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LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR W. A. FYERS, K.C.B.

BORN, 1815; DIED, 1895.

THE
RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE
FOR 1895.

(SIXTH YEAR.)

BY
MAJOR WILSON EDWIN ALKING

LONDON:

H. PORTER, 18, PRINCE STREET, COVENTRY.

1895.



Small of Age, 1910.

LT. GENERAL SIR W. A. FYERS, K.C.B.

BORN, 1818; DIED, 1905.

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1896.

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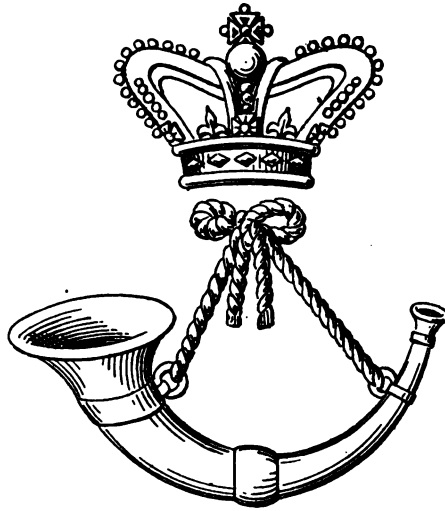
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Badge of the "Rifle Corps."

On its formation in 1800.

(FROM A DRAWING IN THE POSSESSION OF THE LATE SIR W. COPE, BART.

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Rifle Brigade Calendar,
1896.

Compiled by Major Willoughby Verner.

JANUARY.

1 W	1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at combat before NEW ORLEANS. 1874.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle.
2 TH	1864.—3rd Bn. engaged at SHUBKUDDER. 1874.—(Mohmund Expedition), Remainder 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle.
3 F	1809.—1st Bn. at Action of CACABELOS (Retreat of Corunna); Capt. Bennet and 19 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and many men wounded. Tom Plunket shot General Colbert and his orderly.
4 S	1809.—Retreat of CORUNNA; 1st Bn. lost a few men. 1852.—Troopship <i>Megæra</i> on fire, with 1st Bn. on board. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. arrived at Futtehgurh (Indian Mutiny), having marched 76 miles in 4 days (27 hours' actual marching).
5 S	1809.—Retreat of CORUNNA. 1st Bn. covered the retirement across river at Constantino.
6 M	1860.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cawnpore from Lucknow.
7 TU	1852.—1st Bn. left Plymouth for the Cape (embarked at Dover on 2nd) (2nd Kaffir War). 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged near ALLAHABAD.
8 W	1812.—1st Bn. at Storming of Fort San Francisco (an outwork of CIUDAD RODRIGO), 2nd Lieut. Hawksley and 1 Rifleman killed, 7 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at attack on Lines of New Orleans; 1 off. and 11 R. killed, 6 off. and 94 R. wdd.
9 TH	1812.—1st Bn. at Siege of CIUDAD RODRIGO.
10 F	1809.—1st Bn. at skirmish of Betanzos, Retreat of CORUNNA. 1854.—1st Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Cape.
11 S	1819.—2nd Bn. received draft of 213 Riflemen from 3rd Bn. on disbandment. 1847.—1st Bn. engaged near Kei River (1st Kaffir War); Capt. Gibson and Assist.-Surg. Howell killed.
12 S	1809.—Retreat of Corunna; 2nd Bn. reached Vigo and embarked.
13 M	1814.—4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at combat outside ANTWERP. French driven into Antwerp.
14 TU	1809.—Retreat of Corunna; 1st Bn. engaged.
15 W	1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the RAMGUNGA (Indian Mutiny).

JANUARY.

16	TH	1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at MALDONADO, near Monte Video; 1 officer wounded, 1 Rifleman killed. 1809.—Battle of Corunna; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Noble and 11 Riflemen killed. (During the 20 days' retreat, the 1st Bn. lost 3 officers and 170 Riflemen killed, wounded and prisoners.)
17	F	1800.—Order issued for the formation of the "EXPERIMENTAL CORPS OF RIFLEMEN," at Horsham Barracks. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Action of ABU KLEA, Soudan.
18	S	1879.—6 Cos. 4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition.
19	S	1812.—Storming of Ciudad Rodrigo; 1st and 2nd Bns. present: Capt. Uniacke and 9 Riflemen killed, 5 officers and 47 Riflemen wounded. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Action of EL GUBAT, Soudan.
20	M	1807.—Sortie from MONTE VIDEO repulsed; 3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. lost 6 killed and 25 wounded.
21	TU	1809.—2nd Bn. having embarked at Vigo after Retreat of Corunna, sailed for England.
22	W	1862.—Title of "THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN" bestowed on the Regiment by H.M. THE QUEEN.
23	TH	1890.—4th Bn. left Cadiz on H.M.S. <i>Malabar</i> , having made good damages caused by collision off C. Trafalgar on 19th.
24	F	1812.—Major-Gen. Robert Craufurd died of wounds received on 19th at Ciudad Rodrigo. (The regiment had been in his command at Buenos Ayres, Corunna, and in campaigns in Portugal and Spain, 1807-1812.)
25	S	1879.—4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition reached Chunar.
26	S	1859.—Pursuit of Tantia Topee; Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) marched to Bhurtpore.
27	M	1889.—4th Bn. detachment of 200 men started on Popa Expedition, BURMAH.
28	TU	1879.—4th Bn., reconnaissance on Tirah (Bazar Valley Expedition).
29	W	1855.—105th day of Siege of SEBASTOPOL.
30	TH	1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged with Mutineers on the Ramgunga.
31	F	1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at Action of AMOAFUL, Ashantee; 3 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded.

FEBRUARY.

1 S	1814.—4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at DONK , Holland; 2 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—2nd Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Vigo.
2 S	1814.—4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at assault and capture of MEXEM ; 3 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded.
3 M	1807.—3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at Storming of Monte Video ; Capt. Dickenson and 10 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded. 1874.—2nd Bn. at skirmish on the Ordah, Ashantee.
4 TU	1814.—Sortie from Antwerp repelled (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged). 1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at ORDAHSU , Ashantee; 19 Riflemen wounded. Coomassie occupied.
5 W	1874.—2nd Bn. at COOMASSIE .
6 TH	1874.—2nd Bn. left Coomassie.
7 F	1814.—French sortie from ANTWERP repulsed (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns.). 1879.—Detachment 4th Bn. returned from Bazar Valley Expedition.
8 S	1879.—Detachment 4th Bn. returned from Kunar Expedition.
9 S	1859.—2nd Bn. engaged at SIDHA GHAT , Indian Mutiny.
10 M	1815.—3rd Bn. at surrender of FORT BOYER , Mobile Expedition.
11 TU	1847.—1st Bn. at skirmish on the FISH RIVER (1st Kaffir War).
12 W	1810.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Tarifa, Spain.
13 TH	1860.—2nd Bn. arrived at Delhi from Cawnpore after 23 days' marching.
14 F	1867.—Snider B.L. rifles issued to 1st Bn. 1877.—4th Bn. returned from Jowaki Expedition.
15 S	1820.—General Sir David Dundas, Colonel-in-Chief, died.

FEBRUARY.

16	§	1816.—The 95th Rifle Corps taken out of the Line and styled the "Rifle Brigade."
17	M	1814.—All 3 Bns. crossed the Nive ; commencement of Campaign.
18	TU	1811.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn., under Norcott, embarked at Cadiz for Algeçiras.
19	W	1820.—F.M. the Duke of Wellington appointed Colonel-in-Chief, <i>vice</i> Sir David Dundas. 1855.—Portion of 2nd Bn. engaged in a reconnaissance, Crimea.
20	TH	1806.—1st Bn. returned from Germany and disembarked at Yarmouth.
21	F	1874.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cape Coast Castle and embarked.
22	S	1826.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Malta.
23	§	1854.—2nd Bn. marched to Portsmouth to embark for the Crimea.
24	M	1811.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. disembarked at Algeçiras. 1814.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at VILLENEUVE. 1855.—Long Enfield rifle issued to 1st Bn.
25	TU	1810.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. arrived at Tarifa. 1879.—4th Bn. returned to Jellalabad from 1st Lughman Expedition.
26	W	1814.—Passage of the GAVE DU PAU, 2nd and 3rd Bns.
27	TH	1810.—1st Bn. at skirmish at BARBA DEL PUERCO. 1814.—Battle of Orthez ; 2nd and 3rd Bns. present.
28	F	1801.—Captain Sidney Beckwith's Company of the Rifle Corps embarked on H.M.S. <i>St. George</i> (Lord Nelson's flag-ship) for Copenhagen.
29	S	1800.—Detachments of various regiments ordered to join the "Experimental Corps of Rifemen," at Horsham, marched from their stations.

MARCH.

1	S	1811.—2 Cos. of 2nd, and 4 Cos. of 3rd Bn. marched from Tarifa for Casas Viejas.
2	M	1843.—1st Bn. embarked at Malta for Corfu.
3	TU	1811.—3rd Bn. formed advanced guard of Graham's force and forded the Laguna de la Janda between Casas Viejas and Vejer.
4	W	1811.—Night march of Cos. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. between Vejer and Conil. 1889.—4th Bn. detachment returned from Karen Expedition (BURMAH).
5	TH	1811.— Battle of Barrosa ; 2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. present; Capt. Knipe and 19 R. killed, 5 officers and 76 R. wdd.
6	F	1811.—Massena retreated from Santarem; 1st Bn. (in advance) started in pursuit. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Lucknow.
7	S	1811.—Pursuit of Massena, Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons. 1858.—Fighting at Lucknow; 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged.
8	S	1811.—French dislodged from PAIALVO, by 1st Bn. and two 6-pounders.
9	M	1811.—Pursuit of Massena; 1st Bn. skirmishing all day. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at LUCKNOW; attack and capture of the Yellow Bungalow.
10	TU	1811.—Pursuit of Massena. 1858.—Fighting at Lucknow.
11	W	1811.—1st Bn. engaged at Pombal. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at action before Lucknow ; Capt. Thynne and 2 Riflemen killed, Lieut. Cooper and 17 Riflemen wounded.
12	TH	1811.—Combat of the Redinha ; 1st Bn. lost 4 Riflemen killed, and 2 officers and 9 Riflemen wounded.
13	F	1801.— Battle of MANDORA , Egypt. 9 officers and 200 men, who had served in the "Experimental Corps" at Ferrol, engaged in this and other actions of the campaign. 3 officers, Rifle Corps, wdd.
14	S	1811.—Action near Casal Nova ; Major John Stewart and Lieut. Strode killed (no return of Riflemen).
15	S	1811.—Combat at FONZE DE ARONCE ; 1st Bn., 2 officers wounded (no return).
16	M	1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near SUPREE, Indian Mutiny.

MARCH.

17	TU	1812.—1st Bn. at commencement of second Siege of BADAJOZ. 1874.—2nd Bn. arrived at Gibraltar from Gold Coast.
18	W	1811.—1st Bn. at skirmish at PONTE DE MARCELLA.
19	TH	1810.—Combat at Barba del Puerco; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Mercer and 3 Riflemen killed and 10 Riflemen wounded. The first fight of the campaign of 1810. 1812.—Sortie from Badajoz repelled.
20	F	1814.—Action of Tarbes, fought and won by the 3 Bns. of the 95th Rifles, unaided by other British troops; Captain Duncan and 6 Riflemen killed, 11 officers and 75 Riflemen wounded.
21	S	1801.—Battle of ALEXANDRIA; 6 officers of the Rifle Corps and some 200 men of the "Experimental Corps of Riflemen," engaged. 1855.—2nd Bn. augmented to 16 Companies about this time, in the Crimea.
22	S	1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at St. Christoval, Badajoz. French gunners picked off by Riflemen.
23	M	1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged in repulse of Sortie from Sebastopol. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Koorsee, near Lucknow.
24	TU	1881.—4th Bn.; Waziri Expedition started from Rawal Pindi.
25	W	1815.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend (Waterloo Campaign).
26	TH	1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at storming of FORT FIGURINA, Badajoz; the 3rd Bn. the first Corps in; Lieut. Stokes, 3rd Bn., the first man in.
27	F	1814.—3rd Bn. drove the French from TOURNEFEUILLE; a few R. wdd.
28	S	1811.—1st Bn. drove the French from FREIXADAS; Lieut. and Adj. James Stewart killed.
29	S	1811.—1st Bn. engaged. French driven from GUARDA.
30	M	1815.—1st Bn. marched from Bruges to Courtrai. 1852.—1st Bn. disembarked at Algoa Bay, after 3 months' passage on H.M. steamship <i>Megara</i> (2nd Kaffir War).
31	TU	1811.—Siege of BADAJOZ: 1st and 3rd Bns. engaged.

APRIL.

1 W	1800.— First Parade of the “ Experimental Corps of Riflemen ” at Horsham Barracks. 1855.—3rd Bn. formed second time at Haslar, from drafts from depôts of 1st and 2nd Bns.
2 TH	1801.— Battle of Copenhagen. Lt.-Col. Hon. W. Stewart and Capt. Sidney Beckwith's Co. on board Lord Nelson's Fleet. Lt. and Adj. Grant and 2 Riflemen killed, 6 Riflemen wounded.
3 F	Good Friday. 1811.—Action near Sabugal ; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. 2nd Bn. present; Lt. Hon. D. Arbuthnot and 2 R. k., 2 off. and 14 R. wdd.
4 S	1815.—5 Cos. of 3rd Bn. embarked for England at end of American War. 1879.—4th Bn., 2nd Lughman Expedition returned to Jellalabad. 1889.—4th Bn., Popa Expedition, returned. (BURMAH.)
5 S	Easter Sunday. 1858.—Camel Corps formed during Indian Mutiny; 5 officers and 100 men from the 2nd, and the same from the 3rd Bn., and 200 Sikhs, Major Ross in command.
6 M	<i>Bank Holiday.</i> 1812.— Storming of Badajoz ; Major O'Hare, 8 officers and 57 R. k., 14 off. and 225 R. wdd. 8 Cos. 1st Bn., 2 Cos. 2nd Bn., and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. took part in attack.
7 TU	1889.—4th Bn.; Phunkan Column started (BURMAH).
8 W	1808.—3 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked for Sweden. 1854.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Gallipolli.
9 TH	1855.—Second bombardment of SEBASTOPOL commenced; Lieut. Hon. A. Anson and 18 R. of 1st Bn. manned the rifle-pits; 4 R. killed.
10 F	1814.— Battle of Toulouse ; all 3 Bns. engaged; 14 Riflemen killed, and 1 officer and 26 Riflemen wounded.
11 S	1812.—All 3 Bns. left Badajoz and advanced on Madrid.
12 S	1859.—2nd Bn. at skirmish at AKOUMA , Indian Mutiny.
13 M	1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at BAREE , Indian Mutiny.
14 TU	1859.—Ross's Camel Corps started in pursuit of Ferozeshah.
15 W	1879.—4th Bn. at Safed Sung.

APRIL.

16	TH	1814.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. started from Toulouse in pursuit of Soult.
17	F	1863.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, Col.-in-Chief, died. 1856.—1st and 2nd Bns. at parade for Inspection by the Russian General Lüders.
18	S	1863.—Gen. Sir G. Brown appointed Col.-in-Chief, <i>vice</i> Lord Seaton.
19	S	1815.—1 Co. 2nd Bn., which had been in Holland since December, 1814, joined the 5 Cos. from England at Leuze, Belgium.
20	M	1815.—Duke of Wellington inspected the 6 Cos. of 2nd Bn. in Belgium. 1855.—Rifle-pits manned and held by volunteers from the 1st Bn., Sebastopol.
21	TU	1854.—2nd Bn. commenced to construct the lines of Bulair across the isthmus of Gallipoli.
22	W	1855.—Russians driven from the Rifle-Pits, Sebastopol. Privates Bradshaw, Humpston, and MacGregor awarded the <i>V.C.</i> for gallantry on this occasion.
23	TH	1811.—1st Bn. defended the Bridge of Marialva, near GALLEGOS; French repulsed.
24	F	1855.—The slung pelisse and coatee abolished, and tunics substituted.
25	S	1859.—2nd Bn. engaged in skirmish through the GOGRA JUNGLE.
26	S	1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near Jugdespore.
27	M	1811.—1st Bn. engaged at 2nd attack on Bridge of Marialva. 1815.—6 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Ostend (Waterloo Campaign).
28	TU	1825.—Horse Guards Order, dated 25th, for 1st and 2nd Bn. to be augmented from 8 to 10 Companies.
29	W	1852.—1st Bn. engaged in attack on MUNDEL'S KRANTZ (2nd Kaffir War), 1 Officer and 5 Riflemen wounded.
30	TH	1814.—All 3 Bns. cantoned in villages on the Lower Garonne.

MAY.

1 F	1850.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur born. 1871.—Lieut. H.R.H. Prince Arthur promoted to Captain in 1st Bn.
2 S	1811.—3rd Bn. at combat at FUENTES D'ONOR; 1 off. and 9 R. wdd.
3 S	1855.—199th day of Siege of Sebastopol.
4 M	1809.—The 3rd Bn. first raised by drafts from the 1st and 2nd Bns., numbering over 1,000 Riflemen. 1881.—4th Bn. crossed the Waziri Frontier.
5 TU	1811.—Battle of Fuentes D'Onor; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged; Lieut. Westby and 3 R. k., 13 R. wdd.
6 W	1805.—The 2nd Bn. formed at Canterbury, by draft of 21 sergts., 20 corporals, 7 buglers, and 250 Riflemen from 1st Bn.; Major Wade to command.
7 TH	1843.—The "Reserve Battalion" of 6 Cos. formed at Dover.
8 F	1854.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Scutari from Gallipoli.
9 S	1858.—2nd Bn. engaged near NUGGUR, Indian Mutiny.
10 S	1881.—4th Bn. engaged in skirmish at Raznak, WAZIRLAND.
11 M	1811.—Sortie from Badajoz. 1812.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Portugal.
12 TU	1811.—Skirmish near ESPEJA; portions of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. engaged.
13 W	1815.—6 Cos. 1st Bn. quartered in Brussels. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at NUGGUR.
14 TH	1890.—Lee-Metford Magazine Rifle issued to 2nd Bn. 1815.—1 Co. 1st Bn., 1 Co. 2nd Bn., and 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., which had landed in Holland in December, 1814, arrived in Brussels.
15 F	1800.—Experimental Corps of Riflemen encamped at Swinley, Windsor Forest.
16 S	1852.—1st Bn. augmented to 12 cos., 8 "Service" and 4 "Depôt."

MAY.

17	§	1852.—1st Bn. engaged near the WATERKLOOF (2nd Kaffir War).
18	M	1854.—2nd Bn. at Scutari ordered to be augmented to 12 Cos. (same as 1st Bn.).
19	TU	1874.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. brigaded together for Review by Czar of Russia.
20	W	1808.—3 Cos. 1st Bn. arrived off Gottenburg, Sweden.
21	TH	1813.—All three Bns. broke up from winter quarters, and marched into Spain. Establishment reduced to 6 cos. per Bn.
22	F	1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal.—1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at GOWLOWLEE.
23	S	1858.—Camel Corps engaged at CALPEE.
24	§	Whit Sunday. 1856.—Medals granted by Emperor of the French distributed at Balaclava.
25	M	<i>Bank Holiday.</i> 1809.—1st Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal; joined the Bns. of the 43rd and 52nd in the Downs. 1854.—2nd Bn. reviewed at Scutari by the Sultan and Lord Raglan.
26	TU	1858.—Ross's Camel Corps forded the Jumna.
27	W	1812.—Regiment (all 3 Bns.) reviewed by Lord Wellington near El Bodon. "You look well and in good fighting order."
28	TH	1852.—1st Bn. engaged at INGILBY'S FARM (2nd Kaffir War).
29	F	1854.—2nd Bn. embarked at Scutari for Varna. 1880.—H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn appointed Col.-in-Chief.
30	S	1815.—4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. at Brussels reviewed by the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands.
31	§	1854.—2nd Bn. encamped at Varna.

JUNE.

1 M	1860.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) broken up at termination of Indian Mutiny (formed 5th April, 1858).
2 TU	1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn., on return from New Orleans Expedition landed at Plymouth and marched to join 3 Cos. at Dover (remaining 2 at Brussels). 1881.—4th Bn., Waziri Expedition returned to Rawal Pindi.
3 W	1897.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Dover from Cephalonia. 1852.—2nd Bn. sailed from Quebec for England.
4 TH	1856.—1st Bn. embarked at Balaclava, in H.M.S. <i>Apollo</i> , for England, at termination of Crimean War, having lost 118 Riflemen killed in action, 342 by wounds and disease, and 353 invalided.
5 F	1854.—2nd Bn. marched from Varna on Schumla.
6 S	1854.—Title of "2nd Lieutenant," used since the regiment was first raised, changed to that of "Ensign"!
7 S	1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked Spanish camp at St. Pedro, near MONTE VIDEO; 2 officers and 27 Riflemen wounded. 1855.—Attack and capture of the Quarries, SEBASTOPOL.
8 M	1808.—4 Cos. 2nd. Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal. 1856.—2nd Bn. embarked at Balaclava for England at termination of Crimean War.
9 TU	1854.—Minié Rifles issued to 1st Bn.
10 W	1815.—2nd Bn. cantoned along the Belgian Frontier.
11 TH	1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. crossed the Pisuerga, in pursuit of the French.
12 F	1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. at skirmish near the HORMUZA.
13 S	1806.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for South America. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bn. at action of NAWABGUNGE; one officer and 15 R. wdd.
14 S	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. joined 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. (<i>vide</i> 13th) at Monte Video, after having been 11 months on board ship.
15 M	1813.—All three Bns. crossed the Ebro.

JUNE.

16	TU	1815.—Action of Quatre Bras ; 1st Bn. engaged; Capt. Smyth, Lieut. Lister and 8 R. killed, 3 officers and 51 R. wounded.
17	W	1815.—2nd Bn. reached Waterloo and bivouacked.
18	TH	1813.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at San Millan (Spain); 4 R. k., 1 off. and 13 R. wdd. 1815.— BATTLE OF WATERLOO —6 Cos. 1st Bn., Lieuts. Stillwell and Johnson and 20 R. k., 13 off. and 124 R. wdd.; 6 Cos. 2nd Bn., 34 R. k., 14 off. and 179 R. wdd.; 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., Captain Eeles and 3 R. k., 4 off. and 36 R. wdd. 1855.—Attack on the Redan; Capt. Forman, Lieut. Boileau and 33 R. k., 3 off. and 89 R. wdd.
19	F	1815.—All three Battalions advanced on Paris. 1855.—Private Flannery, 1st Bn. found dead 200 yards inside of Russian abattis, Sebastopol.
20	S	Accession Day. 1858.—Short rifles issued to 4th Bn.
21	S	1813.—Battle of Vittoria . All 3 Bns. engaged. The Riflemen captured the <i>first</i> French gun. Lieut. Campbell and 11 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 61 Riflemen wounded.
22	M	1815.—Napoleon I. abdicated. Allies marching on Paris.
23	TU	1813.—Pursuit after Vittoria. All 3 Bns. at skirmish at ECHARRI-ARANEZ ; Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons.
24	W	1813.—Pursuit of French after Vittoria. All 3 Bns. engaged near LA CUENCA , and captured the <i>last</i> gun of the French army.
25	TH	1855.—252nd day of the siege of Sebastopol.
26	F	1857.—H.M. The Queen presented the V.C. to Brevet-Major Hon. H. Clifford, Brevet-Major C. T. Bourchier, Capt. W. J. Cuninghame, Lieut. John Knox, Privates Wheatley, Bradshaw, MacGregor and Humpston, "For Valour" during the Crimean War.
27	S	1859.—2nd Bn. arrived at Lucknow, having been 20 months in the field and marched over 1,745 miles.
28	S	Coronation Day. 1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Ensenada de Barragon. 1837.—1st Bn. at Coronation of H.M. the Queen.
29	M	1858.—Ross's Camel Corps inspected by Lord Canning and Sir Colin Campbell at Allahabad.
30	TU	1815.—March on Paris. 1st Bn. crossed the Oise at Pont St. Maxence, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at Chantilly.

JULY.

1	W	1859.—2nd Bn. went into Barracks at Lucknow. Since Nov., 1857, when it took the field, its losses were 10 officers, 20 sergeants and 226 Riflemen.
2	TH	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked Spanish at PASSO CHICO, and drove them into Buenos Ayres, 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 22 R. wdd. 1812.—1st Bn. engaged at RUEDA, Spain.
3	F	1809.—The 1st Bns., 43rd and 52nd, landed at Vallada, in the Tagus, and were formed into " The Light Brigade ," under Major-General Craufurd. 1855.—Capt. Fyers's picquet lost 8 killed and 5 wounded in trenches, Sebastopol.
4	S	1807.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. sharply engaged near BUENOS AYRES. 2 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 4 Riflemen wounded. 1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Bridge of Marialva.
5	FR	1807.— Attack on Buenos Ayres ; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; Capt. Jenkinson, Lieut. Turner and 90 R. k., 9 off. and 139 R. wdd.
6	M	1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain. Capt. Beckwith's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain about same time in 1810. (These two companies were attached to 1st Bn.)
7	TU	1813.—1st Bn. engaged at CAZARCA, Spain. 1815.—British Army marched into Paris after Waterloo. The <i>first man to enter</i> was Lieut. and Adj. Smith, of 2nd Bn. The <i>first corps to enter</i> was the 2nd Bn.; it camped in the Champs Elysées. 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at FULLER'S HOEK, 2nd Kaffir War.
8	W	1814.—3rd Bn. embarked at Bordeaux and sailed for England. 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at the Waterkloof.
9	TH	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn., under Beckwith, embarked at Deal for Denmark. 1815.—1st Bn. encamped at Clichy, near Paris.
10	F	1815.—Hd. Qrs. and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend.
11	S	1856.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Portsmouth from the Crimea, having lost 132 R. killed in action, and 353 died of disease (574 men wdd.).
12	FR	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Buenos Ayres for Monte Video. 1815.—3rd Bn. landed at Ostend and marched on Paris.
13	M	1807.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Copenhagen. 1814.—1st and 2nd Bns. embarked near Bordeaux for England. 1854.—1st Bn. embarked at Portsmouth for Crimea.
14	TU	1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 1st Bn., landed at Lisbon. 1890.—Rifle Caps issued to 2nd Bn.
15	W	1813.—1st Bn. drove the French from the heights of SANTA BARBARA.

JULY.

16	TH	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Veldbeck (Holland).
17	F	1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. arrived in England from Bordeaux at end of Peninsular War.
18	S	1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish near Castrejon.
19	S	1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the GUARENA.
20	M	1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland (WALCHEREN EXPEDITION).
21	TU	1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. forded the River Tormes, waist-deep above Salamanca.
22	W	1812.—Battle of Salamanca. All 3 Bns. present, but slightly engaged; 3 Riflemen killed, 24 Riflemen wounded.
23	TH	1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Holland to join 2nd Bn. 1812.—Pursuit of Marmont after Salamanca; Regiment engaged near the TORMES River.
24	F	1810.—Combat of the Coa; 1st Bn. lost Capt. Creagh, Lieuts. McLeod and Reilly, and 11 R. killed, 9 off. and 55 R. wdd. 1852.—1st Bn. attacked and captured kraals on the WATERKLOOF.
25	S	1825.—1st Bn. divided into 6 "Service" and 4 "Depôt" Cos.
26	S	1806.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked at Gravesend for South America.
27	M	1809.—The Light Division, under Craufurd, reached Naval moral, 50 miles from Talavera, at sunset.
28	TU	1809.—The Light Division started at dawn on their famous forced march on Talavera. Battle of Talavera; Major Bunbury with detachments of 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged.
29	W	1809.—The Light Division reached Talavera early in the morning, after having marched 62 miles in 26 hours. 1810.—2 Cos. 3rd Bn. joined 3 Cos. of same Bn., and 2 Cos. 2nd Bn., at Cadiz, then besieged by French.
30	TH	1809.—2nd Bn. sailed from the Downs for Holland (Walcheren Expedition), being brigaded with 43rd and 52nd, under Gen. Hon. W. Stewart. N.B.—The 1st Bn. was at this time also brigaded with the other battalions of the 43rd and 52nd in Portugal, under Craufurd.
31	F	1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in outpost affair near FLUSHING; 1 officer and 10 Riflemen wounded.

AUGUST.

1	S	1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Mondego Bay, Portugal. 1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Deal for Walcheren. 1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at BRIDGE OF JANJI, Spain.
2	W	1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at ECHALAR, Spain. 1868.—F.M. Sir E. Blakeney, Col.-in-Chief, died.
3	M	<i>Bank Holiday.</i> 1809.—2nd Bn. engaged near FLUSHING. 1868.—F.M. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales appointed Col.-in-Chief.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur gazetted Lieut., Rifle Brigade.
4	TU	1810.—“The Light Division” formed under Craufurd at Alameda. 1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for India (Mutiny).
5	W	1885.—Rifle Company, Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.), of Nile Expeditionary Force, broken up (was formed Aug. 24th, 1884).
6	TH	1854.—1st Bn. disembarked at Constantinople.
7	F	1857.—2nd Bn. embarked at Kingstown for service in India (Mutiny).
8	S	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. sailed from Monte Video for England.
9	W	1809.—Siege of Flushing. 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed on South Beveland.
10	M	1809.—Siege of Flushing. 1854.—1st Bn. landed on Asiatic side of Bosphorus. Enfield rifles issued to 1st Bn.
11	TU	1809.—Flushing surrendered; 2nd Bn. lost 11 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 21 Riflemen wounded.
12	W	1850.—1st Bn. having landed at Gravesend, marched to Canterbury on return from 1st Kaffir War.
13	TH	1812.—Regiment (all three Battalions) marched into Madrid.
14	F	1855.—302nd day of siege of Sebastopol.
15	S	1808.—2nd Bn. attacked French picquets at Obidos; first affair in the Peninsular War; Lieut. Bunbury and 1 Rifleman killed, 2 officers and 6 Riflemen wdd. 1809.—Capitulation of WALCHEREN.
16	W	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Veldbeck and covered the advance on Copenhagen of Army under Major-Gen. Sir A. Wellesley.

AUGUST.

17 M	1807.—Outpost affair of 1st Bn. outside COPENHAGEN; 1 R. k., 2 R. wdd. 1808.—Battle of Roleia; 2nd Bn. lost 17 R. k., and 3 off. and 30 R. wdd.
18 TU	1877.—4th Bn. first paraded with Martini-Henry rifles.
19 W	1808.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. disembarked at Peniche, in Portugal, and joined 4 Cos. (which had sailed for Sweden on April 8).
20 TH	1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at Sultanpore, 3rd Bn. engaged at NASSRE-GUNGE.
21 F	1808.—Battle of Vimiera; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. lost 37 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 43 Riflemen wounded; 1st Bn. losses unrecorded.
22 S	1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at SULTANPORE on the Goomtee. 1880.—1st Bn. sailed in H.M.S. <i>Junna</i> for India.
23 S	1858.—4th Bn. landed at Malta.
24 M	1807.—2nd Bn. engaged outside COPENHAGEN. 1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at combat of SAN LUCAR EL MAYOR. 1884.—Formation of Rifle Company, Camel Corps, for Nile Expedition; 2nd and 3rd Bns. sent 2 officers and 50 men.
25 TU	Regimental Birthday. 1800.—Experimental Corps of Riflemen landed at Ferrol, and engaged Spaniards; Lieut.-Col. Stewart severely wounded. 1800.—The Rifle Corps formally embodied under Col. Coote Manningham. 1813.—1st Regimental Dinner at Santa Barbara, Spain. 1815.—2nd Regimental Dinner at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris.
26 W	1800.—Action at FERROL renewed; 3 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—Major-Gen. Sir Coote Manningham, 1st Colonel-in-Chief, died, from effects of Corunna campaign.
27 TH	1812.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in action at SEVILLE. 1865.—Gen. Sir George Brown, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
28 F	1865.—F.M. Sir Edward Blakeney, appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
29 S	1807.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at KROGE, Denmark. "A few men of the 95th fell" (Sir A. Wellesley). 1848.—Action of Boem Platz. Dutch Boers defeated; Capt. Murray and 6 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded.
30 S	1854.—2nd Bn. embarked at Varna for the Crimea.
31 M	1809.—Gen. Sir D. Dundas, Commander-in-Chief, appointed Colonel-in-Chief 1813.—Storming of San Sebastian; 50 volunteers from each battalion; 8 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 16 Riflemen wounded. Defence of the Bridge of Vera by all 3 battalions; Capt. Cadoux and 18 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 53 Riflemen wounded.

SEPTEMBER.

1	TU	1855.—Capt. Balfour and 50 Riflemen (volunteers from 2nd Bn.) covered a sap from 5th parallel, Sebastopol. Lieut. Cary and 1 Rifleman killed, 15 Riflemen wounded.
2	W	1841.—2nd Bn. formed into 6 "Service" and 4 "Depôt" companies.
3	TH	1874.—2nd Bn. ordered to Gold Coast (ASHANTEE EXPEDITION).
4	F	1854.—349th day of siege of Sebastopol.
5	S	1841.—2nd Bn. embarked at Deptford for Bermuda. 1855.—Capt. Balfour and 52 Riflemen 2nd Bn. seized Russian rifle-pits, Sebastopol. 1 Rifleman killed, 8 wounded.
6	S	1809.—Brunswick rifle issued to Regiment, in place of the Baker rifle.
7	M	1807.—Surrender of Copenhagen. 1854.—1st Bn. landed at Varna.
8	TU	1855.—Final Attack on Sebastopol; 2nd Bn. engaged in assault on REDAN; Capt. Hammond, Lieut. Ryder, and 23 Riflemen killed, 8 officers and 137 Riflemen wounded.
9	W	1855.—Sebastopol entered by the Allies. Russians blew up their magazines, barracks, &c., and set town on fire before retreating.
10	TH	1855.—The losses of the 1st and 2nd Bns. in the trenches before Sebastopol (not otherwise accounted for) amounted to 175 Riflemen killed and 143 Riflemen wounded.
11	F	1848.—Rebel Boers sent in their submission to Sir Harry Smith; 1st Bn. returned to Bloemfontein.
12	S	1812.—2nd Bn. left Lisbon, <i>en route</i> for Spain.
13	S	1858.—3rd Bn. at capture of FORT MANDAULA. 1864.—Whitworth rifles issued to 4th Bn.
14	M	1809.—2nd Bn. landed at Dover from WALCHEREN EXPEDITION, having lost over 300 men by fever in 6 weeks (5 sergeants and 128 Riflemen died within 3 months of disembarkation). 1854.—1st and 2nd Bns. landed in Crimea.
15	TU	1852.—1st Bn. engaged on the WATERKLOOF.

SEPTEMBER.

16 W	1810.—Retreat on Torres-Vedras commenced; Light Division left as rear-guard at Celorico.
17 TH	1857.—First man attested for the 4th Bn.
18 F	1810.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged at ALCALA DE LAS GAZULES. 1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Plymouth for New Orleans Expedition, exactly two months after their return from Peninsular War.
19 S	1854.—2nd Bn. engaged at BULGANAK, Crimea.
20 S	1809.—1st Bn. engaged at CELORICO. 1854.—Battle of the Alma; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. covered the advance; 11 Riflemen killed; 1 officer and 38 Riflemen wounded.
21 M	1813.—All 3 Bns. camped on the Bidassoa, south of the Pass of Vera.
22 TU	1811.—1st Bn. at Skirmish near Ciudad Rodrigo. 1852.—Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
23 W	1852.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
24 TH	1854.—2nd Bn. covered the advance to the Belbeck.
25 F	1810.—1st Bn. engaged in rear-guard affair at Mora Morta. 1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at Mackenzie's Farm, Crimea.
26 S	1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Sula. 1854.—2nd Bn. reached Balaclava.
27 S	1810.—Battle of Busaco; 1st Bn. engaged. 1811.—1st Bn. at skirmish of ALDEA DE PONTE.
28 M	1854.—1st Bn. encamped before Sebastopol.
29 TU	Michaelmas Day. 1854.—2nd Bn. marched from Balaclava to Sebastopol and bivouacked at Kamish.
30 W	1876.—Major H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn promoted to Lieut.-Colonel to command the 1st Bn., dated 27th Sept.

OCTOBER.

1	TH	1869.—The Glengarry cap first taken into wear.
2	F	1854.—2nd Bn. camped on east and in rear of Quarries, Sebastopol, where it remained during the siege.
3	S	1810.—Retreat on TORRES VEDRAS, Light Division formed rear guard at Pombal.
4	S	1817.—2nd Bn. went into barracks at Valenciennes.
5	M	1854.—Ground broken before Sebastopol.
6	TU	1811.—Regiment employed in blockade of Ciudad Rodrigo.
7	W	1813.—Forcing the Pass of Vera; all three Battalions engaged. Capt. Gibbons, Lieuts. Campbell and J. Hill, and 31 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 161 Riflemen wounded.
8	TH	1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Falmouth for Portugal. 1858.—Det. 3rd Bn. engaged at JAMO, Indian Mutiny. The C. in C. "requested marked attention to the gallantry of Lieut. Green who was dangerously wounded, 14 sabre cuts, left arm and right thumb amputated." 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded.
9	F	1833.—2nd Bn. left Corfu for Cephalonia.
10	S	1810.—1st Bn. engaged at ALEMQUER. Reached the lines of TORRES VEDRAS at Arriuda.
11	S	1858.—2nd Bn. recrossed the Goomtee in pursuit of Mutineers.
12	M	1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. sailed from Madeira for New Orleans. 1854.—Pte. Wheatley won the V.C. by throwing a live shell over a parapet, Trenches, Sebastopol.
13	TU	1858.—Ross's Camel Corps (Detachments 2nd and 3rd Bns.) pursued the Mutineers in the Jugdespore jungles.
14	W	1810.—Lines of Torres Vedras, 1st Bn. engaged at SOBRAL; 2 officers wounded; several Riflemen killed and wounded. 1854.—2nd Bn. picquet under Capt. Fyers drove off Russians.
15	TH	1854.—Four Riflemen crept up to within 500 yards of Sebastopol and fired into the windows of the Grand Barracks.

OCTOBER.

16 F	1854.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged in 5-gun Battery, Sebastopol.
17 S	1854.—The Allies opened fire on SEBASTOPOL.
18 S	1805.—5 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Cuxhaven, and formed advanced guard of army moving on Bremen.
19 M	1847.—Surrender of the Gaika Chief, Sandilli, to 1st Bn.; end of the 1st Kaffir War.
20 TU	1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at SUKRETA (Indian Mutiny).
21 W	1858.—4 Cos. 3rd Bn. at assault and capture of FORT BIRWAH; Lieut. Richards and 3 Riflemen killed, 1 Officer and 27 Riflemen wdd. 3rd Bn. at Skirmish of KHOOATH KHAS.
22 TH	1873.—4th Bn. sailed for India.
23 F	1818.—2nd Bn. at Review at Neuville; Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, &c., present. 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged at Khurgurh, Indian Mutiny.
24 S	1874.—Martini-Henry Rifle issued to 2nd Bn.
25 S	1854.—Battle of Balaclava; Lieut. Godfrey, and a few Riflemen silenced a Russian Battery.
26 M	1805.—1st Bn. entered BREMEN. 1808.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. disembarked at Corunna. 1854.—2nd Bn. picquet engaged in obstinate fight in Careenage Ravine.
27 TU	1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at MITHARDEN, Indian Mutiny.
28 W	1858.—2nd Bn. occupied Fort Kataree.
29 TH	1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged at ARANJUEZ; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—2nd Bn. occupied quarters at Versailles.
30 F	1818.—2nd Bn. embarked at Calais, after 3½ years with the army of occupation in France.
31 S	1812.—Madrid evacuated, 1st Bn. and 2nd Bn. retreated on Salamanca. 1818.—1st Bn. embarked at Calais for England.

NOVEMBER.

1	S	1854.—During the preceding 3 weeks, the 1st and 2nd Bns. lost 11 Riflemen killed, and 1 officer and 27 Riflemen wounded in the Trenches, Sebastopol.
2	M	1857.—Enfield Rifles issued to the 4th Bn.
3	TU	1806.—5 Cos. 1st. Bn. cantoned at Oldenburg; Expedition to Germany.
4	W	1857.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Calcutta, the first of the Rifle Brigade who ever served in India.
5	TH	1854.—Battle of Inkerman; 1st and 2nd Bns. lost Bt.-Major Rooper, Capt. Cartwright, Lieut. Malcolm, and 30 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 53 Riflemen wounded.
6	F	1814.—1 Company 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Flanders.
7	S	1812.—Retreat from Madrid on Salamanca; 1st and 2nd Bns. crossed the Tormes at Alba. (Retreat continued into Portugal on 15th.)
8	S	1811.—All 3 Bns. engaged in Blockade of CIUDAD RODRIGO.
9	M	1858.—2nd Bn. advanced against FORT AMETHIE.
10	TU	1813.—Battle of the Nivelle; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Doyle and 11 Riflemen killed, 10 officers and 76 Riflemen wounded.
11	W	1853.—1st Bn. left Algoa Bay in H.M.S. <i>Simoom</i> at end of 2nd Kaffir War. 1858.—Mutineers evacuated Fort Amethie, 2nd Bn. started in pursuit.
12	TH	1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. (with Sir John Moore) entered Spain.
13	F	1846.—1st Bn. landed at Algoa Bay for 1st Kaffir War. 1807.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Deal from Copenhagen. 1873.—2nd Bn. embarked at Cork for the Gold Coast.
14	S	1854.—Great storm at Balaclava; 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. in trenches for 48 hours.
15	S	1855.—Great explosion in French siege train, Sebastopol; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer wounded.

NOVEMBER.

16 M	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Deal on return from Denmark.
17 T _U	1812.—1st Bn. at combat on the HUEBRA near San Munoz. 1874.—2nd Bn. left Portsmouth for Gibraltar.
18 W	1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in last day of the retreat from Madrid; 3 Riflemen killed, 11 wounded.
19 T _H	1810.—Pursuit of Massena; 1st Bn. in reconnaissance at Valle, near Santarem; "slight loss."
20 F	1854.—Gallant Exploit at the Rifle Pits, Sebastopol; Lieut. Tryon and 9 Riflemen killed, 17 Riflemen wounded; Lieuts. Bouchier and Cuninghame got the V.C. and Colour-Sergt. Hicks the French War Medal.
21 S	1813.—1st Bn. drove in French outposts at BAYONNE. 1878.—4th Bn. crossed the Afghan frontier; capture of Ali Masjid.
22 S	1867.—2nd Bn. landed at Portsmouth from India. 1874.—Martini-Henry rifles issued to the 1st Bn.
23 M	1813.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at ARCANGUES; 1 officer and 6 Riflemen wounded.
24 T _U	1874.—2nd Bn. landed at Gibraltar.
25 W	1812.—All 3 Bns. went into winter quarters at Alameda and Espeja; close of the campaign.
26 T _H	1805.—1st Bn. at Occupation of Bremen. 1857.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. in action before CAWNPORE. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at HYDERGURH.
27 F	1857.—7 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in repulse of the GWALIOR Contingent. 3 Cos. arrived at Cawnpore from Futtehpoore (having marched 48½ miles in 26 hours), in time to take part in engagement.
28 S	1857.—Action at Cawnpore; 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged; Lieut.-Col. Woodford and 5 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded.
29 S	1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged in skirmish at CAWNPORE; 3 Riflemen killed and 1 officer and 5 Riflemen wounded. 1877.—4th Bn., 1st party started on JOWAKI EXPEDITION.
30 M	1839.—Percussion-Brunswick rifles issued to the Regiment, in place of Flint-lock Brunswick rifles.

