If thou art borrowed by a friend,
Right welcome shall he be
To read, to study—not to lend,
But to return to me.

Not that imparted knowledge
Doth diminish learning's store,
But books, I find if often lent,
Return to me no more.

Read slowly, Pause frequently,
Think seriously, Keep cleanly,
Return duly, with the corners
Of the leaves not turned down.

Francis R. Lambert

THE

ORIGIN AND HISTORY

OF THE

FIRST OR GRENADIER GUARDS.

FREDERICK, DUKE OF YORK AND ALBANY, K.G. G.C.B

Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces.

14th Colonel of the First or Grenadier Regiment of Foot.

1805

THE

ORIGIN AND HISTORY

OF THE

FIRST OR GRENADIER GUARDS.

FROM DOCUMENTS IN THE STATE PAPER OFFICE, WAR OFFICE, HORSE GUARDS, CONTEMPORARY HISTORY, REGIMENTAL RECORDS, ETC.

BY

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR F. W. HAMILTON, K.C.B.,
LATE GRENADIER GUARDS.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

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GRENADIER GUARDS.

CHAPTER XXV.

BELGIUM.

1814. RECEPTION OF ALLIED SOVEREIGNS IN ENGLAND—REVIEW—ABOLITION OF SYSTEM OF GENERAL OFFICERS RETAINING THEIR COMMISSIONS IN THE GUARDS—THANKS OF HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT—REMAINDER OF COMPANIES OF SECOND BATTALION JOIN IN FLANDERS—OCCUPATION OF BELGIUM—GUARDS REMOVE TO BRUSSELS—CAMPAIGN OF 1815—NAPOLEON ESCAPES FROM ELBA—GUARDS PROCEED TO ENGHIEN—THIRD BATTALION FIRST GUARDS ORDERED ABROAD AND FORMED INTO A BRIGADE WITH SECOND BATTALION—DUKE OF WELLINGTON APPOINTED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRITISH FORCES ABROAD—FIRST GUARDS' OFFICERS ON THE STAFF—ARMY TAKES THE FIELD—ADVANCE OF NAPOLEON—BATTLE OF QUATRE BRAS—LETTER OF GENERAL MAITLAND TO DUKE OF YORK—CASUALTIES.

1814. June.

On the occasion of peace being concluded in Europe, the Allied Sovereigns of Russia and Prussia, accompanied by a numerous suite, came to this country, and were most enthusiastically received by all parties. A review of British troops was naturally one of the sights afforded to them, and, on the 20th of June, an enormous concourse of people assembled in Hyde Park to witness the display. The First and Third Battalions of the First Guards were still in France, and 800 men of the Second Battalion in Belgium; the home companies, however, of this latter Battalion, serving as a depôt to the whole Regiment, had been increased at this time to nearly 1300

1814. men, of which 900 were present, and fit for du
under the orders of Colonel Thomas Dorville, w
on the occasion, together with a Battalion
streams and Third Guards, the whole unde
mand of Major-General Disney, commanding
Brigade of Guards. Some regiments of the lin
part in the review, but the greater proportion
militia and volunteer corps.

It had been customary for many years, as we
not to remove the Lieutenant-Colonels and Ma
Guards, or the Captains of companies, upon
coming General officers, some being allowed to r
as Lieutenant-Generals. This practice existed al
out the Army, but the inconvenience of such a
become very apparent towards the end of the
be judged from the state of the First Guards a
ning of the year 1814:—

Names.	Date of Regimental Appointment.	Army
Field Officers.		
Hon. J. Leslie, Lt.-Col.	1813.	Lt.-Gen., 2
Wm. Hen. Clinton, 1st Maj.	1813.	Lt.-Gen., 4
Moore Disney, 2nd Maj.	1813.	Maj.-Gen.,
Henry F. Campbell, 3rd Maj.	1813.	Maj.-Gen.,
Captains and Lieut.-Colonels.		
Fred. Charles White.	1796.	Maj.-Gen.,
William Anson.	1797.	Maj.-Gen.,
Robert Cheney.	1797.	Maj.-Gen.,
George Cooke.	1798.	Maj.-Gen.,
John Lambert.	1801.	Maj.-Gen.,
M. C. Darby Griffith.	,,	Maj.-Gen.,
J. Francis Kelly.	,,	Maj.-Gen.,
John Lord Proby.	1803.	Colonel, 1st
Peregrine Maitland.	,,	Colonel, ,,
Hon. Edwd. Capel.	,,	Colonel, ,,
Andrew Gammell.	,,	Lt.-Gen., 4
Lord Frederick Bentinck.	1805.	Colonel, 4 J
Hon. Arthur Upton.	1807.	
Henry Askew.	,,	
Hon. Wm. Stewart.	,,	
Hon. Godfrey McDonald.	1808.	Colonel, 4 J
Hon. H. T. P. Townshend.	1809.	

1814.

There were here three Lieutenant-Generals and nine Major-Generals holding the rank of Field Officers, or captains of companies, in the First Guards; of these, Major-General Moore Disney retired in the month of April, whereupon Major-General Henry Campbell succeeded to the second, and Major-General Frederick White to the third regimental majorities. Major-General Francis Kelly also retired about the same time, leaving still, in the month of May, ten General Officers in the Regiment. Three more captains of companies were promoted to the rank of Major-General by the brevet of the 4th of June, viz., Lord Proby, Peregrine Maitland, and Hon. Edward Capel. It was now resolved to put a stop to such a system in the Guards, though it was only partially carried out in Regiments of the Line, and, on the 25th of July, 1814, all the officers of the regiment, senior to Colonel Lord Frederick Bentinck, being General Officers, were removed, the number of Captains was reduced by three, five of the senior lieutenants and captains were promoted to companies, and the remaining six vacancies were given to the following officers transferred from the line, viz. :—

Henry Bradford, a Major of 11th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col., of 1809, afterwards Sir Henry (died in 1817).

Henry Hardinge, a Major on the Staff, Brevet Lieut.-Col., of 1811, afterwards Lord Hardinge.

Sir Thomas Noel Hill, a Major, on the Staff, Brevet Lieut.-Col., of 1811, went on half-pay in 1824.

Delancey Barclay, a Lieut.-Col. of the Royal Corsican Rangers, died in 1826.

Lord Fitzroy Somerset, a Capt. of 43rd Regt., Lieut.-Col., of 1812, and Military Secretary to Commander-in-Chief, afterwards Lord Raglan.

Ulysses Burgh, a Capt. of 92nd Regt., Lieut.-Col., of 1812, afterwards Lord Downes.

These officers were humorously called the Duke of York's "overalls." In the above list are the names of two officers who subsequently rose to great distinction in the service, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, who remained in the First

1814. Guards till promoted to major-general in 1825, and Hardinge, who remained till April, 1827.

The Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the regiment now fell t Frederick Bentinck; Colonels the Hon. Arthur Henry Askew, and Hon. William Stuart succeeding three regimental majorities; and from this time, the have been the actual commanding officers of the battalions.

July 13. On the motion of Lord Castlereagh, on the 6th o the House of Commons passed an unanimous V Thanks to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Office Men of the army, navy, and marines, for their meri and eminent services during the late war; the Ho Lords also passed a similar vote, and the Duke of Y Commander-in-Chief, in forwarding to the Comm Officers of the Guards the above resolutions of t Houses of Parliament, added—

"The good conduct, courage, and zeal of the offic "soldiers of his Majesty's Foot Guards, so un "exerted for the glory and honour of the nation, af "an opportunity of expressing the great satisfactic "in communicating through you this public mark of "conferred upon them.

"I am, Sir,
"Yours,
"FREDERICK,
"Commander-in-C

OCCUPATION OF BELGIUM AND BATTLE OF QUATR

During the latter part of 1814 and the first fev of the following year, while the many and confli terests of the several European states were being at the Congress of Vienna, the whole of Europe in a state of armed peace; during which, besides t and Belgians, a body of British troops, under S Clinton, including the three second battalions o under Major-General G. Cooke, late of the First

together with some Hanoverians, continued to occupy Belgium under the terms of the Convention. 1814.

Upon the return to England of the First and Third Battalions First Guards from the south of France, on the 9th of August of this year, they received their share of recruits from the home Companies, and the four Companies of the Second Battalion that had been left in England were ordered to join the head-quarters of their Battalion in the Low Countries. The draft for the Second Battalion of the Regiment, amounting to 460 men, embarked before the end of the month, and, on arrival, in the beginning of September, at Brussels, to which town the Head-Quarters of the Second Battalion, as well as of the rest of the Brigade, had been removed from Antwerp in July, the 2nd Battalion was raised to its proper complement, and Lord Proby, who had been removed from the Guards by the operation of the Brevet, was succeeded in the command by Colonel H. Askew. Aug. 1. At the same time about 200 invalids and others of the First Guards were drafted out of the service companies to return to England, the following Officers of the Regiment being ordered to accompany them home :— Sept. 7.

Lt.-Col. T. Dorville,	Ensign John Home,	Ensign J. O. Honyman.
Captain H. Trelawny,	,, R. Masters,	
,, L. Boldero,	,, Aug. Dashwood	,, C. Chambers.
,, R. Phillimore.	,, W. Barton.	,, J. F. Erskine.

The several battalions of Guards were now mostly quartered in the St. Elizabeth and other barracks in Brussels, while some were billeted on the inhabitants. Though the Duke of Wellington was at this time in Flanders making an inspection of the Flemish fortresses, all the troops in the Low Countries, British as well as foreign, were placed under H.R.H. the Prince of Orange, who, on assuming, on the 18th of August, the duties of his important post, appointed, amongst others, two officers of the First Guards, Captain Hon. A. de Ros and Viscount Bury, to be his Aides-de-Camp. The Guards were ordered on all occasions to present arms to his Royal Highness and to the August Aug. 18

1814. Hereditary Prince, as well as to their brigadier, I
General Cooke, and to the Field Officer in Brigade W

The following were the Officers of the Second Ba
First Guards now present with their Corps :—

Colonel Askew, commanding.

Captains and Lieut.-Cols.	Lieuts. and Captains.	Ensigns
Lt.-Col. R. H. Cooke,	Capt. H. Powell,	Hon. T. Bathu
,, Sir F. D'Oyly, K.C.B.	,, E. F. Luttrell,	G. Fludyer,
,, W. H. Milnes,	,, E. P. Ellis,	Godfrey Thornt
,, Sir H. Bradford,	,, J. Simpson,†	F. H. Needhan
,, SirT.NoelHill.	,, Edward Clive,	W. F. Tinling,
	, W. Johnstone,	A. Greville,
The other five captains of companies then on leave, were	,, T. Browne,	G. T. Jacob,
	,, E. P. Buckley,	D. Cameron.
	,, J. Nixon,	Sam. Hund,
	,, C. F. R. Lascelles,	F. Norton,
		H. Lascelles,
	,, W. G. Moore,	G. Mure,
Lt.-Col. C. Colquitt,	,, S. W. Burges,	G. Allen,
,, D. Barclay,	,, Duckenfield,	T. E. Croft,
,, H. Hardinge,*	,, P. J. Percival, wounded.	Hon. S. P. B ton,
,, Lord Fitzroy Somerset,†		J. St. John,
,, UlyssesBurgh.	Adjutant.	D. Tighe,
	Capt. Charles Allix.	J. Talbot,
		F. T. Gould.

1815. January. The command of the brigade of Guards devol
January, 1815, upon Major-General P. Maitland, in
quence of General Cooke, as the senior officer
appointed to the command of the whole garrison, and
the subsequent absence of General Cooke, in the ea
of February, the command of the Brussels garris
temporarily devolved upon General Maitland. Shor
General Cooke's return, on the 14th of February,
Maitland quitted Brussels on leave, handing o
Brigade to Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonell, of th
stream Guards.

* Subsequently general commanding-in-chief at home.

† Both subsequently commanders-in-chief of the British ar
Crimea.

Nothing of particular interest occurred at Brussels during the first months of this year; the usual parade and feu-de-joie took place on the occasion of the Queen's birthday, on the 18th of January; the several garrisons of Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, and Mons were assembled in their respective towns on the 1st of February, to fire a feu-de-joie in commemoration of the entry of the allied troops into the capital of the country; and on the 26th of February the Brigade of Guards, commanded on the occasion by Colonel Henry Askew, of the First Regiment, to whom, till further orders, reports concerning it were to be addressed, took part in a review of all the troops in Brussels, held on the occasion of the Prince of Orange being raised to the Royal dignity, as Sovereign of the united countries of Holland and Belgium. Little did any of those participating in this ceremony imagine that events were occurring at the same time in the south of Europe, which would again bring all the armies of the Continent and of Great Britain into the field, and make the year 1815 one of the most memorable in the annals of war.

1815.

Feb. 26.

On that day Napoleon had quitted Elba, and, after narrowly escaping some unsuspecting cruisers, landed near Cannes with 1200 men, who were soon to be increased to a large army. This event immediately induced all the allied sovereigns to unite their armies once more, to overthrow now and for ever the disturber of the public peace of Europe. The Duke of Wellington was at the time at Vienna, where he had gone to replace Lord Castlereagh as one of the representatives in Congress of the eight European sovereigns, and, on the 13th of March, he, in conjunction with his colleagues, issued a declaration, in the names of their masters, declaring that Napoleon had placed himself without the pale of civil and social relations; that he had rendered himself liable to public vengeance; and that, if necessary, they would be ready to give every requisite assistance to France to restore tranquillity, and make common cause against the offender. Meanwhile the subject of this declaration was advancing in triumph through

March 13.

1815. France, passing by Grenoble, Lyons, Maçon, Chalon
Auxerre. Everywhere the peasantry received hin
March 20. enthusiasm, and his army daily increased. On the 2
March he reached Fontainebleau, where he heard th
King had quitted Paris and retired to Belgium, a
same evening saw Napoleon reinstalled in the Tuileri

While he was still advancing on Paris, the allied Ge
were assembling their forces on a line, of which the le
near Basle, on the Upper Rhine, and the right, of
the British formed a part, was near the frontier of Be
towards Ath and Oudenarde.

March 17. The 2nd battalion First Guards, still at Brussels,
Colonel Askew, received orders, on the 17th of Ma
take the field with the rest of the army; and the
baggage, which had been allowed while the troops v
cantonments, was sent off to Ostend. The Guard
ready to march towards the frontier on the 22nd,
further delay of three days occurred before the
ordered to move, their destination being Enghien,
miles south-west of the Capital. At five in the mor
March 25 the 25th the two Battalions of the First and Third
assembled on the Grande Place, opposite the Hotel d
and were soon on the march to Hal, the battalion o
streams joining a few hours later, after being reliev
the public duties. The Prince of Orange had forr
resolution to besiege Lille; and the Guards, while
march to Enghien, received orders to continue the
twelve miles further through Enghien to Ath, wh
March 26. reached on the 26th, thus strengthening the extre
of the allied line, and being in a position to re
attack from the direction of Valenciennes. Tow
end of March, previous to the Duke of Wellingto
command of the king's forces on the continent, th
troops in Belgium amounted to 7300 Cavalry ar
Infantry, the Hanoverians to 14,000 men.

The three battalions of Guards still formed at th
only one Brigade, making part of the first Divisi
strength being:—1st Regiment, 974; Coldstrea

3rd regiment, 833 men. A Light Division was also formed, consisting of Sir Henry Clinton's Brigade, Adams's 52nd and 95th Regiments, and a brigade of the King's German Legion. The Guards were held ready at Ath, to move forward on Lille at the shortest notice, having always one day's provisions ready cooked with them; but, in consequence of the return of Napoleon to Paris, and the movements of the Imperial forces, the project of besieging Lille was abandoned, and the brigade returned, on the 4th of April, to Enghien and its neighbourhood, where it remained till the breaking out of hostilities. 1815.

The Prince Regent lost no time in declaring his intention of joining the allies, and the British Government resolved to increase the number of the King's troops in the Low Countries. Many Regiments already in England were named for this service, and those returning from America were, on their arrival, at once sent on to Belgium. Of the Guards, the 3rd Battalion of the First Regiment, under Colonel Hon. William Stuart, was eventually selected to join the 2nd Battalion abroad, being ordered, on the 2nd of April, to prepare for immediate service, and after several orders and counter-orders it marched from the Birdcage Walk, at six A.M. on Wednesday, the 5th of April, to Deptford, on which occasion the Duke of York, in his uniform of colonel of the regiment, accompanied it to the place of embarcation. It may here be mentioned that when, on the 1st of April, it was first decided to send another Battalion of the First Guards to join the Second in Flanders, the First Battalion was put in orders, and warned for that duty, to proceed to Deal on the following Tuesday, the 4th; but on the 2nd of the month, when fully prepared to start, it was countermanded, and the Third Battalion ordered to proceed in its stead. Colonel Upton was Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion, and also Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of York. He had previously desired and obtained the appointment of Military Attaché to the Bavarian contingent of the allied Army, which he could not hold if his Battalion went on service, and, to accommodate April 11.

1815. him, the change was made by the Duke of York. private influence caused an important public chang a whole Battalion was deprived of the distinguished s at Waterloo. No sooner had the 3rd Battalion First G left London than the 1st Battalion of the Regimen sent from the Tower of London to occupy their barra Portman Street, while a Battalion of the Fourth Reg was sent to do duty in the Tower.

From Deptford the 3rd Battalion marched to Ram arriving there on the 9th of April, when it immed embarked, and reached Ostend on the following day; c 11th it proceeded by canal to Bruges, and on the 12 Ghent by the same means of transport, reaching the v of Marcq, near Enghien, on the 14th. Several o joined the 3rd Battalion at Marcq, a few days later, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Stanhope, on the 20th; C Hon. William Stuart, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Reeve, C J. Gunthorpe, Brigade-Major, and Captain Boldero, c 23rd; Captains Ellison and H. Powell, Surgeon W and Ensign Butler, on the 24th; and Lord Saltoun 26th of April.

April 11. The Duke of Wellington assumed the command King's British and Hanoverian forces on the Continent, 11th of April, and the Prince of Orange, on giving o command, issued a General Order, returning thanks Henry Clinton and to the other General Officers fo cordial support, congratulating them upon being pl more able hands, and expressing his approbation behaviour of the Troops in quarters, and their str servation of discipline, which was the best pledge their conduct in the field would be should they b into action.

Major-Generals George Cooke and Peregrine M were originally, on the 15th of April, named to c the two Brigades into which the four battalions we divided on the 3rd Battalion First Guards reac destination; but on its arrival at Enghien Major- Cooke was at once put in command of the whol

1815.

April 16. Appointment of General and staff officers.

First Division of the Army composed of the above two brigades of Guards, under the following authority, of the 16th of April, from the Duke of York,* Lieutenant-Colonel Rooke being appointed his Assistant Adjutant-General. The First Brigade was composed of the Second and Third Battalions First Guards, each above 1000 strong, under the command of Major-General Peregrine Maitland; the Second Brigade, of the two Battalions of the Second and Third Regiments, also above 1000 strong each, under Major-General Sir John Byng, but until the arrival of this latter officer, Colonel Hepburn, commanding second Battalion Third Guards, was left in temporary command of the Second Brigade. Major Gunthorpe, Adjutant First Guards, and Captain Stodhart, Third Guards, were appointed Brigade Majors of the two Brigades respectively, and the former continued to act in that capacity during the whole subsequent Campaign. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Bradford, of the second Battalion First Guards, was, on the 23rd of March, appointed Assistant Quarter-Master-General, and subsequently, on the 5th of May, was attached as such to the First Division.

The following officers of the First Guards also received staff appointments with the army in Flanders :—

Lieut.-Colonel Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Military Secretary and A.D.C to the Duke.

Capt. Hon. A. T. H. de Ros, Assist. Military Secretary to the Duke, and A.D.C. to Prince of Orange.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir U. de Burgh, A.D.C. to the Duke.

Lieut.-Col. Sir T. Noel Hill
" Delancey Barclay,
Major Chatham Horace Churchill,
} Assistant Adjutant-Generals.

* Major-General Sir H. Torrens to F.-M. the Duke of Wellington.

MY LORD DUKE,—I have it in command from the Commander-in-Chief to convey to your Grace his Royal Highness's wish that the Division of Guards now in Flanders should be commanded as follows, viz. :

Maj.-General Cooke.

First Regiment, 2nd and 3rd battalions, Major-Gen. Peregrine Maitland.
Coldstreams, 2nd battn. ; 3rd regt., 2nd battn., Major-Gen. Sir John Byng.

I have, &c.,

H. TORRENS.

1815.

Captain	W. George Moore . .	Dept. Quartermaster
,,	Wm. Gordon Cameron .	Dept. Asst. Quartma
,,	Hon. Orlando Bridgeman	A.D.C. to Lord Hill.
,,	Lord James Hay. .	Extra A.D.C. to Lieu Sir C. Colville, to Maj.-Gen. Ma
,,	Lord Charles Fitzroy .	Dept. Asst. Adjt.-Ge
,,	Newton Chambers . .	A.D.C. to Sir Thoma
,,	F. Dawkins . . .	A.D.C. to Lieut.-Ger Clinton.
,,	George Desbrowe . .	A.D.C. to Maj.-Gen.

Robert Colquhoun, Quartermaster of the First Guards, w
Paymaster to the Second and Third Battalions from th
were formed into a separate Brigade.

With the view to consolidating and amalgamati
armies of Great Britain and Hanover with those
and Belgium, the Infantry and Artillery of all thes
were divided into two great army corps, as follo
First, composed of the 1st and 3rd Divisions of I
Hanoverians, and of the 2nd and 3rd Divisions of
Belgic army, was put under the orders of the
Orange; and the second, composed of the 2n
Divisions of the British and Hanoverians, and
Division of the Dutch-Belgic army, was put und
Lord Hill, who was also appointed second in
Thus the British Guards were again placed under
tions of the Prince of Orange. The allied a
assembled at Waterloo amounted to near 70,00
which 25,400 men were British, 17,700 German I
Hanoverians, 6,000 Brunswickers, 3,000 Nassa
17,500 Dutch-Belgic.

May 1. While still at Enghien, on the 1st of May, the I
Guards was reviewed by the Duke of Wellingt
inspection appears to have been highly satisfact
the conclusion of it Major-General Maitland, wl
day was in command of the Division, issued the
Order:—

"ENGHIEN, M

"Soldiers,—I am desired by the Duke of Wel
express his entire approbation of your appear


CAMPAIGN
OF
1815.
Londerseel
Dywck
Merchtem
Wolverthem
VILVORDE
Assche
Herzeele
Sottegem
Lievens essche
NINOVE
R. Dender
Anderlecht
BRUXELLES
Woluwe St
Aspelaere
Lennick St Martin
Uccle
Waterbrahel
Forest
of
Soignies
GRAMMONT
HAL
Waterloo
Herinne
Tubize
LESSINNES
Mark
ENGHIEN
Braine le Chateau
Merbe braine
Plancheroit
GUARDS MAY & JUNE
Relecq
Hove
MARCH OF
Steinkerke
Ghuslenghien
R. Dendre
ATH
BRAINE LE COMTE
Ronquieres
GENAPPE
GUARDS 16 JUNE 1815
NIVELLES
CHIEVRES
SOIGNIES
WATERLOO
Lens
Turbize
Senefle
Bruyere de Lorteau
ROEULX
Fort la Haine
Ville
Thieu
Merlaymont
Trazegnies
Courcelles
Jumet
Soleil
Strepy
Havre
Boussoit
Haine St Pierre
Morlanwels
ARTER
MONS
St Symphorien
Peronne
Mont St Aldegonde
FONTAINE L'EVEQUE
CHARLEROI
St GHISLAIN
Quaregnies
Boussu
Wasmes
Frameries
GUARDS
BINCHE
Anderlues
Montigny
Boup
Paturages
Bonne Esperance
Mont
Abbaye d'Alnes
Villers
Merbes St Marie
Lobbes
THUIN
ADVANCE
Bellignies
Sart la Buissiere
Malplaquet
Merbes le Chateau
Maladrie
R. Sambre
Solre sur Sambre
R. Heure
BAVAY
MAUBEUGE
FRENCH ARMY
Colleret
BEAUMONT
Beaufort
Berlaimont
Rossulf
Scale of English Miles.

1815.

emphatically to communicate to you the satisfaction he was pleased to express at having once more under his command two such Brigades of Guards. I congratulate you on the good opinion he entertains of us; and I say, let us not only maintain it, but let us add to it by our good conduct. Let it increase with the growth of his longer acquaintance with us."

May 6.

Major-General Sir John Byng took over the command of the second Brigade of Guards on the 3rd of May, and on the 4th, the Prince of Orange assumed that of the first Corps of the British, Hanoverian, Dutch, and Belgian troops, fixing his head quarters at Braine le Comte. Colonel Stables was, on the 14th of May, during the absence of Colonel Stuart, in temporary command of the Third Battalion First Guards, and Lord Saltoun was, on the 15th, put in command of part of the Light Infantry of the Guards.

During their stay near Enghien the several battalions of Guards were quartered partly in the town itself and partly in the adjacent villages, such as Marcq, and Hove on the road to Nivelles, being frequently exercised and marched out in Divisions and Brigades; and, as we shall soon see, their marching powers were put to a severe test on the first day of the ensuing campaign. Reviews of Cavalry and Infantry, balls at Brussels, and cricket matches now filled up the time. On the 30th of May the whole Division marched into cantonments for the purpose of being reviewed on the following day by the Prince of Orange, at Bruyère de Corteau, near the high road leading from Soignies to Mons. This also was a trying day, for the troops marched at two in the morning, and though the weather was bad, they had gone over forty miles before their return in the evening. It was remarked at the time that this was unnecessarily harassing the men, but if the order was issued with the view to proving how quickly the Duke would be enabled to concentrate his Army on any given point, that might be suddenly attacked by the enemy, there was sufficient justification for the fatigue the men were called upon to undergo. After the inspection Major-General Cooke

May 31.

1815. expressed to the Division the Prince's entire appro
the following terms:—

"ENGHIEN, 1*st of J*

"Major-General Cooke has great pleasure in com
cating to the division the entire satisfaction of H.R.I
Prince of Orange at their appearance yesterday mo
and the warm approbation that he expressed at the s
ness and discipline with which the several corps perf
the movements. The Prince of Orange was pleas
remark also to other officers, that, although he had
many years with the British army, he never befor
seen so perfect a body of men."

During the first fortnight of June, while little alte
was made in the disposition of the allied army, the Du
Wellington was calmly, but vigilantly, watching for th
demonstrations of the enemy, who was assembling his fo
Beaumont. In the early part of the month, Napoleon ha
directing from Paris the movements of his troops on th
gian frontier. His first corps was at Valenciennes, op
Ath, where the extreme right of the British army, unde
Hill, was posted. His second at Maubeuge, in a p
to threaten the centre of the Anglo-Hanoverian and
army, while others were assembling along the f
further south opposite the Prussians. The Frenc
perial Guard left Paris at the beginning of June,
the 13th the whole of the French troops were concen
at Beaumont, south of the Sambre, opposite to the
sian army under Blucher, who was in position in f
Charleroi. Napoleon, having quitted Paris on the
reached Beaumont on the 14th of June, when he iss
last address to his Army, and, at once putting his tr
motion, he suddenly crossed the Sambre on the mor
June 15. the 15th, and attacked the Prussians, who retired t
Charleroi and Fleurus to a position near Ligny.

The Duke of Wellington was soon apprised o
movements; and the information of the passage of t

by Napoleon, and of his attack upon the Prussians, was brought to Enghien by a dragoon about two o'clock on the same afternoon. At that time the Second Battalion First Guards was quartered in the town, the right wing of the Third Battalion at Marcq, the left wing at the village of Hove, and upon the arrival of further information at eight o'clock in the evening of the 15th, that the Prussians were retiring, the right wing of the Third Battalion was directed to join the left wing at Hove, and remain with it till further orders. On the morning of the 15th, the Duke had given directions for the 1st Division to assemble at Ath, but when, at a late hour of that day, the news of the French advance reached Brussels, he issued an order dated ten o'clock at night, directing, amongst other things, that the 1st Division should move from Enghien to Braine le Comte. This order reached Enghien at half-past one in the morning of the 16th. The drums immediately beat to arms, and at two, the Guards having assembled at Hove, were ready to move off. At four o'clock they commenced their march, the First Brigade leading, preceded by its light companies, under Lord Saltoun. Their route led them over the position of Steinkirk, rendered famous, 123 years earlier, by the gallant conduct of their predecessors in 1692, and they reached Braine le Comte at nine in the morning, having been joined on the march by the second Brigade under Byng. The first Division, after experiencing some delay in marching through this town owing to its crowded state, halted for a few hours on its eastern side, while General Cooke, commanding the Division, made a reconnaissance to the southward. On his return at mid-day he took upon himself the responsibility of continuing the march of the Division towards Nivelles, ten miles further, though the heat of the day was excessive, and the men were suffering from the weight of their packs. The Division of Guards were therefore again *en route*, and in due course arrived at three o'clock at a position within half-a-mile of Nivelles, where they expected to rest from their day's march, but they had not halted many minutes and piled arms, before an Aide-de-Camp brought an order to

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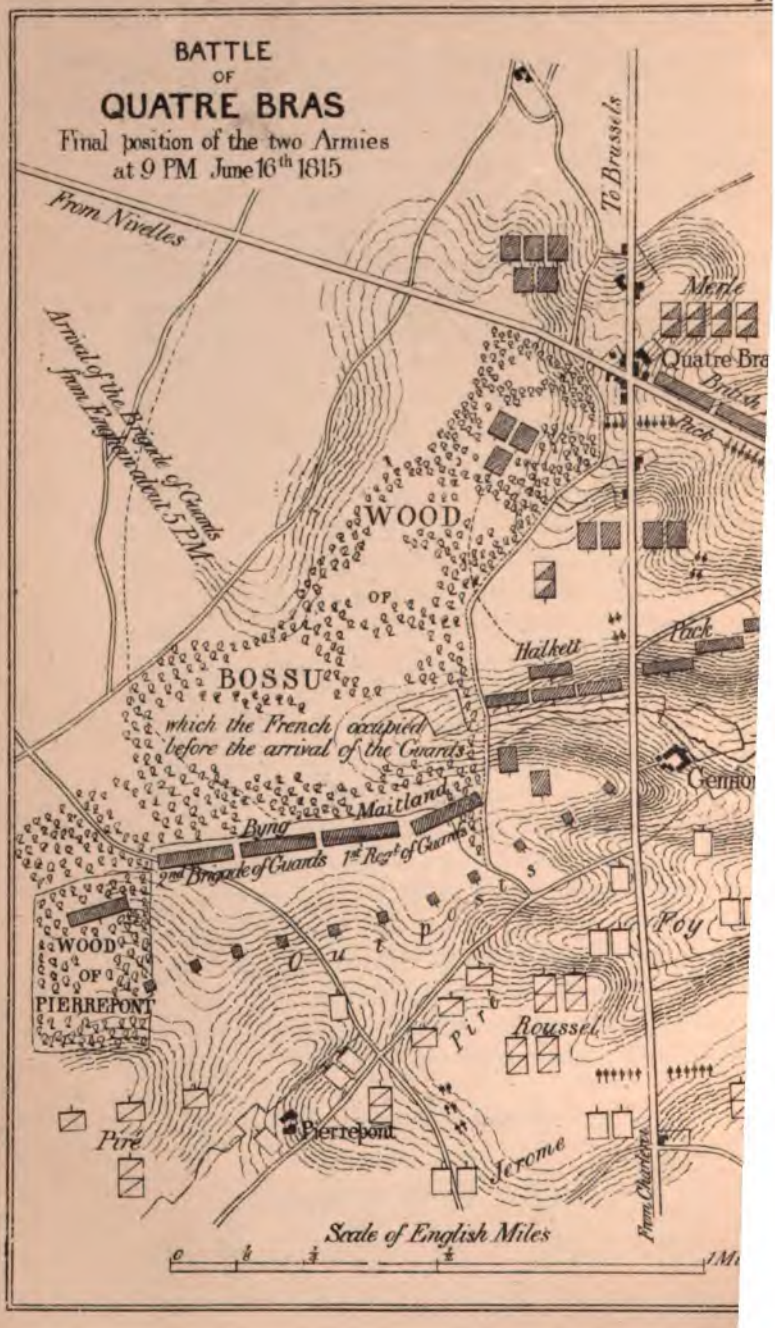
advance immediately. The Division was again under
and as it was supposed from the firing having become
heavy, and apparently very close, that the enemy was ent
Nivelles on the other side, it moved off at the double
the hill to encounter them. After passing through the
unopposed, the march was continued to Hautain C
where the Artillery was allowed to pass to the front, tl
along the chaussée leading to Namur. During this p
the march many wounded were passed going to the
and a wounded officer of the 44th Regiment that was
urged the quick advance of the Division, as thing
said were going on badly for the Allies. As the marcl
tinued, more and more wounded were met on the road
telling of the seriousness of the work going on in fro
last, about five o'clock in the afternoon, the leading
panies of the First Guards, viz., the Light Infantry
Lord Saltoun, arrived at a critical moment at the
western extremity of a wood called the Bois de Bossu,
three-quarters of a mile long and 300 yards broad (see
which lay to their right on the south side of the ch
near Quatre Bras. The French had just taken pos
of this wood, thereby seriously threatening the Duke
munication with the Prussians. It appears that Na
quickly following up the previous day's passage of the S
had, about two o'clock on the 16th, attacked with
corps d'armée the left of the Dutch-Belgian army ur
Prince of Orange, that was in position in front of
Bras, while he himself engaged the Prussians at
On the first information of the direction of Na
advance, Wellington had ordered the whole British
move to its left on those cross roads. The 5th d

* The 5th division was composed as follows:—

1st Brigade.				2nd Brigade.		
1st Battalion	28th Regiment.			3rd Battalion	1st Reg	
1st ,,	32nd ,,			1st ,,	42nd	
1st ,,	79th ,,			2nd ,,	44th	
1st ,,	95th ,,			1st ,,	92nd	


BATTLE
OF
QUATRE BRAS
Final position of the two Armies
at 9 PM June 16th 1815
From Nivelles
Arrival of the Brigade of Guards
from Enghien about 5 PM
To Brussels
Merle
Quatre Bra
British
Pack
WOOD
OF
BOSSU
which the French occupied
before the arrival of the Guards
Halkett
Pack
Cemmo
Maitland
Byng
2nd Brigade of Guards
1st Regt of Guards
Outposts
WOOD
OF
PIERREPONT
Poy
Roussel
Pire
Pierrepont
Jerome
From Charleroi
Scale of English Miles
0
1/8
1/4
1/2
1 Mi

under Picton, at Brussels, being despatched at once to the threatened point, passed by Genappes, and was for some hours, until the arrival of the First Division of Guards, the only corps of British troops that came to the assistance of the Prince of Orange. A sharply-contested action raged during the whole afternoon as the several regiments of the 5th division, the troops under the Duke of Brunswick, and the contingent of Nassau, successively reached the scene of action. The French, superior in Infantry, and possessing more than double the force of Cavalry, made repeated attacks upon the hard-pressed lines of the allies. At length the French light troops succeeded in driving the Dutch-Belgian infantry out of the Bois de Bossu, while some of them almost cleared the space between that wood and the high road, thus rendering the issue of the day very doubtful. Picton's 5th Division was already very much reduced, and it had become not only impracticable to make any offensive movement, but it was with difficulty that the Allies were even maintaining their own ground, when at this critical juncture the opportune arrival of the leading Brigade of Guards, after a march of twenty-six miles, changed the aspect of affairs, and caused the French skirmishers to pause in their onward career.

1815. June 16. Quatre Bras.

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The Prince of Orange, who had galloped along the road to meet the British Guards, ordered the light companies of the First Regiment, under Lord Saltoun, to advance into the wood to the right of the road, and drive the enemy out of it. Lord Saltoun, not perceiving the enemy at the moment, as they were mostly concealed from view, asked the Prince where they were? The Prince, mistaking this for hesitation on the part of the officer, replied, in a hurried, hasty manner, "Sir, if you don't like to undertake it, I'll find some one." Saltoun quietly repeated his question; and on its being pointed out to him that they were in the wood, formed his line of skirmishers, and led the attack. A small stream runs north and south, through the centre of this wood, and at its eastern extremity, furthest from where the Guards approached, is a hollow way, affording pro-

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Quatre Bras.

tection to troops who may occupy it. As the leadin
talion companies of the Second Battalion, under C
Askew, came up, they also were ordered by the Pri
enter the wood, two companies at a time, and, though w
with a fifteen hours' march, the men received the orde
a cheer, and, with fixed bayonets, pushed forward afte
comrades. Once in the wood, the leading companie
nothing to guide them but the sound of the enemy's
but in vain did the thick trees impede their progress
although the enemy made a resolute defence, they
driven back on every side, and the loud sharp ra
musketry, which was heard gradually but steadi
vancing, told plainly how successful was the p
of the British Guards, and, that even in this q
where the enemy had hitherto been most successful,
encountering a most vigorous and determined resi
The French skirmishers attempted to take advan
the rivulet, which crosses the wood, to form up, and
the further progress of the attack; but their stand w
momentary, for the First Guards, forcing their way
charged, and, with a cheer, drove everything befor
till they debouched on the other side. Duri
manœuvre, the Light Companies sustained cons
additional loss from the hasty and hurried manner i
the Battalion companies were ordered forward by th
of Orange, to support Lord Saltoun, for, upon ente
wood, and hearing a heavy fire in their front, these im
was the enemy, and commenced firing, and althou
Saltoun's subaltern, Charles Ellis, was sent back to e
was impossible to stop the firing till they emerged
wood, at the other end. From the spot where th
came into the open, they observed the 33rd Regin
sheltered, behind a low hedge, about 150 yards to
rear, while on their right was the deep ravine or h
before referred to, and the Guards had no soone
this spot than they became exposed to the dire
the enemy's artillery and reserve infantry. The
of the underwood had thrown the line into some c

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Quatre Bras.

and as it continued to be exposed to this galling fire of artillery, to which no return could be made, it was deemed advisable to draw back to the stream in the wood, which was more out of range; but even here, under the comparative shelter of the trees, some men were killed or maimed by the artillery fire that the French continued to direct upon them.

The Third Battalion of the First Guards, under Colonel Hon. William Stuart, had now come up, and the Regiment, after a few moments' repose, again advanced, being ordered to form line outside, and to the left, of the wood; which was at once commenced. As the companies had got mixed in advancing through the tangled thicket, the men formed up in succession to the right as they came into the open; and men of other Regiments who had been engaged before the First Division arrived, gallantly left its cover and fell in, taking the opportunity of renewing the fight with the Guards. Their right now rested on the trees, while their left extended through the fields of standing corn, towards the Chaussée, leading from Brussels to Charleroi. In this formation General Maitland again and again led forward the First Guards to the attack, and as frequently drove the enemy back, but could never get beyond a certain point. The Commanding Officers of both Battalions, Askew and Stuart, were wounded and put *hors de combat* in these repeated encounters, and were succeeded by Colonels Edward Stables and Francis D'Oyly. Though the Guards could not break the enemy's line, they stood steadily pouring a withering fire into the French columns, as these attempted gradually to deploy; while the French Cavalry continually moved about, seeking for an opportunity to charge. When the Brigade had emerged from the wood to form line, a battalion of Brunswickers followed it into the open, and was in the act of moving, so as to form up on the Guards' left, when the French Cavalry came suddenly down on the left flank of the Second Battalion, forcing it back towards the wood; and it being impossible to form square in presence of the enemy, owing to the previous irregular

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formation of the line, the men intuitively made
protection offered to them by the hollow way above
to. Here the line was immediately reformed, protec
any further Cavalry attacks, and again the men con
pouring upon their assailants a fire so destructive as
annihilate them. Nothing perhaps could have bette
the perfect discipline of these Battalions of Gua
the celerity with which, after having been tempor
in confusion by a sudden charge of cavalry, they ral
formed, and, becoming themselves the assailants,
the enemy. The Brunswickers, whose front
exposed when the Guards were forced into the wood,
square, and, opening fire upon the advancing
materially assisted in their destruction. Many Fre
were here taken prisoners, and several of their
which fled riderless were appropriated as fresh
by the Field Officers of the Guards. The fir
kept up as long as daylight lasted, when Gener
land led the Third Battalion forward beyond the
of the wood, for which the enemy no longer co
and throwing out a line of picquets in his front
night, showing thereby undisputed possession of th
field, he directed Colonel Stables, who brought th
Battalion out of action, to move his men to the
at the end of the wood, where they enjoyed a wel
short repose before the labours of another day con

Major-General Maitland, in writing to the Duk
from Nivelles on the day after Waterloo, thus
the part taken by the First Guards at Quatre Bra

" NIVELLES, 19*th Jun*

" SIR,—

" It was at Quatre Bras that the (first) Bri
" came in contact with the enemy. Here they ar
" opportunely after a march of twenty-six miles
" moment the French with two Battalions had
" wood, which extends from the road leading fro
" to Quatre Bras, about a mile and a half to

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"Had the enemy maintained himself here, he would have "cut off the communication between Lord Hill and the "corps of the Prince of Orange. The Brigade formed "across the wood, advanced (with bayonets fixed and "cheering), and drove the enemy entirely from the post. "He, however, continued to harass us, and to make fre-"quent attempts to regain the wood, with a reserve of "three battalions on the right of the wood, which is long "but not broad, and with two pieces of artillery at the "extremity. He also pushed on a corps on our left which "attempted to cut us off from the high road, but all his "efforts were rendered vain by the spirited resistance of "the Brigade. I caused the Brigade to advance frequently "against the last-mentioned corps of the enemy, and as "frequently drove them back. Nothing could exceed the "gallantry both of the Officers and men. In one of the "last-mentioned attacks poor Lord James Hay, my A.D.C., "was killed by my side. Our loss on this day, as your royal "highness will have perceived by the returns, was very "severe both in men and in valuable officers."

The following extract from a letter addressed by Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. James Hamilton Stanhope,* of the First Guards, to the Duke of York, giving an account both of the battles of Waterloo and of Quatre Bras, at which he was present, only renders justice to a brave officer. After referring to Waterloo, he says,—

"I have not mentioned the action of the 16th, though "I hope it will also meet your Royal Highness's approba-"tion, as the First Brigade arrived at the critical moment "when the Belgians were giving way. Were it possible "for me to add anything to the reputation of Maitland, by "stating the gallantry he has shown upon both occasions, "cheering on with his hat off, I could dwell long on the "subject, but I am convinced your Royal Highness is suffi-"ciently aware of it."

* Third son of third Earl Stanhope.

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The losses of the two Battalions, First Guards, at Bras, were, indeed, as General Maitland said, very s

In the Second Battalion there were 3 Officers, 1 S 22 Rank and File killed; 4 Officers, 6 Sergeants, 25 and File wounded. In the Third Battalion 3 Officers geants, 1 Drummer, 17 Rank and File killed; 4 Off Sergeants, 1 Drummer, and 225 Rank and File w Total casualties, 6 Officers killed, 8 wounded; 4 killed, 491 wounded: in all 548 casualties.

The officers of the First Guards killed were—

Lieut.-Colonel William Miller, 3rd battn., died on 19th at Brussels.
Captain E. Grose, 3rd battn.
Captain R. Adair, 3rd battn., died on 23rd at Brussels.
Captain T. Brown, 2nd ba
Ensign Lord James Hay, 2nd battalion.
Ensign Hon. S. P. Barring battalion.

They were buried the following morning by a their Regiment under a large tree on the right of th nearest towards Nivelles.

The officers of the First Guards wounded were—

SECOND BATTALION.

Colonel H. Askew, Commanding.
Captain James Simpson.
Ensign George Fludyer.
Ensign T. E. Croft (severely).

THIRD BATTALION.

Colonel Hon. William Stuart, Commanding.
Lieut.-Colonel Hon. H. T. P. Townshend.
Captain T. Streatfield.
Ensign William Barton.

It is recorded that "Lieutenant-Colonel Williar

* Lord J. Hay was acting as adjutant to Lord Saltoun, mounte fine horse, nearly, if not quite, thorough-bred. In its exciteme put at a fence it refused, reared, and tried to wheel round. was proceeding down a path, after passing through the wood of B fell across his horse's neck and rolled off. It was that of Lord H just been shot by a cavalry skirmisher, who was in his turn shot dier close to Saltoun.

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Quatre Bras.

of the First Guards, displayed the soul and spirit of a hero in his last moments. On being wounded he sent for his friend Colonel Thomas (who was himself wounded at Waterloo), and said,—'I feel I am mortally wounded, but I am pleased to think it is my fate rather than yours, whose life is involved in that of your young wife.' After a pause, he said, faintly, 'I should like to see the colours of the regiment once more before I quit them for ever.' They were brought and waved round his wounded body. His countenance brightened, he smiled, declared himself satisfied, and was carried off the field to Brussels where he died three days later."

As, with the exception of the Light Infantry companies of the Second Brigade, which came round the east end of the wood, that Brigade was not actively engaged, it had very few casualties, the Coldstreams had none, the Third Guards had seven Rank and File wounded. To the First Guards, therefore, may be given the chief credit on this occasion of having turned the tide of battle, and changed a possible defeat into a success. To the serious loss in men and officers that the First Guards experienced at Quatre Bras, is to be attributed the fact, that on the day of Waterloo the First Brigade were 450 men less strong than the Second.

An account of the movements of the fifth Division in the late action does not come within the scope of this work, but the following return of casualties attests the bravery and determination with which they withstood the several attacks of the enemy previous to and after the arrival of the Guards.

5TH DIVISION CASUALTIES.

8th Brigade.				9th Brigade.			
28th Regt.,	1st Battn.	65	629.	1st Regt.,	3rd Battn.	218	930.
32nd ,,	,,	196		42nd ,,	1st ,,	288	
79th ,,	,,	304		44th ,,	2nd ,,	138	
95th ,,	,,	64		92nd ,,	1st ,,	286	

The 30th Regiment had 40 casualties; the 33rd, 93; the 69th, 152; and the 73rd, 52.

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June 16.

Total casualties of British troops at Quatre Bras, o 16th of June, 1815, were :—

Guards. 1st div.	1st brigade .	2nd battalion 1st Guards .	279
		3rd ,, ,, .	255
	2nd brigade .	2nd ,, Coldstreams	0
		3rd ,, 3rd Guards	7
5th div.	8th brigade, four battalions		
	9th brigade, four battalions		
	Total		
General Staff, Royal Artillery Lieutenants			

The total British losses, according to the original r sent in by the Duke of Wellington on the 30th of were :—

Officers.	Sergts.	Drmrs.	R. and F.		
27	17	3	269	killed.	Total . .
142	100	5	1909	wounded.	
1	2	2	27	missing.	
170	119	10	2205		

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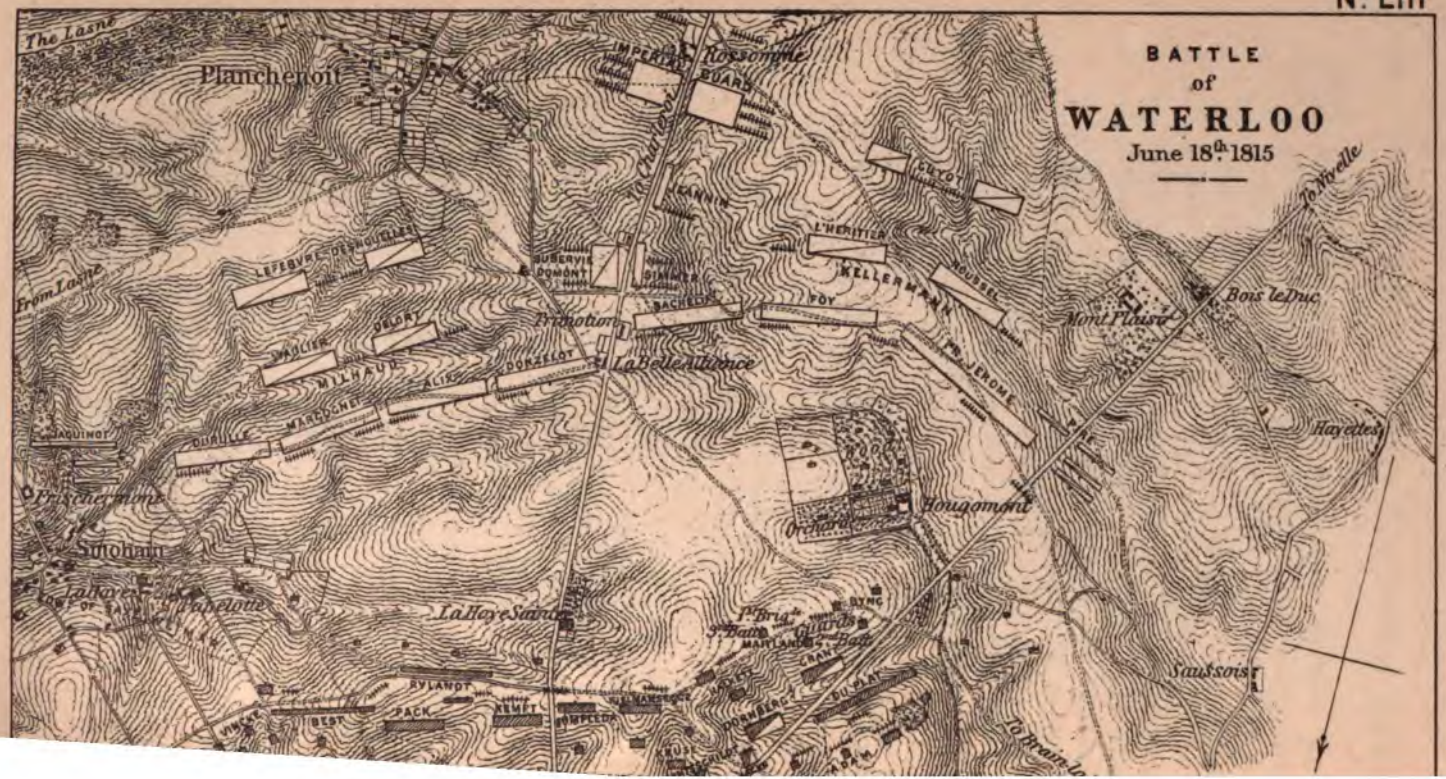
June 17.

road to Brussels; and to cover this operation he
strong rear-guard on the heights above Quatre Bra
deceive the enemy as to the strength of the British
remaining in his front. When Napoleon had complete
dispositions with the view to renewing the attack, he
only a rear-guard of cavalry opposed to him, which
leisurely to retire. The French cavalry were sent in i
pursuit, and overtook the British light cavalry at Gen
These latter having failed in checking the enemy,
Uxbridge brought forward the Life Guards, and, rep
the attack, effectually checked the pursuit, thus allowi
British army to take up their position before Wa
without further molestation.

Upon the order being given for the allied army to
from the neighbourhood of Quatre Bras, the First Di
of Guards left their ground a little after eleven o'cloc
moved along the chaussée leading to Brussels. T
was excessively hot, with indications of a coming
The roads were much crowded, but the movemen
tinued with little interruption, and the stoppages we
short, except on one occasion at Genappes, caused
narrowness of the bridge at that place over the
After a march of about eight miles the First Division
the high road, and moved to its left along a cart tra
soon brought it behind the château and farm of Houg
with its garden, orchard, and wood, all of which bec
ever memorable on the following day. Here the D
was halted, and the men were preparing their bivo
the night, when orders came to move to the right a
up a position on the next rise along the south-west
the Chaussée leading from Nivelles to Mont St
Scarcely had the several battalions moved to th
position than the storm of rain that had long been t
ing came down, and continued throughout the grea
of the night, deluging the men to the skin.

About six o'clock in the evening the four Light Co
of the Division were suddenly ordered to take po
of the farmhouse and grounds of Hougomont;—the t

No. LIII


BATTLE
of
WATERLOO
June 18th 1815
The Lasne
Planchenoit
Rossomme
IMPERIAL GUARD
To Charleroi
CANNIN
CLOUT
L'HERITIER
KELLERMANN
HOUBEL
To Nivelle
Bois le Duc
Mont Plaisir
From Lasne
LEFEBVRE-DESNOUETTES
HUBERVIE
DUMONT
SIMMER
Frimotion
BACHELU
FOY
PRINCE JEROME
DUHESME
LAGLIER
DELORT
MILHAUD
ALIX
DORZELOT
La Belle Alliance
MARCHAND
DUARLE
JAQUINOT
Hougomont
Orchard
Hayettes
Fischermont
Smohain
La Haye
La Haye Sainte
1st Brig. 3rd Batt. Guards
DYNG
MAITLAND
GRANT
Saussoni
RYLANDT
PACK
KEMPT
BEST
VINCKE
DONZELOT
DUPLAT
To Braine le

1815.
June 18.

effective strength of the foreign contingents of the all
army was—King's German Legion 6793, Hanoverians n
11,000, Brunswickers 6300, Nassauers 2926, and Du
Belgians 17,488, making a total of 69,894 men and 1
guns.

The effective strength of the French Army at the sa
time was 70,428 men and 240 guns.

The allied army was in position by eight o'clock on
morning of the 18th of June, on the rising ground bef
Waterloo. The line extended along the front of the fores
Soignies; the extreme right, under Lord Hill, consiste
Clinton's second Division, composed of Adams's brigade,
the 52nd, 71st, and part of the 95th regiments, of a brigad
the King's German Legion under Du Plat, and a Hanove
brigade under Colonel Halkett. These were thrown b
towards Merbe Braine, defending the road from Nivel
and were prepared, either to repel an attempt to turn
right of the position, or to move up in support of the r
centre, should that part of the line, as eventually pr
to be the case, be the principal object of the ene
attacks.

The left of the allied army rested on Ter la H
and Papelotte, and was composed of Picton's fifth Divi
of the British army and Vandeleur's and Vivian's caval

In front of the left centre on the Charleroi road wa
farm of La Haye Sainte, occupied by a Hanoverian batta
while in front of the right centre was the before-menti
château and farm of Hougomont, held by the Gu
and some foreign troops. This was the key of the posi
and the Division of Guards was formed in rear of it
Second Brigade immediately in rear, ready to suppor
garrison if hard pressed; the First Brigade to the l
the Second, with its left resting on Halkett's Brigade, w
with Kielmansegge's and Ompteda's Brigades, ext
towards the Charleroi road.

The second Brigade of the Fourth Division, unde
Charles Colville, which was at Hal, beyond the ex
right, did not arrive in time to share in the action.

The division of Guards on the morning of the 18th of June was thus commanded :— 1815. June 18.

THE DIVISION, BY MAJOR-GENERAL COOKE.

1st Brigade, by Major-General Maitland.	2nd Brigade, by Major-General J. Byng.
2nd batt. 1st Guards, Col. D'Oyly.	2nd batt. Coldstreams, A. Woodford
3rd batt. 1st Guards, Col. Stables.	2nd batt. 3rd Guards, F. Hepburn.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Bradford, First Guards, was the Assistant Quarter-Master-General to the First Division.

The several Battalions of the Guards were posted on the rising ground above Hougomont, in the following order. The Third Battalion First Guards on the extreme left, on the crest of the ridge, in quarter-distance column of companies, at deploying distance from the right of Halkett's Brigade; the Second Battalion First Guards in the same formation, was to the right rear of the Third Battalion, on the reverse slope, and immediately under the crest of the hill. The second Brigade, under Byng, stood on the crest of the ridge between the right of the First Brigade and the Nivelles road, completely commanding the château and grounds of Hougomont, and thus forming a support to the troops stationed there.

It has generally been understood that the Light Companies of the First Brigade of Guards under Saltoun remained permanently in the orchard and wood from the previous night till relieved in the course of the action of the 18th. Such was not the case, for in the early morning, just before dawn, a staff Officer conducted to the post a Battalion of Nassauers, one company of Hanoverian riflemen, and 100 Lünebergers, and handed to Lord Saltoun an order to deliver up the charge of the orchard to the Officer commanding them, and to retire with his own men to join his Brigade posted on the hill in rear of Hougomont. After taking the Nassau officer over the orchard and showing him all the plans and preparations for defence, Saltoun was marching towards the First Guards' Brigade, on the ridge behind Hougomont, when about half-way, in the early grey of the morning, he met the

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June 18.

Duke of Wellington and Lord Fitzroy Somerset. The Du called out, "Hallo, who are you? where are you going Saltoun immediately halted, ordered arms, directed men to lie down, according to an invariable custom; a on advancing to the Duke, explained to him the orders had received. The Duke was surprised, and said, "Well was not aware of such an order; but, however, don't j the brigade yet; remain quiet here where you are u further orders from me," and then he rode away. Salt remained here several hours, when, just as the battle beginning, an Aide-de-Camp rode up and said he was follow out his former orders and join his Brigade, on rea ing which he gave up his temporary command, and resu that of his company, in rear of his own battalion. L Saltoun had no sooner done this and ordered arms, whe shout came up, "Light infantry to the front," and a arose of "The Nassauers are driven out of the orchar and such proved to be the case, for the French attacked, and, in spite of the gallant defence that made, had swept them clear and clean out of it. time was to be lost; Saltoun was again put in comm of the light companies of the First Guards, and down the hill to attack the French. The first duty th fore that these Light Companies had to perform that was to retake the orchard, not to resist an attack upo and that made a great difference in the work to be perfo so far as these companies were concerned; for when had re-occupied the wood, which they were not lo doing, they found nearly all the preparations they had for defence completely destroyed, and during the action had to trust to sheer hard fighting, often hand to ha maintain their ground.

Shortly before the action commenced, the Duke of lington visited the advanced position of Hougomont, pied by the second Brigade of Guards, under Byng; a riding off to another part of the field, left as his p injunctions to that General, that it was to be de to the last extremity, and nobly were those injun responded to by the British Guards.

1815.

June 18. Hougo-mont.

proaching, appeared to them to form also the enclo of the garden beyond, and, in full confidence that they about to become masters of it, they rushed forward *au de charge:* but were soon fatally undeceived; the loop-h garden wall stood thirty yards behind the hedge, ning parallel to it, behind which stood the Coldstreams Third Guards, and a deadly musketry fire bursting f from the loopholes, suddenly brought them up surprised staggered by so unexpected a reception, which laid low t foremost ranks. As the French could not hope to suc in storming this little fortress by any direct attack, had recourse to the shelter of the hedge and surroun trees, from which they kept up for some time an une fire against the garrison who had so well protected th selves.

As the French battalions in support were rapidly pu forward, the British artillery recommenced its fire them, causing much confusion in their ranks, of whic garrison and light companies First Guards at once advantage, and, sallying forth from the flanks, soon reg possession of a considerable portion of the wood. O advance of the Guards the British artillery ceased f

3rd attack.

whereupon the French recovering themselves and rece further reinforcements, again advanced with such mination as to force the Guards to return, the S Brigade to the flanks of the château, the First Briga the left of the garden wall. The Coldstream and Guards companies, after having for some time resiste superior forces, at length retired within the buil barricading the entrance gate with every available and manning the garden walls, so as to be prepa resist the enemy at every point, while the compa the First Guards retired as far as the hedge on the of the garden wall, where Saltoun continued to m himself. The French in the wood finding a direct against the garden wall of no avail, endeavoured t round its left flank through the orchard. Here S was prepared to meet them, and as they were debo

through a gap from the wood into the orchard, he seized the opportunity, charged the head of the column with the First Guards' light companies, and drove the enemy back into the wood. 1815. June 18. Hougomont

Another attempt was shortly made by a considerable body of the enemy's light troops to turn the left flank of the grounds of Hougomont, by advancing along the eastern hedge of the farm enclosures; while a simultaneous attack was made through the wood, and the orchard occupied by Lord Saltoun. He had already lost many men, and was once again obliged to withdraw, retiring from tree to tree till he reached the shelter of the hollow way in the rear face of the enclosure, where he awaited reinforcements before he could renew any forward movement. The Duke, from the height above, observing how matters were progressing, directed Byng to send down reinforcements from his Brigade, and shortly afterwards two companies of the Third Guards were seen advancing along the eastern enclosure to meet the enemy, when Lord Saltoun, being thus reinforced on his left, and the advance of the French skirmishers in his front having exposed them to the flanking fire from the eastern garden wall, resumed the offensive, cleared the orchard of the enemy, and reoccupied its front hedge.

Lord Saltoun relates that the several attacks against the front of his post were at the time attended with more or less partial success, but that in the end the French were always repulsed; that in one of these attacks when he had been driven from the front hedge of the orchard to the hollow way in rear of it, the enemy occupied the front hedge with infantry, and brought up a gun to bear upon him, which he endeavoured to seize; he failed in that attempt, but regained possession of the hedge, where he firmly established himself.

The attacks on Hougomont were again renewed at a later hour, but they were as unavailing as the first, whereupon the French concentrated their artillery fire upon it; the Duke replied with fresh British batteries, and though the fire of the enemy continued, it failed in abating either the spirit or

1815. June 18. the obstinacy of the defence. At last the French ar opened a fire of shells upon the post; the buildings a as the chapel in which the wounded, both friends an had been placed, were soon in flames, in the midst of the inmates perished. But still, though the flames above, shells burst around, and shot ploughed throug shattered walls and windows, the British Guards held their own, and Hougomont remained untaken.

About two o'clock, after Byng had reinforced Houg with two companies of the Third Guards, he perceive these renewed attempts of the enemy upon the o were constantly reducing the numbers of those ent with its defence; acting, therefore, upon the dire given to him by the duke to relieve the men as often found it necessary, but to keep the post to the last m he desired Colonel Hepburn to move the remain his Second Battalion Third Guards down the slop further reinforcement to that position. Hepburn, on re the hollow way, found it occupied by very few men, v survivors of the two light companies of the First (under Saltoun, who (his own subaltern, Charles Ellis wounded) was left with scarcely an effective m whom to continue the gallant defence, which he h maintaining with varied success for nearly four hour wood and orchard in front of the Château. Lord S therefore, gave over to Hepburn the charge of that Hougomont, and at three o'clock rejoined his own b the Third, on the heights above.

General Maitland said, with reference to the tv companies of the First Guards, that they were detac the other brigade, and that General Byng spok highest terms of the conduct of Lord Saltoun and o officers and men on this occasion, saying of Lord that "his conduct was admirable."

The battalion of Coldstreams, under Colonel A Woodford (with the exception of two companies le ridge in charge of the Colours), was also subseque forward to assist in the defence of Hougomor

at a later period sustained another still more determined attack, but thanks to the opportune arrival of these comparatively fresh battalions of Guards, the enemy's efforts were as unavailing as before. 1815. June 18.

The value that Napoleon attached to the possession of this post may be estimated by the fact that eight thousand of his troops were placed *hors de combat* in these several unsuccessful attempts to carry it, and when evening and defeat came to him, the burning ruins were still in possession of its gallant defenders.

When the emperor commenced his attacks against Hougomont, and during their continuance, he ordered a furious cannonade, which was well replied to, to be directed against the other parts of the Anglo allied line, in hopes of shaking it, before he hurled his numerous cavalry against its bristling ranks. The cannonade was very heavy, and the Division of Guards, though exposed to its full force, stood it with the utmost steadiness. Their original formation at the commencement of the action was in contiguous column of battalions at quarter distance right in front, but on seeing that the French cavalry were making preparations to attack, they formed squares on their respective leading companies, the Second Battalion First Guards being somewhat in rear of the line of the Third Battalion, and the latter considerably in advance of the general line. Cannonade. Cavalry charges.

Nothing could exceed the gallantry with which the Imperial Cavalry of France advanced in immense masses and repeatedly charged the allied squares. After an unsuccessful attempt against the squares of the Guards, they would retire 100 or 150 yards, and again return to the charge, only to be again driven off and decimated by the British bayonet and musketry fire. As wave succeeds wave against an iron-bound coast, only to be broken and thrown back in spray, so did French squadron succeed squadron, only to be hurled back by the fire and bayonet of the British square. Sometimes they would halt at a certain distance and send forward a few skirmishers to fire off their pistols, but the British Guards were too

1815.
June 18.

steady to reply to these, and reserved their ammu
the charge which was sure to follow.

Siborne says: "Of all the troops comprising t
allied army at Waterloo, the most exposed to
onslaught of the French cavalry and to the c
cannonade of their artillery, were the Third Battali
First Guards, and the 30th and 73rd Regimen
posted, during a very great portion of the battle, i
of the narrow road which ran along the crest of th
position. It was upon these troops," he says, "
the first burst of the grand cavalry attacks, and it
these troops also that the French gunners seldom
to pour their destructive missiles, so long as t
tinued to constitute by their exposed position suc
nent marks for their fire."

About two o'clock in the afternoon, Napoleon
vigorous attack to be made with the infantry and
of D'Erlon's corps against the left wing of the alli
Picton, with his 5th division, was gallantly maint
ground. Picton at length, seeing the French
waver, ordered his men to charge, which they
effect; but as they drove the enemy back thei
General received a mortal wound, but died not un

Several attacks were also made in the course of t
another portion of D'Erlon's corps against the fa
Haie Sainte, on the Charleroi road, where so
German Legion were posted. Three times did the
gallantly repel all attempts of the enemy to tak
upon a fourth attack being made about three o
the afternoon, when the ammunition of the gar
exhausted, the farm fell temporarily into the pos
the French, whereupon the emperor immediatel
an attack to be made from this advanced post
on the centre of the allied position, and entr
duty to Donzelot's and Allix's troops. For thi
some French skirmishers from these Corps were
under the shelter of some low ground west of
house, who upon advancing from their compara

1815.

June 18.

Cooke.

D'Oyly and Stables wounded.

very heavy during the interval of the Cavalry charge two commanding officers of battalions, D'Oyly and S were both wounded, and placed *hors de combat*, wl command of the 3rd Battalion devolved upon Lord S who had lately joined from Hougomont, and that of upon Lieutenant-Colonel Reeve. The two wounded C were carried off the field, and Colonel Stables died lowing morning, to the great regret of all his officers.

About the same time Major-General George Cook manding the Division of Guards, was obliged to q field, so seriously wounded as to necessitate the amp of his left arm. The command of the Division now d upon the senior Brigadier, Major-General Hon. S Byng,* who, very shortly after four o'clock, rode ov the Second to the First Brigade, just before the nex of the enemy's Cavalry, in time to witness the steady in which the 1st Brigade received the several ch which it was exposed.

Major-General Maitland, who had been most of with the 3rd Battalion of the First Guards, which h the most exposed, says of the 2nd Battalion that continually supporting the 3rd, and was repelli French cavalry throughout the day with the same u perseverance.

The Duke now often looked to the left, to asce the Prussians would soon be coming to his assista the repelling of these constant and desperate atta causing a fearful loss in the British and allied ra was indeed to this that Napoleon trusted for success, for well aware of the acknowledged braver British, he calculated on thus wearying them int but when he saw his Cavalry were driven back fr impenetrable squares; and British battalions, thou mated by his Artillery, yet showing a perfect fr still holding their original ground, he could not

* The future Earl of Strafford and Colonel of the Coldstream

claiming, "How beautifully those English fight! but they must give way." He was, however, to be bitterly undeceived—firmly, as though rooted to the ground, did they to the last continue to maintain the posts entrusted to them. 1815. June 18.

The Prussians at length began to make their appearance on the field near Planchenoit, to the right and right rear of the French, and Napoleon was now pressed by them on that flank. In vain had he endeavoured with his cavalry to shake the British squares; in vain had he stormed again and again the stronghold of Hougomont on the British right; in vain had he attempted to force Picton on their left. Most of his troops had been baffled, but there still remained to him one more chance of retrieving the fortunes of the day; he still fondly hoped that the hour of his triumph was at hand, and that he should be able once more to grasp as firmly as ever the sceptre of Imperial France. He resolved to organise the columns of Grenadiers and Chasseurs of his Imperial Guards, and hurl them against the centre of the allied position, where stood firmly as a rock Maitland's 1st brigade of British Guards.

The following anecdote referring to this period is recorded of Lord Saltoun by an intimate friend, and his former Adjutant. During a lull, just after the repulse of one attack and before the final one, the Duke was on his horse close to the 1st Brigade, and after looking carefully with his glass along the whole of the French position, turned to those of his staff near him, saying, "Well, I think they are pretty well told out now." Saltoun immediately said to one of the staff officers, "I don't know; when I was outside the wood at Hougomont, this morning, before the action began, I watched a column of men, as far as I can guess about 5000 or 6000, go into a hollow opposite; I have kept my eye on this spot all day, and have never seen them come out yet." Upon this being repeated to the Duke, he turned his glass in that direction, and after a moment's pause exclaimed, "By God, he is right! they are coming out now;" and it is said that the Duke was so much struck h the coolness and power of observation exhibited by

1815. June 18.

Lord Saltoun under such circumstances, that he ev wards spoke of him as a thorough soldier.

When the Duke saw the storm impending over tl of the position, he directed that the space to the the First Guards, left vacant by detaching the 2n to Hougomont, should be occupied by Adams' consisting of the 52nd, 71st, and 95th Regiments. that Brigade had been posted there at the tim advance of the 3rd Battalion First Guards against mishers near La Haye Sainte, but had resumed its position at the same time as the 3rd Battalion did 52nd, with the 71st and 95th Regiments, now resu more advanced position, but they had not an op of taking part in the defeat of the first column of

For an hour before carrying out his plan, directed a furious concentrated fire from the wh artillery, upon that portion of the allied position lyin the farm of Hougomont and La Haye Sainte. F there ran along this part of the field of battle a on one side of which was a ditch and bank. under cover of these, the 1st Brigade of Guards themselves during this terrific cannonade, wh about three-quarters of an hour, and without its the two battalions must have been annihilated. probably calculated on such an effect, but he h learn the extent of British fortitude and endurane

The Duke was well aware of the enemy's int being at this time close to the two battalions o Guards, which at first were in squares, and wit remained during the subsequent attack, he desir Maitland to form them into line four deep, as he possible that Napoleon would support the atta cavalry. Maitland immediately carried out the D covering his change of formation with a line of under Swinburn, who only rejoined his batta moments before the enemy was upon them. Th into line, instead of being made by deployment, by simply wheeling up to the front, the four-deep fl


N
POSITION
OF THE
BRIGADE OF GU
AT
WATERL
June 18th 18
1st Brigade
Bivouac 18th June
Rossomme
Imperial Guard
before the battle
Retreat of the French
Kellermann
L'Heritier
Summer
Foy
Bachelu
Alava
Adlercron
Donzelot
Alliance
La Belle
Wood
Ho
1st Brigade of Guards
move to road
after forming column
2c.
2b
2a
1c
1b
1st Position
2nd Brigade
3rd Brigade
2nd Brigade
1st Brigade
Guards
La Haye
Sainte
Omptede
Brunswick
Kielmansegge
Vivian
Pack
Ponsonby
and
3 Somerset
Dilmer
Vandeleur
Road from Brussels
1st Brigade of Gua
Bivouac 17th Ju
From Captain
Mont St Jean
270
440

the square, the rear faces forming the extremities of each battalion, so that the grenadier companies were in the centre, and the men could more readily form square again, should circumstances require it. The whole brigade as it now stood, four deep, occupied only the length of one battalion in line. 1815. June 18.

Major-General Byng was also present with the First Brigade at this period of the action, but as a true gentleman, not wishing to take away from Maitland the credit of commanding such troops on such an occasion, he wrote in his despatch the following day, that neither his presence nor his advice was required, and that he only stayed with him as a humble individual, adding, that Maitland's own gallantry and judgment directed all that was necessary.

The above formation was scarcely completed, and the men ordered to lie down again, when, at a quarter past seven, the furious cannonade suddenly ceased. As the smoke gradually cleared away, under cover of which Napoleon had been organising his attack, near La Belle Alliance, a superb sight opened upon the brigade. Close columns of regiments of the Old Imperial Guard, 5000 strong, directed by Napoleon himself, and led by Ney, on foot, (for his horse had been shot under him,) were seen advancing up the slope *au pas de charge* direct upon them, with shouts of "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

These columns were composed of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th regiments of grenadiers of the Old Imperial Guard, under the command respectively of Generals Christiani, Poret, and Harlet, all in line of battalion close columns, forming a front of three companies. The 1st regiment of grenadiers of the Guard, 1300 strong, remained in reserve on the heights of La Belle Alliance, and General Count Friant, the colonel and commander-in-chief of the Old Guard, remained with this regiment on the heights.

1st charge of Imperial Guards.

As the leading columns, apparently as regularly formed as for a field day, began to ascend the incline on the top of which the British First Guards were posted, they became exposed to the concentrated artillery fire of the right wing

1815. June 18.

of the allies, by which they suffered much. Notwithstandi this, they continued their advance in admirable order, a with the greatest enthusiasm, preceded by a cloud skirmishers; but these were soon driven back upon the main body by a fire of canister, grape, and shrapnel shel delivered at a distance of less than 100 yards. At first, their astonishment, these columns met no enemy to of any obstruction to their further progress, when, after arrivi within from twenty to thirty yards of the position occupi by the First Guards, they suddenly saw rise up before th what proved to be to them an impenetrable barrier.

The Duke now gave directions to Maitland, sayi "Now, Maitland, now's your time," and immediately men were ordered to rise. They had already been war to reserve their fire till the enemy should arrive withi very short distance. It was, as Siborne relates, a mom of thrilling excitement. The First Guards, springing u suddenly, in a most compact four-deep line, appeared to enemy as starting out of the ground. The Imperial Gu with their high bonnets, as they crowned the summit of ridge, appeared to the British, through the smoky haze the battle-field, like a corps of giants advancing upon th The British Guards instantly opened their fire wi tremendous volley, thrown in with great coolness precision, and the enemy were then so close upon t some only fifteen yards, that the men would fire out putting their muskets to the shoulder, whil accelerate the subsequent file firing the rear ranks pa their loaded muskets to the front. An oblique fire was poured in upon the right flank of the advancing colum the 33rd and 69th British regiments, which had promptly pushed forward by Halket on the left of Guards. The head of the column, surprised at this su apparition, halted, and the entire mass staggered unde effect of the murderous fire poured into them at such quarters. In less than a minute, more than three hu of the "Vieille Garde" fell to rise no more, but the spirit and innate valour of the Imperial Guard were

1815. column. Maitland, perceiving this, and seeing that right flank might be turned, halted, and ordered the ri wing of the second battalion to be thrown back, so as to parallel with the line of advance of the French colu In the midst of this manœuvre the third battalion, r taking the word of command, *halt, front, form up* for *f square*, commenced that formation, expecting the ener cavalry to be down on them. The mistake, however, soon rectified, and in a few moments the brigade was a near its former position, in a four-deep line, with its thrown a little forward, ready to repel this second attac column of the Imperial Guards.

Meanwhile Adams, having brought his brigade to ground formerly occupied by the second brigade of Gu had formed his line, throwing forward his right shou the second battalion 95th on the left, then the 52nd an 71st on the right, extending towards Hougomont. A second column of the Chasseurs of the Imperial Guar vanced up the slope in similar formation to the Fi was received by Adams' Brigade, which poured a destr fire into its left flank, and was met in front by the fire of the First Guards, who had thrown forward left; to be more directly opposed to the advancing col This flank fire of Adams' Brigade mainly contribu the final overthrow of the second column, and as the of Wellington saw it begin to waver, he ordered a g advance of the whole line; Adams' Brigade followe second column, while the First Guards, under Ma followed the track of the first column, till it reach Charleroi road, near La Belle Alliance. Here th regiment of Grenadiers of the old French Imperial G that had been left in reserve, attempted, after f square, to stem the flying torrent and its pursuers; no avail; it shared the fate of the other regiments, and nought remained of the army of Imperial Fra a confused mass of soldiery, which during the whole ing night, continued a disorderly retreat, pursued avenging Prussians.

As to the supposed historical reply of the French Guard, "*La Garde meurt, mais ne se rend pas!*" General Cambronne, who commanded part of it, did surrender, and was made prisoner by the British Guards; and it was Lord Saltoun himself who, at the moment of his surrender, gave him in charge to a tall grenadier named Kent, who conducted him to Brussels. 1815.

The First Guards, having pursued as far as the Charleroi road, formed into column, and continued their advance along the Chaussée, through the whole depth of the late French position, and bivouacked for the night in the fields on the right, two miles in advance of the position of WATERLOO, a name which their bravery and discipline, as well as devotedness to their sovereign and their country, had this day so much contributed to render immortal.

Nearly the whole of the enemy's artillery, 122 guns, fell into the hands of the victors.

Such a triumph was not gained without great losses. The British and Hanoverians alone lost in killed 116 officers and 1931 men, the proportion of British being 1754. In wounded they lost 504 officers and 6512 men, of which the British lost 5892.

The following gives, in a tabular form, the losses of the two battalions of First Guards, both at Quatre Bras and at Waterloo, showing a total loss in the regiment during those two days, in killed and wounded, of 1034 men.

	Killed.						Wounded.						Total Killed and Wounded.		
	Officers.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.		Officers.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.				
2nd Batt. 1st Gds.	2	1	...	22	25	76	4	6	...	250	260		285	437	Quatre Bras.
	1	...	...	50	51		5	7	...	89	101		152		Waterloo.
3rd Batt. 1st Gds.	1	2	1	17	21	105	6	9	1	225	241		262	597	Quatre Bras.
	3	2	...	79	84		6	7	...	238	251		335		Waterloo.
	7	5	1	168		181	21	29	1	802	853			1,034	

RETURN OF KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING, OF THE DIVISION OF GUARDS AT THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO, JUNE 18, 1815.

Brigades.	Regiments.	Killed.				Wounded.				Missing.		Total Rank and File, Killed, Wounded, and Missing.
		Officers.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	
1st	1st Gds. 2nd Battn.	1	...	...	50	5	7	...	89	...	...	4
	1st Gds. 3rd Battn.	3	2	...	79	6	7	...	238	...	...	
2nd	2nd Gds. 2nd Battn...	1	1	...	53	7	13	...	229	1	3	5
	3rd Gds. 2nd Battn...	3	2	...	37	9	10	...	178	...	...	
	Total.....	8	5	...	219	27	37	...	734	1	3	9

The Second and Third Battalions of First Guards commanded, after the action, by Lieutenant-Colonels and Lord Saltoun respectively.

The Officers of the First Guards killed at Waterloo we

Second Battalion.

Sir F. D'Oyly, K.C.B., lieutenant-colonel;*
Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Milnes, wounded, since dead.

* Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Francis D'Oyly, K.C.B., of the First third son of the Rev. Mathias D'Oyly, archdeacon of Lewes, was onl nine at the period of his death. He entered the First Guards i In 1799, on the expedition to the Helder, he was aide-de-camp to h General D'Oyly. In 1805 he was with the First Guards in Sic 1808–9 in the Corunna campaign. He was with his regiment du greater part of the siege of Cadiz. During a part of the Peninsula was under the Duke of Wellington as assistant-adjutant-general Dalhousie's division of the British army, so that he shared in the the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, and Orthez, which his regin deprived of, and accompanied Lord Dalhousie's division of the

1815.
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The particulars of this action, given in the despatc Major-General Byng and of Major-General Mai have been embodied in the foregoing narrative, and a produced in the Appendix. Extracts referring to the co of both officers and men are given below. General Ma says, in writing to the Duke of York: "In the last gl action the two Brigades of Guards bore a most conspi share, and never was praise more unqualified thar which was bestowed on them by the Duke of Wellir An artillery officer on our right assured me that he the Duke say, during the action, 'Guards, you sh rewarded for this.' I need scarcely comment upo splendid conduct of both officers and men."

Major-General Byng, writing to the Duke of York, referring to the severe losses of the two Brigades, "I have the authority of the Duke of Wellington t they highly distinguished themselves, and that fror commencement to the end of the action their condu most excellent."

In referring to General Maitland, General Byng "I cannot say too much in his praise, or in that several commanders his Battalions had. The cond every officer and man, of both Brigades, was everytl could wish, the officers being on every occasion consp

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Sacred to the Memory of

Lt.-Col. STABLES,
,, SIR FRANCIS D'OYLY, Knt.,
,, CHARLES THOMAS WILLIAM MILLER,
,, WILLIAM HENRY MILNE,
Captain ROBERT MILNE,
,, EDWARD GROSE,

Captain NEWTON CHAMBER
,, THOMAS BROWN.
Ensign EDWARD PARDOE,
,, JAMES LORD HAY.
,, HON. SAMUEL P. TON.

OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S FIRST REGIMENT OF FOOT GUARDS,
GLORIOUSLY IN THE BATTLES OF QUATRE BRAS AND WATER
THE 16TH AND 18TH JUNE, 1815.
THE OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT HAVE ERECTED THIS MON
COMMEMORATION OF THE FALL OF THEIR GALLANT COMRA

1815. The testimony of one more eye witness to the c of the British army generally may here be added; "E valour on that day," said Blucher, "could not b passed."

The foregoing account of the Battle of Waterl been principally confined to the part taken in it by th Brigade of Guards; but the officers of that corp amongst the first to acknowledge the great assistanc derived from other branches of the Service, notabl the Royal Artillery.

July 18. Sir Peregrine Maitland's own words many years la 1838–9, to an officer of the Royal Artillery, in talkin the attack of the column of the French Imperial G against the British Guards, were these:—"I shall forget the effect of Bull's Troop of Horse Artillery c column. His howitzer shells exploded to such an exten midst of those fine fellows that I could distinctly see the smoke of these explosions, the fragments o Grenadier caps, muskets, and belts; and I never too proud of our Artillery."

Few facts perhaps represent more distinctly th spirit that animated the breast of every British Gua on this occasion than the following trait, record sergeant of the Third Battalion, of a brother No missioned Officer: "Ensign Pardoe, Third Battali been killed in one of the advances made by the b and was left lying on the field. As the enemy quently passed over the spot, his body was stripped coat, which was covered with blood, was left lying ground. When the battalion again advanced, late action, this sergeant stepped a few paces before and, picking up the blood-stained coat, waved it, on the men, saying, 'While the officers bleed we sl reckon our lives dear.'"

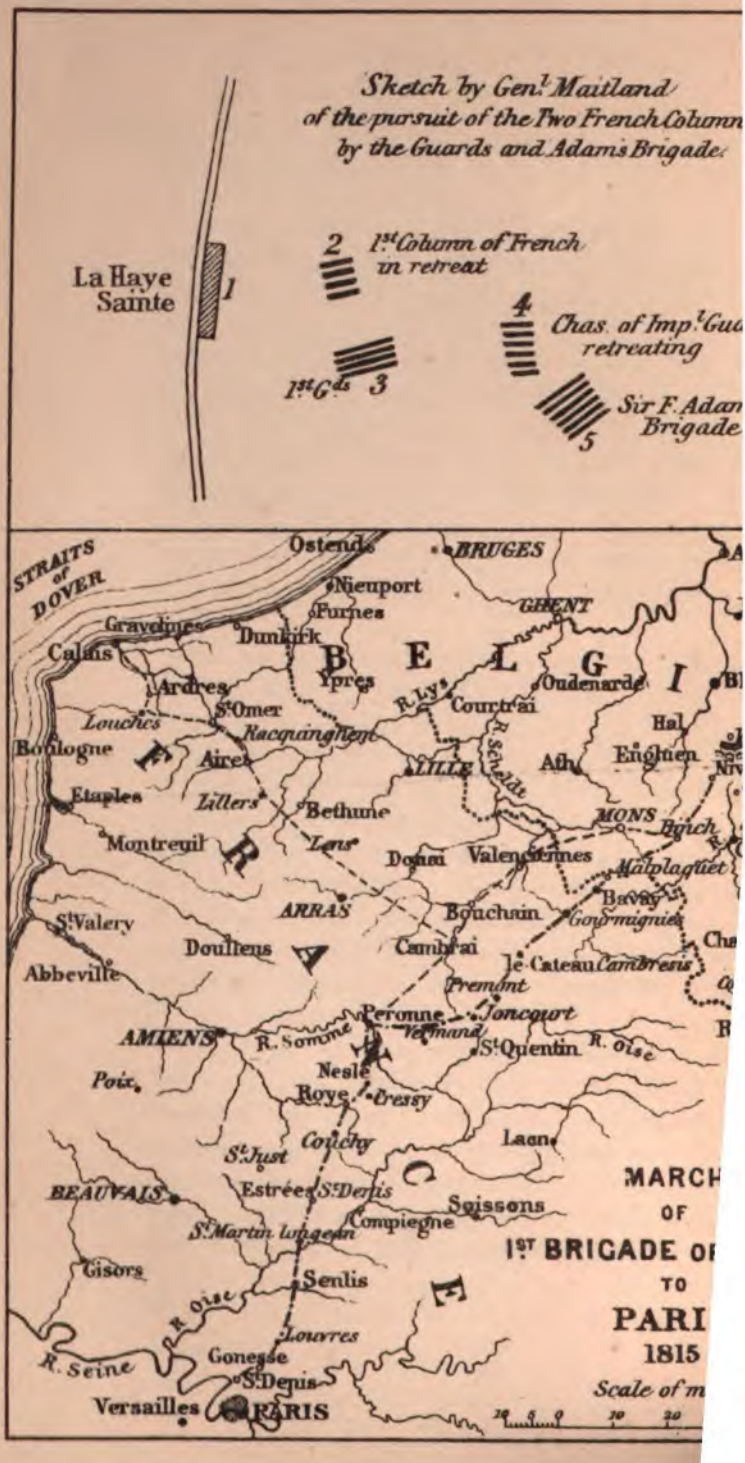
May it not be inferred that the idea of granting t rewards and privileges which were subsequently upon the Regiment, originated in that exclamation of of Wellington, as he witnessed one of their ma

1815. the dignity and security of their Sovereign, they be seen among the foremost to protect their cou the attacks of its enemies.

Besides the Waterloo medal, which was grant officers and men alike who took part in this camp following officers of the First Guards received forei from the several allied sovereigns for their se Waterloo:—Lord Fitzroy Somerset and Lord S be knights of the order of Theresa (Austrian) and of St. George (Prussian). Colonel Sir Henry and Lieutenant-Colonel Cooke, Assistant-Quart General, 4th class of St. Vladimir (Russian). Li General Sir Henry Clinton, G.C.B., Major-Gener Cooke, 3rd class of the Wilhelms order (Prussi Colonel the Hon. William Stuart, 4th class of the order.

The account of the battle of Waterloo cannot appropriately concluded than with the words of th Wellington, written on the following day in his despa Home Government, and with the expressions of ap of H.R.H. the Prince Regent, his Grace wri gives me the greatest satisfaction to assure you that the army never upon any occasion condu better. The Division of Guards, under Lieutena Cooke, who is severely wounded, Major-General and Major-General Byng, set an example which w by all, and there is no officer nor description of did not behave well."

The Duke of York, writing on the 2nd of Duke of Wellington, conveying the thanks of Regent to all officers, non-commissioned officers under his command, says, "No language can d the sense the Prince Regent entertains of their d merit, which has even surpassed all former their characteristic firmness and discipline."


Sketch by Genl Maitland
of the pursuit of the Two French Column
by the Guards and Adams Brigade.
La Haye Sainte
1
2
1st Column of French in retreat
4
Chas. of Imp.l Gua
retreating
1st Gds 3
Sir F. Adam
Brigade
5
STRAITS of DOVER
Ostend
BRUGES
Nieuport
Furnes
GHENT
Gravelines
Dunkirk
Calais
B E L G I
Ardres
Ypres
Oudenarde
St Omer
Courtrai
Louches
Racquinghem
Boulogne
Aire
LILLE
Ath
Enghien
Etaples
Lillers
Bethune
MONS
Montreuil
Lens
Douai
Valenciennes
Maubeuge
Bavay
ARRAS
Bouchain
St Valery
Doullens
Cambrai
Abbeville
le Cateau Cambresis
Fremont
Peronne
Joncourt
AMIENS
R. Somme
Vermand
St Quentin
R. Oise
Poix
Nesle
Roye
Cresy
Coucy
St Just
Laon
BEAUVAIS
Estrées St Denis
Soissons
St Martin Longueau
Compiegne
Gisors
Senlis
R. Oise
Louvres
R. Seine
Gonesse
St Denis
Versailles
PARIS
MARCH
OF
1st BRIGADE OF
TO
PARI
1815
Scale of m

CHAPTER XXVII.

MARCH ON PARIS AND ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

1815. ENTRY OF ALLIES INTO FRANCE—PERONNE CAPTURED BY GRENADIER GUARDS—ADVANCE OF GUARDS TO PARIS—THEIR ARRIVAL AND ENCAMPMENT IN BOIS DE BOULOGNE—REINFORCEMENTS—REVIEW BEFORE ALLIED SOVEREIGNS—ARMY OF OCCUPATION—RETURN OF SECOND BATTALION TO ENGLAND—LAVALETTE INCIDENT. 1816—THIRD BATTALION TO CAMBRAY—AUTUMN MANŒUVRES AT DENAIN. 1817—1818. CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF CAMBRAI—AUTUMN REVIEWS—RETURN OF ARMY OF OCCUPATION TO ENGLAND—FAREWELL ADDRESS OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON—MARCH OF THIRD BATTALION TO CALAIS, AND ARRIVAL AT WINDSOR—FUNERAL OF QUEEN CHARLOTTE—RETURN OF THIRD BATTALION TO LONDON, AND REGIMENTAL ORDER OF DUKE OF YORK—REDUCTIONS. 1819—DISTURBANCES IN LONDON. 1820—DEATH OF GEORGE III.—CATO STREET CONSPIRACY. 1821—CORONATION OF GEORGE IV.—DEATH OF NAPOLEON—REDUCTION OF COMPANIES IN THE GUARDS—DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND—FIRST GUARDS SENT TO DUBLIN IN 1821, 1822, AND 1825; IN 1826 SECOND BATTALION TO MANCHESTER—EXPEDITION TO PORTUGAL—FIRST BATTALION DISPATCHED THERE UNDER COLONEL HANBURY—DEATH OF THE DUKE OF YORK.

No time was lost, the day after the battle, in following up the scattered hosts of France, and moving on its capital, for the Duke of Wellington gave orders to continue the forward movement without delay; according to which the Guards were *en route* at an early hour, and in the course of the day reached Nivelles, the same town they had traversed in another direction only three days before, on their road to Quatre Bras. The Duke himself arrived there the same evening, and from thence wrote his bulletin of the battle, taking the opportunity of returning his thanks to the army for their conduct in the glorious action of the previous day.

1815.

June 19.

The army continued its advance on the 20th, and while part was directed on Mons, the Guards, following the high road from Nivelles, proceeded to Binche; and on the 21st

June 20.

1815. reached Bavay, the Duke's head-quarters being
plaquet; and it was a glorious incident in his
career to be thus treading ground immortalise
great predecessor. Here he was near the fro
France, and before crossing them he warned the
it was entering a country with whose present ruler
June 22. sovereigns were on friendly terms. On the 22nd
of the army marched to Le Cateau Cambresis, th
to Gourmignies. The weather had continued very
June 23. since the action of the 18th inst., and the 23rd
made a day of rest to most of the army, in
allow stragglers to rejoin, and ammunition and
to be brought up, as well as to enable the Duke t
necessary steps to get possession of Cambrai and
While at Gourmignies some modifications were n
nected with the staff of the Guards. Sir John E
had commanded the Second Brigade in the late a
now temporarily put in command of the first Corps
consisting of the First and Third Infantry Divisio
affairs of the new Kingdom required the presence
chief the Prince of Orange in his own country:
mand of the Guards division thereupon devol
Major-General Maitland, who took William Bathu
First Regiment as his Aide-de-Camp, vice Lord Ja
killed at Quatre Bras; and Lieutenant-Colonel J.
was appointed Assistant Quartermaster General o
Division, vice Bradford, wounded at Waterloo, aft
Bentinck, Coldstream Guards, had been officia
porarily in that capacity.

June 25. The three First Divisions of the army were st
Cateau on the 24th, the First Guards being at
where the French King, Louis XVIII., came u
On the 25th, the First and Third Divisions, with
Belgic Infantry, advanced and were encamped
near Serain; while the Fourth division occupie
which surrendered to them that evening.

The number of officers present with the
Battalions was now much reduced, owing to so n

ties. The following were present with their Battalions on the 25th of June, and in the subsequent march to Paris:— 1815.

2ND BATTALION.

CAPTAIN AND LIEUT.-COLONEL.	ENSIGNS.	STAFF.
Goodwin Colquitt.	Thomas S. Bathurst.	Adj., Lieut., and Capt. Charles Allix.
LIEUT. AND CAPTAINS.	William F. Tinling.	Surgeon William Curtis.
H. W. Powell.	Algernon Greville.	Asst.-Surg. J. Harrison.
Edward Clive.	G. Thompson Jacob.	,, J. Gardner.
W. F. Johnstone.	Donald Cameron.	9 ABSENT, WOUNDED.
Edward Buckley.	Samuel Hurd.	H. Askew.
J. Nixon.	Fletcher Norton.	H. R. Cooke.
Charles Lascelles.	George Allen.	Captain J. Simpson.
	Joseph St. John.	,, F. Luttrell.
	Daniel Tighe.	,, S. Burges.
	James Talbot.	Ensign G. Fludyer.
		,, H. Lascelles.
		,, G. Muré.
		,, T. E. Croft.

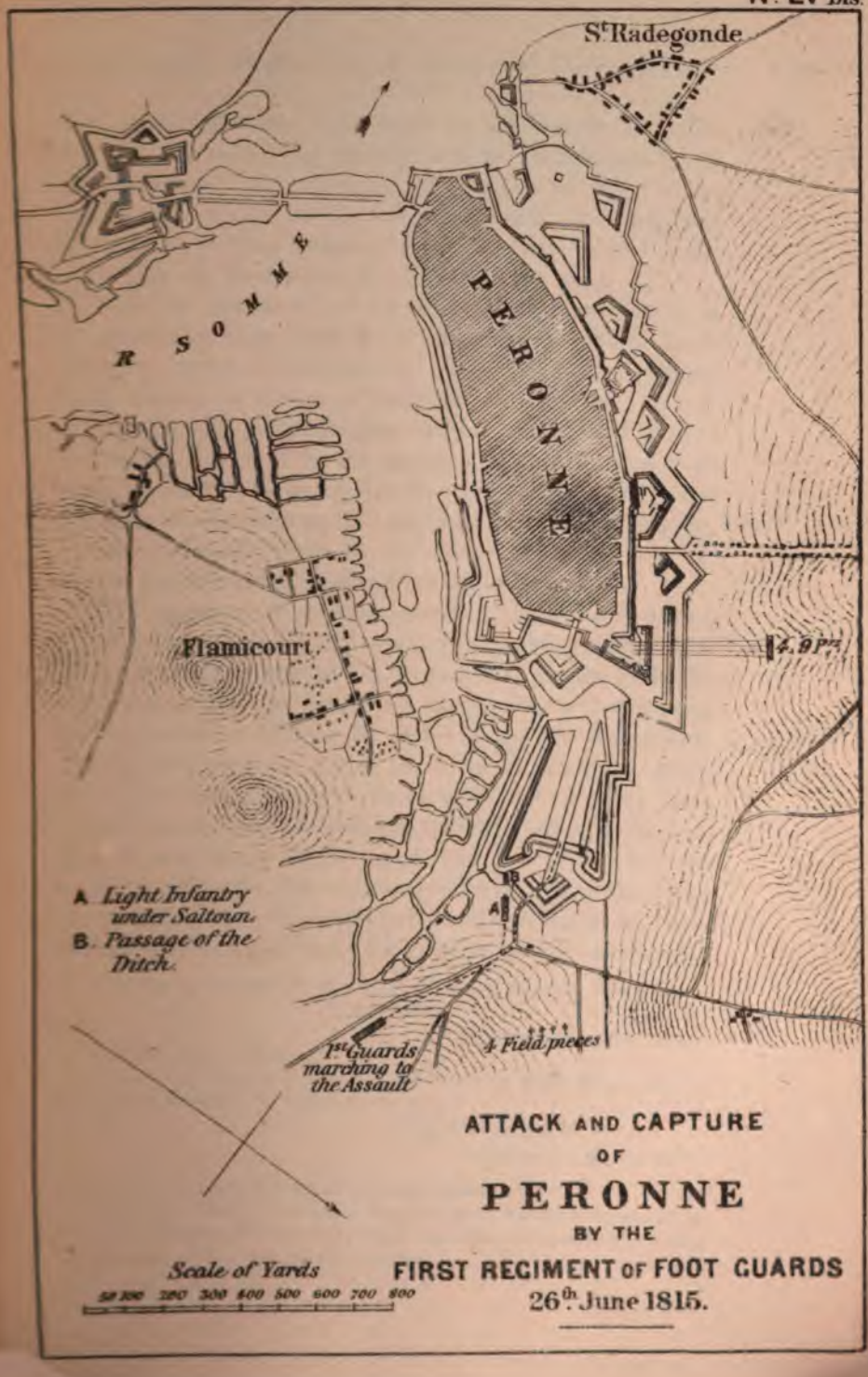
3RD BATTALION.

CAPTAINS AND LIEUT.-COLONELS.	ENSIGNS.	11 ABSENT, WOUNDED.
George Fead.	R. H. Gronow.	Hon. W. Stuart.
Lord Saltoun.	R. Masters.	Hon. H. Townshend.
John Reeve.	Hon. H. S. Vernon.	H. D'Oyly.
LIEUTS. AND CAPTAINS.	John Butler.	Robert Adair.
H. Davies.	H. Swinburne.	Thomas Streatfield.
R. Ellison.	C. J. Vyner.	H. Clements.
L. Boldero.	F. D. Swann.	J. Lindsay.
J. R. Phillimore.	J. P. Dirom.	C. Ellis.
STAFF.	J. F. M. Erskine.	Robert Batty.
Qr.-master R. Colquhoun.	Hon. E. A. Edgecombe.	William Barton.
Surgeon Watson.		Robert Bruce.
Asst.-Surg. Armstrong.		
,, Gilder.		

On the morning of the 26th of June, as Sir John Byng was passing the village of Vermand, where the main body of the Duke's army lay, he learnt that the Duke himself was there, and waited on him. The Duke at once exclaimed, "You are the very person I wish to see; I want June 26.

1815. you to take Peronne;* you may as well take with y
Brigade of Guards and a Dutch-Belgian brigade.
be there almost as soon as yourself." Peronne was
about eleven miles from the Guards' then position.
having given the necessary instructions to Maitland's B
of First Guards, and to a Dutch-Belgian brigade, the
Storming of Peronne. marched off at once, and reached Peronne at the sam
as the Duke, who immediately summoned the garriso
proceeded to reconnoitre the fortress in person. Per
that it might be taken by storm, he gave orders to p
for an assault, and directed the attack to be made
hornwork which covers the suburbs on the left bank
Somme. To the Third Battalion First Guards, prece
See plan. the light companies of the First Brigade under Lord S
was given the task of assaulting the place, while the
Battalion carried the fascines for their comrades.
Guards (E) advanced they separated into two colu
attack, the left one (C) destined to scale the left face
right demi-bastion; the right one (D) to force an e
by the ravelin and through the gate, which was blow
by the Engineers who assisted in the operation.
immediately rushed to the assault with his light com
which experienced some slight loss as they crossed th
while Saltoun himself was struck by a grape shot as
mounting the scaling ladder, but fortunately the shot,
a purse full of coins, in his pocket, lessened th
so that it inflicted but slight injury, and he refused t
himself wounded. The hornwork was carried wi
loss, and a Dutch brigade of four 9-pounders (
brought up and established to the east of the town
in reverse the face to be attacked, a few shots w
changed; while a brigade of four field-pieces (B) wa
so as to command the front of the hornwork itself
a short interval General Byng sent forward Lie
Colonel Stanhope, his acting Quartermaster Gene
a flag of truce, upon which the garrison capitula

* PERONNE.—Six thousand Frenchmen were employed at the
ment of the last century (1710) in constructing this fortress, being
the key of Picardy, and even of France on that side.



ATTACK AND CAPTURE
OF
PERONNE
BY THE
FIRST REGIMENT OF FOOT GUARDS
26th June 1815.

1815. in the neighbourhood of Senlis. On the 1st of Ju

July 1. Brigades of Guards, with the Third Division, w five miles of Paris, their right resting on Le Bou left extending to the Forest of Bondy, a position been previously occupied by the Prussians, who evidence of their estimation of the British troo had not hitherto appreciated them so highly, but i First Brigade of Guards was passing to the front t advanced posts, the Prussians formed up and gav which was taken up and responded to enthusias the British Guardsmen—a scene that could not have been very animating to the troops of Davou occupying Montmartre, who were thus spectato good feeling existing in the allied armies. D march Lord Saltoun continued in temporary of the Second Battalion.

July 2. The Duke took up his head-quarters at Goness between Louvres and St. Denis, on the 2nd of Jul mained there three days, during which very little was made in the position of the allied troops, excep villages of Asnières, Courbevoie, and Suresnes wer by detachments of the Duke's army, thus completin Prussians the investment of the north and west On the 4th the Duke, in conjunction with Bluc cluded a military convention with the French a whereby the troops of France were to evacuate and Neuilly the same day, the heights of Montmar 5th, and Paris itself on the 6th. The Duke in a the signing of the convention to the army, congra on this result of their late glorious victory. Th

July 6. the convention were strictly fulfilled, and on the 6 the Anglo-allied troops took possession of the b the north of the Seine, while the Prussians posses selves of those to the south.

July 7. The allies entered Paris on the 7th, the British t camping in the Bois de Boulogne. The Guards we marched through the streets with laurels in their at the last moment the authorities directed them

straight to the "Bois," a quiet way of entering the capital not at all appreciated by either officers or men. Louis XVIII. made his public entry into Paris on the 8th, the same day that Napoleon set sail from Rochefort. Two days later, falling in with the English fleet, the deposed Emperor yielded himself up to Captain Maitland, commanding the "Bellerophon." Captain Maitland brought his imperial prisoner to Torbay on the 24th, when the British Government decreed that he should be conveyed to St. Helena without landing in England. Thus ended the career of one whose indomitable energy and grasping ambition, after raising him to the summit of human power, caused him to end his days a miserable exile on a lonely rock in the Atlantic, in the power of the only European nation that he had in vain attempted to subdue. 1815.

On receipt of the news of the late victories in England, and of the severe losses sustained on those occasions by the Battalions of Guards, reinforcements were at once ordered out from the home Battalions, for, besides the wounded, the Second Battalion had now lost by death, since the 15th of June, 82, and the Third Battalion 75 men. Detachments from the three regiments, amounting to 660 men, of which 228 were for the First Guards, embarked on the 28th of June, and joined their respective service battalions at Paris on the 19th of July. The detachment of the First Guards was under Lieutenant-Colonel Dawson West, while the following officers accompanied it, or joined at Paris on its arrival, to fill up the Waterloo casualties:—

CAPTAINS AND LIEUTENANT COLONELS.	LIEUTENANTS AND CAPTAINS.	ENSIGNS.
Henry Packe,	Ben. Charleswood,	E. Burrard,
J. Hanbury,	G. P. Higginson,	Robt. Bruce,
T. Dorville,	R. Thornton,	Richard Fletcher,
J. H. Davies,	Thomas Barratt,	Sack. W. L. Fox.
Charles Allix,	C. P. Ellis,	
T. Brooke.	P. J. Perceval,	
	J. Grant.	

Lieutenant-Colonels Hon. Dawson West and John Hanbury at once assumed the command of the Third and Second July 19.

1815. Battalions respectively, till the recovery of Colonels A and Stuart from the wounds received at Waterloo.

The detachments arrived in time to witness the revi the Prussian Guards, 13,000 strong, which took place i sence of the Allied Sovereigns on Saturday, the 22nd of

July 24. and they took part on the following Monday, the 24th review before the same potentates, of the whole of the D army, 65,000 strong, including the two Brigades of B Guards. It was remarked at the first review, even by En men, that the Prussian Guards were the finest troops the ever seen, though the French had beaten them, and th British could not show such a fine body. Whethe Duke of Wellington heard these observations or not not appear, but, as the Prussian Guards were mar past and all were admiring them, he turned to one n him and said, with a thorough appreciation of the B character, "Ah, but I will show you on Monday some that can lick these fellows."

Colonel H. Askew, having recovered, resumed the mand of the Second Battalion in the month of August

The British army remained encamped all the su and autumn in the Bois de Boulogne and its neighbour and it was while quartered there, that the Second and Battalions of the First Guards received the notificatio H.R.H. the Prince Regent, in the name of the Sove had been pleased to direct that their Regiment s henceforward be styled

"THE FIRST OR GRENADIER REGIMENT OF FOOT GUA

in commemoration of having defeated the French Im Guard at Waterloo.

Upon a request of the officers that the band regiment should come over to Paris, it embarked

Sept. 10. Brighton on the 10th of September for Dieppe, on the "Duke of Wellington," and joined the service Batt in the Bois de Boulogne.

As the season advanced the weather became too for the Duke's army, amounting to 70,000 men and

horses, to remain longer under canvas, but the quarters required for them, viz., Versailles, St. Cloud, Sèvres, St. Germain, and others, were at the time occupied by the Prussians; and it was not without some difficulty that, at the beginning of November, these were prevailed upon to make room for the British, Hanoverian, Dutch, and Belgic troops. On the 3rd of that month, however, the Duke's army broke up its encampment, and was distributed in the above towns, with the exception of the Division of Guards under Maitland, which came into Paris. A report was current that the reason of the British being kept so much longer under canvas, was a wish of the Duke of Wellington to display the greater hardihood of his troops.

1815.

Nov. 3.

The internal affairs of France and the state of Europe generally becoming more settled towards the end of the year, a treaty was signed on the 20th of November, whereby it was agreed to remove a considerable portion of the several foreign armies then upon French territory, while the remainder should form an army of occupation in the country for the space of three years,* under the supreme command of the Duke of Wellington. Cambrai was fixed upon as the head-quarters of the British army, but the other stations were not then definitively settled; they were all, however, to be in the Department du Nord. Of the British troops then in Paris and its neighbourhood, three Regiments of Household Cavalry, seven other Cavalry Regiments, the Second Battalions of Grenadier and Third Guards, and twenty-eight Battalions of the Line, in all ten Regiments of Cavalry and thirty Battalions, as well as five battalions still in Flanders, amounting altogether to 25,000 men, were selected to return home, and they proceeded accordingly to England at the beginning of December. The Second Battalion Grenadier Guards was at Abbeville, on its march home, on Christmas Day. There remained in France as the British army of occupation nine Regiments of Cavalry, two Battalions of Guards, and twenty-four Battalions of

Nov. 20.

* Five years was first named.

1815. the Line. This reduced army was divided into one c of Cavalry under Lord Combermere and one corps Infantry under Lord Hill. The Infantry was divided three Divisions, respectively under the command of L tenant-Generals Sir Lowry Cole, Sir Henry Clinton, Hon. Sir Charles Colville. The one Brigade of Gua consisting now of the Third Battalion Grenadiers, an the Second Battalion Coldstreams, remained under Ma General (now Sir Peregrine) Maitland, as the First Brig of the First Division, Sir James Kempt and Sir John Lam commanding the Second and Third Brigades of the s Division. Colonel Hon. William Stuart resumed comm of the Third Battalion Grenadier Guards in Paris, at end of the year; and Captain Gunthorpe retained his of Brigade-Major to the Guards' Brigade.

Dec. 23. As a fitting termination to the year 1815, it may her recorded that, on the 23rd of December, the Prince Re was pleased to approve of the Grenadier Guards b permitted to bear on their colours and appointments word "Waterloo," in commemoration of the distingui services of the Second and Third Battalions of that F ment on the 18th of June, 1815.

1816.

The Second Battalion Grenadier Guards, under Co Askew, returned to England in the middle of January, and arrived in London on the 17th of the month, *en* to its future quarters at Windsor.

Jan. 18. A general thanksgiving was appointed for Thursda 18th of January, but, previous to the religious servi the churches, a military ceremony took place on the Guards Parade. At nine o'clock in the morning the Regiments of Foot Guards, including the Second Ba Grenadiers, just arrived, were inspected by the Du York, Kent, and Gloucester, after which a ful parade of both Horse and Foot Guards took pla the purpose of solemnly depositing in Whitehall

the two Standards with eagles taken at Waterloo. Besides the above princes there was an immense concourse of persons present, and, on the eagles being brought out, they were received with loud acclamations. They were then placed in the centre of the guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards and marched off to the chapel, where they were deposited with due honours. In the way to the chapel the band of the Grenadier Guards led the procession, followed by a detachment of Life Guards who were present at Waterloo; then the eagles, borne by two sergeants of the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards, escorted by the guard of honour, and the three Regiments of Foot Guards followed in succession. 1816.

On Monday, the 22nd January, six weeks after they had left Paris, the Second Battalion Grenadiers, headed by their Colonel the Duke of York, each man wearing laurel in his cap, and with the band playing, marched into Windsor barracks, and they remained there till Monday, the 26th of February, when the usual half-yearly change of quarters took place. It was in those days the custom to ring out a merry peal from the bells of St. Margaret, Westminster, on the occasion of such changes of quarters, but it is uncertain whether it was because half the inhabitants were rejoicing at being rid of their lodgers, or because the other half were taking this means of testifying the pleasure they had in prospect. The anniversary of the battle of Waterloo was approaching, and the Household Troops at home wishing to commemorate the event with all due honour, the officers of the three regiments of Foot Guards in London dined together on the 18th of June at the "Thatched House," while the Life Guards and the Grenadier Guards at Windsor celebrated the occasion in a similar manner; and their men were entertained at dinner in the Long Walk. Jan. 22. Feb. 26.

The stay of the Brigade of Guards at Paris during the winter of 1815–16 was rendered somewhat notorious by the conduct of an officer of the Grenadier Guards, Captain J. H. Hutchinson, nephew to the Earl of Donoughmore, who, Jan.

1816. with Mr. Michael Bruce* and Sir Robert Wilson, a
in the escape from Paris of the Count de Lav
sentenced to death by the French courts of l
the prominent part he had taken in furthering Nap
return to power after his escape from Elba. For the
vices, Lavalette had been raised by Napoleon duri
Hundred Days to the dignity of a peer of France; l
the return of the Bourbons, he was brought to trial fo
same services as an accomplice of his master, cond
and sentenced to be executed on Thursday, the 2
December. The day before that fixed for his executi
succeeded in making his escape from prison in his
clothes, while she remained in his place, and contri
keep himself concealed from the French authorit
some days, till on the 7th of January, 1816, the
officers procured for him the uniform of a British G
Officer, under the disguise of which he repaired
apartments of Captain Hutchinson. On the fol
day Sir Robert Wilson took him in a cabriolet pa
barriers, and conducted him to Mons, whence he ma
escape to Germany. Upon the death of Napoleon
pardoned, and returned to France, where he died in
It soon becoming known that some British office
been concerned in the affair, those above-mentione
apprehended in the middle of January, without any
being given to the British ambassador, and they wer
mitted to the "Abbaye," charged with having assis
the escape. Their trial, after being postponed from
Mar. 22. to week till the 22nd of March, occupied three days
they were found guilty and sentenced to three m
imprisonment, at the expiration of which they
desired to quit France, but they successfully contes
right of the French government to send them out
country; and in July Captain Hutchinson joined
talion at Cambrai, while Sir Robert Wilson and Mr
returned to London.

* Captain J. H. Hutchinson succeeded to the earldom in 183
death of his uncle. Mr. M. Bruce was eldest son of Mr. Crawfurd

After spending nearly three months of the winter in Paris, the Guards and the rest of the army of occupation proceeded to the country quarters allotted to them, the Duke of Wellington and the principal officers of the Head-Quarter Staff remaining for a time in town. The First Division of Infantry, under Sir Lowry Cole, including, besides the Brigade of Guards, two line Brigades—viz., the 7th, consisting of the 43rd, 7th, and 23rd Regiments, and the 8th, consisting of the 27th, 40th, and first battalion Rifle Brigade, left the capital on Saturday, the 27th of January, moving to Cambrai and the adjacent villages, the Brigade of Guards being quartered in the town itself; the Cavalry moved on the following Monday, and proceeded to Mont Cassal and St. Omer, in the Pas de Calais. Clinton's Second Division marched to the neighbourhood of St. Amand, and Colville's Third Division to and near Valenciennes, all in the Department du Nord. Bouchain and Quesnoy were also occupied by some British Infantry. The Duke was at Cambrai in the month of April, at which time the strength of the Battalion of Grenadier Guards in the town was twenty-seven Officers, 1259 men, with seventy-five horses; the strength of the Coldstreams was thirty-one Officers, 1179 men, with seventy-three horses: this last-named Battalion was nearly all distributed in the neighbouring villages, two companies only remaining in Cambrai; there were two at Marcoing, two at Gouzeaucourt, one at Villars Ghislain, one at Honnecourt, one at Villers Ploich and Beauquart, and one at Banteau Bantouzelle.

1816.

Jan. 27.

April 10.

The British Government informed the Duke, on the 23rd of April, that they did not wish him to retain in France more than 31,500 men. The Duke, in replying to Sir Henry Torrens on the 2nd of May, said he had now 3529 Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, and 29,073 rank and file—total, 32,602—but that he is sending away 400 Guards, besides invalids, and 1700 men entitled to their discharge—total, 4300—which would leave him with less than he is allowed.

April 23.

1816. In consequence of rumours being afloat in the fol
month of a proposed insurrection in France, the
warned all Commanders of corps to be ready in c
need, and some English regiments that were ordered
were detained abroad till the beginning of the followin

The troops at Cambrai were quartered during the
either on the inhabitants, or in barracks, but as the su
advanced, the First Division, including the Third Ba
Grenadier Guards, was encamped upon the ramparts
city; and, to assist the officers in whiling away the *en*
a garrison life, the band of the Coldstreams was in it
June. sent to Cambrai at the beginning of June, and it ren
abroad for some months.

During the autumn months of the three years th
army of occupation remained in France, manœuvres
large scale took place annually on the plains of D
seven miles north-east of Cambrai. In this, th
year, the Continental and British troops, to the n
of 54,000, including 12,000 cavalry, and a large t
artillery, assembled there in the last week of O
The three Infantry Divisions, and the Cavalry,
British army were concentrated from Cambrai, St. A
Valenciennes, and St. Omer; and, in addition to thes
were assembled from their respective cantonments—
verians; Russians, under Woronzof; Prussians;
and Saxons. A special interest attached to this
manœuvres in the fact that the troops were divid
two corps, which performed the movements execute
two opposing armies in the battle of Denain i
when, after the British troops, under Ormond, had ab
their allies, the French Marshal Villars gained a
over the troops of Prince Eugene of Savoy, which
blished the tottering throne of Louis XIV. On t
sion the Duke of Wellington, commanding the
troops, executed the manœuvres of Marshal
army, while Count Woronzof commanding the re
allies, represented Prince Eugene's forces. The
was very fine during the operations, and it was

1817. O'Callaghan and Keane ceased to command Brigade
the Battalions composing them were either sent ho
incorporated in the other corps. Reports of still f
reductions were in circulation, which, however, were
the present carried out.

Sept. 1. Towards the end of August and beginning of Sept
1817, the British Cavalry was reviewed at St. Ome
at the same time, previous to their annual assembl
Denain, the three British Infantry Divisions, amount
16,000 men, including the Brigade of Guards, beside
Danes, were encamped for some weeks three mile
Sept. 8. the fortress of Lille, on the Cambrai road. On the
September a grand review took place there, in th
sence of his Majesty the King of Prussia, the Du
Wellington, and several other foreign princes, but,
to the crops being still on the ground, no manœuvres
be executed. Another grand review of the whole forc
Oct. 8. place on the same ground ten days later, and on t
of October the camp broke up, the Brigade of
returning to Cambrai, but it was there only tw
when it was ordered off to Bouchain, to make r
Cambrai for the Staff Officers of the Russian, P
and other contingents, preparatory to the assem
the whole Army of Occupation of the several allied
Oct. 14. on the plains of Denain. The manœuvres here, a
the Brigade of Guards were present, took place
15th and 16th of October, and, when the cam
up, the troops returned to their several cantonm
Guards to Cambrai, where the Officers had rec
usual, during the winter, to much hunting and cou

A reinforcement of 150 men of the Grenadier
under Lieutenant Bridgeman, was despatched from
Dec. 14. on the 14th of December, to replace 250 me
Brigade, who had been invalided from Cambrai to
in the previous spring; they embarked at Dover f
on the 20th, and joined the service Battalion at
before the end of the year.

1818. Several changes in the command of the British t
at Cambrai took place this year. Sir Peregrine
land, who had long, and at Quatre Bras and Waterl
gloriously, commanded the First Brigade of Guards
Jan. 14. on the 14th of January, 1818, appointed Lieutenant-Gov
of Upper Canada, when the command of the Brigade dev
upon Major-General Sir John Lambert, but, owing t
John's temporary absence on leave, it was assum
Colonel Alexander Woodford, of the Coldstreams.
Charles Colville, whose Third Division had been brok
the previous year, succeeded to the Second Division
Lieutenant-General Sir William Clinton, obliged to
May 3. from ill-health; and, on the 3rd of May, the comma
the First Division, to which the Guards were att
devolved temporarily upon Sir James Kempt.

The Third Battalion Grenadier Guards remained
the whole of the spring of this year in quarters at Ca
and no French troops were allowed to be permanently
tered in the place, but as parties were occasionally p
through to other towns, it was not always possible to p
May 10. collisions, such as occurred on Sunday, the 10th o
when some French soldiers were on the march t
Cambrai from Paris to Douai. On that occasion,
the British troops exercised great forbearance, th
four of the Coldstreams were wounded. The Brig
called out and kept under arms all night, and
ally the disturbances were suppressed, but for son
after the troops were not allowed to quit the tov
officers were desired not to attend the theatre when
troops were passing through. The next day,
Alexander Woodford, then in command of the I
issued the following order on the subject:—

"BRIGADE ORDER, *May* 11.

May 11. "Colonel Woodford desires to express his satisf
the temperance and forbearance shown by the N
missioned Officers and Soldiers of the Brigade in t
between them and the French soldiers and inl

1818. to the plains of Denain, followed by the two Battalion
September. Guards, the Third Battalion Grenadiers being still ur
the command of Colonel Stuart; by the cavalry staff co
and by the remaining Brigades of the First Division that
been encamped in the neighbourhood. The First and Sev
Brigades encamped the first night near Noyelles, on
Selle River, the Second and Sixth Brigades at Dou
taking up their position on the following day on the plai
Denain. On Monday, the 10th of September, on the ar
of the Second Division from Valenciennes, and of the H
verians, Saxons, and Danes from their respective qua
the Duke reviewed the whole army. It remained in
Oct. 21. for above six weeks; and on the 21st of October,
field movements of all the allied troops took place, repr
ing a combined attack from the South, on the posit
Famars, after which the camp was broken up, prepa
to the return of the troops to England, and the First
sion arrived on the 22nd at Cambrai. It was orig
intended that, immediately on the return to that fo
of the Brigade of Guards, it should return to En
with the rest of the First Division. All the nec
orders were given to that effect while still at Denain
its heavy baggage was despatched, together with
the other Regiments, upon the arrival of the Batts
Oct. 22. Cambrai. An Order was issued, on the 22nd of C
that the Brigade should be formed as strong as p
the following morning, ready to march off at six o
but, at the last moment, a Counter-Order was issu
the Brigade was detained there some weeks longer.
meantime, however, on the departure of the remai
the First Division from the neighbourhood of Camb
of the Second Division from Valenciennes, Lord Hi
Oct. 26. a General Order on the 26th of October, expressing
thanks to Sir Lowry Cole and Sir Charles Colvill
General Officers, Officers, and Non-Commissioned
and Privates, for their constant attention to hi
during the long period he had had the honour a
faction of commanding them.

1818. five miles to the south-east of the citadel of St. Omer.
Nov. 22. the 22nd, after a long day's march of eighteen miles, passing round St. Omer, they reached the small village Louches, two miles to the south-west of Ardres, and on
Nov. 23. 23rd, after passing Ardres, they reached Calais, when embarcation of the troops immediately proceeded, and John Lambert issued the following Brigade Order, be the two Battalions left the shores of France :—

"Major-General Sir J. Lambert cannot relinquish command of the Brigade without congratulating the offi and soldiers on the termination of a service of four ye duration, during which they have acquired to themselve every occasion the greatest honour and credit.

"The Major-General requests that the officers wil assured that he was perfectly sensible of the honour ferred upon him on his appointment to the Brigade, feels certain that, had circumstances permitted tha exertions in the field might have been more effici called for, that he should now have had the satisfacti expressing his admiration of that distinguished co which has ever called forth the encomiums of those have had the good fortune to be in command.

(Signed) "JOHN LAMBERT,

"Major-General Commanding Brigade of Guar

Colonel William Stuart had gone on leave in Oc whereupon Colonel Henry D'Oyly assumed the comm the Third Battalion of Grenadier Guards, and brougl England; but on its arrival at Dover, on the 23rd vember, Colonel Townshend joined it, and, as senior took over the command. It proceeded at once to
Nov. 24. bury, thence to Sittingbourne and Rochester, *en r* London, when an order was sent to meet the B at Chatham, directing it to proceed to Windsor, so present, and assist, at the interment of Queen Ch who had died on the 17th of November, the day the left Cambrai. The Third Battalion Grenadier

accordingly continued its march on the 27th through Dartford, Blackheath, and Richmond, avoiding London, and reached Windsor on the 30th of November. 1818.

The other Battalion of the Brigade, viz., the Second Battalion Coldstream Guards, under Colonel Alexander Woodford, proceeded to Chatham, to do duty in that garrison. Nov. 30.

The ceremony of the funeral of Queen Charlotte took place at Windsor on the 2nd of December, previous to which the Third Battalion Grenadiers was inspected by the Commander-in-Chief and Colonel of the Regiment, the Duke of York. It remained two days more at Windsor, and on Friday, the 4th, marched to London, being met at Hyde Park Corner by the band, which played it to its headquarters at the "Armoury," in Birdcage Walk, where the Colours and arms being lodged, and left under a competent guard, as was then the custom, the men were marched off to their respective billets. On the 5th of December the following Regimental Order was issued :— Dec. 4.

"Colonel Lord Frederick Bentinck is commanded by H.R.H. the Duke of York to express his thanks and high approbation of the soldierlike appearance of the Third Battalion at the inspection in Windsor Barracks on Wednesday last, and H.R.H. trusts that they will ever continue to preserve the same good order and discipline which has preeminently distinguished the Third Battalion during their stay in France."

A very considerable reduction was made in the army at the termination of the occupation of France by the allies, and though the number of companies in the Guards was not at first reduced, the strength of each company was reduced to eighty Rank and File. Lord Frederick Bentinck received also a notification from the Commander-in-Chief of a proposed reduction, in the Grenadier Guards alone, of eight Lieutenants and twenty-four Ensigns; and as some of the Officers of those ranks, not included in the contemplated reduction, might, from various causes, be desirous of retiring on half-pay, it was intimated to them Oct. 23.

1819. they might do so, under certain conditions, on makin wishes known without delay.

At the beginning of the year 1819 the three Battal the Grenadier Guards were quartered as follows :—Th Battalion, under Colonel Hon. A. Upton, in billets in minster; the Second, under Colonel H. Askew, at Re Sandhurst, and Windsor; while the Third Battalion, Colonel Hon. William Stuart, after a stay of ten

Feb. 24. in London, was sent, on the 24th of February, to ham, to assist in performing the duties of that ga and there it remained seven months. On being re at the end of September by the Head-Quarters and lef of the Second Battalion of the Regiment, under C Allix, it proceeded to the Tower of London, while the wing of the Second Battalion proceeded at a later peri assist in the garrison duty at Portsmouth.

The several Battalions of the Regiment continued n many years to perform the usual duties in the metro sending occasional detachments or Battalions to Ha Court or Windsor, a detail of which will be seen i Appendix. Excepting, therefore, when any of the Batt are sent to a distance from London, or on foreign se no further reference will be made to these mere chan quarters in the metropolis.

Great military precautions were requisite in the of June, 1819, to secure the peace and quiet of th tropolis, and the Guards were on several occasion under arms in consequence of the disaffection that throughout the country, instigated by Henry Hu demagogue, who, on the 22nd of June, headed radical meeting that assembled in Smithfield. Six th special constables were sworn in on the occasion to as military in preserving order, and a proclamation was by the Prince Regent against military training a tious meetings, but these disturbances were not to London, for two months later, in August, very Reform riots took place at Manchester.

After ten years of a Regency, the death of George

the 29th of January, 1820, elevated the Prince Regent to the throne of Great Britain. On the occasion of the funeral of the late king, which took place on the 17th of February, the First Battalions of the three Regiments of Foot Guards were ordered to Windsor, and the Second Battalion of the Grenadier Guards was brought up from Portsmouth to take part in the ceremony. All the disposable men of the other Battalions in London were also ordered to attend. After the funeral the First Battalion of the Grenadiers was quartered at Windsor, while the remainder returned to their several quarters.

1820. January.

The first days of George IV.'s reign were made notorious by the discovery and suppression of a plot called the Cato Street Conspiracy, when a party of the Third Guards, under Captain FitzClarence (the future Lord Frederick), was employed in capturing the ringleaders. The design of the conspirators was to assassinate the several cabinet ministers when assembled at dinner at Lord Harrowby's house in Grosvenor Square. From information received, some peace officers, assisted by the Foot Guards, surrounded the house in which the conspirators had met. One of the peace officers was killed in attempting an entrance, but owing to arrangements made by Captain FitzClarence, nine out of the ten culprits were captured, and the tenth, though he escaped at the time, was eventually taken. They were all tried and found guilty, and on the 1st of May five of the ringleaders were executed, and the rest transported.

March 19.

George IV., "the best-dressed man of his day," was not long before he made some modifications in the uniform of the Guards, for in April he ordered the jacket to be done away with, and a long coat, with skirts turned back with white, to be substituted. The lacing was made fuller and handsomer, and the buttons were placed straight up the arm instead of round the sleeve, while large bosses or knots were ordered to be worn on the shoulders. The Grenadier Guards adopted this new clothing on mounting guard on the 23rd of April, 1820.

April.

The First Battalion Grenadier Guards was suddenly ordered

1820. up, on Saturday, the 17th of June, from Windsor t
"King's Mews," to take the public duties, and marchi
six in the morning, they arrived in London in six hours.
June 18. the following day, the anniversary of Waterloo, the Secon
Third Battalions, the former from the Tower, the latter
Westminster, headed by H.R.H. the Duke of York as
Colonel, attended divine service together, to celebrat
fifth anniversary of that great victory.

1821.

The death of Napoleon Bonaparte, the life-long ene
1821. England, took place on the 5th of May, 1821, but th
Emperor had for nearly six years been so completely de
the world, that the event caused but little public exciten
though it relieved Great Britain of the responsibilit
watching him to prevent his again disturbing the pea
Europe.

The three Battalions of the Grenadier Guards, under
Frederick Bentinck, the First under Colonel Hon. A. U
the Second under Colonel Henry Askew, the Third
Colonel Hon. William Stuart, all took part in the
July 19. ceremonial of George IV.'s Coronation on the 19th of
1821; besides the Grenadier Guards, the two Battali
Coldstreams and the Second Battalion of the Third G
were also present, the whole Brigade being placed o
occasion under the command of Colonel Hon. Henry I
the future Lord Dacres, who since 1814 had been the
tenant-Colonel of the Coldstream Guards. Forty c
and 1141 men of the Brigade were told off for different
and posts, while about 1500 more, with their Officer
posted in single rank along each side of the whole ex
the platform over which the procession was mar
from Westminster Hall to the Abbey; two compa
Grenadiers being on duty in the Abbey. The troo
ordered to parade at one in the morning, to be
respective stations at two. A General Order was subse
issued by the Commander-in-Chief, in which he i
the troops that he had received the King's comm

1821. under Colonel Leslie Jones, being first on the roster for a duty, was ordered, on the 1st of December, 1821, to itself in readiness to embark at Paddington, and proce

Dec. 4. canal to Bristol. It left London by that route on th of December, under Colonel Jones, and reached D about the middle of the same month.

Though some Battalions of Guards had been sent o Ireland to quell the rebellion at the end of the last cen this was the first occasion on which any Guards were over to form part of the permanent Dublin garrison, a practice was continued uninterruptedly till the year 18

Lord Wellesley arrived in Dublin and made his p

Dec. 29. entry into the town in state on the 29th of December, The troops were all out on the occasion, when the Battalion Grenadier Guards lined Dame Street and C Street. It remained in Ireland till relieved, in the n of August of the following year, by another Battali the Brigade.

1822.

1822. Several stringent laws were passed by Parliament ea 1822 respecting Ireland; and the Habeas Corpus A suspended, in order to give increased power to the Lieutenant; for the general state of that country ha dered such measures absolutely necessary for the prot of persons and property. Unfortunately, the disconte distress were still further aggravated, by a severe which visited the country in the course of the year.

The First Battalion Grenadier Guards left Lond Dublin in July, 1822, to relieve the Third Battalion same Regiment; on which occasion considerable de curred owing to a strike for wages amongst the ba It appears that the Battalion was ordered to proceed,

July 25. 25th of July, by canal to Liverpool, and thence em Ireland, but as it was on the point of embarking dington in the canal boats, a serious affray com amongst the navigators, who demanded an advance o week. The constables were called in, and, after a d conflict, several of the ringleaders were secured; a

not till after the battalion had been detained several hours by this affray that it was enabled to proceed to its destination. 1824.

The following rowing feat, performed this year by officers of the Guards exclusively, deserves to be recorded. Two years previously, Lord Newry, the present Lord Kilmorey, had attempted, with six of his own people, to row the distance from Oxford to London, 118 miles, in eighteen hours, but had failed. Colonel Standen, of the Third Guards, made a bet that six officers of the Guards would do it in two hours less—within sixteen hours. The bet being taken up, the following crew was selected:—Captains E. G. Gordon Douglas—the present Lord Penrhyn—and Hugh Seymond Blane, of the Grenadier Guards; Captain Charles Short of the Coldstreams, and Captains Geo. F. Harrington Hudson, George Douglas Standen, and Hon. J. C. Westeura, of the Third Guards. April 24.

