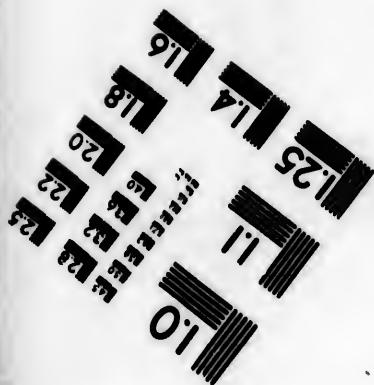
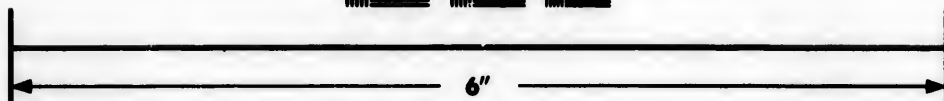
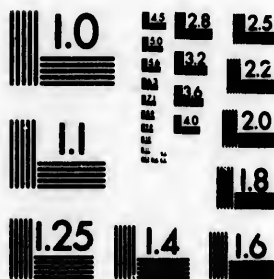


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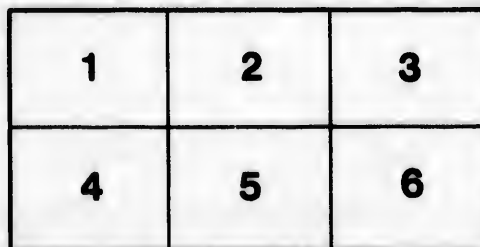
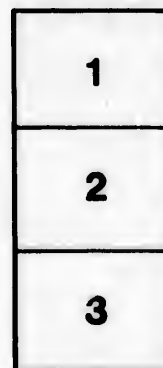
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BY COMMAND OF *His late Majesty WILLIAM THE IV<sup>th</sup>*  
and under the Patronage of  
*Her Majesty the Queen.*



# **HISTORICAL RECORDS.**

OF THE

*British Army*

*Comprising the*

*History of every Regiment.*

**IN HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.**

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

*Adjutant General's Office, Horse Guards.*

*London.*

*Printed by Authority:*

**1837.**

Silvester & Co. 27 Strand.



## GENERAL ORDERS.

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*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.

GENERAL ORDERS.

— 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.

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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

## PREFACE.

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



## PREFACE.

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

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

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

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

There exists in the breasts of most of those who have served, or are serving, in the Army, an *Esprit du Corps*—an attach-

## PREFACE.

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

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

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

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## INTRODUCTION.

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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 Hobiliars, (or horsemen of inferior degree); and the Infantry of spear 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 Hobiliars 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 petrenels; and the Hobiliars 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 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

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\* 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.

on the head and body ; and the Foot were pikemen and musqueteers. 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<sup>r</sup>. foorteen  
" 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<sup>r</sup>. ; and each musqueteer a  
" musquet, with a collar of bandaliers, the barrels  
" of which musquet to be about foore 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—generally 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

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\* Military Papers, State Paper Office.

† This Regiment was disbanded after the Peace in 1674.

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 besides 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  
“ 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

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

"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 are 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, bucketts, and hammer-hatchetts."

After several years' experience, little advantage 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

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\* State Paper Office.

† The first issue of carbines to the regular Horse appears to have taken place in 1678 ; the Life Guards, however, carried carbines from their formation in 1660.—Vide the ' Historical Record of the Life Guards.'



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, a lightness 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.

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**HISTORICAL RECORD**  
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**OR**  
**KING'S REGIMENT**  
**OF**  
**DRAGOON GUARDS:**

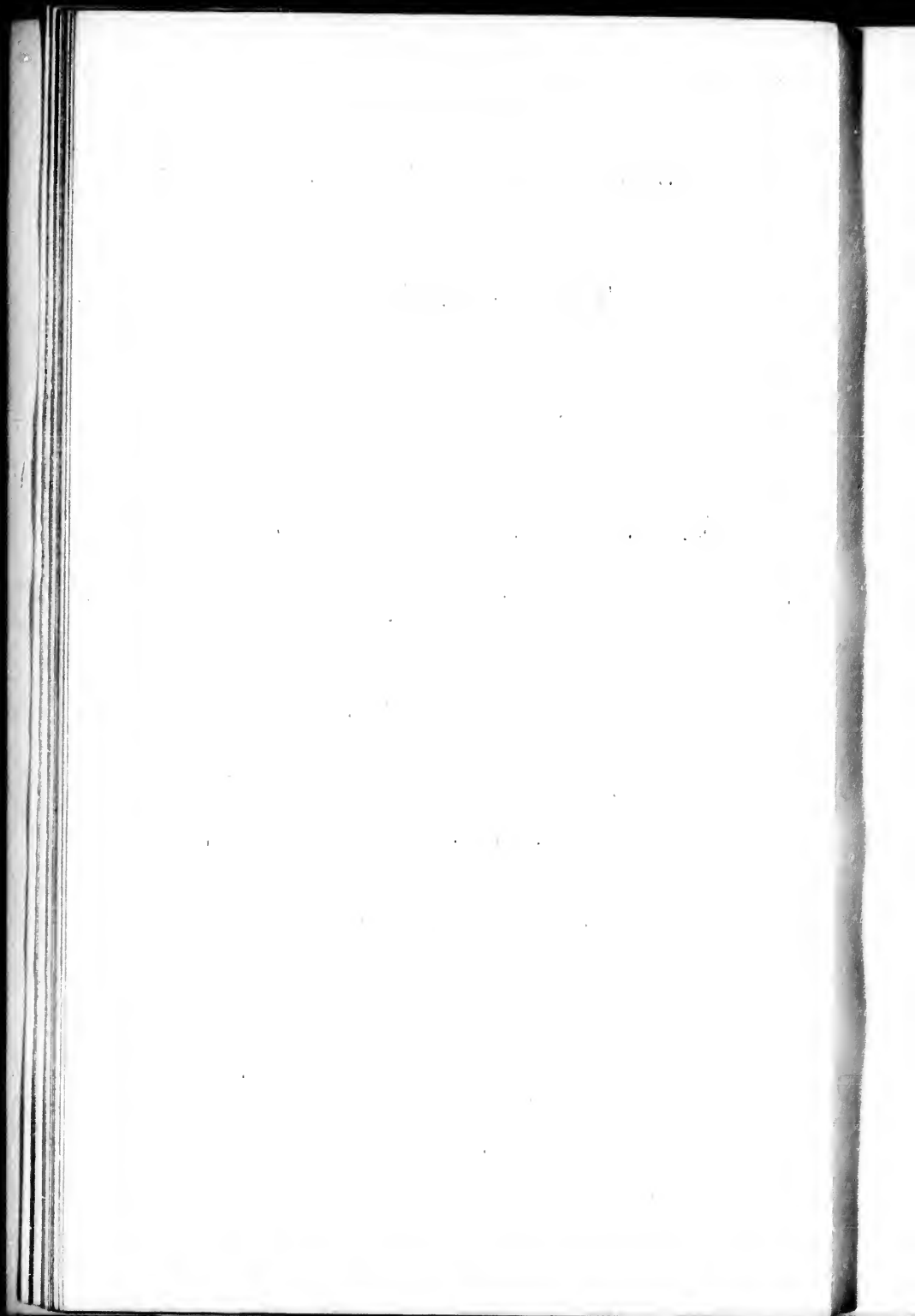
**CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF**  
**THE FORMATION OF THE REGIMENT**  
**IN THE YEAR 1685,**  
**AND OF**  
**ITS SUBSEQUENT SERVICES**  
**TO 1836.**

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**1837.**



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# HISTORICAL RECORDS

OF THE

## BRITISH ARMY.

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PREPARED FOR PUBLICATION UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

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### FIRST DRAGOON GUARDS.

LONDON :  
Printed by WILLIAM CLOWES and Sons,  
14, Charing Cross.

HISTORICAL RECORD  
OF THE  
FIRST, OR KING'S REGIMENT  
OF  
DRAGOON GUARDS.

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ON the accession of King James II. to the 1685 throne on the 6th February, 1685, the regular army in England consisted of three troops of Life Guards, a regiment of Horse Guards, a regiment of Dragoons, two regiments of Foot Guards, and five regiments of Infantry of the Line, which, with the garrisons in regular pay, amounted to about 8,000 men.

Few months only elapsed before the army was called upon to protect the King from the designs of disaffected subjects, who were excited to rebellion by James, Duke of Monmouth, natural son of King Charles II. In the preceding reign this nobleman had espoused the Protestant interest with great warmth,—had, on several occasions, distinguished himself as a commander,—and had become a favourite with a great portion of the people; but in consequence of the jealousy of the Duke of York, and of being implicated in the Rye-House Plot, he had been obliged to retire to the Continent.

The Duke of Monmouth sailed from Holland in the beginning of June, with three ships laden with arms and ammunition, and on the 11th of that month landed with a small body of followers

1685 at Lyne, in Dorsetshire, where he set up his standard, and invited the country people to join him. Parliament, which was then sitting, immediately granted 400,000*l.* for putting down the Rebellion, and passed a bill of attainder against the Invader.

The King took active measures for opposing Monmouth's designs: the militia were summoned to arms; the regular regiments were collected from various parts of the kingdom, and directed to proceed to the West of England, in order to resist the Invader and his adherents; and orders were issued for the augmentation of the regular army. Troops of Horse and Dragoons, and companies of Infantry, were raised in almost every part of the kingdom, which were subsequently formed into regiments, and the numbers of the regular army were thus increased to 15,000 men.\*

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\* The regiments of cavalry raised in 1685 were commanded by the following distinguished officers, viz. :—

**HORSE.**

The 2nd, or Queen's, by Sir John Lanier, now 1st Dragoon Guards.  
 The 3rd, by Henry, Earl of Peterborough, „ 2nd „  
 The 4th, by the Earl of Plymouth, „ 3rd „  
 The 5th, by Major-General Werden, disbanded in 1690.  
 The 6th, by the Earl of Arran, now 4th Dragoon Guards.  
 The 7th, by the Earl of Shrewsbury, now 5th „  
 The 8th, or Princess Anne's, by the Earl of Scarsdale, disbanded in 1692.  
 The 9th, or Queen Dowager's, by Lord Lumley, now 6th Dragoon Guards.  
 The 10th, by Lord Dover, disbanded in 1686.

**DRAGOONS.**

The 2nd, or Queen's, by the Duke of Somerset, now 3rd Light Dragoons.  
 The 3rd, or Princess Anne's, by the Hon. John Berkley (afterwards Viscount Fitzhardinge), now 4th Light Dragoons.

A Regiment of Dragoons was raised by Colonel Richard Hamilton, and proceeded to Ireland in the Autumn of 1685: it formed part of the army under Lord Tyrconnell, which adhered to King James at the revolution in 1688. After the treaty of Limerick, in 1691, it proceeded to France, and was many years in the service of Louis XIV. and his successors.

The first regiment raised on this occasion 1685 (which is the subject of this memoir) was styled THE QUEEN'S REGIMENT OF HORSE; the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards (Blues), commanded by the Earl of Oxford, being at that time called *The King's Regiment of Horse*.

The Colonelcy of this Regiment was conferred upon Sir John Lanier, by Commission, dated 6th June, 1685. Its establishment was fixed at nine troops; each troop to consist of a Captain, a Lieutenant, a Cornet, and a Quarter-Master, with three Corporals, two Trumpeters, and sixty Private Troopers.\* The first troop was raised by Sir John Lanier, Knight; the second by Major William Legge (brother to the Earl of Dartmouth); the third by Captain Henry Lumley (brother to Richard, first Earl of Scarborough); the fourth by Lord George Hamilton; the fifth by Captain John Staples (formerly of the Life Guards); the sixth by Captain Lewis

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\* JAMES R.

' WHEREAS we have ordered one regiment of horse under the command of Sir John Lanier, Knight, to be forthwith raised for Our service, consisting of nine troops, each troop to consist of one Quarter-Master, three score Soldiers, three Corporals, and two Trumpeters; OUR WILL AND PLEASURE IS, that as the respective Captains of the said troops shall produce unto you, twenty, or more soldiers, with good and able horses fit for Our service, you muster them into Our pay and entertainment, as also the said Corporals and Trumpeters. And so, from thenceforward, from time to time, as many more Soldiers, with good horses, as shall be produced unto you to be mustered, you are accordingly to pass and allow them upon the musters until their numbers shall be fully completed.

' Given at Our Court at Windsor, this 13th day of June, 1685.

' By HIS MAJESTY'S COMMAND,

' WILLIAM BLATHWAYTE.'

' To Our Trusty and Well-beloved  
' Henry Howard, Esquire, Our  
' Commissary-General of Musters.'



1685 Billingsly (formerly of the Horse Grenadier Guards); the seventh by Captain Charles Nedby (formerly Captain of a troop of Tangier Horse, and afterwards of the Royal Dragoons); the eighth by Captain George Hastings; and the ninth by Captain James Fortrey.

The greatest success appears to have attended the recruiting of the regiment, for by the official records of the War-Office it appears, that in a few days after the warrants for its formation were issued, the different troops were regularly organized, and occupied quarters in the vicinity of the Metropolis.

In the meantime, the Duke of Monmouth had been joined by a number of country people, to whom he distributed arms, and having embodied them into regiments, he marched to Taunton, where he was proclaimed King.

To oppose the progress of the Rebels, King James commanded the following corps to assemble in the West of England :—viz., two squadrons of Life Guards and a squadron of Horse Grenadier Guards, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Villiers; the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, under Sir Francis Compton; the Royal Dragoons, under Lord Cornbury; First Foot Guards, commanded by the Duke of Grafton; the Coldstream Foot Guards, by Lieutenant-Colonel Sackville; the 1st Foot, Dumbartons, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas; 2nd, Queen Dowager's, by Colonel Kirke; 4th, Queen Consort's, by Lieutenant-Colonel Churchill. These corps, with sixteen Field-pieces, were placed under the command of Lieutenant-General the Earl of Fe-

versham, with Brigadier-General Lord Churchill 1685 (afterwards Duke of Marlborough), second in command. At the same time, orders were given for the return of the six British regiments (three English and three Scots), which were at that period in the service of the States-General of Holland.

After several skirmishes with the Rebels, in which the Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards signalized themselves in a particular manner, the Royal Army was encamped at *Sedgemoor*, where it was suddenly attacked by the whole of the Rebel force on the night of the 5th of July. A desperate conflict ensued, which ended in the defeat and entire dispersion of the Rebels with the loss of 1500 men. The Duke of Monmouth fled from the field and endeavoured to escape to the Continent, but was taken a few days afterwards in the dress of a Peasant.

In the meantime, orders had been given for the march of several of the newly-raised corps to join the army; and the first service performed by the *Queen's Regiment of Horse*, appears to have been the escorting of the Duke of Monmouth and other prisoners taken after the battle of Sedgemoor, from Winchester to London, in which duty a troop of the Royal Horse Guards, and a troop of the Royal Dragoons, were directed to assist.

The regiment was again quartered in the vicinity of London, and on the 16th of July a reduction of ten men per troop was made in the establishment. On the 20th, it furnished an escort for the Princess Anne (afterwards Queen Anne) to Sevenoaks, and a Guard to attend Her

1685 Royal Highness during her stay there. A few days afterwards the establishment was reduced to forty men per troop; and seven troops of the regiment marched into quarters near Hounslow.

King James II., having little confidence in the Militia\*, which, having seldom been assembled for training and exercise, had fallen into a state of inefficiency, resolved to continue the greater part of the newly-raised forces in his service. His Majesty ordered a number of the regiments to encamp at Hounslow, where the most experienced of his officers were employed in bringing them into a state of discipline and efficiency. On the 22nd of August, His Majesty reviewed the seven troops of this regiment stationed near Hounslow, on the heath; and on the 25th, the whole marched to quarters at Winchester, Ilchester, and Blandford.

1686 On the first of January, 1686, a warrant was issued for the establishment of the different corps, from which the following is an extract:—

‘ JAMES R.

‘ OUR WILL AND PLEASURE IS, that this establishment of our Guards, Garrisons, and Land-  
‘ Forces, within our Kingdom of England, Do-

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\* The King, in his Speech to Parliament, speaking of the Rebellion, observed,—‘ When I reflect what an inconsiderable number  
‘ of men began it, and how long they carried it on without opposition,  
‘ I hope everybody will be convinced that the *Militia*, upon which  
‘ so much dependence has been placed, is not sufficient for such  
‘ measures; and that there is nothing but a good force of well-  
‘ disciplined troops in constant pay, that can defend us from such  
‘ as, either abroad or at home, are disposed to disturb us. In truth,  
‘ my concern for the peace and quiet of my subjects, as well as the  
‘ safety of the government, has made me think it necessary to  
‘ increase the regular army to the proportion I have done.’

'minion of Wales, and town of Berwick-upon-1686  
'Tweed, and the Islands thereunto belonging, and  
'of all other Officers and Charges therein ex-  
'pressed, do commence the 1st day of January,  
'1685-6, in the first year of Our reign.\*

THE QUEEN CONSORT'S REGIMENT OF HORSE.						
FIELD AND STAFF-OFFICERS.	Per Diem.			Per Annum.		
The Colonel, as <i>Colonel</i> . . . . .	0	12	0	219	0	0
Lieutenant-Colonel, as <i>Lieut.-Colonel</i> . .	0	8	0	146	0	0
The Major ( <i>who has no troop</i> ), for him- self, horses, and servants . . . . }	1	0	0	365	0	0
Adjutant . . . . .	0	5	0	91	5	0
Chaplain . . . . .	0	6	8	121	13	4
Chirurgeon iv <sup>s</sup> per diem, and j horse to carry his chest, ij <sup>s</sup> per day }	0	6	0	109	10	0
A Kettle-Drummer to the Colonel's troop	0	3	0	54	15	0
	3	0	8	1107	3	4
THE COLONEL'S TROOP.						
The Colonel, as <i>Captain</i> , x <sup>s</sup> per day, and ij horses, each at ij <sup>s</sup> per day }	0	14	0	255	10	0
Lieutenant vi <sup>s</sup> , and ij horses each at ij <sup>s</sup>	0	10	0	182	10	0
Cornett v <sup>s</sup> , and ij horses each at ij <sup>s</sup> . .	0	9	0	164	5	0
Quarter-Master iv <sup>s</sup> , and j horse at ij <sup>s</sup> . .	0	6	0	109	10	0
Three Corporals, each at ij <sup>s</sup> per day . .	0	9	0	164	5	0
Two Trumpeters, each at ij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> . . .	0	5	4	97	6	8
Forty Private Soldiers, each at ij <sup>s</sup> vi <sup>d</sup> . .	5	0	6	1825	0	0
	7	13	4	2798	6	8
Eight Troops more, of the same num- bers, and at the same rates of pay as the Colonel's troop . . . . . }	61	6	8	22386	13	4
Total for this regiment . . . . .	72	0	8	26292	3	4

\* The corps contained in the above warrant are three troops of Life Guards, ten regiments of Horse, three of Dragoons, two of

1686 The uniform of the Queen's Regiment of Horse was scarlet, faced and lined with yellow. The men wore jacked leather boots, buff gauntlets, and shoulder belts; their defensive armour was cuirasses, and iron head-pieces called pots; their weapons were a sword, and a pair of pistols, the barrels of which were fourteen inches long; and a carbine two feet seven inches in the barrel was subsequently added. The Kettle-Drummer and Trumpeters were furnished with splendid State clothing; and each troop in the regiment was supplied with a richly embroidered yellow-satin standard.\*

The King appears to have depended entirely upon his Army as the basis of his authority, and the means by which he should effect the purposes he had in view; he, therefore, devoted much of his attention to place it in an efficient state. Two Brigadier-Generals (Sir John Janier and Sir John Fenwick) were employed in visiting the quarters and inspecting the different regiments. In May an encampment was formed on Hounslow Heath; the King frequently saw the troops exercise, and His Majesty had a Tent and Chapel erected on the Heath for his own use. On the 30th of May the Queen's Horse marched into quarters at Egham, Staines, and Colnbrook; and on the 24th of June it joined the camp

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Foot Guards, and fourteen regiments of Foot, with sixteen independent companies.

\* The Trumpeters' clothing cost 36*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* per suit; and the standards 40*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each. The whole amounted to 1058*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*  
—*War-Office Records.*

on Hounslow Heath. On the 30th of June His 1686 Majesty reviewed the regiment, with other corps, in all about 12,000 men\*, commanded by Lieutenant-General the Earl of Feversham.

On the 5th of August, the Queen's Horse marched from camp for quarters at Canterbury and Maidstone; at the same time, one troop proceeded to Tunbridge to attend the Princess Anne during her stay at that place. In December, we find the following Officers holding commissions in the regiment:—

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR JOHN

LANIER, KNT. . . . . Colonel.

WILLIAM LEGGE . . . . . Lieut.-Colonel.

SIR WILLIAM BOARD . . . . . Major.

GEORGE CHOLMONDELEY

GEORGE HASTINGS

HENRY LUMLEY

JOHN STAPLES

LEWIS BILLINGSLEY

ARTHUR LORD SOMERSET

JAMES FORTREY,

SAMUEL ENGLISH

SIR LEO. STEDHOLME

JOHN HARDY

JAMES BOUCHER

GEORGE NEARS

HENRY MOORE

WILLIAM LAWS

SIR RICHARD BASSETT

EDWARD ST. LOO

. . . Captains.

. . . Lieutenants.

\* There were present at this review, three troops of Life Guards, a squadron of Horse Grenadier Guards, nine regiments of Horse, three of Dragoons, four battalions of Foot Guards, and nine regiments of Foot.

1686	GEORGE COCKAIN	}	
	THOMAS CROWTHER		
	EDWARD YARBOROUGH		
	FRANCIS BOYLE		
	THOMAS BEAUMONT		
	WILLIAM DOWNING		
	ROBERT KILLIGREW		
	THOMAS MILWARD		
	THOMAS FLOYD		
	THOMAS MOORE . . . . .		Chaplain.
	THOMAS FRECKLETON . . . . .		Adjutant.
	ALEXANDER HUBIN . . . . .		Chirurgion.

