlborough. Its services were connected with the suppression of tumults and the maintenance of the laws; but it was not employed against the rebels under the Earl of Mar. In October, 1716, it was stationed at Exeter.

In 1717, when tranquillity had been restored, a reduction was made in the army, and in 1718 several newly-raised corps were disbanded; but GORE's regiment of dragoons was retained in the service. In 1718 it was stationed in Yorkshire; in 1719, in Gloucestershire and Worcestershire; in 1720 it occupied extensive cantonments in

1721 Devonshire and Shropshire; and in 1721 it was again distributed in quarters in the counties of Worcester and Gloucester.

1722 Notwithstanding their previous disasters, the friends of the Chevalier de St. George were again conspiring to effect his elevation to the throne in 1722, and the army was held in constant readiness to maintain the protestant succession. In May the Tenth dragoons were encamped near Marlborough, from whence they were removed to Salisbury Plain, where they were reviewed, with a number of other corps, by King George I., on the 30th of August. After the review a detachment of the regiment escorted His Majesty the first stage on the road to Portsmouth. The regiment was subsequently encamped near Chippenham, and on the 1st of October marched into cantonments at Cirencester, &c.

1723 On the 12th of January, 1723, Brigadier-General Gore was removed to the royal dragoons, and the coloneley of the Tenth was conferred on Colonel Charles Churchill, who raised a regiment of dragoons in 1715, but sold the coloneley to Sir Charles Hotham in 1717, which regiment was disbanded in 1718.

In the summer of this year the Tenth marched into quarters in Leicestershire. In the 1724 spring of 1724 they were removed into Yorkshire; 1725 and in 1725 to Gloucester and Hereford, with

detachments on revenue duty on the Hampshire coast.

After calling in its detachments the regiment ¹⁷²⁶ marched into quarters near Hounslow, in April, 1726; in May it was reviewed on the heath by King George I., and afterwards marched into Gloucestershire; during the winter it was employed in suppressing riots in Somersetshire and Wiltshire.

An augmentation of three troops was made ¹⁷²⁷ to the establishment in 1727, and the regiment was held in readiness to embark for Holland, in the anticipation of a war with the Emperor of Germany; but no embarkation took place.

The TENTH were reviewed on Hounslow Heath ¹⁷²⁸ by King George II., on the 4th of May, 1728, in brigade with the fourth dragoons, and the two corps "made a very fine appearance*." After the review the regiment marched to Scotland, ¹⁷²⁹ where it was stationed nearly two years, during which time its establishment was reduced to six troops.

Returning to England in March, 1730, the ¹⁷³⁰ regiment halted in Yorkshire, where it was stationed until April, 1732, when it was removed ¹⁷³² into Lancashire; in 1733 it was quartered in ¹⁷³³ Leicestershire; in 1734 in Cheshire; and in 1735 ¹⁷³⁴ ¹⁷³⁵

* *The London Gazette.*

1735 it returned to Yorkshire, where it was stationed 1738 two years.

1739 The establishment, at this period, was six troops of three officers, one quarter-master, two serjeants, three corporals, two drummers, one hautboy, and forty-nine private soldiers each; but on the breaking out of the war with Spain, in 1739, ten men were added to each troop.

1740 In the summer of 1740 the TENTH were encamped, with several other corps, near New-
1741 bury, under Lieutenant-General Wade; in 1741
1742 war commenced on the continent, and in 1742 a British army proceeded to Flanders; the TENTH were retained in Great Britain.

1743 A squadron of the regiment was detached, in May, 1743, to intercept one hundred and fifty men of Lord Semphill's (now forty-second) Highland regiment, who had deserted with their arms, and were returning in a body towards Scotland. This corps had been formed, in 1739, of independent companies of Highlanders, and many of the men had enlisted on the presumption that they should never be required to quit their own country. On being ordered to embark at Gravesend, a report was circulated among them, that they were designed for the West Indies, and one hundred and fifty deserted. They were intercepted in Lady-wood, near Oundle, by a squadron of the fourth horse, (now third dragoon

guards), and the squadron of the TENTH dragoons, 1743 and they surrendered at discretion. Three ring-leaders were tried and shot, and the remainder of the party were drafted to different colonies abroad. This event did not prevent the Highland regiment embarking for Flanders, where it acquired a reputation for good conduct in the field and in quarters.

In 1744, the TENTH sent a draft of men and 1744 horses to join the dragoon regiments on foreign service.

Lieutenant-General Churchill died on the 1745 14th of May, 1745, and was succeeded in the colonelcy of the TENTH by Field-Marshal Viscount Cobham, from the sixth horse, now fifth dragoon guards.

When Charles Edward, eldest son of the Pretender, raised, in the summer of 1745, his father's standard in the Highlands, this regiment was reposing in convenient quarters in England. It performed several marches in consequence of the movements of the rebel army, and after the flight of the young Pretender from Derby, back to Scotland, it was ordered to proceed to Edinburgh, where it arrived on the 16th of January, 1746, and continuing its march, joined the army 1746 commanded by Lieutenant-General Hawley, at the camp near *Falkirk*, on the morning of the 17th of January.

1746 About three hours after the TENTH dragoons joined the army, information arrived of the approach of the rebel host led by the young Pretender, and the King's troops marched to Falkirk-moor, where the insurgents were formed, and between three and four in the afternoon the action commenced. The TENTH dragoons were on the left of the front line, and the action was commenced by a charge of the cavalry, at the moment when a heavy storm of wind and rain was beating in the soldiers' faces. The dragoons behaved well*, but were opposed by such very superior numbers, that they were repulsed, and this disaster was followed by the retreat of several infantry corps. The fourth, fourteenth, and forty-eighth regiments stood firm; they were joined by the third (Bufs) who had been stationed in reserve, by part of the first (the royal) dragoons, and by two squadrons of the TENTH, and a few men of the thirteenth dragoons; Major-General Huske took the command, and these corps withstood the attacks of the Highlanders after Lieut.-General Hawley had retired from the field with a great part of the army. The Highlanders withdrew,

* "The attack was begun by our three regiments of dragoons, "who broke through the enemy, and behaved like bold fellows, "and afterwards rallied again."—*Letter from a Soldier of the King's Own regiment, who was present.*

and after sunset a detachment of the TENTH 1746 dragoons advanced to reconnoitre, but no enemy was to be seen. Darkness had overspread the field, the soldiers were wet, the night was cold and stormy, and Major-General Huske retired from the field to Linlithgow, covered by two squadrons of the TENTH*, and on the following day to Edinburgh.

Reinforcements were afterwards ordered to Edinburgh. William, Duke of Cumberland, was sent to take the command, and on the 31st of January the army advanced, when the young Pretender raised the siege of Stirling Castle, and made a precipitate retreat. The TENTH were detached, with other corps, under Brigadier-General Mordaunt, in pursuit, but were unable to overtake the Highlanders.

When the Duke of Cumberland advanced from Stirling, the TENTH were in front of the leading column; on the 12th of March they arrived at Inverary, and on the 17th they were engaged in an attempt to surprise a thousand rebel foot and sixty hussars posted at Straths-bogie under Roy Stuart, but the insurgents escaped. The TENTH were afterwards stationed at Straths-bogie for several weeks.

* "The enemy did not pursue, which was owing to the gallant behaviour of two squadrons of Cobham's (TENTH) dragoons."
—*London Gazette*.

1746 On the 12th of April the King's troops crossed the Spey, and on the 16th of that month the battle of *Culloden* was fought. The Tenth were on the right of the royal army, under Major-General Bland, and when the adverse ranks were broken by the artillery and infantry, the cavalry charged and completed the overthrow of the rebel host. The Tenth pursued the rebels for several miles, and made great slaughter. The victory was decisive, and the young Pretender wandered in disguise among the isles and mountains until he was enabled to escape to France.

1747 The regiment remained in Scotland a short time after the final suppression of the rebellion, and afterwards returned to England. On the conclusion of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, the establishment was reduced to two hundred and eighty-five men.

On the decease of Field-Marshal Viscount Cobham, the colonelcy of the Tenth was conferred on Major-General John Mordaunt, from the fourth Irish horse, now seventh dragoon guards, by commission dated the 1st of November, 1749.

1751 The following particulars are extracted from the King's warrant, bearing date the 1st of July, 1751, for establishing uniformity in the clothing, colours, and standards of the several regiments, previous to which period the colonels of regi-

ments were in the habit of introducing their own 1751 arms or crests on the appointments.

TENTH REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

COATS,—scarlet, double-breasted, without lapels, lined with *deep yellow*; slit sleeves turned up with deep yellow; the button-holes worked with white lace; the buttons of white metal, set on three, four, and five together; a slash pocket in each skirt; and a white worsted aiguillette on the right shoulder.

WAISTCOATS AND BREECHES,—deep yellow.

HATS,—bound with silver lace, and ornamented with a black cockade, and a white metal loop.

BOOTS,—of jacked leather.

CLOAKS,—of scarlet cloth, with a deep yellow collar, and lined with deep yellow shalloon; the buttons set on white frogs or loops, with a green stripe down the centre.

HORSE FURNITURE,—of deep yellow cloth; the holster-caps and housing having a border of white lace, with a green stripe down the centre; x. d. embroidered on each corner of the housing, on a red ground, within a wreath of roses and thistles; the King's cipher, with the crown over it, and x. d. underneath, embroidered on the holster caps.

1751 OFFICERS,—distinguished by silver lace; their coats and waistcoats bound with silver embroidery; the button-holes worked with silver; and a crimson silk sash worn across the left shoulder.

QUARTER-MASTERS,—to wear a crimson sash round the waist.

SERJEANTS,—to have narrow silver lace on the cuffs, pockets, and shoulder-straps; silver aiguillettes, and deep yellow and green worsted sashes tied round the waist.

DRUMMERS AND HAUTOBOYS,—clothed in deep yellow coats, lined with red, and ornamented with white lace having a green stripe down the centre; their waistcoats and breeches of red cloth.

GUIDONS,—the first or King's guidon to be of crimson silk, embroidered with silver and fringed with silver and green; in the centre the rose and thistle conjoined and crown over them, with the motto *Dieu et mon Droit* underneath; the white horse in a compartment in the first and fourth corners, and x. d. in silver characters, on a deep yellow ground, in the second and third corners. The second and third guidons to be of deep yellow silk with silver and green fringe; in the centre x. d. in silver characters, on a red ground, within a wreath of roses and thistles on the same stalk; the white horse on a red ground in the first and fourth corners, and the rose and thistles conjoined upon a red ground in the second and third corners.

The TENTH dragoons were stationed in 1753 Scotland in 1753; on the 21st of April they were reviewed near Edinburgh by Lieutenant-General Churchill, "and went through their exercise with great applause*." They returned to England in the following year, and occupied 1754 quarters, in 1755, at Romford and other towns 1755 in Essex.

On the commencement of hostilities with France, occasioned by a dispute respecting the extent of the French territories in North America, the establishment was again augmented, and a seventh troop was added to the regiment, of which Lieutenant Robert Atkinson was appointed captain, Lord Wallingford lieutenant, and Frederick Caldwell cornet, their appointments bearing date the 25th of December, 1755. The officers and men of the seventh troop were mounted on light horses, equipped as *light dragoons*, and were designated the *light troop*.

From Essex, the regiment proceeded to Dor- 1756 setshire, in May, 1756, and on passing through London it was reviewed by King George II., in Hyde Park. The TENTH were subsequently encamped near Blandford under Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Howard; in October they went into quarters at Dorchester; in April, 1757, they 1757

* *The British Gazetteer.*

1757 marched to Canterbury, and furnished seventeen detachments on coast duty in Kent and Sussex.