Sir Francis Holyoak backed the Guards for 1000*l.*; Sir John Burgoyne laid 600*l.* against them, and many thousands depended on the result. The race came off on the 24th of April; starting at three in the morning, the crew lost much time in the reaches between Marlow and Reading, the wind being dead against them, and arrived at Maidenhead an hour after time, when the match was supposed to be lost. Starting again, however, after ten minutes' rest, they made up the time at Teddington, and finally rowed under Westminster Bridge, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of their assembled friends, at about a quarter before seven—thirteen minutes within the time.

Colonel Dawson West, the senior Major, retired on the 20th of November, 1823, from the command of the first battalion, and was succeeded by Colonel John Hanbury, while Colonel John G. Woodford was promoted to a majority and to the command of the Second Battalion, vice Hanbury; two years later, in November, 1825, Lord Saltoun succeeded to the command of the Third Battalion, vice Leslie G. Jones retired. 1825. November.

A melancholy occurrence happened in the year 1825 to a late officer of the Grenadier Guards, Colonel Hon. J. H.

1825. Stanhope, who had much distinguished himself duri
Jan. 7. late wars. He had served as aide-de-camp to Si
Moore and to Lord Lyndoch; had been present, l
Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and was the only officer
Duke's staff with him when the Duke took refuge fr
enemy's cavalry in one of the squares of the First (
but he had never recovered the effects of a gun-shot
in the head received at the storming of San Sebastia
had married, in 1820, a daughter of Lord Mansfie
left the regiment in 1822; but the early loss of hi
coupled with his incurable wound, caused him to
himself while staying with his father-in-law at Caen
on the 7th January, 1825.

The Second Battalion Grenadier Guards, under th
mand of Colonel Sir John Woodford, proceeded to
in the autumn of 1825 to relieve the First Battalio
1826. Fusiliers; and while there, in the course of the followi
July. a question of precedency arose on the occasion of th
major ordering a guard of a Regiment of the Line to
at guard mounting, on the right of the Grenadier (
who were finding most of the public duties. The p
of the Guards to take the right of the line of infanti
clearly laid down that it appeared scarcely neces
refer the question to higher authority; but Sir John r
the circumstance to Colonel Townshend, command
Regiment, who referred it to the Duke of York, thro
Herbert Taylor, and his Royal Highness's answer
no privilege of the Guards could be more undoub
that of being allowed to take the right on all occasi
J ly 10. Another question relative to the extra rank
Guards was also this year raised in Dublin, an
being referred to the Duke of York, his Royal I
decided, in accordance with a well-understood princ
Lieutenants and Captains in the Guards cannot l
upon to do Subaltern's duty in a mixed garrison. H
Highness added, "they are similar to Captains of
with brevet rank of Major, who do Field Offic
in garrison."

In February of the year 1826, Lieutenant-Colonel George Desbrowe, of the Grenadier Guards, was appointed assistant-Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, a post which he retained till September, 1834; Captain Boldero, adjutant of the Second Battalion at Waterloo, continued in that post till the year 1829. Captain Hon. Edward Douglas was now Adjutant of the First Battalion, and Captain Vernon of the Third. 1826. February.

The Second Battalion Grenadier Guards, under Colonel Woodford, being relieved from Dublin in the autumn of 1826 by the Second Battalion Coldstreams, was sent to Manchester, and additional troops being still required there for the preservation of peace, the First Battalion Third Guards was despatched from London. Their services were required to quell some serious disturbances that had arisen, and in the second week of November, when quiet was restored, the Second Battalion Grenadiers was ordered back to London, the Third Guards remaining at Manchester some weeks longer. On the departure of the Second Battalion Grenadiers for London, the following letter was addressed to Colonel Woodford, by order of Sir John Byng, commanding the District :— Nov. 10.

"SIR,—Sir John Byng has desired me to intimate to you that he "could not allow the Battalion of Grenadier Guards, under your com- "mand, to leave this part of the country without signifying to the "officers and men the satisfaction which their very orderly conduct "has afforded him; not only from what he has had an opportunity of "observing himself, but also from the quarter where they have been "stationed.

"In thus thanking them for their useful services in the District "under his command, he avails himself of the occasion to add his "unqualified approbation of a corps which so highly distinguished "itself at the battle of Waterloo, and for whose welfare and high "character he must ever feel sincerely interested.

"I have, &c.,

"R. ECKERSLEY,
"Major and Brig.-Major.

"To Colonel Woodford, Commanding Second Battalion,
"Grenadier Guards, Manchester."

1826.

EXPEDITION TO SPAIN.

Towards the latter end of the year 1826, the servi
a brigade of Guards were again called for to form part
expeditionary force to support the interests of the Pri
Regent and the Constitutional party in Portugal again
machinations of the Absolutists or Monarchists, unde
Miguel, backed by Spain and by the influence of Fran

March 10. John VI., King of Portugal and titular Emper
Brazil, died on the 10th of March, 1826, after a re
thirty-four years; and, on his death, Pedro, his succ
had to choose between the thrones of Portugal and
which could no longer be united under one crown
chose the empire, abdicating the throne of Portu
favour of Donna Maria, his daughter, a child only
years old, and in consequence of this decision, the
soon became the scene of intrigue and civil war.
the minority of the young Queen, the government
be vested in the person of her aunt, Isabella Maria
representative constitution, sent over from Brazil
Pedro, was accepted by the Portuguese and ackno
by Great Britain, France, Russia, and Austria.
settlement was displeasing to the Absolutists or Mon
headed by the Queen Dowager, Don Miguel, and
who were supported by King Ferdinand of Spain.
rections were excited, many of the Portuguese
mutinied, and they and others ill-affected to the P
Regency retreated into Spain, and now threa
combined movement upon the frontiers, with th
vance of the Spanish government, encouraged as
were by a body of French troops who had ent
country in 1823, and who were now occupying the
of Andalusia and the fortress of Cadiz.

Dec. 9. Early in December the Princess Regent of Por
an earnest appeal to George IV., claiming his ass
defence of her niece's rights, in virtue of the form
and amity between the two countries. The Britis
ment, with Lord Liverpool at its head, viewed

of the Portuguese mutineers, supported by the Spaniards, as a hostile attack upon Portugal, and as such a *casus fœderis*, entitling Portugal to British aid. The appeal was received on the 9th of December, and on the 11th it was determined to send out to the Tagus a corps of 5000 men under Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton; the following regiments being submitted to the Commander-in-Chief for his approbation. 1826.

Two battalions of Guards, under Major-General Sir Henry Bouverie, the 4th Regiment from Portsmouth, the first battalion 60th from Plymouth, the 63rd from Windsor, two Regiments from Ireland, and two from Gibraltar, each about 500 strong, besides two squadrons from each of the 10th and 12th Hussars, and four companies of artillery. A Brigade Order was issued the same day, Monday, the 11th, for six companies of the First Battalion Grenadier Guards, and the same number of the First Battalion Third Guards, to be held in readiness for immediate embarcation, completed to eighty-four rank and file per company, with Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers in proportion. The Battalion of the 3rd Regiment was still stationed at Manchester, and by an order of the same day, was directed to march on the 13th to London. Dec. 11.

The First Battalion Grenadier Guards, under the command of Colonel Hanbury, was at the time with its Head-Quarters at Knightsbridge barracks, having about one-third of its men still billeted in public-houses in Westminster; Captain Edward Gordon Douglas, now Lord Penrhyn, being the adjutant. The six companies selected for service were five of the right wing and No. 10, and during their absence abroad, Nos. 6 and 7 were attached to the Second, Nos. 8 and 9 to the Third Battalion.

The following was the strength of the six companies selected to proceed to Portugal :—

	Officers.	Sergts.	Drumrs.	R. & F.
Sent to Portugal	25	24	20	536
Leaving at home	8	21	6	259
Total First Batt.	33	45	26	795

1826. The officers that accompanied the service were—

Colonel Hanbury, Commanding.
Colonel Lambert, Acting Major.

Capts. and Lieut.-Colonels.	Lieutenants and Captains.	Ensig Lieut
Lt.-Col. T. Grant,	Capt. Johnston	Lieut. Mcl
,, H. E. Hunter, s.	,, L. Boldero, B.M.,	,, Sir l
	,, Batty, s.,	,, Cha
,, R. Thoroton,	,, Wm. Barton,	,, G. l
,, H. Vernon,	,, J. Ord Honyman,	,, G. l
,, Phil. Clark.*	,, J. P. Dirom,	,, Gov
	,, Don. Cameron,	Quar.-mas
Adjutant,	,, Ferrars Loftus,	Batt.-Surg
Captain Edward Douglas,	,, Robt. Rowley,	Ass.-Surg.
	,, Geo. Fitzroy,	Wright.
	,, John Percival.	

Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Hunter was appointed Adjutant-General to the Division, Captain Bo senior Adjutant, Brigade-Major to the Guards, ar Batty (all three of the Grenadier Guards), aide-d Sir William Clinton.

During the absence of these two Battalions, t were withdrawn from the Tower, and a Regim line was brought up from Chatham to do du garrison. It was customary for the Battalion of the Tower to furnish nightly the Bank picque Governor of the Bank claiming now the usual guar Brigade, it was necessary that it be found from End, thus entailing the necessity of marching troo the City, which, according to an ancient cust not be done without the permission of the Lord M under the circumstances, the usual application b by the Adjutant-General to that civic dignitary mission was at once granted. The 63rd Regim the same time sent to Windsor to replace the that quarter.

Without waiting for the arrival of the Third G Manchester, the First Battalion Grenadiers marc

* Joined later.

early hour, on the morning of Friday, 15th of December, to Deptford, where it embarked and sailed to its destination. The 4th Regiment, which sailed from Portsmouth on the 18th, was the first to arrive in the Tagus, and its appearance in that river on Christmas Day was considered by the populace as a good omen. The rest of the Regiments from England, including the Guards and those from Ireland, arrived before the first of the new year, and, upon the Guards landing, they proceeded at once to take up their quarters in the barracks at Belem. The regiments of the line were formed into two Brigades, under Major-Generals Sir Edward Blakeney, and Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, while the Brigade of Guards was, according to original orders, placed under the command of Major-General Sir Henry Bouverie.

1826. Dec. 15.

Upon Sir William Clinton quitting England, the Duke of Wellington gave him most minute instructions, in writing, relative to the conduct of the expedition with reference to transport of ammunition and private baggage, by mules or wheel-carriage; concerning watering, and feeding the horses of the army; the order of march; and frequent practising marching out; referring on several of the subjects, to his own former orders in the Peninsula; and he closed his instructions with an earnest recommendation not to bivouac in the open, excepting when absolutely unavoidable. It was also explained to him that England was not going to war, under existing circumstances, with either France or Spain, and that the chief object of the expedition was to assist in driving the rebel Portuguese over the frontier.

Sir William Clinton, on arriving at Lisbon, was requested by the Portuguese authorities to detach a portion of his force to Oporto, and was also offered the command of their army; both of these requests he declined; he would not separate his small body of men; and, if he had accepted the offer made to him, another General Officer would have been sent out to take command of the British auxiliary forces; his presence, however, enabled the Regency to employ their own troops against the insurgents; from a

1827. Jan. 9. defensive warfare the Constitutionalists were now enab to assume the offensive, and on the 9th of January, 7 Portuguese troops attacked and, after several hours' fight finally succeeded in dispersing a body of 12,000 insurg at Coruches.

Though Sir William very prudently declined to co with the request to detach any of his small army under his own command, he resolved, without waiting arrival of the two Battalions from Gibraltar, to quit Li and its neighbourhood on the 13th of January, mov the country with those already assembled, and place the cantonments at Santarem, Thomar, Leiria, and Franca, so as to keep open the Coimbra and Abrantes r as well as that of Alemtejo. The Brigade of Guard moved up to Cartaxo, in the neighbourhood of Sant and to Villa Franca, so as to cover the road which near the valley of the Tagus, where we will leave th refer to another event, occurring simultaneously in En which deprived the Grenadier Guards of the Royal who had now been their Colonel for the last twenty-one

CHAPTER XXVIII.

DEATH AND FUNERAL OF DUKE OF YORK—APPOINTMENT OF DUKE OF WELLINGTON TO BE COLONEL OF GRENADIER GUARDS AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—HIS CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER AS TO POWERS OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WITH REFERENCE TO THE GUARDS—MEMORANDUM AS TO SENIOR COLONEL OF THE GUARDS—DUKE OF WELLINGTON RESIGNS COMMAND OF THE ARMY, IS RE-APPOINTED, AND AGAIN RESIGNS ON BECOMING PRIME MINISTER. 1826—STATE OF PORTUGAL—GUARDS SENT OUT TO LISBON. 1827—CAMPAIGN IN PORTUGAL—GUARDS IN LISBON—DON MIGUEL—REVIEW—RETURN OF GUARDS TO ENGLAND—ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILLS—METROPOLITAN POLICE ACT—DRESS—BAYONET EXERCISE—DEATH OF GEORGE IV.—HIS FUNERAL—WILLIAM IV. KING—REFORM IN PARLIAMENT—GENERAL POLITICAL DISTURBANCES—GUARDS CALLED OUT—GUARDS AT OPENING OF LONDON BRIDGE—SECOND BATTALION GRENADIERS SENT TO DUBLIN. 1831—CORONATION. 1832—PRESENTATION OF STANDARD TO GRENADIER GUARDS—LIGHT COMPANIES OF BRIGADE ENCAMPED AT WINDSOR—THE CHOLERA—PRECAUTIONS IN THE BRIGADE AGAINST IT—REVIEW—THIRD AND FIRST BATTALIONS SENT TO DUBLIN—DEATH OF WILLIAM IV.—THE GUARDS ATTEND HIS FUNERAL.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York had been for some time failing in health, and in the latter part of the year 1826, was attacked by a mortal malady, which soon deprived the army of its Commander-in-Chief, and the Grenadier Guards of their Colonel. 1827.

His Royal Highness died on the 5th of January, 1827, in his sixty-fourth year, having, with the exception of a short period in 1811–12, been at the head of the British army since the year 1795, and during that most eventful period, the practical experience that had been gained by that army in several Continental wars, at first under his own command, but chiefly under that of the Duke of Wellington, had caused to be introduced, under his authority, many import-

1827. ant improvements in drill, tactics, and general supervisi
and various reforms with regard to internal economy w
carried out during his administration. When it appea
certain that death was approaching, the question had b
raised by the King, how the duties of Commander-in-Ch
were to be performed in the interval between that event
the nomination of a successor, when Sir Herbert Tay
then Military Secretary, explained that, in similar instan
the Adjutant and Quarter-Master General, being of the Ki
staff, performed them, taking the King's pleasure on
arrangements connected with their respective departme
while the Secretary of War took the King's commands w
reference to promotions and appointments. This explana
appears to have originated an idea in the King's m
that he might himself be the Duke of York's successo
Commander-in-Chief of his own army. At all events,
impression to that effect existed amongst the mem
of the Government, while other reports were current
his Majesty would nominate to that post one of his R
Brothers, either the Duke of Gloucester or the Duk
Cambridge. The ministry, however, principally
Liverpool and Sir Robert Peel, were most decided in
opposition to the first of the above steps, and consid
the Duke of Wellington the fittest person, of all othe
succeed. The King had, it is true, intimated to
Duke of Wellington, only three months previously,
he wished him to succeed the Duke of York; but his
considered there was nothing definitely settled at that
and no further reference was made to the subject ti
Royal Duke's death, when the Duke of Wellington, h
also of the report of the King's intention to succeed hi
brother, withdrew at once from town, in order th
presence might not create an impression that h
expecting the appointment for himself. Two days
Jan. 7. namely, on the 7th of January, the Duke received th
mation of the King's intention to select him; but,
the King wished his decision to be at once made pul
desired that the appointment should not take place ti

FIELD-MARSHAL ARTHUR DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K.G. G.C.B. &c.

Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Forces, Master General of the Ordnance
15th Colonel of the First or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards.
1827 - 1852.

the funeral of his late Royal Highness, which was carried out, with great ceremony, at Windsor, on the 20th of January. Detachments of the several Battalions of the Regiment then in London were sent down on the previous day, to take part in the procession, and returned to London on Monday, the 22nd. 1827.

On the same day the Duke of Wellington was gazetted as Commander-in-Chief of the army, and Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, while, by special desire of the King, he retained also, for the present, his post of Master-General of the Ordnance. These appointments were intimated to the Duke while at Strathfieldsaye, on which occasion he addressed the following letter to his Sovereign :— Jan. 22.

"STRATHFIELDSAYE, 24*th January*, 1827.

"I have just received the intimation of your Majesty's "appointment of me to the office of Commander-in-Chief, "and likewise to be Colonel of the regiment of Grenadier "Guards. I beg leave again to express my most grateful "acknowledgments to your Majesty, most particularly for "this last mark of your Majesty's confidence; and I can "only assure your Majesty of my earnest and constant "endeavours, in all situations, to give satisfaction to your "Majesty, and to merit your Majesty's most gracious favour "and kindness.

"Which is submitted by your Majesty's most dutiful and "devoted subject and servant,

"WELLINGTON."

The appointment of his Grace was notified to the officer commanding Grenadier Guards in the following letter, from the Military Secretary, Sir Herbert Taylor :—

"SIR,—I am commanded to acquaint you that his Majesty has been pleased to make the following appointment in the First or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards :— Jan. 22.

"Field-Marshal Arthur Duke of Wellington, K.G.,

1827. G.C.B., to be Colonel, vice his Royal Highness the Duke
York."

On the occasion of taking over the command of tl
army, on the 24th of January, the Duke issued the fo
lowing characteristic short address :—

"GENERAL ORDER. *24th January.*

"In obedience to his Majesty's most gracious command
"Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington assumes the co
"mand of the army, and earnestly requests the assistan
"and support of the General, and other officers of t
"army, to maintain its discipline, good order, and hi
"character."

When Sir Henry Bouverie, then in Portugal, heard
the appointment of the Duke of Wellington to be Colo
of the Grenadier Guards, he wrote the following lette
his Grace :—

Feb. 2. "VILLA FRANCA, *2nd Feb.* 182

"MY DEAR LORD,—"In a letter which I received from Sir Wil
Clinton last night, he informs me that he has seen in the *Gazette*
your Grace has the Colonelcy of the Grenadier Guards.

"Having the honour to be entrusted with the command
Brigade, in which the First Battalion of your Grace's regiment be
conspicuous figure, I am happy to be able to assure you that the
character of that distinguished Regiment has, in everything in
it has had an opportunity of evincing it, been most admirably
ported. It has never fallen to my lot to have to do with a Battali
a more perfect state of discipline; there has been little or no dru
ness, and they have made the two marches from Belem to Sant
and from thence to this place, notwithstanding the very heavy
without having had, at the end of the march, one of them abs
lagging in the rear.

"In making this communication to your Grace respecting the
Battalion of the Grenadiers, I am far from wishing to detract fro
merit of the Second Battalion Third Guards, which forms the
half of my Brigade, and I beg leave to assure you that the zeal
officers and good will of the men of that Battalion is not to b
passed.

"The Brigade is at present very much inconvenienced by th
arrival of a paymaster. I trust that this will soon be remedie

wrote soon after our arrival to Colonel Townshend to request that he would do his best to relieve us from this want. 1827.

"I remain, my dear Lord, ever your Grace's most obedient and obliged servant,

"H. F. BOUVERIE, Maj.-Gen."

Captain Edward Douglas continued as Adjutant of the First Battalion of Grenadiers throughout the campaign, and, shortly after the receipt of the above letter, he received a private message from Lord Fitzroy Somerset expressive of the satisfaction which had been felt both at the turn-out of the Battalion on leaving town, and at its subsequent behaviour. The following letter from Sir William Clinton to Sir Henry Bouverie speaks for itself:—

"LISBON, *8th of May*, 1827.

"DEAR SIR HENRY,—I cannot receive the second monthly report of courts-martial in the Brigade of Guards under your command, without being desirous of expressing to you the real satisfaction I have felt in looking to their returns, and I request that you will do me the favour of acquainting both Commanding Officers, that it is indeed in the highest degree satisfactory to me to receive such reports; accompanied as they have been by such favourable mention, as that you have made of the general good conduct and appearance of the Brigade.

"Believe me,

"Dear Sir Henry,

"W. H. CLINTON,
"Lieut.-Gen. Commanding.

"To Sir Henry Bouverie, commanding
"brigade of Guards, Portugal."

The Duke of Gloucester had now become the senior colonel of the Guards in point of date, and in that capacity appears to have considered certain duties, such as promotions and appointments connected with that corps, imposed upon him, as well as the confirming of proceedings of General Regimental Courts-martial, which the Duke of York had performed, not as senior Colonel, but as Commander-

1827. in-Chief. This coming to the knowledge of the Duke Wellington, he addressed the following letter to his Ro Highness the Duke of Gloucester :—

"LONDON, *9th February*, 1827

Feb. 9. "SIR,—I had the honour of calling at Gloucester Ho "this morning, in consequence of a letter which your Ro "Highness wrote to Lieutenant-General Sir Herb "Taylor, and which he communicated to me; and in or "to lay before your Royal Highness the enclosed lett "from the Judge-Advocate-General, upon the subject "confirmation of General Regimental Courts-martial.

"This letter is quite conclusive upon the subject, and "propose to read and confirm that proceeding of a Gene "Regimental Court-martial, which had been laid before y "Royal Highness, and of which your Royal Highness h "approved.

"I had likewise intended to enter into some explanat "with your Royal Highness, if I had the honour of see "you, upon other points connected with the duties of "Guards, upon which I am apprehensive that I may h "taken a different view from that taken by your Ro "Highness, and I beg here to assure your Royal Highr "that nothing but a sense of duty, and of the responsibi "which I conceive rests upon me, could induce me to b "forward any opinion in which I might be so unfortu "as to differ from your Royal Highness.

"The records of this office show a uniform cours "precedents of the promotions and appointments in an "the regiments of Guards passing through the hands of "Commander-in-Chief, equally with those of any o "regiments of the army, with the exception of the "Guards.

"The records of this office likewise show that the d "of the Guards have been invariably conducted under "special direction of the Commander-in-Chief, exceptin "cases where an Officer has been appointed on the St

"conduct those duties, under the general superintendence "of the Commander-in-Chief. 1827.

"It appears that when my late lamented predecessor in "office was appointed Commander-in-Chief in 1798, he was "junior colonel of Guards* to your Royal Highness's "illustrious father. Yet the Duke of York took the King's "pleasure upon all the promotions in and appointments to "the Foot Guards, and superintended and directed the "detail of all the duties.

"I will not trouble your Royal Highness further. Although "the precedents are uniform, I could not produce one more "in point; and I shall conclude by assuring your Royal "Highness again, that I should not have troubled your "Royal Highness upon this subject at all, if it could be "considered in my power to divest myself of the responsi-"bility for the duties which are imposed upon the officer "filling the office to which his Majesty has been pleased to "appoint me.

"I have the honour to be, sir, with the highest con-"sideration and respect, your Royal Highness's most "obedient and faithful humble servant,

"WELLINGTON."

"P.S.—The letter to which I have referred in the com-"mencement of this as addressed to Sir Herbert Taylor, is "so directed to Colonel Clitheroe."

The question here involved was that of the relative duties of the Commander-in-Chief and of the senior Colonel of the Guards, whoever he might be, and appears to have been definitely settled by the above letter; nor should there ever have been a doubt on the subject. Another question, however, was raised at the same time, as to who *was* the senior Colonel of the Guards. It was maintained for the Duke of Wellington that, as Colonel of the First Regiment, though the last appointed Colonel, he was entitled, by Royal Warrant of Charles II., under date of the 6th of February, 1683–4, to that precedence. The correspondence, however, is

* Of the Coldstream Guards.

1827. of sufficient Brigade and Regimental interest to repro
at length. It consists of a letter from Colonel Si
Woodford, the Senior Major of the Grenadier Guards,
date the 12th of March, 1827, addressed to Sir H
Taylor, the Military Secretary, who had been in com
cation with the Regiment on the subject, and an abst
the same by Sir Herbert Taylor. A curious insta
how history repeats itself, as the reader will obse
referring to a similar question which arose in 1681.

"ORDERLY ROOM, GRENADIER GUA

March 12. "*March 12th*, 1827.

"MY DEAR SIR,—When you can spare a moment from you
urgent business, you will, perhaps, be good enough to give
consideration to the old order of Charles II.,* which has late
talked of, and which confers a privilege of such importance
First Regiment of Guards that its claims really deserve
weighed.

"They would, indeed, have been very questionable, if the
of that (rather remote) period had been studiously ransacked, a
old order thereby brought to light, as an isolated documen
supported by any later proofs of its agency. But it stands at th
of the regimental archives in a book of orders of George II.'s
the first of a tolerably connected series from that to the present

"The warrant, or order, of King Charles, and one or two ord
the Duke of Marlborough, are prefixed to this regular series,
clearly intended to be registered as standing orders. Sir
Wills was colonel of the regiment when this book commenc
the orders to the brigade of Guards are given in his name,
appears to have had command of the Guards under the auth
that very order of King Charles; for he was the youngest
three colonels, but, nevertheless, took military precedence
Dunmore, colonel of the Third Regiment (of Guards), and
Scarborough of the Coldstreams, as appears not only from his
brigade orders, but also from a letter signed 'W. Stricklan
dressed to 'Sir Charles Wills' by the king's command, res
certain disputes between the regiments of Guards and the G
of the Tower, dated 19th of August, 1731, and also from an
ment relative to a roster drawn up by the three colonels, and
thus,

"CHARLES V
"DUNMORE,
"SCARBOROU

* This order is dated 6th of February, 168¾, and is only one of

1827. March.

"Sir Charles Wills is never mentioned as Commander-in-Chief, and it does not appear whether he was on the staff. The latter, however, is not improbable, as there is an order in which he is named, together with his Lieutenant-General and his Major-General. He appears to have been of the Privy Council, and is occasionally styled 'His Excellency;' but the latter title may perhaps have belonged to his rank in George III.'s time, as it does still in Germany to that of Lieutenant-General. Of the reigns of James II., and William and Mary, there are no orders in our books. In Queen Anne's reign the Duke of Marlborough gave orders, and in him all the three claims were united, Colonel of the First Regiment, Commander-in-Chief, and senior Colonel by date of appointment.

"To the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Cadogan succeeded, and then Sir Charles Wills.

"After Sir Charles Wills, when the Duke of Cumberland became Colonel of the First Regiment, there is unfortunately a chasm of about eight years in the collection of orders; but, at the end of the year 1748, they recommence, and are given in the Duke of Cumberland's name. He was not senior Colonel by date of appointment (as Lord Dunmore was still in the Third Regiment), and must, therefore, have given orders, either as Colonel of the First Regiment, or as Commander-in-Chief. After the death of the Duke of Cumberland, the orders to the Brigade were given by Lord Ligonier, Colonel of the First Regiment, but junior (by date of appointment) both to Lord Dunmore,* of the Third Regiment, and to Lord Tyrawley, Colonel of the Coldstream.

"Lord Ligonier, therefore, gave orders to the Brigade, either as Colonel of the First Regiment, or as Commander-in-Chief.

"After Lord Ligonier's death, the command, for the first time, ceased to reside with the Colonel of the First Regiment. Lord Tyrawley, of the Coldstream, gave orders to the Brigade during the years 1770 and 1771; but probably this may be accounted for by the peculiar circumstances of the case. His Royal Highness the late Duke of Gloucester succeeded Lord Ligonier as Colonel.

"At the beginning of the year 1770, His Royal Highness was at the bottom of the list of Major-Generals, and Colonel of the Third Regiment, Lord Tyrawley being then an old Field-Marshal and Colonel of the Coldstream. In April of the same year His Royal Highness was made Lieutenant-General, and Colonel of the First Regiment. To have given His Royal Highness the command, which had till then accompanied the Colonelcy of the First Regiment, would have been to

orders, relating to precedence, given out during the course of Charles II.'s reign, in which there is no alteration from the first of 1661, as regards the position of the colonel of the King's Royal Regiment of Guards.

* This should be Earl of Rothes, who succeeded Lord Dunmore in 1752, and was equally senior Colonel in point of date to Lord Ligonier.

1827. March.

supersede the only Field-Marshal then in the army, and an ol who died in two or three years after.

"To revert to King Charles's order, it appears to have be tainly acted upon in the case of Sir Charles Wills, if not also cases of the Duke of Cumberland and Lord Ligonier, and u year 1770, there are no orders whatever given except throu Field-Officer in Brigade Waiting, by the king, or by the Colone First Regiment.

"The antiquity of the warrant tends rather to give it wei dating from the first establishment of the *Brigade*, when King added Monk's regiment of the line to the Royal Guards.

"Believe me, my dear sir, very truly yours,

"J. WOODF

"P.S.—I think the Duke of Argyle did not command the I at the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, al he was a senior Colonel of Guards to his Royal Highness t Duke of York.

"There was no Commander-in-Chief when Lord Tyrawle manded the Brigade, or at least the Commander-in-Chief belong to the Guards. Lord Granby resigned about that tim never appears to have interfered with the Foot Guards."

An Abstract of the above by Sir Herbert Taylor is here give headed—

"MEMORANDUM REGARDING THE FIRST REGIMENT OF GU
12TH MARCH, 1827.

"The old order of Charles II. gives to the Colonel of t Regiment of Guards the seniority as to the Brigade.

"Sir Charles Wills exercised the command under the autl that order, although the youngest of the three Colonels, 1731

"The Duke of Cumberland exercised it in 1748, although than Lord Dunmore, Colonel of the Third Guards; Lord issued the orders to the brigade, although junior by date of ment to Lord Dunmore and Lord Tyrawley, Colonels of the c regiments of Guards.

"In 1770 and 1771 Lord Tyrawley, Colonel of the Co Guards, gave orders to the brigade.

"But at that period the late Duke of Gloucester had s Lord Ligonier, having been removed from the Third to the F Royal Highness was at the bottom of the list of Major-Gene Lord Tyrawley was an old Field-Marshal when His Royal was Colonel of the Third Guards, but he was in the same y a Lieutenant-General.

"The late Duke of Gloucester was the oldest Colonel and

field-marshal in 1805, when he died; but he was Colonel of the First Guards. 1827. March.

"The Duke of Argyll then became senior Colonel in the Brigade of Guards. He died in 1806, and as far as I can recollect, and can learn, never assumed any command of the Brigade as senior Colonel.

"From these minutes it would seem, then, that the command of the Brigade has been vested in, and exercised by, the Colonel of the First Regiment of Guards, although not the senior by date of appointment, and without reference to the question of his being in command of the army or on the staff.

"The late Duke of Gloucester's command of the Brigade, or, rather, his giving orders to it while the Duke of York was Commander-in-Chief, would serve to confirm this."

These two documents are so exhaustive of the subject that they require no further elucidation. An amalgamated list of the Colonels of the three regiments down to the present day is given, to enable the reader to follow more closely the argument therein brought forward.

AMALGAMATED LIST OF THE COLONELS OF THE THREE REGIMENTS OF FOOT GUARDS FROM THE RESTORATION TO THE PRESENT DAY.

1st Guards	Lord Wentworth	26 Aug.	1660.
1st Guards	Colonel Russell	23 Nov.	1660.
3rd Guards	Earl of Linlithgow	23 Nov.	1660.
Coldm. Guards	Duke of Albemarle	14 Feb.	1661.
Coldm. Guards	Earl of Craven	6 Jan.	1670.
1st Guards	Duke of Grafton	14 Dec.	1681.
3rd Guards	James Douglas	13 June	1684.
1st Guards	Earl of Lichfield	13 Nov.	1688.
1st Guards	Duke of Grafton	31 Dec.	1688.
1st Guards	Earl of Romney	16 Mar.	1689.
Coldm. Guards	Thomas Tollemache	1 May	1689.
3rd Guards	Charles Ramsay	1 Sept.	1691.
1st Guards	Charles, Duke of Schomberg	27 Dec.	1691.
1st Guards	Henry Sidney, Earl of Romney	23 Nov.	1693.
Coldm. Guards	Lord Cutts	3 Oct.	1694.
1st Guards	Duke of Marlborough	25 April	1704.
Coldm. Guards	Charles Churchill	25 Feb.	1707.
3rd Guards	Marquis of Lothian	25 Aug.	1707.
1st Guards	Duke of Ormond	1 Jan.	1712.
3rd Guards	Earl of Dunmore	10 Oct.	1713.
1st Guards	Duke of Marlborough	26 Sept.	1714.
Coldm. Guards	Earl Cadogan	11 Oct.	1714.
1st Guards	Earl Cadogan	18 June	1722.

1827.	Coldm. Guards ...	Earl of Scarborough	18 June
	1st Guards	Sir Charles Wills.....	6 Aug.
	Coldm. Guards ...	H.R.H. Duke of Cumberland	30 April
	1st Guards	H.R.H. Duke of Cumberland	18 Feb.
	Coldm. Guards ...	Duke of Marlborough	18 Feb.
	Coldm. Guards ...	Earl of Albemarle	5 Oct.
	3rd Guards.....	Earl of Rothes.....	29 April
	Coldm. Guards ...	Lord Tyrawley	8 April
	1st Guards	J. Earl Ligonier.....	30 Nov.
	3rd Guards.....	H.R.H. Wm. Duke of Gloucester...	16 Dec.
	1st Guards	H.R.H. Wm. Duke of Gloucester...	30 April
	3rd Guards.....	Earl of Loudoun	30 April
	Coldm. Guards ...	Earl Waldegrave	15 July
	3rd Guards.....	Duke of Argyll	9 May
	Coldm. Guards ...	H.R.H. Duke of York	27 Oct.
	1st Guards	H.R.H. Duke of York	5 Sept.
	Coldm. Guards ...	H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge.....	5 Sept.
	3rd Guards.....	H.R.H. W. F. Duke of Gloucester	26 May
	1st Guards	Arthur Duke of Wellington	22 Jan.
	3rd Guards.....	Duke of Gordon	12 Dec.
	3rd Guards.....	Earl Ludlow.....	30 May.
	3rd Guards.....	H.R.H. Prince Albert	25 April
	Coldm. Guards ...	Earl Strafford	15 Aug.
	1st Guards	H.R.H. Prince Albert	23 Sept.
	3rd Guards.....	H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge	23 Sept.
	1st Guards	H.H.R. Duke of Cambridge	15 Dec.
	3rd Guards.....	Sir Alexander Woodford	31 Dec.
	Coldm. Guards ...	Sir William Gomm	15 Aug.
	3rd Guards.....	Sir John Aitchison	27 Aug.

The following were the Senior Officers of the Guards at the commencement of 1827, exclusiv in Portugal :—

Colonel Hon. H. G. Townshend, Lieutenant-Colon

J. G. Woodford, 2nd Maj. Lord Salto

Captains and Lieutenant-Colonels.

1st Battalion.	2nd Battalion.	3rd Ba
H. D'Oyly.	T. Dorville.	G. Fead.
Sir H. Hardinge.	Edward Wynyard.	H. Jodrel
B. Charlewood.	Lord Downes.	A. Higgir
T. Barrett.	C. Allix.	Thomas E
	J. Lindsay.	Lord J. H
For those in Portugal see page 86.	R. Ellison.	G. Higgin
	C. Ellis.	James Gu
	E. Clive.	Hon. R. (

In consequence of the sudden illness of Lord Liverpool, early in April, 1827, and his retirement from public life, a change of government occurred, when the King called upon Mr. Canning to form a new administration, under whom several members of the old cabinet declined to act; amongst these was the Duke of Wellington himself, who considered the letter addressed to him by Mr. Canning on the occasion so insulting, that he would hold no office under him, and on the 12th of that month, sent in his resignation both of the command of the army and of his post of Master-General of the Ordnance; at the same time expressing to his Majesty the regret he felt in finding himself compelled so to act. The King on the following day accepted his resignation with the same expressions of regret, and his Majesty, reverting to his former idea of taking the command of the army into his own hands, suggested to Sir Herbert Taylor, on the 17th of April, to act as his Adjutant-General in the position of Chief of the Staff. Sir Herbert, while thanking the King for the good opinion of him which had led his Majesty to make such an offer, respectfully declined, saying he was unworthy of such an honour; that he had not sufficient standing among the Lieutenant-Generals in the army for that purpose, and suggested Sir George Murray. The only advantage that was foreseen by the Duke's friends in this proposed arrangement was, that it would facilitate the Duke's return, more than if a Royal Duke were put into the post; and this appears to have been the King's own object in not filling it up. A proposal had also been made that the affairs of the army should be entrusted to a board, with a Commissioner as chairman, having his Military Secretary, and the Adjutant and Quartermaster-General as members of the board. The Duke was more than once urged to resume the command of the army, but he was determined not to do so, unless Mr. Canning apologised to him; and, after having remained in office till the end of the month of April, he left the Horse Guards, indignant at the suggestions of Lord Palmerston, that all his acts were illegal from

1827. April.

April 12.

1827. the day the King had accepted his resignation, for he held
office by patent, and that patent had neither been recal
nor a fresh patent made out. The Duke's view of the c
proved to be correct, and a formal resignation was orde
to be prepared by the attorney-general, which was sign
The Duke, however, retained in the meantime the Colon
of the Grenadier Guards, while the post of Commander
Chief remained in abeyance. But an unexpected event s
terminated this dilemma, for little more than three mo
Aug. 8. later, on the 8th of August, Mr. Canning died, being
ceeded by Lord Goderich, and on the 15th the King w
again to the Duke, offering him the command of the A
The Duke had now no reason for refusing, and, ha
accepted the King's gracious offer, resumed his fo
duties at the Horse Guards on the 17th of August.

During the time that the office of Commander-in-
was in abeyance, the King desired the Adjutant-Ge
of the forces, on the 6th of July, to inspect the se
Battalions of the Guards, and report to him upon
state of efficiency, and the two home Battalions o
Grenadier Guards were accordingly inspected by
Officer,—the Third Battalion on the 12th of July
Second Battalion on the 14th. On the arrival of the
of Wurtemberg, on the previous 1st of June, a gua
honour of the Foot Guards was sent to Greenwich to a
her Majesty as she disembarked. In the early part o
year a small draft of Non-Commissioned Officers an
had been sent out to the Battalion serving in Por
which arrived there in the month of March.

In the early spring, the Spanish and Portuguese
neers crossing the frontier, had been met by an adv
guard of Portuguese troops, when an action ensued; a
the Spaniards and mutineers were eventually driven
neither the Brigade of Guards, nor any other portion
Henry Clinton's force was required to be sent forw
support of the Constitutional troops.

After some months spent in the neighbourhood o
tarem, Sir Henry Clinton, who had been strongly a

not to scatter his force in small detachments, withdrew altogether from his advanced position, and on reports reaching him that revolutionary and Miguelitish tumults had arisen in Lisbon, he returned by forced marches in that direction. On the Division arriving in the neighbourhood of the town, the Brigade of Guards, under Sir Henry Bouverie, was sent in to suppress the riots, and remained quartered in Lisbon till the month of April of the following year, during all which time, though the French and the British Governments were supporting opposite parties in this Peninsula quarrel, a good understanding existed between the Officers of the two armies, who made frequent exchanges of visits. During their stay at Lisbon several Officers of the Guards visited Cadiz, in which fortress the French had made themselves perfectly at home, and, as if with the prospect of making a long sojourn there, had given French names to all the streets. 1827.

In the meantime Don Miguel, carefully concealing his designs, had been living in England, in a residence that he had taken for himself in London. The King put sentries at his doors, sent some of the royal plate from the Palace for his use, and in every manner treated him with the utmost respect. On the 5th of January, 1828, a review of the Household Troops and others was ordered in his honour. The troops on this occasion consisted of the 1st Life Guards and Blues, under Colonel Hon. Lygon, of the 1st Life Guards; the Second Battalion Grenadier Guards, the First and Second Battalions of Coldstreams, the First Battalion Third Guards, and the 72nd Highlanders. Colonel Macdonnell, of the Coldstreams (afterwards Sir James), commanded the infantry as senior Colonel, instead of the Field Officer in Brigade Waiting. 1828. Jan. 5.

The First Battalion Grenadier Guards, as well as the Fusiliers, on proceeding to Portugal, had left some companies at home, and to avoid, apparently, the inconsistency of one part of a Battalion of British Guards being sent out of the country to support Don Miguel's opponents, while the other part was being passed in review in his

1828. honour in England, those home companies of the ser
Battalions were ordered to furnish the public duties on
day of the review.

The Duke of Wellington was not destined to remain m
months at the head of the British Army, for, as L
Goderich, who had attempted to form an administratio
Mr. Canning's death, had been unable to consolidate
party, the Duke of Wellington was himself called on by
King, on the 25th of January, 1828, to form a mini
when many of the members of the previous Liverpoo
ministration returned to power, and amongst them
Aberdeen, who was appointed Secretary for Foreign Af

This change was as unexpected to the Duke himself
the country, for he had declared only in the previous
that he would have been mad to give up his office of
mander-in-Chief, for which he was suited, for that of P
Minister, for which he considered himself neither suite
qualified.

On becoming first lord of the Treasury, the Duke at
resigned the command of the Army, and offered it
old friend and comrade in arms, General Lord Hill
accepted it with equal powers, but with the lesser ti
"General Commanding-in-Chief." Lord Hill held hi
levée on the 1st of March, at which Colonel Ho
Townshend, commanding the Grenadier Guards, was p
as Field Officer in Brigade Waiting for the month, on
occasion he received permission, couched in most flat
terms, for the Field Officer to wait upon him at any ti
the service of the Brigade should require his presence.
Duke still retained the Colonelcy of the Grenadier G
and it will be remembered that this was not the first t
the annals of that Corps that the Colonel of the Regime
held a very high political appointment about the Sov
Henry Viscount Sidney, afterwards Earl of Romne
great friend of William III., accompanied his Sover
the campaign of 1691 in Flanders, both as Colonel
First Regiment of Guards and as Principal Secret
State. In those days the Colonelcy of a Regiment

the barren honour that it is at present, but involved certain duties of command, and it was on that occasion, that Lord Sidney signified to the Lieutenants of the First Regiment of Guards, both in his capacity of Secretary of State and Colonel of the Regiment, that it was the King's gracious pleasure to grant them the extra rank of Captain in the Army. 1828.

In the month of February Don Miguel, who had procured the sanction of Great Britain, Austria, and the continental powers to return to Portugal, to assume the Regency in the place of the Infanta of Spain, on behalf of his niece and betrothed wife, Donna Maria the rightful Queen,—landed there on the 22nd of February, 1828, under a solemn oath to maintain and adhere to the constitution. Relying on the faith of this oath, the British Government withdrew part of the expeditionary force at the end of March from Portugal, and the Brigade of Guards were almost the only British troops left in the country; but no sooner had Don Miguel established himself, than he removed from their posts all the former officers, civil and military, and received the Monarchists into favour, who looked with an evil eye upon the military demonstrations of Great Britain; and while the mob in Lisbon had become loud in their acclamations in favour of Miguel as their absolute king, reports were prevalent of an intention to attempt to disarm the few British troops that remained. The new government at home, which, with Lord Aberdeen as Foreign Secretary, was bent on following a policy of neutrality and non-interference, determined now to withdraw also the Brigade of Guards; these accordingly embarked at the end of April, at the very spot in Belem where preparations were being made for proclaiming Don Miguel King, to prevent which, had been one of the principal objects of the Portuguese in applying to Great Britain for assistance. The French commenced at the same time the evacuation of Spain, which they had been occupying several years; and a year later the young Queen of Portugal, still a child of ten years old, having come to England after her uncle Don Miguel had usurped the throne, was, in her turn, received at the British Court, where the King April 28.

1828. entertained Her Majesty with festivities at St. James Palace, at which Her Royal Highness the Princess Victor was present.

On the arrival in London from Portugal of the Fir Battalion Grenadier Guards, under Colonel Hanbury, April, 1828, it proceeded to the Knightsbridge Barrack and, in the following month of August, was sent a secon time to Dublin to relieve the Third Battalion, under Lo Saltoun, and to do duty there for a year.

Sir Henry Torrens, Adjutant-General of the army, dyin on the 25th of August, was succeeded by Sir Herbe Taylor, who had refused the command in India, an honou which had been offered to him by the Commander-in-Chie

An event took place in 1829 which is interesting to tho who are acquainted with the very strong anti-papistic feeling that existed in the army, and in the country gen rally, in the reign of James II., when the attempt to tolera the Roman Catholic religion cost the sovereign his thron his army, and the affections of his subjects. On the 13 of April this year, under a Conservative ministry, t Catholic Relief Bill having passed both Houses of Parl ment, received the royal assent, and before the end of t month several Roman Catholic Lords had taken their se in the House of Peers. It had taken 140 years to p suade the people of Great Britain that such an act toleration would not subvert the established religion of country, and the carrying of this measure has a pecu interest to the Grenadier Guards, independently of bearing on religious matters, as affording a curious c trast in the conduct of two Colonels of their Regiment.

In James II.'s reign, it is true, it was more t mere toleration of the Roman Catholic religion that army and the country were called upon to witness, it w total subversion of all Protestantism: and the Colone the First Guards, in the person of the Duke of Graf preferred, in the year 1688, to desert his Sovereign ra than lend himself to such subversion.

The Colonel of the Grenadier Guards in the perso

the Duke of Wellington, sacrificing his own personal feelings, adopted those views which he considered were most conducive to the peace and prosperity of his country, to the honour of the Sovereign, and to the maintenance of true religion among the people, by showing an example of equal toleration to all; but an incident which occurred connected with the passing of this bill was nearly depriving the country of its greatest man, and the Grenadier Guards of their Colonel, for, in consequence of Lord Winchelsea having made some remarks with regard to the Duke of Wellington's conduct on the occasion, accusing him of breaking in upon the constitution of 1688, under the cloak of some outward show of zeal for the Protestant religion, the Duke called him out, and a duel was fought in Battersea Fields; fortunately, however, from Lord Winchelsea firing in the air, this affair terminated without any serious consequences to either party. 1829.

Sir Robert Peel introduced his Metropolitan Police Act in the year 1829, the adoption of which by degrees relieved the Guards from several duties, which they had hitherto been called upon to perform in maintaining the tranquillity of the Metropolis; and of late years, in cases of riots or anticipated tumults, it has been left more exclusively to the civil power to restore order, the Guards being in most cases held in reserve, but always ready to support the civil power in the event of a disturbance assuming such formidable dimensions as to make the efforts of the police likely to prove unavailing. June 10.

New regulations relative to the dress of the Guards were issued in 1830. A new full-dress uniform for the officers was introduced, to be adopted as each officer required a new one, while the new blue frock coat was adopted at once, and all officers were ordered to appear in it on St. George's Day. Epaulettes with different-sized bullion for the several ranks were to be the same for both uniforms. The Grenade, the Garter, and the Thistle were to be worn by the Grenadier Guards; the Coldstream field-officers were to have the Garter under the Crown, and the Rose under it; and the 1830. June 20.

1830. Third Regiment to have the St. Andrew Star, as t distinguishing Regimental Badge. Officers of the Gu were to continue to wear the braided great coat, to dis guish them from the Line. A gold sash was to be w with the red coat, and the red sash with the great c while the gaiter trowsers were still retained for gala days guards of honour.

Jan. 30. The bayonet exercise as now practised was introdu about this time in the British army, according to a sys practised by M. Angelo; and detachments of the Gua were drilled in this new exercise, preparatory to its be generally adopted, but two years later, the exercise meeting with the approbation of the then General-C manding-in-Chief, was discontinued by his order.

Feb. 12. Colonel Hon. H. G. P. Townsend retired from the c mand of the Regiment on the 12th of February, 1830, as Colonel J. Hanbury did not purchase, Sir John Wo ford, the second Major, succeeded to the Lieuten Colonelcy. Colonel Hanbury retired in the month of J following, and the three Majors of Battalions for the r seven years were Colonel Lord Saltoun, Colonel He D'Oyly, and Colonel Samuel Lambert.

George IV., who, including the period of the Rege had now exercised Sovereign Power in the country since year 1812, had for some time been suffering from a gerous malady, which soon proved fatal, and he died on

June 26. 26th of June, 1830. During that Regency, the Mil reputation of the country had been raised to the hig pitch by the successes of the Duke of Wellington. On occasion of the funeral of George IV. at Windsor in all the Battalions of the Guards, except the First Batt Coldstreams, then at Dublin, took part in the ceremon

The year 1830, the first of the reign of William ushered in a period of general political disturbance, w commencing on the Continent, gradually, though n so great an extent, involved this country in its v The revolution at Paris, causing the dethroneme Charles X., took place in the last days of July, only

night after the funeral of George IV., and it was succeeded by another revolution in Belgium, the people of which country, however, rose in favour of their national independence and separation from Holland. It had been annexed by the Treaty of Vienna to that country, with the view to forming a powerful neighbour to France, but without consulting the feelings of the people, who, naturally preferring their independence, rose, and eventually, on the 4th of June, 1831, chose Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg for their Sovereign. 1830. Aug. 25.

In the midst of these foreign revolutions the minds of the people of England became excited, and the growing liberal tendencies, the disturbed state of the agricultural districts, the agitation in Ireland, and the increasing demand for a reform in Parliament, caused the Wellington ministry to resign on the 16th of November, 1830, when the King entrusted Lord Grey to form a new administration, which came in pledged to Parliamentary reform. During his administration, the Duke of Wellington had, in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs in Europe generally, increased the British army by 7000 or 8000 men, and added 3000 men to the navy.

Great disturbances continuing in many parts of the country, it became necessary to have recourse to the troops to keep down the spirit of insurrection, and at the end of November all Officers of the Guards, as well as the Non-Commissioned Officers and soldiers on furlough, were recalled from leave, and ordered to join immediately. The following alarm posts were fixed upon for the several Battalions of Foot Guards quartered about the metropolis, viz., for those November.

Quartered	Assembly Posts
In billets in Holborn	at the King's Mews Barracks,
In billets in Westminster . . .	at Bird Cage Walk,
In Knightsbridge Barracks . .	in the Barrack Square,
In billets at Chelsea	at Buckingham House and the Riding School,
In Portman Street Barracks . .	in Hyde Park, near the Statue,

and a magistrate was told off to be stationed at each of these places in case of emergency. With the approval of

1830. the King, a picquet was placed within the arch of H
Nov. 17. Park Corner, and in all other places under the control of Crown, which it might be considered necessary to occ with a view to the prevention of public irregularity and repression of outrage. The Second Battalion Grena Guards was ordered up from Windsor and Brighton assist in keeping the peace in the Metropolis. This la battalion returned to its former quarters on the 17th 18th of November, and another detachment of Foot Gu was ordered, on the 24th, to proceed at once to N Hyde, Heeton.

Nov. 30. A company of the Second Battalion Grenadier Guards also detached from Windsor to High Wycombe on the 30t November, and a detachment of the Third Guards was to North Hyde, which was relieved by the Coldstream the course of a week. The detachments at North Hyde well as at Kew, continued to be relieved periodically fr London. Beyond these changes of quarters and moveme testifying to the uneasy feeling abroad, nothing occu to be recorded during that time, and during the first mo

1831. of the year 1831. Lord Hill inspected the First Batta
June 17. Grenadier Guards, under Lord Saltoun, on the 17th of J and towards the end of July, the Second Battalion Grena Guards, under Colonel D'Oyly, proceeded to Dublin to rel the First Battalion Third Regiment. Orders were iss shortly after its arrival there, that a certain number of m every company should be instructed in the rudiment Gunnery, and go through the repository course as prac at Woolwich, in order that every Battalion might sufficient knowledge of Field Artillery practice to ena to work its own guns in the field. A detachment o Second Battalion Grenadier Guards was accordingly sent down to the Island Bridge Barracks, under a S tern, to go through the requisite course, and conside progress was made with the men during their stay in D

The First Battalion Grenadier Guards, under Lord Sa and the Second Battalion of the Third Regiment, furn 100 men each, with their officers, as Guards of Hon the King and Queen Adelaide, on the 1st of August,

on the occasion of their Majesties opening the new London bridge. Their Majesties proceeded there in state by water, and were present at a banquet given to them in a pavilion erected in the centre of the new roadway. 1831. Aug. 1.

The first battalion Grenadier Guards also furnished the usual guard of honour, the next day, on the occasion of the King opening the new Parliament. Aug. 2.

The Coronation of their Majesties William IV. and Queen Adelaide took place on the 8th of the following month, on which occasion the several Battalions of the Guards took part in the ceremony, with the exception of the Second Battalion Grenadier Guards, then in Dublin. Sept. 8.

Considerable excitement was manifested throughout England in the month of October, in consequence of the House of Lords throwing out Lord Grey's measure for Parliamentary Reform. This event was succeeded by very serious riots at Bristol, which the military were called out to suppress; the services of the Guards were not required out of the Metropolis, where, however, all necessary preventive measures were taken. Oct. 7.

Parliament was prorogued by the King on the 20th of October, when the Third Battalion Grenadier Guards furnished the usual Guard of Honour at the House of Lords, and the King, in his speech on that occasion, intimated the necessity, in the ensuing session, of resuming the consideration of a constitutional reform of the House of Commons. Oct. 20.

1832.

In the early part of the year 1832 the King was residing at Brighton, and during his stay the First and Third Battalions of Grenadier Guards sent detachments, under the command of a Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, and two Subalterns, to that marine residence, which were relieved periodically, on the 1st of each month. These two Battalions also, during the same period, sent detachments of the same strength to Chatham, which were also periodically relieved. Feb. 27.

The King, while at Brighton, was kept daily informed

1832. of the progress that was being made by Lord Grey
his second endeavours to pass the Reform Bill, wl
he had again introduced. The second reading was car
April 14. in the House of Lords, on the 14th of April, by a majo
of nine; but the ministers being subsequently defeated
thirty-six on a particular clause, threatened to resign
was impossible, however, to form another administrat
and the peers at last withdrawing their opposition,
bill finally passed on the 4th of June, receiving the R
assent on the 7th of the same month.

The Second Battalion Grenadier Guards was reca
from Dublin shortly after this, at an earlier period t
that fixed for the usual change of quarters, in order t
it might be present with the First and Third Battalions
the occasion of King William IV. granting to the Regin
a new Royal Standard, carried by the King's comp
chiefly on state occasions of Guards of Honour. A sim
Royal Standard, quite distinct from the Sovereign's Co
of the Guards, which is plain crimson throughout, w
the Sovereign's Initials and Crown emblazoned in
centre, had been presented to the Grenadier Guards
former reigns.

June 26. The day fixed for the ceremony was the 26th of Ju
On the previous day the Adjutant-General had iss
a memorandum to the Head-Quarter Staff of the ar
to the effect that, as his Majesty had expressed
gracious intention to present "an additional insignia
the Grenadier Guards, all officers who should attend
Majesty on that occasion were to appear in plain unifor

At eleven o'clock on the day in question, the
Battalions, under Colonels Lord Saltoun, Colonel H. D'
and Colonel Samuel Lambert, assembled in Hyde
under the regimental command of Colonel Sir John W
ford, the Lieutenant-Colonel, and after forming three
of a square, the presentation of the Standard was ma
his Majesty in all due form, when the Regiment, b
reformed line, marched past his Majesty. The First
talion Scots Fusilier Guards was brought up th

before from Windsor to assist in furnishing the duties, and in keeping the ground, while the Second Battalion Fusiliers formed a guard of honour of 160 men, on their Majesties, during the ceremony. 1832.

The Duke of Wellington, as Colonel of the Regiment, entertained their Majesties at Apsley House, in the evening, and invited all the officers of the corps to be present at the reception, when the Fusilier Guards again furnished the guard of honour of 180 men over the Sovereign.

The usual change of quarters of the Household Brigade continued during the remaining years of William IV.'s reign, but only few incidents worthy of record occurred; a short reference will, however, be made to some of the reviews held during that period. The King was pleased in August to command that the twelve flank companies of the Foot Guards, in London, should be encamped in Windsor Park, from the 10th to 14th of that month, and the following was the strength of those companies on the occasion, being all placed under the command of Colonel Lord Saltoun, the senior Major of the Brigade.

		Officers.	Sergts.	Drumrs.	R. & F.	R. & F.
Gren. Gds.	1st bat. . .	12	13		273	501
	2nd bat. . .	6	18	7	114	
	3rd bat. . .	6	5	6	114	
Coldstrms.	1st bat. . .	5	7	6	118	118
Scot F. G.	2nd bat. . .	7	8	7	137	137
		36	51	26	756	756

The site selected for the encampment was in the Great Park, between the two lodges at the bottom of Queen Anne's Ride, where is a well of good water in the neighbourhood. The Companies moved accordingly, on Friday the 10th, to the camp, which was prepared beforehand for them by the Battalion stationed at Windsor; and after remaining in Windsor Park for five days, the camp was broken up on the 15th of August, when the several Companies returned to their respective quarters. Aug. 10. Aug. 15.

1832. The dreaded cholera had made its first appearance in t country, in April of the previous year, at Sunderland, wher it extended, with more or less severity, throughout the th kingdoms. On its reaching London the attention of t authorities was called to the crowded state of some of t metropolitan Barracks, as well as to so many married m in the brigade of Guards, together with some of the sin men, being still, from want of barrack accommodati billeted and quartered in the midst of some of the m crowded parts of Westminster. With the view to checki

May 4. the spread of cholera amongst them, a detachment twenty-five married men, of the First Battalion Grenad Guards, with their wives and children, was, in May, 18 removed from their billets and quartered in Horn Barracks, while several private houses in the Horn Road were rented by the government, and all the sin men of the Brigade still in billets, to the number of 4 were placed in them, with five officers in charge.

1833.

1833. A review of the Household Troops took place on the 1

May 17. of May, 1833, before His Royal Highness the Duke Gloucester, accompanied by the General Commande Chief, at which there were present a detachment of R Artillery, the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, 17th Lancers, F and Second Battalions Grenadier Guards, under I Saltoun and Colonel D'Oyly, First Battalion Coldstre and Second Battalion Fusiliers, the whole under the mand of Major-General Sir Charles Dalbiac, the Ca under Colonel Hon. H. Lygon, the Foot Guards u Colonel Sir John Woodford. The ground was kept o occasion by two squadrons of the King's Dragoon Gu and His Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans, who present, was received with a royal salute.

Nov. 4. The new barracks in St. James's Park were report October of this year complete, and ready for the accor dation of 720 Rank and File, besides Non-Commissi Officers; they were shortly afterwards occupied, the

signifying his pleasure that the two new buildings should be designated St. George's and Wellington Barracks. 1834.

1834.

In the following year, the King having expressed a wish to see all the Light Companies of the Brigade of Guards together, they were ordered to parade on the 1st of May in the Riding School, in Pimlico Mews, in heavy marching order, without drums, fifes, or music, under the command of the senior Major of the brigade, Colonel Lord Saltoun, when the Lieutenant-Colonels of the three Regiments, the effective Majors of the five Battalions, their Adjutants, and Sergeant-Majors were all ordered to attend. After the inspection, which was very minute, the several companies rejoined their respective battalions. May 1.

The Second and Third Battalions Grenadier Guards, under Colonels D'Oyly and Lambert, took part in a review of the household troops, this same year, on the 17th of May, in Hyde Park, before His Serene Highness the Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Cobourg. The troops, under Sir Charles Dalbiac, were placed under the same officers as at the review of the previous year, viz.: the Cavalry, under Colonel H. Lygon, and the Infantry under Colonel Sir John Woodford. The General Commanding-in-Chief, Lord Hill, was also present. May 17.

The King himself honoured the Flank Company Parade at the Horse Guards with his presence on Wednesday, the 25th of May, when, instead of the Field Officer in Brigade Waiting being in command, that duty was entrusted to Colonel Sir John Woodford, of the Grenadier Guards. There were assembled on the parade twelve companies, viz.: the four Flank Companies of the First Battalion Grenadier Guards, from the Tower; two of each of the Second and Third Battalions from Portman Street, and Wellington Barracks; and two of the Second Battalion Coldstreams, and of the First Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards.

1834. The services of the Brigade were called into requ
Oct. 16. on the 16th of October, and following days, on the oc
of the fire of the Houses of Parliament, which reduce
interesting old pile of buildings to ashes.

In September, 1834, the Third Battalion Gre
Guards proceeded to Dublin, and was again relie
September, 1835, by the First Battalion of the same
ment, under Lord Saltoun, but previous to this latter
1835. lion proceeding to Dublin, it furnished a guard of
July 24. of 100 men, on the 24th of July, 1835, to do duty ov
King at Woolwich, on the occasion of his Majesty rev
the Royal Artillery in that garrison.

Before it came to the turn of any other Battalion
Grenadier Guards to proceed again to Dublin, the c
was, for a time, discontinued, owing to two Battali
the Brigade being sent abroad. Captain Hon. R.
had been Adjutant of the First Battalion Grenadier G
since the month of May, 1835, having then succ
Captain C. Stuart; but he resigned the Adjutancy in
1836, while the Battalion was still in Dublin, and wa
ceeded in that post by Lieutenant F. W. Hamilton.

No changes had taken place in any commands
1837. regiment since 1830; but on the 10th of January,
both Sir John Woodford and Lord Saltoun being pr
to the rank of Major-General, Colonel Henry
succeeded to the Regiment, Colonel S. Lambert to th
Battalion, and E. Wynyard and H. E. Jodrell
Third and Second Battalions respectively. Colonel W
however, remained but a few weeks in command
Third Battalion, Colonel Turner Grant succeeding
Feb. 17. the 17th of the following month.

Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria, having co
her eighteenth year on the 24th of May, 1837, was
by Act of Parliament to have attained her majority
be entitled to take upon herself the reins of Govern
the event of the King's death—an event which, tho
anticipated at the time, was within a short month t
the nation into mourning. The first bulletin an

the serious illness of His Majesty was issued on the 9th of June, and in the course of the next few days, feeling his end approaching, he expressed a wish that he might survive the anniversary of Waterloo; that wish was fulfilled, for he lingered till the 20th of June, when he expired in the seventy-third year of his age, having nearly completed the seventh year of his reign. 1837.

The interment took place at Windsor on the 8th of July, when detachments of all the Battalions of Guards, except of the First Battalion Coldstreams, then in Dublin, took part in the ceremony. The First Battalion of the Grenadiers, under Colonel Lambert, was at the time at Windsor, and the strength of the detachments of the Brigade sent down from London was,— July 8.

	Officers.	Men.
2nd Batt. Grenadier Guards.	6	113
3rd Batt. Grenadier Guards	5	110
2nd Batt. Coldstreams	18	487
4 comps. 1st Batt. Scots Fusilier Guards	12	235
4 comps. 2nd Batt. Scots Fusilier Guards.	11	235
Total	52	1180

These detachments returned to their respective quarters the day after the above ceremony.

By the death of the King, and the operation of the Salique Law, the Crown of Hanover became severed from that of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland succeeded as an independent Sovereign to those states, which, since the accession of George I. had formed part of the British Continental Dominions.

CHAPTER XXIX.

1837—ACCESSION AND CORONATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA—FIELD OFF
IN BRIGADE WAITING—CAUSES OF REBELLION IN CANADA. 183
BRIGADE OF GUARDS SENT OUT—SECOND BATTALION GRENADIER GU
ARRIVE AT QUEBEC—LORD DURHAM—HIS ORDINANCES DISALLOW
HIS RESIGNATION—ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN TO HIM BY THE GU
—SIR JOHN COLBORNE—OUTBREAK OF REBELLION—GRENADIER GU
SENT TO MONTREAL—WINTER CAMPAIGN SOUTH OF THE ST. LAWR
—SIR JOHN COLBORNE APPOINTED GOVERNOR GENERAL—SUCCE
BY POULET THOMPSON. 1839—RETURN OF GUARDS TO QUEB
QUARTERED THERE TILL 1842—BOUNDARY QUESTION—TREA
RETURN OF GUARDS TO ENGLAND—PRINCE ALBERT ARRIVES IN ENG
—LORD SALTOUN—FIRST BATTALION AT CHRISTENING OF PRINC
WALES—DEATH OF COLONEL ELLISON. 1848—CHARTIST RIOTS.
—DEATH OF DUKE OF WELLINGTON—VISCOUNT HARDINGE GEN
COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, COLONEL OF GREN
GUARDS—INTRODUCTION OF MINIÉ RIFLES—NEW MUSKETRY INS
TION—PREPARATIONS FOR CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

1837.
June 20.

HER Majesty Queen Victoria ascended the throne o
20th of June, 1837, and was proclaimed on the 22nd wit
usual ceremonies. The Coronation took place on the
of June of the following year, when a grand proce
was formed from Buckingham Palace to Westminste
which the foreign ambassadors and ministers took
and much interest was evinced at the presence in the
cession, as French Ambassador, of the Duke of We
ton's former gallant antagonist, Marshal Soult, wh
most cordially received. All the available Battalic
Guards, including the First and Third Battalions
Grenadier Guards, under the command of Colonels S
Lambert and Turner Grant, were present. Shortly
the accession, the question of the position of the
Officer in Brigade-Waiting on state occasions was
It had been the invariable practice during the
of George III. and George IV. that that officer shoul
a seat in one of the royal carriages when the King w

state to the House of Lords, or on other state occasions. William IV. modified this rule, and decided that he should ride on horseback near the royal carriage, to be ready to take the King's orders; and on reference to the Queen, Her Majesty determined that the practice adopted by her immediate predecessor should be adhered to. 1837.

The following is a list of the officers of the Grenadier Guards at the accession of Her Most Gracious Majesty:—

JUNE, 1837.

Field-Marshal His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.H., Colonel.

Henry D'Oyly, Lieutenant-Colonel.

1ST BATTALION.	2ND BATTALION.	3RD BATTALION.
1st Major,	2nd Major,	3rd Major.
S. Lambert.	Col. H. E. Jodrell.	Turner Grant.
Capts. and Lt.-Cols.	Capts. and Lt.-Cols.	Capts. and Lt.-Cols.
A. Higginson,	Thomas Brooke,	Robert Ellison,
Edward Clive,	F. J. Davies,	J. Home,
Sir J. Eustace,	H. W. Barnard,	C. F. R. Lascelles,
J. O. Honyman,	John Lyster,	H. R. Ferguson,
Hon. F. Needham,	F. Harcourt,	L. Boldero,
P. S. Stanhope,	W. Greenwood,	Godfrey Thornton,
J. J. Angerstein,	P. J. Perceval,	Ferrars Loftus,
Sir J. M. Burgoyne,	J. R. Crawfurd.	G. W. Eyres.
William Fludyer,		
W. F. Johnstone.		
Lieuts. and Captains	Lieuts. and Captains	Lieuts. and Captains.
Thomas Wood,	G. E. Nugent,	F. Clinton, Regl. Adj.
Charles Bagot,	R. W. Astell,	G. McKinnon,
George Houstoun,	A. W. Torrens, Adj.,	H. Fitzroy,
Hon. Charles Stanley,	Wm. Thornton,	Hon. F. G. Hood, Adj.
J. Dixon,	C. W. Ridley,	Hon. A. Foley,
J. Balfour,	C. H. Nicholson,	H. Penleaze,
Charles Stuart,	Hon. H. W. Beresford,	J. Spottiswoode,
G. H. Campbell,	Hon. W. Leicester,	J. H. Hudson,
E. B. Reynardson,	C. A. Lewis,	W. F. Lautour,
Hon. R. Bruce,	R. B. Coulson,	F. C. Compton,
P. A. Freke,	F. C. Jodrell.	J. W. Drummond,
F. C. Brooke,		H. Cartwright.
F. W. Hamilton, Adj.,		
Hon. J. Lindsay,		
A. W. F. Somerset.		

1837.

Ensigns and Lieuts.	Ensigns and Lieuts.	Ensigns and Lieut
H. C. Conway,	A. Cox,	J. H. Purves,
H. A. Mitchell,	Hon. G. Cadogan,	Lord Cantilupe,
Hon. M. Bertie,	Edward Goulburn,	Lord G. Loftus,
F. W. Allix,	Hon. A. Gordon,	H. D'Aguilar,
J. B. Fleming,	C. S. Clifford,	J. A. Udny,
H. Hopwood,	J. A. Lambert,	J. S. West,
C. W. Lord Blantyre,	Hon. H. Percy.	Hon. R. C. Neville.
R. H. Glynn,		
Hon. H. S. Forester,		
G. G. Rous.		
Quarter-master,	Quarter-master,	Quarter-master,
R. France.	J. Payne.	J. Lilley.
Surgeon,	Surgeon-Major,	Surgeon,
J. D. Wright.	J. Harrison.	J. Johnson.
Assistant-Surgeon,	Assistant-Surgeon,	Assistant-Surgeo
F. C. Huthwaite.	G. Brown.	William Daykin.

CANADA.

1838.

1838. The services of a Battalion of the Grenadier Guards v required in Canada in the year 1838, to assist in suppr ing a revolt which had, in the previous year, broken into armed rebellion both in the Upper and Lower vinces, on the British Government not deeming it expec to give way to the excessive demands of the Col Assemblies. The concessions that had been made in fo years, had only led to further demands; when in 1 the Assembly in Lower Canada complained that they no control over the public money, that control was conc to them as far as all the monies derived from taxes concerned. Not satisfied with this, they claimed, in 1 that the Senate, which was nominated by the Crown, sl be elective, but the British House of Commons, to v the question was submitted, rejected this demand majority of 264 votes to 46, whereupon, when the Col Assembly was called together in 1837, the members re to deliberate. Matters being thus brought to a some of the inhabitants of Lower Canada, urged b

leading demagogues, assembled in arms; two Regiments were sent for from Halifax, and Sir Francis Head, Governor of Upper Canada, confiding in the loyalty of *his* Province, denuded it of troops, and sent them to the disturbed districts, while Sir John Colborne, at that time Commanding-in-Chief, gave directions with the sanction of the Government, for two detachments, under Colonel Gore and Colonel Wetherall, to proceed against the rebels at St. Denis and St. Charles. Colonel Wetherall was completely successful at St. Charles; when the rebels at St. Denis, retreating, Colonel Gore was also enabled to occupy that post, and in the following month Sir John Colborne, with 1300 men, succeeded in dislodging them from the village of St. Eustache, on the Ottawa, where they had strongly entrenched themselves. No sooner, however, had the troops been removed from Upper Canada, and Sir Francis Head definitively announced that the elective council would not be granted, than disturbances broke out there also, and on a party of 400 rebels advancing to Toronto, they were defeated by the militia.

1838. November.

Upon the serious character of the rebellion becoming known in England, towards the end of December, 1837, the Government brought in a bill early the following year, suspending the existing legislature of Lower Canada, and substituting a special council appointed by the Crown. They appointed the Earl of Durham Governor-General and High Commissioner for the adjustment of affairs, and determined to send out additional troops; and the Second Battalions of Grenadier and Coldstream Guards were directed to hold themselves in readiness for service. The Battalion of Grenadiers, at the time at Windsor, proceeded to London on the 16th of February, and occupied St. George's Barracks, where it was augmented to 800 Rank and File by transfers from the other Battalions of the Regiment, the senior soldiers under eighteen years' service being selected. The Second Battalion was now commanded by Colonel Turner Grant, who had succeeded to that Battalion on the retirement, in the previous month, of Colonel Jodrell.

Dec. 22.

Feb. 16.

1838. Colonel Grant had served in the Corunna campaign 1808-9; at Walcheren; and in the Peninsula during the ye 1812-13-14.

The following officers belonged at this time to the Seco Battalion :—

Colonel Turner Grant, Commanding.

Colonel Edward Clive,
,, Sir John Eustace, Bart., } Mounted Officers.

Capts. and Lieut.-Colonels.	Lieutenants and Captains.	Ensigns and Lieutenants.
Henry Wm. Barnard,	R. W. Astell,	H. A. R. Mitchell,
John Lyster,	William Thornton,	J. H. Purves,
F. Vernon Harcourt,	Charles Ridley,	Hon. M. P. Bertie,
Wm. Greenwood,	C. H. Nicholson,	E. Goulburn,
T. Perceval,	Hon. H. Leicester,	Hon. A. Gordon,
J. R. Crawfurd.	C. A. Lewis,	C. S. Clifford,
	R. Blen. Coulson,	J. A. Lambert,
	F. C. Jodrell,	Hon. Henry Percy,
	Aug. Cox,	R. P. Dawson,
	George Cadogan,	H. Wynyard.

Adjutant, Captain A. W. Torrens, to whom Captain Hon. Ja Lindsay succeeded before the Battalion left London.

Quartermaster, J. Payne.
Surgeon, J. D. Wright.
Assistant-Surgeons, G. Brow and W. B. Daykin.

The departure of the Brigade was delayed till the mo of March, so that the navigation of the St. Lawrence m be open on their arrival on the other side of the Atla Major General Sir James Macdonell, late of the Coldstr Guards, was appointed to the command of the Brigade, Captain Arthur Wellesley Torrens, who had now for al six years been the Adjutant of the Second Battalion, Gr dier Guards, was appointed Brigade-Major, being succe as Adjutant by Captain Hon. James Lindsay.

March 21. The Battalion was reviewed in Hyde Park by the I of Wellington, on Thursday, the 21st of March, and field day was interesting, from the fact that every œuvre was performed under the personal directions of Grace, who expressed himself much satisfied with

inspection. His approbation was notified to the Battalion in the following Battalion Order of the same day:— 1838. March.

"BATTALION ORDER.

"March 21st.

"The Commanding Officer has great satisfaction in acquainting the Battalion that His Grace the Duke of Wellington was pleased to express himself in the highest terms of approbation in the field this morning. The Commanding Officer gives the Duke's own words—'The Battalion does honour to the Brigade of Guards.'"

The same evening the Duke, as Colonel of the regiment, entertained the Officers of the Battalion at dinner at Apsley House, and took leave of them each individually. On the following day, Lord Hill, General Commanding-in-Chief, inspected the two battalions brigaded together, under Sir James Macdonell.

The Grenadier Battalion left London by wings, on the 26th and 27th of March, proceeding by Hounslow and Bagshot to Winchester, where they arrived on the 29th and 30th; March 30. and upon the ships being reported ready, they proceeded to Portsmouth. The Head-Quarters (six companies), under Colonel Grant, with the Brigade-Major, Captain A. Torrens, embarked there on the 5th and 6th of April, on board the April 6. "Apollo," and the remainder of the Battalion, viz., two companies, under Colonel Edward Clive, on the 7th, on board the "Inconstant" frigate. The "Apollo" sailed on the 9th, the "Inconstant" on the 10th, while the Second Battalion of the Coldstreams embarked on H.M.S. "Edinburgh," 74, and "Athol" troop-ship, and sailed on the 17th of April.

Though these vessels sailed from England on different May 9. days, it was a curious chance that brought them all together on the 9th of May in the St. Lawrence, within sixty miles of Quebec, when they sailed up the river in company, and cast anchor off Quebec between six and seven o'clock the same evening, within half-an-hour of each other. The battalion of Grenadiers disembarked the following day, and marched to the Jesuits' Barracks, and the Coldstreams to

1838. May. the Citadel, the leading inhabitants of British origin being present to welcome them. Several other regiments also were despatched to Quebec in the course of the summer.

Sir George Arthur in the meantime had been appointed Governor of Upper Canada, in place of Sir Francis Head, and early in 1838, the Canadian Constitution having been suspended by Act of Parliament, the Earl of Durham came out as Governor-General, with extraordinary, and almost arbitrary powers for the redress of grievances, and the settlement of disputed questions. On his landing at Quebec on the 29th of May, he was received by the authorities and the military with almost regal state, the Artillery and Brigade of Guards lining the streets, and he immediately issued a firm and conciliatory proclamation; but though the colony was quiet and no new rebellion anticipated, Lord Durham had before him a task of no common difficulty, whether in disposing of the state prisoners and refugees, or in bringing representative institutions into harmony with allegiance to the Crown. The recent burning of the "Sir Robert Peel" steamer by the refugees and their sympathisers, proved not only to what extent they were prepared to go, but that the American authorities were unable to control their subjects. The loyalty, however, of the citizens generally was sufficiently proved on the occasion of the notorious rebels Sutherland, Theller, and eight other prisoners being brought to Quebec in June, when they were received with volleys of execrations by the accompanying crowds, as they were escorted from the wharf to the citadel by an officer and thirty men of the Grenadier Guards.

June 10.

At the time of the accession of Her present Majesty to the throne, Colonel Henry D'Oyly was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment, having succeeded Sir John Woodford, on the 10th of January, 1837. Colonel D'Oyly had been in command of a Battalion for seven years, but retained that of the regiment only eighteen months, being promoted to Major-General by the operation of the brevet of the 28th of June, 1838, when he was succeeded by Colonel Samuel Lambert. This having the effect of removing Colonel Turner Gr

from the Canada Battalion to the First Battalion at home, Colonel Robert Ellison, an old Waterloo officer, was sent out to Canada to succeed him in command of the Second Battalion; while Colonel Alexander Higginson, succeeding to a Regimental Majority, was appointed to the command of the Third Battalion at home. 1838. June.

The Brigade of Guards in Canada was inspected by Sir John Colborne, the General Commanding-in-Chief, on the 21st of June, 1838, when he was pleased, as stated in Brigade orders, to express his most unqualified approbation of their discipline, movements, and steadiness in the field. Throughout the summer, the two Battalions of Guards furnished in turns a detachment of an officer and thirty men to Grosse Island, a neighbouring preventive station.

In July, the famous ordinance was promulgated, which led to such unfortunate results. Of the principal insurgents, Wolfred Nelson and seven other prisoners had acknowledged their treason, and submitted themselves to the clemency of the governor; but Papineau and fifteen others took refuge in the United States, and as it was impossible to obtain a conviction by an ordinary jury, an ordinance, issued under the authority of the Governor, enacted that the *prisoners* were to be exiled, and transported to Bermuda, while none of the *proscribed* were to return to the colony on pain of death. The prisoners were accordingly transported, and a general amnesty accorded to all others, excepting always those who had taken refuge in the United States. July.

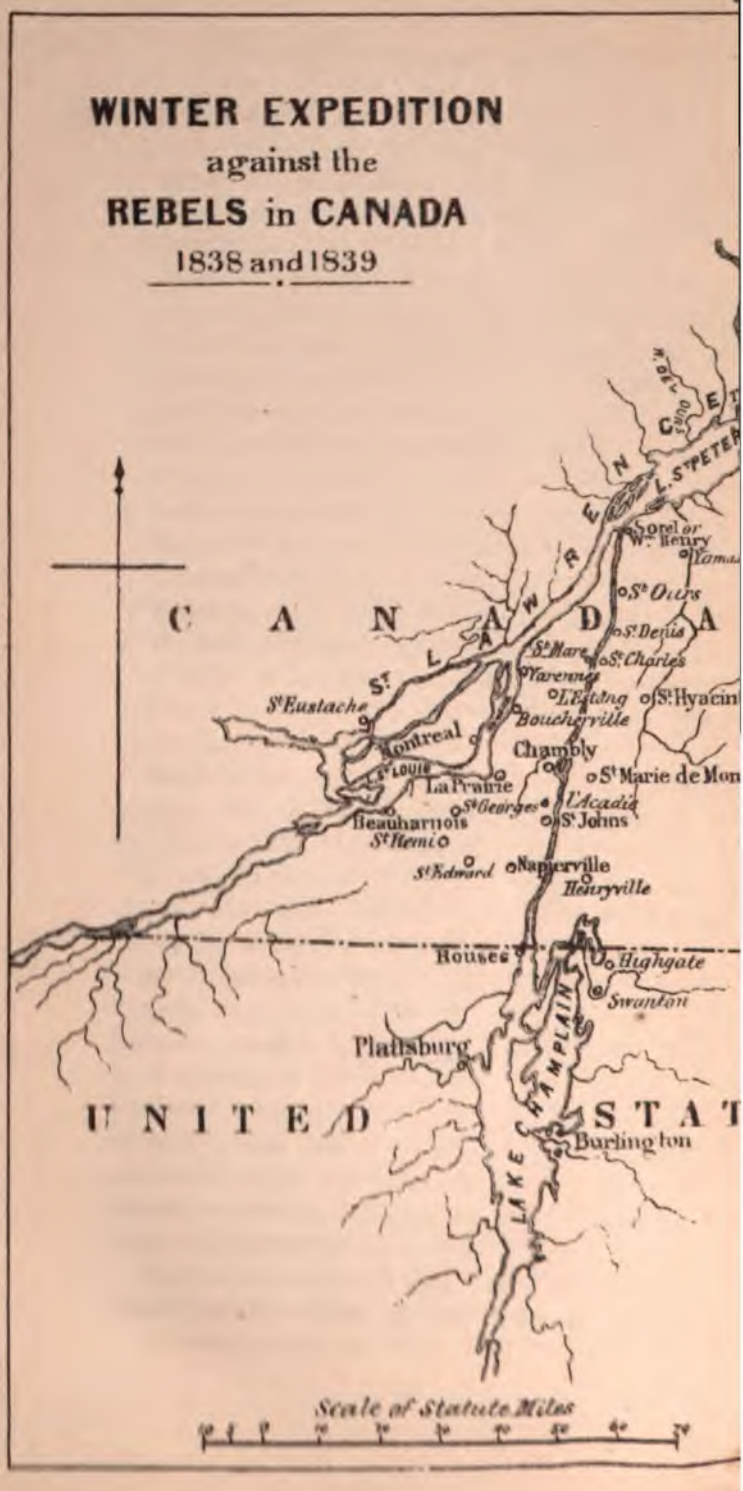
As soon as this ordinance was transmitted to England, its illegality was at once recognised. It formed the subject of warm discussions in Parliament, which were only terminated by Lord Melbourne announcing that the Queen had disallowed it. Lord Durham, stung by the attacks made upon him, and by the lukewarm support he received from Government, resigned his office, but remained a few weeks longer to complete certain inquiries, and the state of public feeling in the country towards him was shown at a later period by the number of addresses of respect and sympathy

1838. which he received when the disallowance of the above ordi nance by the sovereign was promulgated on the 9th o October. Sir John Colborne had also tendered his resig nation as commander-in-chief, but was requested to continu his services.

The officers of the brigade of Guards having receive much kindness and hospitality from Lord Durham durin his Governorship, and regretting his departure, entertaine him at dinner on the 25th of October, previous to his lea ing the country. The entertainment was intended to be a purely social character, but advantage was taken of th opportunity, to give it a political tendency, and, unfort nately, Sir James Macdonnell, who had been one of Lo Durham's special council, carried away by his feelings, ga a reasonable colouring in his speech for such an opinio Whatever Lord Durham had chosen to say must in courte have been listened to, but it was felt that no opinion up the state of affairs should have been expressed by a officer which gave to the collective body an appearance political bias.

During the autumn indications of a turbulent spi became evident. An organisation was known to exist, t members of which were bound by secret signs and oat The loyalists flocked into the towns, and the lenien shown, combined with the reversal of the transporti ordinance, raised the hopes of the disaffected.

Oct. 30. As a matter of precaution, two companies of the Grenadi Guards, under Lieutenant-Colonels Lyster and J. R. Cra furd, were detached, on the 30th of October, from Queb to a station at Three Rivers, on the banks of the S Lawrence, sixty miles from Quebec, and about thirty mi below Montreal, both for the purpose of maintaining co munications with that latter town during the winter and affording protection to a small powder magazine establish in its neighbourhood, while a party under Lieutenant H A. Gordon was detached from these companies to a pl called Nicolet, higher up the river, as the magistra


WINTER EXPEDITION
against the
REBELS in CANADA
1838 and 1839
CANADA
UNITED STAT
St. Lawrence
Sorel or W. Henry
St. Ours
St. Denis
St. Marc
St. Charles
Varennes
L'Etang
St. Hyacin
Boucherville
St. Eustache
Montreal
St. Louis
Chambly
St. Marie de Mon
La Prairie
St. Georges
L'Acadie
St. Johns
Beauharnois
St. Remi
St. Edward
Napierville
Henryville
Houses
Highgate
Swanton
Plattsburg
Lake Champlain
Burlington
Scale of Statute Miles

were much alarmed at the rebellious spirit manifested in that quarter. 1838.

On the departure of the Governor for England, on the 1st of November, Sir John Colborne, who had gone to Quebec to see him off, was sworn in administrator of the government. Sir John immediately returned to Montreal, and on his way up, as he passed by Three Rivers, gave directions to Lieutenant-Colonels Lyster and Crawfurd with reference to their remaining there during the winter, not suspecting at the time any immediate disturbances. On his arrival at Montreal, however, seeing the threatening attitude of the people, and that the rebellion was on the point of breaking out, he at once took the precaution of occupying the approaches to the town with guards and picquets, and several arrests were made on the 2nd of November. On the 3rd the habitans rose in arms. They had intended doing so in Montreal while the troops were in church and unarmed, and to have seized the government authorities and chief military officers, but the arrangements which the General adopted completely disconcerted their plans. A list of these officers was discovered, from which it appeared that some of them were doomed to death, and others to be retained as hostages. November.

Sir John Colborne at once despatched a steamer down the river to bring up the two companies from Three Rivers, which was also to call at Nicolet for Gordon's detachment. They brought them off with some difficulty, owing to the rough state of the weather, the officer commanding succeeding at the same time in capturing and bringing off a Mr. Macdonald, one of the chief rebels. The steamer then returned to Montreal, and disembarked the two companies, which there awaited the arrival of the Head-Quarters of the Battalion from Quebec. Sir James Macdonell had in the meantime, on the 5th of November, received a despatch from Sir John Colborne, desiring him to move with a wing of a Battalion of Guards to Sorel, as 2000 rebels were reported to be advancing on St. Ours. At eight o'clock the same evening, five companies of the Second Battalion Grenadiers, with head-quarters, embarked Nov. 5.

1838. under Colonel Turner Grant, leaving only six men in h
pital. Subsequent orders were received by steamer the
lowing day from Sir John Colborne, directing Sir Jar
Macdonell to proceed with these troops to Montreal, wh
Nov. 6. they reached on the 6th, and, disembarking at 2 P.
proceeded to the Queen's Barracks. The rising was n
general on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, and
rebellion of 1838 commenced with the occupation of Be
harnois, and the capture of Mr. Ellice by the insurgent
and it was ascertained that the rebel forces under Hin
lang, Dr. Robert Nelson, Dr. Cote, and Gagnon, to t
number of 4000, had established themselves at Napiervil
some miles beyond St. John's. To check the symptoms
insurrection in the bud, several regiments were directed
move in that direction, and amongst them were the six co
panies of the Second Battalion Grenadier Guards, which,
Nov. 8. the 8th, crossed over the St. Lawrence to La Prairie, a sm
village about eight miles from Montreal, where they w
joined by three guns. These, with three companies of
Guards, were forwarded at once by rail a distance of twe
miles, whence they proceeded by route four miles furthe
Lacadie. The train that conveyed these troops so
on their road was ordered back to La Prairie, to bring
the three remaining companies, which left Montreal
later period of the day, but it ran off the line and
upset, there being strong suspicions that the accident
the result of design. Colonel Lyster, who was in comm
of these companies, having waited for the train till
midnight, determined to march at once for Lacadie,
lieving that the advance on the rebel position would
place the next morning, and they arrived at their destin
Nov. 9. at half-past seven A.M. on the 9th, with but few stragg
though the roads were completely broken up, and there
been continuous rain and snow for several days, rend
the adhesive mud more than ancle deep.

Lacadie was a scene of great confusion. The
Hussars and 71st Regiment had arrived independen
the afternoon of the 8th. The village was deserted

inhabitants; the head-quarter staff had not arrived; and there was no commissariat. Hunger naturally caused some slight attempts at plunder, but Colonel Ellison, finding himself the senior officer present, appointed a provost marshal for the preservation of order, and, with reference to his own Battalion, announced that he would provide the men with rations, but strictly forbad them to help themselves, well knowing the relaxation of discipline which ensues from such proceedings not being checked. No sooner, however, had the men commenced cooking, than the commander of the forces and his staff arrived, when, hearing that the rebel forces were rapidly increasing, he ordered an immediate advance; whereupon a column, consisting of the 7th Hussars, Grenadier Guards, 71st, and three guns, all under the command of Sir James Macdonell, continued their route through a perfectly deserted country, to a village four miles from Napierville, where it halted for the night, and, starting at an early hour on the following morning, arrived by daylight in front of the position taken up by the insurgents in Napierville, who had been reckoned to be 5000 strong, but were now reduced to 3000. Another column, under Major-General Clitherow, consisting of the 15th, 24th, and 73rd Regiments, advanced from St. John's direct upon Napierville.

1838.

Nov. 10.

Dispositions were at once made to attack the rebels. The 71st were sent to the right of the town in skirmishing order, supported by two companies of the Guards to cut off their retreat at Douglas's Corner, while the remainder of the Guards were told off to attack various public buildings. The rebels however, intimidated by the amount of force brought against them, had begun to disperse the preceding night and only about two hundred remained, who were easily taken prisoners. The two companies of Grenadier Guards from Three Rivers joined the same afternoon, under Lieutenant-Colonel Perceval, and the whole battalion bivouacked for the night in the town, while the cavalry followed up the line of retreat of the fugitives, and thus terminated this most ignoble, ill-conceived, and ill-organised attempt on the part

1838. of rebels to subvert the ruling powers. No intrenchme
had been thrown up, no ability shown in works of defen
no determination, no courage; but the leaders and prie
after exciting the misguided habitans, were the first to s
their own safety, leaving the deluded people to the mercy
an outraged Government. As a warning to the insurger
Nov. 11. orders were issued, on the following day, Sunday, to b
Napierville before evacuating it, sparing only the hou
of the loyalists, and although a counter order was sub
quently issued, it arrived too late to save the town.

The same day, the battalion, following the line of retr
Nov. 12. of the rebels, arrived at St. Edwards, and on the 12th v
proceeding to St. Rémi with the Artillery, when the r
was found to be so deep in mud that the artillery hor
could not drag the guns through; a company of the Gua
was, therefore, turned into a wood, which flanked each s
of the road, and the men with their regulation axes c
menced cutting down small trees, so as to make a cordu
road, but the edge of every axe and every billhook turne
a few minutes and became utterly useless; the artillery v
consequently, left to bivouac at an adjacent farmho
two companies of Guards being left in support, and it
be considered fortunate that this exposure of the inferio
of the ordnance tools, did not take place in the neighb
hood of an enterprising enemy.

Nov. 13. The column proceeded to the village of St. George on
13th of November, and next day the 7th Hussars
Grenadier Guards returned to La Prairie, occupying
deserted houses, while the Artillery and 71st move
St. John's, where Sir James Macdonell, now in comm
of the district on the south bank of the St. Lawr
established his Head-Quarters.

This demonstration, together with that of General
therow's brigade, which took a more easterly direc
proved to the disaffected population, the futility of r
ance to British power, and though the winter was
advancing, and the weather unsuited for military operat
Sir John Colborne determined to continue his mi

progress, and punish those parts of the refractory districts which had not yet been visited, by quartering the troops upon the inhabitants, and compelling them to provision the soldiers. In pursuance of instructions to that effect the Battalion of Grenadier Guards marched, on the 21st of November, to Boucherville, about fifteen miles down the St. Lawrence, where it had been intimated to the men they would live at free quarters, but Colonel Ellison gave strict orders against the soldiers providing *themselves* with food; the system adopted was in the first place to obtain a list of the chief promoters of the rebellion in the vicinity of each town; armed parties were then sent out under the command of an officer to levy contributions according to a liberal scale per man. The meat and vegetables thus collected were placed in charge of the quartermaster, who served them out to each company, and by this means the object was accomplished, and discipline preserved. The cold was now very severe, and much ice was floating down the stream; the troops, however, continued their march, and on the following day a wing of the battalion of Guards, under Lieutenant-Colonel Lyster, marched to Varennes, a small village six and a half miles lower down the river.

1838.

Nov. 21.

Two companies were sent on the 24th from Head Quarters at Boucherville to L'Estangs, to forage and search for arms; next day the Head-Quarter wing left Boucherville, and being joined on the road by the detached wing, marched twenty-four miles to St. Charles, lying on the right bank of the Richelieu. The morning again was intensely cold, the thermometer twelve degrees below zero of Fahrenheit. The Battalion, with the artillery, did not arrive till four o'clock in the afternoon, at St. Mark, opposite St. Charles, where it was stated in the instructions for the march, a steam-boat would be in readiness to convey the Battalion across the river, which here was extremely rapid. But though the ferry boat had crossed and re-crossed the preceding day with no great difficulty, the frost had been so intense for the last twenty-four hours, that it was now bridged over. Some of the officers and lighter men first

Nov. 25.

1838. tried the ice, and eventually seven companies marched c
by sections in extended order, carrying their knapsa
between them in their hands. The artillery was left at
Mark, with two companies of Guards in support, and
the following morning the guns and matériel were brou
over on sleighs.

Nov. 26. The march was continued on the 26th, fourteen miles furt
to St. Hyacinthe, on the Yamaska river, whence orders w
issued to capture certain prominent insurgents who w
lying in the vicinity in fancied security, and several prisor
were made, including Monsieur Papineau's brother.
the 29th the Battalion returned to St. Charles, the ro
being like glass. The next day they reached Chaml
eighteen miles distant up the Richelieu river, outside wl
village, was a small fort on a lake, occupied by the 1
Regiment, commanded by a former Grenadier Guardsn

Dec. 1. Lord Charles Wellesley; and on the 1st of December
Battalion re-occupied its former quarters at La Pra
where it continued undisturbed till the end of the year.

In the meantime a General Court-Martial, of which
following officers of the Grenadier Guards were membe
viz., Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Eustace, Ca
Honourable George Cadogan, and Captain Mitchell–
assembled at Montreal, under the presidency of M
General Clitherow, for the trial of prisoners taken in
of whom 750 had been lodged in Montreal gaol.

1839.

1839. The year 1839 opened with gloomy anticipations
the maintenance of friendly relations between the E
Government and the United States, owing to cont
lawless depredations on Canadian soil, and the apparen
of power or inclination on the part of the United States'
rities to repress or punish them. The disputed north-e
boundary question was also a subject of uneasiness,
the beginning of January reports being prevalent tha
bodies of United States' sympathizers were assemb

Swanton, Highgate, Plattsburg, and Burlington, all on the banks of Lake Champlain, about 60 or 70 miles due south of Montreal, the battalion of Guards received orders to proceed to the frontier, about thirty-five miles distant, and marched, on Thursday, January 3rd, for St. Johns, a small town on the Richelieu, but an important station, as an outwork to Montreal, and the following day four companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Lyster, proceeded to Henryville. The reports, however, proving to be either unfounded or exaggerated, the wing rejoined Head-Quarters, and the Battalion returned, in a few days, to La Prairie, where it remained for another month. The Head-Quarters, with six companies of the Battalion moved, on the 6th of February, into Montreal, and occupied a large store-house near the river called Point-au-Callière barracks, while two companies under Lieutenant-Colonel Greenwood remained in the barracks at La Prairie till the 18th of March, when they also joined the Head-Quarters.

1839. Jan. 3. Jan. 8. Feb. 6. March 18.

The general conduct and discipline of the Battalion during the whole period connected with this expedition was excellent, and as the professed object of it was to punish the disloyal inhabitants by living upon them, and treating them as a conquered race, it is much to the credit of the Battalion, that with the exception of occasional offences, which were summarily dealt with, there was no ill treatment of the population, no serious instance of insubordination, and no General Court-Martial. This was to be attributed both to the esprit de corps of the men as well as to the firmness and ability of the Commanding Officer, who, under no circumstance allowed the slightest relaxation of discipline, and even in the most difficult circumstances was particular about cleanliness. The marching of the battalion was excellent, and received commendation at the time. Throughout the winter, though it was held by some that the cold would produce rheumatism, the men marched with their great coats rolled, for, during the march, they did not require them, and after it was over, they felt the benefit of extra covering. During these three winter months the

1839. soldiers had no beds, but slept on straw, with their bla as a covering.

It had been the intention of the authorities, tha Battalion should return to its former quarters at Quebe soon as the navigation was open; but the relations wit States became so threatening, that its presence at Mon was deemed essential, and Sir John Colborne paid Co Ellison the compliment of saying he held the Batt equal to 1000 men; at a later period of the summe praised the Battalion for its conduct and manœuvrin said that when he returned to England he would menti the Horse Guards, that in a place where spirits we cheap, no man had been drunk on duty for upwards o months, and during the first six months that the batt was stationed in Montreal, no man was tried by a Gar Court-Martial.

The General Court-Martial had in the meantime January, sentenced several of the prisoners to death, an of the most prominent offenders were executed. Se more prisoners were sentenced, in the ensuing Februar capital punishment, the greater part of whom were, ever, reprieved, and the sentence commuted to transp tion. These Courts-Martial lasted four or five mo during which time 112 prisoners were tried for high tre but only five were executed, on which occasion s picquets of the garrison occupied the gaol in anticip of an attempt at a rescue, and a corporal and two grena were on duty at the scaffold.

In the course of the summer of 1839, during a dis ance in a court of law at Montreal, a picquet of fifty m the Guards was marched in and cleared the court, owi an attack that the loyalists were threatening against jority of the jury, who refused to convict a man of mu

Sept. 26. and later, on the 26th of September, a detachment o companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Perceval, was s Quebec, as an escort to a large number of prisoners sentence of transportation. He returned with his d

Sept. 30. ment to Montreal on the 30th of the same month.

The battalion was inspected, on the 23rd of August, by the Commander of the Forces, when its effective strength, besides officers, was forty-four sergeants, eighteen drummers, 791 rank and file. On this occasion the following order was issued :— 1839. Aug. 23.

"BATTALION ORDER, *August 24th*, 1839. *Montreal.*

"The Commanding Officer has received the orders of his "Excellency the Commander of the Forces to convey to "the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers of "the Battalion the expression of his approbation of their "appearance, steadiness and discipline on the Champ de "Mars yesterday. His Excellency was also pleased to "express his great approval of the conduct of all ranks of "the Battalion while stationed in this Garrison. The "Commanding Officer has great pride and satisfaction in "communicating to the Battalion so honourable a tes-"timony, and sincerely hopes they may continue to "deserve it."

Sir John Colborne had been appointed Governor-General at the commencement of the year, but having in the course of the summer expressed a wish to resign, he was succeeded as Governor by the Right Honourable Paulet Thompson, while Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Jackson was appointed, in his place, Commander of the Forces in Canada. Sir John Colborne embarked for England on the 17th of October, and shortly after his arrival, was created a peer, by the title of Baron Seaton, as a reward for his long faithful and meritorious services to his country.

Owing much to the tact and address of the new Governor-General, the legislative union of the two Canadas, though not popular with either Province, was agreed to by the Chambers early in 1840, and on the 10th of February the two Provinces were again united after a separation of fifty years. On the same day Paulet Thompson, now Lord Sydenham, was sworn in as Governor-General, Kingston being fixed upon as the seat of government, and under his 1840. Feb. 10.

1840. management the winter of 1839-40 passed off in perfect qui
with no apparent disposition on the part of the habitans,
of the United States sympathizers, to disturb the peace
the country, but the question of the north-eastern bounda
still caused much anxiety in the public mind.

The Second Battalion Grenadier Guards received ord
in April to move to Quebec, but previous to its departu
was inspected by the Commander of the Forces, and
the 28th of that month, it left Montreal under the co
mand of Lieutenant-Colonel Lyster, arriving the follow
day at its destination. Major-General Clitherow, un
whose immediate command it had served at Montre
wrote to the officer commanding the Regiment in Lon
the following letter, expressing his approbation of
conduct:—

"MONTREAL, *April 28th*, 184

"MY DEAR COLONEL,—I cannot allow the Grenadier Guards to
the Montreal district without bearing testimony to their exce
conduct, discipline, and soldierlike behaviour both towards the
habitants, and on duty. This magnificent battalion will immedi
return to Quebec, and carry with them the good wishes of all
inhabitants of Montreal, and I need not assure you how sincer
shall regret parting with my old friends.

"JOHN CLITHEROW, Major-Genera

Lieutenant-Colonel Lyster, whose health had been
some time failing, was found dead in his bed two
after the arrival of the Battalion at Quebec, to the
grief of all his brother Officers; highly appreciated a
had been in the fashionable circles of London, he see
more fitted for society than the camp, yet during
insurrection of 1838, when arrangements were neces
consequent upon either weather or marches, no officer
have been more active and energetic, and none dischar
their duty with more ability. He was buried with mil
honours in the cemetery upon the St. John's road. Co
Ellison having returned to England on leave shortly b
this event, Lieutenant-Colonel Greenwood assumed

command of the Battalion till the arrival of Colonel Lascelles. 1840.

Another testimony to the character which the battalion had earned during its service in the Montreal district was given in an order which followed an inspection at Quebec made by Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Jackson, on the 9th of July, 1840, as follows:—

"BATTALION ORDER, *July 9th*, 1840.

"The Commanding Officer has received the commands of "the Major-General commanding the Brigade, to inform the "Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the "second Battalion Grenadier Guards, that his Excellency "the Commander of the Forces has expressed his full and "entire approbation of the appearance of the Battalion, and "the steadiness and precision of their movements in the "field this morning, and more particularly his complete "approbation of their general good conduct and behaviour "while under his more immediate observation in the gar-"rison of Montreal." July 9.

Colonel Samuel Lambert retired from the command of the Grenadier Guards on the 11th of September, 1840, and on Colonel Grant succeeding to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, Colonel Ellison was promoted from the second to the first battalion, when Colonel Edward Clive succeeded to the Second Battalion in Canada, but he did not go out to take over the command till the month of May, 1841. Colonel Home succeeded, at the same time, as third Regimental Major to the Third Battalion. Sept. 11.

The elections in Canada under the Union Act took place in May, 1840, but the assembly which met on the 14th of June was soon deprived of the advice and supervision of Lord Sydenham, who died on the 19th of September from lock-jaw, consequent upon a fall from his horse, and at the close of the year he was succeeded by Sir Charles Bagot, who had displayed much ability in the diplomatic service. Sept. 19.

Nothing remarkable occurred during the summer, but it

1840. was generally understood that the brigade of Guards woul remain in Canada until the settlement of the boundar question, and, at the approach of winter, with the view t occupying the men during the long cold season, the bat talion was instructed in the use of snow shoes; a party c thirty men from each Battalion, being also sent for severa days into the bush, accompanied by some Indians, to prac tise the art of encamping or hutting in the snow.

1841.

1841. A draft was sent out from the Home Battalions in April 1841, consisting of one Officer, one Sergeant, and fifty-thre men, thus raising the battalion to 827 rank and file, and o Colonel Clive returning to England at the end of the yea the command of the Second Battalion devolved upo Colonel Charles Lascelles, who retained that comman till the Battalion left Canada in the autumn of 1842.

Sir James Macdonell, who had been promoted by th general brevet of November, 1841, to the rank of Lieutenan General, but had been allowed for a time to retain the con mand of the Brigade, resigned it in June, 1842, and Colon Bowles of the Coldstream Guards, the senior Commandin Officer of the two Battalions, succeeded to the briga Command.

1842. As the north-eastern boundary question was still abeyance, the British Government, in the spring of 184 selected Lord Ashburnham, who, from his long personal a commercial acquaintance with the States, was well qualifi for the duty, to come out as special envoy to negotiate treaty. He arrived at New York in April; and in anticipati of a successful termination to the deliberations, the usu drafts for the Brigade, which were under orders to s from England were counter-ordered, and the leave of officers then in England was extended till further orders.

Aug. 9. The treaty of Washington settling the boundary quest was signed, and received the sanction of the President a Senate on the 9th of August, 1842. It was certainly

satisfactory to the British public, and it was an error in a military point of view; for while the Americans obtained nearly all they claimed, the British lost that which alone made the territory valuable to them, viz., a short and direct road through their own country, from Quebec to New Brunswick, and the removal of the United States' boundary further from the St. Lawrence. This they lost, but they gained the advantage of peace, and the settlement of the long pending dispute, thereby conferring a great benefit upon commercial interests. 1842.

On the news of the ratification of the treaty being received in England, orders were issued for the return of the Canada brigade of Guards. The Head Quarters and six companies of the Grenadiers embarked at Quebec, on board her Majesty's troop ship "Resistance" (Captain Patey), on the 29th of September, in the midst of most enthusiastic demonstrations, and sailing on the 1st of October, anchored at Spithead on the 20th of the same month. On the 22nd the six companies disembarked, and proceeding to London by rail, occupied the Wellington barracks. The two remaining companies, which embarked on board her Majesty's ship, "Pique," on the 18th of October, reached London on the 14th of November following. Sept. 29. Nov. 14.

Before leaving Quebec, a number of men being anxious to settle in the country, were discharged upon modified pensions, or obtained free discharge, and it was notified that this was an indulgence, granted in consequence of the approbation which the Commander-in-Chief expressed of the conduct of the Brigade during its stay in Canada. By these discharges the strength of the Second Battalion on its return to England was reduced to—

Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
42	18	737

It is much to the credit of the Second Battalion Grenadier Guards that when there was so much temptation, so much facility to desert, and so much security after desertion, that in the course of four and a half years only seven men left their colours, proving a faithfulness to duty and a noble

1842. esprit de corps, entitled to the highest admiration, and presenting an example which it is to be hoped will be followed by regimental posterity. The account of the service of the Battalion in Canada would not be complete without recording that Captain the Hon. James Lindsay filled the post of Adjutant during the whole period of its foreign service.

December. After the Battalion had re-assembled in London, all the men serving in its ranks, who had been drafted from the First and Third Battalions, were re-transferred to their own corps, and the Second Battalion received its proportion of the recruits raised in each year during its absence. The commanding officer of the regiment, Colonel Grant, on the breaking up of the Battalion, recorded his opinion of its conduct in the following Regimental Orders:—

"REGIMENTAL ORDERS, 8*th December*, 1842.

"The Commanding Officer of the Regiment has great
"pleasure in recording his unqualified approbation of the
"discipline and good conduct of the Second Battalion of
"Grenadier Guards during their stay in Canada.

"He looks with great satisfaction to his having joined
"this Battalion, and sailed with them from England; since
"his return he has received the most favourable report
"from his successors in command, and he can assure them
"that every time he has had occasion to communicate with
"the authorities at the Horse Guards they have spoken of
"them in the highest terms of commendation."

The final half-yearly change of quarters this year was delayed till the return of the Canada battalions, when, as was considered desirable, instead of sending one battalion to Ireland, to send it to country quarters in England, where the men would have some relief from the continued night duty of London, Winchester was chosen as a Guards quarter, and the barracks in that town continued to be occupied by the several battalions in succession, till the year 1852, when the wooden huts at Chichester were selected, a

continued to be occupied by the Guards till 1854, when 1842.
two Battalions were again sent abroad.

During the four and a half years that two Battalions of 1838 to 1842.
the brigade were in Canada, but few events occurred with reference to the Battalions of the Grenadier Guards at home beyond the usual routine of duty, and change of quarters.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha arrived in England in October, 1839, and his marriage with Her Majesty Queen Victoria took place on the 10th of February, 1840. The First Battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards found the guard of honour at Buckingham Palace, and Colonel Alexander Higginson commanding the Third Battalion Grenadier Guards was the Field Officer in Brigade Waiting on the occasion; but as a Brigade the Guards were not called upon to take part in any ceremonies.

Two events occurred in the year 1840, which, though unconnected with the history of the Grenadier Guards, deserve to be mentioned as the forerunners of great changes in France, of which all Europe has since felt the effects. Prince Louis Napoleon, with forty or fifty followers landed on the 6th of August of that year at Boulogne, and towards the end of the year, the construction of the fortifications round Paris was commenced; but whether these works were intended by their promoters to protect the French Metropolis from external enemies, or 1841.
from internecine quarrels, they have signally failed in their Feb. 16.
object, for they have already witnessed the fall of a Kingdom and the rise and fall of an Empire; while democracy and republicanism have been at times triumphant.

The first war with China, though very indirectly affecting 1839.
the Regiments of Guards, deserves a place in these annals, as from that time, owing to our more intimate acquaintance with the habits and manners of the inhabitants of that country, may be dated the first idea of competitive examinations generally to fill both military and civil posts in the service of the country, a custom then prevalent in China, and which has gradually developed itself to its present dimensions in this Kingdom.

1841. Captain Hon. Alexander Gordon was appointed Adjutant of the Third Battalion in February, 1841, on the resignation of that post by Captain Hon. Grosvenor Hood, who had held it since March, 1837.

July 2. On the occasion of the election of a member for Westminster, on the 1st of July, 1841, the Battalions of Guards in the Wellington and St. George's Barracks were ordered to be closely confined to their quarters for three days, including the day before and the day after the election. The order was of course rigidly attended to, but on the third day, on the Field Officer pointing out, that the Act of Parliament directing such a practice in other towns, had not hitherto been applied to the troops quartered in Westminster, as guards over her Majesty's person, the Quarter-Master-General replied that it had not been the intention to restrict the Foot Guards in Westminster and the Tower to their barracks, further than had been customary on such occasions.

October. A destructive fire of the old armoury in the Tower of London took place on the 30th of October, 1841, which besides destroying a large store of old pattern flint muskets of no great value, as the new percussion firelock was being adopted, consumed a most interesting memorial, a trophy consisting of guns, arms, swords, kettledrums, and flags taken from the French at the battle of Blenheim, in 1704 and which a Battalion of Grenadier Guards, then the First Guards, had been so instrumental in securing. The site of the armoury was at once made use of for the erection of a large barrack for the Battalion of Guards forming the garrison of the Tower, and a few years later the buildings used by the Ordnance Survey Department were pulled down, and barracks for officers erected in their place.

The annals of the Grenadier Guards would be incomplete were they to fail to record the last services of a member of that corps, one of many whose conduct and character shone forth during the latter years of the revolutionary war. Major-General Lord Saltoun, who had left the Guards in January, 1837, was offered by Lord Hill towards the end of the year 1841, a command in China, under

Sir Hugh Gough, which he accepted, and carried out the war to a successful end. In 1852 her Majesty was graciously pleased to invest Lord Saltoun with the Order of the Thistle. He had been all his life a strong Conservative, and that such an honour should have been recommended, and bestowed upon him, by a Liberal ministry, was honourable to both parties, as the following extracts of a correspondence which was carried on towards the end of 1851 sufficiently testifies. Lord John Russell, in his letter to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, says :— 1841. 1851.

"The military services of Lord Saltoun, so long and so "distinguished, make me desirous of placing his name "before the Queen, as deserving of a mark of honor which "belongs to the Scotch peerage.

"Of course I do not wish to influence in any way his "political conduct, and I am quite aware that I could not "hope for his support."

At Lord John Russell's request, Lord John Fitzroy communicated his wishes to Lord Saltoun, and the honour thus offered to him in so complimentary a manner was duly appreciated.

Lord John subsequently wrote himself to Lord Saltoun, saying :—

"Your many and distinguished services in her Majesty's "army have rightly earned for you this honourable dis-"tinction."

As Lord Saltoun had left his old regiment, the Grenadier Guards, and had no further opportunity of seeing active service, this will not be an inappropriate time to refer to his life and death.

He had long been a Knight Commander of the Bath, a Knight Grand Cross of Hanover, and a Knight of the Foreign Orders of Maria Theresa of Austria, and St. George of Russia; and to these decorations were added his Waterloo, Peninsula, and China medals. Endowed with the firmest courage, and most unflinching integrity, with a somewhat abrupt and rough manner, partly acquired in military service, but in a great degree assumed,

1841. to veil the natural kind-heartedness of his disposition, he was sternly severe against anything that savoured of cowardice, treachery, or deceit, but kind and tender as a woman to unmerited misfortune or suffering. He rose to the highest rank in his profession, and while in public life he received the approbation of his Sovereign and of all those who were in a position to judge his conduct; he was universally acknowledged amongst his friends and dependants to have sustained the still more excellent part of a thoroughly honest *and good* man. He died on the 18th of August, 1853, in his 69th year, having held the family dignities for above sixty years. His remains were carried to Philorth, in Aberdeenshire, whence, on the 25th of August, they were conveyed to their final resting place in the family mausoleum at Fraserburgh.

As it was customary on the birth of an heir to the throne for the Lieutenant of the Queen's Guard to receive his brevet majority, that promotion fell this year to Captain J. A. Udny of the Grenadier Guards, who was on duty with his Regiment at St. James's Palace at the time of the birth of the Prince of Wales, on the 9th of November, 1841. On the
1842. occasion of the christening of His Royal Highness, on the
Jan. 25. 25th of the following January, the First Battalion Grenadier Guards, 600 strong, under Colonel Ellison, with Captain F. W. Hamilton as adjutant, was ordered to proceed from Head-Quarters, St. John's Wood, to Windsor, carrying with it the Royal Standard; the Queen's Company, then commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Bagot, being ordered to mount as a guard of honour in the Castle-yard over her Majesty's person during the ceremony. The Battalion proceeded accordingly to Windsor, at 6 A.M. on the 25th, returning to London the same day.

Shortly after the return of the Second Battalion, Grenadiers, from Canada, in November, 1842, when it went to London quarters in the Wellington Barracks, the First Battalion, under Colonel R. Ellison, proceeded to Windsor, and the Third Battalion, under Colonel Home, was the first to occupy again the new country quarters for the Guards

Winchester, for it was determined by the authorities to continue to send a battalion to these barracks, instead of Dublin, in order to afford each battalion in turn some relief from the continued night duty in the Metropolis. 1843.

A sad event occurred in the month of July of the following year, 1843, while the first Battalion Grenadier Guards was quartered in St. George's Barracks, which deprived it suddenly of its Commanding Officer. On the morning of the 3rd of that month, Colonel Ellison, an old Waterloo officer, met his Battalion in Hyde Park for a usual field-day, and upon its being handed over to him by the Adjutant, Captain F. W. Hamilton, he formed line, and having given the word "Present arms," suddenly expired, falling dead from his horse. Death was so sudden, that the Battalion was standing with presented arms over his dead body, he himself having given the word of command. Colonel Ellison was universally looked up to as a first-rate soldier, and his loss was deeply lamented, as well by his brother officers as by his family. By his demise, Colonel Lascelles was promoted to a Regimental Majority, and posted to the Second Battalion in place of Colonel Clive, who succeeded to the command of the First Battalion, vice Ellison. Three months previously Captain John Lambert had been appointed Adjutant of the Third Battalion, on the resignation of Captain Hon. A. Gordon, nominated to be Equerry to H.R.H. Prince Albert. July 3.

Gymnastic exercises were not regularly introduced into the British army till 1859-60, but many years previously the necessary apparatus had been erected by the officers of the Brigade of Guards in several of the London barracks, for the use of the men; and the present generation, who know how universal it has become, will be astonished to hear that in those days, in consequence of its being practised in the Guards' barracks, a communication was received from the Duke of Wellington, to the effect that no gymnastic exercises should take place in any situation exposed to public view.

Savings Banks were first established in the Guards, by a Regimental Order of the 20th of December, 1843, under

1844. Dec. 20. authority of a warrant of the 11th of October; they were not looked upon at first, however, with much favour in the Guards, as it was suspected that if men invested their savings, it would be taken by the authorities as an argument for reducing their pay.

At the spring change of quarters on the 1st of March 1844, the First Battalion Grenadier Guards, under Colonel Clive, occupied the Winchester Barracks, and was succeeded in September by the Second Battalion of the same Regiment under Colonel Lascelles.

On the occasion of the Queen receiving a visit from the Emperor of Russia, in the summer of 1844, her Majesty entertained him at Windsor with a review of the Household troops. All the Battalions of Guards then off duty from Windsor and London, the Household Cavalry, and some Artillery from Woolwich, were assembled in the Great Park for the purpose; but the First Battalion Grenadier Guards was not brought up from Winchester.

Upon Colonel Grant retiring from the command of the
Nov. 8. regiment, on the 8th of November, 1844, Colonel Edward Clive succeeded to that post, and Colonel Henry Ferguson to the command of the Third Battalion. Colonel Clive did not long survive the enjoyment of his new dignity, for,
1845. April 15. the 15th of April of the following year, he died, after a short illness, at his house in Grafton Street. He was buried at the family estate of Whitfield, in Herefordshire, but a funeral procession was formed near Hyde Park of the three Battalions of his Regiment, all of which were at the time in London—the Second Battalion at the Tower, and the other two at the West-end. The procession accompanied the hearse to the Paddington station, whence the body was taken by his friends to its final resting-place in the country. Upon Colonel Clive's death, Colonel John Home succeeded to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Regiment, Colonel Lascelles to the command of the First, and Colonel Bolders to the Second Battalion; Colonel Henry Ferguson being already in command of the Third.

1846. Sir Ord Honyman succeeded, on the 2nd of October

1846, to the command of the Second Battalion *vice* Boldero, who retired. 1846.

Several changes also took place this year amongst the Adjutants of the Regiment. Captain F. W. Hamilton, who had filled that post in the First Battalion for nearly ten years, was, on the 3rd of April, 1846, promoted to Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, being succeeded by Captain John Home Purves; and four months later, on the 14th of August, Captain Ralph Bradford succeeded to the adjutancy of the Second Battalion, upon the promotion of Captain Hon. James Lindsay, who had held that appointment for nearly eight years. The First Battalion, under Colonel Lascelles, on the 1st of September of this year, again occupied the barracks at Winchester for the winter, and on the 2nd of March, 1847, it was replaced by the Third Battalion under Colonel Ferguson. April 3. Aug. 14.

Colonel Henry Barnard, Grenadier Guards, was, on the 15th February of the following year, appointed on the staff of the army, to serve as Adjutant-General in the Northern and Midland districts. On the 29th of May, Captain Edward G. Wynyard, who had succeeded Captain Purves in the Adjutancy of the First Battalion, was appointed Assistant Military Secretary to his father, Major-General Edward B. Wynyard, an old Grenadier Guardsman, lately appointed to the command of the troops in New South Wales; and Captain Hon. Henry Percy succeeded to the First Battalion Adjutancy *vice* Wynyard. Colonel now Sir Henry Ferguson Davie (Bart.), retired from the Regiment on the 6th of August, 1847, and was succeeded in the command of the Third Battalion by Colonel Godfrey Thornton. 1847. Feb. 15. May 29. June 11.

The country quarters of the Guards having been changed from Winchester to Chichester, the Second Battalion Grenadiers, under Sir Ord Honyman, was sent there in March, 1848, to occupy the huts that had been built as temporary Barracks during the wars at the beginning of the century. 1848.

Without entering into the political events that led to the Chartist riots throughout the country in this year, it will be sufficient to mention that great demonstrations, and

1848. April 10. risings of discontented masses of the people were pected in the metropolis on the 10th of April, when services of the Brigade of Guards were put into requisiti not, luckily, to suppress any disturbances, but to check attempts at riots that might unfortunately be made.

The Duke of Wellington, who attended personally every detail of the preparations for the security of the to issued directions to the Field Officer in Brigade Waiting a the respective posts each Battalion of the Foot Guards sh occupy. The First Battalion Grenadiers, under Col Lascelles, was stationed in the Wellington Barracks, Second Battalion, under Sir Ord Honyman, which had brought up from Chichester and quartered in the Peni tiary, occupied Somerset House. The Third Battal under Colonel Godfrey Thornton, was on duty at the Pal and in occupation of the Magazine, Hyde Park. The Battalion Coldstreams came from the Tower to Bride and to Bridge Street, Blackfriars, leaving detachmen the Mint and Bank; the Second Battalion Coldstr from Kensington was stationed in the Royal Mew Pimlico; and the Scots Fusilier Guards occupied George's, and Portman Street Barracks.

Guards were placed at all the Park gates by six o'clo the morning, furnished by the several battalions neare the posts to be occupied, and all the troops remained w their barracks, or at their respective posts in perfect ness to turn out at a moment's notice in aid of the authorities for the preservation of the public peace; bu precautions taken both by the military and civil autho the enrolling and display of thousands of special const and the firm attitude of the more respectable classes, s the metropolis the fearful results of a conflict in the st and completely frustrated the plans of the rioters. Wh danger of disturbance was over, the troops were dism except the picquets of the Third Battalion Grenadier G at the Queen's and Tylt Yard guards, and a picqu fifty men, with one Lieutenant and one Ensign, to b in readiness in each barrack to turn out if required i of the civil power.

Colonel Home, who had now been in command of the regiment since 15th April, 1845, retired on half-pay on the 10th of April, 1849, having served in the regiment thirty-six years, and in taking leave of his old corps, issued a regimental order assuring every individual of his earnest wish for their happiness and welfare. He was succeeded by Colonel C. F. Rowley Lascelles. Sir Ord Honyman was now appointed to the First, and Colonel Spencer Stanhope succeeded to the command of the Second Battalion.

1849. April 10.

Chichester Barracks were again occupied by the Grenadier Guards in 1850, when, in March of that year, the First Battalion, under Sir Ord Honyman, proceeded there, and, at the autumn change of quarters, it was replaced by the Third Battalion, under Colonel G. Thornton. Colonel Lascelles retired from the command of the Regiment on the 27th of December, when Sir Ord Honyman succeeded to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, Colonel G. Thornton to the command of the First Battalion, and Colonel J. J. Angerstein to that of the Third Battalion at Chichester.

1850. Sept. 4. Dec. 27.

Upon the retirement of Colonel Gascoigne, Captain Lambert, who had held the Adjutancy of the Third Battalion for nearly eight years, was promoted to a company, November 15, 1850, and Captain H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar was appointed to the Adjutancy of that Battalion in his place, on the 22nd of the same month.

Nov. 15.

The Second Battalion Grenadier Guards, under Colonel Spencer Stanhope, proceeded, in March, 1851, for the six summer months to Winchester.

1851.

Several officers of the Regiment were about this time, and in 1852, serving on the staff. Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. R. Bruce was Military Secretary to Lord Elgin, Governor-General in North America; Captain Hon. R. Curzon was, in January, 1852, appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Hon. George Cathcart, Governor and Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope; Captain Hon. A. F. Egerton was serving as Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Gardiner, at Gibraltar; Lord Frederick Fitzroy was Aide-de-Camp to the Marquis of Dalhousie, Governor-General of India.

1852. Jan. 21.

1852.

May 5. On the appointment of Lord Eglinton to the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, Brevet-Major Henry Ponsonby was named Aide-de-Camp, and Brevet-Major Ch. Maitland and Captain Thesiger extra Aides-de-Camp to his Lordship;

Dec. 31. and on the 31st of December, 1852, Lieutenant Wallace, Grenadier Guards, was appointed Assistant Military Secretary to the General commanding the troops in New South Wales.

During the summer of 1852, parties of twenty-five men with an officer, from the several Battalions of Guards, which were relieved periodically, were detached to Chatham fo the purpose of undergoing a course of instruction in sieg operations, and in the construction of field works, unde Colonel Jones, of the Royal Engineers.

July 6. Sir Ord Honyman retired from the service on the 6t July, 1852, and Colonel Godfrey Thornton succeeded to th Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Regiment, Colonel Willia Fludyer at the same time became a Regimental Major; th three Battalions were now commanded as follows:—

1st Battalion, by . . .	Colonel Spencer Stanhope.
3rd Battalion, by . . .	Colonel John Julius Angerstein.
2nd Battalion, by . .	Colonel William Fludyer.

Colonel Thomas Wood and Colonel Hon. Grosvenor Ho became senior and junior acting Majors respectively of t Third Battalion.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington had now been Colo of the Grenadier Guards for above a quarter of a centu viz., since the 22nd of January, 1827. He had latte become very infirm, and on the 14th of September of t year, this great warrior and statesman, after a short illne breathed his last, at Walmer Castle, in the eighty-fou year of his age, full of honours, the greatest true pat that Great Britain ever possessed—her worthiest son, greatest soldier, and one whom all England since mourned. The General Order issued by direction of Queen on the occasion well represents the loss sustained the death of so great a man. After expressing her grief

which she felt assured the whole Army would participate, the Order declares that in him her Majesty has to deplore a firm supporter of her throne, a faithful, wise, and devoted councillor, and a valued and honoured friend. In him the Army will lament the loss of a Commander-in-Chief unequalled for the brilliancy, the magnitude, and the success of his military achievements. After referring to the indefatigable zeal with which, in time of peace, he laboured to maintain the efficiency of the Army, the Order concludes by observing, that the greatest commander whom England ever saw, has left an example for the imitation of every soldier, in taking as his guiding principle in every relation of life an energetic and unhesitating obedience to the call of duty. Nor did the Grenadier Guards mourn less than others the loss of one who for so long a period had added lustre to their corps by being enrolled as their Colonel. 1852.

To record in any adequate manner the sombre magnificence of the lying in state, the gorgeous funeral car, the martial pomp of the funeral procession, or the sorrowful pleasure with which the whole country, high and low, rich and poor, combined with one mind to do honour to the remains of this great man, would fill pages. We must confine ourselves to the part taken by the military, and principally to the duties performed by the Brigade of Guards on that occasion.

A guard of honour of 100 men, with officers and non-commissioned officers in proportion, of the Second Battalion Grenadier Guards, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. James Lindsay, was ordered to mount at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, at eleven at night, on Wednesday, the 10th of November, to receive the remains of the late Field-Marshal and Commander-in-Chief on their arrival at that building, in which the body was to lie in state for a week. This guard was relieved daily by the Battalion of Guards finding the public duties, and it was part of the duty of the officers to watch over the safety of the coffin during that ceremony, which continued from Thursday the 11th to Wednesday the 17th of November.

1852. It was the Queen's wish that every regiment in t service should be represented in the procession on t occasion of the funeral, which took place on the 18th November, and for this special purpose each of the sev Battalions of Guards were directed to select for tl honourable duty one field officer, one captain, one su altern, one sergeant, one corporal, and six privates, w were all assembled at an early hour on the day in questic opposite to Chelsea Hospital. In addition to these, t whole Brigade of Guards in London, consisting of the th Battalions of Grenadier Guards, under Colonels Stanho Fludyer, and Angerstein, and the First Battalions of t Coldstream and Fusilier Guards, all under the command Major-General Shawe, late of the Coldstreams, took part the procession. The flank companies of the First a Second Battalions of Grenadiers, as belonging to the l Duke's regiment, proceeded to St. Paul's, and were post on both sides within the iron railings from the Cathed towards the entrance-gate, while 180 men of the same re ment were formed up in Charing Cross in aid of the civil pow Many of the highest in the realm took part in the processi while others attended the last obsequies in the Cathed itself; and thus, followed by, or in presence of, all that v most noble in the land, were the remains of Englan greatest soldier consigned to the peace of the grave.

Upon the death of the Duke of Wellington, Gene Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B., who, from the year 1814 1827, had served in the Grenadier Guards, and had sir greatly distinguished himself in India, was appoint General Commanding-in-Chief; while, as a successor his Grace in the Colonelcy of the Grenadier Guards, l Majesty was pleased to name Field-Marshal His Ro Highness Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K. K.T., K.P., G.C.B., and G.C.M.G., who had held, above ten years, the Colonelcy of the Scots Fusilier Guar his Royal Highness being replaced in the Colonelcy of t Fusiliers by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

FIELD-MARSHAL H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT OF SAXE-COBURG & GOTHA, K.G. K.T. K.P. G.C.M.G.

Prince Consort,

16th Colonel of the First or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards.

1852 - 1861.

The following letter was addressed by the General Commanding-in-Chief to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, on his appointment to the Colonelcy of the Grenadiers. 1852.

"HORSE GUARDS,
"*28th Sept.*, 1852.

"SIR,—I do myself the honour to inform your Royal Highness, that Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of your Royal Highness's appointment to be Colonel of the 1st (or Grenadier) Regiment of Foot Guards, vacant by the lamented decease of Field-Marshal Arthur, Duke of Wellington, K.G.

"I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed) "HARDINGE,
"*General Commanding-in-Chief.*

Amongst the first objects to which Lord Hardinge turned his attention, on becoming General Commanding-in-Chief, was the introduction into the British Army of a very superior arm, which had already been sanctioned by his predecessor; and it may here be remarked that the Army owes much of the theory of the present system of musketry instruction to Captain Aug. Lane Fox, of the Grenadier Guards. This officer, who had been employed in the experiments at Woolwich, which led to the introduction of the Minié musket, was appointed, in 1852, to instruct the Second Battalion Grenadier Guards, then under the command of Colonel J. R. Crawfurd, in his proposed new system of musketry. After spending some months on the continent in studying the systems of instruction prevailing in France, Belgium, and Piedmont, Captain Fox on his return drew up a code comprising aiming, position, judging distance, and other preliminary drills, mainly in the form subsequently sanc-

1853.
January.

tioned for the army. This code, authorised for the Second Battalion, was partially adopted for the whole of the Grenadier Guards, and towards the end of the year, Lord Hardinge, being informed of the steps taken by Captain Fox in the Guards, sent for that officer, discussed with him the project of establishing a Central School for carrying out the same system throughout the service, and desired him to revise his Regulations, so as to make them applicable for general purposes. This he did, and gave his new code the title of "Instruction of Musketry," introducing at the same time the system of points, by means of which the relative merit of Regiments might be compared.

The first Miniés were issued to the brigade of Guards in January, 1853, but only at the rate of twenty-five per company, the men to whom they were issued being, by desire of Lord Hardinge, selected as the most careful and expert marksmen. In the following April, Lord Hardinge sent Captain Fox to Portsmouth, desiring him to submit his proposed regulations to Colonel Hay, 19th Regiment, who was to be appointed commandant of the new School of Musketry to be established at Hythe, and after giving six months' instruction to detachments of various regiments, Captain Fox, with the additional experience he had thus gained, carefully reconsidered and revised the whole code. It was approved by Lord Hardinge, and a first edition was printed and issued, appearing necessarily under the authority and name of the commandant, Colonel Hay. Subsequent revisions were also made by Captain Fox, and although certain modifications have from time to time been adopted since that period, the principle remains as originally introduced by him.

February.

It being in contemplation in the early part of the yea 1853 to form a Camp of Instruction during the summe months in the neighbourhood of London, and many place formerly available for such purposes having been of lat enclosed and cultivated, the Quartermaster-General, desirou of having former surveys corrected, and reports drawn u of the present state of the several parts of open country tha

might still be made use of for camping and exercising troops, selected for this purpose, in January, two officers of the Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Hamilton and Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. H. Percy. The country examined by the first of these officers lay twenty-five to thirty miles west and south-west of London, including Chobham Ridges, Pirbright, and Ash Common, Romping Down, and all the country now occupied by the Aldershot Camp and its neighbourhood. The Aldershot Heath was pointed out as suitable, combining a fair extent of exercising ground, good water, and, more particularly, good railway communication with the coast, the metropolis, and other parts of the interior of the country, and having a canal running through it, which offered water communication for the transport of supplies if required. The reports and plans of these officers were all sent into the Horse Guards within the week, and acknowledged by Colonel A. W. Torrens, with the thanks and approbation of the Quartermaster-General.

