

Gc
942.0009
M75n
1378392

M. L

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 00724 5258

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2010 with funding from
Allen County Public Library Genealogy Center

SOME RECORDS ✓

OF THE

ROYAL MONMOUTHSHIRE MILITIA

(At one time the Monmouth and Brecon Militia),

BY

CAPTAIN W. F. N. NOEL,

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

ADJUTANT FROM 1881 TO 1886.

1886.

MONMOUTH :

PRINTED BY BAILEY AND SON, "BEACON" OFFICE, PRIORY STREET.

20
942.0009
m15w



PREFACE.

UNLESS the records of actual events are duly written down, they become first exaggerated, then distorted, after that mere fables, and at last entirely disappear. I have therefore tried to preserve in the following pages such matter as I could collect, and thereof lay a foundation upon which a more comprehensive history may some day be built, for this one does not pretend to be either exhaustive or complete.

Should some abler pen succeed in exciting local interest in the annals of a corps of which the county may be justly proud, much information, both documentary and traditional, would doubtless be forthcoming.

1378392

I wish to tender my best thanks to Mr. Walter Guy Hill for allowing me to publish extracts from his grandmother's diary; to Mrs. Kane for allowing me access to many letters and papers bearing on the period during which the late Captain Kane was Adjutant of the Regiment; to Mr. Osmond Arthur Wyatt for searching out such county papers on the subject as survive; to Major F. Vaughan and Major Lawson Lowe; and to Messrs. William and Horace Bailey, and Mr. W. H. Parkes for their kind assistance.

I regret to say that my efforts to get information by advertising were quite fruitless.

W. F. N. NOEL,

Captain Royal Engineers,

Monmouth, 1886.

Adjutant R.M.E.M.

Some Records of the R. M. C. M.

CHAPTER I.

The object of this chapter is to give a short summary of the development of the Militia, and its varying relations to the other forces with whose histories its own is necessarily interwoven. The history of the forces taken as a whole divides itself naturally into two periods, one before and one after the restoration of 1660, when the standing or regular army was established, and the Militia organised under Act of Parliament. Previously their formation had been far less systematic, though founded on laws which have come down to our own day.

The liability of every able-bodied man to bear arms for the defence of the country has been always recognised, though service by deputy or payment in lieu has been allowed from very early times. The origin of the "feudal levy" is a matter of controversy, but it first assumed a definite form after the conquest, and under it the holders of land supplied those bodies of knights and their retainers, which formed the cavalry and indeed the backbone of the armies of the middle ages. The "general levy" supplied the mass of the infantry. The archers were a special corps chiefly raised from the middle classes. The development of firearms gradually destroyed the value of mail-clad horsemen, and as armour died out the acts enforcing its provision, and with them the feudal levy, became obsolete and were repealed in the reign of James I.

The liability to serve in the general levy, however, still continued, and was enforced under what were then called "Commissions of Array," which gradually developed into the "Commissions of Musters," by which all persons liable were registered and sorted into bands which were trained and exercised at the charge of the different parishes of the county. These commissions and this system of training seems to have gathered shape about 1600, stimulated no doubt by the peril the country felt itself to be in at the time of the Spanish Armada (1588).

The bodies organised under the lieutenants of counties or commissioners became known as "trained" or "train bands." They were mustered annually, and began to be called "the Militia." The Parliaments of Charles I., though protesting against impressment, did

not complain of the mustering of the train bands and fully recognised their value. They were, however, very unwilling to leave them under the control of the Crown, exercised through the lieutenants of counties, and this question was one of the principal matters in dispute at the time of the rupture between the King and the Parliament.

The mode in which troops were raised during the Civil War and Commonwealth was necessarily irregular, and does not bear on the subject.

At the restoration in 1660 great changes took place in the military system of the country. Knight service, the feudal levy and their incidents were finally abolished; the organization of the "general levy," of which the "train-bands" were a part, into "the Militia" was completed, and the foundation of the present regular army was laid.

This marks the commencement of the second of the two periods mentioned above, into which the history of the Militia naturally divides itself. To trace clearly the growth of the force, and its development into its present form, this second period may be again sub-divided into four parts:—

1. From 1660 to 1757;
2. From 1757 to 1816;
3. From 1816 to 1852, between which years the Militia was practically in abeyance; and
4. From 1852 to the present time, during which the voluntary Militia has existed.

By an Act passed in 1662, and amended by another the following year, the Militia was organized, and further provision was made by subsequent Acts. It was called out in 1690 and again during the rebellions of 1715 and 1745.

The latter occasion called attention to the shortcomings of the force, and accordingly in 1757 an Act was passed, though somewhat unwillingly, by which it was reorganized on nearly the same footing on which the balloted Militia now stands, and it was embodied in the year 1759.

The chief powers were invested in the lieutenants of counties and the force was regarded as a counterpoise to the Standing Army and as a "constitutional" force under the control of Parliament rather than of the Crown.

The Crown had indeed the power to approve and dismiss deputy lieutenants, and to dismiss, but not appoint, officers, and both these had to be qualified by the possession of land within their counties;

The Crown could, however, place Militia regiments, when embodied but not when up for training, under the command of general officers.

These conditions remained in force till 1852, when ex-officers of the regular forces were allowed to serve without the property qualification, which was reduced in 1852 and 1854, and finally dispensed with in 1859, so that the officers ceased to be necessarily connected with the county or possessed of land. Subsequent Acts conferred larger powers on the Crown, and the powers of the Lords Lieutenant of counties were completely made over by the Act of 1871, except as regards raising Militia by ballot.

The Army Act of 1881 gives the Crown complete power to raise, organise and command the force, and now officers of Militia are commissioned like those of the Regular Army, are always subject to military law, and may sit on courts-martial for the trial of men of the Army and *vice versa*.

Returning to the Act of 1757, the mode of raising men was by it entirely changed, and the liability to provide them was thrown on the county and parish instead of on individuals. Previously the obligation to serve in the Militia rested on every man as a citizen, in distinction to that of serving in the "feudal levy," which depended on homage or tenure under the Crown; the Militia being the development of the "general levy." The Lord Lieutenant was informed of the quota of men raised in that county. Lists of all men between the ages of 18 and 50, except some exempted by the Militia Act of 1757, were sent to the Lord Lieutenant and Deputy Lieutenants, who held meetings and apportioned the quota among the different sub-divisions, and again sub-divided the quota of the different sub-divisions among the parishes in them according to their populations. They then chose men by ballot from each parish list up to the number apportioned to each parish. Every man so chosen had to serve for three years, or provide a substitute,

Besides these substitutes, parishes might send volunteers, and, if these were approved by the Colonel, would thus escape the liability of the ballot. Moreover captains might augment their companies by volunteers and lords lieutenant might accept, first, single volunteers, then whole companies of them with their officers. Thus the Militia at the close of the 18th century was a force raised by ballot with voluntary enlistment as a subsidiary aid, and has gradually developed into a force which at present is raised by voluntary enlistment with the ballot in reserve.

Every county had to pay a fine which varied at times from £5 to £60, and is now £10, for every man deficient from the quota;

and every parish in the same way had to pay the county £10 for every man they failed to provide, and had to keep up their quota to the number fixed, so that the discharge of a militiaman or his desertion or his enlistment into the Regular Army threw on his parish the burden of providing another man in his place. The power of an officer commanding a regiment to discharge a man from it was therefore jealously watched. The enlistment of militiamen into the Regular Army was at times quite, and generally almost, prohibited.

At the same time individuals who had been drawn in the ballot and were looking for substitutes, and parishes wanting to get volunteers so as to avoid a recourse to the ballot, and being forbidden to enlist by beat of drum, competed for recruits with the recruiters of the Regular Army, and thus, especially in time of war, the bounty for recruits attained a very high figure. Under such circumstances, of course, men who would have enlisted of themselves, naturally waited to be purchased, and the ballot therefore had a bad effect on the enlistment for the Army. A change took place when the enlistment of militiamen into the Army was encouraged and Militia officers allowed to fill their places by beat of drum. The prohibition, however, remained in some degree in force even after 1852, although with a voluntarily enlisted Militia the reason had disappeared, and on the breaking out of war in 1854 prosecutions were instituted against militiamen who had enlisted in the Army, and special legislation was required to relieve from punishment the men who had so enlisted.

Further legislation authorised enlistment into the Army, and the Act of 1875 placed the enlistment of volunteer, but not balloted militiamen, under the direction of the Secretary of State for War. The Militia has now become the recognised recruiting ground for the Army.

From 1757 to 1816 many Acts were passed, but they chiefly referred to the relations between the Militia and the other forces then raised under the special acts, Volunteers, Yeomanry, Fencibles and so on.

The number of Militia regiments kept on increasing, the number in 1763 being 47, in 1783, 69, and in 1816, 90. All this time the Militia regularly came out for the annual training unless embodied.

Little need be said of the third part from 1816 to 1852. First the annual training was dispensed with by order in Council and then from 1829 to 1865 an annual act was passed suspending the ballot, and the act of that year has since been annually continued. In 1835 militia stores (arms, clothing, &c.) were transferred from the counties to the Board of Ordnance.

In 1852 the Militia was re-established and has ever since been raised and maintained by voluntary enlistment. Many regiments were embodied in 1854 and some served in the Mediterranean.

In 1860 militiamen first came up for the preliminary training ; in 1871 the Militia was combined with the Regular Army in connection with territorial districts and all enactments tend to strengthen the ties between the two forces.

It may be interesting to add that by the Act of 1662 the counties raised what was called "trophy money," and defrayed the expenses for arms, uniforms, equipment, &c., and the pay for the annual training, while the Crown supplied the pay during embodiment. A different plan was adopted in 1758, when an Act was passed authorising the payment for all Militia expenses from the Exchequer, and this Act was continued annually till 1874, and when, as the Militia had been placed under the Crown in 1871, the Act had become meaningless, it was provided that the Militia should be paid, clothed, and so on, according to regulations fixed by Royal Warrant in the same way as the Regular Forces.

The storage for the arms and equipments in 1757 was made a charge on the parishes, but this was in 1786 transferred to the counties, which were in their turn relieved from this expense in 1871. In 1872 and 1873 provision was made for buying land and building barracks at the public expense, and the counties were authorised to sell their storehouses to the Crown, or otherwise dispose of them as they pleased.

CHAPTER II.

THE WELSH MILITIAS IN 1684.

Having given in the last chapter some idea of the growth of the Militia force in general, we may surmise that the Monmouth in particular started and grew up under the same conditions as others. This borderland has seen a lot of hard fighting, and this county probably boasts the remains of as many mediæval strongholds as any of its size in the three kingdoms; among others of Raglan Castle, the last to hold out in the service of the King against the Parliamentary forces. It is enough for our purposes, however, to know that the Monmouthshire Militia was regularly organized more than two centuries ago.

The first Duke of Beaufort was Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Gloucester, Hereford and Monmouth, governor of the town and castle of Ludlow and Lord President of Wales and the Marches thereof. He was among the foremost in the defence of the Crown and Kingdom in 1685, on the breaking out of Monmouth's rebellion, which was crushed at the battle of Sedgemoor, and he is said by Macaulay to have been the last nobleman who kept up the semi-regal court of a feudal Baron. He raised and commanded a regiment of foot called the Duke of Beaufort's Musketeers, afterwards the 11th Regiment, celebrated for its distinguished services and now known as the "Devonshire Regiment."

At that time the Monmouthshire Militia consisted of a regiment of foot and a troop of horse. The latter, was no doubt, the forerunner of the present Monmouthshire Troop of the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars.

Yeomanry, it is to be remembered, differ from Militia, in that they are in fact volunteer cavalry, and have not the ballot in reserve. They consist of corps whose services have been offered to and accepted by the Sovereign.

The Militia was commanded by the Marquis of Worcester, who the following year (1685) succeeded his father as Colonel of the above mentioned Musketeers.

In 1684, his Grace, who was son of the valiant defender of Raglan Castle, as Lord President of Wales, made, in the execution of his office, a "Progress and General Visitation of his commands there," in the course of which he inspected all the Militia Regiments in the Principality. A careful itinerary of this "progress" was made by T. Dinely, who was evidently an observant man and a skilful draughts-

man, as the manuscript was enriched by numberless excellent sketches of churches, coats-of-arms, country seats, castles and objects of interest. His Grace, the present Duke, allowed a few copies of it to be printed in 1864 for strictly private circulation, the volume being edited by Charles Baker, Esq., his Grace's Steward of the Seignories of Gower and Kilvey. It contains an immense fund of curious information, from which are gleaned the following items which refer to the Militia:—

The first regiment inspected was the Montgomeryshire, which consisted of four companies of foot (with white colours flying), and one troop of horse.

“The standard was of damask and carried a dexter arm, armed proper, holding a heart gules, with tassells of gold, silk, and silver. At a convenient place the Regiment was drawn and his Grace saw them exercise and make several good volleys. The horse in like manner performed their duty.”

The above troop escorted the Duke to the confines of Montgomeryshire, where he was met by the Militia troop of the county of Denbigh. The Denbighshire Militia consisted of five companies of foot and a troop of horse commanded by Sir Richard Middleton as Captain. It is only stated that they were “seen exercise both horse and foot.”

At the boundary of this county “ye Denbighshire Troop, was relieved by that of Flintshire, which conducted his Grace to where the Militia foot was drawn up. The Flintshire troop was commanded by Sir John Hanmere. The Militia of Flintshire consisted of five companies of foot. That commanded by Sir Roger Mostyn was all clothed in red, lined with red, broad belts and white sashes, red stockings, and new hatts edged and turned up on ye side with buttons, at his own charge * * * being his own servants * * and are paid by him. * * * These, ye old Colonell, Sir Roger, exercised in various figures before his Grace, which they performed with great exactitude, and their volleys and fireings were second to none of the former.”

The next regiment inspected was the Carnarvonshire, which met the Duke at Conway, “firing several volleys at his landing from the ferry and which done the foot made a guard, and the horse followed his Grace into the town. . . . The Militia of Caernarvonshire consisteth of three companies of foot and one troop of horse.” They were inspected “and laudable exercise and fireings were performed, having been called to it by beat of drum at and before break of day.”

Anglesey was the next place visited. The Duke was received, as usual, with "volleyes of shot at his putting foot on this Island." The Militia consisted of a troop of horse and four companies of foot, commanded by — Bulkeley, Esq. The horse standard was of crimson flowered damask, with gold and silk fringe and tassells. The Beaumauris company had red colours and the other companies blue.

From Anglesey the Duke proceeded to Bala, where he inspected the Merioneth Militia, consisting of a troop of horse and two companies of foot, under the command of Colonel Price. The standard was of silk and upon it in letters of gold, *Non palma sine pulvere*. They "made several good volleyes and His Grace saw to his satisfaction both ye horse and foot exercise."

After describing various places the writer brings the Duke to Presteign, where he saw the Radnor Militia, consisting of a troop of horse and three companies of foot, with yellow colours flying. "A good volley was given" and his Grace rode through the ranks of each company.

The Duke reached Brecknock on the 6th August. He was met by the Militia horse and the foot lined the streets on both sides, and had a band to greet him with "drums and trumpetts, wind and other musick." The Militia, commanded by Colonel Jeffries, made several good and laudable firings. It comprised a troop of horse and five companies of foot with green colours. The foot wore "hattts, blue cossacks, white sashes edged with bleu worsted fringe, broad buff coloured shoulder belts and red yarn stockins. The horse with buff coats, carbines. pistol, back breast and pott bridle's and collars, hiuses, with their cloaks strapped behind them."

The Carmarthenshire Militia, the next visited, made the same good volleyes. They consisted of a troop of horse and a regiment of foot, commanded by Sir Rice Williams. Their standard was black fringed and tasselled with gold and silver. It is merely recorded of the Cardiganshire Militia that it consisted of a troop of horse and three companies of foot. It was reviewed at Castle Emlyn and then his Grace proceeded to Haverford West and saw the Pembrokeshire on August 11th. They consisted of a troop of horse and a regiment of eight companies of foot, "all of firelocks," Their standard was of flowered damask with gold and silken fringe and tassells and on it the motto, "For God and the King," They exercised and fired a good volley or two.

The Glamorganshire was the next regiment inspected. The regiment of foot was commanded by the Earl of Worcester. They wore purple cloth uniform, lined with red stockings, broad buff shoulder belts and white sashes. The troop of horse was commanded by Lord Arthur Somerset as Captain with Sir Richard Bassett as Lieutenant. Their uniform was also purple lined with red.

Last, but not least, his Grace inspected (20th August, 1684), the Monmouthshire Militia. They formed a regiment of foot and a troop of horse, which had met the Ducal retinue near Ruperra, commanded by the Earl of Worcester. Their excellent drill greatly impressed the historian, for on this occasion he says, "Doublings, countermarches, wheelings, variety of exercise and close fireings were made."

The troop, under Lieut. Sir Charles Kemys, fired volleys in front of the Town Hall, where his Grace was entertained at a banquet, the troopers being regaled outside, mounted, with "syder and ye noted Monmouth Ale," drums beating, trumpets sounding and bells ringing.

The above extracts, though, with the exception of the accounts of the Monmouthshire and Brecknockshire Militias, not bearing directly on the past history of the regiments we are concerned with, are very interesting, as they shew conclusively that in 1684 the county militias were effective bodies, properly organised and with their regular uniforms and equipments complete. They seem to have been well drilled according to the tactics of the day, for there can be no doubt that the Duke of Beaufort was a practical soldier and an able judge of the force he was called to report on.

CHAPTER III.

THE MILITIA FROM 1684 TO 1793.

1684. In the last chapters we saw that in the year 1684 Monmouthshire possessed an efficient county regiment, and in the first chapter that the organization of the Militia as it then existed did not alter much until 1757. During that period companies were practically independent bodies, and in some counties there were also troops of horse militia, and colonels were appointed over all the troops and companies in the county. These troops or companies were generally known by the name of the captain. Thus there is preserved at St. Pierre a commission dated July the 30th, 1691, signed by Charles, Earl of Macclesfield, Lord Lieutenant of Monmouthshire, appointing Francis Lewis, gent., to be ensign in the Company of Foot whereof George Lewis, of St. Pierre, Esquire, is captain. There is also another commission, signed, but without the name of the officer intended to be appointed. It is dated March the 1st, 1704, and is signed by Thomas, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Lord Lieutenant, appointing * * * to be lieutenant in the Company of Militia in the County of Monmouth, whereof Thomas Lewis, Esquire, is captain, and Sir Hopton Williams, Bart., is colonel.

Companies were also named as belonging to a district or place; thus there is a commission dated November the 15th, 1715, signed by the Honourable John Morgan, of Tredegar, Lord Lieutenant, appointing Thomas Lewis, of St. Pierre, Esquire, to be captain of the Company of Militia for the Hundred of Caldicot, in the County of Monmouth, under the command of Sir Hopton Williams, of Llangibby, Bart.

The outbreak of hostilities against the French, in 1756, led to a complete re-organization of the Militia. As already pointed out on page 11, the Militia up to that date was provided by owners of property, not of land exclusively, in proportions set out in the Act of 1662. Its numerical strength was undefined, and was entirely dependent on the wealth and numbers of the property owners. No person was bound to provide a horse, horseman and arms, unless he had a real estate of £500 a year or a personalty of £6,000, nor a foot soldier and arms unless he had £50 a year in land or a personal estate of £600 in goods and

money ; but a joint obligation of providing a horseman and arms might be imposed on two or three individuals. For many years the force had been altogether neglected, and although the Militia, in different counties, was occasionally called out for training, there was a complete absence of anything like systematic organisation. Under the provisions of a Bill brought in by the Pitt ministry in December, 1756, the ballot, as above stated on page 11, was brought into play for the first time, and the expenses of the force ceased to be a charge upon property, each county having to provide a fixed quota of men. The Bill received Royal assent in June, 1757. The quota for the whole country was originally fixed at upwards of 60,000 men, but was subsequently reduced by the House of Lords to 32,040. The force was to consist of infantry only, and not of horse and foot as heretofore. The Lords Lieutenant were empowered to assemble and arm the Militia, and to grant commissions to the proper number of officers, who were required to have a *property qualification*, one half of which was to be within the county for which they served. At the end of every four years, such a number of officers were to be discharged as should be equal to the number who were qualified and might be willing to serve. Three officers were allowed to every eighty men, and the Militia of each county was to be formed into one or more regiments.

The arrangements for training were altogether different from the present system. On the first Monday in the month, from March to October, the men were assembled for drill by half-companies, and on the third Monday by companies, and the companies were assembled in regiments for four days in Whitsun week, or at such other time as might be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant. The drills were to be for six hours a day, but men were not to be under arms for more than two hours at a time. The men were enlisted for three years, were not liable to serve out of the United Kingdom, and could not be compelled to go more than six miles from home to their company drills. At the regimental training the men were billeted much the same as now, except that the landlord provided "diet and small beer." The powers of the officers were very limited at this period. Discharges were granted by Deputy-Lieutenants and not by commanding officers. The object of this restriction may be seen by line three and what follows on page 12. Absence or breaches of discipline were punished by Justices of the Peace. If a man was drunk on duty he

might be fined ten shillings or be put in the stocks for an hour. Such was the general purport of the Act of 1757.

The application of the ballot clauses was met with determined opposition in many places. Riots occurred at Mansfield, Boston, Newcastle, Sevenoaks and elsewhere, and at York the disturbances were so serious that at the subsequent assizes four men were found guilty of high treason and condemned to death for the part which they had taken in the affair. In some counties it was not until several years had elapsed that the Lords Lieutenant were enabled to complete the formation of the regiments. Heavy fines were imposed on these counties for neglecting to contribute their proper quota of men (see last line but one on page 11). This opposition was not confined to the lower orders. Such was the unpopularity of the new Militia laws that in numbers of instances Militia commissions were persistently refused by gentlemen who were qualified, and to whom they were offered by the Lords Lieutenant. This can hardly be wondered at, since there could be little inducement to command unwilling men, whose insubordination was supported by public opinion, and with no means of enforcing discipline without bringing men in front of the magistrates. The value of the force as a permanent provision for the defence of the realm having at length become recognised, the Militia speedily recovered its popularity, and all difficulty in raising the various regiments disappeared.

In what manner the new laws relating to the Militia were received in Monmouthshire does not seem to be recorded, but we find the Monmouth and Brecon amongst the first forty-seven regiments of Militia that were raised previous to the peace of 1763.

In 1759, an invasion of England by the French being apprehended, the Militia was embodied, but towards the close of the 1762. year 1762 was disembodied again, and for the next fifteen years was only assembled annually for twenty-eight days' training and exercise, the above mentioned inconvenient system of drilling having been abandoned.

1778. In 1778 the alliance of France with the rebellious American colonies again necessitated the embodiment of the Militia until the 1783. conclusion of peace in 1783.

Ten years later the whole of the Militia, including of course the Monmouth and Brecon, was embodied and continued on permanent duty for many years, as will be seen in succeeding chapters.

Those who are interested in a history of the various regular and auxiliary forces will find the information they require in "The History of the British Army" by Sir Sibbald David Scott, Bart.; Grose's "Military Antiquities;" "Records of the First Regiment of Militia," by Captain G. A. Raikes; "Records of the Sherwood Foresters," by Major A. E. Lawson Lowe; "Parliamentary History;" the official "Manual of Military Law;" and in the various regimental records published by authority of the Horse Guards.

CHAPTER IV.

1793. The social conditions which produced the French revolution, the incidents of that terrible struggle, the execution of Louis XVI on the 21st January, 1793, and the events which led France to declare war against England on the 3rd February in that year, lie outside the scope of these records. These events occasioned a ferment in London. The Tower was fortified and the Militia was embodied.

The Monmouth and Brecon Militias were consolidated. They assembled at their respective head-quarters and united at Newbury in Berkshire on the 13th March.

The following extracts are taken from the memoranda and memoirs of Mrs. Isaacson, wife of Captain Anthony H. Isaacson, adjutant of the Regiment from 1792 to 1802. Mrs. Isaacson was before her marriage a Miss Leigh and a member of the ancient and noble family of Leigh-Egerton and Scudamore, and from her family connections was thrown amongst the persons of position mentioned by her in her narrative. The entire memoir is dated in January, 1829. It comprehends her life and reminiscences from her sixth year, and is addressed to her daughter. After describing her early life and many interesting circumstances connected with the society in which she moved, her first acquaintance and her subsequent marriage with Captain Isaacson, on the 21st September, 1792, she says:

“On this day I left dear Southampton for Brecon, South Wales. * * * * * On our arrival the bells rang merrily for the Captain and his bride.” Descriptions follow of the country and the weather, with regrets at being obliged to live in a place so distant from Kent, the home of her childhood. She goes on to say:—“Our lodgings were opposite the Market Place, where the Welsh people meet, the women dressed in cloth gowns and men in light blue coats with buttons as large as saucers. A scene like this I never saw before, and talking Welsh made such a noise. Then came donkeys in numbers loaded with coals and poor miserable souls driving them.” Further on she writes.—“On the rumour of war my heart beat with joy in hopes that the Regiment would be called out, and the 12th January, 1793, they were embodied.”

Details of the organisation seem to have disappeared, but it is on record that his Grace the 5th Duke of Beaufort became Colonel of the Monmouth and Brecon on the 1st February, 1793.

Mrs. Isaacson goes on to say:—“The Town then appeared more lively and the Captain found full employ whilst I looked out of a window against a stone wall. The Marquis of Worcester coming to take command, I was honoured twice with his company to supper. To my great joy the Regiment was ordered to Newbury in Berkshire.

1793. On the 4th of March, 1793, I took my final leave of Brecon and arrived with my servant in a chaise at Abergavenny in time for dinner.

On the 5th I began my journey to Monmouth, dragging uphill and down dale, until I reached the Beaufort Arms, where we stayed two nights. On my rising the first morning after my arrival I thought the view of Chippenham beautiful and Monmouth seemed cheerful. I saw everything here with delight. On the 7th the Regiment continued its route and marched into the small but pleasant little town of Newnham. After a tedious ride up hill and down, over dreadful roads, I arrived in good time to join the party for dinner.