DECEMBER.

1	TU	1857.—3rd Bn. at Futtehpore ordered to Cawnpore.
2	W	1854.—Second parallel before Sebastopol opened; 1st Bn. picquet drove Russians out of the Advanced Trench; 1 R. killed, 2 R. wounded.
3	TH	1815.—3rd Bn. marched out of Paris for Calais. 1858.—3rd Bn. at capture of Fort Oomrai.
4	F	1877.—4th Bn.; affair on Shergasha Ridge, Jowaki Expedition.
5	S	1857.—3rd Bn. joined 2nd Bn. at Cawnpore. 1861.—5-grooved Naval Enfield Rifle issued to 1st Bn.
6	S	1857.—Final Battle of Cawnpore; 2nd and 3rd Bns. lost 1 Rifleman killed and 1 officer and 19 Riflemen wounded. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at BYRAM GHAT. 3rd Bn. engaged at FUTTEHPORE.
7	M	1895.—1 officer and 25 men 2nd Bn. embarked for Ashantee with "Special Service Corps."
8	TU	1877.—4th Bn.: destruction of villages in Bori Valley, Jowaki Expedition.
9	W	1813.—Passage of the Nive: all 3 Bns. sharply engaged. 1814.—1 Co. 1st, 1 Co. 2nd, and 2 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland.
10	TH	1813.—Battle of the Nive; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Hopwood and 9 Riflemen killed, 75 Riflemen wounded.
11	F	1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at SHAHGURH. 2nd Bn. crossed the Gogra.
12	S	1854.—Picquet of 1st Bn. violently attacked by Russians near Woronzow road, who were driven back.
13	S	1813.—Skirmish at BASSUSSARI, near the Nive. 1888.—4th Bn.: detachment joined Karen Expedition (BURMAH).
14	M	1861.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort, Colonel-in-Chief, died. 1888.—4th Bn.: Yoma Hill Column started (Burmah).
15	TU	1861.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
16	W	1858.—3rd Bn. having crossed the Gogra, advanced (Trans-Gogra Campaign).

DECEMBER.

17 TH	1814.—4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. disembarked at Island of Tholen and marched on Bergen-op-zoom.
18 F	1813.—Regiment cantoned about Arcangues; end of Campaign.
19 S	1815.—1st Bn. entered Paris and occupied barracks in the Rue de Clichy.
20 S	1808.—The 5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn., which had landed at Corunna on Oct. 26, on this day joined the 5 Cos. of 1st and 4 Cos. of the 2nd (which had served at Roleia and Vimiera) at Sahagun. 1810.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. at investment of Tarifa, 2 Riflemen killed, 10 Riflemen wounded. 1852.—1st Bn. at Action of the Berea, S. Africa; 3 R. killed.
21 M	1854.—Sortie from Sebastopol repulsed.
22 TU	1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. engaged at New Orleans; 23 Riflemen killed, 3 off. and 59 R. wounded (total loss over 1-5th of their number).
23 W	1871.—Busbies taken in wear by 2nd Bn.
24 TH	1877.—4th Bn. 2nd party ordered to start on JOWAKI Expedition.
25 F	Christmas Day. 1802.—The Rifle Corps ordered to be numbered the "Ninety-Fifth." 1808.—Retreat of Corunna commenced; 1st Bn. on rear guard with Sir John Moore; 2nd Bn. on rear guard with General Craufurd. 1818.—3rd Bn. disbanded. 1857.—3rd Bn. engaged at PUTARAH.
26 S	<i>Bank Holiday.</i> 1808.—2nd Bn. engaged at CASTRO PIPA. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at CHURDAH; captured 5 guns.
27 S	1858.—2nd Bn. at capture of FORT MEDJIDIA; 1 R. killed, 6 R. wdd.
28 M	1808.—Retreat of CORUNNA; 1st Bn. sharply engaged at BEN-AVENTE. 1814.—3rd Bn. engaged at second combat before New Orleans; 1 R. killed, 4 R. wdd.
29 TU	1857.—2nd Bn. at capture of FORT ETAWAH.
30 W	1877.—4th Bn. arrived at BORI PASS, Jowaki; forced it next day.
31 TH	1810.—Assault on Tarifa by French, repulsed; 1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged; 11 Riflemen killed, 1 Rifleman wounded. 1846.—1st Bn. engaged in skirmish on the Kei river. 1858.—2nd Bn. in skirmish on the Raptée.



A. Bassano, photo.

**CAPTAIN FREDERICK EYRE LAWRENCE,
KILLED IN ACTION, NEAR MOMBASA, EAST AFRICA, 16th OCTOBER, 1895.**

ROLL OF PAST OFFICERS OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE SHOWING WAR SERVICES.

CORRECTIONS FOR 1897.

With a view to the issue of a corrected List in 1897 it is requested that all past Riflemen who may wish to have their names added to the accompanying List, or any corrections made in the same, will be good enough to send full particulars to the Editor before October 31st.

War Services.

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| <p>[1] Field-Marshal <i>H.R.H.</i> Albert Edward,
<i>Prince</i> of Wales, and <i>Duke</i> of Cornwall,
<i>K.G.</i>, <i>K.T.</i>, <i>K.P.</i>, <i>G.C.B.</i>, <i>G.C.S.I.</i>,
<i>G.C.M.G.</i>, <i>G.C.I.E.</i>, <i>A.D.C.</i></p> <p><i>Hon.</i> J. Abercromby, 62, Palmerston Place,
Edinboro', N.B.</p> <p>Capt. F. E. S. Adair, Naval and Military
Club</p> <p>Col. B. F. Alexander, Swifts, Cranbrook,
Kent</p> <p>[5] Alfred Ames, Esq., Junior United Service
Club</p> <p>Frederick Ames, Esq., Hawford Lodge,
Worcester</p> <p>Arthur Anderson, <i>C.B.</i>, <i>M.D.</i>, Inspector-
General of Hospitals, Sunny-brae, Pit-
lochry, N.B.</p> <p>B. F. Astley, Esq., Chequer's Court, Tring</p> <p>Col. F. H. Atherley, Landguard Manor,
Shanklin, Isle of Wight</p> <p>[10] Capt. G. L. Austin, The Precincts,
Canterbury</p> <p>Lt.-Col. V. S. Bagot, 26, Charles Street,
Berkeley Square, W.</p> <p>Robert Henry Baird, Esq., Lausanne</p> | <p><i>Indian Mutiny</i>, wounded
(medal and clasp).</p> <p><i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and
clasp).</p> <p><i>Crimea</i>, Alma, Balaclava,
Inkerman, Sebastopol
(medal and 4 clasps, Leg.
of Honour and Turkish
medal). <i>China War</i>, 1860
(medal and clasp).</p> <p><i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and
clasp).</p> <p><i>Indian Mutiny</i>, with Camel
Corps (medal and
clasps). <i>N. W. Frontier</i>,
1863-4 (medal and clasp).</p> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Major Walter Francis Balfour, Fernie Castle,
Collessie, Fife, N.B.

Viscount Baring, 4, Hamilton Place, Piccadilly, and Stratton Park, Hants

[15] Brigade-Surg. Tobias Barnwell, Pontefract

Viscount Barrington, Beckett, Shrivenham

Lt.-Col. Lionel H. Bathurst, Naval and Military Club, W.

Lord Bennet, 104B, Mount Street, W.

Maj.-Gen. *Sir* E. Blackett, *Bart.*, Corbridge, Northumberland

[20] Major C. F. Blackett, 49, Nerothal, Wiesbaden

Lt.-Gen. *Sir* Seymour Blane, White's, St. James' Street, W.

Col. H. B. H. Blundell, *C.B.*, *M.P.*, 10, Stratton Street, W.

H. L. Blundell, Esq., Sports' Club

Lt.-Col. A. Borthwick, Chief Constable, Midlothian, Edinburgh, N.B.

[25] *Hon.* V. R. Bootle-Wilbraham

Surg.-Gen. Robert Bowen, Banwell Abbey, Somerset

Col. Gerald E. Boyle, 48, Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.

Gen. W. H. Bradford, United Service Club

Surg.-Major-Gen. A. F. Bradshaw, *C.B.*

[30] Col. Thomas Harvey Bramston, Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, W.

Col. H. S. Brownrigg, Assistant Adjutant General, Meerut

Lt.-Col. H. B. Buchanan, Arthurs', St. James Street, W.

War Services.

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).

Egyptian Expedition, 1882 (medal and clasp and bronze star).

Crimea, Alma, Balacava, Inkerman, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 18th June; wounded, left leg amputated (medal and 4 clasps, Knt. of Leg. of Honour, and Turkish medal).

Indian Mutiny (medal).

Crimea, Inkerman, Sebastopol; wounded (medal and 2 clasps, Turkish and Sardinian medals and Medjidie). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Nile Expedition*, 1885 (medal and clasp, bronze star).

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal). *Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Knt. of Leg. of Honour and Turkish medal). Shipwrecked in H.M.S. Birkenhead, 26th February, 1852.

Crimea, Alma (medal and clasp and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1879 (medal and clasp). *Zhob Valley*, 1884. *Hazara Expedition*, 1891 (medal and clasp and *C.B.*).

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal and clasp). *Crimea*, Alma, Balacava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Turkish medal, and Knight of Legion of Honour).

Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). *Afghan War* 1878-9 (medal).

War Services.	
Maj.-Gen. E. M. Buller, Brocton Lodge, Stafford	<i>Kaffir Wars of 1846-7, and 1852-3 (medal).</i>
Col. C. T. Bunbury, Cotswold House, Church Road, Winchester	
[35] Major E. A. P. Burnell, Winkburn Hall, Southwell	
Capt. <i>Hon.</i> Willoughby Burrell, 12, Prince's Gardens, S.W.	
Major H. Pelham Burn, Nosely Hall, Leicester	<i>Burma, 1886-7 (medal and clasp).</i>
Capt. <i>Hon.</i> W. D. Cairns, Naval and Military Club	
Capt. Arthur C. Campbell, Naval and Military Club	
[40] Lt.-Col. <i>Hon.</i> H. W. Campbell, 44, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.	<i>Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Leg. of Honour, Medjidie and Turkish medal).</i>
W. Sidney Campbell, Esq., 125, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.	
Col. L. F. B. Cary, Clovelly, Upper Norwood	<i>Crimea (in Royal Navy), bombardment of Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). Ashantee (medal and clasp). Burma, 1886-8 (medal and clasp).</i>
George Caulfeild, Esq., Copsewood, Limerick	<i>N. W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).</i>
F. W. M. Chalmers, Esq., Farrance, Bickley, Kent	<i>Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).</i>
[45] Lt.-Col. E. Chamberlin, 60, Jermyn Street, W.	<i>Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). N. W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).</i>
Gen. <i>Lord</i> Chelmsford, <i>G.C.B.</i> , United Service Club	<i>Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Medjidie, Sardinian, and Turkish medal). Abyssinia (medal). Kaffir and Zulu Wars, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).</i>
Capt. H. C. Cholmondeley, Keyham Hall, Leicester	<i>Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).</i>
<i>Lord</i> Clanmorris, Creg Clare, Ardahan, Co. Galway	
Lt.-Gen. Godfrey Clerk, <i>C.B.</i> , United Service Club	<i>Indian Mutiny (medal and 2 clasps). N. W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).</i>
[50] Col. J. Clerk, <i>C.S.I.</i> , Carlyle Mansions, Cheyne Walk, S.W.	<i>Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).</i>
Capt. A. W. Clifton, Warton Hall, Lytham, Lancashire	<i>Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal). Crimea, Alma, Balaclava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal).</i>
Brigade-Surgeon William Hill Climo, <i>M.D.</i> , Bengal	

War Services.

- Lieut.-Col. Henry R. Clinton, Ashley Clinton, Lymington
- Col. Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, 81, Eccleston Square, S.W.
- [55] Lt.-Gen. E. H. Clive, 25, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.
- Earl of Clonmell, Bishop's Court, Straffan, Co. Kildare
- Hon. Arthur Cole, Eccles Hall, Attlebro'
- Col. Hon. W. J. Colville, C.B., 47, Chester Square, S.W.
- Marquis of Conyngham, Slane Castle, Co. Meath
- [60] Hon. J. Constable-Maxwell-Scott, Abbotsford, Melrose, N.B.
- Lt.-Col. Sir Anthony Cope, Bart., Bramshill, Hartfordbridge, Hampshire
- D. S. A. Cosby, Esq., Stradbally Hall, Queen's County
- Capt. John Byron Blenkinsopp Coulson
- Col. Cragg, Wrotham Place, Wrotham, Kent
- [65] Major E. B. Crake, Army and Navy Club
- R. E. Compton, Esq., 23, Porchester Gardens, Bayswater
- Capt. Hon. O. F. S. Cuffe, St. James's Club, Piccadilly
- Major Sir William Cuninghame, Bart., V.C., Kirkbride, Maybole, N.B.
- Col. G. A. Curzon, Woodhill Send, Surrey
- [70] Col. C. B. Dashwood, Army and Navy Club
- Major-General W. H. Deedes, D.S.O., Army and Navy Club
- Gen. Sir Martin Dillon, K.C.B., C.S.I., United Service Club
- Viscount Dillon, Ditchley, Charlbury, Oxfordshire
- N. W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal and clasp). Ashantee (medal and clasp).*
- Crimea, Alma, Sebastopol (medal and 2 clasps, Knt. of Leg. of Honour, Sardinian and Turkish medals, and Medjidie).*
- Ashantee (medal and clasp).*
- Ashantee (medal and clasp).*
- Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal)*
- Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal)*
- Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).*
- Ashantee (medal and clasp).*
- Crimea, Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Sebastopol, capture of Rifle Pits (F.E., medal and 4 clasps, Medjidie, Turkish medal).*
- Indian Mutiny, Camel Corps, 1857-8 (medal and 2 clasps).*
- Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).*
- Burma, 1886-8, severely wounded (medal and clasp and D.S.O.).*
- Punjab, 1848-49 (medal). N. W. Frontier, 1851 (medal and clasp). Indian Mutiny, severely wounded (medal and clasp). China War, 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). Abyssinia (medal and C.B.).*

Capt. William Dixon, Melksham, Wilts

[75] Capt. E. Palmer Douglas, Cavers,
Hawick, N.B.

Capt. Alfred Manners Drummond, 54, Fitz-
John's Avenue, Hampstead

Capt. Algernon H. Drummond, Maltman's
Green, Gerard's Cross, Bucks

Capt. Cecil G. A. Drummond, Enderby,
Leicester

W. Percy Drummond, Esq., Sherborne
House, Warwick

[80] Hugh H. W. Drummond, Esq., 20,
Draycott Place, S.W.

Col. H. C. G. Dugdale, Hill House, Christ-
church Road, Winchester

Lord Dunalley, Kilboy, Nenagh, Tipperary

E. W. Dunn, Esq., Inglewood, Hungerford

H. Dutton, Esq., Hinton House, Alresford

[85] C. W. Earle, Esq., Woodlands, Cob-
ham, Surrey, and 4, Cadogan Gardens,
S.W.

Capt. W. H. Eccles, Army and Navy Club

Lt.-Col. Hon. C. E. Edwardes, 3, Norfolk
Street, Park Lane, W.

Col. Alfred Egerton, 30, James Street,
Buckingham Gate, S.W.

Major G. M. L. Egerton, The Mount, York

[90] Lt.-Col. R. Egerton, 2, Carlisle Place,
Victoria Street, S.W.

Gen. F. R. Elrington, C.B., Vernon Hill,
Bishop's Waltham

Earl of Enniskillen, Florencecourt, Ennis-
killen

Earl of Euston, 4, Grosvenor Place, S.W.

John Bowle Evans, Esq., 20, Lansdowne
Place, Cheltenham

War Services.

Indian Mutiny (medal and
clasp). *Red River Expe-
dition, Burma, 1886-8*
(medal and 2 clasps).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal
and clasp, and Turkish
medal).

Indian Mutiny (medal and
clasp). *Ashantee* (medal
and clasp).

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Kaffir War, 1851-2 (medal).
Indian Mutiny (medal
and clasp).

*Crimea, Sebastopol, Assau.
on Redan, 8th Sept.,
wounded* (medal & clasp
and Turkish medal). *In-
dian Mutiny* (medal and
clasp).

Indian Mutiny (medal and
clasp).

N. W. Frontier, 1863-4
(medal and clasp).

*Crimea, Alma, Inkerman,
Sebastopol* (medal and 3
clasps, Knight of Legion
of Honour, Medjidie, and
Turkish medal).

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| | War Services. |
| [95] Col. H. Eyre, <i>C.B.</i> , Bampton Manor,
Lincoln | <i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 8th Sept., wounded (medal and clasp, & Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> , with Camel Corps (medal and 2 clasps). |
| Major Harry James Fergusson, Doonholm,
Ayr, N.B. | |
| Lt.-Col. John Adam Fergusson, Royal Military College, Sandhurst | |
| Major FitzHerbert, Somersal Herbert,
Derby | <i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). |
| Col. A. C. F. FitzGeorge, 6, Queen Street,
Mayfair, W. | |
| [100] <i>Sir</i> Maurice FitzGerald, <i>Bart.</i> , 75,
South Audley Street, W. | <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp). |
| Surg.-Gen. J. D. Scott Fogo | |
| Lt.-Col. H. F. G. Forbes, 33, Rue Tour
Notre Dame, Boulogne | <i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal). <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and clasp). |
| Capt. R. Ford, Naval and Military Club,
W. | |
| Capt. Edmund Fortescue, Inspector-General
of Police, Trinidad | <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). |
| [105] Major <i>Sir</i> Bartle C. A. Frere, <i>Bart.</i> ,
<i>D.S.O.</i> , Wressil Lodge, Wimbledon | <i>Zulu War</i> , 1879 (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and clasp, <i>D.S.O.</i>) |
| Lt.-Col. E. J. Fryer, 22, Ryder Street, St.
James's, S.W. | <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Sikkim Expedition</i> , 1861. <i>South Africa</i> , 1879. |
| <i>Viscount</i> Glentworth, Newbridge Lodge,
Celbridge | |
| Maj.-Gen. J. P. Carr Glyn, Morton House,
Kingsworthy, Winchester. | <i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp). |
| Capt. <i>Hon.</i> Sidney Carr Glyn, 27, Grosvenor
Place, S.W. | <i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal & clasp, Turkish medal). |
| [110] Gen. <i>Sir</i> Julius Glyn, <i>K.C.B.</i> , Sher-
borne, Dorset | <i>Boer War</i> , 1848. <i>Kaffir War</i> , 1852-3 (medal). <i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp, <i>C.B.</i>). |
| Major Bloomfield Gough, 9th Lancers,
Aldershot | <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-80 (medal and 3 clasps, bronze star). |
| <i>Sir</i> R. H. Graham, <i>Bart.</i> , Norton Conyers,
Ripon, Yorkshire | <i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). |
| Lt.-Col. Wilmot Grant, Army and Navy
Club | |

War Services.

<p>Col. A. Green, Royal Hospital, Chelsea</p>	<p><i>Indian Mutiny</i> severely wounded, left arm amputated (medal and clasp). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).</p>
<p>[115] <i>Hon.</i> Algernon Grosvenor, 35, Park Street, S.W. Montague John Guest, Esq., 3, Savile Row, W. <i>Rt. Hon.</i> Lord George Hamilton, <i>M.P.</i>, Carlton Club W. O. Hammond, Esq., St. Albans Court, Wingham, Canterbury Lt.-Col. W. W. Hammond, Army and Navy Club</p>	<p><i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i>, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i>, 1886-8 (2 clasps). <i>Kafir Wars</i>, 1846-7 and 1852-3 (medal). <i>Boer War</i>, 1848. <i>Crimea</i>, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). <i>Nile Expedition</i>, 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Crimea</i>, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).</p>
<p>Capt. <i>Viscount</i> Hardinge, South Park, Penhurst, Kent Lt.-Col. Harington, Egyptian Police, Cairo Col. Harington-Stuart, Torrance, East Kilbride, N.B. Lt.-Col. E. C. Hartopp, Copwood, Walton-on-the-Hill, Epsom</p>	<p><i>Crimea</i>, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal, and medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).</p>
<p>[125] Lt.-Col. H. Harvey, Upton Lodge, Slough</p>	<p><i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i>, 1888-9 (clasp).</p>
<p><i>Sir</i> William P. Heathcote, <i>Bart.</i>, St. George's Club, W. A. C. Heber-Percy, Esq., Hodnet Hall, Hodnet, Shropshire Lt.-Col. R. J. Heber-Percy, Hodnet Hall, Hodnet, Shropshire C. F. Henshaw, Esq., Army and Navy Club</p>	<p><i>Indian Mutiny</i>, with Camel Corps (medal and clasp).</p>
<p>[130] <i>Sir</i> Thomas Hesketh, <i>Bart.</i>, Easton Neston, Towcester Thomas B. T. Hildyard, Esq., Flintham Hall, Newark Capt. Arthur B. G. S. Hill, Wilford, Bray, Co. Dublin Col. G. A. Hillyard, Crockerhill House, Chichester</p>	<p><i>N. W. Frontier</i>, 1864 (medal and clasp). <i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (clasp). <i>Burma</i>, 1888-9 (clasp).</p>

War Services.

- Major *Hon.* C. D. Home, Woodcroft, St. Boswell's
- [135] *Hon.* A. Hood, Upham, Hants
- Capt. J. J. Hope-Johnstone, Raehills, Dumfriesshire, N.B.
- Major A. R. Hopwood, Dombreeze, Knowsley, Prescott
- Capt. G. S. P. Hornby, Sandley House, near Gillingham, Dorset
- Lt.-Col. F. C. Howard, Acomb Hall, York
- [140] Lt.-Col. C. F. Hulse, Goldwell, Newbury, Berks
- Lt.-Col. C. W. Hume, 13, Eaton Place, Brighton
- Capt. *Sir* Charles Hunter, *Bart.*, Mortimer Hill, Berks
- Surgeon-Major G. A. Hutton, Milverton Hill Villas, Leamington
- Thomas Inglis, Esq., 6, Queen's Gate, W.
- [145] Capt. F. A. Irby, Army and Navy Club
- William Johnston, Esq., Castle Lyons House, Fermoy
- Lord Keane, Castleton House, Churchtown, Co. Wexford
- Major F. Kingscote, Furbo, Co. Galway
- Nigel F. Kingscote, Esq., 34, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.
- [150] Colonel A. A. A. Kinloch, Army and Navy Club, W.
- General John A. V. Kirkland, Fordel, Glenfarg, N.B.
- Capt. W. Knight, Bilting, Wye, Kent
- Major John S. Knox, *W.C.*, 6, Oriel Terrace, Cheltenham
- Col. R. B. Lane, Assist. Mil. Sec., Horse Guards, War Office
- Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
- Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
- Afghan War*, 1878-79 (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1888-89 (medal and clasp).
- Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).
- Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal).
- Burma*, 1886-8 (medal and 2 clasps).
- Crimea*, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 8th Sept., wounded, right arm amputated (medal and clasp, Medjidie, and Turkish medal).
- Afghan War*, 1878-80 (medal and 2 clasps, with 60th F.).
- Crimea*, Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 18th June, left arm amputated (*V.C.*, medal & 4 clasps, Turkish medal and Leg. of Honour).
- Zulu War*, 1879 (medal and clasp). *Egyptian Expedition*, 1882 (medal and clasp, bronze star, 4th Class Osmanieh).

- [155] Capt. J. T. Lane-Fox, Hope Hall,
Tadcaster
Lt.-Col. H. A. Lascelles, Travellers' Club,
S.W.
Col. W. R. Lascelles, Norley, Frodsham
- E. Lascelles, Esq., Norley, Frodsham
Major *Hon.* Edward Lawless, Bryanstown,
Maynooth, Co. Kildare
[160] Major *Hon.* Denis Lawless, Lyons,
Hazlehatch, Co. Kildare
Capt. *Hon.* Charles Legge, Longstone Lodge,
Bakewell
Hon. and *Rev.* George Legge, Woodsome
Lodge, Weybridge
- Deputy Surgeon-General John R. M. Lewis,
Markham Lodge, Kingston
Sir W. Lethbridge, *Bart.*, Sandhill Park,
Taunton
[165] *Earl of* Limerick, *K.P.*, Tewin Water,
Welwyn
Lt.-Col. H. Gore Lindsay, Glasnevin House,
Dublin
Lt.-Col. Walter J. Lindsay, Elmthorpe,
Cowley, Oxon
Lt.-Col. H. Lloyd-Anstruther, Hintlesham
Hall, Suffolk
Lt.-Col. G. H. Lloyd-Verney, 14, Hinde
Street, Manchester Square, W.
[170] *Earl of* Lucan, 32, Portland Place, W.
Capt. H. C. F. Luttrell, *M.P.*, Dunster Castle,
Dunster, Somerset
Capt. A. F. Luttrell, Court House, East
Quantoxhead, Somerset
Col. *Hon.* N. G. Lyttelton, Assist. Adjt.-
General, Horse Guards, War Office
- Major T. A. Maberley, Mytton, Cuckfield
[175] *Sir* Hugh Guion Macdonell, *K.C.M.G.*,
C.B., British Minister, Lisbon
Capt. K. J. Mackenzie, Conan House, Ross-
shire

War Services.

Indian Mutiny, with Naval
Brigade (medal and
clasp). *Ashantee* (medal
and clasp).

Indian Mutiny (medal and
clasp). *China*, 1860 (medal
and 2 clasps). *N. W.*
Frontier, 1863-4 (medal
and clasp). *Soudan Ex-*
pedition (medal and clasp,
bronze star).

N. W. Frontier, 1863-4
(medal and clasp).

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal).
Crimea, Alma, Inkerman,
Balaclava, Sebastopol
(medal & 4 clasps, *Medji-*
die, and Turkish medal).
Boer War, 1848.

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal).
Crimea, Alma, Balaclava,
Sebastopol (medal and 3
clasps, and Turkish
medal). *Indian Mutiny*
(medal and clasp).

Indian Mutiny (medal).
Egyptian Expedition, 1882
(medal and clasp, bronze
star).

Crimea, Alma, Balaclava,
Inkerman, Sebastopol
(medal and 4 clasps, Tur-
kish medal, Legion of
Honour and *Medjidie*).

Jowaki Expedition (medal
and clasp). *Egyptian*
Expedition, 1882 (medal
and clasp, *Osmanieh* and
bronze star).

Ashantee (medal). *Jowaki*
Expedition (medal and
clasp). *Afghan War*,
1878-9 (medal).

Burma, 1888-9 (medal and
clasp).

	War Services.
Major-Gen. Henry J. Maclean, Halesend, Cradley, Malvern	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal).
A. F. Macmillan-Scott, Esq., Pinnacle Hill, Kelso, N.B.	
Surgeon Lt.-Col. A. A. Macrobin, Bengal	<i>Franco-German War, 1870-1</i> (German War Medal). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
[180] Capt. Lord E. W. J. Manners, <i>M.P.</i> Naval and Military Club	
Lt.-Col. J. B. Mansel, Smedmore, Corfe Castle	<i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War,</i> 1878-80 (medal and 2 clasps, bronze star).
Capt. F. Markham, Morland, Penrith	
<i>Hon.</i> H. Marsham, Junior Carlton Club	
Capt. <i>Sir</i> J. R. D. McGrigor, <i>Bart.</i> , 29, Sloane Gardens, S.W.	
[185] <i>Lord</i> Medway, 2, Cadogan Square, S.W.	
Lt.-Col. R. F. Meysey-Thompson, Nun- thorpe Court, York	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp Medal for Saving Life).
H. N. Middleton, Esq., The Bank, Newcastle- on-Tyne	
Lt.-Gen. <i>Hon.</i> R. Monck, 84, Chester Square, W.	<i>Kaffir War, 1852-3</i> (medal).
Col. Arthur Montgomery, Commanding Pro- visional Battn., Shorncliffe	
[190] Lt.-Col. H. M. Moorsom, Penwortham, Preston, Lancs.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
J. E. K. Morley, Esq., 10, Chapel Street, Belgrave Square	
Capt. <i>Hon.</i> F. C. Morgan, <i>M.P.</i> , Ruperra Castle, Newport, Monmouth	<i>Crimea, Alma, Balaclava,</i> <i>Inkerman, Sebastopol</i> (medal and 4 clasps and Turkish medal).
<i>Lord</i> Muncaster, 5, Carlton Gardens, London, S.W.; and Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass, Cumberland	<i>Crimea, Sebastopol</i> (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).
<i>Sir</i> Thomas Munro, <i>Bart.</i> , Lindertis, Kirrie- muir, Forfarshire	
[195] C. T. Murdoch, Esq., 76, Eccleston Square	
Major C. E. Musgrave, 25, Queen's Gate Gardens, W.	<i>Crimea, Sebastopol</i> (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).
Lt.-Gen. <i>Sir</i> E. Newdigate - Newdegate, <i>K.C.B.</i> , Orbury, Nuneaton	<i>Crimea, Alma, Inkerman,</i> <i>Sebastopol</i> (medal and 3 clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). <i>Zulu</i> <i>War, 1879</i> (medal and clasp, <i>C.B.</i>).

War Services.

- Lt.-Gen. H. R. L. Newdigate, *C.B.*,
Aylsham, Norfolk
- Major-Gen. C. R. H. Nicholl, The Grange,
Whitchurch, near Ross, Herefordshire
- [200] Capt. A. G. Nixon, Bayhorne, Horley,
Surrey
Hon. Lucius O'Brien, Dromoland Castle,
Newmarket-on-Fergus, Co. Clare
Sir A. Palmer, *Bart.*, Wanlip Hall, Leicester
Hon. Cecil T. Parker, 89, Elizabeth Street,
S.W.; and Eccleston, Chester
- Lt.-Col. T. R. Parr, 10, Sumner Terrace,
Onslow Square, S.W.
- [205] *Sir* A. P. Paston-Cooper, *Bart.*, Gade-
bridge, Hemel Hempstead
Sir Ralph Payne-Gallwey, *Bart.*, Thirkbey
Park, Thirsk
- Capt. T. Peacocke, Efford Park, Lymington
C. L. M. Pearson, Esq., Naval and Military
Club
- Hon.* Alan J. Pennington, Ragdale Hall,
Leicester
- [210] Major-Gen. Lewis Percival, Junior
United Service Club, Charles Street, W.
Hon. W. A. W. Ponsonby, Brooks's Club,
St. James's
- Lt.-Col. C. R. Prideaux-Brune, Prideaux
Place, Padstow, Cornwall
- Major R. Rankin, Garrison Adjutant,
Gibraltar
- Surgeon-Major Gen. J. B. C. Reade, *C.B.*
- [215] *Lord* Ribblesdale, 18, Manchester
Square, W.
Major J. S. Richer, 30, Crofton Road, Cam-
berwell, S.E.
- Lt.-Col. A. D. Rickman, Kingston Lisle,
Wantage, Berks

Crimea, Alma (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny*, with Camel Corps (medal and 2 clasps). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp, *C.B.*).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).

Crimea, Sebastopol (in R.N.) (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol, Assaults on Redan, 18th June and 8th Sept. (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal & clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-80 (medal).

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). *N.W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).

N. W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).

- Major-Gen. C. W. Robinson, *C.B.*, Lt.-Gov.,
Royal Hospital, Chelsea
- Earl of Roden*, Tullymore Park, Bryansford,
Co. Down
- [220] Capt. H. L. Rokeby, Arthingworth
Manor, Northampton
- Gen. *Sir John Ross*, *G.C.B.*, Stone House,
Hayton, Carlisle
- Gen. *Lord Alexander Russell*, *C.B.*, Ewhurst
Park, Basingstoke
- A. G. Russell, Esq., Ramsdale, Basingstoke
- Capt. Leonard G. Russell, Ewhurst Park,
Basingstoke
- [225] *Lord Ruthven*, Barnclinth, Hamilton,
N.B.
- Sir R. N. Rycroft*, *Bart.*, Eastanton, An-
dover
- Lt.-Col. H. A. St. John-Mildmay, 32, St.
George's Road, S.W.
- Capt. W. P. St. John-Mildmay, Wales
House, Queen's Camel, Bath
- Lt.-Col. C. H. St. Paul, Junior United
Service Club
- [230] Surg.-Gen. J. E. Scott, 30, Burlington
Road, Dublin
- Alfred Seymour, Esq., 17, Castle Hill
Avenue, Folkestone
- Col. Frederick H. A. Seymour, Army and
Navy Club
- Lt.-Col. Leopold R. Seymour, Brockham
Park, Betchworth, Surrey
- Earl of Shannon*, Castle Martyr, Co. Cork

War Services.

Indian Mutiny (medal).
Ashantee (medal and
clasp). *Zulu War* (medal
and clasp).

Crimea, Alma, Balaclava,
Inkerman, Sebastopol
(medal and 4 clasps, Tur-
kish medal, Knight of
Legion of Honour, and
Medjidie).

Burma, 1886-8 (medal and
clasp).

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman,
Sebastopol (medal and 3
clasps, Medjidie, and
Turkish medal). *Indian
Mutiny*, commanded
Camel Corps (medal and
2 clasps, *C.B.*). *N.W.
Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal
and clasp). *Perak Expe-
dition* (medal and clasp).
Afghan War, 1878-9
(medal and 2 clasps,
bronze star, *K.C.B.*).

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal).
Crimea, Sebastopol, As-
sault on Redan (medal
and clasp, Sardinian and
Turkish medals, Medji-
die).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal
and clasp, Turkish
medal). *N.W. Frontier*,
1863-4 (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal
and clasp, Turkish
medal). *N.W. Frontier*,
1863-4 (medal).

Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal
and clasp).

Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal
and clasp). *Burma*,
1888-9 (medal and clasp).

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal
and clasp). *Crimea*, Alma,
Inkerman, Balaclava,
Sebastopol (medal and 4
clasps, Medjidie, and
Turkish medal).

War Services.

- [235] Major C. D. Sherston, Evercreech,
Bath
Capt. Maxwell Sherston, 18th Hussars
Major *Hon.* Philip Sidney, Ingleby Manor,
Middlesbro', Yorkshire
Sir John Barrington Simeon, *Bart.*, *M.P.*,
Swainston, Newport, Isle of Wight
Col. C. G. Slade, Army and Navy Club, Pall
Mall, W.
- [240] *Rev.* Richard Snowden Smith, 13,
Norfolk Terrace, Brighton
Lt.-Col. G. J. Fitzroy Smyth, Guards' Club
Major-Gen. F. E. Sotheby, Ecton, North-
ampton
- Capt. *Hon.* A. C. E. Somerset, 19, Lowndes
Street, W.
Col. F. Stephen, *C.B.*, Avoch House, Ross-
shire, N.B.
- [245] Major-Gen. A. H. Stephens, *C.B.*, 2,
Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.
Major-Gen. R. C. Stewart, *C.B.*, 9, Wilbury
Road, West Brighton
Major-Gen. L. V. Swaine, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*,
Marlborough Lines, Aldershot
Capt. W. G. Swinhoe, 39, Chelverton Road,
Putney, S.W.
Major F. S. Thornton, Naval and Military
Club
- [250] E. K. B. Tighe, Esq., Grenadier
Guards, Guards' Club
Lord Torphichen, Calder House, Mid-
lothian
C. Loftus Tottenham, Esq., Tudenham,
Mullingar
Capt. R. Tryon, The Lodge, Oakham
R. Tryon, Esq., Army and Navy Club
- Ashantee* (medal and clasp),
severely wounded.
Nile Expedition, 1884-5
(medal and 2 clasps,
bronze star). *Burma*
(medal and clasp).
Ashantee (medal).
Crimea, Sebastopol, Assault
on Redan, 8th Sept.
(medal and clasp, Turk-
ish medal). *Indian Mu-
tiny* (medal and clasp).
China, 1860 (medal and
2 clasps). *Ashantee*
(medal and clasp).
Indian Mutiny (medal and
clasp). *N. W. Frontier*,
1863-4 (medal and clasp).
Afghan War, 1878-9
(medal and clasp).
Crimea, Sebastopol (medal
and clasp, Turkish
medal). *Indian Mutiny*
(medal and clasp). *Ash-
antee* (medal and clasp).
Indian Mutiny, severely
wounded (medal and
clasp).
Egyptian Expedition, 1882
(medal and clasp, bronze
star, Medjidie, *C.B.*).
Soudan Expedition, 1884-5
(clasp).
Burma, 1886-7 (medal and
clasp).

War Services.

- [255] Major R. C. Turnor, Villa Dora, Nice
Lt.-Col. Tufnell-Tyrell, Boreham House,
Chelmsford
Christopher Hatton Turnor, Esq., Stoke
Rochford, Grantham
Capt. H. S. Vandeleur, 72, Cadogan Square,
S.W.
Lt.-Col. J. O. Vandeleur, Hyde Street,
Winchester
- [260] Capt. P. A. Vans-Agnew, Barn-
barroch, Whauphill, N.B.
Robert Vyner, Esq., Fairfield, York
Capt. Henry Spencer Waddington, Cavenham
Hall, Soham
Lt.-Col. H. Walpole, 27, St. Leonard's
Terrace, S.W.
Capt. Victor N. Ward, The Cottage, Ayot
St. Lawrence, Welwyn, Herts
- [265] Major-Gen. A. F. Warren, *C.B.*, 12,
Calverley Park Gardens, Tunbridge
Wells
- Col. *Hon.* Fred. Arthur Wellesley
C. E. Wegg-Prosser, Esq., Wellington Club,
S.W.
Major J. F. Wegg-Prosser, Brooks's Club
Mark U. Weyland, Esq., Wood Eaton,
Oxford
- [270] Capt. H. L. Wickham, Wootton Hall,
Henley-in-Arden
Lt.-Col. M. B. Wilbraham-Taylor, The
Bourne Cottage, Farnham
Sur.-Major Julius Wiles, Hitchen, Herts
- Sir* Henry Wilmot, *Bart.*, *V.C.*, *C.B.*, Chad-
desden, Derby
Major George S. Windham
- [275] Capt. H. V. Wingfield-Stratford,
Woolton House, Newbury, Berks

Ashantee (medal).*N. W. Frontier*, 1868-4
(medal and clasp).*Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal
and clasp).*Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman,
Sebastopol (medal and 3
clasps, Medjidie, and
Turkish medal). *Indian
Mutiny* (medal and clasp).
Ashantee (medal and
clasp, *C.B.*).*Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
Burma, 1880-8 (medal
and clasp).*Crimea*, Sebastopol, As-
saults on Redan, 18th
June and 8th Sept.
(medal and clasp, Turkish
medal). *China War*, 1860
(medal and 2 clasps).
Ashantee (medal and
clasp).*Indian Mutiny* (medal and
clasp, and *V.C.*). *China
War*, 1860 (medal and 2
clasps).*Crimea*, Alma, Balaclava,
Sebastopol (medal and 3
clasps, and Turkish
medal). *Indian Mutiny*
(medal and clasp).

War Services.

Lt.-Col. J. F. N. Winterscale, Hillcliff,
Buckleigh, Westward Ho!

Col. H. Wood, *C.B.*, 95, Thorpe Road, Nor-
wich

Capt. E. M. Woodhouse, 4, St. James's
Place, S.W.

Lord Wynford, 12, Grosvenor Square, W.

[280] Surg.-Gen. Adam Graham Young

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal
and clasp, and Turkish
medal). *N.W. Frontier*,
1864 (medal and clasp).
Afghan War, 1879 (medal).

Burma, 1886-8 (medal and
clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal
and clasp, and Turkish
medal). *China War*, 1860
(medal and 2 clasps.)

ROLL OF PAST OFFICERS ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

Field-Marshal *H.R.H.* Albert Edward, *Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., A.D.C.*

General *Sir* John Ross, *G.C.B.*

Lieut.-General H. R. L. Newdigate, *C.B.*

Lieut.-General Godfrey Clerk, *C.B.*

Major-General J. P. Carr Glyn.

Major-General C. W. Robinson, *C.B., p.s.c.*, Lieut.-Governor Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

Major-General L. V. Swaine, *C.B., C.M.G.*, Commanding 2nd Infantry Brigade, Aldershot

Colonel R. B. Lane, Assistant Military Secretary, Head-Quarters.

Colonel *Hon.* N. G. Lyttelton, Assistant Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters

Colonel A. C. F. Fitz-George, *C.B.*

Colonel H. S. Brownrigg, *p.s.c.*, Assistant Adjutant-General, Meerut.

Colonel A. H. S. Montgomery, Commanding Provisional Battalion, Shorncliffe.

Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Fergusson, *p.s.c.*, Professor of Tactics, Military Administration, and Law, Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Major R. Rankin, Garrison Adjutant and Quartermaster, Gibraltar.

ROLL OF OFFICERS OF THE RIFLE
BRIGADE.

1896.

(Corrected up to February 14th)

COLONEL-IN-CHIEF.

General *H.R.H.* Arthur W. P. A. Duke of [Connaught and
Strathern, *K.G.*, *K.T.*, *K.P.*, *G.C.S.I.*, *G.C.M.G.*,
G.C.I.E., *K.C.B.*, *A.D.C.*

COLONELS COMMANDANT.

1ST BATTALION.

General *Lord* A. G. Russell, *C.B.*

2ND BATTALION.

Lieut.-General (*Hon. Gen.*) F. R. Elrington, *C.B.*

1ST BATTALION (HONG KONG).

*Commanding.**Lieut.-Colonel C. R. H. Norcott.**2nd in Command.**Major Hon. E. Noel.**Company Commanders (8).*

<i>Major</i> A. R. Pemberton	<i>Captain</i> J. M. S. Steuart
<i>Captain</i> W. V. Eccles	„ C. E. Radclyffe
„ A. G. Ferguson	„ D. E. B. Patton-Bethune
„ A. D. Stewart	„ R. G. T. Baker-Carr

Lieutenants.

F. G. Talbot	J. H. Thresher
H. M. Biddulph*	A. D. Boden
C. W. C. Knox	C. V. N. Percival
S. C. Long	G. L. Lysley
G. Paley	W. R. Wingfield Digby
Lord C. A. Conyngham.	

Second Lieutenants.

G. N. Salmon	<i>Hon.</i> H. L. S. Lee-Dillon
E. D. Le P. Power	S. E. Holland
T. Close	

*Adjutant.**R. Alexander, Lieut.**Quartermaster.**L. Hoey, Hon. Lieut.*

* Student at Staff College, Camberley, Surrey.

2ND BATTALION (ALDERSHOT).

*Commanding.**Brevet-Colonel F. Howard, A.D.C.**2nd in Command.**Major W. Verner, p.s.c.**Company Commanders (8).*

<i>Major</i> G. F. Leslie	<i>Captain</i> H. A. N. Fyers
<i>Captain</i> A. E. Jenkins	„ T. B. Ramsay
„ A. Fuller-Acland-Hood*	„ C. D. Shute, <i>p.s.c.</i>
„ R. J. Strachey†	„ ‡

Lieutenants.

S. Mills	D. J. Propert
R. B. Stephens	R. G. T. Bright
H. D. Ross	J. D. Heriot-Maitland
G. L. Paget	C. H. G. M. Clarke
J. E. Gough	

Second Lieutenants.

J. Harrington	R. P. H. Bernard
<i>Hon.</i> H. Dawnay	

*Adjutant.*G. H. Thesiger, *Lieut.**Quartermaster.*F. Stone, *Hon. Lieut.*

* Special Service Corps, Ashanti.

† Student at Staff College, Camberley, Surrey.

‡ Not posted.

3RD BATTALION (RAWAL PINDI).