1687 In June, 1687, the regiment was again encamped on Hounslow Heath, from whence it marched (4th August) to Oakingham and Reading, and subsequently occupied extensive cantonments, in order to attend His Majesty in his progress through a great part of his dominions: it also furnished a guard to attend the Queen during her residence at Bath.

1688 The proceedings of James II. had already excited the disgust of his subjects. The King, surrounded by Papists, led by a Jesuitical faction, and protected by an Army, which was considered the best appointed, the best paid, and the best disciplined in Europe\*, was endeavouring to make his Government absolute, and to subvert the established religion of the country. The large encampments at Hounslow were calculated to overawe his subjects by the display of military power. But so great was the aversion of the nation to Popery, that a number of Noblemen and Gentlemen solicited the Prince of Orange to assist them

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\* Lingard's History of England.

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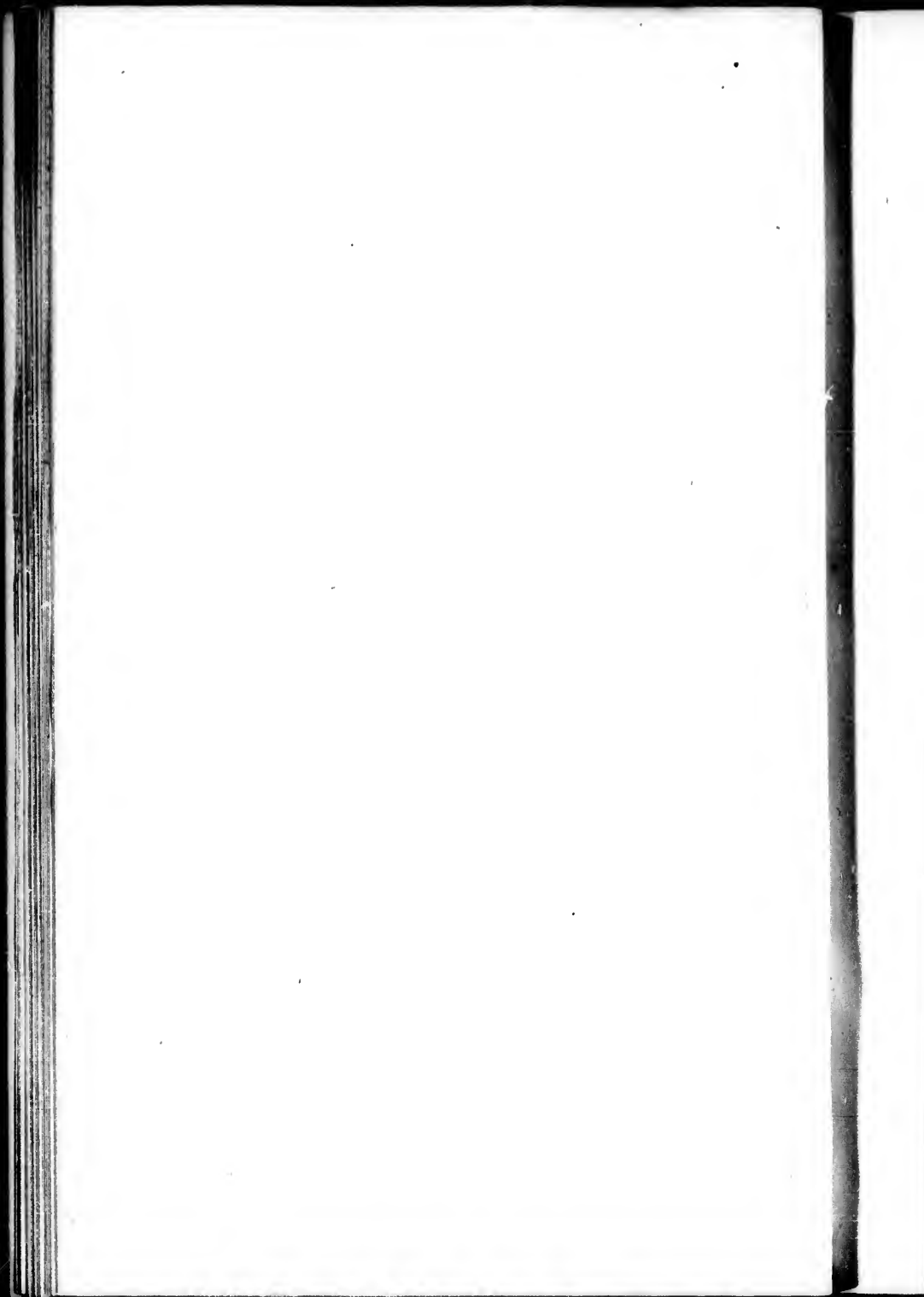
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QUEEN'S HORSE 1687.





in opposing the arbitrary measures of the King; 1688 and a Dutch armament was accordingly prepared for a descent upon England. The King, alarmed at these proceedings, augmented the strength of his army, and ten men were added to the establishment of each troop of the Queen's Regiment of Horse\*.

During the summer of 1688, an encampment was formed on Hounslow Heath, and towards the end of the year the Army was ordered to assemble near the Metropolis; the Queen's Regiment of Horse was quartered at Colnbrook, Chertsey, and Byfleet. On the receipt of information that a Dutch Fleet had passed Dover, the Duke of Berwick was sent to Portsmouth with a battalion of Foot Guards, and two hundred Horse Grenadier Guards; and Sir John Lanier, with two regiments of horse, and one of foot, marched for Ipswich, to endeavour to preserve Landguard Fort†. After the Prince of Orange had landed at Torbay, the regiment marched by Newbury and Marlborough to Warminster, which was the most advanced post of the King's army. Before commencing this march, the men of the regiment were ordered to leave their defensive armour with the civil authorities of the towns at which they were quartered, and an Officer of the Ordnance Department was sent to take charge of it and convey it to the Tower ‡.

The King gave orders for his army to assemble at Salisbury, intending to command them in per-

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\* Harleian MS. 7436.    † Life of James II., by Dr. Clark.

‡ War Office Records.

1688 son; but alarmed by the daily desertions which took place, His Majesty returned in haste to the Metropolis, and orders were given for the troops to retire and take up a position beyond the Thames. Sir John Lanier appears to have been particularly active in covering this retreat; and he continued with his regiment, faithful to the cause of King James, until that Monarch forsook the Throne, at which period the regiment occupied the most advanced post of the Royal Army; and it formed part of a cavalcade which attended the Princess Anne (afterwards Queen Anne), in her public entry into Oxford, on the 15th of December. Her Royal Highness having fled from Court, was proceeding to her husband, Prince George of Denmark, who had joined the Prince of Orange; and within a few miles of Oxford, the Princess was met by Sir John Lanier with his regiment of horse. The van of the procession consisted of five hundred horse, with the Earl of Northampton at their head; immediately in front of Her Royal Highness marched the Bishop of London in a purple cloak, martial habit, pistols before him, and a drawn sword in his hand; riding at the head of a troop of Gentlemen, who had the following inscription on their Standard,—*‘Nolumus Leges Angliæ Mutari.’* In the rear of the procession marched a body of the County Militia.

The regiment was afterwards ordered by the Prince of Orange to march to Cambridge; and subsequently its quarters were extended to Royston and Newmarket. On the 15th of March,

1689, it was ordered to proceed to Huntingdon, 1689 and afterwards into Lincolnshire.

Several British regiments had received directions to proceed to Holland, to replace the Dutch troops which were, at this time, in England; but the first corps which received orders to embark (the Duke of Schomberg's regiment of foot) disobeyed the order:—the men declared for King James, seized the money appointed for their pay, disarmed the Officers who refused to join them, and, with four pieces of cannon, marched towards Scotland.\* King William immediately despatched Sir John Lanier, with the Queen's and Colonel Langston's Regiments of Horse, and some Dutch troops, under General De Ginkell, in pursuit of the mutineers, whom his Majesty declared rebels by Proclamation. The King's forces overtook the mutineers near Sleaford, in Lincolnshire; when the latter laid down their arms, and were made prisoners, but were subsequently pardoned and sent to Holland.

The Queen's Regiment of Horse was subsequently stationed at Newmarket and Royston, from whence it marched, on the 9th of April, for Berwick.

Although the accession of William and Mary to the Throne of these Kingdoms was received with joy in England, it met with some opposition in Scotland, and was strongly resisted in Ireland. The Duke of Gordon refused to acknowledge their Majesties' authority, and persisted in maintaining

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\* Ralph.

1689 the Castle of Edinburgh, of which he was Governor, in the interest of King James. Several of the Highland Chiefs were also favourable to the cause of King James; and Viscount Dundee,\* having concerted measures with the Duke of Gordon, left Edinburgh with a party of horse, to excite the Highlanders to take arms, and soon afterwards he joined Macdonald of Keppoch, who lay before Inverness with one thousand men. The rebel force afterwards increased to nearly three thousand men. King William had previously sent four thousand English and Dutch troops to the north, under Lieutenant-General Mackay and Sir John Lanier; and the Queen's Regiment of Horse formed a part of this force.—General Mackay marched with part of the troops against the Highlanders, and Sir John Lanier, with his regiment of horse, and a body of foot, invested Edinburgh Castle, which surrendered on the 13th of June.

On the 27th of July, the troops under General Mackay were defeated by the Highlanders, at *Killicrankie*, near the Blair of Athol, in Perthshire, and sustained considerable loss; but the loss of the Scots' Commander, Viscount Dundee, who died of his wounds immediately after the engagement, so dispirited the Clans that they derived no advantage from the victory. A few days after this defeat, Sir John Lanier, with the Queen's Regiment of Horse, and other English troops,

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\* Lient.-General Graham of Claverhouse, who had recently been created Viscount Dundee, by King James.

joined the forces under General Mackay. In the 1689 middle of August, the Queen's Horse and Berkeley's Dragoons made a spirited attack upon a party of rebels near Forfar, and compelled them to retire towards Athol.\* Soon afterwards the Clans, harassed on every side by the King's troops, dispersed to their homes; and the greater part of the forces in Scotland were ordered to proceed to Ireland; in which country King James (assisted by the French Monarch with men, money, and a fleet) had landed, and was, at this period, at the head of a considerable army.

The Queen's Regiment of Horse left Scotland in the beginning of October, and landed at Belfast on the 13th of that month. In February 1690 following it formed part of a reconnoitring party, commanded by Sir John Lanier, sent from Newry to Dundalk, which latter place was in possession of the enemy. After burning the west part of the town, taking the garrison of Bedloe's Castle prisoners, and capturing about fifteen hundred head of cattle, the party returned to Newry.

King William arrived in Ireland in June, 1690, and on the march of the army towards the Boyne, the advance-guard was commanded by Sir John Lanier. The regiment was engaged at the Battle of the *Boyne*, fought on the first of July, 1690, when the army of King William forded the river under the enemy's fire, drove them from their lines, and gained a signal victory over the French and Irish forces commanded by King

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\* London Gazette.

1690 James in person. After the engagement the regiment bivouacked near Duleck ; and on the following day marched with the remainder of the army in pursuit of the enemy. Drogheda surrendered on the 2nd of July, and our victorious troops then advanced upon Dublin.

On the 7th of July the regiment was reviewed at Finglass by King William, and afterwards marched towards Limerick, in front of which city the Irish had formed a strong camp. On the morning of the 3rd of August, a detachment from the regiment, with some other troops, about eleven hundred men, advanced within cannon shot of the town, and drove three regiments of the enemy's cavalry, and two of infantry, from their entrenchments. Six days afterwards, the army compelled the Irish to retire under the guns of the fortifications, and, in the evening, the place was formally summoned.

His Majesty having ascertained that a strong party of the enemy's cavalry, under Major-General Sarsfield \*, had crossed the Shannon, ordered Sir John Lanier, with the Queen's Regiment of Horse, to proceed to Cullen, to meet the heavy artillery, then on the march to join the army. But the regiment was too late to save the guns from destruction. Major-General Sarsfield surprised the train, which was attended only by a small guard, collected the guns, ammunition, and carriages, into a heap, set fire to them, and then retreated. Sir

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\* Major-General Patrick Sarsfield was formerly a Lieutenant-Colonel in the 4th troop of Life Guards ; and after the above affair he was created Earl of Lucan, by King James. He was killed at the battle of Landen, on 19th July, 1693.

John Lanier was within three miles of Cullen 1690 when the train was blown up. He then galloped across the country to Kilcullen Bridge to cut off the enemy's retreat, but the Irish effected their escape by retiring by way of Athlone.

Notwithstanding this loss, the King determined to continue the siege. A breach having been effected, an attempt was made to carry the place by storm; but the Irish made so vigorous a resistance, that they succeeded in repulsing the assailants. On the 30th of August the siege was raised, and the King returned to England.

In September, the Queen's Horse formed part of a detachment under Major-Gen. Kirke, sent against five thousand of the enemy, who had marched to Birr and laid siege to the castle; but on the advance of the English the Irish retired. During the winter detachments of the regiment were frequently engaged in skirmishes with bands of armed Catholic peasantry, called *Rapparees*.

In the month of February, 1691, the enemy 1691 having assembled a considerable force at Ballymore, General De Ginkell and Sir John Lanier, advanced from *Streamstown* with a body of cavalry and infantry, and the Queen's Regiment of Horse formed a part of this force. When the King's troops arrived at a pass four miles from Streamstown, they found it secured by a palisadoed work, and the Irish drawn up on the other side, above two thousand strong. On the advance of the English foot, the enemy fled with precipitation, and were pursued towards the Moat of Grenogue, to a hill where their main body was drawn



1691 up, from whence they subsequently retreated into the town, at the entrance of which they had thrown up a trench ; but not thinking it defensible, they hastily quitted the place. The English advance-guard, of which a detachment of the Queen's Horse formed a part, dashed forward, and overtook the enemy's foot before they got out of the town, slew a great number, and dispersed the remainder into the woods and bogs. The same party then pursued the enemy's horse along the causeway towards Athlone, with such speed, that many of the Irish were obliged to quit both horses and boots, and take refuge amongst the woods and bogs thereabouts. The detachment then returned to its quarters ; but parties of the regiment were afterwards frequently sent out to scour the country, and drive the Rapparees from the vicinity of the English cantonments.

In the beginning of May a troop of the Queen's Horse, with a detachment of the Queen Dowager's Foot, defeated a party of the enemy near *Wyands Town* : towards the end of the same month the regiment was encamped, with other forces, at Mullingar, and on the 6th of June advanced to *Ballymore*, which place was besieged, and surrendered on the 8th. On the 16th the army invested *Athlone*, and the Queen's Horse was actively employed during the siege. On the 30th, the place was taken by storm ; the assailants charging through the rapid stream of the Shannon breast high, forced their way through every obstacle, dislodged the enemy from the outworks in gallant style, and in less than half an hour were masters of the town. On the 4th of July, twenty of the Queen's

Horse, with ten mounted Grenadiers of the Queen 1691 Dowager's regiment of Foot, were sent to reconnoitre the enemy's camp at Ballinasloe, and when in the woods of *Clanoulty*, they encountered four hundred of the Irish Horse. The English defended a bridge, and fought with great bravery until half their numbers were killed, and then retreated.

General St. Ruth, a French Officer of high military reputation, who was now in command of the Irish army, took up a strong position near *Aghrim* in the county of Galway; his right on the hill of Kilcommodon, and his left stretching towards Kilconnel Abbey. On his left was a small rivulet with little hills and bogs on each side, near to which was a bog one mile across; and at its extremity stood the Castle of Aghrim. Here St. Ruth resolved to await the advance of the English.

On the 10th of July, the English army crossed the Shannon, encamped near Ballinasloe on the following day, and on the 12th crossed the river Suck, and marched against the enemy. In the line of battle, the Queen's Regiment of Horse was stationed near the right, but it was afterwards moved to the left, where it performed good service.\* The advance-guard of the Irish was soon forced to retire. An attack was then made upon the enemy's right against the pass of Urachree, which was vigorously defended. The enemy having weakened his centre to support his flanks, the English foot passed the bog and attacked the

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\* Story's History of the Wars in Ireland.

1691 enemy's centre. In the meantime the British horse advanced along the pass by the Castle of Aghrim, and having scrambled over a place where only two could advance abreast, charged the enemy with great vigour. The Irish were giving way on every side, when their commander, St. Ruth, placed himself at the head of the reserve, and advanced, in order to retrieve, if possible, the fortune of the day; but while descending Kilcommodon Hill, he was killed by a cannon-ball. This disaster at once terminated the contest: his French guards immediately retired with his body, and the remainder of his army fled in confusion, pursued by the victorious English for several miles.

In this engagement the Queen's Regiment of Horse had twenty-three men killed and five wounded. Its loss in horses was eleven killed and twenty-four wounded.

The remains of the Irish army took refuge in Limerick, where they determined to make a stand, in the hope of being reinforced from France.

After reducing Galway, and securing Portumna, Banaghan, and other passes of the Shannon, the victorious English marched to Limerick and formally invested the town: at the same time the Queen's Horse were sent to *Charleville* on a separate service, where they had an encounter with the enemy.

The siege of Limerick was terminated on the 25th of September, by the celebrated treaty which granted indemnity to the Roman Catholics; and the power of King James was thus finally extinguished in Ireland. The Queen's Regiment of Horse went into quarters until the end of the year;

when orders were received for its return to England, 1691, and the last division of the regiment landed at Whitehaven, on the 17th of January, 1692, from whence it marched to Northampton.

The Queen's Regiment of Horse had now acquired by its gallantry on all occasions a high reputation, and was accounted a "brave and valourous corps;" on its return to England it was allowed but a short interval for repose, and for recruiting men and horses, before it was again called upon to take the field.

King William, with a view of preventing the aggrandisement of France by conquest, was, at this period, actively engaged in a war with its monarch; and a British army was serving on the Continent, in conjunction with the forces of Holland, Austria, Spain, and the Independent States of Germany. Early in the spring of 1692, the Queen's Horse received orders to hold itself in readiness for foreign service; in the middle of August the regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lumley, landed at Williamstadt, in North Brabant, and joined the confederate army under King William in person, in camp near Deynse, on the banks of the river Lys, about three weeks after the battle of Steenkirk, in which engagement Lieutenant-General Sir John Lanier was killed; and the Colonelcy of the regiment was conferred upon Lieut.-Colonel the Honourable Henry Lumley. The regiment was not engaged in any transaction of importance in this campaign. In September the army marched to Genappe and Waterloo, from whence it proceeded into winter quarters.

1693 In the spring of 1693, the regiment marched to the vicinity of Brussels, and afterwards proceeded towards Louvain. King William formed a strong camp at Parck, by which he defeated the designs of the French Monarch upon Brabant. In the list of the troops in this camp, we find the Queen's Regiment of Horse in the left wing of the army.\* When the enemy invested Huy, the King marched to relieve the town, but on his arrival at Tongres, he learnt that the garrison of Huy had capitulated. His Majesty then detached ten battalions to reinforce the garrison of Liege, and returned to Neer-Hespen.

The confederate army being much weakened by detachments, the Duke of Luxembourg (commander of the French forces) marched against the King's camp. The lines of the confederate troops extended from the village of *Neer-Landen*, to that of *Neer-Winden*; behind which last village the Queen's Regiment of Horse was stationed.

On the morning of the 19th of July, the enemy attacked the right of the confederate army with great fury, but was repulsed with considerable loss. The French then attacked the left wing at *Neer-Landen*, but after a desperate struggle, they were again forced to retire. During the first part of the day the English had the advantage in every part of the field, and their cannon and small arms produced great havoc in the ranks of the enemy. But the superior numbers of the French army † enabled Marshal Luxembourg to

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\* D'Auvergne's Campaigns in Flanders.

† The French army exceeded that of the Confederates by about 35,000 men.

bring forward fresh troops, and eventually he succeeded in gaining access to the King's camp. The Confederates' infantry were unable to resist the overpowering numbers of the enemy. The Dutch and Hanoverian cavalry were broken, when King William led the English horse to the charge, and the Queen's Regiment distinguished itself under the eye of its Sovereign. His Majesty pressing forward to that part of the field where the conflict raged with the greatest fury, was in danger of being taken prisoner, when the Queen's Regiment of Horse,\* having rallied after its first attack, charged a second time, with such vigour that the enemy's squadrons were repulsed, and His Majesty was enabled to retire. The British troops fought with great gallantry, and for awhile retarded the fate of the day. At length King William ordered a retreat, and the difficult service of covering the retiring army was performed by the Queen's, and two other regiments of British horse.

On the 5th of August the regiment was reviewed, with other forces, by King William, at Wommel. In September the army marched to Ninove; and in the early part of October the foot went into winter quarters. The Queen's Regiment of Horse occupied cantonments near Brussels, until the beginning of November, and then marched to Ghent, where it was stationed until the following spring.

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\* The Duke of Ormond, Colonel of the second troop of Life Guards, charged at the head of one of the squadrons of the Queen's Horse, and while fighting in the hottest part of the fray, his horse was killed, and himself severely wounded and taken prisoner. His Grace was afterwards exchanged for the Duke of Berwick, who was also taken prisoner at the battle of Landen.

1694 Towards the end of May, 1694, the regiment marched from its winter quarters to cantonments in the villages between Brussels and Dendermond, and in the beginning of June it was reviewed by His Majesty, near Tirlemont. The Confederate forces were afterwards encamped at Mont St. André, where the Queen's Regiment of Horse was stationed in the first line of cavalry.\*

During this year the French acted entirely on the defensive, and avoided coming to a general engagement. Although the regiment was not brought into actual conflict with the enemy, yet the campaign proved particularly harassing, from long marches and counter-marches, and the troops suffered great privations from a scarcity of provisions, consequent upon the country having so long been the seat of war. In the middle of October, the regiment returned to Ghent, in which city it occupied quarters during the winter.