On the 8th we crossed the Severn, much to my delight. Now, thought I, we are near at home. We had a bitter cold ride over the downs of Tetbury. Captain Gwynne, of the Regiment, found the cold so severe that he asked that I would take him in my chaise. I could not refuse him. As soon as he was seated, turning to me, he said, "Will you have a little brandy, madam?" "No, I thank you, Sir." "Then I will," said he, and put the bottle to his mouth. We arrived at Tetbury in good time for dinner and I may say with a good appetite for it.

On the 9th of March we left Tetbury on our route through Malmesbury to Chippenham, a very neat, healthy-looking place, with most beautiful roads and fertile country. There Captain Gwynne insisted on playing the drum after dinner, to the great annoyance of the corps. They took him into another room, where he and others played in concert till late at night.

On the 10th our next day's march was to Devizes, a severe cold place, being nearly surrounded by Salisbury Plain and Marlborough Downs.

On the 11th, from Devizes, we continued our route to Marlborough, making our headquarters at the Castle Inn, a most spacious building and everything being in good style. I believe it belonged to the noble Duke of Marlborough. The gardens are much worth notice, in particular the mounts. The weather being cold and myself more ready for a dinner than a walk I did not see much of them. The master of this house, thinking the Duke of Beaufort was with his Regiment, set out a most beautiful set of china and plate for the dinner, but on learning his Grace was not present, ordered all this finery to be set aside and other very handsome, but more common, put in its stead.

On the 12th, about 2 o'clock, I overtook the Regiment on its march to Hungerford, and well I might, though it had started early, for I had a pair of blood horses with a knowing driver that took me at the rate of over 10 miles an hour. It was useless to speak; he could not obey, for the creatures were not to be governed. However, I arrived safe at the dirty little town of Hungerford in good time and not quite frightened to death.

On the 13th my next and last day's journey was to Newbury and Speenhamland in the county of Berks, where the Monmouth and Brecon Regiment met, commanded by his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Abergavenny and the Marquis of Worcester, and there were about 20 more most respectable officers, none more so than my own dear Captain.

1793. Finding ourselves not more than 40 miles from Southampton, the Captain got leave of absence for one month. Our stay at Newbury was not long. The Regiment soon after my return received their route to march into Wells, Somersetshire, where they remained some months receiving the greatest civility from the inhabitants of Wells, more particularly the Clergy of the Cathedral and the family of the Honorable Mr. Anstruther, whose concerts were delightful. Our being introduced by the Earl of Abergavenny was to us a great advantage."

Mrs. Isaacson, after some domestic recollections, among them the birth of her eldest son, Anthony Allett, afterwards an officer in the Regiment, and regrets at leaving Wells, continues:—"On 1794. the — day of May, 1794, the Regiment received its route for encampment on Roborough Downs, seven miles from Plymouth. I did not go with them, but returned to Southampton, there to leave my little nursery under the care of his Grandmama and my good Aunt, whilst I went campaigning. A friend going to Exeter took me in his carriage, where I was met by the Captain and immediately set off for Roborough. We arrived just in time for him to change his dress and mount his charger. It being the King's Birthday all the Regiments were under arms, bands playing and colours flying. At one o'clock the Royal salute was fired by five thousand men. When all was over I returned to my lodgings, a very short distance from the camp, to dress, as we were to dine with the General (Morrice) and his family. There I met my old acquaintance Captain Skinner, who was Brigade Major to the General and brother to Lady Nugent, with whom I was very intimate. Also Mrs. Wynot, my old schoolfellow, both recognising me at the same time. Her husband was Major in the Worcester, then in camp on the same ground with us, together with the South Devon, West York and Northampton. Being accustomed to take my ride on a little grey, we one morning joined a large party of our corps going to Plymouth, when our old friend, Mr. Wright, whose horse was frightened at the noise of the cannon from the forts, was thrown into a ditch, to the great amusement, I am sorry to say, of all the party. I spent my time very pleasantly here and was very glad to find winter coming on.

In the month of October the route came to proceed to Honiton in Devonshire. On the third November the Regiment marched to Modbury. I began my journey in a chaise from the Downs. Modbury is a very old town situated on a hill, so steep that seldom a carriage ventured to the top.

On the 4th, from hence we proceeded to Newton Bushell, where the Regiment halted for one day. There I remember, it being the 5th of November, the boys were busy firing off squibs, to the great danger of the town, the market place having hundreds of pounds of cartridge powder belonging to the Regimental store there. From this place I was persuaded to take a journey of about five miles to view the Channel fleets, consisting of more than a hundred sail riding in Tor Bay. We were within a short distance when the Captain said, "I shall be too late for parade," and we returned home. I must own I was greatly disappointed, Lord and Lady Worcester continuing their ride with many of our corps.

On November 6th we began our March to Totnes, a small town 1794. seated near the River Dart.

On the 7th we continued our route through Ashburton and Chudleigh to Exeter, when I found myself heartily tired of riding a post chaise and on leaving Exeter the next morning (the 8th) for Honiton, the last 18 miles I rode my little grey in company with my Captain and others of the corps. We arrived at Honiton in time to dress for dinner and truly happy our march was completed. We soon got a pleasant lodging opposite headquarters at Mr. Aberdeen's, the famous lace manufacturer, where I was shewn the lace veil and scarf made by Mr. Aberdeen as a present to the Princess of Wales and which cost him 700 guineas. In Honiton we found a few acquaintances who were polite to us during our stay. It was not long, the Earl of Abergavenny, our Lieut-Colonel, giving the Captain leave of absence for the winter."

After mentioning the loss of her mother-in-law (Mrs. Isaacson, senior) at Southampton, Mrs. Isaacson continues:—"The month of 1795. April, 1795, I took my leave of my father-in-law (Captain Isaacson), and returned with my babe to Honiton. In May, 1795, the Regiment had orders to encamp in the same ground as before. As soon as my little hut was ready I left Honiton, taking my child Anthony and the servant and went to the prettiest cottage I ever saw. We had constant amusement, and being near the camp could see everyone, but no one us. The view from my cottage was beautiful. I could see Hamoaze and the ships riding in the Sound, and could hear every gun from the batteries at Plymouth. The evening gun at our Camp was opposite my little paradise. I never started when it was fired at sunset as many others would have done; in fact I was at last a complete soldier's wife. Everything was convenient, everything pleased me. I thought it no hardship to rise early, or late take rest. Indeed I never spent a more happy time than when I was with the Regiment.

We had elegant balls in the Monmouth Reading Room, where Lord and Lady Worcester attended. I went with the General's lady and her niece, Miss Urquhart. In September, the weather now getting cold for camp, I took my Anthony and servant to Plymouth Dock, now called Devonport, where we remained until the Regiment moved into winter quarters. They were in November ordered to Devizes, in Wiltshire, a miserably cold place. Here we experienced great civility from some few families. Lady Abergavenny being with us, took me to a ball which was given to the officers of the regiment. She sent me in her carriage both there and home. Our stay was short in Devizes, as Lord Abergavenny did not like the situation for his Lady, and the Regiment was removed to Lymington in Hampshire, where I soon followed with my little family. We had good lodgings here and a charming little town it is. We had many troops near—Welsh, Dutch, French, Scotch and a Hulan Regiment, composed of all nations, people and languages.

1796. On the 1st March, 1796, commonly called by the Welsh, Taffy's Day, there was a riot between these "Tower of Babel" regiments and languages, neither understanding each other. The officers of the respective Regiments were called to their corps to suppress this

1796. unpleasant business. The Scotch fell on the Welsh and the French were very violent, and our guard marching down Lymington Street they followed them. The French adjutant reported that Lieutenant Rawlings, of the Monmouth, had pushed him uncivilly in the crowd; and in consequence a duel was expected. The French officer calling out Lieutenant Rawlings he declared that he did not push Monsieur the French Adjutant, but was ready to meet him for all that. My Captain, who is all goodness, accompanied Lieutenant Rawlings to the spot. There explanations took place, when Monsieur shook hands with Lieutenant Rawlings, to the great joy of all our Regiment, and thus the business ended.

In Lymington I met with Lady Oxford, my young acquaintance, and her mother, Mrs. Scott, of Southampton. Their stay was short, Lady Oxford going to London for the winter. My good Lady Abergavenny did not lessen her kindness to me. I drank tea with her very often and called on her in the mornings, when she was well enough to see me. She was in a deep decline, but so fond of dancing that she used to have the band of the Regiment to make up a dance, if only a few couple were present. I remember one evening at Christmas her having the band. There stood six couples. Captain Gwynne, of whom I have spoken, wished to dance. There was no partner for him; ladies were scarce. To the great amusement of the company, Lord Abergavenny made his bow, danced the dance with his partner, Miss Fanny Gwynne, and then with her brother. This gentleman is a native of South Wales and lives at Neath in Glamorganshire. He was very kind to the poor soldiers and their families, and on a march would provide them a dinner at his own expense. He was much liked by the officers and as much laughed at. I must now continue my story of Lady Abergavenny, who asked me if I should like to see her lord's picture. I was happy to say yes, when she took me to her room and rang the bell. "Maria, shew Mrs Isaacson my lord's picture." "Madam, it is packed up!" "Never mind that, unpack it." Maria did not much like this, but, however, she unpacked the picture and most elegant it is, being set round with diamonds transparent, turning on a diamond swivel, so that the picture was always to be seen. At last I was obliged to part with my good friend Lady Abergavenny, as she found herself well enough to undertake her journey. She drove past my door a little way, then stopped and sent her servant to say she desired her kind love to me. I now found this lady far gone. Her weak frame could stand no longer. She arrived at Clifton after a tedious journey of many days and did not long survive. In the bloom of life, in the possession of an immense fortune, with a family of six children, she left her Lord to deplore her loss. She looked not for admiration. Her delight was to please. May your fate never be like hers.

May, 1796. Wishing to see my sister, she came on a visit during our stay in Lymington. She was highly delighted with the cheerful appearance of this sweet place and as my sister was a very sensible and, may I say, pretty young woman, you may be sure we were well attended by the officers of our corps, and I believe she almost lost her heart and was truly sorry we must soon leave Lymington.

1796 The route for the Regiment having come to encamp on Basham Down near Canterbury, my sister, self and children took our leave of this place and I returned with her to Chertsey, where I remained until the Captain came for me ; when I sent your brother Egerton out to nurse. (This was the second son, Egerton Charles Harvest Isaacson. He was afterwards an officer in the regiment and served with distinction in the 51st Regiment in the Peninsula and at Waterloo ; also in the 47th Regiment, till appointed Adjutant of the Brecon Militia in 1820. See appendix III).

Mrs. Isaacson relates an adventure with a highwayman on the way, and goes on to speak of her revisiting Murston, a family living where she had passed her earliest years, as her father, the Reverend Egerton Leigh, and her grandfather, the Rev. Thomas Leigh, had both been Rectors of that parish, which is near Sittingbourne in Kent, and continues : " We arrived at Basham at the time appointed by the Duke. I never passed so miserable a summer in my life.

About the latter end of October the Regiment received their route for winter quarters. Lewes in Sussex was our destination. My heart now beat with joy to think I had once more a chance of visiting my native home. On my arrival at the top of the hill, I bade the driver stop and asked him several questions with regard to the present Rector of Murston. I could not drive through the grounds, for I had no excuse to make, but knowing I should remain in Sittingbourne till the next day I contented myself with exploring that well-known place to me, one quarter of a mile only from Murston Parsonage. I arrived at the " Rose Inn " before the Regiment and again looked about me to see if I could remember the face of an old acquaintance, and I called on two of my mother's most intimate friends.

Returning to the Inn, his Grace the late Duke of Beaufort asked me to dinner. I accepted his invitation. In the evening all the officers excepting his Grace and my Captain went to the play. I much wished to go, but as he did not, I could not.

The next morning the Regiment continued its route to Maidstone and as it was gone I took my child and servant, and though it rained, began my walk to Murston Parsonage."

After describing her rather sad visit, Mrs. Isaacson continues : " When the chaise was ready, I continued my journey to Maidstone and arrived in time to dine with his Grace the Duke and the gentlemen of the Regiment. The next morning at 12 o'clock a man was put in the pillory for thieving. His Grace called me into his balcony that I might see the better. I must confess it was not a sight for a lady. However he seemed much amused and, I suppose, thought me the same. In the evening it was reported that Lieut-Colonel Montreseur was lying dead in Maidstone jail. I felt much grieved. My father had been well acquainted with him. He having a place abroad, I believe Surveyor of the roads and some works in America, had spent £20,000 more than the Government allowed, the claim for which for many years lay dormant, nor did he think it would ever be called for again, as it was not expended on his own account, but on those works I have now mentioned. It was said he died of fever, but, as

1796. my good mother used to say, a leaden one, for he shot himself on the day I now mentioned. I will not say I am correct as to the crime, but such was the report.

From Maidstone we continued our route to Tunbridge and Tunbridge Wells. Knowing these places I went on to the Wells and was there much amused looking at the ware for which they are so famous. I sat down in a toy shop and bought little Anthony a gun. Talking with the woman, "Madam," said she, "Does the regiment stop here to-night? I hope not. Soldiers, indeed! We don't want their company." "No," said I, "but they are your guards." "That may be," said she, "but we want people of fortune." "Well, don't abuse the military," said I, "for I belong to them, and here they come; do you not hear the band?" "Oh yes, Madam, very pretty, and how long will you stay here madam?" "Not long, so good morning to you."

The next day we went to Cuckfield and on to Lewes in Sussex, where I soon got lodgings by no means expensive, in very good society, with persons of family and fortune. There was a grand ball given by the Earl of Abergavenny in Lewes barracks, to the principal inhabitants of Lewes and the officers of the regiment. I think it was in compliment to the three celebrated Miss Thrales, of Brighton, the first ladies I ever saw with their bosoms—I won't say what. They were very handsome young women, their hair dressed very close, not a curl to be seen. Mr. Shelby and all the most fashionable families in and near Lewes were present. My good friend Mrs. Comber sent me with her daughter Fanny in their carriage. The supper was elegant, the band excellent, and dancing kept up till a late hour. You may be well assured I was one of the party, as I loved dancing to my heart. There were four rooms open, one for tea, one for cards, one for dancing and one for supper.

1797. The regiment remained here till June, 1797, when it was ordered to Brighton, a distance of eight miles. Our stay in this place was during the summer, when I had an opportunity of seeing the Prince of Wales. Before I was accustomed to his appearance I was one day returning from the Steine Parade, when a fine handsome young man passed me by on the kerbstone of the pavement, and gently bowed. I could not imagine who this could be. Upon enquiring I found I had passed the Prince. Conceive my confusion when I recollected what I had done. This taught me to keep my eyes upon those I was likely to meet in such a place as Brighton, which at that time was filled with nobility. A ball being given to the Prince, Lady Worcester (now the Duchess of Beaufort) sent us tickets. I wished not to accept, as, being a stranger, I could make no party, and also I thought it would bring on me for one night only on such an occasion, a heavy expense I did not wish to incur; but I had to go. I had constant amusement walking on the Steine, and hearing the bands every morning and evening on the parade. Walking by the seaside with my dear little Anthony was sufficient for me.

The Regiment with four others having been reviewed by the Prince on one occasion, were on their return home, when, to their

1797 astonishment, a waterspout burst over them, They were completely wet through. All their finery was nearly spoilt. Many an officer had to buy a new coat, as their's were really turned purple. What became of those who went to see the review I cannot say, but they must have been wet to the skin. It was supposed that, as it was looking like rain at the time, the cannon firing broke the cloud. This place was very expensive to us, it being during the season, but soldiers must go where they are ordered.

I must say the Regiment during their stay here did once behave very unlike themselves. On the mutiny at the Nore, when the sailors were all in riot, our men caught this alarming complaint and would not allow their bread or meat to be found them. The money they would have and buy for themselves. Sir William Meadows, an old officer, and the General of the district, soon taught them better behaviour. After 15 of them had felt the smart of the lash ordered by a court-martial the rest soon conducted themselves in a soldier-like order.

I was not sorry to find about the end of October, 1797, that the Regiment was ordered to Eastbourne, one day's march. In the evening of that day I arrived with my little boy and servants."

Mrs. Isaacson then describes the hospitality which she received from many of the principal inhabitants of Eastbourne and goes on to say: "Considering the few families that reside in Eastbourne we had a very good ball at Christmas. I first dined with Lord Abergavenny and the gentlemen of our corps and then retired home to dress. I accompanied Mrs. Lushington and her sister Mrs. Gilbert to the rooms, and to the great delight of these my friends I danced the whole of the evening.

During our stay here we were much noticed by Lord and Lady Worcester, often taking tea and supper with them at their beautiful residence near Eastbourne, the elegant seat of Lord George Cavendish, in the grounds of which the Regiment used to hold their field days.

I remember hearing my Captain one morning say that as the orderly sergeant was standing a little way from the Regiment he was suddenly alarmed by a hive of bees from the garden of Lord George's mansion being attracted by the band or the cymbles playing, when they left their hive and settled on the soldier's arm, which became so loaded that props were obliged to be brought for his assistance. He never spoke nor moved and not a bee stung him. The gardener, being sent for, brought a hive and the man was soon relieved from his distressing situation.

The Regiment was one night seriously alarmed at the firing of a cannon, and fearing the French were not far off were soon under arms. They were commanded by Lieut-Colonel the Earl of Abergavenny. I was up most part of the night waiting the result, as the Regiment was privately given to understand that Eastbourne was to be the alarm post in case of invasion. On my returning to rest I actually went to sleep in my bonnet. A ship in distress was the cause of this confusion. Two only of the crew were lost; the rest got safe into Hastings Bay. The next morning several of our men swam out to get what they could from the wreck, in saving which they thought to claim salvage.

I was sorry to quit Eastbourne, where I had received so great civility. From this place the regiment was ordered to Worthing. I took my leave of Mrs. Lushington and her sister, Mrs. Gilbert, and proceeded to visit my mother and sister at Chertsey, thinking it more prudent than to remain in such an expensive place as Worthing in the season. After being at Chertsey some time the nurse brought my little Egerton home. Of all the little beauties I ever saw he far surpassed them.

In the month of November, 1797, I left Chertsey for Worthing. We arrived safe at Worthing after a most tedious journey, almost starved with cold and hunger. There we got lodgings cheaply for the winter, the fine folks being gone, and many civilities we received from Sir Samuel and Lady Fludyer, who lived next door to us. At Worthing the Princess Amelia remained for some time, for which reason the Regiment was sent, as also a frigate in the channel, as her guard on this coast. I cannot say I liked Worthing. It was miserably cold and dull, far from Church, and hardly anyone left to speak to when Sir Samuel and Lady Fludyer were gone.

Residing near me was Lady Firly Long, who was in Worthing for the benefit of her health. She was very polite to me, and took me and my little Anthony in her coach and four to the review of the regiments on Highdown Hill.

Here I must relate the circumstance of Sir Francis Baring's son and his friend Mr. Dalton. Being on an excursion round the coast they came to Worthing late at night. They were strangers to the persons who kept the inn and were questioned by the commanding officer of our corps as to their names, etc., to which they would not answer. A guard was immediately set on their apartment and seals on their luggage. Still persisting in not giving their names, they were next morning conveyed in a chaise guarded by an officer (Lieut. Brown) to Brighton, there to be examined by Lord Charles Somerset, the General of that district. You may easily conceive the surprise of Lord Charles when he recognised the son of Sir Francis Baring and his friend Mr. Dalton. I should have thought the gentlemen must have felt themselves not a little hurt and uncomfortable in carrying their joke so far to be thus treated. It was reported that such was their delight (the Princess being at Worthing) to frighten the people.

1798. In June, 1798, the regiment received their route for Bristol, and every prospect of peace appearing, we thought we were on the way home. This was not the case, as their stay in Bristol was three years. His Grace the Duke of Beaufort gave his officers a sumptuous dinner at his house (Stoke, near Bristol) served on plate most magnificent. Her Grace, with many of her noble family, sat at table. Sir Samuel and Lady Fludyer were in Bristol during our stay there. Lady Fludyer was exceedingly kind to me, took me to the play in her carriage and brought me home. I once met Lord and Lady Carberry at Sir Samuel's. Lady Carberry is a most beautiful woman. Lord Carberry invited our officers to dine with him, sailing down the Bristol river and partaking of a most elegant entertainment at Possett Point. Your father did not seem inclined to join the party; however he went, and I have heard it said he was so very gay as to return with one foot on one boat, the other

on another. This I can never believe ; perhaps the reporter saw double, and if I were to guess the man it was Major Davis."

1799. From this point Mrs. Isaacson's diary is devoted to family matters which do not concern the regiment.

The strength was shortly afterwards reduced, from an average of 800 of all ranks to about 400, and as Captain Isaacson was in poor health he was a good deal away, his duties being carried on by Mr. William Browne, the quarter-master.

At this period the Regiment consisted of eleven companies, of which one was commanded by the Colonel, one by the Lieutenant-Colonel, one by the Major, and the other eight by Captains. There would be, if the numbers were complete, thirteen lieutenants, that is one to each company, with a second to each flank company, and nine ensigns. The staff officers were the adjutant, the quarter-master and the surgeon. There were fifty sergeants, including staff, twenty-four drummers, and seven hundred and thirty rank and file, making a total of 823 of all ranks.

Of the officers who served during this embodiment, probably no complete list can now be made, but the following names have come down :—

There is in the Priory Church at Brecon, a tablet to the memory of Edward Williams, Esq., who once commanded the Brecon Militia, and who died in 1799.

In 1791 his Grace the Duke of Beaufort was colonel, the Earl of Abergavenny was lieutenant-colonel, and the Marquis of Worcester was major. This was Henry, the fifth Duke of Beaufort, who died on the 11th October, 1803. The Duchess was Elizabeth, daughter of the celebrated Admiral the Honble. Edward Boscawen. The Marquis of Worcester referred to was afterwards the sixth duke and died 23rd November, 1835. The Earl of Abergavenny was the second earl. Among the captains were the following : Richard Morgan, Jacob Rudhall (there are many monuments in Ross Church, Herefordshire, to this family) ; Mathew Gwynn, Thomas Jones and Sir Samuel Fludyer, whose first commission was in 1784. It may be noted that previously to 1793 the regiment was called the Brecon and Monmouthshire. In 1794 Lieutenant John Pearce and Surgeon William Price joined. In 1796 Captain Thomas Watkins Davis and Lieutenant William Nicholson.

In 1799 the Field Officers were unchanged and the following were the Captains :

Thomas W. Davies.	Thomas Jones,
Richard Jenkins,	Sir Samuel Fludyer,
John Ramsey,	Aythan Lewis,
Sackville Gwynn,	J. Durbin.

The following officers served at this time, that is, during the latter part of the embodiment.

Lieutenants :

E. J. Meredith,	Davis,
Powell,	F. Chambrè,
J. Philpotts,	Thomas Bridgwater,
E. F. Romart,	N. N. Donallan,
Lloyd,	William Browne.

Ensigns :

Adams,	Joseph Bragge,
Jefferies,	S. C. Dixon,
George Selwyn,	W. L. Nash.
Simmons,	

In November, 1797, Captain Durbin, Lieutenant Powell, and Ensign Adams joined the 36th Regiment, and Ensign Jefferies the corps of Marines.

At the end of this year the Regiment was reduced to six companies ; of these, three were commanded by the field officers, and the others by Captains Thomas W. Davis, Aythan Lewis and Sir Samuel Fludyer ; the rest of the Regiment was disembodied. Captain Thomas Jones was appointed second major, and assumed command ; the senior officers went on leave and did not rejoin. The establishment now became 24 sergeants, 13 drummers and 387 rank and file.

1800. During the whole of 1800 the regiment remained at Bristol, the garrison being commanded by Lieutenant-General Rooke. Surgeon William Batt and Ensign Selwyn resigned, and Ensign Dixon 1801. joined, and in February, 1801, Ensign Simmons resigned. In April, the regiment left Bristol with a strength of 13 officers and 403 non-commissioned officers and men, and on the 26th were at Tewkesbury, on the 3rd of May at Shrewsbury, on the 24th at Gloucester, on the 31st at Salisbury, and on the 7th June at Fort Monckton, where General Whitelock was in command.

1801 They did not remain there long, but were at Bow on the 19th July, and at Colchester on the 26th. At this time negotiations for peace were being carried on, and the preliminaries were signed on the 1st of October. Some time in November all the Militia regiments got their routes to return to their counties with a view to probable disembodiment, and the Monmouth and Brecon in consequence were at Bow on the 22nd November, at Abingdon on the 29th, and at Monmouth on the 6th of December. Ensign Bragge had just resigned, but Captain Isaacson, who had been absent since 1802. the previous April, on account of ill-health, rejoined in February.

The Peace of Amiens was signed on the 28th March, 1802, and all the military forces were at once reduced. Mrs. Isaacson in her diary says:—"In 1802, during my stay in Southampton, peace was proclaimed and the town illuminated and cannon fired in the High Street. The moon shone bright, and numerous stars appeared seeming as inclined to eclipse the brilliant illuminations now speaking the joy of the inhabitants at the blessing of peace."

The Regiment was still at Monmouth on the 11th April, 1802, but was disembodied soon afterwards, having been away from their own counties just nine years.

CHAPTER V.

FROM JUNE 1803 TO JUNE 1808.

1803. It soon became apparent that the peace commenced by the treaty of Amiens could not last, and George III, in a message to Parliament, on the 8th March, 1803, adverted to the French preparations, the great army assembled by Napoleon at Boulogne and the necessity of being prepared. It was at once resolved to call out the Militia and augment the naval force. The Monmouth, consisting of four companies, and Brecon, of three, were again embodied by a Royal Warrant bearing date the 18th March, 1803, and incorporated as one regiment. The Brecon companies joined at Monmouth in May and the whole Regiment marched to Winchester. Here the first muster was taken, and an old adjutant's roll has survived to this day, and is the earliest known list of the Regiment:

The following were the officers:

Colonel The Duke of Beaufort.
 Lieut-Col. The Earl of Abergavenny.
 Major The Marquis of Worcester.
 Captain Thomas Jones.
 Lieutenant Charles Bygrave.
 „ John Sergeant.
 Captain Thomas W. Davis.
 Ensign John Pearce.
 Captain Aythan Lewis.
 Lieut. N. N. Donnallen,
 Ensign J. J. Pritchard.
 Captain Richard Jenkins.
 Lieut. William 'Browne.
 Captain Sackville Gwynne.
 Lieut. E. J. Meredith.
 Captain Sir Samuel Fludyer.
 Lieut. John M. Phillpotts.
 Captain Rhoderick Gwynne.
 Lieutenant William Williams.
 Adjutant John Dugate Parsons.
 Quarter Master Anthony H. Isaacson.
 Surgeon William L. Nash.
 Assistant Surgeon J. J. Pritchard.
 Paymaster John Pearce.