1853.

Feb. 28.

The first Battalion again proceeded to Chichester, under Colonel Stanhope, on the 2nd March, 1853, and remained there till called up, in June, to take part in the subsequent encampment at Chobham.

March.

CHAPTER XXX.

1853—FORMATION OF CAMP AT CHOBHAM—REWIEWS BY THE QUEEN. 1854—IMMINENCE OF WAR WITH RUSSIA—A BRIGADE OF GUARDS, WITH OTHER TROOPS, ORDERED FOR SERVICE—THIRD BATTALION GRENADIER GUARDS NAMED—INSPECTION—SAIL FROM SOUTHAMPTON—ARRIVAL AT MALTA—INSPECTIONS—DECLARATION OF WAR—GUARDS LEAVE MALTA—GALLIPOLI—ENCAMPMENT AT SCUTARI—BOSPHORUS—ARMY PROCEEDS TO VARNA—ALADYN—SILISTRIA—EFFECT OF BREVET OF JUNE, 1854, IN GRENADIER GUARDS—SIEGE OF SILISTRIA RAISED—CHOLERA—GUARDS MARCH TO GREVRECLEK, THENCE TO GALATA BURNU—EMBARK FOR CRIMEA—PASSAGE ACROSS THE BLACK SEA—LANDING AT OLD FORT IN CRIMEA—BIVOUAC—MARCH TO THE ALMA—BATTLE OF THE ALMA—BIVOUAC ON HEIGHTS OF THE ALMA.

1853. Owing to the threatening attitude of Russia, and the probability that Great Britain would sooner or later become involved in a war with that empire for the defence of Turkish independence, it was determined by the British authorities to assemble in a Camp of Instruction, in the course of the summer of 1853, a certain number of troops of all arms of the service, in order both to give themselves a better opportunity of testing the efficiency of the military system then in force, and to afford the troops an opportunity of being moved in larger bodies than the small garrisons hitherto assembled in different parts of Great Britain and Ireland had enabled the authorities to bring together for many years past. The neighbourhood of Chob-
June 14. ham was selected, and, on the 14th of June, one Brigade of Cavalry, three Brigades of Infantry, with Artillery and Engineers, amounting to about 8000 men, were assembled there, under the command of General Lord Seaton, an old Peninsula warrior, who, in Sicily, in 1807, and in the Canadas, in 1838, had already served in company with the Grenadier Guards. Colonel Arthur W. Torrens, formerly of

that Regiment, was appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General to the troops. A Brigade of Guards, under Colonel Henry Bentinck, consisting of the three First Battalions of the three Regiments, under Colonels Stanhope, Charles Hay, and Lord Rokeby respectively, formed part of this force, and Captain Frederick Stephenson, Scots Fusilier Guards, was appointed Brigade Major. 1853.

The First Battalion Grenadier Guards was brought up from Winchester for the occasion, and the Third Battalion of the same Regiment was sent to Windsor, to enable the First Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards to move into camp; the Third Battalion Grenadiers also sent forward a detachment to the camp to find the Head-Quarter guard, and on occasions sent detachments into the field to act as the enemy.

The Queen and Prince Albert were present at a review of these troops at Chobham, in the month of June; shortly after which, Colonel Bentinck having met with a severe fall from his horse, Colonel Spencer Stanhope, Grenadier Guards, was put in temporary command of the Brigade. On the 14th of July most of the Regiments then assembled at Chobham returned to their quarters, to make room for another Division of troops. The three First Battalions of the Guards were relieved by the three Second Battalions from London, under Colonels William Fludyer, Hon. A. Upton, and George Dixon respectively. This new Brigade was put under the command of Colonel Godfrey Thornton, of the Grenadier Guards, Captain Stephenson remaining as Brigade Major.

The Queen and Prince Albert reviewed this 2nd Division of troops in August, in Windsor Great Park, the Engineers having constructed a bridge over Virginia Water, to facilitate the concentration of the several corps. On the 26th of that month, this second camp broke up, the troops returning to their respective quarters. The Second Battalion Grenadier Guards, under Colonel Fludyer, marched to Windsor, thence by rail to London, making St. John's Wood Barracks their Head-Quarters. Aug. 26.

1853.
June 29. During the continuance of these camps, the French Emperor, desirous of ascertaining the state of the Military establishments of a country with which he would in all probability be shortly in close alliance in the field, sent over, at the end of the month of June, a commission of four officers of the several arms, viz., the Comte de Montebello, General of Cavalry; the Viscomte de Reille, Colonel on the Staff; Mons. Salvador, Captain of Artillery; and Mons. de Laurencez, Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry, to inspect, with the sanction of the British Government, and report to the Emperor, upon the whole military system and establishments of Great Britain. An officer of the Third Battalion Grenadier Guards,* was, on the 1st of July, under the authority of the General Commanding-in-Chief, appointed to accompany these officers in their inspections, which included, during their three weeks' sojourn in the country, several visits to the camp, to Portsmouth, and Woolwich.

Shortly after the return of the troops from Chobham, a change took place in the command of the Regiment and Battalions, by the retirement of Colonel Godfrey Thornton,
Sept. 13. on the 13th of September, when Colonel Spencer Stanhope was gazetted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Regiment. Colonel Angerstein succeeded him in the command of the First Battalion, and Colonel Astell, being promoted by purchase to a regimental majority, was appointed to the command of the Third Battalion.

The following table shows the changes that took place in the command of the Regiment and Battalions during the encampment and up to the breaking out of the Crimean war :—

OFFICERS COMMANDING

	REGIMENT.	1ST BATT.	2ND BATT.	3RD BATT.
1853.				
June .	G. Thornton,	S. Stanhope,	J. Angerstein,	W. Fludyer
Sept. 13.	S. Stanhope,	J. Angerstein,	W. Fludyer,	W. Astell,
1854.				
Feb. 24 .	S. Stanhope.	J. Angerstein.	W. Fludyer.	Thos. Wood

* The author.

Major Studholme Brownrigg was promoted to a company on the 19th of October, when he resigned the Regimental Adjutancy, to which Captain La Touche Hatton was appointed in his place. The three Battalion Adjutants at this time were Captain Ralph Bradford, Second Battalion; Captain Cuthbert G. Ellison, First Battalion; Captain George Higginson, Third Battalion. 1853. Oct. 19.

In the winter of this year the political horizon became more and more threatening, and at the beginning of 1854 everything betokened a speedy rupture with Russia. The British Government, though still in hopes of averting war, resolved to make a strong demonstration in the Mediterranean, while the fleets in the Bosphorus and the Baltic were kept ready for all eventualities, to show that Great Britain would be prepared, if necessary, to support her policy by a recourse to arms. In anticipation of the breaking out of hostilities, Sir John Burgoyne and other Engineer officers were sent to Turkey to make a reconnaissance of the country about the Balkan Mountains, in the neighbourhood of Constantinople, and at Gallipoli in the Dardanelles. On the 8th of February a general increase of the Army was sanctioned by the Queen, and the Brigade of Guards was raised from 80 to 100 men per company, making for the twenty-six companies of the Grenadier Guards an increase of 520 men, and later in the year, a still further augmentation was made to the Brigade. 1854. Feb. 8.

In the early part of February, the troops destined to form the first corps to be despatched from the country received notice to prepare for foreign service. Foremost amongst these was a Brigade of Guards, to be placed under the command of Colonel Henry Bentinck, of the Coldstreams, which received orders, on the 10th, to be in readiness to embark on the 18th of that month. The Brigade included the Third Battalion Grenadier Guards, under Colonel Thomas Wood, who was promoted to a Regimental Majority on the 24th of February, vice Astell retired; the First Battalion Coldstream Guards, under Colonel Charles Murray Hay, and the First Battalion Scots Fusiliers, under Colonel

1854. George Dixon. Telegraphic communications were at the same time sent to several officers of the Grenadier Guards, who were on foreign leave on the continent, at Rome, and elsewhere, desiring them to return to England without delay.

The above Battalions, of eight companies each, were to be augmented to such a number as would ensure, under ordinary circumstances, an effective of 800 men actually in the field, and this was effected by transfers and volunteers from the home Battalions. No man, however, was allowed to volunteer who had served less than seven years, nor were any men sent out of above eighteen years' service. The magnificent appearance of a Battalion of Guards thus constituted will be well remembered by all who witnessed it before its departure.

The officers of the Third Battalion were :—

Colonel Thomas Wood, commanding.

Colonel Hon. Francis Grosvenor Hood, } mounted officers.
,, Edward Birch Reynardson, }

CAPTAINS AND LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.	LIEUTENANTS AND CAPTAINS.	ENSIGNS AND LIEUTENANTS.
Lieut.-Colonels.	Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar,	Lieutenants.
F. W. Hamilton,	Hon. Henry Neville,	J. Mont. Burgoyne,
Aug. Cox,	Cam. Munro,	Viscount Balgonie,
Hon. George Cadogan,	Alfred Tipping,	Nap. Sturt,
Hon. Henry Percy,	W. H. B. De Horsey,	Sir James Fergusson, Bart.,
Studholm Brownrigg,	Charles Rowley,	Henry Verschoyle,
E. W. Pakenham.	Sir Robt. Newman, Bt.	Fred. Bathurst,
	Alex. Kinloch,	Hon. Wynd. Quin,
	Edwyn Burnaby,	Ch. H. Turner,
	Wm. Gordon Cameron,	F. Byam Davies,
	Sir Chas. Russell, Bt.	Robert Anstruther.

STAFF.

Captain George W. A. Higginson, Adjutant.

Surgeon-Major F. Cor. Huthwaite.

Assistant-Surgeons—G. E. Blenkins and J. J. M. Wardrop.

Quarter-master—John Lilley.

Sergeant-Major Thomas and Quartermaster-Sergeant Hill were the two principal staff sergeants. 1854.

Captain and Adjutant Frederick Stephenson, Scots Fusilier Guards, was appointed Brigade-Major to the Guards; and Lieutenant Hon. Henry Byng, Coldstream Guards, Aide-de-Camp to the Brigadier, Colonel Henry Bentinck.

The officers of the Grenadier Guards joined in a farewell dinner at the London Tavern, on Friday, the 17th of February, under the presidency of Colonel Spencer Stanhope, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment, in the absence of H.R.H. Prince Albert, who had signified his inability to attend on the occasion. Feb. 17.

Their departure was now fixed for the 22nd of February, previous to which, on Monday, the 20th, the two Battalions for service then in London, the Third of Grenadiers, and the First of Scots Fusilier Guards, were inspected in the Wellington Barracks by H.R.H. Prince Albert, when both Lord Hardinge, the General Commanding-in-Chief, and H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge were present. The inspection was also graced by H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, and by many friends of those about to depart to fight their country's battles. Feb. 20.

The following Brigade Order was issued after the Inspection:—

"Brigade Order.

"*February* 20.

"The Field Officer in Brigade Waiting has received the "commands of H.R.H. Prince Albert to express to the "Officers and men of the Third Battalion Grenadier Guards "and the First Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards the "pleasure and gratification which their splendid and sol-"dier-like appearance gave him, when these Battalions "paraded this morning, and to assure them, at the same "time, that His Royal Highness's most cordial good wishes "will constantly attend them in the service abroad on which "they are about to enter."

At four o'clock in the morning of the 22nd of February,

1854.
Feb. 22.

the Third Battalion Grenadier Guards, consisting of the above-named thirty-five officers, with 949 men,* assembled in St. George's Barracks, and at dawn of day, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the populace, who collected at that early hour to give them a parting greeting, marched to the Waterloo Station, whence they proceeded by rail to Southampton, and embarked—Colonel T. Wood, with headquarters and six companies, on board the P. and O. steamer "Ripon," while the other two companies, under Colonel E. B. Reynardson and Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Hamilton, were, for want of room on that ship, placed on board a smaller and slower steamer, the "Manilla." H.R.H. Prince Albert, Colonel of the Regiment, came over privately from the Isle of Wight, to be present a the embarcation, and evinced the most lively interest in th present wants, and future prospects, of both officers and men Colonel Spencer Stanhope, the Lieutenant-Colonel of th Regiment, was present at their departure from London, an issued the following Regimental Order on the occasion:—

"Regimental Order.

"*February* 22, 1854.

"The Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment has very gre
"pleasure in recording the pride he felt in witnessing t
"fine, soldierlike appearance and conduct of the Third B
"talion at its departure this day for foreign service, whi
"he shall have the honour of reporting to H.R.H. t
"Colonel of the Regiment.

"The Lieutenant-Colonel begs to tender to Colonel Wc
"and the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Priva
"of the Third Battalion his most cordial and anxious wis
"for their honour, glory, and welfare; and he feels co
"dent that, if the occasion offers itself, the Battalion
"add fresh laurels to those which have already b
"so nobly won by the Regiment in many a glori
"struggle."

* 3 F. O., 6 captains, 12 lieutenants, 10 ensigns, 4 staff, 44 sergeant drummers, and 887 rank and file.

The First Battalion Coldstream Guards, that had left London for Chichester on the 14th of February, also arrived at Southampton early on the 22nd, when it immediately embarked on board the "Orinoko." The First Battalion Scots Fusiliers did not leave London till the 28th, on which day, after Her Majesty had taken a farewell of them, as they marched at an early hour of the morning, within the railings of Buckingham Palace, they proceeded to Portsmouth, where the "Simoom" awaited them. The 50th Regiment of the line was the first corps to embark from Dublin, on the 24th of February; then came the 93rd Highlanders, from Plymouth on the 27th, and other regiments followed as they were reported ready, or could be spared from the regular service at home.

1854.

Feb. 28.

The "Ripon," with Head-Quarters of the Grenadiers, and the "Orinoko," with the Coldstreams, reached Malta on the 4th, after a most prosperous voyage, and the troops disembarked on Sunday, the 5th of March, but, owing to the slowness and breaking down of the "Manilla," the two other companies of the Grenadiers did not reach Malta till the 12th, a week later, when the Battalion was again united in the buildings of the Lazaretto, which for the time were converted into fairly comfortable barracks. The Fusilier Guards arrived shortly afterwards, when three regiments of the Line were formed into a brigade, to constitute a temporary Division with the Brigade of Guards.

Mar. 5.

The British troops had, up to the present time, been armed with the old musket familiarly known as Brown Bess, but, on the arrival of the Guards, and other regiments, at Malta, they were all by degrees supplied with the new and far superior Minié, for instruction in the use of which, the School of Musketry had been lately founded in England, under Colonel Hay, with Captain Fox, Grenadier Guards, as principal instructor.

Owing to this recent introduction of a new arm, the Battalions of Guards, during their stay at Malta, were frequently exercised at the target, according to the new regulations, under the superintendence of Captain Fox, who had

1854. been sent out by Lord Hardinge to Malta "on particul service," to instruct the regiments in its use, whatev their destination. That officer was eventually to form, possible, a school of musketry with the army in the fiel Captain Rowley, of the Grenadiers, Captain Baring, Col stream, and Captain Buckley, Scots Fusilier Guards, we selected to receive instruction under him, as battalic musketry instructors, and the sites chosen for practice we St. George's and St. Julian's Bays, Sliema, Fort Tigne, ar others. So important did it appear to Lord Hardinge th every soldier and recruit should have a thorough kno ledge of the use of the arm recently introduced, that ste were taken throughout the army to ensure it, and Maj Maitland was, in the following month of May, appointe instructor, and Lieutenant Alexander assistant instructor musketry to the Grenadier Guards at home, and exempt from all other duty.

The Brigade of Guards, under Colonel Bentinck, and Brigade of the Line were reviewed on the Floriana Parade complete marching order, by Lieutenant-General Fergus

Mar. 23. commanding the troops at Malta, on the 23rd of March, which occasion the French Generals, Canrobert and Bosqu were both present. After the march past, these offic came up to the Grenadier Guards, who were ordered to fo square and prepare for cavalry, in order to show the pr ciple of the drill of the British army. The square be formed, they were invited to enter—the first time tha French general and his staff had had an opportunity seeing a British square from such a point of view. T were much struck with the sight afforded them, and Gen Canrobert declared that he had never seen such troop his life; he had always heard a great deal of the Bri Guards, but had no idea they were such a fine body of n And well might he say so, for each company turned 100 strong on parade, every man looking thoroughly fi work. The Brigade of Guards were again inspected by Lieutenant-General on the 4th of April.

The Battalions of Guards were detained several wee

1854. April.

Malta, awaiting the arrival of Lord Raglan, the future Commander-in-Chief, and further orders to proceed, during which time, though negotiations between the French and English on the one side, and the Russians on the other, were continued, in the vain hope of the maintenance of peace, active measures were adopted by both Governments to complete their preparations for war. Conventions with the Sublime Porte, with reference to the future occupation of Turkish territory by the allies, were agreed to and signed at Constantinople, in the middle of March, by the representatives of Great Britain, France, and Sardinia respectively; and upon the British Government becoming fully convinced at last that further negotiations were useless, a declaration of war against Russia was made by the Queen on the 28th, which was publicly proclaimed on the 31st of March. Sir George Brown was immediately despatched with a battalion of rifles and other troops from Malta to the East. Leaving Valetta on the 1st, he reached Gallipoli on the 5th of April, where some French troops had already arrived, and with them, took up an advanced position near that town, as the first instalment of the material assistance the allies were about to afford the Turkish empire.

Many of the ships carrying French troops to the East called at Malta on their way, thus affording good opportunities for a kindly interchange of hospitalities; and about this time the streets of Valetta often presented a curious aspect, swarming as they did with the troops of Great Britain and France, all bound for the Bosphorus. Mixed up with the various dresses of the British army, of Guards, Line, and Artillery, were to be seen the little frock coats or tunics of the troisième bataillon de "Chasseurs de Vincennes," and the Arab dresses of the Zouaves and Spahis, adding much to the picturesque.

Some impatience was felt by the Guards at their long detention at Malta, but in the middle of April information was at length received that Lord Raglan had left England, accompanied by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, who

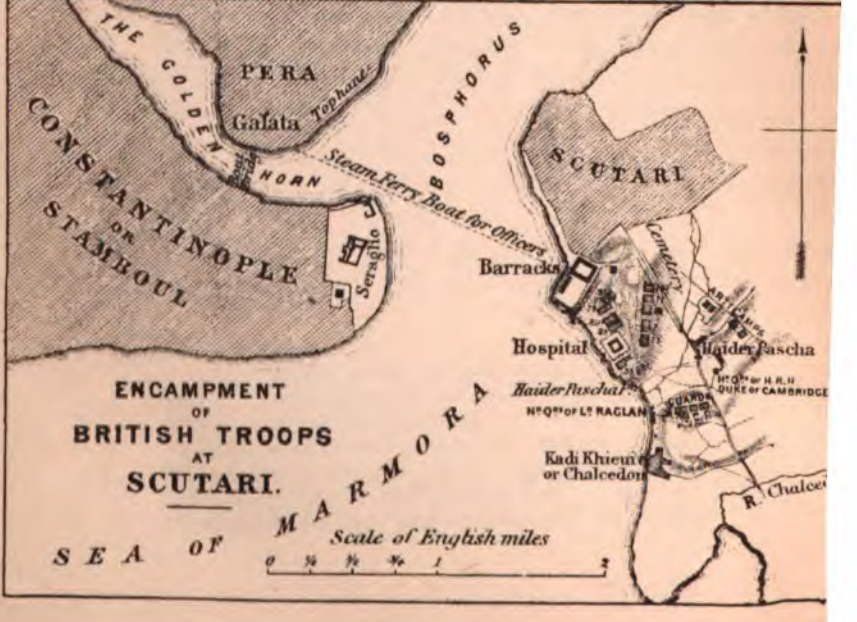
1854. April. was appointed to take command of the First Divisio the British army.

On passing through Paris a great review was held the Emperor in their honour on the Champ de Mars, a which they proceeded on their journey to Malta, and, at on the 19th of April, the Brigade of Guards received or to move. Their heavy baggage was embarked on the 2 the several Battalions marched on board their respe steamers on the 21st, and at sunrise on Saturday, 22nd, the three steamers, the "Golden Fleece," ca ing the Grenadier Guards, under Colonel Thomas W and the Head-Quarters of the brigade; the "Vul with the Coldstreams,* and the "Kangaroo" with Scots Fusiliers, steamed grandly out of the harbour; in the night of the 25th to 26th April, anchored in Dardanelles off Gallipoli, in sight of the camps o British and French troops.† The following day they again under way, and, after a fair passage across Sea of Marmora, arrived on the morning of the 27 the Bosphorus, anchoring between the Golden Hor Scutari. The large neighbouring barracks of Sc built for 8000 or 9000 men, being already occupie some Regiments of the Second Division, under Si Lacy Evans, by General Officers and their staff, a the Commissariat Department, there was no room to q the Brigade of Guards. Another building offere not considered suitable, and the Brigadier, pref that the whole Brigade should be encamped tog selected a site on a slightly rising ground, about a n the south-south-east of the barracks, its left resting Sea of Marmora, near the village of Kadikeui, the a

* One company of the Coldstreams was also on board the Fleece." The Grenadiers were 34 officers and 920 non-commissioned drummers, and rank and file strong.

† Lieutenant-Colonel Studholm Brownrigg, of the Grenadiers, wa Malta, to follow a few days later in a sailing vessel, in charge of all horses of the brigade, while Captain Fox, the instructor of musk the army, sailed in the "Golden Fleece," with the Grenadiers.


CAMPAIGN
IN
TURKEY
May to September
1854
MOLDAVIA
BESSARABIA
R. Pruth
Galatz
Ismail
Braila
Tulcha
MOUTHS OF THE DANUBE
WALLACHIA
R. Danube
Hirsova
THE DOBRUDSCHA
BLACK SEA
BUCHAREST
TRAJANS WALL
Kustenjee
Oltenitza
SILISTRIA
Turtukai
Giurgevo
Rustchuk
BULGARIA
Bazarjik
Rasgrad
Yenibazar
SHUMLA
Devna
Aladin
BALTCHIK BAY
VARNA
Pravadi
Scale of English miles.
10 0 10 20 30 40 50


THE GOLDEN HORN
PERA
Galata
Tophané
BOSPHORUS
CONSTANTINOPLE
OR
STAMBOUL
Seraglio
Steam Ferry Boat for Officers
SCUTARI
Cemetery
Barracks
Hospital
Haider Pascha
Hd Qrs of H.R.H. DUKE of CAMBRIDGE
Hd Qrs of Lt RAGLAN
Kadi Khieui or Chalcedon
R. Chalcedon
ENCAMPMENT
OF
BRITISH TROOPS
AT
SCUTARI.
SEA OF MARMORA
Scale of English miles
0 ¼ ½ ¾ 1 2

Chalcedone, and its right on the great Turkish cemetery, with its groves of cypress trees—a spot subsequently used for the erection of zinc barracks and stables. In the course of the afternoon of the next day the 28th, the steamers, having been moored nearer to Scutari, opposite the Seraglio Point, the three Battalions of Guards landed for the first time on Asiatic ground, and were played to their new encampment by the bands of the Regiments, previously assembled on that spot.

1854.

April 28.

Lord Raglan arrived on the 29th, and, having assumed the command of the British army, now still further increased by the arrival of Sir George Brown with some Regiments from Gallipoli, he issued an address to the troops on the 30th, in which he reminded them that they were now for the first time to be associated with an ally to whom it had for centuries been the lot of the British army to be opposed in the field. He called to mind the universally acknowledged gallantry and high military qualities of the French, and trusted that the best understanding would exist between the two armies, knowing as he did how desirous the French troops were to cultivate the most friendly dispositions towards the British.

The army was at once regularly organised in Divisions, and although some of the Regiments had not yet arrived in the East, they were all named in orders as follows.

The First Division, commanded by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, consisted of the Brigade of Guards, under Bentinck, and of the Brigade of Highlanders, under Sir Colin Campbell; the 42nd, 79th, 93rd Regiments. The Divisional Staff was composed of Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Alexander Gordon, Grenadier Guards, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Cunynghame, late Grenadier Guards, Assistant Quartermaster-General; and Captain Hon. A. Hardinge, Coldstream Guards, attached to the Division. Colonel Steele, of the same regiment, was appointed Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief. The other Divisions of the army were commanded and composed as follows:—

1854. May.		
	2nd Div., Maj.-Gen. Sir De Lacy Evans, K.C.B. . .	1st Brig., J. L. Pennefather, 30th, 55th, 95th. 2nd Brig., — Adams, 41st, 47th, 49th.
	3rd Div., Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard England, K.C.B . . C. H. Doyle, A.A.G. .	1st Brig., Sir J. Campbell, 1st, 4th, 38th. 2nd Brig., Eyre, 28th, 44th, 50th.
	Lt. Div., Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Brown . . . . W. Sullivan, A.A.G. .	1st Brig., Brig.-Gen. Airey, 7th, 23rd, 33rd. 2nd Brig., Sir Geo. Buller, 19th, 77th, 88th, 2nd battalion Rifle Brigade.
	Cavalry Div., Maj.-Gen. Earl of Lucan	Heavy brig., Hon. James Scarlett, Light brigade, Earl of Cardigan.

Although the weather, during the month of May, was very changeable, broiling days alternating with rain and cold,
May 15. the health of the men continued good, and on the 15th the Grenadier Guards, out of upwards of 900 effectives, had only eleven men in hospital.

A further augmentation of the Brigade of Guards was
May 17. approved of by the Queen, on the 17th of May, by which the establishment of the Grenadier Guards was raised to the following numbers:—

1st Battalion at home . .	1000	Rank and File.
2nd Battalion at home . .	800	,, ,,
3rd Battalion in Turkey . .	1400	,, ,,

It was not, however, intended to maintain the Third Battalion at above 1000 men in the field, the extra 400 being held as a reserve, of which 200 were to be attached to each of the Home Battalions.

The Queen's birthday was celebrated with all due honour on the 24th of May. At midday a review of the British troops was held on the plain of Haida Pacha, in presence of the Sultan Abdul Medjid, after which a succession of games was kept up with great spirit in the Guards' encampment, to the astonishment of the Turks, who looked on in utter bewilderment, and the performances were also graced by the presence of not a few yashmacks. At night the camp was illuminated with festoons of Chinese lanterns, while the

artistic taste of Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. G. Cadogan produced in its centre an obelisk thirty or forty feet high, profusely decorated with leaves and flowers, surrounded at its base with a palisade of piled arms with fixed bayonets, within which was a trophy of drums and arms. 1854.

During the stay of the army at Scutari, in consequence of a suggestion that the troops should march into the interior of the country and encamp there, both for change of air and as a means of occupying and exercising the men, the country was surveyed for eight or ten miles inland by an officer of the Grenadier Guards, but it was found too devoid of water for the purpose, and, though the troops were frequently exercised in marching short distances into the country, they remained in the close proximity of Scutari, without changing their camping ground, until a general forward movement took place.

Hostilities at sea had already commenced, both in the neighbourhood of Sevastopol and at Odessa, but, as the British fleet protected the entrance to the Black Sea, and the Turks had hitherto been enabled to maintain themselves on the Danube, the British army was exposed to no danger by remaining for a time at Scutari, which was both a convenient point at which to assemble the troops pending ulterior operations, and a first-rate market, where supplies were plentiful and water good; but the attention of the Commanders of the allied armies was now turned more particularly to the attitude of the Russians on the Danube, who, having already invaded Wallachia, had commenced the siege of Silistria, and were in occupation of the Dobrudska, a low country, lying south of the mouths of that river. It was resolved, therefore, previous to any movement of troops towards the Crimea, to make such a demonstration in Bulgaria as would check a Russian advance, in the event of their further forcing the Turkish frontier.

With this view, about the middle of May, the French army at Gallipoli, 33,000 strong, commenced to move by land along the shores of the Sea of Marmora towards Constantinople, and was gradually coming up in line with the

Nº LVIII


ENCAMPMENTS OF FIRST DIVISION
in
BULGARIA
at
VARNA, ALADYN and GEVRECLEK
in the Summer of 1854.
By F. W. Hamilton
Gundala
Upper Road to Varna
CAMP OF GEVRECLEK
Fountain
Yunumalassi
To Schumla & Pravadi
Country covered with Stunted Wood
Line of March of Brigade of Guards
Hadjimmeh
CAMP
Guards
OF
ALADYN
Line of March of Brigade of Highlanders
UPPER DEVNA LAKE
2nd DIVISION
1st DIVISION
3rd DIVISION
VARNA
VARNA BAY
DEVNA LAKE
Scale of miles
0
1
2

after a passage of twenty hours, arrived safely at Varna, 130 miles distant from their former camp. 1854. June 14.

The troops disembarked the same afternoon, and took up a position beyond the north-western side of the town, facing north; the Grenadier Guards, still under Colonel Thos. Wood, encamped on the right, resting on the glacis of the fortress, while the Duke of Cambridge fixed his head-quarters about a mile further from the town.

As a dangerous epidemic, attributable to either the general unhealthiness of the climate, or to the noxious vapours emanating from the neighbouring Devna Lake, soon caused great mortality in the ranks of the Allied Armies, it may be well to remark here, that when the Third Battalion Grenadier Guards landed at Varna on the 14th of June, it had only twelve sick out of 936 men; the Battalion had, however, left thirteen invalids either at Malta or Scutari. Three officers had also been left sick at this latter place, Captain Campbell Munro, who, not recovering, was invalided home from Scutari, Lieutenant Robert Anstruther, and Assistant-Surgeon Blenkins.

Previous to the arrival of the First Division at Varna, Sir George Brown, with his Light Division, had advanced up the country to Aladyn, near the head of the Devna lake, and as the rest of the allied troops arrived, they took up their respective positions in the neighbourhood of Varna; the British to the north-west of the town; the French to the north; the Turks and Egyptians within the walls; while some of the Turks occupied the advanced works on the spurs of the hills to the north.

The Second Division soon followed the First, and on the 19th of June disembarked at Varna, taking up a position about a mile and a half to the north-west, beyond the Guards. On the same day several Regiments of French troops joined from Gallipoli, and as a corps of Zouaves was passing by the Guards' brigade it halted, while its band struck up the British national Anthem, in token of the friendly spirit existing in the two Armies.

The Russians were still occupied with the siege of Silis-

1854. June.

tria during the first weeks of June, and, if an immediate advance of the allies had become necessary, as was originally contemplated, either to save that town, or, in consequence of any possible successes of the Russians on the Danube, it had been agreed that the French should form the right wing, their right resting on the sea; that the British should advance direct from Devna and Pravadi (a march which would, however, have been made under difficulties, owing to the almost total absence of water for many miles of the road); and that Omar Pacha should advance with his Turkish troops from Schumla. Such a general movement of the allies was, however, rendered unnecessary, by the failure of the Russians before Silistria. Within three weeks of the first appearance of the English and French troops in Bulgaria, that town had been saved by the obstinacy and courage that the Turks exhibited in its defence, aided as they had been by the advice and untiring energy of some British officers, Nasmyth, Butler, and others, and encouraged by the nearer approach of the allies; while the Russians, though they advanced to within a few yards of the fortress, and sprung mines under the very feet of the defenders, had been forced, after several unsuccessful assaults, to raise the siege, and withdraw to the northern bank of the Danube. Notwithstanding this, however, a forward movement of the allies was commenced, in order to force the enemy to evacuate altogether the Danubian province of Wallachia, and officers having been sent to reconnoitre and report upon the practicability of the scheme, it was eventually carried out. A force of French troops was sent by sea from Varna, to land in rear of "Trajan's Wall" at Kustendjee, or even further north in the Dobrudska, thus threatening the Russian left, while the British commander should make a forward movement on the left of the allied army.

The Light Division of infantry, as well as part of the Light Cavalry, were pushed forward to Devna and Pravadi, the Light Cavalry under Lord Cardigan advancing still further to the front to reconnoitre the interior, but throughout the whole of Bulgaria not a trace of an enemy was discernible.

After a fortnight spent on the glacis at Varna, the Grenadier Guards, preparatory to a further march into the interior, moved their camp, on the 29th of June, about a mile to the westward beyond the Duke of Cambridge's head-quarters, where they remained only two days, and on the 1st of July the whole Division, under His Royal Highness, being ordered to move further up the country, proceeded to take up a position at Aladyn, above the head of the Devna Lake, near the ground lately vacated by the light troops. The day's march was under a fierce sun and a cloudless sky, rendered all the more oppressive, from its being over a deep sandy soil, the country only partially covered with short, stunted shrubs of oak and other trees. The new encampment, about ten miles west of Varna, situated in the midst of these woods, afforded a delicious shelter and relief from the burning rays of the sun, but for that same reason it proved most treacherous, as in rainy weather the neighbourhood was steaming with dampness. Notwithstanding this source of danger, however, the health of the Battalion during all the early days of July continued very good.

1854. June 29. July 1.

The object of the advance into Bulgaria having now been accomplished, a new plan of operations had to be decided upon, and fully two more months were spent in making the necessary preparations, and in collecting troops and transports, before the allied armies could be transferred to the new scene of action.

The Allied Commanders met early in July to discuss these plans, when Omar Pacha from Schumla, as well as the principal General Officers and Admirals of the combined armies and fleets, assembled at Head-Quarters in Varna to assist at the deliberations, at the conclusion of which the Duke of Cambridge invited Omar Pacha, before his return to Schumla, and Marshal St. Arnaud to be present at an inspection of his two Brigades, of Guards and Highlanders. These troops were accordingly drawn out for the purpose, on the 6th of July, on some comparatively open ground near Aladyn, and looked magnificent, each Battalion

1854.
July 6.

of Guards being about 800 strong in the field. After marching past and executing some field movements, the six Regiments formed line, advanced and charged up to within a few paces of the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, who was equally pleased and astonished at the sight, and, to inquiries from an officer of the Grenadier Guards, in German, if he had been "zufrieden" (pleased), he replied, "that was scarcely the word to express what he felt, he had never seen such a fine sight in his life." Omar Pacha then returned to the Guards' camp, and, on his leaving it, the men turned out and gave him three hearty English cheers. The Division Orders of that day intimated that Marshal St. Arnaud and Omar Pacha had expressed approbation of the steadiness and appearance of the troops on the occasion.

July 9.

The brevet of the 20th of June was made known to the army, on the 9th of July, while at Aladyn awaiting further orders to move. Its effect upon the Third Battalion Grenadier Guards was to promote Colonel Wood to the command of the Regiment at home, *vice* Stanhope promoted to Major-General. Colonel Hon. Francis Grosvenor Hood succeeded to the command of the Third Battalion Grenadier Guards, and being on the spot, he had already assumed its duties on the 7th of that month, when Colonel Wood left Varna for England. Colonel F. W. Hamilton was at the same time promoted to be junior Mounted Officer of the service Battalion, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar received a brevet Majority. By the promotion to the rank of Major-General, of Colonels John J. Angerstein and William Fludyer, Colonels J. R. Crauford and William Thornton were promoted to Regimental majorities, and to the command of the First and Second Battalions at home. In the two other Battalions of the Brigade of Guards in Turkey, the promotion of the Brigadier, Henry Bentinck and of Colonel Charles Hay of the Coldstreams, gave that regiment to Colonel Hon. Arth. Upton, while Colonel Hon. George Upton succeeded to the command of the service Battalion. Lord Rokeby and Colonel George Dixon, of the Fusilier Guards, having also been promoted, Colonel

Moncrieff and Colonel Edward Walker succeeded respectively to the command of that Regiment and of the Battalion in Turkey, but as the latter officer was still in England, the senior Mounted Officer of the Fusilier battalion, Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart., assumed the command, and retained it till after the battle of the "Alma," when Colonel Walker joined the army in the Crimea. 1854. July 9.

There was no change in the command of the Brigade of Guards abroad, but Captain Frederick Stephenson, of the Fusiliers, being promoted to a Company, Captain Hon. Percy Fielding, Coldstream Guards, performed the duties of Brigade Major till Major Cuthbert Ellison, the next senior Adjutant of the Brigade, came out, and joined on the heights before Sevastopol. On Captain Ellison's appointment to be Brigade Major, Captain Cust succeeded him, on the 4th of August, as Adjutant of the First Battalion.

Colonel William Codrington, of the Coldstream Guards, having also been promoted by the brevet to Major-General, would, under ordinary circumstances, have returned home, having no appointment for the time with the army in the East; anxious however to accompany it, whatever might be its destination, he remained in Turkey, and, before the Army left Varna, he received the command of Brigadier-General Richard Airey's Brigade of the Light Division, this latter officer succeeding Lord de Ros as Quartermaster-General; and before the war was over, General Codrington was Commanding-in-Chief an army of 50,000 British troops in the field.

A further augmentation of the Brigade of Guards took place about this time in England. In the year 1821 the number of companies in the Grenadier Guards had been reduced from thirty-two to twenty-six, and had so remained till the present time. On the 14th of July, 1854, that number was, by order of the Queen, increased to thirty, so as to give each battalion ten companies. Captains Ralph Bradford, Michael Bruce, and the Hon. Charles Lindsay, were promoted to three of the additional companies on the augmentation, and the fourth was given to Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Conway, C.B., who came in from the Line. July 14.

1854. July 14. The establishment of the Grenadier Guards was now a follows :—

	Compys.	Segts.	Drmrs.	Corps.	Privates.	Total.
1st Battalion	10	54	21	50	950	1000
2nd Battalion	10	54	21	50	950	1000
3rd Battalion	10	64	25	60	1140	1200

—or 200 Rank and File more to the service Battalion. Th two additional companies to the Third Battalion were, how ever, never sent out to the Crimea, but remained nominall as the Companies of the two Mounted officers of tha Battalion, attached, one to each of the home Battalions.

Captain Ralph Bradford, Grenadier Guards, who, at th outbreak of the war, gave up his appointment of Adjutan to the Second Battalion, to accept that of extra Aide-de Camp to Sir Richard England, accompanied that Gener Officer to Gallipoli and Varna, and upon his promotion, bein posted to the Service Battalion in Turkey, he joined previous to the troops embarking for the Crimea, an served with it till invalided after the battle of Inkerman.

July 15. Lord Raglan had occasion, during the summer, to fi much fault with the style of dress of officers genera in the army, and issued stringent orders on the subje forbidding the growth of the beard, which had already beg to show itself, and which at a later period became so gene At the same time, however, he not only sanctioned, directed that moustaches should be worn.

The first symptoms of cholera appeared amongst troops about the middle of July, while the Light Division still at Devna, and the Guards and Highlanders at Alad Commencing with a mild form of dysentery, it attac many, and as it was supposed to be daily aggravated by dampness of the hot woods in which the camp was pitc many trees were felled to the ground, a process whic first led to beneficial results, and the troops continue a time on the same camping ground.

A destructive fire broke out in Varna, on the 18th of

which, besides destroying many stores of provisions for the troops, reduced a considerable part of the town to ashes. 1854. July 18.

As the transports were not yet ready for the conveyance of the armies to their next destination, and the enemy had disappeared from the banks of the Danube, two officers of every Regiment were allowed to go on leave for six or seven days, and many availed themselves of the permission. The two officers of the Grenadier Guards* visited Schumla, Rasgrad, and Rustchuk, thence proceeded down the Danube by Turtukai and Oltenitza to Silistria, and its Turkish defences, and returned by Bazarjik, thus acquiring much practical information relative to the interior of the country.

Orders having been issued in England on the 6th of June for 150 men to be in readiness on the 1st of July to embark, and join the service Battalion in Turkey, eighty-four privates were selected from the First Battalion, and sixty-six from the Second: this draft, with three officers and twelve sergeants, left England on the 27th of June, and marched into camp at Aladyn on the 22nd of July; the Officers that accompanied it being Lieutenant-Colonel J. Reeve, Captain William Christie, and Lieutenant R. W. Hamilton. The whole draft was inspected the day after its arrival by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. July 22.

In consequence of the progress that the cholera was now making, and the impression that the wooded neighbourhood of the camp at Aladyn was prejudicial to the health of the troops, the Brigade of Guards received orders to move, on the 27th of July, to the heights lying to the north of their present encampment, in the vicinity of the village of Gevreclek, which gave its name to the new camp. Three companies of the Brigade, one from each Regiment (No. 5 of the Grenadiers), were left at Aladyn for two days longer with the sick and the whole hospital establishment. These joined headquarters on the 29th of July, after a march much retarded by the sudden outburst of a thunderstorm, which rendered the country lanes almost impassable; and the greatest difficulty July 27.

* The Author and Lt.-Col. Hon. H. Percy.

1854. was experienced in the progress of the arabas, drawn oxen, and laden with cholera patients. The troops on t heights were equally exposed to this drenching rain.

Aug. 3. While the Grenadier Guards were now losing about o man per day from the fatal epidemic, the scourge was st more seriously felt higher up the country, and the Lig Division lost about eighty men in ten days. The disea gradually increased in virulence, and by the 8th of Augu the Grenadiers had lost twenty-five men, some of them fro typhus; and in the First Division there were already 7 men in hospital; nor were the Officers exempt. On the 9 of August, Captain Hon. W. Quin, as well as Lieutena Robert Anstruther and Assistant-Surgeon Blenkins, bo of whom had rejoined their Battalion from Varna on Ju 10, were all invalided, and sent back to England. T French had suffered still more in that unnecessary expe tion to Kustendji in the Dobrudska, where, without seei an enemy, they left 2500 men buried under the soil.

During the stay of the First Division at Aladyn the troo in addition to attending the usual Divisional Brigade a Musketry Instruction field-days, were constantly occupi under the superintendence of their officers, in mak entrenchments and erecting earthworks; and orders w issued, on the 31st of July, that 600 men of the Divisi 100 from each Battalion,* with a due proportion of offic should also be daily employed in the construction of fasci and gabions, for which the country afforded abundant terial. These, when collected, were forwarded to Va all betokening, to the eager troops, the approaching s of some important place.

The authorities having fixed upon Sevastopol as the point of attack, and there being a probability that the requ transports for the conveyance of the Allied Armies w shortly be assembled at Varna, orders were at length is for the gradual move of the troops towards the sea-c

* This number was increased on the 5th of August to 600 men fro Brigade.

and after above two months spent in Bulgaria, the First Division, under the Duke of Cambridge, was directed, on the 15th of August, to proceed from Gevreclek to the heights of Galata Burnu, south of Varna Bay, where the British troops were to assemble previous to embarcation for the Crimea. The whole army was now, however, so enfeebled by the late attack of cholera, that knapsacks were ordered to be carried on pack-horses and in arabas; the sick, about 150 in each battalion, also required a large amount of transport; so that when the First Division quitted the camp of Gevreclek, on the morning of the 16th of August, its line of march was between three and four miles long. The marches were short, and the first night the Brigade of Guards encamped near the village of Hadjimmeh, at the foot of the hills. On the 17th it reached the neighbourhood of Varna, and halted near the spot where the Grenadiers had been encamped for two days previous to the march to Aladyn. On the 18th, after passing by the smouldering remains of Varna, which had escaped from the conflagration of the previous month, and crossing the sandy beach separating the Devna lake from the sea, the Brigade of Guards reached its new encampment on the southern slopes of the heights of Galata Burnu overlooking the Black Sea. While there the country was visited by an enormous flight of storks emigrating for the year; after which came one of the plagues of Egypt, in the shape of clouds of countless myriads of locusts, that settled on every spot, and destroyed the vegetation. Arrangements were made, while the troops were at this camp, for all fatigue parties that required to be sent into Varna, being daily conveyed across the Bay and back by a steamboat ferry, organised for the purpose.

1854.

Aug. 15.

Aug. 18.

While the rest of the British army was moving gradually seawards by easy marches from the interior, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, having seen his Division safely encamped, proceeded, on the 21st of August, for a few days to Constantinople, to confer with the British ambassador, and during his absence the command of the Division devolved upon Major-General Bentinck.

1854.

Aug. 29.

Ten uneventful days were spent at Galata Burnu the order at last came, on the 28th of August, for the I of Guards to embark for the Crimea. The tent struck at dawn of day on the 29th, and the Brigade m off at six o'clock. At seven they were at the pier and a-half miles distant; and by eleven o'clock the diers, 1000 strong, were all on board the "Simoom about 360 of the Coldstream Guards. The Fusilier the Staff, embarked in the "Kangaroo," the remair the Coldstreams in the "Tonning."

The following officers accompanied their Battalion the passage to and landing in the Crimea, and wer present at the Alma :—

Colonel Hon. F. Grosvenor Hood, commanding.

Colonel E. B. Reynardson, } Mounted Officers.
Colonel F. W. Hamilton, }

Captains and Lieut.-Colonels.	Lieutenants and Captains.	Ensigns Lieutenar
Lieut.-Colonels	Major	Lieutenar
Aug. Cox,	Prince Edward of Saxe Wiemar.	J. Mont. Burg
Hon. Geo. Cadogan,	Captains	Viscount Balg
Hon. Henry Percy,	Hon. H. Neville,	Nap. Sturt.
J. Brownrigg,	Alfred Tipping,	Sir James Fer Bart.
Ralph Bradford,	De Horsey,	H. W. Verscho
Robt. Pakenham,	Evelyn Rowley,	F. Bathurst,
John Reeve.	Sir Rob. Newman, Bt.	Charles Turner
	A. E. Kinloch.	Francis Byam
	W. G. Cameron,	R. W. Hamilto
	Sir Charles Russell, Bart.	
	W. J. Christie.	

Aug. 28.

Staff { Captain George Higginson, Adjutant.
Quartermaster John Lilley.
Surgeon Huthwaite, Assistant-Surgeon J. M. War

Each Battalion of the Brigade left about 100 men hospital on the heights of Galata Burnu, besides a number of orderlies to attend upon them, as well as

bâtmen to look after the bât-horses that were to follow to the Crimea at a later period. The Grenadier Guards left 1854.

In hospital at Galata Burnu . .	103	127		making 158 Rank and File;
,, Varna . . .	18			
,, Scutari . . .	6			
As bâtmen	13	31		
Duty men and officers' servants (2)	18			

while Captain E. Burnaby, who was himself at the time an invalid, was left in charge of the detachment at Galata Burnu, with Assistant-Surgeon H. Lawrence.

Up to the period of embarcation, the Infantry of the British army consisted of only three numbered Divisions besides the Light one; but on the 2nd of September, Sir George Cathcart, with his staff, arrived from England to take command of another Division, which had been for some time in course of formation. The First Brigade of this new Fourth Division consisted of 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, 20th, 21st, and 63rd Regiments, under Brigadier-General Goldie; the Second Brigade, of the 46th, 57th, and 68th, under Brigadier-General A. W. Torrens. This officer was formerly the efficient Adjutant of the Second Battalion, Grenadier Guards; he subsequently commanded the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, after which he was appointed Deputy Quarter-Master-General at Head-Quarters at home. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles B. Maitland, also of the Grenadier Guards, who had been appointed on the 4th of August Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General to this Division, came out from England at the same time, and both these Officers were subsequently dangerously wounded at the desperate struggle on the Heights of Inkerman. Sept. 2.

As the school of musketry was for a time partially suspended, on leaving Scutari, Captain Augustus Fox accepted the post of Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master-General to the Second Division, and though occasionally occupied with his duties as Musketry Instructor, he accompanied Sir De Lacy Evans to the Crimea, being present with that Division at the battle of the Alma.

1854.

Sept. 5. Some days elapsed before the fleet and all the transpor with the troops could be collected at Baltshik Bay, durin which period Lord Raglan remained at Varna, while th Guards remained also off that town in their respective tran ports, and it was not till the 5th of September, after waitin a week on board in Varna bay, that the Grenadier Guards i the "Simoom" proceeded to the rendezvous, where, by th following day, the numerous transports of the Allies, carryin 25,000 British troops, 40,000 French, and 12,000 Turk were assembled, ready for the invasion of the Crimea.

Sept. 7. The combined fleets got under weigh on the 7th, an seldom has a more imposing sight been witnessed than th stately progress of this gigantic armada crossing the wate of the Euxine. The British fleet of transports consisted about eighty of the largest sailing and steam vessels in th commercial navy of the country, marshalled in six magnificen columns, each column transporting a Division of the Arm including a Brigade of Light Cavalry. Except the "Simoom which was left to herself, each steamer generally towed o or two transports. The several columns at two cable lengt distance from each other, having each their distinguishi pendant, sailed in this order towards the Crimean coast, a left the British fleet of men-of-war to act independent in the manner most conducive to the safety of the tra ports. During the first three days the combined fleets sail in a north-north-easterly direction, and at noon on the 8 were off the mouths of the Danube; the next day, in t afternoon, they anchored in twenty fathoms, half-w between Odessa and the Crimea, in latitude 45° 41′, lon tude 31° 25′. Here the fleets remained at anchor

Sept. 10. Sunday the 10th of September, and on the 11th stee south-east towards Sevastopol. They were off Eupat on the 13th, and at 3 P.M. on that day no less than ships of various tonnage were assembled, and ancho about two miles from the shore.

The disembarcation of most of the Infantry of the al forces was effected on the 14th of September, near Fort, each officer and soldier being provided beforeh

1854.

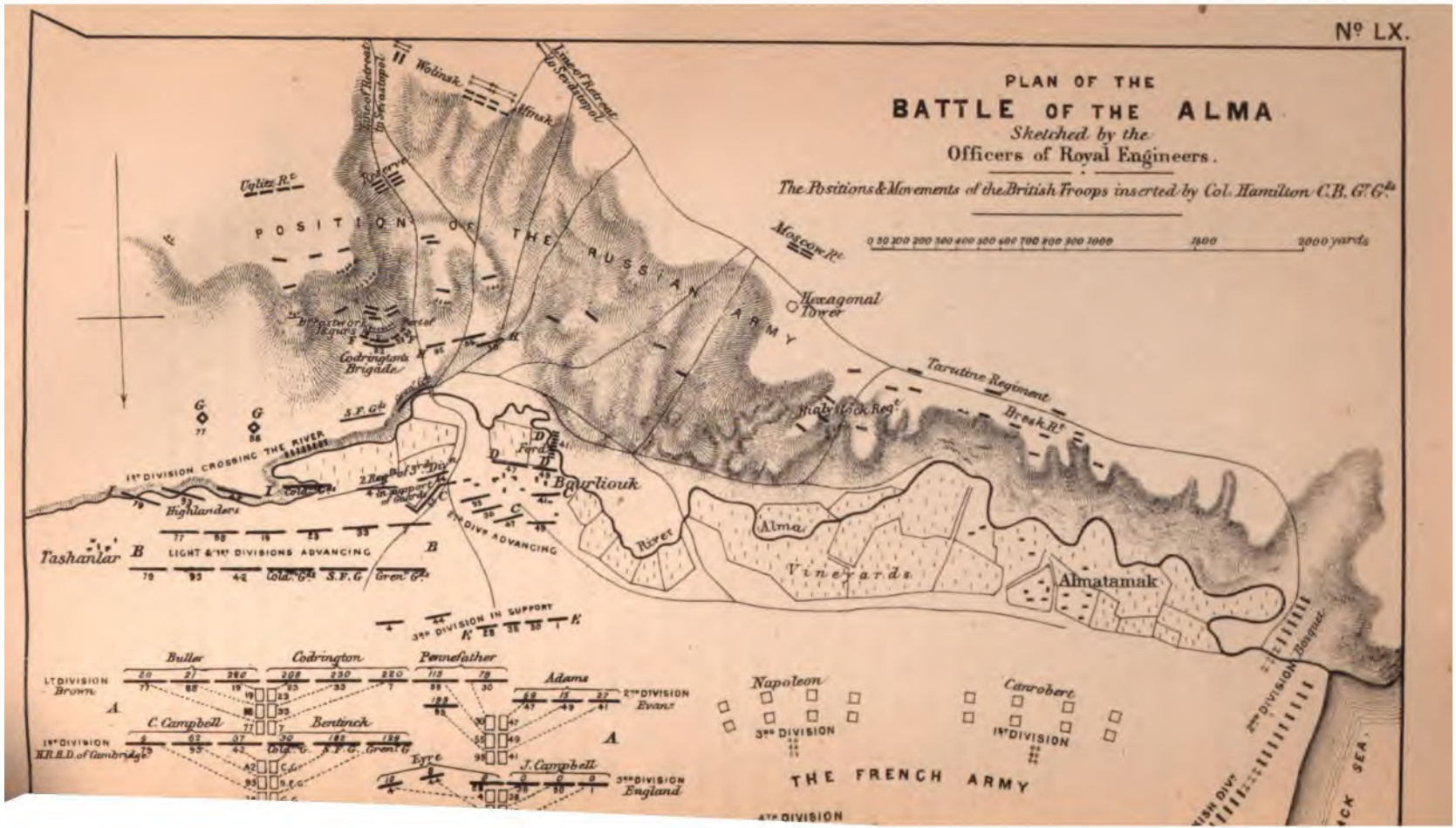
Sept. 14. Landing in Crimea.

with three days' provisions, while the authorities, under the idea that they would thus relieve the soldier from a large portion of the weight he would otherwise have to carry, ordered the troops to leave their knapsacks on board, retaining with them only a few absolutely necessary articles folded up in their blankets and great-coats. The Brigade of Guards landed without opposition on a narrow beach between the sea and Lake Kamishli, the French and Turks effecting their landing a mile further to the south. After forming on the beach, the two Brigades of the First Division, Guards and Highlanders, under the Duke of Cambridge, marched about three miles inland over an open arid country, and bivouacked for the night to the left of the Light Division; the Second Division formed in rear of the right, while the rifles on the left flank of the First Division occupied the village of Kamishli, which gives its name to the neighbouring lake. Much difficulty was experienced in procuring water on these extensive plains, and, according to general orders, parties of the Grenadiers, under an officer, were daily sent out to some distance from the camp to procure the requisite supply. Lieutenants Burgoyne, Balgonie, and Bathurst, were employed on this duty on the 15th, 16th, and 17th respectively. There was, however, no fear of a drought, for a drenching rain during the first night deluged the bivouacs and materially increased the discomfort of the several Battalions lying in quarter-distance column. With the view to affording some temporary shelter, both to officers and men, Captain Christie, and Lieutenants Sir James Fergusson and Turner were despatched on the 16th in charge of detachments of the Battalion to the sea-shore, to load tents, and transport them to the front, in arabas, taken from the inhabitants. The supply of these conveyances being found insufficient even for the future transport of provisions and ammunition for the troops, it was resolved not to take the tents with the army into the field, and they were reconveyed two days later to the sea-coast for re-embarcation. As a proof of the limited amount of transport available, only nine arabas could be allowed to each Division, of

1854. which, four were for entrenching tools, two for gene officers, two for tents and medical stores, and one for t sick and casualties on the line of march.

Sept. 19. Having ascertained that the enemy was drawn up on t heights south of the Alma, prepared apparently to dispu the passage of that river, the Allied Commanders resolved advance and force the position as soon as the disembarcati of all necessary material should be completed. According on the morning of the 19th of September, with the excepti of the Second Brigade Fourth Division under Brigadie General Torrens, left at Old Fort to cover the re-embarcati of the tents, the whole British army advanced to the riv Bulganak, taking up a position at night on its southe bank, only five miles distant from the enemy, and he for the first time, the British light cavalry came in conta with the advanced posts of the Russians. The Fren again formed the right of the allied army towards the s with a Division of Turks on the extreme right; the Briti formed the left wing. The plan of attack was soon decid upon. The right columns of the French, and some Turki troops, marching along the sea-coast, were to cross River Alma at its mouth and attack the left wing of Russian Army, which was placed on commanding grou south of the river, and during this attack the French w to be supported by the fire of the combined fleets on t part of the Russian General's position; the left of French army would advance against the same heights furt to the eastward, while the British were to attack enemy's right, strongly posted on gently rising ground o lower level. The strength of the Third Battalion Grena Guards, under Colonel Hon. Grosvenor Hood, on morning of the 20th of September, was 33 officers, sergeants, 18 drummers, and 781 Rank and File.

Sept. 20. At an early hour that morning the allied troops under arms ready to march, and whatever may have been cause of the subsequent delay in the advance of the Bri army, it was not consequent upon any want of alacrit the part of the troops, who, having bivouacked in


PLAN OF THE
BATTLE OF THE ALMA
Sketched by the
Officers of Royal Engineers.
The Positions & Movements of the British Troops inserted by Col. Hamilton C.B. Gt Gds
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 1500 2000 yards
POSITION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY
Wolinsk
Uglitz Rd
Moscow Rd
Hexagonal Tower
Tarutine Regiment
Brest Rd
Codrington's Brigade
S.F. Gds
1st DIVISION CROSSING THE RIVER
Highlanders
Tashanlar
LIGHT & 1st DIVISIONS ADVANCING
Cold. Gds
S.F.G
Gren. Gds
Bourlouk
River
Alma
Vineyards
Almatamak
4th DIVS ADVANCING
3rd DIVISION IN SUPPORT
Buller
Codrington
Pennefather
Adams
LT DIVISION
Brown
2nd DIVISION
Evans
C. Campbell
Bentinck
1st DIVISION
H.R.H.D. of Cambridge
Eyre
J. Campbell
3rd DIVISION
England
Napoleon
3rd DIVISION
Canrobert
1st DIVISION
THE FRENCH ARMY
4th DIVISION
2nd DIVISION
Bosquet
SEA.

open fields, were all ready under arms at dawn of day. At seven o'clock the Guards and the rest of the Army received orders to march off to the right, to form a junction with the left of the French, and this movement was at once carried out. At nine o'clock, Lord Raglan and Marshal St. Arnaud were still occupied in reconnoitring the position of the enemy, and it was past ten before the order to march was given. The Light Division was in advance, followed by the First. The general formation of these Divisions was in double column of companies on their centre; thus the Guards' Brigade was in open column of companies, left in front; the Highland Brigade, in the same formation, right in front; prepared at any moment to form line to the front by echelon, or to a flank should the enemy's cavalry make a demonstration from the interior of the country. The Second Division, under Sir de Lacy Evans, was formed during the previous night and following morning, in two lines on the right of the Light and First Divisions; Pennefather's brigade in first line, occupying the space between Codrington, and the extreme left of the French, Adam's Brigade in second line, in quarter-distance columns at deploying distance. The left and front of the Allied Army were further protected by flanking and advanced parties of light Cavalry and skirmishers. As each Division advanced in this order across the intervening ground that gently slopes towards the River Alma, the whole extent of the enemy's position became clearly visible to all, a position which Menschikoff had vainly flattered both himself and his Imperial master he would be able to hold for three weeks against all the efforts of the allies. The Russian General had much increased the natural strength of the ground on his right by the erection of earthworks and batteries on several advantageous points. One of these batteries opposite the centre of the British attack, was at the commencement of the action fully armed, and was constructed on rising ground about 700 yards south of the river, commanding the main road, which, coming from the north and passing by the British left of the village of Burliuk, crosses the

1854. Sept. 20. Advance to the Alma.

1854. Sept. 20. Alma by a bridge, then rendered impassable for Artillery, and offering only a precarious footing over a few longitudinal beams for Infantry.

Shortly after one o'clock, as the Allied troops were steadily advancing, the combined Fleets at the mouth of the Alma began to shell the heights, where rested the left of the Russian army, causing it to withdraw from that part of the field, a movement which considerably facilitated the progress of the extreme right of the French, and of the Turks. About the same time, the village of Burliuk, hitherto occupied as an advanced post by the Russians, was abandoned, but not before they had set fire to the houses, and the smoke and flames which speedily arose, interfered to a great extent with the subsequent regular movements of the right wing of the British army.

Before coming within range of the Russian guns, the British columns formed two lines to the front, by echelon on their centre, when, in consequence of its being found that the right of the First Division extended too near to the extreme left of the French Army, and interfered with the deployment of the Second Division, the Duke of Cambridge ordered the Guards and Highlanders to take ground to the left in open column of companies. Having effected this movement, which both enabled the Third Battalion Grenadier Guards, which was on the right of the Guards' brigade, to leave entirely to its right the burning village of Burliuk, and at the same time brought the right centre of the Brigade of Guards more immediately opposite the centre of the principal point of attack, the whole Army continued its advance, the following being the original order of formation.

In first line were the two Brigades of the Light Division under Sir George Brown, consisting of the right or first Brigade under Codrington, 7th, 23rd, and 33rd Regiments, and the Second or left Brigade under Buller, the 19th, 77th, and 88th Regiment. On the right of Codrington, in front line, was Pennefather's brigade of Evans's Second Division, 95th on the left, 55th in the centre, and 30th on the extreme right. In second line was the First Division under the

Duke of Cambridge, viz., Bentinck's Brigade of Guards, in support of Codrington, and the Highland Brigade in support of Buller; and to the right rear of Pennefather's brigade, in second line, was Adams's brigade, 47th, 49th, and 41st, which was intended to have been in first line. 1854. Sept. 20.

Light Division. Brown.						Second Division. Evans.		
Buller.			Codrington.			Pennefather.		
7	88	19	23	33	7	95	55	30*
3.17	4.17	41.179	51.157	56.194	41.179	51.140	13.112	12.67†

First Division, Duke of Cambridge.								
Highlanders. Campbell.			Guards. Bentinck.				Adams.	
79	93	42	Coldstreams.	S. Fus. Gds.	Grenadiers.	47	49	41
2.7	6.40	7.34	0.27	29.147	11.180	3.56	2.13	4.23

This formation, as regards the Light and First Divisions, was maintained in the advance to the river, but the burning village of Burliuk very much interfered with the regular advance of Evans's two Brigades. The left of the 95th continued its progress on the right of Codrington's brigade, while the right of that corps, and the 55th Regiment, were forced to take ground to the left, to clear the blazing ruins; the 30th Regiment at first moved to the right of the village, but was subsequently recalled and passed to the left also, by which flank movement it lost its position in line with the rest of its Brigade. Alma. Sept. 20.

In this manner the advance continued, and the First Division, preceded by the Light, had already come within range of the enemy's guns from the heights above, when the men were more than once ordered to halt and lie down, to give time for the attack of the first line to develop itself. The Grenadier Guards, when last halted, were so placed that Nos. 1 and 2 companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel

* The first line of numbers indicate the Regiment.

† The figures in second line represent the casualties of each Regiment, the first represent the number killed, the second the number wounded.

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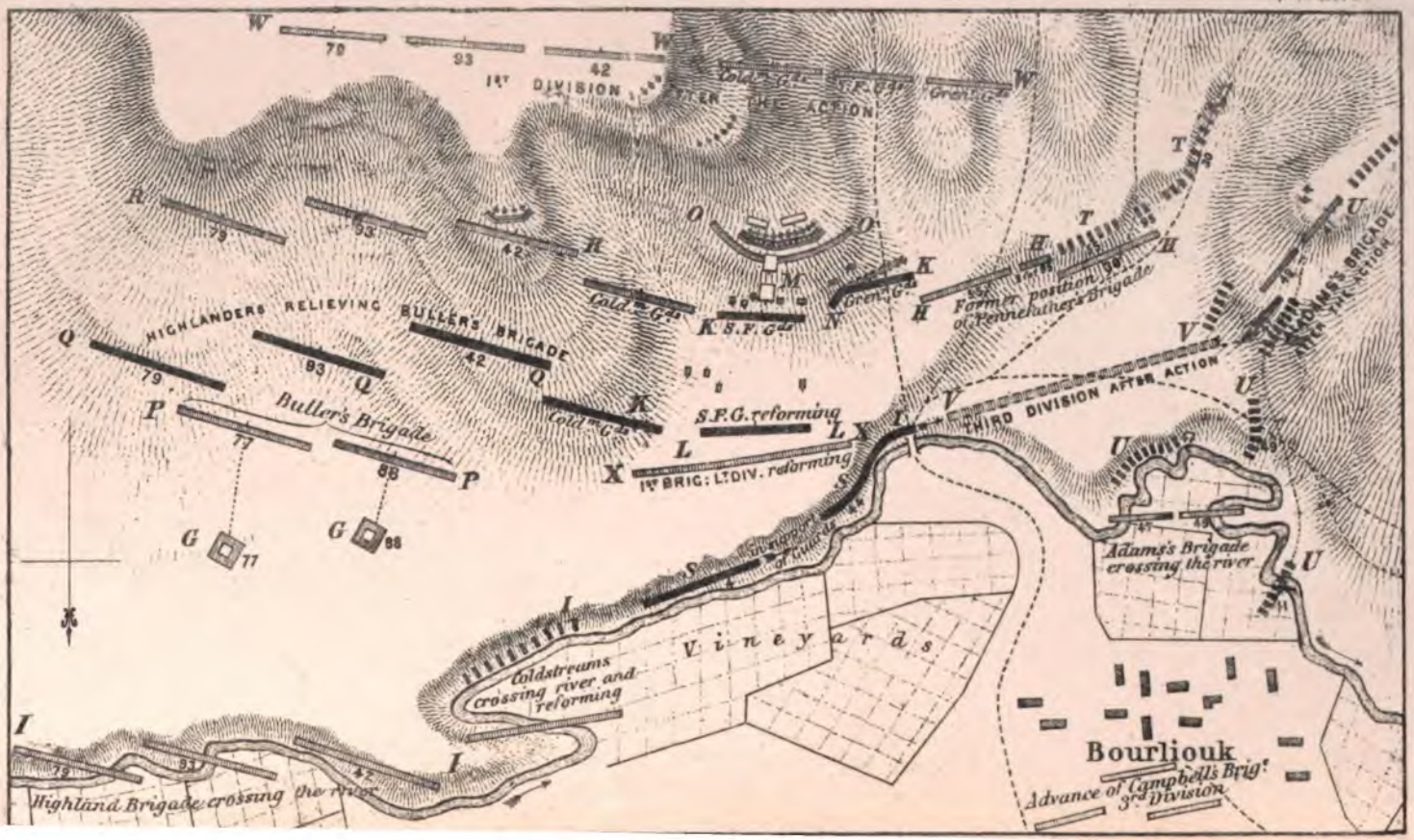
Cox, and Major Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, we standing on the main road leading to the bridge, and as battery of the First Division in their front, was specia attracting the fire of the enemy's guns, those two compani were for some time exposed to the same direct fire, till t order was at length given to advance to the attack. In t meantime, Codrington's brigade, with the 19th Regime forming the right of Buller's, and part of the 95th, from t left of Pennefather's, had pressed gallantly forward unde murderous fire, crossed the Alma, and had driven back t enemy's skirmishers that lined the river bank; and the without waiting to reform, though they had lost some of t regularity of their original formation in passing through t intervening vineyards and the several fords of the river, th continued their intrepid attack, in a somewhat loose order, gradually converging towards the principal objects in the front, viz., the great battery, and the troops that defend it. They stormed the battery successfully, and gained temporary footing therein, capturing at the same time gun which the enemy had failed to draw off before t British entered. Then commenced a confused comb the British bent on holding their prize, the Russia endeavouring to regain what they had lost, the confusi becoming all the greater, from the mingling, in so smal space, of several Regiments, which thereby lost the adv tage of the British line formation.

When it became evident that the attack of the fi line without further support would prove unavailing, second line, composed of Guards and Highlanders, un the Duke of Cambridge, who had placed himself in centre of his Division, was ordered forward. The m who had been for some time exposed to the enemy's f were only too anxious to respond; not a moment was l and the Grenadiers as well as the other Regiments were once in motion. The advance of the centre and left of Grenadier Guards was over stone walls and through vi yards in which the companies could only advance by fo or in loose line formation; the right wing advanced


1st DIVISION
DURING THE ACTION
HIGHLANDERS RELIEVING BULLER'S BRIGADE
Buller's Brigade
Former position of Pennefather's Brigade
S.F.G. reforming
1st BRIG: 1st DIV. reforming
THIRD DIVISION AFTER ACTION
ADAMS'S BRIGADE DURING THE ACTION
Adams's Brigade crossing the river
Coldstreams crossing river and reforming
Vineyards
Bourliouk
Advance of Campbell's Brigt 3rd Division
Highland Brigade crossing the river

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ground equally enclosed and cultivated, till the commanders of Nos. 2 and 3 companies finding themselves opposite the half-ruined bridge, formed fours inwards, made a rush for it, and crossed simultaneously with the rest of the battalion, which dashed through the river above and below the bridge, wherever they came upon it. In many places the river was easily fordable, and did not reach above the middle, in others it was breast high.

Colonel Hood, observing that his line was irregular, after passing these several obstacles, very coolly and judiciously ordered the leading files to halt under the river's bank, while the rear files moved up, and the officers got their men again into their places. Not a moment was lost in this operation, Colonel Reynardson and Captain Higginson superintending the right wing; Colonel Hamilton the left; the Officers commanding Companies on this day were as follows:—

RIGHT WING.	LEFT WING.
No. 1. Lt.-Col. A. Cox.	No. 5. Lt.-Col. S. Brownrigg.
,, 2. ,, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar.	,, 6. ,, R. Bradford.
,, 3. ,, Hon. G. Cadogan.	,, 7. ,, Robt. Pakenham.
,, 4 ,, J. Reeve.	,, 8. ,, Hon. H. Percy.

Lieutenant Burgoyne (subsequently relieved by Lieutenant Hamilton), and Lieutenant Viscount Balgonie carried the Colours.

Having his Battalion now well in hand, Colonel Hood gave the signal to advance to the support of the first line, that was still maintaining a struggle for the possession of the battery. No sooner had the Battalion mounted the river's bank after this momentary pause, than it became again exposed to the direct fire of the enemy, but was unable to return it, as confused masses of the Light Division, and of part of Pennefather's Brigade, were in front mixed up with the enemy. Then were to be seen the Grenadiers with their tall caps, after rising from the river's bank, advancing majestically to the front, firm as a wall in their discipline and regularity, incapable of being put into confusion by anything that might impede their progress. They had not proceeded many yards when their Regimental Colour

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was seen to fall, Lieutenant Burgoyne, the bearer, having been struck by a ball in the ankle; the Colour was immediately seized by Lieutenant R. W. Hamilton, the Subaltern of No. 4 company, who in another moment was also struck down, hit by a spent ball on the left side, but soon recovering himself, he continued to carry the Colour throughout the subsequent attack, and the battalion continued its steady advance towards the battery. Colonel Percy was also hit by a spent shot shortly after crossing the river, but was not put hors de combat. Meanwhile it appears that considerable Russian reinforcements, at first completely concealed by the fall of the ground behind the battery, had suddenly advanced to the support of their comrades, who were struggling to repossess themselves of that work; and after a most obstinate and gallant resistance on the part of the British, during which it was impossible for them to re-acquire any regular formation, the Russians succeeded in clearing the Battery, recapturing their gun, and in forcing the first line of the British attack to relinquish its hold of the work. The Brigade of Guards was at this moment approaching, the left of the Grenadiers and the right of the Fusiliers being more immediately in front of the great Battery. These two Regiments, as they continued their forward movement, were met by nearly the whole of the first line, which, although it had nobly done its duty, was at last overwhelmed by numbers, and, unable to reorganize itself in the midst of the ever-increasing foe, was retiring in order to reform behind the coming supports.

It has been said that had these supports advanced a few minutes earlier, it is possible that they would have been able to reinforce the first line before it retired, but it must be recollected that mere numbers would have been of no avail, and would only have increased the confusion already existing. Had the Guards followed up closer the attack of the Light Division and part of Pennefather's brigade, they might, it is true, have reached the battery before the first line abandoned it, but in so doing they would have become mixed up in the mass already there, and instead of being

able to meet the enemy with an effective and destructive fire, in which alone the strength of an attack consists, unless there is also room freely to wield the bayonet, they would have shared the fate of those who, by their sudden and impetuous advance, had lost much, if not all, of their original line formation.

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Instead of this, Colonel Hood having, as before stated, with intrepid coolness, afforded his men a moment to get into line, had advanced in a manner that was the admiration of both friend and foe. Wherever the detached parties of the first line presented themselves, the Grenadier Guards opened out to let them pass, and immediately reformed; but the Fusilier Guards, after passing the vineyards and the river, having been pushed on more rapidly, before they had time to reform, were a few paces more in advance of, and in looser formation than, their comrades on the right, and in this state, were met by a still larger body of the first Line in their retreat. These became mixed up with the Fusilier Guards, who, excepting their right flank company, were carried back bodily for a short distance with them, until they were enabled to extricate themselves, and again form line. In the meantime, Colonel Hood observing that the Light Division had cleared the front of his Battalion that was opposite the battery, and that he had to deal solely with the opposing columns of the Russians, opened fire along the left and centre of his Battalion, while still advancing. The right companies were delayed opening *their* fire by reason of a few men of the 7th Regiment, with Colonels Yea and Troubridge at their head, being observed still endeavouring to maintain their ground; but as soon as these, at the request of Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, commanding No. 2 Company, had cleared their front, the fire was uninterrupted from left to right of the battalion. As the Grenadiers continued to advance, firing, it was observed that the centre of the Battalion was still not direct upon the great Battery, near which were several columns of the enemy, whereupon the Commanding Officer ordered the Battalion gradually to bring their right shoulders

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forward, still keeping up their fire, and as a proof of the steadiness and coolness of the Battalion at this moment, it may be mentioned that a soldier quietly asked his captain to what distance he should set the sight of his Minié.

The Grenadier Guards had advanced in this manner up the smooth and unbroken hill-side, to within a short distance of the Battery, when two masses of Russian battalion columns (the 31st and 33rd Regiments) were observed rushing over the parapets and from both its flanks, in pursuit of the first line, and one of these, owing to the temporary movement of the Fusiliers, was advancing round the left flank of the Grenadier Guards, threatening their rear. At this time the cry of "retire the Guards" was heard, but it was known not to proceed from their Commanding Officer, and not a man gave an inch. The Battalion, however, was then halted, and while it continued to bring its right shoulder forward, so as to pour a more direct fire upon the enemy about the battery the left subdivision of the left flank company, under Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable H. Percy, was dressed back on its right, by its commander, so as to pour a flanking fir into the advancing Russian column, that was endeavourin to turn its left flank; and thus, the Grenadier battalion stood immovable as a rock, pouring in its fire to the front, and t the left, unsupported for a time on either flank; for Adams Brigade, which should have been formed up to the right the Guards, having been much impeded in their advance l the burning village of Burliuk, had not by this tin advanced beyond the river, and though exposed to tl Russian fire during their advance to its banks, but few them had an opportunity of firing a shot that day.

It must be observed, to the credit of the officers and m of the first Line, that though overpowered for the mome and put into confusion, by which they were forced to ret to re-form behind the advancing line of Guards, ma took the earliest opportunity of again facing the ener and, as gap after gap was made in the ranks of Grenadier Guards, there were ever many eager volunte from the scattered knots of Codrington's or Pennefath

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brigade ready to fill up the vacant places. As an instance, part of the 95th Regiment had retired through the Grenadier Guards, with their colours, one of which was then carried by the major of the regiment, Major Home, who, with only eight or ten of his men, came up to Colonel Hamilton, in charge of the left wing, saying that they were all that had held together, that they wished to continue the fight, and asked leave to fight with the Guards. They were directed to fall in on the left of the Grenadiers. A few minutes later, Lieutenant-Colonel Berkeley, commanding the third company of the Fusilier Guards, having reformed his men in rear of the Grenadiers, made the same request to the same officer, and he was also placed on the left. In this position the firing was continued some time longer, when the Russian masses were seen to waver, and they finally gave way under the continuous fire of the whole Brigade of Guards, for the Scots Fusiliers, though they had suffered heavy losses, especially in officers, had pressed on again, and had now regained their former position, while the Coldstreams, on the left, less exposed to a front fire than the rest of the Brigade, presented still an unbroken front. The whole Brigade now advanced, with a cheer, driving the Russians before them; the companies of the left wing of the Grenadiers, that were immediately opposite the battery, stormed it, and cleared it of the enemy, the seventh and eighth companies, under Lieutenant-Colonels Percy and Pakenham, with Colonel Hamilton, passing close to and capturing the one remaining gun left there, which had previously been taken by the Light Division, but which it had been forced to relinquish when the enemy regained possession of the Battery. These officers all entered the battery by the embrasure, in which this one gun stood, and both Colonel Hamilton and Lieutenant-Colonel Pakenham wrote upon it the name of their Regiment. Another gun, which the enemy had removed from the battery but had failed in carrying off the field, was also captured at the same time. The Guards' Brigade continued their advance some distance beyond the battery, where

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they halted, the Russian Battalions retreating in complete confusion, and some British artillery, coming up on the right of the Guards, and firing into the retreating columns, only hastened the enemy's flight. The right flank of the Grenadiers had been unprotected during the whole period of this attack; for the 30th Regiment, which formed the right corps of Pennefather's brigade, having been delayed by the obstruction raised by the burning village of Burliuk, was unable to regain its original position in line till towards the close of the action.

The Coldstreams in their advance were somewhat delayed by coming upon some sharp bends in the river, which caused part of the Battalion to pass it three times. The Highland regiments to the left of the Guards had advanced in line, but had not experienced the same difficulties; the Coldstreams and 42nd, however, were enabled to pour an oblique fire into the Russians, on their side of the battery; and as soon as the Highland brigade attained the summit of the hill, in their front, they poured some volleys into the retreating enemy. The loss fell chiefly upon those troops principally engaged, viz., on Codrington's brigade and the 19th, 55th, and 95th Regiments, all in first line, and on the Grenadier and Scots Fusilier Guards, in second line. Lieutenant-Colonel Percy received a shot through the upper part of his arm, while in front of the enemy's Battery, and after a moment spent in bandaging it up, on the spot, continued gallantly in command of his company to the end of the action, as well as during the subsequent advance to Balaclava. Captain Rowley, Lieutenant J. M. Burgoyne, and Lieutenant Robert W. Hamilton were the other officers wounded on this occasion. Of the men there were eleven privates killed; and six sergeants, nine corporals, and 165 privates wounded, many of whom subsequently died at Scutari. Total casualties of all ranks, killed, 180 wounded. Nor should it be omitted that Captain Charles Fox, who had formerly served in the Grenadier Guards, but who had left the service, joined his old corps as a volunteer, at the Alma, and was wounded in the action.

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For this gallant conduct he subsequently received a commission in the Coldstream Guards.

The total casualties in the Brigade of Guards were :—

	Officers.		Sergeants.		R. and F.		Total.	
	K.	W.	K.	W.	K.	W.	K.	W.
3rd Batt. G. Gds.	0	4	0	13	11	113	11	130
Coldstream Gds. .	1	0	0	0	0	27	1	27
Scots Fus. Gds. .	0	11*	3	13	26	123	29	147
	1	15	3	26	37	263	41	304

Nothing could have surpassed the steadiness and coolness of the Grenadier Guards under fire on this occasion, and every soldier of the Third Battalion contributed towards the maintenance of the character that his Regiment had acquired for itself in years gone by, on other battlefields. It may be remarked that they had the advantage of being thoroughly well officered, and all of them, from the senior to the junior, vied with each other in maintaining steadiness amongst the men; no less than seven of them had formerly served as Adjutants in the several Battalions of their Regiment, viz. :—

Colonel Hood, late adjutant Third Battalion for four years. †

Colonel F. W. Hamilton, late adjutant First Battalion for ten years.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. H. Percy, commanding 8th company, late adjutant, First Battalion, for above three years.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Brownrigg, commanding 5th company, late Regimental Adjutant.

Major Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, commanding 2nd company, late adjutant, Third Battalion, for one and a half years.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Bradford, commanding 6th company, late Adjutant, Second Battalion, for nearly eight years.

Captain George Higginson, present Adjutant, Third Battalion.

The French were loud in their praises of the advance of the Guards to the attack of the battery, while firing, remarking, "*C'etait trop majestueux,*" and a Russian general, a prisoner, said he expected to fight brave men; but he found red devils. Colonel Hood himself, who was so soon to fall in the execution of his duty, said that his men

* Captain Lord Chewton died of his wounds. † Captain H. Cust on Staff.

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behaved in a manner worthy of any age. These encomium
would not be complete without adding that while the Bri
gade was halted in line, on the ground they had conquered
after the pursuit of the enemy was over, and all were con
gratulating each other on the brilliant success that ha
crowned their efforts, suddenly a cheer echoed along th
line, and the Duke of Cambridge was seen approaching
attended by General Bentinck. The Duke rode up to th
front of the Third Battalion Grenadier Guards, by whoı
he was received with victorious shouts, and calling Colon
Hood out to the front, publicly thanked him for the skil
judgment, and coolness with which he had directed, and tl
Grenadiers for the manner in which they had execute
their advance that day. Three days later also, before tl
army moved from the heights above the Alma, the Battalic
was thanked by the major-general for its conduct in tl
late action.

The following six Non-Commissioned officers of the Gı
nadier Guards, who particularly distinguished themselves
the Battle of the Alma, were recommended by their coı
manding officer for the medal and annuities for galla
conduct in the field, viz. :—Sergeant-Major William Thom
Colour-Sergeant George Blurton, Quartermaster Thom
Hill, Drill-Sergeant John Algar, Armourer-Sergeant Char
Smith, Colour-Sergeant Henry Russell.

As, however, under the existing regulations such a
ward could only be given to one non-commissioned offic
Sergeant-Major Thomas was the recipient. He was shor
invalided, and the above Thomas Algar appointed Sergea
Major in his place ; but this latter brave soldier was sı
sequently killed at the battle of Inkerman, and, as
commanding officer of the regiment at home declared,
loss was quite irreparable.

Lord Raglan, in his dispatch, referring to the part tal
in the action by the Brigade, stated that "the Duke
Cambridge, having succeeded in crossing the river,
moved up in support, and a brilliant advance of the Brig
of Foot Guards, under Major-General Bentinck, drove

enemy back, and secured the final possession of the work." The Commander-in-Chief, in an order of the day of the 22nd, congratulated the troops on their brilliant success in carrying a formidable position, and added that they had earned the Queen's approbation, and gloriously maintained the honour of the British name. 1854. Sept. 20.

The following are extracts from Colonel Hon. F. G. Hood's letters, and memoranda concerning the conduct of his Battalion at the Alma, found in his possession after his death in the trenches before Sevastopol, only a few weeks later:—

"I have reason to be proud of my command: the Grenadiers behaved nobly. After the action was over, the Duke of Cambridge very handsomely called me to the front of the Third Battalion, shook hands with me before my fine fellows, and thanked me and them for our conduct during the engagement. I replied:—'Sir, I am grateful that you think we did our duty.'"

Colonel Hood adds, in his notes:—"I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of both non-commissioned officers and men: the officers worked to their utmost. I have not a single remark to make but in praise of my trust. This commonsense manœuvre of a line against a dense column is my only merit: it was done at Waterloo effectively, and on the Alma yesterday. I hope due credit will be done to my fine fellows, for it was a proud sight to see them behave so well. What an honour to command such a body of men! My Battalion has been the admiration of French, English, and Russians. Sir Colin Campbell, Pennefather, and Adams have complimented me on my Battalion. I feel proud of the command of such a magnificent body of men. It is impossible for me too strongly to express my admiration of the exertions of officers and non-commissioned officers, and the steadiness of the men. To our closing in under the steep bank of the river, after being a little shaken in passing vineyards and over walls, our after success was mainly attributable. The Fusiliers, on our left, had a partial check, and I longed

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to see them up to cover my left flank. It is true I had the honour to command, but they commanded themselves."

These extracts testify to a feeling of Regimental pride and a thorough interest in his profession, that, combined with his other soldierlike qualities, would doubtless, had he survived, have raised him to a very high position in the Crimean Army.

After the action the Brigades of Guards and Highlanders moved on to the heights to the west, nearer the left flank of the French army, where they bivouacked for the night, while the Cavalry was sent forward in pursuit, and to form a chain of outposts.

CHAPTER XXXI.

FURTHER ADVANCE OF ALLIES ACROSS THE BELBEC AND TCHERNAYA—FLANK MARCH — ARRIVAL AT BALACLAVA — DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL COX AND SURGEON HUTHWAITE — BRIGADE OF GUARDS MOVE ON TO HEIGHTS AND JOIN IN THE INVESTMENT OF SEVASTOPOL — DUTIES OF THE SIEGE—RUSSIAN RECONNAISSANCE OF BALACLAVA—FIRST BOMBARDMENT, OCTOBER 17 — VOLUNTEER SHARPSHOOTERS UNDER CAPTAIN CAMERON—DEATH OF COLONEL HOOD—DETACHMENT OF GUARDS AT BALACLAVA — OFFICERS OF THE THIRD BATTALION KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE TRENCHES—OCTOBER 25, BATTLE OF BALACLAVA—RUSSIAN ATTACK ON SAPOUNE HEIGHTS—NOVEMBER 5, BATTLE OF INKERMAN — OFFICERS OF GRENADIER GUARDS PRESENT—THREE COMPANIES ON OUTLYING PICQUET — THEIR MOVEMENTS—ADVANCE OF GRENADIER GUARDS AND CHARGE INTO SAND-BAG BATTERY — LONG DISPUTE FOR ITS POSSESSION — ARRIVAL OF COLDSTREAMS AND DETACHED COMPANIES—SECOND CHARGE OF GRENADIER GUARDS INTO BATTERY—ARRIVAL OF FOURTH DIVISION—SIR GEORGE CATHCART AND TORRENS—ADVANCE OF DETACHMENTS OF THE GUARDS IN FRONT OF BATTERY—RETURN OF THESE TO SECOND DIVISION—CONTINUED DEFENCE OF SAND-BAG BATTERY BY HEAD-QUARTERS OF GRENADIER GUARDS — GENERAL ATTACK OF THE RUSSIANS—GRENADIER GUARDS AND THEIR COLOURS SURROUNDED—CUT THEIR WAY OUT — ARRIVAL OF FRENCH FROM THE REAR—FINAL REPULSE OF THE RUSSIANS—CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY AND IN THE GUARDS.

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THE army remained three days on the ground it had so nobly won, occupied at first in burying the dead, both friend and foe, and in carrying the wounded to the fleet for further conveyance to Scutari, a duty which was superintended, on the part of the Grenadier Guards, by Colonel Hon. G. Cadogan.

Captain Horace Cust, of the Coldstream Guards, having been killed in action, General Bentinck, on the 22nd, selected Lieutenant Viscount Balgonie, of the Grenadier Guards, to be his Aide-de-Camp.

1854. The Hon. Charles Lindsay, who had been promoted to a company in the Third Battalion in July, came out to the Crimea, and joined the battalion three days after the battle of the Alma, relieving Prince Edward of the command of the second company, which the latter had commanded during the late action. Colonel Edward Walker, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, having also arrived in the Crimea from England, took command of his battalion of that regiment on the 24th of September, relieving Colonel Sir Charles Hamilton, who returned home.

Sept. 23. On the morning of the 23rd of September, the Fourth Division having come up to the front, the combined armies advanced across the table-land separating the Alma from the Katcha, and after crossing that river, the steep hills on each side of which would have afforded very favourable positions for defence to an enterprising, and not dispirited enemy, bivouacked for the night on the heights above. The

Sept. 24. next day, the 24th, the armies continued their progress through a country affording many proofs of the disorganised state of the Russian Army during its retreat. In the afternoon the allies crossed the Belbec, and bivouacked on its southern heights, and during the night were kept on the alert by a false alarm of the approach of the enemy.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Alexander Gordon, who had hitherto acted as Assistant Adjutant-General to the First Division, was, while in this bivouac, appointed to the Quarter-Master-General's department, at the head-quarters of the army, and Lieutenant-Colonel Brownrigg, of the Grenadier Guards, was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of the First Division in his place.

Sept. 25. It now became a question whether to continue the pursuit of the enemy upon Sevastopol, and attack the "Northern Fort," or move to the left, by the shortest route, direct upon Balaclava, and thus gain a new base of operations, from whence to attack Sevastopol from the south; and, after due deliberation, the latter plan was adopted.

The flank march having been resolved upon, Lord Raglan ordered the Fourth Division, under Cathcart, to remain at

cover the embarcation of the sick, and bring up the small amount of baggage of the army the following day. Accordingly, at five o'clock on the morning of the 25th of September, the allied armies were again under arms, but it was past ten before the order was issued to march to the Tchernaya, by the Mackenzie heights. The country that the troops were to traverse was covered with an almost uninterrupted jungle of low brushwood, with but one road leading through it, which was reserved for the artillery; the advance was therefore made by compass in a south-south-easterly direction through the woods; the nature of the ground rendering it difficult for the troops to maintain any accurate formation, and, in consequence, regiments became much mixed up with each other. The direction taken proved to be too southerly, and brought the leading First Division to a point overlooking the eastern lighthouse, at the head of the Sevastopol inlet. As they reached the edge of this wooded height, firing was heard to the left, near Khutor Mackenzie, and the troops were immediately ordered to march in that direction. The firing was caused by a detachment of the Scots Greys, that had been sent on in advance, with the Head-Quarter Staff of the army, coming unexpectedly upon the rear of a column of the enemy, that was escorting a considerable convoy of provisions and ammunition on the road from Sevastopol, into the interior of the country. The Grenadier Guards, who were leading the main body of the British army, recovered their formation on the first sound of the firing, and issuing from the wood about two o'clock in the afternoon, were soon upon the scene of the late rencontre, but only in time to witness the destruction of the baggage waggons thrown over the precipice. After halting for nearly two hours, to afford rest to the men from their tedious forest march, the Brigade of Guards continued its advance down the main road, leading from the interior of the country to Sevastopol and Balaclava, and having crossed the plain and river of the Tchernaya, the troops reached their bivouac on the Fedhukine hills at a late hour that night, having been under arms for fourteen

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1854. or fifteen hours. The fatigues of this march proved fatal to many officers and men, for, from the bât horses not having accompanied the army, the former were obliged to carry for themselves whatever they required.

Sept. 26. The next morning the march was resumed towards Balaclava, part of the Light Division in advance. As the troops approached the gorge leading to the harbour, the rifles were sent forward to crown the heights on either side, each detachment being supported by a Brigade of the Light Division. These again were supported by the two Brigades of the First Division. The Brigade of Guards moved forward as a support to the right column, the Third Battalion Grenadier Guards taking possession of the village of Kadikeui. A few shots were fired from the old Genoese fort upon the advanced party that entered Balaclava, but a reply from the British Artillery soon caused the small garrison to hoist the white flag and surrender. Most of the British troops bivouacked in the plain beyond the gorge; the First Division fronting the Sevastopol heights with their left resting on Balaclava; a guard of the Third Battalion of Grenadiers was told off under Lieutenant Hamilton for the village of Kadikeui; and the first and second companies of the Third Battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Charles Lindsay, and Major Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, were sent into Balaclava to protect the houses and inhabitants, and furnish a guard to the Commander-in-Chief. H.M.S. "Agamemnon" was seen here, calmly riding in the landlocked harbour, carrying Sir Edmund Lyons, who, on hearing of the projected flank march of the allied armies, had come round that morning from the Katcha river, followed by the rest of the fleet. This great strategical success was not unmixed with sorrow to the Grenadier Guards, for their brother officer Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Cox died in the morning of the 27th, from fatigue and exhaustion. He had been ailing for several weeks and was conscious of his fate, but a strong sense of duty induced him to share in the fatigues and dangers of the campaign to the very last. He commanded his company at the Alma, and accompanied his

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Battalion on the march till the last day, refusing all assistance till he succumbed. He was carried on board H.M.S. "Caradoc" on the 26th, and dying the following day, was buried by a detachment of his Battalion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Lindsay, in what at that early period of the occupation of Balaclava was a secluded orchard, adjoining Lord Raglan's head-quarters, but the march of events soon robbed it of its secluded character. Major Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar succeeded Colonel Cox in the command of No. 1 Company. Mr. Huthwaite, the surgeon-major of the Grenadiers, who had nobly done his duty amidst all the difficulties that surrounded him, also succumbed from fatigue on the morning of the flank march, and, thoroughly worn out, was carried on board the "Apollo" troop-ship, where he died from an attack of cholera on the 30th. The fatigues of the march, superadded to the effects of the Bulgarian low fever, from which the men had not yet recovered, began now to tell upon them, causing a still further reduction in the effective strength of the army, and the Third Battalion Grenadier Guards was now reduced to 550 men.

1854. Sept. 27.

The French army, about the same time, had to deplore the loss of their commander-in-chief, Marshal St. Arnaud, who died on the 29th of September, his strength proving unequal to the fatigues of the campaign.

The day after their arrival at Balaclava, the Brigade of Guards were ordered to form a depôt battalion of those men least fit for work, and Captain Sir Robert Newman and Lieutenant Sturt were ordered to take charge of the detachment of the Grenadier Guards. Captains Cameron and Christie, and Lieutenants Bathurst and Robert Hamilton, were sent on duty the same day into Balaclava and Kadikeui.

The Fourth Division, under Cathcart, in which Colonel Maitland of the Grenadier Guards was serving on the staff, being one day's march in rear of the army, only reached the plains of Balaclava on the 27th of September; when, though the last arrived, it was at once sent up to the heights

1854. September. before Sevastopol, to commence the investment of the town, and it took up the ground subsequently occupied by the Third Division on the extreme left of the British position.

The First Division remained a few days longer in the plain, and upon the Second and Third Divisions moving up to the front, it was ordered to change its position, throwing back its right flank so as to face north, and occupy the gorge leading to the harbour, thus more effectually protecting the approaches to Balaclava, and the Guards remained on this ground till the 2nd of October, when the Brigade, with the 42nd and 79th Highlanders, followed the rest of the army and moved on to the heights, taking up a position near the Windmill, which was slightly changed a few days later. Here both officers and men awaited the arrival of the tents, but seven weeks elapsed, before the army recovered the knapsacks that had been left on board ship when landing in the Crimea.

Oct. 2.

On its arrival on the heights, the Brigade of Guards at once established an outpost to the front, on the tongue of land overlooking the Karabelnaia ravine, about one quarter of a mile in front of the camp.

About ninety convalescents of the Brigade had been left near the village of Kadikeui for the recovery of their health, in charge of two subalterns of the Grenadiers, Lieutenants H. Verschoyle and Robert Hamilton, who were subsequently relieved by other Officers of the Guards. Lieutenant Verschoyle was relieved in that duty in the middle of the month by Lieutenant Bathurst, and on the 29th of October both Lieutenants Bathurst and Hamilton, on being relieved, returned to the camp before Sevastopol.

No firing was directed against the town, from any British batteries, for several days after the investment, but detachments of every Regiment were daily employed in the trenches, breaking ground, and constructing batteries and approaches, under the direction of the Royal Engineers. In these works the Guards took their share with the rest of the army, commencing on the 6th of October; on the 7th Lieutenants Turner and Davies were sent in with a fatigue

Oct. 7.

party to assist the Engineers; on the 8th, two Companies were sent in under Lieutenant-Colonel Bradford, as a working and covering party; on the 9th, Captain Cameron, and Lieutenants Bathurst and Davies; on the 10th, Lieutenants Sturt and Sir James Fergusson; and so on. On the night of the 14th, Colonel Grosvenor Hood was in command of 1,000 men of the First Division, 200 from each Battalion of Guards, and Highlanders; the covering party on this occasion was under the command of Colonel Hamilton; the other officers of the Grenadiers being Newman, Sturt, and Fergusson. On the 15th, Colonel Hamilton, who, with Colonel Reynardson, was now put on the roster for Divisional commands, took charge of 800 men of the First Division, as a working party to complete four Batteries and the connecting trench. Captain Kinloch was also on that day sent in charge of a small working party. On the 16th, another Detachment of the Guards was in the trenches under Colonel Reynardson, the covering party being under Lieutenant-Colonel Bradford, with Captains Rowley, Newman, and Christie, and Lieutenants Turner, Davies, and Sturt. During a very heavy cannonade from the town which had not yet been replied to by the British batteries, the Third Battalion Grenadiers had to regret the loss of Captain Rowley, killed by the explosion of a shell. On his being struck, Assistant-Surgeon Wilson rushed forward to his assistance, but medical skill was unavailing, the wound was mortal, and Captain Rowley soon ceased to breathe. The Duke of Cambridge noticed Mr. Wilson's gallant conduct on this occasion in Orders. On the same day a false alarm roused the guards of the trenches of both armies, and there was much firing on all sides, but on the part of the British it was confined to musketry, and no attack was made by either party.

1854.
Oct. 8.
Oct. 10.
Oct. 15.
Oct. 16.

A reconnaissance had been made by the Russians towards Balaclava, on the 9th of October, when the detachment of about 100 Guardsmen under Lieutenants Bathurst and Hamilton, and the 93rd Highlanders, with some Cavalry, were drawn out ready to receive them, but the enemy did not venture to approach. The readiness, however, of the

1854. detachment of convalescents of the Guards to turn out, was fully appreciated by Sir Colin Campbell, for he had given them no orders to that effect.

Captain Cuthbert Ellison, of the Grenadier Guards, arrived in the Crimea on the 16th of October, and immediately assumed the duties of Brigade-Major to the Brigade of Guards, to which post he had been appointed in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Stephenson, of the Fusilier Guards.

Bombardment of Sevastopol. Oct. 17.

Lord Raglan and General Canrobert had decided not to open fire upon Sevastopol till all the batteries were complete, and fully armed, as far as their means would then allow. This being accomplished by the evening of the 16th of October, when sixty guns, 24-pounders, and others, were ready in position in the British batteries, it was resolved to commence at daylight the following day. Accordingly, at 6.35 A.M. on the 17th, all the guns of the allies opened fire upon the doomed city. The Allied Fleet stood in at the same time towards the mouth of the harbour, to co-operate with the land attack from the seaside. The fire from the French batteries was on the first day almost paralysed by the explosion of a magazine in their trenches, but by great exertions they were enabled to recommence the following day. The continuous fire from the British batteries, having very soon reduced the stone superstructure of the Malakoff Tower to a state of ruin, and silenced its guns, the result of four or five days' further bombardment was anxiously watched for.

The Guards continued now daily on duty, either in the right or left attack. On the 17th, Captains Kinloch and Sir Charles Russell were sent into the trenches, and on the following day, while the bombardment was being vigorously replied to from the town, the First Division furnished a large covering and working party, under Colonel Hood; the other officers of his Battalion of Grenadiers being Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Charles Lindsay, Sir Robert Newman, Sir James Fergusson, and Bathurst. The Grenadier Guards on this occasion suffered the irreparable loss of their gallant

Oct. 18.

Commanding Officer, Colonel Hood, who, while superintending the works in the trenches, was standing on a half-finished parapet, the better to observe the movements of the enemy, when he was struck by a round shot in the middle of the body, and expired instantaneously. Colonel Hood was universally looked up to, and his loss was most sincerely felt and regretted by all under him, who so well knew his worth. He had led his Battalion to victory at the Alma, and his coolness and judgment on the field of battle had tended much to the credit it gained on that occasion. Lord Raglan wrote of him as an excellent officer and deeply lamented. He was buried on the following day, and was succeeded in the command of the Battalion, pending the arrival of Colonel Charles Ridley from England, by Colonel Edward B. Reynardson.

1854. Oct. 18.

The estimation in which Colonel Hood was held by the present Commander-in-Chief, is shown by a letter His Royal Highness addressed on a subsequent occasion to Major-General S. Stanhope, the former Commanding Officer of the Regiment, of which the following is an abstract:—

"I am anxious again to assure you in writing, that I never met with any officer so thoroughly devoted to his profession, or who evinced so much capacity for command during the short period he was permitted to hold it. From the moment he left England with the expedition to the East, he was highly thought of in his Regiment, and in the Brigade and Division, I had the honour to command; but it was on his assuming the command of the Battalion that his military qualities became more prominent, and continued till the close of his earthly career. At the battle of the 'Alma,' the Grenadier Guards were placed in a position of great prominence, and no little danger; they behaved most nobly, and the whole Regiment admired the talent with which they were handled on that occasion by Colonel Hood. The same feeling towards him was maintained to the last, and on all occasions he was called upon for duty, that duty was sure to be performed not alone with zeal, but with ability."

1854.
Oct. 18.

On the same day that Colonel Hood was killed in the trenches, an alarm was raised on the heights that the Russians were again threatening an attack on Balaclava, whereupon the 42nd and 79th Highlanders received orders to move down to the assistance of the 93rd Regiment, and the Guards detachment. Strong working parties of the Guards had however, as we have seen, been sent in the morning into the trenches under Colonel Hood, so that when the Duke of Cambridge and General Bentinck came up to the Guards camp, to lead the men off duty to the threatened point, they found that the whole Brigade could muster but 525 men, upon which the move of the two Highland Regiments was countermanded. At Balaclava, however, the small detachment of seventy or eighty Guardsmen was again brought to the front, for which Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, then in command of the troops in the plain thanked the Officer Commanding. This detachment occupied a small fort armed with seven guns, in front of Kadikeui, in support of a body of Turks. On the following day, as well as on the 20th, it was again drawn out in anticipation of an attack, but the enemy made no serious attempt on any of these occasions to force the line of defence of the base of operations of the British army, their object apparently being more to reconnoitre the position taken up by the Allies previous to the contemplated attack on the 25th of the month.

Oct. 19.

On the 19th, Colonel Reynardson was in command in the trenches, with detachments from the several Battalions of the Brigade, accompanied by the following officers of the Grenadier Guards :—Major Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Captains Kinloch, Christie, Neville, and Lieutenant Davies. Captain Kinloch and Lieutenant Davies being with the covering party of Grenadiers. In the course of the day both Prince Edward and Lieutenant Davies were struck by the splinters of a shell that exploded close to them. The Prince was struck in the leg, but the force of the blow was diminished by a thick wrapper and handkerchief, which were both cut through and through, and though so severely

contused at the time, as not to be able to move for some days, he refused to leave the trenches till regularly relieved at the usual hour. Lieutenant Davies was much more severely wounded, having received a compound fracture of the leg below the knee; he was carried off the field, and died on the voyage home. His brother, Lieutenant Henry F. Davies, a young officer of the navy, who had already seen service in Burmah and the Baltic, received a commission in the Guards, two months later, in recognition of the young Guardsman's gallantry. 1854. Oct. 19.

At an early period of the siege, Volunteers from the Army were called for, to move up cautiously within a few hundred yards of the enemy's works, and pick off, if possible, the Russian artillerymen at their guns, when Captain William Cameron,* of the Grenadier Guards, with twenty-three volunteers of the Brigade, came forward, and during the subsequent days did considerable execution, but he also was brought in on the 19th of October, wounded in the arm, and incapacitated for the time from further service.

On the fourth day of the bombardment 500 men of the First Division were in the trenches of the left, or Chapman's attack, under the command of Colonel F. W. Hamilton, accompanied by Captain Sir Charles Russell and Lieutenant Napier Sturt. It was always necessary during the bombardment to get the men posted and under cover before daylight, and this could only be accomplished by the troops parading in their camps at two in the morning. Before dawn, the sailors, as well as the artillerymen, had manned and loaded the guns in their respective batteries, ready to open fire as soon as there was sufficient light to distinguish objects, when the bombardment recommenced, and the Russians were not long in replying. This tremendous fire from Lancaster guns, from 68 and 24-pounders, continued incessantly for eleven hours, at a distance of from 1200 to 1400 yards, and the Russian reply was as vigorous. It is remarkable that during the whole day not one casualty Oct. 20.

* Subsequently of the 4th Regiment in Abyssinia.

1854. occurred in the Grenadier Guards, though the officers, visiting the several parallels and posts, had occasion pass behind parapets not above three feet high, the exca tion being rendered very difficult owing to the rocky nat of the soil.

The bombardment continued now daily, and the progr was pronounced so satisfactory that an early day was nam for the fall of the town. It was said 5000 dead were alrea lying within the walls. The firing, however, during t subsequent days was not kept up with as much vigo owing to the approaching failure of ammunition, when ea

Oct. 25. in the morning of the 25th of October the Russians, havi secretly matured their plans, and received considera reinforcements, made a vigorous advance on Balacla

Battle of Balaclava. In hopes of diverting the attention of the allies from t siege, they commenced with an attack on a line of forts oc pied by the Turks, on the heights that run east and w across the Balaclava plain. On the first alarm the Brig of Guards and the two regiments of Highlanders were un arms, and proceeded without loss of time, under the D of Cambridge, along the ridge of the Sapoune heights, to vicinity of Bosquet's French Division, whence could be s the gallant and impetuous charge of the light cavalry; f thence they descended into the plain, and on arrivin front of Kadikeui, near the detachment of Guards, for two lines facing the north (the Guards in first line, Highlanders in second), across the approaches to Balac so as effectually to check the progress of the enemy sh he attempt to penetrate thus far. Before the arriv this reinforcement the 93rd Highlanders, had che the advance of the Russian Cavalry, with a heav fire, in a two-deep line formation. The charges o Heavy Cavalry Brigade, under Scarlett, and of the Cavalry, under Cardigan, though forming the pri features of the action of Balaclava, are not here describ they do not come within the scope of the work; but it possible to refer to the battle without recording the part the British Cavalry played on that eventful day. T

the Russians had effectually driven the Turks out of the forts that had been entrusted to them, the former saw the futility of any attempt to force their way further onward towards Balaclava, as the whole First Division of the British Army, now united, barred the approach in front, and other corps would have taken them in flank and rear during the operation. Subsequently more British troops, the Fourth Division, descended from the heights towards the middle of the plain, when the Russians refused their right, and withdrew from the westernmost fort, which the Fourth Division reoccupied. The Russians having thus partially changed their front, so as to face westward towards the Sapoune heights, the Brigade of Guards made a corresponding change of position, throwing forward their left, the Highlanders in second line conforming to this movement. The First Division remained some time in this position, the Guards momentarily awaiting the expected order to advance and drive the Russians from the forts still remaining in their hands. While the British Army was thus awaiting further orders, prepared and anxious to be let loose upon the enemy, an officer of the Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland, on Sir George Cathcart's staff, was despatched by Sir George to reconnoitre the Russians concealed behind the so-called "Canrobert Hill." To do so it was necessary to ride nearly a mile in front of the army, and Colonel Maitland having reached the top, and made the necessary observations, returned to report the result to his General, having narrowly escaped capture by a party of the enemy who sallied out from the fort with the intention of cutting off his retreat.

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Lord Raglan eventually, with the concurrence of the French Commander-in-Chief, resolved upon making no further movement in advance with his troops, and as there appeared to be no intention on the part of the enemy to renew the attack, the several corps, after waiting till nightfall, moved off to their allotted posts. The whole of the Highland Brigade was ordered to remain in the plain, under Sir Colin Campbell, to afford additional protection to the British base of operations, while the three Battalions of Guards,

1854.
Oct. 25.

under Bentinck, were, luckily, as the sequel will sh ordered back to their former encampment, to carry on duties of the siege and assist in protecting the expo right flank of the British Army on the heights. The lin defence of Balaclava was at the same time drawn in fi the outer line of detached posts in the plain, to Kadik and the heights immediately above the harbour, and put charge of Sir Colin Campbell and his Highlanders.

The camp of the Brigade of Guards, on the heig before Sevastopol, was flanked on the left by the Li Division and on the right front by the Second, a sli undulating ravine, of perfectly easy access, lying between two. The ground in their immediate front, towards Se topol, extended into a tongue of land, half a mile dist with very precipitous sides, falling into the two branc of the Karabelnaia or Careening Creek ravine. Near extremity of this tongue of land, whence in fine wea there was a commanding view of the ground in fron the Second Division encampment, the Brigade of Gu furnished daily an outlying picquet, which was al relieved before dawn.

The night of the 25th and the early part of the follo day passed over quietly; but about twelve o'clock at noo alarm was raised that the Russians were advancing fron town, whereupon the troops immediately stood to their a Uncertain at first from which side the danger threat the Guards were moving off to the left in support o Light Division, which was observed to be advancing t brow of the hill, in front of their encampment; but were soon counter-marched, and with the Duke of bridge and General Bentinck at their head, moved the right in support of the Second Division. In the

Oct. 26.

time, while the battalion was falling in, Colonel Har was despatched to the outlying picquet of the G to reconnoitre the movements of the enemy, and obs on his arrival that the enemy were advancing o opposite side of the ravine, towards the 2nd Divisi hastened back to report the state of affairs. The Gre

Guards were first formed in line, in support of the left brigade of Evans's division, but upon a report, a few minutes later, that the Russians were manœuvring to turn the right of the Second Division, the Duke of Cambridge directed General Bentinck to move the Brigade of Guards in that direction, and take up a position to the right front, so as to secure that flank. Here the ground begins to slope towards the Tchernaya Valley and Inkerman, affording a complete view of the plain below, and here the Guards were in a commanding position to resist any attack made upon them. The Russians having brought their guns on to the ridge of heights opposite the Second Division and the Guards, were not long in opening fire, which was quickly responded to by two or three British batteries; the Russians then ceased their Artillery fire, and sent forward their columns of Infantry, driving in the advanced picquets of the Second Division. The 30th Regiment, glad of the opportunity of meeting the enemy, which the burning village of Burliuk had prevented their doing at the Alma, advanced against the Russians, supported by the fire from the artillery, and for a considerable time a sharp musketry fire was maintained on both sides, till the Russians gave way, followed in their retreat by the 30th and 95th Regiments, which were with difficulty restrained from following up the pursuit still further. This strong reconnaissance of the Russians, which would probably have been converted into a serious attack, had they found the British less prepared at all points to receive them, cost the enemy 500 or 600 men, while the casualties in the Second Division, principally in the 30th Regiment, did not exceed fifty-seven. There were no casualties in the Brigade of Guards, and after the retreat of the Russians, all the regiments returned to their respective camps.

1854. Oct. 26.

Lieutenants Bathurst and Hamilton, being relieved from their small command near Balaclava, on the 29th, by two officers of the Coldstreams, returned to their battalion, and on the 2nd of November, Captain Burnaby, who had remained in charge of the sick at Varna, also rejoined

Oct. 29.

1854. October. the Battalion, bringing with him some thirty men of Grenadiers, who had now nearly recovered their health.

The Brigade continued to find covering and work parties in the trenches all the month of October, dur which the commanding officers, and mounted officers, of several Battalions of Guards took their turn to comma The Russians were, however, now daily appearing in c siderable numbers in the plain below, towards the Tchern and the Fedhukine hills; with the view, therefore, strengthening that part of the position on the Sapo heights, which appeared most open to attack, between right rear of the second British Division and the lef Bosquet's force, the Brigade of Guards was at the begin of November taken off all trench duty and other w of the siege, and employed in strengthening the redou and line of contravallation, in that direction. The talion of Coldstreams was at this time removed from Brigade camp, near the Mill, to the ridge of the Sapc heights; while the Grenadier and Scots Fusilier battal continued in their former encampment between the W mill and Second Division; and in addition to their outl picquets towards Sevastopol, the brigade of Guards now ordered to find daily three additional companies as lying picquets above the "Canrobert" redoubt, overlool the plain to the east, with the view to keeping up the c munication between the left of the French, and the Sec Division camp.

The allied armies were now occupying an exten ground, whose front extended from the "Eagle's Ne above the Genoese fort, near Balaclava, to the extr left of the French army, towards Kamiesch, a distanc nearly fourteen miles. As a considerable portion the troops of both nations were daily occupied in s duties, but a comparatively small number were left the defence of such extensive lines, and while the Fre army of the siege had only to look out towards Sevast to guard against a sortie from the town, the British arm the siege was, from its exposed position, liable to an at

on all sides, except from its left, so that whenever there was a night alarm, considerable doubts always existed as to the quarter whence the attack might be expected. 1854. November.

Russian preparations for Inkerman.

It was while the brigade was thus employed on the Sapoune heights, that the Russians, having received considerable reinforcements from the north, organised a most formidable attack on the extreme right flank of the British position, similar in plan, but on a much larger scale, to that of the 26th of October.

The Grand Duke Constantine had lately arrived from St. Petersburg, and the Russian army in Sevastopol and its neighbourhood had been augmented, according to their own accounts, to no less than 76,000 men. Their plan of attack was as follows: 20,000 men, under Gortschakoff, were to make a demonstration in the plains of Balaclava, to prevent either the French army of observation, under Bosquet, or the British garrison of Balaclava from affording any assistance to the British army of the siege; 20,000 more were to remain in the town, under General Timofief, with directions to make a sortie against the extreme left of the French besieging force, and occupy their attention in that direction; 5000 were stationed on the Mackenzie heights, thus leaving 31,000 troops to attack the British position. Of these 31,000, one corps of 17,500 men, under Soimonoff, was to issue from the town and advance to the ground on which stood the Victoria redoubt, and thence against the Light Division encampment, while the other corps of 13,500, under Pauloff, with ninety-six guns in reserve, was to advance from the northern side of the Tchernaya, cross the Inkerman bridge, and by various roads ascend the heights occupied by the Guards and Second Division, force their lines, and at once proceed to entrench themselves.

Two days previous to the 5th of November, it had been proposed and agreed to, that the Guards should relieve the Second Division, in furnishing some of the picquets in front of the Second Division camp, while these were to occupy the posts held by the Guards. The staffs of the two Divisions

1854. Nov. 5.

had examined the ground for this purpose, and the exchange of duties was to have taken place on Sunday the 5th, while, owing to a report from Colonel Brownrigg to the Duke of Cambridge, to the effect that the outlying picquets of the Second Division appeared to be not sufficiently pushed forward, His Royal Highness had given his sanction to a proposal that the Guards, when they relieved the Second Division, should place their advanced posts considerably more to the front than they had hitherto been.

Major-General Pennefather was at this time in command of the Second Division on the extreme right of the British position, in place of Sir De Lacy Evans, who was ill on board ship. The Highland Brigade being at Balaclava, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge devoted his attention to the Brigade of Guards, which was under the immediate command of Major-General Bentinck; the Light, Third, and Fourth Divisions were still respectively under the command of Sir George Brown, Sir Richard England, and Sir George Cathcart.

The Brigade of Guards and indeed most of the Britisl Regiments had become very much reduced in numbers sinc the day they were seen by Canrobert on the Florian parade, and by St. Arnaud and Omar Pasha at Aladyn; an though the Grenadiers still had an effective strength of abov 600 men, so many were otherwise employed, or on comman that on the morning of the 5th of November it could onl muster 430 available for the field; but these were to a ma imbued with the same spirit that their Regiment had eve shown before the enemy, on former fields.

The reader will observe that, in the following account the Battle of Inkerman, the author has limited hims almost exclusively to the movements of the Brigade Guards, and of those Regiments immediately connected wi it. Want of space alone, has prevented his giving an equal detailed account of the important part that the Briti Artillery played in the action, and of the resolute defence the centre of the position by the 2nd Division, and th Regiments that came up to its support.

The Officers of the Third Battalion present with their corps on the 5th of November were:— 1854. Nov. 5.

Colonel E. B. Reynardson, commanding.

Colonel F. W. Hamilton, mounted officer.

CAPTAINS AND LIEUT. COLONELS.	LIEUTENANTS AND CAPTAINS.	ENSIGNS AND LIEUTENANTS.
Lt.-Col. Hon. G. Cadogan,	Capt. Hon. H. Neville,	Lt. Visct. Balgonie,†
Hon. H. Percy,	,, A. Tipping,	,, Nap. Sturt,
R. W. Bradford,*	,, Sir R. Newman,	,, Sir J. Fergusson, Bart.
John Reeve,	,, A. Kinloch,	,, H. W. Verschoyle,
Hon. Ch. Lindsay,	,, E. Burnaby,	,, F. Bathurst,
Maj. Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar.	,, Sir C. Russell,	,, Ch. Turner,
	,, W. J. Christie.	,, R. W. Hamilton.

Captain George Higginson, Adjutant.

Assistant-Surgeon J. Wardrop. Assistant-Surgeon Wilson.

Quartermaster Lilley.

Major Ellison, Brigade-Major.

The following officers were on the staff of the First Division:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Studholm Brownrigg, Grenadier Guards, Assistant Adjutant-General; Colonel Cunynghame, late of the Grenadier Guards, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Captain Hon. Percy Fielding, Coldstream Guards, acting Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; and Captain Butler, brother to Captain Butler, who distinguished himself at Silistria, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; all these officers were disposable for the Brigade of Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Alex. Gordon, of the Grenadier Guards, was also present on this day, on the Head-Quarter staff, as Assistant Quatermaster-General to the army; and Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General to the Fourth Division.

On the morning of the 5th, no less than three out of the eight weak companies of the Grenadier Guards were absent from the camp on outlying picquet duty, so that when the battalion fell in it was scarcely 300 strong. The Nov. 5. Battle of Inkerman.

* Unable from severe rheumatism to join the Battalion.

† Lieutenant Viscount Balgonie was at this time aid-de-camp to Major-General Bentinck.

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Battle of Inkerman.

movements of these detached companies will be referred to first, as, from their position, they were the first to observe any symptoms of an approaching attack. During the previous day and night, which had been wet and foggy, Lieutenant-Colonel Reeve and Lieutenant R. W. Hamilton had been on the outlying picquet, No. 1, with the fourth company, in front of the Guards' camp, the position of which has been already described, overlooking the Careening Creek ravine. Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Pakenham and Lieutenant Sir James Fergusson were on the outlying picquet, with No. 7 Company, above "Canrobert's" redoubt, together with two other companies of the brigade under Colonel Hon. George Upton, of the Coldstream Guards, with Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. George Cadogan as field officer of the day under him. These three latter companies, with their advanced line of sentries, connected, though feebly, the left of Bosquet's Corps with the right rear of the Second Division, and overlooked, towards the east, the valley of the Tchernaya and the Fedhukine hills.

The reliefs generally took place an hour before daylight, and, according to custom, about that time on the dull, wet, foggy morning of the 5th of November, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, with his subaltern, Lieutenant Christie, proceeded with his company, No. 1, to the advanced post to relieve Colonel Reeve, when the ringing of the church bells in Sevastopol could be distinctly heard from the Guards' encampment. He arrived at his post between five and six o'clock, and while the relief was going on, and Prince Edward was placing his advanced sentries, a first shot and then some more were heard to the right, in the dull misty morning. Prince Edward proceeded to the front to reconnoitre, requesting Colonel Reeve to remain with the two companies till his return. As the fog cleared away, it became evident a sortie was being made. The Prince immediately despatched a Corporal to camp to General Bentinck, to give the alarm, while Colonel Reeve also sent a message there, to enquire whether No. 4 Company then relieved, should remain to strengthen that advance

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Nov. 5. Battle of Inkerman.

post, or should rejoin the battalion. The Russians were now seen advancing along the opposite ridge, in the direction of the Second Division camp, and Prince Edward, under the impression that he would be supported by the 4th Company, under Colonel Reeve, extended his own, No. 1, in skirmishing order, directing his men to lie down under cover of the brushwood and keep a sharp look out for any approaching Russians. After some time, about nine o'clock in the morning, he observed the enemy, still at some distance, coming up the ground in his front, when he determined to put a bold face upon it and advance against them, so as to impress them with the idea that it was the advanced line of skirmishers of a much larger force in his rear. The haziness of the morning favoured this deception, for when the enemy, who commenced firing, perceived the line of Guards advancing upon them, they first stood still, then retired, followed by the Prince, who kept up a continuous fire upon them, to the end of the tongue of land on which he was posted, and here the Prince kept in check for about three-quarters of an hour what appeared to be a whole battalion, inflicting some considerable loss on the enemy, having in his own company but two casualties. In the meantime an order had come from the camp desiring Colonel Reeve to bring back his No. 4 Company forthwith, and proceed without delay to join his Battalion on the extreme right flank, an order which left Prince Edward with his one company unsupported during the whole subsequent day, of which fact he was unaware until, by his spirited attack, he had cleared his front of the enemy.

This detached company of the Grenadier Guards attracted a considerable fire of Artillery upon itself at a later hour of the day, when the Russians, after a partial lull, opened a furious cannonade against the right of the British Army, and it was accordingly removed about 200 yards out of the line of fire, where it maintained itself during the remainder of the action. At one time Lord Raglan and his staff rode up to the position that it occupied, and remained there above half-an-hour, reconnoitring the enemy's move-

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ments. At a later hour still the Duke of Cambridge, anxious for the safety of this isolated company, despatched Lieutenant-Colonel Tyrwhitt to the Prince, to caution him to protect his flank, and avoid being taken prisoner. It will be observed that during the whole action this one company was the only body of troops that maintained the communication between the plateau in front of the Second Division camp on the right, and the position of Codrington's brigade of the Light Division, on the left, a distance of 800 yards. The post was a strong one, owing to the precipitous sides of the tongue of land; but it was open to an attack in front by a daring enemy, as was proved by the attack of a Russian Battalion early in the morning, and had the Prince not shown a bold front at the time, they might have brought a still stronger force to that part of the field, and have attempted to force the British lines in that quarter, thus seriously endangering the rest of the position. His principal safety, however, consisted in the fact that an enemy advancing over that tongue of land would have been exposed to the flank fire of Codrington's light companies, that lined the ridge of the Careening Creek ravine, and might have shared the fate of the Imperial Guard at Waterloo.

In the meantime the attention of Colonel Cadogan and of No. 7 Company, under Lieutenant-Colonel Pakenham, on outpost duty, with the two other companies of the Brigade, had, at first dawn of day been called by their advanced sentries to the movement of troops in the Tchernaya plain and on the Fedhukine hills, and no sooner was the company fallen in, than firing was heard in the direction of the so-called Inkerman heights, and round shot came upon them over the Second Division camp. This was at once reported to Colonel Upton, in command, who at first was uncertain whether the real attack would be at the Inkerman heights or from the east, where Liprandi's cavalry and other Russian corps could be now dimly seen in the distance, below the rising fog; but, considering that the enemy were already *aux prises* with the British at Inkerman,

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and that a considerable time must elapse before any attack from the plain could develope itself, he determined to send all the three companies to join their respective battalions already engaged on the heights of Inkerman; but he first took the precaution of sending Colonel Cadogan to Bosquet, who was encamped on the same ridge, further south, to report what he was doing, and to request that some French troops might take ground to their left and occupy his position. Colonel Cadogan, who had already once ridden off to stop the relieving picquets from coming in, now hurried to Bosquet's camp, where, after some little delay, he gave his message to the French General, then in the act of forming his columns, and received, as a reply, "*On verra*," and then made his way towards the Inkerman heights to join his battalion. Colonel Pakenham had now, by Colonel Upton's orders, withdrawn his sentries, and proceeded, with his subaltern, Sir James Fergusson, and No. 7 Company, to camp, previous to moving up to join the battalion, in order to enable his men to draw their cartridges, or exchange their muskets for others; for, in consequence of the dampness of the night, many of their own had become, for the time, unserviceable. While his men were thus employed, Colonel Pakenham went forward to discover in which direction the Battalion had proceeded; and during his absence, Sir James Fergusson received an order from a staff officer of the Duke of Cambridge to take the Company in the direction of Inkerman, where the Battalion was already engaged.

Having thus given a *précis* of the movements of the three detached companies, which were among the first to observe the position and advance of the enemy, up to the period that two of them were relieved, to join their Head Quarters, it will now be necessary to revert to the general movements of the two armies, and of the main body of the Battalion, previous to describing the manner in which those two companies came upon the scene of action while the battalion was gallantly maintaining its position in the two-gun Battery.

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The previous day and night, which had been wet and foggy, had enabled the enemy to complete all their preliminary movements, undetected by the British outposts, and to advance unperceived during the night up to the first line of heights, subsequently called Cossack Hill, but upon the first alarm, caused by the enemy's advanced parties coming upon the outlying picquets of the Second Division, about half-past five or six o'clock on the morning of the 5th of November, the whole army was soon under arms. From the advanced picquet of the Guards, as already noticed, Pauloff's corps was seen advancing rapidly towards the Second Division, who were soon drawn up, rather to the left front of their camp and breastwork, to meet the advancing enemy. The Grenadiers, under Colonel Reynardson, and Scots Fusiliers, under Colonel Walker, fell in, before six o'clock, at about dawn of day, and immediately moved off under their Brigadier, Major-General Bentinck, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, Lord Balgonie, and the Staff of the Brigade, to the support of the Second Division, as they had done on the morning of the 26th of October. Lieutenants Sturt and Verschoyle carried the Colours of the Battalion, and it is believed that the Grenadier Guards were the only corps that carried their Colours into action on that day; at all events it was the only one that carried them into such an advanced position. As these two Battalions were passing through the Second Division camp, into which the enemy's shot were already falling, they proceeded, under the direction of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who joined them there, to take up most important ground on the extreme right, as Lord Raglan expresses himself in his despatch. It was however not merely on the extreme right, but 700 yards in advance of that flank of the Second Division breastwork that the Grenadier and Fusilier Guards took up their position, for, moving round the right flank of the breastwork, they formed two lines (the Fusilier Guards being in support), and continued their advance through a confused mass of brushwood and trees, which, having regard to the

safety of the camp, should undoubtedly have been previously cleared away by the General responsible for the security of that part of the position. These trees being allowed to remain was an oversight, all the more glaring that their removal would have afforded a good stock of firewood to the camps, in addition to strengthening the position of the army.

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As the above two Battalions were advancing, a brisk musketry fire was heard in their immediate front, but nothing could be seen. General Bentinck, who was near the centre of the Grenadier Guards, sent forward a mounted officer, Colonel Hamilton, to ascertain the cause of it, who, on arriving within 100 yards of the sand-bag battery, observed a body of Russians on the point of driving out of it, a small advanced picquet of the 55th Regiment, part of the Second Division, which, overpowered by numbers, was gradually being forced back. Colonel F. W. Hamilton having his horse shot under him at this early period of the day, rejoined his Battalion on foot, to report to General Bentinck the state of affairs. The General immediately ordered the Battalion to come down to the charge and drive the Russians out. The order, which was received with cheers, was gallantly executed; and now commenced a fierce contest for the possession of the battery, and for the ground about it, considerably in advance of the general line of battle, that was the principal task that fell to the lot of the Brigade of Guards that day, and nobly did they perform that duty. Within a few minutes of the commencement of the struggle Major-General Bentinck was wounded, shot through the arm, and forced to quit the field; his Aide-de-Camp's horse was wounded about the same time, but instead of looking after his General, Lord Balgonie gallantly placed himself at once in the ranks of his Battalion, and shared its dangers and honours throughout the day, saying he could not leave the field at such a moment. The Brigade would now have fallen to the command of Colonel Upton; but he had not yet arrived from his picquets; and in the midst of the contest each Battalion had to act and

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maintain its position as best it could without receiving further directions than from their own commanders.

The ground to the right of the battery falls suddenly towards the plain; but in front there is a small plateau of about 100 yards in length before the descent begins. The ground to the left front at first slopes gently away, then falls suddenly into a deep ravine. Owing to the position of the battery, it fell to the lot of the centre companies of the Grenadier Guards to occupy it; their right flank companies, Nos. 2 and 3, were thrown back, lining the ridge facing the Tchernaya plain, while the left was equally thrown back, facing the general line of advance of the Russians; the Fusilier Guards extended the line in the same direction, towards but not reaching the right of the Second Division.

A continued struggle, and hand to hand combat, now ensued, the men fighting with the desperation of those who know there is no support if they fail, and being often at such close quarters, that having no opportunity of reloading, they would make use of the butt-ends of their muskets. On came the Russian columns, consisting principally of the Borodine and Tarutine Regiments of Pauloff's column, who, after ascending the wooded slopes in front of the battery, unseen and unexposed, and pausing a moment to recover their formation, would attempt to gain possession of the battery, by a rush across the small level plateau in its front; but in vain, for many were mowed down by the fire of the Grenadiers and Fusiliers in and about the work, while others who attempted a nearer approach were hurled back by main force. At one time the centre of the Battalion had advanced to the edge of the plateau, some thirty or forty yards in front of the battery, with Sturt and Verschoyle still gallantly carrying the colours in that advanced position, the men on each side kneeling and firing into the enemy's ranks, wherever they could be seen through the stunted brushwood; at another, a body of the enemy would be seen breasting the slope, to the right, and attempting to turn the right flank of the position, and would be received by a direct fire from the right companies, whose right,

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before described, was thrown back; at other times the attack would be on the left flank, towards the Fusilier Guards, when, if no enemy showed for a time on the right, detachments of the right wing would be sent across to reinforce the left, for the Battalion formed almost three sides of a square, and this manœuvre was more than once repeated. This contest continued with more or less intermission for about three hours, the companies becoming much mixed. Many men, as well as some officers, had already fallen, and all the mounted officers were by this time on foot, for the horses both of Colonel Reynardson, commanding, and Captain Higginson, the Adjutant of the Battalion, had been also shot under them. At last a large body of Russians was observed coming on in greater force round the right flank of the Battalion bent on turning the position and getting in rear, when, with the view to keeping the enemy in their front, the Grenadiers commenced gradually and steadily to withdraw, keeping up a steady fire to the front, followed by the advancing enemy. It was at this moment that Henry Neville, who was near the colours, received a mortal wound, the shot passing through the body and striking the spine, producing paralysis. The Russians were not many yards in rear when one of them, coming up as he lay on the ground, was on the point of bayonetting him, but was dissuaded by his comrades; when the Guards, however, again advanced, the Russian, before he retired, drove his bayonet three times through him. Captain H. Butler, on the First Division Staff, was killed at the same time, shot through the head, thus not long surviving his gallant brother, who was killed at Silistria. Lieutenant Napier Sturt, a moment later, while carrying the regimental colour, was severely wounded, shot through the body, but before falling, handed the colour to a Grenadier, from whom it was subsequently taken by Lieutenant Turner, who carried it the rest of the day. Lieutenant Sturt was subsequently carried on a stretcher to his tent, where he was shortly afterwards joined by Neville.

In the meantime the Grenadiers had not proceeded above 100 or 200 yards up the hill, and were still maintaining

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their original order, when most opportunely the Coldstream Guards, directed to the spot by the Duke of Cambridge, appeared on the scene of action, coming down the hill to the support of the Grenadiers and Fusiliers. The Coldstreams had arrived later on the field, having been detained some considerable time near their own encampment, uncertain, from the appearance of Liprandi's cavalry and of strong Russian columns under Prince Gortschakoff, in the plains below (discovered at early dawn, by Pakenham's picquet of the Grenadier Guards), whether the first serious attack would not be on Balaclava. The same reason prevented Bosquet's division of 6000 men from coming to the front till a still later hour.

