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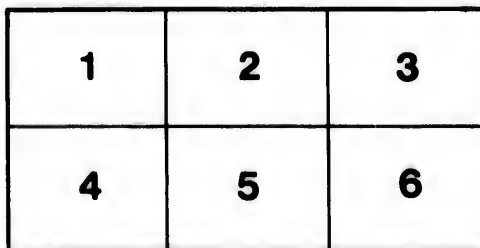
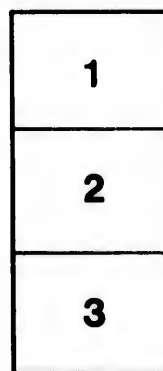
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BY COMMAND OF *His late Majesty WILLIAM THE IV<sup>TH</sup>*  
*and under the Patronage of*  
*Her Majesty the Queen.*



**HISTORICAL RECORDS.**

*OF THE*

**British Army**

*Comprising the*

*History of every Regiment.*

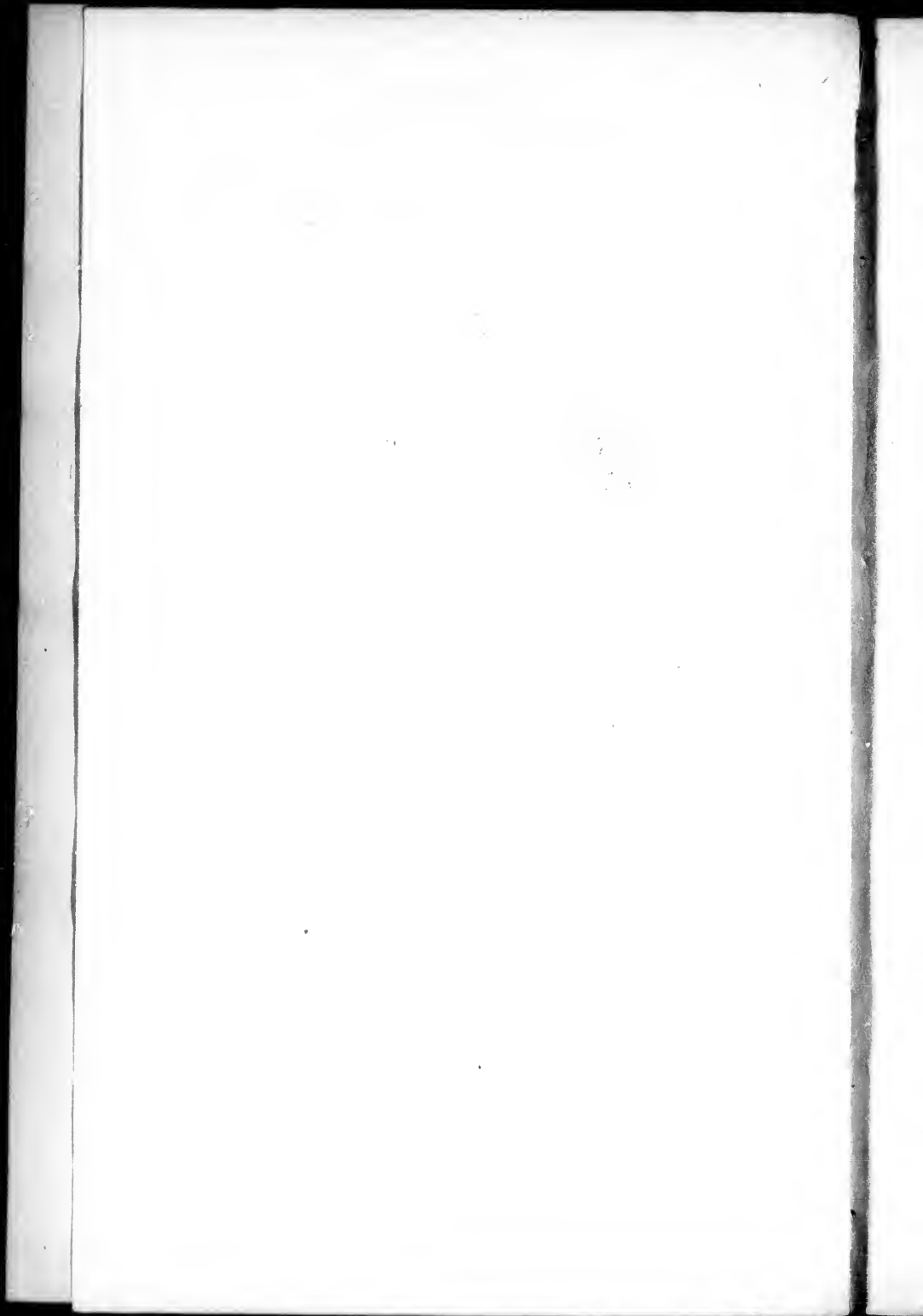
**IN HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.**

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

*Adjutant General's Office, Horse Guards.*

*London.*

*Printed by Authority:*



# **HISTORICAL RECORDS**

**OF THE**

## **BRITISH ARMY.**

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

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**THE SECOND**

**OR**

**ROYAL NORTH BRITISH DRAGOONS,**

**COMMONLY CALLED**

**THE SCOTS GREYS.**

LONDON

Printed by WILLIAM CLOWES and SONS,  
14, Charing Cross.

## 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.*

---

## PREFACE.

---

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

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

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



## 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 de 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 civilised 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.

## 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 Hobiliers (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 Hobiliers were accoutred and armed

for the light and less important services of war, and were not considered qualified for a charge in line. Mounted Archers\* were also introduced, and the English nation eventually became pre-eminent in the use of the bow.

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

The formation of the present Army commenced

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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.

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

"Each Horseman to have for his defensive  
"armes, back, breast, and pot; and for his offensive  
"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,

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\* Military Papers, State Paper Office.

and they were placed on a rate of pay sufficient to give them a respectable station in society.

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

“ CHARLES R.

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

---

\* This Regiment was disbanded after the Peace in 1674.

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

Several régiments 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 follow:—

“ 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 Régiments formed almost exclusively for engaging the

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

† State Paper Office.

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



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

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

At present there are only three Regiments which are styled *Horse* in the British Army,

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

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

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

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

13

HISTORICAL RECORD  
OF THE  
ROYAL REGIMENT OF SCOTS  
DRAGOONS:

NOW  
THE SECOND,  
OR  
ROYAL NORTH BRITISH DRAGOONS,

COMMONLY CALLED  
THE SCOTS GREYS.

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE FORMATION OF THE  
REGIMENT IN THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES II

AND OF ITS SUBSEQUENT SERVICES  
TO 1839.

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*ILLUSTRATED WITH PLATES.*

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LONDON:  
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1840.

LONDON :  
Printed by WILLIAM CLOWES and Sons,  
Stamford Street.

THE  
SECOND,  
OR  
ROYAL REGIMENT OF  
NORTH BRITISH DRAGOONS,

BEARS ON ITS GUIDONS, AS A REGIMENTAL BADGE,

"THE THISTLE,"

WITHIN THE CIRCLE OF ST. ANDREW,

AND MOTTO

"*NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT.*"

ALSO,

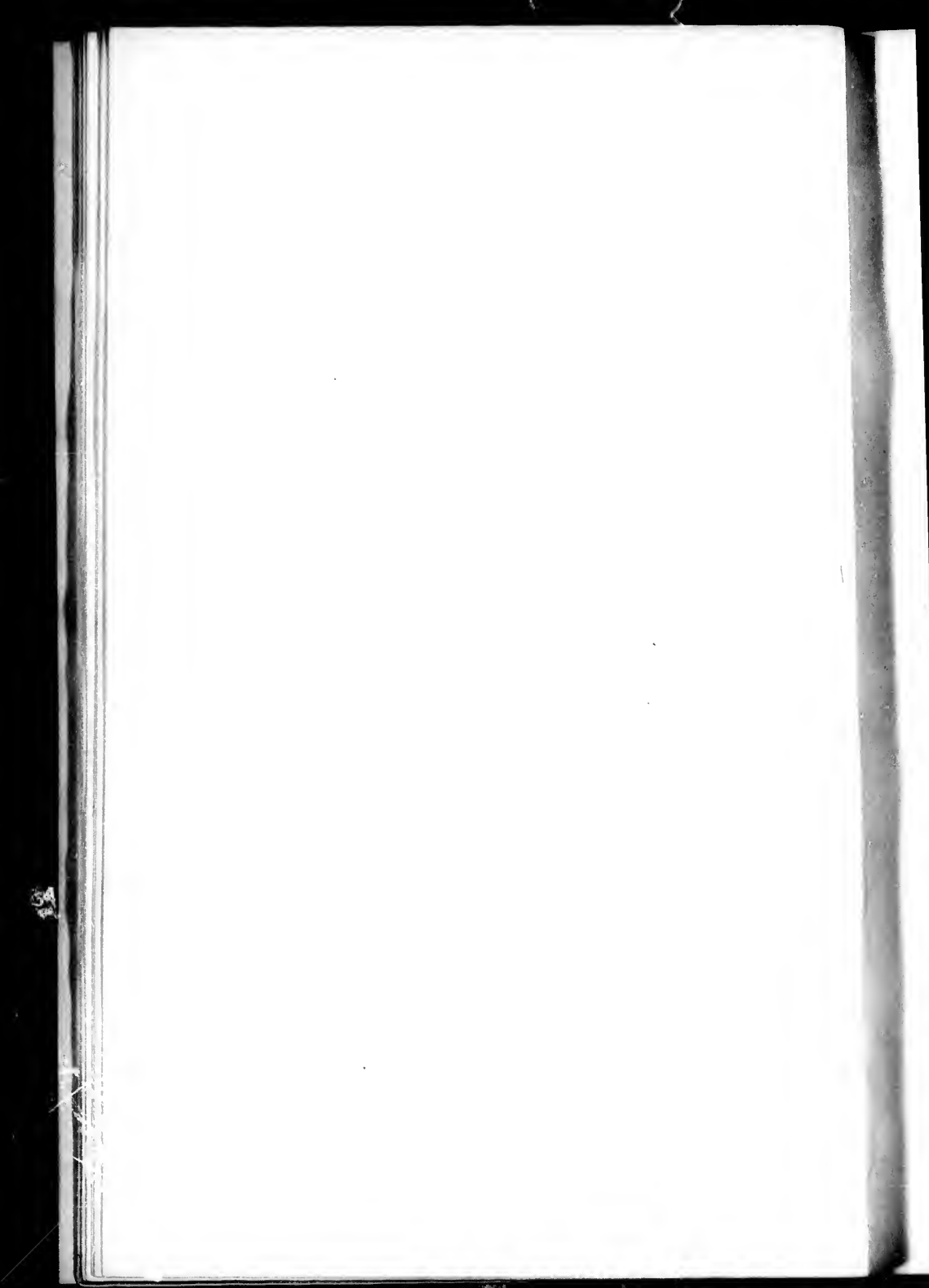
AN EAGLE,

WITH THE WORD

"WATERLOO;"

AND A SCROLL WITH THE FOLLOWING INSCRIPTION:

"SECOND TO NONE."



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**HISTORICAL RECORD**  
**OF THE**  
**ROYAL REGIMENT OF SCOTS DRAGOONS,**  
**NOW**  
**THE SECOND,**  
**OR**  
**ROYAL NORTH BRITISH DRAGOONS,**  
**COMMONLY CALLED**  
**THE SCOTS GREYS.**

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THE ROYAL NORTH BRITISH DRAGOONS derive 1660 their origin as a corps of cavalry from circumstances of a most painful character, which occurred in Scotland during the religious contentions in the reign of King Charles II. ; when men, losing sight of the peaceful and beneficent character of Christianity, and the moral obligations which it imposes, became embroiled in vengeful strife on a question of church polity, and imbrued their hands in each other's blood.

The Restoration, which was the means of allaying much dissension, and of producing comparative tranquillity in England, was not, unfortunately, followed by the same results in Scotland.

1660 The establishment of prelacy, upon which the king had resolved, was opposed by the presbyterians; at the same time MR. JAMES SHARP, who was sent to manage their interests with his majesty, acquiesced in the projected alterations, and was rewarded for his compliance with the dignity of Archbishop of St. Andrew's.

1661 A majority in the parliament at Edinburgh concurred with the king, and declared the "COVENANT," formerly established, unlawful, and its obligations null and void. A troop of life guards, and a regiment of foot guards, were raised in Scotland, to support the authority of the parlia-

1662 ment. An act was passed establishing the government of the church by archbishops and bishops; the ministers were required to receive episcopal ordination; and the rights of lay patrons were revived. Thus during the first three years after the Restoration, the court was advancing progressively towards the subversion of the presbyterian religion; and an additional force being deemed necessary, a second troop of life guards was raised at Edinburgh

1663 in 1663.

Many of the Scots clergy, refusing to receive episcopal ordination, were deprived of their livings, and curates were appointed. The people expressed their dislike to these proceedings by neglecting the churches, and attending family-worship at their former ministers' houses, and, the numbers being great, the service was frequently performed in the open air. These meetings were  
1664 called "CONVENTICLES," and, in 1664, they were prohibited by act of parliament, and severe penal-

ties were inflicted on all who attended them. 1664  
Fines were also imposed for non-attendance at church, and soldiers were employed in levying and collecting the fines.

War was declared against Holland in 1665; 1665  
in the following year six troops of horse and 1666  
two regiments of foot were levied in Scotland;  
and these corps, with the life and foot guards,  
amounted to about three thousand men.

In the autumn of the same year, a dispute between some countrymen and a party of soldiers exacting fines, terminated in the death of a soldier; the people of the village, dreading the vengeance of the military, took arms, and the ensigns of rebellion being raised, a body of three thousand men was speedily assembled. They were, however, attacked by the king's forces under Lieutenant-General Dalziel, on the south side of the Pentland hills, and defeated with the loss of many men killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. The rebellion was thus suppressed. The prisoners were subject to torture, and to various cruelties, in order to exact confession and information; many were hanged; others transported; and the vengeful disposition displayed by Archbishop Sharp rendered him extremely obnoxious to the presbyterians.

A treaty of peace having been concluded with 1667  
Holland, in 1667, the whole of the Scots regular forces, excepting the life and foot guards, were disbanded. In the following year the second 1668  
troop of life guards was disbanded; and a militia force of upwards of twenty thousand men was

1668 called out. Conventicles were, however, numerous and frequent in that and the succeeding years, and the resistance to episcopacy appeared to acquire strength from persecution.

1670 In 1670 an act was passed subjecting all persons who attended meetings for prayer or expounding the scriptures, to ruinous fines when the meeting was within doors; when the meeting was in the open air, the fines were doubled, and the minister was subject to death and confiscation of goods; and a reward of five hundred marks was given to informers. Fines were also imposed for neglecting to bring children to church to be baptized within thirty days after their birth. Every endeavour appears to have been made to compel the people to accept of prelacy; but without effect; and blood was frequently spilt in enforcing and resisting the imposition of fines. Several non-conformist ministers forsook their homes that they might escape the penalty, and travelled the western shires, holding meetings.

1675 The prohibited conventicles continuing to take place, in 1675 garrisons were placed in several gentlemen's houses, that parties of soldiers might be ready on all occasions to enforce obedience to

1678 the laws, and to levy fines; and in 1678 several highland clans were called out and placed in garrison at towns, villages, and hamlets, where they committed every description of excess and spoliation. Wodrow, in his history of these events, details losses sustained from the highlanders, by several parishes, amounting to £137,499. 6s. 0d.; he also gives a list of losses from fines, amount-

ing to £3,174,819. 18s. 8d. These proceedings 1678 augmented the aversion of the presbyterians to prelacy, and were the harbingers of greater outrages.

Such were the scenes of tumult,—contention,—spoliation, and bloodshed, resulting from resistance to the law, which occasioned, in the early part of 1678, two troops of DRAGOONS to be levied and added to the regular army, and these troops were the nucleus of the corps which now bears the distinguished title of the “ROYAL REGIMENT OF NORTH BRITISH DRAGOONS,” or the “SCOTS GREYS.” The first troop was commanded by Lieutenant-General THOMAS DALZIEL; and the second by LORD CHARLES MURRAY. In the autumn a third troop of dragoons was raised, of which Mr. FRANCIS STUART, a private gentleman of the life guards, and grandson of the Earl of Bothwell, was appointed captain;—also a regiment of foot commanded by the Earl of Mar, now the twenty-first fusileers.

1679

In a short time after their formation, the three troops of dragoons were sent out in detachments to collect cess, to prosecute non-conformists, and to search out meetings in the open air, and in case of resistance, they were authorised to put the people to death.\* At length the presbyterians being

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\* “The Lords of His Majesty’s Privy Council, considering that “it is notorious, that there is a party who continue in arms and “follow Welsh, Cameron, and some other of their accomplices, “at their several field conventicles, do, therefore, give warrant “to the Earl of Linlithgow, Major-General, and Commander-in- “Chief of His Majesty’s forces of horse, foot, and dragoons, to “prosecute and follow that party into whatsoever place Welsh, “Cameron, Kid, or Douglas, keep their field-conventicles, or any “other whom that standing party follows; with power to the



1679 exasperated by these proceedings, and excited by their preachers, made a second appeal to arms, under the following circumstances.

Mr. William Carmichael was put in commission, by the interest of Archbishop Sharp, to search out and prosecute all persons, who did not conform to episcopacy in the shire of Fife; and he proved of a most barbarous and relentless disposition,—making use of torture and various cruelties to extort confession. At length several non-conformists, whose spirits were chafed by their own hazards, and by the sufferings of their families and friends, resolved to give him a severe chastisement, and to compel him to relinquish his proceedings. On Saturday the 3rd of May, 1679, they waylaid him; but, being put upon his guard, he avoided them; and they were about to separate, when they were informed that Archbishop Sharp's coach was at a short distance, and interpreting this accident into an interposition of divine Providence, they cried, "he is delivered into our hands," and instantly resolved on his destruction. Proceeding in quest of their victim, they overtook the coach on Magusmuir,—cut down the postilion,—dragged the Archbishop out of his carriage, and, attacking him with their swords, left him a mangled corpse upon the road. They

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"commander of the troops to give money for intelligence where these conventicles are appointed, that thereby they may be able to seize and apprehend such persons as shall be found at the said conventicles, and, in case of resistance, to pursue them to the death; declaring that the said officers and soldiers shall not be called in question therefor civilly or criminally."  
—*Council Registers.*

afterwards separated, and for a short time escaped 1679 justice.

This event was followed by still greater severities upon the presbyterians. "The meetings for hearing the gospel in houses and in the fields, were attacked, and frequently the soldiers discharged their pieces upon the poor unarmed country people."\* Armed assemblies occurred in the west; and Captain ROBERT GRAHAM of CLAVERHOUSE, who commanded one of the independent troops of horse, was directed to proceed with his own troop and a troop of dragoons, in quest of these conventicles. Having ascertained that a meeting was to take place on Loudon-hill, on Sunday the 1st of June, he directed his march for that place; and on the road took a preacher, named King, and several other men prisoners.

Early in the forenoon of that day an immense number of persons met at the place appointed, and public worship was commenced by Mr. Thomas Douglas; when suddenly Captain Graham appeared with the horse and dragoons. All persons at the meeting who had fire arms, immediately separated themselves and advanced, under the direction of Robert Hamilton and William Clelland, to meet the military.

The countrymen had great advantage in the ground they occupied, and also in numbers; to attack them appeared extremely rash; but Captain Graham's orders were peremptory, and he accord-

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\* Wodrow.

1679 ingly advanced, and his dragoons commenced a straggling fire. The conflict took place on a muir, near a place called *Drumclog*. The military evinced bravery, and continued the action for some time, but were eventually overpowered by numbers. Cornet Robert Graham, two brigadiers,\* and eight men of the troop of horse, and twenty dragoons, were killed. Captain Graham, whose horse had been shot, mounted a troop horse and retired with the surviving men towards Glasgow. In the retreat the soldiers had to force their passage through the townsmen of Strevin, who assembled to oppose them.† Meanwhile the prisoners taken before the action escaped.

The presbyterians, having thus committed themselves, resolved to keep together in arms, and to seek from their valour, that redress, which they could not otherwise obtain. They, accordingly, proceeded to Hamilton that night, and on the following day attacked Glasgow. They were however repulsed by the dragoons and a battalion of foot guards, who had barricaded the streets, and after a sharp conflict, the rebels retired with loss, and with depression of spirits; but their numbers soon increased so fast that they forgot this disaster; and the dragoons and foot guards were ordered to retire towards Edinburgh.

When information of this rebellion reached London, the DUKE OF MONMOUTH was sent to

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\* Corporals of horse were, at this period, styled brigadiers.

† London Gazette.

take command of the army in Scotland, and several English regiments were ordered to the north.\* His grace, taking with him some dragoons which were quartered near the border, proceeded to Scotland, and, having united them to the Scots army, advanced against the rebels.†

In the mean time the insurgents had taken post behind the Clyde, which was not fordable, and they had barricaded *Bothwell-bridge*. This post was chosen with judgment, but the leaders in the rebellion having employed their time in praying, preaching, debating about a general fast, and other matters, had neglected the organising, training, and disciplining of their forces; they were divided among themselves, and, when the royal army appeared, they were no better than a confused rabble of about

\* The following corps were ordered to proceed to Scotland on this occasion ;—

The horse grenadier guards belonging to the three English troops of life guards.

The Duke of Monmouth's regiment of horse.

The Duke of Albemarle's ditto.

Lord Gerard's ditto.

The royal regiment of dragoons.

Sir John Talbot's regiment of dragoons.

The rebellion was, however, suppressed before they arrived, excepting a troop of horse and some of the dragoons which happened to be in summer quarters near the border; and, peace having been concluded with France, these corps were shortly afterwards disbanded.

† The regular troops under the Duke of Monmouth consisted of the following corps :—

The Scots troop of life guards.

Three troops of Scots horse.

Three troops of Scots dragoons,—now the Royal North British dragoons, or Scots Greys.

A troop of English horse.

Four troops of the English royal dragoons.

The Scots foot guards.

The Earl of Mar's regiment, now twenty-first fusiliers.

Some militia corps had also been called out, and were in arms at the time.

1679 four thousand men.\* A deputation was, however, sent to the Duke of Monmouth, to lay before him the grievances which they required to be redressed. He heard them very patiently, but replied he would not come to any terms with them until they laid down their arms and surrendered at discretion; and in the event of their so doing, he would use his interest with the King in their behalf, and he ordered them to give an answer in half an hour. The deputation returned, a fruitless debate ensued, and, the time having passed away without their coming to any conclusion, they were surprised by an attack upon the bridge made by Captain Stuart's troop of Scots dragoons, a party of foot guards, and some artillery.

This post was defended by about three hundred Kippen and Galloway men, commanded by Hackston of Rathillet. The attack was gallantly made, and the post defended with equal bravery until Hackston's men had expended their ammunition, when they were ordered by Robert Hamilton, their commander-in-chief, to retire, and the key of the position was thus abandoned. The bridge was then cleared of the obstructions by the foot guards. The army passed, and, having formed opposite the insurgents, commenced a sharp cannonade; at the same time a sword fight occurred between a few royal troopers and insurgent horsemen on the flank. In a few moments a panic seized the rebel host:—their horsemen fled in dismay in every direction;—twelve hundred foot laid down their arms and surrendered prisoners without

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\* Bishop Burnet.

striking a blow ; and the remainder ran away. The 1679 royal forces moved forward, and killed about four hundred men in the pursuit.

Several detachments of Scots dragoons were afterwards sent out, and a party of Captain Stuart's troop under Lieut. Creichton took the preacher King, who escaped from Captain Graham's custody at Drumclog.

Many of the prisoners were permitted, after subscribing to a bond never to appear in arms again without the King's authority, to return to their homes. Two preachers and five others were executed ; and near three hundred were shipped for transportation ; but the vessel was wrecked, and the greater part of them perished.

After the suppression of the rebellion, the Duke of Monmouth returned to England. By his representations to the King, he occasioned a less severe mode of proceeding to be adopted towards the non-conformists, and His Majesty commanded a commission to be prepared appointing him captain-general of the Scots army. His grace was, however, shortly afterwards removed from his command. Lieut.-General Dalziel was appointed commander-in-chief in Scotland : and the Duke of York arriving at that period at Edinburgh, encouraged the violent party in their proceedings against all who would not conform to episcopacy.