1695 Early in the spring of 1695, the French commenced forming some extensive entrenchments between the Lys and the Scheldt, when a strong force of the Confederate army was ordered to rendezvous between Deynse and Ghent, and thirty men per troop from the Queen's Regiment of Horse were detached for this service; but after making several reconnoissances, it was resolved not to interrupt the enemy's proceedings, and the troops returned to their former quarters.

On the 29th of May, the Queen's Horse joined the army encamped near Arseele; on the 31st it was

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\* D'Auvergne's Campaigns in Flanders.

reviewed, with the remainder of the English horse, 1695 by His Majesty, and 'made a very gallant show ; ' the horses being in very good order, and the ' men very well clothed and armed.'\*

His Majesty marched from Arseele on the 2nd of June, and, having by several skilful movements drawn the French army to the Flanders side of their line of entrenchments, gave directions for the immediate investiture of *Namur*, marched the army to the vicinity of that city to cover the siege, and superintended the operations in person.

The regiment was in the lines before *Namur*, during the siege. Upon the receipt of information of the advance of the French army under Marshal Villeroy, to attack the besieging army, measures were adopted for the security of the King's camp, and the right wing being most exposed, the Queen's, and three other regiments of cavalry, were detached from the left to the right of the army. Marshal Villeroy found the King's forces so strongly posted that he did not venture to attack them ; but on the 20th of August he marched towards Perwys, to endeavour to effect a passage at the springs of the Mehaigne. King William detached twenty squadrons of cavalry to Tavieres and Boneffe ; and the Queen's Regiment of Horse formed part of this force. The enemy sent forty squadrons to attack the troops at *Boneffe*, but on the advance of the French, the post being of little importance, the Confederates retired, covered by the Queen's Horse. The

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\* D'Auvergne.



1695 regiment was attacked in its retiring movement, but it repulsed the enemy with great gallantry; some brisk skirmishing ensued, several men and horses were killed, and Lieutenant Alexander of the regiment was taken prisoner. The enemy afterwards endeavoured to obtain a passage between the right of the army and the river Maese; and the Queen's Regiment of Horse was detached, with other troops, for the defence of this post. Finding the Confederate army too strongly posted on every side to admit of a chance of success, Marshal Villeroy retired, and the siege was soon afterwards terminated by the surrender of the castle. King William, satisfied with his success against so strong and important a place, dismissed the troops to their winter-quarters; and the Queen's regiment marched to its usual station at Ghent.

During the winter a conspiracy was formed to assassinate King William; and calculating upon the confusion which would result from his death, Louis XIV. made preparations for a descent upon England in favour of King James. Although this diabolical plot did not succeed, yet it caused several English regiments to be withdrawn from Flanders, which considerably weakened the Confederate army.

1696 On the 30th of May, 1696, His Majesty reviewed the Queen's Horse near Ghent; and it is recorded that the regiment 'made a very noble appearance; both men and horses being in good order.' The regiment served in this year under the Prince of Vaudemont, and was encamped near Bruges for several months; but

- the whole campaign passed without action or 1696 siege by either side, except a few skirmishes and a desultory warfare carried on by the partisans of both armies, for the sake of plunder. These partisans were habited like the peasantry of the country, with their weapons concealed, and would advance to a preconcerted point, surprise detached quarters in the night, and carry off horses and baggage. Several instances are recorded by D'Auvergne, of the persons of superior Officers being seized and carried off from the midst of their corps, for whose release the marauders received a large ransom.

The regiment left its winter-quarters on the 1697 13th of May, 1697, crossed the Scheldt on the following day, and on the 16th joined the army then encamped at St. Quintin Linnick. The enemy besieged *Aeth*. The King despatched Brigadier-General Lumley with a detachment of horse, dragoons, and infantry, to make a reconnaissance towards *Enghien*, and the Queen's regiment formed part of this force. The detachment had not proceeded far before it encountered a strong party of French hussars, carabineers, and dragoons, when a conflict ensued, which ended in the defeat of the French with the loss of their Commander, who, together with two Lieutenants, a Cornet, and forty private men, were taken prisoners.

King William did not interrupt the proceedings against *Aeth*, but took possession of an advantageous camp before Brussels, and preserved that city from a siege on which the French Generals had

1697 predetermined. Hostilities were soon afterwards terminated by the peace of Ryswick, which was concluded on the 20th of September, 1697, at which time the regiment was encamped at Wavre; from whence it marched to Ghent, and shortly afterwards returned to England.

The regiment landed at Hull in December, 1697, and was afterwards quartered at Salisbury 1699 and Dorchester. In the autumn of 1699, it was stationed near the Metropolis, and formed a relay of escorts to attend the King, on his return from 1701 the Continent. In July, 1701, it occupied quarters at Windsor and the neighbouring villages, and had the honor of furnishing a daily guard for the Princess Anne, and also the travelling escorts for Her Royal Highness and for His Majesty.

The repose granted to Europe by the treaty of Ryswick was of short duration. Before the regiment had completed four years of home service, it was again called upon to hold itself in readiness for service abroad. This war was occasioned by the death of Charles II., King of Spain, without issue, when a will was produced, by which the deceased monarch appeared to have made the Duke of Anjou (Grandson of Louis XIV.) heir of his dominions, to the prejudice of the house of Austria. Supported by the Court of France, the Duke of Anjou ascended the throne of Spain, while the armies of Louis XIV. seized on Milan and the Spanish Low Countries, and a French fleet took possession of Cadiz and the Spanish West Indies, to the great injury of British commerce, and in direct viola-

tion of existing treaties. The King of England, 1701 the Emperor of Germany, and the States-General of Holland, resolved to unite and make common cause against France; at the same time the Electors of Bavaria and Cologne, and the Dukes of Savoy and Mantua, took part with France and Spain.

While preparations were in progress for engaging in this war, the death of James II., late King of England, took place at St. Germain's; when the Courts of France and Spain proclaimed his son, the pretended Prince of Wales, King of Great Britain, by the title of James III. The latent designs of Louis XIV. against England were now manifest, and a British force was sent to Holland to co-operate with the armies of the Allies.

The Queen's Regiment of Horse embarked at 1702 Woolwich, on the 27th of February, 1702, and after a boisterous passage, which caused the loss of several troop horses, it landed at Helvoetsluys on the 17th of March. In the meantime the death of King William took place (8th March), but this event did not change the foreign policy of the British Court. Queen Anne declared war against France; additional forces were sent to the Continent; and the Earl of Marlborough was appointed to the chief command of the armies of Great Britain and Holland.

The Queen's Horse was quartered at Breda, with three other regiments of horse and two of foot, until the 21st of June (O.S.), when these corps commenced their march under Lieutenant-General

1702 Humley, to join the main army. The French endeavoured to intercept this detachment, but by forced marches our troops eluded the enemy, and arrived at the camp at Duckenburg, on the 26th of June.

At this period an immense French army, commanded by the Duke of Burgundy and Marshal Boufflers, was menacing the Dutch frontier; but the Earl of Marlborough, by a daring and skilful advance, disconcerted their measures, and forced them either to fight a general engagement under great disadvantages, or to take refuge behind their fortified lines: they chose the latter,—when the Allies besieged and took *Venloo*, *Ruremonde*, *Stevenswaert*, and *Liege*. The Queen's Horse was with the covering army during the several sieges, and was one of the first corps which entered the city of *Liege* after its surrender. Having, by these conquests, extended and secured the Dutch frontier, the British army returned to Holland for winter-quarters; and the merit of its Commander having become conspicuous, he was advanced to the dignity of DUKE of Marlborough.

1703 In 1703 the operations of the Allies were again attended with success. The campaign commenced with the taking of *Bonn*. The enemy occupied a strong position near *Tongres*; the Allies advanced against them, when the French again retired within their lines, where the Duke of Marlborough was desirous of attacking them, but he was restrained by the Dutch. The Queen's regiment was with the army during these operations, and on the 10th of June a detach-

ment was engaged in a skirmish with the enemy 1703 near *Haneff*. The regiment was afterwards engaged with the main army, in covering the sieges of *Huy* and *Limburg*; which last place held out until the 28th of September.

In 1704 the Duke of Marlborough undertook 1704 a service of great magnitude. The Elector of Bavaria, having been joined by a body of French troops, was making rapid progress in the heart of Germany, and the Imperial Throne was in danger. To arrest the progress of the united French and Bavarians, and to avert the overthrow of the German Empire, the Duke of Marlborough resolved to proceed to the assistance of the Emperor Leopold. The regiment accompanied the army in this long march through the States of Germany. A writer of that period informs us, that 'when the English forces approached the Danube, hope, terror, and joy, filled the neighbouring states, and all Europe was astonished at the greatness of the enterprise.' On the 11th of June, that distinguished Commander, Prince Eugene of Savoy, saw the Duke of Marlborough's cavalry near Great-Heppach, and expressed his surprise at the excellent condition of the troops after so long a march, adding, 'I have heard much of the English cavalry, and I never saw better horses, better clothes, nor finer belts and accoutrements; yet all these may be had for money; but there is a spirit in the looks of your men which I never saw before, and which cannot be purchased. It is an earnest of victory.'

The Duke of Marlborough, having effected a junction with the Austrians, resolved to attack

1704 the enemy in their entrenchments at *Schellenberg*, a commanding height, which overhangs Donawerth and the left bank of the Danube. On the 2nd of July His Grace advanced with thirty squadrons of English and Dutch cavalry, and six thousand infantry, with three battalions of Imperial grenadiers, while the remainder of the army moved forward in support. The attack was made with the greatest intrepidity, and after a deadly conflict of an hour and a half British valour prevailed; the entrenchments were forced. The Queen's Horse and other cavalry dashed forward upon the enemy's disordered ranks, an entire route ensued, and the fugitive French and Bavarians fell in heaps beneath the sabres of our horsemen, who chased the enemy to the banks of the Danube.

The five regiments of English horse lost in this action Captain Carrington and Adjutant Skelton, killed; also, Major-General Wood, Lieut.-Colonel Palmer, Major Napper, Lieut. Tettefall, Lieutenant Kyrle, Cornet Lawes, Cornet Ward, and Cornet Clarke, wounded; besides thirteen private men killed, and fifty-three wounded.

This victory opened a free communication into Bavaria, and obliged the enemy to retire under the cannon of Augsburg. Before retiring, the Elector of Bavaria gave orders for the destruction of the town of Donawerth; the garrison put straw into every house, and prepared to set fire to the town, but the sudden advance of the Allies prevented the execution of the order, and the town escaped. The Allies now penetrated into Bava-

ria, which unfortunate country experienced all the calamities incident to the seat of war; thirty squadrons of cavalry were despatched to plunder and burn the country as far as Munich, which they executed with unrelenting severity; and it was computed that three hundred and seventy towns, villages, and hamlets were laid in ashes. An eye-witness\* of this devastation observes, it was a shocking sight to see such a fine country in flames, and the inhabitants reduced to want.

While the Allies were laying Bavaria waste, a body of French troops, under Marshal Tallard, came to the assistance of the Elector, and their united forces took up a position near *Blenheim*, where the Allies resolved to attack them. The enemy was formed in the valley of the Danube, their right covered by that river and the village of *Blenheim*, and their left by the village of *Lutzingen*.

At day-break in the morning of the 13th of August, the allied army advanced, and having two rivulets and a morass to pass, part of the troops had to make a considerable detour, so that it was mid-day before the action commenced. The right wing of the allied army was commanded by Prince Eugene, and was opposed to the French and Bavarians, under the Elector of Bavaria and Marshal Marsin; and the left wing, under the Duke of Marlborough, advanced against the main body of the French, commanded by Marshal Tallard. The Queen's Regiment of Horse was in the

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\* Captain Parker, 18th Foot.



1704 left wing, and supported the attack of the infantry on the village of Blenheim, where the enemy had posted twenty-eight battalions of infantry, and twelve squadrons of dragoons.

The Allies advanced to the attack with distinguished bravery, and were opposed with great firmness. The contest was severe. The roar of cannon and of musketry was tremendous. Our daring squadrons dashed forward, and were met in mid-onset by the Gens d'Armes, the *élite* of the French army; the hostile squadrons rushed upon each other, a deadly conflict ensued, and the field was covered with slain. In the midst of the contest, the English and Dutch on the left, after attacking, fighting, rallying, and attacking again, gained considerable advantage, and put several French corps into confusion. The Duke of Marlborough seized the decisive moment, the Queen's Horse and other cavalry were again ordered forward; the trumpets sounded the charge, and our heroic squadrons once more rushed forward with tremendous force, overthrew the French horse, and pursued them to the banks of the Danube, where about thirty squadrons perished. The enemy's forces in the village of Blenheim were surrounded; twice they attempted to cut their passage through our troops, and were repulsed; at length, having lost all hope of escape, the whole laid down their arms and surrendered themselves prisoners of war. At the same time the Bavarians, opposed to our right wing, were defeated and driven from the field. All the enemy's tents, with nearly all their cannon and ammunition, and

a great number of standards, colours, and kettle-drums, were taken, and a victory the most complete was thus gained on the banks of the distant Danube, where British troops never before triumphed\*.

The victorious confederates followed up their advantage. Bavaria was subdued. Several fortified cities were taken, and the German empire was delivered from the danger which threatened it. After being engaged in all the important services performed by the main army during this splendid campaign, the Queen's Regiment of Horse returned to Holland for winter-quarters, having marched a distance of about one thousand miles in less than five months†.

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\* Loss sustained by the French army at the battle of Blenheim, 13th August, 1704 (N.S.):—

Killed . . . . .	14,000	Officers and Men.
Drowned in the Danube . . . . .	4,000	"
Taken Prisoners . . . . .	40	General Officers.
" . . . . .	1,030	Officers of less note.
" . . . . .	11,079	Soldiers.

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Total . . . . . 30,149

Loss sustained by the troops in the pay of Great Britain and Holland:—

Killed . . . . .	190	Officers.
" . . . . .	3,102	Soldiers.
Wounded . . . . .	464	Officers.
" . . . . .	4,927	Soldiers.

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Total . . . . . 8,683

The enemy's army consisted of 84 battalions, 150 squadrons.

The confederate army of 66 battalions, 181 squadrons.

The enemy had 90 pieces of cannon, of which 50 were taken.

The confederates had but 52 pieces of cannon.

*War Office Letter Book.*

† In Millnar's Journal the army is said to have marched 1176 miles in this one campaign.

1705 In the spring of 1705 the regiment marched up the Moselle. In the month of May the army assembled near Treves, and crossed the Moselle and the Saar in the beginning of June. The Duke of Marlborough was desirous of carrying on the war in this direction, and the German princes had agreed to co-operate with his Grace; but the troops of the empire were detained so long in their winter-quarters, that all his designs were frustrated; and as the enemy was making great progress in the Netherlands, his Grace resolved to march back to the Maese. Although this long and tedious march occasioned considerable diminution in the strength of the confederates from fatigue, privation, and desertion in the continental corps; yet the effect produced by the arrival of the army in the Netherlands fully compensated for the disadvantage. The French immediately ceased to act on the offensive; they raised the siege of Liege, and retired into their fortified lines.

After giving the troops a short respite to refresh themselves, the Duke of Marlborough resolved to attack the French lines. He advanced accordingly; and on the morning of the 18th July, surprised the enemy's posts at *Neer-Hespen* and *Helixem*, forced their fortified entrenchments with distinguished bravery, and gained a complete victory; towards which the brilliant charges made by the Queen's Regiment of Horse, and other English cavalry, greatly contributed. THIS REGIMENT was one of the first corps which passed the lines; it charged and defeated several squadrons of the enemy's cavalry, and afterwards cut a battalion of infantry to pieces.

The French retreated and took post along the 1705 Dyle, from Ische to Rosslaer. The Duke of Marlborough was desirous of crossing the river and attacking the enemy, but was restrained by the timidity of the Dutch, who frustrated all the designs of His Grace throughout the campaign. After the Dutch Generals had twice refused to engage the enemy, the Allies commenced leveling the French lines. On the 30th September a picquet of thirty men of the Queen's Regiment of Horse, with as many Hussars, under Lieutenant Alexander, posted at *Wickstadt* for the security of a foraging party, attacked with great bravery a detachment of the enemy, killed thirty men, and made forty prisoners. *Sandvliet* was afterwards invested and taken; the army then went into cantonments for the winter, and the Queen's Regiment of Horse marched to Breda; where it was joined by a remount from England.

In the following spring the British troops on 1706 the Continent assembled from their winter-quarters, and on the 20th of May, 1706, were joined by the Dutch forces at Bilsen. Early in the morning of the 23rd of May (Whit-Sunday), the army marched towards *Ramilies*. About eight o'clock the advance guard of British Horse met a detachment of the enemy traversing the plain of St. André; and soon afterwards the united French, Spanish, and Bavarian armies, commanded by the Elector of Bavaria and Marshal Villeroy, were discovered in position on Mont St. André; their right posted at the tomb of Otomond; their left at the village of Autreglise,

1706 which, together with the villages of Offuz and *Ramilies*, were occupied with a strong force; and five battalions lined the hedges near the village of Franquinay. The Duke of Marlborough immediately made dispositions for attacking the enemy; the Queen's Regiment of Horse was posted on the heights of Foulz, on the right of the Allied Army, and it gained additional laurels in the action which followed.

The village of *Ramilies* being the enemy's principal post, and in the centre of the position, was attacked by twelve battalions of infantry with the greatest bravery. The enemy defended this post with resolution, and resisted the formidable attacks of the confederates, until their troops posted in advance of the right flank had been driven from their ground; when, observing the whole line of the confederate army advancing, and the Dutch and Danish horse moving to the rear of the village, the French endeavoured to retreat, but were intercepted and attacked by the Dutch and Danish horse, their ranks were immediately broken, and the greater part of the men either sabred or taken prisoners. After this disaster the remainder of the enemy's infantry retreated in good order, covered by the horse of the left wing, and formed between the villages of Autreglise and Geest-à-Gerompont; where they were attacked by the English and Dutch infantry; the British horse charging at the same time with such invincible courage, that the enemy's battalions were soon overthrown, dispersed, and pursued with immense slaughter. The Queen's Regiment of Horse,

having descended from the heights of Foulz, 1706 dashed forward along the plain with its usual boldness, and overthrew all that opposed it. The enemy's horse rallied on the plain; but being closely pressed, fled in three directions. The fugitives were, however, soon overtaken by the Queen's Regiment of Horse and other English cavalry sent in pursuit: the French *Régiment du Roi*, after a severe loss, surrendered: seven squadrons of Spanish and Bavarian guards were cut to pieces, and great part of the cannon which was marching in front of them was taken; the Elector of Bavaria and Marshal Villeroy narrowly escaped. The pursuit was not discontinued until two o'clock on the following morning, by which time the greater part of the enemy's baggage, fifty pieces of cannon, eighty standards and colours, with several pairs of kettle-drums, had been captured; and about six hundred officers and four thousand men made prisoners.

The broken remains of the French and Bavarian armies retreated to *Louvain*, which city they afterwards abandoned, together with *Lierre*, *Ghent*, *Damme*, and *Bruges*. The magistrates of these towns, with those of *Brussels*, *Malines*, and *Alost*, took advantage of the opportunity, renounced their allegiance to the Duke of Anjou, and declared in favour of King Charles III. (brother of the Emperor of Austria), who was at this period recognised as sovereign of Spain by the greater part of Europe. In the meantime the garrisons of *Oudenarde*, *Antwerp*, and *Ostend*, on being summoned, surrendered to the victorious Confederates. Thus,

1706 in the short period of fourteen days (between the 23rd of May and 6th of June), one of the most gallant and best appointed armies which France ever brought into the field was nearly annihilated: the whole of Spanish Brabant, the Marquisate of the empire, with its capital, the famous city of Antwerp; the lordship and city of Malines, with the best part of Spanish Flanders, were all recovered from the possession of the enemy.

The confederate troops next invested *Dendermond*, *Menin*, and *Aeth*, all which places were taken before the army went into winter-quarters.

1707 In the spring of 1707 the regiment was again furnished with *cuirasses*. Although the enemy's ranks had been considerably recruited and reinforced during the preceding winter, yet throughout the campaign of 1707, the French commanders avoided coming to an engagement. The confederates took the field early in May, and after chasing the enemy from their camp, and forcing them to take shelter behind their fortified lines, the Allies retired into winter-quarters.

1708 The Queen's Regiment of Horse was stationed at Ghent until the middle of May, 1708, when having been joined by a remount of upwards of one hundred men and horses, it marched to Brussels; and when the army took the field, it was posted on the right of the first line.

The Dutch government being very unpopular in the Catholic provinces of the Netherlands, the French found means to seduce some of the chief inhabitants from their allegiance, and obtained possession of Ghent and Bruges by treachery;

but the valour of the confederate forces counter-1708  
vailed this advantage. On the 11th of July the  
army commanded by the Duke of Marlborough  
crossed the Scheldt near *Oudenarde*,\* in the face  
of the enemy's troops, commanded by the Duke of  
Burgundy and Marshal Vendome, and attacked  
them with the greatest gallantry. For several  
hours the conflict raged with dreadful fury : the  
French contested the ground with great bravery,  
but were at length overpowered ; their broken  
battalions fled in confusion ; their shattered squa-  
drons were routed ; and, but for the extreme dark-  
ness of the night, their army would have suffered  
entire annihilation. The Queen's Regiment of  
Horse was present at this engagement, and at  
break of day on the following morning, formed  
part of a detachment of forty squadrons under  
Lieutenant-Generals Lumley and Bulau, sent in  
pursuit of the French. These squadrons overtook  
and attacked the enemy's rear-guard, and conti-  
nued the pursuit to within two miles of Ghent.

The Confederates subsequently forced the for-  
tified lines between Ypres and Warneton, and the  
French formed an entrenched camp between  
Ghent and Bruges.

The Duke of Marlborough having been joined  
by a German force under Prince Eugene of  
Savoy, invested *Lisle* ; and the operations against  
this important place were covered by the whole

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\* The Electorate Prince of Hanover, afterwards George II., was  
at this engagement as a volunteer, and displayed great valour, re-  
peatedly charging the enemy at the head of the Hanoverian cavalry ;  
he had his horse killed under him, and Colonel Laschky was shot  
by his side.