*Commanding.**Lieut.-Colonel Hon. M. Curzon.**2nd in Command.**Major F. S. W. Raikes.**Company Commanders (8).*

<i>Major</i> C. T. E. Metcalfe	<i>Captain</i> Hon. H. Yarde-Buller
„ Hon. C. C. Winn	„ W. N. Congreve
<i>Captain</i> V. A. Couper	„ C. R. Staveley
„ H. P. King-Salter	„ A. S. E. Annesley

Lieutenants.

G. B. Gosling	E. G. Campbell
H. F. Darell	A. M. King
G. H. Morris	R. C. MacLachlan
Hon. C. F. H. Napier	

Second Lieutenants.

<i>Sir</i> E. I. B. Grogan, <i>Bart.</i>	R. W. Gillespie
S. H. Rickman	E. W. Bell
M. G. E. Bell	L. H. Thornton
G. M. A. Ellis	J. T. Burnett-Stuart
A. C. H. Kennard	Hon. H. Cavendish

*Adjutant.**Hon. C. E. Walsh, Captain.**Quartermaster.**John Adkins, Hon. Lieut.*

4TH BATTALION (ALDERSHOT).

*Commanding.**Brevet-Colonel* L. R. Stopford Sackville*2nd in Command.**Major* W. R. Kenyon-Slaney.*Company Commanders (8).*

<i>Major</i> R. J. Maude	<i>Captain</i> M. W. De la P. Beresford
„ C. à Court, <i>p.s.c.</i>	„ E. A. F. Dawson
<i>Captain</i> Hon. E. R. Bateman-	„ H. G. Majendie
Hanbury	„ P. L. Kington Blair
„ A. V. Jenner, <i>D.S.O.</i>	Oliphant

Lieutenants.

H. E. Vernon	<i>Hon.</i> A. W. de B. S. Foljambe
J. H. D. Savile	G. M. N. Harman
W. H. W. Steward	B. A. T. Kerr-Pearse

Second Lieutenants.

P. G. A. Cox	B. G. R. Oldfield
B. H. H. Cooke	C. J. S. Spence
G. B. Byrne	M. E. Manningham-Buller

*Adjutant.**Hon.* C. G. Fortescue, *Captain.**Quartermaster.*H. Hone, *Hon. Captain.*

DEPOT (GOSPORT), *temporary.*

Major.

G. Cockburn (2nd Battn.)

Captains.

H. S. Petre (3rd Battn.)
W. G. Bentinck (1st Battn.)
S. F. Saunderson (4th Battn.)

Lieutenants.

A. V. J. Cowell (2nd Battn.)
G. P. Tharp (4th Battn.)
L. T. Saunderson (1st Battn.)
Hon. C. H. C. Henniker-Major (3rd Battn.)

EXTRA-REGIMENTALLY EMPLOYED.

(1) GENERAL AND PERSONAL STAFF.

Name.	Employment.	Address.
Major A. E. W. Colville, <i>p.s.c.</i>	D.A.A. Genl. for Instruction	Curragh.
Major J. Sherston, <i>D.S.O., p.s.c.</i>	D.A.A. Genl. for Instruction	Bengal.
Maj. <i>Hon.</i> W. Coke	A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief.	8, St. James's Place, St. James's St., W.
Capt. J. S. Cowans, <i>p.s.c.</i>	Brigade Major	2nd Infantry Brig., Aldershot.
Capt. <i>Lord</i> Bingham	A.D.C. to General <i>H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught</i>	Aldershot.
Capt. W. E. Lascelles, <i>p.s.c.</i>	Instructor, Royal Military College	Sandhurst.
Capt. A. H. W. Lowndes	A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor of Madras	Madras
Capt. H. H. Wilson, <i>p.s.c.</i>	Staff Captain, Intelligence Division	18, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.

(2) ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

Capt. L. F. Green-Wilkinson	Egyptian Army	Cairo.
Capt. L. R. S. Arthur	Vice-Consul	Congo.

(3) ADJUTANTS OF MILITIA AND VOLUNTEERS.

Name.	Corps.	Address.
Major C. A. Lamb	20th Middlesex (Artists') R. Vol.	Duke's Rd., Euston Road, W.C.
Major H. F. M. Wilson	Q.O.R. Tower Hamlets Militia	Victoria Park Sq.
Capt. L. L. Nicol	K.O.R. Tower Hamlets Militia	Dalston.
Capt. T. H. Des V. Wilkinson, <i>D.S.O.</i>	19th Middlesex R. Volunteers	Chenies Street, Bedford Square, W.
Capt. W. F. Parker	3rd Volunteer Bn. Durham L.I.	Sunderland.
Capt. W. G. Pigott	3rd Volunteer Bn. Essex Regiment	Fairfield, Woodford Wells.
Capt. C. F. Pinney	2nd Tower Hamlets R. Volunteers	66, Tredegar Road, Bow.

(4) QUARTERMASTERS OF MILITIA.

Name.	Corps.	Address.
C. Clark, <i>Hon. Capt.</i>	Westmeath Militia	Mullingar.
W. Wadham, <i>Hon. Lieut.</i>	Q.O.R. Tower Hamlets Militia	Victoria Park Sq.
E. Teed, <i>Hon. Lt.</i>	K.O.R. Tower Hamlets Militia	Dalston.

THE 4TH BATTALION IN BURMA. 1888-9.

[THE following Record of the Services of the 4th Battalion in Burma in 1888-9, during which period portions of it were engaged in various punitive expeditions against Dacoits, is published as a supplement to the account of the operations of the 1st Battalion in Burma in 1886-9, by the late Captain F. E. Lawrence, which appeared in the CHRONICLE for 1894. The general map of Burma which accompanied the latter will be found of some assistance in following out these operations of the 4th Battalion.—ED.]

On December 2nd, 1888, the 4th Battalion left Dinapore by rail for Calcutta, where it embarked on December 5th on H.M.I.M.S. *Canning*, arriving at Rangoon on December 10th.

STRENGTH AS UNDER.

Officers, 19; Warrant Officers, 2; Staff Sergeants, 6; Sergeants, 31; Buglers, 13; Corporals and Private Riflemen, 742. Lieutenant K. J. Mackenzie, having preceded the Battalion to take over quarters, rejoined on its arrival in Burma. Total of all ranks, 813; and in addition 19 women and 39 children.

The Companies were composed, as follows:—

“A” Compy.	Capt. C. Hunter		
	C. E. Radclyffe	... Cr.-Sergt.	R. Crutch.
“B”	Lieut. E. Hodge	... „	F. Brown.
“C”	Major R. J. Heber-Percy,		
	Lieut. H. G. Majendie	„	W. Hoy.

"D" Compy.	Lieut. Hon. C. G. Fortescue	...	Cr.-Sergt. W. Hodgins.
"E" "	Capt. C. T. E. Metcalfe, Lieut. K. J. Mackenzie	"	H. Foster.
"F" "	Brevet-Major C. R. Orde, Lieut. C. E. Green	...	J. Tuck.
"G" "	Major F. Howard, Lieut. W. V. Eccles	...	W. Lee.
"H" "	Major C. H. St. Paul, Lieut. H. C. Petre, Lieut. M. W. de la P. Beresford	...	N. Malone.
In Command	...	Lieut.-Col. G. E. Boyle.	
2nd-in-Command	...	Major G. A. Hillyard.	
Adjutant	...	Lieut. H. P. King-Salter.	
Quartermaster	...	Hon. Lieut. H. Hone.	
Sergt.-Major	...	J. Adkins.	

The following officers joined or rejoined the Battalion during its stay in Burma :—

Major F. C. Howard.
 Capt. C. à Court.
 Lieut. V. A. Couper.
 Lieut. R. J. Strachey.
 2nd Lieut. H. M. Biddulph.

The Battalion proceeded up country by rail to Toung-hoo, near the frontier of Lower Burma, where Headquarters and "A," "E," "F" and "H" Companies took over quarters. The remaining four Companies continued their journey into Upper Burma by rail, the unfinished condition of the line necessitating occasional change of trains, walking over bridges, &c. A halt was made for the night of December 11th, 1888, at Pyinmana (formerly called Nyinyan), and Meiktila Road Station was reached the following evening. Here

a detachment of the 1st Battalion, returning to India, was met. On December 13th, the half-Battalion, under Major G. A. Hillyard, marched into Meiktila, where it took over quarters from a detachment of the 1st Battalion.

It may be well here to recall the state of affairs in Upper Burma at the end of 1888.

The pacification of the country had progressed satisfactorily, but bands of dacoits, under well-known leaders, still overran certain districts, notably those of Popa and Magwé; and the disturbances thus caused had to be put down; whilst, in addition, operations were necessary against some of the frontier tribes, to repel their incursions into Burma and their ravages upon the peaceful inhabitants of the country. The operations of these frontier Field Forces, which included the Eastern Karenni and Ponkân expeditions—which are referred to hereafter—were, according to the official report, “carried out beyond the borders of the country which we had occupied in 1886-87.”

Sir G. White, in his official report, on relinquishing command in 1889, thus describes the difficulties attending the suppression of “dacoity”:

“The villagers grouped themselves together under the leadership of the strongest dacoit chief they could attract to their service for the protection of their own property, and the acquisition of their neighbours’. The dacoit leader was, in many cases, rather the chief and defender of the people in his own immediate circle than the common enemy. Socially he was a hero, not an outcast; and the sympathy of the people was largely with him. . . . Dacoity was thus an institution of the country. The more enterprising enjoyed it as a pastime, combining profit with distinction. A young Burman was not considered to have won his spurs

until he had been out once or twice. . . . A Burman living in a district affording opportunities of dacoity looks upon a gun hanging idly in his hut, for defence only, as so much unemployed capital."

On December 12th, 1888, orders were received for 10 private Riflemen of the Battalion to accompany the detachment of the 1st Battalion which was about to proceed for operations against the Eastern Karen chief, Solapaw. One of these, Private Robinson, was severely wounded.

On December 15th, 1888, "A" Company, under Captain C. Hunter and Lieutenant C. E. Radclyffe, proceeded from Tounghoo on column to the Yomah Hills, but the dacoits offered no resistance, and disappeared on the arrival of the column.

On January 27th, 1889, "C" Company, under Major R. J. Heber-Percy and Lieutenant H. G. Majendie, proceeded to Shanmagné, to support the police post there, and were actively employed on patrolling duties by day and night, until joined, on February 7th, by "G," "D," and a part of "B" Companies, under Major F. Howard, Lieutenants Hon. C. G. Fortescue, R. J. Strachey, and W. V. Eccles. Major Howard had received orders to conduct operations against certain bands of dacoits, which had collected in the Popa and Magwé districts—the column to consist of 6 Officers and 207 Riflemen, 2 Officers and 40 Men of the 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, a detachment of Mounted Infantry of a Madras Regiment, and a large body of Military Police. Subsequently, some Madras Lancers, Mounted Infantry of the 33rd Bengal Infantry and of the 27th Bombay Infantry, and some Madras Infantry, joined the column. The various detachments were distributed over a very large area, and it is principally the part played by

the Rifle Brigade which will be here narrated. On February 8th, leaving Major Percy with 40 Riflemen at Shanmagné, and Lieutenants Strachey and Eccles to escort the baggage convoy, Major Howard made a forced march with 100 Riflemen, under Lieutenants Fortescue and Majendie, and a few Sikh Military Police. After having marched about 20 miles, and having arrived at a spot called Yégalay, a slight skirmish occurred with some dacoits, who were encamped there, but who dispersed after a few shots had been exchanged, one of their number being wounded. The column bivouacked that night at Yégalay; the picquets were alarmed during the night, and one Rifleman, Private Hulbert, was mortally wounded.

The following morning, February 9th, the column resumed its march at daybreak, halting, after about five miles, at Theebin, to cook breakfast. Whilst so occupied, the scouts brought in information that a large band of dacoits were occupying a position at no great distance from the village—these heights being the north-east slopes of Popa Hill. It was found that a number of *sungurs*, or stone breastworks, had been constructed on two spurs separated by a valley some hundreds of yards in width. Major Howard at once moved out to attack them with 55 Riflemen, under Lieutenants Fortescue and Majendie, and 35 Sikh Military Police. Having first cleared the left spur, he drove the enemy—of whom there were over 300—*sungur* by *sungur* from their main position—on the ridge across the valley. The Riflemen sustained no casualties, though exposed during the advance, to a continuous, but fortunately ill-aimed, fire with jingalls, Sniders, and muskets. In all, 18 *sungurs* were cleared, and 2 standards, a quantity of spears, rifles, dahs, and

ammunition were captured; and the enemy's huts, numbering over 70, were destroyed. The dacoits' loss was probably small, owing to the good cover afforded by the *sungurs* and the thick jungle, but amongst the wounded was one Boh Nga Pein. It is worthy of note that on this occasion, some natives of India were seen fighting in the dacoits' ranks, and at these the Sikhs hurled Hindustani invective of scarcely a Parliamentary nature. This affair split up the big band under Nyan Nyun, Boh Kyo, and the Kyé Yaza, who had for a considerable period harassed the district. From this date until the beginning of April, the column was engaged in constant marching and counter-marching, surprising and destroying suspected villages at night, making sudden raids, often of a fruitless nature, on dacoit camps, and generally making its presence felt in the large tract of country which is comprised between Magwé, Yé-Nang-Young, Kyauk-Pa-Daung, Pagān, and Wélaung.

Boh Nga Hnyat was captured at Tanakān, on February 23rd, and on the same day Lieutenant Strachey, with 20 Riflemen, captured Boh Dōn Nyo, who had been previously wounded, and for whom a reward was paid by the Government.

It is worthy of mention that whilst at Kyauk-Pa-Daung the remains of Private Fairgray, of the 1st Battalion, who had been killed with his pony in the neighbourhood some time previously, were recovered, and were buried, with military honours, by his comrades of the 4th Battalion. By the end of February the heat had become considerable, and the long and constant marches during March, with a scanty water supply, were very trying—over 700 miles being covered by the Rifle Brigade on this column. At the beginning of

April, orders were received for a speedy return to Meiktila, in order that preparations should be made for operations elsewhere; and accordingly, on April 4th, after having covered 64 miles in three and a-half days, the column marched into that station.

The net result of these operations was that 30 dacoits were killed and 58 taken prisoners. Twenty-one muskets and 34 dahs were captured, and 40 dacoits surrendered with their arms.

For his services in command of this column Major F. Howard was mentioned by Sir G. White in despatches, and given a brevet Lieut.-Colonelcy.

On April 7th, 1889, a detachment, consisting of Major C. H. St. Paul, Major F. C. Howard, Lieutenants V. A. Couper, Hon. C. G. Fortescue, E. F. Hodge, 7 Sergeants, 12 Corporals, 3 Buglers, and 128 Private Riflemen of "B," "D," and part of "G" Companies, proceeded by rail to Mandalay; and on the morning of April 9th embarked on the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamer *Okhpho*, the officers being on the steamer, and men in the flats fastened on either side of it. Owing to the 42nd Goorkha Light Infantry being short of officers, Lieutenant H. G. Majendie was sent from Meiktila to command 100 of that regiment, and his detachment was included in the numbers on the *Okhpho*. Bhamo was reached on April 13th.

Owing to the constant aggressions of the Ponkân Kachins—a tribe occupying the Kachin Hills to the south-east of Bhamo—the Government decided to send a punitive expedition to that district, under Brigadier-General G. B. Wolseley, C.B.; and as two previous expeditions, despatched in 1886, had failed to reach Karwân—the principal village of the district—more than usual importance was attached to its success.

The Ponkān Field Force was divided into two columns, composed as follows:—

No. I. (Southern Column), under Captain E. A. Smith, R.A., consisting of—

- 100 men of the 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment.
- 100 of the 42nd Goorkha Light Infantry, under Lieutenant H. G. Majendie.
- 50 of the Burma Sappers and Miners.
- 2 guns of No. II. Bengal Mountain Battery.

No. II. Column, under the command of Major C. H. St. Paul, consisting of—

- 5 officers and 150 Riflemen, 4th Battalion.
- 150 of the 17th Bengal Infantry.
- 2 guns of No. II. Bengal Mountain Battery.

On April 15th, No. I. Column, which was accompanied by General Wolseley (and for the first march by Sir Charles Arbuthnot, Commander-in-Chief, Madras), marched to Mansi, on arrival at which place a few shots were fired into camp, but without effect. The following day considerable opposition was met with on the march to Pita; a stockade had been erected across the road, and the enemy fired at Lieutenant Majendie's Goorkhas, who were on advanced guard, at a few yards' range, from the dense jungle, in which they could not be seen, and into which it was necessary for the Goorkhas to charge to enable the column to continue its march. Captain Smith, R.A., was slightly wounded, and one Goorkha was killed. On this day No. II. Column started its march from Bhamo, by another and more difficult route, on which it encountered every possible difficulty, so that on April 18th Major St. Paul decided to leave his baggage column behind, under Major F. C. Howard, with 70 Riflemen and 50 of the 17th Bengal

Infantry, and to push on himself with the remainder of his force, in order to co-operate with General Wolseley in his attack on Karwān. The obstacles, however, which had been erected on the road, in the shape of felled trees and stockades—one of which latter only was held—were so numerous that he was compelled to halt a few miles short of the village, in the vicinity of which the noise of firing could be distinctly heard throughout the day and a portion of the night. In the early morning of April 19th, Major St. Paul joined No. I. Column at Karwān, and there learnt that the village and the stockades surrounding it had been captured on the previous day, after a considerable amount of desultory fighting, in which the Goorkhas had repeatedly to charge, in order to dislodge the Kachins from the thick belts of jungle around the village. After the capture of the village, Lieutenant Majendie had been sent back in the evening to bring up the baggage, and had been attacked *en route*—one of his men being killed and two wounded in the skirmish which ensued. Firing had been kept up by the enemy during the night, and one native follower had been killed and some animals wounded. Lieutenant V. A. Couper, with a water picquet of Riflemen, exchanged a few shots with the enemy on April 19th, and on April 20th, Major St. Paul's Column captured the village of Kaū.

The force was employed in capturing cattle and destroying villages and crops until May 2nd, 1889, when a move was made to Nām-kām, a village on the Chinese frontier, but no further resistance was experienced, and the Sawbwa having tendered his submission by May 10th, the Force evacuated the district, and returned to Bhamo on May 16th—the Rifle Brigade detachment returning to Meiktila and Tounghoo on June 6th. The work of this force had been very severe; the physical difficulties

of the mountainous and densely-wooded country were great; and the extreme unhealthiness of the district, intensified by the heavy rains and absence of shelter, caused a considerable amount of sickness and discomfort to the troops. Lieutenant E. F. Hodge fell a victim to fever, contracted on this expedition, dying on June 23rd, shortly after his return to Meiktila. For their services with the Ponkān Field Force, Major C. H. St. Paul and Lieutenant H. G. Majendie were mentioned by General Wolseley in his despatches.

On July 9th, 1889, the Mounted Infantry detachment of the Battalion, consisting of two officers (Lieutenants K. J. Mackenzie and H. G. Majendie), 1 Sergeant, 1 Bugler, and 37 rank and file, left Meiktila to take part in operations in the Magwé and neighbouring districts under Brigadier-General W. P. Symons. There were also employed in these operations Mounted Infantry, detachments of the 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, 10th Bengal Infantry, 33rd Bengal Infantry, and Military Police; and, in addition, infantry detachments of the 33rd Bengal Infantry, Military Police, and Karen Police.

General Symons determined that there should be no rest for the bands of dacoits whose lawlessness had, for a considerable period, retarded our work of pacification in the Magwé district to a greater degree than in any other part of Burma.

The Rifle Brigade Mounted Infantry worked principally from Natmouk and Myothit, at the former of which places the 1st Battalion Mounted Infantry, under Sir Bartle Frere and Lieutenant Jenner had been established about two years previously. It would be impossible here to chronicle in detail the work done by this detachment which, for nearly five months, endeavoured

to surprise and harass the dacoits by rapidly traversing the country, by scouring the jungle, and by making sudden visits, by day and night, to suspected villages. The whole of this work was executed during the hottest and most rainy season of the year.

On July 23rd information was received that Boh Kyee Tha and his band had fired on some villagers some miles from Natmouk. The Rifle Brigade detachment, consisting of 35 Riflemen, under Lieutenants Mackenzie and Majendie, at once rode to the spot, whence they were able to track the footprints of the dacoits for about three miles through the jungle, and at 5 p.m., after a twelve-mile ride, they became aware that they were in the vicinity of the dacoit camp. They accordingly dismounted, and skirmishing through the jungle, completely surprised the whole band, who, after firing a few shots, dispersed in all directions, firing occasionally as they did so. The Riflemen sustained no casualties, but five of the dacoits were killed and three wounded; and one of the latter, who was taken back to Natmouk, died two days later. Amongst the killed was the leader, Boh Kyee Tha, whose capture had long been desired, and for which a reward of 2,000 rupees was paid by the Government to the Riflemen. Twenty-seven muskets and rifles, besides a large quantity of ammunition, dahs and spears were captured, in addition to all the personal belongings in the dacoit camp. It is of interest to note that this was the first successful affair in this district since Lieutenant Jenner, with the 1st Battalion Mounted Infantry, killed the celebrated Nga Minyaung in the same neighbourhood exactly two years previously.

Two expeditions were made by this detachment of Mounted Infantry (in August and September) to the inaccessible Yomah Hills, where, owing to the incessant

rains and absence of roads, the troops underwent considerable hardships. Several large dacoit settlements were destroyed, but a volley from the Riflemen invariably caused their occupants to disperse in the dense jungle; and beyond firing a desultory shot or two at night, they made no actual resistance. During a brief stay at Taun-Wind-Gyi a visit was paid to the graves of those Riflemen of the 1st Battalion who had been buried there; and orders were given for these to be put in a good state of repair.

On November 26th the Mounted Infantry detachment returned to Meiktila, the pacification of the Magwé district being considered to be complete; and, after handing over their ponies to the 52nd Light Infantry, they rejoined Head-quarters at Tounghoo on December 3rd.

On December 17th, 1889, the Battalion embarked on H.M.I.M.S. *Clive*, at Rangoon, and having transhipped at Bombay, it sailed for England on H.M.S. *Malabar*, on December 28th, 1889.

During the period of one year and one week, which the Battalion was in Burma, it lost one officer (Lieutenant E. F. Hodge) and 16 N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen; and several others died from the effects of the climate, within a few weeks of its departure.



MAJOR-GENERAL
SIR ROBERT TRAVERS, K.C.M.G., C.B.

MEMOIR OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROBERT TRAVERS, C.B., K.C.M.G.

ROBERT TRAVERS obtained his commission as Ensign in the 85th Foot on May 19th, 1793, and was promoted Lieutenant in the 112th Foot on July 21st, 1794, and Captain on September 1st, 1795, soon after which the 112th were reduced, and he was placed on retired full pay. According to the "Royal Military Calendar," he offered his services to Sir John Moore in the Irish Rebellion of 1798, and was by him given command of one of the vacant Light Companies in his Brigade, with which he served throughout the Rebellion and until July 3rd, 1799, when he was appointed to the Light Company of the 79th Regiment, and served with it in the expedition to Holland of 1799. At the time of his return to England, early in 1800, Colonel Manningham's Experimental Corps of Riflemen was being formed, and Travers, who had good experience as a Light Company Officer, both in the Irish Rebellion and in Holland during the preceding two years, volunteered, and was selected to command the detachment furnished by the 79th for the first British Rifle Corps.

At the Public Record Office in Chancery Lane I have had the pleasure of inspecting the original Muster Roll of the officers and men of the 79th Highlanders which was sent to the "Rifle Corps," bearing the signature of "Robert Travers, Captain." Captain Travers, with his detachment of 1 Lieutenant, 2 Sergeants, 1 Drummer as "Bugle Horn," and 32 Rank

and File, duly joined the Rifle Corps on April 1st, 1800, at Horsham, marched with it to Swinley Forest in May, and his Company was one of the three selected to proceed on the Ferrol expedition in August. He was engaged in the landing near Cape Prioriño on August 25th, on which occasion Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. W. Stewart was dangerously wounded; the command of the Rifle Corps thereupon devolving upon Captain Travers. On the following morning, at daybreak, the Spaniards attacked the position held by the British since the previous day, but were driven back with loss. In this affair, Captain Travers was wounded. The troops were subsequently re-embarked, and the expedition proceeded to Malta.

Thus it was that Captain Travers had the honour to be one of the four officers who were wounded on this the first occasion that a British Rifleman ever encountered the enemy, and August 25th has since been rightly viewed as the Regimental Birthday of the Corps.

At Malta, the order was received for the men belonging to the Experimental Corps to rejoin their various Regiments. Some were sent home, whilst others accompanied their Regiments in Sir Ralph Abercrombie's Egyptian Expedition.

On the Rifle Corps being re-formed at home during the autumn following, Captain Travers rejoined it, and served with it at Shorncliffe and elsewhere, and was promoted to Major on May 6th, 1805. In October of the same year he accompanied the 1st Battalion in the expedition to Germany under Lord Cathcart, returning to England in February, 1806.

Six months later, on July 3rd, Majors M'Leod and Travers embarked with five Companies of the 1st Battalion and took part in the memorable "Remote expedi-

tion," as it was aptly styled by the authorities of the day. After visiting Plymouth and Falmouth, they eventually sailed, in October, for St. Jago, Cape de Verde, where they landed for a time and then proceeded to Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, which place they reached on March 14th, 1807, on their way to Chili! Orders, however, were received at Table Bay for the expedition to go to La Plata, in which river (after a call at St. Helena) they eventually arrived at the end of May, and at Montevideo on June 14th. M'Leod and Travers had now been just *eleven* months at sea with their five Companies of the 1st Battalion, and here they met Major Gardner with his three Companies of the 2nd Battalion, which had been operating in the country since January preceding.

On July 2nd all eight Companies greatly distinguished themselves at Passo Chico, where they forded the river Chuello, charged the enemy, and assisted in the capture of twelve guns. Then followed the fighting before Buenos Ayres, ending with the disastrous attempt at storming that city, after which the expedition returned to England, Travers and his Riflemen landing in January, 1808.

But his stay in England was not to be for long, for we next find him embarking at Dover, on June 8th, in command of four Companies of the 2nd Battalion to join Sir Arthur Wellesley's force in Portugal. Landing in Mondego Bay on August 1st, 1808, the whole force marched on Lisbon, and on August 15th the first engagement with the French in the long and bloody struggle of the Peninsular War took place at Obidos. Major Travers had the honour to open the ball on this occasion, for, after a long march, he, towards evening, fell in with a detachment of French cavalry and infantry,

and at once attacked them with his Riflemen, together with some of the 5th (Rifle) Battalion of the 60th Royal Americans, as they were then styled. The pursuit of the French was pushed for three miles beyond Obidos, in fact, until their advanced posts, which had been driven in, were supported in due course, and the Riflemen had, in consequence, some trouble in withdrawing. In this affair one of Travers' officers, Lieutenant Bunbury was killed—the first officer who fell in the Peninsula—and there were several casualties. Sir Arthur Wellesley, in his report on the action, severely criticised, and no doubt with justice, the uselessness of such a proceeding, “occasioned by the imprudence of the officer and the dash and eagerness of the men; they behaved well, and did some execution with their rifles.” It is consolatory to reflect that, although some valuable lives were sacrificed at Obidos, it was due to an excess of keenness to close with the enemy, a quality which the Riflemen sustained throughout the war, tempered, however, with a clearer perception of how and when to do it, which came to them by experience.

Two days later, on August 17th, Travers commanded the four companies of the 2nd Battalion in the Battle of Roleia, and again, on August 21st, at the Battle of Vimiera. Sir Arthur Wellesley, in his despatches, particularly mentioned “the valour and discipline of the 2nd Battalion under Major Travers.”

On October 20th, Travers' four Companies joined the Head-quarters of the Battalion near Sahagun, and was brigaded with the 43rd and 52nd, under Craufurd, and, two months later, took part in the retreat of Corunna, reaching Vigo on January 12th, and England on February 1st, 1809.

Here his services as a Rifleman terminated; for

during the retreat of Corunna he had been promoted to Lieut.-Colonel in the 8th Garrison Battalion at home. A year later, on February 15th, 1810, he was appointed to command the 10th Foot; and was subsequently employed in operations on the east coast of Spain: and on June 4th, 1814, he was promoted to Colonel in the Army.

On July 22nd, 1819, he was appointed "President for the Lord High Commissioner" in Cephalonia, and subsequently, Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in the Ionian Islands. He was promoted Major-General on May 27th, 1825, and retired in 1831.

He died on December 24th, 1834, in Cork, the results of a fall from his horse, a few days before, which took fright at the sudden striking up of the band of Wombwell's Menagerie in Patrick Street.

General Travers was granted the gold medal for Roleia and Vimiera, and made a Companion of the Bath for his military services, and a K.C.M.G. for his work in the Ionian Islands. He was also in receipt of a pension for his wounds of £300 a year, he having been wounded four times. On his resigning his Commissionership in the Ionian Islands in 1824, after five years' service there, he was presented by the inhabitants with an address and a gold sword and medal, value £500.

It is interesting to record that General Travers came of a family which for generations has served the Crown. He was one of six brothers, all of whom served His Majesty King George; two in the Royal Navy, three in the 95th Rifles, whilst the sixth served in *both* the Royal Navy and 95th Rifles.

The following is a brief *resumé* of the services of these brothers—well named "the fighting Travers":—

1. Major-General Sir Robert Travers, C.B., K.C.M.G. (services already described).

2. Commander John Travers, R.N., severely wounded in Lord Howe's victory of June 1st, 1794, and died in the West Indies.

3. Major James Conway Travers, K.H., 95th Rifles, served at Siege and Capture of Copenhagen, 1807; Benavente (Retreat of Corunna), 1808; Battle of Corunna, 1809; Storming of Redoubt of S. Francisco; Siege and Storming of Ciudad Rodrigo; Siege and Storming of Badajoz; Battle of Salamanca, Capture of Madrid, 1812; Campaign of New Orleans, 1814. Received a pension of £200 per annum for severe wounds. Died at Bath, on February 5th, 1841, from a bullet received at New Orleans, and which could never be extracted.

4. Rear-Admiral Sir Eaton Travers, K.H. (services not ascertained).

5. Major Joseph Oates Travers, 95th Rifles, served in Expedition to Holland, 1799; and in several actions under Sir Ralph Abercrombie; transferred to 95th Rifles in 1803; was twice severely wounded, and received a pension for wounds. His portrait is in the Town Hall, Portsmouth. He died 1865.

6. Captain Nicholas Colthurst Travers, 95th Rifles. Served for three years in the Royal Navy previously to entering the Army. He was severely wounded at Buenos Ayres, 1807; was throughout the Retreat of Corunna, 1808-9; Battle of Salamanca; Siege of Burgos, 1812; Battle of Vittoria; Battles of the Pyrenees, 1813-4; served in the New Orleans Campaign, 1814; and was again severely wounded. Died 1871. He received the silver medal, with clasps, for Salamanca, Vittoria, and Pyrenees.

Finally, it should be placed on record that no less

than *twenty-two* sons of the above six brothers have served in the Army!

The portrait of Sir Robert Travers is reproduced from a miniature (date unknown, but probably about 1801-1805) in the possession of his grand-daughter, and who kindly placed it, as well as various papers, &c., at my disposal for the CHRONICLE.

WILLOUGHBY VERNER.

THE HYTHE TABLET.

DURING the time that I was Commandant at the School of Musketry, Hythe, it came to my knowledge that there was a stone tablet built into the wall of an old ball-alley, on the hill behind the barracks. I subsequently had a photograph taken of this tablet; and the illustration is a reproduction of the same.

The ball-alley is built close to the top of the steep escarpment of the hill, immediately north of the School of Musketry, and in such a manner that, although the wall inside the court is some thirty feet high, the top of the wall is only about fifteen feet above the ground outside.

The tablet is built into a small arched recess, as shown in the picture, and measures $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and 21 inches in length. It is of sandstone, and exposure to the weather, and possibly the prolonged frost of 1894-95, have caused it to flake away, and at present it is far less decipherable than when I had it photographed in 1893. In fact, year by year, the inscription will become more and more illegible, until in a few years' time it will not be possible to read it.

The bugle horn of the 95th Rifles, with the crown above it, is clearly cut, and even now stands out fairly well.

At the left bottom corner, "Col. xi., v. 5" is faintly discernible. This evidently refers the reader to the following in the Epistle of St. Paul to the Colossians :—



TABLET IN WALL OF OLD BALL-ALLEY, HYPHE.

“For though I be absent in the flesh, yet am I with you in the spirit, joying and beholding your order, and the steadfastness of your faith in Christ.” In the wall round the tablet there are faint signs of an old arch, as if the wall had been built up round it.

Such is a fairly accurate description of the stone and its surroundings, and two interesting questions arise. What connection had the Rifle Brigade—and more especially the 2nd Battalion—with Hythe; and how came a tablet, which from reference to a text in Scripture, was evidently some sort of memorial, erected probably in consecrated ground, to be inserted in the wall of a ball-alley?

In 1808, both Battalions of the 95th Rifles were quartered in Hythe Barracks, and proceeded thence on Sir John Moore’s expedition, returning to Hythe early in 1809, after the disastrous, but in many respects glorious, retreat to Corunna. On July 20th, 1809, the 2nd Battalion marched out of Hythe about a thousand strong, and embarked at Deal for Holland, to take part in the ill-fated Walcheren Expedition. On September 8th the Battalion re-embarked, and having landed at Dover marched back to Hythe, gaunt and fever-stricken, some 700 strong; many to be carried at once to hospital, and not a few to their grave; and between the date of the return of the Battalion and January, 1810, 5 Sergeants and 128 Private Riflemen died of the effects of the climate of Walcheren. During the years 1810, 1811, and 1812, the nucleus of the Battalion remained at Hythe, but Company by Company, the Battalion, so to speak, gradually concentrated in Spain.

As regards the history of the tablet, and how it came to be inserted into the wall of the ball-alley, nothing is

known. The oldest inhabitant says "that it has been in its present site as long as he can remember."

Taking into consideration the fact that within three months of the return of the Battalion from Walcheren, over 130 Riflemen were buried at Hythe, and that a large number died in the following year, it seems probable that this stone was erected by the 2nd Battalion as a memorial to their comrades who were killed in the Walcheren Campaign, or who died from the effects of the climate. An old church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, formerly occupied the site of the new officers' quarters, and the ground round and about, including the portion of the hill where the old ball-alley stands was a cemetery, and it is believed that, although the old church was removed some 200 years ago, yet that soldiers who died at Hythe early in the present century were buried in the old churchyard.

C. G. SLADE.

AN INCIDENT BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT WOLSELEY, in his reminiscences of the Crimean War, published in the *United Service Magazine* for November, 1894, told the following story about the coolness and gallantry of a young soldier of the 2nd Battalion :—

“ The left of our third parallel, indeed of all the parallels in the right attack, rested upon the Woronzoff Road ravine. This young soldier was the left-hand sentry of the Company posted there, and was told to keep a good look-out for the enemy to his front and left flank. In a sortie the Russians took possession of a long stretch of the third parallel, driving our trench guards from it. On the extreme right, near the magazine, our men under Gordon maintained a good stand-up fight, holding on tenaciously to their position. After some delay, our supports coming forward sent the Russians flying back to their own works. The third parallel was re-occupied and fresh sentries were posted beyond it. During this process the officer sent to the extreme left to post a sentry there, found to his astonishment that there was one there already. It was the young Rifleman who had been posted there early in the evening. He was coolly looking over the parapet as if there had been no fighting in his neighbourhood, no charges and countercharges, or no trenches taken and re-taken close beside him. Asked what he was doing there, he said he was a sentry. ‘ But how came it you are here alone ; what took place when the Russians jumped into the parallel and drove our men out ? ’ Answering very calmly, and in a matter-of-fact fashion, he said : ‘ I stayed because, when I was posted here, the officer told me to remain until I should be relieved. I saw the Russians come in, but none came at me, and I obeyed my orders.’ I am sorry to say I cannot say who he was, for I would fain record the name of so good, so brave a soldier.”

This was copied into the daily press, and led to some correspondence as to the identity of the man. Amongst other letters which appeared was one to the Editor of *The People* from a Mr. Joseph Norris, who wrote as follows:—

“I beg to say that I have most solid ground for believing that the name of the soldier whose brave act is recorded in your paper was Joseph Bradshaw, belonging to No. 8 Company 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, commanded by Captain James Forman, who was killed on June 18th, 1855. I belonged to the same Company, but was at the time in Varna; but I distinctly remember the circumstance of Joseph Bradshaw being left behind after his Company had gone back to camp, and that for his brave act he received a medal and the congratulations of his comrades and of the whole regiment.”

Although it was clear that this correspondent was incorrect as to the man in question having “received a medal, &c.,” since any such fact would have been well known and recorded in the Battalion, I thought it worth while to follow up the clue, and so wrote to Mr. Norris, who replied as follows:—

. . . “I have been trying to think if I could possibly refer to any of the gentlemen who were officers of the Rifle Brigade, and without success, except that of Captain Sotheby, who joined my Company (No. 8) as a cadet some time during 1856. He might be able to say, or perhaps General Sir A. J. Lawrence, or Colonel Norcott, if either of these gentlemen are living. That Joseph Bradshaw was the man referred to I have no manner of doubt. I remember him well; he was Captain Forman’s servant, and attended his master in the trenches the day he was killed.”

I accordingly wrote to Major-General Sotheby, who replied as follows:—

“I never heard that Bradshaw was the ‘brave soldier’ referred to by Wolseley. I recollect the man perfectly well, and he was a brave soldier; he got the **V.C.** for some Trench

work in the Crimea, and was given it by the Queen when we went to London in June, '56, to attend a review there. He also did excellent service during the Mutiny. Joseph Norris, the writer of the letter you sent me, I also remember; he was at one time poor Woodford's servant, and his brother William was mine, and was shot through both legs at the taking of the Iron Bridge at Lucknow, and died next day in hospital. I think possibly that Major Balfour, who succeeded to Forman's Company, might know."

I had meanwhile written to several other Crimean officers, all of whom, and for various reasons—some of great weight—were of the same opinion—viz., that it was not Bradshaw; and, on receipt of General Sotheby's letter, I wrote to Major Balfour, and some days later received the following reply:—

"I cannot give you any certain information as to who the man was. It was certainly *not* Bradshaw. There was a tradition in the 2nd Battalion of a certain Patrick Lewis (in Inglis's Company) who, after Inkerman, did a little shooting on his own account, having adopted a portion of a dead Russian's clothing (probably the cap). Cope calls him Hewitt, which is a mistake. I knew Patrick Lewis well, as I was for some time in Inglis's Company. He and a brother, Timothy Lewis, were both killed—Patrick Lewis on June 18th (in the Assault on the Redan), and Timothy died of his wounds after September 8th, 1855 (after the second Assault on the Redan)."

There the matter must, I fear, rest, unless somebody who reads this can supply the missing information. I may mention that I have received more than one letter from individuals who claimed to be the "brave soldier," but on investigation found that they were, however brave, certainly *not* the individual in question.

The claim made on Bradshaw's behalf has been given here, since it appeared in *The People* and had considerable circulation in the press, and hence it was best to record it together with the denials of its accuracy, in

order to prevent its being brought forward again at any future time. It will be noted that Mr. Norris, who, of course, speaks to the best of his belief on the subject, admits he was at Varna—far from the Crimea—at the time of the occurrence, and no doubt on his return to the Battalion, Bradshaw's gallant exploit, for which he was granted the **V.C.**, was the talk of the men, and hence Mr. Norris has fallen into the error of ascribing the act narrated by Lord Wolseley to him.

When one recalls the heavy losses of the Battalion during the Crimea there is, I fear, always the probability that the brave young soldier, whoever he was, like the two gallant brothers mentioned by Major Balfour, did not survive the campaign.

WILLOUGHBY VERNER.



GROUP OF RIFLEMEN, 2nd BATTALION, SUBATHOO, 1862.

Vertical line on the left side of the page.

GENERAL ORDERS, SPAIN AND PORTUGAL, 1809-1813.

WHILST in Spain last March I received a letter offering for sale a copy of the General Orders for the Army in Spain and Portugal between 1809-1813.

I subsequently saw the volumes, four in number, and finding that they had been originally issued to and used by the 1st Battalion during the Peninsular War, I wrote to Hong Kong, with the result that I was asked to buy them, and they are now in the mess of the 1st Battalion.

They are substantially bound in calf and in excellent order, excepting that one volume has the title-page missing and another is somewhat blood-stained. The following is a general description of these books :—

Volume I. is entitled :

GENERAL ORDERS. SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

APRIL 27TH TO DECEMBER 28TH, 1809.

London :

Printed by Authority.

By T. Egerton, Military Library, Whitehall.

1811.

Written on the fly-leaf is the following :—

*For the use of the Officer commanding the 1st Bn. 95th
or Rifle Regiment.*

(Signed)

Charles Stewart,

M.G. and A.G.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

Nov. 14th, 1810.

The Commander of the Forces has been pleased to direct that the Standing General Orders for the Army under his command should be printed, not only for the more perfect reference to them as a Code of Regulations, which practice has established as essentially necessary for a British Army in the Field, but also to enable the Adjutant-General to furnish immediately every Regiment that joins the Army, or every new Division or Brigade that may be formed, with complete Copies of all the Rules and Orders which have been issued from time to time, for the Conduct and Guidance of the British Forces serving in the Peninsula.

By Order of His Excellency,
The Rt. Hon. Visc. WELLINGTON, K.B.
Commander of the Forces.

CHARLES STEWART, M.-Gen.
Adjutant-General.

This volume is much stained with blood; there are several large drops on the upper cover and edges, and the last hundred pages are similarly marked—when and where this took place it is, of course, impossible to say.

This first volume was no doubt printed early in 1811 and sent out to the 1st Battalion which had advanced on March 6th from the lines of Torres Vedras in pursuit of Massena, and probably came to hand some time during the campaign of 1811, which terminated with the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo.

Volume II. is inscribed :

“For the use of the Officer comg. 1st Battn. 95th Regt.,”

and contains the General Orders from January 2nd to December 29th, 1810. It was printed at the same time as the Orders for 1809, and probably sent out with Vol. I.

In Vol. III. the title-page and fly-leaf and consequent inscriptions are unfortunately missing. It contains the orders from January 1st, 1811, to December 31st, 1811, and was no doubt printed and issued early in 1812.

Volume IV., printed in 1813, contains the orders from January 1st to December 30th, 1812, and is inscribed :

For the use of the Officer commanding 1st Battn. 95th Foot.

(Signed) *E. M. Pakenham,*
Adjnt.-Genl.

Apparently no other volume was issued to the 1st Battalion, for the victorious British army entered France in January, 1814, and peace was concluded in April, before the volume for 1813 could have reached the Regiment.

There can be no question that these four volumes were carried with the Regimental Baggage of the 1st Battalion throughout the campaigns of 1811, 1812, 1813 and 1814, and although their contents are for the greater part not of very great interest, save to the student of army discipline and military history, they possess an undoubted historic value for the Regiment.

One of these General Orders, which well exemplifies the manners and customs of the great Duke when he wished to enforce discipline, is here given.

During the retreat to Portugal in the autumn of 1812 the British troops suffered great privations for want of food, &c., and were at times compelled to take possession of what they could lay their hands upon to allay their hunger; sometimes these practices got men into trouble, as the following G.O. will show :—

A.G.'s Office,
Aldea Neula de Bovido,

Nov. 16th, 1812.

1.—The Commander of the Forces requests the General Officers commanding Divisions will take measures to prevent the shameful and unmilitary practice of soldiers shooting pigs in the woods so close to the camp and to the columns on the march, that two Dragoons were shot last night. And the C. of the F. was induced to believe this day on the march that the flank patrols were skirmishing with the enemy.

2.—He desires that notice may be given to the soldiers that he has this day ordered two men to be hanged who were caught in the act of shooting pigs.

