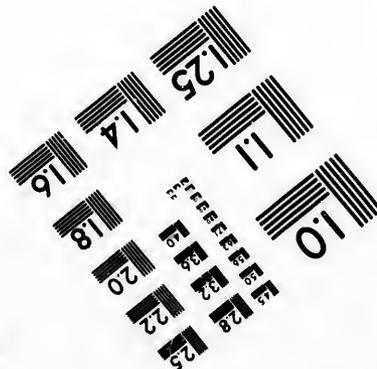
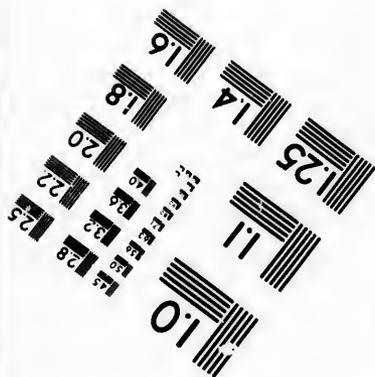
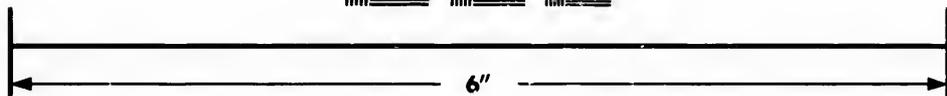
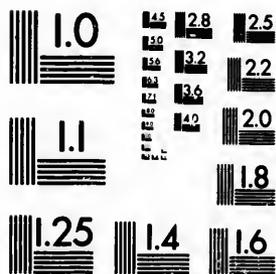


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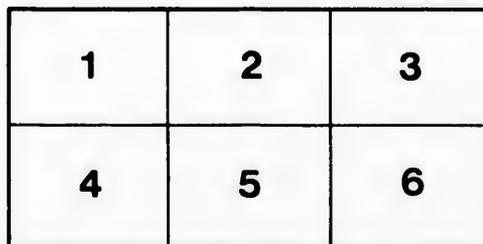
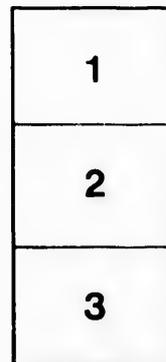
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LUNDY'S LANE

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

JULY 25, 1893.

MILITARY RE-INTERMENT

Of Soldiers of 1814, found April 22nd, 1893,
near Lundy's Lane.

LUNDY'S LANE, 19
NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA.

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WELLAND:
PRINTED AT THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
1893.

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A BRIEF STATEMENT.

The remains of three soldiers of the Royal Scots were found April 22nd, 1893, on Mrs. Lowell's private grounds, opposite Niagara Falls South post office, about 200 yards north-east from the summit of Drummond hill.

The discovery of this second trench was made by Thomas Bowman and his nephew William Bowman, while digging a post-hole. Several buttons were also found and carefully collected. A few buttons are distinctly marked "Royal Scots, G. R." One button has apparently three cannon and piles of balls marked, and another has an indistinct I, F, J or T. Two boot soles with portions of upper leather have been more recently found after a more careful examination of the same place by members of the Society. Within the boot soles and attached uppers complete foot-bones were found in regular order, leaving no doubt as to their identification as once belonging to brave men of the old Royal Scots of 1814.

It is but a loyal duty left us to fulfil—a reverential re-placement of these remains among comrades' graves.

How much do we owe to the brave souls which once animated these remains? What a splendid lesson of loyalty is set forth, and what a fervent spirit of gratitude is stirred up within us to the heroes of the past that will far exceed words to express.

SERVICES OF THE ROYAL SCOTS, OR FIRST REGIMENT OF FOOT.