The Regiment mustered 461 N.C.O's and privates.

1803. On the 24th June Lord Arthur Somerset received a captain's commission, in place of Captain Thomas Jones, resigned.

The Regiment now consisted of seven companies, all commanded by Captains. The field officers no longer commanded companies. Besides the captain each company had a lieutenant and an ensign, except the flank companies, which had two lieutenants each. The staff officers were the Adjutant, the Quarter-Master and the Surgeon. One of the ensigns was usually the Pay-Master and another the Assistant Surgeon or Surgeon's mate. The staff-sergeants were the sergeant major, the quarter-master-sergeant, pay-master's clerk and the armourer-sergeant. There were four sergeants and four corporals to each company, twenty drummers and an establishment of 508 privates. The establishment however constantly varied and at the end of 1803 there were nine companies, and 762 privates with N.C.O's in proportion.

The Regiment lay at Winchester for six weeks while parties were out in the counties of Monmouth and Brecon recruiting and enrolling men. On the 17th July it marched into camp at Stokes Bay, where it remained under canvas till the 13th November and then moved into Haslar Barracks.

1378392

1803. The other Militia Regiments quartered in Gosport at that time were the Royal Glamorgan, the Hereford and the Merioneth.

The Glamorgan were under the command of Major Edmonds; the Merioneth, of Lieut. Col. Vaughan, and temporarily of Major Lloyd; and the Hereford of Major Hanbury. The other Field Officer with the Hereford was Major Foley, who afterwards commanded that Regiment.

Many stories were told of this officer, who was a "six-bottle" man. One tradition says that when he commanded the Hereford, that regiment once met the Somersetshire at Gloucester, and as both came from cider drinking counties a match was arranged between them. It is said that the Hereford won by five hogsheads. Perhaps this story may be apocryphal.

The garrison of Portsmouth consisted of the Worcester, commanded by Lt. Colonel Clutton, the other field officer being Major Noel; the Flintshire and the Carmarthen, under Lt. Col. Bridgestock, with Major Evans as field officer; two battalions of the King's German Legion, the Portsea Island Volunteers, the 1st Royal Garrison Battalion and some regular Artillery.

1803, The orders for garrison details were the same as those of to-day, and the same guards and duties have been given and taken over from that day to this, except that the razing of the fortifications and other modern alterations have disestablished a good many of the guards; but military routine has altered little. Regimental orders shew however the changes in dress, armament and equipment that have taken place. The following warning always appeared before a field-day: "Every man will parade with his firelock well flinted"; and again before "going ball-firing": "Fifteen rounds of ball and a flint will be issued to each private"; and constantly: "Every man will see that his hair is well tied."

At this period, the ideas lately tried of having regimental transport were carried out in practice, and the bāt-horses with entrenching tools always paraded with the Regiment when in marching order.

The following is the way the Regiment formed up:—

Advanced Guard.

Camp colour men.

Pioneers.

Cart with intrenching tools.

Battalion guns.

The Regiment in column of companies.

Bāt horses with ammunition.

Bāt horses with surgeon's medicines.

Bāt horse of Adjutant with military stores.

Bāt horses of Battalion companies.

Rear Guard.

The Regiment paraded in the above order for the inspection of the General.

1804. The Regiment crossed over from Gosport to Portsmouth on the 12th March, 1804, being relieved by the 2nd Battalion of the King's German Legion, and occupied "The Portsea," now "The Anglesey Barracks."

Like the Carmarthen and Worcester Militias it detached a company as a working party, under the R.E., to Fort Cumberland, then in course of construction. The pioneers of all the regiments in the garrison were also employed under Quarter-Master Isaacson, of the Monmouth and Brecon, in levelling Southsea Common.

1804. At this time General Whitelock commanded the Garrison, and Major Herbert was his Brigade Major. Discipline was rigidly enforced, and offences now treated as trivial were then punished by court-martial. It must, however, be remembered that it was quite usual to release men from prison and even respite them from the gallows, and send them to the ranks of the army. Captain Kane's servant in the 4th Regiment had been thus respited. He had been sentenced to be hanged, but his master nevertheless chose him out of his company and found him an excellent servant. The poor fellow's head was shot off at New Orleans.

The Regimental head-dress at this time was called a hat, and this seems to be a reasonable name for it. Officers *would* wear them on one side and the orders to wear them straight on the head when on guard were frequent. One order of the day particularly reminds officers on guard that they "are to wear their best white breeches and black gaiters and hats, as directed by the Commander-in-Chief's regulations, and to tie the silk handkerchief about the neck without any extravagant exercise of fancy," and are reminded that it is contrary to the orders of the Regiment to appear on parade without queues, without hair powder, or in any respect unregimentally dressed. The officers wore a vulture's feather in the hat, but this was not compulsory till 1808, when it was ordered to be eleven inches long and "like Captain Bridgewater's."

The Monmouth and Brecon marched out of Portsmouth for Chichester on the 24th May, 1804, the Carmarthen proceeding to Winchester the same day. Major-General Whitelock issued a complimentary order "thanking both corps for their orderly and military conduct while he had the honor to command them."

The marching out strength of the Monmouth and Brecon was 23 officers, 36 sergeants and 747 rank and file.

The Regiment remained in billets at Chichester till the 5th June, when it marched to Arundel, next day to Brighton, arriving in barracks at Blatchington on the 7th. At this time his Grace the Duke of Beaufort was in actual command, and paid the closest personal attention to every detail of discipline, dress and internal economy. The morning parade was at six, the officers appearing in their white breeches and long boots, and hair properly tied and powdered. The latter was always a sore point, and no wonder—at six in the morning.

1804. The Duke's attention was particularly directed to the bāt horses and their pack saddles, a subject he would thoroughly understand. They were never allowed to be used for improper purposes and only ridden to fetch the post, shewing that then, as now, a troop-horse got a surreptitious gallop sometimes—perhaps with the hounds. Let us hope he enjoyed it, and that it did him good. They were then marked with scissors on the near shoulder, and not, as now, branded on the hoof.

Well behaved men were allowed to help farmers getting in the harvest, but generally were only excused the afternoon parade for the purpose, and were only allowed to go so far from barracks as the sound of the bugles could reach. These were anxious times. A great army lay at Boulogne ready to invade England whenever Villeneuve could drive off our cruisers. The Spaniards had a fleet at Ferrol ready to help him, and Pitt, who was then Premier, was forced to declare war against them. At this time 300,000 men in England enrolled themselves in various volunteer corps and associations for the defence of the Kingdom. However, next year Nelson put an end to all danger of invasion, by destroying the French and Spanish fleets at Trafalgar, and the following year (1806) Napoleon moved off his "Army of England" and with it won the battle of Jena and crushed the kingdom of Prussia.

The Regiment left Blatchington and marched to Lewes in October, where it remained for a year.

1805. The next year, 1805, was marked by a great number of officers and men volunteering for the regular army. A large detachment left in April. There were 111 of them, of whom 81 went to the 35th Regiment, and 21 to the 90th, besides 9 to various other regiments. Of these 68 were Monmouthshire and 43 Brecknockshire men. They received a bounty of three guineas. At the same time Lieutenants Evan Meredith, John Philpotts and Walter Maybery went to the 35th Regiment.

On the 30th June the Earl of Abergavenny, having resigned on account of ill-health, Sir Samuel Fludyer became Lieut. Colonel of the regiment, and his company and another, which had been left without a captain by the resignation of Captain Richards, in March, were broken up, the men in them being drafted to other companies. The Regiment therefore now consisted of seven companies only.

1805. The Monmouth and Brecon marched out of Lewes and into its old quarters at Blatchington on the 12th October and remained there till Christmas Day, marching that day through Lewes to Brighton and next day to Horsham.

1806. After passing six weeks at Horsham, the Regiment marched on the 3rd February to Steyning, but returned to Horsham on the 15th, only to march back into Steyning Barracks on the 24th. The Quarter-Master, Mr. John Burley, who had lately been promoted from Quarter-Master-Sergeant, must have long remembered the month of February, 1806.

The officers of the Regiment in the summer of 1806 were :—

Colonel The Duke of Beaufort.

Lieut. Colonel Sir Samuel Fludyer.

Major T. W. Davis.

Captain Aythan Lewis.

Lieutenant James Lorymer.

Captain R. Jenkins.

Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon George Morse.

Captain Thomas Lewis.

Lieutenant Charles Powell.

Captain Francis Chambrè.

Ensign Paymaster John Pearce.

Captain William Williams.

Lieutenant Charles Thatcher.

Captain John Price.

Lieutenant J. Gabbe.

Captain Thomas Bridgewater.

Lieutenant Henry Hicken,

Adjutant John D. Parsons.

Quarter-Master George Burley.

Surgeon William L. Nash.

The companies were designated by the names of the Captains and not by numbers and letters. The Staff-sergeants belonged to the senior captain's company. They were :—

Sergeant-Major William Davies.

Quarter-Master-Sergeant John Wall.

Pay-Master-Sergeant Evan Williams.

Armourer-Sergeant Samuel Deacon.

In Captain Jenkin's company was serving Sergeant John Rees, grandfather of Company-Sergeant-Major Charles Rees, now (1886) on the Permanent Staff. Among the other sergeants were James

1806. Jones, afterwards sergeant-major from 1817 to 1836, and Walter Lloyd, who served on the Permanent Staff till 1846. James Jarrett, afterwards drum-major, and who also served till 1846, was then a drummer,

After four months at Steyning the Regiment, on the 24th June, marched to Arundel and next day to Chichester, where it lay quietly for fourteen months. While at Chichester the Regiment was reduced to a strength of only about three hundred men, by the constant stream to the Regular Army. In the month of

1807. August, 1807, no less than 180 volunteered for different regiments, attracted by the high bounties offered. Those who volunteered for seven years got ten guineas and those for life fourteen.

It must be remembered that at this moment the expeditions to Egypt and Constantinople arranged by Lord Grenville's Ministry had failed, and we were at war with France, Turkey, Denmark and Spain, while by the treaty of Tilsit and Napoleon's Milan decree all European ports were closed against us. It is no wonder then that every available man was wanted for the Army and Navy.

The Regiment left Chichester on the 17th September, 1807, four companies going to Bognor, and the other three to Aldewick. The Regiment being now so weak, recruiting parties were detached under Major Davis; a captain, two lieutenants and ten N.C.O.'s and men going to Monmouth, and a captain, a lieutenant and six N.C.O.'s to Brecon.

After a month at Bognor the three companies at Aldewick rejoined head-quarters and on the 16th October the Regiment marched to Arundel and next day to Steyning, arriving at Horsham again on the 18th. By this time the roads in this part of the country must have been pretty familiar to those men who had served a few years in the Regiment.

The difficulty with the men's hair in those days was the reverse of what it is now, and they were constantly warned not to cut it so short that they could not tie it properly. Another order laid down that officers might only select servants from the rear rank. All the tallest men then were in the front rank, so that the shortest only could be servants. The inconvenience of this is realized when we consider that a servant, if taller than his master, is unable to rig himself out in his master's clothes. The Regiment

1808. remained all that winter at Horsham, and on the 27th May, 1808, set off on the march for Bristol.

1808. The first day's march was to Dorking, and the second to Guilford, where they remained one clear day (Sunday). The third day's march brought them to Farnham, the fourth to Basingstoke, the fifth to Newbury, the sixth to Marlborough, the seventh to Devizes, and the eighth to Bath—six day's continuous marching. They rested during the Sunday at Bath, arriving at Bristol on Monday, the 4th of June, 1808.

The Regiment was now 689 strong, having picked up nearly 400 men in the last six months. Many officers had joined since the time of the last list given in 1806, and there was now a captain and two subalterns to each company. These latter, however, included the acting paymaster and assistant-surgeon.

The officers present when the Regiment joined the Bristol garrison were :—

Colonel The Duke of Beaufort
 Lieut.-Col. Sir Samuel Fludyer
 Major S. W. Davis
 Captain Aythan Lewis
 Lieutenant James Lorymer
 Ensign and Paymaster John Pearce
 Captain Richard Jenkins
 Lieutenant T. J. Johnstone
 Ensign T. Boys
 Captain Thomas Lewis
 Lieutenant John Ward
 Ensign T. L. Denny
 Captain Francis Chambre
 Lieutenant William Nicholson
 Ensign and Assistant-Surgeon E. Newland
 Captain William Williams
 Lieutenant C. Thatcher
 Ensign Thomas Atkins
 Captain Thomas Bridgwater
 Lieutenant H. Hicken
 Ensign Thomas Witherington
 Captain Charles Powell
 Lieutenant George Cossens
 Ensign H. Beer
 Adjutant John D. Parsons
 Quarter-Master George Burley
 Surgeon William L. Nash

CHAPTER VI.

FROM JUNE, 1808, TO THE DISEMBODIMENT IN JANUARY, 1816.

1808. The orderly room was in Lower College Street, and the officers' mess at the White Lion, in Broad Street. The officers were in lodgings, and the men in billets. One company was always on detachment at Wells, and in November two companies left headquarters for Milford.

The private soldier of that period seldom saw more of his pay than the one penny a day that was always supposed to be inviolate against all stoppages. The recruit's kit was paid for apparently out of his bounty, and kept up out of his pay, which had also to provide for all renewals and alterations of pattern. For instance, in 1808 the pattern of knapsack was changed, and every man was accordingly mulcted in six-and-sixpence for a new one, and it seems to have been quite a usual thing for a commanding officer to order his regiment to have a new pair of breeches or some other garment all round, to be paid for, of course, by the men themselves. Thus, in September, 1808, a regimental order appears that the Quarter-Master is to issue to every man a pair of black leggings, for which he is to be charged four-and-threepence, and a pair of gloves, for which he is to be charged one-and-sixpence.

Smoking in those days was not so prevalent a habit as it is now, and was never allowed to soldiers on guard, or anywhere near a guard room. One of the most important duties of the troops in garrison at Bristol was providing guards over the French prisoners at Stapleton, and the chief offence was passing spirits and tobacco to them. Trafficking with them was, and always had been, a tender subject. Of course it could not be countenanced, or all discipline would have been at an end in the guards over them; but we cannot wonder at the poor wretches trying to smuggle in little comforts, when they were robbed even of their miserable rations and allowances by the vile contractors of the day.

The garrison duties in Bristol were very severe. Four officers were on guard every day, although several companies were always absent on duty or detachment, and it is no wonder that under the circumstances, there was, with the men billeted in a town like Bristol, a good deal of desertion. Nevertheless, despite constant volunteering to the Regular Army, the Regiment always managed to keep up its numbers. The high bounties of the day

1808. are not surprising when we consider that only the men of the light companies were allowed to volunteer to light infantry regiments, and that the standard for the line was five feet seven, four inches above the present standard, which is not at all too low for the sturdy, though short men, of the Welsh and adjoining counties. It was necessary in 1808 to explain all orders and the articles of war in Welsh ; now, however, there must be very few men in Monmouthshire or even in Brecknockshire, who do not understand English ; though they talk in the vernacular among themselves, and the children, as they say, " play in Welsh."

The Duke of Beaufort, on the occasion of the King's birthday, always gave two shillings to every sergeant, and one shilling to every man in the Regiment, to drink his Majesty's health, and when
1810. in November, 1810, on the Regiment leaving Bristol, General Warde, commanding the garrison, issued an order complimentary to it, his Grace presented every man with a pair of gray pantaloons and a pair of spats, as a mark of his approbation.

On the 6th of November, the Monmouth and Brecon started from Bristol to march to Berry Head. The first day's march was to Wells, the second to Somerton, the third to Chard, the fourth to Honiton, the fifth to Exeter, and the sixth to Newton Bushell, whence after resting for the Sunday the Regiment marched to Berry Head.

At this time the men's engagements only rendered them liable
1811. to serve in Great Britain, but in the following July (1811) they were all re-sworn for service in Ireland as well. The Peninsular war was now in full swing ; indeed Albuera, the most stubborn of its battles, had just (May 15th, 1811) been fought. Men had to be got at any price, and a new scale of enlistment money was promulgated. Twelve guineas was allowed for each man, of which he was to receive five on enlistment, and five on joining the colours. His kit, however, had to be provided out of this. The remaining two guineas were levy money.

The Regiment remained at Berry Head till the 27th of August, when it started on the march to Pendennis. The first day's march was to Ashburton, the second to Tavistock, and the third to Launceston, where it rested two days. Thence it marched to Bodmin, and next day to Truro, where it remained a fortnight, and then marched to Pendennis Castle, where it arrived on the 14th of September. The baggage had gone to Falmouth by water.

The Regiment remained at Pendennis for nine months, and during the whole time a continual flow of volunteers passed to the

Regular Army, to fill up the gaps caused by the constant fighting in the Peninsular.

1812. On the 24th of June, 1812, the Monmouth and Brecon started to march back to Bristol. The first day they marched to Mitchell, the second to Bodmin, and the third to Launceston, where they rested a day. The fourth day's march was to Okehampton, the fifth to Crediton, the sixth to Tiverton, the seventh to Wellington, and the eighth to Bridgewater, resting there for a fortnight. On the 17th of July the Regiment marched to Wells, and arrived at Bristol on the 18th, which place it had left nineteen months before. The other regiments then at Bristol were: the Oxfordshire, the Leitrim, and Royal East Middlesex Militias, and the Royal North British Dragoons. Major-General Oswald commanded the garrison. This time the post of the Monmouth was Colston Parade, their old post at College Green being occupied by the Leitrim.

A list of contract prices for army supplies published in July, 1812, shews a fourpound loaf of wheaten bread at eighteenpence. Hay was five-and-sixpence a hundredweight, straw the same. Oats were twenty-six shillings a hundred pounds. This would make them about ten-and-fourpence a bushel, four times the present price, Meat was eightpence a pound.

The Bristol outpost guards were at Avonmouth, Portishead, and Shirehampton. The city, which always had a rather turbulent populace, seems to have been chronically on the verge of riot, and order in it was difficult to keep.

Sir Samuel Fludyer retired from the Regiment, of which he had been Lieutenant-Colonel since 1805, on the 24th of August, 1812. The last time he commanded it on parade was on the occasion of celebrating the Prince Regent's birthday, on Durdan Downs. The Brigade consisted of the Oxford, the Royal East Middlesex, the Monmouth and Brecon, and the Leitrim Militias. The field-pieces of the Bristol Volunteers were on the right, and a detachment of the 7th Dragoon Guards kept the ground. The ceremony observed was the same as that now usual on the Queen's birthday.

On the 20th August, 1812, Major-General Oswald was appointed to the staff of the Marquis of Wellington, in Spain, and the command of the Severn district devolved upon the Duke of Beaufort until the arrival of Major-General Gordon Cumming on the 23rd September.

This month the Regiment sent a small detachment to Gloucester.

1812. ter. Small parties, each consisting of one non-commissioned officer and a few men, were constantly being sent to every corner of the country to march deserters to their corps, and it does not seem to have been the custom for regiments to send escorts to take over their own men, generally in the custody of the civil power.

Similar small parties were constantly on the march moving stray French prisoners, and on one occasion a sergeant and six privates of the Monmouth and Brecon were sent from Bristol to Worcester to receive from the Mayor two French officers who had broken their parole. We should have expected that an officer's party would have been detailed for this duty.

During the election in October, 1812, the troops were as usual marched out of Bristol. The Monmouth and Brecon were billeted in Tetbury and Wootton-under-Edge, returning to Bristol on the 1813. 19th. On the 22nd March, 1813, an order was issued directing commanding officers of different militia regiments to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Ireland, and to establish depôts to carry on recruiting, in order to relieve regiments there under orders to return to England. Those in the Severn District were: the Monmouth and Brecon, the Royal East Middlesex, the 2nd Somersetshire and the Royal North Gloucester. The Leitrim were already under orders, and embarked on the 30th March, the General congratulating them in district orders on their return to "their native country," and on their "harmony" with the other regiments of the garrison.

Under these circumstances the Bristol garrison changed from day to day, and the Monmouth and Brecon got a look at a great number of different corps, marching into the town to embark, or disembarking on returning to England. Among others the following are left on record: the Brunswick Hussars disembarked at Bristol on the 17th May, 1813, while the Sligo militia marched in and embarked for Ireland on the 22nd May, and the North Gloucester on the 17th June, being replaced by the Longford. The 2nd Somersetshire, under the command of Lord Hinton, embarked on the 25th, and the Royal East Middlesex on the 10th July, the garrison being brought up to its proper strength by the marching in of the Anglesea and South Gloucester. The 2nd Surrey joined from Bath, and the Warwickshire disembarked from Ireland. The Bedfordshire also marched in and after a few days embarked for Ireland on the 14th July. All this time the great struggle in the Peninsular, between Wellington and the French, was raging. The

1813. revolution of time, wars and political events, had reversed the conditions of 1807, and it was France and not England against whom all Europe was united,

The Monmouth and Brecon was sending numbers of volunteers to the army in the field, and in May this year a detachment of 72 left for the front. It is possible that at least some of them fought at the decisive battle of Vittoria (21st of June, 1813), for it is recorded that there were there in the ranks of line regiments numbers of men so lately joined as to be still in their Militia uniforms.

The Monmouth and Brecon embarked for Ireland in six transports on the 17th July, 1813. Before they started the Duke of Beaufort published a regimental order in which he expressed his regret that his Parliamentary business prevented his accompanying the Regiment to Ireland, adding that he hoped to join them again shortly. He wished them good luck, exhorted them to be steady and sober, and to keep up the good name of the Regiment. He further directed a supper to be given to the sergeants, and a shilling to every corporal, private and drummer, to drink the King's health.

On the 25th four companies were at Munster Haven, and three at Maynooth.

The officers who embarked with the regiment for Ireland were:—

Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Lewis
 Major Francis Chambrè
 Captain William Williams
 Lieutenant Roberts
 Ensign Lavicourt
 Captain Bridgewater
 Lieutenant A. A. Isaacson
 Ensign Leslie
 Captain Powell
 Ensign Walton
 Captain Morgan
 Lieutenant Jenkins
 Lieutenant Foord
 Captain Kettleby
 Lieutenant Nicholson
 Lieutenant J. Lawrence
 Captain C. Chambrè
 Lieutenant Smith
 Adjutant John D. Parsons
 Surgeon O. G. Thomas

1813. Of the other officers of the Regiment besides the Duke of Beaufort, Captain Lorymer crossed by Holyhead; Lieutenant Penny and Quarter-master Burley were sick. Lieutenant Penny rejoined at Tullamore, but the Quarter-master did not rejoin till the Regiment returned to England. Lieutenant Pearce was recruiting at Monmouth. There were 570 non-commissioned officers and men.

The Regiment reached Tullamore on the 27th, and after being two days in billets marched into barracks on the 29th. The other regiments at Tullamore were the West Suffolk Militia and the 6th Dragoons.

The Monmouth and Brecon had detachments of half a company under a subaltern at Phillipstown, Clara and Kilbeggan. Things in Ireland at that time, as at all others before and since, were troublesome for the military when on sentry or walking about singly. Sentries being constantly insulted, Sir William Aylett, commanding the Cork district, ordered that every sentry should load at "retreat" and "cause himself and his duties to be respected." If necessary all sentries were to be doubled. Later on it became necessary for all guards to load at "retreat."

In December, 1813, a circular letter from Lord Sidmouth invited the Militia to extend their service to various regiments and corps, and at once 54 men went to the Royal Wagon Train, 31 to the 1st Foot Guards, 60 to the 51st Regiment and four to other regiments, making a total of 149 men in one draft. Captain Kettleby received a commission as captain in the 51st Regiment, Ensign Walton as ensign, while Ensigns Coward and Williams obtained commissions as cornets in the Royal Wagon Train.

1814. The latter was a very popular corps and filled up at once, so that volunteering for it was soon stopped. Those who joined the 51st would be perhaps in time for the battle of Orthes (27th February, 1814), and they all, or nearly all (for the 51st not being engaged at Toulouse, did not lose many men before) would have been at Waterloo. During 1814, while the Monmouth and Brecon lay at Tullamore, nothing of note seems to have occurred. They had to share with other regiments the discomforts of soldiering in troublous times, of not being able to walk about singly (for even orderlies were doubled and loaded), and of sending out detachments on various duties. It reads ominously in orders that "Lieutenant So-and-so will parade with 100 men, each with 30 rounds of ball. He will receive his instructions on parade from the Brigade Major,"

1814. In March, 1814, a party of 27 men went to the army, of whom 17 went to the 51st, which seems to have been the popular regiment, and a batch of 20 recruits joined from Monmouth.

On the 1st April the non-commissioned officers and men were 387 in number. No more left for the army, as peace was concluded on the 18th of this month, and recruiting for militia ceased, by order, on the 16th April, and recruiting parties were, on the 30th, ordered to rejoin the head-quarters of their corps.

His Royal Highness, the Commander-in-Chief, in a general order dated 24th June, 1814, expressed his "approbation of the militia forces during the late war," and on the 12th of July the House of Lords passed a vote of thanks to the Militia "for their meritorious conduct during the war."

1815. By the 1st January, 1815, the strength had fallen to 360, and now men were allowed to go to their homes as their service expired, and as 20 or so went every month the Regiment was reduced to 204 when it marched out of Tullamore on the 12th September for Carrick-on-Suir.* The first day's march was to Mount Mellick, the second to Ballinakill, the third to Kilkenny, the fourth to Callan, where the Regiment rested one day and marched the next into Carrick, 18th September, 1815.

A general order of the 6th October is interesting. It introduces the small book shewing the state of men's accounts into the army. It is essential in the Regulars, but little use in the Militia, except when embodied.