As the Coldstreams made their appearance, they were received with cheers by their comrades of the two other Regiments; and the Grenadiers, sure now of efficient support, received orders to charge down again into the battery; the order for so doing was repeated by the officers along the whole line, and it was no sooner given than it was answered by a cheer, and gallantly executed. All rushed down, some passing poor Neville as he lay extended on the ground. Amongst the first to gain the battery and mount the parapet, calling on his men to follow, was Henry Percy, who had no sooner done so, than he was knocked backwards by a stone, receiving a severe contusion. No less gallant was the rush made by Charles Lindsay, followed by his men into the ditch of the two-gun battery, where close firing was maintained for some time on both sides; nor was the conduct of all the other officers less spirited. Though some of the companies had now become somewhat mixed, the centre of the Battalion had regained the battery, the flanks overlapping its shoulders, and a more determined hand to hand fight recommenced, bayonets and stones being brought freely into play. Again Percy mount the parapet, and a second time was struck down, by a stone hurled at his head, by a Russian, and he lay for a time bleeding and nearly senseless. Fresh columns of Russians came up, only to be again driven back. Fortunately at this time further small reinforcements for

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Grenadiers arrived in succession on the ground, viz., the two companies, No. 4 and 7, from the outlying picquets.—No. 4 was the first to arrive, with Colonel Reeve and Lieutenant R. W. Hamilton. The men of this company, on returning to camp, after being relieved, had exchanged some of their muskets for clean ones, and drawn the charges of others, that had become damp from exposure; this being soon effected, the company at once proceeded to join the Battalion which had long before preceded it. As it was advancing towards the Second Division encampment, it passed Lieutenant Sturt, of the Grenadier Guards, who was being carried to the rear, wounded. In passing through the Second Division camp, the officers observed the Russians engaged with that Division, in front of their lines, and on gaining the extreme right of the breastwork were met by the Duke of Cambridge, who gave them instructions at first, to proceed to support the Coldstreams, on the ridge overlooking the Tchernaya, but subsequently, after having ridden to the front to judge for himself how matters stood, his Royal Highness directed them to the sand-bag Battery to the support of their own Battalion.

A few minutes later, as Sir James Fergusson, with the men of No. 7 Company who had also exchanged and cleaned some of their firelocks in camp, was leading them to the front, and was moving round the right flank of the Second Division breastwork, he received an order from a staff officer, to extend in skirmishing order, and drive back some Russians who, after having passed unperceived lower down the slope, round the right flank of the Guards in the sand-bag battery, were approaching unopposed that flank of the position. Sir James extended his men down the hill, and was at once engaged with the enemy's skirmishers, losing several men and receiving himself a severe contusion in the wrist from a musket ball, as he was in the act of firing off a musket he had taken from a wounded man. Though his arm was disabled, he continued in command of his company, and was following up the re-

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thickness of the brushwood, not observing that the centre of the Battalion with its colours was halted, and not satisfied with having merely cleared their front, continued the pursuit of the retreating foe down the hill, calling on their men to follow them, only fearing that they would not be among the first to enter Sevastopol.

It was at this time that the gallant sergeant-major of the battalion, T. Algar, fell, shot through the head.

Amongst the officers who heard the order and remained with the Head Quarters and Colours of the Battalion, near the battery, for its defence, besides Colonel Reynardson, were Colonel F. W. Hamilton, Lieutenant-Colonel Reeve, Captain Tipping, Sir James Fergusson, Lieutenants Viscount Balgonie and R. W. Hamilton and the two lieutenants carrying the colours, Henry Verschoyle and Turner. Amongst those who continued the pursuit were Henry Percy, who had again partially recovered from his contusion, and Sir Charles Russell, both of No. 8 Company; Charles Lindsay and Sir Robert Newman, of the 2nd; Lieutenant-Colonel Cadogan, of No. 3, and Alex. Kinloch, of No. 5; Pakenham, Neville, and Sturt were already wounded, and carried to the rear, and Sir Robert Newman soon lay stretched on the ground; his sufferings were fearfully aggravated by the inhuman conduct of some of the enemy, who, as the tide of battle waxed to and fro, came upon him, and while still living, held him up in the air transfixed by their bayonets. As the above officers advanced, followed by portions of their companies and by some men of the 20th and other regiments, they met, after a time, with the same opposition as did Torrens' brigade, of the Fourth Division; but before describing the progress of these detached companies of the Grenadier Guards, we must advert to the movements of that part of the Fourth Division.

As the 68th and two companies of the 46th Regiment of Torrens' brigade continued their progress along the slopes, they formed line, and with their brigadier leading, advanced against the Russians. The brigadier's horse was soon shot under him; but nothing daunted, Torrens continued to lead

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his men on foot, till he was struck down, dangerously wounded; Sir George Cathcart, passing him at the moment, had but time for one word of praise for the gallant manner in which he had conducted the attack, and continued the pursuit down the hill, when, having advanced too far, without securing his flanks, he found himself with his troops, nearly facing the Inkerman caves, exposed to a Russian fire from his left rear. The Russians were soon observed on a knoll above, to the left, upon which Sir George Cathcart, and Colonel Maitland, collecting their scattered troops, again advanced to the attack, but here Sir George received a mortal wound, whereupon Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland endeavoured to lead the men round the flank of the Russians, but he also was struck down, dangerously wounded, shot through the collar-bone, and having two or three ribs broken. Refusing, however, all assistance, and directing the adjutant of the 68th, who was near him, to collect the men together, he eventually succeeded, but with great difficulty, in evading the surrounding Russians, and faint with loss of blood, he returned up the hill, when a slightly wounded soldier of the Grenadier Guards, near the sandbag battery, procuring a stretcher, he was carried to the rear. Owing to the death of his chief no report was made of the gallant conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland; but Sir George had on a previous occasion declared that he was the best staff officer he had ever had.

To return now to the pursuit of the Russians by the detached portions of the Grenadier Guards. Lieutenant-Colonel Cadogan, who had joined his No. 3 Company from the outlying picquet of the previous night, advanced with a detachment of men about half-way down the hill, pursuing the enemy towards the valley of the Tchernaya, when he became exposed to a fire from a body of Russians in his rear, whom he had not perceived in passing through the thick brushwood. Parts of No. 2 Company, under Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay and Captain Tipping, part of No. 5, under Kinloch, and of No. 8, under Colonel Percy and Sir Charles Russell, advanced to their left front, passing over ground

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strewn with the bodies of the enemy, who had fallen in their vain attempts to storm the battery. Many of these were only wounded, but laid down their arms in token of submission; this, however, was not the time to take prisoners, and the Guards continued their advance. As they proceeded down the hill towards the ravine, not in a connected line, but in detached bodies, gradually extending as a fan, unseen by each other from the intervening brushwood, some of the 68th and 20th Regiments of the line being amongst them, masses of Russians were seen descending the opposite slopes into the ravine, with the intention, apparently, of climbing the heights on which these detached companies of the Grenadiers were advancing. The Guards would infallibly have been overwhelmed by numbers had they continued the descent. Colonel Percy therefore ordered his men to halt, and open a steady file fire across the valley on the opposite slopes, that were crowded with masses of bayonets, partially shrouded in the mist and smoke. The Guardsmen eventually exhausted their ammunition; and though that of the dead and wounded was freely used (the officers joining in the firing), this advanced position became no longer tenable, particularly as the men suffered from the same fire in their rear as that to which Colonel Cadogan was exposed, and which came from a body of Russians who were now renewing their attack on the sand-bag battery. Colonel Percy consequently led his men in rear of these Russians round the hillside, below the two-gun battery, where he was more sheltered, and whence, if he met with a fresh supply of ammunition, he would be able to resume the offensive. As he was moving along a path under the battery he was received by a fire from the enemy at fifty yards' distance, who in the mist were mistaken for Frenchmen, but who soon moved off down the hill. Shortly afterwards the enemy again appeared in his rear, and finding it hopeless to regain the sand-bag battery, his men being without ammunition, he moved along under a rocky precipice, which eventually led him under the extreme right of the British encampment, thence towards the Guards' camp.

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where he was met by the Duke of Cambridge. At the request of Canrobert, the Duke directed Colonel Percy to move his men in support of a French battery that was posted towards the left of the Second Division lines, to the right front of the Guards' camp. Captain Sir Charles Russell, with some men of various regiments, had got separated from his own company, and after moving round below the right flank of the two-gun battery, came upon Colonel Cadogan, who, being still exposed to the fire of the Russians from the heights above, was making his way with his men along the side of the slopes, so as to place himself between the Second Division camp and the enemy. These could be seen on the hill above, moving rapidly in the same direction as himself with the view to cutting him off, but when it appeared nothing could prevent such a result, the sound of bugles announced the approach of the French, thus causing the Russians to halt. Cadogan and his party eventually succeeded in extricating themselves, by continuing along the slopes, and coming up to the right rear of the Second Division breastwork. As the senior officer in this part of the field, he at once began forming whatever men of the Brigade he could find, without reference to Regiments, and, with the assistance of the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, succeeded in organising three companies. Ammunition was distributed, and the men were again ready to advance, when the Duke of Cambridge rode up, and being informed by the officer in command that, to the best of his belief, that was all that remained of the Brigade of Guards, the Duke ordered them to make the best show possible, and led them personally to the support of some French guns that were placed to the left of the Second Division breastwork, as the French had expressed themselves anxious for the support of the "bearskins." Here they were halted in line, and shortly ordered to lie down, so as to cover themselves as much as possible from the storm of Russian artillery fire that was directed upon them, and upon some French columns standing in their neighbourhood.

In the meantime the contest continued in and about, and

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left of this line resting on the Lancaster battery, and the right extending up to a point opposite to the left flank of Prince Edward's advance post, in front of the Guards' camp, while the remainder of his brigade were kept under cover of the ground behind the Victoria redoubt. In the course of the morning these extended companies had successfully resisted an attempt of the enemy to gain a footing on the ridge.

The Russian attacks against the Second Division and against the sand-bag battery had been carried on with vigour, and were met with equal determination by the defenders. At length there ensued a pause, while the enemy organised a fresh attack against the centre and right of the British position. This new attack was to be made with entirely fresh troops, for those that had taken part in the previous assaults, and had been driven back by the Guards and Second Division, had become so disorganised that they could not be rallied; and in this respect the Russians were benefited by Soimonoff's mistake in the morning. These fresh troops were the three rear regiments of Pauloff's column coming from the north side, viz., the Ochotsk, Yakutsk, and Selensk Infantry Regiments, and the four rear regiments of Soimonoff's column from the town, viz., the Vladimir, Susdal, Uglitz, and Butirsk regiments. These four latter corps were destined partly to protect the large mass of artillery that the Russians had now succeeded in placing in position on the opposite heights, and partly to act as a support and reserve to Pauloff's column.

It was these regiments, while preparing for a renewed attack, that checked the advance of the detached companies of the Guards and the Fourth Division, and no sooner was it organised than the general forward movement of the Russians took place; their left advanced against the Guards in the sand-bag Battery, while the main body was directed against the centre of the Second Division. The officers commanding the Fusilier and Coldstream Guards, perceiving that their left was thereby being turned and that their communication with the Second Division wa

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endangered, ordered their battalions to take ground to the left by fours, so as to keep the enemy in their front, and thus reached the ground to the right of the Second Division, in rear of their breastwork, where they continued to maintain themselves. The Grenadiers in the battery were now reduced, what with their losses in killed and wounded,—by the advance of several detachments,—and the absence of one company on picquet, to little more than 100 men, with the following officers:—Colonels Reynardson, F. W. Hamilton, and Reeve; Captains Higginson, Tipping, and Sir James Fergusson; Lieutenants R. Hamilton, Verschoyle, and Turner, these two latter with the colours. With them was Captain Peel, of the "Diamond" frigate, who, having gallantly joined the Guards in the thickest of the fight, was now, with true sailor's pluck, bravely emulating the spirit that was displayed around him. The thickness of the brushwood prevented the above flank movement of the Coldstreams and Fusiliers being seen by the Grenadier Guards, or by the right flank of the Fusiliers, who were all occupied in repelling the attacks of the enemy in their front, when suddenly the Russians were seen coming down upon them from the rear. The enemy, who had advanced towards the Second Division, observing from the higher ground, a body of British troops still in the sand-bag battery, keeping at bay the Russians in their front, had wheeled round on their left, and were coming down in rear of the battery, with the intention of taking the remainder of the Guards prisoners. There was nothing left for these to do but to rally round the colours for their protection, and charge through the advancing line in their rear, while those who still had ammunition left, kept up a fire on the enemy in their front. This charge was effected with perfect steadiness, and the Head-Quarters of the Battalion were halted as soon as they reached the right of the Second Division breastwork. The French, who were now seen advancing to their support, were received by the Guards with an enthusiastic cheer, to which an equally warm response was given.

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The Duke of Cambridge came up at the same moment to this small band of Guardsmen, rejoicing to see the men and colours of the Grenadiers all safe, and was informed by the officer in command that though they had been surrounded, they had cut their way through again. After a short time given to the men to rest themselves, the Duke ordered them off to the left front, to join the remainder of the brigade, and assist them in support of the French guns; the Coldstreams and Fusiliers had by this time joined the detached companies of the Grenadiers.

Though the Duke of Cambridge was aware of the isolated position of the Grenadier Guards, he had been unable to send any reinforcements to them beyond a portion of the Fourth Division, and, as the advancing columns of the Russians against the Second Division, appeared to imply that the Head-Quarters of the Grenadiers and their colours had fallen into the enemy's hands, great and enthusiastic was the cheering with which this small band was now received by its brother Guardsmen when, with colours flying, it was seen steadily resuming its place on the right of the Brigade. It had narrowly escaped from the toils of the enemy, but, though worn out with fatigue, hunger, thirst, and excitement, was ready to resume the fight as soon as the men were supplied with fresh ammunition. While the Battalion was charging through the advancing Russians, Colonel Hamilton was struck on the foot by a musket ball, but not so seriously as to prevent his remaining with his Battalion.

It was now between eleven and twelve o'clock, and the men as well as Officers, who were much fatigued with their incessant hard fighting, were ordered to lie down, to protect themselves from the heavy cannonade which the Russians had opened upon the position, till they should be again required; but the French reinforcements, which had arrived on the ground, being sent to the front, the Brigade of Guards was not called upon again that day to meet the enemy, though Canrobert was

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very anxious that they should support his Zouaves in their advance. For two or more hours longer, however, they remained in a very exposed position in rear of a battery of guns, under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, now redoubled in violence, in the midst of which Lord Raglan was to be seen quietly sitting his horse with the same calm, dignified expression that ever distinguished him. The Brigade of Guards continued to experience many more casualties, more especially one of four Non-Commissioned Officers of the Grenadiers lying together, who were killed on the spot by the explosion of a shell in their midst. The French, under Bosquet, were now successfully driving back the enemy's last attack, much assisted by Colonel Dixon, R.A., who had succeeded in bringing up two siege guns, which produced great effect. The Russians continued their artillery fire for some time longer, but were eventually, about three o'clock, forced from the field, which they had made such strenuous but vain efforts to make their own. Had they succeeded they would soon have entrenched themselves strongly, for from the heights that still remained in the hands of the British, were to be seen, intermingled with the columns of Russians retreating across the Tchernaya, innumerable waggons laden with fascines and gabions, destined to have made a Russian fort of the British camp.

It is a fact, that deserves to be recorded, that while the Russians acknowledge to 75,000 troops in the field, of which 31,000 were actually on the heights of Inkerman, the number of British troops actually engaged did not exceed 8,000 men, Bosquet's French division 6,000.

The total British loss was, Officers, 43 killed, 101 wounded; Men nearly 600 killed, 1,823 wounded, besides 60 missing; total, 2,622. The casualties in the Grenadier Guards were, 3 officers killed: Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Pakenham, Captain Sir Robert Newman, and Captain Honourable Henry Neville. Colonel Pakenham was brought in from the field alive, but insensible, muttering a few words in German; he had numerous bayonet wounds, his head was much lacerated, and he died the same night. Henry

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Neville, whose spine was fractured by a round shot, was sensible to the last, and died the following morning, while lying by the side of his wounded comrade, Captain Tipping. Sir Robert Newman, who was brought in alive, suffered agonies from his numerous bayonet wounds, till death released him in the course of the night. The six officers wounded were: Colonel F. W. Hamilton, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Bradford, Captain A. Tipping, Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable H. Percy, Lieutenant Sir James Fergusson, and Lieutenant E. N. Sturt; of non-commissioned officers, and rank and file, there were 101 killed, 124 wounded.*

The wounds received by Captain Tipping and Lieutenant Sturt necessitated their being taken on board ship, and their subsequent removal to Scutari. Lieutenant-Colonel Percy, who had scarcely recovered from the effects of the wound he had received at the Alma, was also obliged, from the severe contusions he had since received in the sand-bag Battery, to go temporarily on board ship, as did also Lieutenant-Colonel Bradford, who, though but slightly wounded, was at the time suffering such agonies from acute rheumatism in the knee, as to incapacitate him completely for the time from any service in the field; and he also, ten days later, was taken to Scutari, and after a month spent there in hospital, was invalided home. The wounds of the other Officers were slight, and did not incapacitate them from their duties. Lieutenant Sturt was laid up in the hospital at Scutari, for several weeks, and on his partial recovery, having been promoted by the vacancy consequent on the death of Colonel Pakenham, into a home Battalion, he returned to England. In the following year, when Colonel Craufurd was appointed to the command of the brigade of Guards in the Crimea, he came out again as his Aide-de-Camp, and remained in that capacity till the end of the war.

* The numbers do not agree with the original official return, for many wh were therein returned only "missing," were subsequently found lying dea on the field of battle.

The following numbers represent the effective strength of the Brigade of Guards on the field at the close of the action, as ascertained by a staff officer :— 1854. Nov. 5.

Grenadier Guards	236	812.
Coldstream Guards	298	
Fusilier Guards	278	

The account of the exertions of the Brigade of Guards on this day would not be complete, without recording the sacrifices the two other Regiments made in conjunction with the Grenadiers in maintaining their own honour, and the high character of the British Guardsman, as well as in securing the continued approbation of their Sovereign.

Their casualties were :—

	Officers.		Men.	
	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.
Coldstreams . .	8	5	62	116
Scots Fusiliers .	1	8	49	115

Major-General Bentinck had also been wounded, shot in the arm, and forced to leave the field early in the day.

The casualties amongst the officers of the Coldstream and Fusilier Guards were :—

COLDSTREAMS.

Killed.

Lt.-Col. Hon. T. V. Dawson,
,, J. C. Cowell,
Captain Hon. G. C. C. Eliot,
,, F. H. Ramsden,
,, H. M. Bouverie,
,, L. D. Mackinnon.
Lieut. C. H. Greville,
,, E. A. Disbrowe.

Wounded.

Colonel Hon. A. Upton.
Lt.-Col. J. Halkett,
,, Lord Ch. Fitzroy.
Captain Hon. P. Feilding.
Lieut. Hon. W. A. Amherst.

SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS.

Killed.

Lt.-Col. Hunter Blair.

Wounded.

Colonel Ed. W. F. Walker.
Lt.-Col. Francis Seymour.
Captain G. T. F. Shuckburgh,
,, R. Gipps,
,, F. Baring.
Lieut. S. J. Blane.
Capt. and Adj. H. Drummond.
Assist-Surg. A. G. Elkington.

The Brigade of Guards had the mournful duty on the day after the battle, of consigning twelve of their brother officers, and above 200 men, to a soldier's grave.

1854.

Battle of Inkerman.

Thus ended a conflict which must ever redound to th credit of the British Guards, who, with a weak brigade o not above 1100 or 1200 men were enabled to repel for si hours the repeated attacks of successive columns of th enemy. Whether this small force should have been left i so isolated and advanced a position without receiving mor support may be questioned; but the best answer is, tha that post was to be defended, and that most other troop were occupied in other parts of the field. It was quit necessary that a reserve should be kept in rear of th Victoria redoubt, but it may admit of a doubt whether par of General Codrington's brigade would not have been mor effectively employed in the field with the Second Divisio and Brigade of Guards.

The two actions of the Alma and Inkerman were simila inasmuch as in their results they were both glorious to th British arms; but in other respects, both in principle and de tail, they afford the greatest contrasts: the one a pre-arrange and successful attack of a strong position in open day; th other an unprepared though equally successful defence an exposed position, against, at first, an almost unseen enem and in the present day, when those who are best entitl to form an opinion on the subject, strongly advocate t independent attack of small bodies in loose skirmishi order, let them pause a moment and consider what wou have been the eventual result, not of the battle of the Al itself, for Lord Raglan had still troops in reserve, w might have retrieved the fortunes of the day, but of t immediate attack on the great battery, if the Grenad Guards had not retained throughout their advance, a perfec close line formation. There may be times when the loo order may be preferable, and that was partially exemplif in the defence of the position of Inkerman, where the nat of the ground and the suddenness and wild nature of attack, prevented that steadiness and closeness, so in pensable on most occasions to complete success.

A few remarks elicited from our gallant allies, dr from them by the determined and indomitable valour

1854.

Battle of Inkerman.

spirited resistance of the British on this day, will not be out of place here. When the Guards returned to the breastwork after six hours' fighting, and without food for the whole day, and the Zouaves were advancing fresh from their camp, Canrobert applied to Lord Raglan for the Guards to accompany his men to the front. Lord Raglan remarked, that the Guards had been fighting so long, he could not send them. Canrobert made answer, "Les Zouaves feront mieux s'ils voient les bons bonnets a poil avec eux." A French officer remarked to a Guardsman, "A présent je comprends Waterloo." A colonel of Zouaves said, to another Guardsman, "Ma foi c'est très heureux que vous étiez là. Mes Zouaves sont bons pour l'attaque, mais vous autres vous êtes si solides, si tenaces, et aussi bons pour l'attaque que pour la défense." And these French officers did not scruple to allow they might not have resisted so long. The respect the British officer and soldier now commanded is well exemplified in the following anecdote:—An officer of the Grenadier Guards was walking one day through the crowded bazaar at Kamiesch, when a French sergeant seeing him, made way for him through the crowd, exclaiming, "Vive les Anglais; Vous êtes des braves; il y avaient plus d'épaulettes mortes que de soldats." Without exception the French were most fair and honourable in their statements on the occasion.

As a test of the severer fighting at Inkerman to that at the battle of the Alma, the amount of ammunition expended by the Third Battalion Grenadier Guards may be interesting. At the Alma, where it was about 700 strong in the field, the men fired away 9000 rounds; at Inkerman, where the Battalion went into action about 400 strong, and were reduced to 200, they expended 19,000.

Owing to some of the eight companies of Grenadiers being so much reduced, it was found necessary after the battle to form the Battalion into five divisions. Nos. 2 and 3 were formed into one division. Nos. 5, 7, and 8 into another. Nos. 1 and 4, which had been on outlying picquet, either during the whole or a part of the time, and had not suf-

1854.

Battle of Inkerman.

fered so much, as well as No. 6, continued to form separa companies as before.

It was the 9th of November before any general ord appeared on the subject of the late action, when Lo Raglan, after thanking the troops for their exertions, adde —"The army has thus taken advantage of another oppo tunity of distinguishing themselves, and of showing th under all circumstances, and in presence of every difficul their determination to devote their best energies to t service of their country is still the same."

Major-General Bentinck was, in consequence of wound, sent on board-ship on the 7th of November, a subsequently returned to England. Colonel Honoura G. Upton, commanding Coldstream, and Colonel Edw Walker, commanding the Fusilier Guards, were a wounded—the former slightly, the latter severely—and w both obliged for a time to relinquish their commands, so t on the 11th of November the command of the Brig of Guards devolved upon the next senior officer, Colo Edward Birch Reynardson, of the Grenadiers, while t of the Third Battalion of Grenadiers devolved upon Colo F. W. Hamilton; and these Officers retained their respec posts, till Colonel Charles Ridley came out in successio Colonel Hood. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge having tinguished himself throughout the day by his gallantry, in the absence of General Bentinck, who was wounde the early part of it, having taken the personal comman the Brigade of Guards, addressed Colonel Reynardso the 18th of November, from on board her Majesty's s "Retribution," in Balaclava harbour, requesting hi assemble the three Battalions of the Brigade together, to assure them in His Royal Highness's name that he personally most grateful to both Officers and men for noble conduct on the occasion of the late action on th of November; that His Royal Highness felt confident their services would be duly appreciated by the country the army, and that where all had distinguished thems so much, it would be both impossible and invidious to

1854.

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any one in particular. His Royal Highness deeply deplored the heavy loss the Brigade had sustained, but he added that the victory had been most important, and that the enemy had himself sustained a loss he would not easily forget; and he concluded by wishing health and happiness to all during his temporary absence to Constantinople, to which place Lord Raglan had given him leave to proceed for a short time for the recovery of his health.

CHAPTER XXXII.

1854—STORM OF 14TH OF NOVEMBER—CONTINUED DUTIES—CHANGE CAMPING GROUND — DRAFTS — COLONEL RIDLEY — DISPATCH OF LO RAGLAN CONCERNING BATTLE OF INKERMAN — CHRISTMAS — LAR REINFORCEMENTS. 1855—FRENCH UNDERTAKE ATTACK AGAINST T MALAKOFF — HUTTING MATERIALS—DRAFT OF 400 MEN FOR THI BATTALION — MAJOR-GENERAL LORD ROKEBY — REDUCED STATE BRIGADE—GUARDS MOVE TO BALAKLAVA—ALARM POST—CONCENT TION OF BRITISH TROOPS ON HEIGHTS—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRI ALBERT'S PRESENT—PROGRESS OF SIEGE—RIFLE PITS—RECONNOISSA FROM BALAKLAVA—REINFORCEMENTS FROM ENGLAND—EXPEDITION KERTCH—SARDINIANS—THIRD BOMBARDMENT—CAPTURE OF QUARR —GUARDS RETURN TO THE SIEGE—ATTACK ON REDAN AND MALAK —GUARDS IN SUPPORT — DEATH OF LORD RAGLAN—HIS FUNERAL—GE RAL SIMPSON—SIEGE OPERATIONS—STORMS—NEW LIEUT.-GENERAL NEW FIRST DIVISION UNDER LORD ROKEBY—BATTLE OF THE TCHERNA —PREPARATIONS FOR THE LAST ASSAULT—GUARDS IN THE TRENCHE CAPTURE OF SEVASTOPOL—CASUALTIES—ENTRANCE INTO THE RE AND KARABELNAIA.

1854.

Storm of 14th Nov.

WHILE the armies were waiting for more guns and mort from Malta and France, to continue the siege with grea activity, and were in daily expectation of receiving kinds of winter clothing and provisions from England, hurricane of the 14th of November visited the Black S and produced great disasters amongst the shipping, caus the wreck of many ships, notably that of the "Princ which was the primary cause of all the future wants of British army during the greater part of the ensuing wint and the Guards, as much as other regiments, felt the sev consequences of the loss. The immediate effect of violence in the camps was productive of much tempor discomfort, for nearly every tent on the heights was bl down, and before many had risen from their couches t found themselves exposed to the full fury of the cutt

winds, accompanied with snow and sleet, when a two-feet wall as a protection was a godsend. The storm had its ludicrous side also, from the vain attempts of the owners to prevent a regular stampede of every movable article in their tents, flying at the mercy of the winds. 1854. November.

During the nineteen days and nights since the opening of the trenches, up to the day of Inkerman, the Brigade of Guards had furnished between 9,000 and 10,000 men, or a daily average of nearly 500 men, as working and covering parties in the trenches, out of a total effective present under arms of 1563, including servants, camp duty men, cooks, orderlies, and pioneers, giving scarcely three reliefs; besides this, the brigade during the same time was furnishing three and four companies daily as outlying picquets, as well as working parties, placed at the disposal of the Royal Engineers to complete the lines of defence. In consequence of this continuous labour, materially increased since the departure of the two Highland Regiments to Balaclava, and the losses at Inkerman, the Brigade was relieved for six days after the battle, from all duties in the trenches, and did not recommence till the 11th of November; but the four outlying picquets continued to be furnished daily on both fronts, to watch the approaches to the position, and in the evening of the day of battle, several detachments of the Guards were sent out for this purpose under Colonel Reynardson, with the usual complement of officers.

The Brigade of Guards being now much reduced in numbers, the Grenadiers and Fusiliers were ordered, on the 22nd of November, to move their camp to the ridge of the Sapoune heights, overlooking the Fedhukine hills and Tchernaya valley, between Bosquet's French, and the right rear of the second British Division, which necessitated a change in the disposition of the several outlying picquets; and while continuing to find working parties in the trenches, they were called upon—assisted by the 97th Regiment, under Colonel Lockyer, which was for a time attached to the First Division—to find eight picquets daily, of fifty men each, to protect the approaches to that part of the position, as well as to Nov. 22.

1854. November. occupy the entrenchments overlooking the Tchernaya valley, which they had themselves assisted in constructing, under the direction of Colonel Hamilton, who, while commanding the Battalion, had been requested to superintend their progress. Nos. 1 and 2 picquets were furnished by the 97th Regiment in front of their own encampment, while the other six, from Nos. 3 to 8, were found by the Guards.

The Brigade continued to perform the duties in the trenches, and furnish the above outlying picquets during the remainder of the time they were on the heights, but they did not benefit in point of comfort by the change of camping ground, as they were placed in ploughed fields of stif tenacious clay, which in wet weather caused them to b half up to their knees in mud, while the severity of the con tinuous duties told heavily upon the health of the men. Th roads in the neighbourhood of the camps had at the sam time become so bad that it was with difficulty the pro visions could be transported to the heights, and their repai became absolutely necessary to enable the supplies to b brought up,—another duty in which the men of the Guard took their share, under the superintendence of their officers With the view also to facilitating the more regular transpo of supplies for the men, the bât horses of the officers c the Battalion, with a certain number of men told off t take charge of them, were now regularly organised as transport corps, and proceeded daily to Balaclava to brin up all that could be procured.

A draft of two officers, two sergeants, and eighty me which left England on the 26th of October, to replac the casualties of the battalion at the Alma and on th march, arrived at Balaklava, and marched into camp on th
Nov. 23. 23rd of November, under the command of Captain Honou able Ashley Ponsonby, accompanied by Assistant-Surgeo Nicoll. Both the officer and men of this draft soon su fered more from diarrhœa and cholera, induced by th change of climate and food, than those who had been to certain degree acclimatised, and on the 26th of the followi month Captain Ponsonby was invalided home. Drafts al

arrived in November for the other Battalions of Guards, Colonel de Bathe being in charge of the Scots Fusiliers. 1854.

In consequence of this accession of strength, the brigade of Guards were ordered, on the 25th of November, to send a detachment of 200 men, with a due proportion of officers, to the monastery of St. George, to be permanently encamped there, for the purpose of cutting wood and making gabions for the siege. Sir James Fergusson was detached for this duty on the part of the Third Battalion of Grenadier Guards; and as a specimen of the daily employment of the Battalion at this period of the siege, the following extract from Battalion Orders is given:— Nov. 25.

For No. 6 outlying picquet to-morrow, No. 3 division, under Capt. Hon Ashley Ponsonby.
For No. 8 outlying picquet, No. 4 division, under Lieut. Verschoyle.
For first working party, No. 6 division, under Sir James Fergusson.
For second working party, at 7.30, No. 5, under Capt. Kinloch.
For relief, at 12.30, No. 2, under Lieut. Turner.

Colonel Charles Ridley, who came out in succession to Colonel Grosvenor Hood, arrived in the Crimea on the 1st of December, and owing to the continued absence, through wounds, of General Bentinck and of Colonels Upton and Walker, he at once assumed the command of the Brigade, while Colonel Reynardson resumed that of the Third Battalion, and Colonel Hamilton the duty of Mounted Officer.

Much disappointment, not to say indignation, was felt and expressed by the officers of the Brigade of Guards, upon the receipt, on the 12th of December, of copies of Lord Raglan's despatch, with reference to his report of the part taken by the brigade at the battle of Inkerman, as the expression "forced to retire" was applied to them, and to them only of the whole British army, and this feeling found expression in several letters written home by the officers on the occasion. Dec. 12.

The knowledge that the feeling above expressed was very general throughout the Brigade in the Crimea, induced all their friends in England to assure them, notwithstanding the wording of the despatch, that their gallant deeds were fully appreciated at home; and a former Guardsman in a

1854. December.

high position at Court, was enabled to assure them on the best authority, of the Queen's anxiety that they should know of her admiration of their conduct, both before the enemy and while undergoing the hardships of the camp, and he added, that though the expressions in the "Gazette" might appear cold to them, they would be fully satisfied with the amount of credit which they had obtained, and that the universal impression in England was that the successful defence of that position was almost entirely attributable to the valour and determined obduracy of the Brigade of Guards.

Reports had been current for some time that French reinforcements, accompanied by a Turkish contingent, were about to land near the Alma, with the view to moving southward and investing the northern side of Sevastopol, and large bodies of Russians écheloned from the M'Kenzie heights towards Backshiserai and Simpheropol were apparently posted there, ready to oppose any such attempt, but all reinforcements for the allies being now required on the southern side, the project, if ever entertained, was abandoned.

While the duties of the army of the siege, and of the army of observation were being carried on as actively as the reduced numbers of the allies would admit, the season of the year was not forgotten on the heights before the town, and on the 25th of December means were found by the Officers of the Grenadier Guards for providing every soldier with his Christmas fare; while the Officers themselves dined together in a tent fitted up for the occasion, the tent being decorated with the Colours, having the badges of "Alma" and "Inkerman" displayed upon them, the authority for which, had most opportunely been received in camp that same morning. They were a small band of twelve, almost all that remained with the Battalion of above thirty who, not three months before, marched with it to Balaklava, all full of spirit and high ambitious hopes of honour to be won by their own deeds. No less than eight of their former comrades had already found a Crimean grave, and others had been invalided.

The officers present were :— 1854.

Colonel F. W. Hamilton.	Lieut. Viscount Balgonie,	Dec. 25.
Lt.-Col. Hon. Ch. Lindsay.	,, Sir James Fergusson, Bt.	
Major Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar,	,, H. Verschoyle,	
Major Geo. Higginson.	,, H. Bathurst,	
Captain Burnaby,	,, Ch. Turner,	
,, Sir Charles Russell.	,, R. W. Hamilton.	

Colonel Reynardson, who commanded the Battalion at this time, celebrated the day with the Brigadier.

The Battalion was now on the eve of receiving a large reinforcement, for in the middle of November, upon the receipt of intelligence in England of the losses sustained by the Brigade of Guards at Inkerman, large drafts from the home Battalions were ordered out. The Coldstream and Fusilier Guards detached 150 men each, while the Grenadiers made up a draft of 200 men, besides non-commissioned officers from each of the First and Second Battalions. On Friday, the 24th of November, the detachment of Grenadiers, consisting of nine officers, eight serjeants, and 409 men, embarked at Southampton in the "Royal Albert," and after a prosperous voyage landed at Balaklava on the 20th of December, where it was detained till the 29th of Dec. 29. the same month before it marched up and joined headquarters on the heights before Sevastopol. The officers that accompanied the draft were :—

Lieut.-Colonel Lord Arthur Hay,* in command.

Lt.-Col. Montresor.	Captain A. Mitchell.
Captain Claud Alexander,	Lieut. Hon. Wm. Forbes,
,, John Murray,	,, Fiztroy Clayton, and
,, W. B. Phillimore,	Surgeon-Major Blenkins.

Large supplies of provisions, for both officers and men of the Brigade, came out by the same opportunity.

A change was now about to be made in the plan for carrying on the siege. The Malakoff tower and bastion, which lay opposite the right flank of the British encampment, had long been recognised as the key of the Russian position in

* Now Lord Walden.

1854. Dec. 30. the town, but the British troops were too reduced in numbers to undertake more than the two attacks known by the names of the two engineers who superintended them; Gordon's or the right attack against the Redan, Chapman's or the left attack directed against the ground lying between the Redan and the flag-staff Bastion. It was now resolved that the French should undertake the attack against the Malakoff, and for the present, they sent parties daily into the trenches in that direction, from the camps they had hitherto occupied, which, with the exception of those of the Zouaves, were at some considerable distance; but at a later period they took up for greater convenience the ground now occupied by the Second Division; and on the 30th of December, with the view to securing their right flank, they made a reconnaissance towards the Tractir Bridge and Tchorgoun Valley, assisted by some British troops from Balaklava.

1855. Jan. 1. The first of the new year still found the Brigade forming part of the Army of observation on the ridge of the Sapoune Heights, and furnishing picquets along the line of works. The winter had now set in with great severity, the health of the army was generally bad, and every corps was daily losing men, the Brigade of Guards suffering proportionately. The constant exposure to the inclemency of the weather, the too continuous supply of salt meat, and absence of vegetables, which were often rotting at Balaklava for want of transport, reduced the men to such a degree that the siege works were for a time almost suspended. The want of warm clothing was also much felt, and though thick worsted stockings were supplied, the issue of the old tight-fitting boot caused constant frost-bite, and daily invalided many soldiers.

Jan. 15. Colonel George Upton, of the Coldstreams, having recovered from his wounds, resumed the command of the Brigade on the 15th of January, and Colonel Charles Ridley for the first time assumed that of his Battalion. Shortly afterwards, owing to the illness of the Paymaster of the Brigade of Guards, his duties were entrusted for a time to two officers of the Brigade, Colonel Hamilton of the Grenadiers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Stephenson, of the Scots

Fusilier Guards, whose presence was consequently often required at Balaklava. 1855. Jan. 21.

The long-expected materials for hutting the troops were now arriving in the Crimea, and though no assistance could be procured from the transport corps, and the battalion bât horses were daily required for the still more necessary transport of provisions, the Third Battalion Grenadier Guards succeeded by the men's own personal exertions in conveying some of the materials to camp, and they were enabled, on the 21st of January, with the assistance of two ship carpenters, and under the superintendence of their officers, to complete the erection of a hut from its foundation in eight hours, much to the astonishment of their neighbours the Zouaves. The difficulty, however, and fatigue of transport were so great, that by the 2nd of February the battalion had only two huts altogether constructed, which were given up as a hospital.

On the 22nd of January the French moved up to take a position on the extreme right of the besieging army, near the site of the Guards and Second Division camps, and as they also undertook to watch the plain from the Sapoune heights, the Guards were relieved of that duty, their services being again required for another month in the trenches, to assist in the duties of the siege. Constant sorties were being made by the Russians, but, fortunately for the British army, who could scarcely find sufficient men to protect their own works, they were principally directed against the French. Sickness not only continued, but was increasing, and notwithstanding the draft of 400 men received by the Grenadier Guards at the end of December, they had fewer effective men in the ranks at the end of January than previous to its arrival. On the 2nd of February the effective strength of bayonets in the Grenadiers was only 196, in the Coldstreams 128, and the Scots Fusilier Guards 120, or 450 men out of 4000 that had already left England; and yet at this time, owing to the Russians from the Baidar valley having commenced making their appearance on the heights east of Balaklava, Feb. 2.

1855. February. valley, Sir Colin Campbell, still in command there, applied to Lord Raglan for reinforcements; but there were no troops to spare from the trenches, for the Guards, weak in numbers as they were, still continued to take their turn in the siege operations, and could not yet be detached.

Major-General Lord Rokeby arrived in the Crimea on the 1st of February, in succession to Major-General Bentinck, and was much distressed, and mortified, to find that the Brigade of Guards, that he came out to command, consisted of less than 500 effective men in the ranks, though the nominal strength of the Third Battalion in sergeants, drummers, and Rank and File was within 6 of 1200 men. No less than 700 were sick, of which 530 at Scutari, and 159 in camp, the rest at Malta and Abydos. Besides these there were 92 on command at the monastery of St. George and Scutari. The remaining effectives, 331 Rank and File, were much reduced by the large number necessarily employed out of the ranks. The two other battalions exhibited a similar result.

Feb. 17. Lord Rokeby's attention was at once called to the excessive number of sick at Scutari, and he desired to send some officers of the brigade, accompanied by a surgeon, to make special inquiries as to their state, and the probability of any of them being shortly fit to return to their duty. Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Charles Lindsay was selected for the Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant-Colonels Jocelyn and Carleton for the Fusilier and Coldstreams, with battalion Surgeon C. Nicoll of the Grenadiers to accompany them. Nor was the state of the Guards exceptional, the 63rd Regiment was totally annihilated, and latterly could scarcely muster any men on parade. The weather also had now become intensely cold, and the number of effectives of the Brigade was still further reduced to between 300 and 400 men, of which the Grenadiers could bring into the field but 150; when, on the 22nd of February, the anniversary of the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards leaving England, they received orders to quit their camp before Sevastopol, and proceed to the neighbourhood of Balaklava, that the few

remaining men might be relieved from the continued duties of the siege, and recruit their health. Bidding a temporary adieu therefore to their late winter encampment on the Sapoune heights, and to their neighbours Colonel Cler's Zouaves, the Grenadiers, still under Colonel Charles Ridley, marched off on the following day to Balaklava, headed by the band of the Zouaves, and encamped on the slopes of the western heights, not far from the head of the harbour. The troops in and about Balaklava were placed at first under the command of Sir Colin Campbell, but as the Guards now formed an independent Brigade, under Lord Rokeby, the services of an Assistant Adjutant-General to the First Division were dispensed with, and Colonel Brownrigg, who, since the battle of Inkerman, had filled that post, was, on the 5th of March, attached in a similar capacity to the Light Division, and continued to do duty with it till after the fall of Sevastopol. On the 9th of March the Battalion moved still further up the western heights, where huts were constructed, both for men and officers, and, on the 16th, many, for the first time for nine months, slept within four walls. On the Guards leaving the heights, the remainder of the British troops were more concentrated, and the French took complete possession of the Sapoune heights on the right of the position, the Second encamping between the Light and Fourth Divisions.

1855. Feb. 22. Mar. 5.

While the battalion was thus recruiting its health in the Crimea, an interesting scene was being enacted in the Great Hall, at Buckingham Palace, where the Queen, accompanied by H. R. H. Prince Albert, with the true sympathy she always evinced towards her soldiers, received fifty wounded men of the Guards, invalided from the East, twenty of whom were Grenadiers, and fifteen from each of the other two Regiments. The services of the men and the nature of their wounds were explained to Her Majesty, and nothing could have exceeded the kindness of manner of the Queen towards each individual present, who, thus received in the personal recognition of their services by their Sovereign, the greatest reward they could have aspired to.

H.R.H. Prince Albert, ever solicitous for the welfare of

1855. March. his regiment, sent out forty seal-skin coats, lined with fur, for the use of the officers of the Third Battalion, which, on arrival, were duly appreciated by those who had the good fortune to receive such a token of the interest taken in them by their Colonel, and the husband of their Sovereign.

Mar. 13. General Simpson, the future Commander-in-Chief, arrived in the Crimea on the 13th of March, and the first opportunity he had of seeing the British army certainly did not bear out the impression he must have formed, from reports, of their state of health, for, on the following day, besides that the advancing season was producing some beneficial effects, nearly the whole army, officers and men off duty, were assembled in the neighbourhood of the village of Karani, to witness horse-racing, in which all the branches of the Service took part.

As there was always a possibility of an attack upon Balaklava, Sir Colin Campbell, who was resolved not to be taken by surprise, as the army confessedly was on the 5th of November, selected an alarm post on the opposite heights, that were most exposed to an attack, where the Brigade should assemble. The Guards were accordingly marched every morning at three o'clock down the western heights, to take up this position, and when the day dawned and no enemy was seen on the field, they were marched back to their own camp. This practice continued all the month of April.

April. The tramway from Balaklava towards Sevastopol, which had now been some time in progress, was first used in the month of March for the transport of guns, shot, and shell but it was now to be employed in rendering even the garrison of Balaklava available for siege duties, and its application on Good Friday, the 6th of April, deserves to be recorded in the annals of siege operations. On that day 800 men of the 71st Regiment, were sent up on mules from Balaklava, to the front, to work in the trenches, and when they had finished their labours, they returned to their quarters in the evening by rail, being thereby greatly relieved from the fatigue they would otherwise have incurred

1855. April 12.

The following tabular return shows the state of the Battalion, in rank and file, on the 1st of April:—

Fit for Duty.	Sick.		On Command.	Total.
	Present	Absent.		
	80	467		
236	547		104	887

Of those returned "on Command," twelve were employed at Scutari in the hospitals, in consequence of the large number of sick, with whom there were two company officers and a surgeon; forty-seven were on command at Karani, under a subaltern, and forty-five on special duty at Balaklava. These last-mentioned forty-five formed part of a detachment of 100 men from the Brigade of Guards, which had been for some time employed on permanent fatigue duty, under Major Woodford and Captain Goodlake, to disembark and collect materials for hutting. They were ordered on the 3rd of April to rejoin their regiments.

The officers doing duty on the 11th of April, were:—

Colonel C. W. Ridley, in command.

COLONELS.
E. B. Reynardson,
F. W. Hamilton.

LIEUT.-COLONELS.
Charles Lindsay,
Michael Bruce,
Lord A. Hay,
H. E. Montresor.

BREVET LT.-COL.
Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar.

ADJUTANT.
Captain G. Higginson.

CAPTAINS.
E. S. Burnaby,
C. N. Hogge,
W. J. Christie,
C. Alexander,
J. Murray (at Scutari with sick),
A. Mitchell (at Karani),
Viscount Balgonie,
Sir James Fergusson, Bt. (at Balaklava),
H. W. Verschoyle,
F. Bathurst.
C. H. Turner.

LIEUTENANTS.
Hon. W. Forbes,
R. W. Hamilton,
F. Clayton,
J. B. Coulson,
G. Ferguson (Pitfour).

QUARTERMASTER.
W. Drage.

SURGEONS.
G. E. Blenkins,
C. Nicoll (at Scutari),
J. Wardrop.

ASSIST.-SURGEONS.
H. Lawrence,
C. Read.

The siege had been steadily progressing as the spring advanced, both sides displaying increased activity, and at the beginning of April 500 guns of heavy calibre were nearly ready to open fire on the town. The approaches

1855. and parallels had been gradually advanced to within a
April 12. short distance of some Russian rifle pits in front of the Quarries and Redan, when, on the 12th of April, the second bombardment commenced, and after six days' continuous fire, during the first part of which the enemy's defences appeared to suffer but little permanent damage (for the destruction of the day was repaired at night), an assault
April 19. was made on the 19th of April, when the rifle pits were gallantly stormed and maintained, notwithstanding the efforts of the enemy to regain them, but with the loss of Colonel Egerton and of Captain Lempriere, of the 77th Regiment, who was killed.

On the day after the assault, a strong reconnaissance was made from Balaklava and the Sapoune heights, towards Kamara and the village of Tchorgoun, by twelve battalions of Turkish Infantry under the command of Omar Pacha, who had lately arrived in the country with 13,000 Turks, thus increasing the Turkish contingent, including 9000 Egyptians, to 21,800 men. Two squadrons of the 10th Hussars, lately arrived from India, together with some French and Turkish cavalry, supported this movement, which was accompanied by Lord Raglan; and General Vinois's brigade of French was detached during the movement, to the extreme right of Balaklava, to watch the approaches from the Baidar Valley but although the reconnaissance was pushed forward a considerable distance beyond Kamara, no signs of an enemy appeared in that direction capable of making any serious attack upon Balaklava. The practice was thereupon abandoned of the Brigades of Guards and Highlanders daily taking up their position early in the morning, on the eastern heights of the town, to guard against the possibility of a surprise. This first advance into the open country was much appreciated by the many Officers who volunteered to accompany the reconnaissance, as for the first time for some months they were enabled to venture beyond the limits of the lines to which they had been restricted during the whole winter.

As spring advanced the Third Battalion Grenadier Guards

gradually recovered its health, though towards the end of April it could still only furnish 230 duty men; reinforcements, however, which had been ordered, on the 31st of March, to hold themselves in readiness for foreign service, were now coming out from England for the whole Brigade of Guards, and on the 1st of May the "Alma," with 1056 Guardsmen of all ranks, steamed into Balaklava harbour. Of these, the draft for the Grenadier Guards was five Officers, eight Sergeants, four Drummers, and 412 Rank and File, being above 200 men from each of the home battalions; the Officers accompanying it were Lieutenant-Colonel Wynyard, Commanding; Captain J. Almerus Digby, Captain Hon. W. Quin, Lieutenant Earl of Carrick, and Lieutenant Malet. The Coldstream and Scots Fusilier drafts that arrived in the same ship disembarked on the 2nd of May, and the Grenadiers on the 3rd, when they joined their respective corps.

1855. May 1.

The French, also, received considerable reinforcements about the same time.

General Barnard, a former Grenadier Guardsman, who subsequently fell at the siege of Delhi, had come out to the Crimea on the 1st of February, 1855, with Lord Rokeby; he was then put in command of the First Brigade Third Division, and was now put in temporary command of the Fourth Division.*

While in the neighbourhood of Balaklava, the Brigade of Guards continued to be employed in finding the public duties in that town, fatigue parties at the wharfs, and in other necessary duties in camp.

At the beginning of the month an expedition composed of French, English, and Turkish regiments was organised to sail to Kaffa, whence the troops were to march across the Isthmus of Perekop, and cut off all Russian supplies from the North. The 42nd Highlanders formed part of the force, and during its absence the Third Battalion Grenadier

* Captain W. Barnard, of the Second Battalion Grenadier Guards, and Captain A. Ponsonby, of the same Regiment, were, on the 12th of April, appointed aides-de-camp to General Barnard and to Sir George Brown.

1855. Guards was ordered across to occupy their camp on the
May 4. eastern heights of Balaklava. The expedition sailed on the 4th of May, and everything was ready for the troops to land in Kaffa Bay, when, at the last moment, Marshal Canrobert, misinterpreting the tenor of a telegraphic message from Paris, countermanded the whole movement, to the great indignation of the British authorities, and on the 8th the ships and transports were again off Balaklava harbour, when the Highlanders proceeded to occupy their former quarters, and the Grenadier Guards resumed their post on the western heights.

The Sardinians, who were now about to join the Allies in the field under the command of General de la Marmora, reached the Crimea on the 9th of May, and landing on the
May 14. 14th, proceeded too ccupy the ground in front of Balaklava; with them, arrived Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. George Cadogan, Third Battalion Grenadier Guards, who, having been invalided from Scutari in the early spring, had been forced to return to England, but recovering his health at the time that the Sardinian expedition was preparing, he was appointed Colonel on the Staff, and attached to the Sardinian army as Military Commissioner. He proceeded at once to Genoa, was present at the embarkation of the Sardinian troops, and, accompanying them to the Crimea, remained attached to that army till the end of the war.

Great summer heat was already being experienced in
May 19. the middle of the month of May, and on the 19th the thermometer was standing at 90° in the shade. Shortly after the injudicious return of the expedition from Perekop, Canrobert resigned the command of the French army, resuming that of a Corps d'Armée, and General Pelissier was promoted to be Commander-in-Chief, whereupon he and Lord Raglan decided upon a new expedition to Kertch; and a report was prevalent that the flank companies of the Brigade of Guards would form a portion of the force detached for this duty. The question of sending them was debated in council on the 20th of May, but nothing definitive was arrived at on

that occasion; and Lord Raglan, on further consideration, objected to sending them, on the score that the Russians would suppose that he was making use of his last men, and had no others to spare. 1855.

This second expedition sailed on the 23rd of May, and, with the view to diverting the attention of the Russians from the object the allies hoped to attain, the French army of observation on the Sapoune heights made a movement in advance into the plain, while the Guards at Balaklava received orders to be ready to move at the shortest notice, but their services were not required on this occasion, and upon the departure of the expedition, the Brigade of Guards, with two Sardinian battalions, the Marines and 63rd Regiment, formed the garrison left on shore at Balaklava to protect the British base of operations. The recent arrival of the Sardinians enabled them to co-operate in this forward movement of the French into the country. On the 28th of May the French advanced across the plain of Balaclava, taking possession of the Fedukine hills; pushing forward their picquets at the same time, over the Tractir bridge, beyond the Tchernaya. The Turks, who had joined in this advance, re-occupied the ridge from which they had been driven on the 25th of October, 1854, while the Sardinians took up a position to the right of the French and Turks, watching the villages of Karlovka and Tchorgoun, and the approaches from the Baidar valley. May 23. May 28.

By the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Reeve, on the 18th of May, H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar received his promotion to be captain of a company, which would have caused his return to England, to join a home Battalion; but he gladly accepted the appointment of aide-de-camp to Lord Raglan, which enabled him to remain in the Crimea.

The third bombardment of Sevastopol commenced on the afternoon of the 6th of June, before the Guards returned to the heights, and on the following day, after a continuous fire of shot and shell for several hours, while the French, with 30,000 men, assaulted and took the Mamelon by storm, June 6.

1855. June 7. the British stormed the Quarries in front of the Redan, and maintained themselves in that post notwithstanding four determined sorties made by the Russians during the night, to retake them, in which attacks the British lost thirty-five officers and 350 men killed and wounded. The Russian defences were immediately transformed by the allies into advanced posts, whence they began sapping up to the Redan and Malakoff, and an assault upon these works being fixed for the 18th of June, the Brigade of Guards, under Lord Rokeby, with the Highlanders forming the First Division, under Sir Colin Campbell, were, on the 16th, once more sent to the front, when they took up their ground, not far distant from the site of their former encampment. The Third Battalion was already much changed in officers from what it was when it first left England, for, besides the eight officers that had been killed, and those that had been invalided, five, viz., Colonels Percy, Cadogan, and Brownrigg, and Captains Sir Charles Russell and Balgonie had been appointed to the staff, and only three of the original number, who left England with it, remained with their Battalion, viz., Colonel F. W. Hamilton, and Captains G. Higginson and H. Verschoyle.

June 18.

The First Division was under arms before three o'clock on the morning of the 18th, and proceeded to take up a position on the heights, in front of the Light Division camp and Picquet House, so as to form a reserve to the attacking columns. It was originally agreed between the two Commanders-in-Chief, that after a continued bombardment of three or four hours, the French should rush to the assault of the Malakoff, the British to that of the Redan. These latter were to advance in three columns of 400 men each; and if they succeeded in effecting an entrance, the supports were to follow; but this plan was upset at the last moment by Marshal Pelissier, who declared that, from imperative motives, he must advance at once. Both the French and British first attacks failed; and as the Redan would be untenable unless the French could maintain themselves in the Malakoff, Lord Raglan would not allow a

second attempt on the Redan till the French were in possession, and this the latter failed to effect. Sir John Campbell, Shirley Yea, all fell, and many other good Officers were lost in this abortive attempt, the casualties of the British alone being thirty-five officers and 300 men. Had an entrance been effected, the Guards and Highlanders, who had taken no part in the actual assault, would have been sent in to the Redan at night, to maintain it against the strenuous efforts which the Russians would undoubtedly have made to re-possess themselves of their line of defence. Owing, however, to the failure of the assault, their services were not required for that purpose, but they were sent to relieve the troops in the trenches the same night. Colonel Ridley had command of the troops in the right attack on the following day, during which, at 4 P.M., there was a flag of truce, to enable each party to bury their dead. The additional 3000 or 4000 men, of which the First Division now consisted, were found of so great an advantage in carrying on the various duties of the siege, that the Guards, instead of being sent back to Balaklava, were retained on the heights till the end of the siege, furnishing daily half or two-thirds of their number in the trenches. In consequence of the failure of the attacks on the Redan and Malakoff on the 18th, the Sardinians were recalled from the advanced position beyond Tchorgoun, which they had occupied, with the view to advancing still further across the Tchernaya.

1855. June 18.

An extra number of men were sent into the trenches to construct a new battery and trench, in advance of the right of the right attack, on the 24th of June, when the Russians perceiving them, vainly endeavoured to shell the working and covering parties out of the works, but the British troops succeeded in maintaining themselves.

June 24.

Many serious casualties occurred towards the end of this month amongst the higher ranks of the army. Major-General Sir John Campbell had been killed at the storming of the Redan. General Estcourt, the adjutant-general of the army, died on the morning of the 28th, and twelve hours

June 28.

1855. June 28. later the Commander-in-Chief himself succumbed to an attack of cholera; an event which, succeeding so rapidly the want of success in the struggle at the Redan, cast a gloom over the whole army, and the Grenadier Guards had special cause to mourn in Lord Raglan the loss of a former Guardsman, for he had served in their regiment for several years after the peace of 1814. General Simpson, also an old Grenadier Guardsman, as next senior officer, assumed the command of the British army upon Lord Raglan's death, having received authority from England, by telegraph, for so doing. Sir James Simpson was present as an Ensign with the Battalion of First Guards at the siege of Cadiz in 1811 and 1812, and subsequently in the Peninsula to May, 1813, including the attack on Seville. He served in the campaign of 1815, and was severely wounded at Quatre Bras; he served also as second in command to Sir Charles Napier, in India, early in the year 1845, during the campaign against the Mountain and Desert Tribes, situated on the bank of the Indus.

In addition to these losses by death, the British Army was deprived, at the same time, of the services of Sir George Brown and Sir John Pennefather, who, being both invalided, quitted the army and the country on the 29th, the day after the death of Lord Raglan, whereupon General Barnard, late of the Grenadier Guards, succeeded to the command of the Second Division, *vice* Pennefather, and Major-General Codrington, late of the Coldstreams, to the Light Division, *vice* Brown.

The following sketch will give an idea of the manner in which the general superintendence and duty of command in the trenches had been performed, when the extreme severity of the winter had passed, and operations could be carried on with some degree of efficiency. During the winter of 1854–55, the Field Officers of the Guards and Line had exercised the superintendence, but on the 26th of February a "General of the *week*" was named to visit the trenches by day or night as he should find occasion. As the works progressed, and the duties of the General of the trenches became more

Feb. 26.

arduous, a "General of the *day*" was established from the 2nd of April, one for the two attacks, but it was soon found that one officer could not exercise the necessary vigilance in both attacks at the same time, so that on and after the 9th of the month, two General Officers were detailed daily for duty in the trenches, one in each attack, while the Generals commanding Divisions were ordered to have their troops always under arms before daybreak. The officers for the above duty (not including Generals of Division) were Major-Generals Codrington, Buller, Barnard, Eyre, and Brigadier-General Lockyer, to whom were subsequently added Colonels Garrett, Trollope, and M'Pherson; and later still, Shirley, Cobb, Yea, and Barlow. Towards the end of May, during Sir George Brown's absence on special service, Major-General Codrington, being put in command of his Division, was relieved from this duty.

1855. April 2.

Upon the Brigade of Guards returning to the heights, to take part in the duties of the siege, Major-General Lord Rokeby, commanding the Brigade, and Colonels Ridley, Gordon Drummond, and Walker, commanding the three Battalions, were, on the 23rd and 26th of June, placed on the General Officers' roster for duty in the trenches, and shortly after General Simpson had taken the command of the army, Colonel F. W. Hamilton, of the Grenadier Guards, and Colonel Norcott, First Battalion Rifle Brigade, were, on the 5th of July,* added to the same list. The fol-

June 23.

* HEAD-QUARTERS BEFORE SEVASTOPOL, *July* 5, 1855.

No. 11. Referring to General Order, No. 16, of 23rd June, the undermentioned officers will do duty as Generals of the day in the trenches :—

RIGHT ATTACK.	LEFT ATTACK.
Col. Hamilton, Grenadier Guards.	Col. Norcott, First Battalion Rifle Brigade.
Col. Trollope, 3rd Buffs.	

No. 15. Generals of the day, for this day. { Right attack . Colonel Hamilton. Left ,, . Colonel Ferryman.

1855. July. lowing were then the Officers to act as "Generals of the day" in command of the troops in the trenches :—

RIGHT ATTACK.	LEFT ATTACK.
Major-Gen. Lord Rokeby.	Maj.-Gen. H. W. Barnard.
Brig.-General Lockyer.	,, W. Eyre.
Col. Ch. Ridley, Grenadier Gds.	Col. Robert Garrett.
,, D. Cameron, 42nd Regiment.	,, Maurice Barlow, 14th Regt.
,, Gordon Drummond, Coldstream Guards.	,, Hon. A. Spencer, 44th Regt.
,, Van Straubenzee, 3rd Regt.	,, Fredk. Horn, 20th Regt.
,, E. F. Walker, Scots F. Gds.	,, W. S. Norcott, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.
,, Fredk. William Hamilton, Grenadier Guards.	

Other officers were subsequently placed on the roster to perform the duty of General of the Trenches, as shown in the following return :—

GENERALS OF THE DAY IN THE TRENCHES.

July 3. RIGHT ATTACK FROM THE TIME THE GUARDS RETURNED TO THE HEIGHTS ABOVE SEVASTOPOL.

June 29. Col. Walker, Scots F. G.	Sept. 1. Brig.-Gen. Ridley.
30. ,, Van Straubenzee.	Sept. 2. Col. Gord. Drummond.
July 3. ,, Gordon Drummond, Coldstream Gds.	3. Brig.-Gen. Van Straubenzee.
4. ,, Walker, S. F. G.	4. Col. Walker, C.B.
5. ,, F. W. Hamilton, Grenadier Gds.	5. ,, Windham, C.B.
6. ,, Trollope.	6. ,, C. Lewis.
7. Maj.-Gen. Ld. Rokeby.	7. ,, F. W. Hamilton, the last night of the siege.
8. Brig.-General Lockyer.	8. ,, Daniell.
9. Col. Cameron.*	9. ,, Huey.
Aug. 9. ,, Gordon Drummond, 1st Batt. Coldstreams.	10. Brig.-Gen. Ch. Ridley.
11. ,, Walker, C.B., Scots Fusilier Guards.	11. Col. Gord. Drummond.
28. Brig.-Gen. Van Straubenzee.	12. Brig.-Gen. Van Straubenzee.
29. Col. Walker, S. F. G.	13. Gen. Walker, S. F. G.
30. ,, Windham, C.B.	14. The General of the trenches discontinued.
31. B.-Gen. Warren, C.B.	

* The General Officer of the day was not named in Orders after the 9th of July, but was furnished by each Division alternately, till the 28th of August, when they were again named in Orders as before, and continued so till after the termination of the siege.

The trench duty of the right attack was performed by detachments from the First, Second, and Light Divisions, amounting daily, according to circumstances, to from 3000 to 4000 men. The left attack was carried on by the Third and Fourth Divisions. 1855. July.

The funeral of Lord Raglan took place on the 3rd of July, and a procession from the British head-quarters proceeded for six miles, between two lines of the allied British, French, and Sardinian armies the whole way to Kamiesch Bay. The French turned out their whole army of the siege that was not actually in the trenches. The Grenadier Guards furnished a guard of honour of 100 men on the occasion; 50 men from every regiment took part in the ceremony, while the rest of the troops remained in charge of the several camps.

General Simpson having assumed the command, appointed Major-General Barnard his Chief of the Staff, and Lieutenant-Colonel Stephenson, of the Fusilier Guards, to be his Military Secretary, to succeed Colonel Steele. These appointments gave great satisfaction, but Lieutenant-Colonel Stephenson was unfortunately, at the time, laid up with an attack of dysentery, and was eventually forced to relinquish his new duties and be invalided home. Colonel Steele was then directed to carry on the duties of Military Secretary at head-quarters till further orders, and during *his* temporary illness, Lieutenant-Colonel Brownrigg, of the Grenadier Guards, acted as Military Secretary in his place. Colonel Stephenson, on his recovery, three months later, returned to the Crimea, but joined his Battalion, as Sir William Codrington, then in command of the British Army, had appointed Colonel Blane to the post of Military Secretary. July 5.

In the meantime the siege progressed, constant working parties being sent into the trenches, and seldom a night passed without some casualties. By the middle of July the French had pushed their approaches very near the Malakoff, and were daily strengthening those already made, while the British had advanced theirs considerably in front of the Quarries, towards the Redan; and before the end of the July 12.

1855. month of July the fifth parallel was being actively pushed forward.*

July 20. Some changes took place about this time among the Officers of the Third Battalion; Colonel Hon. H. Percy, who had been appointed one of the Queen's aides-de-camp, and was doing duty as Field Officer in the trenches, being appointed to the command of the Italian Legion, left Balaclava for Genoa on the 20th of July, to take up his new appointment. Colonel Hon. G. Cadogan still remained with the Sardinian army. Captains Clayton and Stanley had lately been invalided home, while Captains Burnaby and Coulson were absent on sick leave. Captain R. W. Hamilton was also absent, but on duty, being sent for a fortnight to Balaklava, whence he did not return till the 9th of August. All this tended to throw the trench duty hard on those who were enabled to stand out against the heat, combined with the fatigue of the siege operations.

Aug. 1. The weather continued now oppressively hot, the thermometer during the month of August standing often at 95° and 97° in the shade, and this heat was occasionally accompanied by violent storms of wind and rain, reducing the camps for a time to the state they were in during the winter. One of these storms occurred on the 31st of July, when the waters rushed down the Woronzof Road with such sudden violence as nearly to drown the guards of the trenches returning from their duty early in the morning, the men having only just time to escape the rush of water by scrambling up the sides of the ravine.

Another General Officer, Sir Richard England, commanding the Fourth Division, was invalided on the 2nd of August, being the last remaining in the Crimea of those commanding Divisions in 1854, for, besides Sir George Cathcart, killed at Inkerman, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, Sir de Lacy Evans, and now Sir Richard England, had all been obliged to leave the country.

This large number of recent casualties amongst the Lieu

* Captain Keppel, R.N., succeeded on the 19th of July to the command o the Naval Brigade, *vice* Captain, now Sir Stephen, Lushington, promoted.

tenant-Generals had rendered it necessary to give local rank to several of the Major-Generals now serving, and on the 3rd of August it was notified to the army that Major-Generals Henry Barnard, Sir William Codrington, Lord Rokeby, Markham, and Sir James Yorke Scarlett, had been appointed to the rank of Lieutenant-General. Lord Rokeby was at once offered the command of the Third Division, just vacated by Sir Richard England, but he declined it, as he would thereby have lost the command of the Brigade of Guards, and of the Division to which the Guards were attached; arrangements were therefore made by separating the Guards and Highlanders to form an extra Division. The First Division, given to Lord Rokeby, consisted of the Guards' Brigade, under Colonel Gordon Drummond, who was to assume the temporary command until Colonel James Craufurd, of the Grenadier Guards, came out from England; and of a new Brigade of the Line to be made up of the 9th, 13th, 31st, and 56th Regiments, the Brigade command of which was given to Colonel Charles Ridley, then commanding the Third Battalion Grenadier Guards. Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Arthur Hay, of the same Regiment, was appointed assistant adjutant-general of the new First Division. Sir Colin Campbell was left in command of a Highland Division, composed of the old Highland Brigade, and of a new Brigade formed of the 1st and 2nd Battalions 1st Royals, the 71st, and 90th Regiments, under Colonel Horn.

1855.

Aug. 3.

The above arrangement for the First Division would have given the Third Battalion Grenadier Guards to Colonel Hamilton, who had been present with it throughout the campaign, and in every action, but on the same day that these new arrangements were carried out, Colonel Lewis, in succession to Colonel Reynardson, arrived from England in the "Orinoco," and as senior Officer, in the absence of Colonel Ridley, assumed the command. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Ponsonby arrived in the Crimea at the same time, and remained with the Battalion till it returned home. Other Officers had also lately joined from England; Lieutenant E. Wynne had come out to the Crimea at the end of

Aug. 13.

1855. July, Captains S. Burrard and W. Morant arrived on the
August. 15th of August, followed on the 29th by Captain J. D. Ferguson Davie, and Lieutenants Lord Stormont and Gascoigne.

Captain Hugh Drummond, the gallant Adjutant of the Scots Fusilier Guards, was brought out of the trenches mortally wounded in the forehead by the splinter of a shell, on the 13th of August, and died three hours later, to the great regret not only of his own Corps, but of the whole Brigade; he was most universally popular, and his death was as universally lamented.

Aug. 16. Battle of the Tchernaya. Another desperate, but vain attempt to force the allies to raise the siege was made by the Russians on the 16th of August, by a general attack upon the French and Sardinian positions on the Fedhukine hills and Mount Hasford, with a large force lately arrived from Russia, which, had it proved successful, was to have been followed by a general sortie from the town, upon the troops in the trenches. The Russian army consisted of the 3rd and 6th Corps d'Armée, under Generals Read and Liprandi; but though the attack was made with great vigour under cover of a foggy morning, the French, assisted by the Sardinians, succeeded, after a fierce struggle, in driving back the enemy, and the battle of the Tchernaya ended gloriously for the allied arms, with great loss to the Russians. The English Cavalry, under General Scarlett, with some heavy field guns, moved up from the neighbourhood of Kadikeui, and joined the French and Sardinian Cavalry, while the Turks at Alsu kept the Russians in check in that quarter.

Aug. 28. Towards the end of August the Highland Brigade were sent down to Kamara to assist the Sardinians, and on the 29th of that month the French Imperial Guard were removed from the neighbourhood of the French Head-Quarters, to the ground overlooking the Balaklava plains.

Sept. 2. While everything was being prepared in the allied camps for a final assault upon the defences of Sevastopol, the Russians were already making preparations to evacuate the town; a bridge from south to north had been completed,

and many waggons were observed daily carrying effects to the northern shore. On the mornings of both the 2nd and 3rd of September, a general attack from the enemy was expected, and the allies were on each occasion under arms between three and four o'clock in the morning. All was so well prepared for their reception along the whole line, that General Simpson was heard to regret the attack did not come off. 1855. Sept. 2.

The Brigade of Guards, with the rest of the army, continued to furnish the covering and working parties in the trenches, during which Captain Verschoyle was slightly wounded. On one occasion Sergeant Hale, of the Third Battalion Grenadier Guards, was specially noticed in the report of the Royal Engineers to the General Commanding-in-Chief, for his gallantry when in charge of a party in the trenches. General Simpson expressed, through the Military Secretary, his satisfaction at his conduct, and his wish to accompany it by a pecuniary reward, but Sergeant Hale signified to his Commanding Officer that he would prefer that the sum be proportionately divided amongst the men under his command.

On another occasion, when a burning shell fell into the trench where two cases of ball ammunition were placed, another soldier of the Grenadier Guards, by name Ablett, of the 6th Company, seeing the imminent danger to which all were exposed, seized the shell in his hands, with the burning fuze, and threw it over the parapet, when it immediately exploded, but not a man was touched; and the Queen was pleased, at a later period, to approve of a medal for distinguished conduct in the field being granted to this soldier, as well as a gratuity of £5 in money.

The works in the advanced trenches, both of the French and English attacks, had progressed considerably of late, and everything was ready at last for a final assault.

As the 6th of September was the last day, before the taking of the town, on which a party of Grenadier Guards were sent into the trenches, the names of the officers that accompanied the Battalion on that occasion are here given: Sept. 6.

1855. Colonel Lewis, as General of the trenches; Captains Ferguson Davie, Turner, Honourable William Forbes, and R. W. Hamilton; Lieutenants Coulson, Wynne, Viscount Stormont, and Gascoigne.

Sept. 6, 7. The Brigade of Guards and the Second Brigade of the First Division remained in the trenches of the right attack, opposite the Redan, during the last two nights of the siege, without being relieved; and on the last night, that of the 7th, Colonel F. W. Hamilton was sent in to take the divisional command of these troops, relieving Colonel Lewis. There was some heavy firing at times during the night, but nothing extraordinary to denote the approaching termination of the siege, unless it were the completion of the floating bridge.

Sept. 8. At nine o'clock on the morning of the 8th of September, the First Division, after forty-one hours' consecutive trench duty, was relieved by the Second and Light Divisions, destined to furnish the covering and assaulting parties in a combined attack upon the enemy's works, which was to take place at twelve o'clock that day; and as the First Division were to form the reserve to the attacking columns, they were marched back to camp for an hour for refreshment. It was a cold wintry day, with the thermometer down to 40°. The Highlanders, who had been encamped at Kamara during the preceding week, were now brought to the heights before Sevastopol to form a reserve in No. 1 Parallel, and in the Twenty-one gun Battery. The Brigade of Guards took up a position in line about a quarter of a mile in rear of the Twenty-one gun Battery. The attack was made at the appointed hour, but the history of the storming of the Redan has been so often described that, as the Guards were in reserve on the occasion, and their services not called for to support the British assault upon that work, it will be unnecessary to enter into details; suffice it to say, that, notwithstanding the most heroic valour on the part of the attacking columns, they were unable to maintain themselves within the Russian works. Had it been found expedient to renew the attack on the

Redan on the following day, it was General Simpson's intention to have employed for that purpose the Highland Brigade, supported by the Third Division. This plan, however, was rendered unnecessary by the subsequent retreat of the Russians; and when the firing ceased, on the night of the 8th, the Highlanders relieved the Second and Light Divisions in the trenches, and in the course of the following day returned to Kamara.

1855. Sept. 8.

The French, however, although they failed in two other points of the attack, succeeded in making themselves masters of the Malakoff, and maintaining themselves in it, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the enemy to recover that important post; and having thus lost the key of their position, the Russians were at last forced to abandon that for which they had so long and so strenuously fought. Setting fire to the town, they retired by the new-made bridge to the northern shore of the harbour, after laying trains to blow up the several Magazines in the Bastions, and other defensive works. Fort Nicholas and many of the public buildings were in flames, and Fort Paul blown up, for the enemy were determined to leave as little as possible in the hands of the allies; they sunk the remainder of their fleet of three-deckers and two-deckers, and at five o'clock on the following morning, September 9th, the last of the Russians were seen filing across the bridge, shortly after which it was broken up, and the portions floated away to the opposite shore. The whole line of defence was thus in possession of the allies, but some time elapsed before it could be occupied, as the continual explosion of magazines long rendered the immediate vicinity dangerous. Thus ended, on the 9th of September, this memorable siege, one year and a day since the allied fleets sailed from the shores of Turkey to invade the Crimea.

The total casualties in the British army from the 14th of September, 1854, to 14th of September, 1855, independently of men who died from disease and were invalided from ill health, was 15,042, to which number the Third Battalion Grenadier Guards furnished their quota of nearly 100 Killed

1855. September. and 480 Wounded—total, 577. Detailed returns of the losses of the Grenadier Guards during the campaign in the East will be seen in pages 293 and 294.

At daylight on the morning of the 9th, explosions in the town were heard and seen from Cathcart's Hill, and officers were soon enabled to visit the Redan and the Karabelnaia suburbs. The southern strong-hold of the Russians was at last within the grasp of the Allies; but what a scene of desolation! the late conflagrations and explosions, had completed the destruction of what an eleven months' storm of shot and shell had spared, and all was total ruin within, while the Allies, without, were exulting in their hard-won struggle.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE QUEEN CONGRATULATES THE ARMY ON THEIR SUCCESSES—FATIGUE DUTIES IN CAMP AND ROAD MAKING—ANNIVERSARY OF THE ALMA—TWO BATTALIONS AT HOME—BRIGADIER-GENERAL CRAUFURD—DRAFTS—ITALIAN LEGION—SIEGE OF KARS, AND ITS FALL—HUTS—EXPLOSION IN FRENCH CAMP—PRECAUTIONS. 1856—PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE—REVIEWS AND FIELD-DAYS—PARIS CONGRESS—GRAND REVIEW APRIL 24—RATIFICATION OF TREATY—IMPROVED HEALTH OF TROOPS—ITALIAN LEGION—DEPARTURE OF GUARDS FROM THE CRIMEA—INVESTITURE OF THE BATH—LORD GOUGH—CASUALTIES OF THIRD BATTALION DURING CAMPAIGN—GUARDS RETURN TO ENGLAND—THEIR RECEPTION BY THE QUEEN, AND DISPERSION TO VARIOUS QUARTERS—REDUCTIONS IN THE ARMY—VARIOUS RETURNS CONNECTED WITH GRENADIER GUARDS IN THE CRIMEA.

1855. September.

THOUGH the Russians had abandoned the town, leaving some of their wounded in the hospitals, they were still in great strength on the southern shores of the Sevastopol inlet, and towards the Mackenzie heights, and to guard against any attempt that the enemy might be inclined to make from that direction, all the troops were ordered to remain in camp on the 11th of September, in readiness to turn out at a moment's notice, but beyond a few shots fired from the southern shores, the Allies were left in quiet occupation of the town. On the 14th, the Commander-in-Chief received a telegraphic communication from the Queen, congratulating the army on the triumphant issue of the siege, and on the following day Her Majesty's gracious permission was received for all regiments that had been engaged in the siege, to bear the word "*Sevastopol*" on their colours.

A Karabelnaia guard was now furnished daily, and several officers were constantly employed on fatigue duties in the Karabelnaia suburbs, at the Col de Balaklava, Woronzof Road, St. George's Monastery, the stationary engine, and other places; and the First and other Divisions were soon

1855. occupied in making a road to Balaklava, to facilitate the communications with the railway.

Sept. 20. On the anniversary of the battle of the Alma, the 20th of September, 1855, the Brigade of Guards paraded in front of Lord Rokeby's tent, when each Officer and Soldier was presented with the Crimean medal and bars to which he was entitled. Out of nearly 100 Guards' officers who took part in that action, but twenty-two combatant officers, exclusive of five Surgeons and Quarter-Masters were now remaining in the Crimea. These all dined together to celebrate the day, under the presidency of the senior officer, Colonel F. W. Hamilton, whose promotion to be first major of a home Battalion soon after this recalled him

Oct. 13. to England, and he left the Crimea on the 13th of October, pursuant to a general order of the 5th of that month. Lieutenant Viscount Balgonie, who had acted as aide-de-camp to General Bentinck since that officer had returned to the Crimea to take command of the Fourth Division, returned to England also at the same time, but died in the following year, to the great regret of all his friends and brother officers. Colonel Hon. A. Foley arrived in the Crimea on the 8th of October, and at once assumed command of the Third Battalion Grenadier Guards.

During the summer and autumn of this year the following officers who had served with the Third Battalion at the Alma and Inkerman retired from the service—Colonel E. B. Reynardson, Hon. C. Lindsay; Captains Sir J. Fergusson, Bart., Christie, Turner, and Quin.

Colonel Hon. Alexander Gordon, Grenadier Guards, who had resigned his post of Deputy-Quartermaster-General to the army in the Crimea at the beginning of the month of July and returned home, was, on the 14th of September appointed Deputy-Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards, in succession to Major-General Sir Arthur Torrens K.C.B., who had died of the wounds received at Inkerman. By his death the service lost a most zealous and accomplished officer. Colonel Gordon retired from the Regiment in October, 1855.

Owing to the large drafts despatched to the Crimea in 1854-5, the First Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, under Colonel Craufurd, and the Second Battalion, under Colonel W. Thornton, had so many recruits and young soldiers in the ranks, that they were both sent, on the 28th of August, to Aldershot, where they remained till the winter, when the First Battalion proceeded to Windsor, and the Second Battalion to the Tower; the duties in London during their absence being performed by regiments of the Line.

1855.

Aug. 28.

Colonel J. R. Craufurd, commanding the Second Battalion, had, in January of this year, been sent out to Vienna as Military Commissioner attached to the Austrian army, from which duty he returned in July, and assumed the command of his Battalion, first in London, and then at Aldershot, till he was appointed, at the end of September, to succeed Lord Rokeby in the command of the Brigade of Guards, in the Crimea. Taking with him Captain Napier Sturt, as Aide-de-Camp, he reached Balaklava on the 27th, and at once assumed command of his Brigade. In the following month, Major Cuthbert Ellison, on his promotion, resigned his appointment of Brigade-Major to the Guards in the Crimea, and Major George Higginson, who was shortly promoted to a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy for his services, succeeded him as Brigade-Major, Captain Claud Alexander succeeding to the vacant Adjutancy of the Third Battalion.

Oct. 28.

Shortly after the termination of the siege, Sir James Simpson expressed a wish to resign the Command in Chief of the British Army in the Crimea, and the choice of a successor eventually fell, on the 9th of November, upon Sir William Codrington, late of the Coldstream Guards, though he was junior both to General H. Barnard and to Lord Rokeby, then serving in the country; from both of these officers, however, he received the most cordial assistance in the performance of his duties. He was also junior to General Henry Bentinck and Sir Colin Campbell, then in England. The choice would appear to have been almost limited to these officers, late of the Guards, as all the other surviving and Senior General Officers had been invalided and obliged

1855. Nov. 17. to return to England. Lord William Paulet succeeded Sir William Codrington in the command of the Light Division; Major-General Windham was about the same time appointed Chief of the Staff; and Lieutenant-General Barnard to the command of the Second Division.

Another large draft of 323 men, for the Third Battalion Grenadier Guards, arrived in the Crimea on the 17th of November, with the following officers:—Colonel Edward Goulburn, in command; Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Crichton Stuart, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Frederick Fitzroy, Lieutenant Hon. J. B. Dormer, and Lieutenant the Earl of Sefton. The Battalion was now raised to 1124 Rank and File, exclusive of sergeants and drummers.

Those officers of the Guards, as well as of other corps who did not arrive in the Crimea till after the fall of Sevastopol, though they underwent the hardships of the second Crimean winter, and rendered most efficient service, were adjudged not to be entitled to receive the Crimean medal, as all active operations against the enemy were over.

The two senior officers of the Grenadier Guards, whose active services in the Crimea are thereby unrecorded, are Brigadier-General Craufurd, commanding the brigade for eight months, and Colonel Hon. A. Foley, commanding the Third Battalion Grenadier Guards for about the same period. The names of the other officers so circumstanced are:—

Colonel Edward Goulburn.
Lieut.-Col. Crichton Stuart,
,, Lord Fred. Fitzroy,
,, V. Latouche Hatton.
Captains C. W. Randolph,
,, Hon. A. F. Egerton,
,, Ed. Henry Cooper.
Lieuts. Earl of Sefton,
,, W. F. Viscount Hood,
,, W. S. Buck,
,, Edward Clive,
,, Hon. J. B. Dormer.
Quartermaster Collins.

A very old and respected officer, Mr. Payne, the senio Quartermaster of the Grenadier Guards, retired from th Regiment this year. on which occasion the Commandin Officer issued the following Regimental Order:

"After a period of fifty-four years and six months Mr. Payne retires from the office of Regimental Quarte

master. Mr. Payne was present with his Battalion at Corunna, he was with it at Waterloo. He has survived a peace of thirty-nine years, and has served for one year and a half of the present war. The Commanding Officer begs to assure him that he will carry with him into his retirement the regard and esteem of all the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men of the Regiment, and their earnest wishes for his future welfare." This officer is still alive in 1874, having survived another peace of eighteen years. 1855.

Reports were prevalent during the autumn that the army would shortly take the field to complete the advantages hitherto gained over the Russians, but no active measures were ever taken to carry out such a plan. An expedition to Kinburn, however, was undertaken in October, which terminated by the three forts on the Spit, mounting 70 guns, capitulating to the Allies on the 17th of that month. October.

As several officers of the Grenadier Guards were connected with the Italian Legion, some reference must now be made to the formation of that corps.

During the summer, while the siege was still progressing, Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Henry Percy had been appointed, with the rank of brigadier, and with the sanction of the home authorities, to the command of this legion, which was being raised in Italy, and was now being organised under his superintendence. He had quitted the Crimea on the 21st of July, and proceeding direct to Turin, reached it on the 8th of August. Lieutenant-Colonel Higginson, Grenadier Guards, was in the first instance named Assistant Adjutant-General to this force; but as at the time, active operations in the field were thought to be imminent, that Officer felt bound to remain with his Battalion. In the course of the month of August, Captain Burnaby, Grenadier Guards, arrived at Turin, as Aide-de-Camp to the Brigadier; and at a later period there arrived also a Surgeon and a Commissary, all of whom made themselves most efficient in their several departments, and, on the 1st of October, Captain Burnaby was appointed by the Secretary-at-War to act as Assistant-Quartermaster-General to the force. The siege of Sevastopol, however, had now terminated, and so many diffi-

1855. culties had arisen, owing to one cause or another, unnecessary to investigate, that Colonel Percy expressed a wish to resign the appointment, and in the middle of November returned to the East to join his Battalion. The Legion then fell to the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Constantine Read, till early in the following year, when other officers of the Grenadier Guards were sent out to hold commands in it, to whom reference will in due course be made.

The Russians, in the meantime, had been carrying on extensive military operations in Georgia against the Turkish frontier. On the 16th of June, the same day that the Guards returned to the heights before Sevastopol to take their share again in the duties of the siege, the Russians having advanced from Georgia, with 25,000 men, under Mouravief, crossed the Turkish frontier and appeared before Kars, garrisoned at that time by about 20,000 fighting troops, besides which about 10,000 Turks were stationed in second line at Erzeroum. Omar Pacha, anxious to succour Kars, and tired of the secondary part he was forced to play in the Crimea, quitted that country in the middle of July, and after six weeks' delay in Constantinople, proceeded, on the 1st of September, not by Trebizond and the difficult mountain passes to Erzeroum, whence he might have advanced direct upon Kars, but to Redout Kaleh, and Soukhum Kaleh on the eastern shore of the Black Sea, whence, by advancing on Tiflis, the capital of Georgia, he was in hopes of throwing himself on the communications of the Russians, and forcing Mouravief to raise the siege of Kars. On his way to Redout Kaleh, Omar Pacha called at Kamiesch, and had an interview with the allied commanders, leaving again on the 7th of September, the day before the taking of Sevastopol. The Russian general, Mouravief, foreseeing that after the fall of that place the Turks, if he gave them time, would be able to spare more troops for the relief of Kars, made a vigorous assault upon the Turkish position outside the town, on the 29th of September, but was defeated with great loss. Had Omar Pacha advanced resolutely, he might now have saved Kars; but, with characteristic caution, he waited so long near the sea coast, tha

June.

September.

Mouravief, notwithstanding his previous defeat, found himself in a position to continue the investment, whereby the garrison, shut out from all hopes of succour from the outside, were reduced, towards the end of November, to the extremes of hunger and privation. 1855. Nov. 28.

It was at this juncture of affairs that Colonel Percy, passing through Constantinople, on his return from Italy to the Crimea, was, on the 28th of November, offered by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, with the rank of Pacha, the post of Military Commissioner to the Turkish army, that was then assembled at Erzeroum, with the view to advancing direct upon Kars, and throwing provisions, if possible, into the town. He was to have sole authority to direct all operations, without at the same time interfering with the internal discipline of corps; but the ambassador did not disguise from him that the expedition was in the nature of a forlorn hope. The British Government sanctioned the appointment, and Colonel Percy accepted it without hesitation; before, however, the Turkish Government had completed their "Berats," or commission of Liva Pacha as Major-General, or given him his full instructions, the news of the fall of Kars—which event took place on the 28th—arrived at Constantinople early in December, and put a stop, both to the projected expedition, and to Colonel Percy's appointment. This officer was then offered the Queen's commissionership in Armenia, and on the Georgian frontier, but hearing there was a possibility of the troops in the Crimea taking the field, he returned to his Regiment, which he reached on the 30th of December, 1855.

Omar Pacha still remained with his army on the eastern shores of the Black Sea; his advanced post being pushed forward to Kutais. Sir William Codrington had occasion, early in 1856, to send special instructions to him at Redout Kaleh, and, on the 11th of January, Colonel Percy was again despatched on this special mission, with directions, at the same time, to make himself acquainted with the proper places for landing an army in Asia Minor, and report on them, and on the several roads leading to Gumri, Acheltzek, and Erze-

1855. roum, as well as on those leading from the sea coast to Omar Pacha's advanced posts near Kutais and Coloni; as in the event of a continuance of the war, it might be considered necessary to land part of the allied troops in those parts, to check any further progress of the Russian army from Georgia. Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor, of the Grenadier Guards, assisted Colonel Percy in this mission, and having effected their object, and visited Batoum, Samsoun, Sinope, and other ports, they returned to the Crimea, submitting their report to Sir William Codrington.

But little occurred to break the monotony of the second severe Crimean winter. The Brigade of Guards took its share with the rest of the army in furnishing guards from time to time to the Karabelnaia and the Docks, where the men were occasionally exposed to the fire of shot and shell from the northern side, which fire was also occasionally directed against the Malakoff, the long Quays, and the ground between the town and the British camps.

The whole army was now relieved from siege duties, and more time could be devoted to taking measures for securing the health and comfort of the men. The Brigade of Guards had been under canvas during the summer, but as the winter advanced, hutting material being supplied from Balaklava, was transported to the heights, and when once on the spot, the construction of the huts was soon accomplished, none exerting themselves more in their completion, than the active and indefatigable Commanding Officer of the Grenadier Guards, Colonel Hon. A. Foley, who, with hammer and nails in hand, was often to be seen on the roof of a half-finished hut, setting a laudable example to others. The Grenadiers also established their own bakeries, which Colonel Foley took special interest in organising, and efficient bakers were soon discovered amongst the men.

Nov. 15. A violent explosion took place on the 15th of November, at the great powder magazine of the French Siege Park, near the Windmill, which was filled with powder brought out of the trenches, and 100,000 pounds igniting, scattered destruc-

tion in the vicinity of the French and British camps, causing many casualties amongst the French troops. The chances of further explosions, and the confusion consequent on this accident, were great. Many British officers were at once on the spot, as well as the French Marshal, who cordially accepted an offer made to him by General Craufurd of the services of fatigue parties from the Guards, quartered in the neighbourhood. These were soon despatched, as were also men from other Divisions, all of whom rendered much valuable assistance in extinguishing the flames and restoring order. 1855. Nov. 16.

It being expected that the Russians might possibly take advantage of the confusion consequent on such an accident, the Brigade of Guards and the rest of the British army were ordered under arms at daybreak the following morning, but no hostile movement was made by the enemy.

1856.

The commencement of the year 1856 was signalised by Russia accepting, on the 16th of January, the Austrian preliminary terms of a treaty of peace; some time, however, elapsed before anything definite in the shape of an armistice was agreed to between the belligerent powers in the field. In the meantime, the process of undermining the docks, the destruction of which had been ordered from England, continued, and those works were finally blown up on the 1st of February. On the 24th of that month, Sir William Codrington reviewed a large portion of the infantry of the British army, having a few days previously inspected the Third Battalion Grenadier Guards. The Brigade of Guards numbered on the occasion of the review about 2300 men, under Brigadier-General Craufurd, the Grenadier battalion having at that time thirty-nine officers and 900 effective men in the field. In all about 20,000 men were assembled on the ridge of the plateau overlooking Balaklava, the Regiments being formed up in line of contiguous quarter-distance columns. The inspection was made in presence of the Generals commanding the French and Sardinian Armies, 1856.

1856. Marshal Pelissier and General Durand. On the following day
Feb. 25. the Commander of the Forces, in a general order, addressed to the troops, congratulated them on their appearance, adverting to the fact that though the winter was scarcely past, the efficiency and good health of the men, due to the exertions of General and Regimental Officers, and to the attention and discipline of the Non-Commissioned Officers and men, was apparent to all. While the British army was thus prepared to enter on another campaign, the Paris Congress was commencing its labours on the
Feb. 29. same day, the 25th of February, and on the 29th an armistice was signed between the belligerent powers in the Crimea. Pending discussions, strict orders were issued, on the 2nd of March, that there should be no further firing on the part of the English, but both officers and men were still strictly forbidden to pass the outposts of their respective armies.

Continual Divisional and Brigade field days were now the order of the day; theatricals the order of the night; and the Grenadiers were not behind the rest in these amusements, which served to keep off the *ennui* of a monotonous camp life. The climate was at this time very changeable, as was proved on the 19th of March, when all were revelling in the idea that winter had fled, and Marshal McMahon had a field day of 20,000 men, all in light clothing, under a warm, bright sun, and on the next day there were two inches of snow, with 16 degrees of frost.

March 30. At length, on the 30th of March, the treaty of peace was signed by the plenipotentiaries at Paris, and pending the ratification, the British troops were informed, that from the 9th of April, the army was no longer forbidden from passing the Tchernaia river; the only restriction to officers, being that all, excepting those who had special leave to visit the interior, should be in camp at night.

Later in the month two opportunities were given to the Russians to judge for themselves as to the appearance, discipline, and health of the Allied Armies. On the 17th of April, General Lüders, commanding the Russian troops on

the Mackenzie Heights, was invited, with his staff, to be present at separate reviews of both the French and British Armies. The French, consisting of eighty-eight Battalions, five regiments of Cavalry, Engineers, siege Artillery, and 198 guns, brought from Kamiesch, from the Fedhukine Hills, and from the inner heights on the plain of Balaklava, were drawn up on the open ground near the Monastery of St. George. The inspection of the French army occupied the whole morning, when General Lüders and staff were invited, together with the French and Sardinian Generals and Staffs, to lunch at the British Head-Quarters; after which Sir William Codrington conducted General Lüders to the ground in his front, where the British army was drawn up. Here was witnessed a splendid array of 36,166 British troops, nearly as large a number as Great Britain had ever placed before the enemy in the field; the total number present at Waterloo, under arms, having amounted to 37,603 men. On this occasion there were forty-nine British Battalions of Infantry, 2000 cavalry, and eighty-six guns. The Brigade of Guards, as usual, took the right of the line, under the command of Brigadier-General Craufurd, the Grenadier Guards being commanded by Colonel Hon. A. Foley. On the following day General Sir William Codrington issued the following General Order to tho troops under his command :— 1856. April 17.

" G. O., *April* 18.

" The correct formation and movements, and the soldier-like appearance of the troops yesterday, were most satisfactory to the Commander of the Forces, and were universally remarked by distinguished Officers of the three foreign Armies, who honoured the parade with their presence. April 18.

" The Queen and the British nation will hear with pride and pleasure that the army continues to preserve its discipline and efficiency, and that British soldiers, three thousand miles from home, maintain a character which is alike creditable to themselves and gratifying to their sovereign and their country."

1856.
April 24.

Sir William Codrington again assembled the whole infantry of the British army, on Thursday, the 24th of April, but on this occasion on the plain below, near the site of the charge of the light cavalry at Balaklava. On the morning of that day the infantry, in six Divisions, moved down from the plateau above Sevastopol, to be massed in the plain between the Fedhukine Heights, on their left, and the ridge on which were the Turkish redoubts of the 25th of October, on their right. The Brigade of Guards, commanded by Brigadier-General Craufurd, forming, as before, the First Brigade of the First Division, under Major-General Lord Rokeby, turned out with 120 officers and 3000 men, each battalion being of nearly equal strength. The army was formed in three lines, two Divisions in each line, at 200 yards' interval from each other, facing the east, each Division in line of contiguous columns of regiments, the Guards being on the right of the third line.

The army having advanced some distance in this formation, each line of Divisions opened out from the rear to 500 yards, and wheeled to the right, so as to form one line of contiguous columns, under and facing the low range of hills, along which the Woronzof Road proceeds from the Sevastopol heights to Kamara, and on which the second line of the French army was encamped, the Brigade of Guards being now on the extreme right. The line then advanced in three columns through as many intervals in the French camp, and deployed into two lines (with a reserve) on the southern slopes facing Balaklava. The two lines, extending each above two miles, now advanced, under a brilliant sun, and amidst well-known scenery, towards Balaklava, entirely occupying the space between the heights of Sevastopol and those of Kamara. The whole field-day, at which many foreign officers, Russian, as well as French and Sardinian, were present, passed off with great *éclat*, and if proof had been wanting that the British army was in a most efficient state, and thoroughly ready to enter upon a campaign, if the ratification of the treaty had not been signed by the Russian Emperor, the display of the British

troops on these two occasions would have satisfied the most sceptical. The following is a return of the strength of the British army, on the 1st of April, showing a total of above 60,000 men. 1856.

Officers and soldiers of all ranks, exclusive of Land Transport Corps, who joined the army to March, 1856, was			97,934
Casualties	Deaths	21,412	37,577
	Invalided and sent to depôt	15,985	
	From other causes	180	
Remaining on 1st of April, 1856			60,357

The ratifications of the treaty were exchanged on the 27th of April, and peace was publicly proclaimed on the 29th; but before giving any details of the preparations for the evacuation of the Crimea, consequent upon the peace, we must refer shortly to the movements and ultimate fate of the Italian Legion, with which several officers of the Grenadier Guards were connected.

After the relinquishment of that command by Colonel Henry Percy, the recruiting and organization of the Italian Legion had continued during the winter of 1855–56, under the superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel Read and of Captain Burnaby, acting as Assistant Quartermaster-General; and in the early part of 1856, Major De Horsey, of the Grenadier Guards, who had been invalided home the previous year from the Crimea, and had been posted to the First Battalion, was appointed, with the sanction of Lord Panmure, to the command of the 2nd Regiment of the Legion, with the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart., formerly of the Grenadier Guards, was at the same time appointed to the command of the 1st Regiment. During the month of February, while quartered at Chiavasso, near Turin, the recruiting was carried on very actively, and by the beginning of March the Legion was completed to above 3000 men, including, besides the above two regiments, under Captains Sir Coutts Lindsay, and De Horsey, a third corps of Bersaglieri under Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzherbert. The Legion was ordered to

1856. Malta at the beginning of March, when, as Colonel Read remained in Italy, the command devolved upon Major Burnaby, who though junior to Major De Horsey in the Guards, was the next senior officer in the Legion, and Major Grant was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General. The Regiments, each above 1000 strong, embarked at Genoa in the first and second weeks of March, the 1st Regiment under Lindsay reaching Malta on the 11th of the month, followed shortly by the remainder of the force. The appearance of this body of men was most satisfactory, and if the war had continued the Legion would have been of material assistance when brought up in first line. The treaty of peace, however, being shortly afterwards signed, viz., at the end of March, and ratified on the 27th of April, the Legion was ordered to be broken up, when difficulties presented themselves with regard to the disbandment of some of the men, as the Piedmontese Government would only receive back those who were Sardinian subjects. The summer was spent in making these arrangements, and upon the Sardinians returning to their native country, Major De Horsey was directed to take charge of 800 or 900 of the remainder, of different Italian nationalities, and bring them to England. He embarked with them on the 19th of August, on board the "Tudor," a sailing troop ship, and two days later, as they were approaching Sicily, a mutiny broke out amongst some of the discontented, who made their Commanding Officer, for a time, a prisoner. With the assistance, however, of the well affected, Major De Horsey, with great tact and judgment, succeeded in quelling the disturbance, arresting the ringleader, and finally bringing his unruly corps, about the end of September, to Liverpool, where it was disembarked; and towards the beginning of 1857 most of its members had been provided for by being sent out to British colonies. Upon a report of the mutiny, and its result, being made to the government in England, Lord Panmure was pleased to express his gratification at the firm and judicious conduct exhibited by the officer in command on the occasion.

The news of the signing of the treaty of peace reached the Crimea at the end of April, when preparations were at once made for evacuating both the Russian and Turkish territories, the first corps that received orders to move being those destined for Canada, viz., the 9th, 17th, 39th, 62nd, and 63rd British regiments. 1856. April 29.

The Head-Quarters of the Sardinian Contingent quitted the country on the 11th of May, and Colonel Cadogan, who continued attached to it to the last, proceeded at the same time to Italy, to be present on the occasion of the delivery of the English Crimean medal to the troops at Turin, which ceremony took place with all due solemnity, in the month of June, on the Champ de Mars. That duty performed, he returned to England in time to be present with the Third Battalion on its entry into London.*

Previous to the Brigade of Guards being broken up, its strength at the end of May was 124 officers, 168 sergeants, 55 drummers, 3118 Rank and File—total of all ranks, 3465; and the health of the troops had so very materially improved as the spring advanced, that on the Queen's Birthday, the 24th of May, there were in the Grenadier Guards, out of a total strength of 1154, only eighteen men in hospital. May 24.

As the vessels arrived for their conveyance, the several Battalions of the Brigade received their orders to embark, and on the 3rd of June, the Third Battalion Grenadier Guards, under Colonel Hon. A. Foley, after taking a farewell look at the heights above Sevastopol, which had been their home for twenty months, marched to Kamiesch, accompanied by Brigadier-General Craufurd, their strength being 35 officers and 1154 men. Captain Digby was left in charge of a small detachment that was to follow later. The Battalion embarked the same day on board H.M.S. "St. Jean d'Acre," Captain King,† in presence of the Brigadier, when it finally sailed from the shores of the Crimea. June 3.

* Colonel Cadogan was again attached to the Sardinian army during the war for the independence of Italy in 1859; and after his promotion to Major-General was attached to it a third time in a similar capacity during the Austro-Prussian War of 1866.

† The present Sir George King, K.C.B.

1856. June. The following were the officers of the Grenadier Guards returning from the Crimea when the army was broken up:—

THIRD BATTALION AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE GRENADIER GUARDS ON RETURN FROM CRIMEA, MAY AND JUNE, 1856.

Colonel J. CRAUFURD, Brig.-Gen. Com. Brigade of Guards.
Colonel CH. RIDLEY, Brig.-Gen. Com. Brigade of the Line.
Colonel Hon. A. FOLEY, Commanding 3rd Battalion.
Colonel CH. A. LEWIS, mounted officer.

CAPTAINS AND LIEUT.-COLONELS.

Edward Goulburn, *c.* acting, mounted officer,
Hon. H. Percy, *c.*,
E. G. Wynyard,
H. E. Montresor,
Crichton Stuart,
Lord Frederick Fitzroy,
V. Latouch Hatton,
H. F. Ponsonby.

LIEUTENANTS AND CAPTAINS.

C. W. Randolph,
Hon. F. A. Thesiger, *m.*,
Hon. A. F. Egerton,
Sidney Burrard,
W. S. Morant,
Ed. H. Cooper,
J. Ferguson Davie,
William G. Cameron,
Neville Hogge,
J. Almerus Digby,
John Murray,
Hon. William Forbes,

LIEUTENANTS AND CAPTAINS.

Hon. J. B. Dormer,
J. B. B. Coulson,
Hon. A. Poulett,
Geo. Ferguson (Pitfour),
Earl of Carrick.

ENSIGNS AND LIEUTENANTS.

H. C. E. Malet,
Ed. W. Lloyd Wynne,
Wm. Viscount Stormont,
Clifton Gascoigne,
Viscount Molyneux, Earl of Sefton,
Viscount Hood,
W. Lewis Buck Stucley,
Edward H. Clive.

BATTALION STAFF.

Adjutant, Capt. Claud Alexander,
Paymaster, J. Atkinson,
Quarterm., Esau Collins.

BATTALION STAFF.

Surg. G. Blenkins,
As.-Sur. H. J. Lawrence,
,, C. C. Read,
,, F. G. Hamilton.

BRIGADE & DIVISIONAL STAFF.

Lt.-Col. Lord A. Hay, Assist. Adj.-Gen.
Lt.-Col. Higginson, Brig. Maj.
Capt. C. Napier Sturt, A.D.C. to Brigadier.

ON STAFF EMPLOY.

Col. Hon. G. Cadogan,
,, H. Brownrigg, C.B.
Br. Maj. F. A. Thesiger,
,, E. S. Burnaby,
,, Sir Ch. Russell, Bt.
Capt. Hon. A. Egerton,
,, Wm. Barnard,
,, A. E. V. Ponsonby,
,, Alex. Mitchell.

The Coldstreams embarked the following day on boar H.M.S. "Agamemnon," but the ship that was to convey th Fusilier Guards not having arrived, that battalion was de tained till the 11th of June, when it marched to Kasatcl and embarked on board the "Princess Royal." After th breaking up of the Brigade on the 3rd, General Craufur with Lieutenant-Colonel Higginson and Captain Napie Sturt, proceeded, on the 4th, in the "Bahia" to Malt

thence to England, while Lord Arthur Hay returned *viâ* Trieste and Vienna, and the whole staff met the Brigade again on its arrival in London. 1856. June.

Lieutenant-Generals Sir Henry Barnard, Lord Rokeby, and the other officers of the Grenadier Guards who had held various staff appointments in the Crimea, amongst whom were Sir Charles Russell, Captain Hon. A. Egerton, Captain William Barnard, and Brevet-Major Thesiger, left that country also in the first week of June.

The removal of the whole British force from the Crimea was an operation that required some considerable time, notwithstanding the large transport power at the disposal of the Government. Near 60,000 British troops were to be transported out of above 100,000 that had been sent to that country. They consisted of fourteen regiments of Cavalry, three troops of Horse Artillery, thirteen batteries, three battalions of Guards, forty-nine battalions of the Line, and nine companies of Sappers. The total force that the Allies had sent to the East since the commencement of the war amounted to 333,000 men—viz., British, with contingents, 105,000; French, 170,000; Turks, 40,000; Sardinians, 18,000.

As means of transport arrived the remainder of the army was gradually despatched, and before the last of the Brigade of Guards had left the country, Lord Gough, who had been sent out from England on a special mission to invest several French as well as British officers with the Order of the Bath, reached the Crimea. He held the Investiture on the 6th of June, on which occasion that portion of the army still remaining in the country was assembled in the neighbourhood of the British head-quarters, and subsequent to the ceremony, after Lord Gough had received the salute, he addressed Sir William Codrington in the following words:— June 6.

"GENERAL SIR WM. CODRINGTON,

"Having just now fulfilled the orders of my Sovereign, by the ceremony of Investiture, I am called upon to perform a most pleasing duty, to express to you the gratification I must, as a soldier, feel at

1856. June.

witnessing this noble display before me,—a British army, of which my Sovereign and country may well be proud—whose achievements history will record—exhibiting deeds of self-devotion, patient endurance and daring, forming altogether a brilliant example for others to imitate, and to surpass which would be impossible. Never have I witnessed a display more cheering to a soldier's heart. The bronze and ruddy countenances of the men bespeak the judicious arrangements for their health and efficiency.

"On their return to their native land, I am persuaded they will be received by a grateful country with that heartfelt warmth to which their noble deeds so justly entitle them."

The last day of the British occupation of the Crimea was now approaching, and at 1 P.M. on the 12th of July the Russians relieved the British main guard at Balaklava, composed of a wing of the 50th Regiment, when the last of the English troops embarked, and Head-Quarters were temporarily transferred to Constantinople.

The following is a return of the various drafts that were sent out to the Third Battalion Grenadier Guards during the Eastern campaign of 1854–55:—

Left England.	Arrived in Crimea.	Battalion and Drafts.	Officers. F. O.	Capts. and Lt.-Cols.	Subs.	Staff.	Total	Sergts.	Drms.	R. & F.	Total
1854.	1854.										
Feb. 22 .	Sept. 14.	The original Battalion .	3	6	22	4	35	44	18	887	9
June 27 .	July 22 .	Draft arrived at Aladyn	...	1	2	...	3	12	...	150	1
Aug. 31 .	Sep. 9, 12	Servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Oct. 26 .	Nov. 22 .	Draft to Balaklava . .	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	80	
Nov. 24 .	Dec. 20 .	Draft to Balaklava . .	...	2	6	1	9	9	2	404	4
1855.	1855.										
Feb. 19 .	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
April 1 .	May 1 .	Draft to Balaklava . .	...	1	5	...	6	7	3	409	4
Oct. 23 .	Nov. 17 .	Draft to Balaklava . .	1	2	2	.	5	6	3	314	3
		Transferred from other Regiments . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	
		Officers landed with troops	4	12	38	6	60				
		Came out alone, without troops . . .	...	...	...	...	25				
		Total came out and joined Battalion . .	...	...	...	...	85	80	26	2267	2
		On the staff	...	...	...	...	10			Officers	
		Total Officers . .					95			Total .	2

A complete list of all officers of the Grenadier Guards who took part in the Crimean campaign is inserted in the Appendix. 1856.

3RD BATTALION GRENADIER GUARDS.

Numbers engaged, killed, and wounded at the battles of the Alma, Inkerman, and Balaklava, and in the Trenches:—

	ALMA, Sept. 20, 1854.	BALAKLAVA, Oct. 26, 1854.	INKERMAN, Nov. 5, 1854.	IN THE TRENCHES.
Engaged . .	889	743	615*	..
Killed . .	11	..	79	26
Wounded . .	180	..	151	129
Missing . .	..	..	2	..

RETURN OF CASUALTIES 3RD BATTALION GRENADIER GUARDS FROM ITS ARRIVAL IN THE EAST TO THE 30TH OF APRIL, 1856.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CAMP, SEVASTOPOL,
May 1st, 1856.

OFFICERS.

Number killed in action .		5	Total.
,, wounded	severely	5	
	slightly .	7	20. Of these, one was employed on the Staff.
Died of wounds . . .		1	
,, disease . . .		2	

NOMINAL RETURN OF OFFICERS 3RD BATTALION GRENADIER GUARDS.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Colonel Hon. F. Hood.
Lieut.-Col. Edward Pakenham.
Captain Sir T. Newman.
,, Hon. H. Neville.
,, Rowley.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. Davies.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Lieut.-Col. A. Cox.
Surgeon Huthwaite.

WOUNDED.

Severely.

Captain Alfred Tipping.
Lieut. J. M. Burgoyne.
Lieut.-Col. C. Maitland.
Captain W. G. Cameron.
Lieut. E. N. Sturt.

Slightly.

Colonel F. W. Hamilton.
Lt.-Col. Hon. H. Percy (twice).
Captain Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.
Lieut. Sir J. Fergusson, Bart.
Lieut.-Col. Ralph Bradford.
Lieut. H. Verschoyle.
Lieut. R. W. Hamilton.

* These were all present on the heights before Sevastopol during the engagement. Some, however, were not actually brought under fire.

1856.

CASUALTIES AMONGST SERJEANTS, DRUMMERS, RANK AND FILE.
Third Battalion Grenadier Guards.

—	Srgts.	Drms.	R. & F.	Total.
Killed in action	3	1	107	111
Wounded: Severely	10	1	160	171
Wounded: Slightly	9	..	230	239
Died of wounds	1	..	32	33
Died of disease	28	4	618	650
Number invalided not included above	27	4	411	442
Missing	..	..	2	2
Total	78	10	1560	1648
Of the wounded and invalided there were—				
Discharged	5	..	91	96
Recovered and returned to duty	41	5	709	755
	46	5	800	851

1854—1856.

Permanent losses sustained by 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guard during Crimean campaign:—

—	Men.	Offrs.	Srgts.	Drms.	R. & F.	Total.	
Killed: in the field	116	5	3	1	107	150	Killed.
Killed: died of wounds	34	1	1	..	32		
Died of disease: in Bulgaria	59						
Died of disease: at sea	68						
Died of disease: in hospitals	511	2					
Died of disease: drowned	1		28	4	724	750	Died of disease
Died of disease: on return to England	100	1					
Died of disease: while prisoner of war	1						
Invalided, of which 39 from wounds	338		..	..	338	338	Invalided.
Transferred to other Regiments	30		..	..	30	30	Transferred
Total permanent losses	1238	9	32	5	1231	1268	
Returned home effective: As a Battalion	..	23	58	18	1019	1190	
Returned home effective: On command, including officer on leave		33	..	..	19		
					1038		
Total landed in the East		85	including officers			2458	

1856. July.

The "St. Jean d'Acre" having touched at Constantinople to take in baggage on the 5th of June, proceeded on her homeward voyage, and arrived at Portsmouth on the 30th of that month, when a detachment under the Earl of Carrick was landed and sent forward to Aldershot. On the following day, the 1st of July, the Battalion landed and proceeded to the same camp, where it remained above a week awaiting the arrival of the Fusilier Guards. Before leaving the "St. Jean d'Acre," Captain King expressed to the commanding officer, Colonel Foley, his great gratification at the steadiness and good conduct of the men during their passage.

By the promotion of Colonel Craufurd to Major-General, on the 19th of June, Colonel C. Ridley succeeded to the First Battalion, and Colonel Hon. A. Foley was promoted to a Regimental majority, and to the actual command of the Third Battalion, a post which he had held as acting major for the last eight months for Colonel Ch. Ridley.

The reception that the three Battalions of Guards received from their Sovereign, their country, and their comrades on their return to the Metropolis will be an appropriate termination of the account of their deeds in the Crimean campaign.

The 9th of July was fixed for the ceremony, and the three Battalions having assembled at Aldershot, proceeded that morning to the Nine Elms station, where they were met by Major-General Craufurd and his staff.

The four home Battalions of the Brigade—three from the West End, and the Second Battalion Grenadiers Guards, from Windsor—assembled at eleven o'clock in Hyde Park, under the command of the Field Officer in Brigade Waiting, were formed up in line of quarter distance columns, leaving sufficient interval between each for the service Battalions to take up a position in line with them, and in this order awaited the arrival of their comrades. The Crimean Brigade, after leaving the station, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Ponsonby leading, with the first company of Grenadier Guards, proceeded by the Horse Guards and the Mall, and

1856.
July 9.

entering the southern gate of the railing in front of Buckingham Palace, the troops marched past the Queen, who, with the King of the Belgians, the Duchess and Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, the Count of Flanders, Prince Oscar of Sweden, and the Royal Princes and Princesses, came out on the balcony to receive them. As the Grenadier Guards appeared, Her Majesty waved her handkerchief again and again; the Battalion drew up in front of the Palace, and responded with a joyous shout, the surrounding crowds taking up the cheer. On reaching Hyde Park, through dense masses of the assembled populace, the three Battalions proceeded to take up their position facing, and opposite to, the intervals in the line of columns already formed. H.R.H. Prince Albert, as their Colonel, placed himself in front of the home Battalions of the Grenadier Guards; H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge in front of the Fusilier Guards; while Lord Strafford, the veteran, who, as Major-General Byng had commanded a Brigade of Guards at Waterloo 41 years before, now as Colonel of the Coldstreams, full of years and honours, watched the proceedings from a carriage, in company of the Minister of War. At a given signal, the Crimean Brigade, commanded by Major-General Craufurd, under the orders of Major-General Lord Rokeby, advanced into the intervals of the formed line, which presented arms; the bands played, the people cheered, and flags were waved from balconies, windows, and house tops; on reaching their position in line, each service Battalion was counter-marched, and the whole Division of Guards stood in line, each Regiment complete. Generals Lord Rokeby and Craufurd having then handed over the Crimean Battalions to their respective Colonels, their duties ceased, and they joined the rest of the staff, the Duke of Cambridge taking command of the troops. H.R.H. Prince Albert then rode off to receive Her Majesty, who shortly arrived with a large suite. On reaching the saluting point the Guards presented arms, the bands striking up the National Anthem. After the march past, the Batta-

lions formed line, advanced to the flag-staff, and again saluted the Queen, who shortly afterwards left the Park amidst the deafening shouts of all assembled, and the several battalions proceeded to their new quarters: the First Battalion Grenadiers, under Colonel C. Ridley, to Aldershot; the Second Battalion, under Colonel F. W. Hamilton, in the absence of Colonel W. Thornton, to Dublin; while the Third Battalion, under Colonel Hon. G. Foley, remained in London with its head-quarters at Wellington barracks.

1856. July 9.

The establishment of each Battalion of the Brigade of Guards was now reduced to 46 sergeants, 17 drummers, and 800 rank and file, detailed instructions being issued as to what class of men should receive their discharge, and on the 21st of March, 1857, the several Battalions were each still further reduced to 700 rank and file

CHAPTER XXXIV.

1856—NEW SYSTEM OF BRIGADE COMMAND — LORD ROKEBY BRIGADIER—CHINA—VICTORIA CROSS—COLONEL R. BRUCE GOVERNOR TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES—GYMNASTIC EXERCISES—MODEL OF SEVASTOPOL—COLOURS OF GUARDS—DECISION OF THE QUEEN—NEW BADGES—200TH ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST OR GRENADIER REGIMENT OF FOOT GUARDS—PRINCE CONSORT'S ADDRESS—POSITION OF MILITARY ATTACHÉS—MAJOR-GENERAL CRAUFURD BRIGADIER—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES ATTACHED TO FIRST BATTALION AT THE CURRAGH FOR INSTRUCTION—THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND—DEATH OF THE PRINCE CONSORT—HIS FUNERAL—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE APPOINTED COLONEL OF THE GRENADIER GUARDS IN HIS PLACE.

1856. UPON the return of the Brigade of Guards from the Crimea, a new system was introduced with reference to its command on home service. Hitherto the commanding officers of each Regiment, acting as so many brigadiers, had communicated direct with the military authorities at the Horse Guards on all matters concerning the interior discipline and economy of their respective regiments, while all orders for the Brigade, specially those emanating direct from the Sovereign, were communicated to it through the Field Officer in Brigade Waiting. There were consequently no half-yearly inspections by General Officers, but the old system was not open to objection on that score, for the frequent inspections of Commanding Officers of Regiments, and the constant opportunities the military authorities at Head-Quarters possessed of seeing the several Battalions, which were always under the eye of the Commander-in-Chief, more than counterbalanced that omission. The authorities, however, frequently felt it to be an inconvenience, that there was no one permanent head to refer to on all matters connected with the Brigade. The Field Officers, ten in

number, were changed every month, and a desire was expressed that the Brigade should be put under the command of a General Officer, through whom all correspondence should pass between the authorities at the Horse Guards and Commanding Officers of Regiments. A General Officer of the Guards was consequently appointed to the command of the seven Battalions. Lord Rokeby was the first Officer selected for this honour, and he was appointed according to the terms of the following letter of service, addressed to his Lordship, two days after the return of the Crimean Brigade to London:— 1856. July.

"HORSE GUARDS, *July* 11*th*. July 11.

"MY LORD,—I have the honour, by direction of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, to acquaint you that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you to serve upon the Staff, with a view to your exercising a general supervision over all the Battalions of the Guards in England, including those at Aldershot.

"Your Head-Quarters will be in London, and all communications having reference to the Guards are to be addressed to your Lordship instead of the Field Officer in Brigade Waiting.

"I have, &c.,

(Signed) "G. A. WETHERALL, A.G.

"Major-General Lord Rokeby,
"&c., &c., &c."

No alteration, however, was made in the very old practice and privilege of the Guards, of the Field Officer in Brigade Waiting being the direct channel of communication between the Sovereign and her Brigade of Guards.

As Lord Rokeby had already been in command of a Division on foreign service, the Brigade of Guards during his time was made into a Divisional command, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Arthur Hay, Grenadier Guards, was, on the

1856. Aug. 22. 22nd of August, re-appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain Hon. William Coke, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, Aide-de-Camp to the General Commanding. The command was subsequently reduced to that of a brigade, and a Brigade Major, with an Aide-de-Camp, were the only staff allowed, until a further change in the system of command took place in 1870.

At the time that the Second Battalion Grenadier Guards proceeded to Dublin, Lord Seaton was Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, Major-General Cochrane in charge of the Dublin district, and Major-General Straubenzee in command of the Brigade to which the Second Battalion Grenadier Guards was attached. Two months later Colonel Godfrey Thornton retired from the service, and Colonel Hon. Robert Bruce succeeded to the command of that Battalion on the 16th of September, and joined it in Ireland in the month of December.

1857. Upon the Indian mutiny and the Chinese war breaking out early in the following year, General Straubenzee was named as one of the Brigadiers for China, and as he took his staff with him, Major Alfred Tipping, of the Grenadier Guards, was appointed Brigade-Major in Dublin, and about the same time Colonel Studholm Brownrigg was appointed Deputy-Quartermaster-General in Ireland.

March. As the state of affairs in China was becoming serious, the Earl of Elgin was, in the month of March, 1857, appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to Pekin, and he at once offered to his brother, Colonel Hon. Robert Bruce, the post of Military Secretary; Colonel Bruce, however, refused, as he would have been obliged to resign his post in the Guards, together with the command of the Second Battalion, which he retained till the following year.

Upon Major-General William Cochrane resigning the command of the Dublin district on the 1st of April, 1857, Major-General E. F. Gascoigne, formerly in the Grenadier Guards, was appointed to that command in his place, and took Captain Charles Gascoigne, of the Grenadier Guards, as his Aide-de-Camp.

No changes occurred in the command of the Regiment or of any of the Battalions during the year 1857; but a great ceremony,—the consequence of, and the closing act of the Crimean war—took place in the course of the summer. 1857.

On Friday, the 26th of June, 1857, the presentation by the Queen of the Victoria Cross for valour, took place in Hyde Park. The recipients of that honour in the Grenadier Guards were:— June 26.

Colonel Hon. Henry Percy,
Lieut.-Colonel Sir Charles Russell,
Sergeant Alfred Ablett,
Private Anthony Palmer.

On the previous day His Royal Highness Prince Albert had been created, by Royal Letters Patent, Prince Consort, and the above ceremony was the first occasion on which the Colonel of the Grenadier Guards appeared in public under his new title.

Although no Guards were sent out to India to assist in suppressing the mutiny which broke out this year, some former officers of the Grenadier Guards, as well as some still serving, were actively engaged on the staff in that country. Amongst them were:—

Major-General Barnard, who died, while in command, during the siege of Delhi; and Captain Hon. J. C. Stanley, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General. At the end of the same year Captain A. Ponsonby was appointed Aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir George Buller, commanding in the Ionian Islands. Dec. 7.

Colonel Thomas Wood being promoted to Major-General, Colonel Charles Ridley succeeded to the command of the Regiment on the 11th of January, 1858, Colonel Foley to that of the First Battalion, and Colonel Lewis to the Third. 1858.

On the 16th of August Captain Sturt was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Lord Rokeby, K.C.B., commanding the Division of Guards, and in November, Lieutenant Hon. William West succeeded to the Adjutancy of the Third Battalion, *vice* Alexander. Aug.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was now attaining his

1858. seventeenth year, and we shall see, in more than one instance, that officers of the Grenadier Guards were selected by the Sovereign to be about his person.

Nov. 9. The first most responsible post to be filled upon His Royal Highness attaining that age, was that of Governor, and the choice of her Majesty fell upon Colonel Hon. Robert Bruce, then commanding the Second Battalion Grenadier Guards. This officer, brother of the late Lord Elgin, had entered the Guards in 1830, at the age of seventeen. He was Adjutant to the First Battalion in 1835, and from 1841 to 1854 had served as Military Secretary to his brother, in Jamaica, and also when Lord Elgin filled the post of Governor-General of Canada. He was subsequently for a short time Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, and now entered upon his new important duties on the 9th of November, 1858. That he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his Sovereign, with credit both to himself and to the corps in which he had received his military education, will be acknowledged by all. His good temper, mixed with firmness, his tact, and knowledge of the world, rendered him the fittest man for so delicate a service. One of the first duties Colonel Bruce was called upon to perform was to accompany his royal charge during his residence at Oxford and Cambridge. In 1859 he accompanied His Royal Highness to Rome; in 1860 to Canada and the United States; and in 1861 to the Curragh Camp.

The above appointment of Colonel Bruce to the household of the Prince of Wales was soon followed by his retirement from the Regiment, and both he and Colonel Hon.

Dec. 7. Augustus Foley went on half-pay on the 7th of December, 1858, by which Colonels F. W. Hamilton and Hon. J. Lindsay were promoted to Regimental Majorities, and to the command of the First and Third Battalions respectively. Upon Colonel Charles Ridley's promotion, a few weeks later, to the rank of Major-General, Colonel Lewis succeeded on the 13th of February, 1859, to the Lieutenant-

1859. Colonelcy of the Regiment, and Colonel J. Lambert to the command of the Second Battalion.

Colonel Ridley, on quitting the Regiment, of which he had commanded one Battalion on active service, as well as the Brigade to which it was attached, issued the following farewell address :— 1859. Feb. 18.

"It is with the most sincere regret that the Commanding Officer finds himself obliged to bid farewell to the Regiment in which he has served upwards of thirty-one years. Whatever may be his future career, there can be nothing in which he will feel such heartfelt interest, or take such pride, as he has done in commanding the Regiment. He begs to thank the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men for the support they have ever given him when in command, both at home and abroad.

"The moral courage shown by all ranks in the winter of 1854–55, he will never forget; and he has the comfort of knowing that as long as the Grenadiers remain true to themselves, their Queen, and country, as they have hitherto done, God's blessing will be on them."

The subject of gymnastic exercises for the troops had lately been brought under the consideration of the military authorities. It was known to have been introduced very generally on the Continent; but previous to any system being introduced into the British army, the Commander-in-Chief was requested by Mr. Sidney Herbert, then Minister of War, to select two officers, one of whom should be a medical officer, to visit the gymnastic schools of France, and inquire into and report upon the nature of the instructions given in those schools, the manner of conducting them, and the advantages supposed to result from their establishment.

Colonel F. W. Hamilton, of the Grenadier Guards, was, on the 15th of July, appointed to make these inquiries, and report to the Adjutant-General of the army the result of his observations; and Staff-Surgeon Doctor T. Logan, now Sir Thomas Galbraith Logan, Director-General of the Army Medical Department, was associated with that officer to report more especially upon the question of these exercises affecting favourably or otherwise the health of the men.

1859. July 20. They accordingly proceeded to Paris on the 20th of July, and at the Fort de la Faisanderie, beyond Vincennes, where the Central School of instruction for training the teachers was established, every facility was afforded them by the French military authorities, both to be present at the school when the instruction was proceeding, as well as to inquire into the details of the system as laid down in their regulations on the subject. Having witnessed also the French system as carried out in the provincial school at Metz, Colonel Hamilton subsequently, proceeded under the authority of Mr. Sidney Herbert, to Berlin, where the same facilities were afforded him by the Minister of War to examine the Prussian system as taught at the "Central Turn Anstalt." Both at Paris and in Berlin the instructions in these exercises had been thoroughly systematised.

March 30. On their return to England these officers presented their reports, which were subsequently printed, and in the spring of the following year, 1860, Colonel Hamilton was, under the authority of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, appointed president, and Mr. M'Laren (the professor of gymnastics at Oxford) and Dr. Logan, members, of a committee to consider and report upon the question of introducing gymnastic exercises into the British army. A code of instruction was eventually drawn up by Mr. M'Laren, based partly on his own system, and partly upon the systems detailed in Colonel Hamilton's report, so as to give the code more of a military character than it would otherwise have possessed; and being approved of by the committee, and having received the sanction of the Secretary of State for War and of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, this code was made the basis of instruction at the Central School of Gymnastics at Aldershot, where teachers, both officers and men, have ever since been trained, under the able superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Hammersley, previous to their being sent back as instructors to their respective corps.

In the autumn of this year the Third Battalion Grenadier Guards, under the command of Colonel Hon. J. Lindsay,

proceeded to Dublin, and relieved the Second Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards. 1859.

General Sir William Codrington having been appointed this year to the governorship of Gibraltar, took with him as his Assistant Military Secretary, Captain Earle, of the Grenadier Guards.

COLOURS OF THE GUARDS.

Some alterations had lately been ordered in the Colours of Infantry Regiments generally, throughout the army, including a reduction in their size, but previous to describing them, it will be necessary to give a short account of the Colours of the First Guards, since they were originally granted to the Regiment by Charles II. During the latter part of his reign,* that Sovereign had so far modified the custom of every company of his Royal Regiment of Foot Guards emblazoning a Royal Badge in the centre of each of its Colours, that his own, and the three Field Officers' companies, viz., the Colonel's, Lieutenant-Colonel's, and Major's, were directed to fly the Royal Standard, each with a difference, and with the Imperial Crown and Cypher, emblazoned thereon. These four Colours did not at that time bear any of the Royal Badges, which were emblazoned only on the Colours of the other companies. When the custom of each company flying a Colour was discontinued, and only two, the "King's" and the "Regimental" were to be carried at one time by a Regiment or Battalion, the Standard of the King's company was retained as the Royal Standard of the Regiment, and was issued at the commencement of a new reign; the Royal Standards hitherto borne by the three Field-Officers' companies, were assumed as the "Queen's" Colours, one for each Battalion; while the former company Colours, viz., the cross of St. George in a white field (which in course of time became the Union), with the Royal Badges emblazoned upon them, were adopted as the Battalion Colours of the Guards. Since the com- 1751. July 1.

* Vol. i., p. 263.

1859. mencement of the reign of Charles II., these Colours, viz., the three Field Officers' and twenty-four Company Colours, had continued without intermission for 174 years, to be served out to the Regiment upon requisitions from the Commanding Officer, at intervals of two, three, and latterly of seven years. They were originally supplied from the office of the Master of the Great Wardrobe, and subsequently, upon the abolition of that office, from that of the Lord Chamberlain. In 1836, however, upon the first requisition being presented, after the passing of the Reform Bill, which inaugurated a new spirit of economy, objections were raised to so many Colours being issued to the Guards at one time, and, after some correspondence, it was ruled, in 1838, that only one Queen's and one Regimental Colour should be issued at one time to a Battalion, but no suggestion as to the propriety of discontinuing the Royal Badges was made during that correspondence, and a different Badge continued to be selected on each occasion of a fresh issue.

No further alterations were made till the year 1859, when the Colours, generally throughout the Army, were ordered to be reduced in size, a gold fringe added to them, and other modifications introduced. It was now for the first time proposed, that the Army Regulations concerning Colours, which had hitherto applied only to the Line, should be made applicable to the Regiments of Guards, the issue of whose Colours and their description had hitherto been regulated under special Royal Warrants. It appears the authorities were unaware at the time, of the original Warrants authorising the twenty-four Royal Badges displayed by the Grenadier Guards; as well as of the reason, why the Foot Guards were entitled to fly the Royal Standard, with the Sovereign's Cypher and Crown emblazoned thereon, as their "Queen's Colour," while Regiments of the line displayed as their Queen's Colour, the Union, and, as their regimental Colour, one of the colour of their facings. Without referring therefore, to the commanding officers of the Guards, orders were given that the Colours of their Regiments should be

assimilated to those of other corps, making the Union their Queen's colour, and converting the plain crimson with the Royal Cypher and Crown emblazoned thereon, which was, in fact, the Royal Standard, into their Second or Regimental Colour, a heraldic irregularity which appears not to have been then observed. Till now the several Regiments of Guards, as Household troops, had received their Colours direct from the Lord Chamberlain, as honourable insignia emanating from the Sovereign; but in September, 1859, when new Colours were about to be supplied to the Second Battalion Grenadier Guards, they were to be given out from the Clothing Department, thus for the first time treating the issue of Royal Colours with about the same respect as is accorded to the issue of a pair of regulation boots. Previous, however, to delivery, Colonel F. W. Hamilton was requested to inspect them, when he at once observed the substitution of the Regimental for the Queen's Colour, and *vice versâ*. He also then heard for the first time of the proposal that the Battalions should select, *ad libitum*, each, one only of the twenty-four Royal Badges then belonging to them, and retain it as their Battalion Badge, leaving the rest to fall into desuetude—an ungracious act in itself to be called upon to perform with reference to a former Royal Grant.

1859.

Sept. 9.