During the winter the Scots dragoons occupied 1680 extensive cantonments, and frequently sent out detachments to apprehend persons accused of having been in the late rebellion. Many of the outlawed presbyterians kept together in arms, and they sometimes had encounters with the military.

1680 Lieut.-General Dalziel detached thirty horse under Captain Bruce of Earls-hill and fifty dragoons under Lieut.-Creichton, in quest of a party of violent presbyterians who kept together in arms in Galloway. On the afternoon of the 20th of July 1680, as the soldiers approached *Ayre-moss*, in the shire of Ayr, they espied the insurgents, and quickening their pace, encountered them near a bog. After exchanging a few musket shots at a distance, both parties charged sword in hand, and a severe contest ensued, which lasted about a quarter of an hour, when the insurgents fled, and took refuge in the bog, leaving twenty of their number weltering on the field. Among the slain was a violent field preacher named Cameron; among the wounded was Hackston of Rathillet (one of the murderers of Archbishop Sharp), who, with four others, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Edinburgh. The King's troops lost several men and horses, and Lieut.-Creichton was severely wounded.\*

The three troops of dragoons were actively employed against the non-conformists during the remainder of this, and the following year.

1681 In 1681 a test was introduced by act of parliament, and upon some scruples being made by the Earl of Argyle, who was one of the privy council, he was desired by the Duke of York to make a statement in writing, which he did, and gave it

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\* This may be quoted as an instance of the difficulty of procuring correct statements of the numbers engaged on all occasions. The London Gazette states the insurgents at Ayre-moss were 40 horse and 100 foot; Creichton states in his memoirs, they were 30 horse and 150 foot; and Hackston of Rathillet states, in a letter published by Wodrow, they were 23 horse and 40 foot.

to the council; this paper was construed into 1681 an offence against the King and parliament; a process of treason was exhibited against him; and he was sentenced to death, and to forfeiture of titles and estate;\* but he escaped to Holland.

In the mean time the King had determined to place the regular forces in Scotland upon a more efficient establishment. Three additional troops of dragoons had been raised, and the six troops were incorporated into a regiment which was styled "THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF SCOTS DRAGOONS;" and LIEUT.-GENERAL DALZIEL, the Commander-in-Chief in Scotland, was appointed its colonel, by commission dated the 25th of November, 1681.

The troops of horse were also formed into a regiment, which was styled the "*Royal regiment of Scots Horse*," and Colonel Graham of Claverhouse, was appointed its commanding officer, a statement of whose services will be found at page 28.

The prosecution of non-conformists continuing, 1682 the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS were employed in that and other difficult and painful duties.† When

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\* At the Revolution in 1688 this sentence was ordered to be erased out of the records; and the Earl's son was allowed to bring an action of damage against the Judges.

† The following order shows the summary mode of proceeding adopted at that period:

"SERJEANT PERSIE.

"In obedience to my Lord Livingstone's commands to me, "you are hereby ordered to go with your fifteen dragoons at "present under your command, and quarter them proportionally "as you think convenient upon the heritors of Macartney and



1682 countrymen were apprehended for alleged offences, a rescue was sometimes attempted; search was  
 1683 then made for offenders: in 1683, much blood appears to have been spilt in frays of this description, and the lives of the dragoons were in constant jeopardy.

1684 In 1684 some of the society people published a declaration, in which they cast off authority, and used threats of violence against the King and government. This declaration was met by a summary order: viz.—“The Lords of His Majesty’s Privy Council do hereby ordain any person who owns, or will not disown, the late treasonable declaration upon oath, whether they have arms or not, to be immediately put to death.” \* Military men were unfortunately called upon to tender the oath to persons of all ages, and in some cases to the entire population of towns and villages, and to execute the above order to the letter. Many persons, who refused the oath, were instantly shot, and the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS had to perform their share of this painful duty: instances are, indeed, recorded, in which the military shrunk from the execution of these dreadful orders.

1685 The death of King Charles II. took place in

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“tenants thereof, aye and while they come into Kirkeudbright to me, to take tacks of the haill forementioned lands, &c. You are to exact free quarter during your abode, and to take what you stand in need of. You are to dispossess and remove Lady Holm the Younger forth of the lands of Macartney, and cause your party to possess the same till further order, &c.—Subscribed at Kirkeudbright the 23rd of October, 1682.

“THOMAS LIDDERDALE.”

\* Council Registers.

the early part of 1685 ; when James the seventh of Scotland and second of England, a professed Papist, ascended the throne. In May of the same year the Earl of Argyle arrived from Holland with three ships and about three hundred men, and landed in Argyleshire, with the view of raising a rebellion and of dethroning the King ; but he found his party so harassed and reduced by persecution, and so intimidated, that few joined him. After some time his force was augmented to about two thousand foot and a few horse.

The ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS were immediately ordered, with other forces, to march against the rebels, and the whole of the royal troops were placed under the command of the Earl of Dumbarton.

The Earl of Argyle, meeting with some opposition from the highland clans which the government had called out, embarked part of his forces and sailed towards the west ; but the army moving along the coast, kept in sight of his shipping and prevented his landing. He then returned to Argyleshire, and marched towards the lowlands ; but when he had crossed the water of Leven, a little above Dumbarton, he found the King's forces ready to oppose him.

On the night of the 19th of June, the two armies encamped in sight of each other. The royal forces were posted on an eminence, and calmly awaited the arrival of morning to commence the attack. Some low grounds separated the hostile troops, and the fires of the rebels burnt bright and clear on the opposite heights. Many

1685 breasts were big with expectation, but when daylight arrived, it was discovered that the enemy had fled. The Earl of Argyle had ordered a number of fires to be kindled, and he marched off in silence in the night, with the view of penetrating southward; but his guides led him into a bog in the dark; alarm, confusion, and disorder followed, and the rebels, proceeding some one way and some another, left the Earl without an army.

Information having been received, that one division of the rebels, commanded by Sir John Cochran, and consisting principally of the men who had come from Holland, had halted at a place called *Stone-dyke Park*, about ten miles distant from the camp, a troop of the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS commanded by Captain Clelland, and a troop of horse under Lord Ross, were despatched against them. The rebels had taken post in a small enclosure, the defences of which formed a breast-work for their protection. The King's troops, however, commenced the attack, and the enemy defended themselves with resolution. The ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS were eventually ordered to dismount and, being formed as infantry, advanced under a sharp fire to scale the defences. The rebels did not wait the assault, but quitted the enclosure and took post in a wood in its rear; the wood was surrounded, but they escaped in the night. In this rencounter Captain Clelland and several men of the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS were killed; Lord Ross was wounded.—Sir Adam Blair, who succeeded to Captain Clelland's commission, was shot through the neck, and Sir

William Wallace of Cragie, was shot in the side.\* 1685  
The Earl of Argyle was captured on the same day by a party of militia, and he was beheaded at Edinburgh in pursuance of his former sentence.

In the mean time a rebellion, headed by the Duke of Monmouth, had broken out in England, and the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS were ordered to march to the south; but a few days after they had crossed the border, the rebellion was suppressed by the decisive battle of Sedgemoor, and this regiment was ordered to return to its former quarters.

Lieut.-General Dalziel died in October, and was honoured by a public funeral, and a great attendance of military, noblemen, and gentlemen: on the 6th of November, 1685, His Majesty conferred the Colonelcy of the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS on the Lieut.-Colonel Lord Charles Murray, who was created EARL OF DUNMORE in the succeeding year.

During the remainder of this and the following 1686 year detachments of the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS were sent to various parts of the country to apprehend persons charged with joining the late rebellion, and many countrymen, who refused to answer the questions put to them, were, in obedience to the orders of the government, shot in the fields.

In 1687, the King, with the view to the introduction of Papacy, removed many of the restrictions from the non-conformists, who now had liberty to attend public worship in houses and

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\* London Gazette.

1688 chapels. The ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS were no longer called upon to traverse the country in quest of illegal assemblies of the people; but in the summer of 1688, part of the regiment was employed in a service of a painful nature, which is related as follows by Captain Creichton of the regiment:—

“ Macdonald, Laird of Keppoch in the high-lands, within eight miles of Inverlochy, had gained possession of an estate which in right belonged to the Laird of Mackintosh. Both these gentlemen were well affected to the King. The Laird of Keppoch, after sowing time was over, had gone, as it was his custom, to make merry with his clan in the mountains, until the time of harvest should call him home. But in his absence Mackintosh and his clan, assisted with a party of soldiers, by order of the government, possessed himself of the estate. Whereupon, Macdonald and his clan, returning from the mountains, set upon the enemy, killed several gentlemen, and took Mackintosh himself prisoner. Macdonald had given strict orders to his men not to kill any of the military; but Captain Mackenzie who commanded, making a shot at one of Macdonald's men who was pursuing his adversary, the man discharged his pistol at the captain, shot him in the knee, and, after having been carried fifty miles to a surgeon, he died of his wound.

“ Soon after the government ordered me, with a detachment of sixty men of the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS with a lieutenant, a cornet, and stan-

“ dard ; and Captain Streighton with two hundred 1688  
 “ of the foot guards, to march against the Macdon-  
 “ alds, to destroy man, woman, and child, pertaining  
 “ to the Laird of Keppoch, and to burn his houses  
 “ and corn. Upon the approach of our party,  
 “ Macdonald dismissing his prisoners, retired far-  
 “ ther into the mountains. Whereupon, we, who  
 “ were sent against him, continued to destroy all his  
 “ houses and corn from Lammas to the 10th of  
 “ September: and then we advanced towards the  
 “ borders, to join the Scots army, which at that  
 “ time was marching towards England against the  
 “ Prince of Orange, who then intended an invasion.  
 “ We arrived at the border on the 1st of October,  
 “ after a march of two hundred miles.”

On the same day on which this detachment rejoined the regiment (*viz.* 1st of October) the Scots forces crossed the Tweed and marched to Carlisle, from whence the infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-General Douglas, proceeded by Chester for London ; and the cavalry, under the direction of Major-General Graham, marched for the same destination by York. The regiments arrived in the vicinity of the metropolis towards the end of October ; and in a few days afterwards Major-General Graham was created **VISCOUNT OF DUNDEE**, and Lord Graham of Claverhouse.\*

\* Establishment of the *Scots Forces* which came to England at the Revolution in 1688.

Corps.	Commanders.	Numbers.
Troop of Life Guards . . . . .	Lord Livingstone . . . . .	132
Royal Regiment of Horse . . .	Major General Graham . . .	352
Royal Regiment of Dragoons, Earl of Dunmore . . . . .		357
	Regiment	

1688 In the early part of November the Scots and some English regiments were ordered to occupy quarters in London.\* On the 5th of that month the Prince of Orange landed with the Dutch army at Torbay; and King James ordered his forces to assemble at Salisbury. The ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS left London on the 10th of November, and, on arriving at Salisbury, were ordered to occupy a post three miles below the city.

King James discovered that his conduct had alienated the affections of his subjects, both civil

Corps.	Commanders.	Numbers.
Regiment of Foot Guards ...	Lieut.-General Douglas	1251
Regiment of Foot .....	Colonel Buchan .....	744
Ditto .....	Colonel John Wachop .	927
		Total..... 3,763

*War Office Records.*

\* JAMES R.

OUR WILL AND PLEASURE is that Our Forces hereafter mentioned, be quartered as followeth:—

The Earl of Peterborough's Regiment of Horse	In the precincts
The Scots Foot Guards	of Holborn.
The Earl of Arran's Regiment of Horse	Clerkenwell
Colonel Wachop's Regiment of Foot	and adjacents.
Colonel Hamilton's Regiment of Horse	Spitalfields and
Colonel Buchan's Regiment of Foot	Tower Hamlets.
Our Troop of Scots Guards	
Royal Regiment of Scots Horse	Westminster
The Queen's Regiment of Dragoons	Tower Hamlets
Princess Anne's Regiment of Dragoons	and Minorities.
Royal Regiment of Scots Dragoons	Southwark,
Holland Regiment of Foot	Lambeth, and
Lord Forbes's Regiment of Foot	Rotherhithe.

And the Officers are to take care that the Soldiers behave themselves civilly, and pay their landlords. And all Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, Constables and others, our Officers, whom it may concern, are to be assisting herein as there shall be occasion.

Given at Our Court at Whitehall the 1st of November, 1688.

By His Majesty's Command,

*War Office Records.*

WILLIAM BLATHWAYTE.

and military, and that the nation was ready to wel- 1688  
come the Prince of Orange as its deliverer from  
popery and tyranny. His Majesty fled from the  
army to London, and ordered the troops to retire.

The royal horse guards (blues), royal Scots  
horse, and ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS, were placed  
under the orders of Viscount Dundee, and re-  
treated to Reading, where the regiments remained  
nine or ten days, during which time a battalion of  
Scots foot guards stationed at Maidenhead, went  
over to the Prince of Orange. On the 10th of  
December the three regiments were ordered to  
prepare for action, and the King was expected to  
arrive and advance with the army against the  
Prince of Orange on the following day; but  
when the forces were assembled, information was  
received that the King had fled for France, and  
that he had sent word that he had no further ser-  
vice for the army. The Scots officers immedi-  
ately held a consultation, and the horse and dra-  
goons having resolved to march back to Scotland,  
they proceeded to Watford that day, and went  
into quarters for the night. Early on the follow-  
ing morning, a report was received of the advance  
of a body of Dutch troops. The two regiments  
immediately mounted and formed up outside the  
town, designing to attack the Dutch if they ap-  
proached the place, but no Dutch troops appeared,  
and in a short time a letter arrived from the  
Prince of Orange to Viscount Dundee, requesting  
him to remain at Watford with the two regiments.  
The troops were then ordered to their quarters;  
and in a few days afterwards, the King having fled

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Records.

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HWAYTE.



1688 to France, the royal Scots horse were ordered into quarters at Abingdon in Berkshire, and the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS at Islip and other places in Oxfordshire.\*

When the Prince of Orange assumed the sovereign power, the Earl of Dunmore declined to serve under His Highness; and, on the 31st of December, 1688, the Prince appointed SIR THOMAS LIVINGSTONE (an officer of experience in the Scots brigade in the service of Holland) colonel of the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS. Viscount Dundee also quitted the service, and his regiment of horse deserted, and returned to Scotland.†

1689 The ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS, however, speaking of them collectively, appear to have been well affected to the protestant interest, and, with a few exceptions, hearty in the cause of liberty. After the accession of William and Mary, the establishment was assimilated to that of the English dragoon regiments, and the numbers, with the rates of pay of each rank, were fixed by warrant under the sign manual as follows:—

		Pay per day.		
		£.	s.	d.
1	Colonel and Captain . . .	1	6	0
1	Lieut. Colonel and Captain . .	1	0	0
1	Major . . .	1	0	0
4	Captains each 11s. . .	2	4	0
6	Lieutenants ,, 6s. . .	1	16	0
6	Cornets ,, 5s. . .	1	10	0
1	Chaplain . . .	0	6	8
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20	Carried forward	£9	2	8

\* London Gazette.

† Dalrymple and other historians have mistaken the royal Scots horse for the royal Scots Dragoons.

# THE SECOND, OR ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS. 23

1689

		Pay per day.		
		£.	s.	d.
20	Brought forward	9	2	8
1	Adjutant . . . . .	0	5	0
1	Surgeon . . . . .	0	6	0
1	Gunsmith . . . . .	0	5	0
6	Quarter Masters each 4s. .	1	4	0
12	Serjeants „ 2s. 6d. .	1	10	0
18	Corporals „ 2s. .	1	16	0
12	Drummers „ 2s. .	1	4	0
12	Hautboys „ 2s. .	1	4	0
360	Private men at 1s. 6d. .	27	0	0
443		£43	16	8

Viscount Dundee proceeded to the highlands, and endeavoured to excite the clans to take arms in favour of King James. Major-General Mackay was appointed commander in chief in Scotland; and the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS were ordered to march to Edinburgh. On their arrival at the capital of Scotland, the officers witnessed a change of scene;—their friends were removed from power, —the formerly persecuted presbyterians were appointed to posts in the administration,—and commissions were given to men whom the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS had formerly chased up and down the country as rebels and fanatics. This change was so ungrateful to some of the old officers, that they commenced a treasonable intercourse with their former associate, Viscount Dundee, and undertook to bring over the regiment to the rebel army, when a favourable opportunity should occur. No suspicion of this treason was entertained by the government, and the regiment was sent from Edinburgh to Stirling, and in April to the shire of Angus, to watch Dundee's motions and counter-

1689 act his designs. Shortly afterwards Major-General Mackay arrived at the town of Dundee, where he assembled this regiment, also three troops of Lord Colchester's horse (now third dragoon guards), and two hundred foot ; then, leaving two troops of the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS in the town, he proceeded with the remainder in quest of the enemy.

When Viscount Dundee left Edinburgh, he proceeded to his house at Glenogilvie in Angus, where many of the gentry resorted to him, with whom, and the deserters from his former regiment, he went to rouse the northern shires, and particularly the highland clans as before stated. On arriving at Inverness he met with Macdonald of Keppoch, who had assembled his clan to take revenge for the violence done him in the preceding year as narrated at page 18. In the mean time Major-General Mackay, with four troops of the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS and other corps before mentioned, was following the steps of Dundee. The latter, thus reinforced by the Macdonalds, turned round upon his pursuers, and sent a note to the magistrates of Elgin requiring them to provide quarters for his forces. The magistrates sent information of this to Major-General Mackay, who was then near the river Spey, and the four troops of the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS were immediately ordered to Elgin, where they arrived before the highlanders: Viscount Dundee changed his route, and marched through Badenoeh to Lochaber.

Orders were sent for the two troops of the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS left at the town of Dun-

dee, to join the remainder of the regiment. Berke- 1689  
 ley's (now fourth light) dragoons, the remainder  
 of Lord Colchester's horse, and Sir James Leslie's  
 (now fifteenth) foot, were also directed to join the  
 troops under Major-General Mackay; and six  
 hundred foot, from the Dutch regiments under  
 Colonel Rainsay, received similar orders. But  
 before these forces arrived, Viscount Dundee, hav-  
 ing notice of their motions, descended from the  
 mountains with two thousand men, leaving orders  
 for a thousand more to follow, and interposed be-  
 tween the major-general and his reinforcements.  
 Major-General Mackay had advanced with the  
 four troops of this regiment, three troops of Col-  
 chester's horse and two hundred foot to the vici-  
 nity of Ruthven Castle, when he received advice  
 of Dundee's movements, and deeming it imprudent  
 to risk his little band of less than five hundred  
 men, in action with three thousand hardy moun-  
 taineers, he proceeded down Strathspey, and after  
 continuing his route twenty-four hours without  
 halting, slackened his pace, and was joined on the  
 march by the two troops of the ROYAL SCOTS  
 DRAGOONS from the town of Dundee. Meanwhile  
 the highlanders, moving forward in pursuit, soon  
 arrived in the vicinity of the royal camp; and  
 the troops were ordered to resume the retreat in  
 the night. Marching down the river with hun-  
 gry men and horses, though resolute, as the Gene-  
 ral observes in his journal, they proceeded to Bal-  
 veny, where they were obliged to halt a short  
 time to procure bread for the men and oats for the  
 horses: the supplies arrived about five in the even-

1689 ing, but before the horses had eaten a feed of corn, or the bread for the men was baked, orders were given to resume the retreat, which was continued across the river Bogie until four o'clock on the next morning, when the horses and men were quite exhausted. Here the provisions were distributed, and the horses were permitted to feed in a corn field. After a halt of two hours, the troops marched three miles further, to the foot of Suy hill, which commanded a view for two miles in every direction in which the enemy could approach ; and the men were again permitted to repose a short time. Circumstances, however, induced the major-general to order the troops to continue the march : about mid-day on the 5th of June, Berkeley's dragoons arrived ; about six in the evening Sir James Leslie's foot also came up ; and on the 6th Colonel Ramsey joined with six hundred Dutch infantry.

After the arrival of these reinforcements the royal army faced about, and advanced against the highlanders, who had taken post at Ediglassie. Major-General Mackay was desirous of bringing on an engagement, and would probably have succeeded, had not the disaffected officers given Viscount Dundee warning : the men sent forward for this purpose were however taken on the following day, and the guilt of the officers being fully established, Lieut-Colonel William Livingstone, Captain Murray, Captain Creighton,\* and Captain

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\* This officer is the same Captain Creighton whose memoirs have been quoted in this work. He was found guilty, and ordered for execution ; but he was respited and afterwards escaped from custody, and proceeded to Ireland, his native country. Dean

Livingstone, with several subalterns, were arrested 1689 and sent prisoners to Edinburgh. The highlanders having retired, the king's force proceeded to Culnakill, from whence they had retired five days previously.

The Laird of Grant, who was well affected to the protestant interest, was furnished with a guard of thirty dragoons. This little party was attacked by the mountaineers; when a squadron of the ROYAL SCOTS and another of Berkeley's dragoons, commanded by Sir Thomas Livingstone, were despatched across the Spey to aid the Laird of Grant. This party came in contact with about five hundred highlanders, most of them Macleans, who had taken post near a rocky acclivity. The dragoons advanced to the attack with great gallantry, when the highlanders gave way and retired to the hills. The troops dismounted, and pursuing the rebels among the rocks and dells, killed about one hundred, and dispersed the remainder. In this affair one captain and six dragoons were killed, and several wounded. The behaviour of the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS, on this occasion, was commended in the London Gazette, and no doubt appears to have been entertained of the loyalty of this corps after the removal of the disaffected officers. The King's forces followed

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Swift met with him, and having heard him relate his adventures, induced him to write them down, and they were published in 1731, in a small 12mo volume, with a preface by the Dean: and were afterwards reprinted in the Dean's works. Captain Creighton was several years a private in the Scots life guards, and obtained a commission in the dragoons in 1678. He had imbibed strong prejudices against the presbyterians, which are easily perceived in his memoirs, by the harsh language of which he makes use.

1689 closely upon the rear of the highlanders until they took refuge in the wilds of Lochaber, when the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS were ordered to take post at Inverness, where they remained several weeks.

During the time the regiment was at Inverness, Major-General Mackay returned to Edinburgh, where he made some arrangements relative to his supplies. He then proceeded to Stirling, and from thence to Dunkeld, where he learnt that Viscount Dundee had been joined by five hundred men from Ireland commanded by Brigadier-General Cannon, and that part of the rebel force was at Blair. The Major-General immediately advanced with six battalions of foot and two troops of horse; the hostile forces engaged in the pass of *Killiecrankie* on the 27th June, and the King's troops were defeated with considerable loss. The rebel leader, Viscount Dundee,\* was, however,

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\* JOHN GRAHAM of Claverhouse commenced his military career as a volunteer in the French service; he afterwards entered the army of the States General of Holland, and held the commission of cornet in the Dutch life guards. In August, 1674, he highly distinguished himself at the battle of Seneffe, and was immediately promoted to the captaincy of a troop of horse. The lieutenant-colonelcy of one of the Scots regiments in the service of the States having become vacant, Captain Graham aspired to that command; but the Prince of Orange conferred the appointment on Captain Hugh Mackay. Captain Graham, stung with resentment, immediately quitted the Dutch service, and was never afterwards reconciled to the Prince. On his arrival in Scotland he was appointed captain of an independent troop of horse, and afterwards colonel of the royal regiment of Scots horse, as stated in the records of the Scots Greys (p. 13). He appears to have been an active and intelligent officer, but of a fiery spirit, and being employed by a persecuting government, he is stated to have committed the most dreadful cruelties on the presbyterians, not sparing old men, women, or children, which procured him the appellation of "Bloody Clavers." His zeal in the cause of despotism

killed in the action, and the command of the high- 1689  
 landers devolved on Brigadier-General Cannon,  
 who, after sustaining a repulse near St. Johns-  
 town, marched along the hills of Aberdeenshire.  
 The ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS were ordered to  
 march from Inverness to Strathbogie. After the  
 arrival of the regiment at its post, dispositions  
 were made for attacking the highlanders, but they  
 retreated over the mountains to the shires of Mearns  
 and Angus, by paths inaccessible to cavalry, and  
 many of them separated and proceeded to their  
 homes. The ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS were  
 placed in quarters in Aberdeenshire, from whence  
 they afterwards marched to Inverness, and during  
 the winter they do not appear to have been en-  
 gaged with the rebels.