The Monmouth and Brecon remained at Carrick-on-Suir till November, having a subaltern's detachment at Port Law, when it crossed over to England and disembarked at Bristol, having been two years and four months in Ireland. The last muster taken before the Regiment was disembodied was at Bristol on Christmas Eve, 1815. It shews a strength of 321 of all ranks, against 224 the previous month—a gain of nearly one hundred, so that if necessary the Regiment would have regained its proper numbers. But the

* In the meantime Napoleon had escaped from Elba and landed in France (1st March, 1815). War was therefore again declared, and ended, after the Battle of Waterloo, on the 18th June, 1815, by the banishment of Napoleon to St. Helena. The Peace of Paris or definite treaty between France and the Allied Powers was signed on the 20th November, 1815, and the Militias were at once disembodied.

1816. Monmouth and Brecon were ordered to Monmouth and disembodied on the 6th January, 1816. They had been embodied continuously for nearly 13 years and with a break of less than a year for 24 years. For that period they had taken the places and performed the full duties of regular troops, thus freeing the latter for service in the field. They had been complimented by every general officer under whom they had served. Above all they had sent to the regular army not less than 3,000 men, who had assisted to win such victories as Vimiera, Talavera, Barossa, Salamanca, Albuera, Vittoria, Orthes and Waterloo.

When the disembodiment took place, the following were the officers :

Colonel The Duke of Beaufort
 Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Lewis
 Major Francis Chambrè
 Captain William Williams
 Lieut. J. C. Roberts
 Captain Thomas Bridgewater
 Lieutenant A. A. Isaacson
 Captain Charles H. Powell
 Lieutenant Henry Penny
 Captain James Lorymer
 Lieutenant John Pearce
 Ensign A. S. Lawrence (Assis. Surgeon)
 Captain Thomas Morgan
 Lieutenant William Foord (Paymaster)
 Captain Christopher Chambrè
 Lieutenant Richard Smith
 Lieutenant William Nicholson
 Adjutant John D. Parsons
 Quarter-Master George Burley
 Surgeon Oliver G. Thomas.

The Adjutant was with the Regiment when it was embodied in 1803, and was the only officer who marched out of Monmouth with it that year who stayed in it till it marched in again in 1816.

CHAPTER VII.

THE MILITIA FROM 1816 TO 1847.

1816. It was necessary by law that the Militia should be called out annually for training, but after the peace of 1815 it was allowed to fall into abeyance, though the permanent staff was kept up.

A temporary Act was passed in 1816, succeeded by a permanent one in 1817, under which authority was given annually for suspending the training, unless directed by Order in Council, and the Monmouth and Brecon were never again consolidated as a battalion.

In 1816 the ballot for, and enrolment of, the "local Militia," which was established at the beginning of the century, and which might still (1886) be legally raised, were suspended by Order in Council.

Similar orders were made annually up to 1832, when the Act authorising the suspension was repealed as obsolete, and that force has not been again raised. There existed at that time the Brecon Local Militia, of which Captain Aythan Lewis was appointed adjutant in 1809, and Captain Meredith in 1813. Capt. A. H. Isaacson was adjutant of the West Monmouth Local Militia, and Captain W. Davis, whose monument stands at the West end of St. Mary's Church, Monmouth, was adjutant of the East Monmouth Local Militia. All these officers had previously served in the Monmouth and Brecon Militia. There is among the county records a list dated 16th May, 1812, of men re-engaging for the West Monmouth Local Militia. These number 116, of whom only 25 were able to sign their names. The Regiment was commanded by Sir Charles Morgan.

1817. Though the Militia were not trained, yet the ballot was regularly drawn, and there still exist, as family relics, old notice papers, having the Royal Arms at the top, giving the sub-division and hundred for which the man was cast.*

* I have seen one for the Hundred of Skenfrith, lower division, directing Joseph Coates, Castle Bayley Ward, Ironmonger, to appear at the house of Charles Powell, Victualler, at Llandilo Crossenny, on Thursday, the 20th March, 1817, to take the oath and be enrolled, etc., or find a good and sufficient substitute, &c., &c.—W. F. N. N.

1820. In the year 1820 the Monmouth and Brecon Militia was divided into the Royal Monmouth Militia, of which the Duke of Beaufort remained Colonel, and the Royal Brecknock Militia, of which Major Francis Chambrè became Major-Commandant, and afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel; the other officers being Captains Thomas Bridgwater and Christopher Chambrè; Lieutenants William Nicholson and Richard Smith; Quarter-Master George Burley, of the Monmouth and Brecon, who became Ensign and Paymaster; Surgeon A. Sealey Lawrence and Adjutant James Rathbone.

The following is a brief summary of the history of the Brecknock. Lieutenant-Colonel Chambrè continued in command till succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel John Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, who was in his turn succeeded by Lieutnant-Colonel Douglas John Dickenson, who died in 1865. In 1866 Lieutenant-Colonel William Bridgwater was appointed to the command, which he retained up to his death in 1875, in which year the Regiment was commanded by Major David Edward Jones, who retired as a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1882. In 1876 the Royal Brecknock and the Royal Radnor were amalgamated under the title of the South Wales Borderers Militia, which is now (1886) the 3rd Battalion of the South Wales Borderers (late 24th Regiment), and is commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Thomas.

1821. In 1821 the Royal Monmouth Militia assembled at Monmouth for 21 days' training on the 18th September. The Regiment consisted of the original four Monmouth companies; and 260 non-commissioned officers and men came out. The officers were:

Colonel The Duke of Beaufort
 Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Lewis
 Captain C. H. Powell
 „ Thomas Morgan
 „ Sir Samuel Fludyer
 „ John C. Roberts
 Lieutenant Henry Penny
 „ John Pearce
 „ William Foord (Paymaster)
 „ Thomas Ferrers Edwards
 Ensign Honble. W. L. Bathurst
 „ Benjamin Hogsflesh
 „ Thomas Walbeoffe
 Adjutant and Quarter-Master J. J. Kane
 Surgeon Oliver Gregory Thomas

1821. This was the first training at which Captain John Joseph Kane was Adjutant. This officer was originally gazetted Ensign in the 4th, King's Own, on the 21st October, 1813, and was present with that regiment at the breaking ground before New Orleans, was engaged in the action before that place on the 8th January, 1815, and was the same year at the capture of Fort Bowyer. This was the place celebrated as Fort Morgan in the late civil war in the States. Ensign Kane was twice wounded, and was promoted Lieutenant owing to deaths in action, on the 4th May, 1815. He also served with the army of occupation in France as Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Brooke,
1825. The next time that the Regiment assembled for training was in 1825, when the following officers came up :—

Colonel The Duke of Beaufort
 Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Lewis
 Captain Charles Harrison Powell
 „ Sir Samuel Fludyer
 „ John E. Roberts
 „ Samuel Richard Bosanquet
 Lieutenant Henry Penny
 „ William Foord
 „ Thomas Ferrers Edwards
 „ John Stewart McGregor
 Ensign Honble. William L. Bathurst
 „ Benjamin Hogsflesh
 „ Thomas Walbeoffe
 Adjutant John Joseph Kane
 Surgeon Oliver Gregory Thomas

For the next five years the Regiment was not called out.

1829. In 1829 an Act was passed reducing the number of the permanent staff to an adjutant, a sergeant-major, one sergeant to every forty men, and one drummer to each company, with an extra drummer to each flank company. The paymasters, quartermasters, surgeons and corporals, were altogether done away with, their pay ceasing from the 24th June, 1829. Surgeon Thomas was put on half pay, but came out with the Regiment at the training of 1831, and again in 1852, and finally resigned during the embodiment on the 5th May, 1855, having served 43 years in the Regiment.
1830. An order in Council was made in 1830 directing a ballot that year, but the Royal Monmouth was not among the Regiments called out for training.

1831. In 1831 serious disturbances occurred in the Forest of Dean, and a great deal of damage to public and private property was done by the rioters, of which a detailed account may be seen in a pamphlet published by Heath, the Monmouth Antiquary. The agitation was led by one, Warren James, known as the Champion of the Forest, and arose from a mistaken idea about the Act of 1808, by which authority the Forest was enclosed. The provisions were the same as those of an Act of Charles II, by which eleven thousand acres should be always set apart for the preservation of timber for the Navy, and fenced in to protect the young trees from cattle, until old enough to take care of themselves. The enclosures were then to be thrown open, that the Foresters might resume those grazing rights of which they were exceedingly jealous. An idea got abroad that they were being improperly deprived of these rights by the fences being kept up too long, and the agitation being actively fanned by James, great numbers of Foresters assembled on the 8th of June and proceeded to destroy the boundary walls and the gardens and crops growing round the woodmen's cottages, on ground they considered should be common land. It was deemed necessary to call in military aid; and Captain Kane and Captain Mitchel, of the Royal Marines, who was on recruiting duty at Monmouth, were ordered to march to Coleford with what force they could muster. It is a tradition that the Royal Monmouth Militia were employed, and that the expedition was a ludicrous failure, and it is only fair to the Regiment to state what the facts really were. Captain Kane at once sent a sergeant by post to Hereford to borrow ammunition, The messenger returned with nothing but 100 flints. Captain Kane then sat up all night, with Sergeant Major Jones, casting bullets, and next morning they marched out with a force they had rapidly organised of about 50 pensioners and recruits. They had no uniforms but had belts on over their plain clothes. Captain Kane was afterwards commended for his energy and tact, and was by no means responsible for the inadequacy of the force at his disposal. Arrived at Coleford, he perceived affairs to be too serious, and the crowds of Foresters too large and threatening to be dispersed by the mere show of a body so little imposing, and therefore marched the men into the Town Hall, and posted a guard on the door. Next day there was a good deal of shouting and rough chaff, and Captain Kane and his party returned into Monmouth. The 3rd Dragoons marched into Coleford the same day, and the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Worcester and a body of the county magistrates having

1831. assembled, Warren James, who was only a vapouring agitator, hid on the show of force, but was at once betrayed and caught.

The following letter was forwarded to Captain Kane:—"The Magistrates assembled at Coleford cannot allow Captain Kane and Captain Mitchell, with the men under their command, to return home without begging these officers to accept of their best thanks for the ready manner in which they complied with the wishes of the Magistrates to attend at Coleford in aid of the Civil Power, and for the active and attentive manner in which they have performed the duty imposed upon them, and they request the officers will be so good as to explain to the non-commissioned officers and men under their command how highly the Magistrates approve of their conduct.

(Signed)

BEAUFORT,
WORCESTER,
GEORGE ROOKE,
P. J. DUCAREL,
MAYNARD COLCHESTER,
CHARLES CRAWLEY,
EDWARD MACHEN."

This year an order in Council was made directing a ballot, and accordingly the Regiment was called up. The training lasted from the 8th September to the 5th October, and the following were the officers:—

Colonel The Duke of Beaufort
Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Lewis
Captain Sir Samuel Fludyer
,, John Roberts
,, Samuel Richard Bosanquet
,, Thomas Ellis
Lieutenant Henry Penny
,, John Stewart McGregor
,, Benjamin Hogsflesh
,, Edwin Carter
Ensign Thomas Walbeoffe
,, Charles Lideard
Adjutant John Joseph Kane
Surgeon Oliver Gregory Thomas

The Regiment consisted of four companies, and mustered 14 officers and 251 non-commissioned officers and men.

This was the last time that the Regiment assembled until 1852, for the Militia staffs were further reduced on the 10th October, 1835, to an adjutant, a sergeant-major and four sergeants, and in January, 1836, the arms and stores of the Royal Monmouth

1831. were packed in wagons and sent off to London, under the escort of the sergeant-major and sergeants.

The arms consisted of 282 muskets, with flints, bayonets and ball cartridge, and 16 halberds; the stores, of the jackets, trousers, forage-caps, knapsacks and belts, besides the pioneers tools, the drums and bugles, and the usual long list of buckles, boots, etc.

There were only retained at Monmouth the colours presented to the Regiment in 1813 by the Duke of Beaufort, and which cost his Grace fifty pounds, five stand of arms for the Staff, and the big drum.

The non-commissioned officers of the Permanent Staff at this time were Sergeant-Major James Jones, who had been in the Regiment since 1797, and sergeant-major since 1817. He died in 1839 and was buried with military honours by a company of the 45th Regiment which happened to be in the town. The Sergeants were James Jarrett, who had enlisted as a drummer in 1786, and had then served just 50 years in the Regiment, and as drum-major since 1810; John Jones, who had enlisted in 1800, Walter Lloyd in 1803, and David Watkins in 1815. The latter was always the Duke's orderly at the trainings. He died in one of the Alms-houses in 1879, aged 86, and lies in Monmouth churchyard. His son, Thomas Watkins, was afterwards Bugle-Major of the Regiment and was discharged in 1876. John Jones and David Watkins were discharged in 1854 on pensions of 9d. a day.

His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, who had served in the Regiment since 1793 and who had succeeded his father in the command in 1803, died on the 23rd of November, 1835, and was succeeded by Colonel Thomas Lewis, of St. Pierre, who had joined as a Captain in 1803.

Our history has now arrived at the middle of that period known as "The forty year's peace." It was the policy of the day to keep all military forces as much out of sight as possible. The Regular Army consisted of a collection of regiments, each admirably drilled, and regulated by a regimental system the most efficient ever seen, but possessed no specially instructed staff, and no transport or departments worthy of the name.

The regiments were hid away in country quarters, and within the limits of Great Britain a larger body of men than a single battalion had hardly been seen by any officer.

1839. The Militia, as we have seen, had for the time practically disappeared. From this time to 1845 there is little to record, nor was

1839, there anything to remind Monmouth that a county militia existed, except the Sunday church parade of the sergeant-major and the four sergeants, at the top of Wyebridge Street.

In April, 1836, Mr. Henry Morgan Clifford was appointed a Captain in the Regiment, and in August, Mr. John Francis Vaughan, of Courtfield. Captain Clifford became Lieutenant-Colonel on the death of Colonel Lewis, which occurred on the 21st April, 1847. He commanded the Regiment during its embodiment at the time of the Crimean War, and became Honorary Colonel in 1858, and remained so to the day of his death. Captain Vaughan became Major in 1847, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1853, and commanded the Regiment from March, 1858, to January, 1877. Mr. Alexander Rolls was appointed Captain in 1848; he became a Major in 1853 and resigned in 1855. Captain Edmund Herbert and Lieutenant R. A. Lawrence were also appointed in 1848. The former became a Major in 1855, and retired in 1857 on his appointment as Chief Constable of Monmouthshire. He has a son, Lieutenant E. A. Herbert, now in the Regiment. Lieutenant Lawrence was never promoted, and died in 1856. Surgeon Thomas, who had joined in 1812, served through all this period and only retired in 1855. Of the other officers who had served the last training of 1831, we have seen that the Duke of Beaufort and Lieut.-Colonel Lewis were dead, Sir Samuel Fludyer resigned in 1843, and Captain Bosanquet in 1836; he lived at Dingestow Court up to his death in 1882. Captain Thomas Ellis died in 1835; Mr. Benjamin Hogsflesh resigned in 1846. Lieutenant Edwin Carter was promoted Captain in 1843 and died in 1848. Lieutenant Leopold Ellis was appointed in 1833, Lieutenant Edward James Baldwin was appointed in 1836 but resigned next year. He served for some time in the 4th Regiment, and rejoined the Royal Monmouth in 1852.

In 1845 events on the Continent induced the Government to look up the national armour, and among other pieces the Militia Permanent Staffs. Thirty years had now slipped away since Waterloo and fourteen since the last training, and it may 1845 be well imagined that they were getting a little rusty. Most of the sergeants were old Peninsular and Waterloo men, and many by this time merely lay in their beds, or sat in chimney corners enjoying a well earned repose, but too old and infirm to do any duty beyond drawing their pay.

1845. In 1845 some officers of the regular army were deputed to go round and inspect these veterans. The Monmouth staff was seen on the 1st October, 1845, by Lieut.-Colonel the Honble. G. A. Spencer, commanding the 37th Regiment, and he reported Sergts. Jarrett and Lloyd to be past their work, and they were accordingly pensioned off. The Adjutant, Captain Kane, was now in bad health, and retired on a pension, 25th January, 1846, after 33 years' service, of which 24 years were with the Monmouth Militia. His army services have been detailed above. Captain John Money Carter, of the 1st Royals, succeeded him as Adjutant in 1846. The above details can do little more than carry down the continuity of the officers and staff from the reduction of the Militia after its last training in 1831, to its resuscitation in 1852.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE MILITIA FROM 1848 TO 1856.

1848. In 1848 some anxiety was expressed about the strength of the military forces of the country, on account of the growing armaments of France and other Continental nations. Lord John Russell, who was then Prime Minister, mentioned the subject in Parliament, and stated that he meant to introduce a Bill for re-establishing the Militia. Nothing, however, was done till 1852, and then he proposed to re-organise the local Militia. Lord Palmerston carried an amendment in favour of re-establishing the Regular Militia.

This led to a change of Government and the next Ministry, Lord Derby's, passed a Bill for re-organising the Regular Militia, which has ever since been raised by voluntary enlistment.

The first active step towards raising the force again was the circulation from Whitehall of a letter, dated 19th July, 1852, to all Lords Lieutenant of Counties, authorising them to raise men, voluntarily, if possible, so as to avoid the necessity of having recourse to the ballot. The total number for the whole country was to be fifty thousand for 1852, and thirty thousand for 1853. The quota for Monmouthshire was 467, and 283 for the two years respectively.

The property qualification of officers was reduced, and might now be derived from personal, as well as from real property. It was moreover dispensed with altogether in the cases of officers who had held commissions in the Army, Navy, or East India Company's service. Their appointment was to rest with the Lord Lieutenant, but subject to the approval of the Crown. Officers still fit were to go on serving, and the others were to be allowed to retain their rank and titles. A War Office letter, dated 9th September the same year, directed that, as a temporary measure, regiments were to be divided into companies of about 80 men each, the staff to consist of an adjutant, a sergeant-major, a sergeant to each company and a drummer to each two companies.

Sergeant-Major John Finnerty, from the 47th Regiment, was appointed 30th September, 1852. The first man enlisted was George Benzies, on the 23rd September. Recruits came in freely; 94 enlisted in the first week, 235 during October, and the full quota of 467 by the end of the year.

1848. The Adjutant, Captain Carter, hired a drummer and a fifer and visited the towns and villages. He got most of the men in the hills. He picked up the last, to complete the quota, on the last day of the year, near Blaenavon, and had him sworn in before Mr. Hanbury Leigh, the Lord Lieutenant himself. His name was Michael Nagle.

It is interesting to note that out of these 467 original members, 67 went to the Regular Army, 10 to other Militia Regiments, and four were appointed to the Permanent Staff. Of the latter, No. 71, Frederick Helps, served 31 years and went on a pension in 1883, one of the last of them to leave the Regiment, of which he was a prominent feature, as he beat the big drum for many years. No. 51, Sapper Samson Gilmore, is still serving, and has four sons in the Regular Army.

1852. The training of 1852 lasted for 21 days, from 21st October to 10th November, and though the whole Regiment were recruits, they seem to have made good progress.

An application was made for an extension, but the Secretary of State replied that an Act of Parliament would be necessary, and therefore it must be for 28 days and 28 days only; at the same time expressing the satisfaction of the Commander-in-Chief at the zeal and high spirit shewn by the Regiment.

The officers who served this training were :--

Lieutenant-Colonel Clifford
 Major Vaughan
 Captain A. Rolls
 „ E. Herbert
 „ F. Baldwyn
 „ E. O. Partridge
 „ H. Milman
 Lieutenant R. Lawrence
 „ James Davies
 „ C. E. Lewis
 „ G. G. Tyler
 „ J. P. King
 Adjutant J. M. Carter
 Surgeon O. G. Thomas

330 militiamen attended the training. They were divided into six companies.

The Sergeant-Major did the duties of pay and quarter master sergeants, and there were only three permanent staff sergeants. Some non-commissioned officers of the 48th Regiment were, however, attached as "drills."

1852. Surgeon Thomas and Sergeants John Jones and David Watkins were all who had served the last training in 1831, and Colonel Clifford reported that, though advanced in years, their exertions and local knowledge were invaluable.

At that time the rules of most benefit societies debarred their members from joining the Militia. Colonel Clifford protested against this to the War Office, as it evidently prevented the most steady and thrifty of the working class from enlisting.

1853. The training of 1853 commenced on 19th May. 22 officers and 648 men assembled, and by this time they were fairly supplied with clothing and equipment. The permanent staff had increased, but was still far too weak for efficiency, as there were only a sergeant-major, six sergeants and six drummers.

After the training recruiting went on steadily, and on the 29th October the Commanding Officer was able to report that the full establishment of 750 privates was complete, and a constant paper war had produced the proper number of arms, clothing, bugles and necessaries.

The old colours presented to the Regiment by the Duke of Beaufort in 1813 were still in good preservation. The Regimental colour bore the Arms of the Duke, and the facings were blue. This colour had gone to Brecon. The old Queen's Colour is still at Monmouth Castle, a valued and revered memento of the past. The Militia number of the Monmouth and Brecon was 31, so that now both Regiments claimed the same number. There were at that time 129 Infantry Militia Regiments.

The question of precedence among Militia Regiments occupied the attention of the authorities from 1852 to 1855 and was finally settled by a general order dated 9th August, 1855, which determined it for parade purposes. The order set forth that a Board of Officers had assembled at Aldershot and arranged the 29 Artillery Militia Regiments alphabetically, and the 135 Infantry by lot. It was a singular coincidence that the Royal Monmouth drew their old number 31. Their comrades, the Brecon, drew 132. The Royal Anglesey, now Engineer Militia, drew 61. All three were old established regiments, and, it will be remembered, had been inspected by the Duke of Beaufort in 1684. It is also somewhat singular that the Royal Monmouth relieved the 31st Foot at

1853. Pembroke in 1855, when that regiment was starting for the Crimea, its officers coveting the sturdy militiamen, for that distinguished regiment was still suffering from the loss of the old soldiers who had fallen in the severe actions of the Sutlej campaign. At the time the numbers were fixed, the new colours, now at Monmouth, were being embroidered, and the question arose whether the number should appear on them or not. The matter was referred to Sir Albert Woods, then Lancaster Herald, who replied that it should be borne on the Regimental, but not on the Queen's colour. These colours were presented to the Regiment by Mrs. Clifford, at Newport barracks.

1854. The next year was a momentous one in the annals of the Regiment. The training commenced on the 20th April, and authority was received for engaging sergeants for the permanent staff, at the rate of two per company; also a quarter-master-sergeant and a paymaster-sergeant, but not a bugle-major. Great difficulty was experienced in finding efficient men, for every able-bodied non-commissioned officer in the army was now required in the East. The training was to have ended on the 18th May, and on that day, when most of the men had been paid off, had received their bounties, put on their plain clothes, and were just starting for their homes, down came an order extending the training for ten days. This order was dated Whitehall, 17th May, 1854. The result may be well imagined. Every kind of rumour was at once upon the wing. Some said the Regiment was to be embodied, others not, and the natural result was some confusion. Colonel Clifford addressed the men, then in plain clothes, from the steps of the Castle, and shewed great tact in the way he communicated the order.

Soldiers are accustomed to having their movements arranged from a distance, and so as to create the greatest possible amount of local friction, so very soon everybody was back in his uniform again, and at his duty.

This was Thursday, the 18th May. On the 19th the warrant embodying the Regiment was signed by the Queen. This was sent to the Lord Lieutenant, with a covering letter, signed by Lord Palmerston, dated the 23rd, and the order reached the officer commanding the Regiment on Thursday, the 25th. On the following Monday, the 29th, an order arrived directing the Regiment to proceed to Newport on the 31st. The following is the letter from the Lord Lieutenant to Colonel Clifford informing him that the

1854. Regiment was to be embodied :—

“Pontypool Park,

24th May, 1854.

“Sir, I have had the honour of receiving from Viscount Palmerston, Secretary of State, Her Majesty’s warrant and command immediately to draw out and embody the Royal Monmouth (Light Infantry) Regiment of Militia, under your command and to take such steps as may be necessary in order to be ready to march, as occasion may require, to such posts within the kingdom as may be judged proper to assign them under the command of such General officer or officers as shall be appointed over them and to obey such further orders as shall be judged necessary for the safety and defence of the kingdom.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. HANBURY LEIGH.”

“Lieutenant-Colonel Clifford,
Commanding the Royal Monmouth Militia.”

On Wednesday morning, the 31st May, 1854, the Regiment marched out of Monmouth at four o’clock, and took the Wye Valley road for Chepstow, followed, of course, by a rif-raf of boys and girls, who drove the Adjutant and junior Major, riding in rear of the column, nearly frantic. They were relieved of their noisy company by the toll on Bigsweir Bridge, where the old lady that presided at the pike recognised her son in the ranks and rushed upon him, her last cries being, “If thee meet old Nic,” meaning the Czar, “mind thee hold un fast Ben”—very proper advice. The Regiment halted at Brockweir about seven o’clock, and the men sat down by the roadside for breakfast, which was furnished most hospitably for the Regiment by the late Admiral Fleming, who lived at Brockweir House. Just then, to the disgust of the Adjutant, up came the shouting crew again, having avoided the toll by swarming on to the baggage waggons.

The Regiment proceeded from Chepstow to Newport by rail, and marched into barracks about half-past one, with an effective strength of 26 officers and 679 non-commissioned officers and men. The officers had 29 horses between them, and a portion of the Cavalry Barracks was told off for their use,

The following is a list of the officers on the 1st June,

1854 : --

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Clifford
 „ J. F. Vaughan

Major A. Rolls

Captain E. O. Herbert

„ E. J. Baldwin

„ E. O. Partridge

„ H. S. Millman

„ J. T. Payne

„ F. McDonnell

„ James Davies

„ C. E. Lewis

Lieutenant R. A. Lawrence

„ G. G. Tyler

„ J. P. King

„ S. G. Homfray

„ T. Brook

„ A. B. Savery

„ T. Freke Lewis

„ J. R. Russell

Ensign H. S. M. Clifford

„ John Segrave

„ John Lawrence

Adjutant J. M. Carter

Surgeon O. G. Thomas

Assistant Surgeon George Wilson

Ensign J. G. Wheeley was absent on sick leave, but soon rejoined.

It was soon after this, 21st July, that the order came out allowing moustaches and whiskers to be grown in the army, which hitherto, except the cavalry, had been clean shaven. *Leech's* pictures trace the growth of this fashion through all classes. It is curious to note how whiskers gradually assumed absurd proportions and then died out in the Army, which now universally wears the moustache alone, the civilian world following suit.