By Order.

On referring to George Simmons's Diary I find that these unfortunate men *were* hanged—they were not Riflemen.

In these days of examinations and higher education it is refreshing to find that our forefathers knew a thing or two also. Here is an order of the Duke's regarding the method of rendering reports of the enemy which would compare favourably with many of the voluminous "Orders and Instructions" with which the officers of the present day are overwhelmed :—

G. O. A.-G.'s OFFICE,
Villa Formosa,

May 7th, 1811.

The Commander of the Forces requests that when an officer makes a report of the movements of the enemy, he will specify whether consisting of Cavalry, Infantry, or Artillery: the *number*, as far as he can judge; the *time* when seen, and the *road* on which moving, *from* what place and *towards* what place, if the officer can state it; and if reference should be made to the *right* or the *left*, in the report, care should be taken to state whether to the *right of our own army or that of the enemy*.

Which all soldiers will admit is very sound advice and concisely put.

WILLOUGHBY VERNER.

A MIDSHIPMAN'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF COPENHAGEN.

[THE following narrative by Midshipman William Salter Millard, of H.M.S. *Monarch*, of Lord Nelson's victory off Copenhagen, appeared in *Macmillan's Magazine* last June. Owing to the courtesy of Messrs. Macmillan we are able to reprint it here for the benefit of the readers of the CHRONICLE. It was written about 1807, which accounts for Midshipman Millard styling the Rifle Corps the "Ninety-Fifth," which numeral was not bestowed on us until 1803.—ED.]

In the afternoon of March 12th, 1801, the Admiral made the signal for the fleet to unmoor at midnight. From the moment this was hoisted all was hurry and apparent confusion; the officers were ignorant of the day, or even week, that we were to sail, and had laid in no stock of provisions for the voyage. As a proof of their want of intelligence, the Commanding Officer gave me leave to go on shore but half an hour before the signal; and I had just cleared the ship in time to avoid a recall. I mention this merely to show the secrecy with which the expedition was conducted. The scene upon Yarmouth jetty this evening was highly interesting, and in the hand of Hogarth might have made a good companion to the "March to Finchley," but that the importance of the event left no room in the mind for levity or ridicule. Besides the provisions of all sorts which hurried down to the boats, a considerable body of troops, consisting of a Battalion of the Forty-Ninth and a detachment from the Ninety-Fifth, or Rifle Corps, were embarking with their baggage and stores. . . . When it is considered that each vessel of about fifty stood in need of these preparations, that they were all to be furnished from this pier, and in the space of a very few hours, anyone

may fairly conclude that the picture need not want life. I never witnessed such a complete *buzz*. Many officers were, like myself, on shore upon liberty, and were hastening to secure their passage; I do not know that any were left from their own negligence.

The next morning (13th) at daylight, which was about six o'clock, the squadron got under way per signal, and proceeded out at the St. Nicholas's Gat, leaving a small squadron in the roads, under the command of Vice-Admiral Dickson, to continue the occasional blockade of the Dutch ports; that is, to put to sea at the full and change of the moon, look into the Texel, run along the coast to the Island of Walcheren and Helvoetsluys, and then return to take their old station, Yarmouth jetty W.N.W., distance two miles. When the whole fleet had gotten well out, the signal was made to form the order of sailing in three columns; the frigates, bombs, &c., forming a sort of flying squadron to windward. Even at this time we did not know the place of our destination: the course given out by signal was N.E. by N., this being a due course for the Naze of Norway; and this was the first assurance we had of being bound towards the Baltic.

At sea we were joined by Rear-Admiral Graves in the *Defiance*, and by Captain Foley in the *Elephant*. We had now an Admiral to each column or division; weather division, Sir H. Parker; centre, Lord Nelson; and the lee, Rear-Admiral Graves. We passed the Scaw on the 19th: the weather had hitherto been very fine, notwithstanding a heavy swell from the W.N.W.; but no sooner had we entered that disastrous Cattegat, than the wind came right ahead, and blew so hard on the 20th that any attempt to work so large a fleet against it was in vain. At seven in the evening we anchored per signal (Anhalt Lighthouse W.S.W. five leagues), and in the course of the night were obliged to strike top-gallant masts and veer away to two cables in consequence of the heavy sea. On the 22nd, we anchored again off the Koll, struck the lower yards and top-gallant masts, and reefed the courses in the midst of a storm of hail, snow, and rain, assisted by large pieces of half-frozen ice from the rigging. The Koll, or Kull, is a very high promontory on the Swedish shore, extending to the N.W. with a bold and majestic appearance. The Admiral

and Commander-in-Chief sent a flag of truce into Elsinore roads, and we in the meantime prepared for action, and exercised the men in the use of the great guns and small arms. When the weather moderated, we hoisted out the flat-bottomed boat and the launch, and practised them with a carronade and a party of soldiers in each. Several flags of truce passed and repassed between our Commander-in-Chief and the Governor of Cronberg Castle. The Admiral desired to know whether he should pass as a friend or an enemy: the Governor, probably to gain time, pretended to wait for an answer from his Court at Copenhagen, a distance of twenty or thirty miles; but as they had a telegraphic communication, one might suppose a few minutes could have decided the question. When, however, prevarication was of no further use, the Governor sent a very polite message, stating his extreme concern at the orders he had received, which were "to sink the first ship that should presume to pass the Sound." In consequence of this heroic answer the fleet anchored on the evening of the 29th about three miles to the northward of Cronberg Castle. We came to about sunset; the weather was calm and the air clear; the sun retiring behind the Castle illuminated all that part of the horizon, which was a bright crimson; the Castle itself, and neighbouring shores, being in shade and opposed to the brightness behind were a fine purple: the picture could not be seen to better advantage. The neck of land upon which the Castle stands is very low for some way, and then rising suddenly forms a ridge of hills at the back of Elsinore and along the coast to the northward, so that the Castle appears from a distance to stand in the water between the two shores.

Orders were given out that we should pass the Castle the next morning, and the evening was employed in making what farther preparation was deemed necessary. The *Monarch* was honoured with the first place in the line. All hands were in motion early on the morning of the 30th; we got under way about half-past four, and hove to for the rest of the fleet; soon afterwards the signal was made to make sail. So alert were the men, that before the answering pendant was hauled down the jib was up, and all filled. We ran along under the three top-sails and foresail, with a pleasant breeze on the starboard quarter. About six, being abreast of the

Castle, the Captain ordered the colours to be hoisted; this appears to have been the signal they waited for; before the ensign was half-way to the peak, a shot was fired from the Castle, and with such precision as to drive the water into the lower deck-ports, though it fell short of the ship; this I had from the officer quartered there. We immediately commenced firing, and a tremendous cannonade was kept up till all the fleet were passed. When abreast of the Castle we set top-gallant sails. In the meantime the bombs were throwing shells, having taken up their station for that purpose to the northward of the Castle. After all that has been said of Cronberg Castle, the reader will be somewhat surprised to hear that not one of their shot reached us; such, however, was the fact. We expected to be saluted from both shores, and were prepared accordingly; but when the succeeding ships found that the batteries on the Swedish side were silent, they hauled over to that shore; and many of them, finding that the shot fell short, would not condescend to fire at all. We did not, however, entirely escape danger. The Captain of Marines, observing from the poop that none of our shot reached the shore, came down to my quarters in the cabin and took the bed of the gun entirely out, to give a greater elevation, and undertook to fire himself, that he might see the effect. Not being much used to the great guns he kept the lanyard in his hand while the gun was run out, which pulled down the lock before the muzzle was out at the port. The man being priming at the time, the fire communicated with the contents in the powderhorn, and it burst in the man's hand, carrying away the tips of his fingers. One man, being *green*, contrived to have his leg in the way of the tackle when the gun recoiled, by which means the leg was broken.

About ten the fleet anchored in the form of a crescent, with springs on the cables, Copenhagen S.W. about five miles.

Before our passing the Sound, Lord Nelson had shifted his flag from the *St. George* to the *Elephant* (74 guns), and a squadron was selected to act under his immediate orders; it consisted of the following two-decked ships:—

Elephant (74), Vice-Admiral Nelson, Captain Foley.

Defiance (74), Rear-Admiral Graves, Captain Retalick.

Monarch (74), Captain Mosse.
Ganges (74), Captain Fremantle.
Bellona (74), Captain Thompson.
Russell (74), [Captain Cuming].
Edgar (74), Captain Murray.
Ardent (64), Captain Bertie.
Polyphemus (64), Captain Lawford.
Agamemnon (64), Captain Fancourt.
Glatton (54), Captain Bligh.*
Isis (50), Captain Walker.

To these were added several frigates, bomb-vessels, &c. The appearance of the enemy was not a little terrific. A long line, consisting of eighteen ships of all descriptions, several of them line-of-battle ships, was moored on a flat before the town, flanked on their right by a battery upon the Isle of Amak, and on their left by two large batteries on artificial islands mounting eighty-eight pieces of cannon (24-pounders); these are called the Crown Islands, and are very formidable from their strength and situation. Between these and the shore was moored a second line of hulks and men-of-war to protect that approach to the town.

The British fleet continued in its position, gazing on the enemy, till the 1st of April, when Lord Nelson's squadron got under way and ran to the southward, past the Middle Ground. We then anchored, Copenhagen N.W. by W. five or six miles. The enemy had removed all the buoys; and to supply this deficiency soundings were taken by order of the Vice-Admiral, and small vessels placed to serve the purpose. During the evening a few shells were thrown from the Island of Amak, but without any mischievous consequence. One of them fell not very far from the boat in which I was returning from on board the Vice-Admiral with Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson of the Forty-Ninth.

Early on the afternoon of this day (April 1st) I observed a light gig pulling towards us, though at a great distance. On directing my spying-glass towards her, I observed several officers in her, but at the end of the boat was a cocked hat

* This was Captain Bligh, of the *Bounty*.

put on square, and much lower than others. I immediately ran to the officer of the watch and assured him Lord Nelson was coming on board, "for I had seen his hat." My information did not receive much credit, till in process of time the old checked surtout was discovered; and soon after a squeaking little voice hailed the *Monarch*, and desired us, in the true Norfolk drawl, to prepare to weigh. When I went on board the *Elephant* at night, I found the quarter-deck full of officers, and heard Lord Nelson giving his orders to a party which was going to take soundings along the enemy's line. The last direction his Lordship gave in my hearing was as follows: "Are your oars muffled?" "Yes, my Lord." "Very well; should the Danish guard boat discover you, you must pull like devils, and get out of his way as fast as you can."

On our way to the *Monarch*, Colonel Hutchinson informed me that Lord Nelson intended to attack the enemy in the morning; and that he was himself to storm the Crown Batteries at the head of a division of the Forty-Ninth Regiment, provided the men-of-war could succeed in capturing the shipping, and act with any effect against the batteries previous to the assault. As soon as we came on board, I hastened to communicate the intelligence to the two midshipmen's berths, where it was received with three cheers, and the bearer rewarded with grog he would gladly have refused, being already kept up beyond his usual time, and having to turn out again at midnight to walk the deck till four in the morning. The joy expressed on this occasion was unfeigned, which may be easily believed when it is remembered that we had been in sight of our opponents three days, and knew that sooner or later the bloody day must come.

The next morning the hammocks were piped up at six; but having had the middle watch I indulged myself with another nap, from which I was roused by the drum beating to quarters. I bustled on deck, examined the guns under my directions, saw them provided with handspikes, spare breechings, tackles, &c., and reported accordingly. About seven the Vice-Admiral made the signal for all Captains, when he delivered to each a card containing a copy of his instructions, his situation in the line, &c. Few as these instructions were, they were amply sufficient, and no general signal was made during the action

except No. 16—"to engage the enemy as close as possible;" this the Vice-Admiral kept at his mast-head the whole time.

As soon as reports had been delivered from all parts of the ship that everything was prepared for action, the men were ordered to breakfast. As the gunners' cabin, where I usually messed, was all cleared away, I went into the starboard cockpit berth, where I found one of the pilots that had been sounding the night before; he told us that they had pulled so near the enemy's ships as to hear the sentinels conversing, but returned without being discovered. Our repast, it may fairly be supposed, under these circumstances, was a slight one. When we left the berth, we had to pass all the dreadful preparations of the surgeons. One table was covered with instruments of all shapes and sizes; another, of more than usual strength, was placed in the middle of the cockpit: as I had never seen this produced before, I could not help asking the use of it, and received for answer "that it was to cut off legs and wings upon." One of the surgeon's men (called Loblolly Boys) was spreading yards and yards of bandages about six inches wide, which he told me was to clap on to my back. My reader will be surprised and perhaps a little shocked at the conversation, or more properly dialogues, which passed between the surgeons' mates and the midshipmen as the latter went on deck to quarters. "D—n you, Doctor," said one, "if you don't handle me tenderly, I will never forgive you;" to which the mate answered, "By George, sir, you had better keep out of my clutches, or depend on it I will pay you off all old scores." Some such compliments as these were passed with almost every one.

Soon after breakfast the Vice-Admiral made signal to weigh and prepare for battle, anchoring with the sheet-cable out at the stern port. As this manœuvre must be unintelligible to most people without some assistance, I shall briefly explain it. When a ship is anchored in the usual way, the cables are passed through certain holes near the stem or headmost part of the ship; these are called hawse-holes. It follows, therefore, that when a ship is moving with some velocity, and the anchor is let go, the head of the vessel receives a check; but as the impetus is not spent, the stern of the ship, being still at liberty, swings round, and the position of the vessel be-



MEDALLION FOR NAVAL VICTORY OFF COPENHAGEN.

2nd APRIL, 1801.

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comes reversed. This is, I think, too obvious to require further illustration. I must show next the propriety of departing from the usual method in this instance; though this indeed may easily occur to the mind of any one. For if, when you are abreast of your enemy, the ship swing round, she must of necessity present one end or other to them during her evolution; in which period you must submit to a raking fire (which traversing the whole length of the ship is terribly destructive) and not be able to fire a shot in return, till your broadside is brought to bear. But in anchoring by the stern or hindmost part of the ship, the propelling and restricting powers counteract each other, and the ship retains her original position.

The ships nearest the enemy were ordered to lead in and anchor abreast of the southernmost of the enemy's line; the others to follow and pass them in succession, so that our line became reversed or inverted. The *Monarch* being the last but two or three in the line, we had a good opportunity of seeing the other ships approach the enemy to commence the action. A more beautiful and solemn spectacle I never witnessed. The *Edgar* led the van, and on her approach the battery on the Isle of Amak and three or four of the southernmost vessels opened their fire upon her. A man-of-war under sail is at all times a beautiful object, but at such a time the scene is heightened beyond the powers of description. We saw her pressing on through the enemy's fire, and manœuvring in the midst of it to gain her station: our minds were deeply impressed with awe, and not a word was spoken throughout the ship but by the pilot and helmsmen: and their communications being chanted very much in the same manner as the responses in our cathedral service, and repeated at intervals, added very much to the solemnity. The *Edgar* was followed by the *Isis* and *Russell*, accompanied by the *Desirée* frigate. As our line extended to the northward, more of the enemy's ships opened their fire; and so on down their line till lastly the Crown batteries got to work, and the action became general along the whole line. The bombs, with their tenders (which are small vessels to supply them with ammunition), were ordered to anchor on the outside of the line-of-battle ships to throw shells into the town; and the frigates, under

the command of Captain Riou of the *Amazon*, proceeded along our line to the northward to attack the enemy's ships moored between the Crown batteries and the shore. The smaller vessels, such as gun-brigs, luggers, &c., continued under way, to act as occasion might require, and cover the boats should a landing be attempted. The *Desirée* frigate was ordered to rake the southernmost ship of the enemy's line, and then join the other frigates in their attack to the northward. This service was performed by Captain Inman in a masterly style at the instant we were passing; he ran down under his three topsails, came to the wind on the larboard tack about half-cable's length ahead of her, hove all back, gave her his broadside, filled and made sail, then tacked and ran down to his station.

The *Desirée* was a beautiful French frigate of 48 guns, which this gallant officer had himself cut out of a bay on the French coast when he commanded the *Andromeda*. The *Russell*, in running down to her station, grounded. Observing her awkward predicament, we reserved our fire till we came abreast of her opponents, and honoured them with our first broadside. The crew of the *Russell* gave us three cheers, to thank us for our assistance, and to let us know they were not disheartened by their accident. We continued firing all the way down between our own ships; and when abreast of the Vice-Admiral gave him three hearty cheers, which compliment was returned by his men at their guns. We anchored about ten, but not precisely in the station originally intended, for this reason, that two of the ships stationed by Lord Nelson ahead of us never made their appearance. One of them, the *Bellona*, ran aground; the *Polyphemus*, which was the other, took the place of the *Agamemnon* per signal, who remained at her anchorage "being unable [says Lord Nelson's letter] to weather the shoal." This brought us much nearer the Crown Islands, and last but one (the *Defiance*) in the line.

When the ship came to, I was on the quarter-deck, and saw Captain Mosse on the poop; his card of instructions was in his left hand, and his right was raised to his mouth with the speaking-trumpet, through which he gave the word, "Cut away the anchor." I returned to my station at the aftermost guns; and in a few minutes the Captain was brought aft

perfectly dead. Colonel Hutchinson was with me, and was asked if he thought it right that the Captain should be carried below; he answered that he saw no sign of life, and it might only damp the spirits of the men. He was then laid in the stern walk, and a flag thrown over him. Colonel Hutchinson turned round and exclaimed with tears in his eyes, "Poor man! he has left a wife and family to lament him." I did not see the Captain fall, but I understood afterwards from the quartermaster at the gun (Edward Kilgore) that he had left the poop, and fell on the quarter-deck in the very spot where I stood when the anchor was cut away.

I was conscious that employment was the surest mode to escape those unpleasant sensations which must arise in every one's breast that has time for reflection in such a situation. I therefore pulled off my coat, helped to run out the gun, handed the powder, and literally worked as hard as a dray-horse. Every gun is supplied at first with a portion of shot, wadding, &c., close by it; but when these were expended, we applied to a reserve placed by the mainmast. It immediately occurred to me that I could not be more usefully employed than in conveying this supply, which would enable the stronger ones to remain at the guns; for the men wanted no stimulus to keep them to their duty, nor any directions how to perform it. The only cautions I remember to have given were hinted to me by the gunner before the action, viz., to worm the guns frequently, that no fire might remain from the old cartridge, to fire two round-shot in each gun, and to use nothing else while round-shot could be had. The men remained at the wheel for a very considerable time after the ship was anchored, in order to steady her; for the shock of bringing up so suddenly occasioned a very considerable "oscillation" (if I may apply that term). As I was returning from the mainmast, and was abreast of the little binnacle, a shot came in at the port under the poop-ladder and carried away the wheel; and three out of the four men stationed at it were either killed or wounded, besides one or two at the gun. Lieutenant Dennis, of the Forty-Ninth Grenadiers [Company] had just come up the companion-ladder, and was going aft; the splinters shattered his sword, which was in the sheath, into three pieces, and tore off the finger-ends of his left hand. This, however, he scarcely

seemed aware of, for, lifting up the sheath with his bloody fingers, he called out, "Look here, Colonel!" On being reminded by Colonel Hutchinson of his wounded hand, he twisted his handkerchief round it, and set up a huzza, which was soon repeated throughout the ship. This brave officer had, strictly speaking, no particular duty to do; those soldiers who were intended to assist in the projected assault were dressed in full uniform and stationed upon the poop and on the gangway where they kept up a fire of musketry, till they were mowed down so fast that they were ordered below to wait further orders. The remainder, in their working-jackets without accoutrements, were attached to the great guns; so that some of the officers, being unacquainted with ship's duty, thought it prudent to retire. Dennis, though he could not act against the enemy, found means to make himself useful; he flew through every part of the ship, and when he found any of his men wounded carried him in his arms down to the cockpit. When the carnage was greatest he encouraged his men by applauding their conduct, and frequently began a huzza, which is of more importance than might generally be imagined; for the men have no other communication throughout the ship; but when a shout is set up, it runs from deck to deck, and they know that their comrades are, some of them, alive and in good spirits.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson, being commanding officer of this detachment, did not leave the quarter-deck, but walked backward and forward with coolness and composure; till at length, seeing the improbability of being ordered away, he begged I would employ him if I thought he could do any good. I was at this time seated on the deck, cutting the wads asunder for the guns; and the Colonel, notwithstanding the danger attending his uniform breeches, sat himself down and went to work very busily. Indeed, afterwards, I was often obliged to leave the charge of my guns to the Colonel, for I was now the only midshipman left on the quarter-deck; and was therefore employed by Mr. Yelland, the commanding officer, as his aide-de-camp, and despatched occasionally into all parts of the ship. On my return, the Colonel made his report of what had passed in my absence.

Our signal-midshipman (the Honourable William Bowes)

was bruised from head to foot with splinters in such a manner as compelled him to leave the deck ; Mr. Levescombe, another midshipman, who was my companion on the quarter-deck, and who was as cool and apparently unconcerned as usual, shared the same fate. I attended him to the lower deck, but could not prevail upon myself to set foot on the cock-pit ladder ; so there I left him to make the best of his way. As the splinters were so plentiful, it may be wondered how I escaped ; the fact is I did not escape entirely. When the wheel was shot away, I was in a cloud ; but being some little distance before the wheel I did not receive any of the larger pieces. When I passed backwards and forwards between my quarters and the mainmast, I went on the opposite side to that which was engaged, and by that means probably escaped a severe wound ; for as I was returning with two shot in one hand and a cheese (or packet) of wads in the other, I received a pretty smart blow on my right cheek. I dropped my shot, just as a monkey does a hot potato, and clapped my hand to the place, which I found rather bloody, and immediately ran aft to get my handkerchief out of the coat pocket. My friend Colonel Hutchinson came to me immediately, and seemed really afraid lest my jaw was broken ; however after having felt it and found all right, he let me return for my burthen.

Towards the close of the action the Colonel reported to me that the guns wanted quill or tin tubes (which are used as more safe and expeditious than loose priming), and wanted me to send some one, adding, " his own men were too ignorant of the ship, or he would have sent one before my return." I told him, " I knew no one that could so well be spared as myself." He, however, objected to my going, and as I was aware of the dreadful slaughter which had taken place in the centre of the ship, I was not very fond of the jaunt ; but my conscience would not let me send another on an errand I was afraid to undertake myself, and away I posted towards the fore magazine. When I arrived on the maindeck, along which I had to pass, there was *not a single man standing* the whole way from the mainmast forward, a district containing eight guns on a side, some of which were run out ready for firing ; others lay dismounted ; and others remained as they were after recoiling. In this dreary scene I shall be excused for

shuddering as I walked across the body of a dead soldier. I hastened down the fore-ladder to the lower deck, and felt really relieved to find somebody alive; from thence I reached the fore-cockpit, where I was obliged to wait a few minutes for my cargo; and after this pause I own I felt something like regret, if not fear, as I remounted the ladder on my return. This, however, entirely subsided when I saw the sun shining and the old blue ensign flying as lofty as ever. I never felt the genuine sense of glory so completely as at that moment; and if I had seen any one attempt to haul that ensign down, I could have run aft and shot him dead in as determined a manner as the celebrated Paul Jones. I took off my hat by an involuntary motion, and gave three cheers as I jumped on to the quarterdeck: Colonel Hutchinson welcomed me at my quarters as if I had been on a hazardous enterprise and had returned in triumph; Mr. Yelland also expressed great satisfaction at seeing me in such high spirits and so active. This brave veteran had taken care to have the decks swept, and everything clean and nice before we went into action. He had dressed himself in full uniform, with his cocked-hat set on square, his shirt-frill stiff starched, and his cravat tied tight under his chin as usual. After the fall of our poor Captain, he sent me down to desire the lieutenants from the different quarters to come on deck, when he informed them of the Captain's death, and appointed himself, of course, commanding officer; the remaining officers having, as it were, sworn fealty to him, returned to their different stations. How he escaped unhurt seems wonderful: several times I lost sight of him in a cloud of splinters; as they subsided I saw first his cocked-hat emerging, then by degrees the rest of his person, his face smiling, so that altogether one might imagine him dressed for his wedding-day. Soon after my return from the magazine Mr. Ponsonby (midshipman), who had been quartered on the fore-castle, came on to the quarter-deck, his face and the collar of his coat partly covered with a coagulated compost of human blood and brains. He presented himself and three of his men to Mr. Yelland as all that were left, and requested he would apply them where he thought proper, as they were no longer of service by themselves. There were two other officers quartered on the fore-castle, the boatswain,

who was very dangerously wounded in the body, and Mr. Morgan (midshipman), who had both feet shot off, and I suppose twenty men, of whom only three remained with poor Ponsonby. Mr. Yelland shook his head at Ponsonby's relation, and begged, as he had fought so gallantly, that he would attach himself and men to whatever quarters he thought proper; so they remained where they were on the quarter-deck.

The fire about one grew very slack on both sides.

Most of the enemy's vessels had struck their colours, in consequence of which I was desired to send Mr. Home (lieutenant), who commanded the flat-bottomed boat and launch which were both manned and armed alongside, to board the prizes opposed to us. He accordingly set off for that purpose; when almost half way he saw a boat which was probably sent on the same errand knocked to pieces, the crew of which he picked up; but as the other ships and batteries still continued firing, he thought it in vain to attempt boarding the prizes, which were moreover prepared to resist, notwithstanding they had struck their colours. Mr. Home then pulled on board the *Elephant* to know if Lord Nelson would cease firing. His Lordship desired him not to think of the prizes, but return to his own ship, and keep a look-out on the Rear-Admiral ahead of us, for that he had sent in a flag of truce, and if it was accepted, he should remove from the scene of action as soon as possible. Shortly after we saw two boats each carrying a white flag forward, and abaft one had an English the other a Danish Jack. The fact is, that during the contest Lord Nelson wrote a letter to the Crown Prince of Denmark, beginning in the following manner: "The brave English to their brethren the brave Danes": he concluded by saying that if a truce was not consented to, he should be compelled to destroy not only the vessels he had captured, but also the brave men who had defended them. The truce was agreed to, and by degrees the firing ceased.

About two the Rear-Admiral Graves hailed our ship as he passed by from the *Elephant* to the *Defiance*, and desired us to cut our cable and follow him out.

About half-past two the Rear-Admiral made our signal to cut, which I answered by holding the pendant in the mizen

rigging. The *Ganges*, which was next astern of us, and had received but little damage, having but six men killed and wounded, was under way before we could well look about us. Our decks were choked with disabled guns; near half our complement were either killed or wounded; and there was not fore and aft one single brace or bowline that was not shot away, so that the sails could not possibly be directed one way or the other, but hung on the caps as when we first anchored. The consequence was that the *Ganges* came directly on board us, upon the larboard quarter, her jibboom passing over the quarter-deck, and her sprit-sail yard grappling with our main and mizen rigging. Both ships were now alike ungovernable, and both were drifting fast towards the Crown Islands. To their perpetual shame be it spoken, they took advantage of our distress, and opened their fire again upon us. While we were busy in cutting away such parts of the rigging as held the two ships together, the *Ganges* let fall another anchor, and we drifted clear of her, leaving one of our mizen-topmen (named John Town) upon her bowsprit; the lad had leaped on to it to assist more effectually in clearing away. When he found himself left on board the *Ganges* he began to swear most unmercifully; and at length came down into the head and plunged from the bumpkin into the water. The *Monarch* was still perfectly ungovernable, and we continued to drift towards the Crown Islands. Mr. Yelland desired me to fetch the signal-book and make the signal for boats to tow. Recollecting that the book had been deposited in the stern-walk, I ran thither for it; and as I skipped along over the rubbish that lay about I set my foot directly on the body of our dead Captain, which, as I before observed, was covered with a flag. When I discovered it, I felt a sensation of horror that chilled my blood, and apparently arrested its course. Fortunately I had not much time to pause and reflect, but hastened out at the other end of the gallery, and ran on to the poop, to make the signal. When I got there, I was obliged to call for some help, for not a man was left on the poop; the signal midshipman, as I observed, was wounded, his assistant, a fine young man about twenty or twenty-one years old, had his leg shot off, and went down without assistance into the cockpit, where, from the number of persons the surgeons had to attend, he

actually bled to death. What few soldiers remained alive were, as before stated, sent down below. I found a musket, the barrel of which was bent into a semicircle; this I apprehended must have been struck on the muzzle at the very instant the man was presenting it; it could not otherwise have been driven into that form. There was a barrel of water placed on the poop, which was knocked to pieces, and a basket, or skep, of pistols were scattered about.

While I was making the signal, I discovered the lad I mentioned swimming in the water; when some of the boats approached the ship I hailed them to go and pick him up; but he had swum to a bit of wreck that was floating by, and desired them to go and tow the ship without minding him; he was, however, brought on board. When the boats had succeeded in pulling the ship's head round, we steered her out by hand, having no wheel.

Having now time to stand still, I found those powerful sensations arising from too long abstinence no longer to be resisted. I had but little appetite for breakfast at seven o'clock; our usual dinner hour was twelve; it was now three, and I had been during the interval very hard at work. Accordingly down I sallied to the gun-room, and without much ceremony broke open the gunner's locker, where I found half a cheese and some cold potatoes; but what was most valuable, a can of fresh water. Having well drenched my inside with repeated draughts, I had so much thought about me as to send it to poor Mr. Yelland, who I knew could not leave the deck. The remainder I served indiscriminately among the seamen; and having on further examination discovered a bag of biscuit, I was enabled to distribute bread and cheese to several, as far as it would go; we left nothing eatable behind.

While I was thus employed, I heard a most tremendous explosion, and looking out at the port saw an immense mass of black smoke in the air, with sparks of fire and rafters scarce discernable from the thickness of the cloud. This proved to be the ship of the Danish Commodore, which I had before observed to be on fire, and which now blew up. Some of the crew were saved by our boats, but many lost their lives; fortunately our men had not yet taken possession of her. She

is supposed to have been set on fire by some carcasses fired from the carronades of the *Ardent*.

Before we quitted our station abreast of the enemy, the whole line to the southward of the Crown Islands had struck their colours, except one frigate which made her escape. The principal defence of the town being thus removed, the bomb-vessels moved close in, and had the articles of the subsequent treaty not been agreed to, the whole would have been a heap of ruins in a few hours.

The principal articles of the treaty were, that Denmark should withdraw from the confederacy; that the prisoners should be landed as soon as convenient; and that our wounded should be supplied with fresh provisions, vegetables, &c., from the shore, for which a fair price should be paid.

Having now, I trust, given a pretty correct narrative of the proceedings of Lord Nelson's squadron, I must return to the reserve under Sir Hyde Parker. But before I make any assertion respecting that officer's conduct, I wish it to be understood that I speak only from report, though I believe my report to be a just one. I was much too busily engaged to pay any attention to that division during the action; but it appears that they got under way, nearly at the same time we did, from their anchorage off the northern entrance to Copenhagen. Having the wind and tide nearly ahead we must suppose they were unable to work against them; for it seems they anchored again. And Sir Hyde Parker seeing two of our line aground, viz., the *Bellona* and *Russell*, and a third, the *Agamemnon* lying at her original anchorage, made the signal to discontinue the action, which signal was, I understand, repeated by the *Agamemnon*. But Lord Nelson (so the story goes) had but one eye, which he was of necessity obliged to keep upon the enemy, so that he saw nothing of it. Rear-Admiral Graves was under the immediate orders of Lord Nelson, so that he repeated the signal No. 16, "Engage the enemy as close as possible," and no other.

Towards the close of the action, from the tide changing, or from some other unknown cause, the reserve made a second attempt to come into action; and after the truce was settled, two of his headmost ships were sufficiently advanced to return the fire we had received from the Crown batteries by a few

broadships; the whole of that division then anchored in the station we had quitted. I really do not know that it was in the power of Sir Hyde Parker's division to come up before they did; but we certainly know that, if they could, the two three-decked ships, *London* and *St. George*, would soon have silenced the Crown batteries, and have saved torrents of English blood. We also know that Sir Hyde Parker was soon after recalled, and has not since been heard of. Laying these things together we cannot wonder at the insinuations made by those of our division who suffered so severely.

But I have a charge against Sir Hyde Parker which I can substantiate, and which ought not readily to be forgiven. Mr. Yelland fought our ship like a lion through the whole action, as we have seen; he had been twenty years in the service, and, according to established usage, had an undoubted claim upon the Commander-in-Chief for immediate promotion. He applied, and Lord Nelson applied for him, but a stranger was sent on board us, who had "borne none of the burthen and heat of the day"; and Mr. Yelland was told he might take the place of Sir Hyde's first lieutenant, who was promoted, and wait another opportunity: he very properly considered this an insult, and preferred being first lieutenant in the ship he had fought, and trusting to his country for reward, rather than receive it from Sir H. Parker when he might think proper to grant it as a favour. On his arrival in England Mr. Yelland was made master and commander; but having no recommendation from the Commander-in-Chief he remained some time out of employment. I understand he is since made post-captain; where he is I know not.

I am sorry to add Mr. Yelland's is not a singular instance; many officers from Sir Hyde Parker's division were promoted to the detriment of those who had fought so bravely. I cannot be thought to say this from envy or disappointment; I had nothing to expect nor to wish. On my joining the *Blenheim* Admiral Dickson had me rated master's mate, a reward as unexpected as it was in some respects unmerited, for I certainly was not qualified for the situation. It was however impossible to be otherwise than flattered by this mark of approbation.

It is now necessary to pay some little regard to my own ship, the *Monarch*, which we left under sail standing from the

enemy, and as she was not in a state to go far without repair, it is very necessary to bring her to an anchor again as soon as we can ; but this is not to be done speedily, for we had not a cable in the ship that was not shot through and through. The rest of the squadron all anchored at a short distance from the scene of action ; and it must have been a curious sight to those unacquainted with the cause to see the old *Monarch* paying away by herself at such a rate. The Admiral

[The end of this paragraph is unfortunately lost beyond recovery.]



MEDALS GIVEN TO SERGT. JOHN ROBISON,
FOR VICTORY OFF COPENHAGEN, 1801, AND STORMING OF MONTE VIDEO, 1807.

THE 2ND BATTALION COLLECTION OF MEDALS.*

DURING the past year the 2nd Battalion Collection has received some valuable additions.

In February last, it became known that Messrs. Sotheby would shortly sell by auction some very rare medals, and amongst them two given to men of the Rifle Corps and 95th Rifles for Lord Nelson's victory off Copenhagen, 1801, and the Storming of Monte Video, 1807. The very existence of such medals had prior to this been called in question, more especially that of the medal for Copenhagen. It may be remembered that, in the *CHRONICLE* for 1893, it was recorded that a Monte Video medal was in the possession of Private Tresham, of the 1st Battalion, to whose grandfather it had been granted, and according to the description I have received, this medal is similar to the one sold by Messrs. Sotheby.

As it was clear that these medals would fetch a high price, active steps were taken by Colonels Slade and Boyle to obtain subscriptions amongst past Riflemen, and with a result that many came forward and most generously subscribed over £40. In addition, the 4th Battalion sent a donation of £5—a kindly act which was very much appreciated by all in the 2nd Battalion.

* The first notice of this collection appeared in the *CHRONICLE* for 1893.

The sale took place on March 8th, and resulted in the officers of the 2nd Battalion becoming possessed of both medals for about £70. The interesting duty now fell to me to identify these medals and establish their authenticity, which, no doubt fortunately for us, had been freely called in question at the time of the sale. At the same time, the 2nd Battalion are deeply sensible of the kindly feeling which actuated several of the well-known medal collectors of the day, and who forebore to bid against the Battalion, and thereby no doubt saved us from a ruinous competition to secure the much desired medals.

All that was known of the medals was that they had been in a private collection for many years—over sixty, according to report, which would make the date of their acquisition about 1835 or so, and pointed to the probability of their having been obtained direct from the man or men who had worn them.

Both medals were what is styled “incusely struck,” and were much abraded and rounded at the edges, evidence that they had been worn by the recipient for many years. Despite this, on the edge of the Copenhagen medal the following inscription was faintly discernible—

SERGT. JOHN -O--SON

But whether the first letter of the surname was an H or an R, or the third a B or a D, it was hard to say, whilst the fourth letter was quite illegible.

Since no Medal Rolls of this period exist at the War Office, I went to the Public Record Office and examined my old friends the Muster Rolls and Pay Lists of the Rifle Corps for 1800-1801. Here I was successful beyond my expectations, for in the Regimental Pay List

for May, 1801, I found Captain Sidney Beckwith's Company noted—

“This Company is with Lord V. Nelson,”

and on the Company Roll appeared the name of

Sergeant John Robison.

Good proof of the authenticity of the medal was now established beyond the possibility of a doubt, for on subsequently examining the medal in question it was clear that the first letter of the name was R, and *not* H; whilst the third was B, and *not* D; and lastly, the space for the illegible letter would hold an I, and *no other letter!*

Having thus satisfactorily verified the Copenhagen medal, it remained to be proved whether the same Sergeant John Robison was at the Storming of Monte Video, for if this could be done, it was strong evidence that the two medals had been granted to the same man.

Turning to the Pay Lists of 1807 I found no name of Robison, although the familiar one of Robinson there figured. Nothing remained but to follow up Sergeant John Robison in every Pay List from the time I had marked him down as serving under “Lord V. Nelson's” in 1801 until 1807.

I accordingly checked his pay-sheets throughout 1801, and found that in January, 1802, he was still a Sergeant in the same Company, then commanded by Captain Robert Travers, and that his name was entered as “Robertson.” Two months later, in March, he appeared as “Robinson,” whilst in April he reverted to “Robertson,” and again, next month, figured as “Robinson.” In 1803 he was in the “Lieut.-Colonel's Company,” and in 1804 he was in Captain Lynch's Com-

pany, whilst in 1805 he was transferred to the 2nd Battalion on its formation at Canterbury. In 1806 he was in Captain Elder's Company, and appeared in the Pay List of December 25th, 1806—March 24th, 1807, as "stationed at Colonia" a good general term, and subsequently as "on board Osborne Transport at sea." This was all I wanted, for is not the following recorded on page 13 of Sir William Cope's History?—

"On June 13th, 1806, three Companies of the 2nd Battalion (Captains Macdonald's, *Elder's* and Dickenson's), under the command of Major Gardner . . . embarked at Portsmouth . . . for service in South America."

The storming of Monte Video took place on February 3rd, 1807, and since Sergeant Robison figures in the Muster Rolls throughout the years 1806-7, no possible doubt can exist as to his identity, and that he was present on that occasion. As regards the diversity of spelling, it may be mentioned that the Pay-Sergeants of those days were supremely indifferent as to the spelling of all names—officers not excepted. During my researches I came on another Sergeant Robison, who also figured as Robinson, &c., but as his Christian name was Sam, and he was in the 1st Battalion and safely at sea "on board the Hero Transport," cruising for eleven months on the celebrated "Remote expedition" of 1806-7 at the very time of the Storming of Monte Video; I left him alone; also he had joined the Regiment long after Copenhagen. Perhaps I ought to mention that in tracing Sergeant Robison from Pay List to Pay List, good care was taken to verify the fact that the same man was followed up. Sometimes when his Company officer was changed it was a bit troublesome, but I soon picked him up again by aid of the other N.C.O.'s on the roll with him. His transfer to the 2nd Battalion is noted on the Pay Lists,

hence the identity of Robison of 1801 and Robinson of 1807 is beyond dispute.

It is a difficult matter to satisfactorily reproduce medals from photographs, still in the accompanying plate a very fair idea can be formed of those in question.

The Copenhagen medal is thus described according to numismatists:—

SILVER MEDAL FOR COPENHAGEN, 1801.

Obverse:—Regimental badge—a bugle crowned—within a garter inscribed, “*Rifle Battalion.*”

Reverse:—Trophy of flags and arms, in the centre, a shield charged with an anchor and inscribed, “*Victory off Copenhagen.*” Above the shield is a Man-o’-war. Incusely struck.

The point of especial interest to all Riflemen in this design is the presence of a “*bugle-horn*” amongst the trophy of flags and arms, showing that the reverse of this medal, as well as the obverse, was especially designed for the men of Colonel Manningham’s Rifle Corps.

SILVER MEDAL FOR MONTE VIDEO, 1807.

Obverse:—Regimental badge and number (“95”) within a garter inscribed, “*Rifle Regiment.*”

Reverse:—“*Monte Video.*” Incusely struck.

These medals have caused a considerable amount of interest amongst collectors, and there has been some correspondence about them in the press. There is an idea that they were what is termed “regimental medals,” and such is very probably the case. Mr. D. Hastings Irwin, a gentleman well known as a medal-collector, wrote to me on the subject and informed me that he had in his collection a badge struck in commemoration of the victory off Copenhagen, with a bust of Lord Nelson and

the date, April 2nd, 1801, and which he always had imagined must be the one alluded to in the Records of the 1st Battalion, where it is said :—

“An appropriate medal was issued upon this occasion by Admiral Lord Nelson to the non-commissioned officers and several soldiers.”

Sir William Cope (page 8) alludes to this, and states that he has been unable to find any trace of this medal.

As the matter is one of considerable interest, a representation of this “Nelson Badge,” of which Mr. Irwin most kindly sent me a photograph, is given elsewhere in the CHRONICLE.*

This medal has nothing on it to show to whom it is issued, the reverse being quite plain.

Captain Tancred, in his admirable book on Medals, says :—

“Mr. Alexander Davison, an old friend of Lord Nelson’s, was appointed by the latter sole agent for the captured ships after the Battle of the Nile. Mr. Davison ordered medals to be struck to commemorate the victory: in gold for the Captains, in silver for the Lieutenants, in bronze-gilt for petty officers, and in copper for the seamen and marines (Southey). It was Mr. Davison’s intention to issue similar medals for the Battle of Copenhagen, but they were never struck. The *Morning Post* of April 17th, 1801, announced they were being designed. This is probably the medal referred to in the MS. records of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.”

Mr. Irwin writes to me that he has since shown the badge in his possession to Captain Tancred, and that the latter “thinks it may be one of the old Copenhagen Badges given by Nelson to the 95th.”

There the matter rests at present; possibly some day additional information may be forthcoming on this subject of the Copenhagen Medal. Meanwhile, it is a

* See p. 82.

matter for congratulation that the Regiment has, in the collection of the 2nd Battalion, a genuine medal granted to a Rifleman for Lord Nelson's victory off Copenhagen as well as one for the storming of Monte Video.

Since the publication of the last notice respecting the 2nd Battalion Collection, I have been at some pains to verify the authenticity of all the medals in the collection. The eleven-bar Peninsula, with the name erased, which, I may mention, was not obtained by me, had always been viewed as a "doubtful" one, and some little while after the issue of the plate showing the medal collection in the CHRONICLE for 1893, I received a letter from a gentleman saying that he had once had a similar medal in his collection, and finding it to be not genuine, had threatened the vendor (a dealer) with legal proceedings, and with the result that the latter had taken it back. This naturally increased my suspicions, and after some enquiries, I traced the medal back, through several buyers and sellers, to the identical dealer who had before attempted to pass it off!

An inspection of the medal rolls at the War Office established the fact that of the ten survivors of the Peninsular War, who in 1848 received the clasp for "Talavera," *none* had the combination of clasps borne with this medal, or, indeed, anything remotely resembling it. The medal was therefore clearly a forgery, in so far as the clasps were concerned, and on my representing this to the last vendor, he very properly took it back, allowing the full sum paid for it. Unfortunately, in thus being obliged to part with it, the collection lost two clasps, viz., Roleia and Talavera.

The 2nd Battalion have since, however, purchased a very fine group of medals belonging to Sergeant John Low, 2nd Battalion 95th Rifles, which supplies the

Roleia clasp, and in time, hope to obtain the one remaining clasp of Talavera, and thus complete the Peninsular series.