In the spring of 1690 King James sent Briga- 1690  
 dier-General Buchan from Ireland, with some  
 officers and men, to join the highlanders ; who  
 attempted, in the early part of April, to make a  
 descent near Inverness. Sir Thomas Livingstone  
 marched out with the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS  
 and some other forces, and found the mountaineers  
 one thousand strong, advantageously posted on the  
 summit of a hill, with their flanks covered by im-  
 passable bogs and woods. He detached two  
 squadrons of horse and dragoons to turn the  
 enemy's flank and gain their rear ; but the high-  
 landers immediately fled and escaped the pursuing  
 squadrons.

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was rewarded with the title of Lord Graham of Claverhouse and  
 VISCOUNT OF DUNDEE, by patent dated the 12th of November,  
 1688. His death occurred on the 27th of June, 1689, (as above  
 stated,) at the battle of Killiecrankie.



1690 Shortly afterwards a general rendezvous of the disaffected clans was appointed to take place at Strathspey; from whence they purposed descending in a body into the lowlands; and Sir Thomas Livingstone, having ascertained that Major-Generals Buchan and Cannon would arrive at *Cromdale* on the 30th of April with about two thousand men, and that they expected in a few days to be above four thousand strong, marched from Inverness with the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS, Sir James Leslie's foot, and some other forces, amounting to about twelve hundred men. At dusk, on the evening of the 30th of April, the King's troops arrived within two miles of Balloch Castle; the men and horses were weary, and between them and the castle lay a narrow and difficult pass, which it was dangerous to enter in the dark, without a precise knowledge of the position of the enemy. No ground was, however, to be found convenient for passing the night, and one of the officers, who knew that part of the country well, having undertaken to be guide, the troops entered the defile, and about two on the following morning they gained the opposite side; when Captain Grant, who commanded the garrison in Balloch Castle, pointed out the camp lights of the highlanders on a plain beyond the river Spey. There were two fords by which the river might be passed; one near the camp, which was guarded by a party of the rebels, stationed in Cromdale church; the other ford was lower down, and not guarded, and to this pass Captain Grant proffered to guide the troops by a way in which the highlanders had no

piquets or out-guards. The prospect of immediate 1690 action elated the spirits of the soldiers, and, notwithstanding their fatigue, they desired to be led forward. Sir Thomas Livingstone complied with the wishes of his men, and the ford was gained unperceived by the highlanders; but as the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS crossed the opposite bank, small parties of the enemy were seen hastening in confusion and alarm towards the hills. One squadron immediately galloped forward to intercept the fugitives; at the same time part of Sir James Leslie's regiment attacked the guard at the church, and the remainder of the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS dashed forward into the camp. The highlanders, suddenly aroused from their beds, endeavoured to escape without clothes, and, through the misty dawn, numbers were seen running in every direction along the streets of the village and the level grounds in its vicinity; some attempting to escape on any terms, others defending themselves stoutly with sword and target,—while the dragoons, mingling fiercely with the crowd, used their broad swords with dreadful execution, and strewed the ground with slain. Major-Generals Buchan and Cannon were taken by surprise as much as their men; and the one escaped with his shirt and night-cap only, and the other without coat, hat, or sword.

The naked highlanders, who escaped across the plains, ascended the hill with astonishing agility, and thus avoided the pursuing horsemen. At this moment a thick mist enveloped the heights and concealed the fugitives from the King's troops. About four hundred highlanders were killed in

1690 this rencounter, and one hundred taken prisoners. A standard, which had been set up a few days before for King James, was also captured; and Lethindy Castle, in which the rebels had placed a garrison, surrendered at discretion. The King's troops had several horses killed and wounded, and five men wounded.\*

After this defeat the highlanders returned to the mountains: but in a short time Major-Generals Buchan and Cannon contrived to penetrate, with a party of horse, through bye-ways into the lowlands, where many persons who had not before declared for King James, being emboldened by the recent defeat of the English and Dutch fleets by the French, joined the rebel standard. Major-General Mackay immediately placed himself at the head of the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS, and fourteen hundred Dutch foot, and advanced to relieve the garrison of *Abergeldie*, which was besieged by the enemy. On approaching this place, the highlanders, trusting to the roughness of the ground, formed up with great boldness; but they were attacked by two troops of the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS, commanded by the Major, with signal gallantry. The mountaineers were overthrown in an instant, one hundred were sabred upon the spot, and fifty prisoners taken. The garrison was then provisioned; the country for several miles round was laid waste; and, on receiving some unfavourable news, Major-General Mackay marched with the ROYAL SCOTS DRA-

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\* London Gazette.

GOONS with all possible expedition for Inverness. 1690  
On arriving at this place he found the enemy waiting the junction of some reinforcements to commence an attack on the garrison: his unexpected appearance disconcerted their measures, and the Jacobite commanders made a precipitate retreat.

Defeated on every occasion, and overawed by 1691 numerous garrisons, the highlanders lost all hope of success, and in 1691 they tendered their submission to King William. In August a proclamation was published, offering indemnity and pardon to all who should cease opposition to the government and take the oath of allegiance before the 1st of January, 1692. Many of the 1692 clans complied; but the Macdonalds of Glenco failed, by some error, to conform to this condition before the time expired. Their chief, the Laird of Glenco, took the oath a few days after the time, but this was not deemed sufficient: the clan appears to have been particularly obnoxious to certain members of the government, and its destruction was resolved upon. In the beginning of February, 1692, part of the Earl of Argyle's regiment (since disbanded) was sent to quarter at Glenco. The officers and soldiers were received as friends, and lived in social intercourse with the Laird and his clan until the night of the 13th of that month, when, in obedience to orders from the authorities, they fell upon the people in their beds, and killed the Laird of Glenco and his clan (excepting a few men who escaped), and burnt their houses. This massacre became the subject of

1692 parliamentary inquiry. The colonel of the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS was commander-in-chief in Scotland at the time, but he was exonerated from blame by the parliament.

About this period some doubts appear to have arisen respecting the continuance of the former titles of the several corps, and in May, 1692, His Majesty confirmed the former title of this regiment by a warrant, of which the following is a copy:—

**WILLIAM R.**

WILLIAM AND MARY, by the Grace of God King and Queen of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland, Defenders of the Faith, &c. &c.

WHEREAS that regiment of dragoons to which our trusty and most beloved councillor, Sir Thomas Livingstone, Brigadier-General of our army, is colonel, hath been formerly designed THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF SCOTS DRAGOONS, and so, reposing special confidence in the said regiment, we do, hereby, appoint and ordain the same to be designed our "ROYAL REGIMENT OF SCOTS DRAGOONS," and we require all general officers and others in our army so to design that regiment; and to give the full title and honour that is due to our "ROYAL REGIMENT OF SCOTS DRAGOONS."

Given under our royal hand and signet at our Court at Breda the seventh day of May, 1692, and of our reign the fourth year.

By His Majesty's command,

J. O. DALRYMPLE.

1693 In the mean time King William was engaged in a war with France, and tranquillity having

been restored in Scotland, several Scots regiments 1693 embarked for Flanders in 1693; and in the following spring the two Scots regiments of dragoons, the ROYALS (now second dragoons), and Cunningham's, (now seventh hussars,) embarked for the same destination. They landed at Williamstadt, in North Brabant, on the 31st of May; on the 16th of June they were reviewed by King William, and afterwards occupied cantonments near Arschot.\*

In July, when King William assembled the army at Mont St. André, this regiment was formed in brigade with the royal English (now first) and Lord Fairfax's (now third) dragoons, under the command of Colonel Matthews. No general engagement occurred this year: the brigade took part in the operations of the army, and the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS were twice engaged in slight skirmishes with the French cavalry. In October the regiment marched into cantonments in the villages near Ghent.

Leaving their winter quarters in the month of 1695 April, 1695, the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS proceeded to Dixmude in West Flanders, from whence they marched, towards the end of May, and joined the army encamped at Arseele, where they were reviewed, on the 31st of that month, by King William, and were afterwards formed in brigade with Eppinger's and Miremont's dragoons (since disbanded).

The siege of *Namur* was undertaken, and its capture was considered one of the greatest events

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\* D'Auvergne's History of the Campaigns in Flanders, and the London Gazettes.

- 1695 of the war. During the progress of the siege the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS formed part of the army under the Prince of Vaudemont, which manœuvred so as to protect the troops employed before the town. The regiment was encamped a short time between Genappe and Waterloo; it afterwards occupied, together with the regiment of foot of Hostein-Ploen, an important post at Masy; and, after the surrender of the citadel of Namur, marched into winter quarters in West Flanders.
- 1696 In May, 1696, the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS marched out of their cantonments and encamped near Bruges. During this summer they served with the army of Flanders commanded by the Prince of Vaudemont, and were brigaded with the royal English, Essex's, and the royal Irish (first, fourth, and fifth) dragoons, and a squadron of the Prince's life guards. The regiments were encamped several months behind the canal between Ghent and Bruges, and their services were limited to observing the motions of the French army commanded by Marshal Villeroy, which was encamped on the opposite side of the canal. In October the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS marched into quarters in the villages behind Bruges.
- 1697 In the spring of 1697 negociations for a general peace were commenced at Ryswick, and King William avoided engaging the enemy. The ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS were encamped a short time between Brussels and Aeth, subsequently between Vilvorde and Burnt-bridge on the Brussels canal; and when the treaty of peace was concluded they marched to Bruges. Towards the end of Decem-

ber, they embarked for England, and having 1697  
landed at Harwich, in the beginning of January,  
1698, marched from thence to Scotland. At the 1698  
same time the establishment which, during the war,  
had been eight troops, and five hundred and ninety  
officers and men, was ordered to be reduced to six  
troops, and two hundred and ninety-four officers  
and men.

The regiment remained in Scotland until the 1701  
breaking out of the war in 1701, occasioned by the  
accession of the Duke of Anjou to the throne of  
Spain, when it was selected to proceed on foreign  
service, and its establishment was again augmented  
to eight troops. In the spring of 1702 it em- 1702  
barked for Holland.

In the journals of this period, the regiment is  
sometimes styled the "GREY DRAGOONS," and on  
other occasions, the "SCOTS REGIMENT OF WHITE  
HORSES;" from which it is evident it was now  
mounted on GREY HORSES exclusively. The or-  
der for remounting with GREY HORSES has not  
been discovered in the official records in the public  
offices; but as no allusion to the colour of the  
horses, of a date previous to 1702, has been met  
with, it is presumed that this distinction had re-  
cently been adopted. In the reigns of King  
Charles II. and King James II. no regard ap-  
pears to have been paid to the colour of the horses  
of any corps; but, in the time of William III., the  
life guards are stated to have been mounted on  
black horses exclusively; the Dutch troop of life  
guards, which King William brought with him to  
England, in November, 1688, was mounted on



1702 grey horses; this troop returned to Holland in 1699; and, it appears probable that, from the same date, the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS were remounted with GREY HORSES as an honorary distinction for their gallantry on all occasions. The practice of mounting *corps d'élite* on horses of one colour, appears also to have been adopted in some of the continental armies; for in the journals of the wars of Queen Anne several foreign corps are distinguished by the colour of their horses.

After arriving on the Continent, the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS were quartered a short time in Dutch Brabant. In July they were ordered to form part of the guard for the English train of artillery then at Breda, with which they joined the camp of the allied army commanded by the Earl of Marlborough.

The British commander, by a bold and skilful advance, occasioned the French army, commanded by the Duke of Burgundy, to make a precipitate retreat without hazarding an engagement: he then attacked the enemy's fortified towns in Spanish Guelderland: and the SCOTS GREYS were employed in covering the sieges of *Venloo*, *Ruremonde*, and *Stevenswaert*, and also in the capture of *Liege*. After these conquests, the regiment marched from the delightful valley of Liege to the province of Limburg, and encamped a short time near the little river Jaar, from whence the troops proceeded, in the early part of November, to Holland; one squadron being selected to form a guard to the Earl of Marlborough.\*

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The Earl of Marlborough left Maestricht, on the 3rd of No-

The winter was passed in comfortable and convenient quarters in Dutch Brabant. Towards the end of April 1703 the GREYS took the field, and encamped, with other forces, under Lieut.-Generals Lumley and Churchill, near the small town of Hamont, in the province of Limburg; from whence they marched and encamped on Ladner Heath; they afterwards proceeded to the Chateau D'Horn, near Ruremonde, and on the 7th of May (N.S.) to the vicinity of Tongres. Meanwhile a party of English horse, escorting a quantity of specie towards the army, was attacked and defeated by a detachment of French troops, who captured the treasure. When information of this disaster reached the army, the SCOTS GREYS were instantly ordered out, and, dashing across the country by a bye-road, they intercepted and defeated the French detachment, and retook the specie, with which they returned in triumph to the

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vember, for the Hague, and, with the Dutch deputies, descended the Maese in a boat, accompanied by a guard of twenty-five men. A squadron of the GREYS, sent forward for that purpose, met his lordship at Ruremonde, where he was also joined by General Cohorn in a larger boat with sixty men. The GREYS marched along the banks of the river; but during the night some obstructions occasioned them to lose their way; at the same time the larger boat out-sailed the other, and Marlborough was left with only his slender guard of twenty-five men. In this situation the boat was surprised by a French partisan, who, with thirty-five men, was lurking among the reeds. They suddenly seized the tow-rope, and, rushing on board, overpowered the guard. The Dutch deputies produced French passes; but Marlborough had thought it degrading to solicit such a safeguard. One of his attendants, who had fortunately preserved a French pass, granted to his brother, General Churchill, when obliged to quit the army from ill health, slipped it unperceived into his hand. He presented it to his captors, and his calm deportment, the darkness of the night, and the confusion of the moment, prevented a discovery of the deception, and he was permitted to proceed on his journey.

1703 camp.\* The regiment was afterwards detached towards *Bonn*, which place was besieged by the forces under the DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH; and after the capture of this fortress it marched to the vicinity of Maestricht, where it joined the main army on the 21st of May. In the following month a remount of eighty men and horses joined from Scotland.†

The French troops, commanded by Marshal Villeroy, had advanced, with great audacity, to the vicinity of Tongres; but when the Duke of Marlborough marched against them, they avoided an engagement, and eventually took refuge behind their lines. His Grace besieged *Huy*, a town pleasantly situated in a valley on the river Maese, and the GREYS were stationed between the main army, and the troops employed in the siege, to keep up the communication across the Mehaine. After the capture of Huy the regiment marched to the province of Liege, and was engaged in the siege of *Limburg*, which was terminated by the surrender of the garrison on the 28th of September: the troops were afterwards placed in dispersed cantonments in Holland, where they remained until the following spring, when they commenced a campaign, memorable in the annals of war.

1704 On the 7th of April, 1704, LORD JOHN HAY, son of the Marquis of Tweeddale, was appointed colonel by purchase in succession to Viscount Teviot.

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\* " 26th April 1703 (O. S.) Decamped from D'Horn, and " marched to and pitched camp at Maeseyck, five leagues; and " there the GREY DRAGOONS rescued from a party of the enemy " the money that was taken from a party of Lumley's horse, " coming up to the army."—*Millner's Journal*.

† London Gazette.

During the time the operations of the army 1704 under the Duke of Marlborough were attended with such brilliant success on the Dutch frontiers, a body of French troops passed the Black Forest, and, joining the Bavarians, gained several advantages over the Austrians, and endangered the imperial throne. In the spring of 1704 the British commander resolved to march to the assistance of the Emperor Leopold, and the troops were accordingly put in motion. The GREYS, having been joined by a remount from Scotland, marched from their village cantonments in April, and arrived at Bedburgh, on the Lower Rhine, in the early part of May. Here the army was assembled and reviewed by the Duke of Marlborough, and on the 19th of May commenced its march on that surprising expedition which produced such splendid results. To keep the enemy in suspense, the troops proceeded towards the Moselle; but on the 25th of May changed their route and marched to Coblenz. Having crossed the Rhine and the Moselle, his grace pushed forward in advance with the cavalry for the Danube,\* and gave orders for the infantry to follow. Continuing their march through the states of Germany, the regiments crossed the Neckar in the early part of June; while the rapidity of their movements and the secrecy of their design filled all Europe with wonder and anxiety, and the enemy

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\* The following British cavalry regiments were with his grace:—Lumley's, Wood's, Cadogan's, Wyndham's, and Schomberg's horse, now 1st, 3rd, 5th, 6th, and 7th dragoon guards; also the Royal Scots and Royal Irish regiments of dragoons.

1704 appeared confused and lost in doubt and conjecture.

The British regiments effected a junction with the forces of the emperor, commanded by the Margrave of Baden, when a new line of battle was formed, and the brigade consisting of the ROYAL SCOTS and Royal Irish dragoons was posted on the left of the first line.

The Duke of Marlborough, being desirous of possessing Donawerth as a place of arms, resolved to attack a division of the enemy, commanded by the Count D'Arco, posted on the lofty heights of *Schellenberg*, on the north of the Danube, which commanded the passage of that river at Donawerth; and the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS formed part of the force selected for this service.

After marching on the 2nd of July through a country intersected with rivulets and other obstructions, the troops gained the vicinity of this formidable post. At six in the evening the signal for the attack was given, and the British infantry, advancing with a firm and resolute step, assaulted the entrenchments, whilst the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS and other cavalry moved forward to support the attack. In a few moments a storm of bullets assailed the ranks of the Bavarians, and the thunder of the British fire echoed in the valley beneath. The post was defended with great bravery, and a fierce contest had continued for some time, when the SCOTS GREYS were ordered to dismount, form as infantry, and assault the trenches. The regiment instantly obeyed the order, and, led by its gallant Colonel, LORD JOHN HAY, advanced boldly to the

attack and mixed fiercely in the conflict. At this 1704 instant the enemy gave way on every side, and the English cavalry, rushing forward, sabred numbers of the fugitives as they fled towards the Danube ; whilst the count D'Arco and other officers escaped by swimming the river.

The post having been won, and the enemy's baggage, artillery, and many standards and colours captured, the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS remounted their horses. The loss of the regiment in this action was Captain Douglass and seven men killed ; and Captain Young, Lieutenant Maltary, and seventeen men wounded.\*

Donawerth was taken possession of on the following day, and shortly afterwards the army entered Bavaria, when every regiment was ordered to send out detachments to plunder the towns and villages, and the British regiments took part in this painful service ; but when the German commanders resolved to lay the country in ashes, the Duke of Marlborough did not permit any of the corps under his immediate command to take part in the execution of this cruel determination.†

A series of marches and manœuvres at length brought on the decisive battle of *Blenheim* on the 13th of August in the valley of the Danube. On this occasion the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS were detached with several other corps under Lieut.-General Churchill, to attack the French troops posted

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\* Annals of Queen Anne.

† Parker's Memoirs.

1704 in the village of *Blenheim*, which covered the right of the enemy's line. This post was attacked with spirit, and a sharp conflict was maintained with varied success for some time. Meanwhile, the engagement became general along the whole line, and was continued for several hours. At length the French and Bavarians were driven from their ground with immense loss, and their commander, Marshal Tallard, was taken prisoner. The French troops posted in *Blenheim* attempted to effect their escape by the rear of the village, but were repulsed; they then rushed towards the road leading to Sonderheim, when Lieut-General Lumley led forward the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS,\* who drove back the battalions into the village, where they were surrounded; and no hope of relief or escape remaining, twenty-four battalions of French infantry and twelve squadrons of cavalry surrendered themselves prisoners of war. Thus terminated a battle which reflected the highest lustre on the British arms, and raised on the banks of the Danube a trophy which time cannot destroy: the Duke of Marlborough was rewarded with the dignity of a Prince of the Roman Empire.

In this action the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS had several men and horses wounded, but not a single officer or man killed.†

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\* "They (the French) first attempted to escape by the rear of the village, and, being repulsed, rushed towards the road leading to Sonderheim. Here they were again checked by the Scots GREYS, who were led forward to the crest of the acclivity by General Lumley."—*Coxe's Life of Marlborough*.

† Annals of Queen Anne.

The most splendid results followed this victory. 1704 Bavaria was subdued ; and the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS formed part of the covering army during the siege of Landau. In September the King of the Romans visited the British camp, when the Duke of Marlborough placed himself at the head of the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS to receive his majesty. In November the regiment marched back to Holland for the winter.

Having passed several months in quarters of 1705 refreshment in Guelderland, where they were joined by another remount from Scotland, the GREYS again appeared in fine condition for the field. They were withdrawn from their cantonments in the early part of May, 1705, and, after traversing the verdant plains of Limburg, encamped near the banks of the river Maese ; where the Duke of Marlborough assembled the army about the middle of that month for the purpose of proceeding on the expedition up the Moselle. After a halt of two days, the cavalry crossed the Maese, and marched through a delightful country to Coblenz, and from thence to Juliers. After leaving this place, the regiments traversed a barren and mountainous tract, where the Scots soldiers declared there was less accommodation for an army than in the highlands,\* until they arrived at Triersweiler, where the troops encamped on the 26th of May. The army afterwards crossed the Moselle and the Saar, and was prepared for offensive warfare ; but the object of the expedition was

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\* Dr. Hare's Journal.



1705 frustrated by the tardiness of the Austrians, and the jealousy of the German commanders; the Duke, therefore, resolved to return. Accordingly, at midnight on the 17th of June, the troops decamped, in the midst of a heavy rain, and the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS, with several other corps, formed up to cover the retreat through a long and narrow defile. No enemy, however, appeared to interrupt the army, and, retracing their former steps by forced marches, the GREYS arrived in the vicinity of Maestricht on the 30th of June; when the French forces in the Netherlands instantly ceased to act on the offensive and took refuge behind their lines.

After several changes of position, the GREYS, and other corps, were ordered to be ready to march, immediately after dark, on the evening of the 17th of July; and the regiment was formed on this occasion, as usual, in brigade with the Royal Irish Dragoons, under the command of Brigadier-General Lord John Hay. The troops continued their march throughout the night, which was particularly dark, and at four o'clock on the following morning found themselves opposite the barriers of the enemy's fortified lines, at *Neer-Hespen* and *Helixem*. The guards at the barriers, being surprised, fled in a panic, and in a short time the posts were forced, and a passage made for the army to cross these stupendous works.

Scarcely had the ROYAL SCOTS and Irish dragoons, with a few squadrons of horse, passed the lines, when the Marquis d'Allegre appeared with twenty battalions of infantry and fifty squadrons of

cavalry. The Duke of Marlborough led his horse 1705  
and dragoons forward, and by an impetuous charge  
broke the enemy's ranks. A short but fiery con-  
flict ensued, with varied success, and the GREYS  
displayed their usual spirit. Finally, the enemy's  
squadrons were dispersed; their standards and  
kettle-drums were captured; and many officers and  
men were taken prisoners. The enemy's infantry  
also suffered severely; a few battalions, however,  
retired in a square in admirable order.

This brilliant affair was not followed by any  
other action of importance; and when the cam-  
paign was closed, the SCOTS GREYS marched to  
Dutch Brabant, where they passed the winter.

In the spring of 1706 means were used to 1706  
bring an efficient army into the field, and the  
ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS appeared, as usual, in  
excellent order. They left their winter quarters  
early in May, and, after traversing the plains of  
Limburg and the rich valleys of Liege, joined the  
army encamped at Bilsen on the 20th of that  
month, and afterwards marched to Borchloen.

At one o'clock on the morning of Whitsunday,  
the 23rd of May, a detachment of the ROYAL SCOTS  
DRAGOONS, and several squadrons of horse, were  
ordered to march in the direction of Mont St.  
André, and at three o'clock the army followed  
in eight columns. Notwithstanding a thick fog  
rendered distant objects imperceptible, the leading  
squadrons went sweeping through the undulating  
grounds, until they came to the heights near Mier-  
dorp, when, through the misty dawn, they espied a  
few French horsemen traversing the plains of St.

1706 André; and shortly afterwards, the fog clearing away, the French army was discovered in position at *Ramilles*. The allies, advancing into the plains of Jandrinceuil, prepared for action; and the Queen's horse, ROYAL SCOTS, and Irish dragoons, and the infantry regiments of Churchill and Mordaunt, were posted on the heights of Foulz, on the right of the line.