1708 army. The French monarch commanded his generals to use every means to raise the siege; and they were most indefatigable in their exertions; at one time they menaced the Confederates with an attack of their whole army; afterwards endeavoured to surprise the convoys and to cut off the supplies of necessities and warlike stores; and they destroyed all the forage and provision in the neighbourhood of Lisle, with the view of reducing the Confederates to want; but all their projects were defeated by the consummate skill and perseverance of the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. *Lisle* was taken, together with *Ghent* and *Bruges*, and the army then retired into winter-quarters. The Queen's Horse was with the covering army before Lisle, was occasionally employed in escorting convoys of provision and ammunition during the siege, and was also engaged in forcing the passage of the Scheldt on the 27th of November.

1709 The disasters of the preceding campaigns induced Lewis XIV. to propose terms for a general peace; but this did not prevent the confederate troops from taking the field. The Queen's Regiment of Horse marched from Ghent on the 17th of June, 1709; the whole army assembled near Menin on the 21st, and two days afterwards encamped on the plain of Lisle. The French army occupied a fortified camp between Douay and Lys. After reconnoitring this position the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene resolved not to attack the enemy in so strong a post, but to continue their operations against the fortified towns. The confederate troops, accordingly,

marched towards *Tournay*, and the Queen's Re- 1709  
giment of Horse formed a part of the force which  
invested the town; while the greater part of the  
army encamped at Villemeau and St. Amand.  
The siege was carried on with great perseverance;  
the town was surrendered on the 30th of July, but  
the castle held out until the 3rd of September,  
when everything being ready for a general assault,  
the garrison capitulated.

Having completed this important conquest, the  
Confederates next resolved to besiege the city of  
*Mons*, and the whole army was put in motion.  
As the vast and magnificent columns moved over  
one of the fruitful and undulating plains of Hain-  
ault, the advance-guard met a corps of French  
Hussars; the advance of the enemy in force, was  
ascertained; the magnificent army of the Allies  
deployed, and the Queen's Regiment of Horse took  
its station on the right of the first line. The  
French army, commanded by Marshals Villars and  
Boufflers, took up a defensive position near *Mal-  
plaquet*, and commenced forming entrenchments.  
The Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene  
resolved to attack the enemy in his fortified camp.

About eight o'clock in the morning of the 31st  
of August (O.S.), the confederate troops com-  
menced their first attack upon the strong posts of  
the enemy, and an action, most fierce, determined,  
and sanguinary, was long maintained with doubt-  
ful success; at length the enemy's right was dis-  
lodged and his centre forced. This advantage was  
followed up by renewed attacks; the fatal volleys  
of the confederate infantry were succeeded by a  
most determined charge. The enemy's left gave

1709 way. The Queen's Horse and other English cavalry rushing with overwhelming fury upon the broken columns, threw part of the French army into disorder, and a most fearful slaughter followed. The pursuit was continued as far as the village of Quievrain; and sixteen pieces of cannon, twenty colours, and twenty-six standards, with a number of prisoners were captured. In this action the regiment had Lieutenant Stormont and ten men killed.

This victory was succeeded by the siege of *Mons*, which was taken in October, and the army then went into quarters for the winter.

1710 Although negotiations for a general peace were again commenced, the confederate troops opened the campaign of 1710 with vigour, took the Castle of *Mortagne*, penetrated the enemy's lines at *Pont-à-Vendin*, and invested *Douay*. The French assembled a numerous army with intent to raise the siege; but after menacing the front of the Confederates' position several times, the enemy retreated without venturing an engagement. On the 12th of June the Duke of Marlborough reviewed the Queen's Regiment of Horse before *Douay*. On the 27th the garrison capitulated. And on the 15th of July the Confederates commenced the siege of *Bethune*, which place surrendered on the 29th of August. During the time these sieges were in progress, there was much skirmishing, and some hard fighting between detached parties, in which the Queen's Regiment of Horse had a considerable share. The French, fearful of hazarding a general engagement, carried on a desultory warfare against convoys, detached

posts, picquets, and foraging parties, which proved 1710 extremely harassing to both armies. The Confederates concluded the campaign by taking *Aire* and *St. Venant*. The regiment was with the covering army during the sieges, and afterwards retired into winter-quarters.

Early in the spring of 1711, the English army 1711 assembled from its winter-quarters; and on the 29th of May the Duke of Marlborough reviewed the Queen's Regiment of Horse in the camp near Warde. The enemy having sent a strong detachment towards Germany, Prince Eugene marched, with the troops under his command, to oppose them, which considerably weakened the Confederate army in the Low Countries. However, the Duke of Marlborough, though far inferior to the enemy in point of numbers, by skilful manœuvring, forced the boasted impregnable French lines at *Arleux*, with trifling loss and invested *Bouchain*, which surrendered on the 13th of September. This regiment was one of the first corps which passed the French lines, it was also with the covering army during the siege; and so multifarious were the services performed, and so great were the obstacles to be overcome, that every corps was fully employed. After repairing the fortifications, the troops once more separated into winter-quarters; and before the ensuing spring the Duke of Marlborough was removed from the command of the British army.

The British troops were assembled from their 1712 dispersed cantonments about the middle of April, 1712. The Duke of Ormonde, having been appointed to the command of her Majesty's forces on

1712 the Continent, arrived at the Hague on the 25th of April; but as plenipotentiaries were actively engaged in arranging a treaty of peace at Utrecht, his Grace had orders not to attack the French. A suspension of hostilities between the English and French was afterwards published; the British troops marched to the Netherlands, and after encamping a short period at Drongen, were distributed into cantonments at Bruges and Ghent.

1713 The Queen's Regiment of Horse was quartered at Ghent until the treaty of Utrecht was concluded; and it continued on the Continent 1714 until the spring of 1714, when it embarked for England, landed at the Red House, Battersea, in the beginning of April, and marched into quarters at Northampton, Daventry, and Wellingborough; and the *armour* which the regiment had worn during the last six campaigns, was subsequently returned into store.

After the ratification of the peace, the strength of the army was decreased, and the establishment of the regiment was fixed at thirty men per troop, making a total of three hundred and thirty-seven officers and soldiers.

On the accession of King George I., there being no Queen consort on the throne, his Majesty was graciously pleased, in consideration of the brilliant career of the regiment in the recent campaigns on the Continent, to honour it with the distinguished title of THE KING'S OWN REGIMENT OF HORSE; and the colour of the facings was changed from *yellow* to *blue*.

1715 On the breaking out of the rebellion in favour of the Pretender, in 1715, an augmentation of ten

men per troop was made to the establishment; 1715 the regiment was stationed in dispersed cantonments in the western counties, to overawe the disaffected in those parts; and on the receipt of information that the rebels intended to seize on Bristol, two squadrons of the regiment marched to that city. The rising at Bristol and its vicinity was to have been headed by Sir William Wyndham, the late Secretary at War, who had caused a great quantity of arms and ammunition to be laid up in that city for the purpose of being distributed to the insurgents; but this being discovered, an order was given for his being arrested, and the arms were seized by the King's troops. The remainder of the regiment proceeded to Hertford; and after the surrender of the rebels at Preston furnished detachments to escort the prisoners to London. Jacobite principles had become very prevalent at this period, and thousands were ready in every part of England to take arms for the Pretender; but the fidelity of the army saved the nation from anarchy and from papal domination.

The suppression of this rebellion having happily 1716 been effected, the establishment of the regiment was reduced to twenty-five men per troop. In May, 1716, the regiment was reviewed near Barnet by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and the following year it furnished de- 1717 tachments to act as assistant keepers in protecting the royal parks and forests against the depredations of a band of desperate characters called Blacks, who are stated to have carried off upwards of two thousand head of deer during the preceding two years.

1717 On the resignation of General Lumley, Richard Viscount Irwin was appointed Colonel of the regiment by commission, dated the 13th of December, 1717.

1719 In 1719 the King of Spain fitted out a fleet and embarked troops, with a view of making a descent upon England in favour of the Pretender, and The King's Own Regiment of Horse was one of the first corps ordered to the western coast to repel the invader; but the fleet, like the Armada in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was dispersed and disabled by a storm, and the ostentatious vaunts of Spain perished in the deep.

1720 The practice of purchasing commissions in the army had existed since the Restoration, in 1660; but no scale of prices had been established previous to the accession of George I., who commanded the subject to be submitted to the consideration of a board of general officers; and in February, 1720, a regulation was issued, fixing the amount of purchase money to be paid for commissions in every regiment. The following prices were established for

**THE KING'S OWN REGIMENT OF HORSE.\***

Colonel and Captain	.	.	.	£9000	0	0
Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain	.	.	.	4000	0	0
Major and Captain	.	.	.	3300	0	0
Captain	.	.	.	2500	0	0
Captain-Lieutenant	.	.	.	1500	0	0
Lieutenant	.	.	.	1200	0	0
Cornet	.	.	.	1000	0	0
Adjutant	.	.	.	200	0	0

1721 On the 10th of April, 1721, the colonelcy of

\* In the junior regiments of horse the price of the commission of Colonel and Captain was fixed at 7500*l.*; but the other commissions in these *corps* were the same as in this regiment.

the regiment, vacant by the decease of Viscount 1721 Irwin, was conferred upon Richard Viscount Cobham from the First Royal Dragoons.

At this period the regiment regularly furnished, 1722 in turn with the other regiments of horse, detachments to assist the Life Guards in the duties of the court and metropolis, and in performing the travelling escort duty for the royal family. In the summer of 1722 it was encamped on Hounslow Heath, where it was reviewed by his Majesty on the 5th of July; and in September, 1723, it 1723 was reviewed on Hampton Court Green by the Earl of Cadogan, who was then performing the duties of General Commanding-in-Chief.

His Majesty King George I. died at Osna-1727 burgh on the 11th of June, 1727; and on the 11th of October following, a detachment of The King's Own Regiment of Horse was on duty in London, on the occasion of the coronation of King George II. In April, 1728, the regiment 1728 furnished a relay of escorts to attend his Majesty from London to Newmarket; and, in 1729, a 1729 detachment of the regiment was in constant attendance on His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Richmond Palace.

His Majesty reviewed the Life Guards and 1730 Horse Grenadier Guards in Hyde Park on the 20th of May, 1730; on which occasion The King's Own Regiment had the honour of furnishing the guard at Whitehall; also an escort of one captain, one lieutenant, one trumpeter, and twenty-four troopers, for His Majesty; with an escort of one lieutenant, one trumpeter, and twelve



1730 troopers, for the Queen; an escort of a quartermaster and eight men for the Prince of Wales; and an escort of eight rank and file for Prince William.

On the 24th of June his Majesty reviewed His Own Regiment of Horse, and the Princess of Wales's Own Royal Regiment of Horse (First and Second Dragoon Guards), on Datchet Common, when the splendid appearance and high state of discipline and efficiency of these distinguished regiments excited general admiration, and they received the approbation and thanks of their Sovereign.

1731 In 1731 the regiment was stationed at Canterbury;  
1732 bury; in 1732 it again performed the travelling  
1733 escort duty; and the following year Henry Earl of Pembroke was appointed its colonel; his commission bearing date the 22nd June, 1733.

1734 The regiment continued to occupy quarters generally in the south of England, and to furnish the usual detachments to attend on the court. It was also frequently called upon to assist the civil authorities in suppressing commotions of the populace, produced by the exertions of the partisans  
1742 of the Pretender, until 1742, when it was again called upon to quit this routine of duties, to engage in the more active and enterprising services of the field.

The succession of the Archduchess Maria Theresa, as Queen of Hungaria and Bohemia, was opposed by the Elector of Bavaria, who claimed those countries as the descendant of Ferdinand I.; and he was supported by Louis XIV., on con-

dition of having additional territory ceded to 1742 France. Thirty thousand French troops marched into Germany to assist the Elector, and another French army assembled on the Rhine.

King George II., with a view of preserving the balance of power in Europe, resolved to support the house of Austria. His Majesty commanded an army of sixteen thousand men, under the Earl of Stair, to proceed to the Netherlands, to co-operate with the Austrian generals; and The King's Own Regiment of Horse, having been augmented to five hundred and thirty-five officers and men, was one of the first corps embarked for this service. After experiencing severe weather at sea, the regiment disembarked at Ostend the 30th of August, 1742, and marched to Ghent, where it was reviewed by the Earl of Stair on the 30th of October.

In April, 1743, General Sir Philip Honey-wood was appointed colonel of the regiment, vice the Earl of Pembroke retired.

In the beginning of May, 1743, the regiment marched from Brussels for the Rhine, and on the 4th of June was encamped with the remainder of the British and Hanoverian forces at Hochst on the Maine, where they were joined by a body of Austrians under Marshals Aremberg and Nieuberg.

Louis XIV., in order to prevent a junction between the English army and the Austrians, under Prince Charles of Lorraine, sent Marshal Noailles, with sixty thousand men, against the Earl of Stair, and another army, under Marshal

1743 Coigny, to oppose Prince Charles. The Earl of Stair advanced to Aschaffenburg, where his Majesty King George the Second, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, joined the army. The French having possessed themselves of some of the principal posts on the Maine, and intercepted the communication with Frankfort, by which the supplies of provision and forage for the army were obstructed, the King resolved to proceed to Hanau, where his Majesty was informed that a reinforcement of Hanoverian and Hessian troops had arrived. Accordingly at day-break on the 26th of June (N.S.), the troops commenced their march; but before the advance-guard reached *Dettingen*, a French force was discovered in front, drawn up in a strong position to oppose the progress of the Allies. The King commanded the army to be formed in two lines to attack the enemy; and while the infantry were marching into position, The King's Own Regiment of Horse, with the Life Guards, and some other cavalry, covered the formation, and were from eight in the morning until mid-day exposed to the fire of the enemy's batteries.

The French, abandoning their position, advanced boldly to attack the British left. The Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, and The King's Own Regiment of Horse, led by General Honeywood, advanced to charge the enemy with great gallantry; but being met by superior numbers of the French Household troops, armed *cap-à-pie*, and led by the princes of the blood, the



*Hayward del.*

*W. G. Smith sculp.*

KINGS HORSE 1745.  
CONSTITUTED KING DRAGON GUARDS  
IN 1715.

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attack was repulsed, and our squadrons retired in 1743 some disorder. The French horse, following up this advantage with great eagerness, advanced within range of the fire of the British infantry, when our battalions poured their fatal volleys on the flanks of the enemy, and several squadrons were destroyed. In the meantime the engagement became general along the whole line. The contest was severe, and the King was seen riding from rank to rank, encouraging the soldiers, and by his presence inspiring them with fresh ardour, until the roar of cannon, volleys of musketry, and shouts of the combatants, rendered his Majesty's voice inaudible. In the middle of the action, The King's Own Regiment of Horse was moved to the left of the line to drive back a portion of the enemy's cavalry which was endeavouring to turn that flank, which service it performed with great gallantry. The steady fire of the British infantry having thinned the ranks of the enemy, the English and Austrian cavalry passed through the intervals of the foot, and charged with great impetuosity; but in the first onset some squadrons were repulsed; these, however, rallied immediately, and, undaunted by the repulse, again rushed forward on the ranks of the enemy; the attack succeeded, the mailed warriors of France were overthrown, and our victorious horsemen pursued the fugitive squadrons to the banks of the Maine, across which they fled with such precipitation that numbers perished in the river.

The loss of the regiment in this engagement was,—killed, Captain Meriden, Lieutenant Dra-

1743 per, and Cornet Aldcroft, with eight private men, and twenty horses :—wounded, Major Carr, Captains Saurin and Smith, and Lieutenant Wallis, with two quarter-masters, twenty-eight troopers, and twenty-four horses.

After the battle our troops bivouacked on the ground, surrounded by the dying and the dead, and remained all night without food, and exposed to a heavy rain. On the following day the Allies continued their march to Hanau, where they remained until the beginning of August. At length the army again advanced, crossed the Rhine on the 27th of August, and on the 30th encamped at Worms, from whence it marched to Spire, and were joined at this place by twenty thousand Dutch auxiliaries from the Netherlands. But no operation of importance was performed during the remainder of the campaign. In October the army marched back to Mentz, and the several corps were distributed into winter-quarters.

1744 Louis XIV. having made preparations for a descent upon England in favour of the Pretender, the attention of the British court was turned towards the preservation of the kingdom. The army was, however, not withdrawn from Flanders, but the generals acted with great caution.

In May, 1744, the British troops assembled near Brussels, and afterwards encamped behind the Scheldt. The French occupied a fortified camp behind the Lys, and, on the advance of the Confederate forces, kept close within their entrenchments. The Confederates defiled past Tournay, and encamped near Lisle until Septem-

ber; then returned to their former station on the 1744 Scheldt, and soon afterwards separated into cantonments for the winter.

Early in the spring of 1745, the French assembled an army of one hundred and twenty thousand men, and invested Tournay, which was occupied by eight thousand Dutch, under that veteran commander Baron Dorth (then in the eighty-fourth year of his age), who made a vigorous defence.

In April, 1745, the Confederate troops were again assembled near Brussels, under the command of the Duke of Cumberland, from whence they marched towards Tournay to endeavour to raise the siege. On the 10th of May (N.S.) a squadron of The King's Own Regiment of Horse was employed, with other troops, in driving the enemy's picquets and guards from the outposts of their army: and the same evening dispositions were made to attack the French on the following day.

On the morning of the 11th of May the Confederate troops advanced in three columns, and formed line opposite the French, which movement was covered by twelve squadrons of English cavalry. Prince Waldeck, with the Dutch troops, then attacked the French posted in the village of *Fontenoy*: and Brigadier Ingoldsby, with four battalions, was ordered to attack a masked battery above the village of Vezont, while the Duke of Cumberland led the British and Hanoverian infantry against the enemy's centre. His Royal Highness led the troops forward with great bravery; and never was there a more gallant and persevering attack made. The English battalions,



1745 advancing in face of the enemy's fire, while the deadly volleys from their batteries swept off whole ranks at a single discharge, pressed forward, repulsing every corps that presented itself. Thrice the French were driven back, and returned to the charge with the same ardour; yet British valour prevailed.\* But the Dutch having failed upon Fontenoy, and Brigadier Ingoldsby not having taken the battery near Vezont, the English infantry, which had penetrated the enemy's lines, was exposed to a most destructive cross fire. At length the cavalry was brought forward; and after scrambling through a hollow way abounding with difficulties, the squadrons, though exposed to a dreadful fire, charged the enemy with great gallantry. In this attack the King's Own Regiment of Horse displayed its accustomed bravery; but owing to the failure of the Dutch on Fontenoy, the English infantry was unable to maintain its ground, and the Duke of Cumberland ordered a retreat. The army marched from the field in good order, and encamped that night under the cannon of Aeth.

In this engagement The King's Own Regiment of Horse had seven men and twenty horses killed, and Lieutenant Brace, with four men and six horses, wounded.

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\* *Rousseau*, speaking of this engagement, observes,—‘It was a combat, we might say, between two troops of enraged lions, fighting with a fierceness, resolution, and constancy, without parallel; and the sight of Tournay, which was to be the prize of the bloody tragedy, made such an impression upon the spirits of both armies, that the presence of death, instead of intimidating, did but the more animate them.’

The Confederates afterwards encamped at Les-1745 sines, from whence they retired to Grammont, and subsequently took post near Brussels; while the French, by their superior numbers, were enabled to obtain possession of many important cities in the Austrian Netherlands.

In the meantime, Charles Edward, eldest son of the Pretender, had landed in Scotland, and, at the head of the insurgent Highland clans, had defeated a body of newly raised troops at Gladsmuir, and penetrated into England. Upon this emergency The King's Own Regiment of Horse, and the greater part of the other English troops on the Continent, were ordered home.

The regiment arrived in England on the 1st of 1746 March, 1746, and formed part of the army assembled to oppose the threatened descent of the French on the southern coasts of the kingdom.

The rebellion being terminated by the defeat of the insurgents at Culloden, the kingdom was again restored to tranquillity; and King George II. was induced to disband two troops of his Life Guards, and to order His Own, and two other regiments of horse, to be placed upon the pay and establishment of Dragoons, with the title of Dragoon Guards, by which a saving of £70,000 per year was effected.

In December, the regiment was accordingly marched into the following quarters:—namely, one troop to Dunstable, one to St. Alban's, two to Ware and Hoddesdon, two to Hertford, one to Barnet, one to Hitching, and the remaining troop to Hampstead, where they were respectively formed

1746 into troops of Dragoons ; and their pay and allowances as such commenced the 25th of December, 1746. As the men were placed on a lower rate of pay than formerly, every man had the option of his discharge with a gratuity of three pounds, and fourteen days' pay to enable him home. A gratuity of three pounds was also paid to the men who continued to serve in the regiment.\* A slight alteration was at the same time made in the uniform ;—the officers were distinguished by gold lace and embroidery on their regimentals, and a crimson silk sash worn over the left shoulder ;—the quarter-masters by gold lace, and silk sashes round their waists ;—and the serjeants by narrow lace on the lapels, sleeves, and pockets, and a worsted sash round the waist. The following is a copy of his Majesty's Warrant, establishing the new title and rank of these regiments :—

GEORGE R.

1747 WHEREAS, We have thought fit to order *Our Own Regiment of Horse*, commanded by Our trusty and well-beloved General Sir Philip Honeywood ; *The Queen's Royal Regiment of Horse*, commanded by Our right trusty and right entirely beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Lieutenant-General John Duke of Montague ; and *Our Regiment of Horse*, commanded by Our right trusty and well-beloved Counsellor, *Field Marshal George Wade*, to be respectively formed into regiments of Dragoons, and their establishment and pay, as

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\* War Office Records.