Sergeant Low's group is as follows:—

(1) PENINSULAR medal, with clasps for Roleia, Vimiera, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees; inscribed:—

“John Low, Sergt. 95th Foot.”

(2) WATERLOO medal; inscribed:—

“Corpl. John Low, 2nd Battn. 95th Regt. Foot.”

The 2nd Battalion Collection has been recently put into a much larger and more solid case, since the former had become too small to hold the additional medals obtained since 1893. At one time there appears to have been some idea of converting the 2nd Battalion Collection into a Regimental one, and as, in my double capacity as Editor of the CHRONICLE, and also as the individual in charge of the collection for the last three years (during which time more than half the medals have been obtained), I have received several enquiries on this subject; it may be as well to say here that such an idea was never entertained by those concerned in collecting the medals.

The question as to the safe custody of the medals upon the 2nd Battalion proceeding on Foreign Service is another matter, and there would seem to be a consensus of opinion that they should never be taken out of England, but left either with the Depôt or with any Battalion which may happen to be serving at the time in England.

I would venture to urge on all four Battalions the desirability of forming a collection of the medals won by the N.C.O.'s and Riflemen of the Regiment. One

thing is very certain—namely, that these medals granted to our Riflemen for their conspicuous share in the great battles and sieges of the Peninsula, and also for the crowning victory of Waterloo, will yearly become scarcer and more difficult to obtain. It seems, indeed, a thousand pities that such truly Regimental relics should be stored away in the cabinets of private collectors, many of them Americans and foreigners, whilst the Battalions, whose members in former days shed their blood so freely and thus made such names as “Badajoz” and “Waterloo,” landmarks in military history, should, in some instances, not even possess a solitary specimen of the medals granted for these glorious services.

When it is borne in mind that *no other corps* in Her Majesty’s service can *possibly* form a collection of medals which can equal the combination formed by those won by the Rifle Brigade, it cannot but be a matter of regret that years ago the idea was not taken up of forming a collection in every Battalion.

In the CHRONICLE for 1893 I called attention to the vast difference between a corps being permitted, for various occult reasons, to wear certain “Honours” on their colours and appointments, and having been present and taken an active part in the victories for which “Honours” were granted, such, for example, as “Pyrenees.” It is some consolation in such cases that, despite the unfairness of official rulings, we can at least produce medals by the score to prove our share in these battles, although not granted us as “Honours,” and hence one of the great values of Regimental collections of medals, for they place on evidence historical facts, which might else in course of time be forgotten.

Captain Fred Lawrence, last year, presented a very fine medal case to the 1st Battalion, and no doubt in

the next issue of the CHRONICLE, we shall hear more about their collection, which already contains some valuable medals.

Several Regiments are now engaged in forming similar collections, and assuredly they are wise in their generation, for what more glorious or appropriate adornment to a mess can be imagined than the medals won by and worn by the N.C.O.'s and private soldiers who have devoted their lives to defending their Sovereign and country, and to upholding the honour of their Regiment?

WILLOUGHBY VERNER.

" DOCTOR DAKINS "

RIFLE BRIGADE.

(From my Journal of the time.)

Halifax, Nova Scotia, January 31st, 1844.—" Doctor Dakins " is dead—frozen 2,000 miles from his native land. It was only yesterday that I passed him in his accustomed place under the verandah of the North Barracks. There was a suspicious circle round the sun, and the air was hazy and cold. " Sharp weather, Doctor," I said, and the Doctor, turning to the right about—he had a particular dislike to sitting with his tail facing you—looked up at the sky, and seemed to nod his head indifferently, as much as to say that if *that* was all, it was not worth while disturbing him. The most furious snowstorm and lowest thermometer we have yet had in this place came on during the night, and in the morning the Doctor was found below scarcely alive. He was immediately taken to Sergeant Evans,* his greatest friend in the two Barracks, and all that was possible was done, but in vain—we could not revive him.

Doctor Dakins is not unknown to fame. He was

* Sergeant Evans was, I believe, our last Waterloo man serving. He came abroad again with the Battalion, having been appointed Master Tailor. He was a very fine-looking soldier, and always wore his medal, which was what, perhaps, first attracted the Doctor's notice.

born the summer of 1837, on the top of a tree in the Long Walk, Windsor, where his parents—ravens of very ancient lineage—had established themselves for the season. The place was a mistake; it was too much frequented. Accordingly we learn that a boy, whose papa was a trooper in the Blues, became possessed of our hero at an early age, and took him to the Cavalry Barracks. Here he soon became a favourite; but having taken to pecking saddles, also the horses' heels, the men had to get rid of him, and he was made over to the Foot Guards. From them he got his name of Doctor Dakins; for when the Chaplain-General came into the Square for Divine Service, using the big drum for his reading-desk, the bird would station himself by the side of that instrument and there remain. Advantage was taken of this one Sunday, by a young drummer, who tied a pair of bands round his neck. But his appearance having had an effect on the congregation hardly in character with Church Parade, the Commanding Officer got angry and ordered Doctor Dakins, junior, out of Barracks. However, the men contrived to hide him until the *route* came, when, unable to take him to London they transferred him to our 2nd Battalion, who relieved them, in Ship Street Barracks. The Doctor by this time had acquired considerable military experience. He knew most of the bugle calls, especially those that related to rations. He knew all the ladies who kept hens. He was a personal friend of the contract butcher. He had quarters in the building that neither the Barrack Master, nor anybody else, knew of. One of them had been discovered; and in it were found some very incongruous articles—a razor, a cup, a prayer-book, a regimental button, a coin, and a surgical instrument. He robbed me of a sovereign once, but I must own it was

all my fault. For, wishing one morning to see which metal he would show a preference for, I put a gold piece and a silver one before him, counting on the rapidity with which I should prevent him taking either; but in an instant he had the sovereign, and with it flew to the top of the guardhouse. I looked foolish enough while a ladder was fetched, for the men having got wind of it, turned out in numbers. The Doctor, evidently enjoying the joke, laid the sovereign on the very edge of the stone coping, and with his head on one side and a twinkle in his eye stood watching it. The bugler's fingers were only a few inches off when Dakins picked it up and disappeared over the roof. Those twenty shillings are somewhere in the neighbourhood now.

Of all the Barrack Square characters and there were many of them, none came up to the Doctor for regularity. He never missed a Parade. When Corporal Bates had done drilling his recruits, Dakins would fall his own squad in. It consisted of half a dozen or more puppy dogs with sore tails. The Doctor's great pleasure was to march these round the square himself, hopping in command behind them, and woe to the pup who tried to stray or appealed for a halt by lying on his back, with his thick legs in the air like an upset footstool. A sharp prod at his stump soon brought him to a sense of discipline. The dogs at that time, I may mention, were a regular nuisance, the Colonel* never going anywhere, even to a Field-day, without his Scotch terriers. A large sporting public followed the example. Quartermaster Trafford alone had his dozen curs, and to

* Lieutenant-Colonel George Brown, nearly as well known in those days as since.

prevent their peaceful slumbers in the rays of the sun was one of the Doctor's favourite amusements. The dogs hated and dreaded him, and would sometimes pretend to sleep so as to get him at a disadvantage. The Doctor, perfectly aware of the sham, would cautiously approach like a skilful fencer, with his wings in his hand, as it were, and ready for a backward spring. Suddenly he lunges and is as instantly in the air. A savage howl proclaims that there is no button to that true weapon and the dog is two foot short of his return snap at his tormentor's tail.

These and other ways of the Doctor gave him some celebrity, and many strangers asked to see him. On April 6th he was presented at Court, or rather Prince Albert came by special appointment, to be introduced to the Doctor in his own square. He was in great force that afternoon, for in the morning he had exposed and defeated what might have become a rival in the shape of a large horned owl. There was a rage in the regiment at that time for animals. The Queen had presented us with a couple of red deer. Minerva's wise bird was proposed as a novel as well as an appropriate emblem for the 2nd Battalion, and Luther Watson* was selected as a fit person to go to Hungerford Market and try to secure the finest specimen there. He returned in triumph with a large basket, and the owl inside it was turned out and given something to eat, in the Barrack Square. It was remarked that he crouched down before his food in an unusual way. Dakins, who had been observing him thoughtfully, now came forward, and by a judicious poke caused the owl to rise. It was then

* Dear cheery Luther Watson, who remembers him? I believe the son of some bishop. He was the life of the mess.

seen that he had only one leg. Though Luther vowed it was all right, and that horned owls of that size never had more than one leg, the owl committee declared that he had been cheated, and required him to take his purchase back.

Dakins afterwards went into Wales to put down the Chartists. At Dover, in the spring of 1840, he completely lost his heart, and would sit on the edge of the cliff talking to himself in the strangest tones and apparently spouting verses composed for the occasion. The lady to whose charms the Doctor had succumbed lived on the east side of Folkestone, where the gault beds are. Having had the advantage of frequent visits to France, there was a style of flying about her quite different to anybody else, especially a graceful way of scratching her head on the wing. On these occasions, rising high in the air, she would drop forty or fifty feet down in a perfectly straight line, then beautifully recover herself and continue her flight.

Watching from the cliff, Dakins became madly in love. As his own glossy pinions had never known scissors or knife, it is not unlikely it would have ended in the crime of desertion but for a lamentable incident, which it pains me to relate. Certain red recruits were passing through Dover to reach their head-quarters, a scampish lot apparently, and a pity they had not taken some other route. Dakins was known to the whole of the Household Brigade, and half the British army besides, and, in the confidence of his large acquaintance, sat fearlessly at the edge of the Castle heights. Tufts of gilly-flower, wild mignonette and scented herbs of many kinds were springing from the clefts and uncome-at-able ledges of the steep, chalky wall, so white, it looked, against the blue sky, and from a long way down

samphire and other plants sloped up until there was nothing for them to hold on to. A pleasant, fresh smell of seaweed and flowers stole from over the face of the cliff. In the distance, and hardly discernible from the smoke of some steamer, stretched the long diminishing coast of France.

Dakins, as I have said, sat on a nodule of flint at the very edge, and looked fiercely over to the opposite land. He was composing a new ditty in which he had already called his rival from Boulogne by an uncourteous name, and dared him to come on and try his metal with a raven from Berkshire. "I'll pull your French beard," he said, and plucking from a stunted sprig of thyme a striped snail that clung to the stem, hurled it in defiance in the air.

Thirteen long seconds elapsed ere it struck the pebbly beach. Now, whether it was that St. Louis heard the threat, but unmerited vengeance was at hand. For that marauding band aforesaid armed with stones were stealing on our bold champion from behind. Suddenly they flung them, and one sharp flint, catching the Doctor on the side of the head, cut his right eye completely out. He would have been killed but that some Riflemen came and hunted the young ruffians off.

Dakins was never the same man after. On July 25th, 1842, he embarked for America in the good old sailing ship *Boyne*, Hammock, captain, and Castle, first mate. The Doctor was in good company; there was Dr. Smith, of the 64th regiment, and of our own party Dr. Downes, Colonel and Mrs. Irton, Ramsay, Dawson,* Elrington,†

* The Dawson, I am afraid, who, afterwards, in the Guards, lost his life at Inkerman.

† Elrington, our gallant Colonel Commandant of to-day.

Stewart, John Cod, † Rooper, § Newdigate, || and I. Also Herr Schallehn, director, as he informed us, of Her Majesty's private concerts, but any way bandmaster to the 2nd Battalion.

Careless always of life, Dakins had well-nigh lost it in mid-Atlantic. It was blowing fresh, and having rigged out a so-called fiddle to keep the plates on the table, we were eating our dinner with what appetite we might. A cry was raised, "The Doctor is overboard!" Startling cry this, but especially if anything of a sea is running. The Doctor! What Doctor? The captain and we all rushed on deck. Our human comrades we found to be safe; but with expanded, wet, and helpless wing, poor Dakins was soon discovered beaten down by the wind on the waves. Furrow after furrow was gathering between us and him, and white top after white top. But the Doctor did not struggle. We watched him—small as a bottle—as he rose, then sank in the distance, but always in the same position—his one bright eye fixed steadily on us as though in full confidence. The prestige of the Doctor still hung around him, and many sad and wistful looks turned towards our commander; but no one spoke. The kind sailor knew how to interpret them. He glanced at the sea and sky. "'Bout ship!" he suddenly and cheerily cried; "who'll save the Doctor?" "'Bout ship!" broke in chorus from the men, and a dozen volunteers sprang forward, the mate at their head. A boat was

† Spencer, his uncle, was Bishop of Newfoundland.

§ Edward Rooper, killed, poor fellow, in the Crimea.

|| Edward Newdigate, and long may he live. What others remain of that party, or of the two hundred fine fellows of the old Battalion, who sailed with them in the *Boyne*, I know not. Sergt. Richards, pensioner, Battersea, is really the only one I could name.

lowered, and I gazed with a rather choking sensation at these fine fellows pulling back to save the life of a bird. I don't know how the Doctor felt—sentiment had never, perhaps, been strong in his character—and the salt drops that fell so freely from his cheeks as once more he stood on deck were, I think, only fresh from the death he had so narrowly escaped.

W. H. BRADFORD.

THREE MONTHS' LEAVE IN THE MALAY PENINSULA.

LAST May, Long and I went to the Malay Peninsula for big game shooting, and though we were not very successful; in view of the 1st Battalion going to Singapore next year, it may be worth while giving our experiences. A fortnight after leaving Hong Kong found us on our ground with a tracker "Kari," by name, and a dozen coolies, in light marching order, as the difficulties of transport are great. The first day in the jungle we found tracks of elephant, rhino., &c., but the country was dry, so we decided to push on.

In the evening we came to some open grass land, where, to our joy, we saw a solitary *sladung* (bull-bison). A somewhat long stalk and a wade through a swamp brought us to the place where he had been feeding, but by the time we got up he was about 120 yards off, making for the jungle. We fired a volley which only increased his pace, and then ran as hard as we could, but failed to get another shot.

It is worth noting that Long was shooting with an 8-bore "Paradox," while I had an 8-bore gun. These weapons are good enough for the close-quarter shots one gets in the jungle, but they are not nearly accurate enough for anything over fifty yards.

However, the beast got away, and though we found some blood, there was not enough to warrant our wasting

the next twenty-four hours as we did in the farce of following him up.

Three days' marching brought us to Passoh, where a gold reef has been discovered, and, as none of our coolies turned up, we were much relieved to find an English prospector there who entertained us very hospitably, in a rough and ready way, for three days; Long and I sharing a small loft with an opium-smoking Chinaman and some evil-smelling fish.

We were much interested in the mine, but perhaps more so to hear that hardly a week passed without elephants coming round the hut at night, and a herd having been reported a few miles away, we set off the next morning, meeting the shikari on the road.

We followed them up all day, slept on the tracks that night, and followed them up next day, but without ever getting very close; and, as they were evidently on the move, we returned to Passoh and pushed on to the river Triang, where game was more plentiful. Here we had still further to reduce our kit and also leave behind two guns, rifle and cartridges, owing to coolies getting fever.

Transport is very difficult. There are no paths, often not even a track, wading is frequent, and Malays are the very worst coolies. Moreover, one has to take food enough to last the party the whole time one is away. Here we found a village and open ground, which was a relief after the dense jungle.

We arranged to stay a week, so hired a Malay hut from an old Mahommedan, who had made three pilgrimages to Mecca. The result was, to say the least, disappointing; the old rascal looted our cartridges and everything else he could lay his hands on.

Having crossed the Triang we found fresh tracks of

an elephant and a *sladung*; which latter we heard going off into the jungle. We followed up the elephant, and while doing so crossed the tracks of a herd only a few hours old. Two hours' rapid tracking brought us up to them in very dense jungle. Kari pointed to one which he thought was a bull; so creeping up we fired a volley at the shoulder, which was all we could see, and rolled the beast over. Alas! not a tusker. It is almost impossible in this jungle to pick the bull out of a herd. This beast was only twelve yards from us, and we waited some minutes to get a clear shot. We returned to the *sladung*, but did not get a shot, though we got pretty close to them.

Early next morning we found fresh tracks of elephant which we followed, and soon came up with the herd; six cows and two calves. We sat for nearly half an hour watching them bathing within twenty-five yards of us.

The next day we dropped down the river in a canoe. A herd of elephants had crossed the river that morning, but we did not go after them, as we wanted to get a single bull. Found a *sladung* track, which we followed up most of the day and at last came up to him. The first shot failed to stop him, but running forward, Long got in a good shot and dropped him in his tracks. The *sladung* is the same as the Indian "*gaur*," but darker, and, I think, has a finer head.

The Malays feasted and made merry; they will not eat elephant meat. We tried to do so but were defeated, which is not surprising, when one considers that it may be 200 years old. Not the least pleasant part of the day was one's evening bathe in the river—cool and clear from the hills.

Malays live in or on the water. Rivers are the only

means of communication; and one sees children steering heavily laden canoes down the rapids without the slightest fear. Malays are pleasant people to live amongst; clean, civil, and always laughing; but they are abominably lazy, and it is seldom that one can get any real work out of them.

We now separated our forces; Long going off in a new direction, while I went down the river.

Long had very bad luck. He hunted a *sladung* for ten hours, and got within a few yards of the beast, but could not get a shot. This occurred time after time, and makes one doubt whether shooting here is really worth one's while. It is very hard work, and very disappointing.

The jungle is simply terrific; and for hours one may have to cut one's way step by step through bamboo, palm, and tree fern, laced together by rattan and hanging creepers. This is varied by wading through mangrove swamps. A compass is in constant request. Leeches are a fearful nuisance, nothing keeps them out, and one is always stopping to pick them off one's clothes; I counted over one hundred one morning which I thus disposed of.

Our stores were now at an end, so we made a twenty-mile march to Pertung. The coolies did not get in till next day. Here I was laid up for a few days with fever. Long left to meet Percival in Singapore, but was delayed there for a fortnight with a bad attack of fever, during which time Mr. Swetenham, Colonial Secretary, with whom he was staying, most kindly looked after him.

He met Percival later in Java, and they sailed 300 miles round the island in a 2-ton cutter; but having got to their ground, the natives refused to enter the jungle,

which was too thick to work through alone, so their shoot had to be given up.

Mr. Keyser, the Resident of Jelebu, having kindly asked me to stay with him, I spent a very pleasant week, and thoroughly appreciated the benefits of a good house, food, and stables. The morning I arrived, a black panther was brought in—trapped, the skin in perfect condition. There are any number of these animals, and also tigers; but though many attempts have been made, it has always been found impossible to shoot them in these jungles. I believe there is hardly a case of one having been shot; and as they carry off a good number of cattle and Chinamen every year, it has been found necessary to resort to the miserable expedient of poisoning tigers and trapping panthers.

Jelebu is covered with tin mines. Two-thirds of the tin now produced comes from the Malay Peninsula. The mining consists chiefly of surface working for alluvial tin. It is carried on entirely with Chinese labour—some of the mines employing over 2,000 coolies. The management of these large gangs by a few Englishmen is very creditable, especially as the coolies come from the worst and lowest class of Chinamen. There has never been any serious trouble, although there are no troops and only a handful of Sikh police.

Having secured a boat and fresh trackers I went on down the Triang River. I was lucky enough to get a Sakai as tracker. These aborigine live in the heart of the jungle, build their huts in trees, wear little or no clothing, and decorate themselves with leaves and grasses. Their only weapon is the blow-pipe, by means of which they kill birds and small animals with poisoned darts. They are shy of Europeans, and though grateful for

kindness, it is difficult to induce them to leave their villages to act as guides or messengers. This man was a marvellous tracker, and stood by me well.

We soon got on the tracks of elephants, a bull, cow, and calf, and some trees freshly rooted up proved that they were not far off.

Late in the evening we came up to them in a bamboo jungle, at the foot of a hill. I got up to the bull, but he was facing away from me, so I could not get a shot, and while trying to get round he heard us and moved off. It was getting dark, so we hurried on, and soon came up with them again, but one of the party coughed and they went off.

We heard them trumpeting close by most of the night, and in the morning found that they had gone down the river; so, sending word to the boat to follow, we pushed on without delay, and had a long day's tracking, crossing the river several times, and only came up to them late in the afternoon. Again, I only got a very awkward shot as he was standing half right, but as he was pretty close I aimed at his shoulder and fired both barrels. He crashed off through the jungle, and we followed, but finding from the length of the strides that he did not mean stopping, we gave up the pursuit, and returned to the river, as we had no water.

On our way back, as we were struggling through a mangrove swamp, we met the cow and calf trumpeting and squealing within a few yards of us. Fortunately they could not see us, as the cow would certainly have charged if she had, and at such close quarters we could hardly have stopped her.

A second time we met them in some bamboo. One of the party here got between the cow and calf, when, to our relief, they crashed away and allowed us to go on.

A third time we met them on the path by the river, and I was glad enough to reach the boat and put the river between us. During dinner they came out on the opposite bank and serenaded us.

The Malays wanted me to shoot the cow, so that they might try to catch the calf, but I did not do so.

That night there was a storm that I have never seen equalled, even in the Himalayas. For hours the lightning never ceased, accompanied by an incessant roll of thunder, varied by an occasional crash, as some tree fell. The jungle, seen through the sheet of water pouring from the roof, was as clear as by daylight, except for moments of pitch darkness. We got no sleep that night, bedding and clothing getting soaked.

The bull went thirty miles across country to another river, and we never saw him again, though he must have been badly wounded. On our return to Kwalah-Klawang we heard of a herd of elephants doing damage in a certain village, so I went after them with some Sikh police, but failed to come up with them.

Before leaving, the head-man of the village, a certain Datu Rajah, brought in a splendid pair of elephant tusks. He had been out with an English hunter after a rogue, which they failed to kill, and he had on that occasion been accused of showing the white feather. He was very indignant, and vowed not to return until he had killed the beast, which he had followed for nearly two years, and finally killed after hunting him through most of the States, and having fired fifty bullets into him.

I now left Jelebu and returned to Seramban, where I stayed with the Resident, Mr. Lister, who had most hospitably entertained Long and I on our arrival.

After a very pleasant week here I received an invitation from Mr. Rodger, Resident of Selangor, to stay

with him and shoot; so, having laid a "dak," I drove over, and on arriving at Kajang received news of a herd of elephants that were devastating a certain village; so, though there was no tusker in the herd, I arranged to go and drive them out, and, if possible, catch a small calf that was known to be among them.

Dr. Scott and Mr. Lindsay accompanied me. We left the same evening, dropped down the river by moonlight, and arrived at the village before daybreak.

The elephants had just been there, so when it was light enough to track we followed them, and after some difficulty, owing to the size of the herd, came up with them. We were attacked twice on the way by bees. Unfortunately the noise we made wading through a swamp disturbed them, and it took us another two hours to head them.

We could see nothing of the calf, so decided to fire as they passed us, and killed two. The herd stood about for some time, and then slowly withdrew. We followed and caught a glimpse of the calf, but the others were standing in line and we had to beat a retreat.

The next day, fifteen miles down the river we found the calf in the water trying to climb up the bank. The herd had crossed and he had been washed down by the current. After a long struggle and a good deal of excitement he was finally captured on the opposite bank, secured with rattans, and rolled down into the boat. On the way back he several times nearly swamped us; but he soon got pretty tame, and as long as he was allowed to suck somebody's hand remained fairly quiet. With great difficulty he was landed and put into a cart, but he did not at all appreciate driving, and his screams frightened the bullocks till they bolted down the road with him.

This was the first elephant that had been caught in this part of the world, and caused great excitement. He soon became very friendly, drank fourteen bottles of milk daily, and ate as many bananas as he could get. He now belongs to the king of Siam.

I spent a pleasant week with Mr. Rodger, who kindly sent me round to Perak in his yacht; the Resident, Mr. Swetenham, having kindly asked me to stay with him. Perak and Selangor are the two chief States in the Peninsula; and it is curious, when one sees their railways, towns, with churches, banks, schools, hospitals and public buildings with electric light everywhere, to reflect that twenty years ago this was dense jungle, and ten years ago a collection of mud huts. The revenue of each of these States is very nearly equal to that of Singapore and all the Straits Settlements combined; while Perak bids fair to become one of the most important Crown Colonies in the Empire.

The revenue is derived chiefly from a ten per cent. export duty on tin, an import duty on opium, and from the gambling farms. When tin is exhausted, as it must be within a measurable period, the present prosperity will fall unless there is something to take its place. Fortunately, agriculture is likely to do so, and in some parts has already. Liberian coffee has been tried in most of the States, and has succeeded everywhere. Labour is the only difficulty.

My last expedition was up the Perak River with Mr. Hulbert, the District Officer of Kwalah Kangsa. We had a delightful three days' punting in a house-boat. The country is perfectly beautiful. The dark jungle, colours that can only be seen near the Equator, the silence, and wonderful sunsets leave an impression that can never be forgotten. We depended chiefly on fish

for food. A great amusement among the Malays formerly, was to dynamite the pools. Malay children live in the water, and it was very amusing to see several of them struggling with a large fish after an explosion, shouting with laughter all the time. This, however, has wisely been stopped. About two miles from the river are some sulphur springs, at which animals come to drink, so we decided to sit up for them. It was an ideal place for night shooting. Two huts had been built in trees on the bank of a narrow stream. On the opposite bank was a small spit of white sand, where the sulphur bubbled up. There was a full moon—light enough to read by.

The first two nights we saw nothing, though we heard animals moving about in the jungle, and in the morning found that an elephant had passed close to us. The third night a rhino. came out, and began to dig up the sand, offering a perfect shot only thirty yards off, so resting the rifle, I fired both barrels, and rolled him over, but he got up at once, and crashed off into the jungle. I had left the elephant gun behind, but this was a 10-bore, and ought to have settled him. We followed him in the morning on elephants, but he got away, alas! probably to die in the jungle. Rhino. are very seldom shot by Englishmen, though occasionally by natives, who sell the horn to the Chinese, who use it as medicine, and believe that it prolongs life. A good horn is worth 500 dollars.

My time was now up, and I had to make my way down to the coast. This is probably as good a place as any in the Peninsula for shooting. A good bag ought to be made in ten days. At Ipoh I took passage in a small cargo boat, with an Arab captain and a very mixed crew, and I was not sorry to land at

Penang, where I stayed with Wegg-Prosser, an old Rifleman.

The Regiment at Singapore furnishes a detachment of two companies at Penang. There is a hill station here, good club, racing, and cricket. The snipe shooting is probably the best in the world—the record bag last year being 110 couple to one gun. The Sikh police are a fine body of men, one old N.C.O., with a row of medals, had taught his two sons, aged 6 and 7, to go through the manual exercise with toy guns; they did it perfectly. I told them that they would cry “Meri Ma” in battle, at which they laughed and the old man replied, “A Sikh’s son is never afraid!”

On my return to Singapore, I paid a flying visit to Johore—a very disappointing State after the others. There are only two towns, one on the coast opposite Singapore, the other close to Malacca. The country is utterly unexplored. There is, no doubt, any amount of shooting, and when quartered at Singapore, it might be worth trying.

I add a few shooting notes. Take as little as possible. A Malay load in the jungle is about twenty pounds. Tents are out of the question, but Malays rig up a shelter of palm leaves in a few minutes. Take food to last the whole time, and rice for the coolies; none can be obtained in the jungle or in the villages. A waterproof sheet, two blankets, one change of clothes, three flannel shirts, rifle, cartridges, quinine, compass, putties, are all that are necessary. A double-barrelled 8-bore is probably the best weapon.

Pahang and Perak are the best districts. I should advise getting a boat and shooting down one of the rivers. It is worth learning a little Malay. It is a very easy language—a mixture of Persian and Arabic; no

grammar, and two hundred words will carry one a long way.

I cannot close these notes without a word of thanks for the unlimited assistance and hospitality that I received from all quarters. Eastern hospitality is said to be a thing of the past. It is certainly not so in the Malay Peninsula; and anyone visiting the States either for shooting or racing may be sure of a warm welcome. The racing is first rate—horses—no Hong Kong ponies; and as each State has a good race-course, there is plenty of it.

This is a somewhat dull record of facts, and I am tempted to add accounts of meeting tigers face to face on the road, and other "shikar" stories of which I heard plenty; but the people for whom this is written have not yet learnt to believe, and as they have not yet digested other elephant stories, it would be useless to add more.

F. G. TALBOT.



SKYIN, OR IBEX.

(LENGTH OF HORNS $42\frac{1}{2}$ INCHES.)

A SHOOTING TRIP TO BALTISTAN AND LADAKH.

IN accordance with the request of our Editor, I have written the following short account of an expedition I made in 1894 to Baltistan and Ladakh, in quest of the big game that is found in those regions, not because it was in any way a wonderful one (though my luck in getting good heads of every animal that I pursued was exceptional), but in the hope that it may be of some slight use to any Rifleman who may be intending to shoot in those parts.

When quartered with the 3rd Battalion in the Punjab, I had always spent my summer leave shooting in the hills, chiefly in Chamba, and had seen enough to make me realize that, given time and opportunity, there would be nothing I should like so well as an expedition after some of the animals that dwell in the more remote regions of the Himalaya. Accordingly, in the spring of 1894, happening to find myself in Ceylon, I determined to extend my wanderings to Kashmir, or even further, in search of sport. I arrived at Srinagar in April, and all my friends told me that it was already late to start in search of ibex, as all the nalahs would be occupied, and the animals themselves have become scattered over the mountain tops, as the snow melted and the higher feeding grounds became uncovered. As I was kept at Srinagar for a month, waiting for my stores, the prospects of my

getting good sport with the ibex became remote. However, I knew that I had one of the best shikaris in Kashmir, Salia Lohn by name, who had been retained for me some months previously by Baker-Carr, who was then serving on the Viceroy's staff, so I hoped for the best, and eventually set out on May 21st, intending to try and obtain a few ibex and burhel, and perhaps, if lucky, an ovis ammon.

My object was to get good heads if I could, and not numbers; in fact, after obtaining a few big heads of an animal, I did not pursue him any more, even if I saw him. My enforced wait at Srinagar was lucky for me in one way, as I made the acquaintance of Captain Godfrey, the Joint Commissioner of Leh, who not only gave me letters to all the headmen of districts, but was most kind and useful to me in many other ways. I knew that it would be useless to try to get any of the good nalahs within some distance of Kashmir, as they had all been occupied long since, so I hoped to be able to succeed someone in one of the more distant valleys of Baltistan, as time was no object, and there would be a better chance of big heads if I should be lucky enough to get any ibex. When a man finds that he cannot be among the first to get away on leave, or does not care to rush off and race for a nalah directly the passes are open, it is not a bad plan to step into a good nalah as soon as the first occupant leaves it, provided, of course, that it contains enough ground not to have been shot out, and that it is not too late in the season. I started up the well-known Sind Valley, following the Srinagar and Leh road, and was lucky enough to find a friend who marched with me for several stages. This friend had never had any hill shooting, so Salia proposed that we should stay a day

or two at the foot of the Zogi La (Pass), that he might try for red bear and ibex. I was rather sceptical about his finding any here, as it is so near Srinagar; however, Salia proved right, and we saw both in a small valley that runs eastward towards Amarnath. Going out from camp one afternoon, I had the unusual experience of seeing an ibex stalk, both animal and pursuer being in sight through my glasses for some time on a precipitous hillside, but the ground proved impracticable, and the goat escaped. When we crossed the Zogi La, it was still under snow, and gave us a rather laborious climb. On the other side of the Pass I met an officer who had been early in the Hushe nalah in Baltistan, and had very good sport with the ibex. He had handed over the nalah to a friend of mine, so I determined to make for it, especially as he said that it was some thirty miles long, and had lots of side ravines, all full of ibex. Henceforward my wanderings had a definite object. A few marches further on my friend left me, and, leaving the Leh road short of Kargil, I marched down the Suru river to the Indus valley. It would be as tedious to describe the next few marches, which are, doubtless, well known to many readers of the CHRONICLE, as it was to traverse them. The country consists of narrow gorges with huge granite precipices completely shutting out the view on either side, and entirely destitute of vegetation. Every few miles, where a side valley comes down, there are villages with terraced fields; these latter, sometimes only a few yards in width, are composed of earth brought up from the river-bed in baskets. They are irrigated by water brought in channels along the sides of the hills, sometimes for many miles, and appear delightfully fertile and green, perhaps the more so from the contrast to their arid surroundings. The trees are

chiefly apricot, mulberry and poplar, and the villages themselves mere collections of mud hovels. The going is terrible, and a riding pony is of little use here. The road, or rather track, either lies across miles of boulders and stones, of sizes varying from a pebble to a railway carriage, or across deep sand, and you are perpetually climbing over or round steep "parris," as the rocky spurs are called, by means of rickety wooden galleries built out of the face of the precipice. To add to our discomfort, the sun was blazing hot at this time of year, and the Indus, being in high flood from melting snows, had in places washed the road away altogether, necessitating a short (!) cut over a spur some hundreds of feet high. Short of Skardu, we crossed the Indus on "zāks" (skin rafts) and ascended the valley of the Shyok. This proved to be wider and better going, and on June 13th we reached the mouth of the Hushe nalah. This valley, some twenty-eight miles long, is formed by a stream of the same name that comes down from the glaciers of the Mustagh group of the Kara Koram range, the highest collection of Peaks in the world, which includes K² (28,200 ft.), Masherbrum (25,627 ft.), Gusherbrum (26,738 ft.), and others nearly as high; the scenery is superb. Marching up to the head of the valley, I met my friend, who had had splendid sport with the ibex, and handed the nalah over to me, but he said at the same time that he was afraid they had now gone too high for me to make sure of getting any good ones. For a day or two it rained and snowed, and the rock avalanches were tremendous. On June 19th, I fired my first shot. I saw ibex from my camp, stalked them, shot two, and was back at my tent within an hour. One had a fine head of 44 inches, with only one horn, there being no trace of the other; this the shikaris said



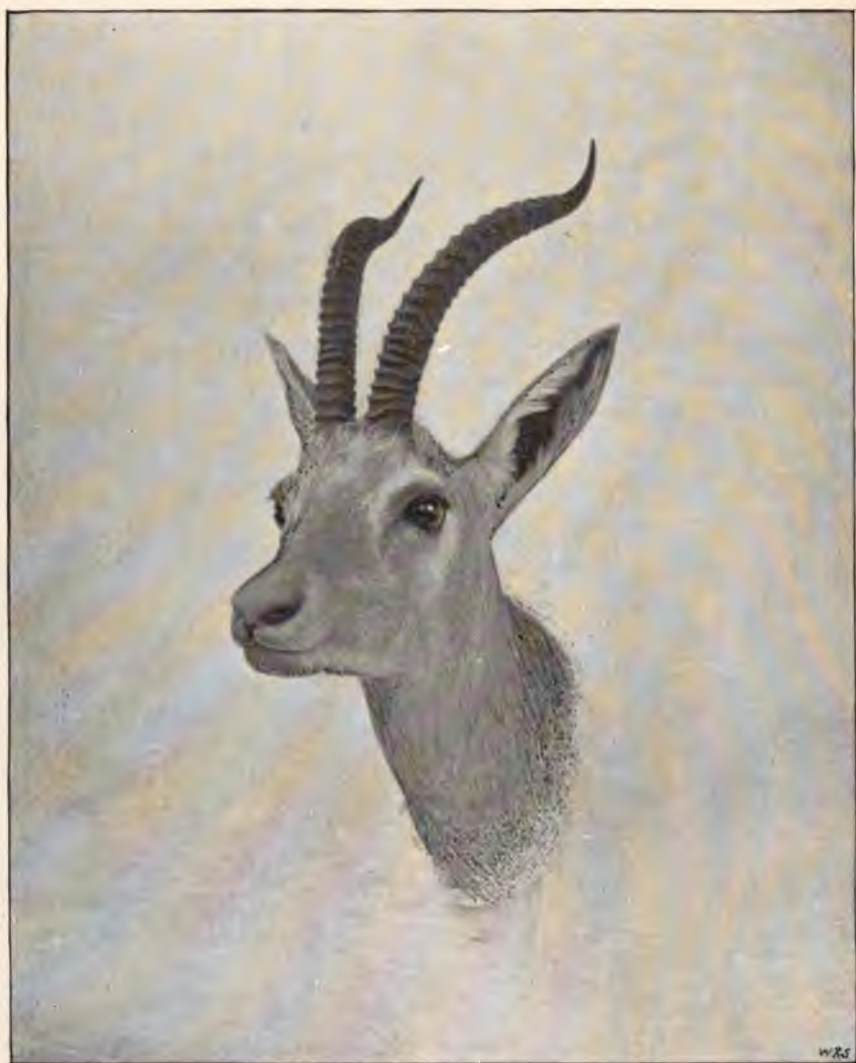
NYAN, OR OVIS AMMON.
(LENGTH OF HORNS 42 INCHES.)



would bring me great luck. The other head was $42\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Two days afterwards I got five out of a big herd, all good heads. Then, having got enough ibex, I left, but on my way down, tried a side nalah which the natives said had never been visited by white men, and got another head of 42 inches. This side valley is called Kande, and seemed to swarm with ibex, and, I should think, would well repay a visit. I had now in three days' shooting got eight ibex, five of them heads of 40 inches and upwards. So I pursued my way rejoicing towards Ladakh. We marched up the Shyok Valley, which is not a very usual route, and in character much resembles that of the Indus, and, turning southward, crossed the Chorbati-La (16,800 feet) into Ladakh, when we again struck the Indus valley. This pass is not a difficult one, but we were delayed by fresh snowfalls, and on the Ladakh side had to wait for two days and build a bridge, as the storms had washed away every bridge in the country; in fact, the Leh Srinagar route was closed for three weeks about this time. Marching up the right bank we joined the Leh-road at Khalsi, and I reached the capital of Ladakh on July 21st. During this march I several times saw ibex, but, as before related, did not pursue them; but if any sportsman were to go that way he would be sure of getting some shooting, more especially in the Shyok Valley. After a short sojourn at Leh to arrange about stores, &c., I set off to the country of ovis ammon and burhel. Pursuing the well-known track of the Leh Simla road, we left the Indus valley at Upshi, and, turning southward, reached the Gya nalah, which I intended to try first. This valley had already been shot by three fellows this season, so that I did not expect to get much, but I got some good burhel and two oves ammon. These latter

had small heads, and I determined that I would not fire in future at anything but a monster. After a short stay in Gya, I wandered off in the direction of Rupshu. This, the highest inhabited country in the world, being nowhere at a less elevation than 15,000 feet, is most curious. Drew says that to 4,000 square miles there are 500 inhabitants, and these are nomadic, being Tartars who wander about with their flocks and live in small black tents. The country itself is composed of vast deserts and rolling wastes of sand and shale, the mountains being for the most part round-topped, and, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere, they have very few glaciers and very little snow upon them. There are in places large salt, or rather brackish, lakes, the best known of which is the beautiful Tso Moriri. For some weeks I wandered about here, seeing quantities of kyang (Thibetan wild ass), a few goa (Thibetan gazelle), and some oves ammon, but amongst the latter I could not find one worth shooting, so did not fire at them, though on at least five occasions I got to within shooting distance after laborious stalks, and saw warrantable heads, yet the monster was not there. On the top of the Polakonka Pass (16,480 feet) I met a friend in the Gurkhas, and we determined to try our luck in the direction of Hanle, near the frontier of Chinese Thibet. Accordingly we marched thither. This most curious place consists of a large Lama monastery perched on the top of a high rock at an elevation of 14,500 feet. Here it freezes every night in the year. Thanks to the influence of the head Lama, who had been told to look after me by the Wazir of Leh, I was given an old Thibetan shikari who was to show me oves ammon; he did so, and the very first day that we went out (August 21st) I got a right and left out of a flock of four old





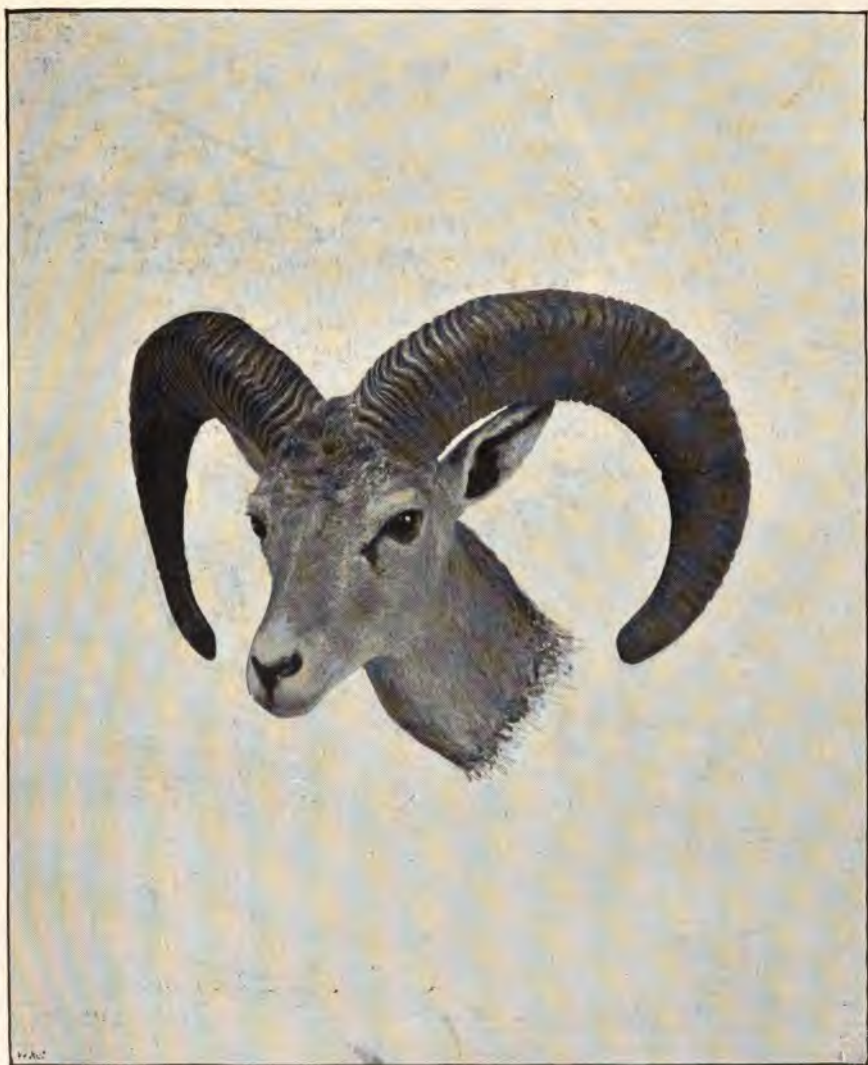
GOA, OR THIBETAN GAZELLE.
(LENGTH OF HORNS $12\frac{1}{2}$ INCHES.)

rams, the bigger head, though broken at the tips, measuring $42\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the other $37\frac{1}{2}$. Unparalleled luck! Having finished with the oves ammon, of which I daresay there were lots more in this neighbourhood, I went after goa, and this little gazelle gave me more trouble than any animal I pursued, as he lives in the middle of open plains and is only 18 inches high. However, one day I got two with heads over 12 inches, and then set out for Rupsho again, on my homeward way. I crossed some high passes to the Tso-Moriri before mentioned, on the shores of which is Karzok, said to be the highest village in the world, a monastery and a few huts at an elevation of over 15,000 feet. After this I *descended* to the top of the Polakonka Pass (16,400 feet)—my highest camp was over 19,000 feet—and by the Tagalang Pass back to Gya. In a nalah near here I went after shapoo, the only animal of these regions that I had not yet shot, and the first day, after very hard work on steep shale slopes, got a nice head of $27\frac{1}{2}$ inches. On our way down to Leh I visited the Lama monastery of Himis, a most curious place, which is well described in Knight's book, "Where Three Empires Meet." From Leh I marched by the ordinary route down to Kashmir, stopping for a few days to try and get a barasingh, which at that time were calling in the pine-forests, but was unsuccessful, not getting a shot. Leaving Srinagar on October 30th, I drove from Baramula to Rawal Pindi (over 200 miles) in two days in a tonga, and, after staying a day or two at Delhi with Baker-Carr, caught the homeward P. and O. at Bombay.