Colonel F. W. Hamilton thereupon, on the 14th of that month, drew up a memorandum for the information of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, calling his attention to these proposed changes, which were going to deprive the Guards generally of their privilege to fly the Sovereign's Standard as their "Queen's colour," and deprive the Grenadier Guards, in particular, of the honour which they had possessed for two centuries, of bearing on their Regimental Colours the representative emblems of most of the Sovereigns of England from the time of Edward III., in 1326, to that of Charles II., in 1660. Colonel Hamilton added, also, with reference to the two warrants of Charles II., in 1661, and that of the Prince Regent, in 1811, that the Grenadier Guards appeared to be as much entitled to bear the twenty-

1859. four Royal Badges on their Regimental Colours as Regiments of the line were to display each their own.

A short account of the origin of these Royal Ba as given *ante*, vol. i., p. 57, was added to the a memorandum, and the whole forwarded by the O Commanding the Regiment, Colonel Lewis, through General Commanding the Brigade, to H.R.H. the P Consort, as senior Colonel of the Guards, then at Balm who, after having submitted the same to the Queen, dire General Grey to write the following decision of Majesty to Lord Rokeby, then commanding the Brigad Guards:—

"BALMORAL, *October* 1*st*, 185

"MY LORD,—In answer to your Lordship's letter of 27th instant, enclosing a memorandum drawn up by Col Hamilton, of the Grenadier Guards, on the subject of proposed alterations in the Colours of the three Regim of Guards, I am commanded by H.R.H. the Prince Cons and senior colonel of the Guards, to inform you that Majesty has been pleased, in conformity with the rec mendations contained in that memorandum, to direct t the crimson Colour shall continue as before as the Quee Colour, and that the distinguishing Company Badges, hitherto borne, shall be retained, and emblazoned in ro tion in the centre of the Union or Regimental Colour.

"Excepting only the reduction in size, and the additi of the proposed gold fringe, her Majesty would wish further change to be made in the Colours as hitherto bor by her Regiments of Guards.

"Her Majesty would further wish Colonel Hamilton memorandum to be retained as an official record of t original twenty-four Badges granted by Charles II. to t several Companies of the Grenadier Regiment, to whic should now be added a note of the other six Badges late added on the augmentation of the Regiment to thirt companies.

"A similar record should also be kept of the Badges borne by the Coldstream and Fusilier Regiments." 1859.

After referring to the periodical issue of Colours, General Grey adds :—

"As regards the full-dress Standard at present borne by the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards on state occasions, her Majesty sanctions their being still so borne, while they continue serviceable, but would not wish them afterwards replaced.

"The service Badges or names of actions in which the Regiments have distinguished themselves should be borne as heretofore on both Colours.

"I have the honour to be,

"Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

"C. GREY.

"To Major-General Lord Rokeby, K.C.B."

The new "Queen's Regulations" of the year 1859, which omitted all mention of the Royal Badges of the Guards, were subsequently altered in accordance with the above decision of Her Majesty.

With reference to the six additional badges granted by the Queen, the following particulars will be interesting.

After the encampment at Chobham, in 1853, some of the officers of the Regiment (Captains of companies) represented to Major-General P. S. Stanhope, the then Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Regiment, how desirous they were that the two companies without Badges should receive them, so as to complete the regiment in that respect. There were then twenty-six companies, and the Regiment possessed only the twenty-four Badges originally granted by Charles II. When, on the breaking out of the Crimean war in 1854, the augmentation of the Regiment to thirty companies was about to take place, General Stanhope brought the matter before H.R.H. the Prince Consort, Colonel of the Regiment, who approved of their being adopted, and designs for an additional series of Royal

1860. June 16.

An interesting event occurred in the year 1860, connected with the history and origin of the Regiment, namely, the celebration by a great banquet of the 200th anniversary of its existence as the First Regiment of Royal Guards on the English establishment in the service of the British Sovereign. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the Colonel of the Regiment, gave additional lustre to the celebration by honouring the proceedings with his presence, and her Majesty was graciously pleased to put the banqueting hall at St. James's Palace at the disposal of the officers of the Grenadier Guards. Of the officers then serving in the regiment, only sixty-eight were present on the occasion, many of the Third Battalion being absent on duty in Dublin; ninety-seven former Grenadier Guardsmen appeared at the banquet, and amongst the invited who honoured the Corps with their presence were H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, and the Colonels and Commanding Officers of all the Household Troops, as well as the authorities of the War Office, and Horse Guards; the regimental solicitor; the army agents, Messrs. Cox; the Equerry and Aide-de-Camp to the Prince Consort and to the Duke of Cambridge, and the officers on duty of the Life Guards.

The banquet hall was decorated for the occasion with banners and shields, bearing upon them the names of many a hard-fought field. After the health of her Majesty had been toasted, that of "The Prince Consort our Colonel" was given, to which his Royal Highness, after expressing his obligations for the terms in which his health had been proposed by Colonel Lewis, and his gratification at the feelings evinced by the manner in which it had been responded to, addressed the Regiment in the following terms:—

"GENTLEMEN,—I felt justly proud of the distinguished honour conferred upon me, when appointed eight years ago to succeed the immortal Duke of Wellington in the command of this Regiment—an honourable post which connects me with you, not only officially but on terms of intimate, and I hope, cordial personal relations. But it is on an

1860. occasion like the present that the consideration must rise to my mind in its fullest force, what honour and distinction is involved in the title of 'Colonel of the Grenadier Guards.' We are assembled to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the formation of this Regiment as at present constituted —200 years, which embrace the most glorious period of the history of our country; and in the most glorious events of that history, this Regiment has borne an important and distinguished part. It has fought at sea and on land in most parts of Europe, in Africa, and America; and whether fighting the French, Dutch, Spaniards, Moors, Turks, or Russians, it has always stood to its colours, upheld the honour of the British name, and powerfully contributed to those successes, which, under God's blessing, have made that name stand proudly forth amongst the nations of the earth." His Royal Highness then proceeded to enumerate the services of the regiment on many historic fields, and his remarks afford such a perfectly vivid and concise epitome of its actions both at home and abroad, that the writer has taken the liberty of inserting them as the words of its late Colonel, in the last pages, as the most appropriate termination to this work. At the conclusion of his speech, the Prince Consort proposed prosperity to the Grenadier Guards, coupling with it the health of Colonel Lewis, the Commanding Officer of the Regiment.

The Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the First and Second Battalions celebrated the occasion on the 20th of July, 1860, at the Crystal Palace, Sergeant-Major Hockey presiding, and the Third Battalion Non-Commissioned Officers and men celebrated it after their return from the Curragh camp to Dublin, on the 20th of September, 1860, the anniversary of the battle of the Alma, in which that Battalion had been so prominently engaged.

Colonel Lewis, who had held the command of the regiment since the 13th of February, 1859, being promoted to the rank of Major-General three days after the above interesting ceremony, Colonel F. W. Hamilton, C.B., succeeded, on the 19th of June, 1860, to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy

of the Regiment, Colonel Hon. H. Percy being at the same time promoted to a Regimental Majority, and to the command of the Third Battalion, then at the Curragh, where he shortly joined it. 1860. June 19.

The volunteer movement had now for some years been steadily progressing, but no steps had hitherto been taken to assemble any large numbers in one locality, either in England or in Scotland, but on Saturday, the 23rd of June, this year, the English volunteers, to the number of 18,450, were assembled in Hyde Park, in the presence of the Queen and Prince Consort, when her Majesty was pleased to pass them in review; the ground on the occasion was kept by a detachment of Life Guards, as well as by all the Battalions of Foot Guards, at the west end, clear of duty, under the command of the Field Officer in Brigade Waiting, Colonel F. W. Hamilton. This officer retained the command of the Regiment but a very short time, for having in the beginning of June been offered by H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the post of Military Attaché to the Prussian Court, and having with the sanction of the Prince Consort received leave from the Regiment till his promotion, which event was likely soon to occur, he proceeded to Berlin at the end of June, and commenced his new duties at the Prussian capital on the 1st of July. On his promotion to Major-General two months later, on the 31st of August, he was succeeded in the command of the Regiment by Colonel Hon. J. Lindsay, who had virtually taken over the command in June; and Colonel Edward Wynyard succeeded to the command of the Second Battalion, vice Lindsay. June 23. Aug. 31.

The duties of a Military Attaché at a foreign court do not come within the compass of this history, but the question of the relative rank of an officer in that position with the members of the diplomatic body, having been raised during Major-General Hamilton's residence at the Prussian Court, and been referred, both to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and the Prince Consort, who, as Colonel of the Regiment, had sanctioned the appointment, it may be

1861, *vice* Lord Rokeby, whose period of service on the staff had then expired. 1861.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales having, in 1861, completed his university career, her Majesty and the Prince Consort were anxious that he should become initiated in the mysteries of military drill and discipline, and they naturally looked to the Regiment of which H.R.H. the Prince Consort was the Colonel, from which to select an officer to superintend that portion of his education. The First Battalion Grenadier Guards being at the time stationed at the Curragh, and it being her Majesty's intention to proceed to Ireland in the course of the summer, to honour with her presence her subjects of the Sister Isle,—the Commanding Officer of that Battalion, Colonel Hon. Henry Percy, was selected for this honourable duty. This officer was already thoroughly versed in drill and tactics, and was himself the author of a book on the subject, a new edition of which had lately been published, which was so favourably thought of that every officer of the Regiment was ordered to be supplied with a copy. June.

The following General Order was issued from the Horse Guards on the occasion of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales proceeding to Ireland. June 29.

"G. O., *June 29th*, 1861.

"Her Majesty the Queen having directed that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales is to proceed to Ireland for the purpose of acquiring military instruction, His Royal Highness will join the Curragh division on the staff, and will be attached for the purpose of drill to the First Battalion Grenadier Guards.

"By order,

"W. F. FORSTER."

The Prince, accompanied by Major General Hon. R. Bruce, arrived at the Curragh on the 1st of July, on which occasion a guard of honour, of 1 captain, 2 subalterns, and 100 rank and file of the First Battalion Grenadier Guards was fur-

1861. nished at the Block House to receive His Royal Highness. He was attached, for purposes of drill, to the 9th Company, by Colonel Percy, who was to be solely responsible for that portion of the Prince's instruction, while General Bruce continued his functions of Governor. The instruction in the manual and platoon was given by the Sergeant-Major Baker, and Drill Sergeant Haylock, while Colonel Percy instructed him in all other parts of the drill; and it may be here remarked that the drill was on all occasions carried on in open camp, and that His Royal Highness never allowed the thought of his position to interfere with any of the duties demanded of him.

The Prince of Wales was inspected in company drill on the 13th of August, by the Duke of Cambridge, and again on the 23rd of August, by the Prince Consort himself, when their Royal Highnesses were both pleased to express to Colonel Percy their satisfaction at so much having been done in the time, and at the progress that the Prince had made under Colonel Percy's instruction. Her Majesty was also pleased to express herself in complimentary terms to that Officer.

Aug. 24. The garrison of Dublin, at that time commanded by Major-General Sir Charles Ridley, K.C.B., the successor to Major-General E. F. Gascoigne, was reviewed by her Majesty and H.R.H. the Prince Consort in the Phœnix Park on the 24th of August, on which occasion H.R.H. the Prince of Wales commanded a company of the First Battalion Grenadier Guards. The Prince continued his instruction during the first part of the ensuing month of September, and having terminated his course, quitted the Curragh on the 10th of that month, on his return to England. The First Battalion Grenadier Guards left the Curragh on the 26th of September, reaching the Royal Barracks, Dublin, on the 27th, halting *en route* at the Naas Barracks. It returned to England by wings on the 3rd of October, in the "Windsor"
Oct. 4. and "Trafalgar," and reaching Liverpool in the course of the following morning, proceeded the same day by rail to London.

This was destined to be the last year in which H.R.H. the Prince Consort was to exercise any of that rare and commanding intelligence that he ever exhibited for the benefit of his adopted country, whether in the councils of the nation, or in private life. His Royal Highness succumbed to a fatal disease, at Windsor Castle, on the 14th of December, to the inexpressible grief of a sorrowing country, and the Grenadier Guards, in common with the highest and the lowest, sincerely mourned their Colonel. 1861.

One of the last acts of H.R.H. the Prince Consort was to urge upon the Government with great persistence the necessity of taking decisive measures to maintain the dignity of the country in a question that had arisen between Great Britain and the United States of America, even although it should necessitate an appeal to arms. The first scene of the energetic action, that the Prince Consort had thus recommended, was being enacted in the Wellington Barracks, London, as his Royal Highness was breathing his last at Windsor, but before giving an account of that scene, a reference must be made to the funeral obsequies of His Royal Highness, which were fixed to take place on Monday, the 23rd of December, on which occasion the Second and Third Battalions of the Grenadier Guards (the only two then in London) were ordered to furnish Guards of Honour, of 100 men each, to proceed early in the morning to Windsor; the Second Battalion furnished the Guard of Honour at the Castle, and the 3rd Battalion at St. George's Chapel. The Officers of the Third Battalion for that duty were Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander, Captain Clive, Captain Pennant, and Lieutenant Coventry. The first Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, then quartered at Windsor, also took part on that melancholy occasion, and at the termination of the ceremony, after paying this last tribute of respect to their late Colonel, the Guards of Honour of the Grenadier Guards returned to London.

CHAPTER XXXV.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE APPOINTED COLONEL OF THE GRENADIER GUARDS—WAR OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE SOUTHERN STATES OF NORTH AMERICA—TRENT AFFAIR—EXPEDITION SENT OUT TO CANADA—A BRIGADE OF GUARDS, UNDER MAJOR-GENERAL LORD FREDERICK PAULET, DESPATCHED, INCLUDING FIRST BATTALION GRENADIER GUARDS—THEIR ARRIVAL AT QUEBEC AND MONTREAL—WINTER CAMPAIGN—STAY OF GUARDS IN CANADA—DEATH OF COLONEL HON. R. BRUCE—LORD FREDERICK PAULET APPOINTED TO HOME BRIGADE; GENERAL LINDSAY TO CANADA BRIGADE—INSPECTIONS—RETURN OF GUARDS TO ENGLAND, 1867—GENERAL LINDSAY APPOINTED TO BRIGADE OF GUARDS IN ENGLAND—GUARDS' INSTITUTE—REVIEW OF THE BRIGADE AT WIMBLEDON IN HONOUR OF THE SULTAN—RIOTS IN HYDE PARK—EXPECTED DISTURBANCES AT OXFORD—GRENADIER GUARDS SENT THERE FROM WINDSOR—FENIAN RIOTS—STEPS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF THE METROPOLIS. 1868—GENERAL LINDSAY APPOINTED INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF RESERVE FORCES; GENERAL HAMILTON TO THE BRIGADE OF GUARDS—VOLUNTEER REVIEWS—REVIEW OF VOLUNTEERS AT WINDSOR ON QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY. 1869—FIRST BATTALION TO DUBLIN—LORD STRATHNAIRN'S ADDRESS—REDUCTION OF ONE REGIMENTAL MAJOR IN EACH REGIMENT OF GUARDS—REVIEW OF HOUSEHOLD TROOPS IN WINDSOR PARK BEFORE THE QUEEN, IN HONOUR OF VICEROY OF EGYPT. 1870—H.S.H. PRINCE EDWARD OF SAXE-WEIMAR APPOINTED TO THE BRIGADE OF GUARDS—FORMATION OF LONDON DISTRICT—CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE ARMY—CONCLUSION.

1861. In looking for a successor to H.R.H. the Prince Consort, to fill the post of "Colonel of the Grenadier Guards," her Majesty had not occasion to seek beyond the Royal Family, for there was a member of it, already associated with the Grenadier Guards by the recollection of mutual dangers shared, and mutual honours gained, who, by combining a thorough knowledge of his profession with his high social position, had already been placed at the head of the British army in succession to the late Viscount Hardinge, and H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, then Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards, was, on the 24th of December, 1861,

H.R.H. GEORGE, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G. K.P. G.C.B. G.C.H. G.M.M.G.

Field Marshal Commanding in Chief Her Majesty's Forces.

17th Colonel of the First or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards.

From 1861.

The officers belonging to the First Battalion were:— 1861

Colonel Hon. H. Percy, Commanding.

Col. Michael Bruce, 8th company,
Col. Lord Frederick Fitzroy, 6th company, } Mounted Officers.

CAPTAINS AND LIEUT.-COLONELS.	LIEUTENANTS AND CAPTAINS.	ENSIGNS AND LIEUTENANTS.
C. G. Ellison,	R. H. C. Lowe, *m.*	C. W. Pakenham,
A. C. Cure,	Earl of Carrick,	J. T. R. Lane Fox,
J. H. King,	H. C. Malet,	Leo Seymour,
W. H. de Horsey,	Hon. J. Stanley,	R. C. Vyner,
G. W. Higginson,	E. W. L. Wynne,	C. J. Herbert,
E. H. Cooper,	Viscount Hood,	C. E. Stanley,
R. Anstruther,	A. W. Thynne,	Hon. C. Crichton,
Robert W. Hamilton.	L. G. Phillips,	F. W. Duncombe,
	Hon. N. Melville,	E. G. P. Littleton.
ADJUTANT.	T. F. Fairfax,	SURGEON.
Capt. Wm. Earle.	E. Nugent.	Chas. R. Nicoll.
MUSKY. INSTRUCTOR.	QUARTER-MASTER.	ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.
Capt. Fitzroy A. T. Clayton.	John Hockey.	H. Lawrence,
		G. P. Girdwood.

Lieutenant-Colonel Higginson, one of the Captains of companies, received leave to proceed to Canada, after the embarcation, in a separate steamer; and Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Hamilton, being at the time on leave, travelling in Egypt, joined his battalion in Canada early in the following year. Previous to the departure of the Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Lane Fox, of the Grenadier Guards, had, on the 2nd of December, been sent out to Canada on "special service," having completed which, he returned to England, and in August of the following year was appointed Assistant-Quartermaster-General to the Cork district.

The transports being in the meantime reported ready for their reception, the two Battalions proceeded by rail to Southampton at an early hour on the 19th of December, Dec. 19.
and having embarked immediately on arrival, the steamers left the docks by two o'clock the same day, and were

of "Lambs," as ready to attend to any orders given them. This episode should not pass unnoticed, for the men's good conduct was due to the constant efforts of their Officers to ameliorate the condition of affairs, and the result was a recognition on the part of the men of the continued attempts of those officers to effect that object. 1861. December.

The navigation of the St. Lawrence being impeded by the frost, which had set in before the Brigade reached the shores of America, the Fusilier Guards, after a vain attempt to reach their destination by that route, and narrowly escaping shipwreck, returned and made for St. John's, New Brunswick, which they did not reach till the 22nd of January. In the meantime, the Grenadier Guards in the "Adriatic" sailed direct for Nova Scotia, the Captain not venturing upon the perils of a mid-winter navigation of the St. Lawrence, and on the first of the new year arrived at Halifax, where Major-General Hastings Doyle was in command. The troops were here allowed to disembark, while awaiting the completion of the arrangements for the march across New Brunswick, and were quartered for a week within the dockyard of that seaport town. At the end of that time the Grenadier Guards re-embarked, and sailing on the 8th, reached St. John's, New Brunswick, on the 10th of January, where Major-General Rumley, with his staff, had arrived a short time previously, having been specially sent out from England to organise the transport service of the Guards into the interior. Here the second and third companies were quartered in the Temperance Hall, the remainder of the Battalion in the Railway Car Shed, in both of which buildings, the Guards were most hospitably received and entertained by the inhabitants. The first news that reached the expedition on landing was, that the Government of the United States had, on the 29th of December, liberated Messrs. Mason and Slidell, so that the main object of the despatch of troops from England had been already gained, but the Battalion was ordered to continue its advance on Quebec, according to the original orders issued previous to its sailing from England. 1862. January.


WINTER MARCH
OF THE
GRENADIER GUARDS
across
NEW BRUNSWICK
1861
Scale of miles
New Liverpool
QUEBEC
I. of ORLEANS
St. Thomas
ST. LAWRENCE
R. Walloostook or Mars
St. John
R. du Loup
R. Allagash
R. St. Francis
MOOSE HEAD LAKE
STATE OF MAINE
Mt. Katahadin
Ft. Ingall
TEMISCOUATA
R. Penobscot
EAGLE LAKES
R. Aristook
Little Falls
Madawaska
MARS HILL
L. CHIPUTNATICOOK
Tobique
Grand Falls
Woodstock
Florenceville
R. Ristigouche
R. Chipuanticook
R. Tobique
St. John
Tilleys
Prince William
Passamaquoddy Bay
Tras
Stanley
FREDERICTON
Oromokto
Magerville
Sheffield
Bonestown
Gage Town
Carleton
ST. JOHN
GRAND LAKE
Miramichi R.
SW. West R.
N. West R.
R. Nepisiguit
Bathurst
R. Kennebecasis
BAY OF FUNDY
Liverpool
Miramichi Bay
SHEPPEGAN I.

day from the 15th to the 22nd of January, eight men in a sleigh. From Woodstock, the second stage out, the Grenadiers were forwarded, 168 men daily, but, owing to the size of the men, only six were in future allotted to each sleigh. The route traversed lay through Fredericton, Tilleys, Woodstock, Florenceville, Tobique, Grandfalls, Littlefalls, Fort Ingall, to Rivière du Loup. On the 23rd of January, the day after the last of the companies was despatched, Colonel Percy and the Battalion Staff left St. John's by express sleigh, and caught up the first detachment at Rivière du Loup, visiting and inspecting each detachment on his road. 1862. Jan. 15.

As the last of the Grenadier Guards were leaving St. John's, New Brunswick, the Fusiliers, after escaping the perils of the St. Lawrence, arrived there, and proceeded in a similar manner, by sleigh and rail, to their destination.

At the end of January, Colonel Percy, with the Battalion Staff, and the Queen's and Third Companies, left Rivière du Loup, by the Grand Trunk Railway, reaching Montreal on the 1st of February. The following officers accompanied the Commanding officer with this detachment, viz., Lieutenant-Colonels Bruce, de Horsey, and Cure, Captains Visct. Hood, Phillips, and Earle. The remainder of the Battalion arrived at Montreal by successive detachments, on the following days, no casualties of any kind having occurred *en route*.

Shortly after the arrival of the Guards at Montreal, the Commanding Officer of the Grenadiers had occasion to issue the following battalion order, dated February 20th, 1862 :— February.

"Colonel Percy has received instructions from Major-General Rumley, commanding at New Brunswick, to convey to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates First Battalion Grenadier Guards, his entire satisfaction at the example they showed by their most orderly and soldier-like conduct at St. John's. Colonel Percy takes this opportunity of expressing the pride and satisfaction he feels at the attention shown by the Officers and Non-Commissioned

1862. Officers, and at the cheerfulness and good conduct of the men, during the march from St. John's to Montreal.

"Colonel Percy desires to record the names of Sergeant Instructor of Musketry Boulton, Sergeant Charles Fletcher, and Sergeant George Duncan, as having shown since leaving England the greatest zeal in performing duties not necessarily connected with their positions."

The 16th and 47th Regiments, as well as some artillery under Captain Turner, were in garrison at Montreal with the Brigade of Guards, the whole of which, as well as the second military district, were placed under the command of Lord Frederick Paulet, and there being no enemy in the field, the Guards settled down to the even tenour of a garrison life, only relieved by occasional inspections of the Lieutenant-General, and by various entertainments and winter games entered into with spirit by all parties.

April 24. Lieutenant-General Sir Fenwick Williams, K.C.B., commanding the forces in Canada, inspected the whole garrison, on the 24th of April, 1862; an event which afforded the inhabitants a military spectacle, rarely seen in that country. The Lieutenant-General was pleased to express to the commanding officer of the Grenadier Guards the satisfaction that the appearance and behaviour of the men of the First Battalion afforded him, adding the expression, "They are marvellous."

Lord Frederick Fitzroy retired from the Regiment on the 16th of May, 1862, and Lieutenant Colonel Henry Ponsonby was posted to the First Battalion in Canada in his place, as junior acting Major, shortly after which Lord Frederick Paulet made the usual half-yearly inspection of the Grenadiers, on which occasion he also was pleased to express his complete satisfaction at the state of the Battalion in every respect. In the early part of this month the citizens of Montreal most hospitably entertained, on three successive days (the 6th, 7th, and 8th) the whole of the military garrison of the town, about 1200 men each night, the exhibition building being the place selected for the entertainments, all of which passed off with great success.

During the summer the several companies of the brigade were detached in succession to Chambly, to go through the annual course of musketry instruction; but leaving the Canadian brigade of Guards to continue their garrison life in a distant colony, we must return to the Regiment at home, still under the command of Colonel J. Lambert, and record a loss that it sustained in one of its late and most honoured members. 1862.

Major-General Hon. R. Bruce, who had retired from the regiment at the end of 1858, and who, in his capacity of governor to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales had accompanied him during the last winter to the Holy Land, was taken seriously ill at Constantinople while in attendance upon the Prince; but faithful to the last to his charge, he returned to England with His Royal Highness, and having suffered a relapse, he died at St. James's Palace on the 27th of June, 1862, to the great grief of the Queen and of the Prince of Wales, and indeed of all who knew his affectionate disposition and sterling worth. His death caused some alterations in the appointments of other officers formerly of the Brigade, both in the Grenadier and Fusilier Guards. Lieutenant-General Knollys, formerly of the latter Regiment, who had commanded at Aldershot during the Crimean war, and was now at the head of the Council of Military Education, was appointed to succeed General Bruce in the Prince's Household, and Major-General F. W. Hamilton, late of the Grenadiers, was recalled from his appointment at Berlin, on the 1st of October, 1862, to succeed General Knollys as Vice-President of that Council, a post which he retained for three years and a half. Oct. 1.

Lord Frederick Paulet, C.B., continued at the head of the Brigade of Guards in Canada till the summer of 1863, having charge at the same time of an extensive military district. On several occasions in 1862, when his duties necessitated Lord Frederick's temporary absence in distant parts, that command devolved upon Colonel Percy, under whom the First Battalion had gained so much credit, both on the march and in quarters. This officer, however, having

1862. Oct. 3. signified his wish to retire on half-pay, was gazetted out on the 3rd of October, and before leaving Canada he issued in Battalion Orders the following farewell address to his former comrades :—

" Colonel Percy cannot resign the command of the First " Battalion Grenadier Guards without expressing his sense " of the efficient and hearty support he has received from the " Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Battalion, " and of the excellent and soldier-like conduct of the men, " which is well known and thoroughly appreciated by the " authorities at home and in Canada. He feels that had it " been the destiny of the Battalion to be employed against " an enemy, that its conduct would have been as distin- " guished in war as it has been in peace. It is with deep " regret, though modified by the knowledge that promotion " would at no distant period have caused his retirement, " that Colonel Percy leaves the battalion, in whose welfare " and honour he will always feel the deepest interest, and " to have commanded which will always be a source of pride " to him.

" He requests that the Adjutant Captain Earle, and " Quartermaster Hockey, together with the staff non- " commissioned officers, will accept his best thanks for the " zeal, activity, and intelligence they have shown in their " respective positions on all occasions."

Captain Earle was acting as Brigade Major to the Brigade of Guards in the autumn, and on the 9th of December following, Captain Philip Smith succeeded him in that appointment.

Colonel Edward Wynyard, then in England, was appointed, *vice* Percy, to the command of the First Battalion; and as Colonel M. Bruce, the senior mounted officer of the Regiment, returned home at this time, on promotion to the command of the Second Battalion, and Lord Frederick Fitzroy and Lord Arthur Hay had both retired from the Regiment in the course of the summer, the next senior officer, Colonel Henry Ponsonby, assumed the temporary

command of the Grenadier Battalion in Canada, and while under his command, it was inspected, on the 21st of October, by Major-General Lord Frederick Paulet. 1862. Oct. 21.

1863.

Colonel Edward Wynyard arrived at Montreal, and assumed command of the First Battalion Grenadiers on the 13th of February, 1863, and on the occasion of the anniversary of the Queen's Birthday in that year, a review was held at "Logan's Farm," of all the troops in garrison, in which the two Battalions of Guards took part, when the loyal inhabitants of the town and neighbouring districts did their utmost, by their presence, to show their appreciation of the ceremony. Colonel Wynyard remained in Canada during the whole of that year, and upon his returning to England on leave in the following spring, Colonel de Horsey assumed the command of the Battalion during the remainder of its stay in Canada. 1863. February.

Owing to Major-General Craufurd having in 1863 completed his five years' staff employment, Lord Frederick Paulet was recalled from Canada, Major-General Hon. J. Lindsay being sent out to replace him. General Lindsay reached Montreal on the 4th of June, and at once took over the command of the Brigade, as well as of the Second Military District, upon which Lord Frederick Paulet returned home, and assumed the command of the Brigade in London, on the 24th of the same month, in the place of General Craufurd. May 24. June 24.

The original cause for despatching two battalions of Guards to Canada had been removed by the restoration of Messrs. Mason and Slidell to freedom, almost before the troops had crossed the Atlantic. The additional force was, however, kept in the country till the autumn of 1864, when, all fears of a collision with the United States being over, the Guards received orders on the 1st of September to return to England. No sooner did this order become officially known, than the Mayor and Corporation of Mon-

1864. September. treal presented to the Battalion of Grenadiers a handsome testimonial, engrossed on parchment, expressive of their admiration of the two battalions of the Queen's Household Troops, during their stay in their capital.

Lieutenant-General Sir Fenwick Williams also issued the following general order on the occasion:—

"MONTREAL, *September* 1*st*, 1864.

Sept. 1. "The Brigade of Guards stationed in Canada being under orders for immediate embarcation, the Lieutenant-General Commanding cannot take leave of it without expressing to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, his high sense of their conduct and discipline while under his command, which has gained for them the esteem and good opinion of all with whom they have come in contact.

"The Lieutenant-General more especially desires to convey to the Brigade his appreciation of their steady resistance to the great temptation which has been held out to desert their colours; and he is sure that on returning to their comrades, in England, they will feel a pride in having set such an example to the army they are about to quit.

"The Lieutenant-General would wish to return thanks to the two General Officers, who have been at the head of the Brigade of Guards, under his command; and in offering to Major-General Lord Frederick Paulet, C.B., and the Hon. James Lindsay, his approbation, with regard to their special command, he has also to thank them for their active and zealous supervision of the extensive stations within their districts."

Five days later, on the 6th of September, the First Battalion Grenadier Guards, under Colonel de Horsey, left Sept. 7. Montreal by train, and arrived the following day at Quebec; here it embarked on board the "Himalaya," amidst scenes of the greatest enthusiasm displayed by the crowds assembled to witness its departure, when it sailed immediately for England, arriving at Portsmouth on the 19th, when

the Battalion disembarked, and proceeding to London by train, marched into the Chelsea Barracks on the evening of the same day, having been three years and nine months absent from England. A few days after the return of this Battalion from Canada, it was inspected by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; on the 19th of October by Major-General Lord Frederick Paulet; and on the 25th of November, her Majesty herself was pleased to visit the Chelsea Barracks, and to inspect that Battalion, as well as the men's barrack rooms, kitchens, messes, &c.

1864.
Sept. 19.
Oct. 10.

When the Brigade of Guards left Canada in September, Major-General Hon. James Lindsay continued as a General on the Staff in that country, in command of the Second Military District.

Upon Colonel Hon. Richard Curzon retiring from the command of the Third Battalion on the 14th of June, 1864, H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar succeeded to that post, which he retained till his promotion to Major-General, in March, 1868.

A change was now introduced throughout the Brigade, to regulate the future posting of Regimental Majors and Mounted Officers to Battalions. Hitherto the Senior Major, if not already in it, had been always transferred to the First Battalion, the emoluments of that post being somewhat higher. The practice, however, caused what was considered a too frequent change of commanding Officers of Battalions, and gave the First Battalion the undue advantage of always having the officer of longest experience in command, and it was now resolved that while the Senior Major should retain the extra emolument, that each Major should remain attached to the Battalion to which he was originally posted, until retirement, or promotion to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy. According to this new rule, when Colonel Lambert retired, on the 27th December, 1864, and Colonel Wynyard, from the First Battalion, succeeded to the command of the Regiment, Colonel Henry Ponsonby, the new Junior Major, succeeded at once to the First Battalion. Colonel Wynyard remained but a few months at the head of the

Dec. 27

1864. Regiment, for, on the 16th May, 1865, he retired on half-
May 16. pay, and Colonel Michael Bruce assumed the command, a post which he has now retained for nine years. Colonel Capel Cure succeeded to the Second Battalion, *vice* Bruce.

1865. The First Battalion, under Colonel Ponsonby, proceeded,
July 1. on the 1st July, 1865, for a month to Aldershot, where it encamped on Cove Common, and leaving Aldershot again on the 31st of July, reached London on the 2nd of August. The usual change of quarters continued in the years 1865
1866. and 1866, and in the summer of this latter year the
July 23. Brigade of Guards, as well as the Household Cavalry, were kept on the alert by disturbances that occurred in Hyde Park on the 23rd of July.

Major-General F. W. Hamilton was transferred from the Council of Military Education to the post of Commander of the Forces in Scotland, on the 1st of April, 1866, and upon Lord Frederick Paulet completing at the end of that year, his five years' staff appointment as Major-General, Major-General Hon. J. Lindsay was appointed, on the 1st
1867. of January, 1867, to succeed him in the command of the
Jan. 1. Brigade of Guards, and he entered upon his new duties on the 25th of the same month.

On the occasion of the Queen laying the foundation stone of the Hall of Arts and Sciences, at Kensington, on the 10th of May, Guards of Honour were furnished by the Brigade. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales having, in a former year, been attached to the Grenadier Guards, was pleased, on the 6th of July, this year, to accept a dinner, given to him by the First Guards' Club, at the "Tra-
July 11. falgar." On the 11th, the Institute of the Brigade of Guards, in the construction and formation of which many officers of the Grenadiers took special interest, after their return from Canada, was formally opened by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, as Colonel of the Regiment, and good results were expected to arise from its establishment. The Duke was shown round the building by Major-General Hon. J. Lindsay, commanding the Brigade.

But one change occurred for some years after 1864 in the

command of any of the Battalions of the Regiment, viz., the retirement of Colonel Cure, who, on the 29th of May, 1867, was succeeded in the command of the Second Battalion by Colonel King. 1867. May 29.

Orders were issued early in the month of July for a review on the 5th, of a considerable number of Regiments of the regular forces, including the Second and Third Battalions of the Grenadier Guards, in honour of the Viceroy of Egypt; but, his arrival being delayed for some days, the review was postponed. When he reached England he was received by the Queen on the 8th of the month, but no review could then be held in his honour, in consequence of the immediate subsequent arrival of the Sultan himself, who was entertained in state in Buckingham Palace, and for whom a display both of the naval and military forces of the country shortly afterwards took place. The naval review came off at Spithead, on the 17th of July, with great *éclat*. The review of the troops was held at Wimbledon, on Saturday, the 20th, the last day of the meeting, thus enabling the Volunteers to join it in considerable numbers. The Brigade of Guards, under Major-General Hon. J. Lindsay, including the Second and Third Battalions Grenadier Guards, under Colonel H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Colonel H. King, proceeded to, and returned from the ground, by route, while the railroads afforded a convenient method of assembling the Volunteers. There were present besides the Sultan, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Aosta, and H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. The day turned out most inauspicious, for the march past of the troops, at the head of which was a body of Belgian Volunteers, who had come over to compete at the meeting, took place in a deluge of rain. July.

The services of the Guards were called for several times in the course of this summer, in consequence of the disturbed and excited state of the public mind, and several riotous demonstrations took place in Hyde Park, when additional cavalry was brought up, and stationed in neighbouring Riding Schools. A large detachment of the Brigade

1867. of Foot Guards, with some police, was stationed at the Magazine Barracks, where General Lindsay and his Staff took up their position, and the rest of the Brigade were kept in readiness in barracks. No overt act of outrage, however, was committed, and the interference of the military was not called for.

Nov. 11. A detachment of five Officers, and 121 non-commissioned Officers and men, of the First Battalion Grenadier Guards, was suddenly despatched from Windsor to Oxford, on the 11th of November, in aid of the civil power, in consequence of some expected bread riots. Lieutenant-Colonel Clive assumed the command on its arrival. Slight rioting was suppressed the first day by the police, but two days afterwards, all fears having then passed away, the detachment returned to Windsor on the 13th.

Serious riots connected with the Fenians had, however, occurred on the 18th of September, at Manchester, when the rioters attempted to rescue the prisoners from the police; and a futile attempt was also made by another party to surprise and seize the arms in store in the castle at Chester, whereupon a Battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards was sent down in the middle of the night, at a moment's notice, to check any further outrage; and it remained at Chester till quiet was restored. Many of the Fenian prisoners taken at Manchester were removed to London, and confined in Clerkenwell House of Detention and the Penitentiary, when some desperate villains, in the vain hope of effecting the
Dec. 13. release of those in the former place of confinement, made an attempt, on the 13th of December, to blow up the prison walls, whereby many persons were killed and wounded.

These acts rendered necessary the adoption of extraordinary measures for the safety of the metropolis. Detachments of the Guards were sent to occupy Clerkenwell Prison, till the walls should be re-built. General Lindsay, commanding the Brigade, was placed in command of all the forces in the metropolis, including the Household Cavalry, as well as the troops at Hounslow. The Millbank Penitentiary was also placed in charge of the

Foot Guards, for the better security of the many Fenian prisoners confined therein; and in the absence of any direct authority, either from civil or military departments, the General commanding the Brigade found himself obliged, on his own responsibility, to issue to the Officer on Guard such orders and instructions as would effectually put a stop to any attempt on the part of these prisoners to effect their escape. Owing to the additional duty thus brought upon the ordinary London garrison, the Queen's and Second Companies of the First Battalion Grenadier Guards were, on the 21st of December, 1867, sent up from Windsor, under Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, and they remained in London till the 29th of January following.

1867

Dec. 21.

Upon Major-General Hon. J. Lindsay being selected, on the 1st of April, 1868, to fill the post of Inspector-General of the Reserve Forces, Major-General F. W. Hamilton was removed from Scotland, and succeeded him in the command of the Brigade of Guards in London. Both these officers assumed their new duties on the 1st of April, 1868.

1868.

The practice of assembling annually large bodies of Volunteers, to be exercised and manœuvred together, under general officers of the regular army, had been very prevalent since the year 1860, Easter Monday being the day usually selected for the purpose; and various places in the South of England, such as Brighton, Dover, Portsmouth, the neighbourhood of Aldershot, and Windsor, were at different times selected as the place of rendezvous. Each year the General Commanding the Brigade of Guards had the command of a Division, under the Commander-in-Chief, or of the General Officer of the District in which the troops assembled, or had himself the independent command of the assembled Volunteers.

In 1861, Major-General J. R. Craufurd commanded a Division at Wimbledon.

In 1862, Major-General J. Craufurd commanded a Division at Brighton, under Lord Clyde.

April 6th, 1863, Major-General Lord F. Paulet commanded the Volunteers assembled at Brighton.

1868. July 18, 1863, Major-General Lord F. Paulet commanded the Volunteers assembled at Wimbledon.

On the 28th of May, 1864, Major-General Lord F. Paulet commanded the 2nd division in Hyde Park, the whole being under Lieut.-General Sir John Pennefather.

July 23, 1864, Major-General Lord F. Paulet commanded a Division at Wimbledon, under H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

On the 2nd of April, 1866, Major-General Lord F. Paulet commanded the 1st division at Brighton, the whole under Sir Robert Garrett.

On Easter Monday, 22nd April, 1867, Major-General Hon. J. Lindsay commanded the 2nd division at Dover, under Major-General MacCleverty.

On Easter Monday, 13th of April, 1868, Major-General F. W. Hamilton commanded a division at Portsmouth, under Sir George Buller.

June 20. The thirty-first anniversary of Her Majesty's Accession to the Throne was celebrated on the 20th of June, this year, by the display of 27,000 Volunteers, assembled in Windsor Great Park, in presence of the Queen, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir James Scarlett, K.C.B., Major-General Hon. J. Lindsay being at the head of the Volunteer Staff, in his capacity of Inspector-General of Volunteers.

The 1st Division, consisting of three Brigades, under Lieutenant-Colonels Viscount Bury, formerly of the Grenadier Guards, McLeod of McLeod, and Loyd Lindsay, V.C., formerly of the Fusilier Guards, was commanded by Major-General F. W. Hamilton, who had on the occasion on his Divisional Staff:—

Colonel G. Higginson, Grenadier Guards, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Seymour, Coldstream Guards, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Captain S. Stevenson, Scots Fusilier Guards, Captain Hugh Seymour, Grenadier Guards, and Captain Viscount Hinchinbrooke, as Aides-de-Camp. The Duke of Manchester, a former Grenadier Guardsman, was also present in command of the 1st Huntingdon Light Horse Volunteers.

July 1. The First Battalion Grenadier Guards, under Colonel H. Ponsonby, proceeded this year, by route through Hounslow and Chobham, to Aldershot, arriving there on the 1st July, and after taking part in the manœuvres in that neighbourhood for six weeks, left the camp on the 10th of

August, and marching by the same route, reached London on the 12th of that month. 1868. August.

At the termination of the Wimbledon Meeting, this year, the assembled Volunteers, nearly 10,000 strong, were placed under the command of Major-General Hamilton, C.B.; the forces being divided into two divisions, under Major-Generals Cary, and Studholme Brownrigg, C.B., late of the Grenadier Guards, which manœuvred as a defending force against an enemy advancing from Putney. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was present at the review, and field day, as well as H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, who honoured the First London Artillery Corps on the occasion, by marching past at its head.

1869.

The First Battalion Grenadier Guards, under Colonel Henry Ponsonby, proceeded by rail to Holyhead, on the 2nd of March, 1869, *en route* for Ireland, to relieve the Third Battalion, and arriving in Dublin the following day, took up its quarters at the Beggar's Bush Barracks. It remained in Ireland for a whole year, during Lord Strathnairn's tenure of office, and on the 1st of March, 1870, prior to its departure, received the following graceful compliment from the Commander of the Forces, on the occasion of his inspection of the corps:— 1869. March 2.

"I have to thank Colonel Ponsonby, the officers, non-"commissioned officers, and men, for the uniformly good "behaviour of the First Battalion Grenadier Guards, "during the time that they have been under my command "in Dublin. It was to be expected from the Senior Bat-"talion of the Senior Regiment of the Guards that they "would give a good example of that well-grounded dis-"cipline and high military feeling, which have obtained for "the Brigade of Guards the respect of all good soldiers, "for good conduct in peace quarters, and unvarying "success in the field. I part from the Battalion with "regret."

1869.
Feb. 23.

A radical change was made, in the year 1869, in the position of the Lieutenant-Colonels of regiments of Guards. Their duties had for above one hundred years been distinct from those of Commanding Officers of Battalions, and were directed principally to the care of the recruiting of their Regiments, the discharges, finances, and hospitals, while they exercised only a general supervision as Brigadiers over the interior economy and discipline of each Battalion, for the maintenance of which Commanding Officers of Battalions were chiefly responsible. The Secretary at War considering that the duties attached to the command of a Regiment, might be combined with those of commanding a Battalion, recommended to her Majesty, as a measure of economy, irrespective of the efficiency of the service, the reduction of one of the regimental Majorities in each of the three Regiments of Guards; and anxious not to delay the carrying out of this economical measure, the Secretary for War resolved not to await the gradual absorption of the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, by promotion or otherwise, but took advantage, on the 23rd of February, 1869, of the promotion to the rank of Major-General, of H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who, from having been appointed Queen's Aide-de-Camp for services in the Crimea, was senior in the army to the Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, and ruled that the duties of that Battalion command should be thrown back upon an officer who nearly four years previously had risen to the command of the Regiment. The principle of the change was in itself looked upon with disfavour by most of the officers of the Brigade, and the manner in which the change was effected rendered it most obnoxious to the officer principally concerned. It was reverting to a system in force up to the year 1758, but which had been then discontinued on account of the inconvenience to which it gave rise, when the late system of one Commanding Officer of a Regiment and one to each Battalion, was substituted, to the great benefit of the service.

A new interpretation was this year suggested by the

Judge Advocate-General, with reference to the clause of the Mutiny Act, whereby the Guards are authorised to hold Courts-Martial composed exclusively of officers of the Brigade; but, upon reconsideration, no further steps were taken in the matter, as independently of the correctness of the present view of the matter, a change would have given an appearance of illegality to all sentences of Courts-Martial hitherto awarded under the Act in question. 1869.

The Easter Review of Volunteers, under the command of Major-General Russell, was held in 1869, on the Dover Heights, in the presence of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, though a storm of wind and snow in the early part of the day threatened to put a stop to any movements of troops. Major-General S. Brownrigg, C.B., late Grenadier Guards, Commanding at Shorncliffe, was again put in temporary command of one of the Divisions on this occasion. March 29.

A grand review of the Household Troops was also held by the Queen in Windsor Great Park, on Saturday, the 26th of June, in honour of Ismail Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, the almost imperial vassal of the Sultan; the ground selected for the display lying between the Long Walk and Queen Anne's Ride. The troops assembled for the occasion were placed under General the Earl of Lucan, G.C.B., and consisted of two batteries of artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Light; three regiments of Household Cavalry, under Major-General Lord George Paget, K.C.B.; and of the following six battalions of Foot Guards, under Major-General F. W. Hamilton, C.B. :— June 26.

		Offers.	Men.	C. O.	From	
Grenadiers	2nd Bat.	27	653	King	Windsor	under Col. M. Bruce.
	3rd Bat.	28	635	Randolph	London	
Coldstreams	1st Bat.	29	659	Fielding,	Tower	under Col. Hon. A. Hardinge.
	2nd Bat.	30	583	Baring,	London	
Scots Fusilier Guards	1st Bat.	33	674	Hepburn,	do.	under Col. F. Stephenson.
	2nd Bat.	28	622	Ld. Abinger,	do.	

1869.
June 26.

The Guards were drawn up in double column of grand Divisions, facing Queen Anne's Ride. The Queen arrived on the ground at half-past four, when Her Majesty was received with the usual honours, and after driving down the line, returned to the saluting point.

The six Battalions of the Foot Guards, preceded by their three united bands, then marched past her Majesty, first in column of grand divisions, after which in mass, the six battalions being formed in two lines of contiguous quarter-distance columns, the senior battalions of each regiment in first line, the juniors in second line. The advance of this mass of six solid columns was most imposing, and as it approached the saluting-point, her Majesty was pleased to express her unqualified admiration of the appearance of the Brigade. It was remarked that the march-past of the troops in grand divisions was a feat in that line never equalled, that it excited the utmost enthusiasm, and that the march-past in mass which followed, though really less difficult, was almost more imposing. A few manœuvres, limited by the confined space over which the troops could move, succeeded this display, when the Brigade formed up in two lines, and advanced in review order, after which her Majesty and the Viceroy left the ground under a royal salute.

In the evening the several Battalions returned to their respective quarters—one to Windsor, five to London—and as these latter Corps had to cross the river at Datchet by a pontoon bridge erected for the occasion by the Royal Engineers, Her Majesty drove down to the head of the bridge to witness the passage of each Battalion in succession.

A General Order appeared two days later from the Horse Guards, expressive of her Majesty's entire approbation of the soldierlike appearance of the troops, and of the manner in which the several manœuvres were performed.

This was the first occasion since the return of the Brigade from the Crimea, on which six Battalions had been assembled together; the seventh Battalion, viz., the First Bat-

1869. June.

talion of Grenadiers was at the time at Dublin, and the duties at the West End and at the Tower were taken for the day, by the 94th Regiment, under Colonel Lyster, from Woolwich, while detachments of 200 men each, from the 5th, 7th, and 23rd Regiments of Fusiliers at Aldershot were sent to Windsor, to find the necessary Guards of Honour and to perform the garrison duties.

July 17.

The Volunteers were again assembled on the 17th of July, 1869, in considerable numbers on Wimbledon Common, at the termination of the Rifle Meeting, on which occasion H.R.H. Field-Marshal the Duke of Cambridge took command. The forces were divided into a defending force of two divisions, under Major-General F. W. Hamilton, C.B., commanding the Brigade of Guards, and Sir Alfred Horsford, K.C.B., and an attacking force of one Division, under Major-General Russell. After the manœuvring the Volunteers marched past, and returned to the metropolis.

Major-General Hon. J. Lindsay, while still retaining his appointment of Inspector-General of the Reserve Forces, was sent out on a special mission to Canada in the year 1870, under the following circumstances :—

The Imperial Government had, in the previous year, decided upon the policy of withdrawing the regular troops from those Colonies which enjoyed constitutional Government, and concentrating them in the United Kingdom, leaving garrisons only at naval stations. Amongst others, it was resolved to withdraw the regular forces from the province of Ontario and Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, leaving a garrison at Halifax.

In order to complete the confederation of the British North American Provinces, an arrangement had been agreed upon in 1869, by which the Hudson Bay Company should transfer their rights to the North-west territory, on receipt of £300,000, and that territory was to be handed over by Royal proclamation to the Dominion Government. Previous, however, to the completion of the arrangement the Dominion Cabinet appointed a Lieutenant-Governor, and proceeded to act as if they were already in possession of

1869. the territory. A portion of the settlers, consisting chiefly of French half-breeds, considering that the feelings of the colony at Red River had not been consulted, objected to being thus handed over, and a party, headed by Louis Riel, rose in opposition, joined a provisional Government, of which he himself became the President, expelled the new Lieutenant-Governor, who had arrived within the frontier, and established themselves at Fort Garry, where Riel committed various atrocities, and ruled with a rod of iron. At this time Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Windham, K.C.B., late of the Coldstream Guards, was Commander of the Forces in British North America.

Upon the news of the insurrection reaching England, the British Government at once decided to send an expedition from Canada to restore the Queen's authority, and as Sir Charles Windham had died on the 2nd of February,
1870. 1870, Major-General Hon. J. Lindsay, who had recently commanded in Canada, and was intimately acquainted with the people and the country, was selected in his place, and commissioned with the rank of Lieutenant-General while employed on a particular service in that country, to carry out both the organisation of the expedition to the Red River Settlement, and the withdrawal of the troops from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. General Lindsay left Liverpool on the 25th of March, and reached Montreal on the 6th of April, 1870, when he at once proceeded to take the necessary steps for commencing operations, as soon as the navigation should be open, and appointed Colonel Wolseley,* then Deputy-Quartermaster-General in Canada, to command the expedition.

It was necessary to send a considerable force, because the route lay near the frontier of the United States, and it was impossible to conjecture whether its progress might not be interrupted by Fenians or Indians from that country, or what resistance might be expected at Red River; the troops selected were the 1st Battalion 60th Rifles (400), with

* The present Sir Garnet Wolseley, G.C.M.G.

detachments of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, and a battalion of Ontario, and Quebec Volunteer Militia (350 each), in all about 1200 men, and it was decided that the regular British forces were to return to Canada before the following winter, leaving the Militia at Fort Garry. 1870.

General Lindsay having completed the organisation of the force, and made the necessary arrangements for land and water carriage, and for provisioning on the route the 1200 troops, with 300 Indians and voyageurs, gave over the conduct of the expedition to Colonel Wolseley, who left Toronto on the 21st of May, with his advanced guard.

His route lay through the Great Lakes to Thunder Bay, on the north-west coast of Lake Superior, where the forces were to concentrate, and from thence, a road had been partially made to the nearest lake (Shebandowan), over which it was intended to convey the boats and stores on waggons. The rest of the route was by lake and river; and portage over land, when the water was impracticable. Whenever the advanced guard landed, a way had to be cut through the forest, and the boats were then dragged over trunks of trees, while the stores were carried on the men's backs, until they again embarked. May 21.

The roads broke down, and the expedition was so much delayed, that General Lindsay proceeded, on the 29th of June, to Thunder Bay, to render any assistance that was necessary, after which he returned to Canada. Colonel Wolseley had, however, succeeded in getting the boats up the Kamenistiguia River, which had been declared by those supposed to be competent judges to be impracticable. The first three brigades of boats started on the 16th of July from Shebandowan, having a distance of about 500 miles to traverse. The 60th Rifles were assembled near Winnepeg on the 21st of August, and on the 24th advanced to the attack of Fort Garry, but President Riel and his forces had evacuated the place, and after a bloodless victory the Union Jack was hoisted over the Fort. No life was lost, and no serious accident happened on the route; the men were well fed, and the decision of General Lindsay, that no June 29. July 16.

1870. August. spirits should be taken, but that the men should be treated as backwoodsmen, and have tea as their drink, was eminently successful, for the men arrived in the best of health, and no act of insubordination occurred, and the organisation of the force in its advance through the country reflected the highest credit on its Commander. The 60th Rifles started, on their return to Canada, on the 29th of August, and were assembled at Quebec early in October.

General Lindsay had no sooner started the expedition from Toronto, on the 21st of May, than he had to organise the Militia of both Provinces, which had been suddenly called out to meet an attack from the Fenians, who had assembled in large bodies on the frontier in front of Montreal, and opposite Huntingdon. Brigades were rapidly organised and sent to the front, and, on the Fenians coming over the boundary and attacking the outposts on the 25th of May they were repulsed with loss by the Militia. Another body of Fenians also crossed the frontier on the 27th, but was driven out by the Militia, supported by Her Majesty's 69th Regiment. After this the United States Government interfered, but too late to prevent a collision, and the Fenians ultimately dispersed.

General Lindsay now commenced withdrawing the troops from the westward stations of Canada, and gradually gave up the Crown lands, the barracks, the forts, with their armaments, and a portion of the supplemental ordnance and stores to the Dominion Government. Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, and at last Montreal itself were evacuated, and there remained the Fortress of Quebec alone, which was to be occupied till the following year; and General Lindsay having decided, according to order from the Government, on the principles upon which the remaining imperial stores were to be disposed of to the Dominion, and having completed the duties entrusted to him, returned to England in the second week of October, shortly after which his efficient services in Canada were duly recognised by his being created a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

Another change took place in the command of the Brigade of Guards in the year 1870, when Major-General Hamilton having been promoted, in the previous month of December, to the rank of Lieutenant-General, was succeeded, on the 1st of April, by H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. Owing, however, to the formation of the *London* District, the Prince not only succeeded to the command of the Brigade of Guards, over which he continued to exercise the same authority as his predecessors had done, with only a Brigade-Major on his Staff, but was appointed General of that District, and as such, two additional Field Officers of the Line were allowed on the Establishment to assist in carrying out the details of the additional duties that devolved upon him. 1870. April.

On Easter Monday of this year, the 18th of April, 1870, Prince Edward commanded the Second Division of Volunteers assembled at Brighton, and on the same occasion, in 1871, he had a similar command of the Fourth Division, assembled at the same place.

The Second Battalion of the Grenadiers proceeded to Aldershot during the summer of 1870, under the command of Colonel J. Hynde King, a most deservedly popular officer, who had exchanged into the Grenadiers from the 49th Regiment, after the Crimean campaign. Colonel King, though slightly indisposed at the time, had been present at the inspection of his Battalion in Hyde Park, on the 4th of July, previous to its departure, and proceeded with it to Aldershot on the 6th. On the 9th he suddenly expired, after a few hours' illness, sincerely regretted by all his brother officers. He had served throughout the Crimean campaign in all the actions with his former regiment, and was severely wounded in the assault on the Redan on the 16th of June. He was succeeded in the command of the Second Battalion Grenadier Guards by Colonel George W. A. Higginson, the former Adjutant of the Third Battalion in the Crimea. July.

The duties of the Brigade since H.S.H. Prince Edward has been in command have continued as heretofore, but

1870. the events are of so recent occurrence that they scarcely admit of being recorded. The very radical changes in the constitution of the army, in the system of admission and future promotion of officers that have been introduced under the present civil administration of the army, have of late been making giant strides, and none can foretel, when the structure, of which the foundations only have hitherto been laid, shall have grown into an unknown Frankenstein that its creator little dreamt of producing, what its effect in future years will be on the spirit that has hitherto animated the British army. Education and military information are the most absolute necessities for all officers, and thorough scientific studies quite indispensable for those who would rise to the top of their profession; but the strength of an army in the field, and its power to overcome its enemies in the day of battle, depend, after having once secured officers who can place their troops to the best advantage before the enemy, as much upon the spirit with which each officer and soldier is imbued, as upon the knowledge those officers may have acquired of their profession; and we may rest assured that the soldier in the hour of need and danger will ever be more ready to follow the officer and gentleman whose education, position in life, and accident of birth, point out to be his natural leader (as in the feudal times of old), than the man who, by dint of study and brainwork, has raised himself (much to his own credit, certainly) from the plough or the anvil, to rule without discrimination, and with a rod of iron, those who were born to be his superiors. In no profession should the feeling of "Noblesse oblige" be more recognised than in the army, and we should be careful how, in enforcing the necessary amount of education for officers, we do not lose that high and independent spirit which is so essential, and which, combined with education, has hitherto enabled the British army to constitute and maintain this country as one of the leading nations of the world.

The author cannot conclude this attempt to place on record the gallant deeds of his old corps in more appro-

priate words than those used by its late Colonel, H.R.H. the Prince Consort, on the 200th anniversary of its existence, confident that every former and present member will cordially respond to the prayer, with which the Prince Consort, after epitomising the services of the regiment, concluded his remarks. 1870.

His Royal Highness, while not attempting to recall to the minds of his hearers *all* the deeds of the Regiment, pointed to some of the most important of the long and uninterrupted list of victories with which the Grenadier Guards are associated. He pointed to the celebrated siege and capture of Namur, the first defence of Gibraltar, the capture of Barcelona and Valencia, the battles of Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet, the battle of Dettingen—aye, and of Fontenoy, where, though the victory did not ultimately remain with the Allies, it had been fairly won, as far as the English were concerned, and that by the conspicuous prowess of the Grenadier Guards; to the capture of Cherbourg, which just a century ago looked grimly across at our shores; the battles in Germany under the Marquis of Granby, the battle of Lincelles, those of Corunna, Barrosa, and the Pyrenees, the capture of St. Sebastian, the battles of Nive and Nivelle, of Quatre Bras, and of Waterloo, in which last great struggle with Napoleon the Regiment acquired the title of Grenadier Guards, from having vanquished, in fair fight, those noble and devoted Grenadiers of his Imperial Guard, who, till met by the British bayonet, had been considered invincible; and more lately, the battles of the Alma and of Inkerman, and the long protracted siege of Sevastopol. These are glorious annals, and well may that corps be proud which can show the like. But the duty of a soldier unfortunately is not confined to fighting the external enemies of his country: it has at times been his fate to have to stand in arms even against his own countrymen—a mournful duty which we may trust never to see again imposed upon a British soldier. Under such circumstances, the soldier is upheld by the consideration that while he is implicitly obeying the commands of his Sovereign, to whom he has

1870. sworn fidelity, he purchases by his blood that internal peace for his country and that supremacy of the law, upon which alone are based the liberty as well as the permanent happiness and prosperity of a nation. This Regiment, originally sprung from those loyalists who had clung to Charles II. in exile, never failed in its duty to its sovereign. It fought for James II. against Monmouth on the field of Sedgemoor, and struggled during five years heroically, although finally in vain, to preserve to George III. his revolted American Colonies. That same discipline which has made this Regiment ever ready and terrible in war, has enabled it to pass long periods of peace in the midst of all the temptations of a luxurious metropolis without loss of vigour and energy; to live in harmony and good-fellowship with its fellow-citizens; and to point to the remarkable fact that the Household Troops have now for 200 years formed the permanent garrison of London; have always been at the command of the civil power to support law and order, but have never themselves disturbed that order, or given cause of complaint, either by insolence or licentiousness. Let us hope that for centuries to come these noble qualities may still shine forth, and that the Almighty will continue to shield and favour this little band of devoted soldiers. Let us, on our part, manfully do our duty, mindful of the deeds of our predecessors, loyal to our Sovereign, and jealous of the honour of our country.

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APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A. (Charles R.)

*An Establishment for the new raised Forces, to begin 26th January, 1660-1.**

Regiment of Foot (Guards), consisting of 1200 soldiers, besides officers, to be divided into twelve companies.

Field and Staff Officers of a Regiment of Foot (Guards), Colonel John Russell.

	Per Diem.			Per Mensem.			Per Annum.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Colonel as Colonel . .	0	12	0	16	16	0	219	0	0
Lieut.-Col. as Lieut.-Col. . .	0	7	0	9	16	0	127	15	0
Major as Major . . .	0	5	0	7	0	0	91	5	0
Chaplain	0	6	8	9	6	8	121	13	4
Chirurgeon, 1*s.*, and one mate, 2*s.* 6*d.*	0	6	6	9	2	0	118	12	6
Quarter-master and Marshal to be executed by one person	0	4	0	5	12	0	73	0	0
Total . .	£2	1	2	£57	12	8	£751	5	10
His Majesty's Company.									
Captain	0	8	0	11	4	0	146	0	0
Lieutenant	0	4	0	5	12	0	73	0	0
Ensign	0	3	0	4	4	0	54	15	0
Two Sergeants, each at 18*d.* .	0	3	0	4	4	0	54	15	0
Three Corporals, each at 12*d.*	0	3	0	4	4	0	54	15	0
Three Drummers, each at 12*d.*	0	3	0	4	4	0	54	15	0
One hundred and twenty soldiers, each at 10*d.* per diem, whilst they quarter in London, but to have but 9*d.* per diem if they remove .	5	0	0	140	0	0	1825	0	0
Total . .	£6	4	0	£173	12	0	£2263	0	0

* The earliest extant establishment.

APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

	Per Diem.			Per Mensem.			Per Annum.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward . .	6	4	0	173	12	0	2263	0	0
THE COLONEL'S COMPANY.									
Colonel as Captain . . .	0	8	0	11	4	0	146	0	0
Lieutenant	0	4	0	5	12	0	73	0	0
Ensign	0	3	0	4	4	0	54	15	0
Two Sergeants, each at 18*d.* .	0	3	0	4	4	0	54	15	0
Three Corporals, each at 12*d.*	0	3	0	4	4	0	54	15	0
Two Drummers, each at 12*d.*	0	2	0	2	16	0	36	10	0
And one hundred and twenty soldiers, each at 10*d.* per diem whilst in London, as above	5	0	0	140	0	0	1825	0	0
Total . .	£6	3	0	£172	4	0	£2244	15	0
The pay of two companies more, to be the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major's companies, at the same rates and numbers as are mentioned in the Colonel's company, amounts to . . .	12	6	0	344	8	0	4489	10	0
ONE OTHER COMPANY.									
Captain	0	8	0	11	4	0	146	0	0
Lieutenant	0	4	0	5	12	0	73	0	0
Ensign	0	3	0	4	4	0	54	15	0
Two Sergeants, each at 18*d.* .	0	3	0	4	4	0	54	15	0
Three Corporals, each at 12*d.*	0	3	0	4	4	0	54	15	0
Two Drummers, each at 12*d.*	0	2	0	2	16	0	36	10	0
And ninety soldiers, each at 10*d.*, whilst they quarter in London, as above . .	3	15	0	105	0	0	1368	15	0
Total . .	£4	18	0	£137	4	0	£1788	10	0
The pay of seven companies more to complete the regiment, at the same rates and numbers as are mentioned in the last expressed company, amounts to . .	34	6	0	960	8	0	12,519	10	0
In all for the said regiment .	£65	18	2	£1845	8	8	£24,056	10	10
An Adjutant added to this establishment by royal warrant, from June, 1661, viz.:— One Adjutant to our regiment of Foot (Guards), at . .	0	4	0	5	12	0	72	16	0

APPENDIX B. (Charles R.)

An Establishment for his Majesty's Regiment of Foot Guards, commanded by the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Wentworth, 1662. (*On arrival from Dunkirk.*)

Regiment of Foot (Guards), consisting of 1200 soldiers, besides officers, to be divided into twelve companies.

Field and Staff Officers of the said Regiment.

	Per Diem.			Per Mensem.			Per Annum.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Colonel as Colonel . .	0	12	0	16	16	0	218	8	0
Lieutenant-Colonel as Lieutenant-Colonel . . .	0	7	0	9	16	0	127	8	0
Major as Major . . .	0	5	0	7	0	0	91	0	0
Chaplain	0	6	8	9	6	8	121	6	8
Chirurgeon, 4*s.*, and one mate, 2*s.* 6*d.*	0	6	6	9	2	0	118	6	0
Quarter-Master and Marshal to be executed by one person .	0	4	0	5	12	0	72	16	0
Adjutant to the said Regiment, at 4*s.* . . .	0	4	0	5	12	0	72	16	0
Total . .	£2	5	2	£63	4	8	£822	0	8
His Majesty's Company.									
Captain	0	8	0	11	4	0	145	12	0
Lieutenant	0	4	0	5	12	0	72	16	0
Ensign	0	3	0	4	4	0	54	12	0
Two Sergeants, each at 18*d.* .	0	3	0	4	4	0	54	12	0
Three Corporals, each at 12*d.*	0	3	0	4	4	0	54	12	0
Three Drummers, each at 12*d.*	0	3	0	4	4	0	54	12	0
One hundred soldiers, each at 10*d.* per diem, whilst they quarter in London, but to have but 9*d.* per diem if they remove . . .	4	3	4	116	13	4	1516	13	4
Total . .	£5	7	4	£150	5	4	£1953	9	4
The Lieutenant-Colonel's Company.									
Lieutenant-Colonel as Captain	0	8	0	11	4	0	145	12	0
Lieutenant	0	4	0	5	12	0	72	16	0
Ensign	0	3	0	4	4	0	54	12	0
Two Sergeants, each at 18*d.* .	0	3	0	4	4	0	54	12	0
Three Corporals, each at 12*d.*	0	3	0	4	4	0	54	12	0
Two Drummers, each at 12*d.*	0	2	0	2	16	0	36	8	0
One hundred soldiers, each at 10*d.* per diem whilst in London, as above . . .	4	3	4	116	13	4	1516	13	4
Total . .	£5	6	4	£148	17	4	£1935	5	4

APPENDIX B.—*continued.*

	Per Diem.	Per Mensem.	Per Annum.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The pay of one company more, to be the Major's, at the same rates and numbers as are mentioned in the Lieutenant-Colonel's company, amounts to	5 6 4	148 17 4	1935 5 4
The pay of nine companies more to complete the regiment, at the same rates and numbers as are mentioned in the last-expressed company, amounts to . .	47 17 0	1339 16 0	17,417 8 0
The pay of the said regiment in all amounts to . .	£66 2 2	£1851 0 8	£24,063 8 8

APPENDIX C. (CHARLES R.)

"Our will and pleasure is, that the establishment of our troops of Guards, regiments, and garrisons hereafter expressed, with all other officers and other charges therein mentioned, be continued, and nothing be offered to us for our signature for alteration thereof but what shall be first approved by our right trusty and right entirely beloved cousins and councillors, Thomas, Earl of Southampton, our treasurer; and George, Duke of Albemarle, Captain General of our armies; and our trusty and well-beloved Sir William Morrice and Sir Henry Bennett, our principal Secretaries of State, or any two or more of them, whereof our treasurer or general to be one, to whom we have referred the care and consideration thereof."

1662.

Regiment of Foot Guards, consisting of 1200 soldiers, besides officers, to be divided into twelve companies.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S REGIMENT OF FOOT GUARDS, NOW COMMANDED BY COLONEL JOHN RUSSELL.

	Per Diem.			Per Mensem.			Per Annum.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Colonel as Colonel . .	0	12	0	16	16	0	218	8	0
Lieut.-Colonel as Lieut.-Colonel	0	7	0	9	16	0	127	8	0
Major as Major . . .	0	5	0	7	0	0	91	0	0
Chaplain	0	6	8	9	6	8	121	6	8
One Adjutant, at 4*s.* per diem	0	4	0	5	12	0	72	16	0
Chirurgeon, 4*s.*, and one mate, 2*s.* 6*d.*	0	6	6	9	2	0	118	6	0
Quarter-Master and Marshal to be executed by one person	0	4	0	5	12	0	72	16	0
Total . .	£2	5	2	£63	4	8	£822	0	8
HIS MAJESTY'S COMPANY.									
Captain	0	8	0	11	4	0	145	12	0
Lieutenant	0	4	0	5	12	0	72	16	0
Ensign	0	3	0	4	4	0	54	12	0
Three Sergeants, each at 18*d.*	0	4	6	6	6	0	81	18	0
Three Corporals, each at 12*d.*	0	3	0	4	4	0	54	12	0
One Drum Major, at 1*s.* 6*d.*, and three Drummers, each at 12*d.*, and one Piper at 12*d.*	0	5	6	7	14	0	100	2	0
One hundred and twenty soldiers, each at 10*d.* per diem whilst they quarter in London, but to have but 9*d.* if they remove . . .	5	0	0	140	0	0	1820	0	0
Total . .	£6	8	0	£179	4	0	£2329	12	0

APPENDIX C.—*continued.*

	Per Diem.			Per Mensem.			Per Annum.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
THE COLONEL'S COMPANY.									
Colonel as Captain . . .	0	8	0	11	4	0	145	12	0
Lieutenant	0	4	0	5	12	0	72	16	0
Ensign	0	3	0	4	4	0	54	12	0
Two Sergeants, each at 18*d.* .	0	3	0	4	4	0	54	12	0
Three Corporals, each at 12*d.*	0	3	0	4	4	0	54	12	0
Two Drummers, each at 12*d.*	0	2	0	2	16	0	36	8	0
And one hundred and twenty soldiers, each at 10*d.* per diem, whilst in London, as above	5	0	0	140	0	0	1820	0	0
Total . .	£6	3	0	£172	4	0	£2238	12	0
The pay of two companies more, to be the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major's Companies, at the same rates and numbers as are mentioned in the Colonel's Company, amounts to	12	6	0	344	8	0	4477	4	0
ONE OTHER COMPANY.									
Captain	0	8	0	11	4	0	145	12	0
Lieutenant	0	4	0	5	12	0	72	16	0
Ensign	0	3	0	4	4	0	54	12	0
Two Sergeants, each at 18*d.* .	0	3	0	4	4	0	54	12	0
Three Corporals, each at 12*d.*	0	3	0	4	4	0	54	12	0
Two Drummers, each at 12*d.*	0	2	0	2	16	0	36	8	0
And ninety soldiers, each at 10*d.* whilst they quarter in London, as above . .	3	15	0	105	0	0	1365	0	0
Total . .	£4	18	0	£137	4	0	£1783	12	0
The pay of seven companies more to complete the regiment, at the same rates and numbers as are mentioned in the last expressed company, amounts to . . .	34	6	0	960	8	0	12,485	4	0
In all for the said regiment .	£66	6	2	£1856	12	8	£24,136	4	8

These Notes refer to the numbers in the last column of the following abstract of Annual Establishments of the First or Grenadier Guards, from 1661 *to* 1873, *in pages* 358 *to* 365.

Ref. No.

1. Three sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, one gentleman-at-arms, included in each company.
2. Augmentation of one adjutant.
3. Augmentation of one drum-major, one piper, one sergeant.
4. The King's colonel, lieutenant-colonels, and majors; companies 120 men each; the eight battalion companies, eighty each.
5. Augmentation of twelve companies of late Lord Wentworth's.
6. Augmentation to Major William Rolleston's company at Rochester.
7. Augmentation to Sir John Osborne's and Captain William Cope's at Rochester.
8. Augmentation for regiments to Virginia.
9. An addition of one company of grenadiers.
10. A second grenadier company.
11. A second adjutant.
12. Including four companies of grenadiers.
13. Additional three hautbois; battalion for Holland to assist States general.
14. A third permanent adjutant and a second permanent major.
15. Reduction at the peace.
16. Increase on occasion of rebellion in Scotland.
17. One battalion in Flanders. The lieutenant-colonel was commanding in Flanders.
18. All the battalions at home.
19. Eight fifers added to establishment; two to each of the four grenadier companies.
20. Augmentation on breaking out of the war.
21. A third major placed permanently on the establishment.
22. Reduction on the peace.
23. The totals include officers.
24. Forty-seven in each company from 1763 to 1777.
25. Augmentation on occasion of the breaking out of American War.
26. Reduction at the Peace.

26* Augmentation to thirty-two companies.

27. A chaplain ceases to be on the establishment.
28. Charge for the whole regiment 158,417*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*: 142 men per company.
29. Three quartermaster sergeants, three sergeant-majors, three armourer sergeants, two battalion surgeons, added to the establishment.
30. Augmentation of thirty-two subalterns and 887 non-commissioned officers and men.
31. The five field-officers resign their companies, adding five captains to the establishment; in former returns the same officers appeared as field-officers and captains.
32. Augmentations at different periods.
33. Three schoolmaster sergeants added.
34. Reduction of thirty-two subalterns.
35. The battalion with the army of occupation.
36. Reduction of six companies in 1821
37. Reduction after passing the Reform Bill.
38. Augmentations on occasion of Crimean War and increase of four companies.
39. Establishment of Musketry Instructors.

APPENDIX D.

Abstract of Annual Establishments of First or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, from January, 1660-61, to 1873.

Year	Note	No. of Commissioned Officers	Colonel.	Lt.-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Capt.-Lieut. and Lieuts.	Ensigns.	Adjutants.	Quarter-Master and Pay Marshal.	Surgeon.	Mates.	Chaplain.	Solicitor.	Drum Major.	Dep. Marshal.	Hautb. Fifers.	Lanspriesades.	Gent. at arms.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	No. in each company.	Privates.	Total.	Reference to Notes.
Lord Wentworth's.																										
1661, 1st May		12	2	1	12	12	12		1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	36	24	...	1200	...	
1661-2, 1st Mar.		12	2	1	12	12	12	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	36	12	36	36	24	...	1092	...	
1662, 20 Mar.		12	2	1	12	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	36	25	100	1200	...	
Colonel Russell's.																										
1660-1, 26 Jan.	.....	12	2	1	9	12	12	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	36	25	...	1200	1325	
1661, June	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
1661, 5 Oct.	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3
1663, 20 Mar.	.....	12	2	1	12	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	25	36	25	...	1200		4
Lord Wentworth's and Colonel J. Russell's, combined.																										
1667, 13 June	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12		..	...	600		5
1667, 29 Sept.	Colonel Russell's.	12	2	1	12	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	25	36	24	100	1200		
1667, 29 Sept.	Late Lord Wentworth's.	12	...	...	12	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	36	12	60	720		
	Total	24	2	1	24	24	24	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	49	72	36	100 60	1920		

1668, 26 Sept. ...	.....	24	2	1	24	24	24	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	49	72	36	100/80	1920		
1672, 20 May	.....	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	18		6
1672, 20 May	.....	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	76		7
1675-6, 1 Jan. ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...		
1676, 7 Oct.	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1000		8
168¾, Jan. 1	.....	25	2	1	25	26	24	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	52	75	50	60	1490		9
1684, April 1	.....	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	...	50		10
1685, Jan. 1	.....	26	2	1	26	28	24	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	78	78	52	80	2080		11
1686, July 1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1689, May 1	1690, June 1	28	2	1	28	32	24	4	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	84	84	56	80	2240		12
1690, June 1	.....	28	2	1	28	32	24	4	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	84	84	56	...	2240		
1692, April 1	.....	28	2	1	28	32	24	4	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	84	84	56	80	2240		
1694, April 1	.....	28	2	1	28	32	24	4	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	84	84	56	80	2240		
1699, March 26 ...	.....	28	2	1	28	32	24	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	56	56	56	40	1120		
1700, April 25 ...	.....	28	2	1	28	33	24	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	61	61	26	50	1470	1747	
1701, June 18.....	.. ..	13	2	...	11	16	11	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	29	29	56	...	780	...	13
1701, Dec. 24.....	1702, Dec. 24.....	28	2	1	28	32	24	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	...	..	84	84	56	60	1680	2002	
1702, Dec. 25.....	1703, Dec. 24.....	28	2	1	28	32	24	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	84	84	56	60	1680	2002	
1703, Dec. 25.....	1704, Dec. 23.....	28	2	1	28	32	24	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	84	84	56	60	1680	2002	
1704, Dec. 24.. ...	1705, Dec. 23.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	84	84	56	70	1960	2283	14
1707, Dec. 24.....	1708, Dec. 23.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	84	84	56	70	1960	2283	
1708, Dec. 23.. ...	1709, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	84	84	56	70	1960	2283	
1710, Sept. 30 ...	.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	84	84	56	70	1960	2283	
1710, Dec. 25.....	1711, Dec.	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	84	84	56	70	1960	2283	
1711, June 24.....	1712, Dec. 24..... ...	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	84	84	56	70	1960	2283	
1713, Dec. 24.....	1713, Dec. 24	28	2	1	28	32	24	2	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	56	56	56	40	1120	1383	15
1713, Dec. 25	1714, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	56	56	56	40	1120	1386	
1714, Dec. 25.....	1715, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	56	56	56	40	1120	1386	
1715, Sept. 26 ...	1716, Sept. 25	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	84	84	56	70	1960	2283	16
1715, Dec. 25.....	1716, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	84	84	56	70	1960	2283	
1716, Dec. 25.....	1717, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	84	84	56	70	1960	2285	
1717, Dec. 25.....	1718, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	56	84	56	49	1372	1669	
1718, Dec. 25.....	1719, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	56	84	56	49	1372	1669	
1719, Dec. 25.....	1720, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	56	84	56	49	1372	1669	
1720, Dec. 25.....	1721, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	56	84	56	49	1372	1669	
1721, Dec. 25.....	1722, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	56	84	56	...	1372	1669	
1722, Dec. 25.....	1723, Dec.	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	84	84	56	...	1596	1921	
1723, Dec. 25....	1724, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	84	84	56	..	1596	1921	

ESTABLISHMENTS—*continued.*

From	To	No. of Companies.	Colonel, Lt.-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Capt.-Lieut. and Lieuts.	Ensigns.	Adjutants.	Quarter-Master.	Surgeon.	Mates.	Chaplain.	Soliciter.	Drum Major.	Dep. Marshal.	Hautbois.	Fifers.		Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	No. in each company.	Privates.	Total.	Reference to Notes.
1724, Dec. 25.....	1725, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	84	84	56	...	1596	1921	
1725, Dec. 25.....	1726, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	84	84	56	...	1598	1893	
1726, Dec. 25.....	1727, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	84	84	56	...	1680	2005	
1727, Dec. 25 ...	1728, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	84	84	56	...	1680	2005	
1728, Dec. 25.....	1729, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	84	84	56	...	1680	2005	
1729, Dec. 25.....	1730, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	84	84	56	...	1400	1725	
1730, Dec. 25.....	1731, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	84	84	56	...	1400	1725	
1731, Dec. 25.....	1732, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	84	84	56	...	1400	1725	
1732, Dec. 25.....	1733, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	84	84	56	...	1400	1725	
1733, Dec. 25.....	1734, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	84	84	56	...	1680	2005	
1734, Dec. 25.....	1735, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	84	84	56	...	1960	2285	
1735, Dec. 25.....	1736, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	84	84	56	...	1680	2005	
1736, Dec. 25.....	1737, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	...	..	84	84	56	...	1680	2005	
1737, Dec. 25.....	1738, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	84	84	56	...	1680	2005	
1738, Dec. 25.....	1739, June 24 ...	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	84	84	56	...	1680	2005	
1739, June 25 ...	1739, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	84	84	56	...	1980	2313	
1739, Dec. 25.....	1740, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	84	84	56	...	1980	2313	
1740, Dec. 25.....	1741, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	84	84	56	...	1980	2313	
1741, Dec. 25.....	1742, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	84	84	56	...	1980	2313	
1742, Dec. 25.....	1743, Dec. 24.....	18	1	2	18	21	15	2	2	...	4	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	54	54	36	...	1278	1490	
1742, Dec. 25.....	1743, Dec. 24.....	10	1	...	10	11	9	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	20	...	710	825	17
1743, Dec. 25.....	1744, Dec. 24.....	18	1	2	18	21	15	2	2	...	4	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	54	54	36	...	1278	1490	
1743, Dec. 25.....	1744, Dec. 24.....	10	1	...	10	11	9	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	20	...	710	825	17
1744, Dec. 25.....	1745, Dec. 24.....	18	1	2	18	21	15	2	2	...	4	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	54	54	36	...	1278	1490	
1744, Dec. 25.....	1745, Dec. 24.....	10	1	...	10	11	9	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	20	...	710	825	17
1745, Dec. 25.....	1746, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	3	1	5	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	112	112	56	...	2800	3183	18
1746, Dec. 25.....	1747, Dec. 24.....	19	2	1	19	22	16	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	76	76	38	...	1710	1972	
1746, Dec. 25.....	1747, Dec 24.....	9	...	1	9	10	8	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	36	18	...	810	931	17
1747, Dec. 25.....	1748, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	3	1	5	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	112	112	56	...	2520	2903	

1748, Dec. 25.....	1749, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	56	84	56	...	1344	1641	
1749, Dec. 25.....	1750, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	56	84	56	...	1344	1641	
1750, Dec. 25.....	1751, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	56	84	56	...	1344	1641	
1751, Dec. 25.....	1752, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	56	84	56	...	1344	1641	
1752, Dec. 25.....	1752, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	56	84	56	...	1344	1641	
1753, Dec. 25.....	1754, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	56	84	56	...	1344	1641	
1754, Dec. 25.....	1755, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	84	84	56	...	1960	2285	
1755, Dec. 25.....	1756, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	84	84	56	...	1960	2285	
1756, Dec. 25.....	1757, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	84	84	56	...	1960	2285	
1757, Dec. 25.....	1758, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	...	84	84	56	...	1960	2293	19
1758, Dec. 25.....	1759, Dec. 24.....	28	2	2	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	...	84	84	56	...	1960	2293	
1759, June 25 ..	1759, Dec. 24.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	280	...	20
1759, Aug. 25 ...	1759, Dec. 24.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	28	...	...	...	280	...	
1759, Dec. 25.....	1760, Dec. 24.....	28	2	3	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	...	112	112	56	...	2520	2909	21
1760, Feb. 25.....	1760, Dec. 24.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	...	
1760, Dec. 25.....	1761, Dec. 24.....	28	2	3	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	..	112	112	56	...	2800	3189	
1761, Dec. 25.....	1762, Dec. 24.....	28	2	3	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	...	112	112	56	...	2800	3189	
1762, Dec. 25.....	1763, Dec. 24.....	28	2	3	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	...	112	112	56	...	2800	3189	
1763, April 25 ...	1763, Dec. 24.....	28	2	3	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	...	84	84	56	...	1316	1649	22
1763, Dec. 25.....	1764, Dec. 24.....	28	2	3	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	...	84	84	56	...	1316	1649	23
1764, Dec. 25.....	1765, Dec. 24.....	28	2	3	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	...	84	84	56	...	1316	1649	24
1765, Dec. 25.....	1766, Dec. 24.....	28	2	3	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	...	84	84	56	...	1316	1649	
1766, Dec. 25.....	1767, Dec. 24.....	28	2	3	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	...	84	84	56	...	1316	1649	
1767, Dec. 25.....	1768, Dec. 25.....	28	2	3	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	...	84	84	56	...	1316	1649	
1768, Dec. 25.....	1769, Dec. 24.....	28	2	3	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	...	84	84	56	...	1316	1649	
1769, Dec. 25.....	1770, Dec. 24.....	28	2	3	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	...	84	84	56	...	1316	1649	
1770, Dec. 25.....	1771, Dec. 24.....	28	2	3	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	...	84	84	56	...	1316	1649	
1771, Dec. 25.....	1772, Dec. 24.....	28	2	3	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	...	84	84	56	..	1316	1649	
1772, Dec. 25.....	1773, Dec. 24.....	28	2	3	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	...	84	84	56	...	1316	1649	
1773, Dec. 25.....	1774, Dec. 24.....	28	2	3	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	...	84	84	56	...	1316	1649	
1774, Dec. 25.....	1775, Dec. 24.....	28	2	3	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	...	84	84	56	...	1316	1649	
1775, Dec. 25.....	1776, Dec. 24.....	28	2	3	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	...	84	84	56	...	1316	1649	
1776, Dec. 25.....	1777, Dec. 24.....	28	2	3	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	...	84	84	56	...	1316	1649	
1777, Dec. 25.....	1778, Dec. 24.....	28	2	3	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	...	84	84	56	...	1316	1649	
1778, Dec. 25.....	1779, Dec. 24.....	28	2	3	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	...	94	94	56	...	1680	2033	25
1779, Dec. 25.....	1780, Dec. 24.....	28	2	3	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	...	94	94	56	...	1680	2033	
1780, Dec. 25... ..	1781, Dec. 24.....	28	2	3	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	...	94	94	56	...	1680	2033	
1781, Dec. 25	1782, Dec. 24.....	28	2	3	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	...	94	94	56	60	1680	2033	

ESTABLISHMENTS—*continued.*

From	To	No. of Companies.	Colonel, Lt.-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Capt.-Lieut. and Lieuts.	Ensigns.	Adjutants.	Quarter-Master.	Surgeon.	Mates.	Chaplain.	Solicitor.	Drum Major.	Dep. Marshal.	Hautbois.	Fifers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	No. in each company.	Privates.	Total.	Reference to Notes.
1782, Dec. 25.....	1783, June 24 ...	28	2	3	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	94	94	56	60	1680	2033	
1783, June 25 ...	1783, Dec. 24.....	28	2	3	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	84	84	56	47	1316	1649	23
1783, Dec. 25.....	1784, Dec. 24.....	28	2	3	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	84	84	56	47	1316	1649	
1784, Dec. 25.....	1785, Dec. 24.....	28	2	3	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	84	84	56	47	1316	1649	
1785, Dec. 25.....	1786, Dec. 24.....	28	2	3	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	84	84	56	47	1316	1649	
1786, Dec. 25.....	1787, Dec. 24.....	28	2	3	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	84	84	56	47	1316	1649	
1787, Dec. 25.....	1788, Dec. 24	28	2	3	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	84	84	56	47	1316	1649	
1788, Dec. 25.....	1789, Dec. 24.....	28	2	3	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	84	84	56	47	1316	1649	
1789, Dec. 25.....	1790, Dec. 24.....	28	2	3	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	84	84	56	47	1316	1649	
1790, Dec. 25.....	1791, Dec. 24.....	28	2	3	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	84	84	56	47	1316	1649	
1791, Dec. 25.....	1792, June 24 ...	28	2	3	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	84	84	56	47	1316	1649	
1792, Dec. 25.....	1793, Dec. 24.....	28	2	3	28	32	24	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	8	84	84	56	54	1512	1845	
1793, Dec. 25.....	1794, Dec. 24.....	32	2	3	32	40	24	3	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	3	8	160	160	64	...	3040	3546	26*
1794, Dec. 25.....	1795, Dec. 24	32	2	3	32	40	24	3	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	3	8	160	160	64	...	3040	3546	
1795, Dec. 25.....	1796, Dec. 24.....	32	2	3	32	40	24	3	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	3	8	160	160	64	...	3040	3546	
1796, Dec. 25.....	1797, Dec. 24.....	32	2	3	32	40	24	3	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	3	8	160	160	64	...	3040	3546	
1797, Dec. 25.....	1798, Dec. 24.....	32	2	3	32	40	24	3	2	1	5	...	1	1	1	3	8	160	160	64	...	3040	3546	27
1798, Dec. 25.....	1799, Dec. 24.....	32	2	3	32	40	24	3	3	1	5	...	1	1	1	3	8	192	192	64	...	3648	4218	
1799, Nov. 25 ...	1799, Dec. 24.....	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	64	...	...	896	1024	
1799, Dec. 25.....	1800, Dec. 24.....	32	2	3	32	72	24	3	3	1	5	...	1	1	1	3	8	224	256	64	...	4544	5242	28
1800, Dec. 25.....	1801, Dec. 24.....	32	2	3	32	72	24	3	3	1	5	..	1	1	1	3	8	224	256	64	...	4544	5242	
1801, Dec. 25.....	1802, April 24 ...	32	2	3	32	72	24	3	3	1	5	...	1	1	1	3	8	224	256	64	...	3744	4442	
1802, April 25 ...	1802, May 24	32	2	3	32	72	24	3	3	1	5	...	1	1	1	3	8	192	224	64	...	3424	4058	
1802, May 25.....	1802, June 24 ...	32	2	3	32	72	24	3	3	1	5	...	1	1	1	3	8	160	160	64	...	3040	3578	

A new heading is commenced on the next page in consequence of the addition to the establishment of the Regiment of Assistant-Surgeons, Sergeant-Majors, Quarter-Master-Sergeants, and Armourer-Sergeants; and the reduction of Captain-Lieutenants and Chaplain.

From	To	No. of Companies.	Colonel, Lt.-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutants.	Quartr.-Mast.	Surgeon.	Batt. Surg.	Assist.-Surg.	Solicitor.	Drum Major.	Dep. Marshal.	Serg.-Major.	Qt.-Mast.-Ser.	Arm.-Sergt.	Hautbois.	Fifers.	Schoolmr.-Ser.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	No. in each company.	Privates.	Total.	Reference to Notes.
1802, June 25	1802, Dec. 24...	32	2	3	32	40	24	3	3	1	2	6	1	1	1	3	3	3	...	3	8	96	128	64	...	2272	2694	29
1802, June 25	1802, Dec. 24...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	55	32	...	...	768	887	30
1802, Dec. 25...	1803, Dec. 24...	32	2	3	32	40	24	3	3	1	2	6	1	1	1	3	3	3	...	3	8	128	128	64	71	2272	2726	
1803, March 25	1803, Dec. 24...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	320	320	
1803, May 25...	.....	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	31
1803, June 25	1803, Dec. 24...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	32	32	...	14	448	512	32
1803, Oct. 25 ...	1803, Dec. 24...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	32	32	...	19	608	704	32
1803, Dec. 25...	1804, Dec. 24...	32	2	3	32	72	24	3	3	1	2	6	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	8	...	192	192	64	114	3648	4267	
1804, Dec. 25...	1805, Dec. 24...	32	2	3	32	72	24	3	3	1	2	6	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	8	...	192	192	64	114	3648	4267	
1805, Oct. 25...	1805, Dec. 24...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	32	32	...	19	608	672	32
1805, Dec. 25...	1806, Dec. 24...	32	2	3	32	72	24	3	3	1	2	6	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	8	...	224	224	64	123	3936	4619	
1806, Dec. 25 ..	1807, Dec. 24...	32	2	3	32	72	24	3	3	1	2	6	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	8	...	224	224	64	123	3936	4619	
1807, Dec. 25...	1808, Dec. 24...	32	2	3	32	72	24	3	3	1	2	6	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	8	...	224	224	64	123	3936	4619	
1808, Dec. 25...	1809, Dec. 24...	32	2	3	32	72	24	3	3	1	2	6	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	8	...	224	224	64	123	3936	4619	
1809, Dec. 25...	1810, Dec. 24...	32	2	3	32	72	24	3	3	1	2	6	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	8	...	224	224	64	113	3616	4299	
1810, Dec. 25...	1811, Dec. 24...	32	2	3	32	72	24	3	3	1	2	6	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	8	...	224	224	64	113	3616	4299	
1811, Dec. 25...	1812, Dec. 24...	32	2	3	32	72	24	3	3	1	2	6	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	8	3	224	224	62	113	3616	4302	33
1812, Dec. 25...	1813, Dec. 24...	32	2	3	32	72	24	3	3	1	2	6	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	8	3	224	224	62	128	4096	4782	
1813, Dec. 25...	1814, Dec. 24...	32	2	3	32	72	24	3	3	1	2	6	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	8	3	224	224	62	128	4096	4782	
1814, Dec. 25...	1815, Dec. 24...	32	2	3	32	48	48	3	3	1	3	6	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	8	3	192	192	62	114	3648	4271	34
1815, Dec. 25...	1816, Dec. 24...	32	2	3	32	48	48	3	3	1	3	6	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	8	3	160	160	62	95	3040	3599	
1816, Dec. 25...	1817, Dec. 24...	32	2	3	32	48	48	3	3	1	3	6	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	8	3	128	160	62	85	2720	3247	
1816, Dec. 25...	1817, Dec. 24...	10	...	1	10	14	16	1	1	0	1	2	..	1	...	3	3	3	...	8	1	40	50	19	85	850	1012	35
1817, Dec. 25...	1818, Dec. 24...	32	2	3	32	48	48	3	3	1	3	6	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	8	3	128	160	62	85	2720	3247	
1818, Dec. 25...	1819, Dec. 24...	32	2	3	32	40	24	3	3	1	3	3	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	8	3	128	128	62	76	2432	2892	
1819, Dec. 25..	1820, Dec. 24...	32	2	3	32	40	24	3	3	1	3	3	1	3	1	3	3	3	...	8	3	128	128	62	76	2432	2892	
1820, Dec. 25...	1821, Dec. 24...	32	2	3	32	40	24	3	3	1	3	3	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	8	3	128	128	62	76	2432	2892	

ESTABLISHMENTS—*continued.*

From	To	No. of Companies.	Colonel, Lt.-Colonel,	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutants.	Quartr.-Mast.	Surg. Major.	Batt. Surg.	Assist. Surg.	Solicitor.	Drum Major.	Orderly Clerk.	Dep. Marshal.	Serg.-Major.	Qt.-Mast.-Ser.	Arm.-Serg.	Hautbois.	Fifers.	Schoolmasters.	Muskty. Inst.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	No. in each company.	Privates.	Total.	Reference to Notes.
1821, Dec. 25...	1822, Dec. 24...	26	2	3	26	34	18	3	3	1	3	3	1	3	...	1	3	3	3	3	8	3	...	104	104	50	84	2184	2566	36
1822, Dec. 25...	1823, Dec. 24...	26	2	3	26	34	18	3	3	1	3	3	1	3	...	1	3	3	3	3	8	3	...	104	104	50	84	2184	2566	
1823, Dec. 25...	1824, Dec. 24...	26	2	3	26	34	18	3	3	1	3	3	1	3	...	1	3	3	3	3	8	3	...	104	104	50	84	2184	2566	
1824, Dec. 25...	1825, Dec. 24...	26	2	3	26	34	18	3	3	1	3	3	1	3	...	1	3	3	3	3	8	3	...	104	104	50	84	2184	2566	
1825, Dec. 25...	1826, Dec. 24...	26	2	3	26	34	18	3	3	1	3	3	1	3	...	1	3	3	3	3	8	3	...	104	104	50	84	2184	2566	
1826, Dec. 25...	1827, Dec. 24...	26	2	3	26	34	18	3	3	1	3	3	1	3	...	1	3	3	3	3	8	3	...	104	104	50	84	2184	2566	
1827, Dec. 25...	1828, Dec. 24...	26	2	3	26	34	18	3	3	1	3	3	1	3	...	1	3	3	3	3	8	3	...	104	104	50	84	2184	2566	
1828, Dec. 25...	1829, Dec. 24...	26	2	3	26	34	18	3	3	1	3	3	1	3	...	...	3	3	3	...	8	3	...	104	104	50	84	2184	2562	
1829, Dec. 25...	1830, Dec. 31...	26	2	3	26	34	18	3	3	1	3	3	1	3	...	...	3	3	3	...	8	3	...	104	104	50	84	2184	2562	
1831, Jan. 1 ...	1831, Dec. 31...	26	2	3	26	34	18	3	3	1	2	3	1	3	...	...	3	3	3	...	8	3	...	104	104	50	84	2184	2561	
1832, Jan. 1 ...	1833, March 31	26	2	3	26	34	18	3	3	1	2	3	1	3	...	...	3	3	3	...	8	3	...	104	104	50	84	2184	2561	
1833, April 1...	1834, March 31	26	2	3	26	34	18	3	3	1	2	3	1	3	...	...	3	3	3	...	8	3	...	104	104	50	84	2184	2561	
1834, April 1...	1835, March 31	26	2	3	26	34	18	3	3	1	2	3	1	3	...	...	3	3	3	...	8	3	...	104	104	50	76	1976	2353	37
1835, April 1...	1836, March 31	26	2	3	26	34	18	3	3	1	2	3	1	3	...	...	3	3	3	...	8	3	...	104	104	50	76	1976	2353	
1836, April 1...	1837, March 31	26	2	3	26	34	18	3	3	1	2	3	1	3	...	...	3	3	3	...	8	3	...	104	104	50	76	1976	2353	
1837, April 1...	1838, March 31	26	2	3	26	34	18	3	3	1	2	3	1	3	...	...	3	3	3	...	8	3	..	104	104	50	76	1976	2353	
1838, April 1...	1839, March 31	26	2	3	26	34	18	3	3	1	2	4	1	3	...	..	3	3	3	...	8	3	...	112	112	50	76	1976	2370	
1839, April 1...	1840, March 31	26	2	3	26	34	18	3	3	1	2	4	1	3	...	...	3	3	3	...	8	3	...	112	112	50	76	1976	2370	
1840, April 1...	1841, March 31	26	2	3	26	34	18	3	3	1	2	4	1	3	...	...	3	3	3	...	8	3	...	112	112	50	76	1976	2370	
1841, April 1...	1842, March 31	26	2	3	26	34	18	3	3	1	2	4	1	3	...	...	3	3	3	...	8	3	...	112	112	50	76	1976	2370	
1842, April 1...	1843, March 31	26	2	3	26	34	18	3	3	1	2	4	1	3	..	...	3	3	3	...	8	3	...	112	112	50	76	1976	2370	
1843, April 1...	1844, March 31	26	2	3	26	34	18	3	3	1	2	3	1	3	...	...	3	3	3	...	8	3	...	104	104	50	76	1976	2356	
1844, April 1...	1845, March 31	26	2	3	26	34	18	3	3	1	2	3	1	3	...	...	3	3	3	...	8	3	...	104	104	50	76	1976	2356	
1845, April 1...	1846, March 31	26	2	3	26	34	18	3	3	1	2	3	1	3	...	...	3	3	3	...	8	3	...	104	104	50	76	1976	2356	
1846, April 1...	1847, March 31	26	2	3	26	34	18	3	3	1	2	3	1	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	8	3	...	104	104	50	76	1976	2356	
1847, April 1...	1848, March 31	26	2	3	26	34	18	3	3	1	2	3	1	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	8	3	..	104	104	50	76	1976	2356	
1848, April 1...	1849, March 31	26	2	3	26	34	18	3	3	1	2	3	1	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	8	3	...	104	104	50	76	1976	2356	
1849, April 1...	1850, March 31	26	2	3	26	34	18	3	3	1	2	3	1	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	8	3	...	104	104	50	76	1976	2356	
1850, April 1...	1851, March 31	26	2	3	26	34	18	3	3	1	2	3	1	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	8	3	...	104	104	50	76	1976	2356	

1851, April 1...	1852, March 31	26	2	3	26	34	18	3	3	1	2	3	1	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	8	3	...	104	104	50	76	1976	2356	
1852, April 1...	1853, March 31	26	2	3	26	34	29	3	3	1	2	3	1	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	8	3	...	104	104	50	...	1976	2363	
1853, April 1...	1854, March 31	26	2	3	26	34	29	3	3	1	2	3	1	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	8	3	...	133	130	61	...	2470	2927	
1854, April 1...	1855, March 31	30	2	3	30	39	27	3	4	1	3	5	1	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	...	155	160	70	...	3040	3561	38
1854, July 14...	.....	30	2	3	30	39	27	3	4	1	3	5	1	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	...	174	170	71	...	3230	3781	38
1855, April 1...	1856, March 31	30	2	3	30	38	27	3	3	1	3	5	1	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	...	155	160	70	...	3040	3561	
1856, April 1...	1857, March 31	30	2	3	30	38	27	3	3	1	3	5	1	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	...	130	120	51	...	1980	2415	
1857, April 1...	1858, March 31	30	2	3	30	37	25	3	3	1	3	5	1	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	3	123	120	51	...	2280	2678	39
1858, April 1...	1859, March 31	30	2	3	30	37	25	3	3	1	3	5	1	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	3	123	120	51	...	2280	2678	
1859, April 1...	1860, March 31	30	2	3	30	38	25	3	3	1	3	5	1	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	3	125	120	51	...	2280	2678	
1860, April 1...	1861, March 31	30	2	3	30	38	25	3	3	1	3	5	1	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	..	3	3	126	120	51	...	2280	2678	
1861, April 1...	1862, March 31	30	2	3	30	38	25	3	3	1	3	5	1	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	3	126	170	55	...	2470	2956	
1862, April 1...	1863, March 31	30	2	3	30	38	25	3	3	1	3	5	1	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	3	126	120	51	...	2280	2678	
1863, April 1...	1864, March 31	30	2	3	30	38	25	3	3	1	3	5	1	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	3	126	120	51	...	2280	2678	
1864, April 1...	1865, March 31	30	2	3	30	38	25	3	3	1	3	5	1	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	3	116	120	51	...	2280	2678	
1865, April 1...	1866, March 31	30	2	3	30	38	25	3	3	1	3	5	1	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	3	129	120	51	...	2127	2562	
1866, April 1...	1867, March 31	30	2	3	30	38	25	3	3	1	3	5	1	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	3	129	120	51	...	2127	2562	
1867, April 1...	1868, March 31	30	2	3	30	38	25	3	3	1	3	5	1	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	3	130	120	51	...	2128	2563	
1868, April 1...	1869, March 31	30	2	2	30	38	25	3	3	1	3	5	1	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	3	130	120	51	...	2130	2565	
1869, April 1...	1870, March 31	30	2	2	30	38	25	3	3	1	3	5	1	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	3	130	120	51	...	2130	2565	
1870, April 1...	1871, March 31	30	2	2	30	38	25	3	3	1	3	5	1	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	3	129	120	51	...	2430	2864	
1871, April 1...	1872, March 31	30	2	2	30	38	25	3	3	1	3	5	1	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	3	129	120	51	...	2430	2864	
1872, April 1...	1873, March 31	30	2	2	30	38	25	3	3	1	3	5	1	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	3	129	120	51	...	2340	2864	

APPENDIX E.

STATIONS OF THE FIRST OR KING'S OWN REGIMENT OF GUARDS.

The principal authorities for the following return of Quarters of the Regiment, from the year 1670, are the Marching Order Books and other records at the War Office. The records at the State Paper Office, the British Museum, the newspapers of the day, and the London Gazette, have also furnished some of the information.

Year.	Companies.	Stations.	Authorities.
1661	12	In quarters in London and Westminster.	
1662	12	The regiment was drawn up in Hyde Park, 27th September, 1662.	*Mer. Publicus.*
1663	12	London and Westminster.	
	12	A detachment of four companies attended the Court on a tour to Bath, commencing the 26th and ending the 29th August, and also to Oxford in September following. The Court returned to London 1st October, 1663.	*Kingdoms' Intelligencer.*
1664	12	London and Westminster.	
	12	Three companies of Lord Wentworth's Regiment were mustered and reviewed at Hull, on Friday, 5th August, 1664.	*The Newes.*
"		Drafts were sent on board the fleet against the Dutch.	
1665	24	The regiment under the late Lord Wentworth was incorporated with Colonel John Russell's early in March; companies of the former were quartered at York, Berwick, Hull, Tynemouth, Portsmouth, and Dover.	
		Drafts, consisting of 300 men, under Captain Bennett (First Guards) were sent on board the fleet at Deal 27th and 28th March, 1665.	*MSS. Birch,* 4182.
		Engagements at sea 3rd June and 3rd August.	
"		A detachment of 150 soldiers, taken out of his Majesty's Guards, arrived at Portsmouth 4th December, 1665, and embarked for foreign service.	*Oxford Gazette.*
1666	24	London and Westminster, and companies in garrison as before.	
"		Drafts were sent on board the fleet.	
		Engagements at sea, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th June, and on 25th, 26th, and 27th July.	
1667	24	London and Westminster, and companies in garrison as before.	
		Peace with the Dutch proclaimed 24th August.	
1668	24	London and Westminster.	*State Paper Office.*
	10	Ten companies in garrison as before.	
		The regiment reviewed in Hyde Park on 16th September.	*London Gazette.*
1669	14	London and Westminster.	
	10	Ten companies in garrison as before.	
		Fourteen companies of the two regiments of Guards reviewed in Hyde Park on 11th May, and seven companies on 19th May.	
		The two regiments of Guards reviewed in Hyde Park on 21st May, 1669.	
1670		The regiment was disposed of as follows in April, 1670 :—	*Vol.* 512.
	14	Fourteen companies in and about London and Westminster.	*War Offic*
	3	Captain Herbert Jefferies, Bevill Skelton's, and Sir Philip Monckton's at York.	

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*	Authorities.
1670	3	Captain John Walters', James Wyan's, and Thomas Stradling's, at Berwick.	
	1	Captain Christopher Musgrove's at Carlisle.	
	1	Captain John Strode's at Dover Castle.	
	1	Captain John Osborne's at Portsmouth.	
	1	Captain William Eyton's at Tynemouth Castle.	
"		Twelve musketeers of the King's Regiment of Guards, and a sergeant and eight soldiers of the Coldstreams, to march, on 14th July, to Deptford, and go on board the "London," Captain Tinkler, and be under his orders.—Dated 13th July, 1670.	
"		A detachment to march to Hampton Court, and remain during the Queen's stay there.—Dated 17th August, 1670.	
"		A detachment quartered at Windsor in September, 1670.	
1671	4	Major Rolleston's and Captain Walters' companies to march from London, Captain Osborne's from Portsmouth, and Captain Skelton's from York, to Rochester.—Dated 13th April, 1671.	
1672		The companies, augmented in March and April to 98 private soldiers for those in town, and to 100 for those at sea.	
"	1	Sir Thomas Daniell's (the King's Company) to march to Gravesend, and embark.—Dated 6th March, 1672.	
"		The two regiments of Guards are to do duty in the Tower of London, as may be required.—Dated 18th March, 1672.	
"	2	Captain John Walters' and Captain B. Henshaw's companies, at Rochester, to be in readiness to embark for sea service.—Dated 1st April, 1672.	
"	2	Captain Philip Howard's and Captain B. Skelton's companies to be sent on board the fleet, as the Duke of York shall direct.—Dated 22nd April, 1672.	
"		A detachment of the King's Regiment of Guards, consisting of Lieutenant Francis Vincent, Lieutenant Edmund Harris, Ensign Robert Baxter, Ensign Edmund Rearsby, four sergeants, and 200 soldiers, to embark, on Thursday, the 9th of May, from the Tower for ships in the river.—Dated 8th May, 1672.	
		Engagements at sea on the 28th of May.	
"	3	Three companies of the King's Regiment of Guards to return from Gravesend to their quarters in London.—Dated 18th May, 1672.	
"	2	Captain Henshaw's and Captain Skelton's companies to embark for the fleet.—Dated 1st June, 1672.	
"	2	Captain Stradling's and Captain Sackville's companies to march from Berwick to Rochester.—Dated 15th June, 1672.	
"	1	Captain Eyton's company to march from Tinmouth to Rochester.—Dated 15th June, 1672.	
"		Seven companies at Rochester.—June, 1672.	
"		Fifteen soldiers from Colonel Strode's company, at Dover Castle, to embark.—Dated 23rd September, 1672.	*State Paper Office. Vol. 512. War Office.*
"		A detachment of 120 men to be drawn out of six companies of the King's Regiment of Guards, to embark as the Duke of York shall direct.—Dated 22nd October, 1672.	
"	2	Captain Jefferies' and Sir Philip Monckton's companies to march from York to London.—Dated 22nd October, 1672.	
"	10	Eight more companies to remove to London, and two companies to go to Windsor.—Dated 22nd October, 1672.	
"	5	The five companies of the King's Regiment of Guards that were lately at sea to be mustered.—Dated 30th October, 1672.	
"		A detachment, consisting of 216 soldiers, to be drawn out of the twelve companies of the King's Regiment of Guards here in town, and go on	

Year.	Companies.	Stations—*continued.*	Authorities.
		board such ships as the Duke of York shall appoint.—Dated 1st November, 1672.	
1672	2	Captain Skelton's and Captain Sackville's companies to march to Canterbury.—Dated 5th November, 1672.	
		Going to France, to form with other companies from various regiments, a battalion to act with the French army.	
"	1	Captain Sir Thomas Daniell's company to march from Rochester to Westminster.—Dated 8th November, 1672.	
"	6	Six companies to return from Rochester to London.—Dated 8th November, 1672.	
"	1	Colonel Strode's company to march from Dover Castle to London.—Dated 9th November, 1672.	
"		The King's Regiment of Guards were disposed of as follows in November, 1672 :—	
	20	Twenty companies quartered in and about Westminster.	
	2	Two companies at Windsor.	
	2	Two companies at Canterbury, going to France.	
"	4	Four companies of the King's Regiment of Guards to be quartered in Southwark.—Dated 21st November, 1672.	
1673		Missing.	
		Engagements at sea 28th May, 4th June, and 11th August, 1673.	
"		The King's Regiment of Guards to be augmented to 100 private soldiers in each company, and to be reviewed on Blackheath the 4th June, 1673.—Dated 26th May, 1673.	*Harl. MSS.* 6845. *Vol.* 51 *bis, W.*
1674	20	The twenty companies of the King's Regiment of Guards in town to disband one sergeant and ten soldiers in each company, so as to make them eighty in a company.—Dated 23rd February, 1674.	
"	2	Major Manley's company under orders for Portsmouth, and the company ordered to Windsor, to disband one sergeant and twenty soldiers each.—Dated 23rd February, 1674.	
"	4	Four companies of the King's Regiment of Guards to march on Wednesday, the 4th March, to Rochester, Chatham, and places adjacent.—Dated 28th February, 1674.	
"	4	Four more companies to march on Thursday to Rochester.—Dated 28th February, 1674.	
"	1	Captain Richardson's company to march on Tuesday, the 3rd March, to Portsmouth.—Dated 28th February, 1674.	
"	1	Captain Godfrey's company to march on Thursday, the 5th March, to Windsor.—Dated 28th February, 1674.	
"		Captain Bevill Skelton ordered to bring back from France to England two companies of the King's Regiment of Guards and one company of the Coldstreams.—Dated 2nd March, 1674.	
1674		Arrived on the 8th April.	
"	1	One company to march from Rochester to Dover Castle, and relieve once in two months.—Dated 3rd March, 1674.	
"		Ten soldiers out of each of the twelve companies of the King's Regiment of Guards in town to embark at the Tower, on Wednesday, the 1st April, and sail to the Downs, and the eight companies in Kent to send the like drafts.—Dated 28th March, 1674.	
"		All the companies of the two regiments of Guards reduced to sixty private soldiers a company from April, 1674.	
"	4	Four companies to march from London to Maidenhead and Colnbrook, to attend the Court when held at Windsor.—Dated 7th May, 1674.	

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
1674	2	Captain Skelton's and Captain Sackville's companies, lately arrived from foreign service (France), were mustered in London, on 20th of April.—Dated 8th May, 1674.
,,	10	Ten companies of the King's Regiment of Guards are quartered in and about Westminster.—Dated 26th June, 1674.
,,	8	Eight companies to relieve the same number at Rochester, Sheerness, and Dover, it being about four months since they were sent there.—Dated 4th July, 1674.
,,	1	Captain Manley's company to relieve Captain Godfrey's company at Windsor, it being about four months since it went there.—Dated 4th July, 1674.
,,	2	Two companies to be quartered in the Tower Hamlets, and assist in the duty at the Tower.—Dated 25th September, 1674.
,,	4	Four of the companies at Rochester to do the duty at Hampton Court during the Queen Consort's stay there, and afterwards return to Rochester.—Dated 25th September, 1674.
,,	1	The company sent from Rochester to do duty on board the "Ruby," at Sheerness, to return to Rochester.—Dated 28th October, 1674.
,,	4	Four companies to march to Rochester and relieve other companies there.—Dated 6th November, 1674.
,,	1	Lieutenant-Colonel Grey's company to relieve Captain Manley's company at Windsor, having been there about four months.—Dated 6th November, 1674.
,,		On arrival of the eight companies of the King's Regiment of Guards from Rochester, two more companies are to be quartered in the Tower Hamlets, making six companies there.—Dated 12th November, 1674.
,,		The King's Regiment of Guards were disposed of as follows in November, 1674:—
	12	Twelve companies quartered in and about Westminster.
	6	Six companies in the Tower Hamlets.
	4	Four companies at Rochester.
	1	One company at Windsor.
	1	One company at Portsmouth.
1675	1	Major Manley's company to march to Portsmouth, in addition to the company now there.—Dated 17th February, 1675.
,,	1	Captain Howard's company to relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Grey's company at Windsor.—Dated 26th February, 1675.
,,	4	Four companies to march to Rochester, to relieve the four companies on duty there.—Dated 26th February, 1675.
,,	1	Colonel Strode's company has been doing duty at Dover Castle from 15th November, 1673.—Dated 1st May, 1675.
,,	1	Captain Jefferies' company to relieve Captain Walters' company at Windsor, which is to march to the quarters of the regiment in and about Westminster.—Dated 1st November, 1675.
,,	4	Four companies to relieve the like number at Rochester and Dover Castle.—Dated 1st November, 1675.
1676	4	Four companies to relieve the like number at Rochester and Dover Castle.—Dated 24th February, 1676.
,,	1	Captain E. Sackville's company to relieve Captain Jefferies' company at Windsor.—Dated 24th February, 1676.
		A review in Hyde Park on 23rd May, 1676.
,,	1	Sir C. Musgrove's company to relieve Captain E. Sackville's company at Windsor.—Dated 20th June, 1676.

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
1676	4	Four companies to relieve the like number at Rochester and Dover Castle. —Dated 20th June, 1676.
"		A detachment of 147 soldiers out of the twenty-one companies of the King's Regiment of Guards in town, at Rochester and Dover Castle, to be embarked for Virginia, under Captain Herbert Jefferies and Captain Robert Walters, with the two eldest lieutenants and ensigns, and four eldest sergeants, as officers.—Dated 4th October, 1676.
"		Seven men out of the company at Windsor to be also drafted.—Dated 5th October, 1676.
		To form part of a regiment of 1000 men to be sent to Virginia, in five companies, under Captain H. Jefferies.
"	4	Four companies to relieve the like number at Rochester and Dover Castle. —Dated 25th October, 1676.
"	1	Captain Picke's company to relieve Sir C. Musgrove's company at Windsor. —Dated 25th October, 1676.
"		The reliefs to Rochester and Windsor to be made every four months till further orders.—Dated 25th October, 1676.
1677		Missing.
"		The King's Regiment of Guards were disposed of as follows, in November, 1677 :—
	17	Seventeen companies quartered in and about London and Westminster.
	4	Four companies at Rochester.
	1	One company at Windsor.
	2	Two companies at Portsmouth.
1678		The regiment augmented to 28 companies, of 100 private soldiers in each company, from January, 1678.
"	12	Twelve companies ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Flanders.
"		Captain W. Eyton's company to march to Portsmouth, and embark for Guernsey.—Dated 31st January, 1678.
"		A detachment of 93 men drawn out of the seventeen companies in town to march to Portsmouth, and embark on board the "Rupert" and "Centurion."—Dated 14th February, 1678.
		The "Rupert" had an action with the Turks on 20th March following.
"	12	The companies sent to Flanders under the command of Colonel the Lord Howard, arrived at Ostend 2nd March, 1678, and marched to Bruges.
"		The companies at Virginia embarked for England on 11th February, 1678, and arrived at Gravesend 23rd March following, and landed. Captain Herbert Jefferies died at Virginia, and was succeeded by Sir Henry Chicheley as Lieutenant-Governor.
"	2	Captain Jefferies' late company, and Captain Picke's company, arrived from Virginia, to march from Gravesend, and draw up in Covent Garden.—Dated 25th March, 1678.
"		A detachment of 208 soldiers to be drawn out of the King's Regiment of Guards and sent to the companies in Flanders.—Dated 24th March, 1678.
"		Major Clerke commanding the battalion in Flanders to have sick leave to England.—Dated 31st July, 1678.
"	12	The First Regiment of Guards, under Major John Downing, to march to Brussels, and quarter there.—Dated August, 1678.
"		The Guards were at Brussels at the time the battle of St. Dennis was fought, on 4th August, 1678.
"		A detachment of eighty soldiers, drawn out of the King's Regiment of

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
		Guards, to be sent to the companies in Flanders, under the command of Lieutenant Downing.—Dated 7th August, 1678.
1678		The King's Regiment of Guards were disposed of as follows in August, 1678 :—
	12	Twelve companies quartered in and about London.
	12	Twelve companies at Brussels.
	1	Captain R. Tufton's company at Windsor.
	1	Captain R. Langley's company at Portsmouth.
	1	Captain W. Eyton's company at Guernsey.
	1	Captain J. Strode's company at Hounslow and Windsor, attending the Court.
,,		Six soldiers of the King's Regiment of Guards to be sent to Gravesend, and embark on Admiral Poole's ship, "Happy Return."—Dated 9th November, 1678.
1679	12	The companies in Flanders returned home, March, 1679, and were quartered in Kent.
,,		The regiment reduced to 24 companies, of 60 private soldiers in each company, from May, 1679.
,,	4	Four companies to march, on 30th June, to Windsor, to attend the King during the continuance of the Court there.—Dated 28th June, 1679.
,,	6	Six companies were stationed at Windsor from June to September, 1679.
,,	8	The eight companies (from Flanders) now at Maidstone, and places adjacent, to march forthwith up towards London.—Dated 29th June, 1679.
,,	1	Captain Eyton's late company, now at Guernsey, upon arrival at Southampton, consisting of threescore soldiers, as now established, to march to London.—Dated 7th July, 1679.
,,	2	Lieutenant-Colonel Sir S. Clerke's and Major Whorwood's companies (from Flanders) to march from Maidstone to London.—Dated 25th July, 1679.
,,	1	Captain John Sunderland's company (from Flanders) to march from Malling, in Kent, to London.—Dated 25th July, 1679.
1679	1	Captain Price's company, Grenadiers (from Flanders), to march from Lenham, in Kent, to London.—Dated 25th July, 1679.
,,	4	Four companies to be quartered in the Tower, and do duty there until further orders.—Dated 15th September, 1679.
,,	1	Colonel Russell's own company to relieve Captain Berkeley's company at Windsor, which is to march to the quarters of the regiment in and about Westminster.—Dated 29th October, 1679.
,,	2	Captain Tufton's and Captain Delavall's companies to march to Tilbury Fort.—Dated 10th December, 1679.
,,	2	Captain Godfrey's and Captain Fairfax's companies were lodged in the Tower from 20th October, 1679, to 28th February, 1680 ;
,,	1	and Captain Price's company from 1st January to 28th February, 1680.
1680	1	Sir Roger Manley's company to march from Portsmouth to Landguard Fort.—Dated 11th February, 1680.
		Arrived at Harwich 5th April following.
,,	1	Lieutenant-Colonel Sir S. Clerke's company to relieve Colonel John Russell's company at Windsor.—Dated 28th February, 1680.
,,	1	Captain R. Langley's company to march from Portsmouth to Tilbury Fort. Dated 28th February, 1680.
,,	4	The King's own company, Captain Eyton, Captains Godfrey, Stradling, and Copley's companies, to march to Windsor, to do duty when the King removes his Court there.—Dated 12th April, 1680.

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
1680		Captain Philip Howard's, Sir Edward Picke's, and Captain Bassett's companies to relieve the same number, on the 15th inst., at the Tower.—Dated 12th April, 1680.
,,	3	Captains Price's, Bowes', and Skelton's companies to relieve the same number at Tilbury Fort.—Dated 12th April, 1680.
,,		A detachment, consisting of two captains, four lieutenants, two ensigns, eight sergeants, twelve corporals, four drummers, and 240 private soldiers, drawn out of the First Regiment of Guards, to embark in the river Thames for Tangiers, under the command of the Earl of Mulgrave.—Dated 2nd June, 1680.
,,	2	To be formed into two companies.—Dated 10th June, 1680.
,,	1	Captain Downing's company to relieve Sir S. Clerke's company at Windsor.—Dated 23rd June, 1680.
,,	3	Sir Edward Picke's, Captain Bassett's, and Sunderland's companies to relieve the same number at Tilbury Fort, and march on the 15th August.—Dated 19th July, 1680.
,,		Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Samuel Clerke is to proceed to Tangiers, where he is to be Major-General of the Foot Forces there, but is to be continued as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment and captain of a company, notwithstanding his absence.—Dated 19th July, 1680.
,,	1	Captain Stradling's company to relieve Captain P. Howard's company in the Tower.—Dated 5th September, 1680.
,,	4	The King's company, Captain Eyton, Captains Godfrey, Copley, and Stradling's companies to march from Windsor to the city of Westminster, when the Court shall remove from Windsor.—Dated 5th September, 1680.
,,	1	Captain S. Tufton's company to relieve Captain S. Downing's company at Windsor.—Dated 23rd October, 1680.
		The War Office Books deficient for several years from December, 1680.
1681		Two companies of the Guards attended the Court at Oxford in March, and returned to London, 1st April, 1681.
1682		A detachment of the Guards marched to Newmarket, 2nd March, to attend the Court.
,,		Two companies of the King's Regiment of Guards to march to Tilbury Fort, 2nd April.
,,		Three companies of the King's Regiment and two companies of the Coldstreams to march to Windsor, 18th April.
,,	1	Colonel Stradling's company of the King's Regiment to march from Windsor to London, July, 1682.
,,		Two companies of the Guards to march to Tilbury Fort, to relieve the companies now there.—Dated 1st November, 1682.
1683	6	Six companies of the First Regiment of Guards were quartered at Windsor, Winchester, and Newmarket, from 1st April to 22nd October, 1683.
,,	5	Five companies of the First Regiment were quartered in the Tower from May, 1683, to January, 1684.
,,	8	Eight companies of the First Regiment were quartered in the Savoy from June, 1683, to June, 1684.
1684		The five companies of the First Regiment and Coldstreams arrived from Tangiers on the 12th April, and were quartered in Lambeth.
,,		A company of Grenadiers added to the establishment of the regiment, in April, 1684, making twenty-six companies.
,,	6	Six companies of the First Regiment were quartered at Windsor, Winchester, and Newmarket, from March to October, 1684.
,,		A review on Putney Heath, 1st October, 1684.

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
1685		Charles II. died 6th February, 1685.
,,	1	Sir William Booth's company, from Pendennis, was incorporated into the First Regiment of Guards from 20th March, making twenty-seven companies.
,,		The First Regiment of Guards was augmented to twenty-eight companies of 100 private soldiers in each company, in June, 1685, and reduced again to twenty-six companies of sixty private soldiers in July following.
,,	12	Twelve companies of the First Regiment of Guards marched from London in June to the West, against the Duke of Monmouth.
		Monmouth was defeated at Sedgemoor, 5th July.
,,		Several companies of the First Regiment of Guards at Windsor from July to October, 1685.
,,		A review on Hounslow Heath the 20th August.
1686		The establishment of the regiment augmented to eighty private soldiers in each company from January, 1686.
		A review on Hounslow Heath in June, 1686.
,,		The three battalions of the two regiments of Guards at Hounslow Heath to decamp on the 10th August, and return to their former quarters in London.
1687		The companies of the First Regiment of Guards attending the King at Windsor to be relieved by six companies of the Coldstreams on 6th July, 1687.
,,		Encamped on Hounslow Heath July and August, 1687 and 1688.
1688		The Prince of Orange landed 5th November, 1688.
,,		The First Regiment of Guards marched to Salisbury in November, 1688.
,,		James II. abdicated, 10th December, 1688.
		We, the peers, &c., direct the two battalions of the First Regiment of Guards, at Uxbridge, to march forthwith to their former quarters about London.—Dated 15th December, 1688. Signed,—Halifax, Kent, Dorset, Anglesey, Aylesbury, Berkeley.
,,		The three battalions of the First Regiment of Guards, under the command of the Duke of Grafton, to march, on Monday, the 17th of December, from London to Kingston, the next day to Guildford and Godalming, the next to Petersfield, and the day after to Portsmouth, where they are to remain, and obey such orders as they shall receive from such person as shall be commanded by us to be commander-in-chief.—Dated Windsor, 15th December, 1688. Signed,—W. H. Pr. d'Orange.
,,		Three battalions of the First Regiment of Guards were at Portsmouth, and one battalion at Tilbury.—Dated 31st December.
,,		The battalion of the First Regiment of Guards at Tilbury to march to Gravesend.—Dated 31st December, 1688.
,,		One battalion of the First Regiment of Guards to march from Portsmouth, on the arrival of one division of Colonel Lutterell's regiment.—Dated 30th December, 1688.
,,		The battalions of the First Regiment of Guards to march from Portsmouth on the arrival of late Sir Edward Hales' regiment.—Dated 30th December, 1688.
1689	7	One of the battalions of the First Regiment of Guards at Portsmouth to march to Oxford.—Dated 29th January, 1689.
,,	4	The four companies of the First Regiment of Guards in the Isle of Wight to return to Portsmouth, on being relieved by five companies of Lutterell's regiment.—Dated 9th February, 1689.

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
1689	1	One company of the First Regiment of Guards at Portsmouth to march to Gravesend.—Dated 22nd February, 1689.
,,	1	One company of the First Regiment of Guards to march from Winchester to Gravesend.—Dated 22nd February, 1689.
,,		The First Regiment of Guards at Gravesend to be made up to two battalions, by drawing companies from Portsmouth and other places.—Dated 1st March, 1689.
,,	3	Three companies of the First Regiment of Guards to march from Portsmouth to Gravesend.—Dated 1st March, 1689.
,,	6	Six companies of the First Regiment of Guards to march from Oxford to Gravesend.—Dated 1st March, 1689.
,,	1	The company of the First Regiment at Oxford to march to Winchester.—Dated 17th March, 1689.
,,		The non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of the First Regiment of Guards, now on board for Holland, to be incorporated into the Coldstream Regiment.—Dated 17th March, 1689.
,,		The companies of the First Regiment at Portsmouth to march to Winchester, on 21st and 22nd March.—Dated 18th March, 1689.
,,	5	Four companies of the First Regiment to march from Winchester to Windsor, and one company from Winchester to Landguard Fort.—Dated 26th March, 1689.
		Two additional companies added to the establishment of the regiment, making twenty-eight companies.
,,	17	Seventeen companies of the First Regiment of Guards to march to Northampton, Wellinboro', Daventry, Towcester, and Oulney.—Dated 6th April, 1689.
,,		The First Regiment of Guards to march as follows :—
	7	Seven companies to Windsor, Eton, Datchet, Slough, and Clewer.
	7	Seven companies to Staines, Egham, Chertsey, Ashford, Laleham, Shepperton, Thorpe, Radsbury, Bedfont, and Stanwell.
	4	Four companies to Maidenhead.
	5	Five companies to Colnbrook, Longford, and Langley.
	5	Five companies to Uxbridge and the Hillingdons.
		The companies from Winchester are to proceed to Staines, and the company from Landguard Fort to Uxbridge.—Dated 24th April, 1689.
,,		Three companies are to be drawn out of the Coldstream Regiment on arrival in Holland, two of which are to be incorporated into the First Regiment of Guards, and the other company as we shall direct.—Dated 1st May, 1689.
,,	1	One company of the First Regiment of Guards to march from Maidenhead to Great Marlow.—Dated 29th June, 1689.
,,		The First Regiment of Guards to encamp on Hounslow Heath, 14th August.
,,	7	One battalion of the First Regiment to decamp, on the 19th August, and march as follows :—
		Two companies to Windsor and Eton.
		Three companies to Colnbrook, Longford, Datchet, and Slough.
		Two companies to Staines and Egham.
	21	The other three battalions are to be quartered in St. Andrew's, Holborn, Gray's Inn Lane, Smithfield, Clerkenwell, St. Sepulchre's, Covent Garden, and St. Dunstan's.—Dated 16th August, 1689.
,,	7	A battalion of the First Regiment of Guards is to march to Newmarket, and remain during the King's stay there.—Dated 22nd September, 1689.

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
1689	7	A battalion of the First Regiment of Guards is to march to Portsmouth.—Dated 14th October, 1689.
1690	7	The third battalion of the First Regiment of Guards marched from London to Portsmouth, April, and returned again to London in May, 1690.
,,		Two battalions of the First Regiment of Guards to march on 1st July for Chester, to embark for Ireland. Countermanded.
,,		One battalion of the First Regiment of Guards to embark for Ostend on the 11th December, 1690.
1691		The same to disembark for the present.—Dated 19th January, 1691.
,,	8	Eight companies of the First Regiment of Guards were in Flanders from January, 1691, and twenty companies at home.
,,	20	A detachment of 160 men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Cludd, of the First Regiment, were quartered at Tunbridge Wells, from 8th July to 11th September, 1691.
,,	20 8	Twenty companies of the First Regiment of Guards were in England, and eight companies in Flanders, in December, 1691.
1692	8	One battalion of the First Regiment of Guards is to embark, on the 12th January, at the Redhouse, near Deptford, for Moordyke or Williamstadt.
,,	16	Sixteen companies of the First Regiment of Guards were in Flanders during the year 1692.
,,		The battle of Steenkirk was fought on the 3rd August, 1692 (N.S.).
1693	4	Four of the companies of the second battalion of the First Regiment of Guards, viz., Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Hastings, Thomas Eden, Christopher Yelverton, and Richard Russell's to be incorporated into the other companies of the regiment there, and the commissioned and non-commissioned officers are to repair to England and raise four more.—Dated 21st January, 1693.
,,		A detachment of the First Regiment of Guards was drafted to Flanders in May, 1693.
,,		The battle of Landen was fought on the 29th July, 1693 (N.S.)
,,	12	The two battalions of the First Regiment of Guards in England are to send 200 men to Flanders, to the battalions there.—Dated 8th August, 1693.
,,		Three battalions of English Guards were in winter quarters at Ghent from October, 1693.
1694	12	Twelve companies of the First Regiment of Guards are now in England.—Dated 18th January, 1694.
,,		Three battalions of English Guards are now in Flanders.—Dated March, 1694.
,,		Lieutenant-Colonel John Shrimpton, captain of a company of the First Regiment of Guards, allowed 600 guilders for the ransom of Brigadier Salisch, taken prisoner by him at the battle of Landen.—Dated 8th April, 1694.
,,		Thirteen companies, formed out of the Regiments of Guards, marched to Portsmouth in May, 1694, and embarked on service to Cameret Bay, and landed at Portsmouth, and returned to London, 10th August, 1694.
,,		Three battalions of the English Guards were in winter quarters at Ghent from October, 1694.
1695	16 12	Sixteen companies, forming two battalions of the First Regiment of Guards, were in Flanders, and twelve companies at home, on the 1st January, 1695.