The Royal Scots is the oldest and indisputably one of the most distinguished regiments in the British Army. Its origin is traced to the celebrated "Scots' Brigade" in the service of Sweden. Under Gustavus Adolphus this corps won remarkable distinction at the great battles of Leipzig and Lutzen and after his death it was nearly exterminated on the fatal field of Nordlingen. The remnant of the brigade maintained its well deserved reputation during the remainder of the thirty years' war, and finally passed into the service of France, after which it was known as Douglass' Regiment. In 1678 it was recalled to England and six years later received the title of the "Royal

Regiment of Foot." Since then a mere list of the battles in which it has been engaged would fill many pages. Its first service afterwards was at the memorable contest at Sedgemoor, in 1685. Under William of Orange it fought at Walcourt, Steenkirk, Lauden and Naumn. When commanded by Marlborough it shared in the glories of all his principal victories — Schellenberg, Blenheim, Ramilies, Oudenarde and Malplaquet, besides the less important though bloody actions at Deudesmond, Ostend, Menin, Asth, Tonmay and Wynendaal.

In 1745 the 1st Battalion of the regiment fought with dogged courage at Fontenoy, where it lost 87 killed and 190 wounded. The 2nd Battalion covered the retreat at Falkirk and led the attack at Culloden.

In 1751 a royal warrant conferred precedence upon the corps over all other regiments of the line by granting it the distinctive title of the "First or Royal Regiment of Foot."

The 2nd Battalion next saw hard service on this continent at Louisbourg and Ticonderoga ; against the Cherokees, in Georgia, and the Spaniards at the siege of Havana.

During the wars of the French Revolution the establishment of the regiment was augmented to four battalions numbering about 4,000 men, and it often happened that they were at the same time engaged in fighting the enemies of the Empire in three continents.

The 2nd Battalion formed part of the garrison of Toulon in 1793 and subsequently assisted in the conquest of Corsica and then accompanied Gen. Abecromby to Egypt, where it took part in all the operations ending in the expulsion of the French. In commemoration of this campaign it bears the Sphinx and the word "Egypt" emblazoned on its colors. This battalion next proceeded to India where it remained for nearly twenty years, during which it bore a principal part in the battles of Nagpoor and Mehidpoor and the siege of Taluere.

The 3rd Battalion was organized in 1804 and served under Sir John Moore in Spain until the battle of Coruna, losing 250 men in that short and unfortunate expedition. It was next sent to Walcheren and in common with the remainder of the division suffered terribly from diseases. Under Wellington, however, the battalion was destined to win unfading laurels, and to write its history would be to relate the most stirring episodes of the long struggle in the Spanish Peninsula. It was warmly engaged at Busaco, Fuentes D'Onoro, Cuidad, Rodrigo, Badajos, Salamanca, Burgos, Victoria, San Sebastian, Nive, Nivelle, Bayonne and finally at the crowning victory of Waterloo. The desperate character of the fighting in which it took part is shown with unmistakeable clearness by its losses on various occasions. At Salamanca the battalion was led into action by Major Colin Campbell, afterwards so well known to the world as Lord Clyde. It lost 24 killed and 136 wounded. In the first unsuccessful assault on San Sebastian 87 men were killed and 246

wounded, and in the final storming of the fortress 53 were killed and 145 wounded.

At the same period the 4th Battalion was serving with the allied army in Germany.

The bones we recommit to earth to day are those of soldiers of the 1st Battalion, whose services during that stormy time I will now briefly recapitulate.

In 1794-5 this battalion assisted in the conquest of San Domingo, and in 1801-3 in the capture of Santa Lucia, Guiana and the Danish colonies in the West Indies. In 1810 it was present at the reduction of Guadeloupe. In the midsummer of 1812 it sailed for Quebec numbering 1,097 of all ranks, but the men were so frightfully enfeebled by long service in the tropics that they were not pronounced fit for service in the field until the spring of 1813, when seven companies were sent forward to Kingston and the others stationed at Chambly.