Thus ended a very successful expedition, and during the five months that we were away from Srinagar I calculate that we covered the best part of 2,000 miles. My luck was exceptional in every way, as not one of my

servants or somewhat numerous camp followers was ever really ill (which is often the cause of an expedition having to return) and all difficulties were minimised by the very excellent servants Baker-Carr had engaged for me, and by the kindness of the Joint Commissioner of Leh. Salia, my head shikari, *never once* failed to bring me within shooting distance of my game, and anyone who has stalked in Ladakh, with its open ground and shifting winds, will know what this means; while my excellent bearer, having gained experience on two Black Mountain expeditions, worked the camping arrangements splendidly. In fact, nothing went wrong, and I returned the proud possessor of the following heads, all of which are good ones:—four oves ammon, eight ibex, three burhel, two goa and a shapoo, besides a very fair collection of butterflies (collected by my servants), since presented to the Natural History Museum at South Kensington (among these was one new species), several birds, a lengthy diary, and many sketches. The negatives of photographs which I took (some 200) were all spoilt by the climate.

FRED. E. S. ADAIR.



SHĀPOO, OR OORIN.
(LENGTH OF HORNS 27½ INCHES.)

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FROM HONG KONG TO ENGLAND, EASTWARD BOUND.

BEING fortunate enough to get a year's leave from Hong Kong, it occurred to me that if I were to go *via* Japan and America, it would be an excellent opportunity of seeing a little more of the world. I accordingly took a through ticket from Hong Kong to London, by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The "Empress" line of steamers, which belong to the C.P.R., are exceptionally fine and comfortable and the officers and crew all Englishmen, the majority of the former being Royal Naval Reserve men. They run every three weeks between Hong Kong and Vancouver, B.C.

On May 1st, 1895, I left Hong Kong by the ss. *Empress of India*.

On the day after our start we put into Amoy for a few hours. It is a quaint little harbour at the mouth of a small river. The place itself is uninteresting, and but few people went ashore. The European settlement is on the opposite bank to the native dwellings, a very wise plan, as all, who are cognizant of John Chinaman, will agree.

On May 4th, we anchored in the mouth of the Yang-Tse-Kiang river and most of us went in a launch a few miles up the river to Shanghai. There we found that it was the last day of the races and many found their way to the course. In China race days are observed as general holidays (a very right and proper custom), and

all the banks and principal shops are closed. Consequently we found Shanghai *en fête*, and quite at its best. It seems to have the makings of an excellent place. The country round is flat enough for riding, in fact the paper-chasing there is quite a popular feature, the race-course is the best in those parts, the pheasant-shooting up the river above the town is first rate, and nothing could have been kinder or more hospitable than the few people I had the pleasure of meeting. We had to rush off after the last race, to catch our launch which put us on board the *Empress* at 6.30. p.m. Boden, also *en route* for England, joined the ship here.

On May 6th, we arrived at Nagasaki, perhaps the most beautiful harbour in the East. It was my first view of Japan, and so fascinating was it that I there and then determined to land at Kobe, and after spending three weeks in the country, to continue my journey by the next *Empress* boat. At Nagasaki, where we coaled, we were entertained at a picnic by the captain and officers of the ship. We went in rickshaws about three miles inland and then climbed a huge hill, at the top of which we found a sumptuous lunch spread in a tea-house. Having partaken of this, seated on the floor with our boots off (a Japanese custom); we inspected a ruined Buddhist temple, and subsequently found our way back to the ship at about five. The following day we passed through the Inland Sea, which may be likened to a series of enormous lakes. The scenery therein is beyond my powers of description.

On May 8th, we arrived at Kobe, where the party of five, of whom I formed one, disembarked. The same evening we journeyed on by train to Kioto, where we stopped a week. It is an interesting place, as being about the largest manufacturing town in Japan. There

was a triennial exhibition going on, which we visited, but it was tiring work, owing to our being unable to understand much about the exhibits, the labels of which, of course, being in Japanese characters. Some of the bronzes, however, were very fine.

One day was occupied in shooting the Katsura-gawa rapids, which was most exciting. During our stay we also saw the champion wrestlers—a rather boring show—a Japanese theatre, wherein was performed a blood-curdling melodrama of the transpontine type, and a *geisha*-dance that was quaint and picturesque, though a trifle indecorous at times.

Our next point was Nagoya, where we stopped one night. It is a curious place, with an interesting old castle and huge barracks, being one of the military depôts of Japan. We put up at what they call a semi-foreign hotel; that is to say, the house was Japanese built, the walls and doors being composed of paper screens, but with the modern conveniences of tables, chairs, beds, &c. In an ordinary tea-house, as the Japanese inns are called, one has to be contented with a few rugs on the ground for a bed, and food has to be eaten while sitting on the floor. Our journey from Nagoya to Miyanoshita was most wearisome. After a hurried breakfast we left the former place at 7.30 a.m. by train. On the journey we passed along the shores of Lake Biwa, and later on in the day by the foot of Mount Fujiya, the only mountain worthy of the name in Japan. It is an extinct volcano, flat-topped and snow-capped, and regarded by the natives as a sort of demi-god. We eventually arrived at the station of Kodzu at 8.15 p.m., where we alighted.

We then had to take a tram, drawn by two miserable ponies, to Yumoto, at the foot of the hills. Here we had

once again to transfer ourselves into rickshaws for a two-hour journey up the hill, and at 11.30 p.m. found ourselves at the Fujiya Hotel at Miyanoshita.

However, the view the next morning amply compensated for the discomforts of the previous day. It would be fairly safe to assert that there are few more beautiful spots on the earth. We stopped there a week, and made several walking excursions. Among other places we walked to Hakone, a fine lake, which we crossed in boats.

The Mikado has a fine summer residence on an island in the lake. On our way back we passed through the sulphur-spring district, and also the village of Ogigoko. It happened to be the bathing hour, and we were compelled to leave hurriedly, much embarrassed.

On May 23rd Boden and I left for Yokohama, and the following day went on to Nikko.

There is an old Japanese proverb which says, "See Nikko and die," which, presumably, is meant to imply that once having seen the beauties of Nikko one would not care to see anything else, and so perforce must expire. It certainly is a beautiful place, but its beauties are those that appeal more to the Japs themselves than Europeans. Its chief charms lie in the temples, which, to the eye of the unbeliever, become, after a time, a trifle wearisome. We religiously visited three of them, two dedicated to Shinto and one to Buddha, and though the grounds in which they are built are prettily laid out and magnificently wooded, the temples themselves seemed somewhat similar. We spent one day walking to Chuzenji, a large lake at the top of one of the peaks surrounding Nikko. It is a lovely spot, the lake lying in the crater of an extinct volcano, with densely-wooded hills on all sides. It is said to hold some fabulously large carp, but it is

very strictly preserved, and permission to fish therein extremely difficult to obtain. The following day we left for Tokio, and our journey was again tiresome, as, owing to a large body of troops being required at the capital, the ordinary railway traffic was suspended. We eventually reached our destination, having taken twelve hours to accomplish seventy miles. While here, where we rejoined our party, we visited an iris garden; but, unfortunately, we were a little too early, a few only of the flowers being in bloom. We also went to see Danjiro, the great Japanese actor, whom an eminent London dramatic critic has described as the Irving of the East. He certainly was clever, and, curiously enough, several of his actions and mannerisms remind one forcibly of Sir Henry Irving.

On May 30th, the Mikado, accompanied by the victorious generals of the late war, made a State entry into Tokio. Through the kindness of the American Ambassador we were enabled to secure excellent places to see the procession. It was a fine show, though the soldiers were not much to look at. The whole place was naturally *en fête*, with triumphal arches, fireworks, &c. The following day we went to Yokohama, and Boden and I, having said farewell to our party, who were about to start on a tour in the Northern Isle, embarked the same evening in the *Empress of Japan*.

During our voyage there was nothing of much interest to relate. We had a very pleasant set of people and a fair passage, though rather cold. Going eastward this line of steamers take a northerly route, and at one time we were within fifty or sixty miles of the Aleutian Isles.

The really only curious feature of the voyage was having an extra day, or "Antipodes Day," as it is

called, owing to crossing Longitude 180°. There being thirty-six hours' difference of time between Yokohama and Vancouver, we had to make up one hour per day on the twelve days of our voyage, the remaining twenty-four hours being absorbed in an extra day. We accordingly had two 6ths of June.

At daybreak on June 11th we sighted land, and at 2 p.m. arrived at Victoria, B.C. Boden and I here parted company, as he had some relations to look up at Victoria. I went on to Vancouver, arriving there about 7 p.m. On landing I was informed by the railway authorities that they had been unable to secure passages across the Atlantic until July 3rd. As I had no wish to stay until then in America, I determined to go straight through to New York, and take my chance of getting a berth on the spot. I accordingly changed my route, and instead of going across Canada to Montreal and thence to New York, I went through the States on payment of a small sum in addition.

Having slept one night at Vancouver, I started by train at 2 p.m. on June 12th. Two hours after starting we were in the midst of the most perfect mountain scenery. The following morning I travelled some distance on the engine—for which I had obtained permission—and though it was very cold and dirty, I was amply recompensed by the lovely view. We passed the Albert Cañon, almost the finest in these regions, and then climbed the Great Loop, where the line takes several twists and turns over extraordinarily high trestle bridges to the great Glacier of the Selkirks, which divides the ranges of the Selkirks and Rockies. Here we stopped half-an-hour for lunch. At 9.30 that evening we commenced to ascend the Kicking-Horse Pass in a heavy fall of snow, and we were compelled to have four engines, two in front and two behind.

We passed Banff, famous for its hot springs, at midnight, and when I arose next morning I found we had left the mountains and were speeding across the prairie. It soon began to be unpleasantly hot and dusty, and by the middle of the day the heat was almost tropical. At 8.30 p.m. that evening, four hours late, we arrived at Moose Jaw, where I left the Canadian Pacific Railway and arrived at 3.30 a.m. at Portal, the frontier of the United States; here we were turned out by the Custom House officials to have our things examined. All the next day we travelled through the States of Dakota and Minnesota, and reached St. Paul at midnight. Being five hours late, I naturally missed my train on to Chicago, and had to sleep the night at St. Paul. At 7.30 the following morning I left by the Great Northern Railway, and travelling through the State of Wisconsin, arrived at Chicago at 9.45 p.m. This just gave me time to drive across the city to the Wabash railway station, where I found a train waiting. After travelling all night we reached Detroit at 7 a.m., and the suspension bridge below Niagara at 4.30 p.m. I stopped here three hours, which gave me ample time to see the Falls. Having clad myself in oilskins, I descended by a lift to the rocks below, whence the view was grand. I then drove through the park by the lesser falls, known as the American Falls, and so to the station where I took the train to Buffalo. After waiting an hour or two there, I took the New York Central express, which claims to be the fastest train in the world, and arrived at New York at ten o'clock the following morning. I immediately drove to the shipping offices, and after much difficulty and with the aid of an influential friend managed to secure the last berth in the American liner *Paris*

(the old *City of Paris* of the now defunct Inman Line), sailing the next day.

I spent the afternoon in going to see a base-ball match, of which the Americans think so much, but which I thought rather slow, and in the evening I was prevailed upon to witness a performance of "Trilby," at the Madison Square Theatre, about which New York had quite lost its head. The next morning, June 19th, I embarked on the *Paris* at 10 o'clock, and, with the exception of a thick fog off the Newfoundland banks, we had a very fair passage, and arrived safely at Southampton at midnight on June 26th.

I need hardly say how extremely enjoyable such a trip is, and I would recommend it to anyone who has the opportunity of doing it. The expense is much the same as the other route. The through ticket from Hong Kong to London (including sleeping-berth accommodation and food on the train) costs £51. This includes 15 per cent. discount allowed for officers of the army. Of course a stay in Japan materially increases expenses, but if one went straight from point to point I should think £70 would amply cover everything.

J. HENVILLE THRESHER.

A TRIP TO SCILLY.

FORTY miles south-west of Penzance and within easy distance from thence lie the Scilly Islands, which are reached after a very pleasant four hours' journey on a fine day, along the coast of Cornwall, passing on the way the Eastern Telegraph Company's station at Pothcornow, where all the cables of the western world come to land. The coast-line is followed almost to Land's End, which is visible at no great distance as one heads straight out to sea, past the Runnel bell-buoy and the Longships light; next the Wolf lighthouse is seen on the port bow standing right out of the ocean. We enter the Scilly Archipelago by a channel, leaving St. Martin's Island on our right and St. Mary's Island on our left, and bring up alongside the quay of the capital, Hugh Town, in the Island of St. Mary's. As the tide rises and falls about 24 feet, this quay is built right out into the little harbour and forms a break-water, behind which lie numerous fishing boats. The quay was originally built by Lord Godolphin in Queen Elizabeth's reign, but was greatly improved, enlarged, and repaired by the late Mr. Augustus Smith. Most people seem to have an idea that there is only one island inhabited, whereas there are five, viz., St. Mary's, St. Agnes, St. Martin's, Tresco and Bryher, whilst Samson used to be. Samson is the scene of Walter Besant's charming book "Armored of Lyonesse," not to have read which book is here to prove oneself

supremely ignorant. The Scillies were, of course, well known to the Phœnicians and Romans who used to get tin there, and called them *Siluriæ Hebrides Cassiterides*. Rings, glass, bangles and articles of small value are still found there, which attest their presence.

The next we know about the islands is that they were granted to the rich abbey of Tavistock, whose Superior sent a party of monks there and built an abbey on Tresco Island, the ruins of which still remain. From them the isles appear to have passed to the Godolphin family, to whom they were given by Queen Elizabeth in return for their services. She also established a small garrison at St. Mary's Island and built a fort called from its shape Star Fort, which is still in excellent repair, being built of granite and bearing the date 1593 over the gateway. The Godolphins seem to have kept the islands for about 200 years, but George IV., whilst Regent, sold the lease for a long term to the late Mr. Augustus Smith, a banker of Lombard Street; the present "Governor," as he is called by the Scillonians, being his nephew, and to whom the present prosperity of the islands is mainly due.

St. Mary's is the largest island; being nine miles round, but it will, in course of time, become two islands, by the action of the sea, which is rapidly washing away the isthmus which joins the hill to the north, on which is the "Garrison," which is a bastion-trace wall running round the hill; this dates from 1742, the barracks being now turned into an excellent hotel. Inside the Garrison, forming a keep, is "Elizabeth's Star Fort." On the southern side of the isthmus lies the remaining and agricultural or rather floricultural part of the island. On the isthmus itself is built the capital, Hugh or Heugh Town, but as the water has been known to run

right across the isthmus it cannot be a very comfortable place to live on. On the south side of the island is Pendennis Head, and Pulpit Rock, one large rock resting on another, over which it projects, in such a manner as to look like a sounding-board. It was on Pendennis Head that the ship *Minnehaha*, laden with granite, with a Falmouth pilot on board, struck, one dark night, and although the figure-head actually projected over the land, the pilot, captain, and many of the crew were drowned, owing to their rushing aft and being swept overboard by the seas, in ignorance that they had only to drop over the bows on to dry land. The captain attempted to swim ashore, to get help for the crew, but was drowned, and found so tightly jammed in under a rock that he had to be taken out "in pieces," as an old Scillonian expressed it.

A little further on east is Porthellick Bay, where the body of Sir Cloudesley Shovel was found by a soldier's wife, according to a local tradition, with his dog, on a hatchway. He had been wrecked with five out of the seven ships forming his squadron, on the Gillstone Rock outside Annett Island, when returning from the unsuccessful siege of Toulon in 1707. Sir Cloudesley must have drifted about six miles before being cast ashore at Porthellick, where he was buried; afterwards his body was removed to Westminster Abbey, but the place where he was first buried is still to be seen, fenced round with stone, and local tradition says that no grass will grow there.

Near Porthellick, on the south side, is the Giant's Castle, a mass of rocks, piled one on top of the other, also the Logan Stone, which, although weighing about 40 tons, is so delicately balanced on the top of another, that it can be easily rocked with one hand.

Flowers are the chief, indeed the only industry of the islands, several kinds of narcissus and jonquils being grown; the only really indigenous narcissus is the one locally known as a Scilly White, and yet strangely enough this is undoubtedly a Chinese flower. The others, such as *Ornatus*, *Pheasant-eyed Narcissus*, &c., have been grown from bulbs chiefly imported from Germany, several German firms having agents on the island. The flowers are grown in slips, generally about an acre in extent, surrounded by high walls or hedges to protect them from the wintry blast. They, of course, require great care and labour, and the outlay is considerable; the prices now are not nearly as high as formerly, owing to so many being grown. It is thought that in time the small growers will no longer be able to compete. As an instance of the amount grown, Mr. Dorrien Smith, of Tresco, has sent off as many as 34,000 blossoms on one day. Flowers are fairly cheap on the island; most varieties being 3d. a bunch, consisting of twelve blossoms. They are sent all over England and last wonderfully well. A dealer in Hugh Town told me he had sent off some flowers on a Tuesday, and that, owing to a blizzard, they were not sold in London till the Saturday following, but were still perfectly fresh. In former times there were deer on the island, imported by Mr. Augustus Smith, but they were transferred to Samson, and have since died out.

Opposite to St. Mary's island to the north is Tresco, where the "Governor," Mr. Dorrien Smith, lives, adjoining the old Abbey of Tresco; this was besieged in the Civil War by Cromwell and taken, and cannon-shot are still dug up about the grounds; inside the abbey is the old burial-place for the islands, which was used up to 1810, but now they each have their own little churches and burial grounds. The Royalists held out in the Scillies

for some time, and made themselves so remarkably unpleasant to the shipping that Cromwell sent an expedition against them. Tresco and St. Agnes were easily taken, but St. Mary's made a good defence for some time. Cromwell's castle is still in a fair state of repair on the north point of the island, with the ruins of King Charles's castle just above it. Opposite Cromwell's castle is a little island called Hangman's Island, so called because Cromwell used it for hanging purposes, and the amount of Sir Richard Grenville's followers he there strung up would reach a respectable total.

The gardens of Tresco Abbey are as near Paradise as is possible here below, although they remind some people more of the Crystal Palace without the glass; personally I prefer the Paradise simile. They contain many tropical plants, chiefly Australian and New Zealand, an avenue of *Dracæna* being particularly beautiful; there are several blue gum-trees, and plants of the cactus tribe in abundance from Brazil and Chili. The tree-ferns, palms, and other delicate plants are covered up with screens in the winter to protect them from the wind, but now and again much damage is done by the frost, happily a very unusual thing, as the climate is never very hot or cold, scarcely ever above 70°, and it seldom freezes. Strangely enough, this island contains two fresh-water lakes, comprising together about fifty acres; but this is not peculiar to Tresco, as all the isles have something of the sort; and in St. Agnes, the lake is so close to the shore that the sea sometimes breaks over, which makes the eels wriggle straight to land, where they are found in numbers by the islanders amongst the grass and stones, who are always on the look-out for this.

At the entrance to the gardens by the cottage is a

regular ship cemetery, the figure-heads of the numerous vessels that have been wrecked amongst the islands being stuck up in a row, some much battered, others looking as if they had just come out of the yard, all sorts and sizes from the bold buccaneer to the innocent maiden; the buccaneer looking as bold, and the maiden as innocent, as if they were still adorning the bows of the clippers to which they belonged. On the other side of the lake are the flower-fields and packing-sheds, where a number of hands are employed packing the flowers in boxes for the London market, but this seems tame after the bold buccaneer. North of the abbey is New Grinsey village and Sound, the latter a regular inland sea, and a good anchorage for yachts, having Samson and Bryher on one side, and Tresco on the other. There are a few partridges on the island and a number of pheasants are reared every year in the shrubs along the drive, though they, of course, are killed every year, since pheasants are not good gardeners. West of Tresco is Bryher Island; on the top of a hill on this island are the cairns of the old Druids, and from this spot is to be seen the finest view of the Archipelago.

South of this, again, is Samson Island. It used to be inhabited, and one house still remains, presumably Armorel's, but the inhabitants gave it up, owing to the difficulty of educating their children, and of getting a doctor. From what I could gather, in former days they did not want to educate their children, and as they were invariably drowned before they were middle-aged, they didn't have much use for a doctor. At low spring-tide cattle could walk across from Tresco by a tongue of land which was passable then, but even as a cattle run it was not a success, as the cattle tried to walk back, and were caught by the tide and drowned.

West of Samson is Mincarlo, the home of many species of sea-birds. On the other side of the sound, next and west of St. Mary's, is St. Agnes Island, which has its church and lighthouse; this still has the old silver reflectors in use, about the only one in the Trinity Service. In old times there was a coal fire beacon here; the stone, which closely resembles a pepper-pot, in which the coal was burnt, is now in Tresco Abbey gardens. There are numerous outlying rocks and reefs round St. Agnes, which have proved disastrous to many a good ship; indeed, every rock in Scilly may be said to have its tale of disaster. Even the channel between St. Agnes and St. Mary's has the wreck of the steamship *Serica* which is sticking up half out of the water, she having struck on an unmarked rock, and been run ashore to save the crew.

Seaward of St. Agnes is the barren rock or island of Annett, on which at certain seasons of the year millions of sea-birds—gulls, puffins, &c.—are to be seen. Just off this is the Gillstone Rock, where Sir Cloudesley Shovel came to grief.

St. Martin is the other inhabited island; it has a good-sized village, and though it cannot compete with St. Agnes as regards a lighthouse, it does its best with a beacon.

The isles seem to be divided into two groups, with the sound between. Originally, according to the legend, they were all joined, and stretched right away to Land's End, forming the Kingdom of Lyonesse. However, the fishes reign supreme there now, as it is about twenty fathoms under the sea, and the islands themselves are being gradually washed away.

To the west of the isles, right out to sea, stands the Bishop Lighthouse. It was here that the big German

mail steamer *Schiller* struck in 1875, when on passage home, and broke up. Most of the passengers and crew were drowned, according to the Scillonians, because they were all drunk. They were dancing on board at the time she struck, in commemoration of Schiller's birthday. If there had been proper discipline on board, the islanders say, many more would have been saved. A great many bodies were washed ashore with cork belts on, but in some cases these had slipped down to their knees, and actually helped to drown them. One woman was washed right round Bryher Island. The *Schiller* was carrying treasure, and much of it was afterwards recovered by divers. According to general report, a good deal of money found its way to the islanders, owing to one thing and another, and there was no fishing done for about three months, they being too well supplied with money to care about it.

Many of the islanders have stories of the French war from their fathers and grandfathers. The Scillonians had a bad time then, as they were all fishermen (and wreckers), and scarcely grew anything on the islands: this was before the flower trade days, whereas now they are nearly all flower growers, doing hardly any fishing or seafaring. Formerly vessels were built here, but the flower trade has proved more remunerative than "going down to the sea in ships," also, they say the Suez Canal makes a very great difference in the number of vessels passing and requiring pilots, but there is talk of Scilly being made a harbour of refuge and naval station with cruiser attached, for which purpose it seems eminently qualified; then, no doubt, seafaring will look up again. During the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 the roadstead was crowded with German merchant craft, seeking shelter from the French men-of-war. To return to our

war with our neighbours, the Scillonians grew nothing, and as, if they went fishing they were often captured by the French, they nearly starved. One old boatman told me his father and another man were one day out fishing off the Isles when they saw a man-of-war, and, taking her to be British, thought they would sell her some fish, but on going alongside they were made prisoners, and their boat sunk by dropping a shot into her, as she lay alongside. They proceeded up channel, when they saw a ship commanded by Sir Edward Pellew, that had come out of Plymouth Harbour. The Frenchmen laughed and said, "Here come some of your long pops," meaning the nine pounders, and said they would soon take her. However, they did not, but got taken themselves by Sir Edward, and the fishermen were landed at Scilly the same evening, the heroes of the hour.

C. E. RADOLYFFE.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE following is explanatory of some of our Illustrations, not elsewhere described.

The plates of heads of animals are taken from a capital book by Captain F. E. S. Adair, entitled, "Sport in Ladakh," and published by Mr. Horace Cox, *Field Office*, W.C.

Captain Adair very kindly placed all the process blocks which had been made for his book at the disposal of the Editor, and these four were selected for reproduction in the CHRONICLE.

The group of Non-commissioned Officers of the 2nd Battalion was taken at the South Barracks, Gibraltar, in 1877, in which year they all received the Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct.

Sons of both the late Sergt.-Major Longden and Qrmr.-Sergeant Dyer (at present an Office-keeper at the War Office) are now serving in the 2nd Battalion as non-commissioned officers.

The plate of the group of Riflemen of the 2nd Battalion at Subathoo is from a very faded old photograph, taken in 1862, when the art was not so advanced as at present; hence there was great difficulty in getting it reproduced at all.

It is of interest as showing the type of Riflemen who fought in the Crimea and Indian Mutiny in the old "Long Service" army.

Sergt.-Instructor of Musketry J. Hawksford joined the Regiment in December, 1851, and embarked with the 1st Battalion for the Crimea in July, 1854; he was present at the Battles of the Alma, Balaclava and Inkerman, and throughout the Siege of Sebastopol. He served as a volunteer at the



J. Ball, photo.

**T. HAWKSFORD, YEOMAN OF THE GUARD.
LATE SERGT. INSTR. OF MUSKETRY, RIFLE BRIGADE.**

Capture of the Rifle Pits on November 20th, 1854, on which memorable occasion Lieutenant Tryon and nine Riflemen were killed, and seventeen Riflemen wounded out of the party engaged.

He also volunteered and served with the covering party in the Attack on the Redan of June 18th, 1855. He was granted the Crimean Medal with four clasps, and the Turkish medal and the Medal and Gratuity for Distinguished Conduct in the Field. He was also given the Medal and Gratuity for Long Service and Good Conduct, and was discharged to pension in March, 1873, after over twenty-one years' service. He was Canteen Steward of the 3rd Battalion for some years, and is at present Canteen Steward of the 4th Battalion at Aldershot. He is a Yeoman of the Guard.

The photograph of the Football Team of the 1st Battalion was sent to the Editor last year, but space prevented its then being inserted.

This team greatly distinguished itself on several occasions during the Calcutta football season of 1894, as described in our last issue of the *CHRONICLE*.

The plate of the Officer of Colonel Manningham's Rifle Corps is taken from a coloured print sent to the Editor by Major-General E. M. Manningham Buller.

It is a question whether the Rifle Corps ever wore the Light Infantry "wings" as depicted, or whether any of the officers wore moustaches, which latter in those days were looked upon as a Continental custom; and in the old books of military costumes are usually seen in plates representing German Riflemen serving in the British army.

The plate of the Football Team has been reproduced in the Sheet Kalendar for 1896, as also have those of Sergeant Archer, 2nd Battalion (the Army Champion Runner in the United Kingdom); of Sergeant Oldfield, 3rd Battalion (the Army Champion Runner in India); and of the winning section of the 4th Battalion in the Mounted Infantry musketry competition at Aldershot.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE (THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN).

"Copenhagen," "Monte Video," "Roleia," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Barrosa," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "South Africa, 1846-7, 1851-2-3," "Alma," "Inkerman," "Sevastopol," "Lucknow," "Ashantee," "Ali Masjid," "Afghanistan, 1878-9," "Burma, 1885-87."

1st Bn.	.. .. .	Hong Kong.	3rd Bn.	.. .. .	Rawal Pindi, Punjab.
2nd "	.. .. .	Aldershot.	4th	.. .. .	Aldershot.
		Depôt		.. .. .	Gosport (temp.)

Uniform.—Green. Facings.—Black. Agents.—Messrs. Cox & Co.

Colonel-in-Chief.

General H. R. H. Arthur W. P. A., Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., A.D.C., s. 29May80

Colonels Commandant.

Russell, Gen. Lord A. G., C.B. 1st Bn. 1May91
 Elrington, Lt.-Gen. (Hon. Gen.) F. R., C.B., 2nd Bn. 2Jan.92
 17July90

Lt. Colonels. (4)

4Stoford Backville, L. R. 1Dec.91
 bt. col. 1Dec.95 v.
 3Cuzon, Hon. M. 15Oct.93 d.
 2Howard, F., A.D.C. 5Dec.94
 bt. col. 30Jan.95
 1Norcott, C. H. B. 16Dec.95 s.

Majors. (10)

4Kenyon-Slaney, W. R. 1Dec.85
 1Noel, Hon. E. 12Apr.90
 2Verner, W. W. C., p.s.c. 2Dec.91 v.
 3Raikes, F. S. W. 16Dec.91
 4Maude, R. J. 17Feb.92
 1Pemberton, A. R. 7May93 s.
 3Metcalfe, C. T. E. 17May93
 s. Colville, A. E. W., p.s.c. 11Oct.93
 v. Lamb, C. A. 15Oct.93
 d. 2Cockburn, G. 14Nov.94
 s. Sherston, J., D.S.O., p.s.c. 14Nov.94
 2Leslie, G. F. 5Dec.94
 4aCourt, C., p.s.c. 24Apr.95 m.
 Wilson, H. F. M. 25Sept.95
 s. Coke, Hon. W. 14Dec.95
 3Winn, Hon. C. C. 16Dec.95

Captains. (24)

Jenkins, A. E. 1Mar.88
 m. Nicol, L. L. 9Mar.90
 v. Wilkinson, T. H. Des V. D.S.O. 14Mar.90
 3Couper, V. A. 9Apr.90
 2Fuller-Acland-Hood, A., spec. serv. 1Aug.90
 4Bateman-Hanbury, Hon. E. R. 15Aug.90
 s. Cowans, J. S., p.s.c. 3Sept.90
 v. King-Salter, H. P. 3Sept.90
 4Fortescue, Hon. C. G., adjt. 14Dec.90
 v. Parker, W. F. 1Jan.91
 s. Bingham, G. C., Lord 1Jan.91
 s.c. 2Strachey, R. J. 12Aug.91

Captains—cont.

m.c. Lascelles, W. E., p.s.c. 12Aug.91
 v. Pigott, W. G. 18Nov.91
 3Petre, H. C. 1Dec.91 d.
 4Jenner, A. V., D.S.O. 2Dec.91
 1Eccles, W. V. 16Dec.91
 1Ferguson, A. G. 1Jan.92
 Lovines, A. H. W. 15Feb.92
 2Fyers, H. A. N. 1Apr.92
 4Beresford, M. W. De la P. 8Nov.92
 1Stewart, A. D. 23Nov.92 d.
 2Ramsey, T. B. 23Nov.92
 3Pinney, C. F. 11Oct.93
 3Yarde-Buller, Hon. H. 15Oct.93 s.
 Wilson, H. H., p.s.c. 6Dec.98
 3Congreve, W. N. 6Dec.98
 4Dawson, E. A. F. 4Apr.94
 3Walsh, Hon. C. E., adjt. 4Apr.94
 4Majendie, H. G. 4Apr.94
 18teuart, J. M. S. 14Nov.94
 1Bentnick, W. G. 14Nov.94 d.
 1Radcliffe, C. E. 12Dec.94 e.a.
 Green-Wilkinson, L. F. 10Feb.95
 Arthur, L. R. S. 10Feb.95
 1Patton-Bethune, D. E. B. 1Mar.95
 3Staveley, C. R. 13Mar.95
 3Annesley, A. S. E. 11May95
 4Kington Blair Oliphant, P. L. 24June95
 1Baker-Carr, R. G. T. 30Aug.95
 2Shute, C. D., p.s.c. 18Sept.95 d.
 4Saunderson, S. F. 25Sept.95

Lieutenants. (37)

4Vernon, H. E. 27Aug.91
 1Talbot, E. G. 18Nov.91
 2Mills, S. 18Nov.91
 s.c. 1Biddulph, H. M. 1Dec.91
 4Savile, J. H. D. 2Dec.91
 1Alexander, R., adjt. 16Dec.91 d.
 2Cowell, A. V. J. 1Jan.92
 2Thesiger, G. H., adjt. 10Feb.92

Lieutenants—cont.

2Stephens, R. B. 13Feb.92
 1Knox, C. W. C. 15Feb.92
 2Ross, H. D. 23Mar.92
 4Tharp, G. P. 15June92 d.
 1Saunderson, L. T. 15June92
 4Steward, W. H. W. 23Nov.92
 4Foljambe, Hon. A. W. de B. S. 14Feb.93
 1Long, S. C. 13June93
 4Harman, G. M. N. 11Oct.93
 3Henriker-Major, Hon. C. H. C. 15Oct.93 d.
 2Paget, G. L. 6Dec.93
 2Gough, J. E. 6Dec.93
 3Gosling, G. B. 2Apr.94
 1Paley, G. 4Apr.94
 3Darrell, H. F. 16May94
 3Morris, G. H. 16May94
 4Kerr-Pearse, B. A. T. 23May94
 1Conyngham, Lord C. A. 14Nov.94
 1Thresher, J. H. 5Dec.94
 3Napier, Hon. C. F. H. 1Dec.94
 2Probert, D. J. 10Feb.95
 2Bright, R. G. T. 20Feb.95
 1Boden, A. D. 1Mar.95
 1Percival, C. V. N. 18Mar.95
 1Lysley, G. L. 11May95
 2Heriot-Maitland, J. D. 24June95
 3Campbell, E. G. 17July95
 2Clarke, C. H. G. M. 30Aug.95
 1Wingfield Digby, W. R. 25Sept.95
 3King, A. M. 16Oct.95
 3Maclachlan, R. C. 27Nov.95

2nd Lieutenants. (24)

3Grogan, Sir E. I. B., Bt. 19July98
 3Rickman, S. H. 29Nov.93
 3Bell, M. G. E. 20Dec.98
 4Cox, P. G. A. 21Feb.94
 3Ellis, G. M. A. 28Feb.94
 4Kennard, A. C. H. 25Apr.94

2nd Lieutenants—cont.

1Salmon, G. N. 2June94
 1Power, E. D. Le P. 2June94
 2Gillespie, R. W. 10Oct.94
 3Bell, E. W. 12Dec.94
 1Close, T. 13Feb.95
 3Thornton, L. H. 6Mar.95
 3Burnett-Stuart, J. T. 3Mar.95
 1Lee-Dillon, Hon. H. L. S. 17Apr.95
 4Cooke, B. H. H. 22May95
 1Holland, S. E. 19June95
 2Harington, J. 19June95
 4Byrne, G. B. 17July95
 4Oldfield, B. G. R. 11Sept.95
 4Spence, C. J. H. 25Sept.95
 2Dawnay, Hon. H. 2Oct.95
 4Manningham-Buller, M. E. 9Oct.95
 3Bernard, R. P. H. 26Oct.95
 3Cavendish, Hon. H. 7Dec.95

Paym. 3Napier, Hon. C. F. H. Lt. (acting).

Adjts. 3Walsh, Hon. C. E., capt. 14Feb.93
 1Alexander, R., lt. 30Nov.94
 2Thesiger, G. H., lt. 20Feb.95
 4Fortescue, Hon. C. G. capt. 27June95

Q.M. 4Hone, H. 30Aug.82
 hon. capt. 30Aug.92
 Clark, C. 4Feb.85
 hon. capt. 4Feb.95
 Wadham, W., hon. lt. 19Feb.87
 2Stone, F., hon. lt. 21Aug.89
 1Hoey, L., hon. lt. 11Dec.89
 Teed, E., hon. lt. 18Dec.89
 3Adkins, J., hon. lt. 13May91

Regimental Record, 1895.

RECORD, 1895.

1ST BATTALION.

At the beginning of this year the Battalion had just settled into quarters at Hong Kong.

The Mobilization for defence, the chief military event of the year at this station, began on the 15th, and lasted till January 19th. Four Companies were out on the southern defences under the Second-in-Command, one Company was in a fort at the east, and half a Company in a like position at the west entrance to the harbour, the remainder forming part of the reserve in the town under the C.O. The weather was cloudy, windy, and rainy throughout the week.

There is a marked change in the climate east of Singapore, and the cold weather at Hong Kong is both longer and colder than at Calcutta, although both cities lie in the same latitude.

On the last day of the Mobilization, the Brigade Field Firing took place, in which all the available artillery and machine guns, including those of the local Volunteer Corps, took part. The weather was very wet, and the targets in many cases were hidden by mist.

Lieutenant-Colonel St. Paul went home on six months' sick leave on January 24th.

Lieutenant R. Alexander returned from home leave on January 30th, and took over the duties of Adjutant from Lieut. S. C. Long, who had been acting since the departure of the Battalion from India.

Captain Hon. F. M. St. Aubyn died on the last night of February, of a severe attack of pleurisy, after a week's illness. His funeral, on the afternoon of the following day, was attended by the Major-General, the Commodore, and many Naval and Military Officers and civilians, and much sympathy was shown by the residents.

During the cold weather the Battalion did several route marches over the hills.

In the month of March there was a general strike of coolies, arising from the restrictions placed as a precaution against the plague by Government on the overcrowding of lodging-houses. The Government appealed to the Military for help; and for about ten days all the men off duty were employed, at a dollar a day, in loading and unloading P. and O. and other steamers. They received the thanks of both the Government and the mercantile community.

The Annual Inspection was made by Lieutenant-General G. Digby Barker, C.B., commanding in Hong Kong and China on March 29th and April 9th and 10th, after the strike was over.

On April 19th, General Barker held a Review of the whole Garrison, after which he bade farewell to the troops, and complimented the Battalion on the excellency of its march past.

Major-General Wilson Black, C.B., landed the same evening, and assumed command of the Garrison. He inspected the Battalion in marching order on April 26th.

General Barker left for home on May 1st, when the whole of Hong Kong turned out in steam launches to see him off.

Hitherto khaki uniform had not been worn in the China command, except by the newly raised Hong Kong

Regiment. General Barker, however, induced the Home authorities to sanction khaki also for the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade; and during the summer the whole Battalion was fitted out with two new suits of the same pattern as that which they had brought with them from India.

The new pattern Field Service Cap was issued to the Battalion in February.

The Home Ordnance Department failed to supply water-bottles for the use of the Battalion on its arrival, and this important article of a soldier's equipment was not served out until the Battalion had been over eight months in the Colony.

Another institution which General Barker established, at the request of the Battalion, was that of a year's leave to England.

Lieutenants Long, Thresher, Boden, and Lysley were each granted a year's leave in May.

The following officers joined during the year :—

Capt. J. M. S. Steuart, on Promotion, March 23rd.

„ W. G. Bentinck „ „ „

2nd Lieut. T. Close, on Appointment, May 17th.

Capt. C. E. Radclyffe, on Promotion, May 21st.

„ A. G. Ferguson, on Absorption, May 31st.

„ D. E. B. Patton-Bethune, on Promotion, July 26th.

2nd Lieut. Hon. H. S. S. Lee-Dillon, on Appointment „

As the Battalion had not been able to do any Musketry before leaving Calcutta, the whole Course remained to be done at Hong Kong; and it was not finished until May 21st. Some alteration was then made in the ranges, after which the Course for 1895 was begun early in August.

There were a few cases of plague in the city in the spring, and several men of the Battalion were employed in house visitation, under the Sanitary Board,

but the disease did not spread. There was one death from Cholera at Kowloon—Private Allen, of "C" Company, on July 28th.

On August 23rd, Sergeant-Major Morrish and Colour-Sergeant Arnand were presented with medals for Long Service, by the G.O.C. on a Garrison Parade.

Captain W. G. Bentinck left for the Depôt on November 16th, to replace Captain Lawrence, the first news of whose death had been received in Hong Kong only the day before.

The farewell order of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, dated October 31st, was published in Battalion orders on December 3rd.

The Annual Inspection was held by Major-General Wilson Black, on December 5th, 6th and 7th, making the second in the calendar year.

On December 7th, the hired freightship *Teucer*, of the "Blue Funnel" line, arrived from England, bringing two Officers, Captain R. G. T. Baker-Carr, and 2nd Lieutenant S. E. Hollond, 2 Sergeants and 151 rank and file for the Battalion. These remained in camp in Kowloon, until the 26th. The same ship started on her return passage on December 24th, with 153 N.C.O's. and men of the Battalion, time-expired, invalids, and transfers to 2nd Battalion, and 1 Officer, Lieutenant L. T. Saunderson, for the Depôt.

Field Training at Hong Kong is divided into a summer and a winter half; the former was done by all the Companies at Kowloon during the hot weather, and in December, two Companies went into camp for the latter, and marched round Hong Kong island, about twenty-five miles.

Several small field days in connection with the Mobilization scheme for the Garrison took place in

November and December, also a few route marches with valises.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. St. Paul, having completed his time in Command on December 15th, the temporary Command devolved on Major E. Noel. Lieutenant-Colonel St. Paul left for England on Christmas Day, by the French mail steamer *Saghalien*.

NOTES.

The Warrant Officers, Staff-Sergeants, and Colour-Sergeants are as follows :—

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergt.-Major W. Morrish.
Bandmaster W. D. Peachey.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergt. W. E. Hoggatt.
Orderly-Room Sergt., Colour-Sergt. E. J. Baker.
Sergt.-Bugler E. Wilson.
Pioneer-Sergt. J. McAvoy.
Band-Sergt. A. E. Burton.
Mess-Sergt., Sergt. W. H. Arnand.
Armourer-Sergt. (1st class) E. W. Webster.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

" A "	Company,	Colour-Sergt. J. Finney.
" B "	"	" H. Smith.
" C "	"	" H. Hopkins.
" D "	"	" H. Lacey.
" E "	"	" A. Smith.
" F "	"	Sergt. C. Leslie (acting).
" G "	"	Colour-Sergt. E. Waight.
" I "	"	Sergt. J. Shearing (acting).

WAR MEDALS.

Seven Officers, 2 Warrant Officers, 21 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, and 20 Private Riflemen are in possession of one or more War Medals.

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

The following are in possession of medals for Long Service:—

Sergt.-Major W. Morrish. Sergt. W. H. Arnand.
Sergt. T. Filbee.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

Number of Riflemen in possession of:—

One Good Conduct Badge	...	...	497
Two " " "	...	...	148
Three " " "	...	...	8
Total number with Badges	...	...	653

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Number of N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen who have re-engaged	...	...	...	...	...	40
Number of N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen re-engaged during the year	...	...	...	...	...	13

INCREASE DURING 1895.

	Sergts.	Corpls.	Buglers.	Ptes.	Total.
From 2nd Battalion	...	2	2	—	149 ... 153
Joined from India	...	—	—	—	2 ... 2
Enlisted at Head-quarters	...	—	—	—	1 ... 1
	...	2	2	0	152 ... 156

DECREASE DURING 1895.

	Sergts.	Corpls.	Buglers.	Ptes.	Total.
To 2nd Battalion	...	2	2	—	4 ... 8
To 3rd " "	...	1	—	—	... 1
For discharge to Pension	...	2	—	—	1 ... 3
" 1st period	...	—	1	1	3 ... 5
transfer to A. Res.	...	—	4	—	93 ... 97
Invalids	...	2	—	—	52 ... 54
Discharged abroad	...	1	—	—	2 ... 3
To Army Reserve abroad	...	—	1	—	2 ... 3
Promoted to Sergt.-Major	...	1	—	—	... 1
Deaths	...	—	—	—	12 ... 12
Deserted	...	—	—	—	2 ... 2
Total	...	9	8	1	171 ... 189

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

First Class, 14 ; 2nd Class, 184 ; 3rd Class, 184.

During the year, 23 2nd Class and 14 3rd Class Certificates were obtained.