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
1695		A detachment from out of each of the Regiments of Guards to march to Richmond, to attend the King.—Dated 21st January, 1695.
,,		The attack on the palisades before Namur took place on 18th July, 1695 (N.S.)
,,		Three battalions of the English Guards were in winter quarters at Ghent from October, 1695.
,,		A detachment of 320 men out of the regiments of Guards in London to march to Windsor and Eton, to attend the King.—Dated 13th November, 1695.
1696		The two battalions of the First Regiment of Guards (with twenty other battalions) were suddenly sent from Flanders to England, and arrived at Gravesend the 8th March. One of the battalions disembarked, and the other returned to Flanders with the troops, which sailed from Gravesend on 31st March, and arrived at Vere, Zealand, on the 7th April following.
,,		The First Regiment of Guards were in winter quarters at Ghent from September, 1696.
1697		The peace of Ryswick took place the 10th September, 1697.
,,		The Guards are daily expected in England from Flanders.—Dated 13th October, 1697.
,,		Four battalions of the Guards, of which two battalions were Dutch Guards, reached the Downs on 3rd November, sailed the next morning for the river, and arrived on 5th November, 1697.
1698		A detachment of 200 men out of the two regiments of Guards to march to Windsor and Eton, to attend the King during his stay, and afterwards return to London.—Dated 16th March, 1698.
,,		Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Hastings, of the First Regiment, commanded the battalion which marched to Windsor and places adjacent, to attend the King, from 25th April to 27th May, 1698.
,,		The companies reduced to seventy private soldiers each company, from July, 1698.
,,		A company is to be formed out of the officers of the regiment lately reduced to march at the head of the First Regiment of Guards.—Dated 3rd September, 1698.
,,		A detachment of 200 men out of the regiments of Guards to march, on Monday, the 26th December, to Datchet, Slough, and Eton, to attend the King, and afterwards return to London.—Dated 25th December, 1698.
1699		The companies reduced to forty private soldiers each company, from April, 1699.
,,		Lieutenant-Colonel Hastings, of the First Regiment, commanded the detachment which marched to Newmarket, to attend the King, and back, in April, 1699.
,,		Guards were kept at Kensington, Hyde Park, Acton Road, Arlington Gate, Tiltyard, St. James's, Whitehall, Somerset House, the Savoy, Hampton Court, and Windsor, from 1st April, 1699, to 24th April, 1700, and the allowance for fire and candle paid to Colonel John Shrimpton, commanding the First Regiment of Guards.
,,		A detachment of 240 men out of the regiments of Guards to march, on Thursday, the 4th May, to Datchet, Slough, and Eton, to attend the King during his stay, and afterwards return to London.—Dated 3rd May, 1699.
,,		A detachment of 120 men out of the two regiments of Guards, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour, to march to Windsor, and

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
		do duty during the stay of the Prince and Princess of Denmark.—Dated 7th June, 1699.
1699		A detachment of thirty men out of the two regiments of Guards to march to Upnor Castle.—Dated 15th June, 1699.
,,		The detachment of the two regiments of Guards, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour, now at Windsor, to march to their quarters in and about London.—Dated 1st November, 1699.
1700		The companies augmented to fifty private soldiers each company, from June, 1700.
1701	13	Thirteen companies of the First Regiment of Guards ordered to embark for Holland.—Dated 11th June, 1701.
,,	13	A battalion of the First Regiment of Guards embarked on board H.M.S. "Centurion," and two other frigates, and arrived in the Maese the 22nd June; landed at Williamstadt, and marched to Breda.
,,	15	Fifteen companies of the First Regiment, viz., the Lieutenant-Colonel's, two companies of Grenadiers, and twelve other companies, were in England in August, 1701, and thirteen companies in Holland.
1702	13	A detachment of the regiment of Guards to be quartered in the Tower.
,,		William III. died 8th March, 1702.
,,	17 11	Seventeen companies of the First Regiment of Guards at home, in April, 1702, and eleven companies in Holland.
,,		A detachment of 100 men of the two regiments of Guards to march to Windsor as often as the Queen shall repair thither, and return from time to time.—Dated 6th April, 1702.
,,		The detachments of the regiments of Guards in the Tower and at Hampton Court to join their regiments.—Dated 16th May, 1702.
,,		A detachment of 600 men of the two regiments of Guards to be formed into a battalion, and march to Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, under the Duke of Ormond.—Dated 16th May, 1702.
,,		A detachment of 200 men of the First Regiment of Guards to march, on Tuesday, the 26th May, to Portsmouth, so as to arrive on Saturday, the 30th May.—Dated 16th May, 1702.
,,		The companies augmented one sergeant, one corporal, and ten private soldiers a company (except the two Grenadier companies), making sixty private soldiers in each company from June.
,,		The forces to embark forthwith from the Isle of Wight.—Dated 8th June, 1702.
,,		A detachment of 260 men out of the two regiments of Guards to march on Wednesday, the 8th July, to Slough and Eton, to attend the Queen, and afterwards return to London.—Dated 6th July, 1702.
,,		A detachment of 120 men of the First Regiment of Guards, and sixty men of the Coldstreams, to march from London to Marshfield, to attend the Queen at Bath on the 19th, and arrive on the 26th August, and afterwards return to their quarters in London.
		Returned to London on the 11th October following.
,,		The detachment of the regiment of Guards, now at St. Helen's, to land, and march to London.—Dated 5th November, 1702.
,,		Another detachment arrived is to land and march to London.—Dated 19th November, 1702.
,,		The detachments of the regiments of Guards now at Chatham to march to London.—Dated 14th November, 1702.
,,	17 11	Seventeen companies of the First Regiment of Guards at home, and eleven companies in Holland, in December, 1702.
1703		A detachment of eighty men of the two regiments of Guards to march to

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
		Windsor, to attend the Queen, and afterwards return to London.—Dated 25th January, 1703.
1703		Detachments consisting of 600 men of the two regiments of Guards, under Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Morrison, to march, on the 18th March, from London to Chichester, and places adjacent, and part to Sheerness, Tilbury Fort, and Dover, so as to arrive on the 26th March.
		Seventy men marched from London to Midhurst, on the 22nd March, and from Midhurst to Portsmouth under Colonel Ashton, of the First Regiment.
		Sixty men from Shoreham and Brighton to Portsmouth.
		Seventy men from London to Arundel on the 22nd March, and from Arundel to Portsmouth, under Captain Filbridge, of the First Regiment.
,,		A detachment of eighty men of the two regiments of Guards to march to Windsor, to attend the Queen, and afterwards return to London.—Dated 27th April, 1703.
,,		A detachment of 210 men of the two regiments of Guards to march to Colnbrook, Slough, Eton, and places adjacent, to attend the Queen, and afterwards return to London.—Dated 17th May, 1703.
,,		The detachment of the two regiments of Guards at Portsmouth to be completed to 400 men.—Dated 4th August, 1703.
,,		A detachment of 400 men of the two regiments of Guards to embark on board the fleet.—Dated 5th August, 1703.
,,		A detachment of 180 men, of the two regiments of Guards, under Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Bisset, to march to Bath, to attend the Queen, and afterwards return to London.—Dated 9th August, 1703.
		At Bath from 14th August to 6th October.
,,		The detachment of the two regiments of Guards at Portsmouth, under Colonel Ashton, of the First Regiment, to return in two divisions to their quarters in London. Marched on the 18th and 20th August from Portsmouth.—Dated 10th August, 1703.
,,		A detachment of sixty men of the two regiments of Guards to march from London to Farnham, commencing the 3rd, and ending the 5th November, 1703, as a guard over French prisoners.
,,		A detachment of sixty men of the two regiments of Guards to march from London to Southampton, commencing the 1st, and ending the 6th November, 1703.
,,		A detachment of 100 men of the two regiments of Guards to march from London, on the 26th November, to Chichester and Portsmouth.
,,		A detachment of fifty men of the two regiments of Guards to march from London, on the 27th November, to Petersfield and Portsmouth.
,,		A detachment of 150 men of the two regiments of Guards to march from London, on the 27th December, to Winchester, and from Winchester to Portsmouth, on the 20th February following, to attend the King of Spain.
,,		A detachment of 150 men, under Captain William Peachey, of the First Regiment, marched from London, on the 27th September, 1703, to Petersfield, and on the 11th January following proceeded to Kingston, near Portsmouth.
,,		A detachment of two regiments of Guards, under Captain William Bodenham, of the First Regiment, marched from London to Portsmouth in December, 1703.
1704		A detachment of sixty men of the two regiments of Guards to pass over to the Isle of Wight.—Dated 11th January, 1704.

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
1704		A further detachment to pass over and attend the King of Spain.—Dated 22nd January, 1704.
,,		A detachment of eighty men of the two regiments of Guards to march to Windsor, to attend the Queen, and afterwards return to London.—Dated 15th May, 1704.
,,		A detachment of 210 men of the two regiments of Guards, to march to Windsor, to attend the Queen during her stay, and afterwards return to London.—Dated 27th May, 1704.
,,		A detachment of 320 men of the two regiments of Guards to march from Portsmouth to London.—Dated 2nd June, 1704.
,,		A detachment of forty men out of the two regiments of Guards to march from the Isle of Wight to London.—Dated 20th June, 1704.
,,		The detachment of sixty men of the two regiments of Guards at Farnham to march, under the command of Captain Bodenham, of the First Regiment, on 29th June, to London.—Dated 20th June, 1704.
,,		The assault of the fortified positon of the enemy on the Schellenberg, near
,,		Donawert, took place on the 2nd July (N.S.)
,,	15 13	Fifteen companies of the First Regiment of Guards were quartered in London and the Tower in July, and thirteen companies were in Germany.—Dated 4th July, 1704.
,,		A detachment of 600 men of the two regiments of Guards to march, under the command of Colonel Russell, of the First Regiment, from London to Portsmouth, and embark, on Wednesday, the 26th July, for Portugal.—Dated 10th July, 1704.
		The detachment comprised the major, five captains, five lieutenants, five ensigns, sixteen sergeants, fifteen corporals, ten drummers, and 335 private soldiers of the First Regiment.
		The battle of Blenheim was fought on the 13th August (N.S.)
		The detachment of 210 men of the two regiments of Guards attending the Queen at Windsor, returned to London on the 10th and 11th October, 1704.
1705		The battalion of the two regiments of Guards sent to Gibraltar, in 1704, consisted of thirty sergeants, thirty corporals, 20 drummers, and 600 private men.—Dated January, 1704-5.
,,		To each of the twenty-eight companies of the First Regiment of Foot Guards ten men are to be added, making seventy private soldiers a company.—Dated 21st March, 1705.
,,		A detachment of 200 men out of the two regiments of Foot Guards to march from London to Newmarket, to attend the Queen, and afterwards return.—Dated 2nd April, 1705.
		Marched from 5th to 9th April, and returned 21st to 25th April.
,,		A detachment of 120 men of the two regiments to be quartered in the Tower, and a detachment of sixty men more to march from London to Farnham, from 23rd to 25th April.—Dated 9th April, 1705.
,,	15 13	Fifteen companies of First Foot Guards at home, April, 1705, and thirteen companies in Flanders.
,,		Eight men a company to be drawn out of the two regiments of Guards in England, to recruit the battalion of First Guards in Holland.—Dated 10th April, 1705.
,,	2	Colonel Highems and Colonel Ferrers' companies in Flanders were drafted into the remaining eleven companies, there to make them seventy privates each, and the officers came home and raised two new companies, mustered from 25th April, 1705.

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
1705	17	Seventeen companies of the First Foot Guards at home, June, 1705, and
,,	11	Eleven companies in Flanders.
,,		The detachment of the two regiments of Foot Guards at Farnham to march to London.—Dated 12th July, 1705.
,,		A detachment of 210 men of the two regiments of Foot Guards, under Lieutenant-Colonel Newton, to march from Windsor to Winchester, to attend the Queen, and afterwards return.—Dated 23rd August, 1705.
,,	17	Seventeen companies of the First Foot Guards at home, December, 1705, and
	11	Eleven companies abroad.
1706		A detachment of 310 men out of the two regiments of Foot Guards to proceed to Spain, to recruit the battalion there, which is now reduced to about 300 men.—Dated 8th February, 1706.
		Embarked at Gravesend.
,,		A detachment of 210 men of the two regiments of Foot Guards to march, on 22nd May, to Windsor, to attend the Queen, and afterwards return to London.—Dated 21st May, 1706.
,,		A detachment of 200 men of the two regiments of Foot Guards to march from London to Newmarket, to attend the Queen, and afterwards return.—Dated 21st September, 1706.
1707	17	Seventeen companies of First Foot Guards at home, April, 1707, and
	11	Eleven companies in Holland.—Letter dated 28th April, 1707.
,,		A battalion of the two regiments of Foot Guards, consisting of 600 men, formed into ten companies in Spain.—Letter dated 28th April, 1707.
,,		Three men out of each of the seventeen companies of the First Foot Guards, with three drummers, and two men from each company of the Coldstreams, were lately drafted to recruit the battalion of the First Foot Guards in Holland.—Letter dated 13th May, 1707.
,,		A detachment of 210 men of the two regiments of Foot Guards to march, on Tuesday, the 11th June, to Windsor, to attend the Queen, and afterwards return to London.—Dated 10th June, 1707.
,,		A detachment of the two regiments of Foot Guards, viz., forty men, to march to Tilbury Fort, and forty men to Sheerness, to relieve the companies now there.—Dated 12th August, 1707.
,,		The First Regiment of Foot Guards and Coldstream Regiment are to recruit their companies from whence the detachments were made which formed the battalion in Spain.—Dated 15th September, 1707.
,,		A detachment of the two regiments of Foot Guards, of 200 men, to march to Newmarket, to attend the Queen, and afterwards return to London. —Dated 20th September, 1707.
,,		The detachment of the two regiments, of forty men each, at Tilbury Fort and Sheerness, are to return to town.—Dated 26th September, 1707.
1708	17	Seventeen companies of the First Regiment of Foot Guards at home, March, 1708, and
	11	Eleven companies in Holland.
,,		A battalion of the two regiments of Foot Guards, making up 520 private men, to march from London to York, from 15th to 30th March.—Dated 14th March, 1708.
,,		The battalion to move from York to Nottingham, from 12th to 20th April. —Dated 3rd April, 1708.
,,		The battalion to march from Nottingham to Colchester, from 21st April to 5th May.—Dated 8th April, 1708.
,,		The battalion of the Foot Guards marching to Colchester to be reinforced so as to consist of the like number of men with the battalion in Holland. Shipping to be provided for the 136 additional men who

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
		are ordered to Colchester to embark with the battalion.—Dated 29th April, 1708.
1708		The number sent over were:—9 captains, 11 lieutenants, 8 ensigns, an adjutant, chyrurgeon, 30 sergeants, 30 corporals, 20 drummers, and 620 private men, of which there were of the First Regiment of Foot Guards, under Colonel Windsor, 5 captains, 5 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 13 sergeants, 16 corporals, 10 drummers, and 364 privates.
,,		The battalion embarked at Harwich 20th May, and landed at Ostend 22nd May, marched to Bruges and Ghent, and joined the army at Terbank.
,,	16	Sixteen companies of the First Regiment of Foot Guards in Holland, June, 1708, and
	12	Twelve companies at home.
,,		A detachment of 200 men of the two regiments of Foot Guards to march to Windsor, on 25th June, to attend the Queen, and afterwards return to London.—Dated 20th June, 1708.
,,		A detachment of 200 men of the two regiments to march to Newmarket, to attend the Queen, and afterwards return to London.—Dated 22nd September, 1708.
,,		A detachment of 200 men of the two regiments to march to Windsor, to attend the Queen, and afterwards return to London.—Dated 4th October, 1708.
,,		Colonel Gorsuch, who commanded the battalion in Flanders for four years together, was wounded before Ghent 24th December, 1708 (N.S.). He died in May or June, 1709.
1709		The Guards were quartered at Brussels from January to June, 1709.
,,	16	Sixteen companies of the First Regiment of Foot Guards in Flanders, June, 1709, and
	12	Twelve companies at home.
,,		The recruits raised for the several companies of the First Regiment of Foot Guards and Coldstreams, in the room of those detached from the two regiments for Flanders, are to be quartered in the usual quarters.—Dated 17th June, 1709.
,,		A detachment of 210 men of the two regiments of Foot Guards to march to Windsor, to attend the Queen, and afterwards return to London.—Dated 25th June, 1709.
,,		The battalion of the Foot Guards attending the Queen at Windsor to march to London.—Dated 31st October, 1709.
1710		A detachment of 210 men of the two regiments of Foot Guards to march to Hampton and places adjacent, to attend the Queen, and afterwards return to London.—Dated 26th September, 1710.
1711	16	Sixteen companies of the First Foot Guards serving in Flanders, and
	12	Twelve companies at home.—Letter dated 16th February, 1710-11.
,,	12	The quarters of the First Foot Guards in Westminster are in the parishes of St. Margaret's, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, St. James's, Covent Garden, and the parish of St. Anne's.
,,		A detachment of 200 men of the two regiments of Foot Guards to march to Windsor, to attend the Queen during her stay there.—Dated 22nd June, 1711.
,,		The detachment of the First and Coldstream Guards attending the Queen at Windsor to march to Hampton Court, during her stay there, and afterwards return to their former quarters in London.—Dated 18th October, 1711.
1712		A detachment of 200 men out of the two regiments of Foot Guards to

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
		embark to join the battalions of Guards in Flanders.—Dated 13th March, 1711-12.
1712		The two battalions of Foot Guards marched, 14th April, from Brussels, to the general rendezvous.—Letter dated 14th April, 1712.
,,		A detachment of 240 private men, with commissioned and non-commissioned officers in proportion, of the First and Coldstream Guards, to march to Windsor, to attend the Queen during her stay.—Dated 16th July, 1712.
,,		The two battalions of Foot Guards were reviewed near Ghent.—Letter dated 15th September, 1712.
,,	16	Sixteen companies of the First Foot Guards in Flanders, and
	12	Twelve companies in London.—Letter dated 23rd October, 1712.
		The companies reduced to sixty private soldiers from 25th October, 1712.
1713		The battalion of the First Foot Guards in Flanders, consisting of about 600 men, to march to and embark at Ostend, for England, and are to land at Deptford, if wind permit; if not, Deal or Dover.—Dated 31st January, 1712-13.
,,		The battalion of the First Foot Guards arrived on board the "John" and "Sarah" transports in the river, 26th March, 1713.
,,	28	The twenty-eight companies of the First Regiment of Foot Guards are to be quartered as follows:—St. Margaret's, Westminster, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, St. James's, St. Anne's, St. Clement Danes, St. Paul's, Covent Garden, and St. Mary-le-Savoy.—March, 1713.
		The companies reduced to forty private soldiers, from 25th May, 1713.
,,	28	The same quarters ordered 30th July, 1713.
,,		A detachment of 240 private men, with commissioned and non-commissioned officers in proportion, of the First and Coldstream Guards to march to Hampton Court, to attend the Queen, and then Windsor, and afterwards return to their former quarters in London.—Dated 1st August, 1713.
,,		The detachment of the First and Coldstreams at Windsor to march, as soon as relieved by the first battalion of Third Guards, to their former quarters in London, and to cause a detachment of seventy men, and officers in proportion, to relieve the detachment of the Third Regiment in the duty of the Tower.—Dated 3rd September, 1713.
1713		A detachment of First Regiment relieved the detachment of the Coldstreams attending the Queen at Windsor, on 30th November, 1713.
,,		A detachment of 600 men of the three regiments of Foot Guards, and officers in proportion, to march (with other troops) to Rochester, to aid in quelling the mutinous conduct of Wills's marines.—Dated 25th December, 1713.
1714		A detachment of the three regiments of Foot Guards to march to Hampton Court and Windsor, to attend the Queen, and afterwards return to their former quarters in London.—Dated 7th July, 1714.
,,		The (eight) companies of Grenadiers of the three regiments of Foot Guards to march to Greenwich, to mount the King's Guard upon his arrival.—Dated 3rd September, 1716.
		George I. landed at Greenwich, 18th September.
,,		A detachment of seventy private men, with officers and non-commissioned officers in proportion, of the three regiments of Guards, to relieve the detachments of Webb's regiment in the duty of the Tower.—Dated 27th September, 1714.

Year.	Companies	STATIONS—*continued.*
1714	28	The twenty-eight companies of the First Regiment of Guards are in quarters in London.—Dated 12th November, 1714.
1715	28	The twenty-eight companies of the First Regiment of Guards are in quarters in London.—Dated 17th June, 1715.
,,		A detachment of 200 men, with officers and non-commissioned officers in proportion, from the three regiments of Guards, to march to Greenwich and Woolwich, to attend the King during his stay.—Dated 16th September, 1715.
		The companies augmented to seventy private soldiers, from 26th September, 1715.
,,		The First and Coldstream Regiments of Guards to hut in Hyde Park.—Dated 7th October, 1715.
,,		The additional men now raising for the First Regiment of Guards to augment the companies from forty to seventy privates each, are to be quartered in London.—Dated 17th October, 1715.
,,		A third adjutant appointed; commission dated 3rd November, 1715.
,,	28	The twenty-eight companies of the First Regiment of Guards are to be quartered as follows:—15½ in Westminster liberty, 4½ in Kensington, Chelsea, Fulham, and Hammersmith, and 8 companies in Holborn division.—Dated 1st December, 1715.
1716	28	The twenty-eight companies are to be quartered as before.—Dated 31st March, 1716.
,,		A detachment of 400 private men, with officers and non-commissioned officers in proportion, of the three regiments of Guards, to march to Hampton Court, and encamp, to attend His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (guardian of the kingdom), and the said detachment to be relieved by other detachments from the camp in Hyde Park as often as necessary.—Dated 23rd July, 1716.
,,	10	Ten companies of the First Regiment of Guards to march from the camp in Hyde Park to Rochester.—Dated 19th September, 1716.
,,		The detachment of the three regiments of Guards doing duty at Hampton Court to be quartered in Kingston, Hampton, and places adjacent, until further orders.—Dated 6th October, 1716.
,,	28	The quarters of the twenty-eight companies of the First Regiment of Guards are as follows:—15½ in Westminster liberty, 4½ Kensington, &c., and 8 companies in Holborn division.—Dated 8th October, 1716.
,,	10	The ten companies of the First Regiment of Guards at Rochester are to return to London.—Dated 18th October, 1716.
1717		A detachment of 170 private men, with officers and non-commissioned officers in proportion, from the three regiments of Guards, to march to Greenwich, to mount the King's Guard, upon his return from Hanover.—Dated 14th January, 1716-17.
,,		A detachment of 400 private men, with officers and non-commissioned officers in proportion, of the three regiments of Guards, to march to Hampton, and places adjacent, to attend the King during his stay there, and to be relieved by other detachments as often as shall be necessary.—Dated 16th July, 1717.
,,		The detachment of the three regiments of Guards at Kingston to march to Windsor, to remain until the assizes at Kingston are over, and then return there.—Dated 9th August, 1717.
,,		A detachment of one man a company, with non-commissioned officers in proportion, from the three regiments of Guards, to march, under the command of a subaltern officer, to Windsor, to relieve two companies

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
		of Seymour's regiment of Foot in the duty of the Castle.—Dated 6th November, 1717.
1717		A detachment of four sergeants, four corporals, two drummers, and fifty-four private men, from the three regiments of Foot Guards, under the command of an officer, to march to Hampton Town, and places adjacent, to do the usual duty at Hampton Court.—Dated 14th November, 1717.
		The companies reduced to forty-nine private soldiers from 25th November, 1717.
1718		A detachment of one man a company, with non-commissioned officers in proportion, from the three regiments of Guards, to march, under the command of a subaltern officer, to Windsor, to relieve the detachment there.—Dated 31st January, 1717-18.
,,	28	The quarters of the twenty-eight companies of the First Regiment of Guards are as follows:—22 in Westminster liberty, 1 Kensington, and 5 in Holborn division.—Dated 25th May, 1718.
,,		Two of the companies in Westminster are to move—one company to Great and Little Chelsea, and one to Holborn division.—Dated 12th June, 1718.
,,		A detachment of 400 private men, with officers and non-commissioned officers in proportion, from the three regiments of Guards, are to march to attend the King at Hampton Court, and to be relieved as often as necessary.—Dated 11th August, 1718.
,,		A detachment of sixty-four private men, with officers and non-commissioned officers in proportion, from the three regiments of Guards, to march from London to Sheerness, to relieve part of Sabine's regiment in the duty of that garrison.—Dated 29th October, 1718.
		Twenty-eight men more ordered to reinforce the detachment.—Same date.
,,		A detachment of fifty men from the three regiments of Guards to march from London to Tilbury Fort, to relieve part of Sabine's regiment.—Same date.
,,		A detachment of thirty men from the three regiments of Guards to march to Greenwich, as a guard near to the Powder Magazine.—Same date.
,,		A detachment of 350 men from the three regiments of Guards to march, under the command of Colonel Robert Townsend, from London to Portsmouth, on 1st November, to relieve Wills's regiment in the duty of that garrison.—Same date.
,,		A detachment of the three regiments of Guards, under Captain Sutton, to march from London to Gravesend, on 1st November, and go by water to Tilbury Fort, and back again immediately.
,,		The detachment of the three regiments of Guards at Sheerness, on being relieved, to return to London.—Dated 20th November, 1718.
,,		The other detachments in that quarter also ordered to return to London.
,,		A detachment of 122 men out of the three regiments of Guards, under Captain Sutton, to march from London to Sheerness, and a like detachment to return from Sheerness to London, on 2nd December, 1718.
,,		The detachment of the three regiments of Guards (seven companies), under Colonel R. Townsend, did duty at Portsmouth from 5th November, 1718, to the 20th March following.
1719		A detachment of eighty sergeants, corporals, and drummers to be made out of the three regiments of Guards, and march from London to Portsmouth, to relieve a like detachment of non-commissioned officers

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
		now there in the duty of that garrison ; and this detachment is to be relieved by other detachments from London as often as shall be necessary.—Dated 17th January, 1718-19.
1719		A detachment of one man a company to be made from the three regiments of Guards, and march, under the command of an officer, to Hampton Town, and places adjacent, to do the usual duty at the Palace of Hampton Court, and to be relieved as often as necessary.—Dated 5th February, 1718-19.
,,		A battalion of the First Regiment of Guards, under Brigadier and Major Russell, to march from London to Marlborough, one company from Marlborough to Swindon and back, four companies from Marlborough to Devizes and back, and one company from Marlborough to Ramsey and back.—Dated 9th March, 1718-19.
,,		On this duty from 9th March to 9th May, and returned to London.
,,		The detachment of seven companies of the three regiments of Guards now at Portsmouth, under Colonel Robert Townsend, to march from thence to London as soon as relieved.—Dated 14th March, 1718-19.
,,		The detachment of the three regiments of Guards now at Windsor to march to London as soon as relieved.—Dated 14th March, 1718-19.
,,		The several companies of First Regiment of Guards at Devizes are to join the other companies at Marlborough.—Dated 18th March, 1718-19.
,,	28	The quarters of the twenty-eight companies of the First Regiment of Guards are as follows :—Twenty companies in Westminster, one at Kensington, one Great and Little Chelsea, and six Holborn division.—Dated 2nd April, 1719.
,,		One of the battalions of First Regiment of Guards at Marlborough to march forthwith to London.—Dated 28th April, 1719.
,,		The King goes to Hanover, and returned the end of October.
,,		The three regiments of Guards to keep the same guard during the residence of the young Princesses at Kensington, as when his Majesty is in the palace in person.—Dated 18th May, 1719.
,,		A detachment of forty private men, with a subaltern and non-commissioned officers in proportion, from the three regiments of Guards, to march to Windsor, to do duty at the Castle, and to be relieved as often as necessary.—Dated 10th June, 1719.
,,		A detachment of 240 private men, with officers and non-commissioned officers in proportion, from the three regiments of Guards, to march from London to Old Windsor, and places adjacent, to attend as a guard upon the persons of their Royal Highnesses the young Princesses during their stay at Windsor, and afterwards return to London.—Dated 19th June, 1719.
,,	7	Seven companies of the First Regiment of Guards, consisting of 413 men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel John Guise, going on the expedition with Lord Cobham to Vigo, to encamp in the Isle of Wight.—Dated 28th July, 1719.
,,		Marched from London to Portsmouth, from 29th July to 3rd August, and across in hoys to the Isle of Wight, and encamped ; embarked early in September, and sailed from St. Helen's 21st September ; entered Vigo Bay 29th September ; re-embarked 25th and 26th October ; reached Falmouth 12th November ; sailed for Spithead 20th November ; landed at Portsmouth, and marched, on 24th November, for London.
,,		A detachment of 100 private men, with officers and non-commissioned

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
		officers in proportion, from the three regiments of Guards, to march forthwith from London to Southampton, and pass over to the Isle of Wight, to complete the companies of Foot Guards there, and in case there are more than sufficient, the remainder are to return to London. —Dated 11th August, 1719.
1719		The three regiments of Guards encamped in Hyde Park.
,,	7	The seven companies of the First Regiment of Guards arrived from Vigo, to march from Portsmouth to London. (Marched on 24th November accordingly.)—Dated 18th November, 1719.
,,		A detachment of 100 private men, with non-commissioned officers in proportion, from the three regiments of Guards, under the command of a lieutenant-colonel, a captain, and ensign, to attend and do duty at the King's Theatre, Haymarket, every night a ball is held there.—Dated 20th November, 1719.
,,	28	The quarters of the twenty-eight companies of the First Regiment of Guards are :—Twenty companies in Westminster, one company at Kensington, one Great and Little Chelsea, and six Holborn division.—Dated 25th November, 1719.
1720	28	The quarters of the twenty-eight companies of the First Regiment of Guards are as follows :—Twenty companies in Westmsnster, one at Kensington, one Great and Little Chelsea, and six Holborn division.
,,		A detachment of forty private men, with non-commissioned officers in proportion, from the three regiments of Guards, under the command of an officer, to do duty at the King's Theatre in the Haymarket every night an opera is performed there.—Dated 1st April, 1720.
,,		A detachment of fifty private men, with non-commissioned officers in proportion, from the three regiments of Guards, to march immediately, under the command of two officers, to the Tower, to reinforce the Guards now there.—Dated 11th May, 1720.
,,		A detachment to be made daily of 100 private men, with officers and non-commissioned officers in proportion, out of the three regiments of Guards, and to march to the Tower, to do the usual duty, to be relieved as heretofore, and to follow such orders as they shall receive from the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor.—Dated 11th May, 1720.
,,		A detachment of forty men from the three regiments of Guards, under the command of two officers, to march from London to Windsor, and to be there on Monday next, and remain during the installation of the Right Honourable the Earl of Sunderland, and afterwards return to their quarters in London.—Dated 19th May, 1720.
,,		A detachment of thirty private men, with non-commissioned officers in proportion, from the three regiments of Guards, to march, under the command of an ensign, from London to Rochester, to be aiding and assisting in obliging all ships and persons to perform quarantine, pursuant to the several proclamations relating to the infection at Marseilles and other places.—Dated 4th November, 1720.
1721	28	The quarters of the twenty-eight companies of the First Regiment of Guards are as follows :—Twenty companies in Westminster, one at Kensington, one Great and Little Chelsea, and six Holborn division.—Dated 25th March, 1721.
,,		A detachment of seventy private men, with officers and non-commissioned officers in proportion, of the three regiments of Guards, to march to the Tower, to relieve the detachment there.—Dated 11th September 1721.

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
1721		A detachment of thirty private men, with an officer and non-commissioned officers in proportion, of the three regiments of Guards, to march to Hampton Court.—Dated 4th December, 1721.
1722	28	The quarters of the twenty-eight companies of the First Regiment of Guards are as follows:—Twenty companies in Westminster, one at Kensington, one Great and Little Chelsea, and six Holborn division.—Dated 24th March, 1722.
,,		The three regiments of Guards encamped in Hyde Park.
,,		The sick men of the three regiments of Guards to return into the same quarters as they were in before from the camp in Hyde Park.—Dated 28th July, 1722.
,,		A detachment of forty men, with officers and non-commissioned officers in proportion, of the three regiments of Guards, to march from London to Windsor.—Dated 9th November, 1722.
,,		A detachment of twenty-four men, with an officer, and non-commissioned officers in proportion, of the three regiments of Guards, to march from London to Hampton Court.—Dated 17th November, 1722.
,,		The detachment of the three regiments of Guards at Windsor to march to the camp in Hyde Park, and join their regiments.—Dated 21st November, 1722.
,,		Also the detachment at Hampton Court, and join their regiments.—Dated 22nd November, 1722.
,,	28	The several companies of the First Guards to decamp from Hyde Park, on Saturday next, the 24th instant, and be disposed of as follows:—Ten companies in barracks in the Tower (the first time), nine companies in barracks in the Savoy, nine companies in Southwark division.—Dated 23rd November, 1722.
,,	28	The same quarters assigned on the 21st December following.
		The companies augmented to fifty-seven private soldiers from 25th January, 1723.
1723		The King goes to Hanover in June.
,,		Usual order by the Lords Justices to the Horse and Foot Guards to mount guard at St. James's, and Kensington, &c., when the young Princesses are residing there, as when his Majesty is present in person.—Dated 11th June, 1723.
,,		A detachment of forty private men from the three regiments of Guards, under a subaltern, with non-commissioned officers in proportion, to march from London to Windsor, to relieve a detachment of Clayton's regiment in the duty of the Castle.—Dated 22nd June, 1723.
,,		Also a detachment of twenty-four men, with non-commissioned officers in proportion, to relieve the detachment of Clayton's regiment at Hampton Court.—Same date.
,,		Encamped in Hyde Park.
,,		A detachment of 240 private men, with officers and non-commissioned officers in proportion of the three regiments of Guards, to march to the Tower of London, and to be relieved from time to time by other detachments from the camp in Hyde Park.—Dated 24th June, 1723.
,,		The detachment of the three regiments of Guards at Windsor to march to the camp in Hyde Park and join their regiments.—Dated 13th July, 1723.
,,		The detachment also at Hampton Court to march to the camp in Hyde Park and join their regiments.—Same date.
,,		A detachment of forty men of the three regiments of Guards to march to Windsor.—Dated 22nd July, 1723.

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
1723		Also a detachment of twenty-four men to Hampton Court.—Same date.
,,	28	The twenty-eight companies of the First Regiment of Guards to decamp from Hyde Park on Monday, the last day of September, and be disposed of as follows :—Ten companies in barracks in the Tower, six companies in Holborn division, one in Smithfield and St. Catherine, two in Cripplegate, one in Spitalfields, two St. Andrew's, Holborn, one at Islington, one Shoreditch and Norton Folgate, two Clerkenwell, one St. Sepulchre's, one in St. Pancras and St. Marylebone.—Dated 19th September, 1723.
,,		The King returns from Hanover end of December, 1723.
1724		The detachment of the three regiments of Guards at Windsor to march to London.—Dated 20th June, 1724.
,,		Also the detachment at Hampton Court to march to London.—Same date.
,,		The three regiments of Guards to be reviewed in Hyde Park, to-morrow, the 3rd instant, by the King.—Dated 2nd July, 1724.
,,		A detachment of forty men of the three regiments to march to Windsor, and a detachment of twenty-four men to Hampton Court.—Dated 7th July, 1724.
,,		A detachment of fifty men of the three regiments to march to Windsor during the installation.—Dated 21st July, 1724.
,,		A detachment of 100 men of the three regiments to march on Wednesday, the 12th instant, to Old and New Windsor to attend the King.—Dated 11th August, 1724.
,,		Eighty of the detachment are to proceed to Maidenhead.—Dated 3rd September, 1724.
,,		A detachment of forty men of the three regiments to march to Windsor.—Dated 2nd October, 1724.
,,	28	The twenty-eight companies of the First Regiment of Guards are to be disposed of as follows :—
,,		Ten companies in barracks in the Tower.
,,		Eighteen companies in Westminster. Dated 7th October, 1724.
1725		The three regiments of Guards are to furnish a detachment of 100 men as often as due notice is given, under the command of a lieutenant-colonel, a captain, an ensign, adjutant and sergeant-major, as guards for the masquerades, balls, and operas at the King's Theatre in the Haymarket, and to be aiding and assisting in the preservation of the peace, and preventing all manner of profaneness, rudeness, drunkenness, or indecencies, and not to permit any person whatever to enter the said theatre in habits worn by the clergy.—Dated 15th January, 1724-5.
,,		The King goes to Hanover in June.
,,		Order renewed to keep guards over the young Princesses.—Dated 10th June, 1725.
,,		Four battalions are to be formed out of the three regiments of Guards, and march on Thursday next, the 17th instant, to Old Palace Yard, and follow the orders of his Royal Highness Prince William and his Grace the Duke of Montagu, Great Master of the Order of the Bath during the procession, installation, and dining of the several Knights of the Bath.—Dated 15th June, 1725.
,,		A detachment of 100 men of the three regiments of Guards to attend at the Theatre Royal in the Haymarket, on Thursday next, the 17th instant, and follow the orders of Prince William during the ball to be held there on that night.—Same date.

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
1725		A detachment of sixty-four men of the three regiments of Guards under a lieutenant and ensign, to march to Barnet, and be assisting in seizing and securing the deer stealers who infest the Chase of Enfield and carry away the deer.—Dated 6th August, 1725.
,,	28	The twenty-eight companies of the First Regiment of Guards to be quartered as follows :— Ten companies in the Tower. Nine companies in the Savoy. Nine companies in the Borough. Dated 14th October, 1725.
,,		The King returns from Hanover the end of December.
1726		The detachment of the three regiments of Guards at Barnet to return to London.—Dated 1st February, 1725-6.
,,		A detachment of 100 men of the three regiments of Guards to attend at the King's Theatre, Haymarket, as often as a ballet held there, and upon all such occasions to direct the sergeant-major to oblige the musicians and butlers to retire in good time.—Dated 15th February, 1725-6.
,,		A detachment of forty men of the three regiments of Guards, with officers and non-commissioned officers in proportion, to march to Kingston on Tuesday morning next and be a guard over the criminals to be tried at the assizes there.—Dated 26th March, 1726.
,,		A detachment of fifty men of the three regiments of Guards, with two officers and non-commissioned officers in proportion, to march on Tuesday morning next to Windsor, and when the installation is over, return to London.—Dated 13th June, 1726.
,,	28	The quarters of the twenty-eight companies of the First Regiment of Guards are as follows :— Ten companies in the Borough. Nine companies in Holborn division. Nine companies in the old quarters. Dated 22nd October, 1726.
1727	10	Ten companies drawn by lot of the First Regiment of Guards, under Colonel Guise, embarked in the river on board transports for Gibraltar ; reached St. Helen's 3rd April, and landed at Gibraltar on 23rd April (o.s.).
,,		The King goes to Hanover the end of May, and *dies at Osnaburgh*, 10th June following.
,,		Order renewed to keep guards over the young Princesses.—Dated 12th June, 1727.
,,		The detachments of the three regiments of Guards at Windsor and Hampton Court to march on Tuesday next, the 18th instant, to London, and join their regiments.—Dated 17th July, 1727.
,,		A detachment of 400 private men, with officers and non-commissioned officers in proportion, of the three regiments of Guards, to march early on Thursday morning, the 27th instant, to Hyde Park, to form a line for the King to review the several troops of Horse Guards and Horse Grenadier Guards.—Dated 25th July, 1727.
,,		A detachment of forty men of the three regiments of Guards to march to Windsor, and a detachment of twenty-four men to Hampton Court.—Dated 22nd July, 1727.
,,	18	The eighteen companies of the First Regiment of Guards, at home, are to be quartered in the City and Liberty of Westminster.—Dated 28th September, 1727.

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
1727		Order renewed for guards to attend at the balls, masquerades, and operas, at the King's Theatre in the Haymarket.—Dated 12th October, 1727.
1728	10	The battalion of the First Regiment of Guards, on arrival at Portsmouth from Gibraltar, is to disembark and march (under Colonel Guise) to London.—Dated 30th April, 1728.
,,		Sailed from Gibraltar 13th April (o.s.), and arrived at Spithead 28th April.
,,		The battalion on arrival in London is to be quartered as follows :— Nine companies in Holborn division. One company St. Sepulchre's Without and Glasshouse Yard Liberty. Dated 6th May, 1728.
,,		A detachment of 100 private men, with officers and non-commissioned officers in proportion, of the three regiments of Guards, to march on Thursday, the 5th instant, to Old and New Windsor, to attend the King and Queen at Windsor Castle.—Dated 3rd September, 1728.
,,	28	The twenty-eight companies of the First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows :— Ten companies in the Tower. Nine companies in the Savoy. Nine companies City and Liberty of Westminster. Dated 11th October, 1728.
,,		The King goes to Hanover, May, 1729.
1729	10	The companies of the First Regiment of Guards in the Tower to be relieved by a detachment of the Coldstreams, that they may be reviewed on the 16th instant in Hyde Park by Sir Charles Wills, their colonel, and afterwards resume their former quarters.—Dated 12th June, 1729.
,,	1	One company of the First Regiment of Guards to be quartered at Kensington.—Dated 10th July, 1729.
,,		The King returns from Hanover, September, 1729.
,,	28	The twenty-eight companies of the First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows :— Nine companies in the Borough. Two companies—Clerkenwell and Islington. One company—St. Sepulchre's and Glasshouse Yard. Two companies—St. Giles's Without, Cripplegate. One company—Shoreditch and Norton Folgate. One company—Spitalfields. Two companies—Whitechapel. One company—East Smithfield and St. Catherine's. One company—St. John's, Wapping, and Stepney. Eight companies in Holborn and St. Andrew's, Holborn. Dated 16th October, 1729.
,,		The companies reduced to fifty private soldiers from 25th November, 1729.
1730		A detachment of 400 private men, with officers and non-commissioned officers in proportion, of the three regiments of Guards, to march early on Wednesday morning, the 20th instant, to Hyde Park, to form a line for the King to review the several troops of Horse Guards and Horse Grenadier Guards.—Dated 15th May, 1730.
,,		A detachment of 100 men of the three regiments of Guards to march, the day after they have been reviewed by the King, to Old and New Windsor, to attend upon their Majesties during their residence there.—Dated 2nd June, 1730.
,,		A detachment of 100 men, as before, to march to Old and New Windsor.—Dated 23rd June, 1730.

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
1730		A detachment of twenty-eight men (twelve of whom are to be Grenadiers) of the three regiments of Guards, to march on Monday, the 7th instant, to the Plantation Office, near the Cockpit, and follow the orders of Alured Popple, Esq., Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations.—Dated 5th September, 1730.
,,		Also, like detachment on Wednesday, the 9th instant.—Dated 8th September, 1730.
,,		A detachment of 100 men of the three regiments to march to Windsor to attend the King and Queen.—Dated 22nd September, 1730.
,,		A detachment of forty men of the three regiments to march to Windsor to do the usual duty.—Dated 9th October, 1730.
,,	28	The twenty-eight companies of the First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows :—
		Ten companies in the Tower.
		Nine companies in the Savoy.
		Eight companies in City and Liberty of Westminster.
		One company at Kensington and the Gravel Pits.
		Dated 20th October, 1730.
,,		As the staff officers of the First Regiment of Guards cannot be conveniently quartered in the Tower, they are to be quartered in Westminster.—Dated 24th December, 1730.
1731		The detachment of the three regiments at Hampton Court to march to London and join their regiments.—Dated 1st June, 1731.
,,		A detachment of 400 men of the three regiments to march early on Wednesday, the 9th instant, to Hyde Park, to form a line for the King to review the Horse Guards and Horse Grenadier Guards.—Dated 2nd June, 1731.
,,	28	The twenty-eight companies of the First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows :—
		Sixteen companies in City and Liberty of Westminster.
		One company—Great and Little Chelsea.
		One company—Kensington and Hammersmith.
		Ten companies in Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, St. Olaves, St. Thomas's, St. Saviour's, St. George's the Clink, Newington and Lambeth.
		Dated 21st October, 1731.
1732		The King goes to Hanover, June, 1732.
	28	The twenty-eight companies of the First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows :—
		The same quarters as before.
		Dated 15th June, 1732.
,,		Four battalions to be made from the three regiments of Guards, and march on Friday, the 30th instant, to Old Palace Yard, during the procession, installation, and dining of the several Knights of the Bath, and to see that the coaches of the nobility and gentry go through King Street to the Abbey, and return through St. James's Park by way of Buckingham House.—Dated 24th June, 1732.
,,		The King returns from Hanover, 25th September.
,,	28	The twenty-eight companies of the First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows :—
		Ten companies in the Tower.
		Nine companies in the Savoy.
		Five companies in the Tower division.
		One company in Clerkenwell.

Year.	Companies.	Stations—*continued.*
1732		One company—St. Sepulchre's and Glasshouse Yard.
		Two companies—St. Giles's, Cripplegate.
		Dated 3rd October, 1732.
1733	28	The twenty-eight companies of the First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of in the same quarters as under date of the 3rd October last.—Dated 4th April, 1733.
,,		A detachment of forty men of the three regiments to march to Windsor to do the usual duty.—Dated 5th May, 1733.
,,		A detachment of twenty-four men of the three regiments to march to Hampton Court.—Dated 9th June, 1733.
,,		A detachment of forty men of the three regiments to march to Windsor.—Dated 5th September, 1733.
,,	28	The twenty-eight companies of the First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows:—
		Ten companies—usual parishes in Southwark.
		Eight companies—Holborn division.
		Five companies—Finsbury division.
		Five companies—Tower division.
		Dated 8th October, 1733.
,,		The companies augmented to sixty private soldiers, from 25th February, 1734.
1734	28	The First Regiment of Guards to occupy the same quarters.—Dated 22nd April, 1734.
,,		The detachments of the three regiments of Guards at Windsor and Hampton Court, to march on Wednesday next and join their regiment, in order to be reviewed on 22nd instant, by the King, in Hyde Park, and afterwards similar detachments are to return to Windsor and Hampton Court.—Dated 18th June, 1734.
,,		A detachment of 400 men of the three regiments to march on Saturday, the 29th instant, to Hyde Park, to form a line for the King to review the Horse Guards and Horse Grenadier Guards.—Dated 26th June, 1734.
,,	28	The twenty-eight companies of the First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows:—
		Seventeen companies—City and Liberty of Westminster.
		One company—Kensington and Gravel Pits.
		Eight companies—Holborn division and St. Andrew's, Holborn.
		One company—St. Sepulchre's and Glasshouse Yard.
		One company—Great and Little Chelsea, Walham Green, and Hammersmith.
		Dated 17th October, 1734.
		The companies augmented to seventy private soldiers, from 25th February, 1735.
1735	28	The First Regiment of Guards to occupy the same quarters.—Dated 19th March, 1734-5.
,,		The King goes to Hanover in May.
,,		A detachment of fifty-two men of the three regiments to march to Windsor, to do the usual duty at the Castle.—Dated 23rd June, 1735.
,,		A detachment of twenty-eight of the three regiments to march to Hampton Court.—Dated 11th September, 1735.
,,	28	The twenty-eight companies of the First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows:—
		Nine companies in barracks at the Tower.

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
1735		Nine companies in barracks at the Savoy.
		Nine companies, with the staff officers, in the City and Liberty of Westminster.
		One company in Great and Little Chelsea, Walham Green, and Fulham. Dated 13th October, 1735.
		The King returns from Hanover the end of October.
		The companies reduced to sixty private soldiers, from January, 1736.
1736		A detachment of forty men of the three regiments of Guards to march to Windsor, to do the usual duty at the Castle.—Dated 1st April, 1736.
,,	28	The First Regiment of Guards to occupy the same quarters.—Dated 31st March, 1736.
,,		The King goes to Hanover in May.
,,	28	The twenty-eight companies of the First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows:—
		Nine companies in the usual parishes of Southwark.
		Eight companies in Holborn division and St. Andrew's, Holborn.
		One company—St. Sepulchre's and Glasshouse Yard.
		Ten companies in the Lower Liberty of Westminster. Dated 28th September, 1736.
1737		The King returns from Hanover in January, 1737.
,,	28	The First Regiment of Guards to occupy the same quarters.—Dated 25th March, 1737.
,,		A detachment of forty men of the three regiments to march to Windsor, to do the usual duty at the Castle.—Dated 25th May, 1737.
,,		The detachments of the three regiments at Windsor and Hampton Court to march to London, and join their regiments, in order to be reviewed by the King, in Hyde Park, and afterwards similar detachments are to return to Windsor and Hampton Court.—Dated 8th July, 1737.
,,	28	The twenty-eight companies of the First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows:—
		Nine companies in barracks at the Tower.
		Nine companies in barracks at the Savoy.
		Five companies in the Tower division.
		Five companies in Finsbury division. Dated 17th October, 1737.
1738	28	The First Regiment of Guards to occupy the same quarters.—Dated 25th March, 1738.
,,		The detachments of the three regiments at Windsor and Hampton Court, to march and join their regiments in London, in order to be reviewed by the King, in Hyde Park, and afterwards like detachments are to return to Windsor and Hampton Court.—Dated 15th June, 1738.
,,		A detachment of 400 men of the three regiments of Guards, of which the first regiment are to supply two lieutenant-colonels, six subalterns, 12 sergeants, 12 corporals, six drummers, and 200 privates, to march early on Saturday, the 24th instant, to Hyde Park, to form a line for the King to review the Horse Guards and Horse Grenadier Guards.—Dated 20th June, 1738.
,,	28	The twenty-eight companies of the First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows, from 25th instant:—
		Nineteen companies in the City and Liberties of Westminster.
		Nine companies in the usual parishes in Southwark. Dated 2nd October, 1738.
,,		A detachment of forty men of the three regiments to march to Windsor, to do the usual duty at the Castle.—Dated 25th October, 1738.

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
1739	28	The First Regiment of Guards to occupy the same quarters.—Dated 29th March, 1739.
,,		The detachments of the three regiments at Windsor and Hampton Court, to march and join their regiments in London, in order to be reviewed on Saturday next by the King, in Hyde Park, and afterwards like detachments are to return to Windsor and Hampton Court.—Dated 11th June, 1739.
,,		A detachment of 400 men of the three regiments of Guards to march early on Saturday, the 23rd instant, to Hyde Park, to form a line for the King to review the Horse and Horse Grenadier Guards.—Dated 19th June, 1739.
,,		The companies augmented to seventy-one private soldiers, from 25th June, 1739.
,,		A detachment of forty men of the three regiments to march to Windsor, to do the usual duty at the Castle.—Dated 19th July, 1739.
,,	28	The twenty-eight companies of the First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows :—
		Nine companies in barracks at the Tower.
		Nine companies in barracks at the Savoy.
		Four companies in Finsbury division.
		Six companies in the Tower division, together with the staff officers, one adjutant, and one surgeon excepted.—Dated 22nd October, 1739.
,,		One hundred and twenty corporals or privates (good sober men, and qualified by their writing, &c., to be made sergeants) to be drafted, in equal proportions, out of the three regiments of Guards, and delivered over to the colonels of the six regiments of Marines ordered to be raised.—Dated 21st December, 1739.
1740		The King goes to Hanover in May, 1740.
,,		The same guards are to be kept at St. James's and the other palaces during the residence of his Royal Highness the Duke and their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Amelia, Caroline, and Louisa, as when the King is present.—Dated 27th May, 1740.
,,	28	The twenty-eight companies of the First Regiment encamped on Hounslow Heath, from 16th June to 14th October, 1740.
,,		The three regiments of Guards encamped near Hounslow, to march and be disposed of in quarters pursuant to the warrant dated 22nd October last.—Dated 10th October, 1740.
,,	28	The twenty-eight companies of the First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows, from 25th October :—
		Nine companies in the Upper Liberty of Westminster, Kensington, and Gravel Pits.
		Eight companies in Holborn division and St. Andrews, Holborn.
		One company in St. Sepulchre's and Glasshouse Yard Liberty.
		Ten companies in the usual parishes in Southwark.
		Dated 21st October, 1740.
,,		The King returns from Hanover in October.
1741		A detachment of forty men of the three regiments to march to Windsor, to do the usual duty at the Castle.—Dated 26th February, 1740-1.
,,		A detachment of forty men of the three regiments to march to Windsor, to do the usual duty.—Dated 25th April, 1741.
,,		The King goes to Hanover in May, and returns in October, 1741.
,,		A detachment of forty men of the three regiments to march to Windsor, to do the usual duty at the Castle.—Dated 22nd July, 1741.

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
1741		A detachment of forty men of the three regiments to march to Windsor, to do the usual duty.—Dated 24th September, 1741.
,,	28	The twenty-eight companies of the First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows :— Nine companies in the Tower. Nine companies in the Savoy. Four companies in Finsbury division. Six companies in the Tower division, together with the staff officers. Dated 8th October, 1741.
,,		The King returns from Hanover in October.
1742	28	The First Regiment of Guards to occupy the same quarters.—Dated 16th April, 1742.
,,	10	The first battalion of the First Regiment of Guards embarked at Greenwich, 26th May, 1742, landed at Ostend, and proceeded to Ghent.
,,		A detachment of forty men of the three regiments to march to Windsor, to do the usual duty.—Dated 21st August, 1742.
,,	18	The two battalions, consisting of eighteen companies of the First Regiment of Guards, to be disposed of as follows :— Nine companies, with twelve officers, in the City and Liberties of Westminster. Nine companies in the barracks, Savoy. Dated 13th October, 1742.
1743		A detachment of forty men of the three regiments to march to Windsor, to do the usual duty.—Dated 22nd January, 1742-3.
,,	18	The two battalions of the First Regiment of Guards to occupy the same quarters.—Dated 8th April, 1743.
,,		The King goes to Hanover the end of April, and returns in middle of November, 1743.
,,		A detachment equal to a battalion of the First and Coldstream Regiments of Guards, under a field officer, to hold themselves in readiness immediately to march on the first notice to Barnet or Highgate, or such other place as shall be found necessary, to supress the mutiny in Lord Semphill's regiment of Highlanders, which are ordered to embark on foreign service.—Dated 18th May, 1743.
,,		A detachment of fifty men, under a lieutenant or ensign of the First Regiment of Guards, to march to-morrow morning, the 31st instant, to Highgate, to assist in conducting the prisoners of the Highland regiment to the Tower.—Dated 30th May, 1743.
,,		A guard from the three regiments of Guards, to escort three deserters from Lord Semphill's regiment of Highlanders to the Tower, there to be present at the execution of the two corporals and a private belonging to the said regiments, on Monday next, the 18th instant.—Dated 15th July, 1743.
,,		A detachment of forty men of the three regiments to march to Windsor, to do the usual duty.—Dated 26th July, 1743.
,,	18	The two battalions of the First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows :— Nine companies in barracks in the Tower. Three companies, with three staff officers, in the Upper Liberty of Westminster. Four companies, with six staff officers, in Holborn division, and St. Andrew's, Holborn. Two companies, with five staff officers, in Finsbury division. Dated 4th October, 1743.

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
1743		Three battalions of the Foot Guards in winter quarters at Brussels, October, 1763.
1744	9	A battalion of the First Regiment of Guards marched from the Tower, 27th February, to Chatham and places adjacent, and returned to the Tower 21st March following.
,,		Fifty sick men of the battalion of the First Regiment, which marched into Kent, are to be quartered in the Lower Liberty of Westminster. —Dated 8th March, 1743-4.
,,		The Guards to attend the proclamation of war against France to-morrow, the 31st instant, signed yesterday by the King in council.—Dated 30th March, 1744.
,,		A detachment of 100 men, under a captain and three subalterns, to be made from the four battalions of Guards in London, and be at Vauxhall to-morrow, the 14th instant, to escort 150 prisoners-of-war as far as Guildford, on their way to Porchester Castle.—Dated 14th August, 1744.
,,		A detachment of one sergeant and sixteen men from the four battalions of Guards at home to be at Holborn Bar to-morrow morning, the 5th instant, to assist in safely conveying the prisoners ordered for execution at Tyburn, and preventing the rescue of the said prisoners. —Dated 4th October, 1744.
,,	18	The second and third battalions of the First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of in quarters as follows :—
		Fourteen companies, with four staff officers, in the Upper and Lower Liberties of Westminster.
		Four companies, with eleven staff officers, in Holborn division, St. Andrew's, Holborn, and the Duchy of Lancaster.—Dated 25th October, 1744.
,,		The three battalions of Guards in winter quarters at Ghent.—October, 1744.
,,		A sufficient detachment from the four battalions of Guards at home to receive from on board a vessel off the Tower upwards of fifty prisoners of war, and escort them as far as Guildford, on their way to Porchester Castle.—Dated 19th October, 1744.
,,		A detachment of forty men from the battalions of the three regiments at home to march to Windsor, to do the usual duty.—Dated 27th October, 1744.
1745		A detachment of 150 men from the four battalions of Guards at home to march to Windsor, and remain there, and be a guard over the Duke de Bellisle, Marechal of France.—Dated 1st February, 1744-5.
,,		The Marechal lands 13th February.
,,		A detachment of two officers and sixty men of the three regiments to be quartered at Greenwich till further orders.—Dated 18th February, 1744-5.
,,		The detachment of the Guards at Windsor doing duty over Marechal Duke of Bellisle and the Castle duty, on being relieved to march to London and join their regiments.—Dated 22nd February, 1744-5.
,,		A detachment of forty men from the three regiments of Guards to march to Windsor, to do the usual duty.—Dated 15th April, 1745.
,,		The King goes to Hanover middle of May, and returns 31st August.
,,		The detachments of the three regiments at Windsor and Hampton Court to march to London and join their regiments.—Dated 20th July, 1745.
,,		A battalion, drawn from the three regiments, embarked 24th July, 1745,

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
		for Ostend, and were in Margate Roads 26th July; arrived in the river and landed Friday, 25th October following. Ostend capitulated to the French; but the garrison were allowed to go to Mons, &c.
1745		The three battalions of the First Regiment of Guards are to be disposed of in quarters, as follows:—
	10	Nine companies of first battalion in the Lower Liberty of Westminster, and the remaining company in Great and Little Chelsea and Walham Green.
	9	Eight companies of the second battalion in the Upper Liberty of Westminster, and the remaining company in Kensington and Hammersmith.
	9	Eight companies of the third battalion in Holborn division, and the remaining company, with twenty-seven staff officers, in St. Sepulchre's Without and Glasshouse Yard.—Dated 21st September, 1745.
,,	10	The first battalion, from Flanders, disembarked in the river on Monday, 23rd September, 1745.
,,		A detachment of two captains, eight subalterns, and 400 private men, to be made from the three regiments of Guards, and march to the Tower, to relieve the second battalion of the third regiment in the duty of that garrison.—Dated 3rd October, 1745.
,,		The companies augmented to 100 private soldiers, from 4th October, 1745.
,,		A detachment of the three regiments of Guards, consisting of forty men, with officers and non-commissioned officers in proportion, to march to Windsor, to do the usual duty, and a detachment of one subaltern, three sergeants, three corporals, one drummer, and twenty-four private men, to march to Hampton Court, to do the duty of the Palace.—Dated 17th October, 1745.
,,		The battalion of Foot Guards, drawn from the three regiments in July, upon their landing at Yarmouth, to march to London and the men to join the regiments to which they belong.—Dated 19th October, 1745.
,,		Embarked 24th July, 1745, for Ostend.
,,		Like orders to the commanding officer, should it land at Harwich or Dover. Arrived in the river and landed Friday, the 25th October, 1745. (See *London Gazette*, No. 8478.)
,,		Two of the seven battalions of the three regiments of Guards in London, to march on Saturday next, the 23rd instant, to Lichfield. Three battalions marched, being the first battalion of each regiment.—Dated 21st November, 1745.
,,	10	The first battalion of the First Regiment marched to Stafford and Lichfield accordingly, and were at Barnet on 24th November.
,,		The commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and private men remaining in London belonging to the two battalions of Guards, ordered to the camp near Lichfield, to march forthwith and join the companies to which they belong.—Dated 23rd November, 1745.
		Four battalions of the Guards doing duty in London, December, and the three other battalions in camp at and near Lichfield.
,,		The detachments of the three regiments of Guards at Windsor and Hampton Court to return to London and join the companies to which they belong.—Dated 7th December, 1745.
,,	10	The first battalion of the First Regiment of Guards marched from Stafford to Lichfield, and from Lichfield to London, commencing the 4th and ending the 26th September, 1745.

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
1745		The three battalions of the First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows :—
	10	Nine companies of the first battalion in the Lower Liberty of Westminster, and the remaining company in Great and Little Chelsea and Walham Green, together with eight staff officers.
	9	Eight companies of the second battalion in the Upper Liberty of Westminster, and the remaining company in Kensington and Hammersmith.
	9	Eight companies of the third battalion in Holborn division, and the remaining company, with twenty-seven staff officers, in St. Sepulchre's Without and Glasshouse Yard. Dated 21st December, 1745.
,,		A detachment of one captain, six subalterns, and 400 private men, with non-commissioned officers in proportion, to be made from the three regiments of Guards, and march to the Tower, to replace Major-General Bragg's regiment and other forces in the duty of that garrison.—Dated 21st December, 1745.
,,		A detachment of forty-six men of the three regiments to march to Windsor to do the usual duty, and a detachment of thirty-one men to Hampton Court to do duty at the Palace.—Dated 25th December, 1745.
,,		A "detachment of *volunteers of the Guards*" marched from the camp at Merriden, near Lichfield, to Carlisle, and back to London.—Dated 28th January, 1746.
1746		A detachment of forty-six men of the three regiments to march to Windsor, to do the usual duty.—Dated 27th March, 1746.
,,		A sufficient detachment from the three regiments of Guards, to escort, on Saturday, the 14th instant, about 400 French prisoners from Southwark to Porchester Castle.—Dated 11th June, 1746.
,,		A detachment of forty-five men from the three regiments to march to Windsor, to do the usual duty at the Castle.—Dated 26th August, 1746.
,,	9	The third battalion of the First Regiment of Guards, under Colonel Laforey, embarked in boats at the Tower for the transports at Woolwich, on the 10th September, 1746, going on a secret expedition.
,,		A detachment, consisting of an officer, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, and fifty-four private men, from the First and Coldstream Regiments of Guards, to be quartered at Greenwich, to do duty at the magazine.—Dated 13th September, 1746.
,,		The above detachment to march from Greenwich to Gravesend, and cross the river to Tilbury Fort, to do the duty there.—Dated 18th September, 1746.
,,		The First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of in quarters as follows :—
	10	Ten companies of the first battalion, with twenty-four staff officers and 124 men, belonging to the third battalion, in the Upper Liberty of Westminster.
	9	Nine companies of the second battalion and 155 men belonging to the third battalion, in Finsbury and the Tower divisions. Dated 19th September, 1746.
,,	9	The third battalion sailed from the river, and reached Plymouth on the 21st September. Sailed 10th October for the Bay of Biscay ; returned to Plymouth 19th October ; suffered in a storm off Dungeness, 23rd October ; disembarked at Deptford 31st October, 1746, and marched to the Tower, displacing a battalion of the Coldstreams.

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
1746		The two battalions of the Guards, under the command of Major-General Fuller (returned from the secret expedition), upon being disembarked in the river, to march to London.—Dated 26th October, 1746.
,,		An officer and 110 men from the three regiments of Guards to march from London to Tilbury Fort, and relieve the detachment there, which is to return to London.—Dated 27th October, 1746.
,,		The twenty-eight companies of the First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows :—
	10	Ten companies, with twenty-four staff officers, in the Upper Liberty of Westminster.
	9	Nine companies in the Tower.
	9	Nine companies in the Savoy. Dated 28th October, 1746.
,,		One hundred and forty men belonging to the second and third battalions of the First Regiment to be quartered in the Upper Liberty of Westminster.—Dated 22nd November, 1746.
,,		An officer, six sergeants, six corporals, and fifty-five private men from the three regiments of Guards, to march from London to Tilbury Fort, to relieve the detachments there.—Dated 24th November, 1746.
,,		A sufficient detachment to be made from the three regiments of Guards, and be at the gaol in Southwark on Friday, the 28th instant, to assist in guarding the condemned rebel prisoners to Kennington Common, and likewise be assisting during their execution.—Dated 26th November, 1746.
,,		A detachment of forty-five men from the three regiments to march to Windsor, to do the usual duty at the Castle.—Dated 11th December, 1746.
,,		The companies reduced to ninety private soldiers from 25th December, 1746.
1747	8	The second battalion of the First Regiment of Guards to march to-morrow, the 28th instant, to Gravesend, and embark on board the transports for Williamstadt.—Dated 27th January, 1747.
,,		The battalion embarked on the 29th January.
,,	1	The company of the second battalion of the First Regiment, commanded by Major-General Merrick, together with forty-five men left behind sick, to be quartered in the Upper Liberty of Westminster.—Dated 3rd February, 1747.
,,		The detachment of the three regiments of Guards at Tilbury Fort to return to London.—Dated 14th April, 1747.
,,		A detachment of 1 captain, 5 subalterns, 12 sergeants, 12 corporals, 6 drummers, and 223 private men, to be made from the four battalions of the three regiments of Guards doing duty at home, and relieve the third battalion of the First Regiment in the duty of the Tower.—Dated 12th May, 1747.
,,	9	The third battalion of the First Regiment of Guards, together with ten staff officers, to be quartered in the usual parishes in Southwark.—Dated 12th May, 1747.
,,		The first and third battalions of the First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows :—
	10	The first battalion, with fourteen staff officers, in Holborn division.
	9	The third battalion, with fourteen staff officers, in the Lower Liberty of Westminster. Dated 18th September, 1747.
		The second battalion, at the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom and at Bois-le-Duc, September.

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
1747	3	Three companies, with seven staff officers of the first battalion of the First Regiment, to be quartered in the parishes of St. Luke, St. Sepulchre's, and Islington.—Dated 30th September, 1747.
,,		A detachment of one officer and sixty men to be made from the four battalions of the three regiments of Guards, at home, to escort about 150 recruits and deserters from the Savoy to Portsmouth, for the twelve independent companies ordered on an expedition.—Dated 12th October, 1747.
1748		A draft of 128 men to be made from the battalions of the First Regiment and Coldstreams at home, viz., fifty-seven men from the First Regiment, and seventy-one from the Coldstreams, which men are to leave their arms and accoutrements with their companies, and march with a proper proportion of officers to Harwich, and embark for Helvoet Sluys.—Dated 18th April, 1748.
,,		The King goes to Hanover, 24th May, and returns 23rd November, 1748.
,,		The Guards to do the same duty at the palaces during the residence of the Princesses, as when the King is present.—Dated 25th May, 1748.
,,		The second battalions of the three regiments of Guards on service in Flanders.—May, 1748.
,,		The first and third battalions of the First Regiment of Guards to be quartered as follows :—
	10	The first battalion, with fourteen staff officers, in the usual parishes in Southwark, not to extend above a mile beyond Vauxhall Turnpike or Newington Church, nor above half-a-mile beyond Rotherhithe Church.
	9	The third battalion, with fourteen staff officers, in the Upper Liberty of Westminster. Dated 15th September, 1748.
,,		The second battalion sailed from Williamstadt on 16th December; were dispersed by bad weather, and landed on 20th December, 1748.
,,	9	The second battalion of the First Regiment of Guards (arrived from foreign service) to be quartered in the Tower of London.—Dated 21st December, 1748.
,,		All the men belonging to the three regiments of Guards disembarked at Yarmouth, to march to London and join the several companies to which they belong; to rest on Sundays and every third or fourth day.—Dated 25th December, 1748.
,,		The companies reduced to sixty private soldiers, from 25th December, 1748.
1749		Nine sergeants, nine corporals, and 240 private men of the First Regiment to be quartered as follows :—
		Six sergeants, six corporals, and 170 private men, in St. Katherine's, East Smithfield, and St. John's, Wapping.
		Three sergeants, three corporals, and seventy private men, in Whitechapel and Christchurch. Dated 19th January, 1749.
,,		A detachment of forty-six men of the three regiments of Guards to march to Windsor, to do the usual duty at the Castle.—Dated 25th January, 1749.
,,		The companies reduced to forty-eight private soldiers, from February.
,,		A detachment of forty-five men from the three regiments to march to Windsor, to do the usual duty at the Castle.—Dated 29th April, 1749.

Year.	Companies.	Stations—*continued.*
1749		A detachment of forty-five men from the three regiments to march to Windsor, to do the usual duty at the Castle.—Dated 25th May, 1749.
,,		The twenty-eight companies of the First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows :—
	10	Ten companies, with sixteen staff officers, in the Upper Liberty of Westminster.
	9	Six companies, with ten staff officers, in Holborn division, and three companies, with six staff officers, in the parishes of St. Luke's, St. Sepulchre's, Glasshouse Yard, and Islington.
	9	Nine companies in barracks in the Savoy.
		Dated 8th September, 1749.
,,		A detachment of forty-five men from the three regiments of Guards to march to Windsor, to do the usual duty at the Castle.—Dated 22nd December, 1749.
,,		A detachment of 100 men from the three regiments to attend as often as notice is received from Mr. Robert Arthur of a ball to be held at the King's Theatre, Haymarket.—Dated 23rd October, 1749.
1750		The King goes to Hanover in April, and returns in November.
,,		The First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows :—
	10	Ten companies in barracks in the Savoy.
	9	Nine companies, with sixteen staff officers, in the Lower Liberty of Westminster.
	9	Eight companies, with thirteen staff officers, in the Tower Hamlets, and one company, with three staff officers, in Finsbury division.—Dated 6th September, 1750.
1751	28	The First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of in the same quarters as in the previous order.—March, 1751.
,,		A detachment of forty-five men from the three regiments to march to Windsor, to do the usual duty at the Castle.—Dated 19th June, 1751.
,,		The First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows :—
	10	Nine companies of the first battalion, with thirteen staff officers, in the Tower Hamlets, and one company, with four staff officers, in Finsbury division.
	9	Nine companies of the second battalion, with sixteen staff officers, in the usual parishes in Southwark.
	9	Nine companies of the third battalion in the Tower of London.—Dated 3rd September, 1751.
1752		The King goes to Hanover in April, and returns in November.
,,		The First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows, from 25th September next :—
	10	Ten companies in the Tower of London.
	9	Nine companies, with sixteen staff officers, in the Upper Liberty of Westminster.
	9	Six companies, with ten staff officers, in Holborn division, and three companies, with six staff officers, in Clerkenwell, St. Sepulchre's, Glasshouse Yard, St. Luke's, and Islington.
		Dated 27th August, 1752.
1753		The First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows :—
	10	Five companies of the first battalion to remain in the Tower, and five companies, with eight staff officers, to be quartered in the Tower Hamlets, part of the barrack being ordered to be pulled down and to be rebuilt.

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
1753	9	Nine companies, with sixteen staff officers, in Holborn division.
	9	Nine companies, as before, in the Upper Liberty of Westminster.
		Dated 10th February, 1753.
,,		A detachment of forty-five men from the three regiments to march to Windsor, to do the usual duty at the Castle.—Dated 22nd February, 1753.
,,		The First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows:—
	10	Nine companies, with fourteen staff officers, in Holborn division, and one company, with two staff officers, in Clerkenwell.
	9	Nine companies in barracks in the Savoy.
	9	Nine companies, with sixteen staff officers, in the Lower Liberty of Westminster.
		Dated 31st August, 1753.
1754		The First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows:—
	10	Ten companies of the first battalion, with sixteen staff officers, in the Lower Liberty of Westminster.
	9	Eight companies of the second battalion, with fourteen staff officers, in the Tower Hamlets, and one company, with two staff officers, in St Luke's, Finsbury.
	9	Nine companies of the third battalion, with sixteen staff officers, in the usual parishes in Southwark.
		Dated 27th August, 1754.
,,		A detachment of forty-five men from the three regiments to march to Windsor, to do the usual duty at the Castle.—Dated 22nd November, 1754.
1755		A detachment of 100 men from the three regiments of Guards to attend at the King's Theatre, as often as notice is received from Mr. Benjamin May of a ball taking place.—Dated 4th January, 1755.
		The companies augmented one sergeant and twenty-two private men making the companies seventy, from April, 1755.
,,		The First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows:—
	10	Ten companies, with sixteen staff officers, in the Lower Liberty of West minster.
	9	Eight companies, with fourteen staff officers, in the Tower Hamlets, an one company, with two staff officers, in St. Luke's, Finsbury.
	9	Nine companies, with sixteen staff officers, in the usual parishes i Southwark.
		Dated 2nd April, 1755.
,,		The King goes to Hanover 2nd May, and returns in September.
,,		The detachments of the three regiments of Guards at Windsor a Hampton Court to march to London and join their companies.—Dated 13th June, 1755.
,,		The First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows:—
	10	The first battalion, with sixteen staff officers, in the usual parishes Southwark.
	9	The second battalion, 450 men, in the Tower of London, of which 2 with six staff officers, are to be quartered in the Tower Hamlets.
	9	The third battalion, with sixteen staff officers, in the Upper Liberty Westminster.
		Dated 12th August, 1755.
,,		Bat and baggage horses, with camp necessaries, to be provided for first battalion of the First Regiment of Guards, ordered to take field.—Dated 20th October, 1755.
1756		A detachment, consisting of four captains, four lieutenants, four ensig

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
		twelve sergeants, twelve corporals, eight drummers, and 348 private men, to be made from the four battalions of the three regiments of Guards not under orders to take the field, and begin their march on Tuesday, the 16th instant, to Dover Castle, and receive directions from the engineer for carrying on the works.—Dated 12th March, 1756.
1756		A detachment, consisting of one captain, three subalterns, and 120 men, with non-commissioned officers in proportion, from the three regiments of Guards, to escort artillery stores from the Tower to Portsmouth, and afterwards return to London.—Dated 21st March, 1756.
,,		On the delivery of the stores at Portsmouth a subaltern, two sergeants, two corporals, one drummer, and thirty men of the detachment are to receive the two field-pieces and detachment of artillery belonging to the Royal Fusileers, and escort them from thence to Woolwich.—Dated 3rd April, 1756.
,,		The detachment of the Guards at Dover Castle are to return to London.—Dated 12th April, 1756.
,,		A detachment of a lieutenant, an ensign, and sixty private men, with non-commissioned officers in proportion, from three battalions of the Guards (the first brigade and Tower battalion excepted) to escort the waggons of powder and ammunition for the Hessian battalions to Farnham, and afterwards return to London.—Dated 8th June, 1756.
,,		Detachments from the First Brigade of Guards, with six field guns and artillery soldiers, encamped in Hyde Park, from 12th July, 1756.
,,		Two detachments to be made from the second battalion of the First Regiment of Guards doing duty in the Tower, and to be frequently relieved; one to consist of a lieutenant, two corporals, one drummer, and twenty-four men, and do duty at Greenwich Hospital, the other to consist of an ensign, a sergeant, two corporals, one drummer, and twenty-four men, and do duty at the powder magazine near Greenwich.—Dated 14th August, 1756.
,,		The same order renewed 9th September, 1756.
,,		The detachments from the First Brigade of Guards and Royal Artillery encamped in Hyde Park to march to-morrow morning, the field cannon to the Tower, the artillery to Woolwich, and the Guards to their respective quarters in London.—Dated 23rd October, 1756.
,,	10	The First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows:—
		Six companies of the first battalion, with ten staff officers, in the Lower Liberty of Westminster, and four companies to remain in their present quarters—viz., one company in Lambeth, one company in St. George's parish, one company part in St. George's and part in St. Thomas's, Newington, one company part in the Clink, St. Saviour, Christchurch, and part in St. George's.
	9	The second battalion in the Tower.
	9	The third battalion in cantonment at Somerset House.
		Dated 20th November, 1756.
1757		Riots and disturbances having taken place in the dockyard at Woolwich, the three battalions of Guards in cantonment to assemble, and a detachment of 300 men made therefrom, with officers and non-commissioned officers in proportion, commanded by a field officer, and march immediately to Woolwich, to aid in suppressing any disturbance and in securing the rioters.—Dated 29th April, 1757.

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
1757		A detachment of forty men, under Captain Thornton, of the First Regiment, to be made from the First Brigade of Guards, and be at the Tower on the 6th instant, and escort powder and ammunition to Andover, so as to arrive on the 11th instant, the detachment to encamp every night, and, after the performance of this duty, return to London.—Dated 5th August, 1757.
,,		Camp necessaries provided for the second and third battalions of the First Regiment of Guards, in September, 1757.
,,	28	The First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of in the same quarters as expressed in the previous order of 20th November last.—Dated November, 1757.
1758		A detachment of one officer, one sergeant, three corporals, one drummer, and forty-nine private men, from the three regiments, to march to Windsor, to do the usual duty at the Castle.—Dated 24th April, 1758.
,,	10	The first battalion of the First Regiment of Guards to march on Tuesday, the 9th instant, from London to Portsmouth, and to encamp in the Isle of Wight.—Dated 6th May, 1758.
,,		Captain Cooper, of the First Guards, appointed brigade major to the Brigade of Guards ordered on service.
,,		The first battalion encamped every night on the march, from 9th to 13th May.
,,		Embarked from the Isle of Wight 26th May; sailed, 1st June, for the Bay of Cancalle, and landed 5th June; re-embarked 12th June, and landed at Cowes 5th July; re-embarked 23rd July; sailed for Cherbourg 31st July, and landed 7th August; re-embarked 16th August, and returned to Weymouth Roads 19th August, and remained on board; sailed from Portland Road 31st August, for St. Lunerre, near St. Malo, and landed 4th September. In a severe action on 11th September, and re-embarked same day in the Bay of St. Cas, and landed at Cowes on 19th September, and encamped near Newport.
,,		The sick men of the regiments lately encamped in the Isle of Wight to be quartered at Newport and places adjacent, until the return of their regiments.—Dated 30th May, 1758.
,,	10	The first battalion of the First Regiment of Guards to cross from the Isle of Wight to Southampton, and march to London. Arrived in London 3rd October.—Dated 22nd September, 1758.
,,	10	The first battalion of the First Guards to be quartered in the Upper Liberty of Westminster.—Dated 25th September, 1758.
,,		The First Regiment of Guards to be quartered as follows:—
	10	The first battalion in Somerset House.
	9	The second battalion in Holborn and Finsbury divisions—viz., six companies in Holborn division and three companies in Finsbury division.
	9	The third battalion in barracks in the Savoy.
		Dated 29th September, 1758.
,,		Field-Marshal Lord Ligonier ordered that the three second battalions of the three regiments of Guards doing duty at this end of the Tower, do, for the future, mount by battalion.—Dated 18th May; and on the 12th October that they continue to mount by detachments, and on the 23rd October that the three battalions of the First Regiment, and the second battalion of the Third Regiment take the duty at this end of the Tower, by battalion, on Wednesday, the 25th October.

Year.	Companies.	Stations—*continued.*
1758		The seven battalions of the three regiments of Guards to move their quarters on Monday, the 16th October.
	10	The first battalion of the First Regiment in cantonment, Somerset House.
	9	The second battalion in Holborn and Finsbury divisions.
	9	The third battalion in barracks in the Savoy.
		Dated 12th October, 1758.
,,		The staff officers belonging to the First Regiment of Guards having been omitted in the King's order of the 29th September last, the forty-eight staff officers are to be quartered as follows :—Thirty staff officers in Holborn division and eighteen in Finsbury division.—Dated 15th November, 1758.
,,		The men belonging to the three regiments of Guards, lately prisoners in France (when disembarked), to march from Dover to London, and join their regiments.—Dated 16th December, 1758.
1759		The recovered men of the regiments of Guards to march, under escort, from Newport, in the Isle of Wight, to London, and join their regiments.—Dated 9th January, 1759.
,,		The soldiers belonging to the three regiments of Guards, who were taken prisoners at St. Cas, and lately arrived from St. Malo, at Portsmouth, to march to London and join their regiments.—Dated 13th January, 1759.
,,		A detachment of one officer, one sergeant, three corporals, one drummer, and forty-nine private men, from the three regiments, to march to Windsor to do the usual duty at the Castle.—Dated 10th February, 1759.
,,		The First Regiment of Guards is disposed of as follows :—
	10	The first battalion in Somerset House.
	9	The second battalion in Holborn and Finsbury divisions.
	9	The third battalion in barracks in the Savoy.
		Dated 28th February, 1759.
,,		The First Regiment of Guards to be augmented with eight fifers, from January.
,,		Each company of the First Regiment of Guards is augmented with one corporal and ten privates, making the companies consist of eighty private soldiers; and the quarters of the regiment are to be as follows :—
	10	The first battalion in Somerset House.
	9	The second battalion in Holborn and Finsbury divisions; six companies in Holborn and three in Finsbury.
	9	The third battalion in barracks in the Savoy.
		Dated 31st July, 1759.
,,		Each company of the First Regiment of Guards is augmented one sergeant and ten privates, making the companies consist of ninety private soldiers; and the quarters of the regiment are to be as follows :—
	10	The first battalion in Somerset House.
	9	The second battalion in Holborn and Finsbury divisions, as before.
	9	The third battalion in barracks in the Savoy.
		Dated 23rd October, 1759.
,,		The quarters of the First Regiment of Guards to be enlarged with the Tower Hamlets, so that they do not extend beyond Ratcliff Cross.—Dated 27th October, 1759.
1760	28	Each company of the First Regiment of Guards is augmented ten men, making the companies 100 private soldiers, from March, and the

Year.	Companies.	Stations—*continued.*
		three battalions are to occupy the same quarters as in the previous order.—Dated 5th April, 1760.
1760		The second battalions of the three regiments of Guards ordered to Germany are to march to such places as shall be most convenient for their embarkation.—Dated 23rd July, 1760.
,,	9	Such of the men and horses of the second battalion of the First Regiment ordered to embark for Germany are to march to and be quartered at Gravesend.—Dated 24th July, 1760.
,,	9	The third battalion of the First Regiment is to relieve the second battalion of the Coldstreams at the Tower to-morrow, the 24th July, and the first battalion to relieve the third battalion at the Savoy.
,,		The remaining part of the First Regiment in the Savoy to remove to the Tower quarters.—Dated 2nd August, 1760.
,,	10	The first battalion of the First Regiment of Guards to remove from Somerset House to the barracks in the Savoy, and forty men of each company to be quartered in Holborn and Finsbury divisions.
,,	9	The third battalion to remove from the Savoy barracks to the Tower, and forty men of each company to be quartered in the Tower Hamlets.—Dated 8th August, 1760.
,,		Thirty-two staff officers of the first and third battalions—viz., sixteen of the first battalion, to be quartered in Holborn and Finsbury divisions, and sixteen of the third battalion in the Tower Hamlets.—Dated 20th August, 1760.
,,	9	The third battalion of the First Regiment of Guards to march from the Tower of London to Petersfield, commencing the 23rd, and ending the 25th October.—Dated 14th October, 1760.
,,		Proceeded to Portsmouth, and embarked on an expedition to the coast of France.
		George II. died 25th October, 1760.
,,		The sick men of the third battalion embarked, to be quartered at Winchester.
,,		The expedition to the coast of France countermanded, and the troops disembarked the 13th December, 1760.
,,	9	The third battalion of the First Regiment of Guards, when disembarked, to march from Portsmouth to London.—Dated 12th December, 1760.
		Arrived in London 20th December.
,,		The battalions of the Guards in Germany ordered into winter quarters at Paderborn, December, 1760.
,,		Forty men of each company of the third battalion of the First Regiment to be quartered in the Tower Hamlets.—Dated 16th December, 1760.
1761		The First Regiment is to send 178 men to Germany, to recruit the second battalion there.—Dated 4th March, 1761.
,,		Five hundred and seventy-four men from the three regiments of Guards, to be drafted to the battalions in Germany.—Dated 28th March, 1761.
,,		The drafts from the three regiments of Guards ordered to Germany are to assemble on Friday next, the 3rd instant, in the Tower, and embark at the Tower Wharf, on board the lighters appointed to take them to the transports at Gravesend.—Dated 1st April, 1761.
,,		The first and third battalions of the First Regiment to be disposed of as follows:—
	10	Fifty men, a company, with twenty staff officers of the first battalion, in the Tower Hamlets, and the remainder of the battalion in the Tower of London.

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
1761	9	The third battalion, with twenty staff officers, in the Lower Liberty of Westminster.
		Dated 12th August, 1761.
1762		The drafts from the three regiments of Guards ordered to recruit their battalions in Germany to march on Friday next, the 2nd April, and embark on the 3rd in bilanders, and proceed to the transports at Gravesend, viz. :—
		One hundred and eighty-seven men of the First Regiment on board the "Thomas" and "Jane."
		One hundred and seventeen men of the Coldstreams on board the "Spencer."
		One hundred and thirty-one men of the Third Regiment divided in both vessels.
		Dated 30th March, 1762.
"		The First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows :—
	10	The first battalion, with twenty-five staff officers, in the Lower Liberty of Westminster.
	9	The third battalion, with twenty-five staff officers, in the Upper Liberty of Westminster.
		Dated 6th August, 1762.
"		A detachment of two captains, two lieutenants, two ensigns, eight sergeants, eight corporals, eight drummers, and 200 men, to be made from each of the four battalions of Guards, under Major-General Hudson, and march on Monday, the 20th instant, and encamp near Windsor, in order to attend the installation of the Knights of the Garter.—Dated 15th September, 1762.
"	9	The second battalion of the First Regiment on their arrival from Germany to be quartered, with twenty-four staff officers, in Holborn and Finsbury divisions.—Dated 23rd December, 1762.
1763		The companies reduced from 100 to forty-seven private soldiers a company, from March, 1763.
"		The First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows :—
	10	The first battalion, with twenty-two staff officers, in the Upper Liberty of Westminster.
	9	The second battalion, with twenty-two staff officers, in the Tower Hamlets.
	9	The third battalion in barracks in the Savoy.
		Dated 3rd August, 1763.
1764		The First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows :—
	10	The first battalion in barracks in the Savoy.
	9	The second battalion in the Tower.
	9	The third battalion, with seventy-five staff officers, in Lower Westminster.
		Dated 3rd August, 1764.
1765		The First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows :—
	10	The first battalion, with twenty-five staff officers, in the Lower Liberty of Westminster.
	9	The second battalion, viz., six companies, with seventeen staff officers, in Holborn division, and three companies, with eight staff officers, in Finsbury division.
	9	The third battalion, with twenty-five staff officers, in the usual parishes in Southwark.—Dated 2nd August, 1765.
1766		The First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows :—
	10	The first battalion, with twenty-five staff officers, in the usual parishes in Southwark.

Year.	Companies.	Stations—cont
1766	9	The second battalion, with twenty-five minster.
	9	The third battalion, with twenty-five staff
1767		The First Regiment of Guards to be dis
	10	The first battalion, with seventy-five staff
	9	The second battalion in barracks in the
	9	The third battalion in the Tower.
1768	1	The grenadier company of the third batt disposed of in the Upper and Lower 14th May, 1768.
,,		The grenadier companies of the three battalion to march, on Monday, the Petersham, in order to their being the 28th, and afterwards return to 1768.
,,	9	The third battalion of the First Regiment Kew, Barnes, Brentford, and place reviewed by the King on the 28th their quarters.—Dated 16th June,
,,		The eight companies of grenadiers b Guards to march on Friday, the Wimbledon, Putney, and Putney reviewed by the King, return to 1768.
1769	28	The three battalions of the First Reg Richmond, Sheen, Mortlake, Roeh to Kingston, Wimbledon, Mitcham one battalion to Fulham, Putney, a the King, and afterwards return to 1769.
1770	10	The first battalion of the First Regim five staff officers, in Upper Westmin
	9	The second battalion in the Tower Haml Church.
	9	The third battalion in the Savoy.—Dated
1771	10	The first battalion in the Savoy barracks
	9	The second battalion in the Tower of Lon
	9	The third battalion in Lower Westminster
1772	10	The first battalion in Lower Westminster
	6	The second battalion, six companies, in H
	3	The second battalion, three companies, in
	9	The third battalion in Southwark, viz., Rot St. Olave's, St. Thomas's, &c.—Date
1773	10	The first battalion in the borough of South
	9	The second battalion in Upper Westminster
	9	The third battalion in the Tower Hamlets.—
1774	10	The first battalion in the Tower Hamlets.
	9	The second battalion in the barracks in the
	9	The third battalion in the Tower of London.
1775	10	The first battalion in the Tower of London.
	9	The second battalion in Lower Westminst
	9	The third battalion in Holborn and Finsbu 1775.

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
1766	9	The second battalion, with twenty-five staff officers, in Upper Westminster.
	9	The third battalion, with twenty-five staff officers, in the Tower Hamlets. Dated 20th August, 1766.
1767		The First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows :—
	10	The first battalion, with seventy-five staff officers, in the Tower Hamlets.
	9	The second battalion in barracks in the Savoy.
	9	The third battalion in the Tower. Dated 24th July, 1767.
1768	1	The grenadier company of the third battalion of the First Regiment to be disposed of in the Upper and Lower Liberties of Westminster.—Dated 14th May, 1768.
"		The grenadier companies of the three regiments of Guards formed into a battalion to march, on Monday, the 27th instant, to Richmond and Petersham, in order to their being reviewed by the King on Tuesday, the 28th, and afterwards return to their quarters.—Dated 16th June, 1768.
"	9	The third battalion of the First Regiment of Guards to march to Kingston, Kew, Barnes, Brentford, and places adjacent, in order to their being reviewed by the King on the 28th instant, and afterwards return to their quarters.—Dated 16th June, 1768.
"		The eight companies of grenadiers belonging to the three regiments of Guards to march on Friday, the 7th instant, to Wandsworth and Wimbledon, Putney, and Putney Bowling Green, and, after being reviewed by the King, return to their quarters.—Dated 5th October, 1768.
1769	28	The three battalions of the First Regiment to march—one battalion to Richmond, Sheen, Mortlake, Rochampton, and Barnes; one battalion to Kingston, Wimbledon, Mitcham, Merton, and the Tootings; and one battalion to Fulham, Putney, and Wandsworth—to be reviewed by the King, and afterwards return to their quarters.—Dated 13th June, 1769.
1770	10	The first battalion of the First Regiment of Foot Guards, with twenty-five staff officers, in Upper Westminster.
	9	The second battalion in the Tower Hamlets, not extending beyond Stepney Church.
	9	The third battalion in the Savoy.—Dated 12th July, 1770.
1771	10	The first battalion in the Savoy barracks.
	9	The second battalion in the Tower of London.
	9	The third battalion in Lower Westminster.—Dated 21st August, 1771.
1772	10	The first battalion in Lower Westminster.
	6	The second battalion, six companies, in Holborn.
	3	The second battalion, three companies, in Finsbury.
	9	The third battalion in Southwark, viz., Rotherhithe, St. John's, Bermondsey, St. Olave's, St. Thomas's, &c.—Dated 24th July, 1772.
1773	10	The first battalion in the borough of Southwark.
	9	The second battalion in Upper Westminster.
	9	The third battalion in the Tower Hamlets.—Dated 11th August, 1773.
1774	10	The first battalion in the Tower Hamlets.
	9	The second battalion in the barracks in the Savoy.
	9	The third battalion in the Tower of London.—Dated 25th July, 1774.
1775	10	The first battalion in the Tower of London.
	9	The second battalion in Lower Westminster.
	9	The third battalion in Holborn and Finsbury divisions.—Dated 26th July, 1775.

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
1776	10	The first battalion in the Tower of London.
	9	The second battalion in Lower Westminster.
	9	The third battalion in Holborn and Finsbury divisions. The regiment to be augmented with 42 sergeants, 40 corporals, 20 drummers, and 900 private men.—Dated 17th February, 1776.
	10	The first battalion in Holborn and Finsbury.
	9	The second battalion in Lower Westminster.
	9	The third battalion in Upper Westminster.—Dated 31st July, 1776.
,,		Forty-three commissioned officers, sixty-two non-commissioned officers, and 1000 rank and file from the three regiments of Guards ordered to embark for North America.—Dated 13th March, 1776.
,,		The detachment, made up to ten companies, drawn from the three regiments of Guards, under orders for North America, to march from their present quarters, on Friday, the 15th instant, to Putney, Fulham, Parson's Green, Walham Green, Hammersmith, Turnham Green, the Tootings, Mitcham, Merton, Clapham, Wandsworth, Wimbledon, and Roehampton.—Dated 13th March, 1776.
,,		The quarters of the above detachment enlarged to Richmond, Sheen, Mortlake, and Barnes.—Dated 15th March, 1776.
,,		The detachment of the three regiments of Guards, under the command of Colonel and Brigadier Edward Mathew, of the Coldstream, ordered to North America, to march from their present quarters, on Monday, the 1st April; five companies to Chichester and five companies to Guildford and Godalming, and remain till the transports at Portsmouth are ready, when they are to proceed to Portsmouth and embark.—Dated 30th March, 1776.
,,		The detachment of the three regiments at Guildford and Godalming to march on Saturday, the 13th instant, to Chichester, and two companies are to march to Petersfield, and three companies to Farcham, and places adjacent, and remain till ordered to embark.—Dated 11th April, 1776.
,,		Embarked at Portsmouth, 29th April, 1776.
,,		The First Regiment of Guards to change quarters on Monday, the 26th August, 1776.
	10	The first battalion in Holborn and Finsbury divisions.
	9	The second battalion in the usual parishes in Southwark.
	9	The third battalion in Upper Westminster.
1777		The First Regiment to be quartered as follows, from 25th August, 1777:—
	10	The first battalion in Upper Westminster.
	9	The second battalion in the Tower Hamlets.
	9	The third battalion in barracks, Somerset House.
1778		The companies augmented to sixty private soldiers a company, from March, 1778.
,,		The non-commissioned officers and private men of the augmentation to each battalion of the First Regiment of Guards to be quartered as follows:—
	10	First battalion in Upper Westminster.
	9	Second battalion in the Tower Hamlets.
	9	Third battalion in barracks in Somerset House. Dated 25th March, 1778.
,,		The First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows, from 25th August:—
	10	The first battalion in barracks, Somerset House.

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
1778	9	The second battalion in the Tower of London.
	9	The third battalion, with fifty staff officers, in Lower Westminster. Dated 23rd July, 1778.
1779		The detachment from the three regiments of Guards, destined for North America, to march on Monday, the 22nd instant, to Petersfield, and proceed to Portsmouth, to embark as soon as the transports are ready.—Dated 19th March, 1779.
,,		On the arrival of the transports at Portsmouth, the detachment is to march from Petersfield to Portsmouth, and embark.—Dated 27th March, 1779.
,,		The First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows, from 25th August :—
	10	The first battalion, with twenty-five staff officers, in Lower Westminster.
	9	The second battalion, viz., six companies, with seventeen staff officers, in Holborn division, and three companies, with eight staff officers, in Finsbury division.
	9	The third battalion, with twenty-five staff officers, in the usual parishes in Southwark. Dated 5th August, 1779.
1780	28	The three battalions of the First Regiment of Guards encamped in St. James's Park, from 10th June, 1780.
		The camp in St. James's Park will break up to-morrow, the 15th August, and the battalions of Guards are to go into the quarters assigned to them for the ensuing year.
,,		The First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows :—
	10	The first battalion, with twenty-five staff officers, in the usual parishes in Southwark.
,,	9	The second battalion, with twenty-five staff officers, in Upper Westminster.
,,	9	The third battalion, with twenty-five staff officers, in the Tower Hamlets. Dated 4th August, 1780.
1781		The detachment from the three regiments of Guards, destined for North America, to march on Tuesday, the 2nd instant, to Petersfield, and on the arrival of the transports at Spithead, proceed to Portsmouth, and embark.—Dated 1st January, 1781.
,,		If the detachment should not have left Petersfield before the 11th instant, it is to march on that day to Portsmouth, and remain till the transports are ready.—Dated 4th January, 1781.
,,		The First Regiment of Guards is to be disposed of as follows :—
	10	The first battalion, with fifty staff officers, in the Tower Hamlets.
	9	The second battalion in barracks in Somerset House.
	9	The third battalion in the Tower of London. Dated 27th July, 1781.
1782		The First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows :—
	10	The first battalion in the Tower of London.
	9	The second battalion, with fifty staff officers, in Lower Westminster.
	9	The third battalion, with twenty-five staff officers, in Holborn and Finsbury divisions.—Dated 31st July, 1782.
1783		The detachment of the three regiments of Guards on board the "Adamant," from North America, are to disembark at Plymouth and march to London and join their respective battalions.—Dated 24th January, 1783.
,,		The detachment on board H.M.S. "Adamant," on arrival at Dover or Deal, to disembark and march to London and join their respective corps.—Dated 25th January, 1783.

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
1783		The companies reduced to forty-seven private soldiers, from June, 1783.
,,		The detachment of the Brigade of Guards lately arrived at Spithead on board H.M.S. "Jason," from North America, to be disembarked at Portsmouth, and march to London and join their respective regiments. —Dated 7th July, 1783.
,,		The First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows :—
	10	The first battalion, with seven staff officers, in Holborn and Finsbury divisions.
	9	The second battalion, with six staff officers, in the usual parishes in Southwark.
	9	The third battalion, with six staff officers, in Upper Westminster. Dated 30th July, 1783.
1784		The First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows :—
	10	The first battalion, with ten staff officers, in Upper Westminster.
	9	The second battalion, with nine staff officers, in the Tower Hamlets.
		The third battalion in barracks in Somerset House.—(Knightsbridge Barracks written in pencil.) Dated 4th August, 1784.
1785		The First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows :—
	10	The first battalion in barracks in Somerset House.
	9	The second battalion in the Tower of London.
	9	The third battalion, with eighteen staff officers, in Lower Westminster. Dated 27th July, 1785.
1786		The First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows :—
	10	The first battalion, with seven staff officers, in Lower Westminster.
	8	The second battalion, with six staff officers, in Holborn and Finsbury divisions.
	9	The third battalion, with six staff officers, in the Borough of Southwark. Dated 2nd August, 1786.
	1	The grenadier company of the second battalion to be quartered in the Liberty of the Savoy, parcel of his Majesty's Duchy of Lancaster.—Dated 2nd August, 1786.
1787		The First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows :—
	10	The first battalion, with seven staff officers, in the Borough of Southwark.
	9	The second battalion, with six staff officers, in Upper Westminster.
	9	The third battalion, with six staff officers, in the Tower Hamlets. Dated 20th July, 1787.
,,		The companies augmented to fifty-seven private men a company, from September, 1787, and reduced again to forty-seven in November following.
1788		The First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows :—
	10	The first battalion, with seven staff officers, in the Tower Hamlets.
	9	The second battalion in barracks in Somerset House.
	9	The third battalion; half in the Tower of London, and half, with eight staff officers, in Lower Westminster. Dated 1st August, 1788.
1789		The First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows :—
	10	The first battalion in the Tower of London.
	9	The second battalion, with five staff officers, in Lower Westminster.
	8	The third battalion, with four staff officers, in Holborn and Finsbury divisions.—Dated 7th August, 1789.
,,	1	The grenadier company of the third battalion to be quartered in the Liberty of the Savoy, parcel of his Majesty's Duchy of Lancaster.—Dated 7th August, 1789.

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
		companies of the light infantry battalion, at Windsor, in August, 1795.
1795	12	The first battalion of the First Regiment, with seven staff officers and 450 men of the third battalion, to be quartered in the Tower Hamlets and the Tower Liberty.
	10	The second battalion, with eight staff officers, in Lower Westminster.
	10	The remainder of the third battalion in the Tower of London.—Dated 14th October, 1795.
,,		The Brigade of Guards, at Warley Camp, to march on Tuesday, the 20th instant, to London, where they are to be quartered.—Dated 16th October, 1795.
1796		Nine battalions (including the two flank company battalions) of Guards quartered in London and a detachment at Windsor in March, 1796.
,,	12	Ten companies of the first battalion of the First Regiment to be quartered in the Tower of London, the two other companies, together with about 500 men of the first battalion which cannot be accommodated in the Tower, to continue in their present quarters in the Tower Hamlets and the Tower Liberty.
	10	The second battalion, with eight staff officers, in the Borough of Southwark.
	10	The third battalion, with nine staff officers, in Holborn and Finsbury divisions, and one company, or a detachment equal to a company, in the Liberty of the Savoy, Parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster.—Dated 27th July, 1796.
1797	12	The first battalion of the First Regiment of Guards, with eight staff officers, to be quartered in Holborn and Finsbury divisions, and one company, or a detachment equal to a company, in the Liberty of the Savoy, Parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster.
	10	The second battalion to remain in their present quarters, in the Borough of Southwark.
	10	The third battalion, in the barracks at Knightsbridge, and the men they cannot contain in that part of Upper Westminster most contiguous to the barracks.—Dated 2nd August, 1797.
,,		One-half of the company, or detachment of the first battalion, ordered to be quartered in the Liberty of the Savoy, Parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, to be quartered in Holborn division, in addition to the companies before specified.—Dated 16th August, 1797.
1798	10	The third battalion of the First Regiment of Guards to march in two divisions on the 13th instant to Winchester Barracks.—Dated 9th March, 1798.
,,	2	The grenadier and light infantry companies of the third battalion to march from Winchester; the grenadier company to London, and the light infantry company to East and West Malling, in Kent.—Dated 21th April, 1798.
,,		The seven light infantry companies of the Brigade of Guards to march on 26th instant: four companies to Sittingbourne and Milton and three to Rochester.—Dated 24th April, 1798.
,,	1	The light infantry company of the third battalion of the First Regiment to proceed to Canterbury so as to arrive there on the 4th May.—Dated 24th April, 1798.
,,	1	The grenadier company of the third battalion, on arrival from Winchester, to be quartered in Upper Westminster.—Dated 26th April, 1798.

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
1798		The eight light infantry companies of the three regiments of Guards embarked at Margate, on 13th May, 1798, for Ostend, and those belonging to the Coldstream and the Third Regiment were taken prisoners. The four companies of the First Regiment being separated on the passage did not land, but returned to Margate.
,,	4	Lord Errol's light infantry company of the First Regiment, on arrival from Margate, to be quartered in Upper Westminster; Colonel Warde's and Boone's in Holborn and Finsbury divisions, and Colonel Fitzroy's in the Borough of Southwark.—Dated 25th May, 1798.
,,	8	The third battalion of the First Regiment to march from Winchester to Gosport so as to arrive on Monday, the 11th instant.—Dated 9th June, 1798.
,,		Embarked for Ireland on the 13th June.
,,	3	Three light infantry companies of the First Regiment to be quartered in the Borough of Southwark in the room of the second battalion, removed to Portman Street Barracks.—Dated 11th June, 1798.
,,		Such part of the second battalion of the First Regiment as cannot be accommodated in Portman Street Barracks to be quartered in Upper Westminster, and the grenadier battalion of the Brigade of Guards in Lower Westminster.—Dated 11th June, 1798.
,,		The companies augmented to 114 private soldiers a company from 3rd July, 1798.
,,	8	The eight companies of the first battalion of the First Regiment (or as many men as they can contain) to occupy the barracks at Knightsbridge, and the remainder, with 16 staff officers, to be quartered in that part of Upper Westminster most contiguous thereto.
	8	The second battalion to occupy the barracks in Portman Street.
	8	The third battalion in Ireland.
	4	The four grenadier companies to remain in their present quarters in Lower Westminster.
	4	The light infantry companies to be quartered in Holborn and Finsbury divisions.—Dated 15th August, 1798.
1799	8	The third battalion of the First Regiment, on arrival from Ireland, to be quartered as follows:—
		Four companies, with the staff officers, in Holborn division.
		Two companies in Finsbury division.
		Two companies in Upper Westminster.
		Dated 9th January, 1799.
,,	8	The third battalion of the First Regiment to march from London, in three divisions, on the 4th July, to Shirley Camp.—Dated 2nd July, 1799.
,,		The grenadier battalion of the Brigade of Guards to march from London, in three divisions, on the 4th July, to Shirley Camp.—Dated 2nd July, 1799.
,,		The first and second brigades, composed of four battalions of the three regiments of Guards, to march on 17th July, in two divisions, from Shirley Camp to Barham Downs, and encamp.—Dated 15th July, 1799.
,,		Embarked, 12th August, at Deal for Holland.
,,	8	The third battalion of the First Regiment embarked on 12th August at Deal for Holland, and the grenadier company with the grenadier battalion formed out of the three regiments of Guards.
,,		The first and second battalions of the First Regiment of Guards to be disposed of as follows:—

Year.	Companies.	[STATIONS—*continued.*
1800		The second battalion of the First Regiment to march to Windsor Barracks and relieve the first battalion.—Dated 24th March, 1800.
,,		One quartermaster, two sergeants and twenty rank and file of each battalion of the Guards, under orders for encampment at Swinley, to march on the 31st instant to the twenty-second milestone on the road to Bagshot from London, and follow the orders of the assistant quartermaster-general.—Dated 28th May, 1800.
,,		The Brigade of Guards, consisting of the grenadier battalion, the light infantry battalion, and the third battalion of the First Regiment intended for Swinley Camp, to march on Monday, the 9th instant, to Hounslow and encamp, and proceed the next day to Swinley Camp.—Dated 7th June, 1800.
,,	8	The first battalion of the First Regiment to be quartered, with fifteen staff officers, in Lower Westminster.
,,	8	The second battalion in the barracks in Portman Street, and such men as cannot be accommodated, to be quartered in that part of Holborn division most contiguous to the barracks.
,,		The third battalion encamped at Swinley.—Dated 6th August, 1800.
,,	8	The grenadier battalion of the Brigade of Guards to march in three divisions from Swinley Camp, on Monday, the 1st September, to Colchester Barracks.—Dated 27th August, 1800.
,,	8	The light infantry battalion of the Brigade of Guards to march in three divisions from Swinley Camp, on Monday, the 1st September, to Colchester Barracks.—Dated 27th August, 1800.
,,	8	The third battalion of the First Regiment to march in three divisions from Swinley Camp, on Monday, the 1st September, to Colchester Barracks.—Dated 27th August, 1800.
		The First Regiment of Guards is disposed of as follows:—
,,	12	The first battalion in Lower Westminster, and the four flank companies at Colchester.
,,	10	The second battalion in barracks in Portman Street, and the two flank companies at Colchester.
,,	10	The third battalion, with the two flank companies, in barracks at Colchester.
		Dated December, 1800.
1801	8	The grenadier battalion of Guards to march from Colchester, on Saturday, the 11th instant, to Chelmsford Barracks.—Dated 7th July, 1801.
,,	8	The light infantry battalion of Guards to march from Colchester, in three divisions, on Friday, the 10th instant, to Chatham, and encamp within the lines.—Dated 7th July, 1801.
,,	8	The third battalion of the First Regiment to march from Colchester, on Saturday, the 11th instant, to Chelmsford Barracks.—Dated 7th July, 1801.
,,	8	The grenadier battalion of Guards to march in three divisions on Monday, the 20th July, from Chelmsford to Chatham, and encamp.—Dated 18th July, 1801.
,,	8	The third battalion of the First Regiment to march in three divisions on Monday, the 20th July, from Chelmsford to Chatham, and encamp.—Dated 18th July, 1801.
,,	8	The first battalion of the First Regiment to occupy the barracks in Portman Street, and such men as cannot be accommodated to be quartered, with eight staff officers, in that part of Upper Westminster most contiguous to the barracks.

Year.	Companies.	Stations—*continued.*
1803	10	The third battalion of the First Regiment to march on the 25th instant from the Tower of London to Windsor.—Dated 19th February, 1803.
,,	12	The first battalion of the First Regiment to march from Winchester on London, commencing on the 14th and ending the 19th March, and to arrival, eight companies to be quartered, with five staff officers, in Upper Westminster, and four companies in the Tower Hamlets.—Dated 11th March, 1803.
,,		The companies augmented to eighty-one private soldiers a company from 25th March, 1803.
,,	10	The third battalion of the First Regiment to march from Windsor to Chatham Barracks, commencing the 26th May and ending the 1st June.—Dated 23rd May, 1803.
,,	12	The first battalion of the First Regiment to march from London to Chatham barracks, commencing the 27th and ending the 29th June.—Dated 23rd June, 1803.
,,	10	The second battalion to remove to the barracks in Portman Street, and such of the men as cannot be accommodated in barracks to be quartered in Upper Westminster.—Dated 27th June, 1803.
,,		The companies augmented to ninety-five private men from 25th June and to 114 from 25th October, 1803.
		The First Regiment of Guards is disposed of as follows:—
1804	12	The first battalion at Chatham.
,,	10	The second battalion in Portland Street barracks and quarters in Upper Westminster.
,,	10	The third battalion at Chatham. Dated 1st January, 1804.
,,	10	The second battalion removed to Knightsbridge barracks and quarters in Lower Westminster.—Dated 1st March, 1804.
		The First Regiment of Guards is disposed of as follows:—
,,	12	The first battalion encamped on Barham Downs.
,,	10	The second battalion in Knightsbridge barracks and quarters in Lower Westminster.
,,	10	The third battalion encamped on Barham Downs. Dated 1st August, 1804.
,,	10	The second battalion removed into quarters in Lower Westminster.—August, 1804.
		The First Regiment of Guards is disposed of as follows:—
,,	12	The first battalion in barracks at Deal.
,,	10	The second battalion in quarters in Lower Westminster.
,,	10	The third battalion in barracks at Deal. Dated 1st November, 1804.
1805	10	The second battalion of the First Regiment of Guards to remove to the barracks in Portman Street, and such of the men as cannot be accommodated in barracks, to be quartered in that part of Holborn division most contiguous to the barracks.—Dated 13th February, 1805.
,,		The six flank companies of the third Brigade of Guards to march on Friday, the 19th instant, from London to Windsor, to attend an installation.—Dated 17th April, 1805.
,,		The six flank companies of the Third Brigade of Guards, at Windsor, to march on Friday, the 26th instant, to London.—Dated 24th April, 1805.
,,	13	The second battalion of the First Regiment of Guards to remove to the barracks at Knightsbridge, and such of the men as cannot be accommodated, to be quartered in Lower Westminster.—Dated 1st August, 1805.

Year.	Companies.	STATIONS—*continued.*
		The Brigade of Guards, at Deal, to march as follows:—
1805	12	The first battalion of the First Regiment to march on the 30th instan from Deal to Chatham.
,,	10	The third battalion to march on the 30th instant from Deal to Chatham.
		Dated 29th August, 1805.
		The First Regiment of Guards is disposed of as follows:—
,,	12	The first battalion at Chatham.
,,	10	The second battalion in barracks at Knightsbridge, and in quarters i Lower Westminster.
,,	10	The third battalion at Chatham.
		Dated 1st September, 1805.

Two Battalions being often abroad together during the war, and one durin the period of the occupation of France, from 1815 to 1818, the retur of Stations of the Home Battalions recommence in 1818, and is continue down to the year 1872; vide next page.

APPENDIX F.

Quarters of the three Battalions Grenadier Guards from the return of the Army of Occupation in 1818.

Date.		1st Battalion.	2nd Battalion.	3rd Battalion.
1818.	Nov.	Westminster	Windsor	Holborn
1819.	Feb.	Portman Street	Finsbury	Chatham
,,	Aug.	Knightsbridge	Brighton	Tower
1820.	Feb.	Windsor	Tower	Westminster
,,	Aug.	King's Mews	Westminster	Portman Street
1821.	Feb.	Tower	Portman Street	Knightsbridge
,,	Aug.	Westminster	Windsor	Knightsbridge
1822.	Feb.	Portman Street	King's Mews	Dublin
,,	Aug.	Dublin	Tower	Knightsbridge
1823.	Feb.	Dublin	Westminster	King's Mews
,,	Aug.	King's Mews	Portman Street	Tower
1824.	Feb.	Portman Street	Knightsbridge	Westminster
,,	Aug.	Westminster	Portman Street	Windsor
1825.	Feb.	Windsor	Tower	Knightsbridge
,,	Aug.	Tower	Dublin	King's Mews
1826.	Feb.	Portman Street	Dublin	Tower
,,	Aug.	Knightsbridge	Manchester	Westminster
1827.	Feb.	Portugal	King's Mews	Knightsbridge
,,	Aug.	Portugal	Westminster	Dublin
1828.	April	Knightsbridge	Windsor	Dublin
,,	Aug.	Dublin	Tower	Portman Street
1829.	Feb.	Dublin	Portman Street	King's Mews
,,	Aug.	Portman Street	Knightsbridge	Windsor
1830.	Feb.	Windsor	Westminster	Tower
,,	July	Tower	Windsor	Westminster
1831.	March 1	Westminster	King's Mews	Knightsbridge
,,	Aug. 1	Knightsbridge	Dublin	King's Mews
1832.	March 1	King's Mews	Dublin	Portman Street
,,	Aug. 1	Portman Street	Tower	King's Mews
1833.	March 1	Westminster	Knightsbridge	Windsor
,,	Sept. 1	Windsor	Westminster	Tower
1834.	March 1	Tower	Portman Street	Wellington
,,	Sept.	Portman Street	St. George's	Dublin
1835.	March 1	Knightsbridge	Windsor	Dublin
,,	Sept. 4	Dublin	Tower	Knightsbridge
1836.	March 3	Dublin	Wellington	Portman Street
,,	Sept.	Wellington	St. John's Wood	Windsor
1837.	March	Windsor	St. George's	Tower
,,	Sept.	Tower	Windsor	Wellington
1838.	Feb.	St. George's	Canada	Portman Street
,,	Sept.	St. John's Wood	Canada	St. George's
1839.	March 1	Portman Street	Canada	St. John's Wood

Quarters of the three Battalions Grenadier Guards—continue

Date.		1st Battalion.	2nd Battalion.	3rd Battalio
1839.	Sept.	Wellington	Canada	St. George's
1840.	March	Portman Street	Canada	Wellington
,,	Sept. 1	St. George's	Canada	Tower
1841.	March	Tower	Canada	St. John's W
,,	Sept. 1	St. John's Wood	Canada	Portman Str
1842.	March 9	Wellington	Canada	St. George's
,,	Nov.	Windsor	Wellington	Winchester
1843.	March 1	St. George's	St. John's Wood	Tower
,,	Sept. 1	Tower	Portman Street	Windsor
1844.	March 1	Winchester	St. George's	St. John's W
,,	Aug. 29	Portman Street	Winchester	Wellington
1845.	Feb. 28	St. John's Wood	Tower	Portman Str
,,	Sept. 1	Wellington	Windsor	St. George'
1846.	Feb. 26–7	St. George's	Wellington	Windsor
,,	Sept. 1	Winchester	St. John's Wood	Tower
1847.	March 2	Tower	Portman Street	Winchester
,,	Sept. 1	Windsor	St. George's	Portman Str
1848.	March 1	Wellington	Chichester	St. John's W
,,	Sept. 1	St. John's Wood	Tower	Portman Str
1849.	March 1	Portman Street	Windsor	Wellington
,,	Aug. 30	St. George's	Wellington	Windsor
1850.	March 1	Chichester	St. John's Wood	Tower
,,	Sept. 4	Tower	Portman Street	Chichester
1851.	March 7	Windsor	Winchester	St. George's
,,	Oct. 23	Wellington	Windsor	St. John's W
1852.	March 2	St. John's Wood	Tower	St. George's
,,	Sept. 1	Wellington	St. George's	Windsor
1853.	March 2	Chichester	Wellington	Portman Str
,,	Aug. 20	Portman Street	St. John's Wood	Tower
1854.	Feb.	St. George's	Portman Street	Crimea
,,	Sept. 1	Wellington	Wellington	Crimea
1855.	March 1	Tower	Wellington, for St. George's	Crimea
,,	June 13	St. George's, Kensington, Magazine	Wellington	Crimea
,,	Aug. 28	Aldershot	Aldershot	Crimea
,,	Dec. 13	Windsor	Tower (18 Jan.)	Crimea
1856.	Feb. 29	Wellington	Windsor	Crimea
,,	July 9	Aldershot	Dublin	Wellington, Buckingham P, Kensington, Magazine
,,	Dec. 6	Portman Street, St. John's Wood, Kensington	Dublin	Wellington
1857.	March 3	Kensington	Dublin	Windsor
,,	May 28	Wellington, Kensington	Dublin	Windsor

Quarters of the three Battalions Grenadier Guards—continued.

Date.		1st Battalion.	2nd Battalion.	3rd Battalion.
1857.	Sept. 1	St. George's Kensington Magazine Buckingham Palace	Wellington Kensington	Tower
,,	Nov. 20	Portman Street	Wellington and Kensington	Tower
1858.	April 15	Tower	St. George's Kensington Magazine	Wellington
,,	July 1	Tower	Aldershot	Wellington
,,	Aug. 3	Aldershot	Wellington	Wellington
,,	Sept. 1 & 2	Windsor	Wellington	Portman Street St. John's Wood
1859.	April 1	Wellington Buckingham Palace	Tower	St. George's Kensington Magazine
,,	Sept. 29	Buckingham Palace	Windsor (17 Sept. 1859)	Dublin
1860.	April 3	St. George's Kensington Magazine	Portman Street St. John's Wood	Dublin
,,	Oct. 2	Dublin	Wellington (O.W.)	Tower
1861.	April	Dublin	Wellington (O.W.)	Windsor
,,	June 18	Dublin	St. George's Kensington Magazine	Windsor
,,	October	Tower	Magazine	Portman Street St. John's Wood
1862.	April	Canada	Windsor	Wellington (O.W.) Buckingham Palace
,,	Sept. 5	Canada	Portman Street St. John's Wood	Wellington (O.W.)
1863.	April	Canada	Wellington (O.W.)	St. George's Barracks Magazine Buckingham Palace
,,	Sept. 25	Canada	Wellington (O.W.) Buckingham Palace	Windsor
1864.	April 1	Canada	St. George's Chelsea	Chelsea
,,	Sept. 15	Chelsea	Shorncliffe	Wellington (N.W.)
1865.	March 31	Wellington (O.W.) Buckingham Palace Magazine	Tower	Wellington (N.W.)
,,	Sept. 1	Wellington (N.W.)	Windsor	Chelsea St. George's
1866.	March 1	St. George's Chelsea	Wellington (O.W.) Magazine Kensington Buckingham Palace	Windsor

Quarters of the three Battalions Grenadier Guards—continued.

Date.		1st Battalion.	2nd Battalion.	3rd Battalion.
1866.	Aug. 31	Chelsea	Wellington (N.W.)	Tower (28 Aug. 1866)
1867.	March 1	Tower	Chelsea	Wellington (N.W.)
,,	Sept. 3	Windsor	Chelsea St. George's	Wellington (O.W.) Kensington Buckingham Palace
1868.	March 4	Wellington (N.W.)	Wellington (O.W.)	Dublin
,,	Sept. 1	Wellington (O.W.)	Tower	Dublin
1869.	March 3	Dublin	Windsor	Chelsea
,,	Sept. 1	Dublin	Chelsea	Windsor
1870.	March 3	Chelsea	Chelsea St. George's	Tower
,,	Sept. 1	Tower	Wellington (N.W.)	Wellington (O.W.)
1871.	March 1	Windsor	Dublin	Wellington
,,	Sept. 27	Wellington (N.W.)	Dublin	Chelsea
1872.	Sept. 14	Chelsea St. George's	Windsor	Wellington (O.W.)

APPENDIX G.

Succession of Lieutenant-Colonels of First or Grenadier Guards.

1. 1656 ..... Throckmorton, of Lord Wentworth's Regiment.
2. 1660 ..... Mathew Wise, of Lord Wentworth's Regiment.
3. 1661 ..... Sir Charles Wheeler, of Lord Wentworth's Regiment.
4. 1660, Nov. ..... Robert Byron, of Colonel Russell's Regiment.
5. 1665, Mar. 16... Edward Grey, first Lieut.-Colonel of the two combined Regiments.
6. 1676, Feb. 28... Sir Thomas Daniel.
7. 1676, Mar. 26... Thomas Lord Howard, of Estrick.
8. 1678, Aug. 28... Sir Samuel Clarke, Knight.
9. 1682, Jan. 1 ... John Strode, died 1 Jan., 1686.
10. 1686, Mar. 26... William Eyton, died 19 Jan., 1688.
11. 1688, Jan. 20 ... Sir Thomas Stradling, removed 1689.
12. 1689, Apr. 1 ... Sir Charles O'Hara, Lord Tyrawley, Brig.-Gen., 1 July, 1695.
13. 1695, Feb. 26... Henry Withers, Brig.-Gen., 9 March, 1702 ; M.-G.. Jan. 1, 1704.
14. 1722, Oct. 12 ... William Tatton, Brig-Gen., 1 Jan., 1707 ; M.-G., Jan. 1, 1710.
15. 1729, Nov. 24... Richard Russell, Brig.-Gen., 1 Jan., 1710 ; M.-G., March 1, 1727.
16. 1735, July 5 ... John Guise, Brig.-Gen., 2 July, 1739 ; M.-G., Jan. 1, 1742.
17. 1738, Dec. 15... Francis Fuller, Brig.-Gen., 18 Feb., 1742 ; M.-G., 2 July, 1743.
18. 1739, Nov. 16... Chas. Frampton, Brig.-Gen., Feb. 18, 1742 ; M.-G.. Jan. 1, 1743.
19. 1743, Apr. 1 ... John Folliott, from Coldstream Guards, M.-G., 30 March, 1754.
20. 1749, Apr. 27... Alexander Dury, M.-G., 2 Feb., 1757.
21. 1758, Sept. 30 . Edward Carr, M.-G., 13 Feb., 1757 ; Lt.-Gen., 22 Feb., 1760.
22. 1760, July 21... James Durand, M.-G., 24 June, 1759.
23. 1765, June 12... Joseph Hudson, M.-G., 25 June, 1759.
24. 1768, May 9 ... Edward Urmston, M.-G., 10 July, 1762.
25. 1770, Nov. 10... John Salter, M.-G., 30 April, 1770.
26. 1775, Aug. 8 ... Hon. Phil. Sherrard, M.-G., 30 April, 1770.
27. 1775, Sept. 8 ... Francis Craig, M.-G., 29 Sept., 1775 ; Lt.-Gen., 7 Aug. 1777.
28. 1781, Feb. 22... Wm. Thornton, M.-G., 27 Feb., 1779.
29. 1782, Mar. 18... West Hyde, M.-G., 20 Nov., 1782.
30. 1789, Mar. 12... George Garth, M.-G., 20 Nov. 1782 ; Lt.-Gen., 3 May, 1796.
31. 1792, Aug. 8 ... Gerard, Lord Lake, M.G., 28 April, 1790 ; Lt.-Gen., 26 Jan., 1797.
32. 1794, Apr. 30... Samuel Hulse, M.-G., 12 Oct., 1793 ; Lt.-Gen., 1 Jan., 1798.
33. 1795, Mar. 7 ... Edmund Stevens, M.-G., 12 Oct., 1793 ; Lt.-Gen., 1 Jan., 1798.
34. 1797, Oct. 11 ... Francis D'Oyly, M.-G., 4 Oct., 1794 ; Lt.-Gen., 1 Jan. 1801.
35. 1799, Nov. 25... Andrew John Drummond, M.-G., 25 Feb., 1795.
36. 1801, Aug. 21... Hon. Francis Needham, M.-G., 25 Feb., 1795.
37. 1804, Apr. 16... Harry Burrard, M.-G., 9 Jan., 1798 ; Lt.-Gen., 1 Jan., 1805.
38. 1813, Oct. 21 ... Hon. John Leslie, M.-G., 29 April, 1802 ; Lt.-Gen., 25 April, 1808.
39. 1814, July 25 ... Lord Fredk. Bentinck, M.-G., 12 Aug., 1819.
40. 1821, July 25 ... ℳ Hon. H. G. P. Townshend, went on half-pay of Colonel.
41. 1830, Feb. 12... ℙ ℳ Sir John George Woodford, M.-G., 10 Jan., 1837.
42. 1837, Jan. 10 ... ℙ ℳ Henry D'Oyly, M.-G., 28 June, 1838.
43. 1838, June 28... ℙ Samuel Lambert, M.-G., 23 Nov., 1841.
44. 1840, Sept. 11 ℙ Turner Grant, retired.
45. 1844, Nov. 8 ... ℙ ℳ Edward Clive, died.
46. 1845, Apr. 15... John Home, M.-G., 11 Nov., 1851.
47. 1849, Apr. 10... ℙ ℳ Charles F. Rowley Lascelles, retired.
48. 1850, Dec. 27 ... Sir Ord J. Honyman.
49. 1852, July 6 ... Godfrey Thornton.
50. 1853, Sept. 13 . Philip Spencer Stanhope, M.-G., 20 June, 1854.
51. 1854, June 20... Thomas Wood, M.-G., 11 Jan., 1858.
52. 1858, Jan. 11... Charles W. Ridley, M.-G., 13 Feb., 1859.
53. 1859, Feb. 13... Charles Algernon Lewis, M.-G., 19 June, 1860.
54. 1860, June 19... Frederick William Hamilton, M.-G., 31 Aug., 1860
55. 1860, Aug. 31... Hon. James Lindsay, M.-G., 12 March, 1861.
56. 1861, Mar. 12... John Arthur Lambert.
57. 1864, Dec. 27 ... Edward Wynyard.
58. 1865, May 16 ... Michael Bruce.

APPENDIX H.

Nominal Roll of Officers of Royal Regiment of Guards, raised in Flanders, 1656, *by Lord Wentworth.*

Name.	Ensign.	Lieutenant.	Capt. Lieut.	Captain.	Remarks.	
THOMAS, LORD WENTWORTH..	.....	.....	.....	.....	First Colonel.	Col.
Throckmorton	.....	.....	.....	.....	First Lieut.-Colonel.	F. O.
Wise, Matthew	.....	.....	.....	1656	Ret. 26 Sept., 1667.	F. O.
Walters, John	.....	.....	.....	1656	Ret. 26 Sept., 1667.	
Wallwynne, Alexander	.....	1656	.....	.....		
Gwyn, John.....	.....	.....	.....	1656		
Strode, John	.....	.....	.....	1658	Major, 28 Aug., 1678.	F. O.
Sydenham, Ralph	.....	.....	.....	Before 1660		
Coldham, Anthony	.....	1656	.....	.....		
Richardson, Richard	.....	1656	.....	Before 1674	Ret. 27 Oct., 1677.	
Tonge, John.....	.....	1656	.....	.....		
Langford, Thomas	.....	1656	.....	.....		
Broughton, Arthur	.....	1656	.....	.....		
Baylie, William	1656	.....	.....	.....		
Carleton, John.....	1656	.....	.....	.....		
Carless, William	.....	.....	.....	1656		
Stonor, Lancelot	.....	1656	.....	.....		

Wheeler, Sir Charles	.....	.....	.....	1656	Ret. 3 Sept., 1668.	F. O.
Guillims, John	.....	.....	.....	1656	Ret. 25 Sept., 1667.	
Barker, William	.....	.....	1656	1660		
Paramore, Philip	1656	1660	.....	.....		
Thorold, Anthony	1656	1660	.....	.....		
Monson, John	.....	.....	.....	1656		
Morley, John	.....	.....	.....	1656		
Ashton, Sir Thomas	.....	.....	.....	1656	Out 21 Nov., 1667.	
Jeffreys, Herbert	.....	.....	.....	1656 King's Co., 28 Aug. 1678		
Walters, Robert	.....	.....	.....	1656	Ret. 18 Oct., 1678.	
Tomkins, Sylvanus	1656	.....	.....	.....		
Crisp, Henry	.....	1656	.....	.....		
Hamon, Francis	1656	.....	.....	.....		
Slaughter, Horace	1656	.....	.....	Before 1658	Killed 15 June, 1658.	
Grose, ——	.....	.....	.....	1656		
Stradling, Sir Thomas	1656	19 June, 1665	.....	27 Sept. 1667	Ret. 21 Jan., 1688.	F. O.
Beversham, ——	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Broughton, Robert	.....	.....	.....	1656		
Mauleverer, Sir Richard	.....	.....	.....	1656		
Cook, Thomas	.....	.....	.....	1656		
O'Farrell, ——	.....	.....	.....	1656	Killed 15 June, 1658.	
Elvize, ——	.....	1656	.....	.....		
Sackville, Edward	.....	1656	.....	.....		
Crofts, John	1656	.....	.....	.....		
Picks, Edward	.....	13 June, 1664 Lieut. to King's Co., 18 Apr. 1671.	.....	10 July, 1676		
Carey, Major	.....	.....	.....	.....	Major, 1 June, 1661. Ret. 22 May, 1665.	F. O.

The original Commissions of the above Officers of the King's Royal Regiment of Guards under Lord Wentworth are not forthcoming, but they all served in the Regiment between the years 1656 and 1658, and were mostly present at the Battle of the Downs.

The further services of all those Officers that attained the rank of Field Officer in the Regiment are marked in the last column, F. O., and are to be found in Appendix K, page 502.

Nominal Roll of Officers of Royal Regiment of Guards, raised in England, 1660, *by Colonel John Russell.*

Name.	Ensign.	Lieutenant.	Captain-Lieut.	Captain.	Remarks.	
RUSSELL, COLONEL JOHN ...	.....	.....	.....	1660	Colonel, 1660.	Col.
Montague, Edward	.....	.....	Nov. 1660	.....		
Barrington, Humphrey	.....	Nov. 1660	.....	.....		
Clarke, Thomas	Nov. 1660	.....	.....	12 June, 1665		
Westcoate, Thomas	.....	Nov. 1660	.....	.....		
Downing, John	Nov. 1660	.....	Before Jan. 1664	3 Sept. 1668	Major, 26 Feb., 1678.	F. O.
Byron, Robert	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 1660	1stMaj.,died18March,1664.	F. O.
Trapps, Henry	.....	Nov. 1660	.....	.....		
Byron, Thomas	Nov. 1660	8 Mar. 1664	.....	.....		
Washington, Henry, Esq. ...	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 1660	First Major. 1660.	F. O.
Wyan, James	.....	Nov. 1660	.....	26 Sept. 1667		
Gording, Sydney	Nov. 1660	20 July, 1667	.....	.....		
Panton, Thomas, Esq.	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 1660		
Hanbury, John	.....	Nov. 1660	.....	.....		
Needham, Robert	Nov. 1660	.....	.....	Before March, 1664		
Broughton, Sir Edward	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 1660	Killed 12 June, 1665.	
Egerton, William	.....	Nov. 1660	.....	.....		
Colt, John	Nov. 1660	Before Jan. 1664.	.....	.....		
Gray, Edward, Esq.	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 1660	Lt.-Col., 16 Mar., 1665.	F. O.
Bartram, George	.....	Nov. 1660	.....	.....		
Bassett, Thomas	Nov. 1660	.....	.....	.....		
Daniel, Sir Thomas	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 1660 26 Sept. 1667	Ret. 24 Jan., 1683. Capt. of King's Own Co.	
Lloyd, William	.....	Nov. 1660	.....	Aug. 1667		
Moyser, Francis	Nov. 1660	.....	.....	.....		
Honywood, Phillip, Esq. ...	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 1660		
Bassett, Richard	.....	Nov. 1660	.....	18 Oct. 1678	Lt. King's Co., 2 July, 1677.	
Bing, Edward	Nov. 1660	.....	.....	.....		