The Royal Monmouth was the first Militia Regiment to volunteer for active service, and the officers offered to put down £5000 to equip it. This offer was made on the 28th January, 1854, and repeated in 1857, but not accepted by the Government.

1855. The Regiment remained at Newport till the 3rd February, 1855, and on that day paraded at half-past two in the morning. They went by rail to Haverfordwest, where the officers were entertained at breakfast by the Royal Pembroke Artillery, and marched thence to Pembroke Dock. The snow was so deep that the mounted officers had to walk; it was, however, thawing, and at seven o'clock in the evening, in pouring rain, they reached their destination. This was a Saturday night, and the men went into billets till Monday, and then into barracks, relieving the 31st Regiment, ordered to the Crimea.

Shortly after the arrival of the Regiment at Pembroke Dock, the following highly satisfactory communication was received from the Mayor of Newport :—

“At a meeting of the Town Council of the Borough of Newport, in the County of Monmouth, held on the 6th day of March, 1855. Samuel Homfray, Esq., Mayor, in the chair, it was *inter alia* unanimously resolved,

“That the Council desire to record their sense of the exemplary conduct of the Royal Monmouthshire Militia during its sojourn at the Newport Barracks, and to express their gratification that the county possesses a Regiment of Militia which is universally admitted to be one of the best disciplined in the Kingdom.”

In the winter of 1855 there was a detachment of 75 of the Pembroke Artillery Militia quartered at Thorn Island. During December the weather was very tempestuous, and all communication with the main land was stopped. On Christmas Eve they signalled that they were almost at their last bite. This came to the ears of Colonel Vaughan, who was in command at the time, and who at once said that it was most repugnant to his feelings to know that British soldiers should be starving within eleven miles of him at such a season. He borrowed a steamer from the Dockyard and went as near the Island as possible. He and Surgeon Wilson got into a boat and tried to land, but found it impracticable, though they managed to throw beef, biscuits and the materials for a plum-pudding ashore, besides a few other luxuries, and it is on record that the officer in command caught, with much dexterity, a pair of fowls thrown by Surgeon Wilson, and a leg of mutton by Colonel Vaughan.

Colonel Vaughan and Captain Tyler received her Majesty's leave to go to the Crimea and were attached to the 23rd Regiment, then forming part of the Light Division,

1855. The following interesting letter to Colonel Clifford reports the arrival at the seat of war of a strong draft of volunteers from the Royal Monmouth Militia to the Royal Welsh Fusiliers :—

“ Light Division Camp before Sebastopol,
25th February, 1855.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that Lieut.-Colonel Lysons, commanding 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, directed me, as supernumerary Lieut.-Colonel, temporarily attached to his Regiment, to proceed on the 24th instant to Balaclava to take command of a draft recently arrived from England, and to march them to the head quarters of the Regiment in front of Sebastopol. This draft consisted of two officers, two non-commissioned officers and 102 rank and file. To the latter, nearly all volunteers from the R.M.M., this report has reference. The march from Balaclava to the camp of the Light Division, especially to young soldiers in order and heavily accoutred, is an arduous one, and drafts have often, especially in unfavourable weather, reached their quarters but late at night or straggled in exhausted the following morning. I have pleasure in stating that the volunteers of the R.M.M. performed this march to my entire satisfaction. They evinced the same buoyant cheerfulness and the same excellent spirit within sound of the enemy's cannon as they shewed when they marched from Newport. They arrived at the hour appointed and without having a straggler. The band of the 23rd met us at the limits of the Light Division camp. We fixed bayonets and amidst encomiums for their steadiness and soldier-like bearing, your volunteers marched by the numerous officers and men who had turned out to see them. On their regimental parade they were inspected by Major-General Codrington and their commanding officer, Colonel Lysons, and the manner in which they expressed themselves was such as to be highly flattering and gratifying. General Sir G. Brown has also signified his entire approbation. I am directed by Colonel Lysons to convey to you, Sir, his high approval of the volunteers which the Royal Monmouth have given to the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and from among the first trophies which this gallant regiment may win he has been good enough to promise me that he will send some Russian arms to deck the mess-room of the Royal Monmouth. I beg to state that any men who may be permitted to volunteer from the R.M.M. for active service will be welcomed in the ranks of the Royal Welsh and received with open arms by their old comrades.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

J. F. VAUGHAN, Lieut.-Colonel R.M.M.,
attached to the 23rd R.W.F.

“ Lieut.-Colonel Clifford, M.P.,
Commanding R.M.M.,
Pater Barracks, Pembroke.”

This draft was taken out by Lieutenant Freke Lewis. He afterwards obtained his company in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and served with distinction throughout the campaign. He is now hale

1855. and well (1886). Lieutenant John Lawrence went out with him and also got a commission in the 23rd. He is now living in Canada.

While Colonel Vaughan was in the Crimea the Regiment was commanded by Major Edmund Herbert, now the Chief Constable of Monmouthshire, Colonel Clifford, who was M.P. for Hereford, being absent on Parliamentary duties.

1856. The Royal Monmouth left Pembroke Dock on the 22nd July, 1856, and proceeded by train to Chepstow, where they were billeted for the night. The officers were given a banquet at the Beaufort Arms that evening, and the whole Regiment was hospitably entertained by the inhabitants and welcomed back to their native county after an absence of two years and two months. The next day they marched to Monmouth. It was a particularly hot summer, and those who were there describe it as a most trying day.

The Regiment was at Monmouth eight days, and was disembodied on the 31st July, 1856.

By the end of the embodiment 1603 men had passed through the ranks of the Regiment, of whom nearly 300 had gone to the Regular Army, chiefly to the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and the Guards.

CHAPTER IX.

THE MILITIA FROM 1856 TO 1876.

1856. The Regiment did not again assemble until 1858. In the meantime a good many changes took place among the officers. Colonel Clifford had become Honorary Colonel, and Colonel Vaughan had assumed the command of the Regiment. Major E. Herbert had retired on becoming Chief Constable of the County, and Captains Baldwyn and Homfray, and Lieutenants Forrest, Daunt and Thynne, and Paymaster Jones had gone. Captains Payne and M'Donnell obtained the vacant majorities, and Lieutenants Savery, Wheeley and Sheehy, the companies. The following had joined as Lieutenants :—R. B. Dawling, W. R. B. Powell, W. Bredin, C. G. Kane and W. Allaway. The training lasted from the 9th to the 29th September, and was the last of only 21 days.

1858. In 1858 a Royal Commission sat for the purpose of making enquiries into "the establishment and organisation of the Militia, with a view of rendering it more efficient for military purposes." There were thirteen members, of whom six were peers and ten militia officers, and it included the Dukes of Buccleuch and Richmond, Lords Salisbury, Downshire, Palmerston and Methuen—all colonels of Militia. They looked upon it as an isolated force and hardly as a link in the chain of the country's defences, and though recognising it a second line, they by no means relished the idea of its becoming in some sort a reserve to the Regular Army.

Their report said that volunteering from the Militia to the Line caused great inconvenience and was detrimental to discipline. They recommended that the staff should be increased, that the training should be extended to 28 days, that a preliminary drill be established, musketry instruction given, proper store-houses provided, and some sort of checks put upon desertions and double enrolments. These practical suggestions have been gradually adopted.

They also recommended that promotion should, as a rule, go by seniority, and the previous arbitrary system, which was, as a matter of fact, the natural outcome of there being a property qualification for the different commissioned ranks, ceased of itself, when the qualification was no longer required, in 1859.

Some of the evidence tendered on the subject of promotion was curious, but happily the Royal Monmouthshire has never suffered from the arbitrary exercise of the Lord Lieutenants' patronage.

1858. Many commanding officers spoke of the pains taken by the Peace and kindred societies to prevent men joining the Militia, by publishing pamphlets and so on, and the recruiting-sergeants stated that many men would like to join, and if drawn in the ballot would be rather pleased than otherwise, but were deterred by their ministers. This was especially the case in Wales; but, as we have seen, the Royal Monmouthshire could always raise the full quota.

1859. In 1859 the training was, for the first time, 28 days. It lasted from the 22nd of June to the 19th July. Since 1858 Lieutenant Dawling had gone to the 25th Regiment, while Lieutenant A. E. Benson, who had previously served in the 10th Hussars, had joined. Soon after the training a quarter-master was sanctioned as an addition to the staff. The appointment was given to Sergeant-Major John Finnerty. There were also added an orderly-room clerk, an acting hospital-sergeant, a drum-major and an instructor of musketry. It was also ordered that subalterns were to undergo a professional examination before being promoted to companies.

1860. In 1860 the training was for 27 days, from the 30th April to the 26th May, following for the first time a preliminary drill of seven days. No officer had gone, and Ensign (now Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Wheeley) had joined. The Regiment was inspected by Colonel Raymond, of the 85th Regiment, commanding the troops at Pembroke Dock. Sergeant-Instructor William Miles was Acting Sergeant-Major for this training.

A War Office order of the 14th June this year prohibited line recruiting parties from picking up militiamen, and directed commanding officers only to consent to such men enlisting for the Army as were of unsettled habits and over whom they had little control out of the training; they were moreover not to enlist men who were likely to go to the Army.

1861. In 1861 the training lasted from the 22nd April to the 18th May. Since last year Lieutenant G. A. Floyd had been promoted (vice Captain W. Leigh retired), Lieutenant W. P. Wakeman had been appointed, Lieutenant W. Allaway and W. H. Wheeley had been promoted from Ensigns and Lieutenant Daunt had retired. Sergeant-Major James Fitzgerald, from the 73rd Regiment, had also been appointed. Assistant-Surgeon John Mills Wills served this training, in place of Assistant-Surgeon J. E. Coward, who had served since 1856.

There is little to record for the next year or two,

1862. In 1862 the preliminary drill lasted for 14 days. The training, however, was only 21. Lieutenant Wakeman had gone and Lieutenant Segrave had joined. Assistant-Surgeon George Willis joined this year in the place of Assistant-Surgeon Wills.

1864. There was no further change till 1864. when Lieutenant Metcalfe joined. The preliminary in both years lasted 14 and the training 21 days.

1865. In 1865 the preliminary lasted for seven days, and the Regiment assembled on the 4th May. Since the last year Captain Savery had retired, Lieutenant Williamson being promoted in his place, and Lieutenants J. W. Steward and R. H. Capper appointed to the Regiment. This was a most enjoyable training; the weather was excellent, and everything went off well. A capital dance was given by Mrs. Wilson, and an afternoon party with races and games by Mrs. A. Rolls at Croft-y-Bwla, besides a grand ball at the Hendre. The inspection was made on the 29th May, by Colonel Roberts, commanding the 28th Regiment. He particularly praised the advance in line. Afterwards there was a lunch, followed by an afternoon dance, of about 200 people, in the Grand Jury room.

1866. In 1866 the preliminary lasted for seven days and the old hands came out on Thursday, May the 10th. Since last training Lieutenant Zamoski had been promoted to a company, vice Captain Lloyd, and Lieutenant F. B. Vaughan, eldest son of the Colonel, appointed. This was the first training which Sergeant-Major Garland served. He came from the 85th, where he had completed twenty years, ten as a sergeant-major. There never stepped a better. This was also Colonel Carter's last training as Adjutant. He had held the appointment twenty years. The inspection was made on Monday, the 4th June, by Colonel Ripon, followed by a cold lunch and an afternoon dance at the Beaufort Arms.

1867. In 1867 the preliminary lasted seven days, and the Regiment assembled on the 13th May. Since 1866 Lieutenant Bensen had left the Regiment and Lieutenant Dashwood had joined. This was Major Hickman's first training as Adjutant. Complaints having been frequently made at the end of previous trainings of the disorderly conduct of the men after dismissing, the known leaders of mischief had been got rid of, with the best results, and this year the local papers all remarked on the excellent conduct of the Regiment. During the training there was a good deal of cricket, some foot races and pigeon shooting; the prizes at the latter were taken by Lieutenant Allaway and Major McDonnell. Lieutenant Steward

1867. won the challenge cup for rifle shooting given by Major A. Rolls. The inspection was held on the 7th June by Colonel Moore. It comprised the usual movements, with a sham fight, wing against wing, and was followed by a luncheon and dance at the Beaufort Arms.

On the 3rd of June, 1867, a meeting of commanding officers of Militia Regiments was held at Montagu House, Whitehall, under the presidency of the Duke of Buccleuch, to consider suggestions to be made to the Secretary of State for War with regard to the proposed alterations in the organisation of the Militia force. As the Regiment was out for training at the time Colonel Vaughan was unable to attend in person, but forwarded the following memorandum, with a respectful request that his Grace would lay it before the assembled commanding officers :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Vaughan assumes that an Army of Reserve is desirable, and that any fact which throws light on the question of the fitness of Militia for that purpose is, at the present moment, very valuable. It has been suggested that Militia Regiments should be attached to given Line Regiments whose county name they bear, as reserve Battalions ; that men from the reserve (Militia) Battalions should be free to join the service (Line) Battalions when wanted ; that men after a given number of years in the active Battalion should complete their service in the reserve, and that a certain number of officers and men should enter as volunteers for active service in time of war. The following facts afford a striking vindication of how such a system would be likely to work, and what spirit it would be calculated to evoke in both Battalions :—In 1854 the Royal Monmouthshire Militia gave many men and two officers* to the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Early in 1855, Colonel Vaughan, then on leave in the Crimea with the 23rd, marched about 100 of his former men, who came out as a reinforcement, from Balaclava to the front. About half the duty men in the 23rd, in the month of March, 1855, were from the Royal Monmouth. This created a strong sympathy between the two regiments. The Militia were proud of their former companions in arms and freely volunteered to join them. On the 11th June following the Royal Monmouth, to shew their sympathy with the 23rd, contributed a day's pay of the entire Regiment to be distributed among their old comrades. This subscription Colonel Vaughan forwarded to Colonel Lysons, C.B., commanding the 23rd, and received

* Lieutenant Freke Lewis and Ensign John Lawrence.

1867. the enclosed reply from that distinguished officer, a singular and striking proof of the *esprit de corps* and the results that might be obtained by connecting a Militia with a Line Regiment. Had the Monmouthshire been attached to the 23rd as a reserve battalion, they would have supplied a constant succession of recruits, while the return to their ranks of their old comrades who had seen service would have kept up that martial feeling and *esprit de corps*, which would induce them when wanted to volunteer for any service. Colonel Vaughan claims no weight, though backed by his brother officers, to his own opinion, nor any special credit to his Regiment. He believes that other Militia Corps under the same circumstances would be moved by the same feelings, but he submits to commanding officers that the incidents he has related point clearly to the direction in which an army of reserve should be sought, and the manner in which it might be established.

The letter above referred to from the well-known "Dan," now Sir Daniel Lysons, ran as follows:—

"Camp before Sebastopol,
8th July, 1855.

Sir,—With the most heartfelt pleasure I received your welcome letter of the 11th ultimo. I hastened to call around me the sturdy little mountaineers who a few months ago left their native hills to fight the battles of their country, and as I read to them paragraph after paragraph, replete with warm feeling and kind sympathy, their brightened countenances exhibited more strongly than their lips could express or my feeble pen can describe how truly they appreciated the generous manner in which their old comrades of the Royal Monmouth Light Infantry have subscribed to their comfort. Your old followers are still preserving their high character in our ranks. You have good reason to be proud of having commanded such a gallant set of fellows. I feel confident that the name of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers will never suffer while supported by such stout hearts, and if our old corps should have the fortune to gain fresh laurels, many a leaf in the garland will be due to the Royal Monmouth Light Infantry. I assure you many a word of regret has been spoken since you left our camp: the interest you took in everything connected with the Regiment I have the honor to command, and the kind feeling you have shown towards myself and my companions, will ever be held in the warmest remembrance by us. We all most heartily re-echo the sentiment expressed by your brave soldiers, who propose 'to join us as a body,' and why not? Come, bring your gallant fellows with you, and a hearty soldier's welcome will await your arrival.

Believe me, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

D. LYSONS, Lieut.-Colonel,

Commanding Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Lieut.-Colonel Vaughan, Commanding Royal Monmouth
Light Infantry."

1868. When the Regiment assembled in 1868 no change had occurred among the officers since the previous year. The preliminary lasted 14 days and the old hands came out on the 27th April. This training was especially marked by the great rejoicings in Monmouth to celebrate the coming of age of the Marquis of Worcester, which occurred on Tuesday the 19th May. Most of the officers were on one or other of the committees, or were stewards of the ball, and so on. The celebration began by the distribution of about a ton and a half of beef and 2500 loaves to poor people on the Monday morning, with a ball at the Beaufort Arms in the evening. An ox with gilt horns was roasted whole in St. James' Square, the fire being lit as the ball broke up on Tuesday morning. The ox was afterwards drawn in triumph through the town and cut up in Agincourt Square, the Militia Band playing "The roast beef of old England" about three on Tuesday afternoon. Athletic sports in the Militia Field followed, with boat and coracle races on the Wye, and a public dinner at the Swan Hotel in the evening; the festivities concluding with a grand display of fireworks in the Militia Field. Major A. Rolls, Captain Davies and Captain Tyler were among the ball stewards, and Major A. Rolls, Major Payne, Captains Davies, Brooke, Williamson, and Lieutenants Wheeley and Steward on the sports committee.

The Regimental Challenge Cup for rifle shooting was won by Captain Zamoski. The pigeon shooting came off at Croft-y-bwla. Captain J. G. Wheeley won the sweep for past and present officers of the Regiment, and also shared with Sir Sandford Graham the chief honours of the day. Lieutenants W. H. Wheeley, W. Steward and Captain Brooke also shot well.

The inspection was made on Thursday, May 21st, by Sir Edward Campbell. Major Payne commanded, Colonel Vaughan being ill. The other officers, mounted, were Major McDonnell, Captain Davies and Surgeon Wilson. Everything went off well, and the usual luncheon and dance at the Beaufort Arms followed.

1869. In 1869 the recruits, about 120 in number, came up for 14 days' preliminary drill on the 10th May, and the old hands on the 24th. Since the last training Captains F. Brooke and J. R. Russell had left, Lieutenants W. A. Allaway and W. H. Wheeley being promoted in their places. Lieutenants Segrave and Capper had also gone.

This year the Regiment had a combined drill with the volunteers, the whole force being commanded by Colonel Vaughan, which attracted a good deal of attention at the time.

1869. The Regimental Challenge Cup was won by Captain W. A. Allaway.

The inspection, which was a very long one, was made by Sir Edward Campbell. The Duke of Beaufort was present. His Grace went down the ranks and addressed the Regiment, which acquitted itself well. The luncheon was followed by an unusually large dance, and the Duke gave a dinner to the officers at the Beaufort Arms in the evening.

1870. In 1870 the preliminary drill was extended from 14 to 21 days, but afterwards shortened to 14 again. About 120 came up. The Regiment assembled on the 16th May.

Since last year Lieutenant Dashwood had left, and J. M. Bannerman, Esq., of Wyastone Leys, and F. J. Buchanan had received lieutenants' commissions. The latter only served one training; however, he made his mark by winning the Regimental Cup. A sad accident happened on Tuesday, the second day of the training. Buglers Helps (the big drummer), William Williams and Phillips, with A. H. Goss, son of the Quarter-Master-Sergeant, were upset on the river at Boys Rocks, near Vaga Cottage. Williams and Goss were drowned. They were buried on the 20th with military honours. During this training all festivities were postponed on account of the deaths on the 26th of April, of Lady Dunraven, at Clearwell Court, and next day of Mr. John E. W. Rolls, at the Hendre.

The Regiment was inspected by the well-known Colonel, the Hon. J. J. Bourke, commanding the 88th Regiment. He pronounced the parade movements to be good, and strongly impressed upon the Regiment that it was as important for soldiers to be clean and well turned out and orderly in the streets as to be well drilled.

There was no firing this year, and the usual luncheon and dance did not take place. The Duke of Beaufort was present at the inspection.

1871. In 1871 the preliminary was lengthened to 27 days. The recruits came up on the 10th April, 136 in number. The Regiment assembled on the 8th of May, 719 of all ranks, including officers.

The Regimental Challenge Cup was won by Lieutenant Bannerman, who made 17 out of a possible 20 at 600 yards, an excellent score, especially with the Snider-Enfield, which was then in use,

The following officers joined this year:—Lieutenant S. M. Reid, B. Salvin, J. Thirkell, J. A. Nunn, J. C. Partridge and Lord E. Somerset. Lieutenant Dashwood had left.

The inspection took place on Friday, the 2nd June. Colonel Bourke said the drill was admirable, but he was not impressed by the turn-out of the Regiment. His remarks were resented by the local press, which pointed out, very justly, that men from the pits could not in a few weeks acquire bright and fresh complexions, and that, though appearing dirty, they were really perfectly clean. Anyone knowing the appearance which men's faces and hands acquire in certain trades, will appreciate this.

1872. In 1872 the preliminary lasted 28 days, and the Regiment assembled on the 22nd of April. Since last training no officer had left, and Lieutenant Vere Somerset had been appointed.

A special meeting of the Town Council was held on the 21st March, to protest against the Regiment being moved away.

Under Mr. Cardwell's scheme the Monmouth were to train at Brecon, the Somersetshire in the Forest of Dean. This was considered especially hard, as it was stated that Monmouthshire supplied more men to the depôt at Brecon than the counties of Brecon, Hereford and Radnor put together. The County Members were memorialised, and it was pointed out how good a drill ground Chippenham Mead would be for brigade purposes, and what convenient ground was available in the Forest and about Trelleck for manoeuvres, and it was suggested that the old county gaol could easily be converted into barracks.

The Mayor (Major A. Rolls) went to London, and saw Sir John Ramsden and Mr. Cardwell, and reported the result of his interview, which had a hopeful result, to the Town Council on the 31st of March.

One day, early in May, 1872, some practical joker locked a wedding party in St. Thomas' Church. As they could not get out, and failed for some time to attract attention, they suffered what must have seemed a long imprisonment. This was laid down to the Militia, of course.

A most successful ball was given at the Beaufort Arms, the room being elaborately decorated with military trophies. The company numbered about 130.

1872. This year the Regiment drilled and was inspected in Chippenham by Colonel Bourke. Lieut.-Colonel Payne commanded, the usual movements were gone through, and the wings under Major McDonnell and Hon. Major Davies manœuvred against each other. The Inspecting Officer made no remarks.

The regimental dinner at Willis' Rooms was well attended. Colonel Vaughan presided, and among those present were Majors McDonnell and A. Rolls, Captains Brooke, F. Lewis, Lloyd, Bryan Sheehy and Lieutenants Metcalfe, Steward, T. Vaughan, Salvin, Partridge, Lord E. Somerset, &c.

Quarter-Master Finnerty died on the 20th December. He had joined the Regiment as Sergeant-Major in 1852, after 23 years in the 47th Regiment, and was promoted Quarter-Master on the 10th October, 1859. His total service amounted to forty and three years.

1873. In 1873 the recruits came out on the 17th of February for 83 days' preliminary drill. They were 130 in number, and the officers were, Captain Hickman, Lieutenants Steward and Reid, and Surgeon Wilson. They were inspected on the 9th May, by Colonel Wodehouse, commanding the Depôt at Brecon, who expressed himself highly satisfied. They were sent to their homes next day.

The Regiment assembled on the 19th. Since the last training Captain W. A. Allaway had retired and Lieutenant J. A. Metcalfe had been promoted to the company. Lieutenant J. Thirkell and Assistant-Surgeon Willis had retired, and Lieutenant T. R. Oakley and Assistant-Surgeon Norman had been appointed.

It had been decided that the Regiment was to encamp this year in the Forest of Dean, in spite of a memorial to the contrary that had been sent to the authorities by the Coleford Magistrates, on the ground that the Foresters entertained great hostility towards the Militia, and it would probably cause serious disturbances. The inhabitants of Coleford, however, did not share these apprehensions, and felt no ill-will against their invaders of 42 years before. On Monday, the day of assembly, Sergeant Prendergast and a party of men went on to Coleford Meend to prepare the camp, and the tents were up early on Tuesday morning, and luckily, too, for down came the rain in torrents. Soon after two on Tuesday afternoon the Regiment left the Castle, the band

1873. playing "The Girl I left behind me" and "Auld Lang Syne," as is customary on such occasions. So far from there being a hostile demonstration on the part of the Foresters, the village of Staunton was decorated, and at Coleford the road was spanned with evergreens and flowers, while flags were hung out, and festoons bearing the inscriptions, "Welcome to the Monmouthshire Militia," "Welcome to the defenders of our Queen and Country," "Welcome to our country's defenders," and "Welcome to the Forest of Dean." In fact, as Colonel Vaughan stated in his official reply to the query as to whether the Foresters had shewn any ill-will, "The Regiment received a perfect ovation all along the line of march." The inspection was held on Wednesday, 11th June, by Colonel Wodehouse, who requested Colonel Vaughan to let the men know that it was unusual for the Inspecting Officer to address the troops, but to inform them that he was much pleased with their behaviour during the encampment and on the field that day. On Thursday the camp was broken up amidst drenching showers, and the Regiment left for Monmouth. Passing through Coleford, the troops, as on their march to the camp, received a very gratifying reception, and on reaching the Town-hall the following address was presented to the Commandant, Colonel Vaughan, by Mr. Sidney Thomas, on behalf of the town. It was printed in gold, and attached to it, in book form, were nearly 200 signatures, representing the clergy, magistrates, learned professions, and trading and operative classes of the town and neighbourhood :—

"We, the undersigned, inhabitants of Coleford and its immediate neighbourhood, have great pleasure in testifying to the general good conduct of the Royal Monmouthshire Light Infantry during its term of encampment in Dean Forest, under command of Colonel Vaughan. The harmony and good feeling existing from the very first between the soldiers and the civilians has been maintained without any interruption; and to Colonel Vaughan, as the officer in command, we think great praise is due, for the admirable and impartial manner in which he has ordered the habits of the camp, and its relations to the town and district. We hope the residence in camp has answered the expectations of those who promoted its appointment, and that the general efficiency of the Regiment under camp training has been secured. —June 11th, 1873" (loud cheers).