About half past-one a sudden burst of artillery opened upon the French, and the action soon became general. The troops on the heights of Foulz were for some time spectators of the scene: a long and critical moment arrived and they were ordered forward. Churchill's and Mordaunt's regiments descended first, and, encountering three French battalions, drove them into a morass where the greater part of them were either destroyed or taken prisoners. At the same time the three cavalry regiments galloped through the morass, crossed the high ground beyond it, and, attacking the enemy's left, routed the French cavalry, and cut several battalions to pieces. The GREYS charged into the village of *Autreglize*, and overthrew and sabred the infantry in the streets. Emerging from the village, they encountered the French *régiment du roi*, which immediately surrendered, and delivered up its colours and arms to the victorious SCOTS DRAGOONS.\*

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\* "The horse of their left wing seemed to make a stand to gain time for their foot to retire; but were charged so quickly, and with so much bravery, by the English, that they entirely abandoned the foot; and our dragoons, pushing into the village of Autreglize, made a terrible slaughter: the French king's own regiment of foot, called the *régiment du roi*, begged for quarter and delivered up their arms and colours to Lord John Hay's dragoons (the Greys)." — *Lond. Gazette*.

Having secured the colours and posted a guard 1706 over the prisoners, the remainder of the regiment was about to pursue the French, Spanish, and Bavarian troops, who were flying in every direction, when a number of the men of the *régiment du roi* attempted to regain their arms; but the dragoons, facing about, cut down some of the foremost in the attempt, and the remainder desisted.\* The guard over the prisoners was then doubled, and the remainder of the regiment joined in the pursuit, which was continued until two o'clock on the following morning; many more colours and standards, with the enemy's artillery, and an immense number of prisoners, were captured.†

A few days after this splendid display of British valour,‡ the GREYS were detached with two squadrons of horse, under Major-General Ross, to

\* "The enemy's horse were obliged to abandon their foot, of which there were a great many slaughtered in and about the village of Autreglize, where the *régiment du roi* begged and obtained quarter of Lord Hay's ROYAL REGIMENT OF SCOTS DRAGOONS, to whom they grounded their arms and delivered their colours, but afterwards proved tardy; for when the dragoons faced to the pursuit of their army, they attempted to take up their arms again, for which they dearly suffered by the same dragoons."—*Millner's Journal*.

† In an account of this action given by the Dutch field deputies, it is stated, that one of the regiments of dragoons took sixteen or seventeen colours and standards, but the regiment is not specified. The exact number of standards and colours taken by the GREYS is not known, but it appears probable that this is the regiment alluded to.

‡ One of the private soldiers of the SCOTS GREYS, wounded at the battle of Ramilies, proved to be a female. Her name was *Mrs. Christian Davies*, and her life and adventures were afterwards published in a small octavo volume.

She states she was a native of Ireland, and that her husband having joined the army, she put on men's clothes and went in quest of him; but not meeting with him, she enlisted in a regiment of foot, and in 1702 in the *Scots Greys*; served the cam-

1706 summon Bruges, and upon their approach the French battalion in the town retired; the enemy also vacated Damme, and a troop of the dragoons was sent to take possession of that town. The GREYS were afterwards employed in covering the sieges of several fortified towns in Flanders, the whole of which were rescued from the power of the French; and in the autumn the British troops went into quarters in Flanders, excepting the ROYAL SCOTS and Irish dragoons, who proceeded to Holland.

About two months after the battle of Ramilies, Brigadier-General Lord John Hay was taken ill of a fever, of which he died at Courtray on the 15th of August, 1706: and he was succeeded in the colonelcy of the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS by Brigadier-General Lord John Dalrymple (afterwards EARL of STAIR) from the twenty-sixth foot.

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paign of that and the following year, and in 1704 was wounded in the leg at *Schellenberg*. After the battle of *Blenheim*, when escorting French prisoners towards Holland, she met with her husband, who was then a private soldier in the 1st royal foot; she made herself known to him, and from this time passed as his brother, until after the battle of Ramilies, when her sex was discovered. "I escaped" (she observes in her narrative) unhurt, though, in the hottest of the battle, till the French were entirely defeated, when an unlucky shell from a steeple on which they had planted some mortars struck the back part of my head and fractured my skull. I was carried to Meldre; but I did not recover in less than ten weeks; and the surgeons, in fixing my dressing, saw my breasts. No sooner had they made this discovery, but they acquainted Brigadier Preston that his *pretty dragoon* (for so I was always called) *was a woman*. The news spread far and near, and reaching my Lord John Hay's ear, he came to see me, as did my former comrades; and my Lord called for my husband. He gave him a full and satisfactory account of our first acquaintance, marriage, and situation, with the manner of his having entered the service, and my resolution to go in search of him. My Lord seemed very well entertained with my

Leaving Holland early in the spring of 1707, 1707 the GREYS proceeded to Spanish Brabant and encamped near the banks of the little river Sienne.

In this year the Acts of Parliament were passed for the UNION of the crowns of England and Scotland, and from that period this corps was designated "THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF NORTH BRITISH DRAGOONS."

The army was assembled at Brussels, and subsequently encamped near Meldert. On the 21st of June, a detachment of twenty-five men of the ROYAL NORTH BRITISH DRAGOONS commanded by Quarter Master Macqueen, was ordered to accompany a number of men who were going out to cut green forage; and on their return they met with a party of thirty French musketeers. The enemy prepared for action with much bravery and apparent confidence; at the same time the Scots dragoons drew their swords and advanced at a steady pace;—but the instant the foot had fired a volley, the dragoons galloped up to them, cut down fourteen, and took the remainder, with

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history, and ordered that my pay should be continued while under cure. When his Lordship heard that I was well enough recovered to go abroad, he generously sent me a parcel of linen. Brigadier Preston made me a present of a handsome silk gown; every one of our officers contributed to the furnishing me with what was requisite for the dress of my sex, and dismissed me the service with a handsome compliment."

Mrs. Davies continued with the army, and, having purchased a pack-horse, travelled with brandy, wine, &c., which she sold to the troops. She was occasionally useful in giving information of the movements of the enemy, and on one occasion both herself and pack-horse were made prisoners. After the peace of Utrecht she returned to England, and Queen Anne allowed her a pension of a shilling a-day. This British Amazon died on the 7th of July, 1739, and was buried with military honours in the ground belonging to Chelsea Hospital.

1707 their commander, prisoners. This gallant little affair appears to be the only instance in which the GREYS were brought in contact with the enemy during the summer of 1707.

1708 They had, however, the honour of being at the battle of *Oudenarde*, fought in the enclosures near the banks of the Scheldt on the 11th of July, 1708, when the French army commanded by the Duke of Burgundy and Marshal Duke of Vendome was defeated with considerable loss. The GREYS passed the night on the field of battle, and at day-break on the following morning were despatched in pursuit of the enemy on the road leading to Ghent.

This victory was succeeded by the siege of *Lisle*, the capital of French Flanders; the regiment formed part of the covering army, and was frequently employed in escorting the supplies of provisions and ammunition to the besieging troops. The enemy used every means to raise the siege of this important city; but it was captured in the early part of December, and the SCOTS GREYS were afterwards sent into quarters in Flanders.

1709 After passing in inferior cantonments a winter which was so severe that many men and horses are reported to have been frozen to death, the GREYS advanced in June, 1709, to the pleasant plains of *Lisle*, and encamped near the banks of the Upper Dyle. They subsequently formed part of the covering army during the siege of the strong fortress of *Tournay*, and after the capture of this place, marched with the army towards Mons.

Advancing through the fruitful valleys of 1709 Hainault, the allies came in contact with the French army posted in a fortified camp near *Malplaquet*, and a sanguinary conflict ensued. The GREYS were formed on this occasion in brigade with the royal Irish dragoons, and were commanded by Brigadier-General Sybourg. They were posted near the centre of the allied army to sustain the attacks of the infantry and protect the artillery, and for some time were only spectators of the fierce storm of battle which raged on every side; at length, however, they were ordered to file through a wood in their front, and charge. Scarcely had the brigade emerged from among the trees, before it encountered a line of French cavalry; these squadrons were, however, soon dispersed; but they were instantly succeeded by a new line of champions, consisting of a number of squadrons of the French household cavalry, clad in armour, and advancing in firm array. The ROYAL NORTH BRITISH and Irish dragoons met these foaming squadrons with signal bravery, but were driven from their ground by superior numbers. The two regiments soon rallied, and being joined by several corps of horse, returned to the charge; yet such was the resolution displayed by the French troopers on this occasion, that it was not until the third charge, that they were driven from the field. Finally, British valour prevailed, and the enemy retired in disorder. The GREYS and royal Irish (afterwards fifth) dragoons, highly distinguished themselves on this occasion, and were honoured with the thanks of the Duke of



1709 Marlborough. The GREYS lost about thirty officers and men killed and wounded: the officers were Adjutant Scotte, Cornets Auchenleek, Skeene, and Dunbar.

The regiment was subsequently employed in covering the siege of *Mons*, the capital of the province of Hainault; and after the surrender of this fortress, marched into winter quarters at the little town of Tiel.

1710 Early in the following spring a remount of a hundred men and horses joined from Scotland: and in the beginning of April, 1710, the regiment marched from its cantonments and encamped on some elevated ground near Tournay. On the afternoon of the 20th of April, it was again on the march, and formed part of the first division of the allied army which forced the enemy's fortified lines at *Pont-à-Vendin* on the 21st, and encamped at night in the plain of Lens. It was afterwards employed in covering the siege of *Douay*, a strong town on the river Scarpe, and was stationed for this service near Pont-à-Rache. During the time it was before this place, its colonel, the Earl of Stair, was invested, by the Duke of Marlborough, with the order of the Thistle, in pursuance of a special commission from Queen Anne.

On the 10th of May the French garrison at Fort Scarpe made a sudden and unexpected sally with the view of intercepting the bread waggons going to the troops employed in the siege; but when the French reached the vicinity of *Pont-à-Rache*, their career was suddenly arrested by a

squadron of the GREYS, and two squadrons of the 1710 royal Irish dragoons, who came sweeping up the plain at full gallop, and routing the enemy in an instant, chased them with dreadful slaughter under the cannon of the fort. Lieut.-Colonel Caldwell of the royal Irish dragoons, who commanded the three squadrons, was wounded in the pursuit.

After the surrender of Douay, the GREYS traversed the country of Artois to the banks of the river Bietres, and encamped before *Bethune*, which town was immediately besieged. They were subsequently employed in escorting military stores and provisions up the country; and after the capture of *Bethune*, they were engaged in operations connected with the sieges of *Aire* and *St. Venant*, and were for a short time encamped on the banks of the *Lys*. The surrender of *Aire* terminated the campaign, and the regiment was disposed in quarters in the conquered territory.

From these quarters the GREYS were withdrawn 1711 in the early part of May, 1711, to engage in the operations of another campaign. The regiments assembled in French Flanders, and encamped a short time at Warde, from whence they advanced to the plain of Lens. After some skilful manœuvring, the Duke of Marlborough succeeded in forcing the enemy's lines by the causeway at *Arleux*, crossed the Scheldt, and besieged *Bouchain*. The GREYS took part in these brilliant achievements, and during the progress of the siege they were fully employed,—at one time escorting ammunition and provision to the camp,—at another scouring the adjacent country to drive in

1711 the French detachments: several skirmishes occurred, and the British sustained on every occasion their high character. After the surrender of *Bouchain*, the works of the town were repaired, and the troops separated into winter quarters.

1712 France was now in a reduced state; her armies were overawed by the superior skill and valour of the allies; her revenue decreased; the strong towns on her frontiers captured; and an hostile army in her provinces. Moved by these considerations, the French monarch sued for peace; and in 1712, a short time after the GREYS had taken the field, a cessation of hostilities was published, and the regiment marched from the frontiers of Picardy to Flanders; where it passed the succeeding twelve months.

1713 While the negociations for peace were in progress, a change was made in the rank of the regiment. In 1694, when many English, Irish, and Scots regiments were serving in the Netherlands, King William commanded a board of general officers to assemble and decide upon the rank of the several corps. This board gave precedence to the English regiments, and the Scots and Irish were only allowed to take rank in the English army from the date of their first arrival in England; or from the date when they were first placed on the English establishment. There being THREE regiments of English dragoons raised previous to 1688, when the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS were first placed upon the English establishment, this regiment, consequently, obtained rank as FOURTH DRAGOONS only. But in 1713, when Queen Anne

had ordered another board of general officers to assemble to decide upon the rank of several newly-raised regiments, proof was adduced that the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS crossed the border and entered England in June, 1685, when there was only *One* regiment of dragoons on the English establishment. This was taken into consideration, and after some delay the SCOTS GREYS obtained the rank of SECOND DRAGOONS. Regiments were not, however, distinguished by numerical titles previous to the reign of George II.

At length the treaty of Utrecht gave peace to the nations of Europe, and towards the end of 1713 the SCOTS GREYS quitted the shores of Belgium and returned to England.

The termination of the war was followed by a reduction of the strength of the army; six regiments of dragoons, only, were retained; and the others were disbanded: \* at the same time the GREYS were augmented to nine troops, and in April, 1714, Queen Anne conferred the colonelcy on the Earl of Portmore, who had recently commanded the second foot.

The decease of Her Majesty and the accession of King George I. occurring shortly afterwards, the partisans of the house of Stuart manifested a disposition to disturb the tranquillity of the kingdom; the army was again augmented, and in the early part of 1715 three troops of the GREYS, with two troops of the royal dragoons and one newly-

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\* The following regiments were among the corps disbanded after the peace of Utrecht in 1713, viz., Kerr's Dragoons, now 7th Hussars; Pepper's Dragoons, now 8th Hussars. They were re-formed in 1715.

1715 raised troop, were incorporated into a regiment—now the seventh hussars. Shortly afterwards the GREYS proceeded to Edinburgh, from whence they marched in August for Stirling.\*

The Jacobites were encouraged to engage in an open rebellion by promises of aid from France, and in the autumn the standard of the Pretender was erected in the highlands by the Earl of Mar.

The GREYS were called upon to perform the painful duty of acting against their deluded countrymen in arms. They were encamped near Stirling, from whence several detachments were sent out, and towards the end of September one party dispersed a number of rebels who were assembled at Kinross.†

On the afternoon of Sunday the 23rd of October three troops of the regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Charles Cathcart, were ordered by the Duke of Argyle to proceed on a particular service. This party, after travelling all night, arrived about five o'clock on Monday morning at the town of *Dumfermline*, where they surprised two hundred rebel foot and one hundred horse. Before the dawn of morning-light the prancing of horses,

\* "Edinburgh, August 31, 1715.—The royal regiment of Scots Grey Horses, commanded by the Earl of Portmore, marched from hence on Monday for Stirling."—*Scots Courant*.

† "On the 29th of September, 1715, we had an account from Fife, that as some of the rebels were just going to proclaim the Pretender as king, at the town of Kinross, the Earl of Rothes came very seasonably with a party of thirty of the Grey Horse, and prevented them, by entering the town, sword in hand, and putting them to flight, and taking two of the chief leaders of them: viz., the Lord Burleigh (who is under sentence of death, but made his escape by changing clothes with his sister) and the Laird of Kinethry."—*Weekly Packet*.

the report of pistols, and the clashing of swords, 1715 were heard in the streets of the town and the fields in its vicinity. The noise of conflict, however, soon subsided; and the rebels fled in every direction, leaving behind them many killed,\* and seventeen captured by the dragoons, eleven of whom were men of property. After this exploit the dragoons returned with their prisoners to the camp, where they arrived on the same evening. Their only casualties were one man wounded by a sabre in the cheek, and one horse by a pistol-shot.

Although the loyalty of the GREYS was fully established, yet the Earl of Mar appears to have entertained a hope of being able to seduce some of the officers and men;—he employed a lady on this mission, who obtained an interview with captain Robinson; but she failed, and the reputation of the corps was preserved untarnished.†

After several weeks passed in preparing for action, the rebel forces—ten thousand strong—advanced with the view of crossing the Forth, and penetrating towards England; and the Duke of Argyle, with the King's troops—not four thousand men—prepared to give them battle. On

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\* Some of the accounts, published at the time, state the number of the rebels killed to have been seventy, among whom were Major Graham, Captain Forbes, and five other rebel officers, who were buried in Dumfermline church. It is also stated that two hundred guineas were found upon the slain, which Lieut.-Colonel Cathcart divided among his men. The names of the eleven gentlemen taken prisoners were published in the London Gazette.

† "The gentlewoman who carried the letter from the Earl of Mar to Captain Robinson of the Grey Dragoons, in order to corrupt him, is aunt to Sir Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn."—*Flying Post*.

1715 Saturday evening, the 12th of November, the two armies drew near ;—the rebels encamped on the moor of Kinbuk ;—the King's troops formed line, their right at *Sheriffmuir* and the left at *Dumblain*, and passed a cold and boisterous night in the open air. On Sunday morning the troops,—eager for the combat, looked with anxious glance for the enemy. At length the rebel army was seen advancing in order of battle ;—the royal forces prepared to receive them, and the GREYS, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Cathcart, took post on the right of the line.

The rebels attempted to turn the right flank of the royal army ; and the Duke of Argyle ordered the GREYS, Evans's, and a squadron of the Inniskilling dragoons to charge. The GREYS led the attack in gallant style ; the rebels faced them boldly, and a sharp conflict ensued. Hand to hand the combatants fought, but the King's troops proved victorious ;—in a few moments the clash of swords ceased, and the rebels fled, pursued by the dragoons, who sabred numbers of the fugitives on the muir.† The runaways, however, so far outnumbered their pursuers, that they appeared ashamed, and a few rallied, and attempted to make a stand ; these were instantly routed ; but in a few moment

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\* “ Letters from Edinburgh state that the Earl of Mar, before the battle, sent out some men on grey horses, and ordered them to join so as to come in together, upon which he gave out, to encourage his men, that it was a party of the Scots Greys who had deserted to him.”—*Flying Post*.

† “ Portmore's (the Greys) and Evans's (the fourth) dragoons drove the rebels before them with great slaughter for two miles.”—*London Gazette*.

another party was discovered arranging themselves 1715 in line; a third charge, however, overwhelmed them in an instant, and they were chased, with dreadful carnage, across the river Allan, where many were drowned. Here the dragoons halted. The GREYS formed up on the brink of the stream; and it was then ascertained that the left wing of the royal army had been defeated by the rebels.

The victorious dragoons, retracing their steps with a number of standards and colours which they had captured, saw a column of four thousand rebels on a rising ground on their right. One troop of the GREYS was immediately sent forward to reconnoitre, but it was thought too hazardous to attack the enemy with such a disparity of numbers, and the regiments returned to the ground they occupied in the morning. After dark the rebels marched from the field; and the King's troops also retired on the following morning. Thus terminated a battle in which both commanders claimed the victory. The gallant conduct of the GREYS excited admiration, and they obtained merited applause. Their loss was two men and three horses killed; Captain Robinson wounded in the left hand, a quarter-master wounded in the breast,—and four men and eight horses wounded.\*

The Pretender afterwards arrived in Scotland, 1716 but his presence produced little effect. The King's troops, having been reinforced, advanced in January, 1716, through a deep snow, to attack the rebels; but the insurgents instantly fled, and the

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\* Return of killed and wounded at the battle of Dumblain, on the 13th November, 1715. Killed



- 1716 Pretender and some of the leaders in the rebellion escaped to France. The GREYS were sent in pursuit among the mountains, and succeeded in capturing many prisoners. The rebellion being suppressed, and comparative tranquillity restored to the kingdom, the regiment was sent into quarters of refreshment at Glasgow and Stirling.
- 1717 On the 15th of February, 1717, His Majesty conferred the colonelcy on JAMES CAMPBELL from the ninth regiment of foot, in succession to the Earl of Portmore.
- 1718 Scotland was not permitted long to enjoy tranquillity. Scarcely was the rebellion of the Earl of Mar suppressed, when the King of Sweden made preparations for a descent in favour of the Pretender; and, when this project was frustrated, the King of Spain fitted out a fleet and embarked troops for the purpose of placing the Pretender on the throne. The Spanish fleet was dispersed by

	KILLED.			WOUNDED.		
	Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Officers.	Men.	Horses.
Portmore's—now 2nd Dragoons.	..	2	3	2	4	8
Carpenter's .. 3rd do.	..	7	12	..	9	4
Evans's .. 4th ..	1	19	13	4	29	44
Stair's .. 6th ..	..	7	12	..	6	15
Kerr's .. 7th ..	..	..	2	..	1	4
Forfar's now 3rd Foot	1	11	..	..	..	..
Morrison's .. 8th ..	10	101	..	1	13	..
Montague's .. 11th ..	6	87	..	2	19	..
Clayton's .. 14th ..	1	6	..	..	14	..
Wightman's .. 17th ..	..	7	..	..	5	..
Orrery's .. 21st ..	3	88	..	1	25	..
Shannon's .. 25th ..	1	5	..	..	5	..
Egerton's .. 36th ..	..	26	..	..	14	..
Total .....	23	366	42	10	144	75

a storm; two ships, however, arrived on the coast 1719 of Scotland, and, on the 27th of April, 1719, four hundred Spaniards and about a hundred Scots and English gentlemen, landed at Kintail, on the main within Skye, and encamped opposite the castle of Donan, where they were joined by about fifteen hundred highlanders.

Three troops of the GREYS, commanded by Major Robinson, marched from Inverness on the 5th of June, and being joined by several infantry regiments, the united force, commanded by Major-General Wightman, came up with the rebels on the 10th, about four in the afternoon, at the pass of *Glenshill*. The Spaniards and highlanders, above two thousand strong, immediately retired a short distance, and formed for battle on the romantic mountain scenery in the pass of *Strachell*.

At five in the evening the signal for battle was given, when the infantry regiments, climbing the rocky crags, opened a destructive fire, which was re-echoed in the hollows beneath; at the same moment, the GREYS, with four pieces of ordnance, sprang forward along the road, to force the pass. The rebels returned the fire, and a storm of bullets rattled among the hills; but when the King's troops advanced to the charge, the Spaniards and highlanders gave way, and were chased from rock to rock for three hours; while the GREYS, galloping along the narrow track below, cut their passage through the opposing host. On gaining the top of the hill, the enemy made a momentary stand, when the infantry regiments sent forward another volley, and, rushing upon their opponents

1719 with a loud huzza, compelled the enemy to flee in every direction.

The British troops passed the night in the hills ; on the following day the Spaniards surrendered prisoners of war ; the highlanders dispersed ; and, the Marquis of Tullibardine, Earl of Seaforth, and other rebel leaders, fled to the Continent.

1720 The commotions raised by the Jacobites being once more suppressed, the establishment was reduced to two hundred and seven men.

1721 In April 1721, the regiment left Scotland, and was placed in cantonments in the northern counties  
1722 of England, where it remained during that, and  
1723 the following year ; in 1723, it was again sta-  
1725 tioned in Scotland ; and, in 1725, marched into quarters in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire.

1727 In the early part of 1727 the establishment was augmented to nine troops, and the regiment was ordered to hold itself in readiness for foreign service ; but no embarkation took place. The nine troops were marched into quarters near Hounslow, and, on the 28th of October, were reviewed by His Majesty King George II., on the heath ; they afterwards marched into quarters in Yorkshire,  
1728 where the three augmentation troops were reduced,  
1729 and the numbers of the regiment were fixed at three hundred and nine officers and men.

1730 The regiment continued in the northern counties of England until the spring of 1730, when it again proceeded to Scotland ; and it appears to have remained in that part of the kingdom until  
1737 the early part of 1737, when it returned to England, and, marching into quarters in the maritime

towns on the coast of Kent, was employed in as- 1737  
sisting the officers of the revenue in the prevention  
of smuggling.