1758 In the spring of 1758 the light troop was ordered to march to the vicinity of Portsmouth, where it was formed in brigade with the light troops of several other regiments under Brigadier-General Elliott, (afterwards Lord Heathfield,) and was employed in the expedition against the coast of France, under Charles, duke of Marlborough. On the 5th of June a landing was effected about nine miles from *St. Maloes*, and during the night of the 7th of June the light dragoons were employed in the destruction of the shipping, naval stores, and magazines in the harbour. The troops re-embarked, and, after menacing the French coasts at several points, returned to England.

The six heavy troops of the regiment were encamped on Hounslow Heath in the early part of July; on the 10th of that month they were reviewed in brigade with the royal horse-guards (blues) and first dragoon guards, in Hyde Park, by King George II., who was graciously pleased to express his royal approbation of their appearance and discipline; and in a few days afterwards they embarked for Germany, forming part of the force under Charles, duke of Marlborough, sent to aid in delivering the electorate of Hanover from the power of the French.

Arriving at Embden on the 1st of August,

the TENTH dragoons landed on the 3rd, and en-1758
camped on some waste grounds a few miles above
the town, until the 5th, when they marched to
join the Hanoverian, Hessian, and Brunswick
troops, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick.
On the 20th of August they were reviewed by
His Serene Highness at Coesveldt; but they were
not engaged in any important enterprise this year,
and they passed the winter in the bishopric of
Paderborn.

While the TENTH were in quarters in Ger-
many, their commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel
Henry Whitley, who had commanded the regi-
ment eleven years, with honour to himself and
advantage to the service, was rewarded with the
coloneley of the ninth dragoons, by commission
dated the 6th of April, 1759; he was succeeded 1759
by Lieutenant-Colonel William Augustus Pitt, a
most zealous and enterprising officer, who was
appointed cornet in the regiment in 1744.

During the campaign of this year the regi-
ment was formed in brigade with the third
dragoon guards and Scots greys; after an unsuc-
cessful attack on the position occupied by the
French troops under the Duke of Broglio, on the
13th of April (on which occasion the TENTH
supported the infantry, but did not sustain any
loss), the allied army was forced to retire before
the very superior numbers of the enemy. A

1759 series of manœuvres and retreats were followed by a general engagement on the 1st of August, near the city of *Minden*, on which occasion the TENTH formed part of the cavalry on the right, under Lord George Sackville; but were not engaged in close combat with the enemy. A complete victory was, however, gained, and the regiment was employed in the pursuit of the French army a distance of nearly two hundred miles; in November it went into cantonments in the villages near the river Lahn.

1760 When the TENTH took the field to serve the campaign of 1760, they were formed in brigade with the sixth dragoons, under Brigadier-General Henry Earl of Pembroke. They took part in several movements, and when upwards of thirty thousand French troops, under the Chevalier de Muy, crossed the Dymel to cut off the communication of the allies with Westphalia, the regiment advanced from the camp at Kalle, crossed the Dymel at Liebenau, and took post, on the morning of the 31st of July, behind a wood five miles from the position occupied by the French at *Warbourg*. The enemy's lines were attacked on the same day, some advantage was gained, and a critical moment arriving, the cavalry was ordered forward from behind the wood, when the superior qualities of the British horse and dragoons were eminently displayed. They traversed five miles of rugged

ground with rapidity, formed the instant they arrived at the field of battle, and dashing with terrific violence upon the hostile ranks, overthrew all opposition, and chased the French across the Dymel with great slaughter, to the astonishment of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, who witnessed their gallantry, and declared in orders, "ALL THE BRITISH CAVALRY PERFORMED PRODIGIES OF VALOUR."

The TENTH dragoons lost on this occasion Major Richard Davenport, Cornet Ratcliffe, one man, and four horses killed; ten rank and file and twelve horses wounded; one private soldier and five horses missing.

After pursuing the French several miles beyond the Dymel, the regiment took post, with the other corps under the Marquis of Granby, on the heights of Wilda, from whence it retired on the 3rd of August, to the lines of Warbourg, where it remained until the beginning of October, and was detached on the 2nd of that month, under Major-General Howard, towards the Lower Rhine.

After passing the Rhine on a bridge of boats, about two miles below Wesel, the TENTH joined the troops commanded by the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, about eight o'clock on the evening of the 14th of October. The Prince had invested Wesel on the 3rd of that month, and a French

1760 army was advancing to relieve the place. On joining the camp, the TENTH were directed to unbridle, to give their horses a feed, and to be ready to march at a moment's notice. During the night, the army advanced to surprise the enemy; but it being necessary to dislodge a corps which occupied the convent of *Campen*, some firing was occasioned, which alarmed the French, and they formed in order of battle. The attack commenced before daybreak, and a most sanguinary action followed, which was continued with varied success until evening, when, perceiving that it was impossible to drive the enemy out of a wood, of which he had possessed himself, and the allied infantry having expended their ammunition, the Hereditary Prince withdrew his troops from the field of battle. During the action, the TENTH dragoons were sharply engaged, and the heroic troopers strove fiercely and ardently to overcome their more numerous antagonists, but they were too unequally matched to succeed. In the last charge, the regiment lost its commanding-officer, the gallant Colonel William Augustus Pitt, who was wounded and taken prisoner. Lieutenant Charles Erskine, Quarter-Master Dobson, three serjeants, and twenty-seven rank and file, also fell into the hands of the enemy. Lieutenant Richard Briscoe, and four private troopers, were killed; Capt.-Lieutenant Peter Renouard, and three rank

and file, were wounded. The loss in troop-horses 1760 was thirty-three killed, seven wounded, and eleven missing.

On withdrawing from the field of battle, the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick proceeded towards the Rhine, and finding the bridge of boats damaged by the overflowing of the stream, he caused it to be removed a short distance lower down the stream. The TENTH dragoons confronted the enemy while the bridge was being removed, and the skirmishers were sharply engaged. On the 18th of October, the regiment passed the Rhine, and afterwards encamped at Brunnen, from whence it removed to Klein Reckum, and subsequently into cantonments for the winter.

Leaving their quarters in the midst of a 1761 severe winter, the TENTH dragoons were employed, in February 1761, in an incursion into the cantonments of the French army, when several fortified towns were captured and extensive magazines seized.

In May, the regiment again took the field, and was formed in brigade with the first and sixth dragoons, under Major-General Elliott; it was employed in much manœuvring and some skirmishing, and in July it was in position in Westphalia, near the Asse river, being encamped under the Prince of Anhalt, on the heights

1761 between Illingen and Hohenover. On the 15th of July, when the combined French armies, under Marshals Soubise and the Duke of Broglio, attacked the Marquis of Granby's corps at *Kirch-Denkern*, the TENTH passed the Asse, by the bridge at Hans Hohenover, and advancing beyond Kirch-Denkern, took post in the centre of the position between the Lippe and Asse rivers. The French were repulsed with loss; they renewed the action on the following day, but were again defeated; the woody country through which the enemy retired, prevented the cavalry charging.

The regiment was subsequently employed in operations on the Dymel, and other parts of the bishopric of Paderborn; in November it was employed in the electorate of Hanover, where several sharp skirmishes occurred, and it passed the winter in East Friesland.

1762 During the campaign of 1762, the regiment was formed in brigade with the Scots Greys, under the command of the Lieutenant-Colonel of the TENTH, Colonel William Augustus Pitt. Having taken the field about the middle of May, the regiment was encamped at Brackel, and subsequently on the heights of Tissel. At day-break, on the morning of the 24th of July, it was on the march for the Dymel, and having passed that river, was engaged in the surprise of the French camp at *Groebenstien*, when the enemy

fell back upon Cassel. Some sharp fighting took 1762 place, and several of the enemy's regiments were surrounded and made prisoners in the woods of Wilhelmsthal.

After this success the TENTH were engaged in numerous operations and skirmishes until November, when a suspension of arms took place.

After several weeks had been passed in can- 1763 tonments in the bishopric of Munster, and the thanks of parliament received by the army, for its conduct during the war, the regiment commenced its march through Holland to Williamstadt, where it arrived in February, 1763, and embarked for England. Having landed at Harwich, it marched into quarters at Dorchester and Blandford, and a treaty of peace having been concluded at Fontainbleau, the light troop was disbanded, and the establishment of the six heavy troops was reduced. Eight men per troop were subsequently equipped as light dragoons, for skirmishing and other services, for which the heavy troops were not so well calculated.

On the 30th of April, 1764, the regiment ¹⁷⁶⁴ was reviewed by King George III., in brigade with the seventh dragoons, and the appearance and discipline of the two corps obtained His Majesty's royal approbation.

During the three succeeding years the regiment was stationed in England; in 1767 it 1767

1767 occupied quarters in Scotland, but returned to 1768 England in 1768, and passed the four following years in that part of the United Kingdom; in 1773 1773 it was again stationed in Scotland, and in 1774 1774 in England.

1775 The American war commenced in 1775, but it occasioned no alteration in the services of the 1778 TENTH dragoons; in 1778, when France united with the revolted provinces, the establishment was augmented, and during the summer months the regiment was encamped near Bury St. Edmunds, with the third, fourth, and seventh dragoons, and two battalions of militia, under Major-General Warde.

1779 In April, 1779, the men equipped as light dragoons were incorporated into the nineteenth regiment of light dragoons, then newly formed; at the same time the regiment marched to Scotland.

1780 General Sir John Mordaunt, K.B., after commanding the regiment upwards of forty years, died at his seat at Bevis-mount near Southampton, and was succeeded by Lieut.-General Sir William Augustus Pitt, K.B., from the third Irish horse, now sixth dragoon guards, by commission, dated the 2nd of November, 1780.

1781 The regiment returned to England in 1781; 1782 in 1782 the American war terminated, and the establishment was afterwards reduced.

1783 The value of light cavalry having been proved

in continental warfare, and in the operations of 1783 large armies, as well as in expeditions of minor importance, the TENTH, and several other heavy regiments, were constituted LIGHT DRAGOONS in 1783. A change of clothing and equipment took place, and the regiment was honoured with the distinguished title of the "TENTH, OR PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN REGIMENT OF LIGHT DRAGOONS*."

In 1784, the colour of the clothing was 1784 changed from scarlet to *blue*.

In 1785, the regiment was stationed at 1785 Hounslow, &c., and performed the escort duty for the royal family. In December, the thanks of the Secretary at War were communicated for the good conduct of a detachment employed at Portsmouth.

The regiment remained in the south of 1786 England; and was reviewed on Blackheath, on the 21st of May, 1788, by King George III, who 1788 expressed his royal approbation of its appearance. After the review the head-quarters were removed to Norwich; in June, 1789, to Leicester; in 1789 October of the same year to Nottingham; in

Adjutant General's Office,

* ORDERS,

29th September, 1783.

"It is His Majesty's pleasure that the TENTH Regiment of Light Dragoons, shall, for the future, be called, the "TENTH, OR "PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN REGIMENT OF LIGHT DRAGOONS."

WILLIAM FAWCETT,

Adjutant General.

1790 May, 1790, to Staines, and on the 25th of that month His Majesty reviewed the regiment on Hounslow-heath, and again expressed his approbation of its appearance and discipline. In the autumn the regiment was stationed at Windsor, and on its removal the king expressed his approbation of its conduct while at that station.

1792 On the 27th of May, 1792, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Duke of York reviewed the regiment, and expressed their admiration of its efficiency and discipline. During the summer it was encamped at Wickham-bushes, and subsequently at Elvesham; and in 1793 August, 1793, it pitched its tents at Brighton; in 1794 1794, it was stationed at Hounslow, and performed the escort duty in that and the following 1795 year.