When the cheering had subsided, Colonel Vaughan, after a few complimentary observations, said, "Gentlemen, on behalf of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Royal Monmouthshire Light Infantry, whom I have the honour to command, I beg to return you my warmest thanks and acknowledgments for the cordial reception you gave us in marching through

1873. Coleford on our way to camp, and I now thank you for this handsome compliment, so numerous and so influentially signed. It is a practical and conclusive refutation of the character imputed to the Royal Foresters and to the Regiment under my command. I acknowledge that I felt indignant that such timid and unfounded apprehensions and sinister auguries should have existed amongst a very small number of people—indignant, because it not only reflected upon the Regiment I command, but upon the Foresters with whom I have always lived, and respecting whom I have never had any reproach to make. Gentlemen, it is not usual for the service to make long speeches, but we will express our thanks as soldiers are wont to do, with three hearty cheers." The Regiment then moved on amid the most enthusiastic cheering.

The troops had a very wet home journey, rain falling most piteously on the way, and, on reaching Monmouth, few there were with a dry skin. The Regiment arrived at the Castle about half-past six, the thoroughfares through which they passed being lined with people. On the way the band played the airs, "When Johnny comes marching home," "Home, sweet home," &c., and had the Regiment been returning from a long and victorious campaign a much more exciting effect could not have been produced. Arrived at the Castle Hill, they were speedily dismissed for the night. The next day (Saturday) they left for their homes.

1874. In 1874 the evil prognostications of the previous year that the camping out would reduce the numbers were not verified, and 150 recruits assembled for 56 days' preliminary on the 13th April, the officers being Captain Hickman, Lieutenants Vaughan and Bannerman, and Surgeon Wilson. The old hands came out on the 8th June. Since the last training Capt. W. A. Allaway had retired, and Captain Metcalfe had been transferred to the Durham Militia, Lieutenants W. Steward and F. Vaughan being promoted in their places. Lieutenants B. Salvin, Lord E. Somerset and T. R. Oakley had also resigned, and the following joined: W. S. I. Partridge, R. H. Payne, G. F. Walker, W. E. C. Curre and W. F. H. Beevor.

The Regimental Challenge Cup was won by Assistant Surgeon Norman. His score of 45 out of a possible 60 was then considered very good, and was the best made in the competition up to that date.

The inspection was made on July 3rd, by Colonel Wodehouse, who commanded what was then called the 25th Brigade Depôt. He was accompanied by Mr. Crawshay Bailey, the High Sheriff. He as usual saw the kit and books in the morning, and the

1874, Regiment paraded in the afternoon. This training the drill field was on the Rockfield Road, opposite the new almshouses beyond Drybridge Lodge.

1875. In 1875 the preliminary began on the 8th March. Lieutenants Reid and Partridge went up, besides the Staff. There were 170 recruits. The Regiment came out on the 3rd May. Since 1874 Lieut. Vere Somerset had retired, R. T. Page had been transferred to the Tower Hamlets Militia, G. F. Walker had retired and Lieutenants W. Clarke and H. T. Smith had been appointed.

This year Lieut. Murray J. Bannerman won the Regimental Cup for the second time.

The inspection was made on Thursday, 27th May, by Colonel Redmond, commanding the Brigade Depôt at Pembroke. The usual manoeuvres having been performed, the Regiment was broken into two battalions, under Colonel Payne and Colonel McDonnell, and a few brigade movements were gone through, the Inspecting Officer expressing his satisfaction. Next day the officers gave a ball at the Beaufort Arms Hotel, and the men were dismissed on the Saturday.

1876. In 1876 the preliminary began on the 13th March. Besides the Staff, Lieutenants Hyde-Clarke and Haldam and 250 recruits came up. Since last year Lieut. Partridge had gone to the Army, Lieut. Holt Beevor had resigned and E. C. P. Curzon (who only served this training), R. Hyde-Clarke and E. H. P. Haldam had joined.

On the 12th April a Field Battery of Artillery halted in the town, and the officers dined at the King's Head with those of the Monmouthshire. That was a very military day for Monmouth, as the Forest Troop of Yeomanry had a mounted drill and the Volunteers a parade too. The training began on the 8th May; the total strength was 820.

The officers' mess was established at Somerset House, the old Judges' lodgings. The billiard table was the one now at the Athenæum. The mess-room was a tent at the back, a regular floor being laid down and some of the senior officers slept over head.

Lieut. Bannerman again won the Regimental Cup. This was the third time, but only the second in succession.

1876. There was some good cricket this year, Lieutenant Curre, Captain Hickman and Bugler Phillips distinguishing themselves most. On Monday, May 29th, a most successful ball was given. The mess room was used for dancing and an extra tent erected as a supper room.

The Inspection was made by Colonel Drewe, commanding the 25th Brigade Depôt. The usual evolutions having been gone through, Colonel Drewe said that he had had under his command in the Crimea more than 100 men from the Royal Monmouth in the 23rd Regiment, and that he and Colonel Vaughan, who was out there with him, had often talked this over. He added that they would probably become Engineers, and he had no doubt they would do as well in that capacity as they had as Light Infantry. The regimental dinner this year was held at the Criterion, on the 14th June.

CHAPTER X.

THE MILITIA FROM 1877 TO 1884.

1877. Before the Regiment again assembled great changes had taken place. Colonel Vaughan and Captain Kane, who between them carried back the history of the Regiment for fifty-eight years, had both passed away. The latter, who died on the 1st October, 1876, and had retired just thirty years, was the last but one of the old Free Burgesses of the Borough, where he was much respected. His services have been already recorded. Colonel Vaughan resigned the command on the 9th January, 1877, to the great regret of all ranks.

The high state of efficiency attained by the Regiment under his command, is attested by the following extract from the *Army and Navy Gazette* :—

“The services of Colonel Vaughan are worthy of record. Colonel Vaughan joined the Regiment as Captain in April, 1836, was promoted Major in July, 1847, Lieutenant-Colonel in July, 1853, and Hon. Colonel in 1858, so that he had been in actual command of the Regiment for more than 20 years, during which time the Regiment deservedly acquired the reputation of being one of the best drilled and disciplined in the service. The Colonel also saw active service, although only as an amateur, he having gone to the Crimea at the latter end of 1854, and remained some three months in the camp of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, in which regiment he had many personal friends among the officers, and for which some 300 of his men had volunteered. This Militia Regiment, we hear, on account of its great efficiency, has been selected by the authorities as one to be converted into an Engineer Corps, and is likely soon to change its Light Infantry character.”

Colonel Vaughan died on the 17th December, 1880, at Biarritz.

On the 23rd February, Lieut.-Colonel Payne was gazetted to the command. He had served for 24 years in the Royal Monmouth, and for 10 years previously in the 14th Foot. Captain Hickman, who had been Adjutant from 1867, was transferred to the Antrim Rifles Militia. He had been very popular with all classes, military and civilian, in Monmouth, and a prominent local cricketer. Everybody was sorry when he went.

On the 1st April, 1877, the Royal Monmouth was converted from Light Infantry into Engineers, and Captain Sir Arthur Mackworth, Bart., R.E., of Glen Usk, near Caerleon, was

1877. appointed Adjutant. A subsequent gazette dated 23rd November, 1877, approved of the title being changed from Royal Monmouth to Royal Monmouthshire, but a request made in 1882, for the Regiment to be called the "Royal Monmouthshire Engineers," was refused by the Horse Guards.

Captain and Hon. Major James Davies, of the Garth, who had been nearly 25 years in the Regiment, and 19 years the senior captain, obtained the vacant majority, and Lieutenant J. M. Bannerman, of Wyastone Leys, his company. Mr. Thomas H. Perkins was appointed Quarter-Master. He had, as Quarter-Master Sergeant, carried out all the duties of that office since the death of Mr. Finnerty, in 1872. Lieutenant Nunn did not attend this training, being attached as a probationer to the veterinary department, to which he was afterwards appointed. Lieutenant Curzon had resigned, and C. S. Foote joined. The officers' mess was held at the King's Head. This training lasted the usual 28 days. As yet no ground had been provided for the field works, and consequently the instruction was more theoretical than practical.

The inspection was made on the 1st June by Colonel W. Philpotts, the Commanding Royal Engineer in South Wales. It consisted of the usual routine, and finished up with a sham fight against an imaginary enemy, at May Hill.

The Regimental Cup was won by Lieutenant Curre.

1878. Between the trainings of 1877 and 1878 Captain and Hon. Major J. G. Wheeley resigned, and Lieutenant T. M. Reid got the company, Lieutenant H. S. Goodlake joined from the South Gloucester Militia, 2nd Lieutenants T. P. Price (of Triley, now M.P. for North Monmouthshire), J. A. Moggridge, A. B. Elton, A. J. Pardoe, H. N. Hopkins, K. W. Hedges, and G. L. Morris were appointed, and Lieutenants J. C. Partridge, H. S. Smith, B. Hyde-Clarke, E. H. V. Haldane, and Surgeon G. A. Norman had retired.

In the year 1878 the experiment was made for the first time of mobilizing an army corps, and calling out the Army and Militia reserves. The Royal Monmouthshire sent their quota, then 100 men, to join the Royal Engineers at Chatham. These men, by their fine physique and good conduct, gave the utmost satisfaction, and were a credit to the Regiment. At present (1886) the quota for the Regiment is 187. They are all picked men and there are always many more applications to join the Reserve than there are

1878. vacancies, which, while it shews a high spirit in the ranks, gives the Colonel the opportunity of selecting the best men. Many of the officers also belong to the Reserve. The principal obligation on a Militia-Reserve man is, that he must be ready to join the ranks of the Regular Army when required on the outbreak of war.

This year practical instruction in field works was carried out at Pwl Holm, which had been bought by the War Department for the purpose. It rained almost the whole training so that the Regiment was introduced to the work under rather trying conditions.

Pwl Holm is about a mile and a quarter from the Castle, and is nearly 27 acres in extent, of which the level part occupies 17 acres. It has a frontage to the river Monnow of 700 yards. The river has an average width of 100 feet, and a depth of 15 feet in places. There is a good house on the property, where the stores are kept, and where the sergeant lives, who looks after them. The ground is adapted to the purpose in many ways, but the level part is very wet. The hillside, moreover, is too steep for any work larger than a shelter trench, and consists of a very refractory marl, too hard for excavation by ordinary military working parties. Eight years' work has now levelled a piece of the top large enough for a two-gun siege battery. The War Department ought to acquire a piece of ground on the left bank of the river between it and the road.

Athletic sports were held at Pwl Holm on Whit Monday. These attracted large crowds, who were much interested in the barrel-pier and other bridges, and gazed wonderingly at the works. It is amusing to note that it was fully believed that the Regiment had been made into Engineers in order to fortify Monmouth.

This year also the officers' mess was for the first time established at the Castle, and on the 13th June there was a most successful "big night," when the Duke of Beaufort dined with Colonel Payne and the officers.

The inspection was again made by Colonel Philpotts, R.E. The first of the sham fights, which have since become an annual institution, took place at Pwl Holm on the first day, and on the second the regular inspection at May Hill, with luncheon at the Castle, followed by a dance in the Grand Jury Room afterwards.

Lieut. Curre won the Regimental Cup for the second time running, and it became his property. The Reserve men rejoined at Monmouth on the 31st July. They had been at Chatham since the 26th April. The Staff and Band met them at Troy Station,

and marched them in triumph to the Castle. Next day they were dismissed to their homes.

1879. In 1879 the training commenced on the 21st April, and lasted for 41 days, which has ever since, been the regular length. It is pleasanter to have the training later, as has been the case for the last few years. An early training puts the preliminary back to the beginning of March, and causes many days to be lost through bad weather. Even in April the Adjutant's early morning drill is rather a chilly entertainment.

Col. Payne had retired and was succeeded by Col. McDonnell in the command. The latter had been in the Regiment for 26 years, and had previously served in the 71st Highland Light Infantry. Captain and Hon. Major Sheehy was promoted to the vacant majority, but was not gazetted till after the training. Captain Zamoski, who had been appointed Captain-commandant of the Hampshire Engineer Militia, then being raised, did not join. Lieutenant Curre succeeded to the vacant company, and later on Lieutenant T. P. Price to Major Sheehy's. Since the last training Lieutenant E. L. Lister, of Cefn Ila, and A. D. Homfray had joined, C. S. Foote had gone to the 40th Regiment, and during the training K. W. Hedges resigned. The companies were designated by numbers, instead of by letters, this year for the first time. The reason for the change is not obvious, and, for regimental purposes, letters are at least as convenient as numbers.

In the Royal Engineers numbers are necessary because there are more companies than there are letters in the English alphabet, but would not be, if the Engineers organisation were, for purposes of command, pay, clothing, and so on, by *battalions* instead of *companies*, a system which now seems to be approaching (1886), and indeed some companies of the corps, as the troops always have been, are already known as A, B, C, etc., companies.

The inspection was again made by Colonel Philpotts, on the 28th and 29th of May. The field works were seen on the first day, and the sham fight carried out in the afternoon. The regular drill inspection took place at May Hill next day. Heavy rain had fallen in the night, and there were large pools of water over a great part of the field, which gave rare opportunities to commanders of companies for displaying their skill in avoiding obstacles, under the eyes of the Inspecting Officer and the public. A most successful fancy dress ball was given at the Castle in the evening, and this pleasant training came to an end.

1880. Previously to the training of 1880 a long correspondence went on as to the lengths of the training, and preliminary drill, respectively, and it finally fell out in that year that the preliminary was 56 days and the training 27, so that no engineering could be done. The following officers joined this training :—Lieutenants W. F. H. Morgan, R. C. Hanbury-Williams, E. A. Kennedy, H. M. Worsley, H. W. Strachan, Edward Oakes and H. R. Blakeney. Lieutenant Wiseman-Clarke had resigned, H. S. Goodlake had gone to the 41st, J. A. Moggridge to the 40th, and A. B. Elton to the 19th.

Colonel Philpotts, R.E., was again the inspecting officer. The inspection came off at May Hill and consisted of the usual routine. Beyond the Regimental athletic sports there were no particular amusements this year. Soon after the training Lieutenant A. D. Homfray went to the 35th Regiment.

1881. The next year (1881) was Sir Arthur Mackworth's last year as Adjutant ; he being the first to come under the new regulations which make the adjutancies of auxiliary forces five years' appointments. Since the last year Captains W. J. Stewart and J. M. Bannerman had resigned, Lieutenants W. E. C. Curre and T. P. Price being promoted to the vacant companies. Lieutenant G. L. Morris, W. F. H. Morgan and E. Oakes had also resigned ; J. A. Bradney had joined from the Shropshire Militia, and W. F. Batt, E. Feetham, R. H. O. Capper and E. W. Croker been appointed,

The training lasted from the 16th May to the 25th June and ended with a most satisfactory inspection.

The athletic sports, which had for some years been an institution, took place at Pwl-Holm. The sham fight was on a more extended scale than previously, and for the first time a bridge was thrown across the river during the operations. There was a large lunch after the inspection, followed by polo, at which the Regiment have always had a strong team.

Sir Arthur Mackworth was succeeded in the adjutancy by Lieutenant W. F. N. Noel, R.E., on the 1st October, 1881.

1882. The training of 1882 commenced on the 15th May. Major and Hon. Lieut-Cols. James Davies and R. R. Williamson, and Lieuts. E. A. Kennedy and H. R. Blakeney, had retired. Lieut-Col. Davies had been twenty-nine years in the Regiment, and had been for many years the only officer who had served the training of 1852. As has been already mentioned, he had been unlucky in the matter of promotion, as he was for nineteen years the senior

1882. captain, there being for that long period no movement among the field officers. Such a case must be almost unprecedented. For many years promotion, as in most good regiments, was slow. For instance Allaway was for eleven years a subaltern, Williamson was ten years a subaltern and sixteen years a captain; Tyler had been a captain eighteen years when he retired, and had he held on would have been twenty-four years a captain when promoted; Major Davies actually was a captain in the Regiment for twenty-four years. From the 1st of June, 1874, to the resignation of Colonel Vaughan on the 9th January, 1877, there was no move among the field officers, captains, or two senior subalterns, but from that time promotion was rapid for about seven years. In 1884 things began to get steady again, and now in 1886 there has been no change among the field officers and captains for three trainings, and Captain Reid has been senior captain for four trainings. At one time promotion was so quick that Captains Lister and Hanbury-Williams got their companies in their third trainings.

It is not a good thing, for a regiment, for promotion to be too rapid, though of course quick promotion is very pleasant to the individual officers concerned,

The following officers joined in 1882: Lieutenants A. G. M. Tozer, S. W. Gilliat, H. C. Moffatt (Goodrich Court), and W. A. M. Pollock-Gore. These four, with Lieutenants Hanbury-Williams and Batt, Surgeon-Major Wilson, Quarter-Master Perkins and the Adjutant, made a strong party during the preliminary drill, and gave a capital dance at the Castle, to which about 130 of the neighbourhood came. The training began on the 15th May. There was a ball which turned out such a success, that another was got up after the inspection. The suppers were served as usual in the armoury, which looked uncommonly well, the rather bare walls being covered with tapestry from Goodrich Court. There were also many palms, ferns, and handsome tropical plants from Wyastone Leys. The inspection was made on the 25th and 26th June, by Colonel Storer, R.E., and in spite of dreadful rain went off very well. It consisted of an inspection of the field works on the first day, in the morning, followed by a sham fight in the afternoon. On the second day the books and stores were seen, and the recruits, reserve men and staff inspected in the morning, and the march past and drill inspection in the afternoon. The inspection dinner came off the first day. The above routine allows the Inspection to be efficient, and at the same time pleasant to everybody.

1883. Before next training Major and Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Bryan Sheehy had retired, after twenty-eight years' service, Captain F. Vaughan getting the vacant majority. The following officers had also retired: Captains A. J. Pardoe and T. P. Price, and Lieutenants H. A. M. Worsley, H. W. Strachan, E. W. Croker, S. W. E. Gilliat and H. C. Moffatt. Lieutenant H. N. Hopkins had gone to the Essex, and E. Feetham to the Berkshire Regiment. Captain Wilson had been transferred from the Glamorganshire Militia. There also joined Lieutenants the Hon. R. F. Somerset (son of Lord Raglan), F. H. V. and L. C. V. Henry (sons of the well known Mr. Mitchel Henry, M.P.), and W. B. M. Jackson (brother of Sir Henry Jackson, of Llantilio Court). A great loss to the Regiment was the retirement on account of age of Surgeon-Major Wilson, after a service in the Royal Monmouth of just under thirty years. No one was, or could have been, more popular with, and regretted by, all ranks.

During this training there was an unusual amount of dancing and gaiety. The first entertainment was a ball on the 23rd May, given by Mrs. Bradney, at Rockfield House. On the 9th June E. K. Mardon, Esq., of the Graig, invited the officers to a dinner at the King's Head. This dinner, for cooking, wines, and arrangements generally, had probably never been surpassed in Monmouth. On June 11th Captain and Mrs. Griffiths gave a ball, at Prior's Mesne, and on the 15th Colonel and Mrs. Noel gave one at Clanna Falls,

The amusements did not prevent a great deal of drill and work from being got through. The Regiment this year was stronger than usual, as over 220 recruits turned up, and there were very few absentees among the old hands. The weather was favourable and it was altogether most enjoyable. The sham fight was more ambitious this year. One company was passed over the river by a flying bridge, men came down stream in an iron-clad raft, and there were more bridges than ever, one a gabion-band bridge—much admired by the ladies—over to the islands. Orders were passed quickly and well by the Regimental signallers. It was a blazing hot day, which should impress the memory of it on those who had to double over two fallows above Osbaston Farm. Colonel Storer, who again made the inspection, expressed his satisfaction. Everyone was delighted, and the training closed with a flourish of trumpets.

1884. The only officer who left before the following training was Lieutenant A. G. M. Tozer, who went to the Northumberland Fusiliers (late 5th Regiment). W. C. St. Ives Partridge rejoined

1884. the Regiment as a captain from the 61st, of which he had been Adjutant. He had left the Royal Monmouth in November, 1875, and had seen service in Afghanistan. Lieutenant Batt had been promoted to the other vacant company. Lieutenants E. L. J. Murphy and H. H. Clay (eldest son of Henry Clay, Esq., of Piercefield Park), had joined. The training lasted from the 19th May to the 28th June. The weather was favourable and the work and drill of the Regiment was considered to be above the average. There was more polo than usual, Captain Partridge being a great acquisition to the team. Mrs. Bradney again gave a ball at Rockfield House, and the Regiment gave a fancy ball. This was a great success, and it is very rarely that so many fancy dresses are seen. It was kept up very late, and it was a singular sight to see Agincourt Square, between five and six on a bright June morning, occupied by officers in full dress, peasants of all nations, Arabs and Canadians, Bandits and Cavaliers, and his worship the Mayor (Champney Powell, Esq.) dressed as a Chinaman. To add to the comedy, the Square was suddenly invaded by seven or eight elephants, a number of camels, and a troop of spotted horses belonging to a circus that had been performing in the town. These animals seemed surprised at what they saw, and bolted down every street; some even ran up the parade and "alarmed the guard." Those who were there will not forget the sight for a long time.

The inspection was again made by Colonel Storer, R.E., on the 25th and 26th of June. He expressed himself much pleased at the works. There was a very complete and well-finished two-gun siege battery on the hill. The observatory this year was 117 feet high, too high really, as it took too large a proportion of the rope allowed. There were two bridges over the river, the upper just below Black-wood, and the sham fight was a good example of minor tactics. The following is the copy of the "general idea" which was carried out in a neat and soldierly way.

"June 25th, 1884.

"COLONEL F. McDONNELL, R.M.E.M., COMMANDING,

"The Regiment is divided into two forces. The Right Half Battalion, under the command of Major Wheeley, forms the attacking, and the Left Half Battalion under Major Vaughan, the defending force. Of the defenders No. 5 Company (Captain Batt and Lieutenant L. C. V. Henry, and No. 6 Company (Captain Partridge and Lieut. H. H. Clay) occupy the work on the top of Ancre

1884. Hill, and No. 7 Company (Captain Hanbury Williams and Lieut. Gore), and No. 8 Company (Captain Wilson and Lieut. Murphy) line the breastworks in front of Pwl Holm House. The attacking force is formed up on the Tregate road opposite Deep Holm Farm, where it has constructed a bridge across the river Monnow. No. 1 Company (Captain Curre and Lieut. F. H. V. Henry) send out scouts who cross the river and advance towards the enemy along the north slope of Little Ancre Hill; the company then follows, and extends in skirmishing order in front of Black-wood, No. 2 Company (Captain Reid and Lieutenant Capper) forming the support. No. 3 Company (Captain Bradney and Lieutenant Jackson) prolongs the line to the left of No. 1, between the wood and the river, with No. 4 (Captain Lister and Lieut. Hon. R. F. Somerset) in support. The attacking force gradually advances, but finding the defenders, who have extended on the boundary of Deep Holm Farm, too strongly posted for a frontal attack, the officer in command determines to re-cross the bridge and move along the left bank of the river, with a view to turning the defender's right flank, re-crossing the river at the Great Osbaston Farm. The left support (No. 4 Company) under Captain Lister, therefore pushes rapidly over the bridge and extends, so as to protect the passage of the remainder of the force, who close and cross the bridge, forming up on the Osbaston road, No. 2 Company (Captain Reid) who formed the right support, remaining under cover, concealed near the wood. The defending force now finding itself out-flanked begins to retire, and No. 2, extending one half-company, and keeping the other in support, follows it up, turns the work on Ancre Hill, and eventually occupies it, Nos. 5 and 6 Companies evacuating it and entering the breast works. The attackers then gradually advance their left and cross the river by the lower bridge, extend to their right and develop a general frontal attack on the breastworks, driving the defenders out, who retreat over the river, on to the islands below the Old Forge Weir.

“By order, W. F. N. NOEL,

Captain R.E.,

Adjutant R.M.E. Militia.”

The drill inspection came off next day at May Hill, and the inspecting officer expressed his satisfaction, especially with the bayonet exercise, which the Regiment had not been called on to do for some years.

CHAPTER XI.

THE MILITIA FROM 1885 TO 1886.

1885. The training of 1885 was a memorable one, for it took place at Chatham, and was probably the forerunner of others to come. It had been known for some years that the authorities intended the Regiment to pay periodical visits to the School of Military Engineering, and in 1884 it was actually ordered there, but when the time came the resources of the Empire were so strained that the treat had to be put off.

In the autumn of 1884, and during the year 1885, many Militia Regiments were embodied, and a great number of militia officers were attached to the regular army for duty. The following officers of the R.M.E.M. joined the Royal Engineers at Chatham: Captains T. M. Reid, W. E. C. Curre and R. C. Hanbury-Williams, and Lieutenants F. H. V. Henry, E. L. J. Murphy, and the Honble. G. W. R. Somerset.

The latter officer had previously served in the Royal Navy, and wore the medal and bronze star for the Egyptian campaign of 1882. He had not yet served a training. All these officers remained attached to the R.E. until required to rejoin the Regiment for the training.

After the training Captain Curre and Lieutenant Somerset rejoined the R.E., and Captain Wilson was also attached. Captain Curre remained at Chatham; the other two served at Portsmouth and Plymouth. They remained with the R.E. till the end of the year, and soon afterwards Colonel McDonnell had the satisfaction of receiving the following letter from Sir John Stokes, K.C.B., D.A.G., R.E. :—

“Horse Guards, War Office. S.W.

“20th January, 1886.

“Sir,—I am directed by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to acquaint you that a report has been received in this office from the Commandant, School of Military Engineering, relative to the officers named in the margin (Captain W. E. C. Curre, and Lieutenant the Honble. G. W. R. Somerset), who have recently quitted Chatham after having been employed for about a year with the Royal Engineers.

“The Commandant brings to notice the able manner in which they have done their work, and the great assistance they have rendered in carrying on the duties of the School, and promoting harmony and good feeling between the seniors and the juniors of the establishment.

“I am therefore to request that you will be good enough to communicate to these officers the expression of his Royal Highness' satisfaction at receiving so favorable a report of their services.

“I have the honor, etc., etc.,

(Signed)

“J. STOKES, D.A.G., R.E.”