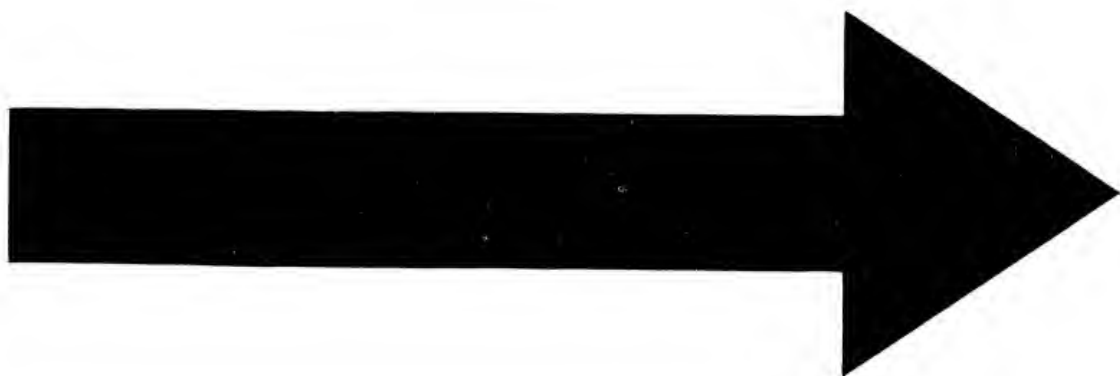
In April, 1738, the several detachments were 1738  
called in, and the regiment marched into Dorset-  
shire and Wiltshire, where it was employed in sup-  
pressing the riot and proceedings of the populace.

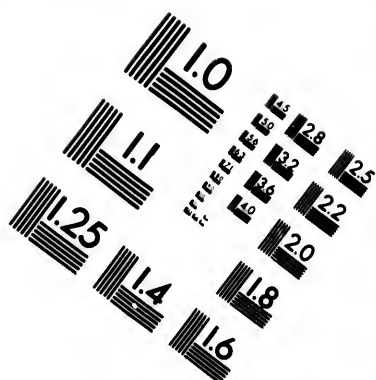
In September the establishment was aug- 1739  
mented to four hundred and thirty-five officers and  
men. The regiment passed the following summer 1740  
encamped among the ancient oaks in Windsor  
forest; in October it marched into quarters in  
Yorkshire, but returned to the south in the fol-  
lowing year, and was quartered in Berkshire. 1741

In the mean time hostilities had commenced on 1742  
the Continent, and the Bavarians, French, and  
Prussians were attempting to effect the subversion  
of the house of Austria. King George II., with  
the view of preserving the balance of power in Eu-  
rope, resolved to assist the Austrians; and sixteen  
thousand British troops were ordered to proceed to  
the Continent. The SCOTS GREYS were selected  
for this service, and on the 19th of June 1742 they  
were reviewed on Kew green by His Majesty. On  
the 22nd they marched for Dover,\* where they  
embarked, and, after a short passage, arrived in  
Flanders, and went into quarters near Ghent.

Several months having been passed in village 1743

\* "On Tuesday General Campbell's fine regiment of *Scots Greys* arrived in the Borough of Southwark on their march to Dover, where they are to embark for Flanders. They are fine hardy fellows, that want no seasoning, and made an appearance agreeable to all but the innkeepers."—*The Champion*, June 24th, 1742.





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1743 cantonments, in the early part of 1743 the GREYS commenced their march for Germany, and were afterwards employed in military operations in Franconia and on the upper Maine.

On the 16th of June (O.S.), as the GREYS, with the remainder of the Anglo-Austrian army, under the command of King George II. in person, were marching along the banks of the Maine, towards Hanau, they were saluted by a sharp cannonade from some French artillery on the opposite side of the river, and on arriving near *Dettingen* a division of the enemy was discovered formed up to oppose their advance; at the same time the main body of the French army was passing the river. The King commanded the troops to form in order of battle, and the GREYS took their post in line.

A tremendous cannonade was followed by volleys of musketry and charges of cavalry. The GREYS supported the infantry for some time; but at length they were led forward by their colonel, the chivalrous and daring Lieut.-General JAMES CAMPBELL, against a line of French cuirassiers. Their grey horses and grenadier caps rendered them conspicuous,—their noble bearing excited admiration. Before them appeared the enemy's squadrons, formidable in numbers, and bright in polished armour;—but, undismayed by the opposing ranks of war, the GREYS raised a loud huzza, and rushed at speed upon their steel-clad opponents, who were overthrown and pursued to the rear of their own lines. Exulting in their success, and confident in their own prowess, the GREYS dashed, sword in hand, upon the French



household cavalry;—the conflict was short; the 1743 result decisive;—a British shout arose above the din of battle, and the French horsemen galloped from the field in confusion. The GREYS pursued their adversaries to the banks of the river, and captured a WHITE STANDARD, with which they returned in triumph to their own lines, where they received the expression of the approbation of their sovereign, who had witnessed their gallantry. After the battle His Majesty nominated their colonel a knight of the most honourable military order of the Bath; and on the 14th of August invested him with the ensigns of the order.

The standard captured by the GREYS was of white damask, finely embroidered with gold and silver; a thunderbolt in the middle, upon a blue and white ground; motto "*Sensere Gigantes*:" both sides the same. The spirit and energy with which they made their attacks was, probably, the cause of their sustaining so little loss, viz., Lieut. Preston and a few private troopers wounded; four horses killed, and two wounded.\*

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\* "After the enemy began to break, they closed again, and made a more obstinate stand than before; but JAMES CAMPBELL, at the head of his GREYS, put them out of this sullen humour, and made them take to their old rout again. Things grew confused, and our dragoons pursued and made dreadful slaughter."

"Pembroke's and Ligonier's are much hurt,—Hawley's more, —ours not a little; the GREYS have escaped best, though they took most pains to be demolished."—*Extract of a letter from a field officer, published in July 1743.*

"I believe you will shortly have the pleasure of seeing the WHITE STANDARD of the French King's household troops in Westminster or Guildhall. This was never taken before, and gives new honour to the Scots GREYS who took it."—*Extract of a letter from an officer, published in 1743.*

"The

1743 After this victory the GREYS were encamped, with the army, for a short time on the banks of the Kinzig, near Hanau; from whence they advanced in the early part of August, and, having crossed the Rhine, were employed in military operations in West Germany; but no general engagement occurred, and in the autumn they returned to the Austrian Netherlands.

1744 In the spring of 1744 the GREYS encamped with the army commanded by Field Marshal Wade, in Brabant, where they were joined by a remount from Scotland. The summer passed without any general engagement. A few slight skirmishes, however, occurred, and the GREYS were employed in operations on the enemy's frontiers, and in collecting contributions in French Flanders; in October they returned to Ghent, where they passed the winter.

1745 In April 1745 the GREYS again marched into Brabant, and were encamped a few days in the strong woody country near the forest of Soignies. The French having assembled an immense force and besieged Tournay, the Duke of Cumberland marched with the allied army to endeavour to relieve the place.

At daybreak on the morning of the 11th of May the troops were seen issuing from the woodlands, and traversing the verdant plain in front of *Fontenoy*, and the SCOTS GREYS were moving

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"The SCOTS GREYS began, and all the English showed the allies the part of men.

"Lieut.-General Campbell pursued with the GREYS and about three thousand horse, and made great havock.—*Gentleman's Magazine for June 1743.*

forward in column to cover the formation of the 1745 infantry on the right; while the enemy, occupying the rising ground and villages beyond the plain, opened a sharp fire from their batteries, and Lieut.-General Campbell (colonel of the GREYS) had his leg shot off.

The formation being completed, the infantry advanced;—at the same time the GREYS supported the columns of attack on the right, and were exposed to a sharp cannonade. Never did British troops display greater bravery; but the failure of the Dutch, and the superior numbers of the enemy, countervailed the advantages won by British valour. At length the cavalry was brought forward, and the GREYS had an opportunity of charging the enemy; but a retreat was afterwards ordered, and the army retired to Aeth. The loss of the regiment in this action was fifteen men and twenty-five horses killed; and Cornet Glasgo, with eleven men and thirty-three horses, wounded. Lieut.-General Sir James Campbell, K.B., died of his wounds; and His Majesty conferred the colonelcy upon Field Marshal the Earl of Stair, from the Inniskilling dragoons.

The GREYS were afterwards encamped on the plains of Lessines; from whence they marched to East Flanders, and encamped near the banks of the Dender; and subsequently were stationed upon the banks of the canal between Brussels and Ghent.

In the mean time the eldest son of the Pretender arrived in Scotland, and, being joined by several highland clans, he raised the standard of

1745 rebellion; when the greater part of the British troops were ordered to return to England. The GREYS marched to Williamstadt in North Brabant, where they embarked towards the end of February, 1646 1746; but the shipping, encountering severe weather at sea, returned to the harbour on the 8th of March, and the troops were disembarked. The rebellion was shortly afterwards suppressed; the order for the return of the regiment was countermanded, and it went into quarters on the Dutch frontiers.

At this time the British troops on the continent consisted only of three regiments of cavalry and seven of infantry,\* commanded by General Sir John Ligonier. These troops, serving with the allied army, were encamped a short time behind the little river Dyle; from whence they retreated towards Antwerp, and subsequently to Breda; at the same time the French had great success in capturing fortified towns. At length Prince Charles of Lorraine arrived, and took command of the allied army; and the GREYS were employed in manœuvring and skirmishing in the plains of Namur and the valleys of Liege.

On the 11th of October the army was formed on the beautiful plain near the city of Liege, and the SCOTS GREYS were in line on some open ground with their right behind the little village of *Roucoux*. About noon the French army, com-

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\* The GREYS, Inniskilling, and Queen's (seventh) dragoons; with Wolfe's (eighth), Graham's (eleventh), Pulteney's (thirteenth), Howard's (nineteenth), Lord Semphill's (twenty-fifth), Douglas's (thirty-second) and Johnson's (thirty-third) foot.

manded by Marshal Saxe, was seen advancing and 1746 displaying an immense superiority of numbers. About three the enemy opened a tremendous cannonade, and about fifty battalions came rushing like a tempest against the left of the allied army, and attacked three villages which were occupied by eight battalions (English, Dutch, and Hessians). These eight battalions stood their ground with great gallantry, and repulsed the leading brigades of the enemy; a new line of combatants instantly came forward, but the eight battalions again proved victorious; they were, however, eventually driven from the villages, and a retreat was ordered.

The GREYS, Inniskilling, and Queen's dragoons, being formed in line on the plain, were spectators of the action in the villages, and when the French infantry entered the open ground, the three regiments dashed forward, overthrew the ranks of the enemy, and chased them to the hedges and thickets in gallant style.\* The retreat was afterwards made with great regularity, and after crossing the Maese, the army encamped near Maes-tricht.

The GREYS lost in this skirmish two men and one horse killed, and five men and six horses wounded. The regiment was encamped a short time in the province of Limburg, and afterwards

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"Our cavalry showed the greatest desire to fall upon that of the enemy, but the French horse kept constantly under the protection of their foot and cannon. When the French infantry came out upon the plain, our dragoons galloped up with great spirit to charge them (Lord Rothes being at the head of the first line and Lord Crawford the second), and drove them back, sword in hand, into the hedges much faster than they came on."—*London Gazette*.

1746 went into quarters in the country along the Lower Maese.

1747 On the 28th May 1747 the colonelcy, being vacant by the decease of the Earl of Stair, was conferred on John Earl of Crawford from the twenty-fifth regiment of foot.

After assembling from their winter quarters in the spring of 1747, the GREYS were encamped a short period near the banks of the Scheldt, and were subsequently employed in operations on the Great Nethe and the Demer.

On the morning of the 1st of July the regiment was formed up, and ready to commence its march through one of the pleasant valleys in the province of Liege, when, by the first rays of morning light, two columns of the enemy were discovered on some elevated ground which commanded the line of march. The GREYS, and other cavalry of the left wing, were immediately ordered forward to gain the heights of Hereerden; but before they arrived, the French had gained that post, and the GREYS formed on the plain below. The allied army, commanded by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, was formed to receive the enemy, and the villages in the plain were occupied by the infantry. The day was, however, passed in skirmishing and cannonading, and the troops lay all night on their arms.

On the following morning the French infantry were seen descending from the hills and forming in column in front of the little village of *Val*, which was occupied by Pulteney's (thirteenth), the late Crawford's (twenty-fifth), and Dejean's (thirty-

seventh) regiments, with a battalion of Hano-1747-  
verians; and the GREYS were formed in the rear  
of the village.

At ten o'clock the French commenced a tremendous cannonade, under cover of which their leading brigades made a furious attack on the troops stationed in *Val*. The enemy's first line was soon repulsed and dispersed;—a second, third, and fourth division met the same fate: at length, overpowered by this constant supply of fresh troops, the battalions in the village gave way; but, being reinforced by the regiments of Wolf, Howard, Conway, and Hans (a foreign corps), they returned to the charge and recovered their post. The French, however, continued to send forward fresh troops, and the village was lost and won several times. At length the enemy gained considerable advantage, and the cavalry of the left wing was ordered forward.

The GREYS, with General Sir John Ligonier at their head, led the attack with distinguished gallantry, and, having overthrown the enemy's first line, continued the charge, and routed a second line with equal vigour: then mixing fiercely with the French cavalry, the dragoons used their broad swords with terrible effect, and captured several standards. Animated by this tide of success, the GREYS continued the pursuit too far, and received a volley from some French infantry posted in a hollow and behind the hedges, which brought down many men and horses, and Sir John Ligonier's horse was shot, and himself afterwards taken prisoner. The GREYS, and other dragoons,

1747: turned from pursuing the French cavalry and fell sword in hand upon the infantry, whom they chased from behind the hedges and hollow grounds; but the next moment a new line of combatants appeared: these were however attacked and dispersed by the gallant dragoons. While this success attended the charge of the dragoons on the left, the French having broken the centre of the allied army maintained their ground in that quarter, and the Duke of Cumberland gave orders for the victorious squadrons to retire. The GREYS retraced their steps with reluctance; the enemy poured down upon the rear; and one squadron of the regiment, having been put into disorder by a party of Dutch dragoons who were flying before the French, lost its standard. Four French standards were, however, captured in the first charge, which the GREYS led with such admirable bravery.\*

The army was ordered to retreat to Maestricht, where it arrived on the same evening. The loss of the SCOTS GREYS in this action was—Cornet Hunt, Quarter-Master Carlisle, three serjeants, two drummers, three corporals, and ninety-one private soldiers killed; also Lieut.-Colonel Mac-

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\* "The SCOTS GREYS, the Duke's, Rothe's, and Sir Robert Rich's dragoons, with a body of hussars, gave the French cavalry a prodigious stroke and took several standards; but the enemy, by superiority of numbers, obliged them to retire. This day's action is looked upon as most glorious on the part of the allies that were engaged, who consisted of no more than thirty-six battalions and the above squadrons."—*Account of the battle of Val by an artillery officer.*

"The horse were not behindhand with the foot in spirit and resolution, particularly the SCOTS GREYS and the Duke's regiment of dragoons."—*Relation by a gentleman who saw the action.*



dougall, Captains Preston and Blair, Lieutenant 1747 Heron, Cornets Ogilvy, Harrington, Ballantyne, and Brown, four serjeants, two drummers, one corporal, and thirty-nine private soldiers wounded; also Lieutenants Wauchop and Douglas taken prisoners: the loss in horses was one hundred and thirty-one killed and twenty-one wounded.

THE ROYAL NORTH BRITISH DRAGOONS were afterwards stationed for some time in the province of Limburg, and were encamped at Richel near the Maese, from whence they marched in October to North Brabant and encamped behind the lines at Terheyden, and subsequently went into cantonments.

In the following spring, having been joined by 1748 a remount of forty-eight men and one hundred horses, the GREYS again proceeded into the province of Limburg, and were encamped on the plains near Hellinrouch, in the neighbourhood of Ruremonde. In the mean time preliminary articles for a treaty of peace had been agreed upon, and a suspension of hostilities took place. The GREYS returned to North Brabant, and, after encamping a short time at Nistleroode, went into quarters at Vugt, near Bois le Duc.

A definitive treaty of peace was afterwards concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle: and in November of the same year the regiment returned to England, and was stationed at Leicester, Coventry, and Warwick. Immediately after its return the establishment was reduced to two hundred and eighty-five officers and men; and in March, 1749, 1749 it proceeded to Nottingham and Derby; from

1749 whence it proceeded in December of the same year, into quarters in Kent, and was employed on revenue duty on the coast.

1750 After the decease of the Earl of Crawford His Majesty conferred the colonelcy on John Earl of Rothes, from the Inniskilling dragoons, by commission dated the 18th of January 1750.

In the same year the regiment marched into Sussex and Devonshire; and in 1751 into Dorsetshire.

1751 On the 1st of July, 1751, King George II. issued a regulation relative to the clothing, standards, and colours of the several regiments, from which the following particulars have been extracted respecting the ROYAL NORTH BRITISH DRAGOONS.

COATS—scarlet, double-breasted, without lapels, lined with blue; slit sleeves turned up with blue; the button-holes ornamented with narrow white lace; the buttons flat, of white metal, set on two and two; a long slash pocket in each skirt; and a white worsted aiguillette on the right shoulder.

WAISTCOATS AND BREECHES—blue.

CAPS—blue cloth *grenadier caps*,\* having on the

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\* At what period the regiment commenced wearing grenadier-caps has not been ascertained; in a series of prints published in 1742 the Greys appear in grenadier caps similar to those worn by the second, or Scots, troop of horse grenadier guards. Grenadiers were introduced into the British army in 1678, when the English troops of life guards had each a division of horse grenadiers added to them. The Scots LIFE GUARDS did not receive the same addition until more than twenty years afterwards. It is therefore probable the ROYAL Scots DRAGOONS were equipped as horse grenadiers from the time of their formation: and that part of the regiment was armed with hand-grenades, the same as the horse grenadier guards.

front the thistle within the circle of St. Andrew, 1751 and motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*; the flap red, with the white horse, and motto, *Nec aspera terrent*, over it; the back 'part red, and the turn-up blue, with a thistle embroidered between the letters II. D; the forage-cap red, turned up with blue, and the rank of the regiment on the little flap.

**BOOTS**—of jacked leather.

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

**HORSE FURNITURE**—of blue cloth; the holster-caps and housing having a border of royal lace, with a blue stripe down the middle; the thistle, within the circle of St. Andrew, embroidered on the housing; and on the holster-caps the King's cipher and crown with II. D. underneath.

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

**QUARTER MASTERS**—to wear a crimson silk sash round their waists.

**SERJEANTS**—to have narrow silver lace on the cuffs, pockets, and shoulder-straps; silver aiguillettes, and blue and yellow worsted sashes tied round their waists.

**CORPORALS**—narrow silver lace on the cuffs and shoulder-straps; and a white silk aiguillette.

**DRUMMERS AND HAUTOYS**—scarlet coats lined with blue, and ornamented with royal lace, with blue waistcoats and breeches.

- 1751 GUIDONS.—The first, or king's guidon, to be of crimson silk, embroidered and fringed with gold and silver; in the centre the rose and thistle conjoined, and crown over them, with the motto, *Dieu et mon Droit*, underneath; the white horse in a compartment in the first and fourth corners, and II. D., in gold characters on a blue ground, in the second and third corners; the second and third guidons to be of blue silk; in the centre, the thistle within the circle of St. Andrew, and motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*; the white horse on a scarlet ground in the first and fourth compartments; and II. D., on a red ground, within a small wreath of roses and thistles, in the second and third corners.
- 1752 In April, 1752, the Earl of Rothes was removed to the third foot guards, and King George II. conferred the colonelcy of the GREYS on Lieut.-General John Campbell from the twenty-first foot.
- 1753 The regiment marched into Lancashire in the 1754 spring of 1753; with detached troops in Somersetshire, where it was stationed during the following 1755 year; and in the spring of 1755 proceeded to Northampton, and other towns in that part of the kingdom.

In the mean time, a misunderstanding between the courts of London and Paris respecting the extent of the British and French possessions in North America had given indication of an approaching war. The army was augmented, and the establishment of the GREYS was increased to three hundred and fifty-seven officers and men. Shortly afterwards a *light troop* was added to the regiment on the same principle as the light companies to regiments of infantry.

During the summer of 1755 the regiment occupied quarters in Herefordshire, and in the winter months it was stationed in dispersed cantonments in Kent. In the following spring it marched into Surrey, afterwards into Dorsetshire, and in June encamped with several other corps near Blandford. In October it marched into quarters in Blandford town and adjacents; from whence it proceeded, in April 1757, into cantonments in Essex, where it remained four months, and afterwards marched into Suffolk, and in October four troops proceeded to Newmarket.

War having been declared against France, an expedition was prepared for a descent on the French coast, and the light troop of the SCOTS GREYS, commanded by Captain Francis Lindsay, was ordered for this service. This troop, having been instructed in the Prussian exercise,\* marched to Southsea common, where it was encamped and brigaded with the light troops of eight other regiments. The brigade having embarked, the expedition, commanded by Charles Duke of Marlborough, set sail in the beginning of June, 1758, and on the 5th of that month a landing was effected on the French coast about nine miles from

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\* "The nine troops of hussars (light dragoons) belonging to the nine regiments of cavalry are now preparing to go upon this expedition. The flower of these hussars is the troop commanded by Captain Lindsay, quartered at Maidenhead, where they have been practising the Prussian exercise, and for some days have been digging large trenches and leaping over them, also leaping high hedges with broad ditches on the other side. Their Captain, on Saturday last, swam with his horse over the Thames and back again; and the whole troop were yesterday to swim the river."—*Weekly Journal*, 23rd May, 1758.

1758 *St. Maloes*. On the 7th the forces advanced through a thick woody country, and after sunset, on the same evening, the light dragoons, with the piquets from the infantry regiments, proceeded to the harbour of *St. Maloes*, and set fire to the shipping, naval stores, and magazines:—the conflagration spread, and a magnificent and dreadful spectacle, which was seen for many miles, was exhibited to the garrison of *St. Maloes* and the neighbouring towns.

After this success the troops re-embarked and returned to England ; but in August the light troop of the **SCOTS GREYS** formed part of the force which made a descent in the *Bay des Marées* and captured *Cherbourg*, where they remained several days ; and, having destroyed the fortifications and vessels in the harbour, with one hundred and seventy-three iron cannon and three mortars, and sent twenty-two pieces of fine brass cannon and two brass mortars to England as trophies of their success, the troops re-embarked. They, however, made a second descent in the bay of *St. Lunar* ; but no advantage accrued, and some loss was sustained on re-embarking. After its return to England the light troop of the **SCOTS GREYS** was quartered in towns on the *Sussex* coast.

In the mean time *Hanover* was subject to the power of France, and, while the light troop of the **GREYS** was employed in these expeditions, the remainder of the regiment embarked for Germany, forming part of the force sent to assist in delivering the electorate from the power of the enemy.

. After experiencing much severe weather at

sea, the six troops of the GREYS arrived in Ger-1758 many about the middle of August, and disembarked a few miles above the town of Embden. After a march of about ten days in rainy weather, through much low and marshy ground covered with water, they joined the army, commanded by Prince Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick, at Coesveldt, on the 31st of August.

The GREYS were afterwards employed in manoeuvring and skirmishing in various parts of Westphalia, and in November went into winter quarters at Wever and Aphen,—small towns on the banks of the little river Ahne in the bishopric of Paderborn.

Scarcely had the chilling blasts and snow-storms 1759 of a severe winter ceased, when the GREYS again took the field. Called suddenly from their quarters by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, they marched directly to the country of Hesse “through roads no army had ever passed before,” and encamped at Rotenberg. In the early part of April they proceeded to Fulde,—where a division of the allied army was assembled.

Leaving Fulde on the 10th of April, the GREYS, with the remainder of this division, advanced towards the French troops commanded by the Duke of Broglie, who took post at *Bergen*,—a town in the electorate of Hesse, where he was attacked on the 13th of April.

Early on the morning of the day of action the regiment took post in the line of battle. At ten o'clock the columns of attack moved across the

1759 plains in front of the French position ; the grenadiers advanced under a sharp fire, and commenced the assault, while the GREYS, and several other cavalry regiments, moved forward in support. The infantry were, however, repulsed and driven back : they rallied and renewed the attack, but failed in every instance ; and the French having thrown up fortifications which could not be attacked by cavalry, the remainder of the day was passed in manœuvring and cannonading, and at night the allies retreated. The loss of the GREYS was only one horse killed.