Dragoons, to commence the 25th of December, 1747 1746. And,

WHEREAS, it is become necessary, by the said Regiments being formed into Dragoons, that their former titles as Regiments of Horse should be altered; We are hereby graciously pleased to declare OUR ROYAL WILL AND PLEASURE, that Our Regiment of Dragoons, now under the command of General Sir Philip Honeywood, shall bear the title of Our *First Regiment of Dragoon Guards*; Our Regiment of Dragoons, now commanded by the Duke of Montague, the title of Our *Second Regiment of Dragoon Guards*; and Our Regiment of Dragoons, now commanded by Field Marshal Wade, the title of Our *Third Regiment of Dragoon Guards*, and have rank and precedency of all other Regiments of Dragoons in our service.

Nevertheless, OUR FURTHER WILL AND PLEASURE is, that the said three Regiments of Dragoon Guards shall roll and do duty in Our army, or upon detachments, with Our other forces, as Dragoons, in the same manner as if the word *Guards* was not inserted in their respective titles.

WHEREOF, the Colonels above mentioned, and the Colonels of Our said Regiments for the time being, and all others whom it may or shall concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, this 9th day of January, 1746-7, in the twentieth year of Our reign.

By HIS MAJESTY'S COMMAND,

H. FOX.

1747 The following is a copy of the first establishment of this Regiment as a corps of Dragoon Guards:—

STAFF OFFICERS.	Per Diem.	Per Annum.
The Colonel, as Colonel, 15s., allowance for Servants, 4s. 6d.	£0 19 6	£355 17 6
Lieutenant-Colonel, as Lieutenant-Colonel	0 9 0	164 5 0
Major, as Major	0 5 0	91 5 0
Chaplain	0 6 8	121 13 4
Adjutant	0 5 0	91 5 0
Surgeon	0 6 0	109 10 0
<i>The First Troop.</i>		
Captain 8s., three Horses 3s., in lieu of Servants 4s. 6d.	0 15 6	292 17 6
Lieutenant 4s., two Horses 2s., Servants 3s.	0 9 0	164 5 0
Cornet 3s., two Horses 2s., Servants 3s.	0 8 0	146 5 0
Quarter-Master, for Himself and Horse, 4s., Servants 1s. 6d.	0 5 6	100 2 6
3 Serjeants, each at 2s. 9d.	0 8 3	150 11 3
3 Corporals, each at 2s. 3d.	0 6 9	123 3 9
2 Drummers, each at 2s. 3d.	0 4 6	82 2 6
1 Hautbois	0 2 0	36 10 0
59 Dragoons, at 1s. 9d. each, for Man and Horse	5 3 3	1,884 6 3
Allowance to Widows	0 2 0	36 10 0
For Clothing lost by Deserters	0 2 6	45 12 6
For Recruiting Expenses	0 2 4	42 11 8
For Agency	0 1 2	21 5 10
<b>RIGHT TROOPS MORE, of the same Numbers</b>	<b>68 6 0</b>	<b>24,929 10 0</b>
<b>*Total</b>	<b>79 7 11</b>	<b>28,979 9 7</b>

The regiment, having been formed on its new establishment, was disposed in cantonments in 1748 Herefordshire; and in the autumn of 1748, it was employed on coast duty in Norfolk; in the following summer its quarters were extended to

\* The sums borne on the establishment in the preceding year, for the same numbers, amounted to 98*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* per day, and 36,019*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* per annum. The saving effected by the change of establishment was 7,039*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* per annum.

several parts of Essex. After the peace of Aix-1749 la-Chapelle, a reduction of one serjeant, one corporal, and twenty-three men per troop, was made in the establishment.

The services of the regiment in time of peace 1750 have occasionally been chequered with duties arising out of the ebullition of spirit in the British public. An occasion of this description occurred in the month of July, 1750, when three troops of the regiment obtained great credit for the temper, patience, and forbearance which they displayed when suppressing some disturbances among the populace at Birmingham. In 1751 the 1751 officers and men were directed to wear aiguillettes on the left shoulder; the officers' and serjeants' to be of gold cord—the men's of worsted.

After the decease of Sir Philip Honeywood, 1752 K.B., in July, 1752, Lieutenant-General Humphrey Bland, of the Third Dragoons, was appointed Colonel of the First, or King's Regiment of Dragoon Guards.

In the autumn of the same year the regiment proceeded to Scotland; from whence it returned in September, 1754, and was stationed at York, 1754 Leeds, and Wakefield; and in the spring of the succeeding year, it occupied quarters in the south of England.

The French having, by acts of aggression in 1755 the British settlements in North America and the West Indies, manifested a disposition to disturb the amicable relations existing between the two crowns, King George II. augmented the strength of the regular army, and one serjeant, one corporal, and fifteen men, were added to the establish-

1755 ment of each troop of this regiment : at the same time a *Light Troop*, consisting of one captain, one lieutenant, one cornet, one quarter-master, two serjeants, three corporals, two drummers, and sixty private men, was added to the regiment. A *Light Troop* was also added to each of the other regiments of Dragoon Guards and Dragoons on the British establishment.

1756 In 1756 war was declared against France, and the French monarch, in return, made preparations for a descent upon Britain. To oppose this threatened invasion, several extensive encampments were formed, and a body of Hanoverian and Hessian troops arrived from Germany. The First Regiment of Dragoon Guards was stationed  
1757 near the southern coast; and in March, 1757, the regiment was ordered to march into quarters in the vicinity of London.

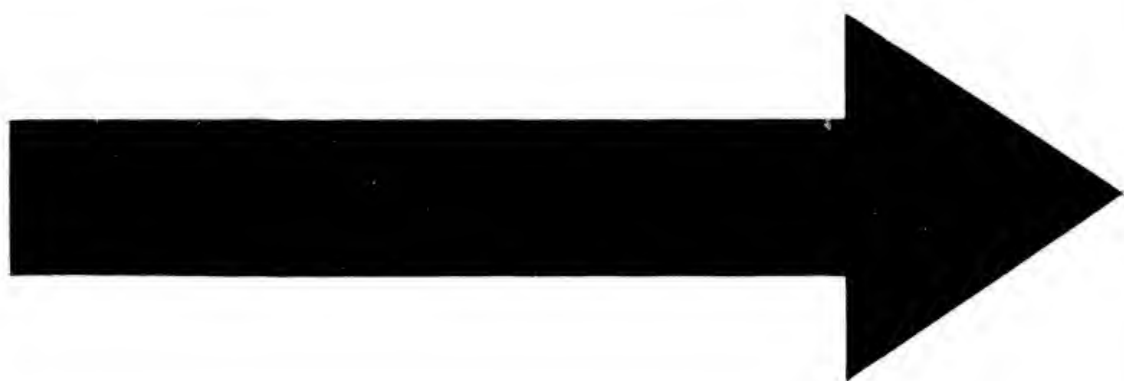
1758. The French monarch having been intimidated from executing his projected enterprise by the formidable preparations in England, the augmentation made in the military establishments of Britain enabled the King to assume the offensive, and the reduction of the maritime power of France being deemed of primary importance, an expedition was prepared for an attack on the harbour of St. Maloes; and the light troop of the First Dragoon Guards, and of eight other regiments,\* were ordered for this service. These light troops having been encamped some time near Peters-

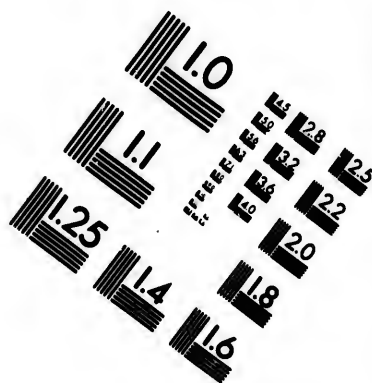
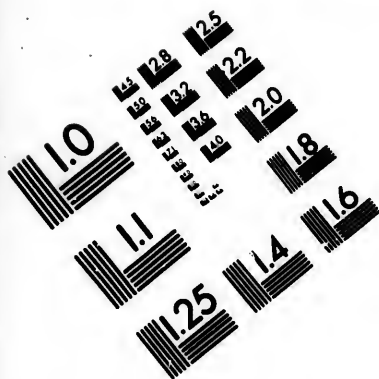
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\* The light troops of the following regiments were employed in this expedition :—1st and 3rd Dragoon Guards, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 6th, 7th, 10th, and 11th Regiments of Dragoons, with nine battalions of infantry.

field, and brigaded together under the command 1758 of Colonel Eliott, of the Horse Grenadier Guards, the whole embarked, and proceeded on the enterprise on the 1st of June, 1758, under the orders of Charles, Duke of Marlborough. On the evening of the 5th of the same month, the troops landed in Cancele Bay, in the province of Brittany, and in the evening of the following day the light troops moved forward towards St. Maloes. On the 7th the main body encamped at Paramé: on the same night the Heavy and Light Dragoons proceeded to the harbour of St. Maloes, set fire to the naval stores, magazines, and shipping; the work of destruction was continued throughout the night, and upwards of one hundred vessels were burnt, together with the magazines and stores. The light troops of Dragoon Guards and Dragoons afterwards advanced to the town of Dol, and distinguished themselves in several skirmishes with detached parties of the enemy. The object of the expedition having been accomplished (so far as was found practicable), the troops re-embarked, and preparations were made for a descent at Granville, on the coast of Normandy, and afterwards at Cherbourg; but, in consequence of severe weather, this service was deferred, and the troops returned to England, where they arrived on the 1st of July, and were again encamped near Portsmouth. Preparations were, however, immediately commenced for a second expedition; and after several experiments had been made, with the view of facilitating the debarkation of troops in boisterous weather, the brigade of Light Dragoon Guards and Dragoons







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1758 was again embarked, and on the 6th of August a landing was effected in the Bay des Marées, in the face of an adverse force drawn up to oppose the debarkation of the British troops. *Cherbourg* was taken on the following day ; and the fortifications, which had been recently improved at an immense expense, were destroyed, together with the vessels in the harbour. After remaining on the French coast ten days, the troops re-embarked, taking with them the brass cannon and mortars captured at *Cherbourg* as trophies of their success. The expedition then sailed to the Bay of St. Lunar, on the coast of Brittany, where the troops were again debarked, and penetrated into the French territory without meeting with much opposition. On the second day our forces arrived at the village of *Matignon*, and the out-guards had several skirmishes with the enemy. No advantage, however, resulted from this enterprise ; and before the whole of the British were re-embarked the enemy had assembled a large body of troops, and they attacked our rear-guard with such vigour that the grenadiers of the army, with the First Regiment of Foot Guards, sustained considerable loss. The expedition afterwards returned to England, and the light troops were quartered in villages near the coast.

In the meantime Hanover was overrun by the armies of the enemy, and in order to rescue the Electorate from the power of France, a British force was sent to Germany, under the command of the Duke of Marlborough, to co-operate with the Hanoverian, Hessian, and Brunswick troops in British

pay. While the *light troop* of the First Dragoon 1758 Guards was engaged in the descent on the French coast, the remainder of the regiment was under orders for Germany; and having been reviewed by his Majesty in Hyde Park, in brigade with the Royal Horse Guards and 10th Dragoons, on the 10th of July, embarked in the same month, and arrived at Embden on the 1st of August, together with the following corps, namely, the Royal Horse Guards, 3rd Dragoon Guards, 6th and 10th Dragoons, and 12th, 20th, 23rd, 25th, and 37th Regiments of Foot.\*

On the 5th of August the British troops commenced their march to join the Hanoverian, Hessian, and Brunswick forces, commanded by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and on the 17th of that month they encamped at Coesveldt, where they were joined by a detachment of the Prince's army. On the 20th † his Serene Highness reviewed the British division, and expressed great satisfaction at the excellent appearance of the several corps after the march. The First Dragoon Guards do not, however, appear to have been engaged in any action of importance during this campaign; and when the army went into winter-quarters, seven squadrons of British cavalry were cantoned in the bishopric of Paderborn, and nine in the bishopric of Osnaburg.

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\* The 51st Foot had arrived some time previously, and was in garrison at Embden.

† On the 31st of August the Scots Greys joined the army, having been detained at sea by contrary winds.

1759 Early in the spring of 1759, the army assembled from its winter-quarters, and the First Dragoon Guards were formed in brigade with the Blues and Inniskilling Dragoons. The Allies, leaving about twelve thousand men to guard the Electorate, advanced by ways heretofore deemed impracticable for an army, and gained considerable advantage in several actions with the enemy in the country of Hesse. Alarmed at this spirited commencement of the campaign, a French army, under the Duke de Broglie, took up a position near *Bergen*, where it was attacked by the Allies on the 13th of April. The assault was made with great ardour; but the enemy having a strong post, entrenched at every assailable point, was enabled to resist the attack, and to maintain his ground. The action continued throughout the day, and in the evening Prince Ferdinand retired.

After this failure the Allies were obliged to retire before the superior numbers of the enemy. After taking *Minden*, the main body of the French army, commanded by Marshal Contades and the Duke de Broglie, took up a strong position near that place. Prince Ferdinand, by a skilful manœuvre, succeeded in drawing the French from their post, and on the 1st of August a general action was fought near *Minden*.

About five o'clock in the morning the French army was formed in order of battle on the plain. About an hour afterwards the allied army took up its ground, and attacked the enemy's centre. The brunt of the battle was almost wholly sustained by

the British infantry;\* and they repulsed the 1759 several attacks with the most distinguished gallantry, and with astonishing success. At length some trepidation was observed in the enemy's ranks, and their troops began to give way, when orders were given for the English cavalry to charge; but owing to some misunderstanding between Prince Ferdinand and Lord George Sackville,† a short delay occurred, the critical moment passed away, and the English cavalry lost a favourable opportunity of signalizing itself. The victorious army encamped on the field of battle during the night: on the following morning Minden was summoned, and it surrendered before mid-day.

After this success the Allies pressed upon the rear of the French army; and on the 28th of August the brigade, of which the First Dragoon Guards formed a part, had a sharp action with Colonel Fischer's corps of about two thousand men, at *Wetter*; our troops attacked sword in hand, killed sixty of the enemy, wounded a great number, and took four hundred prisoners, with many horses, and the camp equipage of the corps.

The pursuit of the French army was continued about the distance of two hundred miles, and our troops displayed the greatest energy, ascending precipices, passing morasses, overcoming innu-

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\* The 12th, 20th, 23rd, 25th, 37th, and 51st Regiments.

† Lord George Sackville was subsequently tried by a General Court Marshal for disobeying the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and dismissed the Service.

1759 merable difficulties, and still pressing upon and attacking the rear of the enemy, until several French corps were nearly annihilated, and such numbers of prisoners were taken that the Court of Versailles was thrown into confusion. In November the First Dragoon Guards went into cantonments in villages near the river Lahn; but a desultory warfare was continued throughout the winter.

1760 On the 4th of January, 1760, the army was again in motion, and on the 7th of that month Keith's Highlanders\* distinguished themselves in an action in the village of Eyesbach, near Dillenburgh. On the 19th the British troops went into quarters at Osnaburg, where they remained until the 5th of May, when they commenced their march, and on the 20th of that month encamped near Fritzlar, where several additional corps joined from England.† The army was again put in motion on the 24th of June, and several skirmishes occurred between the advanced-guards and picquets; but the enemy outnumbered the Allies to so great an extent, that the latter were obliged to act generally upon the defensive.

On the 10th of July, the enemy having advanced to the heights of *Corbach*, the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, who had been despatched with a de-

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\* This corps joined the army in November, 1759.

† The following corps joined the army in Germany this year:—2nd Dragoon Guards, Carabineers (now 6th Dragoon Guards), 4th Horse (now 7th Dragoon Guards), 1st, 7th, 11th, and 15th Dragoons, and 5th, 8th, 11th, 24th, 33rd, and 50th Regiments of Foot, with the 88th, or Highland Volunteers.



tachment of the main army to occupy that post, imagining it was only the enemy's advanced-guard, resolved to attack them, and, if possible, gain possession of that post; but when the engagement had commenced, he found an army ready formed to oppose him, and reinforcements constantly arriving. It was now too late to recede. The action grew more furious every moment, and the French fought with great bravery. At length the Prince ordered a retreat. The enemy attacked the rear of the Allies with great vigour, threw several foreign corps into confusion, and followed up this advantage with a large body of cavalry and a numerous artillery. The condition of the detachment was become desperate, and its entire destruction appeared inevitable, when the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, as a last resource, put himself at the head of a squadron of the First Dragoon Guards, and led that regiment, with the 3rd Dragoon Guards, against the legions that were pouring down upon his rear. These squadrons dashed forward with that intrepidity which characterizes the charge of British cavalry; the troops of the enemy were thrown into disorder, and numbers fell beneath the conquering sabres of the English Dragoon Guards. This repulse damped the ardour of the foe, and the allied infantry, rescued from impending destruction by the distinguished bravery of the First and 3rd Dragoon Guards, was enabled to make an undisturbed retreat. One squadron of the First Dragoon Guards, commanded by Major Sandys Mill, is reported to have distinguished itself on this occasion in a most particular manner.

1760 The First Dragoon Guards lost in this action forty-seven men and fifty-eight horses; with Lieutenant Jacob, seven men, and two horses wounded.

This defeat did not, however, intimidate the Allies. On the 16th of July a detachment from the main army surprised and defeated a division of the enemy near *Emsdorff*.

On the 31st of the same month the Allies attacked the reserve of the French army, amounting to thirty-five thousand men, commanded by the Chevalier de Muy, in a strong position near *Warbourg*, and gained a complete victory, towards which the gallantry of the English cavalry materially contributed. At the commencement of the engagement the brigade of Dragoon Guards, with seven other British regiments,\* forming the cavalry of the right wing, were about five miles from the scene of action; but advancing at great speed they soon arrived at the field. The Marquis of Granby led forward the brigade of Dragoon Guards, at the same time Lieutenant-General Mostyn placed himself at the head of the brigade of Horse, and these troops rushed upon the ranks of the enemy with such bravery, that their whole force was thrown into disorder, the most dreadful slaughter followed, and many of the fugitives were

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\* The cavalry of the right wing, under the Marquis of Granby and Lieutenant-General Mostyn, consisted of the following corps:—Royal Horse Guards, 3rd and 4th Horse, in one brigade, commanded by Major-General Honeywood; 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Dragoon Guards, under Major-General Webb; 2nd and 11th Dragoons, commanded by Major-General Elliott; and the 6th and 10th Dragoons, under the Earl of Pembroke.

drowned in attempting to escape across the Dymel. 1760 The Dragoon Guards were despatched in pursuit of the enemy; and after passing through Warbourg, our troops crossed the Dymel, and halted at night on the heights before Wilda, four miles in advance of the main army.

On the following day the Prince published a general order, from which the following is an extract:—

“His Serene Highness again renews his compliments of thanks to the generals, officers, regiments, and corps who were engaged, and who, by their valour and excellent conduct, gained so complete a victory over the enemy: and orders his thanks to be publicly given to Lord Granby, under whose orders *all the British cavalry performed prodigies of valour.*”

The loss of The King's Regiment of Dragoon Guards in this action was seven men and seventeen horses; with Cornet Earl, twenty-eight men, and four horses wounded.

On the morning of the 3rd of August the regiment returned from its advanced post on the heights of Wilda to Warbourg, where the main army was concentrated; it was afterwards stationed at Borcholz; and from the 14th to the 29th of September occupied an advanced post at Geissmar. During the remainder of the campaign much hard fighting occurred between detached parties of both armies; and at the end of the year the English troops were cantoned in the bishopric of Paderborn, where they suffered much from a scarcity of provision and forage; and hundreds of

1760 our gallant veterans, after fighting the battles of their country with heroic bravery, were, at the end of a long and toilsome campaign, hurried to an untimely grave by diseases produced by a want of food.

1761 In the month of February, 1761, the Allies left their cantonments, and, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, penetrated the winter-quarters of the French army, where they seized on several magazines of provision and forage, and afterwards returned to their former quarters. During the spring, remounts arrived from England to replace the losses of the preceding year. After several harassing marches and countermarches, the allied army was encamped in front of Hamm, its right behind Werl, and its left upon the river Lippe, where it was attacked in the middle of July by the combined armies of Marshals Soubise and the Duke de Broglie. The enemy first attacked the post occupied by the troops under the Marquis of Granby at *Kirch-Denkern*, on the morning of the 15th of July; but after a long and sanguinary conflict the French were repulsed, and in the evening they were driven back into the woods, where the fire of the skirmishers was kept up throughout the succeeding night. At three o'clock on the following morning, the enemy drove in our skirmishers and renewed the attack with great impetuosity, extending their operations over a much larger space than on the preceding day; and the brigade of Dragoon Guards was posted, with several other corps, under Lieutenant-General Conway, on the heights between

the villages of Illingen and Hohenover. The 1761 action was maintained with great obstinacy for several hours; but, eventually, the enemy, unable to overcome the inflexible perseverance of the allied infantry, gave way; the allies pressed forward; the French were thrown into confusion, and made a precipitate retreat; but owing to the nature of the ground our cavalry could not take advantage of the disorder which prevailed in the enemy's ranks, otherwise a more decisive victory would have been gained.

On the 24th of August the brigade of Dragoon Guards, with a number of other corps, under Prince Ferdinand, proceeded towards the Dymel, forced all the enemy's posts in that quarter, captured three hundred prisoners, at *Dringenburg*, and on the 26th encamped within six leagues of Cassel, where they remained four days; then re-passed the Dymel and retired to Buhne and Corbeke. This regiment passed the Dymel a second time at Liebenau on the 17th of September, and having been joined by several other corps, drove the enemy from a strong post near *Immenhausen*. On the 22nd of that month the troops fired a feu-de-joie on account of its being the coronation day of their Majesties King George III. and Queen Charlotte. The regiment was again in motion in the beginning of October, and after various unimportant movements, the brigade of Dragoon Guards, with several other corps, was engaged with the enemy's advance posts at *Eimbeck* in the early part of November; then marched in the night through a heavy snow to *Foor-*

1761 *wohle*, and commenced erecting their tents ; but just as the encampment was formed, an alarm was given by the outposts of the advance of the enemy in great force. Our troops, notwithstanding the fatigue they had undergone, instantly formed, advanced, attacked the French with spirit, and drove them back with considerable loss. Prince Ferdinand was a spectator of the gallantry of our men, and expressed great admiration of their conduct.