1885. The preliminary drill in 1885 began on the 15th of April. Since the training of 1884 Lieutenant R. H. O. Capper had gone to the North Staffordshire Regiment, and W. A. M. Pollock-Gore to the Royal Scots. No other officer had left, and the following had joined: E. C. E. Morgan (eldest son of Colonel the Honble. F. C. Morgan, M.P., of Ruperra Castle), the Honble. G. W. R. Somerset, E. A. Herbert (son of Major Herbert, of Llansantfraed Park, who had himself been in the Regiment), C. M. Crompton-Roberts (son of Mr. Crompton-Roberts of Drybridge), and E. J. B. Buckley (whose late father was rector at Badminton).

The preliminary did not begin auspiciously, for on the eighth day the Regiment lost their grand old Sergeant-Major, Matthew Garland, who died at the Castle rather suddenly, aged 63. He had come as Sergeant-Major 19 years before, from the 85th Regiment, then commanded by Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, and reputed to be one of the strictest in the service. The British Army has produced many smart drills, and many strict sergeant-majors. Few of them were equal to Matthew Garland. He was for many years instructor to the C Company, Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteers. He was buried with military honours in Monmouth Cemetery, and his funeral was attended by Colonel McDonnell and all officers who could come, by the staff and recruits, by the Monmouth company of volunteers, and by a large number of the townspeople, by whom he was well known and highly respected. The coffin was covered by wreaths sent by officers and friends. The Regiment subscribed to place a handsome monument over his grave, and to put his widow in a position where she could earn a comfortable living.

The training began on the 25th May. On the 27th Captain Partridge went on to Chatham with the advanced party. and on the 29th the Head Quarters left Monmouth. There was of course immense excitement in the town. The Regiment paraded at seven in the evening, and left in a special troop train, timed to start at nine o'clock. The train consisted of two engines and 19 carriages, besides saloons for the officers, horse boxes, breaks, and luggage, vans. There was no crowding, and the railway authorities did all they could to ensure a comfortable journey—far different from the return journey from Chatham, when not even lamps could be procured to lighten the miserable old vehicles into which the men were crowded. The train left Monmouth amid the cheers of the populace; not one man was absent or drunk, and all the way to Ross the stations and crossings were filled with people assembled to see the Regiment go by. Colonel Davies, the Vicar, and some

1885. other gentlemen, who got in at Troy intending to get out at May Hill were carried on to Ross, during which involuntary journey, they, with the cheerful prospect of a midnight drive back, were exposed to a good deal of *badinage*. Swindon was reached at 11.30, where, as Colonel McDonnell had arranged before-hand, every man received a roll, a hunk of cheese, and as much coffee as he liked.

The whole Regiment was served in regular rotation, without any talking, or the slightest check or confusion, at an average rate of about 25 men a minute.

The train reached Kensington about three o'clock. It was now a splendid bright summer's morning, and for fully an hour and a half or so the Regiment was passing among houses and junctions. Of course many of the men had never been so far from home, or seen a really large town in their lives, and to them, London, as to anyone else, was a wonderful sight. Every now and then coal wagons, with such familiar and homelike names as Nant-y-Glo, Blaenavon, or Ebbw Vale painted on them in big letters, were greeted with cheers, as old friends, as indeed they were. Chatham was reached about six in the morning.

The R.E. band and some officers were waiting at the station; they also had been up all night, as there had been a ball at the R.E. mess the night before.

Baggage wagons were soon loaded, chargers saddled, and the march to the camp commenced. The camp was pitched on the glacia at the back of the Institute, a capital place, as the main ditch at the back, and the countermines underneath, drain all that part of the lines.

The authorities had chosen a wretched pitch below St. Mary's Barracks, damp at night with river mists, the ground rough, and the situation inconvenient and away from everything, but Colonel McDonnell saw the objections to the site, and stood out for the situation he preferred, and the choice was in every way a success. Saturday and Sunday were fine and everyone settled down comfortably. Work commenced on Monday morning and the routine was as follows for the first week, but afterwards the early drill only took place twice a week, as it was found that the day was quite long enough without it, though towards the end there were commanding officer's parades at 6.30 a.m. to polish up a bit for the inspection. Reveille sounded every morning at 5.30, when every man had to

1885. get up and help tidy his tent, while the duty men, *i.e.*, orderly men, and cooks' mates, went to their respective jobs, made up the fires in the camp-kitchens, and carried water for washing, cooking, etc. The "dress" sounded at six, and the Adjutant's drill fell in at 6.30. This drill lasted till eight, and then breakfasts were served. Orderly room hour was 8.45 and the first working parade was at nine.

The companies were marched off in different directions according to what the days' work or instruction consisted of. Very often there was more work than instruction about it, the advent of such strong working parties being taken advantage of to get work filled in. The companies employed on the Chatham side returned to camp for dinner at one, and paraded for work again at two; those who crossed the river to Upnor took their dinners with them, and cooked them over there. Teas were at five, retreat and tattoo at the usual hours.

When the Regiment had been four days in camp, it was inspected in the square of Brompton Barracks by Colonel Gordon, R.E., C.B., and acquitted itself well; and two days afterwards attended the garrison parade on the Queen's birthday. The following troops were on parade:—D. 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery; R.E. Field Company; R.E. Battalion, 2nd Berkshire Regiment; Royal Marines; Royal Monmouthshire; and 3rd East Kent Regiment (Militia embodied).

The celebration was of the usual form, followed by a march past, at which the R.M.E.M. held their own well, and a few simple Brigade movements to get off the ground, after which Major General the Hon. R. Monck, commanding the Chatham District, rode down to the Monmouthshire camp and congratulated Colonel McDonnell on the appearance of the Regiment.

While in camp the weather was capital. There were two wet days, just enough to make every one appreciate it. Things went on smoothly and there was a good exchange of hospitality between the R.M.E.M. and the R.E. and other corps in the garrison. The band played every evening in camp and on one occasion in the garrison recreation ground.

The Regiment has always had a good band. Tradition has it that in 1799 the Monmouth and Brecon band went to Tintern to play before the Duchess of Beaufort on a Sunday and were punished by a frightful thunderstorm.

1885. Similar hospitalities were exchanged by N.C.O's and by the Bands. There was also a rifle match between the staff of the Monmouthshire and the sergeants R.E.; the latter were in better practice and won.

A show inspection of tents took place every Sunday at the dinner hour, and company and regimental prizes being given, keen competition was evoked, and towards the end of the training the company lines and tents were in first rate order.

The final inspection was made by General Monck and Colonel Gordon, on the 29th June. Sir John Stokes and General Elkington (Inspector General of Auxiliary Forces) came down from the Horse Guards for the occasion, and expressed their entire approval of all they saw, especially the way the Regiment extended a working party, and formed covering troops for it, consisting of the chain of double sentries, line of pickets and supports, all disposed in the approved way. After the inspection there was a big lunch, attended by a great number of ladies, the General, the Staff, and the commanding and other officers of the garrison. The following order was published afterwards, and is worth recording:—

S.M.E. 30th June, 1885, Commandant's Orders. No. 6.—The Commandant wishes to place on record his appreciation of the high state of efficiency shewn by the Royal Monmouth Engineer Militia at his recent inspection. What they were called on to do was well done; their tracing and extending is deserving of special commendation, and elicited the approbation of those who witnessed it. He is glad to be able to add that their stay at Chatham has been marked by an absence of serious crime.

Now came the close of the Chatham campaign of 1885. On Thursday the camp was struck and a tremendous day's work it was. The junior officers will long remember their rides to and fro on trains of trucks, drawn by steam sappers, piled high with bottom boards, tents, and many other heavy and bulky stores.

The very heavy labour entailed in breaking up the camp is a serious objection to the use of bottom boards for Militia and Volunteers, who are so tied for time. Most men like waterproof sheets at least as well, and the latter are far more easily moved of course, and the ground under the tents well aired.

When every-thing was returned into store, all holes and the trenches round the tents were filled in, and all rubbish burnt or buried. When the regiment marched off there was not left on the ground, a stick, a straw, or a bit of paper the size of your nail,

1885. The return train left Chatham about nine. It was made up regardless of comfort. The men's carriages were old fashioned thirds of the meanest type, suitable for taking workmen a few miles to their work, but quite unfit to crowd men into for a long night's journey; moreover they were without lights.

Proper troop trains should be built for moving troops. These would be as useful as the ordinary rolling stock for regular work. The Government pay a high price for their transport, and soldiers therefore should be properly accommodated. The public pays for instance about nine shillings for the conveyance of a soldier from Monmouth to London, while the railway company will carry an excursionist there and back for five shillings.

However the Regiment got back to Monmouth safe and sound. As in marching out, so in marching back, not a man was absent or drunk. Colonel McDonnell had again arranged for having refreshments ready at Swindon. At seven o'clock on Friday morning the Regiment marched up to the Castle, and next day were dismissed to their homes.

Mr. T. G. Prosser, M.R.C.S., L.S.A. (hon. surgeon 3rd Batt. S.W.B.), proceeded to Chatham and spent a short time in camp with the Regiment, returning with it to Monmouth. He had assumed medical charge of the Regiment on the retirement of Surgeon-Major Wilson in 1882.

Colonel McDonnell received a letter from the Commandant of the School of Military Engineering in which he says:—"I cannot allow the Royal Monmouth Engineer Militia to leave Chatham without conveying to you my appreciation of the zealous and efficient manner in which the Regiment has performed both its Military and Engineering duties during the annual training which closes this week. All ranks have shewn that they possess the quality which is essential to good soldiers viz:—discipline. The absence of crime during the month of camp life reflects the greatest credit not only on the officers and N.C. officers but also on the men themselves, and I trust that they will always strive to preserve to the Regiment its present high standard of efficiency.

Believe me, etc., etc.,

Signed, E. C. GORDON, Colonel R.E."

Soon after the training Colonel McDonnell and the officers of the R.M.E.M. presented Colonel Gordon and the officers R.E. with a cigar box of coromandel wood and silver.

A silver coffee pot was also presented to Mr. Robert Gooding, station master at Troy, Monmouth, in recognition of his invariable civility not only to the Regiment but to the travelling public in general.

So ended the memorable training of 1885.

1886. There is little more to be added to the records of the Regiment but to mention as shortly as possible what has happened up to the present date (26th June, 1886).

It is remarkable that between the trainings of 1885 and 1886 there was no alteration in the list of officers between the colonel commanding and the junior lieutenants,

No combatant officer left. But the following joined, one at the top and the other at the bottom of the list. On the 9th December, 1885, Lord Tredegar was gazetted Honorary Colonel in place of Colonel Clifford, who had died on 12th February, 1884. Lord Tredegar served in the 17th Lancers in the Crimea and was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaclava and Inkerman. He has the Crimean medal and clasps, the order of the Medjidie and the Turkish war medal. Lieutenant T. R. Symons, of the Mynde, Hereford, was gazetted the same day.

On the 31st March, 1886, Quarter-Master Perkins retired, after nine years' service as quarter-master, and 27 years in the regiment, regretted by all ranks. He had been instructor for many years to the Risca company of Volunteers, by whom he was much esteemed, and who gave him a valuable gold watch on leaving. He was honorary secretary to the Monmouth Athenæum for some time, and the members presented him with a handsome clock. He was a churchwarden, and a member of most of the committees in Monmouth, and left the town universally regretted and respected.

In 1886, Nos. 7 and 8 companies were made into Brecon and Glamorganshire companies respectively. The latter can of course be easily filled, but it is hard to see how the former will be.

The training began on the 17th May. The regimental races were a great success; Lieutenant G. W. R. Somerset won the regimental cup with Little Tommy. The regimental cup for rifle shooting was revived this year. The cup was given by Captain Curre and won for the year by Quarter-Master Tucker, who had come from the R.E., *vice* Perkins.

The remarkable feature of this training was the amount of hospitality extended in the direction of asking people to dinner, which took the place of the dances and teas in other years. This was probably due to the admirable way in which the mess was carried on by Captain Partridge. Another was the great epidemic of giving presents to the mess. Every day some new object seemed

1886. to appear on the table. The Adjutant presented a silver-headed bugle-major's staff.

This year a drum-and-fife band was established, which played on the march alternately with the bugle-band. The regimental brass band and the string band were also very good.

The inspection was made on the 23rd and 24th June, by Major-General Lyons, commanding the Western District, accompanied by his Aide-de-camp, Captain Pilkington, and a staff including Lieut.-Colonel Storer, R.E., who saw the fieldworks and books; Sir Arthur Mackworth and Lieutenant Morgan Lindsay, R.E., with Lieutenant Morgan, R.M.E.M., as galloper. They came without horses, but were mounted by the officers of the regiment.

The Mayhill parade inspection came off in the morning and the sham fight in the afternoon of the 23rd. The General expressed his satisfaction. The sham fight was on a more extended scale than usual. The boat had a citadel built on it (an imitation of the armoured steamers used in the Nile expedition), which held about 40 men, and descended the river co-operating with the troops on either bank. It was propelled by paddles and named the "General Gordon." The first operation represented was that of breaking ground for the first parallel and was supposed to take place at nightfall. The covering troops and working party were commanded by Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Wheeley. At daylight the defenders, commanded by Major Vaughan, discovered the operations going on and made a sortie, driving the besiegers over the river, and advanced a force on the left so as to threaten the besiegers' right flank. Colonel Wheeley then constructed a floating bridge, and threw two companies across the river higher up, and then advanced again on both banks of the river, assisted by the steamer, and after driving back the party making the flanking movement, succeeded in forcing the defenders back into the works. The General approved of the movements, and was pleased to say that the tactics were well done, and that the men shewed much intelligence. He also complimented Colonel McDonnell and Lieut.-Colonel Wheeley on the appearance of the regiment, and on the conduct of the inspection review and sham fight.

So ended the training of 1886, and now ends this work. Years ago Colonel Bourke, at his last inspection, said the Monmouthshire was "second to none." Let us trust they will always hold the first place and remain for ever *nulli secundus*.

MONMOUTH, 26th June, 1886,

APPENDIX I.

Names of Officers who served during the embodiment from 1803 to 1816.

This list cannot be guaranteed absolutely complete or correct, but is believed to be very nearly so.—W.F.N.N.

- The Earl of Abergavenny, lieut.-col. 1791, resigned 30th June, 1805
- Thomas Atkins, ensign 5th Feb., 1808; lieutenant 29th April, 1809
resigned 24th August, 1809
- William Beale, ensign 12th August, 1807; ensign 90th Regiment, 24th
September, 1807
- The Vth Duke of Beaufort, colonel 1791, died 11th October, 1803
- The VIth Duke of Beaufort, lieut.-colonel 1st February, 1793; colonel
26th October, 1803; died 23rd November, 1835
- Hercules Beer, ensign 7th April, 1808; resigned 1809
- Thomas Boyes, ensign 5th February, 1808; ensign 4th Regiment, 10th
April, 1809
- Thomas Bridgewater, ensign 24th January, 1798; lieutenant 13th July,
1803; captain 29th August, 1806; afterwards captain in Royal
Brecon Militia
- William Browne, lieutenant before 1799, retired 1804
- George Burley, quarter-master 25th October, 1805; disembodied 6th
January, 1816; afterwards ensign Royal Brecon Militia
- Charles Bygrave, lieutenant 30th April, 1803; to 45th Regiment
August, 1805
- Christopher Chambrè, lieutenant 1st January, 1813; captain 25th
March, 1813; disembodied 6th January, 1816
- Frances Chambrè, lieutenant 26th April, 1798; captain 13th July, 1803;
major 25th August, 1812; disembodied 6th January, 1816; and
from 1820 major and afterwards lieutenant-colonel, commandant
of the Royal Brecon Militia
- Joseph John Cooke, ensign 14th August, 1811; lieutenant 25th Septem-
ber, 1812; resigned 6th July, 1813
- George Cosens, ensign 8th August, 1807; lieutenant 25th January,
1808; resigned 12th January, 1809
- Isaac Toogood Coward, ensign 16th January, 1814; cornet Royal
Wagon Train, 25th February, 1814
- Thomas Toogood Coward, ensign 17th July, 1810; cornet Royal Wagon
Train, 1810
- Thomas Watkins Davis, captain 17th May, 1796; major 25th Novem-
ber, 1803; resigned 24th August, 1812

- George Delisle, ensign 7th July, 1803 ; resigned 27th May, 1804
- Thomas Stoughton Denny, ensign 14th January, 1808 ; lieutenant 25th May, 1808 ; resigned 25th January, 1810
- N. N. Donallen, lieutenant, 1798 ; captain, 1803 ; died at Chichester, 28th August, 1806.
- Sir Samuel Brudenell Fludyer, captain January, 1784 ; lieutenant-colonel 1st July, 1805 ; resigned 24th August, 1812
- William Foord, ensign 2nd May, 1810 ; lieutenant 2nd August, 1810 ; paymaster 17th July, 1813 ; died 8th April, 1826
- William Lockyer Freeston, ensign March 1811 ; ensign 3rd Regiment August, 1811
- George Gabbe, ensign 9th November, 1811 ; ensign 4th Regiment 24th November, 1812
- James Ash Gabbe, ensign, 29th July, 1803 ; resigned 14th April, 1807
- Sackville Gwynne, captain 1793 ; resigned 25th October, 1803
- Rhoderic Gwyne, captain, 1803 ; resigned, 1804
- Henry Hicken, ensign March, 1806 ; lieutenant 25th August, 1806 ; resigned 1808
- William Hollingdale, ensign and assistant-surgeon 5th June, 1812 ; resigned 10th May, 1813
- Anthony Allet Isaacson, ensign 25th June, 1812 ; lieutenant 25th March, 1813 ; see Appendix III.
- Anthony Harvest Isaacson, see Appendix III.
- Egerton Charles Harvest Isaacson, ensign 25th September, 1812 ; ensign 51st Regiment ; see Appendix III.
- George T. Jenkins, lieutenant 25th February, 1809 ; resigned 24th April, 1814
- Richard Jenkins, captain before 1784 ; resigned, 1811
- Thomas James Johnstone, ensign 25th April, 1807 ; lieutenant 12th August, 1807 ; resigned 24th August, 1809
- Thomas James Johnstone, lieutenant 5th July, 1810 ; died 15th December, 1812
- Thomas Jones, captain before 1796 ; resigned 24th June, 1803
- James Kettleby, lieutenant 10th August, 1812 ; captain 18th September, 1812 ; captain 51st Regiment 8th January, 1814
- John Lavicourt, ensign 9th May, 1813 ; resigned 24th February, 1814
- Robert Langslowe, ensign 10th September, 1810 ; lieutenant 25th December, 1810 ; captain Wilts Militia 10th August, 1812
- James Lorymer, lieutenant November, 1805 ; captain 25th December, 1810 ; disembodied 6th January, 1816 ; died 16th February, 1820
- Arthur Seely Lawrence, ensign and assistant-surgeon 14th June, 1813 ; disembodied 6th January, 1816
- Lewis Leslie, ensign 3rd February, 1813 ; ensign 16th Regiment 25th February, 1814
- Aythan Lewis, lieutenant 1796 ; captain 1798 ; resigned and appointed adjutant Brecon Local Militia 25th April, 1809

- Thomas Lewis, captain 7th July, 1803; lieutenant-colonel 25th August, 1812; became colonel of the Regiment 23rd November, 1835, and commanded it up to his death, 21st April, 1847.
- Walter Mayberry, lieutenant 25th December, 1804; lieutenant 35th Regiment, May, 1805.
- John H. Meredith, captain 25th May, 1809; adjutant Brecon Local Militia, 24th March, 1813.
- Evan Meredith, lieutenant 1803; to 35th Regiment May, 1805.
- Thomas Morgan, lieutenant 10th July, 1796; captain 25th October, 1811; died 20th December, 1821.
- George Morse, lieutenant and assistant-surgeon 1st June, 1805; resigned 26th September, 1807.
- William Llewellyn Nash, ensign and assistant-surgeon 25th March, 1800; lieutenant and surgeon 28th September, 1807; resigned 3rd May, 1812.
- William Nicholson, ensign 3rd May, 1796; lieutenant 19th November, 1807, Disembodied 6th January, 1816.
- Charles R. Newland, ensign and assistant-surgeon 28th September, 1807; resigned 14th August, 1809.
- Fletcher Parry, ensign 4th May, 1813; resigned 17th July, 1813.
- John Dungate Parsons, joined the 9th Foot 12th May, 1796; appointed captain and adjutant Monmouth and Brecon 24th August, 1802; died 26th August, 1821.
- John Pearce, ensign and paymaster 25th August, 1794; lieutenant 17th July, 1813; died 29th June, 1820.
- Henry Penny, ensign 25th February, 1809; lieutenant 11th June, 1809.
- John M. Phillpots, lieutenant 1798 (about); ensign 35th Regiment, 1805.
- Charles Harrison Powell, ensign 28th July, 1803; lieutenant 4th Nov., 1803; captain 16th June, 1807; appointed Paymaster 25th June, 1826, and went on half-pay on reduction of permanent staff, 24th June, 1829.
- William Powell, ensign 1st March, 1814; ensign 43rd Regiment, 1814.
- John D. Price, lieutenant 1803 (about); captain 1803; resigned 24th March, 1807.
- Joseph James Pritchard, ensign 1803 (about); resigned 31st May, 1805.
- Thomas Proctor, ensign 25th February, 1814; lieutenant 20th August, 1814; lieutenant 43rd Regiment, October, 1815.
- James Richards, ensign 25th October, 1811; ensign 50th Regiment, 1813,
- William Richards, captain 26th November, 1803; resigned 28th February, 1805.
- John Chapman Roberts, lieutenant 6th January, 1810; captain 18th September, 1821. Served previously in 37th Regiment; ensign 30th May, 1800; lieutenant 3rd June, 1802.
- John James Kosseau, ensign 10th February, 1804; resigned 27th May, 1804.

- John Sergeant, lieutenant (1804), about ; ensign 61st Regiment, 1806.
- Richard Smith, ensign 30th October, 1810 ; lieutenant 25th December, 1810 ; disembodied 6th January, 1816.
- Lord Arthur Somerset, captain 24th June, 1803 ; major October, 1803 ; resigned March, 1805.
- James Spry, ensign and assistant surgeon 15th August, 1809 ; resigned 10th August, 1811.
- Thomas Anthony Stoughton, ensign 12th July, 1808 ; lieutenant 29th April, 1809 ; resigned 10th June, 1809.
- Charles Thatcher, ensign 26th May, 1804 ; lieutenant 19th December, 1804 ; resigned 24th September, 1809.
- Oliver Gregory Thomas, ensign and assistant surgeon 11th August, 1811 ; surgeon 4th May, 1812 ; resigned 5th May, 1855.
- Thomas Walsh, quarter-master 24th May, 1804 ; ensign 9th Regiment 24th October, 1805.
- Robert Baron Walton, ensign 25th December, 1812 ; ensign 51st Regiment 25th February, 1814.
- John Ward, ensign 21st September, 1807 ; lieutenant 25th January, 1810.
- Edward Williams, ensign 25th February, 1811 ; ensign 3rd Regiment 24th May, 1811.
- John Williams, ensign 25th November, 1813 ; cornet royal wagon train 25th February, 1814.
- William Williams, lieutenant 10th March, 1803 ; captain 26th October, 1803 ; disembodied 6th January, 1816.
- Thomas Witherington, ensign 25th January, 1806 ; ensign 57th Regiment 25th October, 1808.
- Marquis of Worcester (see VI. Duke of Beaufort).

APPENDIX II.

—————

List of Officers who served in the Royal Monmouthshire Militia, from the training in 1852, to the training of 1886, including the embodiment of the Regiment at the time of the Crimean War.

—————

This list cannot be guaranteed absolutely complete or correct, but is believed to be very nearly so.—W.F.N.N.

- William Augustus Hamilton Kinnaird Allaway, ensign, 24th Sept. 1858; lieutenant 5th April, 1861; captain 17th May, 1869; resigned August, 1873.
- Edward James Baldwin, ensign 1st January, 1836; resigned 23rd Oct., 1837; rejoined as captain 1st September, 1842; died 13th June, 1857.
- James Murray Bannerman, lieutenant 22nd July, 1869; captain 21st March, 1877; served in the 4th Regiment, and resigned 28th January, 1881.
- William Ferdinand Batt, 2nd lieutenant 11th January, 1881; lieutenant 1st July, 1881; captain 16th April, 1884; still serving.
- William Frederick Holt-Beevor, sub-lieutenant 1st June, 1874; resigned 15th October, 1875.
- Arthur Edward Benson, lieutenant 18th Nov., 1859 (served previously five years in 10th Hussars); died 1866.
- Henry Ross Blakeney, 2nd lieutenant 13th March, 1880; lieutenant 1st July, 1881; resigned 22nd November, 1881.
- Joseph Alfred Bradney, lieutenant 19th April, 1881 (from Shropshire Militia); captain 11th January, 1882; still serving.
- William Bredin, ensign 1858; lieutenant 1st March, 1859.
- Thomas Brooke, lieutenant 6th May, 1853; captain 26th May, 1855; resigned 17th May, 1869.
- James Browne, ensign 13th June, 1855; lieutenant 25th June, 1856; resigned 3rd September, 1862.
- J. Buchannan, lieutenant 1869; resigned 1871.
- Egerton John Bulkeley Buckley, lieutenant 27th April, 1885; still serving
- Richard Harcourt Capper; resigned September, 1869
- Robert Harcourt Ord Capper, 2nd lieutenant 4th April, 1881, lieutenant 1st July, 1881; appointed to 1st Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, 23rd May, 1885.
- John Monte Carter, adjutant 1st January, 1846 (previously captain 1st Royals); retired 1867.
- Rochfort Hyde-Clarke, sub-lieutenant 13th November, 1875; resigned 8th April, 1878.