The enemy having assembled his forces, advanced with such a superiority of numbers, that the allies were unable to maintain their ground. A series of manœuvres and retreats were at length followed by a general engagement fought on the plains of *Minden*, near the banks of the *Weser*, on the 1st of August. On this occasion the GREYS supported the infantry on the right, but were not engaged in close combat with the enemy. A complete victory was, however, gained ; and the French were compelled to quit the territory, of which they had recently gained possession.

The GREYS advanced after the rear of the French army a distance of nearly two hundred miles ; several skirmishes occurred,—many prisoners were taken, and both armies continued operations during the winter.

In November, the weather being very severe, the GREYS were permitted to leave the camp, and go into cantonments in the villages near the river



Lahn; from whence they marched, in January, 1760  
1760, to Osnaburg, and were quartered at Schled-  
hausen until the early part of May.

Having taken the field, the GREYS were en-  
camped a short time near Fritzlar in Hesse Cassel,  
and were afterwards formed in brigade with the  
eleventh dragoons, commanded by Major-General  
Eliott.

After much manœuvring and some skirmishing,  
the GREYS were encamped, with other forces, near  
Kalle: at the same time thirty thousand French  
troops, commanded by the Chevalier de Muy, oc-  
cupied a strong position near *Warbourg*.

On the night of the 30th of June, about eleven  
o'clock, the regiment proceeded from the camp at  
Kalle in the direction of the Dymel, and, having  
passed that river near Liebenau, took post, about  
five o'clock on the following morning, on the  
heights of Corbeke, from whence it removed to a  
large wood, about five miles from the enemy's  
position. In the mean time one division of the  
allied army attacked the left flank of the French  
army, and gained considerable advantage. The  
cavalry posted behind the wood was then ordered  
to advance and attack the enemy in front. The  
GREYS, with nine other cavalry regiments, tra-  
versed five miles of rugged and difficult ground in  
a surprisingly short space of time, and attacking  
the enemy with distinguished gallantry, drove  
their cavalry from the field, put their infantry  
into disorder, and chased them through *Warbourg*  
and across the river Dymel.

The conduct of the British cavalry on this occa-

1760 sion excited great admiration. The speed and regularity of their advance, and their quick and correct formation in presence of the enemy, evinced a high state of discipline ; at the same time, in the gallantry of the attack they displayed true British valour. The commander-in-chief declared in orders on the following day, that the British cavalry had performed "*prodigies of valour.*" The GREYS only lost one man and one horse in this action.

After the retreat of the French, the regiment was encamped near Warbourg, and on the 22nd of August it formed part of a detachment under the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, which crossed the Dymel and encountered the rear-guard of the French army near *Zierenberg*, a fortified town near the river Warme. A sharp skirmish immediately took place between the light troops with varied success. At length the Prince brought forward the GREYS and Inniskilling dragoons, and a brilliant charge made by the two regiments decided the contest, and compelled the enemy to take refuge in the town. On this occasion two squadrons of the GREYS charged and defeated four squadrons of French dragoons, and continued the pursuit to the gates of *Zierenberg*. The regiment had five men and nine horses killed ; also Lieutenant-Colonel Preston, six men, and twenty horses, wounded.

The GREYS returned to the camp at Warbourg, and on the evening of the 5th of September they were ordered to be ready to march immediately after dark. The party, which, besides the GREYS,

consisted of two regiments of infantry, the Innis- 1760  
 killing and Bock's dragoons, and one hundred  
 and fifty highlanders, crossed the Dymel, and  
 traversing the country for several miles in the  
 night, in small detachments, arrived about two on  
 the following morning before the town of *Zieren-*  
*berg*. The noise of the troops crossing the hedges  
 and gardens alarmed the enemy's guard. The  
 gate was, however, forced,—the guard was de-  
 feated, and the detachment entered the town.  
 Some sharp fighting took place in the streets ;  
 many of the enemy were killed : about forty  
 French officers and three hundred men were cap-  
 tured ; also two pieces of cannon ; and at three  
 o'clock the allies retired with their prisoners to  
 the camp at Warbourg.

The GREYS continued to be employed in opera-  
 tions on the Dymel until December, when they  
 marched into cantonments at Barentrup.

The regiment was, however, called from its 1761  
 quarters in the early part of February, 1761, to  
 take part in an advance into the enemy's canton-  
 ments ; and having crossed the Dymel, marched  
 through snow and ice into the country of Hesse,  
 where the army had great success. Several  
 fortified towns and some extensive magazines  
 were captured. No general engagement took  
 place. And in March the regiment returned  
 across the Dymel. The towns and villages, at  
 which the British troops were quartered, had been  
 plundered by the enemy in the preceding cam-  
 paign, and all the corn and cattle had been taken  
 away : much inconvenience was consequently ex-

1761 perience in procuring forage and provisions, and the soldiers were exposed to great hardships; they also suffered much in their health from the bad quality of the water in the district; yet in the midst of their own sufferings they displayed the generous feelings inherent in Britons by a subscription for the relief of the distressed inhabitants.

In the beginning of May the army again commenced operations, and the GREYS were employed in manœuvring and skirmishing for several weeks, during which time they performed some long marches through low marshy grounds, and were frequently whole days and nights in the open fields exposed to heavy rains. In July they were encamped on the heights of Denkerberg, between the rivers Asse and Lippe, and formed part of the Marquis of Granby's corps which had its right in front of the village of *Kirch-Denkern*. This post was attacked by the French on the 15th and again on the 16th of July. On this occasion the GREYS were formed in column to support the infantry. The enemy was defeated, but the nature of the ground did not permit the cavalry to engage.

Notwithstanding this repulse, the enemy, having great superiority of numbers, sent out large detachments which overran the country in almost every direction. The GREYS were employed in defensive operations which frequently brought on slight skirmishes. In August they were employed on the Dymel. On the 5th of November they formed part of a division of the army engaged in dislodging a French corps from a strong camp near *Eschershausen* in the duchy of Brunswick; and

they afterwards marched to *Eimbeck*, where another skirmish occurred. On the 6th and 7th of November they were at Wentzen; from whence they marched, with several other corps, during the night of the 7th through a heavy snow, and along roads almost impassable, to *Foorwohle*, where they erected their tents: here another skirmish occurred, and the British dragoons were victorious. The GREYS were encamped in the snow at *Foorwohle* until the following morning, when they had an encounter with a French piquet, but did not sustain any loss. After this affair they marched to the heights between Mackensen and Lithorst. Shortly afterwards the army went into winter quarters and the regiment marched to East Friesland and was cantoned at Hollshausen. In this year Archibald fourth Duke of Argyle died, and Lieut.-General John Campbell, the colonel of the GREYS, succeeded to the title of Duke of Argyle.

About the middle of May 1762 the GREYS again took the field, and were encamped a short time at Brackel in the principality of Paderborn, and afterwards on the heights of Tissel.

On the morning of the 24th of June they were on the march before day-break, and, having passed the Dymel at Liebenau, and marched a distance of several miles over a rugged country, they arrived in front of the French camp at *Groebenstien* about midday. The several divisions arrived in the vicinity of the enemy's position at the same time, and advanced to attack them in front, flank, and rear. The French commanders, Marshals D'Etrées and Soubise, made a precipitate retreat; but one division of their army was surrounded and made

1762 prisoners in the woods of Wilhelmsthal. The GREYS pursued the enemy through the towns of Wilhelmsthal and Munchoff to the vicinity of Cassel, and captured a quantity of camp equipage and several French dragoons ; but did not sustain any loss.

After this engagement the regiment was employed in a series of manœuvres and skirmishes, in which the British had great success ; detachments of the French army were dislodged from several important posts and fortified towns, and the campaign concluded with the capture of Cassel.

1763 These successes were followed by a treaty of peace ; and the GREYS, with the other regiments of the army, received the thanks of parliament for their excellent conduct during the several continental campaigns.

In the beginning of February 1763 the regiment left Germany, and having marched through Holland, embarked at Williamstadt in north Brabant ; after a quick passage it landed at Gravesend and proceeded from thence to Hertford.

Shortly afterwards the light troop which had not been on service with the other troops of the regiment, was disbanded, and the establishment was reduced to two hundred and twenty-five officers and men and one hundred and ninety-eight troop horses ; in June of the same year a further reduction of twelve men and twelve horses was ordered ; —eight men per troop were equipped as light dragoons.

In November the six troops marched to Scotland, and were stationed at Dalkieth and Musselburgh ; but returned to England in the spring

of 1764, and were quartered at Manchester and 1764 Warrington.

This year (1764) the regiment was ordered to be remounted with *long-tailed* horses. The officers and men were also directed to wear epaulettes on the left shoulder, instead of aiguillettes. The colour of the waistcoats and breeches was changed from blue to white, and the button-holes were ordered to be plain. At the same time the jacked leather boots were replaced by others of a lighter description, and the silver binding on the officers' coats was ordered to be discontinued.

In April 1765 the regiment marched to Worcester and Pershore: in January following its 1766 cantonments were extended to Hereford and Leominster: in May it proceeded into Sussex, and shortly afterwards the DRUMMERS which had been on the establishment since the formation of the corps, were ordered to be replaced by TRUMPETERS.

In May 1767 the regiment marched to Canterbury, where it remained about a year; and after a variety of changes of quarters which took place during the summer of 1768, it occupied winter cantonments at Lincoln and Boston.

On the 19th December 1768 another royal warrant was issued for regulating the clothing, &c., of the several regiments, in which the ROYAL NORTH BRITISH DRAGOONS were directed to wear *black bear-skin caps*, with the thistle within the circle of St. Andrew, and the motto "*Nemo me impune lacessit*" on the front of the cap, instead of the cloth grenadier caps formerly worn.

The GREYS left Lincolnshire in the spring of

1769 1769, and proceeded to Scotland: they were first stationed at Haddington and Dunbar, and in May marched to Musselburgh and Dalkeith; but in October two troops returned to Haddington.

1770 Having left Scotland in the spring of 1770, the regiment passed the summer of that year at Warwick, Litchfield, and Stratford upon Avon. In the autumn Warwick was vacated, and two troops proceeded to Coventry. In November the colonelcy, vacant by the death of the Duke of Argyle, was conferred on William Earl of Panmure from the twenty-first regiment of foot.

1771 The regiment passed the greater part of the year 1771 in extensive cantonments in Dorset-

1772 shire and Somersetshire: in 1772 it was stationed at Canterbury, with detachments on coast duty

1773 in Kent; in May 1773 it marched into quarters at Greenwich and the adjacent villages; and on the 22nd of that month was reviewed on Blackheath by King George III., who was pleased to express his high approbation of its appearance and discipline. From the journals of this period it appears, that the day, on which the regiment was reviewed, was particularly fine;—an immense concourse of people was assembled to witness the spectacle;—and the martial appearance and correct manœuvring of this “gallant old corps” excited admiration.

After the review the regiment marched to Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds, where it passed the remainder of the summer, and in autumn extended its quarters to Norwich. In the following year it marched to York, and again furnished detachments on coast duty.



The regiment left York in the spring of 1775, 1775 and marched to Scotland ; from whence it returned in April 1776, and after passing eleven months in Lancashire, proceeded to Worcester, which was 1777 occupied as a summer station, and in the autumn the quarters were extended to Gloucester, Tewksbury, Pershore, and Ludlow.

The British North American colonies, having 1778 commenced hostilities against their parent country, were aided in their rebellion by Louis XVI., and in 1778 war was in consequence declared against France. The regular army was augmented, and one hundred and two men and horses were added to the establishment of the ROYAL NORTH BRITISH DRAGOONS. The scene of conflict was, however, so remote, and the trackless wilds and rugged woodlands of North America so little adapted for cavalry operations, that the GREYS and other heavy dragoon regiments were not called upon to cross the Atlantic.

During the greater part of the year 1778 the regiment occupied extensive quarters in Kent and Sussex, with detachments along the coast. At the same time an augmentation of forty-eight men,—who were to be mounted on small horses and equipped as *light dragoons*,—was added to the establishment ; the *light* part of the regiment consisted of six serjeants, six corporals, and eighty-four private men ; but in April 1779 they were 1779 incorporated with detachments from the third, seventh, fifteenth, and sixteenth dragoons into a regiment, which was numbered the twenty-first dragoons.

- 1779 During the summer of 1779 the GREYS were encamped on Salisbury Plain, together with the first and second dragoon guards, and the sixth, eleventh, and nineteenth dragoons; and in November the regiment went into quarters at Marlborough, Chippenham, Calne, and Malmesbury.
- 1780 After passing the summer of 1780 in Wiltshire, the regiment marched in the autumn to Worcester.
- 1781 In January following two troops marched, in consequence of the requisition of the magistrates, to Ludlow: in June the six troops marched into Dorsetshire.
- 1782 After the decease of the Earl of Panmure in 1782, His Majesty conferred the colonelcy on Lieut.-General George Preston from the seventeenth light dragoons. At the same time the regiment marched to the north of England, and was stationed in the county of Durham; from
- 1783 whence it proceeded to Scotland in 1783. Peace having been concluded between Great Britain and the United States of America, the establishment was reduced to two hundred and thirty-two officers and men.
- 1784 The GREYS left Scotland in April 1784, and were stationed eleven months at Manchester; during which period Lieut.-General Preston died, and was succeeded in the colonelcy in February
- 1785 1785, by Lieut.-General James Johnston from the eleventh dragoons: in April 1785 the regiment proceeded to Worcester.
- 1786 During the summer of 1786 the regiment occupied extensive cantonments in Dorsetshire; and in the early part of 1787 four troops were employed

in aiding the civil authorities in Wiltshire: in 1787 June the six troops marched into quarters in Hampshire.

In the beginning of 1788 an order was received 1788 for the GREYS and other heavy dragoon regiments to wear their sword-belts suspended across the right shoulder, instead of being fastened round the waist; also to wear an epaulette, or strap, on the right shoulder uniform with that on the left. Towards the end of April the regiment marched into quarters near Hounslow; it subsequently proceeded to Ipswich and adjacent towns, and in the following summer removed to Notting- 1789 hamshire and Lincolnshire.

In the spring of 1790 the regiment marched 1790 into Yorkshire;—shortly afterwards three troops proceeded to Newcastle on Tyne;—and in September the other three marched to Durham.

The regiment was again on the march in the 1791 spring of 1791, and proceeded to Scotland; from whence it returned in the spring of 1792 and was 1792 quartered in Lancashire: in December an augmentation of sixty men was ordered to the establishment.

In the mean time a revolution had taken place 1793 in France. A violent republican faction had seized the reins of government, beheaded their king, and endeavoured to communicate the flame of rebellion to the other nations of Europe. These indications of an approaching war occasioned the regiment to be augmented, in the beginning of 1793, to nine troops of fifty-four non-commissioned officers and private men each; and,

1793 shortly afterwards, four troops were ordered to be held in constant readiness to proceed on foreign service.

The French having attacked Holland, a British and Hanoverian force, commanded by the Duke of York, proceeded to the assistance of the Dutch, and on the 9th of July four troops of the SCOTS GREYS embarked at Blackwall, and sailed for Flanders, to reinforce the army commanded by His Royal Highness.—The remainder of the regiment was stationed at Worcester, Tewkesbury, and adjacent towns.

Having landed at Ostend on the 16th of July, the four troops of the GREYS marched to the frontiers of France, and joined the army engaged in the siege of *Valenciennes*. After the capture of this city the GREYS marched towards the coast, and were employed in covering the siege of *Dunkirk*. This undertaking was, however, abandoned; and returning to the interior of the country, they were employed in operations in the vicinity of Lisle, and made a successful charge on some French cavalry on the heights of Cateau Cambresis. In November the four troops marched to Ghent; and the five troops in England were, shortly afterwards, augmented to eighty men each.

1794 The GREYS left Ghent and were stationed in February 1794 at Beveren; in March they took the field to engage in active operations, and on the 1st of April a remount of seventeen men and forty-two horses joined from England. The four troops were assembled with the army on the plains of Cateau, in the middle of April, and on the 17th

supported the attack of the infantry on the villages 1794 of *Vaux* and *Prémont*.

After the siege of *Landrécies* was commenced, the GREYS, forming part of the covering army, were encamped near *Cateau*. On the morning of the 26th of April the French, advancing under the cover of a thick fog, attacked the British position, but were defeated with considerable loss: the brilliant charge made by the British cavalry contributed materially to this victory. When the capture of *Landrécies* was effected, the GREYS proceeded by forced marches to the vicinity of *Tournay*, and were encamped in front of the town.

At daybreak on the morning of the 10th of May the army was in position on the heights in front of *Tournay*, and the SCOTS GREYS were formed in column of troops behind the left wing. At the same time several columns of the enemy were seen advancing in order of battle, and, having thrown forward a cloud of skirmishers, and manœuvred a short time, they made an attempt to turn the British left. But failing in this, they opened a heavy cannonade, under cover of which their columns attacked the centre. The assault was, however, sustained by the British and Hanoverian infantry with great firmness, and several cavalry regiments were detached against the enemy's right flank.—The Bays, GREYS, and Inniskilling dragoons, forming one brigade, advanced in open column of half squadrons, with the Duke of York at their head: on approaching the enemy they formed line under a heavy cannonade and charged. The GREYS had to pass through a field of high-grown rape, and

1794 the stems becoming entangled with the horses' legs, occasioned some delay and confusion ; but the cool bravery of the officers and men overcame the difficulty. The British squadrons dashed forward with the velocity and fury of a tempest, and their charge broke the first ranks of the enemy. The French commanders, confounded and dismayed, ordered a retreat. The heavy dragoons, continuing their victorious career, charged the staggering flanks of the French army :—its discomfiture was soon complete, and it was chased from the field with the loss of many men and thirteen pieces of cannon. The GREYS had eight men and fifteen horses killed ; also one officer, two serjeants, nine men, and eleven horses wounded.

The French made another attack upon the British position near *Tournay*, on the 22d of May, and were again repulsed :—on this occasion the GREYS were formed on their camp-ground, on the left ; but the enemy did not attack that part of the line. In June another remount, consisting of nine men and twenty-three horses, joined from the five troops in England.

Notwithstanding the victories gained by British skill and valour, the French eventually brought forward such an immense superiority of numbers, that the Duke of York was obliged to retire. The operations of the army became a series of retreats and skirmishes, in which the SCOTS GREYS took part. The Austrian Netherlands were vacated, and the Duke of York's army entered Holland, where they encountered a particularly severe winter, and found the inhabitants

favourable to the French. The rivers became 1794 frozen; and the British troops, retreating over ice, through deep snows—and destitute of a regular supply of provisions, suffered great hardships. The SCOTS GREYS endured these privations and fatigue, in common with the other corps;—they were stationed a short time at Bensikern, near Nimeguen, where the British troops were concentrated; but the army was afterwards obliged to retreat to Germany, and in the early part of 1795 1795 the GREYS arrived in the duchy of Bremen.

The British troops were not engaged in any further hostilities. During the summer of 1795 the four troops of the SCOTS GREYS were encamped, with several other corps, on the plains of the Weser;—in October they went into quarters in the villages on the right bank of that river, and in the following month embarked at Bremen, for England.

Meanwhile, a detachment of four serjeants, four corporals, one trumpeter, and fifty private men of the five troops on home service, had volunteered to the 27th light dragoons, and were drafted to that corps for service in the West Indies. The ninth troop was also ordered to be reduced, and the establishment was fixed at six hundred and seventy nine officers and men.

General James Johnston died on the 24th of November, 1795, and on the 2nd of December His Majesty appointed Archibald, Earl of Eglington, from the fifty-first regiment of foot, to the colonelcy of the ROYAL NORTH BRITISH DRAGOONS.

The four troops returning from Germany,

1795 landed on the 24th of December at Southshields from whence they proceeded to Northallerton; 1796 and in February, 1796, marched to Canterbury, where they joined the remainder of the regiment.

An order was this year issued for the heavy dragoon sword to be thirty-four inches in the blade, and for the sword-belt to be fastened round the waist.

In July the regiment was encamped near Weymouth; in September it proceeded into quarters at Dorchester, Bridport, Weymouth, and Wareham: and on the 2nd of November, the colonelcy having become vacant by the death of General the Earl of Eglintoun, was conferred on Lieut.-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.B.

1797 In the autumn of 1797, the regiment marched to Nottingham, Loughborough, Leicester, and 1798 Ashby-de-la-Zouch; in July, 1798, it was encamped in Windsor Forest, from whence it proceeded, in September, to Birmingham, Coventry, 1799 and Litchfield; and in the summer of 1799, to Dorchester, Bridport, and Weymouth: at the same time orders were received for the regiment to be mounted on *Nag-tailed horses*, and for the addition of a ninth troop to the establishment. A tenth troop was added in April, 1800; and eighty-one men, with two hundred and twenty horses were received by draft from the Fencible cavalry, which was ordered to be disbanded.

1800 The regiment left Dorchester, &c., in October, 1800, and marched to Salisbury, Southampton, Blandford, Rumsey, and Portsmouth.



General Sir Ralph Abercromby having fallen, 1801—crowned with victory,—at the head of the British army in Egypt, the colonelcy of the GREYS was conferred, on the 16th of May, 1801, on Lieut.-General Sir David Dundas, from the seventh dragoons. In June, of the same year, the regiment marched to Dorchester.

The triumphs of the British in Egypt and 1802 the West Indies were followed by a treaty of peace with the French republic, in 1802, when the establishment of the GREYS was reduced to eight troops of twenty-nine officers, eight quartermasters, twenty-eight serjeants, eight trumpeters, and four hundred and eighty rank and file, including ten dismounted men in each troop. In July the regiment marched to Croydon, Rumsey, and Eastbourn.

The war with France recommenced in 1803, 1803 when the regiment was augmented to ten troops, and its efficiency was increased by the addition of three captains, who released the field officers from the charge of troops. The establishment was fifty-one officers, ten quartermasters, fifty-four serjeants, ten trumpeters, and a thousand rank and file. In June the regiment marched to Canterbury, where it remained nearly two years, in readiness to repel the threatened invasion of the 1804 French, under Napoleon Bonaparte, first consul of France. In May, 1805, it marched to Ipswich 1805 and Colchester.

That tyrannical and perfidious power which had sprung out of the French revolution, suffered, in 1805, another severe blow from the gallant

1805 British seamen on board the fleet off Cape Trafalgar : at the same time Britain had to mourn the loss of a naval hero who had attained the summit of splendid achievements, *Vice Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson*, and who fell at the moment of victory. The remains of this gallant officer were honoured with a public funeral, and two squadrons of the SCOTS GREYS were directed to march

1806 to London in the beginning of January, 1806. The ceremony commenced on Wednesday, the 8th of that month, when the corpse was removed from Greenwich, where it had lain in state, and was brought by water, attended by a splendid marine procession, to Whitehall-stairs, from whence it was conveyed to the Admiralty. At daybreak on the following morning it was conducted in solemn procession to St. Paul's cathedral. The two squadrons of the GREYS had their post in the procession, and, after the ceremonial was completed, returned to their quarters.

In the spring the regiment marched into Yorkshire and Northumberland; and the alarm of a French invasion having subsided, the establishment was reduced to forty officers, ten quarter-masters, and eight hundred and fifty-four non-commissioned officers and men.

1807 The regiment marched to Scotland in January, 1807. A reduction of one hundred horses was

1808 made in the establishment in the spring of 1808; and in June following it embarked for Ireland; where an order was received for the men's hair, which had been plaited and turned up, as grenadiers, and powdered, to be cut short.

In June, 1809, an order was issued for the ten 1809 troop quartermasters to be replaced by a regimental quartermaster, and ten troop serjeant majors.

A further reduction of one hundred horses was 1810 made in the establishment in the spring of 1810. In June following the regiment embarked at Dublin for England; and after its arrival, it occupied quarters in Yorkshire and Lancashire.

In the summer of 1811, one hundred horses 1811 were added to the establishment. The men's coats were ordered to be made shorter in the skirts in future, and broad *yellow* lace, down the front and round the skirts and cuffs, was substituted for the narrow *white* lace across the breast, arms, and skirts. The leather breeches were also replaced by plush. In the following summer web 1812 breeches and grey cloth overalls were introduced; and a valice of scarlet cloth was substituted for the leather saddle-bags.