1796 The long period during which the TENTH had remained in the southern counties of England, had given King George III. repeated opportunities of becoming personally acquainted with their orderly conduct in quarters, and of witnessing their high state of discipline and efficiency,—qualities which were appreciated by His Majesty. At the several reviews the Queen, Princes, and Princesses were occasionally present, and expressed their admiration of the regiment; the several members of the royal family were also pleased to commend the appearance and conduct

of the men, and the condition and activity of the 1796 horses employed on escort duty. These circumstances, with the fact that the regiment bore the title of "THE PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN LIGHT DRAGOONS," occasioned a lively interest respecting every thing connected with the TENTH, to be entertained at court; HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES was pleased to express a wish to be at the head of so distinguished a corps, and was appointed commandant of the regiment in 1793.

On the 18th July, 1796, General Sir William Augustus Pitt, K.B., was promoted to the colonelcy of the first, or king's dragoon guards, and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was gratified by being appointed Colonel of the TENTH Light Dragoons.

During the years 1796, 1797, 1798, and the 1797 early part of 1799, the regiment was stationed in 1799 various parts of Surrey, Dorsetshire, and Kent; in March, 1799, a detachment obtained great applause for its conduct in extinguishing a fire at Canterbury; and at the review on the 1st of July, Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Laurie expressed his belief, *that it was not possible there could be a more complete regiment of light dragoons.* In August following, the TENTH were reviewed on Hounslow Heath, and the Prince of Wales conveyed to the regiment His Majesty's approbation

1799 of its excellent appearance and performance. In the autumn eight troops proceeded to Ramsgate for the purpose of embarking for foreign service, but the order was countermanded.

1801 In May, 1801, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland saw the regiment in marching order, and expressed his admiration of its appearance. In June, it was stationed at Windsor, Hounslow, and Hampton Court, and performed

1803 the royal escort duty. In April, 1803, it was removed to Brighton, where its colonel had a splendid residence, styled the Pavilion, and at the inspection in June, Major-General Churchill commended the regiment in the strongest terms.

1804 At this period Napoleon Bonaparte had made extensive preparations for the invasion of England, and the TENTH were held in readiness to repel the enemy; the establishment was augmented to ten troops in 1804, and in November of that year His Royal Highness the Duke of York, who held the commission of captain-general, reviewed the regiment, and expressed his entire approbation of its appearance and discipline.

After the review the TENTH light dragoons marched to Blatchington, Rye, Eastbourne, and Bexhill. The French army continuing encamped at Boulogne, with their flat-bottomed boats in readiness, a state of preparation and an attitude of defiance to the gigantic power of Bonaparte

were preserved in England; in the autumn a further 1804
augmentation was made to the establishment
of the PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN light dragoons.

In 1805, Napoleon reviewed his army and 1805
marched for Germany, and the vaunted subjugation
of England ended in a vain display of military
preparations on the French coast. In Sep-
tember of the same year, the TENTH were
removed into quarters in Essex.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales took 1806
particular interest in the appearance and con-
dition of the regiment, and procured His Majesty's
consent for its being clothed and equipped as
"HUSSARS."

The regiment was preserved in a state of dis- 1807
cipline and efficiency which elicited the approba-
tion of the Duke of York, expressed in orders
when His Royal Highness reviewed the regiment
on Hounslow Heath, on the 3rd of July, 1807.
The Duke of Cumberland also expressed the gra-
tification he experienced when he reviewed the
regiment at Ipswich, on the 14th of September;
and on the 5th of October, when the Duke of York
reviewed the seventh and TENTH hussars in brigade
on Rushmore Heath, His Royal Highness expressed
his entire approbation of the appearance and dis-
cipline of the two corps. These commendations
were also repeated when His Royal Highness
reviewed the regiment on Hounslow Heath on the

1808 28th of June, 1808. In August of the same year, the regiment was reviewed, with the other troops in Sussex, on Newmarket Hill, Brighton, by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who was pleased to express his high approbation of the martial appearance and correct discipline of the several corps.

In a few weeks afterwards, the TENTH HUSSARS changed the succession of marches and reviews for more arduous services in aid of the Spaniards in their struggles against the tyranny of Napoleon, and the regiment was equally conspicuous for the patient endurance of privation, perseverance under difficulties, and valour in combat with the enemy of Great Britain, as it had been for its splendid appearance and correct manœuvring at reviews. Eight troops, consisting of three officers, one quarter-master, four serjeants, one trumpeter, and eighty-four rank and file each, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel George Leigh, marched to Portsmouth, where they embarked in the presence of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of October, and after some delay from contrary winds, arrived at Corunna on the 10th of November. The horses were obliged to swim to the shore, and the regiment occupied St. Lucia barracks at Corunna, ten days. It afterwards advanced up the country, and joined the army commanded by

Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore at Zamora, 1808 on the 9th of December. From Zamora the TENTH advanced on the 14th of December; but the enterprise was altogether of a different character from what had been expected. The British commander ascertained that instead of a powerful army covering his advance, not a Spanish soldier was in his front, the enemy was at hand, and those Spanish armies with which he had been directed to co-operate, had been routed and dispersed; at the same time the winter had set in with unusual severity, and the troops were almost constantly marching through snow. Napoleon had three hundred thousand men in Spain, and to confront this tremendous host of veterans, Sir John Moore had not twenty-five thousand British troops, yet with that skilful daring for which the British commander was distinguished, he boldly advanced and menaced the enemy's lines.

On the 20th of December the TENTH arrived at a village in front of the enemy at Majorga, and at midnight advanced, with the fifteenth, and a piquet of the seventh, to surprise a body of French cavalry at *Sahagun*. The TENTH marched straight to the town, while Major-General Lord Paget (now Marquis of Anglesey), with the fifteenth, endeavoured to turn it. The British hussars arrived at the vicinity of Sahagun before daylight; but a French patrol had given the

1808 alarm, and Lord Paget found the enemy formed without the town. His lordship instantly charged, overthrew the enemy, and took nearly one hundred and fifty prisoners, including two lieutenant-colonels, and eleven other officers.

Sir John Moore arrived at Sahagun on the 21st of December, and learnt that Marshal Soult was at Saldana, with posts along the river from Guarda to Carrion. About six o'clock on the evening of the same day, the TENTH advanced from Sahagun to Cal; and on the 23rd of December, two squadrons, commanded by Major Quentin, drove back the French piquets, and reconnoitred Marshal Soult's position at *Saldana*: the other two squadrons proceeded on the same day to St. Nicholas.

Arrangements had been made for attacking the enemy; but the approach of Napoleon, with an overwhelming force, rendered a retrograde movement necessary; and while the cavalry piquets were skirmishing with the French, the baggage, and several brigades of infantry, withdrew.

On the 24th of December the TENTH HUSSARS fell back to Cal; on the 25th they arrived at Sahagun; and on quitting that place on the 26th, a considerable force of the enemy's cavalry was seen on some high ground at *Majorga*. Lord Paget directed Colonel Leigh to dislodge them

with two squadrons of the TENTH HUSSARS, and 1808 the colonel instantly led one squadron forward, the other following in support. Arriving on the top of the hill, he paused a short time for the horses to recover their wind after the ascent, and was exposed to a heavy, but not destructive fire; he afterwards gave the word "Charge," and in five minutes the French were overthrown, many were killed, others wounded, and about a hundred taken prisoners. On this, and all other occasions, the superiority of the British cavalry over the French horsemen, was proved to an extent beyond anything that had been anticipated. The English hussars set superior numbers at defiance, and their temerity was not punished by repulse or defeat in one instance.

Continuing the retreat, the cavalry arrived at *Benevente* on the 27th of December; they had scarcely entered the town, when an alarm of the approach of a body of French troops was given, and the hussars turned out, but the enemy retired. The infantry continued their retreat on the following morning, but the cavalry remained in the town, with parties watching the fords on the *Esla*.

Six hundred cavalry of the French imperial guard, commanded by General Lefebre Desnouettes, forded the river near the bridge, and drove back the videts, when the British

1808 piquets, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Otway, major of the eighteenth hussars*, advanced, and repeatedly charging the enemy's leading squadrons, kept the whole in check until Major-General Lord Paget and Brigadier-General Honorable Charles Stewart arrived. A detachment of the TENTH HUSSARS, under Major Quentin, was engaged on this occasion, and evinced signal gallantry. Lord Paget hastened to bring up the TENTH HUSSARS from the town: Brigadier-General Stewart placed himself at the head of the piquets, and the ground was obstinately disputed, many charges being made by both sides, and the French veterans fought in a manner not unworthy their high reputation. The piquets were ordered to fall back gradually, and the squadrons were repeatedly mingled. Brigadier-General Stewart evinced great personal bravery, and while engaged with a French officer, his sword fell, when Lieutenant-Colonel Otway gave the general his own sword, and recovered the general's from the ground. While the fight was taking place on the plain, the TENTH HUSSARS formed at the edge of the town, and, on receiving a signal to advance, they galloped forward. The piquets, perceiving the TENTH coming forward to support them, gave a loud cheer, and dashed at speed upon their

* Now Lieutenant-General Sir Loftus William Otway, colonel of the eighty-fourth regiment.

numerous opponents. In an instant the French 1808 were broken and driven in great disorder towards the river, which they repassed with precipitation, leaving behind them about thirty men killed, twenty-five wounded, and seventy prisoners. General Lefebre Desnouettes was pursued by the hussars, and refusing to stop when overtaken, he was cut across the head, and made prisoner by private Levi Gridall.

The TENTH HUSSARS had three men and three horses killed, and four men wounded on this occasion. Sir John Moore, in detailing the operations of the army, spoke in terms of commendation of the conduct of the hussars, adding, "Our cavalry are very superior to any the French have, and the right spirit has been infused into them by the example and instruction of their two leaders, LORD PAGET and Brigadier-General STEWART*."

The TENTH HUSSARS withdrew from Benevente on the same evening, and in covering the retreat of the army to Corunna, they underwent so much toil, privation, and hardship, from long and difficult marches, and the severity of the weather, that Captain Darby and seventeen private soldiers died of fatigue, and sixty horses, rendered unable to

* Now General the Marquis of Anglesey and General the Marquis of Londonderry.

1808 travel, were destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

1809 At Corunna the troops reposed a few days until the shipping arrived in the middle of January, 1809, when the dismounted men were embarked at St. Lucia. Thirty horses of the TENTH HUSSARS were put on board the fleet; three hundred and nine were delivered to the commissariat, and the remainder destroyed. The regiment afterwards embarked and returned to England, and the officers and soldiers received the thanks of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for their conduct on foreign service. His Royal Highness also repeated his expressions of approbation when he reviewed the regiment at Brighton on the 12th of August, 1809.

1810 The losses on foreign service were speedily replaced, and in April 1810 the regiment marched to London and adjacent villages, and was reviewed on the 16th of that month by His Royal Highness the Duke of York, who expressed his approbation of its appearance; and at the review at Brighton on the 14th of August, its appearance and discipline again elicited the commendations of the Prince of Wales.

1811 His Majesty King George III. being afflicted with a severe indisposition, the Prince of Wales was appointed Regent of the United Kingdom, the powers of which he assumed on the 6th of

February, 1811; and in March His Royal Highness conferred, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, the distinguished title of "ROYAL" on his regiment, directing that it should in future be styled the "TENTH, THE PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN, ROYAL REGIMENT OF HUSSARS."