On the 9th of November the brigade had another sharp skirmish with the enemy near *Foorwohle*. This irregular warfare by detached parties, in which our troops sustained great loss in men and horses from fatigue, privation, and constant exposure to inclement weather, was continued until the beginning of December, when the regiment went into winter-quarters in East Friesland.

1762 At the commencement of the campaign of 1762, both armies occupied nearly the same ground as in the preceding years. The First Dragoon Guards left their winter-quarters in East Friesland, and on the 18th of June joined the allied army encamped at Brackel. In this year the First and 3rd Dragoon Guards were formed in brigade under the command of Major-General Henry Earl of Pembroke, and while encamped at Brackel were posted in the rear of the centre of the army.

From Brakel the Allies advanced to Borcholz, and afterwards to Buhne. The French army, under Marshals D'Etrées and Soubise, encamped near *Græbenstien*, where Prince Ferdi-

nand resolved to engage them ; and on the morn- 1762  
ing of the 24th of June the Allies advanced in  
several columns, with the view of attacking the  
enemy in front, flank, and rear at the same time.

The First and 3rd Dragoon Guards passed the  
Dymel at Liebenau about four in the morning,  
forming part of the centre column of the army,  
under his Serene Highness, which advanced to  
Langenberg, seized on the debouches near that  
place, and afterwards marched against the enemy's  
centre ; at the same time another division, under  
General Sporken, marched against the enemy's  
right : and a third, under the Marquis of Granby,  
advanced to attack their left wing. These move-  
ments were conducted with such secrecy, that  
the enemy was surprised in his camp, and was in-  
stantly thrown into confusion. Marshals D'Etrées  
and Soubise, finding themselves attacked in front  
and flank, abandoned their equipages at Grœben-  
stien, and endeavoured to gain the heights of Wil-  
helmsthal ; at the same time several French regi-  
ments threw themselves into the woods, where  
they were surrounded, and the greater part either  
killed or taken prisoners. The main body of the  
French army, however, made good its retreat, and  
encamped that night behind the entrenchments  
before Cassel.

In this action the First and 3rd Dragoon Guards,  
after supporting the attack on the enemy's centre,  
were engaged in surrounding the French troops in  
the woods of *Wilhelmsthal*, and after the pursuit  
encamped that night between Holtzhausen and

1762 Weimar. A few days afterwards the First Dragoon Guards marched to Hoff, where the 2nd Dragoon Guards, with the brigade of Foot Guards, were also posted; and on the 15th of July the main body of the allied army arrived in the vicinity of that place.

The French having several strong detachments beyond the Eder, on the 15th of July the 1st Dragoon Guards, British Grenadiers, and the brigade of Highlanders, under the Marquis of Granby, forded that river, and reconnoitred the position of a division of the enemy near Feltzberg; but re-passed the Eder the same afternoon, and encamped near its banks; and on the following day proceeded to Gundersberg. On the 22nd of July the regiment, with several other corps under the Marquis of Granby, passed the Eder a second time, and encamped near Kraetzenhausen, from whence they advanced to Homberg on the following day, and on the 24th dislodged a strong detachment of the enemy from the heights near that town. The next day Prince Ferdinand arrived with considerable reinforcements, and on the 26th his Highness reconnoitred the position occupied by the enemy near Hilgenberg; but the French quitted that post on the following day, and the Marquis of Granby took possession of it with the corps under his orders.

The regiment was afterwards engaged in several operations against the enemy; by a succession of combined movements, in which the several commanders displayed great ability, the French were compelled to evacuate a considerable portion of the territory they had occupied, and the Allies



took *Cassel*. The success of the British arms was 1762 followed by a treaty of peace. The preliminaries of this treaty having been agreed upon, a suspension of arms took place in November, and the British troops went into quarters in the bishopric of Munster.

On the 13th of January, 1763, the thanks 1763 of Parliament to the army for its eminent and meritorious services during the war, were communicated to the troops. On the 25th of the same month the first division of the British army commenced its march through Holland, proceeding through Guelderland, Nimeguen, and Breda, to Williamstadt, where the regiments embarked for England. After its arrival in England the First Regiment of Dragoon Guards was stationed in dispersed cantonments in the county of Sussex.

On the decease of Lieutenant-General Bland, Lieutenant-General Mostyn was removed from the Colonelcy of the 7th Dragoons to the King's Dragoon Guards, his commission bearing date the 13th of May, 1763.

In the meantime the *light troop*, which had not been on service with the other troops of the regiment, was disbanded, and the establishment of the regiment was reduced to forty private men per troop. Eight men per troop were, however, subsequently equipped as *Light Dragoons*, and continued to form part of the regiment on the same principle as light companies to battalions of Infantry. An alteration was also made in the home services of the corps; the regiments of Horse and Dragoon Guards on the British establishment

1763 had, heretofore, generally taken the travelling escort duty for the royal family in turn; in 1760, the light troops of the regiments of heavy dragoons commenced that service; and after the peace of Fontainebleau the escort duty was taken by the regiments of light dragoons which had recently been embodied, and the regiments of horse and dragoon guards ceased to perform a service which, in the preceding reigns, had generally been allotted to them.

1764 In July, 1764, an alteration was made in the uniform of the regiment; namely, the officers and men were ordered to wear epaulettes on the left shoulder, instead of shoulder-knots. The heavy jacked leather boots were also laid aside, and boots of a lighter description were adopted. The officers were likewise directed to discontinue the binding of lace or embroidery to their regimentals; but the embroidered button-holes and slash pocket were continued as heretofore. At the same time the colour of the waistcoats and breeches was changed from *blue* to *buff*, and the button-holes were ordered to be plain.

In November of the same year the size of the men and horses was fixed by regulation; the men not to be under five feet eight inches, nor above five feet ten inches in height; the horses not to be under fifteen hands, nor above fifteen hands one inch. At the same time the regiment was ordered to be remounted with *long-tailed* horses.

1765 In 1765 the regiment marched to the north of  
1766 England. In the following year it was stationed in Scotland, and an order was received for the

regiments of Dragoon Guards to have trumpeters 1766 instead of drummers.

The regiment left Scotland in 1767, and occupied various quarters in England until the spring of 1770, when it again proceeded to Scotland; on 1770 the 6th of June in the following year it was 1771 reviewed at Musselburgh by his Grace the Duke of Argyle, and shortly afterwards marched to Coventry and Warwick.

In 1772, and the three succeeding years, the 1772 regiment occupied quarters in the south of Eng- 1773 land. It was reviewed by King George III., on 1774 Blackheath, on the 8th of May, 1775; and its 1775 appearance and discipline were highly approved of by his Majesty.

After the review, the regiment marched into quarters in Norfolk, and furnished detachments for coast-duty during that and the two following 1776 years. 1777

In the summers of 1778 and 1779, the regiment 1778 was encamped on Salisbury Plain. In April, 1779 1779, the *light troops* of the First and 2nd Dragoon Guards, and of the 4th and 10th Dragoons, were formed into a regiment, which was numbered the 19th Light Dragoons. The establishment of the regiment was, however, not decreased by this transfer. On the 21st of April in the same year, Lieutenant-General Sir George Howard was promoted from the colonelcy of the 7th Dragoons to the command of the King's Dragoon Guards, in succession to General Sir John Mostyn, deceased.

The regiment occupied dispersed cantonments 1780 in Devonshire, in 1780, and furnished detachments

1780 to assist the officers of the revenue in their duties  
1781 on the coast. In 1781 it was quartered at Bath ;  
1782 and in the following year it was in cantonments  
at Devizes and its vicinity.

1783 At the termination of the American war, in  
1783, a reduction of one hundred and twenty-six  
men was made in the establishment of the regiment;

1784 it was afterwards quartered at Lewes and Can-  
terbury ; and on the 24th of May, 1784, was  
again reviewed at Blackheath by his Majesty,  
who was pleased to express his high approbation  
of its appearance and exercise.

1785 In 1785 the regiment was quartered in Lin-  
1786 colnshire; in the following year in Yorkshire; and  
1787 in 1787 it marched into Scotland; but returned to  
1788 England in the succeeding spring, and was quar-  
tered at Manchester and Stockport ; from whence  
1789 it marched in the spring of 1789 into Devon-  
1790 shire; and in the following year into Dorsetshire.

1791 In 1791 the regiment was quartered at Win-  
chester and its vicinity; and in July of the same  
year a detachment was ordered to proceed to Bir-  
mingham to suppress the outrageous proceedings  
of the populace.

These riots were connected with the political  
state of Europe. The King of France, after assist-  
ing the revolted British subjects in America to  
effect a separation from their parent country, and  
to establish the independence of the United States  
of America, found republican principles already  
become prevalent in France. A revolutionary  
party of a most violent character gained posses-  
sion of the reins of government in that country, im-

prisoned their sovereign, and carried anarchy and 1791 bloodshed through the kingdom. The same principles were also beginning to manifest themselves in England; and a number of persons met at Birmingham to celebrate the anniversary of the French revolution. The majority of the people were, however, firmly attached to the institutions of their country, and their abhorrence of the proceedings in France led them into acts of violence. The house, where the advocates of the French revolution were assembled, was surrounded and demolished; and the populace, impressed with the belief that the church and state were in danger, attacked the houses of all persons suspected of republican principles, destroyed several meeting-houses belonging to the dissenters, and continued their destructive proceedings in Birmingham and the adjacent villages for several days. After the arrival of the military, order was restored; and the spirited conduct of the officers of the First Dragoon Guards, on this occasion, gained them the approbation of his Majesty, which was communicated to them by the Secretary at War, in a letter dated the 26th of July, 1791.

In the following year his Majesty reviewed the 1792 regiment on Ashford Common, on the 29th of April, and was pleased to express his approbation of its appearance and exercise. In December, 1792, an augmentation of ninety men was ordered to its establishment; and in February, 1793, a 1793 further addition was made of eleven men per troop.

A few weeks after this augmentation the regi-

1793 ment received orders to hold itself in readiness for foreign service. The republican party in France had made a full display of their principles; to the violation of hereditary right they had added the massacre of hundreds of unoffending citizens, and the decapitation of their sovereign; at the same time, not satisfied with staining their own country with blood, they meditated the subjugation of Europe, and a French army, commanded by General Dumourier, had already commenced hostilities against Holland.

From the commencement of the troubles in France the British government had evinced decided opposition to the unprincipled proceedings of the revolutionary party; and after the execution of Louis XVI., dissolved its connexion with the existing government in that country, took a body of Hanoverian and Hessian troops into its pay, and formed alliances with several of the states of Europe. A body of British troops was also sent to Holland, under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to assist the continental states in opposing the progress of the armies of France; and six troops of the First regiment of Dragoon Guards were ordered to be held in constant readiness to proceed to the Continent; at the same time an augmentation of three troops was made to the establishment of the regiment.

The six troops ordered for foreign service embarked at Blackwall on the 1st of July, under the command of Colonel Vyse, and after a quick passage landed at Ostend in West Flanders. The first division of the British army had already

taken the field, under the Duke of York, and for 1793 a short time the operations of the Allies were crowned with success; the strong fortress of *Valenciennes* surrendered to his Royal Highness, and the siege of Dunkirk was undertaken; but the arrival of the heavy artillery, and of the naval force which was to have co-operated with the army, were so long delayed; at the same time the enemy made such prodigious efforts to preserve the place, and brought forward such enormous masses of soldiery from every part of the country; that the Duke of York found it necessary to raise the siege and retire. The King's Dragoon Guards marched up the country in the direction of Nieuport, which place was besieged by the French; but on the advance of our troops the enemy raised the siege, and the regiment was, for several weeks, encamped near that town. At the same time the main body of the British army was stationed on the frontiers of West Flanders, and had several sharp actions with the enemy. The campaign terminated about the end of November, and the British troops went into cantonments for the winter. The Duke of York established his head-quarters at Ghent. The King's Dragoon Guards were stationed at Ostend, and subsequently marched into quarters at Deynse, near Ghent. At the same time an augmentation of twenty-six men per troop, with a second Lieutenant-Colonel and a second Major, was added to the establishment.

In the spring of 1794 the Allies were prepared 1794

1794 to bring three hundred and sixty thousand men into the field; but so great had been the exertions of the French republic,\* that its army was above seven hundred thousand strong, with artillery in proportion.†

The King's Dragoon Guards left their quarters early in the spring; and on the 16th of April the greater part of the allied army, designed to act in Flanders, was concentrated on the plains of Cateau, under the command of the Emperor Francis. On the following day the Allies made a general and successful attack on the enemy's positions at Vaux, Prémont, Marets, and Catillon; and Landrécies was immediately invested. The King's Dragoon Guards supported the column which attacked and carried the enemy's post at *Prémont*. From the 19th to the 23rd of April, they occupied an outpost of the army near Cambray; and on the 24th formed part of the force which made a successful attack on a body of French troops posted at *Villers en Couché*, when the enemy was defeated and driven back into Cambray, with the loss of twelve hundred men and three pieces of cannon.

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\* Amongst the measures stated to have been resorted to at this period by the French government were domiciliary visits, with the seizure of all the gold and silver discoverable, the coinage of plate, the fusion of church bells into cannon, with decrees commanding the people to rise en masse: the republic was thus enabled to bring into the field armies of astonishing magnitude.

† In a statement published by the Convention early in 1794, the republican armies of France are represented as amounting to seven hundred and eighty thousand men, and the armies of the coalesced powers to three hundred and fifty-six thousand men.



Two days afterwards a French corps of thirty 1794 thousand men, commanded by Lieutenant-General Chapuy, made a furious attack upon the army under the Duke of York, in its post at *Cateau*. The advance of the enemy was concealed by a thick fog; but at length the sun appeared, and the Duke of York was enabled to survey their dispositions; when the First Dragoon Guards, with several other corps, were despatched, under General Otto, to turn the left flank of the French army, in which they completely succeeded; at the same time a sharp cannonade was kept up in front. Our squadrons attacked the enemy's principal column with their accustomed gallantry, threw the battalions into confusion, and the slaughter which followed was immense. Lieutenant-General Chapuy, and a number of other officers, were taken prisoners. The King's Dragoon Guards performed a particularly distinguished part in this action; they attacked the enemy with remarkable spirit; and after a long and sanguinary conflict, captured several pieces of cannon, with a number of ammunition waggons, for which service the regiment received £500, by order of the Duke of York.\* The following is an extract from the General Orders issued by his Royal Highness after the action:—

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\* The following rewards were paid to the regiments which captured ordnance, &c. :—

For each Cannon or Howitzer	. . .	£20
For each Pair of Colours	. . .	10
For each Tumbrel	. . .	10
For each Horse	. . .	12

1794 " The Austrian regiment of Cuirassiers of " Zetchwitz, the Blues, the 1st, 3rd, and 5th Dragoon Guards, the Royals, Archduke Ferdinand's " Hussars, and the 16th Light Dragoons, who " attacked and defeated the principal column of the " enemy on the right, *have all acquired immortal " honour to themselves.*"

The loss of the regiment in this engagement was seven men and twenty-nine horses killed; Cornet Betson, twenty-three men, and sixty-four horses, missing; three men died of their wounds; Cornet Caulfield was taken prisoner in the early part of the action, but was retaken in the course of the day.

After the fall of Landrécies the Duke of York proceeded by forced marches to *Tournay*, where he arrived in the beginning of May; and on the 10th of that month repulsed an attack of the enemy, drove them across the Marque and captured many men and thirteen pieces of cannon. At length a combined and simultaneous attack upon the French posts was resolved upon, and the whole army advanced in five columns for that purpose on the 17th of May. The column under the Duke of York succeeded in its point of attack, but the other divisions of the army failed; on the following day the French attacked his Royal Highness in his advanced position, with such an immense superiority of numbers, that a retreat was effected with difficulty, and not without considerable loss. The Allies, however, soon reunited their forces and resumed their positions before *Tournay*, where they were attacked on the 22nd of May by General Pichegru, with a force of

nearly one hundred thousand men. This attack 1794 was sustained and repulsed, and in the evening the enemy retired with the loss of seven pieces of cannon.

Notwithstanding their reverses, the French having recruited their broken armies, were enabled to renew the conflict in a few days with additional numbers, and the Allies were eventually obliged to retire. The Duke of York had maintained his post at Tournay until the defeat of the Austrian General Clerfayt rendered his Royal Highness's position no longer tenable, when he retired to Rénaix. Subsequently the Austrian main army, under the Prince of Cobourg, sustained a decisive overthrow on the plains of Fleurus. The forces of the Allies were now reduced to less than half their former numbers. The Austrians resolved to abandon the Netherlands, and their operations, which were but a series of retreats which carried them across the Rhine, necessarily occasioned retrograde movements on the part of the Duke of York's army.

During the retreat, the King's Dragoon Guards shared, in common with the remainder of the army, in the fatigue, privation, and chafed spirit which this event occasioned. The regiment was frequently on outpost duty, and on the 15th of September it was engaged with a body of French troops near the village of *Gilze*, and had one serjeant killed and three men made prisoners. The advance of the enemy, the defection of the Dutch people, and the continued retreat of the Austrians,

1794 obliged the British, after making every effort to preserve Holland, to abandon that country.

1795 In the beginning of 1795, the King's Dragoon Guards occupied quarters in Guelderland; during the summer the regiment was encamped near Bremen in Lower Saxony, and on the 7th and 8th of November embarked at Bremenlee, and landed at South Shields towards the end of December, having sustained a loss of seventy-six men and three hundred and fifty-three horses during the period the six troops had been on foreign service.

In the meantime a reduction of twenty-six men per troop was made in the establishment; and, subsequently, a further reduction of two troops took place. At the same time two officers, a quarter-master, eight non-commissioned officers, a trumpeter, and fifty private men, volunteered to the 26th Light Dragoons, and were accordingly drafted to that corps.\*

1796 After the return of the First Dragoon Guards from the Continent, his Majesty reviewed the regiment on the 3rd of May, 1796, and was pleased to express his approbation of its conduct and appearance. In June the regiment encamped near Brighton, from whence it marched, in October, to quarters at Salisbury.

The decease of Field-Marshal Sir George Howard, K.B., took place on the 16th of July, 1796; and his Majesty was pleased to confer the

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\* The 26th regiment of Light Dragoons was formed of drafts from other regiments for service in the West Indies.

Colonelcy of the First Dragoon Guards on General 1796  
Sir William Augustus Pitt, from the 10th Dragoons.

In this year a veterinary surgeon was added to the establishment of the regiment, and the commission of regimental chaplain was abolished. At the same time an alteration was made in the uniform; the length of the men's coats was considerably reduced, and the lace on the men's cocked hats was discontinued.

As the nation was still at war with France, 1797 means were adopted to keep the several corps in constant readiness for active service. In the summer of 1797, the First Dragoon Guards were encamped near Weymouth; and in the following year at Swinley, near Windsor. At the same 1798 time the muskets and large pistols heretofore used were returned into store, and the men were supplied with carbines and a single pistol of a smaller size.

In July, 1799, an order was received for the regiment to be mounted on nag-tailed\* black horses. In the same year an augmentation of one troop was made to the regimental establishment, and an order was received for eight troops to be held in readiness for foreign service; but this order was subsequently countermanded.

On the 1st of March, 1800, another troop was 1800

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\* The regiment was originally mounted on long-tailed horses; towards the end of the seventeenth century the fashion of the short dock was introduced, and all the cavalry corps were mounted on short-tailed horses; but in 1764 an order was issued for remounting the regiment with long-tailed horses, which was continued until 1799.

- 1800 added to the establishment of the regiment. In June ten troops encamped in Windsor forest ; and the remainder of the regiment was stationed at Croydon, from whence it subsequently marched to Northampton and Leicester.
- 1801 In the spring of 1801 a further augmentation of ten men per troop was made to the establishment. In June the regiment marched to Birmingham and Nottingham ; in September to Guildford ; in October to Northampton ; and subsequently returned to Birmingham.
- 1802 After the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace with the French republic in 1802, a reduction was made in the strength of the regular army, and the establishment of the King's Regiment of Dragoon Guards was diminished to ten troops. The total strength of the regiment was thirty-five officers, ten quarter-masters, and six hundred and forty-four non-commissioned officers and privates. In July the regiment marched from Birmingham to Bristol.
- 1803 The peace concluded by the treaty of Amiens (which may be considered merely a suspension of hostilities) was of short duration. The treachery of General Napoleon Buonaparte, then first consul of France, soon became evident. The French government continued its armies upon a war establishment ; and a system of evasion, perfidy, and aggression, marked its conduct, until the recommencement of hostilities in 1803, when Buonaparte had the effrontery to make preparations for the invasion of England. This aroused the energies of the British nation ; and the inherent zeal, patriotism,

and spirit of the people instantly burst forth. The 1803 regular troops and militia were augmented; a volunteer force was immediately organized, and an army of five hundred thousand men was soon in readiness to repel the invader. But Buonaparte had not sufficient temerity to attempt to land his forces on the shores of the United Kingdom. The strength of the First Dragoon Guards was, on this emergency, augmented twenty-one men per troop; and subsequently an addition of two troops was made to its establishment. The efficiency of the regiment was also increased by the addition of three captains, which released the field-officers from the charge of troops.

In 1804 the regiment was quartered at Arundel, from whence it marched, on the 7th of October, 1805, to Brighton; and was reviewed in 1805 1807, near that place, together with the 3rd Dragoon Guards, by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, who expressed his unqualified approbation of the appearance and discipline of the two regiments.

On the 18th of June, 1808, the regiment commenced its march for York, from whence it proceeded in May following to Berwick, and subsequently to Dunbar. At the same time the men's hair, which had been worn long, tied in a queue, and powdered, was ordered to be cut short. On the 31st of July, 1809, the regiment was reviewed by Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Cathcart, on Belhaven Sands; and in the following month it marched to Piershill Barracks Edinburgh, and its vicinity.