On the 27th of January, 1813, Sir David 1813 Dundas was removed to the first dragoon guards; and the colonelcy of the GREYS was conferred on General the Marquis of Lothian, K.T., from the eleventh dragoons.

In the spring of 1813 the quarters of the regiment were extended to Leicestershire and Derbyshire. Two troops were left at Birmingham, and in December, eight troops marched for Canterbury, which quarter they afterwards occupied to- 1814 gether with Dover, Deal and Hythe.

After a war of twenty years, the fall of that tyrannical power to which the French revolution

1814 had given rise, was effected, and peace was again restored to Europe. The emperor of Russia and king of Prussia, with many foreign princes, nobles, and generals, visited England; and on this occasion the GREYS marched from their quarters in Kent to villages near the metropolis. On the morning of the 20th June, 1814, they proceeded into Hyde Park, where a number of regiments of cavalry, infantry, and artillery were assembled. About half-past eleven a salute of twenty-one guns announced that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom, with the foreign potentates and their splendid suites, were on their way; and soon after another royal salute gave intimation of their arrival at Hyde Park gate, where they were met by a detachment of the SCOTS GREYS and a party of Russian cossacks (lancers), commanded by Hetman Platoff. After the salute the two sovereigns accompanied the Prince Regent through the ranks:—the troops passed in review, and the martial appearance and correct discipline of the several regiments were highly commended by all present.

The GREYS marched for their former quarters in Kent on the following day. In July the establishment was ordered to be reduced to eight troops, amounting to five hundred and eighty-four officers and soldiers, including sixteen dismounted men per troop. The regiment left its quarters in Kent in the autumn, and was stationed during the winter at Bristol and Trowbridge.

After the decease of the Marquis of Lothian, the colonelcy of the SCOTS GREYS was conferred

on Sir James Steuart, Bart., by commission, dated 1815 the 12th of January, 1815, from the twelfth light dragoons.

Napoleon Bonaparte having returned to France in the spring of 1815, the French army deserted their sovereign, and restored the usurper to the throne. Preparations were immediately made in England and other countries, for renewing the war with vigour; and the establishment of the GREYS was augmented to ten troops—nine hundred and forty-six officers and men. At the same time six troops were ordered to be held in readiness for foreign service, and the remaining four were directed to march to Ipswich.

A British army was soon assembled in the Netherlands (the old battle field of Europe), under the command of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington. The six troops of the SCOTS GREYS, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton, embarked at Gravesend in the middle of April, and, having landed at Ostend, marched into quarters at Dronghen, near Ghent; from whence they proceeded on the 1st of May, to Denderhautem. Here they remained among the Belgic peasantry, during the period preparations for opening the campaign were making; at the same time they were formed in brigade, with the royals and Inniskilling dragoons, commanded by Major-General Sir William Ponsonby.

On the evening of the 15th of June the watch was set, and the dragoons retired to rest as usual; but before break of day they were suddenly aroused by the loud notes of the bugle summoning them to

1815 horse :—the French had attacked and driven in the out-posts, and were advancing in full career along the Brussels' road. The regiment was soon assembled at its post;—it was ordered to advance upon Quatre-Bras, and, after marching a distance of above fifty miles, it arrived at that post about dusk in the evening, and passed the night in a field near the main road from Charleroi to Brussels.

On the following day the army was ordered to retire. About ten o'clock the SCOTS GREYS were formed with the other British cavalry regiments, to mask the retreat of the infantry and artillery. The French advanced in great numbers; and the British cavalry, manœuvring in brigades in the fields near the Brussels' road, and skirmishing and retreating in fine order, displayed a grand spectacle of war, and evinced a high state of discipline. Having arrived on the elevated grounds in front of the village of *Waterloo*, the troops made a stand. Some sharp firing took place, which ceased at dusk; and the army passed the night in the open fields without provision or forage, and exposed to a heavy rain.

When the morning of the 18th of June arrived, the regiment was posted, with the remainder of its brigade, behind the left centre of the line. The firing commenced about ten o'clock; and the attacks were made with that spirit and impetuosity which characterise the first onset of the French. Much hard fighting took place before the GREYS were called upon to advance. At length a crowd of glittering bayonets and streaming colours on the opposite heights, gave indication of a speedy

attack on that part of the line. Several columns, 1815 preceded by a host of skirmishers, came rushing forward, and one French division forced its way to the summit of the allied position. At this moment Lieut.-General the Earl of Uxbridge came galloping up to the brigade and ordered it to advance. The three regiments moving forward presented a noble spectacle of superb heavy cavalry which excited the admiration even of the enemy\*. Having advanced a short distance, the three regiments halted within a hundred yards of the enemy's columns to permit the retiring British infantry to pass through the intervals of squadrons; it was a moment of almost breathless anxiety. While every eye gazed upon the adverse columns, the signal to charge was given, and the three regiments raised a loud shout and dashed forward upon the ranks of the enemy. A dreadful scene of carnage and confusion soon presented itself; the French infantry were broken; the firing ceased; the smoke cleared away; and the glittering sabres of the GREYS were seen like flashes of lightning among the dark masses of the enemy, whom they literally cut to pieces†; at the same time Serjeant Charles Ewart of the regiment captured the EAGLE of the French forty-fifth regiment. Following

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\* The martial appearance of the GREYS in particular attracted the attention of Bonaparte, and he expressed his admiration of their excellent manœuvring, and the superior manner in which they used their swords, as appears by the statement of De Coster (Bonaparte's guide), to Sir John Sinclair.

† "The slaughter was prodigious, and the manner in which " the SCOTS GREYS plunged into the thickest of the fight, dealing " destruction around them, excited equally the wonder and the " apprehensions

1815 up their advantage the GREYS rushed upon every description of force which presented itself; lancers and cuirassiers were alike overthrown and cut down. Several batteries were carried, and the regiment penetrated to the rear of the enemy's position, but was afterwards ordered to retreat, and in doing so, suffered much loss, and the commander of the brigade, Major-General Sir William Ponsonby, K.C.B., was killed.

Having resumed their post in line, the GREYS afterwards supported an attack made by the ninety-second regiment\*; and again distinguished themselves in the general attack made on the French army at the close of the day, which completed the victory, and nearly annihilated the enemy.

After dark the regiment was ordered to halt; and it passed the night in the field. Its loss was:—Brevet Colonel Hamilton, Brevet Major Reigolds, Captain Barnard, Lieut. Trotter, Cornets Westby, Kinchant and Shuldham, one troop serjeant-major, two serjeants, three corporals, one trumpeter, seventy-two private men, and one hundred and sixty-four horses, killed; Lieut. Carruthers, one serjeant and sixteen private men,

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"apprehensions of Napoleon. *What fine troops!* he exclaimed, "*What a pity it is that I shall cut them all to pieces!* Even our own officers trembled for these daring and gallant men who frequently encountered masses of the enemy that trebled their own numbers. The royals, fired with a noble emulation resolved not to be outdone by the GREYS."—*Historical account of the campaign in the Netherlands, by William Mulford, Esq.*

\* The ninety-second, when reduced to scarcely two hundred men, charged a column of the enemy amounting to about two thousand. They broke into the centre with the bayonet, and, being gallantly supported by the Scots GREYS captured or destroyed every man."—*Ibid.*



afterwards died of their wounds; Brevet Lieut.- 1815  
Colonels Clarke and Hankin, Brevet Majors Poole  
and Vernor, Lieutenants Mills, Stuppert, and  
Wyndham, one troop serjeant-major, seven ser-  
jeants, ten corporals, and seventy-two private men,  
with sixty horses, wounded\*.

The Duke of Wellington, in his public de-  
spatch mentioned the brigade of which the SCOTS  
GREYS formed a part, with great commendation†.

The Royal permission was given for the badge  
of an "EAGLE" to be displayed on the guidons, also  
the word "WATERLOO" to be borne on the guidons  
and grenadier caps. Every officer and man who  
served at this battle received a silver medal, to be  
worn on the left breast, with the privilege of  
reckoning two years' service towards additional  
pay and pension on discharge. Serjeant Charles

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\* The total loss of the regiment was:—

MEN....	{ Killed, including officers.....	104
	{ Wounded, ditto .....	97
HORSES..	{ Killed.....	164
	{ Wounded.....	60

† The conduct of the Scots regiments excited great admiration  
on the continent. Among the numerous commendations pub-  
lished, was a letter from Viscount Vanderfosse to Sir John Sin-  
clair, from which the following is an extract:—

" Amongst these respectable warriors the Scots deserve to be  
" particularly commemorated; and this honourable mention is  
" due to their discipline, their mildness, their patience, their  
" humanity, and their bravery, almost without example.

" On the 16th and 18th of June their valour was displayed in  
" a manner the most heroic. Multiplied, constant, and almost  
" unheard of proofs were given, I do not say merely of courage,  
" but of devotion to their country, quite extraordinary and sublime.  
" Nor must we forget, that these men, so terrible in the field of  
" battle, were mild and tranquil out of it. The SCOTS GREYS, in  
" escorting the French prisoners on the evening of the 18th,  
" showed compassion to these unfortunate victims of war, while  
" as yet the result of that decisive day was unknown, and perhaps  
" uncertain."

1815 Ewart who captured the **EAGLE**, was rewarded for his distinguished conduct with an ensigncy in the third royal veteran battalion on the 22nd of February, 1816.

The regiment marched in pursuit of the wreck of the French army, and continued its route until it arrived at the vicinity of Paris, which city surrendered to the allied army, and the campaign terminated with the restoration of Louis XVIII. to the throne of France.

The **GREYS** marched on the 8th of July to Nanterre, a village situate a few miles from Paris ; which they left on the 30th of that month, and on the 2nd of August arrived at Rouen : on the 11th of October they marched to Harfleur.

1816 A treaty of peace having been concluded, the **GREYS** transferred thirty-three horses to the first dragoon guards, and twenty-nine to the thirteenth light dragoons, and marching to Calais embarked on the 10th of January, 1816 for England. They landed at Dover and Ramsgate on the 12th, and joined the depôt at Canterbury on the 14th of that month. At the same time the establishment was ordered to be reduced to eight troops ; and in the autumn its numbers were further reduced to five hundred and forty-four officers and soldiers, and three hundred and thirty-three troop horses.

1817 In June 1817 the regiment marched from Canterbury to Scotland, where it remained twelve months\* and proceeded to Ireland in July 1818.

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\* Previous to leaving Edinburgh, the regiment was inspected  
by

In October following a reduction of eight sergeants, eighty private soldiers, and fifty-six horses was made in the establishment; at the same time the privilege of having two lads or boys to each troop was discontinued.

The regiment remained in Ireland until the early part of May 1821, when it embarked for England.\*

by Major-General Hope, who issued an order on the occasion, from which the following is an extract:—

“Major-General Hope having made the half-yearly inspection of the two squadrons of the second Royal North British Regiment of Dragoons stationed at Piershill, and afterwards gone through the barracks, stables, &c., takes this method of expressing his fullest approbation of the fine appearance of that corps under arms, also of the correctness and rapidity with which all the different field movements were performed. The steadiness of the officers and men, their good riding, and the excellent manner in which the horses appear to have been broken, do great credit to the commanding officer, and also to the adjutant and riding master: and the Major-General has great satisfaction in being enabled, from what he has seen at the inspection, and from his daily knowledge of the good conduct and regularity of the regiment in quarters, to make the most favourable report of this national regiment.”

\* The following, are extracts from orders issued during the period the regiment was in Ireland:—

“The superior order, and very efficient state in which Major-General White finds the squadron of the second (or Royal north British) dragoons, stationed at the head quarters Dundalk, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Clarke, has impressed him with the highest opinion of the corps.

“It is equally flattering to the Lieut.-Colonel, as to the officers and men of this fine regiment, that so well-regulated a system of discipline should be upheld, without its having been necessary to have recourse to more than one court-martial since the last half-yearly inspection.”—*Dundalk, October 19th, 1818.*

“It will afford Major-General White great pleasure to report to the commander of the forces, the excellent order in which he finds the three troops of the Scots Greys, stationed at their head quarters at Dundalk, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Clarke.

“The continued orderly good conduct of the corps is most praiseworthy.”—*Dundalk, May 10th, 1819.* “District

1821 After landing at Bristol, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of May, the regiment marched to Birmingham

*" District Order, May 10th, 1819.*

" Major General, Sir Sydney Beckwith having inspected the six troops of the second (or Royal North British) dragoons, at their respective stations, in the northern district, has now great pleasure in making known to Lieut.-Colonel Hankin, the officers and men, that they have invariably met his approval. Their soldier-like appearance, and high condition of their horses, is only equalled by their general good conduct in quarters; and he is happy to remark that the same observance of regularity and discipline, was equally attended to at the out-quarters, as at Belturbet, where the Major-General had a full opportunity of noticing them.

" It being officially notified to the Major-General, that the Greys are on the eve of departing from his district for Dublin, he begs to make known to them the high estimation in which he held them, while under his command, and the regret he feels in parting with them."

*" Dublin, October, 14th, 1820.*

" The half-yearly inspection of the second (or Royal North British) dragoons, was accompanied with the most satisfactory proofs of an undeviating good system prevailing in the corps; His Majesty's regulations are carried into effect most correctly and zealously: great merit is due to the commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel Clarke, to whom it must be most satisfactory to find his exertions rendered easy, by the extremely good conduct of the regiment at large, which is conspicuous by reference to the court-martial book, not one having been held since the last inspection. Major General Buller cannot forego the opportunity of expressing the satisfaction at the excellent manner in which the school is conducted by a system well worthy of imitation."

*" Dublin, May 11th, 1820.*

" In making the half-yearly inspection of the Royal North British Dragoons, Major General Sir Colquhoun Grant was prepared to find the interior economy happily regulated, and the regiment well instructed in its field movements. He expected much, and he has not been disappointed.

" The Major General has great pleasure in expressing to Lieut.-Colonel Clarke his entire approbation of all that he has seen, and he will not fail, in his report to his superiors, to do that justice to the Royal North British Dragoons, which they so eminently merit."

*" October 19th, 1820.*

" No. 1.—The inspection of the Royal North British Dragoons  
" affords

and Coventry. In July, it proceeded to London, 1821 on the occasion of the coronation of King George IV., and afterwards returned to its former stations. In August, the establishment was reduced to six troops—of twenty-eight officers, twenty-three serjeants, eighteen corporals, six trumpeters, six farriers, and two-hundred and eighty-two private men, and two-hundred and fifty-three troop horses.

During the summer of 1822, the regiment 1822 marched to Scotland. On the 15th of August, King George IV. landed at Leith, where His Majesty was received by the ROYAL NORTH BRITISH DRAGOONS, and the regiment had the honour of attending His Majesty during his stay in Scotland.

The regiment left Scotland in July, 1823, and 1823 after crossing the border, was stationed at Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle. In the summer of 1824, it marched to Manchester and Nottingham; and, in May 1825, to Coventry, Birmingham and Northampton. In the early part of June,

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“affords Major General Sir John Elley, the satisfaction of reporting most favourably on the general appearance of the regiment.

“No. 2.—The dispersed state of its cantonments, prevented the commanding officer from assembling more than one strong squadron for field exercise. The Major General had, nevertheless, an opportunity of judging of the good discipline established by the commanding officer.

“No. 3.—The celerity with which the several changes of position were executed, evinced a combination of good horsemanship, and well-broke horses.

“No. 4.—The commanding officer, officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, may depend on a faithful representation being made by the Major General, of the highly exemplary conduct of this distinguished corps.”

1825 it proceeded to the vicinity of London, and was quartered at Hammersmith and Turnham green.

On the 28th of June the two regiments of life guards, royal regiment of horse guards, first and second dragoon guards, SCOTS GREYS, seventh hussars, twelfth lancers, and a brigade of royal horse artillery, were reviewed by Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of York, on Hounslow Heath.

1826 After the review the GREYS marched to Norwich and Ipswich. In the spring of 1826 they embarked at Liverpool, and, having landed at Dublin, were stationed a short time at Portobello barracks, and in May marched to Cahir, Limerick, New Ross, and Clogheen.

1827 The regiment returned to Dublin in May, 1827 ; 1829 and in May, 1829, it marched to Ballincollig and Cork.

1830 Towards the end of April and in the early part of May, 1830, the regiment embarked at Cork, and having landed at Bristol, marched into quarters at Dorchester, Weymouth, and Trowbridge ; from whence it proceeded in the early part of November to Windsor, and on the 8th of that month marched to the immediate vicinity of London.

On the 9th of November two squadrons of the regiment were inspected by Her Majesty Queen Adelaide, in the riding house at Pimlico, and the officers had the honour of kissing Her Majesty's hand. The Queen afterwards gave her commands to Lord Howe on this subject in the following gracious terms :—

" MY LORD,

1830

" I BEG you will have the kindness to signify to  
" the commanding officer of the SCOTS GREYS the  
" pleasure it gave me to find the regiment in such  
" excellent order, and to beg of him to let the  
" men know how gratified I was to see them in  
" such order."

In the middle of November the regiment  
marched to Maidstone, detaching one troop to  
Sittingbourn. Great excitement prevailed at this  
period among the agricultural labourers in the  
southern counties of England ; much grain and  
farming property were destroyed by incendiarism,  
and many marches were performed by the several  
troops of the regiment, in consequence of the  
requisitions of the magistrates.

Several changes of quarters also took place in the 1831  
early part of 1831 ; and on the 5th of March the  
regiment was stationed at Brighton, Clichester,  
and Warley.

In the spring of 1832 the head-quarters were 1832  
removed to Birmingham ; in 1833, to York ; and 1833  
during the summer of 1834, the regiment marched 1834  
to Scotland, and was stationed at Edinburgh.

Leaving North Britain in the summer of 1835, 1835  
the GREYS marched into Yorkshire, and their head-  
quarters were established at Leeds.

The regiment embarked at Liverpool in May, 1836  
1836, and after its arrival in Ireland, the head-  
quarters were stationed at Dundalk ; they were  
removed to Dublin in the summer of 1837 ; to 1837  
Newbridge in the autumn of 1838 ; and during 1838  
the summer of 1839, to Ballincollig.

1839 In August, 1839, General Sir James Steuart died, and was succeeded in the colonelcy by Lieut.-General Sir William Keir Grant, K.C.B., and G.C.H., from the eighth Hussars.

The regiment has remained at Ballincollig until the end of the year 1839, when this memoir was concluded.

The services of the ROYAL NORTH BRITISH DRAGOONS have been of a character calculated to call forth the admiration of every reader of their regimental record. Deriving their origin as a corps of cavalry from the commotions in Scotland, during the reign of King Charles II., their first duties were of a painful and perilous nature. Habituated to fatigue, privation, danger, and the observance of strict discipline, they became a valuable body of men to the government. After the revolution in 1688, their services against the Jacobites in Scotland were of an important character ; and while serving under King William III. in Belgium, they were admired for their warlike appearance and gallant bearing in the field, and for their orderly demeanour in cantonments. During the war in the reign of Queen Anne, their splendid career under the renowned MARLBOROUGH exalted the reputation of the corps, and procured it a celebrity, which has since been preserved untarnished. In Scotland during the rebellion in 1715 and 1716 ;—in various parts of the continent from 1742 to 1748 ;—in Germany, under the Marquis of Granby, during the seven years' war ;—in Flanders, under his Royal Highness the Duke of York, at the commencement of



the French revolutionary war,—and on all other 1839 occasions, the GREYS have been distinguished as a hardy, patient, obedient, and valiant body of men, inferior to no troops in Europe in the qualities which constitute good soldiers, and thereby verifying their motto *second to none*. Their gallantry at the glorious battle of Waterloo, on the 18th of June, 1815, rivalled the deeds of the renowned warriors whose achievements have been recorded by Ossian, and other ancient bards of Caledonia.

The SCOTS GREYS had the proud distinction of capturing the colours of the French *régiment du roi* at *Ramillies*,—the white standard of the French household troops at *Dettingen*,—and the colour and EAGLE of a French infantry corps at *Waterloo*. Their patience and forbearance when employed in supporting the laws, and in preserving tranquillity at home, form a striking contrast to their valour when opposed to a foreign enemy in the field. Their reputation having become established, their title has long been associated with ideas of valour, loyalty, good conduct, and usefulness to the crown and kingdom.

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1839.

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SUCCESSION OF COLONELS  
OF THE  
ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS;  
NOW THE SECOND,  
OR  
ROYAL NORTH BRITISH DRAGOONS.

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THOMAS DALZIEL,

*Appointed 25th November, 1681.*

THOMAS DALZIEL, of Binns, was an officer in the Scots forces in the reign of Charles I. He was with the Scots army at the unfortunate battle of Worcester in 1651, where he was taken prisoner, and was afterwards confined in the tower of London. He, however, effected his escape in disguise; and proceeding to Moscow, obtained a commission in the Russian army, and served against the Tartars. After the restoration of Charles II., Dalziel quitted the Russian service, and returning to Scotland, was appointed captain of an independent troop of horse,—colonel of a regiment of foot, and had a commission of lieutenant-general. He appears to have been naturally of a relentless disposition, which had increased by his service among the Cossacks and Tartars: after his return he had imbibed strong prejudices against the presbyterians; and being appointed to the chief command of the troops employed in suppressing the appeal to arms in 1666, he enacted many cruel tragedies, “such

as had never been heard of before in Scotland." He commanded the royal forces at the battle of Pentland Hills. On the reduction of the army in 1667, his troop of horse and regiment of foot were disbanded; and his commission of lieutenant-general was rescinded; and he afterwards obtained a patent of discharge and exoneration for the cruelties he had committed beyond what were authorised by law. A few years afterwards he obtained the command of an independent troop of dragoons, and when the presbyterians made another appeal to arms in 1679, he was appointed second in command to the Duke of Monmouth; but the commission for that appointment did not arrive until after the victory at Bothwell bridge. Lieutenant-General Dalziel was afterwards appointed commander-in-chief in Scotland; and his conduct, while it rendered him odious to the presbyterians, caused him, at the same time, to be held in high estimation at court; and in 1681 he obtained the colonelcy of the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS. He appears, by the following extract from Creighton's memoirs, to have been of a very eccentric character.

"General Dalziel was bred up very hardy from his youth, both in diet and clothing. He never wore boots, nor above one coat, which was close to his body, and with close sleeves, like what we call jockey-coats. He never wore a peruke; nor did he shave his beard after the murder of King Charles the First. In my time his head was bald, which he covered only with a beaver hat, the brim of which was not above three inches broad. His beard was white and bushy, and yet reached down almost to his girdle. He usually went to London once or twice a year, and then only to kiss the King's hand, who had a great esteem for his worth and valour. His unusual dress and figure when he was in London, never failed to draw after him a great crowd of boys and other young people, who constantly attended at his lodgings and followed

" him with huzzas as he went to court, or returned from  
 " it. When the King walked in the park, with some  
 " of his courtiers and Dalziel in his company, the same  
 " crowds would always be after him, showing their ad-  
 " miration of the general's beard and dress, so that the  
 " King could hardly pass for the crowd; upon which  
 " His Majesty bid *the devil take Dalziel for bring-*  
 " *ing such a rabble together to have their guts squeezed*  
 " *out whilst they gaped at his long beard and antic*  
 " *habit*; requesting him at the same time (as Dalziel  
 " used to express it) *to shave and dress like other*  
 " *Christians to keep the poor bairns out of danger.* All  
 " this could not prevail on him to part with his beard; but  
 " yet, in compliance to His Majesty, he went once to  
 " court dressed in the very height of the fashion; but as  
 " soon as the King and those about him had laughed suffi-  
 " ciently at the strange figure he made, he re-assumed  
 " his usual habit, to the great joy of the boys, who had  
 " not discovered him in his fashionable dress."

" When the Duke of York succeeded to the throne,  
 " General Dalziel resolved still to retain his loyalty,  
 " although, at the same time, he often told his friends  
 " that all things were going wrong at court; but death  
 " came very seasonably *to rescue him from the diffi-*  
 " *culties he was likely to be under, between the notions*  
 " *he had of duty to his prince on the one side, and zeal*  
 " *for his religion on the other.*"

He died in October, 1685, and was honoured with a  
 public funeral, which was conducted with great state and  
 solemnity, and was attended by a strong detachment of  
 the army.