Several changes of quarters took place during the summer, and the Prince-Regent reviewed the regiment at Brighton on the 31st of October, and commended its appearance and discipline. His Royal Highness also expressed his approbation of its appearance at the review of the TENTH, Fifteenth, and Eighteenth hussars, in brigade, on Hounslow-heath, on the 17th of August, 1812, on which occasion the Queen Charlotte, and His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, were present, and united their expressions of approbation with those of the Prince-Regent.

On the 21st of October, four troops of the TENTH ROYAL HUSSARS marched to Knightsbridge-barracks, and took the duties of the court and metropolis, the life guards having marched to Portsmouth to embark for service in the Peninsula, where a British army was gaining laurels under Lord Wellington. The regiment had not performed the London duty six weeks, when orders were received for six troops to prepare for service abroad. When this arrangement was completed, the four depôt troops marched to

1812 York; the service-troops were relieved from the duties of the court and metropolis, and proceeded to Guildford-barracks, where they remained about a month.

1813 The six service-troops left Guildford on the 24th of January, 1813, embarked at Portsmouth on the 26th and 27th, and landing at Lisbon in the middle of February, occupied the barracks at Belem until the beginning of April, when they marched to Villa Franca, &c., and on the 21st of that month continued their route by the valley of the Mondego, towards the frontiers of Spain.

In May, the army took the field, under a superior organization, strengthened by reinforcements, and the troops, proudly confident in the skill and resources of their commander, advanced boldly forward as to an assured victory. The TENTH HUSSARS were formed in brigade with the Fifteenth and Eighteenth, under the command of Colonel Grant, and constituted part of the force under Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, which proceeded through the mountainous country of the Tras-os-Montes to turn the enemy's position on the Douro. The TENTH were reviewed in brigade at Frexadas by the Marquis of Wellington, on the 18th of May, crossed the Douro in boats on the 22nd*, and, after a difficult

* On passing the Douro in boats, three horses fell into the river, but were saved by Troop-Serjeant-Major Kirkie, who swam after them and brought them to the shore.

march through a mountainous country, arrived at 1813 the banks of the Esla, near Almendra, on the 31st. The British hussars entered the stream, with infantry holding by the stirrups, and the river proved so deep, that several men were drowned; the hussars pressing forward, captured a French officer and thirty men at Villa Perdrices.

The French position having thus been turned, they fell back, and the allies marched boldly forward. On the 1st of June, the leading brigades entered Zamora, which the French evacuated, after destroying the bridge, and fell back on Toro, and the next day, having destroyed the bridge there also, they continued their retreat. The Hussar brigade followed close upon the retiring enemy, and, on approaching *Morales*, on the morning of the 2nd of June, a considerable body of French cavalry was discovered in front, formed in order of battle in two lines. Major G. J. Robarts led the TENTH against the French horsemen, and the gallant hussars, high in heart and glowing with ardour, dashed furiously upon their opponents and overthrew them. The French first line fled. The TENTH, supported by the Eighteenth (the Fifteenth being in reserve), continued their victorious career, broke the enemy's second line, and pursued the fugitive squadrons two miles, capturing two officers, two hundred soldiers, and a number of horses. The remains of the

1813 enemy's shattered squadrons took refuge behind a large body of cavalry, infantry, and guns, posted on the heights in front of Morales.

The loss of the TENTH on this occasion was Lieutenant Cotton, one private, and four horses killed; Captain Lloyd, Quarter-Master Cowley, one serjeant, one private, and ten horses, prisoners and missing; nine rank and file and five horses wounded. Captain Lloyd being severely wounded, was left on his parole at Pedrosa del Rey, and his exchange having been arranged, he resumed his duty.

In a letter from General the Marquis of Wellington, dated Toro, 2nd June, 1813, addressed to Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, K.B., his lordship states: "The TENTH have had a very handsome affair this morning with the enemy's cavalry between this and Morales; their loss is small, but they must have destroyed the enemy's Sixteenth dragoons, of whom they took above two hundred prisoners; the enemy showed in great strength in cavalry about Pedrosa del Rey." In his lordship's despatch to Earl Bathurst, dated Ampudin, 6th June, 1813, he reports: "The troops have continued to advance since the 31st of the last month, and were on the 1st at Zamora, and on the 2nd they arrived at Toro. The English hussars being in the advanced-guard, fell in, between Toro and

“ Morales, with a considerable body of the ene- 1813
 “ my’s cavalry, which were immediately attacked
 “ by the TENTH, supported by the Eighteenth and
 “ Fifteenth. The enemy were overthrown and
 “ pursued for many miles, and two hundred and
 “ ten prisoners, with many horses, and two offi-
 “ cers, fell into our hands. I inclose Colonel
 “ Grant’s report of this gallant affair, which re-
 “ flects great credit upon Major Robarts and the
 “ TENTH HUSSARS, and upon Colonel Grant, under
 “ whose directions they acted.”

“ *Morales, June 2, 1813.*

“ MY LORD,

“ I have the honour to acquaint your lord-
 “ ship, that on approaching Morales this morning
 “ with the hussar brigade, the French cavalry
 “ appeared in considerable force near that place.
 “ The TENTH ROYAL HUSSARS were immediately
 “ brought forward under the orders of Major
 “ Robarts, who attacked the advanced squadrons
 “ of the enemy in the most gallant manner.
 “ Their front line made a determined resistance,
 “ but was instantly overpowered by the irresistible
 “ impetuosity of the TENTH HUSSARS, which being
 “ now supported by the Eighteenth, (the Fifteenth
 “ being in reserve,) reached their second line,
 “ and drove it with loss to the heights, two miles
 “ in front of *Morales*, a position which the enemy

1813 “ occupied with a large force of cavalry and infantry, and where the remains of their shattered squadrons took shelter under cover of their guns.

“ It is with much satisfaction I acquaint your lordship, that nothing could exceed the steadiness and bravery of the troops in this affair.

“ I have, however, to regret the loss of a very promising young officer, Lieutenant Cotton of the TENTH HUSSARS, who was killed in the midst of the enemy's ranks. I am sorry to add, that Captain Lloyd, of the same regiment, is missing.

“ I have the honour to enclose the return of the killed and wounded, and also a return of the loss sustained by the enemy, as far as it can be ascertained.

“ I have, &c.,

(Signed) “ C. GRANT, Colonel.

P.S. “ Since writing the above I have learnt that Captain Lloyd was wounded and taken prisoner, but has been left at Pedrosa del Rey, having given his parole to the enemy. His wound is severe, but not dangerous.”

The following brigade order was issued on this occasion, dated, *Morales de Tora, June 2, 1813.*

“ It is with the utmost satisfaction that Colonel Grant returns his best thanks to Major Robarts for the gallant manner in which he led on the TENTH ROYAL HUSSARS in the affair

“with the enemy this day. He requests Major 1813
“Robarts will explain to the officers and men of
“that corps his entire approbation of the dis-
“cipline and bravery they evinced, and he feels
“extreme pleasure in paying this tribute to their
“steady and excellent conduct, as well as to the
“decided and irresistible impetuosity with which
“they overthrew the enemy’s ranks.”

Leaving Morales on the following morning the TENTH ROYAL HUSSARS followed the retiring enemy; the field was clear for the shock of battle, but the legions of Napoleon continued to fall back, and on the 12th of June the regiment advanced towards Burgos, the Marquis of Wellington having resolved to compel the French either to yield the castle or fight for its possession. The enemy was found in position near *Hormaza*; the hussars, Major-General Ponsonby’s brigade, and the light division turned the right of the enemy’s line, and other divisions co-operating, the French were dislodged from their position and forced into the town of Burgos, which they abandoned during the night, and blew up the castle. Quarter-Master Cowley of the TENTH was left by the French at Burgos, and thus gained his liberty.

Scarcely had the echoes of the explosion of Burgos castle ceased, when the army was again on the march towards the country round the sources of the Ebro. The TENTH traversed a

1813 difficult and mountainous region, the horses climbing the steep hills with astonishing agility, and on the 19th of June the regiment arrived at Savagetta, within a day's march of *Vittoria*, where the French army was assembled.

The TENTH ROYAL HUSSARS left their bivouac near Subijana under the command of Major Robarts at daybreak on the morning of the 21st of June, and advanced towards the enemy's position a few miles in front of *Vittoria*. The right column under Lieut.-General Sir Rowland Hill commenced the action; and the hussars, forming part of the centre column under the Marquis of Wellington, advanced along the valley in the centre, down by Olabarre, to the banks of the Zadora, and supported the attacks of the fourth and light divisions. After a severe contest of several hours' duration the French were forced back, and the British commander, seeing the hill in front of Arinez nearly denuded of troops, attacked that post with the third division, supported by the hussar brigade. The French were overpowered and fell back, and the British pressed onward with redoubled ardour, the hussars supporting the infantry; but the country being so diversified with clumps of trees, open grounds, high-standing corn, ditches, vineyards, and hamlets, that the action resolved itself into a running fight for some distance; these obstructions limited

the operations of the cavalry, and they were not 1813
favoured with an opportunity of charging. After
pressing the enemy's centre, which was retiring
in great confusion, the hussar brigade entered
Vittoria at a gallop, and, turning to the right,
passed through the eastern gate along the road
leading to Pampeluna, where the TENTH fell in
with a quantity of baggage. The left squa-
dron, led by Captain Wyndham, charged and
dispersed the French baggage-guard, and while
in the act of securing prisoners, the TENTH
were menaced by a body of French cavalry,
which issued from the town and formed in their
rear. They speedily rallied and confronted their
antagonists, and the next moment the regi-
ment was menaced in the rear by a column of
French infantry. The regiment preserved an
undaunted bearing, and the French dragoons
speedily withdrew; the regiment then changed
front to oppose the infantry, who were intimidated
by the gallant bearing of the TENTH, and, after
firing a volley which killed and wounded a few
men and horses, retired. The ground being inter-
sected with ditches and ravines the regiment was
prevented charging; but it held its post and frus-
trated every attempt of the enemy to carry off
the baggage. The TENTH afterwards pursued the
rear of the French army along the Pampeluna

1813 road until after sunset, when they halted and bivouacked for the night.

The loss of the regiment was four rank and file and eight horses killed; one trumpeter, one serjeant, two corporals, six private soldiers and seven horses wounded; five horses missing.

On the following day the regiment resumed its march in pursuit of the French army in the direction of Pampeluna, and after several movements, went into quarters at Olite in Navarre, twenty miles south of Pampeluna, as a corps of reserve to the blockade of that fortress by the Spaniards. While at this station Lient.-Colonel Quentin joined from England and took the command of the regiment.

The British infantry had taken up positions in the Pyrenean mountains, and when Marshal Soult advanced at the head of a numerous French army to force the passes of the *Pyrenees* and to raise the blockade of Pampeluna, the TENTH ROYAL HUSSARS proceeded from Olite to the foot of the mountains, and were formed with their brigade, on the 28th of July, in support of the right of the British line. Captain Harding's troop moved forward and skirmished with the French, who made a demonstration of turning the right flank, but were prevented. Captain Harding was wounded, Lieutenant Seymour's

charger and two troop horses were also wounded, 1813 and the ground being difficult, a private soldier's horse fell with him, and he was taken prisoner; these were the only losses sustained, and in the evening the regiment posted strong piquets and retired to the village of Ardanez for the night.

On the following day the TENTH resumed their post, but were not engaged; they passed the succeeding night in Ardanez; were again in position on the morning of the 30th of July at daybreak, and were directed to advance and examine several small villages in the mountains, which were occupied by the French on the preceding evening; on the approach of the hussars the enemy's piquets withdrew. The British infantry having gained important advantages over the French in a severe contest in the mountains, two squadrons of the TENTH, commanded by Colonel Quentin, crossed the heights from Illurdos with much difficulty, to the post occupied by the troops under Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Picton, and entering the valley of Zubiri, led the pursuit of the enemy as far as the town of that name, where the hussars bivouacked, sending forward patrols which brought in several prisoners during the night. The left squadron commanded by Captain Wyndham, remained at the village of Illurdos.