1810 After the death of Sir William Augustus Pitt, Francis Lord Heathfield was appointed to the colonelcy of the regiment by commission, dated 14th January, 1810. The colonels of the two regiments of Life Guards being employed on the staff, the colonel of the First Dragoon Guards performed the court-duty of gold-stick in waiting, an honour heretofore limited to the colonels of the Life Guards, but since extended to the colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.

The regiment having been again reviewed by Lord Cathcart on the 14th of May, 1810, immediately afterwards embarked for Ireland; and on the 10th of June its head-quarters were established at Lisburne. On the 28th of the same month it marched to Dundalk; and in December, 1811, to Dublin.

1812 In 1812 an alteration was made in the uniform of the regiment; cocked-hats were replaced by helmets with long black horse-hair on the crest; at the same time cloth pantaloons and short boots were adopted; also narrow sword-belts to pass round the waist, and horse appointments of brown leather. An alteration was also made in the establishment; the twelve troop quarter-masters were replaced by a regimental quarter-master and twelve troop serjeant-majors; and a schoolmaster-serjeant was added to the regiment. The total establishment was, at this period, forty-six commissioned officers, and one thousand and thirty-seven attested soldiers. In September the regiment marched from Dublin to Clonmel.



On the 27th of January, 1813, Lieutenant-General Sir David Dundas was appointed to the colonelcy of the regiment, vacant by the decease of General Lord Heathfield.

The vicinity of the quarters of the regiment was at this period disturbed by robbers, and the mail from Clonmel to Limerick had been plundered on two successive nights, when the postmaster applied for a mounted escort. On the 27th of April two men of the regiment were sent on that duty (viz. Joseph Englefield and Abraham Cook), who secured two highwaymen, part of a desperate and well-armed gang, which had long infested the neighbourhood, for which service the dragoons received the thanks of the magistrates and a reward of ten pounds each.

On the 28th of May a corporal and seventeen private men were selected from the regiment, and embarked at Cork, for the purpose of forming, with detachments from other regiments, a corps of police to be attached to the British army then serving in the Peninsula; these men were selected as in every respect trustworthy, sober, intelligent, and of approved conduct and character, and an increase of pay was allowed them while employed on this service. The corps to which they were attached was called the *Cavalry Staff Corps*, and was commanded by Colonel Sir George Scovell, K.C.B.

In December a further alteration was made in the uniform; the narrow lace across the breast of the coat was discontinued, and gauntlets were replaced by short leather gloves.

1814 In 1814 the entire subjugation of that monstrous power which had sprung out of the French revolution, was effected by the armies of Great Britain and the other nations of Europe. Napoleon Buonaparte was forced from the elevated station he had gained at the head of the French nation, and sent into exile to the island of Elba. The Bourbon dynasty was restored, and the return of peace was followed by an almost universal jubilee throughout Europe. The strength of the British army was reduced, and the establishment of the First Dragoon Guards was diminished to ten troops; the total strength of the regiment, including all ranks; was seven hundred and twenty-six. In the winter of 1814 the regiment returned to England; and at the commencement of the following year it occupied quarters at Coventry, Warwick, Leicester, and Northampton.

1815 Scarcely had the public rejoicings at the return of peace subsided, when the din of hostile preparation was again heard in every quarter. Buonaparte had left the isle of Elba, and made his appearance on the shores of France. The armies of Louis XVIII. proved faithless to their sovereign, and joined the invader, who advanced in triumph to the capital, and re-ascended the throne he had so recently abdicated. The royal family of France took refuge in the Netherlands. The nations of Europe declared war against the usurper. A British army was assembled in the Netherlands, and eight troops of the King's Dragoon Guards were ordered to prepare to take the field. The establishment of the regiment was again increased to

twelve troops, and its total numbers to eleven hundred and forty-eight officers and men. 1815

In the middle of April four squadrons of the regiment, consisting of twenty-seven officers, five hundred and five non-commissioned officers and men, and five hundred and thirty-seven horses, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fuller, embarked for foreign service, and landed at Ostend on the 24th of that month; from whence they marched to Ghisteltes, and subsequently to Ghent, where the King of France had taken his residence, who expressed his admiration of the appearance of the regiment. On the 6th of May the Earl of Uxbridge reviewed the four squadrons of the King's Dragoon Guards; and on the 24th the heavy cavalry was inspected by the Prince of Orange. The regiment was now united in brigade with the two regiments of Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards, which was numbered the *First British Cavalry Brigade*, and was placed under the command of Major-General Lord Edward Somerset; the cavalry was commanded by Lieutenant-General the Earl of Uxbridge, and the whole by Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington. The 1st Dragoon Guards were moved into quarters in the rear of Ninove; and on the 29th of May were reviewed, with the other corps of British cavalry and the horse artillery, by the Duke of Wellington, who was accompanied by Prince Blucher (the commander of the Prussian army), and several foreign princes and nobles.

Buonaparte having by a rapid advance with the

1815 French army suddenly attacked the outposts of the Allies, the Duke of Wellington gave immediate orders for the concentration of the troops under his command, at a farm-house called *Quatre Bras*, situate on the high road from Charleroi to Brussels. The King's Dragoon Guards received orders to march at three o'clock in the morning of the 16th of June, and proceeding by way of Braine-le-Compte and Nivelles, reached *Quatre Bras* about eight in the evening. The French had made a vigorous attack on this post during the day, but had been repulsed with loss, and the British retained possession of their ground. The first cavalry brigade moved to the left and bivouacked in a corn-field.

On the 17th of June the army retired to take up a position in the rear of Genappe. The first cavalry brigade formed part of the force which covered the retreat, and the left half squadron of the King's Dragoon Guards was engaged in a sharp skirmish with the advance-guard of the enemy.

The allied army, having been formed in position on some rising ground in front of the village of *Waterloo*, was attacked on the 18th of June by the French army, commanded by Buonaparte in person. Lord Edward Somerset's brigade was posted on the right of the main road from Brussels to Charleroi, and was formed in column of regiments; but about mid-day it deployed. The main attack of the French army was made with great fury, and was resisted with equal spirit and deter-

mination. Supported by a tremendous cannonade, 1815 the hostile columns rushed forward, and the conflict soon became general along the whole front. Our first line was somewhat shaken, and an immense body of French cuirassiers was advancing to force the centre of the position, when the first cavalry brigade was led forward by its commander, and made one of the most spirited charges in line ever witnessed. The advance of the enemy's boasted invincible cuirassiers was made with the most daring intrepidity, and their appearance was particularly imposing; but by the gallant charge of the British Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, and King's Dragoon Guards, those mailed warriors of France were overthrown and pursued with dreadful carnage to the rear of their own lines.

After returning from the pursuit, the brigade resumed its former post, and was exposed to a most destructive cannonade, but was soon afterwards again called upon to advance against a close column of the enemy's cavalry, consisting of light horse in the centre, and cuirassiers in front and on both flanks. The brigade attacked this column with great spirit, and after a sharp contest the French were forced to retire with considerable loss. The brigade next advanced against a body of French infantry, which was also driven from its ground with immense loss. At length the disorder into which a number of the enemy's columns had been thrown, and the co-operation of the Prussians, whose advanced-guard had arrived in the field, induced the Duke of Wellington to make a general attack with the whole of his

1815 forces. The infantry discharged a last volley, and the army made a simultaneous charge upon the disordered ranks of the enemy, whose whole force was routed, and a most dreadful slaughter followed. In this last attack the First Cavalry Brigade overthrew all that opposed its advance. The enemy's troops soon became a confused mass of cuirassiers, lancers, carabiniers, a *mêlée* of all arms, and the panic-struck fugitives fell in heaps beneath the sabres of their conquerors, who captured nearly the whole of the cannon, ammunition waggons, and *matériel* of the French army.

The 1st Cavalry Brigade particularly signalized itself in this engagement. During the action the Duke of Wellington came to the head of the brigade, and thanked the squadrons for their distinguished gallantry. In his despatch his Grace was pleased to state,—“ Lord Edward Somerset's “ brigade, consisting of the Life Guards, Royal “ Horse Guards, and First Dragoon Guards, *highly* “ *distinguished themselves.*”

The loss of the regiment in this action was,—killed, Lieutenant-Colonel Fuller, Brevet-Major Graham, Brevet-Major Bringham, Captain Battersby, Lieutenant Brooke, Cornet the Honourable H. B. Bernard, and Adjutant Shelper, with two serjeant-majors, eleven serjeants, one hundred and nine rank and file, and two hundred and sixty-nine horses :—wounded, Captains Turner, Naylor, and Sweeney ; Lieutenant Irvine, two serjeant-majors, four serjeants, a trumpeter, and one hundred and twenty-three rank and file.

On the following day the army moved forward



*Medley, after Mulvany & Ward*

KINGS DRAGOON GUARDS 1815.

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in pursuit of the enemy, and continued its route 1815 until it arrived at the vicinity of the metropolis of France, which surrendered to the Allies after a short resistance, and the campaign concluded with the restoration of Louis XVIII. to the throne of his kingdom.

The First Dragoon Guards marched with the army during its advance, passed through Paris on the 7th of July, and went into quarters at Nanterre, from whence it marched on the 18th of the same month to Ruelle. On the 24th of July the allied army was reviewed by the Duke of Wellington in presence of the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, Prussia, and France.

The restoration of peace was followed by the return of the British troops to England, except a small army of occupation, which was stationed on the frontiers of France, and the First Dragoon Guards were appointed to this service. The loss at Waterloo was replaced by remounts from England, and one hundred and forty-nine horses were received by drafts from other regiments. At the same time a reduction of one troop was made at the dépôt in England.

In January, 1816, the regiment marched from 1816 the vicinity of Paris to extensive cantonments in the Department de Pas de Calais. In March, thirty-seven men were transferred to the mounted staff corps. In the same month another troop was reduced at the dépôt in England; a change of quarters took place in the eight troops in France, and preparations were made for their return to England. One hundred and thirty-

1816 seven horses were transferred to regiments that were to remain on the Continent; at the same time the depôt received one hundred and eighteen horses from the 3d Dragoons at Coventry.

Previous to embarking for England the regiment was reviewed by Lieutenant-General Lord Combermere, who passed the highest encomiums on its gallantry in the field, and the propriety of its conduct in quarters.

To commemorate the distinguished services of the regiment on the 18th of June, 1815, it was permitted to bear the word "WATERLOO" on its standards and accoutrements; and every officer and man present in that engagement received a silver medal, with the privilege of reckoning two years' service towards increase of pay and pension.

On the 7th of May the regiment disembarked at Dover, from whence it marched to the vicinity of Hounslow; and on the 18th of that month it was reviewed on Hounslow Heath by his Royal Highness the Duke of York. On the 20th of May two squadrons proceeded to Colchester in consequence of some disturbance at that place, and the remainder joined the depôt at Northampton on the 24th of the same month. The regiment afterwards marched into the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire, where some riots had taken place among the weavers. In October the establishment was reduced to three hundred and forty-five mounted, and two hundred and ninety dismounted men.

1817 In March, 1817, some disturbances occurred at

Manchester, and the First Dragoon Guards received 1817 the thanks of his Majesty's government for the services it rendered on that occasion.

In the summer of 1818 the regiment marched 1818 into Scotland, and occupied quarters at Hamilton, Ayr, Dumfries, Stirling, Kilmarnock, and Glasgow. In the same year a reduction of one hundred and thirty-four men was made in the establishment.

In 1819 the regiment proceeded to Ireland, and 1819 was quartered at Dundalk, Belterbet, Monaghan, and Enniskillen. An alteration was afterwards made in the uniform; long coats with cross-bar lace were restored, and the colour of the overalls was changed from blue-grey to dark-grey.

On the 19th of February, 1820, the colonelcy 1820 of the regiment, vacant by the decease of Sir David Dundas, was given to General Francis E. Gwyn. In August the regiment marched into the Connaught district, and occupied Gort, Loughrea, Portumna, Athlone, Roscommon, Dunmore, Ballinrobe, and Sligo.

After the death of General Gwyn, the co-1821 lonelcy of the regiment was given to General William Cartwright by commission, dated the 25th of January, 1821. In August a reduction of two troops was made in the establishment. The total strength—thirty-four officers, three hundred and thirty-seven non-commissioned officers and privates mounted, and one hundred and eight dismounted men.

In May, 1822, the regiment marched to Dublin; 1822 on the 22nd of July it embarked for England,

1822 landed at Liverpool on the 24th, and afterwards occupied quarters at Manchester, Sheffield, and Nottingham.

1823 Shortly after the midsummer of 1823, the regiment proceeded to Scotland, and was stationed at Piershill Barracks Edinburgh, and Perth; but

1824 returned to England in the following year, and was quartered at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Carlisle, and

1825 Leeds; from whence it marched, in 1825, to the vicinity of London, and was reviewed on Hounslow Heath, on the 28th of June, by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, who was pleased to express his approbation of its appearance and discipline. The corps reviewed by his Royal Highness on this occasion were:—

CUIRASSIER BRIGADE—1st Life Guards; Royal Horse Guards;  
2nd Life Guards.

HEAVY BRIGADE—1st Dragoon Guards; 2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys); 2nd Dragoon Guards.

LIGHT BRIGADE—7th Hussars; 12th Lancers.

ROYAL ARTILLERY—8 Guns.

The whole commanded by Lieutenant-General Lord Edward Somerset.

In July the regiment marched to Canterbury, 1826 Deal, and Shorncliff. In February, 1826, two troops were removed to Norwich; and in March the remainder of the regiment proceeded to Leeds, Blackburn, and Burnley. The regiment was afterwards actively engaged in suppressing riots and preserving property from destruction in the manufacturing districts in Yorkshire and Lancashire, particularly at Manchester and its vicinity; and so urgent were the requisitions of the magistrates, in some instances, that the troops occasionally

marched between fifty and sixty miles in one 1826 day.

The regiment again proceeded into Scotland, 1827 and in the spring of 1827 the several troops were stationed at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth. On the 24th of February Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Fane was appointed Colonel of the First Dragoon Guards, in the room of General Cartwright, deceased.

In April, 1828, the regiment left Scotland, and 1828 marched to York, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Carlisle, and Beverley. In October it was stationed at Manchester.

In April and May, 1829, detachments of the 1829 regiment were employed in aid of the civil power in the preservation of property at Macclesfield, Rochdale, and Manchester; the excellent conduct of the troops at the latter place produced a letter of thanks from the civil authorities of the town. The regiment afterwards proceeded to Ireland, and was stationed at Longford, Athlone, and Gort.

During the summer of 1830, detachments of 1830 the regiment were repeatedly employed in aid of the civil power at Limerick, Ennis, Clonmel, Waterford, Cashel, and other places. Such a state of excitement prevailed in Ireland, that the troops were almost constantly on the march; and these harassing and painful services were even more frequent in the following year. On the 1st of 1831 January, 1831, an addition of twenty-four horses was made to the establishment.

The regiment returned to England in April, 1832

1832 1832, and occupied extensive cantonments in Nottingham, Derby, and Yorkshire.

1833 In the summer of 1833 the regiment marched to Brighton and Canterbury, and in October extended its quarters to Chichester. On the 12th of November the troops at head-quarters were reviewed by his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

1834 On the 17th of January, 1834, the three troops of the regiment stationed at Brighton, were reviewed by His Most Gracious Majesty King William IV., accompanied by the Queen, who were pleased to express their approbation of the appearance of the troops; and his Majesty presented to the regiment a cream-coloured horse, in exchange for the only remaining "*Waterloo Horse*" in the corps. In April following a change of quarters took place, and the regiment was stationed at Dorchester, Chichester, Exeter, Christchurch, and Trowbridge.

1835 In the beginning of the year 1835, several troops were removed from their quarters for short periods, in consequence of elections for Members of Parliament; and about the middle of April the regiment marched to Birmingham, Coventry, Clifton, and Abergavenny.

In consequence of a contested election for South Staffordshire, great excitement prevailed in that part of the country, and the civil authorities were compelled to make a requisition for a military force to aid them in the preservation of the public peace. The several troops of the

King's Regiment of Dragoon Guards were so 1835 disposed of as to meet the wishes of the magistrates; and one troop of the regiment, under the orders of Captain Manning, with Lieutenant Brander second in command, proceeded to Wolverhampton on the 27th of May, and was quartered in the town. During the night the populace evinced a disposition to outrage; the civil authorities required the aid of the military, and the troop of the King's Dragoon Guards was consequently called out. The tumult increasing, one of the magistrates (the Rev. Mr. Clare) read the Riot Act, and every endeavour was made in vain to induce the people to separate: at length the King's Dragoon Guards were called upon to perform the painful duty of dispersing the rioters by force, and they executed this service with great firmness and forbearance, under every provocation and insult.

The conduct of Captain Manning, Lieutenant Brander, and of the soldiers under their orders, however, became the subject of investigation, and occasioned an official communication from one of the magistrates to Lieutenant-Colonel Thorn, of the Quarter-Master-General's department, which was presented to that officer at a meeting of the magistrates at Wolverhampton on the 30th of May, of which the following is a copy:—

Wolverhampton, May 30, 1835.

SIR,—Having been called on by you in the presence of Sir George Teesdale, commanding

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1835 officer of the King's Dragoon Guards, to state everything relative to the conduct of that part of the regiment which is quartered here, on the two days that I found it absolutely necessary to call in their aid, I think it but proper to state, that *their conduct has been so truly excellent, that no language of mine can do them full justice.*

I am, &c.

SAMUEL STONE BRISCOE,

Magistrate for Staffordshire.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Thorn, K.H.

Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, &c. &c.

The excellent conduct of this troop of the regiment attracted the attention and excited the admiration of the respectable inhabitants of Wolverhampton, particularly of those who, from their residences being near the scene of tumult and disorder, witnessed the manly and temperate bearing of the military throughout this trying occasion; and a silver snuff-box and cigar case were forwarded to Captain Manning, and another to Lieutenant Brander, with the following communication, together with a list subscribed by fifty-eight gentlemen and respectable inhabitants of the town :—

Wolverhampton, September 17, 1835.

SIR,—I have great pleasure in forwarding the inclosed boxes to you and to Lieutenant Brander, but regret my inability to express, in a manner the subscribers would wish, their gratitude for, and approbation of, the manly conduct and great con-



sideration you evinced during the disturbances in 1835 this town. They consider that had it not been for the prompt measures you adopted on that occasion, their property would have been destroyed, and their lives endangered; they trust you will therefore receive these articles, not on account of their value, but as a testimony of their sincere and grateful acknowledgments for your services. Wishing you may both enjoy uninterrupted good health and happiness,

I have, &c.,

G. EDWARDS.

On the box forwarded for Captain Manning is engraved:—"Presented to Captain I. S. Manning, of the 1st, or King's Dragoon Guards, in testimony of their approbation and gratitude, by those inhabitants of Wolverhampton who witnessed the *commendable forbearance and correct judgment* which marked his military conduct in suppressing the riots in that town on the 27th of May, 1835."\*

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\* The words, "commendable forbearance and correct judgment," engraved on Captain Manning's box, are quoted from the speech of Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, on the presentation of the Minutes of the Evidence taken on this subject; when his Lordship observed, that "with regard to the conduct of the troops in general, and of the commanding officer, I think those who read this evidence will be of opinion, that being called upon to perform a most painful and difficult duty, they did perform it in such a manner as at once to obtain the result of preventing the peace of the town from being seriously disturbed, and the occurrence of injury to property and life, and, at the same time, to exhibit the utmost forbearance towards those whom they were directed to disperse."

1835 On Lieutenant Brander's box is the following inscription :—" Presented to Lieutenant T. C. Brander of the 1st, or King's Dragoon Guards, by the inhabitants of Wolverhampton, as a testimony of their approbation of his military conduct while engaged in suppressing the riots in that town on the 27th of May, 1835."

The promptitude with which the requisitions of the magistrates were attended to by the regiment on these occasions, produced the most salutary effects, and prevented interruptions of the public peace at several places. In compliance with the requisition of the civil authorities at Lichfield, a squadron of the King's Dragoon Guards proceeded to that city on the 29th of May, and returned on the succeeding day, with the following communication to the commanding officer of the regiment :—

" The undersigned magistrates of the city of Lichfield cannot take leave of Captain Tyssen and the officers under his command, viz, Lieutenant Hammersley, Lieutenant Sands, Lieutenant Turnor, and Cornet Lord Amiens, without thanking them for the promptitude with which they attended to the requisition of yesterday for military aid, a promptitude to which the magistrates attribute the prevention of serious injury to the property, if not the lives, of His Majesty's subjects.

" And we certify that we have thought it necessary to detain, throughout the last night, the military force under Captain Tyssen's com-

mand, who are now dismissed to their quarters, 1835 with many thanks for their services."

EDWARD BOND,

Senior Bailiff and Chief Magistrate.

THOMAS ADIE,

Junior Bailiff.