OTHER CERTIFICATES.

Musketry Certificates	7
Signalling Certificates	4
Commissariat Supply Certificates	2
Telegraphy Certificates	17

One Signalling and 5 Telegraphy Certificates were obtained during the year.

DEATHS.

Rank and Name.	Coy.	Place.	Date.	Cause.
Captain Hon. F. M. St. Aubyn		Hong Kong	28th Feb.	Pleurisy
Private Herbert, J.	" B "	"	24th Jan.	Dysentery
Actg.-Corpl. Rawlingson, W.	" I "	"	31st March	Drowning
Private Harris, T.	" E "	"	25th April	Rem. Fever
" Alston, W.	" E "	"	18th June	Ague
" Taylor, W.	" F "	"	30th "	Rem. Fever
" Holden, W.	" G "	"	23rd July	Meningitis
" Allen, W.	" C "	"	28th "	Cholera
" Curtis, W.	" C "	"	28th "	Meningitis
" Lord, H.	" C "	"	5th August	Drowning
" Wunderling, A.	" A "	"	5th Sept.	Abscess of brain
Sergt. Thompson, R.	" D "	"	17th "	Diarrhoea
Private Killick, W.	" F "	"	15th Dec.	Drowning

2ND BATTALION.

ON January 4th, Major W. R. Kenyon-Slaney was posted to the 4th Battalion as 2nd-in-Command. Major W. Verner became 2nd-in-Command of the Battalion.

On January 8th, Lieutenant S. F. Saunderson was posted to the Rifle Depôt.

On January 15th, Colour-Sergeant Cousens was discharged on completion of service.

On January 16th, Lieutenant A. S. E. Annesley was posted to the Battalion from the Rifle Depôt.

On January 25th the following observations on Inspection Report for 1894 by H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief were received :

“His Royal Highness is much pleased with the highly satisfactory condition of the Battalion, which is most creditable to Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton and all concerned.”

On February 1st, Lieutenant Irby was promoted Captain and posted to the 3rd Battalion. Lieut.-Colonel F. Howard was made an A.D.C. to the Queen, with the brevet rank of Colonel.

On February 2nd, Major G. F. Leslie and Lieutenant G. L. Paget were posted to the Battalion.

On February 20th, Lieutenant G. H. Thesiger was appointed Adjutant and Lieutenant R. B. Stephens was appointed Assistant Adjutant.

On March 3rd, Sergt.-Bugler A. Davis died.

On March 8th, Major E. B. Crake was posted from the Rifle Depôt.

On April 4th, Lieutenant D. J. Propert, 2nd Lieut. G. M. Clarke, and 66 men proceeded to Aldershot for a course of Mounted Infantry.

On April 13th, 16 recruits joined from the Rifle Depôt.

On April 29th, two Maxim Machine Guns were issued to the Battalion.

On May 7th, Lieutenant J. E. Gough was posted to the Battalion.

On June 11th, a team consisting of Acting-Sergeant Fry and 12 Riflemen won the Sword Exercise prize at the Royal Irish Military Tournament from ten other Regiments.

On June 22nd, Lieutenant A. S. E. Annesley was promoted Captain and posted to the 3rd Battalion.

On June 24th, the Battalion was inspected in barracks by Major-General Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency.

On June 25th, 2nd Lieutenant J. Harington was posted to the Battalion. The Mounted Infantry Detachment returned from Aldershot.

On July 9th, the Battalion was inspected in the Phoenix Park by the G.O.C.

On July 15th, 86 recruits arrived from the Rifle Depôt.

On July 25th, the following officers started with the Dublin Force for the Irish Manœuvres :—

Colonel F. Howard, A.D.C., Commanding Eastern Force.

Captain Hon. W. Coke, Chief Staff Officer.

„ A. A. Hood, Intelligence Officer.

„ T. B. Ramsay, A.D.C.

Lieutenant R. B. Stephens } In charge of the Machine Gun
 „ P. J. Propert } Detachment.

On August 28th, a draft of 45 recruits arrived from the Rifle Depôt.

On September 16th, a Night Marching Competition (seven regiments competing) was won by the Battalion.

On September 21st, Captain C. D. Shute was posted to the Battalion.

On October 10th, the Battalion proceeded *via* Birkenhead to Aldershot.

On October 11th, the Report on Signalling was received; the Battalion made a "Highest Possible Score." 2nd Lieut. Hon. H. Dawnay was posted.

On October 18th, a draft of 48 recruits arrived from the Rifle Depôt.

On October 22nd, a draft of 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, and 149 Riflemen, under Captain Baker-Carr and 2nd Lieutenant S. E. Hollond, left to join the 1st Battalion at Hong Kong.

On November 6th, Lieutenant A. V. J. Cowell was posted to the Rifle Depôt.

On November 7th, 1 non-commissioned officer and 11 men were posted to the Rifle Depôt.

On November 8th, the Inspection Report for 1895 was received:

"The Commander-in-Chief considers the Battalion to be in excellent order and well commanded by Colonel Howard."

On December 3rd, Captain Hon. W. Coke was appointed A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief.

On December 7th, Captain A. A. Hood, Sergeant Barter, Corporal Lewis, Corporal Hodgson, 1 Bugler and 21 Riflemen left Aldershot with Special Service Corps for Ashanti.

NOTES.

The Warrant Officers, Staff-Sergeants, and Colour-Sergeants are as follows :—

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergt.-Major E. Bull.
Bandmaster T. Connor.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergt. A. White.
Orderly Room Sergt., Qrmr.-Sergt. T. Whitehead.
Sergt.-Instr. of Musketry C. White.
Sergt.-Bugler F. Conolly.
Sergt.-Master-Cook S. Cox.
Pioneer-Sergt. J. R. Payne.
Band-Sergt. F. McGarry.
Orderly-Room Clerk, Sergt. S. J. Drawbridge.
Mess-Sergt., Colour-Sergt. C. Nash.
Sergt.-Master-Tailor C. Good.
Armourer-Sergt. C. Allport.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

“ A ”	Company,	Colour-Sergt.	J. Nicholas.
“ B ”	”	”	G. Hodder.
“ C ”	”	”	J. H. Eastwood.
“ D ”	”	”	E. J. Fraley.
“ E ”	”	”	J. H. Alldridge.
“ F ”	”	”	J. Taylor.
“ G ”	”	”	A. May.
“ H ”	”	”	G. Wagstaff.

WAR MEDALS.

Five Officers, 1 Warrant Officer, 2 Sergeants, 1 Corporal and 11 Private Riflemen are in possession of one or more War Medals.

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

Colour-Sergt. C. Nash.
 Sergt.-Master Tailor C. Good.
 Acting-Corpl. Preston.
 Private Kilroy.
 „ Plail.
 „ Sheppard.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	...	...	118
Two „ „ „	...	...	34
Three „ „ „	...	...	10
Four „ „ „	...	...	4
Five „ „ „	...	...	5
Six „ „ „	...	...	1
			172

RE-ENGAGEMENTS, ETC.

Number of N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen who re-engaged during the year	...	...	...	11
Number of N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen who have extended to 12 years	...	...	...	14

INCREASE DURING 1895.

			Sergts.	Corpls.	Ptes.	Total.
From the Depôt and home						
Battalions	...	...	1	2	206	...
From Battalions abroad	...	1	1	8	...	10
From other Corps	...	—	—	6	...	6
From elsewhere	...	...	—	—	3	...
Enlisted at Head-quarters	—	—	—	16	...	16
			—	—	239	...
Total	...	2	3	239	...	244

DECREASE DURING 1895.

	Sergts.	Corpls.	Ptes.	Total.
To 1st Battalion ...	2	2	149	153
To Depôt ...	2	8	25	35
To Army Reserve ...	—	3	13	16
To Auxiliary Forces ...	1	—	2	3
To other Corps ...	—	1	7	8
Discharged to pension ..	2	—	8	10
Discharged ...	—	1	37	38
Dead... ..	1	—	4	5
Deserted	—	—	19	19
Total ...	8	15	264	287

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

First Class, 8 ; 2nd Class, 131 ; 3rd Class, 81.

Three 1st Class, 23 2nd Class, 38 3rd Class certificates were obtained during the year.

Musketry Certificates, 25.

Signalling Certificates, 3 Officers, 4 N.C.O.'s.

DEATHS.

Rank and Name.	Place.	Date.	Cause.
No. 3248 Private Start	Dublin	9th Jan.	Pneumonia
„ 994 „ Chambers	„	27th „	Tuberculosis
Sergt.-Bugler Davis	„	3rd March	Pneumonia
No. 3293 Private Mills	„	29th „	Tuberculosis
„ 3449 Boy Mitchell	„	7th May	Meningitis

1 2 3 4

8 9 10 11

15 16 17

5 6 7

12 13 14

18 19



1—2nd Lt. *Sir E. Grogan, Bart.*, 2—2nd Lt. Thornton, 3—Lt. Gosling, 4—Lt. King, 5—Lt. *Hon. C. Napier*, 6—2nd Lt. Ellis, 7—2nd Lt. E. Bell,
 8—Lt. *Hon. V. Bootle-Wilbraham*, 9—Capt. *Hon. C. Winn*, 10—Lt. Col. *Hon. M. Curzon*, 11—Major *Noreott*, 12—Capt. & Adj. *Hon. C. Walsh*, 13—Capt. *Congreve*, 14—Capt. *Hon. H. Yardle-Baller*,
 15—2nd Lt. *MacLachlan*, 16—2nd Lt. *Barnett-Stuart*, 17—Capt. *Cooper*, 18—2nd Lt. M. Bell, 19—2nd Lt. *Riekman*.

3RD BATTALION.

ON January 30th, 1895, the Battalion was inspected by Colonel B. Blood, C.B., who expressed his satisfaction.

On February 2nd, Captain G. F. Leslie was posted to the 2nd Battalion, on promotion to Major. Captain F. A. Irby and Lieutenant L. R. S. Arthur were posted and taken on strength.

On February 24th, Captain H. C. Petre was posted to the Rifle Depôt for a tour of duty.

On February 28th, a draft consisting of 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, and 146 Privates, under Lieutenant Hon. V. R. Bootle-Wilbraham, arrived from the 4th Battalion, and was taken on the strength from January 24th, 1895.

On March 21st, a detachment, consisting of Lieutenant R. Tryon and 50 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, proceeded by rail to Campbellpore in relief.

On March 30th, orders received for the Battalion to mobilize, and to form a part of the 1st Reserve Brigade, Chitral Relief Force.

On April 3rd, the detachment from Campbellpore rejoined for mobilization.

On April 11th, orders were received for the Battalion to proceed to Hoti-Mardan with the 1st Reserve Brigade on the 13th.

On April 13th, the above order was cancelled, and the Battalion ordered to stand fast at Rawal Pindi, a depôt being formed, and the Battalion held in readiness to proceed to Hoti-Mardan on the shortest notice. The Battalion accordingly remained in the huts at West Ridge until June 4th, during which time everyone

experienced a great deal of discomfort, owing to the intense heat which prevailed.

On April 15th, 2nd Lieutenants J. T. Burnett-Stuart and L. H. Thornton were posted to the Battalion.

On April 19th, the Battalion was inspected by Major-General G. N. Channer, V.C., C.B., Commanding 1st Reserve Brigade. Strength on parade, 19 Officers, 1 Warrant Officer, 800 N.C.O.'s and men, the depôt not included.

On May 21st, Captain L. R. S. Arthur was posted on promotion.

On June 4th, the Battalion moved into quarters in Church Lines. Captain L. R. S. Arthur was seconded for service with the Brass Commission, West Africa.

On June 24th, Major C. T. E. Metcalfe was posted to the Battalion, with effect, from May 16th.

On June 6th, a party of 140 N.C.O.'s and men, under the command of Major C. H. B. Norcott, proceeded by route-march to Gharial (Murree Hills), for the summer.

On June 26th, "F" Company, strength 87 N.C.O.'s and men, under the command of Captain V. A. Couper, proceeded to Fort Attock, in relief of a similar party of "The Queen's."

On July 20th, Captain C. R. Staveley was posted on promotion.

On July 22nd, a party of 50 N.C.O.'s and men, under the command of Lieutenant G. B. Gosling, proceeded by rail to Campbellpore in relief of a similar party of the Royal Scots Fusiliers.

On July 27th, Captain A. S. E. Annesley was posted on promotion.

On August 17th, orders were received that the Reserve Brigade was broken up from that date. The Battalion was accordingly demobilized.

On September 24th, the Battalion moved into Winter Quarters, at West Ridge. Captain Hon. C. C. Winn qualified in subjects "c" and "d," for promotion to the rank of Major; distinguished in Tactics, Military Topography, and gained Special Mention.

On October 22nd, 2nd Lieutenant B. G. R. Oldfield posted on appointment.

On October 25th, Lieutenant Hon. V. R. Bootle-Wilbraham retired from the Service.

On October 29th, Lieutenant B. A. T. Kerr-Pearse transferred to the 4th Battalion; 2nd Lieutenant B. G. R. Oldfield was transferred to the 4th Battalion; 2nd Lieutenant C. J. H. Spence was posted to the Battalion on appointment.

On November 3rd, 2nd Lieutenant A. C. H. Kennard was transferred from the 4th Battalion. The detachment, which had been at Gharial (Murree Hills), rejoined Head-quarters.

On November 4th, the detachment, which had been at Campbellpore, rejoined Head-quarters. 2nd Lieutenant C. J. H. Spence transferred to 4th Battalion.

NOTES.

The Warrant Officers, Staff-Sergeants, and Colour-Sergeants are as follows:—

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergt.-Major W. H. Davies.
Bandmaster E. J. Richardson.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergt. F. Philpott.
Sergt.-Bugler A. Keene.
Orderly-Room Sergt., Sergeant G. M. Harper.
Sergeant-Master-Tailor J. Teskey.

Band-Sergt. M. Halligan.
 Pioneer-Sergt. G. Harding.
 Liquor-Bar Sergt. R. Haveron.
 Orderly-Room Clerk, Sergt. F. Garnays.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

"A"	Company,	Colour-Sergeant	W. Sherman.
"B"	"	"	G. M. Thompson.
"C"	"	"	R. J. Hilliar.
"D"	"	"	W. Mansbridge.
"E"	"	"	E. Hughes.
"F"	"	"	A. H. McBride.
"G"	"	"	A. F. West.
"H"	"	"	W. F. Smith.

WAR MEDALS.

Six Officers and 24 Non-commissioned Officers and Riflemen are in possession of War Medals.

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

Sergt.-Bugler A. Keene.
 Actg.-Corporal J. Lamb.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	...	...	566
Two "	"	"	168
Three "	"	"	10
Four "	"	"	8

Total 754

Total number of badges ... 964

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Total number re-engaged	...	...	43
Number re-engaged during the year	...	...	6

EXTENSIONS.

Total number extended	...	...	93
Number extended during the year	24

INCREASE AND DECREASE DURING 1895.

Strength on January 1st, 1895	904
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<i>Increase.</i>			
Enlisted	2
Draft from 4th Battalion	250
Transfers from other Corps	7
			259
			259
		Total	...
			1,253
<i>Decrease.</i>			
Died	...	...	12
Discharged abroad	...	...	4
To Army Reserve in India	...	...	4
To other Corps	...	...	7
Sent home	...	...	191
			218
			218
Strength on December 31st, 1895...	...	...	1,035

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

First Class, 7; 2nd Class, 236; 3rd Class, 142.

Passed in Group 1, for 1st Class Certificate, 5.

Number of Certificates obtained during the year:—1st Class, *nil*; 2nd Class, 33; 3rd Class, 55.

Acting-Corporals J. Crozier and G. Steff obtained Certificates of Qualification as Instructors in Fencing and Gymnastics.

2nd Lieutenant M. G. E. Bell obtained a Certificate of Qualification as Instructor in Army Signalling.

Acting-Corporal G. Gammon obtained an Assistant Instructor's Certificate.

MUSKETRY CERTIFICATES.

The under-mentioned obtained Certificates of Qualification in Musketry at Chungla Gully:—

2nd Lieutenant A. M. King.

Sergeant E. E. Morgan.

„ F. Wheeler.

„ C. Boness.

LANGUAGES.

The under-mentioned Officers and Non-commissioned Officers passed in languages as noted:—

Captain Hon. H. Yarde-Buller, Hindustani (Higher and Lower Standards).

Lieutenant E. G. Campbell, Hindustani (Lower Standard).

2nd Lieutenant Sir E. Grogan, Bart., Pushtu (Lower Standard).

Sergt.-Major W. H. Davies, Pushtu (Higher and Lower Standards).

Corporal F. Garneys, Pushtu (Higher Standard).

Acting-Corporal H. Johnson, Pushtu (Lower Standard).

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Heart disease ...	...	1
Enteric fever ...	...	7
Remittent fever ...	...	1
Abscess of liver ...	...	3
		—
Total ...		12

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND RIFLEMEN DECEASED DURING 1895.

Rank and Name.	Date.	Place.
Rifleman Ward, F.	6th January	Rawal Pindi
„ Benson, P.	18th January	„
„ Ruthven, H.	28th January	„
„ Wheeler, C.	25th May	„
„ Breed, H.	4th June	„
Sergeant Selfe, W.	18th June	Hoti-Mardan (Chit- ral Relief Force)
Actg.-Corporal Dickenson, J.	15th June	Rawal Pindi
Rifleman Thrussel, H.	22nd June	„
„ Yeend, H.	12th August	„
„ Jones, H.	22nd August	Gharial, Murree Hills
„ Humphries, A.	29th September	Rawal Pindi
„ Morland, C.	18th November	Deolali

MARCH OF THE 3RD BATTALION FROM PESHAWAR TO RAWAL PINDI.
Commenced 7h. 31m. 0s. a.m., 26th Nov., 1894. Finished 10h. 20m. 43s. a.m., 4th Dec., 1894.

DATE.	STAGE.		DISTANCE.		TIME.						AVERAGE.		REMARKS.			
	From.	To.	M.	F.	Marching.		Halting.		On the Road.		Per Ml.	Per Hr.				
					H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.				Mins.	Miles.	
26 Nov.	Peshawar ...	Pabbi ...	15	4	4	...	45	...	4	49	...	15-76	3-81	Road flooded at 14th mile.		
27 "	Pabbi ...	Nowshera ...	11	7	3	7	15	...	38	15	30	15-76	3-81			
28 "	Nowshera ...	Akora ...	9	5	2	33	15	...	32	...	3	15-92	3-77			
29 "	Akora ...	Khairabad ...	9	...	2	19	...	...	35	...	2	15-44	3-88	
30 "	Khairabad ...	Attock... ..	7	4	1	56	15	...	3	30	1	15-80	3-89			
1 Dec.	Attock... ..	Hati	10	5	2	42	11	...	32	...	3	15-26	3-93			
2 "	Hati	Hassan Abdal	13	7	3	47	26	1	6	8	4	16-40	3-66			
3 "	Hassan Abdal	Jani-ka-Sang	14	7	3	48	29	...	38	59	4	15-33	3-90			
4 "	Jani-ka-Sang	West Ridge	11	4	2	52	28	...	33	15	3	14-98	4-00			
		Total	104	3	27	10	19	5	24	7	32	34	26		15-61	3-84

Quickest mile, 214 to 213 m. between Attock and Hati, 14m. 10s.
 Slowest mile, 201 to 200 m. between Hati and Hassan Abdal, 21m. 4s.; fording stream.
 W. H. DAVIES, *Serjt.-Major 3rd Battalion.*

PARADE STATE.—RAWAL PINDI, MAY 22ND.

Company.	Officers.	W. Oftrs.	Sergts.	R. & F.	Total.
" A "	2	1	4	101	108
" B "	3	...	5	108	116
" C "	2	...	5	108	110
" D "	3	1	6	107	117
" E "	1	...	6	105	112
" F "	1	...	4	114	119
" G "	2	...	5	100	107
" H "	2	...	8	108	118
Staff	3	...	...	...	3
Total	19	2	43	841	905

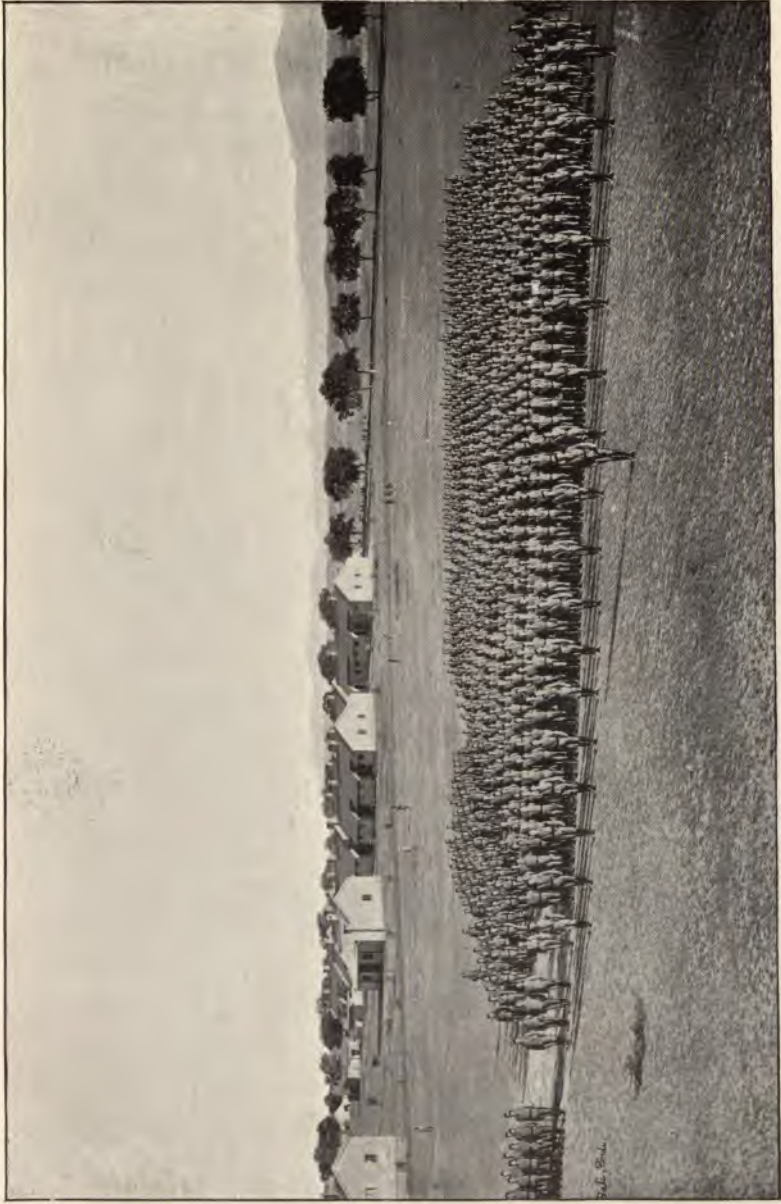
The figures are taken from the Companies' states. The officers present appear in the photograph.

W. H. DAVIES, *Sergt.-Major 3rd Battalion.*

4TH BATTALION.

ON January 4th, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. Howard was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel (dated December 5th, 1894), and posted to the 2nd Battalion; Major W. R. Kenyon-Slaney being transferred to the Battalion as Second in Command.

Lieutenant G. P. Tharp was posted to the Rifle Depôt on January 1st.



3rd BATTALION, RAWAL PINDI, 1895.

A draft proceeded, on January 24th, to Southampton, for embarkation in ss. *Dilwara*, on posting to the 3rd Battalion. Strength, 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, 2 boys, and 144 Private Riflemen.

On February 26th, Lieutenant C. E. Radclyffe was promoted Captain, and posted to the 1st Battalion.

On March 2nd, Lieutenant R. G. Baker-Carr was removed from the 3rd to the 4th Battalion.

On March 30th, Lieutenant Hon. A. Foljambe was appointed Transport Officer to the Battalion.

On April 7th, the Mounted Infantry, strength, Captain A. V. Jenner, D.S.O., Lieutenants H. E. Vernon and E. Lascelles, 3 Sergeants, 1 Bugler and 59 Riflemen, took over quarters in the Ramillies Barracks, to undergo the Mounted Infantry course, rejoining Head-quarters on June 25th.

On May 14th, Lieutenant D. E. Patton-Bethune was promoted Captain, and posted to the 1st Battalion, dated March 1st, 1895.

On May 16th, Major C. T. E. Metcalfe was transferred to the 3rd Battalion, and Major C. à Court posted to the Battalion.

On May 23rd, 2nd Lieutenant B. H. H. Cooke was posted to the Battalion.

On June 27th, Captain Hon. C. G. Fortescue was appointed Adjutant, *vice* Captain and Adjutant H. G. Majendie, whose period of service in that appointment expired. Captain Majendie took over command of "F" Company from Captain Hon. C. Fortescue.

On July 8th, the Annual Inspection of the Battalion was made by Major-General Sir William Butler, K.C.B., commanding 2nd Infantry Brigade.

On July 13th, the Battalion took part in the Royal Review before Her Majesty.

On July 17th, Lieutenant E. Lascelles resigned his commission, and 2nd Lieutenant G. B. Byrne was posted to the Battalion, in succession to him, on July 25th.

On August 14th, the Battalion was made up into four Companies of war strength, viz., 16 Officers, 1 Warrant Officer, 24 Sergeants, 8 Buglers, and 452 rank and file, under Major W. R. Kenyon-Slaney and formed part of the 2nd Brigade of the 1st Division, New Forest Manœuvre Force, under Lieutenant-Colonel L. S. Sackville, Major-General Sir W. Butler, K.C.B., being in command of the Division.

On August 20th, the 1st Division marched to Alton; distance, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

On August 21st, marched to Avington, and encamped in the Park.

On August 22nd, halted at Avington.

On August 23rd, marched to Baddesley; distance, 15 miles.

On August 24th, marched to Godshill; distance, $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

On August 30th, the Battalion took part in the Review by H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, on Stony Cross Plain, this being the last occasion on which he reviewed the troops of the Aldershot Division before his retirement.

The return march was commenced on September 2nd, and Aldershot reached on September 5th.

On September 10th, Lieutenant P. L. Kington Blair Oliphant was promoted Captain with effect from June 24th, posted to the 2nd Battalion, and removed from the 2nd to the 4th Battalion on September 23rd, taking over command of "A" Company from Captain L. L. Nicol, who was appointed an Adjutant of Militia.

On September 25th, Lieutenant B. A. T. Kerr-Pearse was removed from the 3rd to the 4th Battalion.

On September 27th, 2nd Lieutenant B. G. R. Oldfield was posted to the Battalion.

On October 1st, Lieutenant R. G. T. Baker-Carr was promoted Captain, and posted to the 1st Battalion, with effect from August 30th.

On October 2nd, 2nd Lieutenant C. J. H. Spence was posted to the Battalion, and 2nd Lieutenant A. C. H. Kennard removed to the 3rd Battalion.

On October 8th, Captain S. F. Saunderson was promoted Captain, and posted to the Depôt, where he relieved Major F. S. Thornton, who retired on a pension.

On October 9th, 2nd Lieutenant M. E. Manningham-Buller was posted to the Battalion.

The following drafts of recruits joined from the Rifle Depôt:—

May 21st,	32	Private	Riflemen.
October 18th,	50	„	„
November 21st,	61	„	„

Between October 22nd and November 28th 59 recruits joined the Battalion direct from St. George's Barracks.

On November 13th it was notified that the Battalion took third place in Signalling in the Aldershot District, with a Figure of Merit of 378·60.

Only one draft proceeded to the Depôt during the year, viz.: 1 Bugler and 10 Private Riflemen, on June 24th.

On December 1st, Lieutenant-Colonel L. S. Sackville was promoted Colonel, and was granted an extension of two years in command of the Battalion.

On December 11th, 1 Sergeant, 2 Corporals, 1 Bugler and 96 Private Riflemen embarked at Southampton in

the ss. *Dilwara* for conveyance to Bombay, to join the 3rd Battalion at Rawal Pindi.

NOTES.

The Warrant Officers, Staff-Sergeants, and Colour-Sergeants are as follows :—

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergt.-Major J. C. Duff.
Bandmaster F. Harris.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergt. J. Lowder.
Orderly-Room Sergt., Colour-Sergt. A. Hyde.
Sergt.-Instructor of Musketry W. Sherwood.
Sergt.-Bugler H. Moore.
Sergt.-Master-Cook R. Crudass.
Pioneer-Sergt. J. Walter.
Band-Sergt. W. J. Bradshaw.
Orderly-Room Clerk, Corporal J. Staddon.
Mess-Sergt., Sergt. J. S. Grandy.
Sergt.-Master-Tailor E. Bell.
Armourer-Sergt. (1st Class) R. Taylor.
Assistant-Instr. in Army Signalling, Sergt. M. Willis.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

“A”	Company,	Colour-Sergeant	J. Wilson.
“B”	”	”	G. Wood.
“C”	”	”	J. Slee.
“D”	”	”	W. Cleaver.
“E”	”	”	T. Malone.
“F”	”	”	G. Cox.
“G”	”	”	M. J. Atterton.
“H”	”	”	G. Strudwick.

WAR MEDALS.

Six Officers and 24 Non-commissioned Officers and Private Riflemen are in possession of one or more War Medals.

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

The following are in possession of Good Conduct medals :—

Sergeant J. S. Grandy Private M. Scanlan
Sergt.-Master-Tailor E. Bell ,, G. Wooldridge

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	...	...	151
Two	„	„	19
Three	„	„	9
Four	„	„	7
Five	„	„	1
Total			187

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Number of N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen who have re-engaged	...	...	46
Number who have re-engaged during the year...	...	...	10

INCREASE DURING 1895.

	Sergts.	Corpls.	Ptes.	Boys.	Total.
From Rifle Depôt ...	4	3	147	—	154
„ 1st Battalion	—	—	12	—	12
„ 2nd Battalion	—	—	—	—	—
„ 3rd Battalion	—	—	3	—	3
„ other Corps...	1	—	6	—	7
Enlisted at Head-quarters	—	—	119	7	126
From other sources	—	—	10	—	10
Total	5	3	297	7	312

DECREASE DURING 1895.

	Sergts.	Corpls.	Buglrs.	Ptes.	Boys.	Total.
To 1st Battalion	—	—	—	—	—	—
To 2nd „	—	—	—	1	1	2
To 3rd „	3	4	1	242	—	250
To Rifle Depôt	2	3	—	17	—	24
To other Corps	—	—	—	9	—	9
To Army Reserve	—	3	—	11	—	14
To pension	1	—	—	3	—	4
Discharged	—	—	—	11	—	11
Other causes...	—	—	—	32	—	32
Total	6	10	1	326	1	344

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

First Class, 6 ; 2nd Class, 130 ; 3rd Class, 107.

During the year, 4 1st Class, 36 2nd Class, and 85 3rd Class Certificates were obtained.

Musketry Certificates, 17.

Signalling Certificates, 4.

DEATHS.

Acting-Corporal W. Jones.

Private A. Peterson.

DEPÔT.

DURING the year 676 recruits joined, as against 414 in 1894, and 394 in 1893.

SUMMARY.

AGES OF RECRUITS ON ATTESTATION.

17 years and under 18	...	1
18	„ „ 19	... 368
19	„ „ 20	... 144
20	„ „ 21	... 52
21	„ „ 22	... 51
22	„ „ 23	... 34
23	„ „ 24	... 18
24	„ „ 25	... 4
Over 25 years	... ..	4
		676

HEIGHTS ON ATTESTATION.

Under 5ft. 4ins.	... ..	19
5ft. 4ins. and under 5ft. 5ins.	... ..	250
5ft. 5ins. „ 5ft. 6ins.	... ..	246
5ft. 6ins. „ 5ft. 7ins.	... ..	88
5ft. 7ins. and upwards	... ..	73
		676

WEIGHTS ON ATTESTATION.

Under 115lbs....	...	...	—
115lbs. and under 120lbs.	...	...	205
120lbs. „ 125lbs.	...	...	163
125lbs. „ 130lbs.	...	...	137
130lbs. and upwards	...	...	171
			<hr/>
			676

INCREASE DURING 1895.

From Recruiting Districts	...	...	676
„ Home Battalions	...	...	54
„ Foreign Battalions	...	...	314
„ Desertion	...	...	6
„ other Corps	...	...	4
			<hr/>

Total ... 1,054

The 314 men from Battalions abroad are thus accounted for:—

Invalids	...	1st Battalion	...	23
„	...	3rd „	...	10
Army Reserve	...	1st „	...	138
„	...	3rd „	...	118
Home establishment	...	1st „	...	12
„	...	3rd „	...	3
Prisoners	...	1st „	...	...
„	...	3rd „	...	1
Time-expired men	...	1st „	...	4
„	...	3rd „	...	5
				<hr/>
				Total ... 314

DECREASE DURING 1895.

Died ...	...	...	...	2
To Home Battalions	...	...	...	382
Deserted	...	...	...	13
To Army Reserve	...	...	...	284
To Militia and Volunteers	...	...	...	9
To other Corps	...	...	...	11
Discharged to pension	...	...	...	26
Discharged	...	...	...	56
				<hr/>
				Total ... 783

RECAPITULATION.

Riflemen at Depôt, Jan. 1st, 1895	...	159
Increase ... ..	...	1,054
		Total ... 1,213
Decrease... ..	...	783
		Riflemen at Depôt, Dec. 31st, 1895 ... 430

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergt. J. J. Hennessy.
 Orderly-Room Sergt., Qr.-Mr. Sergt. J. Knott.
 Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry D. K. Bowden.
 Orderly-Room Clerk, Sergt. J. Heard.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

"A"	Company, Colour-Sergt. W. Smitham, 4th Battalion
"B"	" " W. Bosworthick, 3rd "
"C"	" " W. Wagstaff, 2nd "
"D"	" " L. Goodhew, 2nd "
"E"	" " E. Kemp, 1st "
"F"	" " W. Payton, 4th "
"G"	" " J. Cox, 4th "
"H"	" " C. Scarr, 1st "

WAR MEDALS.

Four Sergeants and 11 Private Riflemen are in possession of War Medals.

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

Quartermaster-Sergt. J. J. Hennessy, Private Y. Clare, and Private W. Mellors.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

Number of Riflemen in possession of—			
One Good Conduct Badge	...	...	43
Two " " "	...	...	19
Three " " "	...	...	13
Four " " "	...	...	4
		Total	79

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Number of N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen
 who have re-engaged 35
 Number of N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen
 who have re-engaged during the year ... 9

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

First Class, 2 ; 2nd Class, 49 ; 3rd Class, 34.

During the year 1 1st Class, 13 2nd Class, and 88 3rd Class
 Certificates were obtained.

DEATHS.

Rank and Name.	Coy.	Place.	Date.
Corporal A. Lanham ..	"C"	Winchester	Jan. 7th.
Private J. Roe	"E"	Gosport	May 23rd.

MUSKETRY.

1st BATTALION.

CLASSIFICATION.

Marksmen.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
106	304	346	34
The Battalion Figure of Merit was			...
			$\frac{129\cdot73}{45\cdot09}$

The Figure of Merit of the respective Companies was as follows:—

“ A ” Company ...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{137\cdot11}{47\cdot06}$
“ B ” ”	...	...	...	...	$\frac{134\cdot53}{43\cdot53}$
“ C ” ”	...	...	...	...	$\frac{129\cdot20}{41\cdot72}$
“ D ” ”	...	...	...	...	$\frac{129\cdot16}{42\cdot69}$
“ E ” ”	...	...	...	...	$\frac{131\cdot93}{46\cdot21}$
“ F ” ”	...	...	...	...	$\frac{127\cdot28}{44\cdot82}$
“ G ” ”	...	...	...	...	$\frac{125\cdot50}{44\cdot41}$
“ I ” ”	...	...	...	...	$\frac{124\cdot35}{49\cdot49}$

The Number of Recruits exercised during the year was 14.

Figure of Merit...	$\frac{166\cdot53}{50\cdot72}$
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Sergt. Steward, "A" Co.

Sergt. Collins, "B" Co.

Pte. Lonsby, "D" Co.

Col.-Sergt. Finney, "A" Co.

FOUR BEST SHOTS IN 1st BATTALION 1894-5

Best Shooting Company.

"A" (Capt. J. M. S. Steuart's) Company ...	137·11 47·06
--------------------------------------------	-----------------

Best Shot in Battalion.

No. 9908, Pte. H. Loasby, 197 points.

Best Shots of Companies.

"A" Company, Colour-Sergt. J. Finney ...	195 points
"B" " " Sergt. J. Collins	193 "
"C" " " Actg.-Corporal J. Ratty ...	191 "
"D" " " Pte. H. Loasby	197 "
"E" " " Sergt. C. Leslie	182 "
"F" " " Actg.-Corporal G. Julian ...	179 "
"G" " " Pte. J. Pratt	175 "
"I" " " Pte. E. Tarrant	177 "

HONG KONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Since the arrival of the Battalion in Hong Kong a number of N.C.O's. and men, and several of the Officers have become members of the Hong Kong Rifle Club, and in the various competitions which have been held weekly throughout the year a very large number of prizes have been won by Members of the Battalion.

These prizes are, a Long Range Cup, a Short Range Cup, and Silver Spoons for the best scores in the different Competitions. The Long Range Cup is shot for at 700 to 900 yards (700 and 800 yards, or 800 and 900 yards). The Short Range Cup is shot for from 200 to 600 yards (200 and 300 yards or 500 and 600 yards). These Cups become the property of him who wins them three times. Only on four occasions this year have these cups been won outright, and three of the winners are members of the Battalion. Their names are as follows:—

Captain A. G. Ferguson } won the Long Range Cup outright.
 Colour-Sergt. Horsman }
 Private C. Godbeer won the Short Range Cup outright.

The Hong Kong Rifle Association held its Annual Meeting in April last; and the Battalion succeeded in winning twelve 1st Prizes and eight 2nd Prizes out of twenty events. The following is a list of Members of the Battalion, who were either 1st or 2nd in the different events.

I.—ALL COMERS.

200 Yds. H.P.S., 35.

1st Prize.—Corporal D. Clarke,* of "F" Company, divided with Lieut. Webber, R.E.

III.—QUEEN'S CUP.—1ST STAGE.

200 Yds. H.P.S., 35.

1st Prize.—Corporal C. Collins, "B" Company, 32 points.

2nd Prize.—Private S. Godbeer, "E" Company, 31 points.

V.—ASSOCIATION.

300 Yds. H.P.S., 35.

2nd Prize.—Private J. Rattey, "C" Company, 30 points.

VII.—ALL COMERS.

500 Yds. H.P.S., 35.

1st Prize.—Private S. Godbeer, "E" Company, 35 points.†

2nd Prize.—Corporal D. Clarke, "F" Company, 34 points.

VIII.—QUEEN'S CUP.—1ST STAGE.

500 Yds. H.P.S., 35.

1st Prize.—Colour-Sergeant H. Hopkins, "C" Company, 33 points.

2nd Prize.—Colour-Sergeant H. Lacey, "D" Company, 33 points.

* Corporal Clarke made 34 points.

† H.P.S.

IX.—QUEEN'S CUP.—2ND STAGE.

500 Yds. H.P.S., 50.

1st Prize.—Colour-Sergeant H. Horsman, "F" Company, 46 points.

XI.—QUEEN'S CUP.—2ND STAGE.

600 Yds. H.P.S., 75.

2nd Prize.—Private S. Godbeer, "E" Company, 66 points.

XII.—ALL COMERS.

600 Yds. H.P.S., 35.

1st Prize.—Lieut. and Quartermaster L. Hoey, 34 points.

2nd Prize.—Colour-Sergeant H. Horsman, "F" Company, 32 points.

XIII.—QUEEN'S CUP.—3RD STAGE.

800 Yds. H.P.S., 50.

2nd Prize.—Private R. Wooldridge, "E" Company, 43 points.

XIV.—QUEEN'S CUP.—3RD STAGE.

900 Yds. H.P.S., 50.

1st Prize.—Colour-Sergeant H. Horsman, "F" Company, 44 points.

2nd Prize.—Lieut. and Quartermaster L. Hoey, 44 points.

XV.—BEST AGGREGATE, QUEEN'S CUP.—1ST STAGE.

H.P.S., 105.

Colour-Sergeant H. Hopkins, "C" Company, 94 points.

XVII.—NURSERY AGGREGATE.

(For those who have never won a H.R.A. Cup. Best Aggregate in Queen's Cup, all Stages.)

Private R. Wooldridge, "E" Company, 269 points.

XVIII.—ASSOCIATION.

800 and 900 Yds. H.P.S., 50.

1st Prize.—Lieutenant and Quartermaster L. Hoey, 46 points.

XIX.—BEST AGGREGATE, QUEEN'S CUP.—3RD STAGE.
H.P.S., 100.

Lieutenant and Quartermaster L. Hoey, 84 points.

XX.—BEST AGGREGATE IN ALL 3 STAGES FOR QUEEN'S CUP.
H.P.S., 300.

Lieutenant and Quartermaster L. Hoey, 276 points.*

A Ladies' Nomination Match came off during the Meeting, and eight prizes were given, out of which Lieutenants Boden, Long and Power each won one for the Lady who nominated them.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

The Battalion held its annual Rifle Meeting on September 25th, 26th, 27th and 30th. The sum of 1,250 dols. was spent in providing Prizes in the different Matches.

The following is a list of Matches, and the Winners of first and second Prizes :—

MATCH I.

1st Prize.—Band-Sergeant A. Burton, "F" Company, won the first prize with the score of 25 points.

2nd Prize.—Acting-Corporal R. Wooldridge, "E" Company, second, with the score of 24 points.

MATCH II.

1st Prize.—Private F. Dicks, "C" Company, 25 points.

2nd Prize.—Sergeant G. Ryan, "G" Company, 24 points.

MATCH III.

1st Prize.—Private G. Harse, "G" Company, 21 points.

2nd Prize.—Private H. Smith, "C" Company, 20 points.

* Hoey's score was the best, but he did not win the National Rifle Association Medal, because he fired with the Lee-Netford—the medal being given to him who makes the best score with the Martini-Henry Rifle.

MATCH IV.

1st Prize.—Private H. Leslie, "A" Company, 19 points.

2nd Prize.—Private E. Cunliffe, "C" Company, 19 points.

MATCH V.

1st Prize.—Acting-Corporal R. Wooldridge, "E" Company, 28 points.

2nd Prize.—Private F. Pain, "I" Company, 25 points.

MATCH VI.

1st Prize.—Private A. Houghton, "F" Company, 26 points.

2nd Prize.—Acting-Corporal W. Berry, "A" Company, 25 points.

MATCH VII.

1st Prize.—Private C. Godbeer, "E" Company, 32 points.

2nd Prize.—Acting-Corporal R. Wooldridge, "E" Company, 31 points.

MATCH VIII.

1st Prize.—Lieutenant and Quartermaster L. Hoey, 33 points.

2nd Prize.—Private T. Battershill, "G" Company, 31 points.

MATCH IX.

Cup won by Sergeant J. Shearing, "B" Company, 26 points.

MATCH X.

1st Prize.—Acting-Corporal W. Simpson, "A" Company, 25 points.

2nd Prize.—Private S. Milward, "E" Company, 23 points.

MATCH XI.

1st Prize.—"G" Company.

2nd Prize.—"E" Company.

MATCH XII.

1st Prize.—"F" Company.

2nd Prize.—"E" Company.

MATCH XIII.

1st Prize.—“ E ” Company.

2nd Prize.—“ B ” Company.

3rd Prize.—“ C ” Company.

MATCH XIV.

1st Prize.—“ D ” Company.

2nd Prize.—“ E ” and “ F ” Companies tied.

MATCH XV.

1st Prize.—“ G ” Company.