Twenty-seven men were present at the attack on Sackett's Harbor; ten of these were killed or wounded. The companies at Kingston were next sent forward under Lt. Col. John Gordon to reinforce Gen. Vincent, who was blockading a superior force in Fort George at Niagara. On the 20th June two companies were detached in the fleet to Sodus Bay, where they landed and destroyed a quantity of stores accumulated for the supply of the American army. They lost seven men on this expedition and returned the same day to Four Mile Creek, where they remained encamped till the 12th of August. They then marched to St. Davids, where they lay till the 1st of September. Thence they moved to the Cross Roads. During this time they were engaged in several brisk skirmishes but sustained little loss. On the 8th of October, there was sharp fighting in which the Royals lost six men. Three days afterwards, they covered the retreat of the division to Burlington. On the 17th of December, the Grenadiers and one battalion company were ordered to join the flying column sent forward to recover Fort George. The Grenadiers under Capt. Bailey took a brilliant part in the assault on Fort Niagara on the 19th, and the other company helped to dislodge the enemy from a strong position on Lewiston Heights next day. Five companies mustering about 370 men formed the right wing of the force designated for the capture of Buffalo. While crossing the river they were exposed for a quarter of an hour to a scathing fire from five cannon and a large body of infantry to which they could make no reply. They succeeded in landing in the face of this, climbed the steep bank, and took the guns by a direct attack, losing 51 men in the service. A prisoner has reluctantly recorded his admiration of their gallant appearance as they swept down the street after this exploit while men of other regiments raised the joyful cry "Here come our Royal Scots."

In the rash and disastrous action at Chippawa, seven companies consisting of about 500 men were engaged and left more than half

their number on the field before they retreated. Capt. Bailey and 76 men were killed; Col. Gordon, seven other officers and 144 men were wounded, and two officers and 77 men were reported as missing.

On the morning of the memorable 25th of July, 1814, three companies of the Royals marched from Fort Niagara to Lewiston where they destroyed some stores abandoned by the enemy who retired on their approach. They then crossed the river to Queenston and moved forward to Lundy's Lane where they were posted near the centre of the British position. The remaining seven companies advancing from Fifteen Mile Creek, came on the field about 9 o'clock p. m. and formed on the right of the line as they arrived. Again their losses were severe. Lieut. Hemphill and 15 men were killed; three officers and 112 men wounded, two officers and 39 men missing.

During the siege of Fort Erie the remnant of the battalion was once more in the hottest of the fighting. In a reconnoissance on the 10th of August. Lieut. McGregor and three men were killed and nine men wounded. Two companies were engaged in the assault on the night of the 14th and the rest covered the retreat of the column when a murderous explosion had converted what seemed a certain victory into a crushing defeat. Capt. Torrens, who lies buried at our feet, was killed with 32 men, and 39 others wounded. In the great sortie of the 17th September the Royal Scots were among the first to stem the tide of disaster and to drive the besieged back to their intrenchments. Here Col. Gordon and Lieut. Rutledge were mortally hurt, twenty-four men were killed and thirty wounded. In the course of this campaign between the 1st of July and the end of September the battalion had lost not less than 650 killed and wounded out of an aggregate of 984 officers and men. Many others fell victims to disease and privation. The banks of this river may be literally said to be sown from end to end with the bones of the heroic "Scots."

Since then this gallant regiment has served with ever-increasing renown in the Crimea, China, Burmah, India and Africa.

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ARRANGEMENTS FOR RE-INTERMENT.

July 25th, 1893.

PROCESSION AT 2 P. M.

Band.

Detachment of 44th Batt.

Pall-bearers (chosen from the Army and
Navy veterans, Toronto.)

Delegates of various Historical Societies.

Schools.

Citizens.

Lundy's Lane Historical Society.

AT THE GRAVE

the Rev. Canon Houston, L. L. H. S., and Miss Carnochan, of the
Niagara Historical Society, will deliver papers introductory to the
re-interment.

The President of L. L. H. S. will act as chaplain.

The firing party will be furnished from companies of the 44th
Batt. under Captains Vandersluys and McMicking.

After the re-interment the Society will begin its anniversary pro-
ceedings, James A. Lowell, M. P. in the chair.

The Society's annual report will be taken as read. Several ad-
dresses will follow.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