On the 31st of July, the two squadrons,

1813 under Colonel Quentin, advanced to Roncesvalles, a town which gives its name to a valley in the Pyrenees; on the 1st of August they were employed in reconnoitering and patrolling in the mountains, and in the evening they posted piquets among the lofty heights, and returning to Roncesvalles, unsaddled, having been in marching order since the morning of the 27th of July.

The regiment continued to furnish patrols in the mountains, and on the 7th of August, a serjeant's party, proceeding in the direction of St. Jean Pied de Port, where the French had a strong garrison, was intercepted by a detachment of the enemy which had gained its rear. The hussars dashed upon the French infantry and forced their passage, excepting one hussar, whose horse was shot, and he was made prisoner; another hussar was wounded by a musket-shot in the knee; Serjeant Gander, who commanded the patrol, particularly distinguished himself.

On the 10th of August the TENTH ROYAL HUSSARS were relieved in the patrol duty by the fourteenth light dragoons, and withdrew to Zubiri and Tafalla, from whence they retired, on the 8th of October, to other villages in Navarre, and on the 18th of that month, three troops marched to the vicinity of *Pampeluna*, to assist in the blockade of that fortress. At this period a remount of twenty-eight men and fifty

horses joined from England, and on the 1st of 1813 November the other three troops proceeded to Pampeluna. The French garrison having surrendered, marched out with the honours of war, and lodged their arms on the glacis. The TENTH afterwards proceeded to Lizasso and adjacents, where they remained until the 12th of November, when, in consequence of a movement in front, they penetrated the mountains, and were stationed at Donnamarca and adjacents, but returned to Lizasso on the 19th, being unable to procure forage in the mountains; on the following day they proceeded to Ororvia and adjacent villages. In August of this year the establishment was augmented to twelve troops.

The army had, in the mean time, passed the Bidassoa, forced the French position on the Nivelle, and extended its operations beyond the Nive; thus entering upon an open country, where the services of cavalry could be more available than in mountain warfare, and in the middle of December the TENTH ROYAL HUSSARS were directed to advance. Proceeding through the lofty Pyrenees by Tolosa, the regiment passed the Bidassoa by the pontoon bridge on the 19th December, and penetrating France, (a country which had made Europe tremble at the power of her arms,) crossed the Nive at Cambo, and arrived at Halcoy on the

1813 22nd of December, where Major the Honorable F. Howard joined from England.

On the last day of 1813, this regiment relieved the seventh hussars on the out-post duty, and took up its cantonments at Ocouraye, and after performing the duties of piquets and patrolling along the front until the 9th of January, 1814, was relieved by the fifteenth hussars, and fell back to Cambo.

From Cambo the TENTH again advanced to Ocouraye on the 12th of February, and resumed the out-post duty. In the middle of February the army was again put in motion, and a numerous force advancing up the country, threatened to overwhelm all resistance in the south of France. The TENTH marched on the 14th of February to the vicinity of Hasparen in the department of the I... or Pyrenees, and covered the right division of the infantry, which was engaged in driving the French beyond the Joyeuse and forcing General Harispe to retire with three brigades from Hellette. The regiment was in motion on the two following days, and arrived on the 18th of February at Bidache on the Bidouze. The posts of the army were established on the Gave d'Oleron; the TENTH HUSSARS occupied both banks of the river towards Camer.

The regiment was again in motion, on the

24th of February, and supported the infantry ¹⁸¹⁴ skirmishers; it was detained two hours in consequence of a French piquet having crossed the river; it afterwards withdrew to St. Martin and remained saddled during the night. On the 25th of February it forded the Gave de Pau, but recrossed it to Bellocq on the same evening, and forded it again on the following morning.

Marshal Soult having collected his army at *Orthes*, took up a defensive position, where he was attacked by the allied army on the 27th of February. The TENTH advanced from Bellocq, forded the Gave, and were engaged in the operations of the army; but owing to the nature of the country they had no opportunity of coming in close contact with the enemy. Their loss was limited to several men slightly wounded, and one man and horse severely, by the bursting of a shell.

The French being driven from their position, the TENTH ROYAL HUSSARS pursued the retreating army, which was in much confusion; on the 28th of February, the regiment being in front, chased the French rear-guard several miles, and the right squadron, under Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer, being considerably in advance, was opposed by a body of French cavalry formed on the road. One troop, was dispersed skirmishing, and Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer instantly charged

1814 with the reserve troop,—broke the enemy's ranks,—killed several men,—and took prisoners thirty-four French dragoons and eight horses. Several of the enemy were killed by being forced off the road down a perpendicular descent of many feet. The regiment continued the pursuit of the French, who escaped across the Adour at St. Sever, and a broken bridge retarded the further advance of the allied army. Captain Harding and five private soldiers were wounded on this occasion: a loss was also sustained of four horses killed and eight wounded: the regiment passed the night in cantonments, except the centre squadron, which was in bivouac near the Adour.

On the 1st of March the army passed the river by the repaired bridge at St. Sever and a deep ford below; the TENTH ROYAL HUSSARS passed at the ford, and, after several marches, arrived at St. Gaimon on the 8th of March. The British commander concentrated the main body of his forces about Aire in the department of the Landes, and Barcelonne in the department of the Gers, situated on the Adour, the TENTH moving to La Cassade.

Marshal Soult, thinking to strike a blow while a large detachment of the allied army was absent at Bourdeaux, collected his divisions, and advancing in force, pushed back several cavalry

posts. The ground occupied by the videts of the 1814 TENTH was taken possession of on the 13th of March by the enemy; but Captain George Fitzclarence (afterwards Earl of Munster), who commanded the out-lying piquets, beat back the French, and regained the lost ground. Several men of the enemy's piquet were wounded, and the TENTH had one man and one horse wounded.

On the 14th of March the French were again in motion, and the Marquis of Wellington drew his cavalry posts down the Adour; the TENTH HUSSARS falling back on Barcelonne; but on the 16th of March the enemy withdrew without venturing an engagement, and the TENTH advanced to St. Germain. On the 17th the English general pushed the hussars up the valley of the Adour. At daylight on the following morning the whole army was in motion; the left squadron of the TENTH forded the Adour, and chased the rear-guard of the enemy for some time. The French right was turned by the valley of the Adour, and their out-posts were driven back upon Lembege; the TENTH HUSSARS were cantoned at Beaumarchez, and on the following day advanced to Hartz.

From Hartz the regiment proceeded, on the 20th of March, towards *Tarbes*, forced the French from their post on the road leading to Roussillon, and joining the army, covered the third division

1814 in its attack on the adverse force. The French having been routed and pursued a considerable distance, the regiment passed the night at some farm-houses, excepting the right squadron, which took possession of Irie. On the 22nd a remount squadron joined from England.

Continuing to follow the enemy, the regiment arrived at the banks of the Garonne on the 3rd of April; passed that river by the pontoon-bridge on the 4th, and proceeded to L'Espinasse, from whence the enemy's piquets were driven. At one o'clock on the 8th of April the regiment advanced, and, having driven back the French out-posts, bivouacked at Labouder. Lieutenant Wyndham, one private soldier, and two horses were wounded on this occasion.

The battle of *Toulouse* was fought on the 10th of April; the TENTH ROYAL HUSSARS were in motion at break of day, and formed, with the fourth division, on the road leading from St. Torry to Toulouse. They were afterwards ordered round to support the left, and protect the infantry and artillery under Marshal Beresford, which were moving along a dangerous route through a deep marshy country, crossed and entangled with water courses, and near the enemy's entrenched position. The French cavalry appeared in force, and menaced the infantry under Marshal Beresford, but on the approach of the hussars, they retired

under their guns. After a severe combat of many hours, the fortune of the day was in favour of the allied army, and the French withdrew within the suburbs. The regiment was exposed to a severe cannonade upwards of two hours, and had Captain Gordon and four men killed; Captain Fitzclarence and six men wounded; also several horses killed and wounded.

Marshal Soult quitted Toulouse during the night of the 12th of April, and the TENTH ROYAL HUSSARS followed the enemy in his retrograde movement; but hostilities were soon afterwards terminated by the arrival of information of the abdication of Napoleon, and the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty to the throne of France.

After this glorious termination of a war in which the TENTH ROYAL HUSSARS had acquired a reputation for gallantry, the regiment went into quarters for a month, and having sent the dismounted men and baggage to Bordeaux, it commenced its march through France for Boulogne.

The conduct of the regiment during these campaigns was afterwards rewarded with the honour of bearing the word "PENINSULA" on its appointment as a mark of royal favour and approbation.

While the regiment was on its march for Boulogne, the allied sovereigns visited England, and in June the depôt troops furnished a guard

1814 of honour of one hundred rank and file for the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia at Portsmouth, and afterwards returned to Brighton where the depôt had proceeded from York in May, 1813.

The regiment arrived at Boulogne on the 11th of July, delivered twenty-one troop horses to the French government to mount the guard of Louis XVIII., and afterwards embarked for Dover, from whence it proceeded to Brighton, where the last division arrived on the 24th of July; at the same time the establishment was reduced from twelve to eight troops.

In September the TENTH left Brighton, and proceeded to Romford, Hornchurch, and Ilford, from whence three squadrons were removed, on 1815 the 6th of March, 1815, to London, to aid in suppressing the riots which took place on the introduction of a bill into Parliament to regulate the importation of grain. Tranquillity having been restored, the squadrons returned to Romford on the 27th of March.

Bonaparte having violated the treaty of 1814, and returned to France, the forces of Louis XVIII. abandoned their sovereign, and joining the invader, enabled him to re-ascend the throne of France with a rapidity which astonished all Europe. War with Bonaparte was resolved upon; three squadrons of the TENTH ROYAL

HUSSARS were ordered to prepare for embarkation-1815, and two troops were added to the establishment, Brighton barracks being again fixed upon for the station of the depôt squadrons.

The six troops embarked at Ramsgate in the middle of April; landed at Ostend on the 17th and 18th, and advancing a few stages towards Brussels, went into village cantonments about a day's march from that city, which was the headquarters of the army commanded by Field Marshal His Grace the Duke of Wellington.

The TENTH ROYAL HUSSARS, commanded by Colonel Quentin, were formed in brigade with the eighteenth hussars, and first hussars King's German legion, under Major-General Sir Hussey Vivian, K.C.B.; they were reviewed on the 6th of May by Lieutenant-General the Earl of Uxbridge, commanding the cavalry, and on the 29th of May by the Duke of Wellington, who inspected the whole of the British cavalry on this occasion in the presence of Field Marshal Blücher, commander of the Prussian army.

Bonaparte having by one of those rapid movements for which he had always been distinguished, passed the frontiers of France on the 15th of June, and attacked the advance-posts of the British and Prussian armies, the Duke of Wellington ordered his forces to concentrate, and the TENTH ROYAL HUSSARS received directions to

1815 march soon after midnight. They quickly mounted, and proceeded in the direction of Nivelles; on arriving within a few miles of that place they were ordered to accelerate their pace, the French having made a serious attack on the troops at *Quatre Bras*. The regiment arrived at the field of battle about nine o'clock in the evening, when the action had ceased, and they passed the night on the ground.