Howard, Thomas, Esq., afterwards Baron of Estrick.	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 1660 10 Nov., 1672	Capt. of King's Co. Temporary Colonel of Batt. of Ft. Gds., 26 Feb., 1678.	F. O.
Crossey, John	.....	Nov. 1660	.....	.....		
Howard, John	Nov. 1660	.....	.....	.....		
Rolston, William, Esq.	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 1660	Major, 16 March, 1665.	F. O.
Dook, Robert	.....	Nov. 1660	.....	.....		
Goodwyn, Theodore	Nov. 1660	20 April, 1667	.....	.....		
Talbot, Sir John, Knt.	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 1660		
Barber, Richard	.....	Nov. 1660	.....	.....		
Gording, George	Nov. 1660	.....	.....	.....	Last of original commissions.	
Airey, Leonard	Jan. 10, 1663	.....	.....	.....	In Lord Wentworth's Regt.	
Croft, John	Oct. 20, 1665	Before Aug. 1668	.....	.....	do. do.	
Richardson, Bryan	Oct. 20, 1662	.....	.....	.....	do. do.	
Morgan, Rowland	Nov. 17, 1663	.....	.....	.....	do. do.	
Morice, William	20 Jan. 1664	4 Nov. 1667	.....	.....		
Bennet, Edward	.....	.....	.....	22 Mar. 1664		
Leighton, Sir William, Knt.	.....	.....	.....	17 Mar. 1663	Ret. 18 Oct., 1665.	
Broughton, Oliver	.....	27 Sept. 1664	.....	.....		
Hull, Thomas	.....	1 Oct. 1664	.....	.....		
Barker, William	.....	.....	.....	9 Mar. 1665	Out 12 May, 1666.	
Cheek, Thomas	Before Mar. 1664	.....	.....	22 May, 1665	In Colonel Russell's Regt.	
Bodely, William	Before Mar. 1664	.....	.....	.....	do. do.	
Fielding, Basil	Before Mar. 1664	5 March, 1675	.....	.....	do. do.	
Gage, George	.....	Before Mar. 1664	.....	.....	do. do.	
Fox, Charles	Before Mar. 1664	.....	.....	.....	do. do.	
Andrews, Edmund	Before Mar. 1664	.....	.....	.....	do. do.	
Atkins, Sir Jonathan	.....	.....	.....	Before Mar. 1664	do. do.	
Warner, Robert	.....	Before Mar. 1664	.....	30 Sept., 1672	Capt. of King's Company. In Colonel Russell's Regt.	
Clarke, Sir Samuel	.....	.....	.....	Before Mar. 1664	do. do.	
Taylor, Henry	Before Mar. 1664	.....	.....	.....	do. do.	
Moyser, John	Before Mar. 1664	.....	.....	.....	do. do.	

Commissions after the two Regiments were united, March, 1665.

Howard, James	31 May, 1665	.....	.....	.....		
Howard, John	25 May, 1665	.....	.....	.....		
Clerk, Thomas	.....	.....	.....	12 June, 1665		

Nominal Roll of Officers—continued.

Name.	Ensign.	Lieutenant.	Captain-Lieut.	Captain.	Remarks.	
Harwood, William	19 June, 1665	.....	.....	.....		
Mackworth, Sir Francis, Knt.	.....	.....	.....	19 June, 1665		
Broughton, Arthur	.....	10 Sept. 1665 12 Feb. 1666	.....	27 Sept. 1667		
Scot, Edward	.....	.....	.....	18 Oct. 1665		
Tray, George	14 Nov. 1665	.....	.....	.....		
Rocke, James	.....	16 Dec. 1665	.....	.....		
Hamilton, George	.....	5 July, 1667	.....	26 Nov. 1684		
Lloyd, Sir Godfrey	.....	.....	.....	12 May, 1666 27 Sept. 1667	Ret. 27 Sept., 1667.	
Churchill, John, Duke of Marlborough	To King's Co., 14 Sept. 1667.	.....	.....	.....	Col. of First Guards, 1704.	Col.
Vane, Sir Walter	.....	.....	.....	1 Oct. 1667		
Cope, William	.....	.....	.....	21 Nov. 1667	Ret. 1 Nov., 1676.	
Harris, Edward	.....	21 Nov. 1667	.....	.....		
Skelton, Bevil	.....	.....	.....	20 Nov. 1668		
Fane, Henry	20 April, 1667	.....	.....	.....		
Downing, Robert	20 July, 1667	.....	.....	.....		
Lloyd, Charles	20 July, 1667	6 Sept. 1673	.....	11 Nov. 1681		
Taylor, Henry	.....	2 Sept. 1667	.....	.....		
Slackman, William	.....	2 Sept. 1667	.....	.....		
Eyton, William	.....	.....	.....	25 Sept. 1667.	Major, 1 Jan., 1682.	F. O.
Sandys, Henry	.....	.....	.....	1 Oct. 1667		
Price, John	.....	27 Sept. 1667	.....	3 April, 1678	Capt. of Gren., 3 April, 1678; left 26 Jan., 1683.	
Emery, Edward	27 Sept. 1667	.....	.....	.....		
Morgan, Miles	.....	27 Sept. 1667	.....	.....		
Sackville, Edward	26 Sept. 1667	.....	.....	Before Aug. 1672	Ret. 1 Nov., 1678.	
Freeman, William	.....	27 Sept. 1667	.....	.....		
Howard, ——	4 Oct. 1667	.....	.....	.....		
Fraser, Alexander	14 Oct. 1667	.....	.....	.....		
Annesley, Robert	18 Oct. 1667	.....	.....	.....		
Read, Francis	16 Oct. 1667	16 Sept. 1672	.....	.....		
Gamiel, George	Adjt., 27 Sept. 1667	28 Nov. 1678	.....	.....		

Monckton, Sir Phil., Knt.	.....	.....	.....	26 March, 1668		
Hamon, Francis	.....	9 April, 1668	.....	.....		
Allburghe, Richard	13 April, 1668	.....	.....	.....		
Taylor, Henry	.....	2 June, 1668	.....	.....		
Vincent, Francis	.....	8 Sept. 1668	.....	.....		
Wiseman, Robert	.....	6 Sept. 1668	.....	.....		
Collier, Henry	.....	March, 1669	.....	.....		
Richardson, Thomas	March, 1669	.....	.....	.....		
Mauleverer, James	19 July, 1669	.....	.....	.....		
Manley, Sir Roger	.....	.....	.....	2 Nov. 1672	Died 1 April, 1687.	
Read, James	.....	.....	3 Sept. 1668	8 Aug. 1673		
Bringfield, Robert	7 Dec. 1669	.....	.....	.....		
Innes, William	.....	20 April, 1671	.....	.....		
Whorwood, William	.....	.....	.....	29 March, 1673	Ret. 9 Dec. 1681.	
Tufton, Sackville	.....	.....	.....	25 April, 1673		
				1 Jan., 1682	Capt. of King's Company.	
Wolseley, Fiennes	19 July, 1673	.....	.....	.....		
Gerrard, Edward	13 Aug. 1673	.....	.....	.....		
Tufton, Richard	.....	.....	.....	5 April, 1673	Retired.	
Creswick, Humphrey	16 Aug. 1673	20 May, 1675	.....	.....		
Bowes, George	18 Sept. 1673	1 July, 1677	.....	10 March, 1680		
Reresby, Edmund	.....	18 Sept. 1673	.....	1 Sept. 1680	Extra rank, 5 June, 1687.	
Brockman, Thomas	.....	.....	.....	9 Dec. 1673		
Crispe, Henry	.....	9 Jan. 1674	.....	.....		
Home, Robert	23 July, 1674	7 Aug. 1676	.....	.....		
Montague, Sidney	28 Feb. 1675	.....	.....	.....		
Wheeler, James	29 April, 1675	.....	.....	.....		
Downing, John	29 July, 1675	Gren. 3 April, 1678	.....	.....		
Cole, Thomas	15 Sept. 1674	.....	.....	.....	Ensign to King's Co.	
	26 Nov. 1677					
Howard, Philip	.....	.....	.....	Before 1680	Ret. 22 Jan. 1682.	
Delaval, Ralph	.....	21 Dec. 1674	.....	25 Oct. 1679	Ret. 14 Dec. 1693.	
Berkeley, John	.....	.....	.....	27 Jan. 1675		
Haward, John	7 Feb. 1675	28 Nov. 1678	.....	.....		
Leak, Clifton	.....	27 Feb. 1675	.....	.....		
Price, Herbert	26 June, 1675	.....	.....	.....		
Pope, Richard	25 June, 1675	26 March, 1678	.....	.....		
Clerk, Sir Samuel, Knt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Major, 26 Feb. 1676.	F. O.

Nominal Roll of Officers—continued.

Name.	Ensign.	Lieutenant.	Captain-Lieut.	Captain.	Remarks.	
Webb, John	.....	24 July, 1676	.....	.....		
Palmer, Mathew	30 July, 1676	9 Dec. 1681	.....	.....		
Jeffreys, Herbert	.....	.....	.....	4 Oct. 1676 28 Aug. 1678	Capt. to King's Company.	
Russell, Edward	.....	.....	.....	Before 1680		
Taylor, Henry	.....	4 Oct. 1676.	.....	.....		
Matthews, William	4 Oct. 1676 20 Aug. 1678	.....	.....	Between 1685 and 1687	Major, 21 Dec. 1688.	F. O.
Webb, John	.....	24 July, 1676 5 Oct. 1676	.....	1 April, 1689		
Edward, Saville	5 Oct. 1676	.....	.....	.....		
Fairfax, Thomas	.....	.....	.....	1 Nov. 1676	Out, 10 March, 1680.	
Bridges, William	7 Aug. 1676	1 Jan. 1682	.....	.....		
Hetley, John	18 Aug. 1676	1 May, 1680	.....	.....		
Richardson, Charles	.....	31 Jan. 1677	.....	.....		
Duncomb, Sturt	31 Jan. 1677	19 Feb. 1682	.....	.....		
Langley, Roger	.....	.....	.....	20 Oct. 1677	Ret. 11 Nov. 1681.	
Tolderay, John	1 May, 1677	.....	.....	.....		
Throckmorton, Herbert	.....	3 July, 1677	1 Jan. 1682	.....		
Lee, Richard	20 July, 1677	26 Nov. 1677	.....	.....		
Hewes, Arthur	28 Aug. 1677	.....	.....	.....		
Saunderson, William	.....	.....	23 Nov. 1677	23 Aug. 1678	Ret. 20 Nov. 1678.	
Daniel, John	.....	28 Nov. 1677	.....	26 Nov. 1678	Capt. of Grenadiers.	
Hopton, Richard	26 March, 1678	.....	.....	.....		
Ely, Samuel	3 April, 1678	.....	.....	.....	Second Lieut. Grenadiers.	
Powney, John	.....	.....	.....	Before 1682	Died 28 Feb. 1683.	
Carr, Robert	26 Nov. 1677	16 Aug. 1678	.....	.....	Out 20 April, 1693.	
Henne, Corbet	16 Feb. 1678	1 Sept. 1681	.....	1 Oct. 1688	Ret. 20 April, 1693.	
Taylor, David	23 Feb. 1678	31 Jan. 1683	.....	.....		
Everard, Hugh	6 April, 1678	.....	.....	.....		
Leighton, Baldwin	14 Aug. 1678	.....	.....	.....		
Rouse, Edward	.....	19 Aug. 1678	31 Jan. 1682	1685	Ret. 1 March, 1697.	

Godfrey, Charles	.....	.....	.....	Before 1675	Ret. 11 March, 1681.	
Throckmorton, Thomas	.....	24 Aug. 1678	.....	7 Dec. 1681		
Corbet, Arthur	.....	.....	28 Aug. 1678	22 Jan. 1682	Ret. 1 Oct. 1688.	
Cholmeley, William	17 Oct. 1678	20 April, 1684	.....	.....		
Moyle, Thomas	10 Sept. 1678	.....	.....	.....		
Dolby, Richard	27 Dec. 1678	20 April, 1682	.....	.....	Second Lt. of Grenadiers.	
Seymour, John	.....	31 Oct. 1678	.....	22 Jan. 1682 11 June, 1687		
Saville, Henry	.....	18 Oct. 1678	.....	11 March, 1681		
Russell, Francis	28 Nov. 1678	.....	.....	1 Sept. 1682		
Sunderland, Hugh	.....	.....	.....	1 Nov. 1678		
Skelton, John	.....	.....	.....	1 March, 1680		
Dury, Thomas	24 March, 1679	.....	.....	.....		
Lee, Henry	7 Aug. 1679	.....	.....	.....		
Cornwallis, Thomas	12 Jan. 1680	.....	.....	.....		
Progers, Charles	14 July, 1680	1 Nov. 1681	.....	28 Feb. 1684		
Hawley, Francis	.....	14 July, 1680	.....	20 April, 1682	Capt. of Grenadiers.	
Edwards, Francis	26 Jan. 1681	26 July, 1685	.....	.....		
Hamilton, George	11 March, 1681	.....	.....	26 Nov. 1684	Ret. 3 Aug. 1692.	
Abercromby, Duncan	.....	13 April, 1681	2 Feb. 1686	1 April, 1687		
Woodward, Richard	.....	11 April, 1681	.....	.....		
Bellingham, Henry	1 Nov. 1681	.....	.....	.....		
Bellew, Stephen	9 Dec. 1681	19 March, 1686	.....	.....		
Grafton, Duke of	.....	.....	.....	.....	Colonel, 1681.	Col.
Birchet, Henry	1 Jan. 1682	.....	.....	.....		
Wheeler, Andrew, alias Pitcairn.	.....	25 Jan. 1682	.....	.....		
Sandys, Henry	.....	1 Feb. 1682	.....	Before Nov. 1687 31 Dec. 1688		
Griffiths, John	1 Feb. 1682	.....	.....	.....		
Hughs, Henry	1 Feb. 1682	.....	.....	.....		
George, John	.....	15 Feb. 1682	.....	.....		
Nott, Roger	19 Feb. 1682	.....	.....	.....		
Gibbon, Anthony	1 Sept. 1682	.....	.....	.....		
Conway, Henry	1 Nov. 1682	.....	.....	.....		
Flower, Richard	16 Dec. 1682	.....	.....	.....		
Wigmore, Henry	28 Jan. 1683	Before Nov. 1687	.....	.....		

Nominal Roll of Officers—continued.

Name.	Ensign.	Lieutenant.	Captain-Lieut.	Captain.	Remarks.	
Kirk, Phillip	.....	.....	.....	24 Jan. 1683		
Cornwallis, William	9 April, 1683	.....	.....	.....		
Berkeley, John	13 June, 1683	.....	.....	.....		
Rawley, Thomas	19 Dec. 1683	.....	.....	.....		
Parsons, William	20 April, 1682	28 Feb. 1684	.....	10 May, 1684	Lieut.-Col., 15 June, 1687. Date of Extra Rank given to Captains of Companies from 1st of June, 1687.	
Warcup, Lenthal	.....	.....	.....	18 Jan. 1684	Killed 30 July, 1792.	
Middleton, Charles	.....	.....	.....	28 April, 1684		
Selwyn, William	.....	.....	.....	1 Feb. 1681		
Hastings, Knyvet	.....	.....	.....	1 Jan. 1681	Major, 31 Dec. 1688.	F. O.
Hastings, Ferdinando	.....	.....	.....	10 April, 1682	Ret. 21 April, 1686.	
Berkeley, John	.....	.....	.....	27 Jan. 1675		
Wheeler, Sir Francis	.....	.....	.....	26 Jan. 1683		
Hawley, Francis	.....	.....	.....	G. 20 April, 1682		
Booth, Sir William, Knt.	.....	.....	.....	G. 28 Feb. 1685		
Hastings, Anthony	.....	.....	.....	21 April, 1686	Ret. 9 June, 1692.	
Binns, John	.....	25 Oct. 1679	.....	22 Jan. 1688		
Robinson, Charles	.....	30 Oct. 1680	26 July, 1685	6 June, 1686	Killed at Namur, 1695.	
Chevalier, Louis	.....	20 April, 1682	.....	.....	1st Lieut. of Grenadiers.	
Querrinson, Sir William, Bart.	.....	2 April, 1682	.....	.....		
Baxter, Robert	.....	1 May, 1677	.....	.....		
Primrose, Gilbert	.....	1 Sept. 1680	.....	21 March, 1692	Wounded at Schellenberg, 1704. Major, 24 March, 1705.	F. O.
Richards, William	.....	11 March, 1681	.....	.....		
Hancock, Samuel	.....	1 April, 1682	.....	.....		
Talbot, Gilbert	.....	28 April, 1684	.....	.....		
Leak, Oswell	.....	1 Nov. 1684	.....	.....		
Bristow, John, Grenadier	.....	.....	.....	26 Dec. 1688	Ret. 1 Aug. 1695.	F. O.

Smith, William	.....	1 May, 1684	.....	.....		
Collier, Henry	.....	23 March, 1688	.....	.....		
Hopson, Thomas	.....	1st Lieut. 30 April, 1685	.....	9 June, 1692 1 June, 1693	Ret. 30 April, 1696.	
Seymour, Henry	12 Nov. 1681	23 Jan. 1688	.....	1 April, 1689		
Plowden, William	.....	15 Feb. 1688	.....	.....		
Delaval, John	1 May, 1680	Before Nov. 1867	20 April, 1693	10 Aug. 1693		
Ashton, William	1 Sept. 1679	Before Nov. 1687	.....	.....		
Bennet, Henry	1 Jan. 1682	.....	.....	.....		
Wolseley, Charles	27 April, 1681	.....	.....	.....		
Hodgson, Henry	13 Feb. 1683	Before Nov. 1687	.....	.....		
Windham, Edmund	31 March, 1683	.....	.....	.....		
Eyton, David	7 or 28 Feb. 1684	16 March, 1689 20 July, 1702	.....	.....		
St. Johns, Oliver	9 or 29 Feb. 1684	.....	.....	.....		
Harrison, James	9 Feb. 1684	29 Sept. 1688	.....	17 April, 1691	Out May 20, 1693.	
Foster, John	1 May, 1684	Before 1692	.....	.....	Killed at Landen, 19 July, 1693.	
Throckmorton, John	20 April, 1684	.....	.....	.....		
Gorsuch, Charles	1 Sept. 1684	.....	4 Aug. 1692	4 Oct. 1692	Prisoner at Landen, 1693.	F. O.
Crown, Peter	26 Jan. 1685	.....	.....	.....	Com. Batt. on Service 5 yrs.	F. O.
Kirby, Greville	9 Feb. 1685	.....	.....	.....		
Maurice, John	30 Aug. 1685	.....	.....	10 Aug. 1693		
Manley, Francis	1 June, 1685	.....	.....	.....		
Strode, Nicholas	30 July, 1685	1 April, 1689	3 Aug. 1695	.....		
Jane, Henry	26 July, 1685	.....	.....	.....		
Levisac, Charles	25 Feb. 1686	.....	.....	.....		
Warcup, Edmund	24 March, 1686	.....	.....	30 July, 1692	Ret. 1 Aug. 1692.	
Lewis, Charles	25 Feb. 1686	31 Dec. 1688	.....	.....		
Aston, Charles	1 April, 1687	.....	.....	.....		
Verrio, John Baptiste	23 June, 1686	.....	.....	.....		
Vane, Anthony	23 Jan. 1687	.....	.....	.....		
Dring, Thomas	24 March, 1679	.....	.....	.....		
Orde, Edmund	1 Nov. 1686	.....	.....	.....		
Jones, Thomas	30 April, 1687	.....	.....	.....		
Lippincott, Harry	1 July, 1688	4 July, 1689 31 Dec. 1688	.....	.....		

Nominal Roll of Officers—continued.

Name.	Ensign.	Lieutenant and Captain.	Captain-Lieut.	Captain and Lieut.-Col.	Remarks.	
Bucknall, John	.....	1 Oct. 1688	.....	.....		
Knyvett, Henry	29 Sept. 1688	.....	.....	.....		
Eden, Thomas	... ..	Before Nov. 1687	.....	31 Dec. 1688	Ret. 1 Dec. 1693.	
Evert de Meause de Saurency	21 March, 1692	15 July, 1695	.....	.....	Wounded at Landen, 19 July, 1693.	
Bretton, William	23 June, 1692	.....	.....	.....		
Boddenham, William	28 Oct. 1691	16 Dec. 1696	.....	.....		
Adams, Mathew	.....	1 May, 1689	.....	.....	W. at Schellenberg, 1704.	
Ferrers, Thomas	14 Jan. 1692	29 April, 1695	15 Feb. 1702	Before 11 Jan. 1705		
Raleigh, Walter	.....	22 June, 1692	.....	Before 1704	K. at Schellenberg, 1704.	
Farewell, John	.....	.....	.....	15 Oct. 1689		
Wind, Henry	.....	4 July, 1689	.....	.....		
Wingfield, George	.....	.....	.....	31 Dec. 1688	K. at Landen, 19 July, 1693.	
Purcell, Francis	31 Dec. 1688	.....	.....	.....		
Sergeant, Alway	27 Oct. 1691	1 Oct. 1695	.....	.....		
Swannick, Samuel	31 Dec. 1688	.....	.....	.....	K. at Landen, 19 July, 1693.	
Ward, David	1 Oct. 1692	.....	.....	.....		
Howard, James	2 July, 1693	10 March, 1702	.....	.....		
Delmayn,	.....	2nd Lieut., 20 April, 1684	.....	.....		
Rawleigh, Thomas	23 Jan. 1688	22 June, 1692	.....	.....		
Stewart, William	.....	.....	.....	Before Nov. 1687		
O'Hara, Sir Charles	.....	.....	.....	16 March, 1688 Before Nov. 1687	W. at Landen, 1693.	F. O.
Yarburgh, James	.....	.....	.....	Before Nov. 1687		
Villiers, George	.....	Before Nov. 1687	.....	.....	Col. of a Regiment, 1702.	
Fausset,	.....	.....	.....	Before 1692	K. at Landen, 19 July, 1693.	
Carre,	.....	.....	.....	.....	W. at Landen, 19 July, 1693.	
Wood, John	.....	Before Nov. 1687	.....	.....		
Herlackenden, Walter	.....	Adjutant 10 May, 1692	.....	.....		
Savage, Ch.	1687	.....	.....	.....		

Palmer, Ch	1687	.....	.....	.....		
Leighton, Thomas	1687	.....	.....	.....		
Columbine, Ventris	1687	29 Sept. 1688	.....	25 Feb. 1692	Retired 15 July, 1695.	
Rumbolt,	28 Sept. 1688	.....	.....	.....		
Upcott, Jonathan	1 Oct. 1688	22 Aug. 1689	.....	.....	Killed at Namur, 1695.	
Sir Edward Lee, Earl of Lichfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	Colonel, 1688.	Col.
Sidney, Henry, Viscount, Earl of Romney	.....	.....	.....	.....	Colonel.	Col.
Cludde, Charles	.....	.....	.....	Before 1 Apr. 1689	K. at Landen, 19 July, 1693.	
Prince, William	Before 1 April, 1689	.....	.....	.....		
Smith, Robert	.....	.....	.....	Before 1 Apr. 1689		
Stanley, James	.....	.....	.....	1 April, 1689	Retired 1 Aug. 1692.	
Stopford, Joseph	.....	1 April, 1689	.....	.....		
Sandys,	.....	1 April, 1689	.....	.....	W. at Landen, 1693.	
Howe, Emanuel	.....	.....	.....	1 April, 1689	W. at Namur, 1695. Retired 1 Nov. 1695.	
Turner,	.....	1 April, 1689	.....	.....		
Chivers,	.....	.....	.....	1 April, 1689		
Povey, Charles	.....	1 April, 1689	.....	.....		
Collroys,	.....	.....	.....	1 April, 1689		F. O.
Russell, Richard	1 April, 1689	27 Jan. 1690	.....	1 Aug. 1692	Major, 9 March, 1708.	
Dixwell, Mark	1 April, 1689	.....	.....	.....		
Britiff, Charles	1 April, 1689	.....	.....	.....		
Courtenay,	1 April, 1689	.....	.....	.....		
Danvers, Samuel	1 April, 1689	.....	.....	.....		
King, Thomas	.....	.....	.....	31 Dec. 1688		
Bucknall, Ebenezer	.....	4 July, 1689	.....	31 Dec. 1688		
Filks, Charles	1 May, 1689	1 Jan. 1691.	.....	.....		
Wheeler, Sir William, Bart.	.....	.....	.....	1 May, 1689	Retired 15 Oct. 1689.	
Seymour, Thomas	.....	1 April, 1689	.....	.....		
Jean, John	22 Aug. 1689	20 April, 1693	.....	.....	W. at Namur, 1695.	
Evans, William	24 July, 1689	15 July, 1695	.....	1 Aug. 1695	W. at Landen, 1693, and w. at Namur, 1695.	
Pickering, John	1 April, 1689	2 Aug. 1692	.....	.....		
Austin, Edward	8 Nov. 1689	4 Aug. 1692	.....	Before 1706	W. at Namur, 1695. To Duke of Marlborough's Co., 23 Dec. 1706. W. at Almanza, 1707.	

Nominal Roll of Officers—continued.

Name.	Ensign.	Lieutenant and Captain.	Captain-Lieut.	Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.	Remarks.	
Leslie, George	.....	27 Jan. 1690	.....	.....		
Games, David	1 Feb. 1690	10 May, 1692	.....	.....		
CHARLES, DUKE OF SCHOMBERG	.....	.....	.....	.....	Colonel, 1691.	Col.
Montague, Charles	.....	1 April, 1692	.....	29 March, 1694	Killed at Namur, 1695.	
Breton, William	8 June, 1692	16 July, 1695	.....	.....		
Hastings, Edward	.....	8 July, 1692	.....	.....		
Povey, Thomas	1 Aug. 1692	10 Aug. 1693	.....	.....		
Shrimpton, John	.....	.....	.....	1 Aug. 1692	W. at Landen, 1693.	F. O.
Yelverton, Christopher	.....	.....	.....	3 Aug. 1692		
Hussey, Thomas	3 Aug. 1692	14 Dec. 1696	.....	12 June, 1698	W. at Landen, 1693. Retired 25 March, 1705	
Shutt, John	4 Aug. 1692	17 July, 1695	.....	.....		
Berkeley, Richard	.....	3 Aug. 1692	.....	.....	W. at Landen, 1693.	
Tronchee, James	2 Aug. 1692	.....	.....	.....		
Villiers, John		1 Aug. 1692	.....	.....	K. at Landen, 19 July, 1693.	
Dancy, James	4 Aug. 1692	.....	.....	.....		
Pujolas, Anthony	1 May, 1693	19 April, 1697	.....	.....		
Wray, Chichester	.....	.....	.....	20 May, 1693	Retired 23 Dec. 1706.	
Mitchell, William	1 Aug. 1693	18 July, 1695	.....	.....		
Moore, Thomas	10 Aug. 1693	1 Aug. 1695	.....	.....		
Rivers, James	.....	10 Aug. 1693	Adj. 15 July, 1695	.....		
Pitcairn, Charles	10 Aug. 1693	.....	.....	.....		
Highems, Francis Sydney	.....	10 Aug. 1693	.....	1 Dec. 1693		
Powell, Leonard	.....	10 Aug. 1693	.....	.....		
Clovell, John	10 Aug. 1693	.....	.....	.....		
Gough, Robert	10 Aug. 1693	.....	.....	.....		
Johnson, Charles	.....	.....	.....	5 Sept. 1693		
Courthope, John	.....	.....	.....	1 June, 1693	Out 23 April, 1694.	
Seymour, John	.....	.....	.....	11 June, 1687	Retired 6 Jan. 1703.	
Webb, John	.....	.....	.....	1 June, 1693		
Cavendish, Charles	20 Oct. 1693	.....	.....	.....	Killed at Namur, 1695.	

Hastings, John	.....	.....	.....	1 June, 1693		
Clarke, George	10 Jan. 1694	.....	.....	.....		
Smith, John	.....	1 Dec. 1693	.....	.....		
Davies, Henry	.....	.....	.....	14 Dec. 1693	Killed at Namur, 1695.	
Disney,	1 March, 1693	.....	.....	.....		
De Saurency, Henry	1 March, 1694	.....	.....	11 March, 1708		
Nelson, John	5 April, 1694	.....	.....	.....		
Hide, Robert	16 April, 1694	17 Oct. 1694	.....	.....	Killed at Namur, 1695.	
Ashton, William	.....	.....	.....	23 April, 1694	Retired 24 June, 1706.	
Wolstenholm, William	.....	11 May, 1694	.....	.....		
Smith, William	11 May, 1694	.....	.....	.....		
Pujolas, St. Denis	11 May, 1694	19 April, 1697	.....	.....	Wounded at Namur, 1695.	
West, John	17 Oct. 1694	25 Oct. 1700	.....	.....	Killed at Schellenberg, 1704.	
Ward, David	.....	30 Nov. 1694	.....	.....		
Goodricke, Henry	30 Nov. 1694	.....	.....	.....		
Withers, Henry	.....	.....	.....	26 Feb. 1695	Major, 1695.	F. O.
Wilson, Edmund	.....	.....	.....	25 March, 1695	Retired 12 June, 1698.	
Watkins, William	.....	22 April, 1695	.....	30 April, 1696		
Cleat,	Before July, 1695	.....	.....	.....	Wounded at Namur, 1695.	
Winne, John	29 April, 1695	30 April, 1696	.....	.....		
Dockwra, George	15 July, 1695	15 March, 1704	.....	.....		
Croxton, John	15 July, 1695	1 April, 1697	.....	.....		
Davenant, Richard	15 July, 1695	12 June, 1698	.....	22 April, 1702		
Codrington, Christopher	.....	.....	.....	2 Aug. 1695		
Erle, Thomas	2 Aug. 1695	.....	.....	.....		
Villeneuve, Antoine	3 Aug. 1695	.....	.....	.....		
Ferrars, Thomas	14 Jan. 1692	29 April, 1695	.....	15 Feb. 1702	W. at Schellenberg, 1704.	
Thompson, Matthew	.....	.....		Before 1695	Retired 1 April, 1697.	
Taylor,	1 Oct. 1695	.....	.....	.....		
Smith, George	1 Oct. 1695	.....	.....	.....	W. at Schellenberg, 1704.	
Manning, Huntingdon	30 April, 1696	.....	.....	.....		
Wightman, Joseph	.....	.....	.....	8 Dec. 1696	Retired 10 March, 1705.	
Cage, Vavasor	.....	15 Dec. 1696	.....	.....		
Colston, Edward	25 Nov. 1695	.....	.....	.....		
Stanhope, James	.....	.....	.....	1 Nov. 1695	Col. of a Regiment, 1702.	
Fielding, Edmund	15 Dec. 1696	.....	.....	.....		
Rivers, James	.....	Adj., 15 July, 1695	.....	1 March, 1697	Retired 25 March, 1705.	
Hastings, the Lord George	.....	.....	.....	1 April, 1697		

Nominal Roll of Officers—continued.

Name.	Ensign.	Lieutenant and Captain.	Captain-Lieut.	Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.	Remarks.
Jourdain, Thomas	1 April, 1697	.....	.....	.....	
De Culant, Jeffrey	19 April, 1697	.....	.....	.....	
Stringer, Thomas	.....	.....	.....	22 April, 1700	Col. of a Regiment, 1702.
Montague, Edward	10 March, 1702	.....	.....	.....	
Berry, William	.....	1 Aug. 1698	.....	.....	
Wheeler, Andrew	.....	.....	.....	22 March, 1693	
Newton, John	.....	.....	.....	5 July, 1699	Retired 25 Feb. 1706.
Etherege, George	.....	Before July, 1695	.....	13 June, 1700	Wounded at Namur, 1695.
Dobbins, William	.....	.....	.....	16 Jan. 1702	Out 25 March, 1705.
Worthley,	.....	.....	.....	2 Feb. 1700	Out 5 Jan. 1705.
Sydney, John	.....	.....	.....	13 Feb. 1702	Out 25 March, 1705.
North and Grey, Lord	.....	.....	.....	14 Feb. 1702	
Froude,	.....	.....	.....	10 March, 1702	Out 4 Feb. 1704.
Munden, Richard	.....	.....	.....	22 April, 1702	Retired 9 April, 1706.
Dormer, Phillip	.....	2 July, 1700	.....	1702 to 1703	Killed at Blenheim, 1704.
Horsey,	.....	26 Jan. 1702	.....	.....	
Hastings, Anthony	.....	8 June, 1692	.....	.....	
Duncomb,	.....	23 April, 1702	.....	.....	
Piper,	.....	23 April, 1702	.....	.....	
Brown, Henry	.....	13 June, 1700	.....	.....	
Mordaunt, Lord	.....	.....	.....	After 1702	Present at Schellenberg 1704.
Blount,	.....	.....	.....	After 1702	Killed at Schellenberg, 1704.
Barrell, William	.....	27 March, 1698	.....	11 Jan. 1715	
Dormer, James	.....	1 May, 1692	.....	4 April, 1704	Wounded at Blenheim, 1704.
Jenkins,	.....	13 June, 1700	.....	.....	
Wilkes,	.....	3 July, 1700	.....	.....	
Pocock, John	.....	18 May, 1702	.....	5 Aug. 1704	W. at Schellenberg, 1704. W. at Blenheim, 1704.
Smyth, Henry	1 Oct. 1695	13 June, 1700	.....	.....	
Desaulnais, Henry	1 March, 1694	.....	.....	11 March, 1708	Wounded at Namur, 1695.
Zulystein,	10 March, 1702	.....	.....	.....	
Crofts,	7 Aug. 1693	.....	.....	.....	

St. Loe	28 Oct. 1699	.....	.....	.....		
Colston, Edward	25 Nov. 1695	25 March, 1705	.....	Before 27 June, 1727		
Fielding	15 Dec. 1696	.....	.....	.....		
Hussey	12 June, 1698	.....	.....	.....		
Rivers	17 March, 1699	.....	.....	.....		
Leyton, Edward	1 Jan. 1689	.....	.....	.....		
Rich, Sir Robert	10 June, 1700	.....	.....	9 March, 1708	W. at Schellenberg, 1704. W. at Blenheim, 1704.	
Brown, Thomas	25 Oct. 1700	.....	.....	.....		
Jordana, Thomas	1 April, 1697	.....	.....	.....		
Bragg	10 March, 1702	.....	.....	.....		
Dillington	12 June, 1701	.....	.....	.....		
Pearson, Richard	10 March, 1702	.....	.....	Before 20 June, 1727		
Fillbridge,	1 May, 1702	.....	.....	.....		
Seaman, Richard	.....	25 April, 1705	.....	.....		
Cholmondley, John	13 Jan. 1705	.....	.....	G. 21 May, 1708		
Wolstenholme, Harvey	17 March, 1703	24 Aug. 1707	.....	.....		
Howard, James	10 March, 1702	.....	.....	.....		
Shrimpton, Philip	24 April, 1705	.....	.....	.....		
Brett, George	31 Jan. 1704	.....	.....	.....		
Ashton, Christopher	.....	5 April, 1704	.....	.....		
Howard, Francis	5 April, 1704	.....	.....	.....		
Ivie, George	.....	25 March, 1705	.....	.....		
Talbot, Philip	.....	.....	.....	25 March, 1705	Prisoner at Almanza.	
Reeves, Valentine	Before 1704	.....	.....	.....	W. at Blenheim, 1704.	
Campion, Rowland	Before 1704	.....	.....	.....	W. at Blenheim, 1704.	
Hall, William	.....	8 July, 1705.	.....	.....		
Dene, John	25 Jan. 1705	.....	.....	.....	Killed at Oudenarde, 1708.	
Wight, William	.....	25 March, 1705	.....	.....		
Shelton, Henry	1 Jan. 1704	.....	.....	.....		
Southby, John	.....	23 Dec. 1705	.....	.....		
Alehorn, William	.....	23 Feb. 1706	.....	.....		
Guise John	.....	.....	.....	9 April, 1706	Major, 20 June, 1727.	F. O.
Mathews, Sir John, Bart.	.....	.....	.....	25 Feb. 1706	Killed at Oudenarde, 1708.	
Herne, Nicholas	.....	5 April, 1706	.....	.....		
Townsend, Robert	.....	2 April, 1706	14 June, 1714	11 Jan. 1715		
Cleaver, Francis	16 May, 1706	.....	.....	.....		
Wightwick, Charles	11 June, 1706	.....	.....	.....		

Nominal Roll of Officers—continued.

Name.	Ensign.	Lieutenant and Captain.	Captain-Lieut.	Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.	Remarks.	
Wingfield, Henry	.....	24 May, 1706	.....	20 Nov. 1719		
Shapleigh, Robert	12 April, 1706	.....	.....	.....		
Oughton, Adolphus	.....	To Coldstreams before 1718	.....	24 June, 1706		
Murcot, Henry	24 Dec. 1706	Before 11 Jan. 1715	.....	.....		
Wilmer, George	.....	23 Dec. 1706	.....	.....		
Armstrong, John	.....	23 Dec. 1706	.....	.....		
Lancaster, William	23 Dec. 1706	.....	.....	.....		
Pultney, Henry	.....	Before 1707	.....	.....	Prisoner at Almanza, 1707.	
Fogg,	.....	Before 1707	.....	.....	Prisoner at Almanza, 1707.	
Tanner, Daniel	13 March, 1707	.....	.....	.....		
Selwyn, John	.....	.....	.....	25 March, 1707		
Oakley, William, Q.-M.	.....	1 Oct. 1709	.....	.....		
Moreau, James Philip	.....	8 April, 1707	.....	.....		
Petit, James	.....	24 April, 1707	.....	.....		
Stanhope, Edward	.....	.....	24 Aug. 1707	8 March, 1708		
Sydney, Thomas	.....	.....	.....	25 March, 1705		
Tatton, William	.....	.....	.....	.....	Major, 9 March, 1708.	F. O.
Fox, George	.....	13 March, 1708	.....	.....		
Blakeney, William	.....	9 March, 1708	.....	Before 11 Jan. 1715		
Bull, William	.....	10 March, 1708	.....	.....		
Read, George	.....	.....	13 March, 1808	Before 20 June, 1727		
Browne, Richmond	.....	27 April, 1708	.....	.....		
Diose, Henry	24 Aug. 1708	.....	.....	.....		
Knowles, John	13 Sept. 1708	11 Jan. 1715	.....	.....		
Hara, Daniel	5 April, 1709	.....	.....	.....		
Sherrard, George	28 May, 1709	22 July, 1717	.....	.....		
Coote, Thomas	.....	.....	.....	24 June, 1709		
Jones, Peregrine	12 June, 1709	.....	.....	.....		
Calvert, Charles	27 Nov. 1709	4 Jan. 1718	.....	.....		
Moyser, James	.....	.....	.....	20 Dec. 1709		
Courtenay, William	25 March, 1710	.....	.....	28 Feb. 1709		

Charters, Frances	.....	.....	.....	.....		F. O.
Fuller, Francis	.....	19 July, 1711	.....	11 Jan. 1715	1st Major, 5 June, 1733.	
Ormond, James, Duke of	.....	.....	.....	.....	Appointed Colonel, 1712.	Col.
Gibbons, Francis	22 Dec. 1712	.....	.....	.....		
Butler, Richard	.....	.....	.....	15 Nov. 1713		
Forster, Samuel	.....	.....	.....	23 Dec. 1713		
Macdonald, Alexander	.....	23 Dec. 1713	.....	.....		
Oglethorpe, James	.....	21 Dec. 1713	.....	.....		
Luttrell, Edward	23 Dec. 1713	27 May, 1717	.....	.....		
Markham, Thomas	.....	.....	.....	30 March, 1714		
Sanderson, William	.....	10 April, 1714	.....	.....		
Hay, John	.....	.....	.....	20 April, 1714		
Murray, Lord James (Junior)	.....	.....	.....	14 June, 1714		
Joddrell, John	.....	14 June, 1714	.....	.....		
Schutz, John	.....	.....	.....	11 Jan. 1715		
Hopson, John	.....	11 Jan. 1715	.....	.....		
Eyton, David	.....	11 Jan. 1715	.....	.....		
Rawlings, Michael	Bef. 11 Jan. 1715	Before 20 June, 1727	.....	.....		
Gill, William	,, 11 Jan. 1715	.....	.....	.....		
Southworth, Anthony	,, 11 Jan. 1715	.....	.....	.....		
Goodricke, William	,, 11 Jan. 1715	.....	.....	.....		
Merrick, William	.....	.....	.....	4 March, 1713	2nd Major, 15 Dec. 1738.	F. O.
Hales, James	.....	.....	.....	11 Jan. 1715		
Paul, Joshua	.....	.....	.....	11 Jan. 1715		
Anstruther, Phillip	.....	.....	.....	11 Jan. 1715	22 April, 1742.	
Inwood, Thomas	1707	11 Jan. 1715	.....	18 July, 1718		
Robinson, William	.....	11 Jan. 1715	.....	.....		
Traunter, Simon	.....	5 Feb. 1712	.....	.....		
Dick, William	.....	10 Oct. 1710	.....	.....		
Paget, Thomas	.....	.....	.....	Before 5 Feb. 1712		
Dalzell,	.....	.....	.....	Before 10 Oct. 1710		
Frampton, Charles	.....	.....	.....	8 April, 1712	Major, 5 July, 1735.	F. O.
Rodd, Francis	.....	11 Jan. 1715	.....	.....		
Judd, Robert	.....	11 Jan. 1715	.....	.....		
Montgomery, Alexander	.....	.....	.....	Before 11 Jan. 1715		
Chamberlayne, John	.....	11 Jan. 1715	.....	.....		
Smith, Henry	.....	11 Jan. 1715	.....	.....		
Lloyd, William	.....	.....	.....	Before 11 Jan. 1715	Major, Oct. 1722.	F. O.

Nominal Roll of Officers—continued.

Name.	Ensign.	Lieutenant and Captain.	Captain-Lieut.	Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.	Remarks.
Hudson, John	Before 11 Jan. 1715	.....	.....	.....	
Layton, Robert	,, 11 Jan. 1715	.....	.....	.....	
Darcey, Peter	,, 11 Jan. 1715	.....	.....	.....	
Chudleigh, George	,, 11 Jan. 1715	17 Nov. 1716	.....	.....	
Swann, William	,, 11 Jan. 1715	Before 20 June, 1727	13 April, 1736	25 Jan. 1738	
Parker, John	,, 11 Jan. 1715	.....	.....	.....	
Fogg, John	,, 11 Jan. 1715	Before 20 June, 1707	.....	.....	
Gorsuch, Thomas	,, 11 Jan. 1715	.....	.....	.....	
Egerton, William	.....	.....	.....	Before 5 Apr. 1709 25 Dec. 1715	
Smith, Hawksworth	.....	3 Feb. 1715	.....	.....	
Tracey, Richard	.....	Before 11 Jan. 1715	.....	.....	
Bagnall, Thomas	.....	,, 11 Jan. 1715	24 Nov. 1729	3 Jan. 1730	
Brackley, Robert	.....	,, 11 Jan. 1715	30 Oct. 1734	5 July, 1735	
Elwill, Edmund	.....	.....	.....	11 Jan. 1715	
Reynolds, Rowland	.....	Before 11 Jan. 1715	.....	.....	
Pye, John	.....	,, 11 Jan. 1715	.....	.....	
Smith, George	.....	,, 11 Jan. 1715	.....	.....	
Read, Robert	.....	,, 11 Jan. 1715	.....	.....	
Helley, Hilliard	.....	,, 11 Jan. 1715	.....	.....	
Lester, John	Before 11 Jan. 1715	.....	.....	.....	
Girling, John	,, 11 Jan. 1715	.....	.....	.....	
Herve, Daniel	,, 11 Jan. 1715	.....	.....	.....	
Dunston, Barnaby	,, 11 Jan. 1715	,, 26 Dec. 1726	.....	.....	
Leyard, Thomas	.....	,, 11 Jan. 1715	.....	.....	
Bettinson, Sir Edward	,, 11 Jan. 1715	20 June, 1727	.....	.....	Retired 23 April, 1743.
Sidney, Thomas	.....	.....	.....	13 April, 1715	
Tullie, Thomas	11 May, 1715.	21 Feb. 1716	.....	.....	
Palmer, Joseph	13 April, 1715	.....	.....	.....	
Margetts, Michael	.....	6 June, 1715	.....	.....	
Whynyates, Charles	.....	11 Jan. 1715	.....	.....	
Carpenter, George	.....	.....	.....	19 Aug. 1715	

Ingoldsby, Richard	28 Aug. 1708	24 May, 1711	.....	11 June, 1715	Major, w. at Fontenoy.	F. O.
Huet, George Villars	10 Aug. 1715	.....	.....	.....		
Condon, Thomas	.....	.....	.....	21 Oct. 1715		
Gronous, Joseph	21 Feb. 1716	To a Regiment of Dragoons.	.....	.....		
Hervey, Gideon	21 Feb. 1716	13 Jan. 1719	.....	.....	Died 11 April, 1745.	
Brerewood, Francis	6 March, 1716	.....	.....	.....		
Pelham, James	.....	.....	.....	16 April, 1716		
Cornish, Henry	.....	26 June, 1716	.....	.....		
Buncomb, John	.....	.....	.....	26 May, 1717	Retired 22 April, 1742.	
Bickerstaff, John	17 Nov. 1716	.....	.....	.....		
	10 Dec. 1717					
Rambouillet, Charles	.....	2 March, 1717	1 Sept. 1742	.....	Retired 12 April, 1743.	
Hastings, Ferdinand Richard	.....	.....	.....	15 June, 1716		
Greenway, Robert	12 June, 1717	17 Feb. 1728	.....	.....	Retired 25 July, 1747.	
Lee, John	3 July, 1717	Before 20 June, 1727	5 Nov. 1735	13 April, 1736		
Fishe, Humphrey	22 July, 1717	.....	.....	.....		
Beauclerk, Lord Henry	12 Oct. 1717	.....	.....	13 May, 1735	Exchanged 1 April, 1743.	
Keate, Jonathan Hoo	10 Dec. 1717	.....	.....	.....		
Gully, Timothy	.....	5 Jan. 1718	.....	.....		
Carr, Edward	22 Jan. 1718	19 Dec. 1718	.....	7 Feb. 1741	Major, 27 April, 1749.	F. O.
Wentworth,	.....	.....	.....	Before 1718		
Howe, John	.....	.....	.....	10 Feb. 1718	Vice Wentworth.	
Burton, William	26 Nov. 1717	.....	.....	.....		
Lee, Francis Henry	.....	.....	.....	24 Jan. 1718		
Jansen, Henry	13 March, 1718	12 May, 1720	.....	.....		
Montague, John	.....	.....	.....	13 March, 1718		
Buckworth, Sir John	.....	25 April, 1718	.....	.....		
Metford, Henry	12 June, 1718	.....	.....	.....		
Sutton, John	.....	18 July, 1718	.....	.....		
Rawlinson, John	.....	23 July, 1718	.....	.....		
Dobson, Charles	19 Dec. 1718	.....	.....	.....		
Herbert, Thomas	.....	21 March, 1719	3 Jan. 1730	11 Jan. 1731	Died 1 May, 1740.	
Goodinge, Nathaniel	23 April, 1719	.....	.....	.....		
Horsman, John	.....	16 Oct. 1719	.....	.....		
Treby, George	.....	.....	.....	12 Jan. 1720		
Scott, John	17 Feb. 1720	24 Jan. 1732	.....	.....	Exchanged to Lieut.-Col. 3rd Regt., 23 April, 1743.	

Nominal Roll of Officers—continued.

Name.	Ensign.	Lieutenant and Captain.	Captain-Lieut.	Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.	Remarks.	
Mitchell, Samuel	17 March, 1720	5 Oct. 1722	28 Oct. 1745	21 Nov. 1745.	Retired 29 Nov. 1745.	
Worley, John	3 Dec. 1718	.....	.....	.....		
Russell, Charles	.....	17 March, 1720	.....	23 April, 1736		
Nivett, John	18 April, 1720	.....	.....	.....		
Huffum, Benjamin	Dragoons, 12 May, 1705	Dragoons, 24 Feb. 1708	.....	3 May, 1720	Retired after 1743.	
Monson, Philip	12 May, 1720	.....	.....	.....		
Strudwick, Henry	.....	7 June, 1720	.....	.....		
Dury, Theodore	7 June, 1720	.....	.....	.....		
Wightwick, John	.....	19 May, 1721	.....	.....		
Dury, Alexander	24 June, 1721	9 March, 1722	25 Jan. 1738	15 Dec. 1738	2nd Major, 5 Oct. 1747.	F. O.
Slowe, Richard	20 Jan. 1721	.....	.....	.....		
Ashurst, William Pritchard	.....	7 Sept. 1721	.....	.....		
Steane, Thomas	7 Sept. 1721	.....	.....	.....		
Gibbon, Francis	.....	11 Jan. 1722	.....	.....	Died 9 May, 1740.	
Earl, Erasmus	11 Jan. 1722	.....	.....	.....		
Williamson, Francis	.....	.....	.....	21 Feb. 1721		
Webb, Daniel	.....	16 April, 1722	.....	.....		
Strutton, Edward	16 April, 1722	25 Dec. 1733	.....	.....	Retired 20 Feb. 1744.	
Durand, James	29 June, 1722	30 Oct. 1734	.....	20 Feb. 1744	2nd Major, 22 Dec. 1753.	F. O.
Cadogan, Earl of	.....	.....	.....	.....	Appointed Colonel, 1722.	Col.
Mussenden, Hill	1 Oct. 1722	.....	.....	.....		
Townshend, Robert	.....	.....	.....	12 Oct. 1722		
Houghton, Daniel	13 March, 1708	28 May, 1710	12 Oct. 1722.	7 July, 1724	Retired 8 Feb. 1741.	
Shirley, George	22 Jan. 1723	24 Nov. 1729	.....	.....	Retired 9 July, 1739.	
Duffey, William	.....	24 Dec. 1722	.....	.....		
Morris, Bacon	.....	20 Feb. 1723	.....	.....		
Rivett, John	.....	4 March, 1723	.....	.....	Retired 19 April, 1743.	
Hildesley, Francis	.....	18 March, 1723	29 May, 1745	28 Oct. 1745	Wounded at Fontenoy, 1745. Resigned 8 Sept. 1756.	
Apreece, Thomas	30 March, 1723	.....	.....	.....		
Stanhope, Charles	.....	8 April, 1723	.....	.....		

Urry, Robert	24 Dec. 1722	13 April, 1736	.....	.....	Retired 20 Jan. 1747.	
Parslow, John	17 May, 1723	Quarter Master, 12 July, 1723	18 May, 1747	14 Feb. 1748	Resigned 12 Feb. 1755.	
Morton, Charles	16 Aug 1723	.....	.....	.....		
Waller, Robert	9 Nov. 1723	1 Feb. 1738	.....	.....	Exchanged 22 April, 1743.	
Mordaunt, John	.....	1 Jan. 1724	.....	.....		
Brown, James	.....	.....	.....	19 Feb. 1724	Died 8 April, 1743.	
Beauclerk, Lord George	29 July, 1723	.....	.....	.....		
Coote, Richd., Lord Viscount	16 Aug. 1723	17 Nov. 1731	.....	.....	Died 28 Oct. 1740.	
Price, John	.....	.....	.....	5 Oct. 1723		
Onslow, Richard	.....	.....	7 July, 1724	9 March, 1727	Retired 15 Dec. 1728.	
Parker, John	11 Oct. 1725	10 March, 1727	21 Nov. 1745	11 April, 1746	Wounded at Fontenoy.	
Hudson, Joseph	.....	11 Oct. 1725	11 April, 1746	21 Feb. 1747		
Windus, John	10 Feb. 1726	10 May, 1740	.....	.....	Exchanged 28 April, 1749.	
Shrimpton, Philip	28 March, 1726	.....	.....	.....		
Mead, John	29 March, 1726	10 May, 1740	.....	.....	Died 12 Jan. 1747.	
Wills, Sir Chas., Rt. Hon.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Colonel, 17 July, 1726.	Col.
Littler, William	.....	26 Dec. 1726	27 Dec. 1738	26 April, 1740		
Brewer, Richard	26 Dec. 1726	25 June, 1736	.....	.....	Exchanged 17 June, 1740.	
Deane, Alexander	.....	.....	9 March, 1727	17 Feb. 1728		
Browne, William	22 Feb. 1727	.....	.....	20 Feb. 1748		
Robinson, Thomas	10 March, 1727	.....	.....	.....		
Saville, Thomas	.....	.....	.....	31 March, 1727		
Baker, James	6 May, 1727	5 Nov. 1735	.....	.....	Died 24 June, 1744.	
Garrard, Sir Samuel, Bart.	.....	.....	.....	Bef. 20 June, 1727		
Gordon, Charles	.....	21 Jan. 1738	.....	.....	Exchanged 21 April, 1743.	
Hemington, Robert	.....	23 Nov. 1715	3 May, 1740	25 April, 1741	Retired 5 Nov. 1755.	
Browne, Edward	.....	Bef. 20 June, 1727	.....	.....		
Courtenay, William	.....	5 Oct. 1822	.....	.....	Resigned 20 Feb. 1744.	
Duncomb, John	.....	1702	.....	2 Oct. 1715		
Pitt, John	.....	1713	.....	5 June, 1717	Retired after 1743.	
Hodgson, Studholm	22 Jan. 1728	25 April, 1741	22 Feb. 1747	18 May, 1747	To 52nd Foot, 5 June, 1756.	
Morgan, John	3 Jan. 1728	.....	.....	.....		
Colston, Edward	.....	.....	17 Feb. 1728	24 Nov. 1729		
Hamilton, David	6 July, 1728	.....	.....	.....	Exchanged 11 May, 1740.	
Colomb, Francis	17 Feb. 1728	.....	.....	.....		
Wills, Charles	19 March, 1728	.....	.....	.....		

Nominal Roll of Officers—continued.

Name.	Ensign.	Lieutenant and Captain.	Captain-Lieut.	Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.	Remarks.	
Newton, William	17 March, 1728	.....	.....	.....		
Shrimpton, Phil. Henry	.....	6 June, 1728	.....	.....		
Laforey, John	.....	.....	.....	11 Dec. 1728	Major, 20 Nov. 1745.	F. O.
Spencer, Henry	19 March, 1729	.....	.....	.....		
Vere Bertie, Esq., commonly called Lord Vere Bertie	19 March, 1729	.....	.....	.....		
Allen, James	.....	.....	.....	19 June, 1729		
De La Warre, Lord	.....	.....	.....	24 Jan. 1730		
Long, James	.....	.....	.....	18 Nov. 1731	Exchanged 7 Feb. 1741.	
Crawford, Earl of	.....	.....	18 Feb. 1734	.....		
D'Auverquerque, Henry	.....	.....	5 July, 1735	.....		
Jefferyson, Charles	.....	3 Jan. 1730	.....	.....		
Clerke, Charles	.....	17 Jan. 1730	.....	.....		
Battie, Richard	.....	12 Feb. 1730	.....	.....	Died 26 Aug. 1747.	
Drax, Walter	.....	23 April, 1730	.....	.....		
Wilton, John	.....	24 Nov. 1730	.....	.....	Exchanged 20 April, 1743.	
Lascelles, Peregrine	.....	.....	11 June, 1731	5 June, 1733	Exchanged 6 April, 1743.	
Herbert, William	.....	.....	.....	15 Dec. 1738		
Bruce, Thomas	.....	27 Feb. 1736	.....	.....	Died 27 Feb. 1748.	
Townshend, Roger	.....	.....	.....	8 Feb. 1741		
Ancrum, Earl of	.....	.....	.....	12 Feb. 1741	Wounded at Fontenoy.	
Conway, Henry	.....	.....	14 Feb. 1741	10 May, 1742		
W., Duke of Cumberland	.....	.....	.....	.....	Col., 18 Feb. 1742.	Col.
Manners, Lord Richard	.....	.....	.....	22 April, 1742		
Sabine, John	.....	.....	.....	22 April, 1742		
Gumley, Samuel	.....	.....	.....	22 April, 1742	Major, 27 April, 1749.	F. O.
Bennett, Chas., Ld. Ossulston	.....	.....	.....	6 April, 1743		
Hay, Lord Charles	.....	.....	.....	7 April, 1743	Wounded at Fontenoy, 1745.	
Medows, Philip	24 Nov. 1729	.....	.....	.....		
Boscawen, George	24 Nov. 1729	1 Feb. 1738	.....	9 April, 1743	Exchanged 24 April, 1743.	
Deane, William	.....	17 July, 1740	.....	.....	Exchanged 26 March, 1746.	

Baugh, Launcelot	20 Feb. 1730	8 April, 1743	.....	.....		
Newton, Thomas	11 Sept. 1730	19 April, 1743	.....	.....		
Jones, Mark Anthony	8 Jan. 1732	20 April, 1743	.....	.....		
Vane, Gilbert	.....	21 April, 1743	.....	.....	Wounded at Fontenoy.	
Wynne, Edmund	1 Nov. 1733	22 April, 1743	22 Feb. 1748	27 April, 1749	Left or promoted, 1758.	
Yorke, Joseph	.....	24 April, 1743	.....	.....		
Wills, Frederick	25 Dec. 1733	.....	.....	.....		
Grey, George	13 June, 1734	.....	.....	.....	Exchanged 21 April, 1741.	
Fitzroy, Lord Charles	30 Oct. 1734	.....	.....	2 May, 1740	Major, 1 Dec., 1747.	F. O.
Waldegrave, John	13 May, 1735	8 Jan. 1739	.....	.....	Exchanged 11 Aug. 1748.	
Rich, Robert	5 July, 1735	9 July, 1739	.....	.....	Exchanged 24 June, 1744.	
Bentinck, Lord George	3 Nov. 1735	.....	12 April, 1743	27 May, 1745	Col. 5th Foot, 27 Aug. 1754.	
Fitzwilliam, John	.....	.....	.....	23 July, 1745	Col. 2nd Foot, 18 Nov. 1755.	
Amherst, Jeffrey	.....	.....	.....	25 Dec. 1745	To 15th Foot, 1 June, 1756.	
Armiger, Robert	.....	.....	.....	7 Feb. 1747	Left or promoted, 1758.	
Sandford, Edward	.....	.....	.....	19 Feb. 1748	Left or promoted, 1758.	
Brown, William	.....	.....	.....	25 Feb. 1748	Left or promoted, 1758.	
Boscawen, John	.....	.....	.....	23 Feb. 1748	Left or promoted, 1758.	
Townshend, George	.....	.....	.....	25 Feb. 1748		
Colleton, John	10 May, 1736	29 Nov 1745	.....	29 April, 1749		
Stephens, Michael	25 June, 1736	2 Feb. 1744	.....	.....		
Wallop, Burlace	25 June, 1736	.....	.....	.....		
Boynton, Francis	2 July, 1737	.....	.....	.....	Resigned 17 March, 1734.	
Wills, Richard	6 July, 1737	.....	.....	.....	Retired 28 June, 1742.	
Pawlet, Hon. Charles	11 Aug. 1737	.....	.....	.....	Retired 18 April, 1741.	
Bradshaugh, Richard	20 Dec. 1737	.....	.....	.....	Retired 17 April, 1741.	
Aylmer, Matthew	1 Feb. 1738	.....	.....	.....		
Peirs, William Ekins	1 Feb. 1738	.....	.....	.....	Retired 22 April, 1741.	
Clayton, Courthope	.....	.....	.....	27 March, 1751		
Carey, George	.....	25 May, 1744	20 Nov. 1750	28 March, 1751	3rd Major, 18 June, 1759.	F. O.
Johnston, Maurice	1 Feb. 1738	24 June, 1744	28 Mar. 1751	25 April, 1751	Resigned 24 March, 1755.	
Keppel, William	.....	.....	28 April, 1751	16 March, 1752	To 56th Foot, 1761.	
Williams, James	17 July, 1739	.....	.....	.....		
Hervey, G. W.	11 May, 1740	Before 1745	.....	.....	Killed at Fontenoy, 1745.	
Lloyd, John	14 April, 1741	.....	.....	.....		
Brereton, Francis	14 April, 1741	31 Aug. 1744	.....	.....	Killed at Fontenoy, 1745.	
Berkeley, Henry	15 April, 1741	20 Feb. 1744	.....	.....	Killed at Fontenoy, 1745.	

Nominal Roll of Officers—continued.

Name.	Ensign and Lieutenant.	Lieutenant and Captain.	Captain-Lieut.	Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.	Remarks.	
Alston, Thomas	16 April, 1741	23 April, 1743	.....	.....		
Vernon, Charles	17 April, 1741	.....	.....	.....		
Seabright, John	18 April, 1741	20 Feb. 1744	2 May, 1749	20 Nov. 1750		
Pearson, Richard	19 April, 1741	13 Nov. 1744	16 March, 1752	23 Nov. 1753	Wounded at Fontenoy, 1745. Major 21 July, 1760.	F. O.
Bocland, Thomas	20 April, 1741	.....	.....	.....		
Nash, Gawen Harris	21 April, 1741	11 April, 1745	.....	.....	Wounded at Fontenoy, 1745.	
Lucas,	22 April, 1741	.....	.....	.....		
Tuffnell, George	23 April, 1741	23 April, 1743	.....	.....		
Campbell, James	24 April, 1741	.....	.....	.....	Exchanged.	
Harvey, Nicholas	12 Aug. 1741	.....	.....	.....		
William Frederick Ernest, Count de la Lippe	7 July, 1742	.....	.....	.....	Retired 18 Jan. 1743.	F. O.
Urmston, Edward	.....	1 May, 1745	23 Nov. 1753	29 May, 1754	3rd Major, 1761,	
Dalhousie, Earl of	18 Jan. 1743	7 June, 1745	.....	22 Dec. 1753	Left or promoted, 1760.	
Harvey, Edward	.....	.....	.....	5 Jan. 1754		
Robinson, Septimus	.....	.....	29 May, 1754	27 Aug. 1754		F. O.
Sherrard, Hon. Philip	6 April, 1743	29 Nov. 1745	24 March. 1755	24 March, 1755	3rd Major, 12 June, 1765.	F. O.
Salter, John	18 April, 1743	29 May, 1745	28 Aug. 1754	24 March, 1755	3rd Major, 5 Sept. 1764.	
Foulis, Sir James, Bart	18 April, 1743	29 Nov. 1745	.....	.....	Exchanged 2 Feb. 1753.	
Bathurst, John	19 April, 1743	11 April, 1745	.....	.....		
Brown, James	20 April, 1743	.....	.....	.....		
Wilson, George	21 April, 1743	11 April, 1745	.....	12 Oct. 1751	Resigned 5 Jan. 1754.	
Hulse, Westrow	24 April, 1743	.....	.....	.....		
Elliot, Thomas	3 Aug. 1743	.....	.....	.....	Retired 8 March, 1745.	
O'Bryan, Murough	17 March, 1744	25 June, 1747	.....	.....	Resigned 26 Oct. 1756.	
Martin, J. Allen	6 April, 1744	25 Feb. 1748	.....	.....	Retired 12 Oct. 1751.	
Collet, Robert	.....	29 Nov. 1745	.....	.....	Died 28 Jan. 1755.	
Chudleigh, Sir J., Bart.	24 June, 1744	.....	.....	.....	Died 25 Sept. 1745.	F. O.
Tatton, Neville	31 Aug. 1744	26 June, 1745	.....	1 June, 1756	3rd Major, 10 Nov. 1770.	F. O.
Lambert, R., Earl of Cavan	3 Sept. 1744	26 March, 1746	.....	5 June, 1756	3rd Major, 3 May, 1773.	
Schutz, John	13 Nov. 1744	.....	.....	.....	Died 13 Nov. 1774.	

Wentworth, Michael	21 Nov. 1744	12 Jan. 1747	.....	.....	Superseded 11 June, 1773.	
Cockburn, Sir Alex., Bart.	1 Sept. 1744	.....	.....	.....	Killed at Fontenoy, 1745.	
Vernon, Richard	22 Nov. 1744	12 Jan. 1747	.....	.....	Resigned 30 Oct. 1751.	
Watherston, William	23 Nov. 1744	19 Jan. 1747	.....	.....		
Pembroke, H., Earl of	.....	.....	.....	8 Sept. 1756	Left, 27 March, 1759.	
Ligonier, John, Earl of	.....	.....	.....	.....	Colonel 30 Nov. 1757.	Col.
Blandford, G., Marquis of	.....	.....	.....	8 April, 1758		
Baugh, Launcelot	6 Feb. 1745	26 Aug. 1747	.....	1 May, 1758	3rd Major, 5 Aug. 1775. Retired 28 Nov. 1746.	F. O.
Butts, Robert	8 March, 1745	.....	.....	.....	Retired 1757.	
Howe, G., Viscount	9 March, 1745	9 May, 1746	.....	1 May, 1749	Killed 1758.	
Vane, Henry	11 April, 1745	22 Feb. 1747	.....	.....		
Alston, Rowland	11 April, 1745	26 Feb. 1848	.....	2 May, 1758	Retired 30 July, 1762.	
Maitland, Alexander	1 May, 1745	20 Jan. 1747	6 June, 1756	18 June, 1757	To 49th Foot, 27 May, 1768.	
Whetham, Thomas	.....	21 Jan. 1747	.....	.....	Resigned 13 June, 1753.	
Style, William	1 May, 1745	27 Feb. 1748	.....	3 May, 1758	3rd Major, 11 Jan. 1775.	F. O.
Beauclerk, G., Lord Burford.	1 May, 1745	.....	.....	.....		
Quenchant, John	7 June, 1745	.....	.....	.....		
Haldane, David	1 Aug. 1745	25 July, 1747	.....	.....	Died 18 June, 1753.	
Draper, William	.....	29 April, 1749	.....	.....	Colonel of Foot, 1760.	
Shafto, Jenison	20 Sept. 1745	20 Nov. 1750	.....	.....	Retired 14 July, 1755.	
English, William	25 Sept. 1745	.....	.....	.....	Retired 17 Dec. 1751.	
Wilkinson, Thomas	.....	5 March, 1751	.....	.....		
Treby, G. Hele	29 Nov. 1745	28 March, 1751	15 Sept. 1758	30 Sept. 1758	Died 1762.	
Graham, Bellingham	29 Nov. 1745	.....	.....	.....	Resigned 24 April, 1751.	
Damer, George	29 Nov. 1745	1 May, 1749	.....	.....	Retired 22 July, 1751.	
Bellford, Michael	26 March, 1746	.....	.....	.....		
Parker, George Lane	9 May, 1746	2 May, 1749	.....	5 Nov. 1755	3rd Major, 9 May, 1768.	F. O.
Blackwood, Shovell	9 May, 1746	.....	.....	.....		
Hotham, Charles	24 Sept. 1746	6 Feb. 1750	.....	5 May, 1758	To 63rd Foot, 10 July, 1765	
Carlton, Guy	.....	22 July, 1751	.....	.....		
Clinton, Henry	From Coldstream Guards.	.....	.....	6 May, 1758	Promoted to Colonel, 12th Foot, 28 Nov. 1766.	
Graham, Arthur	.....	.....	24 Aug. 1758	15 Sept. 1758	Retired 5 Feb. 1772.	
Lindsay, Sir David, Bart.	.....	.....	.....	12 Oct. 1758	Prom. Colonel 59th, 1776.	
Nodes, John	28 Nov. 1746	23 July, 1751	.....	.....		
Gore, Richard	25 June, 1747	.....	.....	.....	Retired 8 Nov. 1751.	

Nominal Roll of Officers—continued.

Name.	Ensign.	Lieutenant and Captain.	Captain-Lieut.	Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.	Remarks.	
Tryon, William	.....	12 Oct. 1751	30 Sept. 1758	9 Dec. 1758	3rd Major, 8 Aug. 1775.	F. O.
Dickens, Thomas	12 Jan. 1747	30 Oct. 1751	9 Dec. 1758	27 March, 1759	Retired 25 Feb. 1767.	
Ligonier, Edward, Visct.	.....	.....	.....	15 Aug. 1759	Retired 29 April, 1771.	
Mordaunt, Charles Lewis	12 Jan. 1747	16 March, 1752	.....	4 Feb. 1760	Retired 12 June, 1765.	
Boyd, Robert	.....	.....	13 Jan. 1760	23 July, 1760	Exchanged to 39th Foot, 18 Sept. 1765.	
Cowper, Spencer	17 Jan. 1747	2 Feb. 1753	23 July, 1760	22 Dec. 1761	Retired 24 Nov. 1773.	
Harcourt, Richard Bard	19 Jan. 1747	.....	.....	.....		
Brograve, Barney	20 Jan. 1747	11 Oct. 1751	.....	.....		
Manlove, Nathaniel	21 Jan. 1747	7 June, 1753	22 Dec. 1761	14 April, 1762	Died 1761.	
Ryder,	22 Jan. 1747	.....	.....	.....		
Percival, H., Earl of Egmont	.....	.....	17 April, 1762	30 July, 1762	Left 9 August, 1771.	
Davers, Thomas	22 Feb. 1747	.....	.....	.....	Resigned 18 Dec. 1751.	
Miles, William	25 July, 1747	11 June, 1753	30 July, 1762	23 Sept. 1762	Retired 20 Feb. 1776.	
Brereton, Cholmondeley	26 Aug. 1747	13 June, 1753	.....	.....	Promoted to Colonel of Foot, 1760.	
Byron, George	.....	18 June, 1753	.....	.....		
Wilson, Edward Knevet	6 Feb. 1748	26 Nov. 1753	.....	.....	Retired 15 May, 1761.	
Brudenel, Robert	25 Feb. 1748	6 March, 1757	.....	.....		
Townshend, Henry	26 Feb. 1748	.....	.....	10 Feb. 1762	Died 1762.	
Onslow, George	27 Feb. 1748	.....	27 March, 1759	7 Nov. 1759	Retired 10 Feb. 1762.	
Cavendish, Lord Frederick	29 April, 1749	22 April, 1752	Coldstream Guards	1 June, 1756	Retired 7 Nov. 1759.	
Evans, George	30 April, 1749	.....	.....	.....		
Jennings, H. C.	1 May, 1749	.....	.....	.....	Resigned 16 Jan. 1762.	
Pownall, Richard	14 Aug. 1749	27 Nov. 1753	23 Sept. 1762	23 Sept. 1762	Retired 31 Jan. 1771.	
Nugent, Hon. Edmund	.....	.....	.....	7 Jan. 1763	Retired 29 April, 1771.	
Craig, Edward	6 Feb. 1750	28 Aug. 1754	11 May, 1763	11 May, 1763	Retired 12 Sept. 1772.	
Monson, George	20 Nov. 1750	22 Dec. 1783.	.....	.....	Colonel of Foot, 1760.	
Thornton, William	11 Jan. 1751	7 Oct. 1754	5 Sept. 1764	5 Sept. 1764	3rd Major, 19 Feb. 1776.	F. O.
Howard, Thomas	.....	28 Jan. 1755	10 July, 1765	10 July, 1765	3rd Major, 14 May, 1778.	F. O.
Castle, William	12 Jan. 1751	25 March, 1755	.....	.....	Retired 22 Feb. 1761.	

Allen, Joshua, Viscount.....	From 39th Foot.	.....	18 Sept. 1765	18 Sept. 1765	Retired 6 August, 1766.	
Hervey, Hon. William	.....	.....	6 Aug. 1766	28 Nov. 1766	Retired 13 June, 1774.	
Hudson, William.....	28 March, 1751	14 July, 1755	28 Nov. 1766	27 May, 1768	Retired 5 Feb. 1776.	
Russell, Sir William, Bart....	24 April, 1751	6 Nov. 1755	.....	.....		
Otway, Joseph.....	25 April, 1751	.....	.....	.....		
Wickham, Henry	28 June, 1751	12 Nov. 1755	.....	9 May, 1768	Retired 30 August, 1769.	
Shuckburgh, Richard	.....	30 Dec. 1755	27 May, 1768	10 Nov. 1770	Died 1772.	
Bridgeman, George.....	29 July, 1751	13 June, 1756	.....	.....	Retired 2 June, 1762.	
GLOUCESTER, H.R.H. WILLIAM, DUKE OF	.....	.....	.....	.....	Colonel 30 April, 1770	Col.
Jones, John	12 Oct. 1751	26 Oct. 1756	29 April, 1771	29 April, 1771	Died 1773.	
Warren, George	.....	8 Dec. 1756	.....	.....		
Maseres, Peter.....	30 Oct. 1751	.....	.....	.....		
West, Hon. George.....	8 Oct. 1751	12 Nov. 1757	6 Nov. 1759	13 Jan. 1760	To 58th Foot, 18 Oct. 1775.	
Strode, Edward	17 Dec. 1751	.....	.....	.....		
Ridley, Richard	18 Dec. 1751	.....	.....	.....		
Haselar, Robert	16 Jan. 1752	16 July, 1757	9 Aug. 1771	9 Aug. 1771	Retired 4 March, 1776.	
Fitzroy, Charles	16 March, 1752	14 June, 1756	.....	9 May, 1758	Retired 7 Jan. 1763.	
Digby, Hon. Stephen	From 24th Foot.	.....	.....	2 June, 1774	Retired 31 Dec. 1778.	
Leland, John	22 April, 1752	Half Pay	98th Foot.	13 June, 1774	Promoted Colonel 80th Foot, 1782.	
Gore, Humfrey	2 Feb. 1753	.....	.....	.....		
Amherst, William	7 June, 1753	21 Sept. 1757	12 June, 1765	12 June, 1765	Promoted Colonel 32nd Foot, 1775.	
Johnson, John.....	8 June, 1753	11 Nov. 1757	.....	30 Aug. 1769	Retired 5 April, 1775.	
Wrottesley, Sir John, Bart...	From 85th Foot.	.....	10 Nov. 1770	10 Nov. 1770	3rd Major, 23 April, 1779.	F. O.
Wollaston, Samuel	11 June, 1753	12 Nov. 1757	.....	31 Jan. 1771	Retired 2 Feb. 1776.	
Hyde, West.....	15 Oct. 1753	19 Nov. 1657	.....	25 Feb. 1767	3rd Major, 6 Nov., 1778.	F. O.
Cox, Thomas	26 Nov. 1753	10 Feb. 1758	5 Feb. 1772	13 Sept. 1772	3rd Major 22 Feb. 1781	F. O.
Goldsworthy, Charles.....	27 Nov. 1753	6 May, 1758	.....	.....		
Fauquier, William	22 Dec. 1753	7 May, 1758	.....	.....	Retired 13 May, 1771.	
Rolt, Thomas	28 Aug. 1754	7 May, 1758	.....	.....	Died 1758.	
Walker, James	13 Sept. 1754	8 May, 1758	.....	.....	Died 1758	
Fielding, William	.....	9 May, 1758	13 Sept. 1772	22 Feb. 1773	Retired 3 July, 1777.	
De Salis P.	7 Oct. 1754	19 June, 1758	.....	.....	Retired 3 June, 1762.	
David, Anthony	24 March, 1755	14 Sept. 1758	.....	.....	Retired 17 March, 1761.	
Meadows, E. P.	14 July, 1755	.....	.....	.....		

Lake, Gerrard, Lord Lake ...	9 May, 1758	3 June, 1762	11 Jan. 1776	19 Feb. 1776	Third Maj. 20 Oct. 1784.	F. O.
Allen, John Bartlet.....	10 May, 1858	30 July, 1762	.....	.....	Exchanged to 38th Foot, 4 Nov. 1763.	
Byng, Hon. John.....	From 58th Foot	11 Aug. 1762	19 Feb. 1776	26 April, 1776	Retired 18 May, 1780.	
Goat, Edward	23 May, 1758	23 Sept. 1762	.....	.....	Retired 29 Aug. 1769.	
Dodd, John	From 21st Dragns.	17 Jan. 1763	.....	11 Jan. 1775	Retired 1 April, 1776.	
Manners, Edward	From 21st Dragns.	18 March, 1763	.....	.....	Retired 6 June, 1770.	
Cox, Michael	19 June, 1758	11 May, 1763	26 April, 1776	4 July, 1776	Retired 9 May, 1781.	
Farnaby, Thomas	From 38th Foot.	4 Nov. 1763	.....	.....		
Cotterell, Charles	5 Aug. 1758	19 March, 1764	.....	.....		
Stewart, James	14 Sept. 1758	3 Sept. 1764	.....	4 April, 1775	Killed in America, 1781.	
Sleigh, William	14 Sept. 1758	.....	.....	.....	Retired 16 March, 1761.	
Hervey, Thomas	30 Sept. 1758	12 Jan. 1763	.....	24 Nov. 1773	Retired 4 April, 1775.	
Gordon, Thomas	From 67th Foot.	23 May, 1764	4 July, 1776	4 July, 1776	Retired 27 April, 1780.	
Rule, John	4 Nov. 1758	.....	.....	.....	Died 6 May, 1763.	
Bathurst, Benjamin	1 Dec. 1758	.....	.....	.....	Retired 11 Feb. 1761.	
Keith, Robert	30 Jan. 1759	12 June, 1765	.....	.....	Promoted to Third Guards, 14 May, 1778.	
Sawer, Thomas	7 Feb. 1759	.....	.....	.....		
Hotham, George	14 May, 1759	10 July, 1765	.....	8 Aug. 1775	Retired 15 June, 1776.	
Harcourt, ...	10 Aug. 1759	.....	.....	.....		
Devereux, Edward, Viscount Hereford.	11 Aug. 1759	.....	.....	.....	Retired 30 July, 1762.	
Grenville, Richard	15 Aug. 1759	.....	.....	.....		
Madan, Frederick	7 Nov. 1759	21 Aug. 1765	6 Nov. 1778	23 April, 1779	Died 26 Dec. 1779.	
Napier, Alexander	4 Feb. 1760	6 Dec. 1765	.....	.....	Retired 18 April, 1769.	
Percival, Hon. Edward	10 May, 1760	.....	.....	.....	To 1st Dragoon Guards, 22 June, 1764.	
Brodericke, Edward	30 June, 1760	28 Nov. 1766	.....	.....	Retired 2 Aug. 1769.	
Monckton, Hon. Henry	2 Dec. 1760	4 March, 1767	.....	.....	To 45th Foot, 17 April, 1769.	
Woodford, John	From 3rd Dragoons	4 May, 1767	.....	3 Feb. 1776	Retired 22 May, 1781.	
Wentworth, Thomas	3 Dec. 1760	9 May, 1768	.....	.....	Retired 6 July, 1773.	
Farrell-Skeffington, W. Chas.	11 Feb. 1761	27 May, 1768	.....	5 Feb. 1776	Retired 19 Dec. 1778.	
Lascelles, Francis.....	22 Feb. 1761	.....	.....	.....	To 18th Dragoons, 17 Dec. 1761.	
Whitmore, Thomas	16 March, 1761	.....	.....	.....	To 9th Foot, 1 March, 1762.	

Nominal Roll of Officers—continued.

Name.	Ensign.	Lieutenant and Captain.	Captain-Lieut.	Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.	Remarks.	
Clarke, Joseph	17 March, 1761	.....	.....	.....	Retired 8 June, 1764.	
Turton, Thomas	1 April, 1761	17 April, 1769	.....	.....	Retired 5 April, 1775.	
MacCarthy, Charles	1 June, 1761	18 April, 1769	.....	.....	Died 16 March, 1770.	
Hulse, Samuel	17 Dec. 1761	2 Aug. 1769	.....	20 Feb. 1776	Second Maj. 12 March, 1789.	F. O.
Horton, John	22 Dec. 1761	29 Aug. 1769	.....	4 March, 1776	Died 4 July, 1776.	
Bertie, Albemarle	1 March, 1762	30 Aug. 1769	.....	1 April, 1776	Third Maj. 12 March, 1789.	F. O.
Ironmonger, Joshua	2 June, 1762	16 March, 1770	.....	.....	Retired 12 August, 1773.	
Wauchope, William	14 July, 1762	.....	.....	.....	Retired 29 August, 1769.	
De Burgh, Hon. J. T.	30 July, 1762	6 June, 1770	.....	15 June, 1776	Exchanged to 68th Foot, 1783.	
Bayly, Nicholas	30 July, 1762	4 Oct. 1770.	.....	3 July, 1777	Retired 18 July, 1780.	
Dewar, George	23 Sept. 1762	31 Jan. 1771	.....	.....	Retired 14 June, 1776.	
Pye, Robert Hampden	6 May, 1763	29 April, 1771	23 April, 1779	23 April, 1779	Retired 3 Feb. 1781.	
Lee, John	11 May, 1763	13 May, 1771	.....	.....	Retired 30 March, 1772.	
Patveil, Isaac	18 May, 1764	8 Aug. 1771	.....	.....	Retired 22 Jan. 1777.	
Fawkener, W. A.	From 3rd Guards	9 Aug. 1771	.....	.....	Retired 11 May, 1775.	
Leaves, William	8 June, 1764	5 Feb. 1772	.....	.....	Retired 5 Feb. 1776.	
Kerr, Lord Robert	22 June, 1764.	.....	.....	.....	To 6th Dragoons, 23 Jan. 1767.	
Ascough, George	5 Sept. 1764	6 Feb. 1772	.....	.....	Retired 29 Oct. 1777.	
Frederick, Charles	12 June, 1765	30 March, 1772	.....	.....	Retired 22 April 1776.	
FitzPatrick, Hon. Richard	10 July, 1765	13 Sept. 1772	.....	23 Jan. 1778	Retired 11 April 1783.	
Dyer, Sir J. Swinerton, Bart.	From 2nd Guards	.....	14 May, 1778	6 Nov. 1778	Retired 6 July, 1790.	
Stevens, Edmund	.....	.....	.....	15 May, 1778	Third Major 8 Aug. 1792.	F. O.
Bellew, Patrick	21 Aug. 1765	22 Feb. 1773	.....	19 Dec. 1778	Third Maj. 25 Sept. 1793.	F. O.
Thomas, Frederick	31 Jan. 1766	3 May, 1773	26 Dec. 1779	26 Dec. 1779	Died 12 Sept. 1783.	
Colins, Thomas	28 Nov. 1766	6 July, 1773	22 Feb. 1781	22 Feb. 1781	Died 4 June, 1781.	
Jones, Richard Staynor	23 Jan. 1767	12 Aug. 1773	.. ...	31 Dec. 1778	Exchanged to 65th Regt., 1787.	
Crewe, Richard	4 March, 1767	.....	.....	.....	Retired 2 August, 1769.	
Scawen, John	9 May, 1768	24 Nov. 1773	.....	.....	Retired 28 Jan. 1780.	
Irby, Hon. William	27 May, 1768	11 Jan. 1775	.....	.....	Retired 26 April, 1775.	

D'Oyly, Francis	17 April, 1769	4 April, 1775	.....	27 April, 1780	Third Major, 30 April, 1794.	F. O.
Greville, Hon. Robert F.	.....	5 April, 1775	.....	18 May, 1780	Retired 2 April 1788.	
Duffe, Sir James, Knt.	18 April, 1769	26 April, 1775	.....	.....	Major, 7 March, 1795	F. O.
Deane, Jocelyn	2 Aug. 1769	.....	.....	.....		
Nugent, Nicholas	3 Aug. 1769	11 May, 1755	.....	.....	Retired 3 Feb. 1776.	
Talbot, Charles	29 Aug. 1769	8 Aug. 1775	.....	3 Feb. 1781	Retired 9 Oct. 1793.	
Whittington, Jacob	30 Aug. 1769	19 Oct. 1775	.....	.....	Retired 18 Jan. 1780.	
Evans, Kingsmill	31 Aug. 1769	11 Jan. 1776	15 March, 1781	15 March, 1781	Died of wounds, 1793.	
Strickland, Walter	6 June, 1770	3 Feb. 1776	.....	16 March, 1781	Retired 11 Aug. 1790.	
Fanshawe, Henry	4 Oct. 1770	5 Feb. 1776	.....	6 May, 1781	Exchanged to 83rd Foot, 1781.	
Ogilvie, A. Fotheringham	From 83rd Foot	.....	.....	1 June, 1781	Retired 21 May, 1788.	
Campbell, Colin	6 Dec. 1770	7 Feb. 1776	4 June, 1781	4 June, 1781	Died 25 Sept. 1793	
Stanhope, Hon. H. Fitzroy	From 15th Light Dragoons	11 Feb. 1776	12 Sept. 1783 Maj. 86th Foot, 1779	12 Sept. 1783	Retired 29 Dec. 1794.	
Edmonstone, Archibald	7 Dec. 1770	19 Feb. 1776	.....	.....	Died in 1780.	
Hanger, Hon. George	31 Jan. 1771	20 Feb. 1776	.....	.....	Retired 25 March, 1776.	
Heywood, William	29 April, 1771	4 March, 1776	.....	.....	Retired 1778 or 9.	
Milbanke, John	13 May, 1771	.....	.....	.....	Retired 27 Jan. 1776.	
Turner, John	8 Aug. 1771	25 May, 1776	.....	.....	Retired 2 April, 1778.	
Richardson, Francis	5 Feb. 1772	.....	.....	.....	Retired 24 June, 1774.	
Bayfield, William	6 Feb. 1772	.....	.....	.....	Retired 7 June, 1773.	
Whitworth, Charles	30 March, 1772	1 April, 1776	.....	22 May, 1781	Exchanged to 104th Foot, 1783.	
Finch, Hon. John	30 March, 1772	22 April, 1776	.....	.....	Killed in America, 3 July, 1777.	
Dowdeswell, Thomas	22 Feb. 1773	26 April, 1776	.....	.....	Retired 17 June, 1778.	
Nassau, Hon. W. H.	3 May, 1773	14 June, 1766	.....	.....	Retired 25 June, 1777.	
Glyn, Thomas	7 June, 1773	15 June, 1776	.....	21 Jan. 1782	Retired 5 March, 1794.	
Colquhoun, William	6 July, 1773	4 July, 1766	18 March, 1782	18 March, 1782	Retired 21 Feb. 1794.	
Drummond, A. J.	12 Aug. 1773	22 Jan. 1777	18 May, 1782	18 May, 1782	Major, 28 Sept., 1797.	F. O.
Pleydell, I.	From 12th Foot	25 June, 1777	1 June, 1782.	1 June, 1782	Retired 2 June, 1786.	
Fraser, Edward Satchwell	24 Nov. 1773	3 July, 1777	.....	.....	Exchanged to 4th Foot, 1778.	
Parker, George	24 June, 1774	2 Sept. 1777	.....	.....	Retired 22 April, 1780.	
Jones, John	11 Jan. 1775	29 Oct. 1777	17 Sept. 1782	17 Sept. 1782	Retired 26 Jan. 1791.	
Needham, Hon. Francis, Earl of Kilmory	From 104th Regt.	.....	.....	2 April, 1783	Third Major 11 Oct., 1797.	F. O.
Dundas, Francis	4 April, 1775	23 Jan. 1778	.....	11 April, 1783	Exchanged to 45th Foot, 6 June, 1783	

Nominal Roll of Officers—continued.

Name.	Ensign.	Lieutenant and Captain.	Captain-Lieut.	Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.	Remarks.	
Townshend, T. Bridges	26 April, 1775	14 Feb. 1778	.....	.....	Died 15 May, 1778.	
Dalrymple, Sir Hew	From 68th Regt.	.....	.....	23 May, 1783	Exchanged to 66th Foot, 20 Oct. 1796.	
Hussey, Thomas	11 May, 1775	.....	.....	.....	Retired 28 Feb. 1778.	
Phipps, Hon. Henry (Lord Mulgrave)	8 Aug. 1775	2 April, 1778	Major of 85th Regt. 30 Aug. 1779	6 June, 1783, by exchange from 45th Regt.	Promoted to 31st Foot, 11 March, 1789.	
Dury, Alex.	19 Oct. 1775	15 May, 1778	20 Oct. 1784	20 Oct. 1784	Retired 5 Oct. 1794.	
Ogilvie, W. A.	11 Jan. 1776	16 June, 1778	.....	.....	Retired 3 April, 1779.	
Douglas, Hon. John	27 Jan. 1776	16 June, 1778	.....	2 June, 1786	Retired 28 Nov. 1787.	
St. Leger, John	From 65th Regt.	.....	.....	5 Sept. 1787	Retired 4 Oct. 1794.	
Van, Thomas	3 Feb. 1776	.....	.....	.....	Retired 30 May, 1778.	
Eyre, A. H.	5 Feb. 1776	6 Nov. 1778	.....	28 Nov. 1787	Retired 24 Nov 1790.	
Cochrane, Hon. C.	From 4th Foot	21 Nov. 1778	.....	25 Jan. 1781	Transferred, as Major, to a Regiment in America.	
Coussmaker, G. K. H.	7 Feb. 1776	19 Dec. 1778	.....	2 April, 1788	Retired 18 March, 1795.	
H.R.H. Prince William	.....	.....	.....	11 March, 1789	Colonel 115th Foot, 8 Feb. 1794.	
Richardson, Francis	19 Feb. 1776	23 April, 1779	.....	12 March, 1789	Retired 15 Oct. 1794.	
Burrard, Sir Harry, Bart., from 14th Regt.	.....	.....	13 March, 1789	13 March, 1789	3rd Major, 31 Aug. 1798.	F. O.
Palmer, H. B.	20 Feb. 1776	31 Dec. 1778	.....	.....	Exchanged 5 March, 1783, to 99th Regt.	
Baker, Thomas	4 March, 1776	3 April, 1779	.....	.....	Exchanged 26 Sept. 1782, to 1st Battalion, 2nd Foot.	
St. George, Richard	1 April, 1776	19 Sept. 1779	B.-Maj. 5 Dec. 1780	.....	Lieut.-Col. 70th Regt. 3 May, 1782.	
Maitland, Augustus	26 April, 1776	12 Oct. 1779	8 Aug. 1792	8 Aug. 1792	Died of wounds received in Holland, 1799.	
D'Auvergne, James	4 May, 1776	.....	.....	.....	Retired 28 July, 1779.	
Vernon, Leveson	7 June, 1776	.....	.....	.....	Never joined; retired 28 June, 1777.	

Goodricke, J.	14 June, 1776	26 Dec. 1779	.....	.....	Killed in America, 22 May, 1781.	
Elliot, J. L.	4 July, 1776	.....	.....	.....	Out 2 Nov. 1778.	
Cunninghame, A. M.	13 Aug. 1776	.....	.....	.....	Promoted to 76th Regt. 6 June, 1778.	
Rumbold, W. R., from 87th Regt.	.....	18 Jan. 1780	.....	.....	Died 1786.	
Gordon, Thomas	27 Jan, 1777	28 Jan. 1780	.....	.....	Retired 29 Aug. 1787.	
Astley, Edward J.	28 June, 1777	22 April, 1780	.....	21 May, 1788	Retired 3 March, 1790.	
Douglas, Sir George, from 25th Regt.	.....	27 April, 1780	.....	.....	Retired 13 June, 1789.	
Cruttenden, W. Courtney	3 July, 1777	18 May, 1780	.....	.....	Exchanged 24 July, 1780, to 15th Light Dragoons.	
Strathaven, George, Lord	2 Sept. 1777	.....	.....	.....	Promoted 22nd July, 1778, Capt. 81st Foot.	
Fitzgerald, Gerald	29 Oct. 1777	14 July, 1780	.....	25 Sept. 1793	Dismissed 25 Oct. 1797.	
Monson, Hon. Charles	23 Jan. 1778	18 July, 1780	.....	6 July, 1790	Died Jan. 1800.	
Anderson, Evelyn, from 15th Dragoons.	.....	24 July, 1780	.....	.....	Exchanged 19 March, 1783, to 45th Regt.	
Honeywood, Philip	14 Feb. 1778	.....	.....	.....	Died 1779.	
West, Hon. J. (Earl Delawarr)	.....	25 Jan. 1781	.....	.....	Retired 4 May, 1785.	
Asgill, Sir Charles, Bart., G.C.H.	27 Feb. 1778	3 Feb. 1781	.....	3 March, 1790	3rd Major 25 Nov. 1799; Maj.-Gen. 1 Jan. 1798; Lieut.-Gen. 1 Jan. 1805; Gen. 4 June, 1814.	F. O.
Perrin, James	2 April, 1778	22 Feb. 1781	.....	11 Aug. 1790	Died 1796.	
Ludlow, Hon. G., G.C.B., (Earl of Ludlow).	17 May, 1778	16 March, 1781	.....	24 Nov. 1790	Major 9 May, 1800; Maj.-Gen. 18 June, 1798; Lieut.-Gen. 30 Oct. 1805; Gen. 4 June, 1814.	F. O.
Bennett, Hon. H. Astley, 15th Dragoons.	.....	.....	.....	26 Jan. 1791	Exchanged 15 Aug. 1798, to 85th Foot.	
Reade, Thomas	20 May, 1778	17 March, 1781	.....	.....	Retired 10 July, 1783.	
Wynward, Henry	6 June, 1778	4 June, 1781	.....	25 April, 1793	Major 21 Aug. 1801; Maj.-Gen. 29 April, 1802; Lt.-Gen. 25 Apr. 1808; Gen. 12 Aug. 1819.	F. O.
Dealtry, Peregrine	17 June, 1778	18 May, 1781	.....	.....	Retired 26 Jan. 1791.	

Nominal Roll of Officers—continued.

Names.	Ensign.	Lieutenant and Captain.	Captain-Lieut.	Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.	Remarks.	
Heywood, Stanley George ...	29 June, 1778	9 May, 1781	.....	.....	Retired 6 April, 1785.	
Leslie, Hon. J. (Cuming) ...	22 July, 1778	22 May, 1781	.....	25 April, 1793	Major 14 May, 1801; Maj.-Gen. 29 Apr. 1802; Lt.-Gen. 25 Apr. 1808.	F. O.
Smith, John	2 Nov. 1778	21 Jan. 1782	.....	7 Nov. 1793	To H. P. 20 Aug. 1803.	
Thornton, William	6 Nov. 1778	18 March, 1782	.....	25 April, 1793	Major 16 Apr. 1804; Maj.-Gen. 29 April, 1802; Lt.-Gen. 25 April, 1808.	F. O.
Grant, Alexander	19 Dec. 1778	17 Sept. 1782	.....	.....	Exchanged 13 Nov. 1782, to 40th Foot.	
Hill, Lloyd, from 43rd Foot.	.....	30 May, 1782	.....	.....	Retired 9 Oct. 1793.	
Schutz, Robert Francis	31 Dec. 1778	1 June, 1782	.....	.....	Retired 3 June, 1791.	
Woodford, Edward	2 April, 1779	24 June, 1782	.....	.....	Exchanged 20 July, 1791, to 17th Foot.	
Irvine, Alex., from 1st Foot.	.....	26 Sept. 1782	.....	.....	Died 1789.	
Churchill, Horace, from 40th Foot.	.....	13 Nov. 1782	.....	.....	Exchanged 24 Sept. 1788, to Horse Grenadiers.	
Aston, Henry, from 99th Foot.	.....	5 March, 1783	.....	.....	Exchanged 24 Dec. 1785, to 58th Foot.	
Campbell, Duncan, from 45th Foot.	.....	19 March, 1783	.....	25 April, 1793	Col. New Corps, 30 April, 1794.	
Dick, William	28 July, 1779	11 April, 1783	.....	.....	Exchanged 22 Oct. 1783, to 10th Foot.	
Archer, W. C.	16 Sept. 1779	10 July, 1783	.....	25 Sept. 1793	Died 25 Nov. 1807.	
Riddell, Sir J. B., Bart., from 10th Foot.	.....	22 Oct. 1783	.....	.....	Died 21 Oct. 1784.	
Cumberland, R.	12 Oct. 1779	20 Oct. 1784	.....	.....	Exchanged 9 July, 1788, to 66th Regt.	
Phipps, Hon. E.	.....	21 Oct. 1784	.....	9 Oct. 1793	Promoted 27 Aug. 1807, Col. 60th Foot.	
Webber, R. Brook	18 Oct. 1779	.....	.....	.....	Out 28 Oct. 1785.	

Morton, John Peirce	21 Oct. 1779	.....	.....	.....	Promoted 6 Nov. 1782, Capt. 73rd Foot.	
Majoribanks, John	3 Feb. 1780	6 April, 1785	.....	.....	Retired 30 May, 1792.	
Dowdeswell, William	6 May, 1780	4 May, 1785	.....	8 Feb. 1794	Exchanged 27 Dec. 1797, to 60th Foot.	
Whetham, Arthur, from 58th Regt.	.....	24 Dec. 1785	.....	30 April, 1794	Major 15 Sept. 1808.	F. O.
Trevelyan, George	7 May, 1780	2 June, 1786	.....	.....	Exchanged 16 Dec. 1789, to 11th Foot.	
Page, Henry	31 May, 1780	15 June, 1786	.....	.....	Retired 23 June, 1790.	
Maxwell, William	14 July, 1780	.....	.....	.....	Exchanged 14 April, 1783, to 33rd Foot.	
Campbell, Colin	15 Jan. 1781	.....	.....	.....	Retired 2 April, 1783.	
Gosling, John	5 March, 1781	29 Aug. 1787	.....	.....	Died 1793.	
Duffe, George	16 March, 1781	.....	.....	.....	Out 7 April, 1784.	
Beauclerk, Aubrey	30 March, 1781	.....	.....	.....	Promoted 20 March, 1783, Capt. 45th Foot.	
Cockburn, George	9 May, 1781	.....	.....	.....	Out 14 Feb. 1784.	
Cooke, John	4 June, 1781	28 Nov. 1787	.....	.....	Exchanged 14 July, 1790, to 45th Foot.	
Bristow, George	13 June, 1781	2 April, 1788	7 March, 1795	7 March, 1795	Retired 6 April, 1796.	
Cruttenden, W. Courtney	30 June, 1781	.....	.....	.....	Out 16 April, 1782.	
Gooch, Robert	21 Jan. 1782	21 May, 1788	.....	.....	Exchanged 13 June, 1789, to 16th Foot.	
Fitzroy, Hon. C., from 66th Regt.	.....	9 July, 1788	.....	21 Feb. 1794	Promoted 25 March, 1805, Col. 25th Foot.	
Clive, Edward Bolton, from Horse Grenadiers.	.....	24 Sept. 1788	.....	.....	Retired 8 Jan. 1791.	
Chaytor, Henry	18 March, 1782	12 March, 1789	.....	5 March, 1794	Retired 23 April, 1800.	
Erroll, George, Earl of	.....	.....	.....	2 May, 1794	Retired 4 June, 1798.	
White, Frederick C., from 16th Foot.	.....	12 June, 1789	Brev.-Maj. 1 March, 1794. 7 Sept. 1796.	7 Sept. 1796	3rd Major 28 April, 1814; Maj.-Gen. 25 July, 1810; Lieut.-Gen. 12 Aug. 1819; Gen. 10 Jan. 1837.	F. O.
Cooke, B. W. Darwin	16 April, 1782	13 June, 1789	.....	.....	Exchanged 1 Dec. 1792, to 15th Foot.	
Gage, John, from 11th Foot.	.....	16 Dec. 1789	.....	.....	Out 23 June, 1794.	
Williams, Sir Robert	1 June, 1782	30 Dec. 1789	.....	4 Oct. 1794	Retired 12 June, 1795.	

Nominal Roll of Officers—continued.

Names.	Ensign.	Lieutenant and Captain.	Captain-Lieut.	Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.	Remarks.	
Singleton, Mark	26 Sept. 1782	.....	.....	.....	Out 18 Jan. 1786.	
Napier, George	30 Oct. 1782	.....	.....	.....	Promoted 19 March, 1783, to 100th Foot.	
Broderick, Hon. John	6 Nov. 1782	3 March, 1790	.....	5 Oct. 1794	Promoted 19 April, 1799, Col. of a Regt.	
Tuffnell, Samuel	19 March, 1783	23 June, 1790	.....	.....	Died 15 June, 1791.	
Warde, Sir Henry, G.C.B.	2 April, 1783	6 July, 1790	.....	15 Oct. 1794	3rd Major, 14th Feb. 1811.	F. O.
Clinton, Sir William H., G.C.B., from 45th Foot.	.....	14 July, 1790	.....	29 Dec. 1794	3rd Major 30 July, 1812.	F. O.
Dive, Lewis G.	4 April, 1783	11 Aug. 1790	.....	.....	Retired 15 March, 1794.	
Boone, Thomas	14 April, 1783	24 Nov. 1790	.....	18 March, 1795	Retired 22 Aug. 1798.	
Cox, William	16 April, 1783	26 Jan. 1791	.....	.....	Retired 11 July, 1792.	
Disney, Sir Moore, K.C.B.	17 April, 1783	3 June, 1791	.....	12 June, 1795	3rd Major 21 Jan. 1813.	F. O.
Fyshe de Burgh	10 July, 1783	8 June, 1791	.....	.....	Died 1 Feb. 1793.	
Fowlett, C. Ingoldesby	14 Feb. 1784	.....	.....	.....	Out 20 Sept. 1786.	
Cheney, Robert	7 April, 1784	15 June, 1791	.....	25 Oct. 1797]	Resigned 25 July, 1714, as Maj-Gen.	
Hope, Hon. Alexander, from 17th Foot.	.....	20 July, 1791	.....	.....	Retired 19 Aug. 1794.	
Cooke, Sir George, K.C.B.	20 Oct. 1784	30 May, 1792	4 June, 1798	4 June, 1798	Resigned 25 July, 1714, as Maj-Gen.	
Sebright, John S.	6 April, 1785	11 July, 1792	.....	.....	Retired 3 Oct. 1794.	
West, Hon. Septimus	4 May, 1785	.....	.....	.....	Promoted 7 July, 1790, Capt.-Lieut. 26th Foot.	
Andrews, Joseph	28 Oct. 1785	8 Aug. 1792	.....	.....	Retired 11 April, 1794.	
Harcourt, Henry, Queen's Light Dragoons.	18 Jan. 1786	.....	.....	.....	Out 25 April, 1787.	
Drummond, G. D., from 33rd Foot.	[2 June, 1786	1 Feb. 1793	19 April, 1799	19 April, 1799	Exchanged 11 Feb. 1808 to 24th Foot.	
Ruddock, Festin G.	15 June, 1786	25 April, 1793	28 Aug. 1799	28 Aug. 1799	Retired 18th April, 1805.	

Campbell, Sir Henry Fredk., K.C.B., G.C.H.	20 Sept. 1786	25 April, 1793	.....	6 April, 1796	3rd Major 31st Oct. 1813; Maj.-Gen. 25 July, 1810; Lieut.-Gen. 4 June, 1814; Gen. 10 Jan. 1837.	F. O.
Onslow, Denzil	25 April, 1787	25 April, 1793	.....	.....	Promoted 6 June, 1794, to 97th Foot.	
Lawley, Robert	29 Aug. 1787	.....	.....	.....	Retired 27th Jan. 1791.	
Bligh, Hon. Edward	28 Nov. 1787	.....	.....	.....	Retired 28 Jan. 1791.	
Bruhl, George	2 April, 1788	.....	.....	.....	Died 19 June, 1793.	
Hervey, Hon. Frederick.....	21 May, 1788	.....	.....	.....	Retired 25 July, 1792.	
Clinton, Sir Henry, G.C.B., G.C.H., from 11th Foot.	12 March, 1789. Promoted to 15th Foot, 6 April, 1791	From 15th Foot, 30 Nov. 1792. Brevet-Major, 22 April, 1794	Promoted to 30th Foot, 23 Sept. 1795 Lieut.-Col. 66th Ft. 30th Sept. 1795	From 66th Foot, 20 Oct. 1796	Colonel 60th Foot, 27 May, 1813.	
Anson, Sir William, Bart., K.C.B.	13 June, 1789	25 April, 1793	.....	28 Sept. 1797	Resigned 25 July, 1714, as Maj.-Gen.	
Coxe, J. F. Buller, from 67th Foot.	30 Dec. 1789	25 April, 1793	.....	.....	Exchanged 19 April, 1798, to 46th Foot.	
Boyd, James, from 39th Foot	3 March, 1790	25 April, 1793	.....	.....	Exchanged 6 Dec. 1797, to 24th Foot.	
Smollett, Alexander, from 26th Dragoons.	.....	.....	26 Oct. 1797	26 Oct. 1797	Killed in Holland, 1799.	
Wortley, James Archibald Stuart, from 98th Foot.	.....	.....	.....	27 Dec. 1797	Retired 3 July, 1801.	
Dawkins, Charles, from 85th Foot.	.....	.....	.....	15 Aug. 1798	Died of wounds in Holland, 1799.	
Lake, Viscount, Francis Gerrard, from 54th Foot.	.....	26 April, 1793	.....	22 Aug. 1798	Exchanged 10 May, 1808, to 60th Foot.	
Dyer, Sir Thomas, Bart., from 14th Foot.	.....	27 April, 1793	23 Oct. 1799 Brevet-Major, 1 Jan. 1798	23 Oct. 1799	Exchanged 1 Oct. 1807, to 14th Foot.	
Coleman, Francis J., from 77th Foot.	.....	28 April, 1793	30 Oct. 1799 Brevet-Major, 1 Jan. 1798	30 Oct. 1799	Exchanged 17 Sept. 1802, to 38th Foot.	
Fortescue, W. C., from 34th Foot.	.....	29 April, 1793	.....	.....	Promoted 6 June, 1794, Captain unattached.	
Evelyn, Lord Stuart J., from half-pay.	.....	30 April, 1793	.....	.....	Promoted 26 Oct. 1797, to 66th Foot.	

✠ Maitland, Sir Peregrine, K.C.B.	25 July, 1792	30 April, 1794	.....	25 June, 1803	Resigned 25 July, 1714, as Maj.-Gen.	
Townshend, Hon. W. A. ...	8 Aug. 1792	6 June, 1794	.....	.....	Retired 13 Nov. 1800.	
Dalrymple, H. (Hamilton) ...	14 Dec. 1792	6 June, 1794	.....	.....	Promoted 29 March, 1799, to 28th Light Dragoons.	
Sturt, John Ashley	1 Feb. 1793	19 Aug. 1794	.....	.....	Exchanged 4 Nov. 1795, to 105th Foot.	
Bennett, Hon. Harry	25 April, 1793	3 Oct. 1794	.....	.....	Retired 9th Dec. 1798.	
Capel, Hon. J. Edward	26 April, 1793	4 Oct. 1794	.....	25 June, 1803	Resigned 25 July, 1714, as Maj.-Gen.	
Gammell, Andrew, from half-pay 91st Foot.	.....	.....	.....	20 Aug. 1803	Resigned 25 July, 1714, as Maj.-Gen.	
Morritt, Henry	27 April, 1793	5 Oct. 1794	.....	.....	Exchanged 6 May, 1796, to 2nd Dragoons.	
Upton, Hon. F. G.	28 April, 1793	15 Oct. 1794	.....	16 April, 1804	Exchanged to 7th West Indian Regt. 21 May, 1807.	
Parry, Humphrey	29 April, 1793	29 Dec. 1794	.....	.....	Died 1797.	
Hankey, Frederick	30 April, 1793	7 March, 1795	.....	.....	Died 24 Nov. 1796.	
✠ Askew, Sir Henry, C.B...	19 June, 1793	18 March, 1795	.....	27 Aug. 1807	2nd Major 25 July, 1814; Maj.-Gen. 19 July, 1821.	F. O.
Clifton, William, from 53rd Foot.	21 Aug. 1793	12 June, 1795	.....	.....	Exchanged 2 Feb. 1796, to 25th Light Dragoons.	
Rainsford, Henry W., from 18th Foot.	16 Oct. 1793	10 Sept. 1795	.....	16 Sept. 1807	Exchanged 24 Sept. 1812, to 19th Foot.	
Donaldson, George G., from 57th Foot.	23 Oct. 1793	23 Sept. 1795	.....	8 Nov. 1804	Died 1809.	
Forbes, Richard G., from 105th Foot.	.....	4 Nov. 1795	.....	.....	Killed in Holland, 1799.	
Bentinck, Lord Frederick, C.B., from 45th Foot.	.....	.....	.....	31 Jan. 1805	Lieut.-Col. 25 July, 1814; Maj.-Gen. 12 Aug. 1819.	F. O.
Moreton, Hon. Augustus, from 25th Light Dragoons.	.....	2 Feb. 1796	.....	4 April, 1805	Retired 4 May, 1809.	
Gunthorpe, I.	* 30 Oct. 1793	6 April, 1796	.....	.....	Killed in Holland 19 Sept. 1799.	
York, H.R.H. Frederick (Duke of).	.....	.....	.....	.....	Colonel 25 Sept. 1805.	
Mills, Andrew Moffat, from 2nd Dragoons.	.....	6 May, 1796	.....	.....	Retired 29 Sept. 1796.	

Kirke, James	7 Mar. 1795	22 Aug. 1798	.....	.....	Exchanged 10 May, 1799, to 25th Foot.	
✠ D'Oyly, Sir Francis, K.C.B.	10 March, 1795	19 April, 1799	Brevet-Major, 4 June, 1811.	23 Sept. 1812	Killed at Waterloo.	
Wheatley, Henry	22 May, 1795	31 Aug. 1798	.....	4 May, 1809	Retired 29 Oct. 1812.	
Tower, George	6 Aug. 1795	19 Dec. 1798	.....	.....	Retired 12 Aug. 1803.	
Halliburton, Hon. D. G. from 22nd Foot.	.....	20 Dec. 1798	.....	.....	Assistant Quartermaster-General, 9 June, 1803.	
Lovelace, Robert	18 Aug. 1795	29 March, 1799	.....	.....	Retired 19 June, 1806.	
Sabine, John, from 25th Foot	.....	10 May, 1799	.....	.....	Died 22 Aug. 1805.	
Townshend, Samuel J., from half-pay.	22 Sept. 1795	28 Aug. 1799	.....	.....	To half-pay 13 July, 1803.	
✠ Townshend, Hon. Horace, K.C.H.	23 Sept. 1795	19 Sept. 1799	.....	26 Oct. 1809	Lieut.-Col., 25 July, 1821.	F. O.
Mundy, Charles	14 April, 1796	19 Sept. 1799	.....	.....	Retired 25 Dec. 1802.	
Gell, Philip	11 May, 1796	.....	.....	.....	Retired 6 Sept. 1797.	
Webb, Richard Holden	12 May, 1796	.....	.....	.....	Retired 19 April, 1798.	
Congreve, Thomas	7 Sept. 1796	23 Oct. 1799	.....	.....	Exchanged 2 June, 1803, to 41st Foot.	
Spedding, James	29 Sept. 1796	30 Oct. 1799	.....	.....	Retired 7 Jan. 1808.	
Campbell, Frederick Wm.	9 Nov. 1796	25 Nov. 1799	.....	.....	Retired 6 July, 1804.	
Jones, Leslie George	25 Nov. 1796	25 Nov. 1799	.....	21 Jan. 1813	Brevet-Major 4 June, 1811; Major 25 July, 1821.	F. O.
Ducarel, William	27 Jan. 1797	.....	.....	.....	Out 20 July, 1797.	
Shiffner, Thomas	28 April, 1797	.....	.....	.....	Out 7 Feb. 1798.	
Bryan, George	22 May, 1797	25 Nov. 1799	.....	.....	To half-pay 26 May, 1803.	
Ducarel, Philip	20 July, 1797	.....	.....	.....	Out 19 July, 1799.	
✠ D'Oyly, Henry	2 Aug. 1797	25 Nov. 1799	.....	27 May, 1813	Brevet-Major 4 June, 1811; Major 12 Feb. 1830.	F. O.
Udney, John Robert	6 Sept. 1797	25 Nov. 1799	.....	23 Nov. 1809	Retired 27 Aug. 1812.	
Bonner, John E., from 43rd Foot.	25 Oct. 1797	.....	.....	.....	Out 31 May, 1798.	
Aubrey, Thomas, from 63rd Foot.	3 Jan. 1798	25 Nov. 1799	.....	.....	Died 4 Dec. 1806.	
Methuen, Paul	24 Jan. 1798	.....	.....	.....	Out 3 May, 1799.	
Cornwallis, Horatio	7 Feb. 1798	.....	.....	.....	Died 15 March, 1799.	
Fernyhough, Francis	20 Feb. 1798	.....	.....	.....	Out 22 Nov. 1798.	
✠ Cooke, Rd. Harvey, C.B.	21 Feb. 1798	25 Nov. 1799	.....	7 Nov. 1811	Retired 26 March, 1818.	

Dalzell, Robert A., from Independent Company.	.....	2 May, 1800	.....	B.-Major 1 Jan. 1798; B.-Lieut.-Col. 25 Sept. 1803; appointed 24 Sept. 1812, to 60th Foot.
Fox, John	.....	3 May, 1800	.....	Exchanged 25 Dec. 1801, to 68th Foot.
De Courcy, Hon. John, from 9th Foot.	.....	8 May, 1800	B-Maj. 1 Jan. 1805 B. Lt.-Col. 1 Jan. 1812	Half-pay 1802; re-apptd. 3 Dec. 1803; Died 1813.
Bouverie, J. H.	19 April, 1799	9 May, 1800	.....	Half-pay 1802; exchanged back 16 July, 1803; retired 17 July, 1806.
Porche, J. Elliot, from 16th	.....	5 June, 1800	.....	Half-pay 1802.
Marley, Thomas, from 68th	.....	3 July, 1800	B.-Maj. 29 April, 1802	Half-pay 1802.
Agnew, Robert Vans, from Sir Vere Hunt's Levy.	.....	24 July, 1800	.....	Half-pay 1802; re-appointed 3 Dec. 1803; died 1804.
Gillham, Thomas, from 53rd	.....	25 Sept. 1800	.....	Retired 27 March, 1801.
Reynell, James, from 18th Drag	.....	2 Oct. 1800	.....	Retired 16 Oct. 1800.
Lamont, Norman, from 1st	.....	3 Oct. 1800	.....	Half-pay 1802.
Tamworth, Lord, from 2nd Life Guards.	.....	25 Oct. 1800	.....	Retired 8 Jan. 1802.
Vyvyan, Francis, from 60th	.....	4 Nov. 1800	.....	Retired 6 May, 1802.
Smyth, William	3 May, 1799	13 Nov. 1800	.....	Half-pay 1802.
Evans, Kingsmill	19 July, 1799	1 May, 1801	.....	Half-pay 1802; re-appointed 3 Dec. 1803; retired 28 Feb. 1811.
Elrington, George	28 Aug. 1799	14 May, 1801	.....	Half-pay 1802.
Bisshopp, Cecil	20 Sept. 1799	16 Oct. 1800	.....	Half-pay 1802; exchanged back 3 Sept. 1803; Brevet-Major 1 Jan. 1812; promoted 9 April, 1812, to 98th Foot.
Touchet, Hon. G. J.	21 Oct. 1799	27 March, 1801	.....	Half-pay 1802; re-appointed 3 Dec. 1803; retired 22 Nov. 1804.
Clifton, George	30 Oct. 1799	3 July, 1801	25 Dec. 1812	Half-pay 1802; re-appointed 3 Dec. 1803; died of wounds, 1814.
Cooke, Henry, C. B., K.C.H., from 43rd Foot.	25 Nov. 1799	21 Aug. 1801	.....	Half-pay 1802.
Arnot, Hugh R., from 68th Foot	.....	25 Dec. 1801	.....	Half-pay 1802.
Caulfield, Henry	25 Nov. 1799	15 Oct. 1802	.....	Half-pay 1802.
Maxwell, David, from 30th Foot.	.....	10 Feb. 1803	.....	Exchanged 13 Nov. 1807, to 72nd Foot.
Dorville, Thomas, from 9th Foot.	.....	27 April, 1803	21 Oct. 1813	Brevet-Major 4 June, 1811; retired 21 Feb. 1828.

Ker, Thomas, from 63rd Foot	17 Sept. 1801	18 April, 1805	.....	Retired 16 July, 1806.	
Honywood, J. C.	4 Jan. 1802	.....	.....	Retired 23 Sept. 1803.	
Lautour, Joseph	21 Jan. 1802	22 Aug. 1805	.....	Retired 11 Feb. 1813.	
Thompson, W. H., from 29th Foot.	27 April, 1803	.....	.....	Retired 26 Dec. 1805.	
Montgomery, C. M.	12 May, 1803	4 Dec. 1806	.....	Exchanged 21 April, 1808, to 10th Foot.	
Tyrconnel, George, Earl of...	26 May, 1803, to 53rd Foot, 1806	13 April, 1806	.....	Died 1812.	
Warrender, Sir J., Bart.	25 June, 1803	19 June, 1806	.....	Retired 26 Sept. 1811.	
Stanhope, F. H. R.	9 July, 1803	16 July, 1806	.....	Exchanged 1 Feb. 1810, to 48th Foot.	
Needham, Francis J., Earl of Kilmory, half-pay, 4th Foot.	23 Sept. 1803	17 July, 1806	.....	Retired 10 Dec. 1812.	
Miller, William	24 Sept. 1803	31 July, 1806	3 March, 1814	Died of wounds, 1815.	
Cooke, Sir William Bryan, Bart.	15 Oct. 1803	25 June, 1807	.....	Retired 26 May, 1808.	
Elphinstone, W. Keith, C.B., from 23rd Foot.	.....	6 Aug. 1807	.....	Exchanged 7 Dec. 1809, to 52nd Foot.	
Lambert, Samuel	5 Nov. 1803	27 Aug. 1807	16 March, 1814	Major 22 July, 1830.	F. O.
Trench, Sir F. W., K.C.H...	12 Nov. 1803	25 Nov. 1807	.....	Major and Assistant Quartermaster-General, 1 Aug. 1811	
Ramsden, George	29 Nov. 1803	12 Sept. 1807	10 March, 1814	Retired 6 July, 1820.	
Jones, John	30 Nov. 1803	.....	.....	Superseded 14 Nov. 1805.	
Marsac, R. H.	1 Dec. 1803.	25 Sept. 1807	17 March, 1814	Retired 8 Feb. 1821.	
Wyndham, George, from 72nd Foot.	.....	13 Nov. 1807	.....	Promoted to 78th Foot, 1811.	
Read, George	2 Dec. 1803	6 Jan. 1808	.....	Retired 13 Dec. 1810.	
Bendyshe, Richard	3 Dec. 1803	.....	.....	Died 1806.	
Wynyard, Edward	17 Dec. 1803	7 Jan. 1808	28 April, 1814	Major 10 January, 1837.	F. O.
Stanhope, Hon. James ...	26 Dec. 1803	14 Jan. 1808	25 July, 1814	Brevet-Major 21 June, 1813; Brev.-Lieut.-Col. 17 March, 1814. Exchanged 14 Feb. 1822, to 29th Foot.	
Stables, Henry	27 Dec. 1803	26 May, 1808	25 July, 1814	Half-pay 21 Sept. 1826.	
Colquitt, Goodwin, C.B...	28 Dec. 1803	15 Sept. 1808	25 July, 1814	Retired 26 Oct. 1820.	
Joddrell, Henry R.	29 Dec. 1803	7 April, 1808	25 July, 1814	Major 10 January, 1837.	F. O.
Tweeddale, George, Marquis of, K.C.B. from 10th Foot.	.....	21 April, 1808	.....	Exchanged 27 June, 1811, to 4th West India Regiment.	
Clutterbuck, George	31 Dec. 1803	12 May, 1808	.....	Retired 28 January, 1813.	

Nominal Roll of Officers—continued.

Name.	Ensign.	Lieutenant and Captain.	Brevet, &c.	Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.	Remarks.
Fitzgerald, Charles L., K.S.F.	2 Jan. 1804	.....	.....	.....	Promoted 4 Sept. 1806, to 101st Foot.
Whitmore, William W.	3 Jan. 1804	.....	.....	.....	Retired 25 March, 1808.
Hurst, Robert	4 Jan. 1804	.....	.....	.....	Retired 2 March, 1809.
Robinson, Richard, from 1st Foot (Royals).	.....	13 April, 1809	.....	.....	Retired 26 Nov. 1812.
M Milnes, W. H.	5 Jan. 1804	4 May, 1809	.....	25 July, 1814	Died of wounds, 1815.
M Bradford, Sir H. H., K.C.B. from 11th Foot.	.....	.....	.....	25 July, 1814	Died 1816.
M Hardinge, Visct., G.C.B., from 40th Foot.	.....	.....	.....	25 July, 1814	Half-pay 26 April, 1827.
M Hill, Sir T. N., K.C.B., from Portuguese Staff.	.....	.....	.....	25 July, 1814	Half-pay 27 May, 1824.
M Barclay, Delancey, C.B., from Ryl. Corsican Rangers.	.....	.....	.....	25 July, 1814	Died 1826.
M Somerset, Lord Fitzroy, G.C.B., from 43rd Foot.	.....	.....	.....	25 July, 1814	Resigned 27 May, 1825, as Maj.-Gen.
M Downes, Lord Ulysses Burgh, K.C.B., from 92nd Foot.	.....	.....	.....	25 July, 1814	Half-pay 5 July, 1827.
Higginson, Alexander.....	26 Jan. 1804	14 Sep. 1809	.....	1 July, 1815	Major 28 June, 1838. F. O.
M Allix, Charles.....	28 April, 1804	1 Dec. 1810	.....	4 July, 1815	Half-pay 12 April, 1827.
Kortright, Lawrence	5 May, 1804	.....	.....	.....	Retired 27 Jan. 1808.
Adair, Robert	14 May, 1804	26 Oct. 1809	.....	.....	Died of wounds, 16 June, 1815
Rousby, H. E.....	9 June, 1804	.....	.....	.....	Retired 27 Feb. 1806.
Hay, George.....	26 July, 1804	.....	.....	.....	Exchanged 7 May, 1807, to 1st Foot (Royals).
M Streatfield, Thomas	4 Aug. 1804	23 Nov. 1809	.....	2 July, 1815	Retired 26 Dec. 1821.
M Davies, T. H., from 52nd Foot.	.....	7 Dec. 1809	.....	3 July, 1815	Half-pay 25 March, 1818.

Elliott, George, from 43rd Foot.	.....	1 Feb. 1810	.....	.....	Appointed 25 March, 1813, to 5th Garrison Battalion.
Rous, Thomas Bates	13 Nov. 1804	.....	.....	.....	Retired 24th Jan. 1811.
Rumbold, William	14 Nov. 1804	.....	.....	.....	Retired 29th Jan. 1807
Dickson, R. L.	8 Dec. 1804	.....	.....	.....	Promoted 1806, to 35th Foot.
Cartwright, W. H.	15 Dec. 1804	.....	.....	.....	Retired 9th Feb. 1809.
Majendie, W.	24 Jan. 1805	.....	.....	.....	Promoted 1807, to 93rd Foot.
Brooke, Thomas	7 March, 1805	13 Feb. 1811	.....	5 July, 1815	Retired 12 Jan. 1838.
Grant, Turner	13 June, 1805	20 Feb. 1811	.....	26 Dec. 1816	Major 17 Feb. 1737. F. O.
Eustace, Sir W. Cornwallis, C.B., K.C.H.	.....	.....	.....	25 March, 1818	From Chasseurs Britanniques, Col. 12 Aug. 1819; half-pay 18 May, 1826.
Burrard, Paul H. Durell ...	5 Sept. 1805	.....	.....	.....	Died 21 Jan. 1809, of wounds, at Corunna.
✠ Robbins, T. W.	26 Sept. 1805	.....	.....	.....	Promoted 5 May, 1808, to 7th Light Dragoons.
Thistlewaite, Henry	17 Oct. 1805	.....	.....	.....	Retired 26 June, 1807.
Cunliffe, Foster	4 Nov. 1805	.....	.....	.....	Retired 17 March, 1808.
Charlwood, Benjamin, from 4th W. Indian Regt.	.....	21 Feb. 1811	.....	6 July, 1820	Half-pay 2 July, 1829.
Evans, Joseph Blewitt	5 Nov. 1805	28 Feb. 1811	.....	.....	Died 1814.
Higginson, George	6 Nov. 1805	3 April, 1811	.....	26 Oct. 1820	Half-pay 11 April, 1834.
Best, Thomas Fairfax	7 Nov. 1805	.....	.....	.....	Retired 11 May, 1809.
✠ Hay, Lord James, from 4th W. Indian Regt.	.....	27 June, 1811	.....	26 March, 1818	Half-pay 26 Nov. 1830.
Hunter, Hugh R.	14 Nov. 1805	8 Aug. 1811	.....	8 Feb. 1821	Half-pay 8 Oct. 1830.
Grose, Edward	25 Dec. 1805	26 Sept. 1811	.....	.....	Killed at Quatre Bras, 16 June, 1815.
✠ Gunthorpe, James	26 Dec. 1805	7 Nov. 1811	Brevet-Major 18 June, 1815	26 Dec. 1821	Retired 27 Dec. 1833.
Hodge, Peter, from 29th Foot	.....	.....	.....	14 Feb. 1822	Retired 28th Feb. 1822.
Poulter, Edmund Sayer	13 Feb. 1806	.....	.....	.....	Died 1809.
Ellison, Richard	27 Feb. 1806	.....	.....	.....	Retired 4th July, 1811.
✠ Wyndham, Henry, from 31st Foot.	25 April, 1806	.....	.....	.....	Promoted 8 June, 1809, to 71st Foot.
Stewart, Hon. Thomas	1 May, 1806	.....	.....	.....	Promoted 18 Aug. 1808, to Cape Regt.

Ramsden, Thomas	25 March, 1808	.....	.....	.....	Retired 24 June, 1812.
✠ Powell, H. W.	7 April, 1808	22 Jan. 1813	.....	.....	Retired 11 Oct. 1821.
Pole, E. S. C.	5 May, 1808	28 Jan. 1813	.....	.....	Retired 8 July, 1813.
Penruddocke, E.	12 May, 1808	11 Feb. 1813	.....	.....	Retired 22 July, 1813.
Morant, E.	9 June, 1808	.....	.....	.....	Died, 15 Sept. 1809.
Fitzgibbon, Hon. R.	18 Aug. 1808	.....	.....	.....	Promoted to 2nd Ceylon Regiment, 5 Dec. 1811.
Le Marchant, Carey, from 7th Light Dragoons.	15 Sept. 1808	25 March, 1813	.....	.....	Died 12 March, 1814.
Fenwick, Collingwood F.	8 Dec. 1808	.....	.....	.....	Retired 16 April, 1812.
Chambers, Newton	26 Jan. 1809	7 April, 1813	.....	.....	Killed at Waterloo, 18 June, 1815.
Eyre, Gervase A.	9 Feb. 1809	.....	.....	.....	Killed at Barrosa, 5 March, 1811.
✠ Disbrowe, G.	2 March, 1809	8 April, 1813	Brevet-Major, 21 June, 1817. Brevet Lieut.-Col., 17 Aug. 1821	3 July, 1828	Retired 12 Sept. 1834.
Lambert, Sir Henry, Bart.	6 April, 1809	27 May, 1813	.....	.....	Exchanged to 69th Foot. 13 Ap. 1815.
Commerell, W. H.	27 April, 1809	.....	.....	.....	Killed at Barrosa, 5 March, 1811.
Fielde, W. H.	10 May, 1809	.....	.....	.....	Retired 4 March, 1813.
Arnold, G. H.	11 May, 1809	.....	.....	.....	Promoted to 23rd Light Dragoons, 9 Aug. 1810.
✠ Cameron, W. Gordon	17 Aug. 1809	10 June, 1813	Brevet-Major, 21 Jan. 1819	.....	Promoted to 95th Foot, 7 July, 1825.
Bulteel, J.	13 Sept. 1809	22 July, 1813	.....	.....	Died of wounds, March, 1814.
Trelawny, H. Brereton	14 Sept. 1809	7 July, 1813	.....	.....	Retired 15 March, 1821.
✠ Boldero, Lonsdale	15 Sept. 1809	20 Oct. 1813	.....	22 July, 1830	Major, 15 April, 1845. F. O.
Clarke, Philip	26 Oct. 1809	8 July, 1813	.....	17 April, 1825	Retired 28 Sept. 1830.
Vigors, N. Aylward	7 Dec. 1809	.....	.....	.....	Retired 12 Sept. 1811.
Fitzgerald de Ros, Hon. A. J. H.	20 Dec. 1809	21 Oct. 1813	.....	.....	Exchanged to 1st Drag., 27 June, 1816
Kneller, Godfrey J.	1 Feb. 1810	.....	.....	.....	Retired 11 Sept. 1811.
Crossman, George	23 Aug. 1810	.....	.....	.....	Retired 4 Feb. 1813.
✠ Phillimore, R. W.	13 Dec. 1810	13 Dec. 1813	.....	.....	To half-pay, 22 July, 1824.
Burrard, W.	17 Jan. 1811	.....	.....	.....	Died of wounds, 31 Aug. 1813.
Fox, W. Lane	24 Jan. 1811	13 Dec. 1813	.....	.....	Exchanged to 98th Foot, 3 Sept. 1818
✠ Bridgeman, Hon. Orlando	14 Feb. 1811	8 Jan. 1814	.....	.....	To half-pay, 25 Feb. 1819.
Starke, T.	21 Feb. 1811	9 Jan. 1814	.....	.....	Retired 25 May, 1825.
✠ Ellis, C. Parker	28 Feb. 1811	10 Jan. 1814	Lt.-Col. unattached, 16 Feb. 1826.	18 May, 1826	Retired 10 May, 1831.

Nominal Roll of Officers—continued.