CHARLES E. STRINGER,

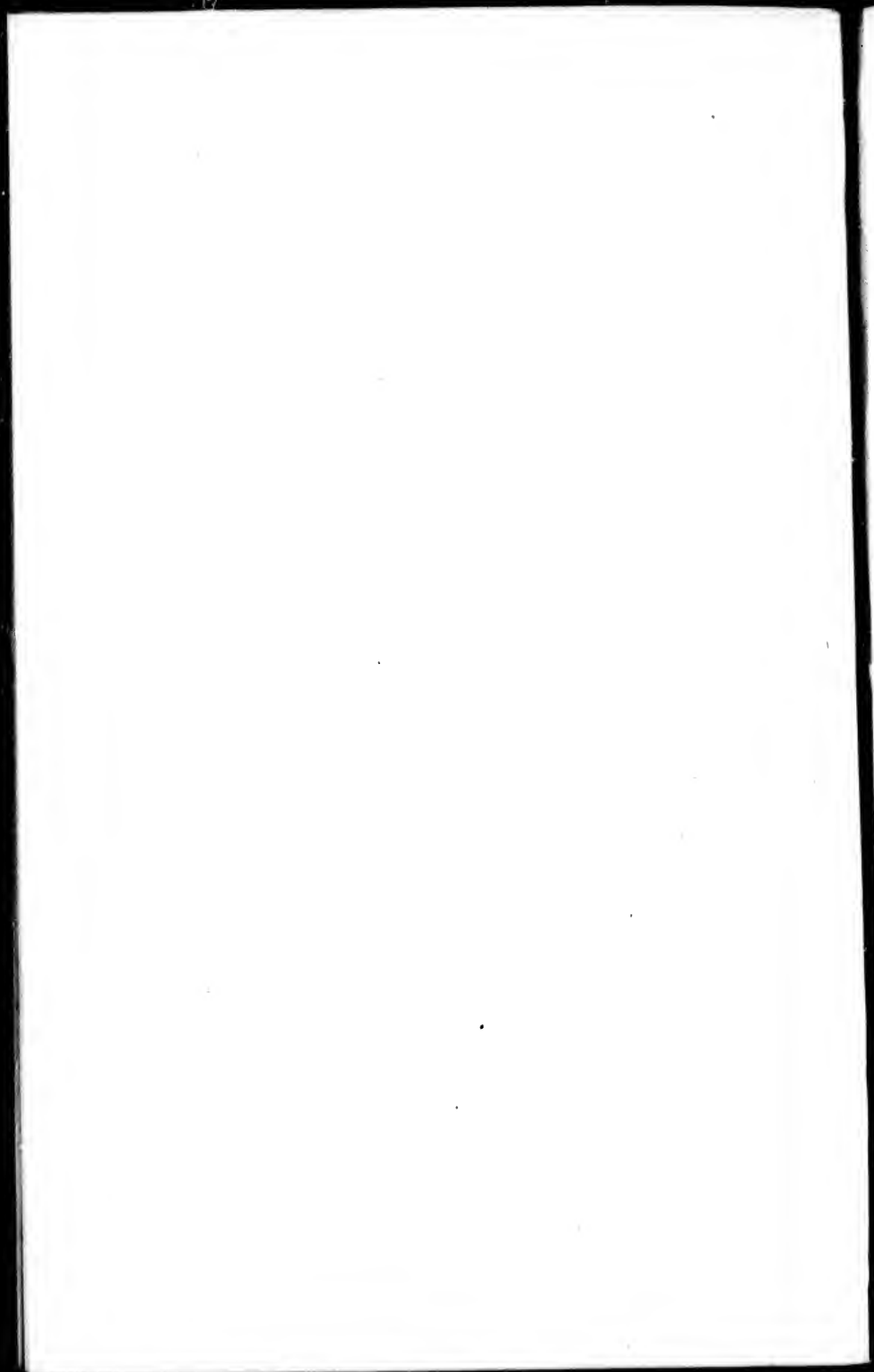
Magistrate.

To the Officer commanding the Military  
Force at Birmingham.

A few changes in the quarters of the troops are 1836 the only additional events which have transpired to the 1st of January, 1836, which date brings this memoir to a conclusion.

*The King's Regiment of Dragoon Guards*, when first embodied, ranked as *Second Regiment of Horse* in the English service: in numbers, rates of pay, and other particulars, it was placed upon an equality with the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards; and its regimental record shows that it has always preserved, by its conduct, the high rank it then obtained. It has been employed in the military operations of thirty-four campaigns, and has distinguished itself in battles which have added lustre to the British arms, and exalted the military reputation of the empire.

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*Mudley & Co. Wellington St. Strand*

KING'S DRAGOON GUARDS 1835.

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SUCCESSION OF COLONELS  
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FIRST, or KING'S DRAGOON GUARDS.

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SIR JOHN LANIER, KNIGHT,

*Appointed 6th of June, 1685.*

THIS officer served as a volunteer in the campaigns of 1673 and 1674, on the Dutch frontiers, with the troops commanded by James Duke of Monmouth. In the spring of 1678, when a considerable augmentation was made to the regular army in the expectation of a war with France, Sir John Lanier raised a troop of horse for the service of King Charles II., and was afterwards appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Duke of Monmouth's Regiment of Horse. After the reduction of all the newly-raised corps in 1679, he was appointed Governor of Jersey, from which he was removed in 1684; and on his return to England he was graciously received at court, and was placed on a retired allowance as a special mark of his sovereign's approbation.

Sir John Lanier was also held in high estimation by King James II.; on the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1685, he was the first officer appointed to a Coloneley in the additional forces raised on that occasion; and he received, at the same time, the rank of Brigadier-General in the army.

The following is a copy of Sir John Lanier's commission of Colonel to this regiment:—

JAMES R.

JAMES THE SECOND, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, defender of the

faith, &c. To our trusty and well-beloved Sir John Lanier, Knight, greeting:

WE, reposing especial trust and confidence in your loyalty, courage, and good conduct, do, by these presents, constitute and appoint you to be COLONEL of a Regiment of Horse to be forthwith raised for Our service; and likewise to be CAPTAIN of a troop in the said regiment. You are therefore to take the said regiment as Colonel, and the said troop as Captain, into your care and charge, and duly to exercise as well the officers as soldiers thereof in arms; and to use your best endeavours to keep them in good order and discipline. And We hereby command them to obey you as their Colonel and Captain respectively. And you are to observe and follow such orders and directions, from time to time, as you shall receive from Us, or any, your superior officer, according to the rules and discipline of war, in pursuance of the trust we hereby repose in you.

GIVEN at Our Court at Whitehall, this 6th day of June, 1685, in the first year of Our reign.

By HIS MAJESTY'S COMMAND,

SUNDERLAND.

In the following year he was one of the inspecting generals of cavalry; and on the landing of the Prince of Orange in 1688, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General; a division of King James's army was placed under his command; and he was one of the few superior officers who proved faithful to that monarch until he abandoned the sovereignty of the realm.

King William III., after his accession to sovereign power, availed himself of the services of this active and intelligent officer; and appointed him one of the commissioners for remodelling the army, and second in command in Scotland in 1689. His services in Scotland and Ireland are recorded in the history of the King's Dragoon Guards, and his conduct gained him the confidence of King William.

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In the spring of 1691 Sir John Lanier was recalled from Ireland, to command under King William in Flanders; and this distinguished officer was killed by a cannon-ball at the battle of Steenkirk on the 3rd of August, 1692.

THE HON. HENRY LUMLEY,

*Appointed 10th of August, 1692.*

ON the breaking out of the rebellion in 1685, the Hon. Henry Lumley was appointed to a commission in the Queen's Regiment of Horse, in which corps he rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and his abilities and valour were so conspicuous in the wars of King William III., that on the death of Sir John Lanier his Majesty promoted Lieutenant-Colonel Lumley to the Colonelcy of the regiment. He was actively employed during the remainder of that war; held a considerable command under the great Duke of Marlborough in all the campaigns in the reign of Queen Anne, and acquired great celebrity for his judgment and bravery, particularly at the battles of Schellenberg, Blenheim, Ramilies, Oudenard, and Malplaquet. In 1717 he resigned the command of the regiment, died in 1722, and was buried in a vault under the parish church of Sawbridgeworth, where a marble monument is erected to his memory with the following inscription:—

“Here lieth the Hon. Henry Lumley, Esq., only brother to Richard Earl of Scarborough, who was in every battle and at every siege, as Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, or General of the Horse, with King William or the Duke of Marlborough, in twenty campaigns in Ireland, Flanders, and Germany, where he was honoured, esteemed, and beloved by our armies, by our allies, and by our enemies, for his singular politeness and humanity, as well as for his military virtues and capacity.

“He sat long in Parliament, was always zealous for the honour of the crown and for the good of his coun-

try, and knew no party but that of truth, justice, and honour.

"He died Governor of the Isle of Jersey, on the 18th of October, 1722, in the sixty-third year of his age."

RICHARD VISCOUNT IRWIN,

*Appointed 13th of December, 1717.*

RICHARD INGRAM, Baron Ingram, and Viscount Irwin, commenced his military service in the Life Guards, in which corps he rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and in 1715 he was appointed Governor of Hull, and Colonel of the 16th Regiment of Foot. In 1717 he was promoted to the Colonelcy of the King's Own Regiment of Horse; and three years afterwards he was nominated Governor of Barbadoes; but previous to his embarkation he was taken ill of the small-pox, of which he died. on the 10th April, 1721.

RICHARD VISCOUNT COBHAM,

*Appointed 10th of April, 1721.*

THIS nobleman, when Sir Richard Temple, served under the great Duke of Marlborough as Colonel of Infantry, and having repeatedly distinguished himself in several campaigns on the Continent, he was appointed Colonel of the 4th Dragoons in 1710, from which he was removed three years afterwards. He was, however, created Baron of Cobham on the accession of King George I., and in 1715 he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the Royal Dragoons. In 1718 he was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Cobham, and was afterwards appointed to the Colonelcy of the King's Horse, which he resigned in 1733.

Viscount Cobham subsequently held, at different periods, the Colonelcy of the 1st troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, the 6th Regiment of Horse, and the 10th Dragoons; and died in September, 1749.

**HENRY EARL OF PEMBROKE,***Appointed 22nd of June, 1733.*

HENRY LORD HERBERT was appointed to the command of the 1st troop of Life Guards on the 20th of September, 1721. He succeeded to the title of Earl of Pembroke in 1733, and in the same year he was removed to the Coloneley of the King's Own Regiment of Horse, which he resigned in 1743, and died in 1751.

**SIR PHILIP HONEYWOOD, K.B.***Appointed 18th of April, 1743.*

SIR PHILIP HONEYWOOD entered the army in the reign of King William III.; he subsequently served her Majesty Queen Anne, and became an efficient and enterprising officer under the celebrated Captain-General John Duke of Marlborough. Having attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the 33rd Foot, on the 27th of May, 1709, he was promoted to the Coloneley of the 92nd Regiment, which was disbanded in 1712. In 1715 he was commissioned to raise, form, and discipline a regiment of Dragoons (now the 11th Light Dragoons), which he executed with ability, and was afterwards instrumental in the suppression of the rebellion of the Earl of Mar. On the 29th of May, 1732, he was removed to the command of the 3rd Dragoons, which he retained until promoted to the King's Own Regiment of Horse. In 1742 a British force was sent to the Continent, under General Honeywood, who held the chief command of the troops until the arrival of the Earl of Stair. At the battle of Dettingen one division of the army was commanded by Sir Philip Honeywood, and he led the Royal Horse Guards and the King's Horse to the charge with great gallantry. He served in the subsequent campaigns on the Continent with distinction, and with the approbation of his Sovereign, by whom he was advanced to the dignity of a Knight of the Honourable

Order of the Bath. He died in 1752, and was interred with military honours at Portsmouth, of which place he was Governor at the time of his decease.

HUMPHREY BLAND,

*Appointed 8th of July, 1752.*

THIS officer entered the army in the reign of Queen Anne, and had the honour to serve under the Duke of Marlborough as a Lieutenant and Captain of Horse. In 1715, when a number of new corps were raised, King George I. appointed Humphrey Bland to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 11th Dragoons; and he was instrumental with his regiment in suppressing the rebellion which broke out in Scotland towards the end of that year. He was afterwards appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the King's Regiment of Horse, and having distinguished himself as an efficient and loyal officer, at a period when Jacobite principles were prevalent in the nation, he was promoted to the Colonelcy of the 30th Regiment, from which he was removed to the 13th Dragoons; and in April, 1743, to the 3rd Dragoons, at the head of which corps he served in the subsequent campaigns in Flanders, and displayed great gallantry at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy. He was afterwards employed against the rebels in Scotland. In 1752 he was promoted to the Colonelcy of the 1st Dragoon Guards; and he retained the command of this regiment until his decease in 1763.

JOHN MOSTYN,

*Appointed 13th of May, 1763.*

JOHN MOSTYN rose to the rank of Captain in the 31st Foot; and in 1742 he was appointed Captain-Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards. He served with his regiment on the Continent, was wounded at the battle of Fontenoy, and in December, 1747, he was appointed Aide-

de-camp to the King. In January, 1751, Colonel Mostyn was promoted to the command of the 7th Foot. He was removed to the command of the 13th Dragoons in July, 1754; in 1758 he was removed to the 5th Dragoons; and two years afterwards to the 7th Dragoons. During the seven years' war he held a considerable command under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and distinguished himself at the head of the British cavalry, in almost every general action, and in many skirmishes, in Germany, in the years 1759-60-61 and 62; and on his return to England at the conclusion of the war, he was promoted to the colonelcy of the King's Dragoon Guards. He died in March, 1779.

SIR GEORGE HOWARD, K.B.

*Appointed 21st of April, 1779.*

LIEUT.-COLONEL HOWARD having acquired a reputation as a brave and efficient officer, was appointed Colonel of the 3rd regiment of Foot, on the 21st of August, 1749. He served with distinction in Germany during the seven years' war, and at the conclusion of the peace in 1763, he was promoted to the Colonelcy of the 7th Dragoons, and advanced to the dignity of a Knight of the Bath. He was afterwards removed to the King's Dragoon Guards; was promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal; and died on the 16th of July, 1796.

SIR WILLIAM AUGUSTUS PITT, K.B.

*Appointed 18th of July, 1796.*

THIS officer was appointed to his first commission, as Cornet in the 10th Dragoons, on the 1st of February, 1744: he acquired a knowledge of the duties of his profession in the seven years' war in Germany; distinguished himself in several actions, and was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Camper. On the 24th of October, 1770, he was promoted from the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 10th Dragoons to the Colonelcy of the 12th Dragoons. In October, 1775, he was re-

moved to the 3rd Irish Horse, now the 6th Dragoon Guards, and on the 2nd of November, 1780, to the 10th Dragoons. In July, 1796, General Pitt was promoted to the Colonelcy of the King's Dragoon Guards. He was created a Knight of the most Honourable Order of the Bath in 1792, and was appointed to the government of Portsmouth in 1794: he died in January, 1810.

FRANCIS, LORD HEATHFIELD,

*Appointed 14th of January, 1810.*

FRANCIS AUGUSTUS LORD HEATHFIELD (son of the celebrated General Elliott, who so highly distinguished himself in the defence of Gibraltar, in 1782) became proficient in the duties of his profession under the tuition of his father, and rose gradually to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Inniskilling Dragoons. On the 25th of March, 1795, he was appointed Colonel of the 29th Light Dragoons. On the 23rd of March, 1797, he was removed to the Colonelcy of the 20th Dragoons; in 1810 he obtained the command of the King's Dragoon Guards; and died in 1813.

SIR DAVID DUNDAS, K.C.B.

*Appointed 27th of January, 1813.*

THIS officer commenced his military education at the age of thirteen, in the academy at Woolwich, and afterwards became eminent for his knowledge of the principles of military tactics. At the age of fifteen he assisted in a survey of Scotland; and in 1756 obtained a commission in the 56th Regiment. In 1758 he proceeded with the expedition to the coast of France as an Assistant-Quarter-Master-General; and in the following year obtained the command of a troop in a newly-raised regiment of Light Dragoons (Elliott's Light Horse), now the 15th, or King's Hussars. He served with his regiment in Germany in 1760 and 1761; in the following summer he accompanied an expedition to Cuba as Aide-de-camp to General Elliott, and was actively employed in

the reduction of the Havannah. After the peace he resumed his post in his regiment, in which he rose to the rank of Major; and, urged by an ardent desire to acquire a perfect knowledge of every branch of his profession, he obtained permission to proceed to the Continent to observe the practice of the French and Austrian armies. In 1775 he procured the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 12th Light Dragoons, joined the regiment in Ireland shortly afterwards, and in 1778 obtained the appointment of Quarter-Master-General in that country. In 1782 he was removed to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 2nd Irish Horse, now the 5th Dragoon Guards. In 1785 he again proceeded to the Continent, attended the exercises of the Prussian troops during three summers, and after his return he presented his Majesty with a detailed account of their evolutions.

Colonel Dundas was now become a proficient tactician, and in 1788 he produced a highly useful work on the principles of military movements, which became the basis of our army regulations for field exercises. His abilities obtained for him the favour and attention of King George III., who appointed him Adjutant-General in Ireland, for the purpose of introducing his system of tactics into the army of that country. In 1790 Colonel Dundas was promoted to the rank of Major-General. In 1791 he obtained the Colonelcy of the 22nd Foot; and in the same year was placed on the Irish Staff; but he resigned that appointment in 1793 to engage in services of actual warfare. After the commencement of hostilities with the French Republic, Major-General Dundas was employed on a military mission to the island of Jersey, and was afterwards sent to the Continent to confer with the Duke of York respecting the siege of Dunkirk. From Flanders he proceeded to Toulon, which had recently been taken by a British armament; and his services there, although he was ultimately obliged to evacuate the place, called forth the approbation of his sovereign and of the British nation. After abandoning Toulon he made a descent on

the island of Corsica ; but shortly afterwards received directions to proceed to Flanders, where he arrived in the spring of 1794, and commanded a brigade of cavalry at the battle of Tournay on the 22nd of May, 1794. Major-General Dundas was actively employed in the retreat through Holland ; and the corps under his immediate command gained considerable advantage over the enemy in two successive actions near Gelder-Malsen ; he highly distinguished himself also in an attack upon the French post at Thuyl, in December of the same year. He continued with the British troops on the Continent during the summer of 1795, and in December was appointed Colonel of the 7th Dragoons. After his return to England he was appointed Quarter-Master-General to the army ; and he composed the celebrated regulations for the field exercises and movements for the cavalry, which were approved by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and by King George III., and ordered to be exclusively adopted throughout the cavalry. During the unfortunate rebellion in Ireland, in 1798, he was actively employed in that country, and was empowered to give protection to such of the insurgents as would lay down their arms and return to their allegiance.

In 1799 Lieutenant-General Dundas commanded a division of the allied army under the Duke of York, in the expedition to Holland ; he distinguished himself in several actions with the enemy, and was highly commended by his Royal Highness in his public despatches. In 1801 Lieutenant-General Dundas was appointed Colonel of the 2nd, or Royal North British, Dragoons, and was made Governor of Fort George. In 1802 he was promoted to the rank of General ; and in the following year, when the French were preparing to invade England, he was placed in command of the troops in the southern district, which comprised the counties of Kent and Sussex. In 1804 he was appointed Governor of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, and created a Knight of the Bath. On the 18th of March, 1809, his Majesty was



pleased to confer on this distinguished veteran the appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the army, on the resignation of Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York, which appointment he held until the 25th of May, 1811, when his Royal Highness was re-appointed. He was also appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade on the 31st of August, 1809. He was appointed to the Colonelcy of the King's Dragoon Guards on the 27th of January, 1813, and died in 1820, after a distinguished service of upwards of sixty years.

FRANCIS EDWARD GWYN,

*Appointed 19th of February, 1820.*

THIS officer entered the army in 1760, as Cornet of the 17th Light Dragoons, and rose gradually to the rank of Major in the 16th Dragoons. He served three campaigns in America; and in 1779 obtained the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 20th Dragoons. The appointment of Aide-de-Camp to the King was conferred on Lieutenant-Colonel Gwyn, in 1787; and in 1794 he obtained the Colonelcy of the 22nd Light Dragoons, the command of which corps he retained until it was ordered to be disbanded, in 1820, when he was removed to the King's Dragoon Guards; he was also Governor of Sheerness, and a member of the Consolidate Board of General Officers; and died in January, 1821.

WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT,

*Appointed 25th of January, 1821.*

AFTER a progressive service in all the subordinate commissions, this officer attained the rank of Lieutenant-General; and in 1807 he was appointed Colonel of the 3rd Dragoons. In 1821 he was removed to the Colonelcy of the King's Dragoon Guards, and died in 1827.

SIR HENRY FANE, G.C.B.

*Appointed 24th of February, 1827.*

**SUCCESSION OF LIEUTENANT-COLONELS  
OF THE  
FIRST, OR KING'S DRAGOON GUARDS.**

	Date of Appointment.	Date of Removal, &c.
<b>WILLIAM LEOGE . .</b>	6 June, 1685	Removed in 1688.
<b>HON. HENRY LUMLEY</b>	31 Dec., 1688	Promoted to the Colonelcy of the Regiment 10th August, 1692.
<b>WILLIAM PALMER . .</b>	10 Aug., 1692	Retired in consequence of Wounds received at the Battle of Schel- lemberg in 1704.
<b>THOMAS CROWTHER . .</b>	1 Jan., 1705	Retired in 1715.
<b>RICHARD PANTON . .</b>	10 July, 1715	Retired in 1722.
<b>HUMPHREY BLAND . .</b>	5 Aug., 1722	Promoted to the Colonelcy of the 36th Foot, 27th June, 1737.
<b>JOHN BROWN . . .</b>	27 June, 1737	Promoted to the Colonelcy of the 9th Dragoons, 10th May, 1742.
<b>MARTIN MADAN . .</b>	10 May, 1742	Retired in 1746.
<b>TIMOTHY CARR . . .</b>	24 Aug., 1746	Died in 1757.
<b>WILLIAM THOMSON . .</b>	13 July, 1757	Resigned in 1759.
<b>ROBERT SLOPER . . .</b>	13 Feb., 1759	Promoted to the Colonelcy of the 14th Light Dragoons in April, 1778.
<b>A. L. COLLINS . . .</b>	2 April, 1778	Retired in 1764.
<b>RICHARD VYSE . . .</b>	28 May, 1784	Promoted to the Colonelcy of the 29th Light Dragoons in 1797.
<b>W. A. VILLETTES . .</b>	23 Mar., 1797	Promoted to the Colonelcy of a Regiment of Foot in 1799.
<b>JOHN ELLIOTT . . .</b>	3 May, 1799	Removed in 1804.
<b>HENRY FANE . . .</b>	25 Dec., 1804	Promoted to the Colonelcy of the 4th Dragoon Guards in 1814.
<b>W. FULLER . . .</b>	22 Aug., 1805	Killed at the Battle of Waterloo, 18th June, 1815.
<b>SIR GEORGE TEESDALE</b>	7 Sep., 1815	

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