On the following morning one troop (Captain Grey's) patrolled about twelve miles to the left, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel the Honorable Sir Alexander Gordon, to communicate with the Prussians, who had been routed at Ligny, and were retreating. After performing this service the troop returned, and a retrograde movement being necessary to keep up the communication with Marshal Blucher, the regiment advanced to cover the movement. A little before mid-day a numerous body of French cavalry approached, and being followed by artillery, cannonading and skirmishing commenced. The French advanced along the main road to Brussels, and the hussars withdrew by the lower road through the woods. The retreat was continued with skirmishing and cannonading, interrupted only by thunder, lightning, and heavy rain, until the British arrived at the position in front of the village of *Waterloo*, where the army halted for the night.

On the morning of the eventful 18th of June, 1815 1815, a day memorable in the annals of European warfare, the TENTH ROYAL HUSSARS took their post in line; their centre squadron being on piquet at Ter-la-Haye and Frischermont, on the left of the British line, the last-named post being close to the right of the French army.

About ten o'clock the massy divisions of the enemy were seen approaching, and these warlike bands presented an imposing and magnificent spectacle. Their attacks were made with that impetuosity which distinguishes the first onset of French troops; but the sanguinary tenacity and sterling valour of the British soldiers proved invincible. Attack succeeded attack; but the fury of the assailants was met and overpowered by the firm and unconquerable spirit of the troops which fought under the Duke of Wellington. About half-past twelve o'clock a body of French advanced against the British left, and were confronted by the eleventh, twelfth, and sixteenth light dragoons, commanded by Major-General Sir John Ormsby Vandeleur, K.C.B.; the TENTH ROYAL HUSSARS, with the other corps of their brigade, taking ground to their right in support. The French having been repulsed, Major-General Vandeleur's brigade resumed its former post, and the hussar brigade returned to its station on the left, where it was exposed to a heavy

1815 cannonade. Meanwhile the battle raged with unabated fury along the line, and desperate efforts were made to force the centre. The TENTH were eventually removed from the left to the centre, where Colonel Quentin was wounded, and the command of the regiment devolved on Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Robert Manners. The regiment moved along the main road, where the French were making a desperate attack, and several battalions of foreign infantry were falling back; the hussars confronted the enemy and held him in check; but were exposed to a heavy fire of musketry and cannon. In the mean time the British infantry in squares were exposed to the assaults of cavalry and to the unceasing havoc of artillery, and were seen closing their ranks over the dead bodies of their comrades, and suffering no other change than a gradual diminution of front. So dense was the smoke that the noise of the approaching enemy was often heard before any object could be distinguished; on those occasions the floating banners, the eagles, or the polished armour, frequently became first discernible; then were the adverse squadrons seen charging across those spaces where the atmosphere had comparatively cleared, and merging again at intervals into their former obscurity. While the battle thus raged with desperate and murderous effect, the TENTH advanced and supported two

squares of Brunswick infantry; the charges of 1815 cavalry, and the thunder of artillery and infantry, were continued, and a large portion of the French army was annihilated. Bonaparte, regardless of past failures, ordered forward the old imperial guards, and the contest was renewed with redoubled fury; the roar of four hundred cannon, the volleys of musketry, and the impetuous noise and shouts of the soldiery producing a scene of carnage and confusion impossible to describe. The hostile columns were checked, they wavered, and their situation was so desperate, that the Duke of Wellington, being aided by the co-operation of a body of Prussians, ordered the troops to form line and rush upon the enemy. The Tenth Royal Hussars wheeled by half squadrons to the right, galloped through the intervals of the infantry, and formed line to the front. They afterwards advanced by half squadrons from the right and charged the French cavalry and infantry with the most distinguished gallantry, overthrowing all opposition. About forty men, chiefly of the left squadron, having returned from the charge, Major-General Sir Hussey Vivian directed Major the Honorable Frederick Howard to lead them against a square of French infantry: this little band of heroes dashed with the most distinguished gallantry upon the square, and breaking the opposing ranks killed or took prisoners nearly

1815 every man. Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Robert Manners, continuing the pursuit at the head of the regiment, passed several pieces of artillery, and charged and put to flight three companies of infantry supported by cavalry on the crest of the hill. The French army was completely overthrown, and fled in one vast undistinguishable mass along the road and over the fields, while the allied squadrons poured on their shattered flanks and rear; and the setting sun cast a fiery gleam over this unparalleled scene. The British halted on the heights of "*La Belle Alliance*," while the Prussians urged the pursuit.

Major-General Sir Hussey Vivian expressed his approbation of the conduct of the regiment, and told the officers and men they had completely fulfilled his expectations and wishes by charging in so gallant a manner, and that he would acquaint their colonel, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, with their excellent conduct. The loss was Major the Honorable Frederick Howard, Lieutenant George Orlando Gunning, nineteen private soldiers, and fifty-one horses killed; Colonel Quentin, Captains Grey, Gurwood, and Wood, Lieutenants Bacon and Arnold, one corporal, one trumpeter, and twenty-four private soldiers wounded; thirteen horses missing.

The regiment was afterwards rewarded with the honour of bearing the word "WATERLOO" on

its standards and appointments; a silver medal 1815 and two years' service were also conferred on the officers and men for this day's achievements.

After sending a small party to the rear to bury the dead, the TENTH ROYAL HUSSARS continued to follow the wreck of the French army towards Paris, which city surrendered, and the campaign terminated with the restoration of Louis XVIII. to the throne of France. The TENTH occupied quarters at Putaux, where a remount joined from England; they furnished a guard at Paris every third day until the 30th of July, when they proceeded to Beauvais, where another remount joined.

The peace of Europe having been re-established, the regiment left Beauvais *en route* for Boulogne, where it stayed a short time, and on marching for Calais for embarkation in January, 1816, the civil authorities presented a written 1816 eulogy on its conduct to Colonel Quentin.

The regiment landed at Ramsgate and Dover on the 8th and 10th of January; the weather being severe, thirty-seven horses on board the Revolution transport were lost. From Dover and Ramsgate the regiment marched to Brighton, the establishment was reduced to eight troops, and one squadron was employed on coast duty.

On the 17th of January, 1817, the regiment 1817 was reviewed by His Royal Highness the Duke

1817 of York, the Grand Duke Nicholas (the present Emperor of Russia), and other distinguished personages, who were pleased to express their admiration of its appearance. In July, two squadrons took the London duty during the review of the life guards, and in August the regiment was stationed at Hounslow and Hampton Court barracks, and performed the royal escort duty. On the 19th of November, it took part in the funeral procession of Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, whose decease was universally and deeply lamented throughout the country.

1818 His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, accompanied by the Prince of Hesse Homberg, and other persons of rank and distinction, reviewed the regiment on Hounslow Heath on the 26th of May, 1818, and expressed his approbation of its appearance and correct manœuvring. After the review, it marched to Canterbury, and performed the coast duty: in September it was removed to Radipole barracks at Weymouth, and to Bristol, and furnished numerous detachments on revenue duty in the counties of Hants and Dorset; at the same time the establishment was reduced to forty-two private soldiers and thirty-four horses per troop.

1819 In May, 1819, the regiment commenced its march for Scotland; it was inspected on the 20th of May at Gloucester, and commended in orders

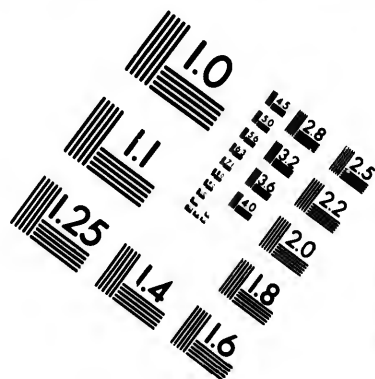
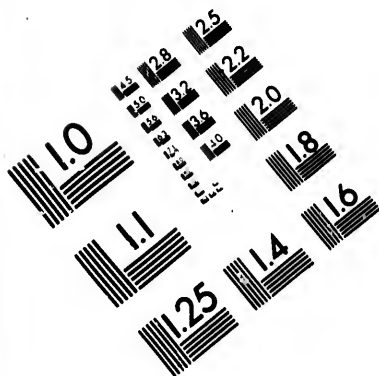
by Major-General Sir Robert Bolton, and arriving 1819 at Edinburgh in June, it occupied Piershill barracks. It was reviewed on the 26th of June by Major-General John Hope, who expressed himself "highly gratified with its fine appearance in the field, the excellent condition of the horses after so long a march, and the great precision and celerity with which the evolutions were performed."

On the 30th of June two troops proceeded to Perth, Cupar Angus, and Forfar. In consequence of apprehensions of a disturbance among the Glasgow weavers, three troops proceeded by a forced march from Edinburgh to that place in August, and were thanked in orders by Major-General Hope, and received the expressions of the approbation of His Majesty's ministers, through Lord Sidmouth, for their zeal and alacrity on this occasion. A detachment employed at Paisley was also thanked by the magistracy and town-council for the firmness, temper, and forbearance displayed during the disturbances at that place.

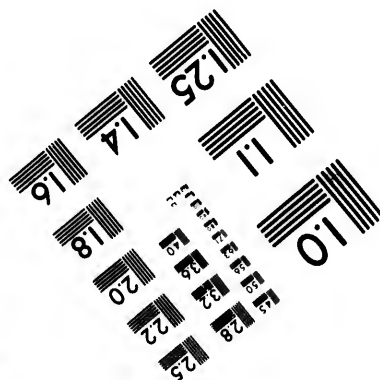
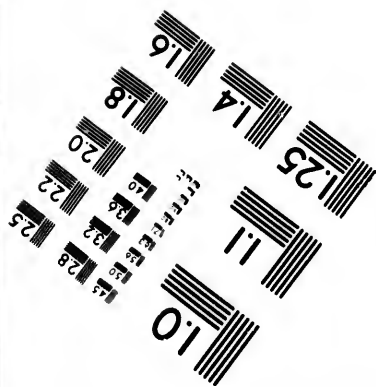
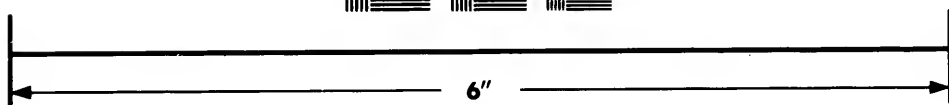
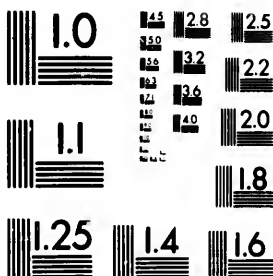
Six troops were inspected at Edinburgh on the 22nd of October, by Major-General Sir Thomas Bradford, who commended their appearance and performance in the field.

On the decease of His Majesty King George 1820 III. at Windsor, on the 29th of January, 1820, the colonel of the TENTH ROYAL HUSSARS ascended





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1820 the throne of Great Britain and Ireland, and it being incompatible with the dignity of the crown for the sovereign to hold the colonelcy of a regiment, His Majesty King George IV. conferred the command of his OWN ROYAL REGIMENT OF HUSSARS on Lieutenant-General Charles William Vane, Lord Stewart, G.C.B. now THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY, by commission dated the 3rd of February, 1820. The title of the corps, viz. "THE TENTH, OR THE PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN ROYAL REGIMENT OF HUSSARS," was directed to be continued. His Lordship being at Vienna at the time, wrote the following letter to the commanding officer.

"Vienna, 26th February, 1820.

"SIR,

"I cannot resist requesting of you to convey to the regiment under your command the very high sense I entertain of the distinguished honour conferred upon me by being placed at its head.

"So signal a mark of the King's personal favour, as well as professional approbation, is more highly prized by me than the richest gift the crown has to bestow. To find myself the successor of your illustrious Prince, and now beloved Sovereign, in the command of a corps which has enjoyed his special parental care, and

“which has ever been as conspicuous for its distinguished conduct in the field, as famed for the name it bare, overpowers me with sensations I am inadequate to describe.