Name.	Ensign.	Lieutenant and Captain.	Brevet, &c.	Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.	Remarks.
✠ Simpson, James	3 April, 1811	11 Jan. 1814	.....	.....	Promoted Lieut.-Col., unattached, 28 April, 1825.
Bury, Viscount A. F., Earl of Albemarle.	4 April, 1811	12 Jan. 1814	.....	.....	Retired 18 April, 1816.
Dawson, Hon. W., from 14th Foot.	5 April, 1811	.....	.....	.....	Retired 18 Nov. 1813.
✠ Clive, Edward	4 July, 1811	13 Jan. 1814	Lieut.-Col. unattached 17 Sept. 1826	25 Sept. 1826	Major, 15 May, 1840. Died 14 April, 1845. F. O.
Perceval, Philip J.	8 Aug. 1811	10 March, 1814	.....	10 Jan. 1837	Retired 30 Dec. 1845.
Vane, Walter	11 Sept. 1811	15 March, 1814	.....	.....	Died of wounds, 19 April, 1814.
Knatchbull, Wyndham	12 Sept. 1811	.....	.....	.....	Died 14 Oct. 1813.
Dillon, Hon. J. W.	26 Sept. 1811	.....	.....	.....	Retired 19 Jan. 1813.
Lautour, James Oliver	3 Oct. 1811	.....	.....	.....	Died of wounds, 24 Dec. 1813.
✠ Johnstone, W. F.	12 Dec. 1811	16 March, 1814	.....	10 Jan. 1837	Retired 30 Oct. 1840.
✠ Luttrell, Fownes F.	26 Dec. 1811	17 March, 1814	.....	.....	Retired 28 April, 1825.
Style, Sir Thomas, Bart.	16 April, 1812	.....	.....	.....	Died 5 Nov. 1813.
✠ Buckley, E. P.	24 June, 1812	23 March, 1814	Brevet-Major 19 July, 1821	.....	Lieut.-Col. unattached 26 Sept. 1826; exchanged back 12 April, 1827; half-pay unattached 9 Nov. 1830.
Oswald, R., from half-pay	.....	.....	.....	26 April, 1827	Retired 30 April, 1827.
✠ Dawkins, Francis	25 June, 1812	28 April, 1814	.....	.....	Lieut.-Col. unattached, 8 April, 1826.
Brown, Thomas	13 Aug. 1812	24 March, 1814	.....	.....	Killed 16 June, 1815, at Quatre Bras.
✠ Nixon, James	27 Aug. 1812	12 May, 1814	.....	.....	Exchanged 15 June, 1820, to 60th Foot.
✠ Lascelles, C. F.	10 Sept. 1812	9 June, 1814	.....	21 Feb. 1828	Major 4 July, 1843. F. O.
✠ Moore, W. G. from 4th Garrison Battalion.	.....	29 Sept. 1814	Brevet-Major 21 Jan. 1819	.....	Brevet-Lieut.-Col. 12 Feb. 1824; Lieut.-Col. unattached, 26 Sept. 1828.

Poore, E.	24 Sept. 1812	.....	.....	.....	Retired 26 Nov. 1814.
✠ Burgess, W.	1 Oct. 1812	20 Oct. 1814	.....	.....	Half-pay 8 May, 1817.
Davies, F. J., from 69th Foot	.....	13 April, 1815	.....	30 April, 1827	Half-pay 18 May, 1841.
✠ Gronow, Rees Howell	24 Dec. 1812	28 June, 1815	.....	.....	Retired 24 Oct. 1821.
✠ Batty, Robert	4 Jan. 1813	29 June, 1815	.....	.....	Lieut.-Col. unattached, 30 Dec. 1828.
Home, John	19 Jan. 1813	30 June, 1815	.....	10 May, 1827	Major 11 Sept. 1840. F. O.
Eustace, Sir J. R., from half-pay.	.....	.....	.....	5 July, 1827	Half-pay 24 April, 1840.
✠ Master, R.	21 Jan. 1813	1 July, 1815	.....	.....	To half-pay 25 Feb. 1819.
Dashwood, Augustus	22 Jan. 1813	2 July, 1815	.....	.....	To half-pay 27 May, 1824.
✠ Barton, W., from 87th Foot.	4 Feb. 1813	3 July, 1815	.....	.....	To half-pay 4 Oct. 1827.
Honyman, J. O., from 2nd Dragoons.	4 March, 1813	4 July, 1815	.....	28 Sept. 1830	Major 2 Oct. 1846. F. O.
✠ Vernon, Hon. H. S. V.	8 April, 1813	5 July, 1815 Half-pay 25 Dec. 1815; exchanged back 25 Feb. 1819	.....	.....	Retired 28 March, 1822.
Pardoe, E.	29 April, 1813	.....	.....	.....	Killed at Waterloo, 18 June, 1815.
✠ Chambers, Courtney	10 June, 1813	6 July, 1815	.....	.....	Appointed 26 Nov. 1818, to 25th Regt.
✠ Butler, James, from 2nd Foot.	23 June, 1813	18 April, 1816	Half-pay 25 Dec. 1818 exchanged back; 27 May, 1819	.....	Exchanged 25 Jan. 1821, to 80th Foot.
Holford, J. P., from 1st Dragoons.	.....	27 June, 1816	.....	.....	To half-pay 25 Dec. 1818.
✠ Swinburne, T. R.	24 June, 1813	26 Dec. 1816	.....	.....	To half-pay 25 Dec. 1818.
✠ Vyner, C. J.	2 Sept. 1813	8 May, 1817	.....	.....	To 5th W. I. Regt. 27 March, 1817; re-appointed to 1st Gds. 8 May, 1817; half-pay 25 Dec. 1818; exchanged back 25 Feb. 1819; to half-pay 29 Aug. 1822.
Burrard, R.	2 Sept. 1813	8 Feb. 1821	.....	.....	To half-pay 30 Nov. 1830.
✠ Swann, F. D.	20 Oct. 1813	16 July, 1818	.....	.....	To half-pay 25 Dec. 1818.
Hay, Lord James	21 Oct. 1813	.....	.....	.....	Killed at Quatre Bras, 16 June, 1815.

Nominal Roll of Officers—continued.

Name.	Ensign.	Lieutenant and Captain.	Brevet, &c.	Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.	Remarks.
Grant, J.	4 Nov. 1813	9 April, 1818	.....	.....	To half-pay 25 Dec. 1818.
Wl Dirom, J. P. from 44th Foot.	18 Nov. 1813	6 Jan. 1820	.....	27 Mar. 1828	Retired 1 July, 1836
Wl Erskine, J. F. Miller	1 Dec. 1813	10 Feb. 1820	.....	.....	Retired 12 July, 1821.
Gould, F. Thoroton	2 Dec. 1813	.....	.....	.....	Retired 20 July, 1815.
Wl Bruce, Robert	9 Dec. 1813	To 60th Foot 25 May, 1820, and exchanged back 15 June, 1820	.....	.....	Retired 8 July, 1824.
Fletcher, Richard	17 Nov. 1813	12 July, 1821	.....	26 Nov. 1830	Retired 27 July, 1832.
Sackville, W. Lane Fox	6 Jan. 1814	6 July, 1820	.....	.....	Retired 25 July, 1822.
Long, Samuel	10 Jan. 1814	26 Oct. 1820	.....	13 Sept. 1828	Retired 5 June, 1835.
Wl Beauchamp, Richard, from half-pay.	.....	.....	.....	2 July, 1829	To half-pay, unattached, 9 Mar. 1832.
Ferguson, H. R. from half-pay.	.....	.....	.....	12 Feb. 1830	Major 8 Nov. 1844. F. O.
Wl Bathurst, Hon. T. Seymour.	11 Jan. 1814	To 80th Foot 4 Jan. 1821, and exchanged back 25 Jan. 1821	.....	.....	Promoted to Cape Corps 11 July, 1823.
Wl Edgcumbe, Hon. E. A. Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe.	12 Jan. 1814	.....	.....	.....	To half-pay 25 Feb. 1819.
Fox, Charles R. from 34th Foot.	.....	.....	.....	8 Oct. 1830	To half-pay 11 Nov. 1836.
Rudsdell, Joseph, from half-pay.	.....	.....	.....	9 Nov. 1830	Retired 19 Nov. 1830.
Wilson, G. D. from half-pay	.....	.....	.....	19 Nov. 1830	Retired 26 Nov. 1830.
Wl Fludyer, George	13 Jan. 1814	15 Mar. 1821	.....	19 Nov. 1830	Retired 9 May, 1834.
McGregor, R. B. from half-pay.	.....	.....	.....	26 Nov. 1830	Retired 3 Dec. 1830.
Thornton, Godfrey	20 Jan. 1814	11 Oct. 1821	.....	3 Dec. 1830	Major 6 Aug. 1847. F. O.

Needham, Hon Francis H. from 86th Foot.	26 Jan. 1814	24 Oct. 1821	.....	31 Dec. 1830	Retired 31 Dec. 1841.
Roberts, F. half-pay, Roll's Regiment.	.....	.....	.....	10 May, 1831	Retired 17 May, 1831.
✠ Tinling, W. F.	27 Jan. 1814	26 Dec. 1821	.....	.....	Major unattached 10 Dec. 1825.
✠ Greville, Algernon.....	1 Feb. 1814	28 Feb. 1822	.....	.....	Half-pay 7 Nov. 1822.
✠ Jacob, George Thompson	3 Feb. 1814	.....	.....	.....	Exchanged 11 June, 1818, to 4th Dragoon Guards.
✠ Cameron, Donald	17 Feb. 1814	28 Mar. 1822	.....	.....	Retired 26 July, 1832.
✠ Hurd, Samuel.....	3 March, 1814	.....	.....	.....	Promoted 24 April, 1817, to 4th West Indian Regiment.
✠ Norton, Fletcher	17 March, 1814	.....	.....	.....	Retired 13 July, 1821.
✠ Lascelles, H. Earl of Harewood.	7 April, 1814	.....	.....	.....	To half-pay 24 Aug. 1820.
✠ Mure, George	14 April, 1814	.....	.....	.....	To half-pay 15 June, 1820.
✠ Allen, George	21 April, 1814	25 July, 1822	.....	.....	To half-pay 6 April 1826.
✠ Croft, Sir T. Elmsley, Bart.	28 April, 1814	.....	.....	.....	To half-pay 2 March, 1820
Barnard, W. H.	9 June, 1814	29 Aug. 1822	.....	17 May, 1831	To half-pay 1 June, 1849.
Peel, Jonathan, from hf.-pay	.....	7 Nov. 1822	.....	.....	Major unattached 26 May, 1825.
Maitland, J. Madan, from 18th Foot.	.....	26 Dec. 1822	.....	.....	To half-pay 26 Feb. 1824.
Askew, T. C.	17 Nov. 1814	.....	.....	.....	Appointed to 18th Hussars 26 March, 1817.
Barrington, Hon. S. G. P....	24 Nov. 1814	.....	.....	.....	Killed at Quatre Bras 16 June, 1815.
✠ St. John, Joseph	25 Nov. 1814	.....	.....	.....	To half-pay 3 Jan. 1822.
✠ Tighe, Daniel.....	26 Nov. 1814	.....	.....	.....	To half-pay 15 Feb. 1821.
✠ Talbot, James.....	16 Feb. 1815	.....	.....	.....	To half-pay 23 May, 1822.
Stanhope, Philip Spencer ...	30 March, 1815	17 July, 1823	.....	16 Mar. 1832	Half-pay 25 Dec. 1818; exchanged back 25 Feb. 1819; Major 10 April, 1849. F. O.
Glanville, Francis	20 April, 1815	.....	.....	.....	Half-pay 25 Dec. 1818; re-appointed 10 Feb. 1820; to half-pay 11 April, 1822.
Lyster, John	27 April, 1815	6 Nov. 1823	.....	27 July, 1832	Half-pay 25 Dec. 1818; exchanged back 2 March, 1820; died at Quebec, 1840.
Edmund H. Bridgeman	30 June, 1815	.....	.....	.....	Half-pay 25 Dec. 1818.

Nominal Roll of Officers—continued.

Name.	Ensign and Lieutenant.	Lieutenant and Captain.	Brevet, &c.	Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.	Remarks.
Loftus, Ferrars	1 July, 1815*	20 Nov. 1823	.....	27 Dec. 1833	Half-pay 25 Dec. 1818; exchanged back 15 June, 1820; retired 29 Dec. 1840.
Des Vœux, B., from half-pay	.....	.....	.....	11 April, 1834	Retired 18 April, 1834.
Verney, Sir H. Calvert, Bart., from 52nd Foot.	.....	26 Feb. 1824	.....	.....	Major unattached, 13 Nov. 1827.
Wombwell, H.....	2 July, 1815	.....	.....	.....	Half-pay 25 Dec. 1818.
Law, Hon. J.	3 July, 1815	.....	.....	.....	Appointed to 11th Light Dragoons 13 Nov. 1818.
Blane, Charles Collins.....	4 July, 1815	.....	Half-pay 25 Dec. 1818	Exchanged back and Retired 15 Nov. 1850	
Langrishe, H. H.....	5 July, 1815	27 April, 1825	.....	.....	Half-pay from 25 Dec. 1818 to 8 Feb. 1821; half-pay 27 Oct. 1825.
Manners, F. T.	6 July, 1815	.....	.....	.....	Half-pay 25 Dec. 1818.
Craddock, J. Hobart, Lord Howden.	13 July, 1815	.....	.....	.....	Appointed 22 Oct. 1818, to 2nd West India Regiment.
Hudson, Harrington	19 July, 1815	15 April, 1824	.....	.....	Half-pay from 25 Dec. 1818 to 6 July, 1820; retired 27 April, 1825.
Nightingale, Geoffrey	20 July, 1815	.....	.....	.....	Half-pay 25 Dec. 1818.
Manners, A. Cæsar	24 Aug. 1815	.....	.....	.....	Half-pay 25 Dec. 1818.
Pennant, E. Gordon Douglas, Lord Penrhyn.	31 Aug. 1815	27 May, 1824	Captain unattached 13 May, 1824	18 April, 1834	Half pay 25 Dec. 1818; exchanged back, 24 August, 1820; half-pay, unattached, 25 April, 1834
Templemore, Lord, from half-pay.	.....	.....	.....	25 April, 1834	Retired 2 May, 1834.
Chambers, Montagu	9 Nov. 1815	.....	.....	.....	To half-pay 1 Oct. 1818.
Greenwood, William	18 April, 1816	18 Nov. 1824	.....	9 May, 1834	Half-pay 25 Dec 1818; re-appointed 26 Oct. 1820; retired 2 Aug. 1844.

Arbuthnot, C. G. J.	26 Dec. 1816	.....	.....	.....	Appointed to 11th Light Dragoons, 3 Dec. 1818.
Harcourt, F. Vernon, from 12th Foot	26 March, 1817	8 July, 1824	.....	2 May, 1834	Half-pay 25 Dec. 1818; exchanged back 7 Sept. 1820; half-pay, unattached, 7 Aug. 1840.
Saunderson, H. R., from half-pay 81st Foot	.....	22 July, 1824	Brevet-Major 27 May, 1825	.....	Major, unattached, 30 Dec. 1826.
Lascelles, Hon. W. S.	27 March, 1817	.....	.....	.....	Half-pay 7 Sept. 1820.
Walden, Howard de, Ld. C. A.	24 April, 1817	.....	.....	.....	Promoted to 8th Foot, 24 Oct. 1822.
Angerstein, J. J. W.	9 April, 1818	2 April, 1825	.....	12 Sept. 1834	Major 27 Dec. 1850. F. O.
Mesely, J. Galwey, from 4th Dragoon Guards.	11 June, 1818	.....	.....	.....	Half-pay 25 Dec. 1818.
Bentinck, Lord John, Duke of Portland.	16 July, 1818	To 10th Light Drag. 26 Nov. 1818	.....	.....	Exchanged back as Lieut. and Capt., 15 June, 1830; retired 18 June, 1830.
Burgoyne, Sir J. M., from half-pay.	1 Oct. 1818	25 April, 1825	.....	5 June, 1835	Retired 3 March, 1848.
Bentinck, Lord George, from 10th Light Dragoons.	26 Nov. 1818	.....	.....	.....	Half-pay 25 Dec. 1818.
Eyres, G. W.	3 Dec. 1818	26 May, 1825	.....	1 July, 1836	Half-pay, unattached, 19 Dec. 1845.
Rowley, R. C.	24 Dec. 1818	24 May, 1825	.....	.....	Retired 21 Sept. 1830.
Ashburnham, Hon. Percy, from Coldstream Guards.	21 July, 1821	25 May, 1825	.....	.....	Retired 2 Dec. 1830.
Boates, H. R., from half-pay, unattached.	.....	.....	.....	11 Nov. 1836	Retired 2 Dec. 1836.
Amherst, Hon. Jeffery, from Rifle Brigade.	24 Oct. 1821	.....	.....	.....	Appointed to 59th Foot, 21 Nov. 1822.
Fludyer, William	25 Oct. 1821	7 July, 1825	.....	2 Dec. 1826	Major 6 July, 1852. F. O.
Fitzroy, George, from half-pay	.....	27 Oct. 1825	.....	.....	To half-pay 15 June, 1830.
Johnstone, George, from half-pay, 19th Light Dragoons.	3 Jan. 1822	17 Nov. 1825	.....	.....	Major, unattached, 2 Oct. 1826.
Stanley, W. Owen	14 Feb. 1822	10 Dec. 1825	.....	.....	Retired 8 Feb. 1831.
Chetwynd, Viscount	28 Feb. 1822	.....	.....	.....	Retired 20 Nov. 1822.
St. Clair, Hon. James	28 March, 1822	6 April, 1826	.....	.....	Retired 29 June, 1830.
Davidson, Duncan, from half-pay, 19th Light Dragoons.	11 April, 1822	.....	.....	.....	To half-pay 10 March, 1825.

* Rank of Lieutenant granted by the Prince Regent to the Ensigns, 22nd July, 1815.

Nominal Roll of Officers—continued.

Name.	Ensign and Lieutenant.	Lieutenant and Captain.	Brevet, &c.	Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.	Remarks.	
Percival, J. T., from half-pay, 2nd Dragoon Guards.	23 May, 1822	8 April, 1826	.....	.....	Retired 11 June, 1830.	
Drummond, J. Murray, from 59th Foot.	25 July, 1822	22 April, 1826	.....	.....	Retired 13 Nov. 1835.	
Goodlad, J. Robertson, from half-pay, 2nd Foot.	29 Aug. 1822	19 Sept. 1826	.....	18 Feb. 1837	Major 20 June 1854	F. O.
Knox, H. W., from 88th Foot.	24 Oct. 1822	.....	.....	.....	Died March, 1823.	
Radcliffe, F. F. D., from 95th Foot.	20 Nov. 1822	3 Oct. 1826	.....	.....	Retired 9 Dec. 1830.	
Ongley, Hon. S. F. H.	21 Nov. 1822	.....	.....	.....	Died 16 July, 1826.	
Wagner, Sir G. R., Bart.....	17 July, 1823	30 April, 1827	.....	9 Jan. 1838	Retired 28 June, 1839.	
Clinton, Frederick	19 Nov. 1823	10 May, 1827	.....	12 Jan. 1838	Half-pay, 3 April, 1846.	
Astell, R. W.	20 Nov. 1823	13 Sept. 1827	.....	7 July, 1838	Major 13 Sept, 1853.	F. O.
Wood, T., from half-pay.....	.....	4 Oct. 1827	Brevet-Major 28 June, 1838	28 June, 1839	Major 24 Feb. 1854.	F. O.
Austruther, Sir Ralph, Bart.	15 April, 1824	13 Nov. 1827	.....	.....	Retired 2 July, 1829.	
Duncombe, G., from 2nd Dragoon Guards.	17 June, 1824	.....	.....	.....	Died 26 Dec. 1826.	
Wigram, G. V.	8 July, 1824	.....	.....	.....	Retired 4 Nov. 1824.	
Mackinnon, G., C.B., from Rifle Brigade.	4 Nov. 1824	21 Feb. 1828	.....	24 April, 1840	Half-pay, 5 April, 1844.	
Bathurst, Sir Fred. H., Bart.	18 Nov. 1824	27 March, 1828	.....	.....	Retired 9 March, 1832.	
Bagot, C., from Rifle Brigade	24 Feb. 1825	30 Dec. 1828	.....	15 May, 1840	Retired 24 Aug. 1852.	
Coulson, J. B., from half-pay, Coldstream Guards.	10 March, 1825	2 July, 1829	.....	.....	Retired 10 Dec. 1830.	
Houstoun (Boswall) Sir G. A. F., Bart.	2 April, 1825	11 June, 1830	.....	12 June, 1840	Half-pay, 14 Aug. 1846.	
Gascoigne, R. P., from half-pay.	.....	.....	.....	7 Aug. 1840	Half-pay, 15 Nov. 1850.	
Torrens, Arthur Wellesley ...	14 April, 1825	12 June, 1830	.....	11 Sept. 1840	Appointed 25 Oct. 1841, to 23rd Foot.	
Stanley, Hon. C. J. F.	27 April, 1825	18 June, 1830	.....	30 Sept. 1840	Retired 16 May, 1845.	
Ricketts, G. C.	28 April, 1825	29 June, 1830	.....	.....	Retired 12 Oct. 1832.	

Digby, G. S., from 88th Foot	24 May, 1825	21 Sept. 1830	.....	.....	Retired 24 Feb. 1837.
Dunlop, John	26 May, 1825	28 Sept. 1830	.....	.....	Retired 22 Feb. 1833.
Gower, Edward Leveson, from Rifle Brigade	9 June, 1825	19 Nov. 1830	.....	.....	Appointed 21 June, 1833, to 88th Foot.
Fitzroy, Hugh	7 July, 1825	20 Nov. 1830	.....	29 Dec. 1840	Retired 8 June, 1841.
Jodrell, J. W.	17 Nov. 1825	26 Nov. 1830	.....	.....	Retired 14 June, 1831.
Dixon, John	10 Dec. 1825	1 Dec. 1830	.....	18 May, 1841	Retired 7 March, 1851.
Jekyll, Edward, from 86th Foot.	18 Feb. 1826	2 Dec. 1830	.....	.....	Retired 29 July, 1836.
Thornton, William	8 April, 1826	3 Dec. 1830	.....	8 June, 1841	Major 20 June, 1854. F. O.
Thynne, Lord W., from half-pay, unattached.	.....	.....	.....	14 Oct. 1841	Retired 16 Feb. 1844.
Kemmis, Thomas	22 April, 1826	9 Dec. 1830	.....	.....	To 72nd Foot, 27 June, 1831.
Ongley, Hon. G. H., from 2nd Life Guards.	19 Sept. 1826	.....	.....	.....	Retired 12 June, 1830.
Hulse, C.	3 Oct. 1826	10 Dec. 1830	.....	.....	Exchanged 3 May, 1831, to Rifle Brigade.
Hood, Hon. F. Grosvenor ...	30 April, 1827	31 Dec. 1830	.....	31 Dec. 1841	Major 20 June, 1854; killed in Crimea, 18 Oct. 1854. F. O.
Scott, Lord J. D. M. D.	10 May, 1827	8 Feb. 1831	.....	.....	Retired 29 Nov. 1833.
Wellesley, Lord C., from Rifle Brigade.	.....	3 May, 1831	.....	.....	Promoted 4 Oct. 1833, to 87th Foot.
Hope, John Adrian	13 Sept. 1827	17 May, 1831	.....	.....	Exchanged 28 July, 1832, to 4th Dragoon Guards.
Allix, Charles H.	13 Nov. 1827	.....	.....	.....	Died 1831.
Ridley, C. W.	21 Feb. 1828	14 June, 1831	.....	14 July, 1843	Major 19 Oct. 1854. F. O.
Balfour, John	27 March, 1828	9 March, 1832	.....	.....	Retired 13 July, 1828.
Foley, Hon. A. F.	30 Dec. 1828	16 March, 1832	.....	16 Feb. 1844	Major 8 July 1856. F. O.
Stuart, C., from 4th Foot ...	2 July, 1829	26 July, 1832	.....	15 April, 1845	To 13th Foot 1 Dec. 1846.
Campbell, G. H. F.	11 June, 1830	27 July, 1832	.....	.....	To half-pay 27 May, 1842.
Penleaze, H., from 4th Dragoon Guards.	.....	28 July, 1832	.....	4 Nov. 1846	Half-pay 31 March, 1848.
Reynardson, Edward Birch...	12 June, 1830	12 Oct. 1832	.....	5 April, 1844	Retired 29 June, 1855.
Bruce, Hon. Robert, from Rifle Brigade.	18 June, 1830	22 Feb. 1833	.....	2 Aug. 1844	Major 16 Sept. 1856. F. O.
Nicholson, C. H., from 10th Light Dragoons.	.....	21 June, 1833	.....	.....	Half-pay 9 April, 1841.
Spottiswoode, J.	29 June, 1830	4 Oct. 1833	.....	8 Nov. 1844	Died 3 Nov. 1846.

Nominal Roll of Officers—continued.

Name.	Ensign and Lieutenant.	Lieutenant and Captain.	Brevet, &c.	Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.	Remarks.
Hudson, J. H.	6 July, 1830	29 Nov. 1833	.....	16 May, 1845	Retired 18 July, 1848.
Law, Hon. W. Towry, from 51st Foot.	21 Sept. 1830	.....	.....	.....	Retired 25 Feb. 1831.
Freke, Percy A.	28 Sept. 1830	27 Dec. 1833	.....	19 Dec. 1845	Died 15 Jan. 1847.
Brooke, F. Capper	19 Nov. 1830	18 April, 1834	.....	.....	Retired 14 July, 1838.
Lautour, W. F. J.	26 Nov. 1830	2 May, 1834	.....	.....	Retired 29 May, 1840.
Whichcote, Sir Thomas, Bt.	1 Dec. 1830	.....	.....	.....	Retired 21 June, 1833.
Compton, Henry C.	2 Dec. 1830	9 May, 1834	.....	.....	Retired 14 Aug. 1840.
Beresford, Hon. W. H., from half-pay.	.....	27 June, 1834	.....	.....	Retired 8 Aug. 1837.
Leicester, Hon. William	3 Dec. 1830	12 Sept. 1834	.....	.....	Died 7 Nov. 1845.
Musters, Henry	9 Dec. 1830	5 June, 1835	.....	.....	Exchanged 17 July, 1835, to 2nd Dragoon Guards.
Lewis, C. A., from 2nd Dragoon Guards.	.....	17 July, 1835	.....	30 Dec. 1845	Major 11 Jan. 1858. F. O.
Morant, George	10 Dec. 1830	.....	.....	.....	Retired 26 June, 1835.
Dashwood, Maitland	31 Dec. 1830	.....	.....	.....	Retired 11 May, 1832.
Hodgson, E. T., from 87th Foot.	8 Feb. 1831	.....	.....	.....	Died 1832.
Lovaine, Lord, from 76th Ft., Duke of Northumberland	25 Feb. 1831	13 Nov. 1835	.....	.....	Retired 2 June, 1837.
Drummond, J. Walker, Sir	31 May, 1831	1 July, 1836	.....	.....	Retired 20 Aug. 1844.
Coulson, R. B., from 98th Foot.	14 June, 1831	29 July, 1836	.....	.....	Exchanged 20 Feb. 1846, to 43rd Foot.
Hamilton, Sir Frederick William, K.C.B.	12 July, 1831	1 Dec. 1836	.....	3 April, 1846	Major 7 Dec. 1858. F. O.
Bathurst, W. H. H.	30 Dec. 1831	.....	.....	.....	Exchanged 8 April, 1834, to 1st Foot.
Sandwich, Earl of	9 March, 1832	.....	.....	.....	Retired 24 July, 1835.
Lindsay, Hon. Sir James, K.C.M.G.	16 March, 1832	2 Dec. 1836	.....	14 Aug. 1846	Major 7 Dec. 1858. F. O.
Joddrell, F. C.	11 May, 1832	18 Feb. 1837	.....	.....	Retired 16 April, 1841.

Somerset, A. W. F.	18 May, 1832	24 Feb. 1837	Brevet-Major 30 April, 1844	.....	Died 25 Dec. 1845, of wounds received at Ferozeshah.
Cartwright, Henry	26 July, 1832	2 June, 1837	.....	2 Oct. 1846	Retired 28 Aug. 1857.
Cunningham, Sir A. A., K.C.B., from 13th Foot.	.....	.....	.....	1 Dec. 1846	Exchanged 27 April, 1849, to 20th Foot.
Cox, Augustus	27 July, 1832	8 Aug. 1837	.....	12 Aug. 1847	Died 1854 in Crimea.
Fitzpatrick, R. W.	26 Oct. 1832	.....	.....	.....	Retired 10 July, 1835.
Cadogan, Hon. George	22 Feb. 1833	9 Jan. 1838	.....	6 Aug. 1847	Half-pay, 17 July, 1857.
Conroy, H. G.	21 June, 1833	12 Jan. 1838	.....	3 March, 1848	Retired 22 June, 1855.
Mitchell, H. A. R.	4 Oct. 1833	7 July, 1838	.....	31 March, 1848	Retired 19 June, 1855.
Purvis, J. Home.....	29 Nov. 1833	13 July, 1838	.....	.....	Exchanged 5 March, 1847, to 69th Foot.
Goulburn, Edward	27 Dec. 1833	14 July, 1838	.....	18 July, 1848	Bt. Colonel 28 Nov. 1854.
Bertie, Hon. M. P., from 1st Foot.	8 April, 1834	28 June, 1839	.....	.....	Retired 25 Oct. 1842.
Allix, F. W.	18 April, 1834	24 April, 1840	.....	.....	Retired 14 Feb. 1845.
Gordon, Hon. Alexander H. .	2 May, 1834	15 May, 1840	.....	10 April, 1849	Bt. Colonel 6 Feb. 1855; to half-pay, 17 Oct. 1856.
Hutchinson, W. N., from 20th Foot.	.....	.....	.....	27 April, 1849	B. Colonel 11 Nov. 1851, to half-pay, 13 March, 1857.
Cantilupe, Lord George	9 May, 1834	29 May, 1840	.....	.....	Retired 15 Dec. 1840.
Loftus, Lord G.	12 Sept. 1834	.....	.....	.....	Retired 6 Dec. 1849.
D'Aguilar, H. T.....	29 May, 1835	12 June, 1840	.....	1 June, 1849	Retired 22 March, 1850.
Clifford, C. S.	5 June, 1835	14 August, 1840	.....	22 March, 1850	B. Colonel 7 Sept. 1855, retired 23 April, 1858
Fleming, J. B. W.	26 June, 1835	.....	.....	.....	Retired 30 Aug. 1839.
Lambert, J. A.	10 July, 1835	11 Sept. 1840	.....	15 Nov. 1850	Major, 13 Feb. 1859. F. O.
Hopwood, Hervey, from 51st Foot.	24 July, 1835	30 Oct. 1840	.....	27 Dec. 1850	Retired 11 Sept. 1857.
Udney, John Augustus	13 Nov. 1835	15 Dec. 1840	.....	.....	Exchanged 13 April, 1849, to 68th Foot.
U.C. Percy, Lord Henry H. M., K.C.B.	1 July, 1836	29 Dec. 1840	.....	7 March, 1851	B. Colonel 29 June, 1855, Major 19 June 1860 F. O.
Blantyre, Lord C. W.	29 July, 1836	.....	.....	.....	Retired 28 July, 1840.
Glynn, R.	2 Dec. 1836	9 April, 1841	.....	.....	Retired 18 May, 1846.
West, J. Temple.....	18 Feb. 1837	16 April, 1841	.....	6 July, 1852	Retired 15 July, 1853.
Forester, Hon. H. T.	23 Feb. 1837	18 May, 1841	.....	24 Aug. 1852	Retired 17 Nov. 1857.
Rous, G. Grey.....	24 Feb. 1837	8 June, 1841	.....	15 July, 1853	Retired 18 Dec. 1857.

Nominal Roll of Officers—continued.

Name.	Ensign and Lieutenant.	Lieutenant and Captain.	Brevet, &c.	Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.	Remarks.
Neville, Hon. R. C.	2 June, 1837	31 Dec. 1841	.....	.....	Retired 2 Sept. 1842.
Brownrigg, Studholme, C.B., from 23rd Foot.	.....	27 May, 1842	Brevet-Major 11 Nov. 1851	13 Sept. 1853	B.-Colonel 2 Nov. 1855; to half-pay, 6 Dec. 1856.
Dawson, R. P.	8 Aug. 1837	2 Sept. 1842	.....	.....	Exchanged 9 June, 1846, to 11th Light Dragoons.
Wynyard, Edward, from 69th Foot.	9 Jan. 1838	25 Oct. 1842	.....	20 June, 1854	Major 31 Aug. 1860. F. O.
Pakenham, E. W.	12 Jan. 1838	14 July, 1843	.....	24 Feb. 1854	Killed at Inkerman, 5 Nov. 1854.
Fitzhugh, T. L.	12 July, 1838	.....	.....	.....	Retired 23 Nov. 1842.
Trelawny, H. B.	13 July, 1838	16 Feb. 1844	.....	.....	Died 1 Jan. 1851.
Curzon, Hon. R. P., C.B.	14 July, 1838	5 April, 1844	Brevet-Major 28 May, 1853	20 June, 1854	Major 12 March, 1861 F. O.
Powell, H. B., from 10th Foot	28 June, 1839	2 Aug. 1844	.....	.....	Retired 3 July, 1847.
Graham, Sandford	30 Aug. 1839	20 Aug. 1844	.....	.....	Retired 4 July, 1845.
Oswald, J. T., from 35th Foot	6 Dec. 1839	8 Nov. 1844	.....	.....	Retired 31 March, 1848.
Reeve, John	1 May, 1840	14 Feb. 1845	.....	20 June, 1854	Retired 18 May, 1855.
Moncrieff, Sir T., Bart.	15 May, 1840	.....	.....	.....	Retired 21 Jan. 1842.
Ward, Hon. H. D.	29 May, 1840	.....	.....	.....	Retired 2 Sept. 1842.
West, Hon. M.	12 June, 1840	16 May, 1845	.....	.....	Retired 27 May, 1853.
Bentinck, G. A. F.	28 July, 1840	.....	.....	.....	Retired 21 May, 1841.
Balfour, Charles	14 Aug. 1840	4 July, 1845	.....	.....	Retired 19 May, 1846.
Stopford, Viscount J. G. H.	11 Sept. 1840	28 Nov. 1845	.....	.....	Retired 20 Oct. 1846.
Bradford, Ralph	30 Sept. 1840	19 Dec. 1845	.....	14 July, 1854	Retired 30 Nov. 1860.
Bruce, Michael	15 Dec. 1840	30 Dec. 1845	.....	14 July, 1854	Serving 1874; Major 3 Oct. 1862 F. O.
Hinton, Viscount J. R.	29 Dec. 1840	.....	.....	.....	Died 18 Aug. 1843.
Lindsay, Hon. C. H., from 43rd Foot.	.....	20 Feb. 1846	.....	14 July, 1854	Retired 31 Aug. 1835.
Conway, T. S., C.B., from 22nd Foot.	.....	.....	.....	15 July, 1854	Retired 8 March, 1864.
Maitland, C. L. B., C.B.	9 April, 1841	27 March, 1846	Brevet-Major 15 Sept. 1848	28 Sept. 1854	To half-pay 14 April, 1863.
Hay, Lord A. (Lord Walden)	30 April, 1841	3 April, 1846	.....	19 Oct. 1854	To half-pay 28 April, 1863.

Montressor, H. E., from 11th Foot.	18 May, 1841	18 May, 1846	.....	6 Nov. 1854	Retired 15 Jan. 1861.
Kilmarnock, Lord W. H. ...	19 May, 1841	.....	.....	.....	Exchanged 22 Nov. 1842, to Rifle Brigade.
Paget, Lord H. W. G. (Marquis of Anglesea).	21 May, 1841	.....	.....	.....	Retired 23 May, 1845.
Saxe-Weimar, H.S.H. Prince Edward of, from 67th Foot.	8 June, 1841	19 May, 1846	Brevet-Major 20 June, 1854	18 May, 1855	Brev. Lieut.-Col. 12 Dec. 1854, Colonel 5 Oct. 1855, Major 14 June 1864. F. O.
Chichester, Hon. A. W.	9 June, 1841	.....	.....	.....	Exchanged 31 March, 1843, to 7th Foot.
Tynte, C. R. H., from 11th Light Dragoons.	.....	9 June, 1846	.....	.....	To half-pay 8 Nov. 1850.
Lindsay, Sir Coutts, Bart. ...	31 Dec. 1841	14 Aug. 1846	.....	.....	Retired 1 March, 1850.
Kimbolton, Lord W. D. (Duke of Manchester), from 11th Foot.	21 Jan. 1842	1 Dec. 1846	.....	.....	Retired 17 Sept. 1850.
Neville, Hon. H. A.	3 Sept. 1842	2 Oct. 1846	.....	.....	Killed at Inkerman, 5 Nov. 1854.
Munro, Campbell	3 Sept. 1842	20 Oct. 1846	.....	.....	Retired 22 June, 1855.
Stuart, J. F. Crichton	25 Oct. 1842	12 Feb. 1847	.....	19 June, 1855	Retired 18 Jan. 1861.
Pakenham, Hon. C. R., from 69th Foot.	.....	5 March, 1847	.....	.....	Retired 2 May, 1851.
Lloyd, Richard, from Rifle Brigade.	22 Nov. 1842	30 July, 1847	.....	.....	Retired 31 Dec. 1852.
Lascelles, Hon. E. W.	23 Nov. 1842	6 Aug. 1847	.....	.....	Retired 2 Aug. 1850.
Gough, Hon. G. S., from 7th Foot (Lord Gough).	31 March, 1843	3 March, 1848	.....	.....	Retired 12 July, 1850.
Fitzroy, Lord F. J., from 15th Foot.	14 July, 1843	31 March, 1848	.....	22 June, 1855	Retired 16 May, 1862.
Disbrowe, J. G. C.	2 Feb. 1844	31 March, 1848	.....	.....	Exchanged 14 April, 1848, to 76th Foot.
Hatton, V. Latouche, from 76th Foot.	.....	14 April, 1848	.....	29 June, 1855	Retired 15 May, 1857.
Ponsonby, H. F., C.B., from 49th Foot.	16 Feb. 1844	18 July, 1848	Brevet-Major 19 Oct. 1849	31 Aug. 1855	Major 27 Dec. 1864. F. O.
Ellison, C. G., from 4th Foot	5 April, 1844	10 April, 1849	Brev. Lieut.-Col. 2 Nov. 1855	8 July, 1856	Retired 10 June, 1862.
Tipping, A., from 68th Foot	.....	13 April, 1849	Brevet-Major 12 Dec. 1854	11 Jan. 1858	Retired 21 Sept. 1860.

Nominal Roll of Officers—continued.

Name.	Ensign and Lieutenant.	Lieutenant and Captain.	Brevet, &c.	Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.	Remarks.
Cust, J. F., from 49th Foot	2 Aug. 1844	1 June, 1849	.....	16 Sept. 1856	Retired 24 June, 1862.
Cure, A. Capel, from half-pay, unattached.	.....	.....	.....	17 Oct. 1856	Major 16 May, 1865. F. O.
King, J. Hynde, C.B., from 49th Foot.	.....	.....	.....	19 Dec. 1856	Major 29 May, 1867. F. O.
Hotham, B. W.	20 Aug. 1844	1 March, 1850	.....	.....	Retired 24 June, 1853.
De Horsey, W. H. B.....	22 Nov. 1844	22 March, 1850	Brev. Lieut.-Col. 2 Nov. 1855	13 March, 1857	Serving 1874; Major 9 April, 1870. F. O.
Higginson, George Wentworth	14 Feb. 1845	12 July, 1850	Brevet-Major 12 Dec. 1854	10 April, 1857	Serving 1874; Major 10 July 1870. F. O.
Fox, A. H. Lane.....	16 May, 1845	2 Aug. 1850	Brevet-Major 12 Dec. 1854	15 May, 1857	To half-pay 6 July, 1867.
Vere, W. E. H., from 49th Foot.	23 May, 1845	.....	.....	.....	Retired 12 April, 1850.
Rowley, A. E., from 51st Foot	4 July, 1845	17 Sept. 1850	.....	.....	Killed in Crimea 17 Oct. 1854.
Randolph, C. W., from half-pay.	.....	8 Nov. 1850	.....	17 July, 1857	Retired 3 Feb. 1872.
Wilson, Herbert	26 Sept. 1845	15 Nov. 1850	.....	.....	Exchanged 29 Oct. 1852, to 71st Foot.
Thesiger, Hon. F. A., from Rifle Brigade.	28 Nov. 1845	27 Dec. 1850	Brevet-Major 2 Nov. 1855	28 Aug. 1857	Exchanged 30 April, 1858, to 95th Foot.
Egerton, Hon. A. F.	30 Dec. 1845	17 Jan. 1851	.....	11 Sept. 1857	Retired 5 Aug. 1859.
Carnegie, J.	23 Jan. 1846	.....	.....	.....	Retired 23 Feb. 1849.
Evelyn, James.....	27 March, 1846	7 March, 1851	.....	.....	Exchanged 17 Aug. 1852, to 72nd Foot.
Burrard, Sidney	3 April, 1846	2 May, 1851	.....	13 Feb. 1859	Retired 9 Sept. 1871.
Wortley, Hon. E. M. G. Stuart	18 May, 1846	.....	.....	.....	Retired 19 April, 1851.
Morant, W. S.....	19 May, 1846	6 July, 1852	.....	.....	Retired 17 July, 1857.
Cooper, E. H., from 72nd Foot	.....	17 Aug. 1852	.....	17 Nov. 1857	Retired 23 June, 1863.
Pole, C. V.	14 Aug. 1846	24 Aug. 1852	.....	.....	Transferred to Cape Mounted Rifles, 28 March, 1854.

Newman, Sir P. L., Bart., from 71st Foot.	.....	29 Oct. 1852	.....	.....	Killed at Inkerman, 5 Nov. 1854.
Kinloch, Alexander	27 Aug. 1846	31 Dec. 1852	.....	.....	Retired 5 Jan. 1855.
Burnaby, E. S.	3 Nov. 1846	27 May, 1853	Brevet-Major 2 Nov. 1855	18 Dec. 1857	Serving 1874.
Davie, J. D. F.	1 Dec. 1846	24 June, 1853	.....	.....	Retired 10 April, 1857.
Cameron, W. G., from 42nd Foot.	12 Feb. 1847	15 July, 1853	Brevet-Major 24 April, 1855	.....	Wounded at Inkerman, 1854; exchanged 20 Mar. 1857, to 49th Ft.
U.C. Russell, Sir C., Bart., from 35th Foot.	30 July, 1847	13 Sept. 1853	Brevet-Major 2 Nov. 1855	23 April, 1858	Retired 13 June, 1868.
Hume, H., C.B., from 95th Foot.	.....	.....	.....	30 April, 1858	Retired 23 July, 1861.
Hogge, C. N., from 73rd Foot	6 Aug. 1847	24 Feb. 185	.....	7 Dec. 1858	Retired 3 Aug. 1872.
Digby, J. A., from 1st Dragoon Guards.	.....	28 March, 1854	.....	7 Dec. 1858	Retired 29 July, 1859.
Wallace, Sir W. J. F., Bart., from 5th Foot.	3 March, 1848	20 June, 1854	.....	29 July, 1859	Retired 28 Dec. 1860.
Keppel, F. C.	31 March, 1848	20 June, 1854	.....	5 Aug. 1859	Retired 3 Aug. 1872.
Christie, W. J.	14 April, 1848	20 June, 1854	.....	.....	Retired 31 Aug. 1855.
Fox, C. P. Lane	18 July, 1848	.....	.....	.....	Retired 16 Nov. 1853.
Wortley, A. H. P. Stuart	17 Aug. 1848	.....	.....	.....	Exchanged 28 Dec. 1849, to 74th Foot.
Barnard, W. A. M.	23 Feb. 1849	14 July, 1854	.....	19 June, 1860	Exchanged 29 Nov. 1864, to 96th Foot.
Alexander, Claud	11 May, 1849	14 July, 1854	.....	31 Aug. 1860	Serving 1874.
Maxse, H. F. B.	1 June, 1849	.....	.....	.....	Exchanged 11 June, 1852, to 13th Light Dragoons.
Lindow, C. T., from 74th Foot	28 Dec. 1849	.....	.....	.....	Exchanged 19 July, 1850, to 6th Dragoon Guards.
Murray, John	15 March, 1850	14 July, 1854	.....	21 Sept. 1860	Retired 16 Jan. 1863.
Rumbold, William	12 April, 1850	.....	.....	.....	Retired 15 Dec. 1853.
Pottinger, F. W.	13 April, 1850	.....	.....	.....	Retired 27 June, 1854.
Phillimore, W. B., from 6th Dragoon Guards.	19 July, 1850	14 July, 1854	.....	.....	Retired 18 June, 1855.
Ponsonby, A. E. F., from 52nd Foot.	.....	15 July, 1854	.....	12 March, 1861	Exchanged 21 April, 1863, to 12th Foot.
Ponsonby, Hon. Ashley J. G.	15 Aug. 1850	28 Sept. 1854	.....	.....	Retired 18 June, 1855.
Burgoyne, Sir J. M., Bart.	16 Aug. 1850	17 Oct. 1854	.....	30 Nov. 1860	Wounded at the Alma, 1854; retired 17 May, 1861.
Mitchell, Alexander	15 Oct. 1850	19 Oct. 1854	.....	.....	Retired 7 March, 1856.
Balgonie, Alexander, Viscount	13 Nov. 1850	6 Nov. 1854	.....	.....	Died 29 Aug. 1857.

Nominal Roll of Officers—continued.

Name.	Ensign and Lieutenant.	Lieutenant and Captain.	Brevet, &c.	Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.	Remarks.
Brandling, C.	17 Jan. 1851	.....	.....	.....	Retired 16 Nov. 1853.
Sturt, C. Napier	14 Feb. 1851	6 Nov. 1854	.....	28 Dec. 1860	Wounded at Inkerman, 1854; serving 1874.
Fergusson, Sir J., Bart.	18 April, 1851	6 Nov. 1854	.....	.....	Wounded at Inkerman 1854; retired 20 July, 1855.
Verschoyle, H. W.	19 April, 1851	22 Dec. 1854	.....	15 Jan. 1861	Wounded in the Crimea, 1855; died 21 Aug. 1870.
Bathurst, F. H.	16 May, 1851	22 Dec. 1854	.....	18 Jan. 1861	Retired 17 April, 1869.
Quin, Hon. W. H. W., from 13th Light Dragoons.	11 June, 1852	22 Dec. 1854	.....	.....	Retired 16 Nov. 1855.
Turner, C. H.	9 July, 1852	5 Jan. 1855	.....	.....	Retired 21 Sept. 1855.
Davies, F. B.	21 Sept. 1852	.....	.....	.....	Died of wounds received in Crimea, Dec. 1854.
Forbes, Hon. William Francis	17 Dec. 1852	18 May, 1855	.....	.....	Retired 24 June, 1859.
Anstruther, Sir Robert, Bart.	21 Jan. 1853	8 June, 1855	.....	17 May, 1861	Retired 18 July, 1862.
Hamilton, Robert William	27 May, 1853	18 June, 1855	.....	23 July, 1861	Wounded at the Alma 1854; retired 29 Dec. 1869.
Best, Hon. R., from 21st Foot	.....	19 June, 1855	.....	.....	Retired 30 Nov. 1855.
Clayton, Fitzroy	8 July, 1853	13 July, 1855	.....	16 May, 1862	Retired 5 April, 1871.
Crofton, Hon. A. H.	26 Aug. 1853	.....	.....	.....	Appointed 17 March, 1854, to 7th Fusiliers.
Fullerton, Granville	20 Sept. 1853	.....	.....	.....	Retired 16 March, 1855.
Bramston, T. H., from Rifle Brigade.	.....	20 July, 1855	.....	10 June, 1862	Retired 17 Feb. 1869.
Pearson, R. L., from 7th Foot.	.....	20 July, 1855	Brevet-Major 2 Nov. 1855	27 Dec. 1864	Retired 2 Jan. 1869.
Ewart, W. S., from 93rd Foot	.....	31 Aug. 1855	.....	24 June, 1862	Retired 23 March, 1870.
Stapleton, F. G., from 43rd Foot.	.....	21 Sept. 1855	.....	.....	Exchanged 22 April, 1862, to 33rd Foot.
Coulson, J. Byron Blenkinsopp	28 Oct. 1853	9 Oct. 1855	.....	.....	Exchanged 25 March, 1859, to Rifle Brigade.
Poulett, Hon. Amias	14 Dec. 1853	16 Nov. 1855	.....	.....	Retired 14 Nov. 1856.

Ferguson, G. A., of Pitfour.	15 Dec. 1853	30 Nov. 1855	.....	18 July, 1862	Retired 7 Aug. 1867.
Earl of Carrick, Somerset A.	16 Dec. 1853	7 March, 1856	.....	.....	Retired 3 Oct. 1862.
Malet, Henry C. E.	24 Feb. 1854	26 Sept. 1856	.....	3 Oct. 1862	Retired 9 April, 1870.
Stanley, Hon. J. C.	17 March, 1854	14 Nov. 1856	.....	16 Jan. 1863	Retired 22 April, 1871.
Wynne, E. W. Lloyd	27 June, 1854	13 March, 1857	.....	14 April, 1863	Serving 1874.
Hibbert, E. G., from 12th Foot.	.....	.....	.....	21 April, 1863	Retired 20 Nov. 1867.
Earle, Wm., from 49th Foot.	.....	20 March, 1857	.....	28 April, 1863	Serving 1874.
Stormont, Viscount, W. D.	21 July, 1854	.....	.....	.....	Retired 27 Sept. 1856.
Gascoyne, Clifton, from 76th Foot.	27 Oct. 1854	10 April, 1857	.....	16 May, 1865	Retired 10 July, 1866.
Molyneux, W. P. (Earl of Sefton).	17 Nov. 1854	10 April, 1857	.....	.....	Retired 25 June, 1858.
Hood, Viscount, F. W.	18 Nov. 1854	15 May, 1857	.....	23 June, 1863	Retired 11 Aug. 1863.
Neville, Hon. J., from 5th Dragoon Guards.	1 Dec. 1854	.....	.....	.....	Died from wounds received at Balaklava before he could join.
Stucley, W. Lewis	1 Dec. 1854	17 July, 1857	.....	11 Aug. 1863	Retired 14 Oct. 1871.
Clive, E. H., from Rifle Brigade.	8 Dec. 1854	17 July, 1857	.....	8 March, 1864	Serving 1874.
Dormer, Hon. S. B. J., from Royal Horse Guards.	18 Dec. 1854	22 June, 1855	.....	.....	Exchanged 16 April, 1858, to 74th Foot.
Davies, H. F. from R. Navy.	19 Dec. 1854	28 Aug. 1857	.....	14 June, 1864	Serving 1874.
Cathcart, Hon. A. M., from 96th Foot.	.....	.....	.....	29 Nov. 1864	To half-pay 16 Oct. 1866.
Murray, Patrick K.	20 Dec. 1854	11 Sept. 1857	.....	.....	Retired 23 July, 1861.
Tracy, Hon. S. C. G. H. (Lord Sudeley).	21 Dec. 1854	17 Nov. 1857	.....	.....	Retired 23 June, 1863.
Parnell, Wm. Henry	22 Dec. 1854	18 Dec. 1857	.....	17 April, 1869	Serving 1874.
Lowe, Drury R. N. C., from 74th Foot	.....	16 April, 1858	Brevet-Major 19 Jan. 1858	10 July, 1866	Retired 9 Oct. 1869.
Thynne, Alfred Walter, from 41st Foot.	5 Jan. 1855	23 April, 1858	.....	16 Oct. 1866	Retired 14 Jan. 1871.
Smith, Philip	19 Jan. 1855	25 June, 1858	.....	29 May, 1867	Serving 1874.
Buller, Reginald John	9 Feb. 1855	7 Dec. 1858	.....	13 June, 1868	Serving 1874.
Loftus, Douglas	13 Feb. 1855	.....	.....	.....	Retired 9 Nov. 1858.
Pennant, Hon. A. Douglas	16 March, 1855	7 Dec. 1858	.....	6 July, 1867	Retired 17 May, 1871.
Nicholson, J. A.	25 May, 1855	.....	.....	.....	Retired 1857.
Grey, G. H., from Rifle Brigade.	.....	25 March, 1859	.....	.....	Retired 7 Feb. 1865.

Nominal Roll of Officers—continued.

Name.	Ensign and Lieutenant.	Lieutenant and Captain.	Brevet, &c.	Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.	Remarks.
Phillips, Lewis Guy	15 June, 1855	24 June, 1859	.....	7 Aug. 1867	Serving 1874.
Fletcher, Sir H., Bart., from 69th Foot.	6 July, 1855	.....	.....	.....	Retired 11 March, 1859.
Johnstone, J. Julius	20 July, 1855	29 July, 1859	.....	20 Nov. 1867	Serving 1874.
Filmer, Sir Edmund, Bart., from 57th Foot.	31 Aug. 1855	.....	.....	.....	Retired 27 Sept. 1856.
Annesley, Hon. A., from 92nd Foot.	9 Oct. 1855	16 Aug. 1859	.....	.....	Exchanged 24 Nov. 1863, to Rifle Brigade.
West, Hon. Wm. Sackville...	7 Jan. 1856	19 June, 1860	.....	2 Jan. 1869	Retired 9 April, 1870.
Gould, H. Osborne	8 Jan. 1856	19 June, 1860	.....	17 Feb. 1869	Serving 1874.
Bridges, E. S.	4 April, 1856	31 Aug. 1860	.....	9 Oct. 1869	Serving 1874.
Edgcumbe, Hon. C. E.	26 Sept. 1856	21 Sept. 1860	.....	29 Dec. 1869	Retired 15 Feb. 1871.
Melville, Hon. N. Leslie ...	27 Sept. 1856	30 Nov. 1860	.....	.....	Exchanged 8 Jan. 1864, to 25th Foot.
Hayter, A. Divett	14 Nov. 1856	28 Dec. 1860	.....	.....	Retired 16 Oct. 1866.
Jarrett, C. B.	10 April, 1857	12 March, 1861	.....	.....	Retired 9 Sept. 1864.
Byng, A. Molyneux	15 May, 1857	15 Jan. 1861	.....	23 March, 1870	Retired 30 Nov. 1870.
Farmer, W. R. Gamul	30 June, 1857	18 Jan. 1861	.....	.....	Retired 23 July, 1861.
Fairfax, T. F.	17 July, 1857	17 May, 1861	.....	9 April, 1870	Retired 31 Oct. 1871.
Nugent, E. C.	7 Aug. 1857	23 July, 1861	.....	.....	Retired 29 July, 1862.
Norton, R. T. L.	28 Aug. 1857	23 July, 1861	.....	.....	Exchanged 29 May, 1863, to 2nd Life Guards.
Cholmeley, Hugh Henry.....	11 Sept. 1857	23 July, 1861	.....	.....	Retired 18 March, 1862.
Fludyer, C.	17 Nov. 1857	18 March, 1862	.....	9 April, 1870	Serving 1874.
Ellis, A., from 33rd Foot ...	.....	22 April, 1862	.....	9 April, 1870	Serving 1874.
Hinchingbrook, Visct. C. G. H.	18 Dec. 1857	16 May, 1862	.....	10 July, 1870	Serving 1874.
Pakenham, C. W.	12 Feb. 1858	10 June, 1862	.....	21 Aug. 1870	Retired 17 July, 1872.
Stanley, Hon. Fred. Arthur.	23 April, 1858	24 June, 1862	.....	.....	Retired 8 Aug. 1865.
Mahon, Viscount A. P.	25 June, 1858	18 July, 1862	.....	.....	Retired 17 Feb. 1869.
Uffington, Viscount W. A. F.	9 Nov. 1858	29 July, 1862	.....	.....	Retired 2 Oct. 1863.
Hope, W. H., from 19th Foot.	7 Dec. 1858	3 Oct. 1862	.....	.....	Retired 8 Aug. 1865.
Elliott, Hon. C. G. C.	31 Dec. 1858	3 Oct. 1862	.....	.....	Retired 11 April, 1868.

Fox, J. T. R. Lane, from Rifle Brigade.	11 March, 1859	16 Jan. 1863	.....	.....	Retired 13 June, 1868.
Seymour, L. R., from Rifle Brigade.	24 June, 1859	14 April, 1863	.....	30 Nov. 1870	Retired 15 March, 1873.
Clinton, H. R. C., from 71st Foot.	29 July, 1859	28 April, 1863	.....	14 Jan. 1871	Retired 28th Oct. 1871.
Vyner, R. C. de Grey, from Rifle Brigade.	16 Aug. 1859	29 May, 1863	.....	.....	Retired 8 Aug. 1865.
Martin, R. B.	17 July, 1860	.....	.....	.....	Retired 23 July, 1861.
Home, Hon. W. S. D.....	21 Sept. 1860	23 June, 1863	.....	15 Feb. 1871	Serving 1874.
Herbert, C. J., from Rifle Brigade.	16 Oct. 1860	23 June, 1863	.....	.....	Retired 7 Nov. 1865.
Coventry, H. A.	30 Nov. 1860	11 Aug. 1863	.....	.....	Retired 21 June, 1864.
Duberly, W., from Rifle Brigade.	28 Dec. 1860	2 Oct. 1863	.....	.....	Retired 13 July, 1867.
Blundell, H. B., from Rifle Brigade.	.....	24 Nov. 1863	.....	5 April, 1871	Serving 1874.
Legh, H. C., from — Foot...	.....	8 Jan. 1864	.....	22 April, 1871	Serving 1874.
Ricardo, A. L.....	15 Jan. 1861	8 March, 1864	.....	.....	Retired 24 Jan. 1865.
Stanley, C. E. Henry	18 Jan. 1861	14 June, 1864	.....	3 Feb. 1872	Serving 1874.
Crichton, Hon. C. Frederick	16 April, 1861	21 June, 1864	.....	17 May, 1871	Serving 1874.
Lautour, W. Young	17 May, 1861	9 Sept. 1864.	.....	9 Sept. 1871	Serving 1874.
Duncombe, F. W.	23 July, 1861	27 Dec. 1864	.....	.....	Retired 19 Feb. 1870.
Littleton, Hon. E. G. P. ...	23 July, 1861	24 Jan. 1865	.....	14 Oct. 1871	Serving 1874.
Caulfield, Alexander	27 Sept. 1861	7 Feb. 1865	.....	.....	Retired 6 March, 1867.
Gaussen, R. G.	28 Sept. 1861	16 May, 1865	.....	.....	Retired 1 May, 1868.
Johnstone, G. C. Keppel.....	18 March, 1862	8 Aug. 1865	.....	28 Oct. 1871	Serving 1874.
Earl of Desart, W. V. O'C.,	19 March, 1862	8 Aug. 1865	.....	.....	Retired 21 Nov. 1865.
Hamilton, Lord Claude J. ...	27 May, 1862	8 Aug. 1865	.....	.....	Retired 8 June, 1867.
Seymour, Hugh de Grey (Earl of Yarmouth).	24 June, 1862	7 Nov. 1865	.....	.....	Retired 16 March, 1870.
Pratt, Lord George Murray .	18 July, 1862	21 Nov. 1865	.....	.....	Retired 18 Aug. 1869.
Brabazon, G. P., from 16th Lancers.	8 Aug. 1862	10 July, 1866	.....	.....	Exchanged 26 Feb. 1870, to 69th Foot.
Thynne, Reginald Thomas ...	3 Oct. 1862	20 Nov. 1867	.....	15 March, 1873	Serving 1874.
Trotter, Henry	4 Oct. 1862	16 Oct. 1866	.....	31 Oct. 1871	Serving 1874.
Douglas, R. S.....	16 Jan. 1863	.....	.....	.....	Exchanged 5 Jan. 1866, to 60th Foot.
Saumarez, Hon. J. St. Vincent	14 April, 1863	16 Oct. 1866	.....	.....	Retired 1 May, 1867.

Nominal Roll of Officers—continued.

Name.	Ensign and Lieutenant.	Lieutenant and Captain.	Brevet, &c.	Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.	Remarks.
Cust, Hon. A. (Earl Brownlow)	28 April, 1863	.....	.....	.....	Retired 6 Feb. 1866.
Garratt, J. A. T.	29 May, 1863	6 March, 1867	.....	17 July, 1872	Serving 1874.
Shelley, G. Ernest	23 June, 1863	1 May, 1867	.....	.....	Retired 1 Aug. 1868.
Dawson, Hon. R.	24 June, 1863	29 May, 1867	.....	.....	Exchanged 8 July, 1868, to 92nd Foot.
Grosvenor, Hon. Norman	11 Aug. 1863	8 June, 1867	.....	.....	Retired 8 June, 1870.
Hudson, J. H., from Rifle Brigade.	2 Oct. 1863	6 July, 1867	.....	3 Aug. 1872	Serving 1874.
Custance, F. H.	8 March, 1864	13 July, 1867	.....	3 Aug. 1872	Serving 1874.
Carington, Hon. W. H. P.	14 June, 1864	7 Aug. 1867	.....	4 Dec. 1872	Serving 1874.
Needham, Hon. H. Colville	21 June, 1864	11 April, 1868	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Thornton, H. Godfrey	9 Sept. 1864	1 May, 1868	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Allix, N. C.	24 Jan. 1865	.....	.....	.....	Retired 19 May, 1869.
Corkran, C. Seymour	25 Jan. 1865	13 June, 1868	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Earl of March, C. H.	7 Feb. 1865	13 June, 1868	.....	.....	Retired 17 April, 1869.
Crichton, D. M. Macgill, from 92nd Foot.	.....	8 July, 1868	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Wellesley, Henry	16 May, 1865	1 Aug. 1868	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Lascelles, Viscount, H. Ulick	8 Aug. 1865	2 Jan. 1869	.....	.....	Retired 22 March, 1871.
Balfour, R. F.	9 Aug. 1865	17 Feb. 1869	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Montgomerie, C. T. M.	10 Aug. 1865	.....	.....	.....	Retired 15 Sept. 1868.
Barry, J. H. Smith	7 Nov. 1865	.....	.....	.....	Retired 11 Jan. 1867.
Van de Weyer, A. S. B.	21 Nov. 1865	17 Feb. 1869	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Hardy, C. G., from 60th Foot	5 Jan. 1866	17 April, 1869	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Hubbard, C. J.	6 Feb. 1866	17 April, 1869	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Reynardson, C. B.	10 July, 1866	18 Aug. 1869	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Clayton, C. E. Ferdinand	16 Oct. 1866	9 Oct. 1869	.....	.....	Retired 17 May, 1871.
Oliphant, Lawrence	17 Oct. 1866	29 Dec. 1869	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Villiers, Hon. G. P. H.	6 March, 1867	19 Feb. 1870	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Bond, Edw. S., from 69th Ft.	.....	26 Feb. 1870	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Boswall, G. L. Houstoun	1 May, 1867	16 March, 1870	.....	.....	Serving 1874.

Lennox, Lord A. C. Gordon...	29 May, 1867	23 March, 1870	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Eaton, Herbert Francis	29 May, 1867	9 April, 1870	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Montgomerie, Hon. G. A. ...	8 June, 1867	.....	.....	.....	Retired 9 Oct. 1869.
Langford, Hercules, Lord ...	6 July, 1867	9 April, 1870	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Johnstone, J. J. Hope, from Rifle Brigade.	13 July, 1867	9 April, 1870	.....	.....	Retired 3 Feb. 1872.
Cotes, Charles J.	7 Aug. 1867	8 June, 1870	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Slaney, W. S. Kenyon	20 Nov. 1867	10 July, 1870	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Primrose, Hon. E. H.	11 April, 1868	21 Aug. 1870	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Pearse, Cosmo Brice	2 May, 1868	30 Nov. 1870	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Earl of Ranfurly, T. G. H. .	13 June, 1868	14 Jan. 1871	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Wellesley, Arthur Charles ...	13 June, 1868	15 Feb. 1871	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Lindsay, Hon. J. L. (Lord Lindsay).	1 Aug. 1868	.....	.....	.....	Retired 24 June, 1870.
Goddard, Ambrose A.....	16 Sept. 1868	22 March, 1871	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Ames, Lionel N. F.....	2 Jan. 1869	5 April, 1871	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Walrond, W. H.	17 Feb. 1869	22 April, 1871	.....	.....	Retired 17 Feb. 1872.
Antrobus, Edmund.....	18 Feb. 1869	17 May, 1871	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Ricardo, Horace	17 April, 1869	17 May, 1871	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Angerstein, J. C. F.	17 April, 1869	.....	.....	.....	Retired 1871.
Rowley, Charles Robert	19 May, 1869	9 Sept. 1871	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Langham, H. Algernon	18 Aug. 1869	14 Oct. 1871	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Boyle, Patrick D., from 89th Foot.	9 Oct. 1869	28 Oct. 1871	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Craven, F. J. Colquitt	9 Oct. 1869	31 Oct. 1871	.....	.....	Retired 15 May, 1872.
Fraser, Hon. A. W. F. (Master of Saltoun).	29 Dec. 1869	3 Feb. 1872	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Skeffington, Hon. R. C. G....	19 Feb. 1870	.....	.....	.....	Retired 1871.
Percy, G. A., from 2nd Life Guards.	16 March, 1870	3 Feb. 1872	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Leeke, Ralph	23 March, 1870	17 Feb. 1872	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Burghley, Lord, B. H. G. ...	9 April, 1870	15 May, 1872	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Cadogan, Hon. C. G. H. ...	9 April, 1870	17 July, 1872	.....	.....	Retired 19 Oct. 1872.
Mackinnon, W. H.	22 June, 1870	3 Aug. 1872	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Gaisford, Horace C.	23 June, 1870	3 Aug. 1872	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Digby, Hon. E. C.	24 June, 1870	19 Oct. 1872	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Hatton, Villiers	27 Aug. 1870	4 Dec. 1872	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Colvile, H. E.	1 Oct. 1870	15 March, 1873	.....	.....	Serving 1874.

Nominal Roll of Officers—continued.

Name.	Ensign and Lieutenant.	Lieutenant and Captain.	Brevet, &c.	Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.	Remarks.
Herbert, I. J. Caradoc	5 Nov. 1870	.....	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Blake, A. Maurice	30 Nov. 1870	.....	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Bonham, H. W. Musgrave...	14 Jan. 1871	.....	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Fleming, Hon. Cornwallis ...	15 Feb. 1871	.....	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Macdonald, W. M. C. F. ...	22 March, 1871	.....	.....	.....	Retired 1871.
Wood, Thomas.....	28 Oct. 1871	.....	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Crabbe, E. M. S.....	28 Oct. 1871	.....	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Pemberton, R. L.	28 Oct. 1871	.....	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Foster, James	28 Oct. 1871	.....	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Stopford, Hon. F. W.....	28 Oct. 1871	.....	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Farrer, W. D.	28 Oct. 1871	.....	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Pole, R. Chandos	28 Oct. 1871	.....	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Colville, Hon. C. R. (Master of Colville).	28 Oct. 1871	.....	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Carington, Hon. R. C.	28 Oct. 1871	.....	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Wandesforde, C. H.	28 Oct. 1871	.....	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Smith, H. Chaloner	28 Oct. 1871	.....	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Earl of Mayo, D. R. W.....	28 Oct. 1871	.....	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
		Rank of Ensign suppressed.			
Percy, Lord Algernon	24 July, 1872	.....	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Mildmay, H. P. St. John ...	24 July, 1872	.....	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Egerton, Hon. A.	24 July, 1872	.....	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Lloyd, L. Vivian	11 Sept. 1872	.....	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Ricardo, F. Cicil.....	11 Sept. 1872	.....	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Manners, Lord J. T.	2 Nov. 1872	.....	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Newark, Viscount C. W. S....	21 Dec. 1872	.....	.....	.....	Serving 1874.
Craufurd, H. J.	29 March, 1873	.....	.....	.....	Serving 1874.

APPENDIX I.

NOMINAL RETURN OF OFFICERS AT VARIOUS PERIODS FROM 1656 TO 1685.

Officers of Royal Regiment of Guards, raised in Flanders by Lord Wentworth, 1656.

CAPTAINS.

Comp. Lord Wentworth, Col.
Lieut.-Colonel Throckmorton, Lieut.-Col.
2. Lieut.-Col. Wheeler.
Colonel Slaughter.
,, Gross.
,, Carless.
4. ,, Wise.
Major Beversham.
,, Broughton.
,, John Walters.
6. Capt. Thos. Ashton.
7. ,, John Monson.

CAPTAINS.

8. Capt. John Guillims.
10. ,, Herbert Jefferies.
Sir Rich. Mauleverer.
John Gwynn.
Thomas Cook.
O'Farrel.
King's Co., Captain-Lieut. Barker.

LIEUTS. AND ENSIGNS.

Elvize.
Sackville.
Henry Crisp.
Launcelot Stonor.

LIEUTS. AND ENSIGNS.

Alexander Wallwynne.
Anthony Coldham.
Richard Richardson.
John Tonge.
Thomas Langford.
Arthur Broughton.
John Crofts.
Anthony Thorold.
William Baylie.
John Carleton.
Philip Paramore.
Silvanus Tomkins.
Francis Hamon.
M'Rudston, Surgeon.

The King's Own Regiment of Guards, commanded by John Russell, Esq., in England, January, 1661.

CAPTAINS.

Captain Edward Montague.*
Col. and Capt. John Russell.
Lieut.-Col. and Capt. Robert Byron.
Major Henry Washington.
Capt. Thomas Panton.
,, Sir Edward Broughton.
,, Edward Grey.
,, Thomas Daniell.
,, Philip Honeywood.
,, Thomas Howard.
,, William Rolston.
,, Sir John Talbot, Knt.†

LIEUTENANTS.

Lieut. Humphrey Barrington.
Capt.-Lieut. Thos. Westcoate.
Lieut. Henry Trappe.
,, James Wyan.
,, John Hanbury.
,, William Egerton.
,, George Bartram.
,, William Lloyd.
,, Richard Bassett.
,, John Cressy.
,, Robert Drake.
,, Richard Barber.

ENSIGNS.

Ensign Thomas Clarke.
,, John Downing.
,, Thomas Byron.
,, Sydney Goreing.
,, Robert Needham.
,, John Colt.
,, Thomas Bassett.
,, Francis Moyser.
,, Edward Bing.
,, John Howard.
,, Theo. Goodwyn.
,, George Gording.
Quartermaster, Thomas West.

CAPTAINS OF LORD WENTWORTH'S REGIMENT IN FLANDERS, SEPT. 1661.

King's. Capt. Barker, Capt.-Lieut.
2. Lieut.-Col., Col. Sir Chas. Wheeler.
3. —— Carey, Major.
4. Col. Mathew Wise.
5. John Morley.
6. Thomas Ashton.
7. John Monson.
8. John Guillims.
9. John Strode.
10. Herbert Jefferies.
11. Ralph Sydenham.
12. Robert Walters.

* Captain of His Majesty's Own Company.
† Appointed Lieut.-Col. of a new raised Regiment of Dragoons under Prince Rupert, 2nd April, 1672.

CAPTAINS OF COLONEL RUSSELL'S REGIMENT, 1664.

King's. Col. Thos. Howard.
2. John Downing, Capt.-Lieut.
3. Colonel Edward Grey, Major.
4. Colonel William Rolleston, Captain.
5. Sir Edward Broughton.
6. Colonel Thomas Panton.
7. Sir Thomas Daniell.
8. Sir John Talbot.
9. Jonathan Atkins.
10. Colonel Samuel Clarke.
11. Sir W. Leighton, *vice* Washington.
12. Edward Bennet, *vice* Byron.

CAPTAINS OF COMPANIES FORMERLY U LORD WENTWORTH, JUNE, 1666.

13. Colonel Wheeler.
14. Colonel Mathew Wise.
15. John Morley.
16. Thomas Ashton.
17. John Monson.
18. John Guillims.
19. John Strode.
20. Herbert Jefferies.
21. Ralph Sydenham.
22. Robert Walters.
23. Sir F. Mackworth, 19 June, 16
24. Godfrey Lloyd, 12 May, 1666.

Captains of Companies of King's Regiment of Foot Guards, un Colonel Russell, August and September, 1667.

COLONEL RUSSELL'S OLD COMPANIES.

August, or before Sept. 1667.

King's. Colonel Thomas Howard.
2. Colonel Russell, Colonel.
3. Colonel Edward Grey, Lieut.-Colonel.
4. William Rolleston, Major.
5. Colonel Thomas Panton.
6. Sir Thomas Daniell.
7. Sir John Talbot.
8. Jonathan Atkins.
9. Samuel Clarke.
10. Edward Bennet, 18 March, 1663.
11. Thomas Clerk, *vice* Broughton, 12 June, 1665.
12. Sir Edward Scott *vice* Leighton, 18 Oct. 1665.

LATE LORD WENTWORTH'S COMPANI

August, 1667.

13. Colonel Sir Charles Wheeler.
14. Colonel Mathew Wise.
15. John Morley.
16. Thomas Ashton.
17. John Monson.
18. John Guillims.
19. John Strode.
20. Herbert Jefferies.
21. Ralph Sydenham.
22. Robert Walters.
23. Godfrey Lloyd, 12 May, 1666.
24. Arthur Broughton.

COLONEL RUSSELL'S COMPANIES.

After 27 Sept. 1667.

King's. Sir Thomas Daniel, 26 Sept. 1667.
2. Colonel Russell, Colonel.
3. Colonel Edward Grey, Lieut.-Col.
4. William Rolleston, Major.
5. Sir John Talbot.
6. Jonathan Atkins.
7. Samuel Clark.
8. Edward Bennet, 18 March, 1663.
9. Thomas Clerk, 12 June, 1665.
10. Sir Godfrey Lloyd, original, 12 May, 1666; transferred, 27 Sept. 1667.
11. Sir Walter Vane, Knt., 1 Oct. 1667.
12. Sir Robert Holmes.

LATE LORD WENTWORTH'S COMPANI

After 27 Sept. 1667.

13. Colonel Sir Charles Wheeler.
14. Thomas Ashton.
15. John Monson.
16. John Strode.
17. Herbert Jefferies.
18. Ralph Sydenham.
19. Robert Walters.
20. W. Lloyd *vice* Morley, Aug. 16
21. W. Eaton *vice* Guillim, 25 Sept.
22. James Wyan *vice* Wise, 26 Sept.
23. Arthur Broughton *vice* Godfrey L 27 Sept. 1667.
24. Sir Thos. Stradling *vice* Broug 27 Sept. 1667.

Captains of Companies of the King's Own Regiment of Guards, under Colonel Russell.

APRIL, 1670.

King's Compy. Captain Sir Thomas Daniell.
2. Colonel John Russell.
3. Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Grey.
4. Major William Rolleston.
5. Captain Sir Charles Wheeler.
6. ,, Thomas Howard.
7. ,, Sir Jonathan Atkins.
8. ,, Sir Samuel Clarke.
9. ,, Philip Howard.
10. ,, Sir John Talbot.
11. ,, Major John Walters.
12. ,, William Cope.
13. Captain John Downing.
14. ,, Arthur Broughton.
15. ,, James Wyan.
16. ,, Thomas Stradling.
17. ,, Robert Walters.
18. ,, Christopher Musgrave.
19. ,, John Strode.
20. ,, John Osborne.
21. ,, William Eaton.
22. ,, Herbert Jefferies.
23. ,, Bevil Skelton.
24. ,, Sir Philip Monckton.

JANUARY, 1671.

King's. Sir Thomas Daniell.
2. Col. Russell (Jas. Read, Capt.-Lieut.)
3. Edward Grey, Lieut.-Col.
4. William Rolleston, Major.
5. Sir Charles Wheeler.
6. Captain Thomas Howard.
7. Sir John Talbot.
8. Sir Jonathan Atkins.
9. Sir Samuel Clarke.
10. John Strode.
11. Herbert Jefferies.
12. Robert Walters.
13. William Eaton.
14. James Wyan.
15. Arthur Broughton.
16. Sir Thomas Stradling.
17. William Cope.
18. Sir Philip Monkton.
19. Philip Howard.
20. John Downing.
21. Sir Christopher Musgrave.
22. Captain Bevil Skelton.
23. Sir John Osborne.
24. John Walters.

AUGUST, 1672.

King's. Sir Thomas Daniell.
2. Col. Russell (J. Read, Capt.-Lieut.)
3. Lieut.-Col. Edward Grey, Lieut.-Col.
4. Major William Rolleston, Major.
5. Captain Thomas Howard.
6. Sir Jonathan Atkins.
7. Sir Samuel Clarke.
8. John Strode.
9. Herbert Jefferies.
10. Robert Walters.
11. William Eaton.
12. Sir Thomas Stradling.
13. William Cope.
14. Sir Philip Monkton.
15. Philip Howard.
16. John Downing.
17. Sir Christopher Musgrave.
18. Captain Bevil Skelton.
19. Sir John Osborne.
20. John Walters.
21. Williams *vice* Sir Charles Wheeler.
22. Guillims *vice* John Talbot.
23. Henshaw *vice* James Wyan.
24. Sackville *vice* Arthur Broughton.

DECEMBER, 1674.

King's. Captain Thomas Howard.
2. Colonel John Russell.
3. Lieut.-Colonel Edward Grey.
4. Major Sir Thomas Daniell.
5. Captain Sir Samuel Clarke.
6. John Strode.
7. Herbert Jeffery.
8. Robert Walters.
9. William Eaton.
10. William Cope.
11. Philip Howard.
12. John Downing.
13. Sir Christopher Musgrave.
14. Bevil Skelton.
15. Sir John Osborne.
16. Edward Sackville, Sen.
17. Roger Manley.
18. William Whorwood.
19. Richard Tufton.
20. Edward Sackville, Jun.
21. James Read.
22. Richard Richardson.
23. Charles Godfrey.
24. Sackville Tufton.

LIEUTENANTS.

John George, 12 Feb. 1682.
Stiut Duncombe, 19 Feb. 1682.
Samuel Hancock, 1 April, 1682.
Sir William Queriston, 2 April, 1682.
Louis Chevalier, 1st Lieut. Grenadiers, 20 April, 1682.
David Taylor, 31st Jan. 1683.
William Cholmondeley, 20 April, 1684.
Gilbert Talbot, King's Company, 28 April, 1684.
William Smith, 1 May, 1684.
Druett Leake, 1 Nov. 1684.
Giles Spicer, 26 Jan. 1685.
Richard Dalby, 2nd Lieut. Grenadiers, 9 Feb. 1685.

ADJUTANTS.

1st. Henry Sandys, 9 Feb. 1685.
2nd. John Wood, 27 July, 1685.
3rd. John Bucknall, 1 May, 1687.

QUARTERMASTER.

Thomas Jones, 1670.

CHAPLAIN.

William Norris, 9 Feb. 1685.

ENSIGNS.

Thomas Dring, 24 March, 1679.
William Ashton, 1 Sept. 1679.
John Delavall, 1 May, 1680.
Charles Wolseley, 27 April, 1681.
Henry Seymour, 12 Nov. 1681.
Stephen Bellew, 7 Dec. 1681.
Henry Bennet, 1 Jan. 1682.
Roger Nott, 19 Feb. 1682.
William Parsons, 20 April, 1682.
Anthony Gibbon, 1 Sept. 1682.
Henry Wigmore, 28 Jan. 1683.
Henry Hodgson, 13 Feb. 1683.
Edmond Wyndham, 31 March, 1683.
William Cornwallis, 9 April, 1683.
Thomas Rowley, 29 Jan. 1684.
James Harrison, 9 Feb. 1684.
David Eyton, 28 Feb. 1684.
Oliver St. John, 29 Feb. 1684.
John Throckmorton, 20 April, 1684.
John Foster, 1 May, 1684.
Charles Gorsuch, 1 Sept. 1684.
Peter Crown, 26 Jan. 1685.
Greville Kirkby, 9 Feb. 1685.
Francis Edwards, 9 Feb. 1685.
John Berkeley, 9 Feb. 1685.

APPENDIX K.

Succession of Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, and Majors, First or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, from 1656 *to* 1873.

Name.	3rd Major.	2nd Major.	1st Major.	Lieut.-Col.	Colonel and Remarks.
WENTWORTH, THOMAS, LORD	.....	.....	.....	.....	Colonel 1656.
WENTWORTH, THOMAS, LORD	.....	.....	.....	.....	Colonel 26 Aug. 1660.
Throckmorton, F.	.....	.....	.....	1656, in Flanders	
Wise, Mathew	.....	.....	.....	1660, in Flanders	
Wheeler, Charles	.....	.....	.....	1661, in Flanders	
RUSSELL, COLONEL JOHN	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 Nov. 1660.
Byron, Robert	.....	.....	.....	23 Nov. 1660	
Washington, Major Henry	.....	.....	1660	.....	Died March, 1664
Grey, Edward	.....	.....	19 March, 1664	16 March, 1665	
Rolleston, William	.....	.....	16 March, 1665		
Daniell, Sir Thomas	.....	.....	.....	28 February, 1676	
Howard, Thomas, Lord Howard Estrick	.....	.....	.....	26 March, 1676	Died on Service 6 Sept. 1678
Clarke, Knt., Sir Samuel	.....	.....	26 Feb. 1676	26 Aug. 1678	
Strode, John	.....	.....	28 Aug. 1678	1 Jan. 1682	Died 25 March, 1686
GRAFTON, HENRY, DUKE OF	.....	.....	.....	.....	Colonel 14 Dec 1681.
Eyton, William	.....	.....	1 Jan. 1682	26 March, 1686	Died 14th Jan. 1688
Stradling, Sir Thomas	.....	.....	.....	20 Jan. 1678	
Hastings, Knyvet	.....	.....	9 April, 1686		
LICHFIELD, EDWARD, EARL OF	.....	.....	.....	.....	Colonel 30 Nov. 1688
Bristow	.....	27 Dec. 1688			

Mathews, William	.....	.....	31 Dec. 1688.	.....	Maj. of Coldstream, Feb. 1695
GRAFTON, HENRY, DUKE OF	.....	.....	.....	.....	Col. 31 Dec. 1688.
SIDNEY, HENRY, VISCOUNT, EARL OF ROMNEY.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Col. 16 March, 1689,
O'Hara, Charles	.....	.....	.....	1 April, 1689	Resigned 27 Dec. 1691.
SCHONBERG, CHARLES, DUKE OF	.....	.....	.....	.....	Col. 27 Dec. 1691.
SIDNEY, HENRY, VISCOUNT, EARL OF ROMNEY.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Col. 9 Nov. 1693.
Withers, Henry	Major of Cold. Gds., 10 Aug. 1692	.....	.....	26 Feb. 1695	Renewed 11 Jan. 17.
Shrimpton, John	.....	.....	7 Dec. 1696	.....	Died March, 1708.
MARLBOROUGH, JOHN, DUKE OF	.....	.....	.....	.....	Col. 25 April, 1704; superseded 31 Dec. 1711.
Primrose, Gilbert	.....	24 March, 1705	.....	.....	To Col. 24th Regmnt. 9 March, 1708.
Tatton, William	.....	.....	9 March, 1708 11 Jan. 1715	12 Oct. 1722	
Russell, Richard	.....	9 March, 1708 11 Jan. 1715	12 Oct. 1722	24 Nov. 1729	Brig.-Gen. 1710.
ORMOND, JAMES, DUKE OF	.....	.....	.....	.....	Col. 1 Jan. 1712.
MARLBOROUGH, JOHN, DUKE OF	.....	.....	.....	.....	Col. 26 Sept. 1714.
CADOGAN, WILLIAM, EARL	.....	.....	.....	.....	Col. 18 June, 1722.
Lloyd, William	.....	12 Oct. 1722			
Guise, John	.....	7 July, 1724	24 Nov. 1729	5 July, 1735	
WILLS, SIR CHARLES, K.B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Col. 26 Aug. 1726.
Renewed	.....	.....	.....	.....	Col. 20 June, 1727.
Read, George	.....	24 Nov. 1729			
Fuller, Francis	.....	5 June, 1733	5 July, 1735	15 Dec. 1738	
Frampton, Charles	.....	5 July, 1735	15 Dec. 1738	16 Nov. 1739	
Meyrick, William	.....	15 Dec. 1738	16 Nov. 1739		
Ingoldsby, Richard	.....	16 Nov. 1739			
CUMBERLAND, H.R.H. WILLIAM, DUKE OF	.....	.....	.....	.....	Col. 18 Feb. 1742.
Folliott, John	.....	.....	.....	1 April, 1743	From Coldstreams.
Laforey, John	.....	20 Nov. 1745	5 Oct. 1747		
Dury, Alexander	.....	5 Oct. 1747	1 Dec. 1747	27 April, 1749	

Hulse, Samuel	.....	12 March, 1789	8 Aug. 1792	30 April, 1794	To 56th Foot.
Bertie, Albemarle	12 March, 1789	8 Aug. 1792	.....	.....	To 82nd Foot.
Stevens, Edmund	8 Aug. 1792	25 Sept. 1793	30 April, 1794	7 March, 1795	To 65th Foot.
Bellew, Patrick	25 Sept. 1793	30 April, 1794	7 March, 1795	Retired	
D'Oyly, Francis	30 April, 1794	7 March, 1795	28 Sept. 1797	11 Oct. 1797	To 15th Foot.
Duffe, James, Knt.	7 March, 1795.	28 Sept. 1797	11 Oct. 1797	.....	To 50th Foot.
Drummond, Andrew John	28 Sept. 1797	11 Oct. 1797	31 Aug. 1798	25 Nov. 1799	To 5th Foot.
Needham, Hon. Francis	11 Oct. 1797	31 Aug. 1798	25 Nov. 1799	21 Aug. 1801	Col. 5th Garrison Bat.
Burrard, Sir Harry	31 Aug. 1798	25 Nov. 1799	21 Aug. 1801	16 April, 1804	Died 17 Oct. 1813.
Asgill, Sir Charles	25 Nov. 1799	To 46th Foot			
Ludlow, Hon. George J.	9 May, 1800	To 52nd Foot			
Leslie, Hon. John	14 May, 1801	21 Aug. 1801	16 April, 1804	21 Oct. 1813	
Wynyard, Henry	21 Aug. 1801	16 April, 1804	Colonel 64th Foot		
Thornton, William	16 April, 1804	15 Sept. 1808			
York, H.R.H. Fredk., Duke of	.....	.....	.....	.....	Colonel 5 Sept. 1805.
Whelham, Arthur	15 Sept. 1808	.....	.....	.....	Col. Com. 60th Foot
Warde, Henry	14 Feb. 1811	30 July, 1812	.....	.....	Colonel 58th Foot
Clinton, Sir William Henry	30 July, 1812	21 Jan. 1813	21 Oct. 1813	.....	Colonel 55th
Disney, Sir Moore	21 Jan. 1813	21 Oct. 1813	28 April, 1814		
Campbell, Sir Henry Frederick	21 Oct. 1813	28 April, 1814			
White, Frederick Charles	28 April, 1814.				
Bentinck, Lord Frederick	.....	.....	.....	25 July, 1814	Mj.-Gn. 12 Aug. 1819.
Upton, Hon. A. Percy	.....	.....	25 July, 1814		
Askew, Sir Henry, C.B.	.....	25 July, 1814			
Stuart, Hon. William	25 July, 1814				
Townshend, Hon. H. G. P.	.....	.....	.....	25 July, 1821	
				Maj.-Gen. 1819	
West, James Dawson	.....	.....	25 July, 1821		
Hanbury, Sir John, K.C.B.	.....	25 July, 1821			
Jones, Leslie George	25 July, 1821				

The practice of granting new commissions to the Majors of Battalions as they were promoted to 2nd and 1st Majors was discontinued at this period, since which they have received no new commissions till their promotion to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy. War Office, papers 122, 516. This list is continued in a new form on the next page.

Succession of Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, and Majors.

Name.	Date of First Appointment as Major.	Lieut.-Col.	Colonel.
Woodford, Sir John G., K.C.B.	20 Nov. 1823	12 Feb. 1830	
Saltoun, Lord, K.T.	17 Nov. 1825		
Wellington, Arthur, Duke of, Field Marshal.	———	———	22 January, 182
D'Oyly, Henry	12 Feb. 1830	10 Jan. 1837	
Lambert, Samuel	22 July, 1830	28 June, 1838	
Wynyard, Edward	10 Jan. 1837		
Jubbell, H. Edward	10 Jan. 1837		
Grant, Turner	17 Feb. 1837	11 Sept. 1840	
Elliott, Robert	9 Jan. 1838		
Higginson, Al.	28 June, 1838		
Clive, Edward	13 May, 1840	8 Nov. 1844	
Hume, John	11 Sept. 1840	18 April, 1845	
Lassiter, Charles	4 July, 1843	10 April, 1849	
Ferguson, Henry	8 Nov. 1844		
Bulkeley, Lennhale	18 April, 1845		
Hargrave, Sir Ord.	2 Oct. 1846	27 Dec. 1850	
Thornton, Guilf.	6 Aug. 1847	6 July, 1852	
Stanhope, P. S.	10 April, 1849	13 Sept. 1853	
Augustinus, J. J.	27 Dec. 1850		
Fletcher, William	6 July, 1852		
Prince Consort, H.R.H. the	———	———	28 Sept. 1852.
Antell, R. W.	13 Dec. 1853		
Wood, Thomas	24 Feb. 1854	20 June, 1854	
Cranford, J. R.	20 June, 1854		
Thornton, William	20 June, 1854		
Hood, Hon. F. Geo.	20 June, 1854		
Ridley, Charles	19 Oct. 1854	11 January, 1858	
Foley, Hon. A.	8 July, 1856		
Bruce, Hon. R.	16 Sept. 1856		
Lewis, Charles A.	11 Jan. 1858	13 Feb. 1859	
Hamilton, Frederick William	7 Dec. 1858	19 June, 1860	
Lindsay, Hon. J.	7 Dec. 1858	31 Aug. 1860	
Lambert, J. A.	13 Feb. 1859	12 March, 1861	
E.C. Percy, Hon. H.,	19 June, 1860		
Wynyard, Edward	31 Aug. 1860	27 Dec. 1864	
Cambridge, H.R.H. George, Duke of.	———	———	15 Dec. 1861.
Curzon, Hon. R.	12 March, 1861		
Bruce, Michael	3 Oct. 1862	16 May, 1865	
Saxe Weimar, H.S.H. Prince Edward of	14 June, 1864		
Ponsonby, Henry	27 Dec. 1864		
Cure, Alfred	16 May, 1865		
King, J. Hynde	29 May, 1867		
Hussey, William de	9 April, 1870		
Higginson, George W.	10 July, 1870		

APPENDIX L.

Succession of Adjutants of the First or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, from 1661 *to* 1874.

Name.	Battalion.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
Sportswood, Robert	.....	28 June, 1661	
Roche, John	.....	1662	
Gamiel, George	.....	27 Sept. 1667	
Pentland, John	.....	March, 1682	
Sandys, Henry	.....	9 Feb. 1685	
Wood, John	2	27 July, 1685	2nd Adjutant.
Bucknall, John	3	1 May, 1687	3rd Adjutant.
Primrose, Gilbert	.....	No date	
Wheeler, ——	.....	1 April, 1689	
Herlackenden, Walter	.....	18 May, 1692	
Gorsuch, Charles	.....	10 May, 1692	
Povey, Charles	.....	1 Aug. 1692	
Lewis, Charles	.....	4 Oct. 1692	*vice* Gorsuch. Renewed, 20 July, 1702.
Evans, William	.....	10 Aug. 1693	
Hicks, Charles	.....	23 April, 1694	
Rivers, James	.....	15 July, 1695	
Bretton, William	.....	1 March, 1697	
Nicholetts, Gilbert	.....	5 April, 1704	
Berkeley, Richard	.....	24 March, 1705	
Blackney, William	.....	9 March, 1708	
Townshend, Robert	.....	Before 11 Jan. 1715	
Parker, John	.....	12 Oct. 1722	
Stowe, Richard	.....	Before 20 June, 1727	
Waller, Robert	.....	Before 20 June, 1727	
Reynolds, Rowland	.....		
Littler, William	.....	8 Jan. 1733	
Baker, James	.....	10 May, 1740	
Salter, John	.....	15 April, 1743	
Hicks, ——	.....	3 Aug. 1743	
Lloyd, John	.....	11 Feb. 1744	
Dean, William	.....	6 Feb. 1745	
Draper, William	.....	21 May, 1746	
Wilkinson, Thomas	.....	30 Oct. 1751	
Pownall, Richard	.....	12 May, 1753	
Hudson, William	.....	18 June, 1753	
Amherst, William	.....	26 Nov. 1755	
Howard, John, Captain	.....	7 June, 1763	*vice* Pownall.
Cox, Michael	.....	18 Feb. 1764	*vice* Amherst, William
Gordon, Thomas	.....	12 June, 1765	*vice* Hudson.

Adjutants.—continued.

Name.	Battalion.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
Woodford, John	.....	9 July, 1771	*vice* Gordon.
Colins, Thomas	.....	26 Feb. 1773	*vice* Howard.
Frederick, Charles	1	19 Dec. 1774	*vice* Cox, Michael.
Fanshawe, Henry	3, 1	18 Jan. 1775	*vice* Colins, T.
Richardson, Francis	1	11 Sept. 1775	*vice* Frederick, Charles.
Finch, Hon. J.	2	4 Feb. 1776	*vice* Woodford, John.
Duffe, Sir James, Knt.	1	2 Jan. 1777	*vice* Richardson.
Richardson, Francis	2	28 Aug. 1777	*vice* Finch.
Glyn, Thomas	2	25 Aug. 1779	*vice* Richardson.
Dick, William	3	18 July, 1780	*vice* Fanshawe.
Smith, John	1	11 May, 1781	*vice* Duffe.
Thornton, William	2	21 Jan. 1782	*vice* Glyn.
Hill, Lloyd	3	30 May, 1782	*vice* Dick.
Woodford, E. J. A.	3	25 Aug. 1788	*vice* Hill.
Hill, Lloyd	3	30 March, 1791	*vice* Woodford.
White, F. C.	3	25 April, 1793	*vice* Hill.
Cooke, George	tempry.	May, 1793	
Ruddock, Festin G.	2	9 Oct. 1793	*vice* Thornton.
Lambert, John	3	14 May, 1794	*vice* White.
Dyer, T. R.	1	23 May, 1794	*vice* Smith.
Burnaby, J. Dick	2	26 July, 1797	*vice* Ruddock resigned.
Durnford, A. W.	1	1 Jan. 1799	*vice* Dyer resigned.
Aubrey, Thomas	3	27 May, 1801	*vice* Lambert promoted.
Rainsford, W. H.	2	23 July, 1803	*vice* Burnaby promoted.
Murray, C.	1	12 Sept. 1805	*vice* Durnford resigned.
Miller, W.	3	2 Oct. 1806	*vice* Aubrey resigned.
Cooke, R. H.	3	4 Dec. 1806	*vice* Miller.
Fead, George	2	12 Nov. 1807	*vice* Rainsford promoted.
Miller, William	1	21 Jan. 1808	*vice* Murray.
Lambert, Samuel	1 and 3	June, 1808	*vice* Cooke.
Gunthorpe, James	3	19 Nov. 1811	*vice* Lambert.
Allix, Charles	2	13 Dec. 1813	*vice* Fead promoted.
Hunter, Hugh E.	1	11 March, 1814	*vice* Lambert promoted.
Boldero, W. Lonsdale	2	6 July, 1815	*vice* Allix.
Simpson, James	1	8 Feb. 1821	*vice* Hunter promoted.
Clarke, Philip	3	22 Dec. 1821	*vice* Gunthorpe promoted.
Pennant, E. Gordon Douglas, Lord Penrhyn.	1	24 May, 1825	*vice* Simpson promoted.
Harcourt, F. Venables Vernon.	3	7 Nov. 1825	*vice* Clarke promoted.
Home, John	2	14 Dec. 1826	*vice* Boldero resigned.
Stanley, William Owen	2	10 May, 1827	*vice* Home promoted.
Boldero, Lonsdale	2	3 July, 1828	*vice* Stanley resigned.
Torrens, A. Wellesley	2	11 June, 1829	*vice* Boldero resigned.
Fitzroy, Hugh	3	16 July, 1830	*vice* Vernon resigned.
Clinton, F.	2	8 March, 1833	*vice* Fitzroy resigned.
Stuart, Charles	1	23 Aug. 1833	*vice* E. Douglas resigned.
Bruce, Hon. R.	1	29 May, 1835	*vice* Stuart resigned.
Hamilton, Sir F. W., K.C.B.	1	22 July, 1836	*vice* Bruce resigned.
Hood, Hon. Francis Grosvenor	3	17 March, 1837	*vice* Clinton resigned.

Adjutants—continued.

Name.	Battalion.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
Lindsay, Hon. Sir J., G.C.M.G.	2	23 March, 1838	*vice* Torrens app. Brig.-Maj.
Gordon, Hon. Sir A., K.C.B....	3	16 Feb. 1841	*vice* Hood resigned.
Lambert, J. A.	3	24 March, 1843	*vice* Gordon resigned.
Purves, J. Home.....	1	3 April, 1846	*vice* Hamilton promoted.
Bradford, Ralph	2	14 Aug. 1846	*vice* Lindsay promoted.
Wynyard, E. G.	1	11 Dec. 1846	*vice* Purves resigned.
✠ ✠ Percy, Lord Henry H. M., K.C.B.	1	11 June, 1847	*vice* Wynyard resigned.
Ellison, C. G.	1	2 Aug. 1850	*vice* Percy resigned.
Saxe Weimar, H.S.H. Prince Edward of, C.B.	3	22 Nov. 1850	*vice* Lambert promoted.
Higginson, G. W. A., C.B. ...	3	5 Dec. 1851	*vice* Prince Edward resigned.
Keppel, F. C.	2	21 April, 1854	*vice* Bradford to Staff.
Cust, J. F.	1	15 Aug. 1854	*vice* Ellison to Staff.
Anstruther, Sir Robert	1	3 Aug. 1855	*vice* Cust resigned.
Alexander, Claud	3	23 Nov. 1855	*vice* Higginson, app. Brig. Maj.
West, Hon. W. E.	3	19 Nov. 1858	*vice* Alexander resigned.
Smith, Philip	2	25 Feb. 1859	*vice* Keppel resigned
Earle, W.....	1	18 Sept. 1860	*vice* Anstruther resigned.
Johnstone, Julius	3	23 July, 1861	*vice* West resigned.
Stanley, Hon. F. A.	2	9 Jan. 1863	*vice* Smith resigned.
Thynne, Reginald T.	1	29 May, 1863	*vice* Earle promoted.
Hinchinbrook, Visct. E. G. H. .	2	3 June, 1864	*vice* Stanley resigned.
Seymour, L. R.	1	16 Oct. 1866	*vice* A. Thynne promoted.
Fairfax, T. F.	3	20 Nov. 1867	*vice* Johnstone promoted.
Legh, H. C	3	17 March, 1869	*vice* Fairfax.
Crichton, D. M. M.	2	10 July, 1870	*vice* Hinchinbrooke.
Thynne, R. T.....	1	30 Nov. 1870	*vice* Seymour promoted.
Van de Weyer, A. S. B.....	3	22 April, 1871	*vice* Legh promoted.
Lennox, Lord A. G.	1	15 March, 1873	*vice* R. Thynne promoted.
Antrobus, E.	2	12 Nov. 1873	*vice* Crichton resigned.
Ricardo, H.....	3	11 March, 1874	*vice* Van de Weyer resigned.

APPENDIX M.

Regimental Chaplains of the First or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards.

Name.	Date.
Norris, William	9 Feb. 1685.
Malley, Richard	1 April, 1689
Smallwood, James	9 March, 1692
Herbert, Henry	8 May, 1730
Milman, Francis	9 July, 1733
Mills, Thomas	19 April, 1742
Brickenden, Richard	28 March, 1751
Fox, John	17 March, 1769

APPENDIX N.

Instructors of Musketry of the First or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards.

Name.	Battalion.	Date.	Remarks.
Rowley, Captain Evelyn	3	April, 1854	Temporarily to 3rd Battalion on Service.
Maitland, Major	...	May, 1854	Acting.
Alexander, Claude, Lieutenant	...	May 1854	Acting.
Dormer, Hon. J. B.	2	30 April, 1857	1st Regular Establishment of Musketry Instructors.
Clayton, Fitzroy A. T.	1	30 April, 1857	
Clive, E. H.	3	30 April, 1857	
Earle, W.	2	16 July, 1858	
Johnstone, J. Julius	2	12 May, 1859	
Stanley, Hon. F. A.	2	23 July, 1861	
Buller, R. J.	1	11 May, 1862	
Edgcumbe, Hon. C. E.	3	14 Aug. 1862	
Mahon, A. P., Viscount	2	13 April, 1863	
Bridges, E. S.	2	11 March, 1868	
Crichton, Hon. C. F.	1	13 June, 1868	
Thynne, Reginald T.	3	27 Nov. 1868	
Littleton, Hon. E. G. P.	2	9 Oct. 1869	
Villiers, Hon. G. P. H.	3	30 Nov. 1870	
Wellesley, Henry	1	17 May, 1871	
Boswall, G. L. Houstom	2	14 Oct. 1871	
Wellesley, Arthur	3	7 March, 1873	
Hatton, Villiers	1	, 1874	

APPENDIX O.

Quarter-Masters of the First or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards.

Name.	Battalion.	Date.	Remarks.
Lloyd, John	.....	15 July, 1665	
Jones, Thomas	.....	3 Aug. 1667	
Harrison, William	.....	1 Nov. 1688	2nd Quarter-Master.
Weston, Thomas	.....	1 April, 1689	
Forster, John	.....	3 Aug. 1692	
Etheridge, George	.....	10 Aug. 1693	
Bennett, John	.....	2 May, 1696	
Filkes, Charles	.....	25 Aug. 1704	
Bodenham, William	.....	Before 1704	
Oakely, William	.....	23 March, 1707	
Eyton, David	.....	11 Jan. 1715	
Brown, Henry	.....	11 Jan. 1715	
Goodrick, William	.....	19 July, 1719	
Rambouillet, Charles	.....	28 July, 1720	
Grey, James	.....	21 Nov. 1722	
Parslow, John	.....	12 July, 1723	
Mitchell, Samuel	.....	28 May, 1742	
Brereton, Francis	.....	27 Jan. 1744	
Williams, Rice	.....	1 May, 1745	
Watherston, William	.....	18 Dec. 1745	
Style, William	.....	12 Feb. 1755	
Jenkinson, Robert	.....	30 Sept. 1758	
Miles, William	.....	4 May, 1761	
Thornton, William	.....	25 March, 1763	
West, Temple	.....	5 Sept. 1764	
Gordon, Thomas	2	22 Dec. 1769	
Colquhoun, William	2 and 1	19 Feb. 1776	
Badger, Albert	1 and 2	7 Aug. 1777	
Hockaday, William	2	26 June, 1778	
Hunt, Mathew	1	21 Feb. 1793	
Smith, John	3	25 March, 1798	
Hodder, George	1	25 Dec. 1802	
Darley, George	2	23 July, 1803	
Colquhoun, Robert	1	2 Oct. 1806 25 Nov. 1812	
Payne, J.	2	31 Aug. 1815	
Ferris, Thomas	3	29 Aug. 1822	
France, Richard	1	14 Dec. 1829	
Lilley, John	3	8 June, 1830	
Atkinson, John	2 and 1	28 Feb. 1851	Acting-Paymaster to Brigade of Guards in Crimea.
Collins, Esau	3	2 March, 1855	
Hockey, J.	1	4 Sept. 1860	
Gubbins, W.	2	2 Dec. 1862	
Bassindale, E.	2	23 Jan. 1864	

APPENDIX P.

Surgeons of the First or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards.

Name.	Assist.-Surg.	Batt.-Surg.	Regt. Surg.-Maj.
Warner, Doctor	.....	17 Aug. 1664	
Noads, John	.....	9 Feb. 1685	
Harris, Anthony	.....	Before 1702.	
Harris, Archibald	.....	11 Jan. 1715	
Small, Alexander	.....	17 April, 1738	
Davis, Lewis	.....	25 May, 1742	
Keate, Thomas	.....	18 Sept. 1778	
Charlton, John	.....	21 July, 1790	21 July, 1790.
Worth, Henry	.....	8 July, 1795	
Beckett, Thomas	.....	8 July, 1795	
Nixon, Thomas	25 Dec. 1796	20 March, 1799	9 June, 1814.
ℳ Curtis, William	25 Dec. 1796	5 Oct. 1809	
Wybrow, Wm.	25 Dec. 1796		
Woodward, T.	25 Dec. 1796		
Farquhar, T.	25 Dec. 1796		
Lewis, J.	25 Dec. 1796		
Thompson, Alexander	19 July, 1798		
ℳ Watson, Samuel	20 March, 1799	25 Dec. 1813	11 Nov. 1824.
Stephenson, W. R.	3 July, 1799		
Lorimer, James	19 June, 1800		
Bacot, John	2 July, 1803	9 June, 1814	
Copeland, T.	14 July, 1804		
Gibson, Robert	8 Dec. 1804	14 Dec. 1820	
Lillo, T.	17 Oct. 1805		
Warde, J. R.	2 Oct. 1806		
Phillips, C. H.	16 June, 1808		
ℳ Harrison, J.	29 June, 1809	29 April, 1824	17 March, 1837.
Lawrence, J.	10 Aug. 1809		
Hanrolt, F. G.	28 Mar. 1811		
Pine, J.	18 July, 1811		
ℳ Armstrong, Andrew	18 July, 1811	11 Nov. 1824	
Lambert, W.	9 Jan. 1812		
ℳ Gardner, J.	27 Jan. 1814		
ℳ Gilder, Fredk.	9 June, 1814		
Bloxam, H. P.	18 May, 1815		
M'Leod, Roderick, from half-pay.	10 Oct. 1816		
Johnson, James, from half-pay.	25 May, 1818	13 March, 1828	17 April, 1840.
Emslie, H. S.	29 April, 1824		
Wright, J. Dennis	11 Nov. 1824	11 May, 1832	7 Feb. 1845.
Pickford, J. H.	13 March, 1828		
Daykin, W. B.	2 July, 1829.		
Caton, R. R.	6 July, 1830.		

Surgeons of the First or Grenadier Regiment—continued.

Name.	Assist.-Surg.	Batt.-Surg.	Regt. Surg.-Maj.
Brown, G., from 18th Foot	20 Jan. 1832	26 June, 1840	29th Dec. 1854.
Huthwaite, F. C. from Staff	18 May, 1832	7 Feb. 1845	Died in Crimea.
Blenkins, G. E.	13 April, 1838	1 Oct. 1854	24 Jan. 1858.
Balfour, T. G.....	19 June, 1840		
Nicoll, Charles	26 June, 1840	29 Dec. 1854.	
Wardrop, J. J. M., from 7th Hussars.	31 July, 1848	2 March, 1855	21 May, 1861.
Elkington, A. G.....	From S. F. Guards	30 Oct. 1866	4 Jan. 1871.
Lawrence, H.	24th Feb. 1854	12 Dec. 1868 Surg. 30 Oct. 1866	Surgeon-Major.
Hamilton, Fredk. G.	28 April, 1854		
Baker, F. B.	From S. F. Guards	4 Jan. 1871	Surgeon-Major.
Read, Constantine, from 91st Foot.	5 May, 1854	Surg. 12 Dec. 1868	Surgeon-Major.
Girdwood, G. P.....	24 Nov. 1854		
Lane, W. R.	29 Dec. 1854	Surg. 4 Jan. 1871	Surgeon-Major.
Pickford, W. H.	19 Feb. 1858		
Fernandez, A. L. from Staff	12 Dec. 1868		

which was the most advanced, with a square of infantry. Finding their fire galling, and relying on the steadiness of the men, I pushed forward against them, in spite of the cavalry, and drove them down the hill. Here the Third Battalion halted, still in square, in front of the whole line. The enemy poured on us a heavy fire of his artillery, mowed a passage two or three times through the faces of our square, while the cavalry were prepared on our right to take advantage of the least disorder. The coolness and rapidity with which our ranks were closed left him no opportunity of which he thought proper to avail himself. Finding the fire growing too deadly to be long maintained, and that I was too far in front of the line, I caused the square to retreat up the hill about forty yards, which it did with the greatest good order. It was at this period that Napoleon made his last effort against our centre, and advanced with masses of infantry, supported by cavalry and a blaze of artillery. At the command of the Duke of Wellington, our two squares formed into a line of four deep. Napoleon himself led his Imperial Guard against us to the bottom of the hill (or rather the small acclivity). The moment they appeared and began to form, about twenty yards in our front, we poured in the most deadly fire that perhaps was ever witnessed, as the field of battle abundantly testified the following day. The Imperial Guard retreated, the whole of our line advanced, and the rest on the part of the enemy was all flight. The two light companies were detached with the other Brigade. Of the conduct of Lord Saltoun, and of all their officers and men, General Byng speaks in the highest terms.* After the report I have had the honour to make your Royal Highness (which is an accurate detail of all that occurred), the Second Battalion of the First Regiment through the day continually supported that of the Third, and repelled the cavalry with the same unshakeable perseverance. I need hardly comment on the splendid conduct of the officers and men. Your Royal Highness has lost many valuable officers; I, many dear and excellent friends. I beg of you, Sir, to excuse any inaccuracies which are incidental enough to the hurry of such a moment. And may I beg your Royal Highness to believe me, &c., &c.

(Signed) S. MAITLAND,
Major-General.

The following letter from Sir Peregrine Maitland, marked "Private," with its accompanying memorandum, having been placed at the disposal of the author, is now published.

* These two and a-half lines refer to the defence of Hougoumont.

A Letter from Sir Peregrine Maitland, dated Brighton (marked Private), addressed to Captain Siborne.

SIR,—In compliance with your request, I transmit to you, for your own eye only, a concise memorandum, hastily drawn up, of events that occurred in the course of the last attack made by the French on our position at Waterloo.

By far the best plan of the battle, and the only one that I have seen in any degree correct, in respect to the last attack, was one prepared, I believe, by the Quartermaster-General's Department, of three sheets—each sheet showing the state of things at a different period of the action—the third sheet representing the last attack.

This plan was shown to me many years ago by Sir George Murray. I rather think it was never published, but it may possibly be found in the Quartermaster-General's Office.

The position of the Duke of Wellington must have been near the First Brigade, as he was present with us while the Grenadiers of the French Guard were advancing up the slope.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Lieut. W. Siborne, A.M.S.

P. MAITLAND, Lieut.-General.

Memorandum of Sir Peregrine Maitland, 1834.

1st attack. About 7 P.M. the Duke of Wellington, aware of the enemy's preparations for a new attack, desired me to form the First Brigade of Guards in line, four files deep, his Grace expecting the French cavalry would take part in the affair.

The formation of the Brigade was scarcely completed before the advance of the enemy became apparent. The force employed by the enemy in this service consisted of two strong columns of infantry; a third corps, consisting of both cavalry and infantry, being in reserve.

The attacking columns were alike composed of the infantry of the Imperial Guard—the Grenadiers forming one column, the Chasseurs of that corps the other.

As the attacking force moved forward, it separated; the Chasseurs inclined to their left. The Grenadiers ascended the acclivity towards our position in a more direct course, leaving La Haye Sainte on their right, and moving toward that part of the eminence occupied by the First Brigade of Guards.

Numerous pieces of ordnance were distributed upon the flanks of this column.

The Brigade suffered by the enemy's artillery, but it withheld its fire for the nearer approach of the column. The latter, after advancing steadily up the slope, halted about twenty paces from the front rank of the Brigade.

The diminished range of the enemy's artillery was now felt most severely in our ranks; the men fell in great numbers.

The enemy's second attacking column advanced towards that part of our position which had been vacated by the Second Brigade of Guards when it moved to Hougoumont. 2nd attack.

Supposing the prolongation of the front of the First Brigade of Guards, the enemy's column had already advanced across the line of extension on the right of the Brigade.

The Brigade began to change front towards its right.

The Light Brigade, under Sir Frederick Adam, occupied the ground vacated by the Second Brigade of Guards, and opened its fire on the enemy's column.

The latter retreated with the utmost haste, pursued by Sir F. Adam's Brigade.

So ended the last offensive effort of the enemy.

The allied army advanced.

The First Brigade, after passing several pieces of ordnance abandoned by the enemy, received orders to halt.

The Prussian cavalry advanced along the Brussels road, saluted as they passed, their bands playing "God save the King," and took up the pursuit.

Letter to Duke of York from Lieut.-Col. J. H. Stanhope.

NIVELLES, *June* 19, 1815.

Though your Royal Highness will receive many better accounts of our late battles than I can give you, yet the Guards have, in both, so eminently distinguished themselves, and so much conduced to the great result, that I cannot deny myself the pleasure of communicating one more testimony:—

When the French cavalry attacked us in squares, which they did with the most persevering gallantry, never retiring above 100 or 150 paces, and charging again, our men behaved as if they were at a field-day, firing by ranks and with the best possible aim, under a most destructive cannonade, and having several shells burst in the middle of us, not a man moved from his place. Our cavalry could not be brought on, and, at last, we became exposed to the united

efforts of all their arms, and changed from line to square and from square to line, as the circumstances of the case required.

* * * * * *

The most gratifying event of the whole day was the desperate attack made, about seven o'clock, by the Imperial Guard, headed by Buonaparte in person. The Grenadiers attacked the Guards, and had soon cause to find that they would not sup in Brussels, as the Emperor had told them.

* * * * * *

The loss of the Guards, particularly in officers, your Royal Highness will see by the returns, has been most severe. Poor Stable's died this morning, as universally regretted as he was by every one loved. I hope Wyndham's wound is not a severe one, and I trust the rest of the wounded officers will do well. I fear much, however, for Miller, but have heard nothing of him since the 15th (? 16th).

The steadiness and unconquerable obstinacy with which the Second Brigade held a wood and house in front of our right, excited the admiration of all, and saved us, for it was the angle from whence Lord Hill's corps was formed *en potence*.

I have not mentioned the action of the 15th (16th), though I hope it will also meet your Royal Highness's approbation, as the First Brigade arrived at the critical moment when the Belgians were giving way. Were it possible for me to add anything to the reputation of Maitland, by stating the gallantry he has shown upon both occasions, cheering on with his hat off, I could dwell long on the subject, but I am convinced your Royal Highness is sufficiently aware of it.

(Signed) J. H. STANHOPE.

Copy of Major-General Byng's Dispatch.

NIVELLES, *June 19th*, 1815.

SIR,—Your Royal Highness, I am sure, will wish to be informed of the conduct of the Brigade of Guards; and, unfortunately, that duty has devolved upon me, from my respected friend General Cooke being severely wounded, having lost his left arm. In the brilliant affair of yesterday both Brigades have suffered severely, but I have the authority of the Duke of Wellington to say they highly distinguished themselves; that from the commencement to the end of the action their conduct was most excellent. It happened that both had important duties to perform, which they most gallantly executed at the commencement of the action; my Brigade, which was on the extreme right, had to occupy a house and wood, which it was of the

utmost consequence we should keep. Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonell, of the Coldstreams, with two light companies, occupied the house and the wood with the light companies of the First Brigade and some battalion companies of the battalion of the Coldstreams, the whole under Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Saltoun's command; against this post the first attack of the enemy was made, and was successfully resisted, as were the numerous efforts made to the close of the day by the enemy to get possession. The Duke of Wellington himself in the early part of the day gave his particular attention to that point, and, when called to the left by a serious attack on that point, he confided it to my care, with directions to keep the house to the last moment, relieving the troops as they required it, and the whole of the Brigade, except two companies, were required before the action ceased, Colonels Hepburn and Woodford affording me every assistance and giving a fine example to their battalions. The conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel McDonnell in defending the house, even when it was on fire, and maintaining it, as ordered, has, I have no doubt, been particularly noticed to you by the Commander of the Forces. It was admirable, as was that of Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Saltoun. About four o'clock the command of the Division devolved upon me, and, having rode over to see the First Brigade, just at the time the attack was made by the enemy's cavalry, I had an opportunity of witnessing the steady manner in which they received the several charges made to their front.

I had also to witness the gallantry with which they met the last attack made by the Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard, ordered on by Buonaparte himself, the destructive fire they poured in, and the subsequent charge, which, together, completely routed the enemy. A second attempt met with a similar reception, and the loss they caused to the French, of the finest troops I ever saw, was immense. I beg you, Sir, to understand that my presence or advice to General Maitland never was required; I merely stayed with him as an humble individual, when the assistance of every one was required. His own judgment and gallantry directed everything that was necessary. I cannot say too much in his praise, or in that of the several commanders his battalions had. The conduct, Sir, of every officer and man of both Brigades was everything I could wish; the officers on every occasion being conspicuous for their gallantry. Sincerely do I regret the loss of so many valuable officers, such excellent men. I hope I have not trespassed too far on your Royal Highness in my wish to do justice to my gallant friends and soldiers. I believe every one who witnessed their conduct will confirm my statement.

The Staff of the Division afforded me every assistance. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Bradford, assistant quartermaster-general, was wounded. My Brigade-Major, Captain Stothert, has lost an arm, and my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Dumaresq, was shot through the body. I propose recommending to the Duke of Wellington, Lieutenant-

Colonel Stanhope, of the First Guards, to do duty for Sir Henry Bradford, and Captain Walton, adjutant of the Coldstreams, to succeed Captain Stothert as brigade-major. Should I obtain his Grace's assent, I hope the appointments will meet with your approval.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BYNG,
Major-General.

APPENDIX R.

OFFICERS OF THIRD BATTALION GRENADIER GUARDS WHO SERVED IN THE CRIMEA, 1854–5-6.

Return of Officers of Grenadier Guards who were promoted in the Third Battalion before landing in the Crimea, or who came out to the East subsequently and took part with it in the Eastern Campaign.

Date when left England.	Date of arrival in the East.	Names of Officers.	Field Officers.	Capts. & Lt.-Cols.	Subalterns.	Staff of Battalion.	Total.
1854.		For names of Officers with 3rd Battalion on					
Feb. 22.		leaving England; *vide* vol. iii. p. 157	3	6	21	5	35
	July 22.	Col. F. W. Hamilton, promoted to mounted officer in 3rd Battalion	1				
May 28.	July 14.	Assist.-Surgeon H. J. Lawrence				1	
June 27.	July 22.	Lieut.-Col. J. Reeve } with		1			
,,	,,	Captain Wm. John Christie } draft.			1		
,,	,,	Lieutenant R. W. Hamilton }			1		
	July 20.	Assist.-Surgeon F. G. Hamilton to Scutari				1	
	Aug. 29.	Lieut.-Col. Ralph Bradford, joined from Staff		1			7
	Sept. 23.	Lieut.-Col. Hon. Charles Lindsay		1			
	Oct. 4.	Lieutenant E. Nap. Sturt, 2nd time			1		
	Nov. 3.	Captain E. S. Burnaby from Varna, 2nd time			1		
	Nov. 7.	Ass.-Surg. H. J. Lawrence from Varna, 2nd time				1	
	,,	Assist.-Surgeon Constantine C. Read				1	
Oct. 27.	Nov. 22.	Captain Hon. Ashley Ponsonby			1		
,,	,,	Assist.-Surgeon C. R. Nicoll				1	
	Dec. 1.	Colonel Charles Ridley	1				
Nov. 24.	Dec. 20.	Lieut.-Col. Lord Arthur Hay		1			
Sailed 25th	,,	Lieut.-Col. Henry E. Montresor		1			
from	,,	Captain Claude Alexander with			1		
Portsmouth	,,	Captain John Murray (Polmaise) drafts			1		
in H.M.S.	,,	Captain W. B. Phillimore of			1		
Royal	,,	Captain Alex. Mitchell 402			1		
Albert.	,,	Lieut. Hon. W. Forbes men.			1		
	,,	Lieut. Fitzroy A. T. Clayton			1		
	,,	Surg.-Maj. G. E. Blenkins, 2nd time				1	
	Dec. 31.	Lieutenant Coulson			1		18
1855.	Feb. 19.	Captain Geo. A. Ferguson (Pitfour)			1		
	,,	Quarter-master John Atkinson				1	
Mar. 29.	April 12.	Lieut.-Col. Michael Bruce		1			3
			5	12	34	12	63

Date when left England.	Date of arrival in Crimea.	Names of Officers.	Field Officers.	Capts. & Lt.-Cols.	Subalterns.	Staff of Battalion.	Total.
1855.		Brought forward...	5	12	34	12	63
Mar. 29.	April 12.	Captain Neville Hogge			1		
	Mar. 1.	Assist.-Surgeon J. Wardrop, 2nd time				1	
April 5.	April.	Captain A. E. V. Ponsonby			1		
April 13.	May 1.	Lieut.-Col. E. G. Wynyard (with draft of 414 men.)		1			
,,	,,	Captain Alex. Digby			1		
,,	,,	Captain Hon. B. Quin, 2nd time			1		
,,	landed ,,	Lieutenant Earl of Carrick			1		
,,	,, May 3.	Lieutenant Ch. E. Malet			1		
April 27.		Lieutenant Hon. Amias Poulett			1		
	May 17.	Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. Percy, 2nd time		1			
	May 31.	Lieut.-Col. Hon. F. A. Thesiger		1			
May 25.	June 3.	Lieutenant Hon. J. C. Stanley			1		
July 6.	July 29.	Lieutenant Ed. Wm. Lloyd Wynne (in Cambria)			1		
	Aug. 13.	Colonel C. Lewis	1				
	,,	Lieut.-Col. Henry F. Ponsonby		1			
	Aug. 15.	Captain Sidney Burrard			1		
	,,	Captain W. S. Morant			1		
Aug. 1.	Aug. 29.	Captain J. D. Ferguson Davie (together.)			1		
,,	,,	Lieutenant Viscount Stormont			1		
,,	,,	Lieutenant Clifton Gascoigne			1		20
			6	16	48	13	83

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS CAME OUT AFTER SEVASTOPOL HAD FALLEN, AND DID NOT RECEIVE THE CRIMEAN MEDAL.

Sept. 24.	Oct. 13.	Lieut.-Col. Viscount Latouche Hatton		1			
,,	,,	Captain Edward Henry Cooper			1		
	Oct. 8.	Colonel Hon. Aug. Foley	1				
Oct. 17.		Captain C. W. Randolph			1		
,,		Captain Hon. A. F. Egerton			1		
Ordered	Nov. 17.	Colonel Edward Goulburn (with draft of 300 men.)	1				
Oct. 10th	,,	Lieut.-Col. J. F. D. Crichton Stuart		1			
to be in	,,	Lieut.-Col. Lord Frederick Fitzroy		1			
readiness	,,	Lieutenant Hon. J. B. Dormer			1		
to embark.	,,	Lieutenant Earl of Sefton			1		
		Lieutenant Edward Clive			1		
Dec. 4.	Dec. 26.	Lieutenant W. S. L. Buck (Stukeley)			1		
1856.		Quartermaster Esau Collins				1	
after Feb. 16.	March 6.	Lieutenant Viscount Hood			1		
			8	19	56	14	97
Deduct names twice inserted		Capt. & Lt.-Col.: Lt.-Col. F. W. Hamilton, Lt.-Col. Hon. H. Percy — 2	Subaltern.: N. Sturt, E. Burnaby, W. Quin — 3	Staff.: G. Blenkins, J. Wardrop, Lawrence — 3	2	3	3	8
Total did duty at different periods with Third Battalion in the Crimea			8	17	53	11	89
Add officers on Staff *not* Third Battalion officers, see Return, A. 3, next page			1	2	3		6
Total Grenadier Guards' Officers who served in the East			9	19	56	11	95
Officers formerly in Grenadier Guards who held Staff appointments in the Crimea, see Return, A. 4, next page							5
Total, including former Grenadier Guardsmen							100

A. 3.

Return of Officers of the Grenadier Guards NOT *belonging to Third Battalion, appointed to Staff in the Crimea.*

	Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENT.	Field Officers.	Capts. & Lt.-Cols.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Total.
1854.	May.	Lt.-Col. Hon. A. Gordon	Assist. Adj.-Gen., 1st Division		1			
	Sept. 23.		Assist. Quarter-Master-General, Head Quarters					
	Feb. 22.	Capt. A. Lane Fox	Musketry Instructor to Army, and Deputy-Assist. Quarter-Master-General, 2nd Division			1		
	June.							
	Sept. 2.	Lt.-Col. Ch. Maitland	Deputy-Assist. Adj.-Gen., 4th Division		1			
		Capt. Wm. Barnard	A.-D.-C. to Major-General Barnard			1		
	Oct. 16.	Brig.-Maj. C. Ellison	Brig.-Maj. to 1st Brigade 1st Division			1		
1855.	Nov. 1.	Col. J. Craufurd	Commanding Brigade of Guards	1				
				1	2	3		6

A. 4.

Officers formerly in Grenadier Guards holding Staff Appointments in the Crimea.

		F. M. Lord Raglan, G.C.B.	Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea					1
		General Simpson, G.C.B.	Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea					1
		Maj.-Gen. Sir H. W. Barnard, K.C.B.	Commanding 4th Division and Chief of the Staff					1
		Brig.-Gen. Sir Arthur Wellesley Torrens, K.C.B.	Commanding Brigade, 4th Division					1
		Lieut.-Col. Sir A. Cunynghame, K.C.B. (in Gren. Guards from Dec., 1846, to April, 1849)	Assist. Quarter-Master-Gen., 1st Division					1
								5

A. 5.

Officers of Third Battalion Grenadier Guards who received Staff Appointments during their stay in the Crimea.

Date arriving in Crimea.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Appointment.	Field Officers.	Capts. & Lt.-Cols.	Subal'erns.	Staff.	
Sept. 14.	Sept. 25, 1854.	Lt.-Col. Brownrigg	Assist. Adj.-Gen., 1st Division / Assist. Adj.-Gen., Light Division		1			
,,	May, 1855.	Lt.-Col. Hon. G. Cadogan	Military Commissioner Sardinian Army		1			
,,	July 20, 1855.	Lt.-Col. Hon. H. Percy, V.C.	To Command of an Italian Legion		1			
,,	Sept.	Capt. Viscount Balgonie	A.-D.-C. to General Bentinck			1		
Dec. 20.	Aug. 13, 1855.	Lt.-Col. Lord Arthur Hay	Assist. Adj.-Gen., 1st Division		1			
Sept. 14.	Nov. 30, 1855.	Major Geo. Higginson	Brig.-Maj. Brigade of Guards			1		
Sept. 14.		Sir Ch. Russell, V.C.	Deputy. Assist. Quarter-Master-General, 1st Division			1		
					4	3		7

A. 6.

Officers of the Grenadier Guards on Staff, before, or after belonging to Third Battalion.

1854.	Feb. 22.	Capt. Ralph Bradford	A.-D.-C. to Sir Richard England			1		
1855.	June 16.	Lt.-Col. Prince Ed. Saxe-Weimar	A.-D.-C. to Lord Raglan, after promotion, instead of going home		1			
1855.	Nov.	Capt. Nap. Sturt	A.-D.-C. to Maj.-Gen. Crauford			1		
					1	2		3

A. 7.

Return of Officers of Third Battalion Grenadier Guards becoming non-effective in the East by death, invaliding, or returning to England for various causes, from June 1854 *to October* 1855.

Date on which become non-effective.	Name.	Cause of becoming non-effective.	Field Officers.	Capts. & Lt.-Cols.	Subalterns.	Staff.
1854.						
June 13.	Capt. Campbell Munro	Invalided from Scutari.			1	
July 9.	Col. Thomas Wood	On promotion	1			
July 22.	Assist.-Surgeon F. G. Hamilton	To Scutari				1
Aug. 9.	Capt. Hon. W. Quin	Invalided			1	
,,	Lieut. Robert Anstruther	Invalided			1	
,,	Surgeon G. Blenkins	Invalided				1
Aug. 28.	Capt. E. S. Burnaby	Left at Varna			1	
,,	Assist.-Surg. Lawrence	Left at Varna				1
Sept. 20.	Lieut. Burgoyne, invalided	Wounded at Alma			1	
Sept. 27.	Lieut.-Col. Augustus Cox	Died of Cholera		1		
Sept. 30.	Surgeon-Major Huthwaite	Died of Cholera and fatigue				1
,, Oct. 16.	Capt. Evelyn Rowley	Killed in trenches			1	
Oct. 18.	Col. Hon. Francis Gros. Hood	Killed in trenches	1			
Oct. 19.	Lieut. Francis Byam Davies	Died at Scutari, Nov. 12, of wounds received in trenches, Oct. 19			1	
Nov. 5.	Lieut.-Col. Edward Pakenham	Killed at Inkerman				
,,	Capt. Sir Thomas Newman	Killed at Inkerman		1	2	
,,	Capt. Hon. Henry Neville	Killed at Inkerman				
,,	Capt. A. Tipping	Severely wounded at Inkerman, invalided			1	
,,	Lieut. Nap. Sturt				1	
Nov. 10.	Lieut.-Col. Ralph Bradford	Slightly wounded and invalided—rheumatism		1		
Dec. 26.	Capt. Ashley Ponsonby	Retired			1	
Dec. 28.	Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. Percy, returned May 17	Temporarily invalided.		1		
1855.						
Jan. 13.	Major de Horsey	Invalided			1	
Jan. 21.	Capt. Alex. Kinloch	Private affairs			1	
Feb. 15.	Lieut.-Col. Hon. Ch. Lindsay	At first on duty to Constantinople		1		
May 21.	Col. E. B. Reynardson	To retire	1			
May 30.	Lieut.-Col. Michael Bruce	Invalided		1		
July 20.	Lieut. Fitzroy Clayton	Invalided			1	
,,	Lieut. Hon. John C. Stanley	Invalided			1	
July 28.	Capt. E. S. Burnaby	Invalided			1	
	The following Officers became non-effective after Sevastopol was taken.		3	6	17	4
Sept. 27.	Capt. Charles Turner, to England	Private affairs			1	
,,	Hon. William Fr. Forbes	Private affairs			1	
,,	H. Verschoyle	Private affairs			1	
Oct. 13.	Col. F. W. Hamilton	On promotion	1			
Oct. 13.	Capt. Viscount Balgonie	Died on return home the following year			1	
,,	Lieut. R. W. Hamilton	Private affairs			1	

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