#### LORD CHARLES MURRAY,

*Appointed 6th November, 1685.*

LORD CHARLES MURRAY, second son of John, first  
 Marquis of Athole, commanded an independent troop  
 of dragoons in 1678, which troop was incorporated

in the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS in the autumn of 1681, and he was appointed lieut.-colonel of the regiment. After the decease of General Dalziel, King James II. conferred the colonelcy of the corps on his lordship; and in August, 1686, created him EARL OF DUNMORE, Viscount of Fincastle, and Lord Murray of Blair. At the revolution in 1688 he adhered to the interest of King James, and was removed from his command by the Prince of Orange.

In 1692 the Earl of Dunmore was sent to prison on a charge of being concerned in a conspiracy in favour of King James; but he was afterwards released. On the accession of Queen Anne, he was sworn a privy-councillor. He supported the treaty of union in 1706;—was appointed governor of Blackness Castle, in 1707: and died in 1710.

SIR THOMAS LIVINGSTONE,

*Appointed 31st December, 1688.*

THIS Officer was many years in the service of the States General of Holland. He commanded a regiment of foot under the Prince of Orange, in the expedition to England in 1688; and in December the prince gave him the colonelcy of the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS. His services in Scotland after the revolution, are inserted in the regimental record of the SCOTS GREYS. He was promoted to the rank of major-general in 1696, and was created VISCOUNT OF TEVIOT in the same year. During the campaign of 1697, he commanded a brigade in the Netherlands, under King William III. He was advanced to the rank of lieut.-general in 1703, and in the following year disposed of his regiment to Lord John Hay. Viscount Teviot died in London in January, 1711, and was interred in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory.

## LORD JOHN HAY,

*Appointed 7th April, 1704.*

LORD JOHN HAY, son of John, second Marquis of Tweeddale, was many years an officer in the ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOONS, in which corps he rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and he commanded the regiment on foreign service in 1702 and 1703. In 1704 he was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment by purchase; and was also advanced to the rank of brigadier-general. He acquired great honour by his gallantry on several occasions, particularly at the battle of Schellenberg in 1704, and at Ramilies in 1706. He died of a fever at Courtray on the 15th of August, 1706.

## LORD JOHN DALRYMPLE,

*Appointed 24th August, 1706.*

THIS nobleman served as a volunteer under King William III., in Flanders, and was with the Cameronian regiment (twenty-sixth foot) at the battle of Steinkirk in 1692. Immediately before the decease of his Majesty, Lord John Dalrymple was nominated lieutenant-colonel of the Scots foot guards, and his commission was one of the first signed by Queen Anne after her accession. He served as aide-de-camp to the Earl of Marlborough during the campaign of 1702, and in the following year he obtained the colonelcy of a Dutch regiment, which he exchanged, on the 1st of January, 1706, with Colonel James Borthwick, of the Cameronian regiment. In the same year he obtained the rank of brigadier-general; served in that capacity at the battle of Ramilies; and in August he was promoted to the colonelcy of the SCOTS GREYS. On the decease of his father, in January, 1707, he succeeded to the title of EARL OF STAIR. He commanded a brigade at the battle of Oudenarde in 1708; and was sent to England with the news of that victory.

Having been appointed major-general on the 1st of

January, 1709, he served in that capacity at the battle of Malplaquet ; and was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-general on the 1st of January, 1710. He passed the winter of 1709-10 in Poland, as envoy extraordinary to that court ; but returning to the army in the spring, he served at the siege of Douay, and was honoured in the same year with the order of the Thistle. He was promoted to the rank of general on the 5th of April, 1712, and afterwards served in Flanders under the Duke of Ormond : but having subsequently opposed the ministry, he was ordered to sell the colonelcy of his regiment to the Earl of Portmore.

Shortly after his accession to the throne King George I. appointed the Earl of Stair commander-in-chief in Scotland in the absence of the Duke of Argyle ; and in the following spring conferred upon his Lordship the colonelcy of the Inniskilling dragoons. In the same year he was sent to France in a diplomatic character, and afterwards displayed great abilities as ambassador extraordinary at that court, from which he was recalled in 1720. In 1729 he had the appointment of vice-admiral of Scotland ; but having joined the opposition against Sir Robert Walpole, his lordship was removed in 1733 from that post, and in the following year from the colonelcy of the Inniskilling dragoons.

On the dissolution of the Walpole administration in 1742, the Earl of Stair was appointed governor of Minorca, field-marshal of the forces, and commander-in-chief of the troops sent to Flanders, also ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the States General of Holland. In April, 1743, he was restored to the colonelcy of the Inniskilling dragoons ; and he commanded the British troops on the continent during the early part of the campaign of that year. He also commanded, under King George II., at the battle of Dettingen ; but observing, that His Majesty gave preference to the advice of the Hanoverian generals, he shortly afterwards obtained permission to resign.



In 1744 the Earl of Stair was appointed commander-in-chief in Great Britain. After the death of his gallant brother-in-law, Sir James Campbell, who fell at Fontenoy, the colonelcy of the SCOTS GREYS was again conferred upon his Lordship, and he was appointed general of the marine forces in 1746. He died in 1747.

DAVID EARL OF PORTMORE, K.T.,

*Appointed 21st April, 1714.*

SIR DAVID COLYEAR proceeded as a volunteer to Holland, in 1674, and having distinguished himself in the service of the States, obtained the command of one of the Scots regiments, with which he accompanied the Prince of Orange to England at the revolution in 1688. During the two following years he served in Ireland; and afterwards in Flanders, where he gained great reputation: \* and was promoted to the rank of major-general. He was created a peer of Scotland in 1699, by the title of LORD PORTMORE and BLACKNESS. He proceeded with the Duke of Ormond in the expedition to Cadiz in 1702; and on the 11th of February, 1703, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. A few days after this promotion, he obtained the colonelcy of the Queen Dowager's regiment of foot, was advanced on the 13th of April in the same year, to the dignity of EARL OF PORTMORE; and was subsequently commander of the forces in Scotland.

The Earl of Portmore commanded the British troops in Portugal during the campaigns of 1710 and 1711, and discovered a secret treaty between the Portuguese and French, in which the former had agreed to sacrifice their English auxiliaries in a general engagement. He had

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\* Macky speaks of him as follows. "He is one of the best foot officers in the world; is very brave and bold; hath a great deal of wit; is very much a man of honour, and nice that way; yet married the Countess of Dorchester, and had by her a good estate; he is pretty well shaped; dresses clean; has but one eye; and is towards fifty years old."

previously disposed of the colonelcy of the second foot; and in 1711 he was promoted to the rank of general. In 1712 he was sworn a privy-councillor and invested with the order of the Thistle; and in the following year his lordship was appointed governor of Gibraltar. In 1714 he purchased the colonelcy of the SCOTS GREYS, which he retained until 1717. In 1727, when the Spaniards besieged Gibraltar, the Earl of Portmore embarked for that fortress to take the command of the troops, and the enemy's designs were frustrated. He died on the 2nd of January, 1730.

JAMES CAMPBELL,

*Appointed 15th February, 1717.*

JAMES CAMPBELL was a cavalry officer in the reign of King William III.; and being appointed to the command of a troop in the SCOTS GREYS on the 25th of February, 1702, he served with that regiment on the Continent in the reign of Queen Anne, and having distinguished himself on several occasions, was promoted to the lieut.-colonelcy of the corps. He obtained the rank of colonel by brevet, on the 15th of November, 1711, and, in July, 1715, the colonelcy of the ninth regiment of foot. Two years afterwards, King George II., conferred the colonelcy of the GREYS on this gallant officer; who was further promoted to the rank of brigadier-general in 1735, major-general in 1739, and lieut.-general on the 18th of February 1742. He highly distinguished himself at the battle of Dettingen in 1743, and was immediately afterwards created a Knight of the Bath. He continued to serve on the Continent, and was killed at the battle of Fontenoy in 1745.

JOHN, EARL OF STAIR,

*Re-appointed 28th May, 1745.*

*Died in 1747.*

JOHN, EARL OF CRAWFORD,

*Appointed 28th May, 1747.*

LORD JOHN LINDSAY succeeded to the title of EARL OF CRAWFORD in 1713. He was appointed Captain of one of the augmentation troops of the SCOTS GREYS, raised in the winter of 1726, which was reduced in 1729. His lordship afterwards commanded a troop in the seventh dragoons; but transferred his services to the foot guards in 1734. In order to obtain a practical knowledge of his profession, he forsook the court and metropolis; served as a volunteer with the Imperial army on the Rhine; and was at the battle of Claussen, on the 17th of October, 1735. In 1738, he served as a volunteer against the Turks, first with the Russian, and afterwards with the Austrian army; in 1739, he again served with the Austrians, and was dangerously wounded at the battle of Krotzka. In the same year, he obtained the colonelcy of the forty-third, now forty-second foot; from which he was removed to the Scots horse grenadier guards in 1740, and to the Scots troop of life guards in 1743. He commanded the brigade of life guards and horse grenadier guards at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy, and distinguished himself on both occasions. In 1746, when the third and fourth troops of life guards were ordered to be embodied in the first and second troops, his lordship was removed to the twenty-fifth foot, and a few months afterwards to the SCOTS GREYS. He commanded a brigade of cavalry at the battle of Roucoux in 1746, also during the campaign of 1748. He died at London on the 25th of December, 1749.

JOHN, EARL OF ROTHES,

*Appointed 18th January, 1750.*

LORD JOHN LESLEY, was appointed to the captaincy of a troop of dragoons in 1715, and in 1717, he obtained the command of a company in the foot guards. Two

years afterwards, he was appointed to the lieut.-colonelcy of the royal North British fusiliers. On the decease of his father, in 1722, he succeeded to the title of EARL OF ROTHES, and was appointed governor of Stirling castle. He obtained the colonelcy of the twenty-fifth regiment in May, 1732: and the rank of brigadier-general in 1739. In 1742, he proceeded with the forces, under the Earl of Stair, to Flanders; was appointed major-general on the 1st of January, 1743, and served in that capacity at the battle of Dettingen. In April, 1745, he was removed to the colonelcy of the Scots horse grenadier guards, and in the following month to the Inniskilling dragoons. His lordship commanded a brigade of cavalry at the battle of Roucoux in 1746; was advanced to the rank of lieut.-general in 1747; and, in 1750, obtained the colonelcy of the SCOTS GREYS. In the succeeding year, he was appointed governor of Duncannon fort, and lieut.-general on the staff of Ireland; and, in April 1752, he was removed to the colonelcy of the third or Scots foot guards. He was constituted a Knight of the Thistle: and obtained the rank of General in 1765. He died on the 10th of December, 1767.

JOHN CAMPBELL,

*Appointed 29th April, 1752.*

JOHN CAMPBELL, of Mamore, was an officer in the army in the reign of Queen Anne, and attained the rank of lieut.-colonel. During the rebellion in 1715 and 1716, he was aid-de-camp to the Duke of Argyle: and in June, 1737, he obtained the colonelcy of the thirtieth regiment, from which he was removed in the following year to the royal North British fusiliers. He commanded a brigade at the battle of Dettingen, in 1743;—was appointed major-general in the following year; and during the rebellion in 1745 and 1746, he held a command in Scotland. He was advanced to the rank of lieut.-general in 1747; was removed from the

fusiliers to the SCOTS GREYS in 1752; and, in 1761, he was appointed governor of Limerick; and also succeeded to the title of DUKE OF ARGYLE. The order of the Thistle was conferred upon his grace in 1765; and he died in 1770.

WILLIAM, EARL OF PANMURE,

*Appointed 10th November, 1770.*

WILLIAM MAULE, who had been several years an officer in the Scots foot guards, and a member of parliament, was created a peer of Ireland on the 6th of April, 1743, by the title of EARL OF PANMURE. He served at the battle of Dettingen in the same year; also at the battle of Fontenoy in 1745; and on the 1st of December, 1747, was promoted to the colonelcy of the twenty-fifth foot; from which he was removed in 1752, to the royal North British fusiliers. The rank of major-general was conferred upon his lordship, in 1755. In the following year he was second in command at Gibraltar; and, in 1758, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. He was further advanced to the rank of general, in 1770; and obtained the colonelcy of the SCOTS GREYS in November of the same year. He died on the 4th of January, 1782.

GEORGE PRESTON,

*Appointed 18th April, 1782.*

THIS Officer served many years in the SCOTS GREYS, and obtained the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment on the 25th of February, 1757. He commanded the GREYS on foreign service during the seven years' war; was appointed colonel by brevet in 1762, and obtained the colonelcy of the seventeenth light dragoons on the 2nd of November, 1770. The rank of major-general was conferred upon this brave officer in 1772; and that of lieutenant-general in 1777. In 1782, he obtained the colonelcy of the GREYS, whom he had often led to battle and to victory. He died at Bath in 1785.

JAMES JOHNSTON,

*Appointed 4th February, 1785.*

THIS Officer commenced his military service in the royal regiment of horse guards,—was at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy, and was promoted major of the regiment on the 29th of November, 1750. He obtained the lieut.-colonelcy on the 17th of December, 1754;—commanded the blues in Germany during the seven years' war; and, on the 3rd of August, 1762, he was appointed colonel of the first Irish horse (now fourth dragoon guards). He was promoted to the rank of major-general on the 30th of April, 1770;—was removed to the eleventh dragoons in 1775; and advanced to the rank of lieut.-general in 1777. Lieut.-General Johnston was removed from the colonelcy of the eleventh dragoons to the SCOTS GREYS, in 1785; and died on the 24th of November, 1795.

ARCHIBALD, EARL OF EGLINTOUN,

*Appointed 2nd December, 1795.*

THE HONOURABLE ARCHIBALD MONTGOMERY, attained the rank of major in the thirty-sixth regiment of foot in 1751; and afterwards raised the seventy-seventh highland regiment (subsequently disbanded), of which he was appointed lieut.-colonel commandant on the 4th of January, 1757. Accompanying his regiment to America, he served under general Sir Jeffrey Amherst, by whom he was detached with 1200 men against the Cherokees. He captured and destroyed Estatoe, and several other towns and villages; and defeated the Indians in a pitched battle near Etchöey, 1760; and, in another engagement near War-woman's-creek, in 1761, he gained a decisive victory.\* The successes of the British arms in North America were followed by a treaty of peace in 1763. In

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\* An account of these actions has been inserted in the record of the first royal foot, pages 136 to 144.

1764, Colonel Montgomery was appointed governor of Dumbarton castle;—in 1767, he was rewarded with the colonelcy of the fifty-first foot; and two years afterwards he succeeded, on the decease of his brother, to the title of EARL OF EGLINTOUN. He obtained the rank of major-general in 1772;—that of lieut.-general, in 1777; and, in 1782, he was appointed governor of Edinburgh castle. On the breaking out of the war in 1793, his lordship raised a regiment of fencibles; he was promoted to the rank of general in October of the same year, and obtained the colonelcy of the Scots Greys in 1795. He died on the 30th of October, 1796.

SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY, K. B.,

*Appointed 2nd November, 1796.*

THIS distinguished officer was born in Stirlingshire, in 1738; he commenced his military career as cornet in the third dragoon guards in 1756, and served with his regiment in Germany during the seven years' war. In 1762 he was appointed captain in the third horse (now sixth dragoon guards), and was promoted to the lieut.-colonelcy of the regiment in 1773. Under his vigilant care and attention to all the duties of commanding officer, his regiment became distinguished as an efficient cavalry corps; and he was rewarded with the rank of colonel in the army in 1780: in the following year he was appointed colonel of the 103rd regiment, or King's Irish infantry, which corps was disbanded at the peace in 1783. In 1787 he was promoted to the rank of major-general; and in September, 1790, he was appointed colonel of the sixty-ninth regiment, from which he was removed in 1792 to the Sixth foot.

On the breaking out of the war with France in 1793, he was promoted to the local rank of lieut.-general on the continent, and he held a command under the Duke of York in Flanders. In this service he highly signalised himself, and his conduct was spoken of in the warmest

terms of commendation in his Royal Highness's despatches; particularly his gallantry at the battle of Cateau on the 26th of April, 1794, and in the general attack made on the French posts on the 17th of May following. He also took an active and distinguished part in conducting the retreat through Holland, and was wounded before Nimeguen on the 27th of October 1794.

Shortly after his return to England he was sent with an expedition to complete the deliverance of the French West India islands from the power of the republican government, and to reduce to obedience the insurgents in the islands of St. Vincent and Granada. In this service he had distinguished success; he took Grenada,—obtained possession of the settlements of Demarara and Essequibo,—completed the capture of St. Lucia and St. Vincent,—and afterwards reduced the Spanish colony in the island of Trinidad, and placed it under the dominion of the British crown. In the mean time he had been appointed to the colonelcy of the Princess Royal's dragoon guards, and created a Knight of the Bath; and in November, 1796, he was removed to the command of the Scots Greys. His distinguished merit was also rewarded with the appointment of lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Wight; and the government of Forts George and Augustus; also the appointment of commander-in-chief in Ireland, and afterwards in Scotland.

In 1799 he was selected to command the first division of the Anglo-Russian army destined to attempt the deliverance of Holland from the power of France; and in effecting a landing on the 27th of August,—in repulsing the troops assembled to oppose him,—and in gaining possession of the forts of the Helder, which was followed by the surrender of the Dutch fleet, he evinced the abilities of a consummate general, and the valour of an hero. He was also successful in the action of the Zyp on the 10th of September. After the arrival of the Duke of York, he commanded a division under His Royal



Highness with reputation; and in the accounts of the engagements which followed, his conduct was mentioned in terms of the highest praise.

After his return from Holland he was appointed to the command of an expedition sent into the Mediterranean. He captured Malta, and appeared before Cadiz; but an epidemic disease raging in the city at the time, the attempt on the fortress was desisted in for fear of infection. He subsequently directed his course towards Egypt, with the view of driving the French army from that country; and while the fleet anchored in the bay of Marmorice, in Asiatic Turkey, he arranged a plan of co-operation with the Turks. In February, 1801, he again put to sea, and on the 8th of March, effected a landing in the bay of Aboukir, and defeated a body of French troops. On the 13th he drove the French from their position beyond Mandora Tower, on which occasion he had a horse shot under him; and on the 19th, Fort Aboukir capitulated. On the 21st of the same month he repulsed a furious attack of the enemy on the position which he occupied near Alexandria, and during the action he received a mortal wound which deprived his king and country of his most valuable services. He appears to have been wounded in the early part of the day, but continued in the field giving orders with that coolness and perspicuity which had ever marked his character till after the action was over, when he fainted through weakness and loss of blood, and died on the 28th of March, 1801.

Thus fell one of the most honourable military men whose lives have been commemorated in history. His character was held up to the admiration of the army in general orders, in which it was observed,—“The illustrious example of their commander cannot fail to have made an indelible impression on the gallant troops, at whose head, crowned with victory and glory, he terminated his honourable career; and His Majesty trusts that a due contemplation of the talents and virtues,

“ which he uniformly displayed in the course of his  
“ valuable life, will for ever endear the memory of SIR  
“ RALPH ABERCROMBY to the British army. His steady  
“ observance of discipline,—his ever-watchful attention  
“ to the health and wants of his troops,—the persevering  
“ and unconquerable spirit which marked his military  
“ career,—the splendour of his actions in the field,—  
“ and the heroism of his death,—are worthy the imita-  
“ tion of all who desire, like him, a life of honour and a  
“ death of glory.”

His remains having been moved to Malta, were conveyed, on the 29th April, 1801, from the chapel of the palace, and deposited, with military honours, in a vault prepared for them in the bastion of St. John, at Fort St. Elmo.

On this occasion the first and second battalions of the 35th, the first and second battalions of the 40th, and the 48th regiment, assisted at the ceremonial, under the command of Colonel M'Alister, of the 35th regiment: part of the troops lined the streets, and part moved in the procession; minute-guns were fired while the body was being conveyed to the fort, and when it had been deposited in the vault, three rounds from the Royal Artillery announced that the hero's interment had been completed.

SIR DAVID DUNDAS, K. C. B.

*Appointed 16th May, 1801.*

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 fifty-sixth 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 fifteenth, 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 Major-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 twelfth 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 second Irish horse, now the fifth 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 having become a proficient tactician, produced, in 1788, 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 twenty-second 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 Dun-

kirk. 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 Corsica, which island was reduced and annexed to the British dominions; but shortly afterwards he 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 twenty-second 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 in Germany during the summer of 1795, and in December was appointed colonel of the seventh 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.

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 he was appointed colonel of the SECOND, OR ROYAL North British Dragoons, and was constituted 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 Sus-

sex. 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 promoted to the colonelcy of the King's dragoon guards on the 27th of January, 1813. He died in 1820, after a distinguished service of upwards of sixty years.

WILLIAM JOHN, MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN, K.T.

*Appointed 27th January, 1813.*

THIS nobleman entered the army in June, 1754, as cornet of the eleventh dragoons. In 1760 he obtained the lieutenant-colonelcy of the twelfth dragoons, and afterwards held the same appointment in the Scots troop of horse grenadier guards. In 1775 he succeeded to the title of MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN;—was invested with the order of the Thistle in the following year; and, on the death of Earl de la Warr in 1777, he obtained the colonelcy of the first troop of life guards—which was formed into the first regiment of life guards in 1788. His lordship's vote and protest on the regency question, during the illness of George III., occasioned him, on His Majesty's recovery, in 1789, to leave the life guards. He was, however, appointed to the colonelcy of the eleventh light dragoons in 1798, and was removed to the Scots Greys in 1813. He died in 1815.

## SIR JAMES STEUART, BART., G.C.H.

*Appointed 12th January, 1815.*

JAMES STEUART received a military education in Germany, and at sixteen years of age King George III. presented him with a cornetcy in the royal dragoons, his commission bearing date the 17th of March, 1761. He served the campaign of that and the following year with his regiment in Germany; was at the battles of Kirch Denkern and Groebenstien, and took part in several skirmishes. In 1763 he purchased a company in the Queen's royal highlanders, and that corps being disbanded soon afterwards, he improved his knowledge of the military profession by travelling in France and Germany. In 1766 he purchased a troop in the second Irish horse, now fifth dragoon guards; in 1769 he was appointed aide-de-camp to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland (Lord Townshend); and in 1772 he obtained the majority of the thirteenth dragoons, from which he was removed, in 1775, to the first Irish horse, now fourth dragoon guards. In 1776, when the thirteenth dragoons were constituted light cavalry, he was nominated to the lieutenant-colonelcy of that regiment, and having brought it into an excellent state of discipline and efficiency, he was rewarded with the rank of colonel in 1782. In 1788 detachments from the cavalry regiments in Ireland were assembled at Dublin, and placed under his command, for the purpose of forming an improved system of interior economy, discipline, and field movements for the cavalry; his labours were honoured with the approbation of his sovereign, and his systems, particularly his field movements, having been more completely defined and arranged by Sir David Dundas, were adopted for the cavalry. His services were rewarded in 1791 with the colonelcy of the twelfth light dragoons; and having been promoted to the rank of major-general in 1793, he was placed on the staff of Scotland, and appointed to super-

intend the formation and discipline of the fencible cavalry in that country, which was encamped under his orders in the summers of 1795, 1796, and 1797. In the autumn of 1797 he was promoted to the local rank of lieutenant-general in Ireland, and appointed to the command of the southern district of that kingdom, which district was, by his excellent arrangements, preserved during the rebellion of 1798, in a state of tranquillity not known in any other part of Ireland. He was rewarded with the rank of lieutenant-general, in June 1798; and after the suppression of the rebellion, he resigned his appointment on the Irish staff. In 1803 he was promoted to the rank of general; and in 1815 he obtained the colonelcy of the Scots Greys. His rank and age prevented him from participating in the active measures which led to the wonderful military successes from the re-commencement of the war in 1803 to its termination in 1815. He represented in parliament his native county (Lanark) for many years; his mansion at Coltness was proverbial as the seat of kindness and hospitality; and his time, his talents, and his property, were dedicated to the improvement of the district around him. For several years he bore the surname of Denham; but afterwards discontinued it. He lived to be the oldest general and the oldest soldier in the British army; and died at Cheltenham, on the 5th of August, 1839, at the advanced age of ninety-five.

SIR WILLIAM KEIR GRANT, K.C.B., G.C.H.

*Appointed 25th August, 1839.*