“I know full well that the loss sustained by the TENTH HUSSARS can never be repaired; let me, however, entertain the hope, that my best recommendation to them, after the royal nomination, will be found in my unwillingness to yield to any of them in duty, devotion, and affection to the illustrious personage whose loss they deplore, and in my deep anxiety to preserve that excellent *esprit-de-corps* which has been infused into the regiment by its royal commander.

“Inadequate as I am to stand in the place of that royal and dearly beloved commander, I hope you will allow me to unite in the prayer that it may still be the united effort of the regiment to be emulous beyond all other corps, of his royal approbation and protection, while we remain, like all others of the British army, steadfast in our loyalty and obedience to the service of the best of Kings, and the happiest of countries.

“I have, &c.

(Signed) “VANE STEWART,

“LIEUT.-GENERAL, COLONEL TENTH HUSSARS.”

“*To the Officer commanding*
TENTH HUSSARS.”

1820 One cause of the very excellent and brilliant appearance of the TENTH ROYAL HUSSARS on all occasions, arose from the beneficence and generosity of their illustrious commander, who always gave the privates of the regiment the same clothing as the non-commissioned officers, and spared no expense in their accoutrements of every description, so that, without detracting from the merits of any other corps, it must be admitted, that the TENTH, in their dress and appointments, always appeared to a very decided advantage.

In April, the head-quarters and three troops marched to Glasgow, and the squadron at Perth proceeded to Stirling, and afterwards by a forced march to Kilsyth. This part of Scotland was in a state of excitement, and the orderlies between Kilsyth and Stirling were intercepted by a band of armed men. On the morning of the 5th of April, on the arrival of the squadron at Kilsyth, Lieutenant Hodgson and nine men were bravely mounted on horses belonging to the Kilsyth troop of yeomanry, and being accompanied by Lieut. Davidson and nine yeomanry cavalry, made a rapid and judicious movement of nine miles, and encountering the offenders on Bonnymuir, received their fire, then rushed upon them sword in hand, and cut down or made prisoners the whole band, consisting of nineteen armed men, for which they were thanked in general orders by Major-General

Sir Thomas Bradford. Numerous changes of 1820 quarters afterwards took place in consequence of the disturbed state of the country, and the following general order was received.

Adjutant-General's Office,

GENERAL ORDER. *Edinburgh, 19th April, 1820.*

The Major-general, commanding the forces in North Britain, has great satisfaction in acquainting the troops of the line, yeomanry, and volunteer corps, who were employed on the late occasion, particularly those who repelled a party of rebels on the 5th instant, between Kilsyth and Falkirk, and made prisoners a great proportion of the assailants; that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to express his entire approbation of their conduct.

By order of Major-General Sir Thomas Bradford.

G. H. B. WAY, *Colonel,*

Deputy-Adjutant-General.

Lieut.-Colonel Taylor and the troops of the TENTH HUSSARS employed at Glasgow, also received the thanks of the lord provost, magistrates, and council of that city, for their zeal, energy, and moderation, when called upon to aid the civil power during the insurrectionary movements in the manufacturing districts of Scotland.

The TENTH HUSSARS being ordered to return

1820 to England, Major-General Sir Thomas Bradford expressed in orders "his regret at their departure, " as well as his highest approbation of their excellent conduct, good order, and discipline." They commenced their march on the 1st of May; in July the head-quarters were at Richmond, and on the 4th of August they were reviewed by His Majesty on Hounslow-heath, and received the expressions of his royal approbation. They afterwards were stationed at Hounslow and Hampton-court, took the royal escort duty, and furnished detachments at Pimlico during the investigation of the conduct of Queen Caroline by the House of Lords.

1821 At the inspections on the 28th of October, 1820, and 11th of May, 1821, Major-General Lord Edward Somerset (the Inspecting-General of Cavalry) expressed his approbation of the condition of the regiment; and on the 19th of July following it was on duty at the coronation of His Majesty King George the Fourth. The head-quarters were afterwards removed to Brighton, with detachments on revenue duty, and a reduction of two troops was made in the establishment.

Its Colonel, Lieut-General Lord Stewart, (now the Marquis of Londonderry,) saw the regiment on the 26th of September, and expressed his approbation of its appearance; and the same sentiments were repeated by Major-General Lord

Edward Somerset at the inspections on the 26th 1820 of October, 1821, and 18th of May, 1822.

On the 1st of June, 1822, the TENTH ROYAL HUSSARS were reviewed on Hounslow-heath, with the household brigade, fourteenth light dragoons, fifteenth hussars, and a brigade of artillery, by His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander-in-Chief.

At the same time His Majesty presented to the officers' mess a superb piece of plate, consisting of a pedestal supporting a statue of the King, surrounded by branches of silver gilt, as a memorial of his favourable sentiments towards the corps which he had commanded from the year 1793 to the period of his accession to the throne in 1820. On this occasion the Colonel, the Marquis of Londonderry, gave a sumptuous banquet to the officers of the regiment, in St. James's Square, London, which was attended by the Commander-in-Chief, and all the distinguished military officers of the army. Not only was the piece of plate presented by the colonel, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, but likewise an offering of two magnificent embossed silver tureens was added to the mess plate by Lord Londonderry, to commemorate the joyous day, and these form part of a more splendid service of plate for the mess than, perhaps, any other corps in the service possesses.

1822 In June the regiment marched to Bristol and embarked for Ireland, landed at Waterford on the 17th of that month, and the head-quarters were established at Cahir barracks, from whence 1823 they were removed to Dublin in May, 1823.

1824 The Marquis of Londonderry again inspected his regiment at Dublin, in 1824, taking the journey there expressly for that purpose; a very fine review took place in the Phoenix Park, which excited the admiration and praise of all the military then quartered at Dublin.

In July the regiment marched to Ballinrobe.

1825 After remaining nearly three years in Ireland, the regiment embarked at Waterford in April, 1825, landed at Bristol in the beginning of May, and the head-quarters were afterwards stationed at Exeter.

1826 Several movements took place in the spring of 1826, and the regiment was eventually stationed at Nottingham.

1827 In the mean time, circumstances had transpired in Portugal which occasioned the services of two squadrons of the TENTH ROYAL HUSSARS to be transferred to that country. Opposing interests convulsed the Peninsula, and while a demand for liberty was made by one party, a return to ancient usages was insisted upon by another. The granting of a constitution to Portugal was followed by internal commotions; at the same time, that

country was menaced with an invasion from Spain, 1827 and the Portuguese government applied to Great Britain for aid. Five thousand men, commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir William H. Clinton, were sent to Portugal, and two squadrons of the TENTH ROYAL HUSSARS being selected for this service, embarked at Portsmouth, in January, 1827, for Lisbon, and arrived at that city before the end of the month. On the approach of a few British regiments, the Spaniards withdrew, and declared a friendly disposition towards the Portuguese government; a mutiny in the Portuguese army was also suppressed.

In March, 1828, the British troops were with- 1828 drawn from Portugal; the two squadrons of the TENTH arrived at Portsmouth on the 23rd of that month, and joined the remainder of the regiment at Brighton and Chichester, from whence they marched, in the summer of 1829, to the barracks 1829 at Hounslow and Hampton-court.

Another great review of the TENTH ROYAL HUSSARS took place during the period they were on the king's duty. Their colonel prevailed on the Duke of Orleans, now Louis Philippe, king of the French, who visited England in the summer of 1829, to inspect the regiment in Hyde Park. His Royal Highness having consented to the same, the colonel took the command of the regiment in person, and received at its head, after the

1829 manœuvres of the day, the most signal marks of approbation and gratification from the Duke of Orleans. A great dinner was afterwards given by the Marquis of Londonderry to the Duke of Orleans and all the officers, at Holderness House.

1830 From Hounslow the regiment marched, in the spring of 1830, into Yorkshire and Lancashire,

1831 the head-quarters being at Leeds. In June, 1831, it embarked at Liverpool for Ireland; and after occupying quarters at Dublin eleven months, was

1832 removed to Longford in the summer of 1832. In

1833 the summer of 1833, the head-quarters were

1834 removed to Newbridge, and 1834, to Dundalk.

1835 The regiment embarked from Belfast, in April,

1835, for Scotland; having landed at Glasgow, it

1836 remained at that city until the spring of 1836,

when it marched for England, and halted twelve

months in Yorkshire and Northumberland, the

head-quarters being at York, from whence they

1837 were removed, in the spring of 1837, to Nottingham.

1838 In May, 1838, the regiment left Nottingham,

and proceeding to the vicinity of the metropolis,

took the royal escort duty, the head-quarters

being at Hounslow-barracks.

The TENTH ROYAL HUSSARS had the honour of performing duty at the coronation of Her

Majesty the Queen Victoria, on the 28th of June,

1838. They were posted on this occasion in

Trafalgar-square, Pall Mall East, and Waterloo- 1838
place, with the regimental band to the north of
the Duke of York's column.

The TENTH ROYAL HUSSARS were reviewed in
Hyde Park on the 9th of July, by Her Majesty
the Queen Victoria, together with the first and
second regiments of life guards, royal horse
guards, twelfth royal lancers, three troops of the
royal horse artillery, three batteries of field artil-
lery, four battalions of foot guards, and two
battalions of the rifle brigade, commanded by
General the Marquis of Anglesey; and Her
Majesty was graciously pleased to express her
royal approbation of the appearance and discipline
of the troops.

After performing the escort duty nearly twelve 1839
months, the regiment was removed, in April, 1839,
from Hounslow to Dorchester, where it was sta-
tioned until April, 1840, when the head-quarters 1840
were established at Birmingham, and in June at
Coventry.

In May, 1841, the regiment embarked at 1841
Liverpool for Ireland; it landed at Dublin, and
was stationed at that city until August, 1842, 1842
when it proceeded to Ballincollig, where its head-
quarters continue at the period of the termination
of this Record, in December, 1842.

1842 The conduct of the TENTH ROYAL HUSSARS during the eventful period of one hundred and twenty-seven years, has procured for it a reputation in the British army, which is associated with every idea of military excellence, whether in appearance, discipline, efficiency, conduct in quarters, or gallantry in the field. It has always merited and possessed the confidence and approbation of the sovereign and of the government; it enjoyed the special favour and protection of King George III. and King George IV., and has preserved unsullied the high reputation it acquired under their auspices to the present time.

1842.

SUCCESSION OF COLONELS
OF
THE TENTH,
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN,
ROYAL
REGIMENT OF HUSSARS.

HUMPHREY GORE.

Appointed 22d July, 1715.

HUMPHREY GORE obtained a commission of ensign in a regiment of foot, in 1689, and served in the wars of King William III. until the treaty of Ryswick in 1697, when the British monarch saw his exertions to preserve the balance of power in Europe, followed by peace. Humphrey Gore was also employed in active service during the first five years of the wars of Queen Anne, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

On the 1st of February, 1707, he was appointed colonel of a newly-raised regiment of foot, with which he proceeded to Spain in 1709, and was appointed brigadier-general on the 1st of January following. He was at the battles of Almanara and Saragossa in 1710; he was also engaged in the advance to Madrid and subsequent retreat towards Valencia, and was taken prisoner by the French in the unfortunate affair at the

village of Brihuega in the mountains of Castile, in December of the same year. At the peace of Utrecht, his regiment of foot was disbanded, but proving a loyal and faithful adherent to the Protestant succession, at a time when Jacobin principles had become prevalent in the kingdom, he was commissioned by King George I., in July, 1715, to raise a regiment of dragoons—the present TENTH ROYAL HUSSARS. He was removed to the royal dragoons in 1723; appointed major-general on the 6th of March, 1727; and lieutenant-general on the 29th of October, 1735. He died on the 18th of August, 1739.