- William Edward Wiseman Clarke, sub-lieutenant and lieutenant 24th February, 1875 ; resigned 9th December, 1879.
- Henry Hastings Clay, lieutenant 15th December, 1883 ; still serving
- Henry Morgan Clifford (served in 14th Foot for 9 years) ; Captain 18th April, 1836 ; lieutenant-colonel 22nd July, 1847 ; hon.-colonel 5th March, 1858 ; died 12th February, 1884.
- Henry Somers Morgan Clifford, ensign 1854 ; lieutenant 5th January, 1855 ; resigned January, 1856.
- J. E. Coward, assistant-surgeon 25th January, 1856 ; resigned 13th March, 1861.
- Edward William Croker, second lieutenant 4th April, 1881 ; lieutenant 1st July, 1881 ; resigned 1st May, 1883.
- William Edward Carne Curre, sub-lieutenant 6th March, 1874 ; captain 16th August, 1879 ; still serving.
- Ernest Charles Penn Curzon, sub-lieutenant 15th October, 1875 ; resigned 27th April, 1877.
- DeCourcy P. Dashwood, lieutenant 1867 ; resigned 11th April, 1870.
- George Bowerbank Daunt, ensign 15th June, 1855 ; lieutenant 25th June, 1856 ; retired 1st March, 1861.
- James Davies, lieutenant 17th October, 1852 ; captain 21st May, 1853 ; hon. major 26th May, 1873 ; major 21st March, 1877 ; hon. lieutenant-colonel 8th May, 1877 ; retired 2nd December, 1881.
- R. B. Dawling, ensign 8th February, 1858 ; lieutenant 1st March, 1859 ; to 25th Regiment.
- Henry DeLapasture, lieutenant 1869 ; never joined ; resigned 25th May, 1869
- Arthur Bayard Elton, second lieutenant 27th October, 1877 ; lieutenant 18th July, 1879 ; appointed to 2nd Battalion 19th Regiment 12th August, 1879.
- Edward Feetham, sub-lieutenant 4th April, 1881 ; lieutenant 1st July, 1881 ; appointed to the 1st Battalion Berkshire Regiment 12th May, 1883.
- John Finnerty, quarter-master 10th October, 1859 ; had previously served in the 47th Regiment 23 years, and 7 years as sergeant-major of R.M.L.F. ; died 20th December, 1872.
- Charles Stewart Foote, sub-lieutenant and lieutenant 21st March, 1877 ; appointed to 40th Regiment, 18th October, 1878.
- Houghton Forrest, ensign 7th July, 1854 ; lieutenant 26th March, 1855 ; retired 1856.
- Sydney William Ernest Gilliatt, lieutenant 11th January, 1882 ; resigned 30th January, 1883.
- Henry Selwyn Goodlake, lieutenant 26th April, 1878 (from South Gloucester Militia) ; appointed to 40th Regiment 11th October, 1879.
- William Alexander Marée Pollock Gore, lieutenant 4th April, 1882 ; appointed to the Royal Scots 28th February, 1885.
- Edward Henry Vere Haldane, sub-lieutenant 26th February, 1876 ; resigned February, 1877
- Killingworth William Hedges, 2nd lieutenant 25th March, 1878 ; resigned 17th June, 1879

- Forward Howard Vaughan Henry, lieutenant 31st January, 1883 ; still serving
- Lorenzo Cecil Vaughan Henry, lieutenant 26th April, 1883 ; still serving
- Edmund Arthur Herbert, lieutenant 7th March, 1885 ; still serving
- Edmund Phillip Herbert, captain 17th November, 1848 ; major 5th January, 1855 ; resigned, 1857
- Robert John Hickman, captain 60th Regiment October, 1855 ; adjutant Monmouth Militia 5th March, 1867 ; transferred to Antrim Rifles 16th February, 1877
- Augustus Devereux Homfray, 2nd lieutenant 10th December, 1878 ; lieutenant 23rd April, 1880 ; to 35th Regiment 22nd October, 1880
- Charles Homfray, lieutenant 13th June, 1855 ; resigned 31st December, 1855
- Samuel George Homfray, lieutenant 6th May, 1853 ; captain 26th March 1855 ; resigned 1857
- Herbert Northey Hopkins, 2nd lieutenant 6th February, 1878 ; lieutenant 11th July, 1879 ; appointed to Essex Regiment, 29th July, 1882
- William Birkenhead Mather Jackson, lieutenant 25th April, 1883 ; still serving
- Richard Jones, paymaster 30th August, 1854 ; resigned 28th April, 1863
- Charles George Kane, 8th February, 1858 ; to 9th Regiment, 1858
- Ernest Arthur Kennedy, 2nd lieutenant 14th November, 1879 ; lieutenant 1st July, 1881 ; resigned 24th January, 1882
- James Pearce King, lieutenant 15th November, 1852 ; resigned 25th September, 1854
- John Lawrence, ensign 18th April, 1854 ; to 23rd Regiment 23th November, 1854
- Richard A. Lawrence, lieutenant 11th December, 1848 ; died 1st April, 1856
- William Leigh, lieutenant 1st January, 1856 ; captain 1st March, 1859 ; resigned 4th April, 1861
- Charles Edward Lewis, lieutenant 17th October, 1852 ; captain 21st May, 1853 ; resigned 5th May, 1855
- Thomas Freke Lewis, lieutenant 20th December, 1853 ; to 23rd Regiment, 5th January, 1855
- Edward Longworth Lister, 2nd lieutenant 30th August, 1878 ; lieutenant 28th October, 1879 ; captain 12th May, 1881 ; still serving
- George Arthur Lloyd, ensign 26th March, 1855 ; lieutenant 2nd April, 1856 ; captain 5th April, 1861 ; resigned 22nd May, 1866.
- Sir Arthur William Mackworth, Bart., captain R.E., 11th December, 1873 ; adjutant R.M.E.M. 1st April, 1877 ; promoted major R.E. 1st October, 1881
- Francis McDonnell, captain 6th May, 1853 ; major 1st March, 1859 ; hon. lieutenant colonel 10th April, 1874 ; lieutenant-colonel 30th April, 1879 ; hon. colonel 25th July, 1879 (had previously served in the 71st Highland Light Infantry)

- John Augustus Metcalfe, lieutenant 2nd April, 1864 ; captain 1st Feb., 1873 ; transferred to Durham militia
- Henry Salisbury Milman, captain 30th October, 1852 ; resigned 1856
- Harold Charles Moffatt, lieutenant 4th February, 1882 ; resigned 26th January, 1883
- John Antill Mogridge, 2nd lieutenant 6th October, 1877 ; lieutenant 18th July, 1879 ; lieutenant 40th Regiment 4th October, 1879
- Courtney Charles Evan Morgan, lieutenant 17th October, 1884 ; still serving
- William Frederick Holroyd Morgan, 2nd lieutenant 15th August, 1879 ; resigned 11th March, 1881
- George Lockwood Morris, 2nd lieutenant 4th April, 1878 ; lieutenant 17th October, 1879 ; resigned 5th April, 1881
- Eugene Lawrence Joseph Murphy, lieutenant 28th November, 1883 ; still serving
- William Frederick Noel Noel, adjutant 1st October, 1881 ; captain R.E. 23rd July, 1882 ; still serving
- George Allen Norman, assistant-surgeon 28th May, 1873 ; resigned 11th June, 1878
- Joshua Arthur Nunn, lieutenant 24th March, 1871 ; to Veterinary Department 24th January, 1878
- Edward Oakes, 2nd lieutenant 13th March, 1880 ; resigned 11th March, 1881
- Thomaa Robert Oakley, 30th April, 1873 ; resigned 13th January, 1874
- William Owen, ensign 28th November, 1854 ; lieutenant 1st January, 1856 ; to 52nd Regiment 24th June, 1856
- Arthur John Pardoe, 2nd lieutenant 6th February, 1878 ; lieutenant 18th July, 1879 ; captain 22nd February, 1881 ; resigned 23rd February, 1883
- Edward Otto Partridge, captain 30th October, 1852 ; resigned 26th March, 1855
- John Croker Partidge, lieutenant 24th March, 1871 ; resigned 30th November, 1877
- Walter Croker St. Ives Partridge, sub-lieutenant 25th October, 1873 ; lieutenant 25th October, 1873 ; to lieutenant 108th Regiment 20th November, 1875 ; rejoined as captain 12th January, 1884, from 61st Regiment
- John Selwyn Payne (had previously served 10 years in the 14th Regiment) captain 6th May, 1853 ; major 9th August, 1858 ; hon. lieutenant-colonel July, 1871 ; lieutenant-colonel 23rd February, 1877 ; hon. colonel 1st April, 1877 ; retired 29th April, 1879
- Richard Lloyd Payne, sub-lieutenant 21st February, 1874 ; transferred to Tower Hamlets Militia
- Thomas Hawkins Perkins, quarter-master 1st April, 1877 ; quarter-master Perkins served previously in the 4th King's Own Regiment ; quarter-master in the Army 1st April, 1878 ; retired 1st April, 1886
- William Grey Pitt, ensign 25th August, 1854 ; resigned 15th November, 1854

- W. Rhys Bryehan Powell, ensign 17th September, 1858; lieutenant 1st March, 1859; resigned 2nd January, 1863
- Thomas Phillips Price, 2nd lieutenant 8th August, 1877; lieutenant 18th July, 1879; captain 10th December, 1879; resigned 3rd April, 1883
- Francis James David Reid, lieutenant 21st January, 1874 (late lieutenant 6th Dragoons), resigned 31st March, 1874 (never joined)
- Thomas Maitland Reid, lieutenant 24th March, 1871 (from 6th Lancashire Militia), captain 24th April, 1871; still serving
- Charles Montague Crompton-Roberts, lieutenant 21st March, 1885; still serving
- Alexander Rolls, captain 1848; major 26th April, 1853; resigned 5th January, 1855
- John Richard Russell, ensign 6th May, 1853; lieutenant 20th December, 1853; captain 1st January, 1856; resigned 31st May, 1869
- Bryan John Francis Salvin, lieutenant 24th March, 1871; resigned 20th February, 1874
- Almericus Blakeney Savery, lieutenant 6th May, 1853; captain 10th August, 1857; resigned 7th May, 1865
- John Segrave, ensign 29th March, 1854; appointed to 4th Regiment 25th March, 1855
- Francis Segrave, lieutenant 26th April, 1862; resigned 31st May, 1869
- Bryan Sheehy, ensign 25th August, 1854; lieutenant 23rd July, 1855; captain 2nd November, 1858; hon. major 1st May, 1873; major 15th August, 1879; hon. lieutenant-colonel 19th September, 1879; retired 21st November, 1882
- Horatio Shaw Smith, sub-lieutenant and lieutenant 26th April, 1875 (from Tower Hamlet Militia); resigned 23rd April, 1878
- Lord Henry Edward Brudenell Somerset, lieutenant 24th March, 1871; resigned 20th February, 1874
- Honourable Granville William Richard Somerset, lieutenant 7th February, 1885; previous served in Royal Navy; still serving
- Honourable Richard Fitzroy Somerset, lieutenant 31st January, 1883; still serving
- Vere Francis John Somerset, lieutenant 20th March, 1872; resigned 22nd February, 1875
- William James Steward, lieutenant 19th November, 1864; captain 24th September, 1873; resigned 5th September, 1881
- Horace Ward Strachan, second lieutenant 14th January, 1880; resigned 26th January, 1883
- Thomas Raymond Symons, lieutenant 9th December, 1885; still serving
- John Thirkill, lieutenant 24th March, 1871; resigned February, 1873
- Oliver Gregory Thomas, surgeon 4th May, 1812; resigned 5th May, 1855
- Frederick Charles Thynne, ensign 13th July, 1855
- Arthur G. Milford Tozer, lieutenant 22nd October, 1881; appointed to Northumberland Fusiliers, 14th May, 1884

- Lord Tredegar (had previously served in 17th Lancers, in the Crimea war),
hon. colonel 8th December, 1885
- George Tucker, quarter-master 1st April, 1886 ; from Royal Engineers ;
still serving
- Edward Tyler, ensign 3th June 1855 ; to 5th Fusiliers, 24th June,
1856
- George Griffin Tyler, lieutenant October, 1852 ; captain 6th January,
1855 ; resigned January, 1873
- Francis Baynham Vaughan, lieutenant 24th May, 1866 ; captain 1st June,
1874 ; major 6th January, 1883 ; still serving
- John Francis Vaughan, captain 27th August, 1836 ; major 22nd July,
1847 ; lieutenant-colonel 16th July, 1853 ; hon. colonel 9th
March, 1858 ; retired 9th January, 1877
- William Plowden Wakeman, lieutenant 5th April, 1861 ; resigned 3rd
September, 1862
- George Ferdinand Walker, sub-lieutenant 1st April, 1874 ; resigned
12th March, 1875
- John Griffith Wheeley, ensign December, 1853 ; lieutenant 25th
September, 1854 ; captain, August, 1858 ; hon. major, May, 1873
resigned 22nd March, 1878
- William Henry Wheeley, ensign 8th August, 1859 ; lieutenant 5th April,
1861 ; captain 1st June, 1869 ; hon. major 19th September, 1879 ;
major 26th April, 1879 ; still serving
- Richard Capel Hanbury Williams, 2nd lieutenant 26th September,
1879 ; lieutenant 1st April, 1881 ; captain 26th April, 1882 ; still
serving
- Robert Reddall Williamson, ensign 7th September, 1855 ; lieutenant
1st August, 1857 ; captain 8th May, 1865 ; hon. major 27th
August, 1874 ; major 2nd December, 1881 ; hon. lieutenant-
colonel 17th January, 1882 ; resigned 14th March, 1882
- George Willis, assistant-surgeon 17th April, 1862 ; resigned February,
1874
- George Wilson, assistant-surgeon 6th May, 1853 ; surgeon 10th Octo-
ber, 1854 ; surgeon-major 1st March, 1873 ; retired 20th Decem-
ber, 1882
- J. Grant Wilson, assistant-surgeon 10th October, 1854 ; resigned 9th
January, 1856
- William Henry Herbert Walbeoffe Wilson, captain 30th January, 1883,
from captain 3rd Battalion Welsh Regiment 31st January, 1877 ;
still serving
- John Mills Wills, assistant-surgeon 11th March, 1861 ; resigned 14th
April, 1862
- Henry Arthur Mant Worsley, 2nd lieutenant 23rd December, 1879 ;
lieutenant 1st July, 1881 ; resigned 13th March, 1885
- John Michael Zamoski, ensign 23rd June, 1856 ; lieutenant 9th
August, 1858 ; captain 23rd May, 1866 ; hon. major 13th June,
1876 ; resigned 9th May, 1877

APPENDIX III.

Notes as to the services of the Isaacson family in the Monmouth and Brecon Militia and local Militias and in the Army:—

Captain Anthony Harvest Isaacson was the son of Captain Anthony Isaacson, and grandson of John Isaacson, Esq., recorder of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Anthony Isaacson was a captain in the 41st Foot, and subsequently in the Royal Veteran or Invalid Battalion for a period of some 40 years, between 1745 and 1785. He was one of the committee of officers selected by the Government of the day and sent over to Prussia to view and report on the system of Infantry drill which had been brought to such a state of perfection by Frederick the Great, the author and inventor of marching in step, which is the basis of all precision of movement on parade, and of what soldiers understand by the term "drill." Captain Isaacson was Deputy Lieutenant-Governor of Elizabeth Castle, St. Helier, Jersey, when that Island was invaded by the French in 1781.

His son, the above mentioned Anthony Harvest Isaacson, entered the 34th Regiment in March, 1783, and subsequently on the 25th September, 1787, exchanged into the 2nd (Queen's) Regiment. He joined the 41st on the 24th December, 1787, and remained in it till the month of February, 1792, when he was appointed Adjutant of the Brecknock Militia. In 1798 he became captain by brevet in his regiment. He was also the adjutant of the Monmouth and Brecon Militia till the 27th August, 1802, when he went on half pay. When the Monmouth was consolidated with the Brecon, and embodied in 1803, he became Lieut. and Quarter-Master, but resigned the appointment and went on half pay 24th October, 1805. On the 24th September 1808 he was appointed Adjutant of the West Monmouth Local Militia, and so remained until that force was "suspended" by the Act of 1816. He then went on half pay again, and finally retired in 1826. He had served 25 years and 3 months on full pay, and 18 years and 4 months on half pay, making a total service of 43 years and 7 months.

Anthony Allett Isaacson was the eldest son of Captain Anthony Harvest Isaacson. He was educated at Charter-house School and joined the Monmouth and Brecon Militia as an Ensign, on the 25th June, 1812, and was promoted Lieutenant 25th March, 1813. He accompanied the Regiment to Ireland and remained with it until its return to England. He continued to serve in the Regiment until it was disembodied on the 6th January 1816. He then left the Regiment and went to Oxford, and afterwards took Holy Orders and became Vicar of Newport and Malpas, Monmouthshire, and so continued till the time of his death in 1843,

Egerton Charles Harvest Isaacson was the second son of Captain A. H. Isaacson and brother of the above A. A. Isaacson. He was appointed Ensign in the Monmouth and Brecon on the 25th June, 1812, and remained in it till appointed ensign in the 51st Regiment on the 31st December, 1812, where he served till the 24th June, 1819, a period of six years and 176 days. He then went on half pay till 25th June, 1820, a period of one year, when he joined the 47th Foot, and served in that Regiment till the 6th July, 1823, a period of three years and 12 days, and was then appointed Captain and Adjutant of the Brecknock Militia, in which post he remained till the 7th February, 1846, being a period of 22 years and 40 days and a total of 33 years and 221 days Army and Militia service. This officer served in the 51st Regiment in the battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, the Nive, the attack on the heights of St. Pe, the passage of the Biddasoa and the battle of Orthes; also in the campaign of 1815, when he was present at the battle of Waterloo (where the 51st Regiment was in rear of the celebrated Hougomont Farm), the capture of Cambrai and capitulation of Paris, and in the army of occupation. He afterwards served in India and Australia with the 47th Foot. He received for his services the Peninsula medal with several clasps and the Waterloo medal.

The total Army service and service in the Monmouth and Brecon Militia of the Isaacson family amounts to a period of more than 120 years, and their connection with Monmouth and Brecon from 1792 to 1846 a period of 54 years.

Mrs. Isaacson, wife of the above Captain Anthony Harvest Isaacson, Adjutant of the Monmouth and Brecon, and authoress of the interesting diary which is the foundation of the history of the Regiment from 1793 to 1801, was before her marriage Miss Eliza Jane Egerton Leigh, daughter of the Reverend Egerton Leigh, rector of Murston, near Sittingbourne, in Kent, son of the Reverend Thomas Leigh, who had been rector before him, and also of St. Margaret's, Canterbury, and grandson of the Reverend Peter Leigh, rector of Whitchurch, in Shropshire, and of West Hall, High Leigh, Cheshire. Mrs. Isaacson's paternal great grandmother was Elizabeth, daughter of the Honourable Thomas Egerton, of Tatton, Cheshire, third son of John, Earl of Bridgewater, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of Newcastle, and she was also through her mother nearly related to the Scudamore family, and through them to the then late Duchesses of Norfolk and Beaufort. Mrs. Isaacson therefore had had the advantage of moving in good society, which explains how it was that she came to be on intimate terms with the persons of high station mentioned in her diary.

APPENDIX IV.

*Non-Commissioned Officers who have served or are serving on
the Permanent Staff from the year 1852 to present date.*

Years in which Served.	Names.	Rank.	Former Regt.	Remarks.
1880-86	Abbotson, Thos.	Co. Sergt.-Major	25th Foot.	
1882-86	Adams, Robert	Sergeant	R.E.	
1860-63	Allison, William	Sergeant	48th Foot.	
1882-86	Arch, John	Sergeant	23rd Fus.	Ashantee War Medal.
1878-86	Bartie, John	Co. Sergt.-Major	87th Foot.	Indian Mutiny Medal & Clasp.
1854-55	Baynham, Andw.	Sergeant	Scots Fus. Guards	.
1856-72	Bayton, Thos.	Sergeant		
1852-55	Black, William	Color-Sergeant	21st Foot	
1879-85	Bond, John	Sergeant	99th Foot.	
1885-86	Bourne, Peter	Sergeant	R.E.	Afghanistan War Medal.
1852-57	Brudenell, Geo.	Color-Sergeant	31st Foot	
1868-72	Byrnes, Matthew	Color Sergeant	85th Foot	G.C. Medal
1878-79	Byrne, Phil.	Co. Sergt.-Major	11th Foot	
1879-86	Caffrey, Patrick	Co. Sergt.-Major	8th Foot	G.C. Medal
1852-63	Charles, Thos.	Color-Sergeant	46th Foot	
1862-67	Cochrane, James	Sergeant	47th Foot.	
1853-62	Cross, Ed.	O.-R. Sergeant	77th Foot.	
1880-86	Day, Peter	Sergeant	58th Foot	G.C. Medal
1863-64	Dean, James	Sergeant	95th Foot	
1875-82	Delaney, John	P.M. Sergeant	54th Foot	G.C. Medal
1852-56	Edwards, John	Color-Sergeant	73rd Foot	Medal for Meritorious Conduct
1866-74	Ferguson, Peter	Sergeant	58th Foot.	
1852-59	Finnerty, John	Sergt.-Major	47th Foot.	Promoted Qr. Master 10.10' 59
1861-65	Fitzgerald, Jas.	Sergt.-Major	73rd Foot	
1854-55	Ford, John	Q.M.S.	47th Foot	
1866-85	Garland, Mat.	Sergt.-Major	85th Lt. Inf.	G. C. Medal
1868-69	Gordon, John	P.M. Sergt.	92nd High,	

Years in which served.	Names.	Rank.	Former Regt.	Remarks.
1858-71	Goss, Henry	Q.M.S.	48th Foot	
1856-76	Greene, Josh.	Color-Sergt.	R. Mon.	
1873-77	Gregory, Jas.	Color-Sergt.	77th Foot	
1853-54	Guyatt, John	Sergeant	83rd Foot	
1874-77	Harris, George	Sergeant	24th Foot	
1872-73	Heal, Ambrose	Sergeant	23rd Fus.	
1863-70	Heffernan, Alex.	Sergeant	30th Foot	G.C. Medal
1879-86	Hewitt, Henry	Bugle Major	28th Foot	G.C. Medal
1873-74	Hiscocks, Philip	Sergeant	R. Mon.	
1871-76	Holmes, Wm.	O.R. Sergt.	,,	
1862-70	Isherwood, John	O.R. Sergt.	,,	
1869-80	James, Thos.	Sergeant	,,	
1852-54	Jones, John	Sergeant	,,	
1852-59	Jones, Robt.	Dm. Major	,,	
1858-62	Jones, Thos.	Sergeant	57th Foot	
1864-65	Knoff, Henry	Sergeant	30th Foot	
1854-59	Lincoln, Saml.	Color Sergt.	21st Foot	
1863-65	McCarthy, Denis	Dm. Major	37th Foot	
1854-67	McDougall, D.	Color Sergt.	59th Foot	
1867-86	McDougall, Hy.	Color Sergt.	R. Mon.	
1854-55	McDowell, Alex.	P. M. Sergt.	,,	
1862-77	McQuarrie, Alex.	Color Sergt.	73rd Foot	
1885-86	Marshall, Geo.	Sergeant	R.E.	
1854-61	Miles, William	Color Sergt.	20th Foot	
1863-67	Morgan, E. T.	O.R. Sergt.	R. Mon.	
1862-67	Nash, Wm. Jno.	Sergeant	Surrey Militia	Transferred to Hereford Mil.
1879-86	Nixon, Wm.	Co. Sergt. Major	41st Foot	G.C. Medal
1859-81	Pascoe, John	Hospt. Sergt.	R. Mon.	
1861-77	Perkins, Thos. H.	Q.M.S.	4th Foot	Promoted Q.Mr. 1. 4. '77
1856-62	Perry, Wm.	Sergeant	R. Mon.	
1872-75	Power, Pat.	Sergeant	85th Foot	
1880-86	Powell, Thos.	Sergeant	R.M.A.	G.C. Medal
1855-57	Powles, Wm.	Armorer Sergt.	R. Mon.	
1854-62	Prendergast, Jno.	P.M. Sergt.	30th Foot	
1865-76	Prendergast, Thos.	S.I. Musk.	R. Mon.	
1854-62	Pugh, Edwin	Color Sergt.	,,	
1870-73	Purcell, John	P. M. Sergt.	47th Foot	
1861-71	Preece, Thos.	Sergeant	R. Mon.	

Years in which served.	Names.	Rank.	Former Regt.	Remarks.
1877-86	Quain, Martin	O.R. Sergt.	11th Foot	Indian Mutiny Medal & Clasp
1876-77	Quarman, Thos.	Sergeant	24th Foot	
1870-71	Redman, Thos.	Sergeant	R.M.L.I.	
1871-86	Rees, Charles	Co. Sergt. Major	R. Mon.	
1871-74	Renwick, Jas.	Dm. Major	Cold Stream Guards	
1869-76	Rielly, Hugh	Sergeant	58th Foot	
1854-55	Robbins, Richd.	Sergeant	R.M.A.	
1879-89	Rogers, Jas. G.	Co. Sergt. Maj.	29th Foot	G.C. Medal
1856-71	Scott, Thomas	Color Sergeant	R. Mon.	
1879-84	Shaw, John	Co. Sergt. Major	30th Foot	
1860-62	Simpson, Saml.	Sergeant	94th Foot	
1883-86	Smith, Thomas	Sergeant	R.E.	G.C. Medal
1880-86	Stewart, Josh.	Sergeant	47th Foot	G.C. Medal
1866-86	Stuart, Arthur	Q.M.S.	1st Royals	Crimean Medal, Turkish Crimean Medal, French Crimean Medal, G. Conduct Medal.
1876-83	Stuart, Robt.	Co. Sergt. Major	16th Foot	Crimean Medals G.C. Medal
1866-67	Thompson, Wm.	Bugle Major	64th Foot	
1866-83	Thorpe, Wm.	Co. Sergt. Major	58th Foot	G.C. Medal
1829-54	Watkins, David	Sergeant	R. Mon.	
1861-68	Watkins, Thos.	Bugle Major	"	
1884-86	Whalley, Geo. G.	P. M. Sergeant	R.E.	Afghanistan War Medal.
1863-73	Whelan Wm.	Sergeant	12th Foot	
1856-62	Williams, Chas.	Sergeant	R. Mon.	
1878-86	Williams, Isaac	Co. Sergt. Major	2nd Foot	
1856-63	Williams, Wm.(1)	Color Sergeant	R. Mon.	
1858-72	Williams, Wm.(2)	Sergeant	"	
1885-86	Wood, Robt.	Sergt. Major	R.E.	War Medal South Africa.

Where R. Mon. appears under the column "Former Regiment," it means that the N.C.O. was promoted to the "Permanent Staff" from the ranks of the Regiment, and had not served in the Regular Army.

4584