CHARLES CHURCHILL.

Appointed 12th January, 1723.

CHARLES CHURCHILL entered the army in 1693, and served under King William III. in the Netherlands. He also served in the Netherlands under the celebrated John, Duke of Marlborough, during the wars of Queen Anne; was appointed captain and lieutenant-colonel in the second foot guards in 1704, and proceeded to Portugal to serve under the Earl of Galway; but afterwards obtained permission to return, in order to serve in the Netherlands. In March, 1706, he was appointed major of the third foot (buffs), of which his father General Charles Churchill was colonel, and highly distinguished himself at the head of that regiment at the battle of Ramilies, on the 23d of May, 1706. He was rewarded with the rank of colonel in January, 1707, and in 1709, he succeeded Colonel Johnson in the command of a regiment of foot, which was disbanded at the peace of Utrecht in 1713. His known devotion to the Protestant succession occasioned him

to be selected, by King George I., in 1715, to raise a regiment of dragoons, of which he was appointed colonel, and which was styled "The Prince of Wales's Own regiment of Dragoons;" this corps was disbanded in 1718. In 1723, His Majesty appointed him to the colonelcy of the TENTH dragoons. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general in 1727, to that of major-general in 1735, and of lieutenant-general in 1739. He was governor of Plymouth, one of the grooms of the bed-chamber to King George II., deputy ranger of St. James's Park, and member of Parliament for Castle-Rising. He died in 1745*.

RICHARD VISCOUNT COBHAM.

Appointed 1st June, 1745.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE served under King William III. in the Netherlands; and, on the breaking out of the war of the Spanish succession, he was promoted to the colonelcy of a newly-raised regiment of foot, which was disbanded at the peace of Utrecht. He served under the great Duke of Marlborough, and was conspicuous for a noble bearing, a greatness of soul, and a contempt of danger, which he exhibited in a signal manner at the sieges of Venloo and Ruremonde, at the battle of Oudenarde, and at the siege of the important fortress of Lisle. In January, 1709, he was

* A royal warrant was issued on the 8th of March, 1716, authorizing the sum of six hundred pounds to be paid to Colonel Charles Churchill as colonel of our most dear son George Augustus Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Dragoons, "in consideration of their losses by horses killed and disabled, and other extraordinary expenses in their long and continued marches in a very rigorous season, in pursuit of the rebels who were taken prisoners at Priston."

promoted to the rank of major-general, and his conduct at the siege of Tournay, the sanguinary battle of Malplaquet, and siege of Mons, was rewarded, in the following year, with the rank of lieutenant-general and the colonelcy of the fourth dragoons. He served under the Duke of Marlborough in 1711, and had the honour of taking part in the forcing of the French lines at Arleux, and the capture of the strong fortress of Bouchain. After the change in the ministry, and the adoption of a new system of policy by the court, the well-known attachment of this officer to the Protestant succession, occasioned him to be removed from his regiment; but on the accession of King George I., he was elevated to the peerage by the title **BARON OF COBHAM**, employed in a diplomatic character at Vienna, and in 1715 he was appointed colonel of the royal dragoons. In 1717 he was appointed governor of Windsor Castle; in 1718 he was advanced to the dignity of **VISCOUNT COBHAM**; and in 1721 he was removed to the King's horse, now first dragoon guards. He was also one of the Privy Council, and governor of the island of Jersey; but resigned his appointments in 1733. On the change of the ministry in 1742 he was promoted to the rank of field-marshal, and in December of the same year King George II. conferred upon him the colonelcy of the first troop of horse grenadier guards. In 1744 he was removed to the sixth horse (now fifth dragoon guards), and in 1745 to the **TENTH** dragoons, the colonelcy of which corps he retained until his decease in 1749.

SIR JOHN MORDAUNT, K.B.

Appointed 1st November, 1749.

JOHN MORDAUNT, son of the Honorable Harry Mordaunt, entered the army in August, 1721, and after

a progressive service of several years he was appointed captain and lieutenant-colonel in the third foot guards. In January, 1741, he was promoted to the colonelcy of a newly-raised regiment which was numbered the fifty-eighth (now forty-seventh) foot, from which he was promoted to the eighteenth foot in 1742, and in June, 1745, he obtained the rank of brigadier-general. He commanded a brigade of infantry at the disastrous battle of Falkirk, fought on the 17th of January, 1746, and his distinguished conduct was commended by Lieutenant-General Hawley in his public despatches. He also held an appointment in the army commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and was sent in pursuit of the rebels from Stirling, with two regiments of dragoons and the Campbell highlanders. At the battle of Culloden he commanded a brigade of infantry, and gained additional reputation; and he also signalized himself in the Netherlands at the battle of Val in 1747. His meritorious conduct was rewarded, in the autumn of the same year, with the rank of major-general; he was also appointed colonel of the twelfth dragoons in December; and was removed in July, 1749, to the fourth Irish horse (now seventh dragoon guards), and in November following to the Tenth dragoons. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general in 1754; and in September, 1757, he commanded the land forces of an expedition designed for the reduction of Rochefort, in France; nothing having been accomplished excepting the capture of Aix, and the reduction of a fort on that island, he was tried by a court-martial and unanimously acquitted of the charges exhibited against him. He was promoted to the rank of general in 1770; and was also rewarded with the dignity of a knight companion of the most honourable military Order of the Bath; and the government of Berwick. He was many

years a member of parliament, first for Pontefract, and afterwards for Cockermonth. He died at Bevis-mount, near Southampton, on the 23rd of October, 1780, at the age of eighty-three years.

SIR WILLIAM AUGUSTUS PITT, K.B.

Appointed 2nd November, 1780.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS PITT was appointed cornet in the TENTH dragoons on the 1st of February, 1744, and after holding the commissions of lieutenant and captain for short periods he was promoted to the majority of the regiment in 1755, and to the lieutenant-colonelcy on the 7th of April, 1759. Under his care and attention to all the duties of commanding officer, the TENTH acquired the reputation of being one of the most efficient and gallant corps in the service. He proceeded with his regiment to Germany in the summer of 1758, and took a distinguished part in almost every general engagement and skirmish during the remainder of the war, particularly at the battle of Campen on the 15th of October, 1760, where he was severely wounded and taken prisoner. He was promoted to the rank of colonel in 1762; to that of major-general in August, 1770; in October following he obtained the colonelcy of the twelfth dragoons, and in 1775 he was removed to the third Irish horse, or carabineers. In 1777 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general; he was removed in 1780 to the TENTH dragoons, and in 1796 to the first dragoon guards. He was created a knight of the most honourable Order of the Bath in 1792; was promoted to the rank of general in 1793; and was appointed governor of Portsmouth in 1794. He died in January, 1810.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS GEORGE AUGUSTUS
FREDERICK PRINCE OF WALES.

Appointed 18th July, 1796.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, eldest son of King George III., was born at St. James' Palace on the 12th of August, 1762, and the Tenth light dragoons had the honour of being distinguished by His Royal Highness's special favour and patronage from his early years and of serving under his immediate command upwards of twenty-six years. On the 19th Nov., 1782, he was appointed colonel in the army; in the following year his title was conferred on the Tenth dragoons; at the same time the regiment received as a badge and device His Royal Highness's coronet with a plume of three feathers, a rising sun and a red dragon, with the motto *Ich dien*. In 1793 he was appointed commandant, and in 1796, colonel of his own regiment of light dragoons, which was constituted "HUSSARS" in the year 1806, and permitted to assume the title of "ROYAL" in 1811.

When His Royal Highness was released from the restraints of tutelage, he appeared at once the ornament of the court and the admiration of the country. In person and countenance he was eminently handsome; in manners most agreeable and fascinating; he was richly gifted with the endowments of mind; was a well-read scholar, conversant with polite literature, and spoke with fluency several of the living languages; his taste was refined; in music, he was not only a skilful amateur, but also an excellent performer, and he was allowed to be the most accomplished man in Europe. Thus gifted and endowed, it cannot be a subject of surprise that he was hurried, by the magic allurements of pleasure, into all the sports, amusements, and

gaities of the country, and being naturally of a free and bountiful disposition, he became involved in pecuniary difficulties, which were relieved by parliament. On the 8th of April, 1795, His Royal Highness was married to his cousin, the Princess Caroline of Brunswick; but this union was ultimately productive of great unhappiness to both parties. In January, 1796, Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales was born.

On the re-commencement of hostilities with the French, in 1803, Bonaparte made preparations for the invasion of England, and the Prince of Wales solicited a command in the army, that he might have an opportunity of displaying his zeal for the cause of his royal father, and for the country; but His Majesty declined the Prince's offer. When His Majesty's indisposition became serious, the Prince was appointed regent with temporary restrictions, which were removed in 1812. Thus placed at the head of the state, his wisdom became conspicuous, and every measure prospered under his direction. The genius of the Prince, skilful statesmen, excellent generals and admirals, brave soldiers and gallant seamen, combined with the spirit, power, disposition, and industry of the people, in raising Great Britain to a magnitude of glory and political importance unrivalled in former ages; and the British troops became renowned throughout the world for discipline and valour.

His greatness of mind was manifested in the terms of the general peace concluded at Vienna in 1814, when, notwithstanding the immense expenditure of treasure and life, and after years of toil and bloodshed, occasioned by the French Revolution, the kingdom of France was generously restored to the same extent as it existed previous to the commencement of hostilities

in 1793: Great Britain had not waged war for purposes of aggrandisement, or the extension of her territories, but to preserve the liberties of Europe against the destructive effects of the revolutionary doctrines which were introduced by the French, and disseminated in every part of Europe where the people of that nation could gain a footing, and to arrest the progress of usurpation manifested by France throughout the war. On the termination of hostilities, the Prince Regent was honored by a visit from the Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, and other distinguished personages, and in the following year the victory at Waterloo proved that British troops merited the fame they enjoyed, and years of peace have followed. The splendour of this bright era in the history of Britain was, however, clouded by the loss of His Royal Highness's only child, the Princess Charlotte, who was married to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg (the present King of the Belgians) in May, 1816, and died in November, 1817.

On the decease of King George III., in January, 1820, the Prince Regent was proclaimed king by the style and title of **GEORGE THE FOURTH**. In 1821, His Majesty visited Ireland, and afterwards proceeded to the continent, and was crowned King of Hanover. In 1822, Scotland was honored with a royal visit, and the popular and national enthusiasm created by the royal progresses was unbounded, and extraordinary displays of loyalty and attachment to the sovereign took place.

During the twenty years His Majesty governed the State, as regent and king, the great qualities of the man and the monarch were developed. His bounty flowed in a thousand streams of benevolence, and wherever the fine arts, the sciences, literature, subjects

of public utility, and charity, were concerned, King George IV. was at the head of their interests. Emulation and encouragement went hand in hand; he presented a magnificent collection of books to the British museum; made a splendid collection of paintings; encouraged native talent,—sculptors, painters, and architects, produced their finest works under the influence of his munificent patronage. Under his protection, Great Britain became equally conspicuous for arts, sciences, commerce, manufactures, deeds of arms, and improvements in agriculture, extended her colonial possessions, and became the admiration of the world. Such was the prince and the monarch, with whom the services of the TENTH ROYAL HUSSARS have been so intimately connected. His Majesty's decease occurred on the 26th of June, 1830, at Windsor Castle.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL

LORD CHARLES WILLIAM VANE STEWART, *now*
MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY, G.C.B., G.C.H.

Appointed 3rd February, 1820.

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