2nd Prize.—“ E ” Company.

Best Aggregate in Matches 1, 2, and 5.

Acting-Corporal Wooldridge, of “ E ” Company.

Best Aggregate in Matches 3, 4, and 6.

Private Houghton, of “ F ” Company.

 2ND BATTALION.

WE did our Musketry this year partly at the Curragh Camp, and partly at the New Range for the Dublin Garrison, at Kilbride, in the Wicklow Hills. The latter place is 1,250 ft. above the sea, and consequently very often in the midst of the clouds, and we used to spend a good deal of our time waiting until we could see a target to fire at, which is not altogether conducive to good shooting.

We did well at the Curragh, in the All Ireland Rifle Meeting, but were unfortunate in again narrowly missing the big event, as we lost the Castle Bellingham Cup by

one point. We never could manage to get any practice for a Young Soldiers' team, so we had to give it up.

Our team shot very well in the Queen's Cup, making 710; 10 points better than last year, and doing this without any practice at all.

The Battalion all used Cordite powder, with the exception of the first party of recruits, who used black, and fired in very bad weather in the early spring, and consequently made a poor Figure of Merit.

RESULT OF MUSKETRY TRAINING, 1895.

TRAINED SOLDIERS.

Number exercised, 474.

CLASSIFICATION.

Marksman.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
56	129	259	41

The Figure of Merit of the respective Companies was as follows :—

" A " Company	...	129·45
		<u>49·32</u>
		125·68
" B " "	...	47·61
		<u>113·60</u>
" C " "	...	44·36
		<u>113·28</u>
" D " "	...	40·42
		<u>124·07</u>
" E " "	...	63·00
		<u>118·34</u>
" F " "	...	50·85
		<u>110·33</u>
" G " "	...	43·75
		<u>139·64</u>
" H " "	...	53·03
		<u>169·70</u>
Recruits	...	48·04

Best Shots of Companies and Casuals.

"A"	Company, Corporal Belmont	180	points.
"B"	,, Colour-Sergt. G. Hodder	187	,,
"C"	,, Sergt. O. Cunningham	187	,,
"D"	,, Sergt. G. Webb	167	,,
"E"	,, Corporal C. Robins... ..	170	,,
"F"	,, Actg.-Sergt. J. Fry... ..	162	,,
"G"	,, Colour-Sergt. A. May	176	,,
"H"	,, Colour-Sergt. G. Wagstaff... ..	196	,,
1st Casuals,	Private Coppings	173	,,
2nd	,, Sergt. J. Archer	200	,,

Best Shots in Battalion.

Sergeant J. Archer, 67 points, 200, 500, 600.

Private Averillo 65 " " " "

Award of Shield, Cups, &c.

Battalion Shooting Shield.—Competed for by Companies.
Won by "H" Company; Range Practice.

Montgomery Cup.—Competed for by Companies. Won by
"E" Company; Field Practice.

Ramsay Cup.—Competed for by Sergeants. Won by
Colour-Sergt. A. May, 79 points.

Tradesmen's Cup.—Competed for by anyone of Battalion.
Won by Private Gibson, 74 points.

ALL IRELAND ARMY RIFLE MEETING.

OFFICERS', 500 YARDS.

2nd Prize.—Lieut. R. B. Stephens, 33 points.

CHAMPIONSHIP.

Best aggregate score in Individual Matches at 200, 500, 600,
700 and 800 yards :—

1st Prize, Sergt. O. Cunningham, 151 points.

BOYLE PRIZE, 500 YARDS.

1st Prize.— { Sergt. O. Cunningham } 55 points
 { Sergt. R. Foster }

TEAM COMPETITIONS.

Edmond Johnson, 700 and 800 yards, 1st Prize.

Waterhouse, *Infantry Running, with Obstacles*, 2nd Prize.

Castle Bellingham, 200, 500 and 600 yards, 2nd Prize (beaten by one point only; and in the same competition last year we were beaten by two points).

Mappin and Webb, 3rd Prize.

Sergeants Cunningham and Beer also represented the Dublin District at the Aldershot Army Meeting.

3RD BATTALION.

THE following are the results of the Annual Course of Musketry for the year 1894-95 :—

BATTALION AVERAGES.

Distance.		<i>Range Practices.</i>		Average.
200 yards,	deliberate	...	...	15·38
200	„ rapid	...	...	13·28
300	„ deliberate	...	...	14·24
300	„ rapid	...	...	12·78
500	„ deliberate	...	...	14·42
500	„ rapid	...	...	12·36
600	„	...	...	12·86
700	„	...	...	13·42
800	„	...	...	10·96
Individual Attack				10·19
Figure of Merit				129·91

FIELD PRACTICES,

Percentages.

Practice.	Percentage.
Volleys, 800 to 500 yards ...	42·10
Section attack	63·04
Volleys, rapid }	51·82
Single rank }	
Volleys, rapid }	47·33
Two ranks }	
Independent, 300 yards ...	75·13
Figure of Merit ...	56·17

CLASSIFICATION.

	Marksmen.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	130 ...	333 ...	382 ...	45
Percentage...	14·60 ...	37·44 ...	42·92 ...	5·05

FIGURE OF MERIT OF COMPANIES.

“ A ” Company	144·09
	<u>63·22</u>
“ B ” (Capt. Hon. H. Yarde-Buller’s) Company	129·58
	<u>49·71</u>
“ C ” (Capt. W. N. Congreve’s) Company ...	134·30
	<u>58·85</u>
“ D ” (Capt. V. A. Couper’s) Company ...	131·12
	<u>57·50</u>
“ E ” (Major F. S. W. Raikes’) Company ...	127·64
	<u>52·08</u>
“ F ” (Capt. Hon. C. C. Winn’s) Company...	123·81
	<u>52·18</u>
“ G ” Company	124·05
	<u>54·25</u>
“ H ” (Capt. H. C. Petre’s) Company...	124·52
	<u>57·78</u>

The Battalion stands eighth on the list of British Infantry Battalions quartered in India according to Figure of Merit.

Best Shot of Battalion.

Actg.-Sergeant F. Marsden.

Best Shots of Companies.

" A "	Company, Sergt. T. Hiscock	...	202	points
" B "	Private F. Muncey	...	187	"
" C "	Sergt. W. Winser	...	196	"
" D "	Actg.-Sergt. J. King	...	187	"
" E "	Colour-Sergt. E. Hughes		195	"
" F "	Private W. Baker	...	173	"
" G "	Corporal F. Nott	...	200	"
" H "	Private J. Ovell...	...	177	"

4TH BATTALION.

IN the past year there is, unfortunately, no great success to record, although in match shooting, individuals have in some cases done well.

THE QUEEN'S CUP.

This Cup was shot for at Sandhurst, but owing to rain and wind the score was little better than that of last year, although the team was decidedly superior. Sergeant Sherwood made the best score, 95.

THE MONTGOMERY CUP.

The score, 726, an average of over 90, was good, but it was a matter of great regret that it was impossible to make it a shoulder to shoulder match with the 2nd Battalion. Lieutenant Savile and Sergeant Churcher, 97 and 96, made the best scores.

THE YOUNG SOLDIERS' CUP.

This was a disappointment, as there were a large number of fair shots to select from; no doubt the short time—not more than ten days allowed for practice—was responsible for this. Private Mitchele, 87, made the best score.

THE INTER-COMPANY VOLLEY MATCHES OF THE A.R.A.

Some good scores were made for this, notably by "F," then Captain Fortescue's, and "E," then Major Metcalfe's Companies. These scores, on last year's showing, should be well placed on the Prize List, which has not been published at the time of writing.

THE ARMY SIXTY MEETING.

At this Meeting, Lieutenant Savile was the only representative of the Battalion, and was placed fourth, winning the Special Prize for the highest score at 600 yards, after shooting off a tie.

THE ARMY RIFLE MEETING.

In this Meeting, at Aldershot, the Battalion team lost the Inter-Regimental Trophy by six points, being, however, second.

As regards the individual matches at this Meeting, Sergeant Churcher took second place, both at 200 and 500 yards, and was only beaten by one point in the final stage of the Championship, by Sergeant-Instructor Wallingford, Hythe Staff. Other minor prizes were also won by members of the Battalion. The Battalion had two representatives, Lieutenant Savile and Sergeant Churcher, in the Aldershot District Team, of which

Lieutenant Savile was Captain. This Team did not win the Cup, which fell to the Southern District, a very strong team, composed of Marines and Rifle Depôt men.

BISLEY.

At Bisley, none of the 4th Battalion did much good, but Lieutenant Savile shot for the Army with both Lee-Metford and Match rifles.

A new match, called the "Methuen Cup," was shot at Bisley in August, between six teams, representing respectively Sailors, Marines, Guards, Engineers, Green-jackets and Hythe. The Cup fell to Hythe. For the Green-jacket Team, Sergeant Cunningham, 2nd Battalion, and Lieutenant Savile, 4th Battalion, made scores of 99 and 98. Sergeant Churcher, 4th Battalion, also shot.

THE ANNUAL COURSE.

Although on paper, the Battalion Figure of Merit is not what it might be, weather, as usual, must be taken into account, for the second half-Battalion shot in a gale of wind. The Battalion was, however, best in the Aldershot Division of those who fired at Ash. The Recruits' Figure of Merit was also the best; one party making an average of over 200 in the Individual. This is very satisfactory, and due, to a very great extent, to the great interest and keenness of the N.C.O. instructors.

The Figure of Merit of the respective Companies was as follows:—

" A " Company	...	116·37
		60·41
" B " " "	... "	129·00
		51·89

“ C ” Company	...	$\frac{112 \cdot 20}{58 \cdot 78}$
“ D ”	„ ...	$\frac{108 \cdot 98}{59 \cdot 37}$
“ E ”	„ ...	$\frac{131 \cdot 25}{54 \cdot 91}$
“ F ”	„ ...	$\frac{122 \cdot 25}{54 \cdot 39}$
“ G ”	„ ...	$\frac{115 \cdot 50}{59 \cdot 20}$
“ H ”	„ ...	$\frac{119 \cdot 45}{51 \cdot 16}$

Best Company (Major Metcalfe's) “ E ” ... $\frac{131 \cdot 25}{54 \cdot 91}$

Number of Marksmen :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	151	319	32
Battalion Figure of Merit was	$\frac{119 \cdot 74}{56 \cdot 10}$
Number trained	537
Recruits' Figure of Merit was...	$\frac{180 \cdot 11}{45 \cdot 79}$
Number trained	214

Best Shot in Battalion.

Sergt. Sherwood, 193 points.

Best Shot of Companies.

“ A ” Company,	Pte. Knowlden	...	169 points
“ B ”	„ Pte. Wooldridge	...	186 „
“ C ”	„ Corporal Turney	...	178 „
“ D ”	„ Sergt. Simkin	...	151 „
“ E ”	„ Lieut. E. Lascelles	...	189 „
“ F ”	„ Bugler T. Doonan	...	175 „
“ G ”	„ Sergt. Churcher...	...	167 „
“ H ”	„ Actg.-Sergt. Brown	...	181 „

DEPÔT.

THE results of the Annual Course at the Depôt in 1895 are very satisfactory, especially as regards the small number of 3rd Class shots.

CLASSIFICATION.

Marksman.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
53	84	86	15

The Figure of Merit was ... $\frac{133\cdot93}{53\cdot20}$

The Figure of Merit of the respective Companies was as follows :—

“ A ” Company	...	$\frac{136\cdot34}{56\cdot51}$
“ B ”	„ ...	$\frac{131\cdot96}{44\cdot38}$
“ C ”	„ ...	$\frac{132\cdot56}{46\cdot11}$
“ D ”	„ ...	$\frac{134\cdot64}{50\cdot87}$
“ E ”	„ ...	$\frac{124\cdot02}{51\cdot64}$
“ F ”	„ ...	$\frac{146\cdot25}{64\cdot52}$
“ G ”	„ ...	$\frac{140\cdot04}{51\cdot25}$
“ H ”	„ ...	$\frac{121\cdot82}{50\cdot41}$

Number exercised, 238.

Best Shot of Depôt (N.C.O.'s and Privates).

Private Pocock, R.B., 198 points.

Best Shots of Companies.

“ A ” Company, Colour-Sergt. Strudwick...	185 points
“ B ” „ Private Mellors	182 „

" C "	Company, Acting-Sergt. Mercer	...	186	points.
" D "	" Corporal Poile	... ..	179	"
" E "	" Colour-Sergt. Kemp	... ..	185	"
" F "	" Private Aimshaw	... ..	191	"
" G "	" Colour-Sergt. Cox	187	"
" H "	" Private Deaves	184	"

Best Shooting Company.

" F " Company, R.B.	...	$\frac{146\cdot25}{64\cdot52}$
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Commanded by Lieut. Hon. C. Henniker-Major.

The Rifle Depôt Team did badly at the several Rifle Meetings, but hope to do better next year.

BROWNDOWN MEETING.

The Rifle Depôt were second in the *Mew-Langton Cup* competition which was won by H.M.S. *Excellent*.

The Regimental Trophy, shot for at 200, 500 and 600, was also won by the *Excellent*, the Regimental Depôt Team coming in fourth with an average of 88·25. Top score, Quartermaster-Sergeant Hennessy, 95.

ALDERSHOT MEETING.

Regimental Trophy.—Regimental Depôt tied for fourth place; average, 84·25. Top score, Quartermaster-Sergeant Hennessy, 93.

Inter-District Match, won by Southern District Team, with an average of 94·25. The Rifle Depôt had three representatives with winning Team, viz., Sergt.-Bugler Williams, 95; Sergt.-Instructor of Musketry Bowden, 94; Quartermaster-Sergt. Hennessy, 92.

BISLEY MEETING.

Imperial Prize.—Private Pocock won 2nd prize of £20, with 154 points, three points behind the winner of

the 1st prize; Quartermaster-Sergt. Hennessy 5th prize of £5, with 151 points; Sergt.-Inst. Bowden 4th prize of £2, with 139 points.

There was a little excitement just before the finish for the Imperial Prize. Private Pocock had finished and was the best so far, Mr. Thompson (Warrant Officer of H.M.S. *Cambridge*) was one point behind and one shot to fire; if he missed it, Pocock got £100, if he hit, Pocock got the £20 (2nd Prize); he did not miss but got an inner (4), which put him three points ahead, and made him the winner of £100.

The Methuen Cup.—This was the first year of the Competition for this Cup, which is open to teams of eight from Territorial regiments, &c.; entrance fee, £10. There was a "Green Jacket" team entered; the team was selected, and proceeded to Aldershot for practice. Six teams competed, and the "Green Jacket" team was 5th; average, 89.25. Top score, Sergt. Cunningham, 2nd Battn., 99. Three representatives from the Depôt were included, viz., Private Pocock, 90; Quartermaster-Sergt. Hennessy, 89; Sergt.-Bugler Williams, 87.

The Regimental Depôt Team shot six matches, losing three; the following were the averages, &c.:—

Opponent.	Number a side.	Result and Points.	Average of R. D. Team.	Highest Score for.
H.M.S. <i>Excellent</i> ..	8	Lost by 33	90.37	Private Pocock 95
R.M.L.I. ..	10	Lost on tie	88.90	Private Pocock 95
H.M.S. <i>Victory</i> and <i>Vernon</i> ..	10	Won by 62	89.70	Col.-Sergt. Mephram 98
R.M.L.I. ..	10	Won by 5	90.20	Sgt.-Ins. M. Bowden 97
H.M.S. <i>Excellent</i> ..	8	Lost by 8	92.37	Col.-Sergt. Mephram 97
R.M.L.I. ..	10	Won by 6	89.20	Private Deaves 95

Average for six matches 90.12.



Capt. A. G. Ferguson.

Pte. Godbeer.
Corp. Woodbridge.

Hon. Lieut. L. Hoey.

CUPS WON FROM HONG KONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION BY 1st BATTALION, AND WINNERS.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

1ST BATTALION.

HONG KONG,

31st December, 1895.

DEAR EDITOR,

We are still "serving time" here, with another year in prospect, so you shall have a short description of this out-of-the-way colony.

Hong Kong is an island about eleven miles long, and from two to five miles wide, with a chain of mountains, some 1,600 ft. high, from end to end. It is about three-quarters of a mile from the Chinese mainland, where Britain owns the peninsula of Kowloon, about four miles long by one mile wide. Now, Gibraltar is familiar to many of us, and from the harbour, Hong Kong is very like "The Rock." Victoria, the only town, consists of a perfectly level street nearly four miles long, with numerous perpendicular side streets off it, with steps like those in Malta. The east and west ends of the town are inhabited by Chinese only; the centre part, where are the best shops, the theatre, civilians' cricket ground, barracks, Head-quarter offices, and hospitals, contains every sort of nationality. The town lies at the foot of the "Peak," on which is the signal station and a number of summer bungalows. You get up to the Peak by tram in eight minutes, in



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which time you ascend 1,400 ft. The cars start from the Peak and the town at the same time—each car being attached to the end of a steel hawser, which goes round a huge wheel worked by an engine at the Peak. The steel hawser passes over or round small wheels fixed to the sleepers midway between the rails, to keep it in the proper place when the slope changes or when going round curves. The steepest slope is 1 in 2, and the easiest 1 in 25.

The Sanitarium is on a hill on the far side of the island, above a fever-stricken swamp. It has accommodation for fifty men and some married families; there is also a hut for one officer. The climate is fairly cool up there, but whenever it rains, and at most other times as well, you get fever. It was built in 1882; we wonder if an Army List of that year could disclose the name of the wise-acre who chose the site?

In the middle of the town are the barracks. A distinguished old Rifleman wrote the other day and asked how we liked the Gosport Barracks at Hong Kong. It appears the plans for the Hong Kong Barracks were sent to Gosport by mistake, and those occupied now by the Rifle Depôt at Gosport came here.

Head-quarters and two companies are in one block; one company, about 200 yards down the road, in another, and four more companies, 300 yards further away, and one company, which is changed every month, is at Kowloon. Just outside the Head-quarter barracks is the Garrison parade ground, a very uneven and stony patch of ground, 150 yards square, and on a healthy slope; below it is the civilians' cricket ground, to which officers may belong on sufferance. To play any games amongst ourselves, other than draughts or "push-halfpenny," it is necessary to "stroll" to the Happy Valley—distant,

two miles. The Happy Valley, officially called Wong-Nai-Chong, is a tufted field, about 800 yards by 300, with the race-course, two or three cricket and football grounds, and golf links, all well mixed up. It is also our only drill ground. Half a mile beyond is the polo ground, where there is a game three times a week. The ranges are at Kowloon, and are fairly well sheltered from wind by the hills close by.

The northern part of Kowloon peninsula is a mass of vegetable gardens right up to the bamboo fence which marks the commencement of the Celestial Empire. Just across the frontier is Chinese Kowloon city, a dirty, insignificant place, with old fortifications, and beyond it high mountains which go all along the coast, preventing one seeing into the interior at all. There are three so-called towns in the southern part of Kowloon, some docks, Europeans' houses, the ranges and mat-sheds occupied by our detachment, the barracks of the Hong Kong Regiment, and spacious shipping "go-downs." There is also a small island, called Stonecutters, belonging to the colony near Kowloon; about half a mile long, and a mile and a-half from Hong Kong. Our draft was encamped there before the Battalion arrived. The island is inhabited by Gunners. Between Stonecutters, Kowloon, and Hong Kong is the harbour. The troops in the colony are 2 Garrison Batteries, R.A., some Asiatic Gunners, the Hong Kong Regiment, ourselves, and the usual "extras," not forgetting "Pemberton's Own" Hong Kong Volunteers, who possess the only Maxim guns in the colony.

We were too busy with odd jobs on December 25th, '94, to keep Christmas Day, and so put it off till January 1st, by which time we had settled down in Barracks.

We could not have the usual Company football

match in the afternoon, as the football ground is a long Sabbath day's journey off, and so contented ourselves as best we could on a bit of asphalte in barracks, 100 yards long by 20 yards broad, which, at any rate, gave good time in the so-called 100 yards' race. Suppers were at 6 p.m., and at nine we had a Variety entertainment in the theatre. We were fortunate enough to secure the services of Miss Elsie Adair, whose display of skirt-dancing was excellent. Of course, Colour-Sergt. Waight was encored, as, indeed, was everyone. "Mr. De Winton," in wig and gown, sang "When I went to the Bar," taking off his wig at the end of it, when we found he was Pemberton in his barrister's robes.

From January 15th to 19th we were out for mobilisation.

On the 24th, the Colonel went home on six months' leave; Alexander and Paley returning off a year's leave on the 30th.

On February 5th, Pemberton was appointed Commandant of the Hong Kong Volunteers.

February 20th to 23rd were filled up with races. We did no good. Conyngham's Baccarat ran a dead-heat for the Garrison Cup, but was beaten in the run-off.

We welcomed Eccles, Mrs. Eccles, and son on the 25th, off the English mail.

On the 28th, at 10.30 p.m., St. Aubyn died of pleurisy. He was ill only about a week, but complications set in, and he rapidly got worse. He was a great loss to us; he arrived here with the draft before the Battalion came from India, and made it his business to get posted up in everything peculiar to the place. His arrangements for the comfort of the Battalion were all that could be desired, considering that he received no support from the authorities, who insisted upon us being

put into camp at Kowloon in Arctic weather instead of into barracks.

We buried him the next day.

On March 12th, Staveley and Gough went home, neither to return, worse luck ; the former wears another pair of stars now, while the latter, *mirabile dictu*, prefers Dublin to Hong Kong !

About this time Pemberton opened the Battalion Total Abstinence Institute. It has been stated that the Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan *padres* shed bitter tears about it, as they have garrison temperance shows of their own, and ours is conducted on non-sectarian principles. All sorts of newspapers are taken in, and every description of game is provided. The rooms are always open, and all games can be played all day and every day, Sundays included. Private Gibson provides first-rate suppers, under the able direction of Colour-Sergeant Hopkins, the secretary of the institute, and iced drinks, which cheer and do not inebriate.

On the 24th, Mrs. Noel and son, Steuart, and Bentinck turned up, and on the same day the Chinese coolies struck work. The strike was caused by the Government licensing the houses in which the coolies lodge—these houses being scandalously overcrowded. Last year there were three thousand deaths from the "Plague," all occurring in the dirtiest and most crowded parts of the city. The leading ship-owners and merchants went in despair to the Governor, who passed them on with a chit to the General and the Commodore, who agreed to allow troops and blue-jackets to *volunteer* to shift cargo and stores. So for over a week some three or four hundred volunteers from the Battalion, under officers, could be seen parading in

the grey dawn daily to load or unload ships, or to betake themselves to warehouses—being glared at by hundreds of sullen and very “mossy” coolies. The Chinese prisoners from the city gaol were turned on to the coaling job, under a strong escort from the Battalion. The Hong Kong Regiment became white for a week, as they invariably had bags of flour to shift. Most of our work was with ships, principally the P. and O. Company. It was hard work—6 a.m. till 6 p.m. away from barracks, and a good solid nine hours’ fatigue. We did two hours before breakfast, provided by the P. and O.—tea, bread and butter, and Irish stew as much as you wanted, and half an hour to eat it in. A short hour for dinner, sent from barracks, and a bottle of stout or minerals from the company, and a dollar a day pay. The directors of the P. and O. Company showed their gratitude to us for having got off the English mail boat full up with cargo on her proper day—a somewhat costly business for them had the mails been late—by presenting the Officers’ Mess with a handsome silver cup.

The Company Sports were on April 3rd and 4th, and the Battalion Sports for Curzon’s Athletic Shield the next day. “A” Company (Captain J. M. S. Steuart’s) won it with 26 points, “G” Company being second with 24 points.

The Hong Kong Rifle Association held their annual meeting at Easter, the Battalion claiming 49 prize-winners out of 100. Hoey won the “Queen’s,” a very handsome silver cup; Acting-Corporal Wooldridge and Colour-Sergt. Horsman being 3rd and 4th. The names of Private Godbeer, Corporal Clarke, Private Priddle, and Colour-Sergt. Hopkins appear as prize-winners very frequently.

We changed Generals on April 19th, General Black

succeeding General Barker, and the former had a look at us before the summer exodus on May 1st. Thresher and Boden went off home on a year's leave, three others accompanying them to Japan.

Radclyffe, Close and Ferguson arrived at intervals during May, the former having got a Government passage out *via* Canada—the cheapest route out here, and certainly the most interesting.

There was a water famine in May and June. Water could only be obtained for an hour daily; but a tropical deluge on the Queen's birthday saved the reservoirs for a bit, and the "furious joy" ammunition altogether. Political economists, please note!

The following day was our first monthly regatta.

June was a blank month, save for the second monthly regatta.

Bethune and Dillon turned up on July 26th, just in time for a small typhoon. More about typhoons later on, when we have had a proper one. It is, however, worth recording that the Kowloon mat-sheds remained where they were.

A word about the mat-sheds. They have a framework of bamboo, walls of dried palm leaves, and roof of thatched rushes. The walls are therefore about one-fiftieth of an inch thick, which cannot keep out the heat in summer, and can let in the cold in winter. There are no windows, but shutters of palm-leaves, and the door when open admits light, as do also the very many holes in the thatch. The mat-sheds harbour quite the finest breed of mosquito in China, so we sleep outside as a rule. Oh! for those who refused us punkahs to do a night amongst these cheery little insects! Last year the mat-sheds were blown down in the big typhoon, our predecessors taking refuge in the shipping "go-downs."

We are provided with a typhoon ration of biscuit in uninviting looking jars, and beef—you know of what sort. The Hong Kong Regiment are having new brick barracks built for them, but mat-shed accommodation is considered good enough for *European* troops out here—it is so cheap, you see.

Another regatta on the 30th, and nothing else worthy of interest till August 22nd, when fifteen years previous, this Battalion sailed from England in the *Jumna*. Thirteen are still in the Battalion who did that voyage. You have their portraits in last year's CHRONICLE. The Colonel and Talbot arrived on the 24th; the latter had been shooting in the Straits Settlements, and beside slaying several elephants, caught a small one about three feet high, but left it at Singapore. However, the rest of the acts of Talbot, are they not written in his own letter?

To celebrate the 95th Birthday of the Regiment, Pemberton gave a very handsome silver cup to the Sergeants, to be shot for annually at 200, 500 and 600 yards. Sergeant Leslie won it with a score of 92, shooting under an extra hot tropical sun. The competition lasted three days, 46 Sergeants competing out of 49, the other three being in hospital.

As August 25th fell on Sunday, we kept our Birthday the next day. Naturally, it was a holiday, so we had time to get to the Happy Valley by 5 p.m. for the Sports. The principal event was the mile race for Company Teams of six. "A" Company's Team completed the distance in the shortest time, and got 1st prize; "C" and "B" Company taking a few seconds longer. The 200 yards open was won by Private Ryder. There were numerous other races, and a tug of war between the Officers and the Sergeants, when the former

came off second best. Suppers were at 8, and a concert in the theatre at 9.30, managed by Pemberton, with the valuable assistance of Mr. Peachey, who conducted the string band in the "Round the Town" Lancers, and "The Mandolines" to perfection. Colour-Sergeant Waight, Acting-Corporal Matthews and Acting-Corporal Meddemen were wildly encored. Ferguson gave us some Scotch and *Irish* melodies on the pipes, and Mr. Spriggs a couple of first-rate songs with good choruses on the banjo. The step-dancing of Private Pincing would do credit to the Alhambra. Mr. Grayson, R.A., was thrice encored, his "'Appy 'Ampstead" bringing down the house. Privates Stevens and Rawson got their share of applause, leaving but little time for the Manager, "Mr. De Winton," again clad in wig and gown, to get in his song before midnight. It was a first-rate show all round.

As regards shooting, though on the island of Hong Kong itself none is to be had, most excellent wild fowl shooting is within easy reach.

During the months of September and October snipe abound in the paddy (rice) fields on the mainland of China; and later in the year duck and geese come in thousands to feed in the many rivers which form the delta of the Canton or Pearl River. A few woodcock, partridges and quail may be bagged after much walking, and with assistance of a good dog.

The method usually employed to reach the snipe and duck grounds is to hire a launch and steam along the China coast to some known snipe-inhabited spot, land and shoot. Launches are always to be had, and they are most comfortable: a good cabin and lots of room for one's servants. Ferguson, Digby, Knox, Conyngham, Saunderson, Lysley and Close are continually shooting,

and some fair bags have been made. The best bag of snipe got here by members of the Battalion was when Conyngham, Saunderson and Lysley shot $80\frac{1}{2}$ couple in the day.

Of other bags by officers of the Battalion: September 1st, two guns, 40 couple snipe; September 6th, three guns, 58 couple snipe; September 7th, three guns, 57 couple snipe; September 19th, four guns, 55 couple snipe. The weather was, however, really too hot, and the bags seemed insignificant compared to those in India.

Duck and geese have not come in yet, but we mean to have a go at them when they arrive. A shooting expedition from the Battalion to the Yangtze River is being thought of. The Military Authorities don't seem to care about giving the requisite leave, which is a pity, because in 1889 a party of six civilians from Hong Kong shot in one month (December), 1,801 pheasants, 132 duck, 68 woodcock, 29 hares, 12 deer, 5 geese, 1 partridge, and 1 coon-faced dog; total 2,049 head. Worth going for.

September brought no change in the hot and sultry weather we had been having, and typhoon alarm signals were a daily occurrence, but luckily, the colony escaped this time, having had three severe experiences of them last year.

Bentinck, Steuart and Power availed themselves of last leave and went to Japan; of whose attractions accounts so vary that it is impossible for one who has not been there to form any opinion.

The fourth gymkhana took place; Radclyffe, who rode two winners at the previous meeting, was in great request as a jockey, but met with no success. Eccles started a Garrison Class for "c" and "d," of which Ferguson, A. D. Steuart, Paley, and Alexander and two or three of the Hong Kong Regiment and Sappers availed

themselves. They might daily be seen hard at work in the billiard room, for about seven weeks, and have of course all starred, although the result is not yet published.

Ferguson and Bethune won the tennis championship at the Ladies' Recreation Club, in the "Members Doubles."

With October there was a pleasant change in the weather, and we looked forward to six months' cold weather; officers all returned from leave, and polo, which had been languishing during the hot weather, took a new lease of life. Nothing will ever make a China pony much better than a pack animal. Radclyffe, Steuart, Power, Salmon, and Digby are our more constant representatives, but others are beginning, and promise well.

It speaks well for the China pony, when a certain officer has six ponies, and yet, when he wants to go for a ride is compelled to take it out of a bicycle round the race-course.

Cricket opened for us on the 17th, with a match between the Battalion *v.* the Garrison, which ended in a draw, but this and other cricket news you will find chronicled elsewhere.

The last gymkhana took place towards the end of the month, which was rather a relief than otherwise, as one gets rather tired of seeing the same ponies running over the same distances all through the hot weather.

On the 17th, the last of a series of monthly regattas for the Battalion took place. "C" Company headed the list with the greatest number of wins for the Battalion prize. Sergt.-Major Morrish was indefatigable on every occasion, and made all arrangements most satisfactorily.

On the 18th, the Volunteers, under Major Pember-

ton, who is the commandant, went into camp until the 26th, on Stonecutters Island. The commandant has worked great changes in the corps since he took them over last December, not least among which is the introduction of khaki clothing, and that the efficiency of the corps has greatly improved. *Cela va sans dire.*

Six hundred coolies left Hong Kong on October 27th to take part in an intended rising against Europeans at Canton. There was a bit of a scare, and the rumour reached Singapore that the regiment had been sent up to quell the insurrection. However, it never came to a head, and the gallant 600 never will be missed here.

Colonel Barrow, who had so much to do with the raising of the Hong Kong Regiment a few years ago, left, on December 29th, to take up his new duties of A.A.G. at Rawal Pindi. He was very popular, and the colony, on his departure, presented him with an address and a piece of plate.

The same day the Regiment shot in the Inter-Regimental Team Match, but unfortunately did not do as well as in their practice, and only made a score of 86.

Early in November, everyone here was much shocked at the disaster which befell a boat's crew belonging to H.M.S. *Edgar*, whereby over 40 men were drowned.

On November 16th, Bentinck left for England and the Depôt to take poor Fred Lawrence's place. The sad news of his death only reached us the same morning, and came as a terrible blow to all ranks of the Battalion, where, as elsewhere, to know him was to love him.

The Battalion played the Club, and after an exciting match were only beaten by 14 runs. Lysley left on a year's leave to England shortly afterwards, and will be a great loss to our cricket team this season.

On November 29th, Hoey and Corporal Wooldridge

represented Hong Kong in the inter-port match against Shanghai and Singapore, which the latter won. Ferguson was unable to shoot. Our two representatives gave a very good account of themselves, with the respective totals of 98 and 91, out of a poor score of 897.

The same evening all the world and his wife, the latter very much *en evidence*, went to St. Andrew's ball in anticipation of which there had been several reel practices, for several weeks previously. The reel of Tulloch, Strathspeys and Eightsomes were the features of the evening of course, in which several of our officers, Scotch, Irish and English joined, to the skirls of two pipers, in their native garb. Ferguson and Steuart, however, were easily distinguishable as being two of very few who knew anything about it.

On the 9th, the General dined with the Battalion, and was foremost after dinner in encouraging athletic feats among the officers.

The Hong Kong Regatta took place on December 12th, and the Battalion was represented by "C" Company in three races for eight-oared gigs, from the Army, Navy, and Police. The training of Battalion regattas told, and "C" Company won all three events—coming in first, but were disqualified in the two last from receiving a prize by a heavy time-handicap.

On December 21st, "E" Company won the final of the cricket competition open to the Army and Police—defeating "D" Company. Percival was mainly responsible for the victories of "E" Company—having an average of something over thirty for four matches.

Christmas Day passed without any festivities, which were reserved for the New Year, owing to the draft only just having arrived. On this day, Lieutenant-Colonel St. Paul left the Battalion, to the regret of all

ranks, and was rowed off to his ship by the sergeants in their boat.

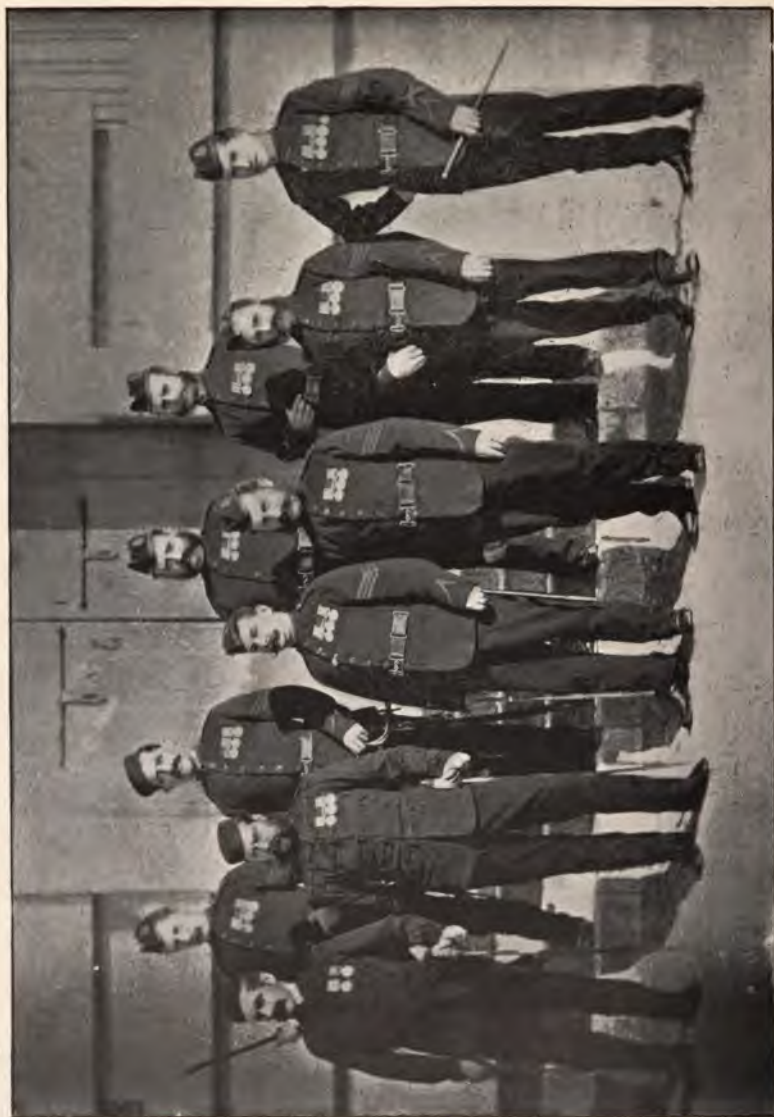
Christmas Day was enlivened by a cricket match between the United Services and the Club. Eccles, Alexander, Hollond, Paley, and Private Green represented the Battalion. Eccles, 39; Alexander, 11, not out, and 31, not out. Hollond and Private Green, with two or three brilliant catches, and the latter, with his bowling, materially helped their side. Paley kept wicket admirably. The Club made 234, and the United Service only 111 and 162—thus leaving the Club 28 to make, which they did without losing a wicket; playing out the game, however, they were all out for 75. Such is cricket.

On New Year's Day, the men had their Christmas dinners, and a six-a-side football competition afterwards, won by "C" Company, who defeated "B" Company in the final by two goals to *nil*. Alexander acted as referee, and had plenty of hard work.

The Fleet are almost all in the harbour here now, and make things much cheerier by their presence, and we are delighted to have them here.

Wishing all a Happy New Year,
We remain,
Yours ever,

1. B., R.B.



Col.-Sergt. Noble, Sergt.-Cook Armstrong, Col.-Sergt. Bills, Sergt. Golding,
Sergt. Major Longuen, Q.M.S. Dyer, Sergt. Matthews, Col.-Sergt. Richardson, Col.-Sergt. Rickwood, Col.-Sergt. Carroll,
GROUP OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, 2nd BATTALION, GIBRALTAR, 1877.

2ND BATTALION.

CORUNNA BARRACKS, ALDERSHOT,

December 31st, 1895.

DEAR EDITOR,

We began this year with Head-quarters at Richmond Barracks, and three Companies on detachment at Portobello. It is worthy of note that, with the exception of a portion of our time at Belfast, this is the *seventh* year that we have been thus broken up; a severe trial for a Mess, and for much else in a Battalion.

Owing to the hard weather, a rare thing in Ireland, there was exceptionally good woodcock shooting in January. In the west, at a shoot in which two Riflemen took part, in one day 205 cock were bagged by seven guns, and during the week no less than 510 cock, 476 pheasants, and 120 duck, teal, snipe, &c., were killed. On two days, only six guns shot.

It is hardly necessary to say that all hunting was completely stopped during January and February, although towards the end of the season there were some good days. The frost was indeed intense; and quite surprised Ireland, where, as a rule, men may hunt in perfectly open weather, whilst their friends in England are frozen out.

The Liffey was frozen hard above Island Bridge; and, for about half a mile, there was most perfect ice, on which we had some skating and hockey.

In February, the Dublin Season was again upon us, but, owing to the continued strained relations between

the Viceregal Court and Irish Society, the Castle Entertainments were about as entertaining as in the two previous years, and resolved themselves into a gathering of a few soldiers with their wives and relatives, and a sprinkling of the Dublin officials. However, keen dancing men—when found—had a good time of it as regards having *a clear course*, with Mr. Liddell's delightful band to incite them to fresh efforts. The festivities of the winter closed with a capital Fancy Dress Ball, given by Lord and Lady Wolseley, at the Royal Hospital. All the ladies came dressed as copies of the Old Masters, such as Gainsborough, Lely, Romney, &c., and very charming they looked, and so said all of us! Our String Band played, and nearly every officer of the Battalion put in an appearance—a most unusual spectacle. It was an excellent dance; and Lord and Lady Wolseley are to be congratulated in having so happily brought to a termination a most hospitable period of five years. It will be a long time before those who had the pleasure of attending the various festivities at the Royal Hospital, will forget the unceasing kindness of its occupants; certain it is that during the three years we were in Dublin, we had good cause to be grateful to them, and so we are!

The Battalion executed its three weeks' "perpetual marching" with great success, covering in all 91 miles. Everybody got pretty well acquainted with the whole country around Dublin and its enormous suburbs with their interminable tram-lines and cobble stones, both most trying to the feet. The weather up to the end of June was lovely, and there was much good cricket in the Phoenix as usual.

Yachting was again to the fore, and several of us hired a vessel called the *Enid*, and got a good deal of

fun out of her. She was only six tons, and was rather an ancient craft, but was supposed to be safe, which was a great point. Both the Coldstream and the Royals had very nice boats, in which they took quite long cruises and returned eventually. Possibly, owing to the cycling mania, the game of golf seemed to find few votaries, except of course amongst the real lovers of the game; hence there is nothing to record in the way of competitions.

During the manœuvres in July the Battalion was left in Dublin doing most of the guards, but as we had taken part in the manœuvres of the two preceding years, we had to take our turn at this remarkably unexciting amusement.

The General Election was rather a trial in its way, as we were perpetually being confined to barracks; everything, however, went off quietly, and it was tolerably evident that, for the time at least, the Dublin folk were sick of Home Rule. The victory of the Unionists at the polls necessitated the retirement of the existing Viceregal *régime*, and the Dublin Garrison lined the streets on the occasion of Lord Houghton's exit. It was not much of a show, and there was no demonstration of any kind; in fact, the whole thing was well described by the Dublin car-driver, who said: "Faith! and the only hat I saw lifted was *His Excellency's own*." We lined the streets at Westland Row, and sent a Guard of Honour and the Band to the station.

Quite another thing, however, was the State Entry of the new Lord Lieutenant, Lord Cadogan. On this occasion the Battalion lined Dame Street, and the Band and a Guard of Honour were in the Castle Yard; the new Viceroy made quite an imposing entry, and from

the gay appearance of the streets, which were plentifully adorned with flags, loyal mottoes, &c., in marked contrast to the previous "State Show"; it seemed as if we were assisting at the glorious restoration of some monarch who had come into his own again! Things have certainly looked up in Dublin ever since, and no doubt there has been a great stimulus to trade, and the coming Castle Season is expected to be a brilliant one. This, however, does not concern us, for we soon afterwards received the long deferred "route" for Aldershot.

Before we left Dublin we were all delighted to learn that Lord Wolseley had selected Coke as his A.D.C. All the same, we were truly sorry to lose one who had for so many years so thoroughly identified himself with, and done such good work in the Battalion.

On October 10th we embarked at North Wall on the Dublin Steam Packet Company's ss. *Wicklow*. We had a most imposing "send off," despite the early hour. Our General, Lord Frankfort, with many of the Staff and officers of the Garrison, were there to bid us goodbye. Our old friends, the 43rd Light Infantry, not only came in force, but sent on board boxes of sandwiches and cigarettes for the whole Battalion, for which we were most grateful. At 9 a.m. we steamed down the Liffey in glorious sunshine, many of the men tackling their sandwiches and others smoking cigarettes, but soon after passing Howth the wind freshened, and we found ourselves in for a "blow." With few exceptions the Battalion took defeat severely on this occasion, and the cigarettes were put away until we got ashore. After ten hours' passage in a heavy sea and N.E. breeze, we landed at Birkenhead, and were thence conveyed in two trains to Aldershot town, where the Band and Buglers of the 4th Battalion met us and played us into our new quarters.

There we found a capital breakfast prepared by the 4th Battalion for all ranks—a most kindly and thoughtful act, and one which was vastly appreciated by everybody.

On our arrival at Aldershot we were quartered in Corunna Barracks, Stanhope Lines as the old South Camp is now dubbed. These barracks are almost new and are fine brick buildings on the west side of the old main road through the camp, and immediately above the hospital and the old East Infantry Barracks, in which we were quartered ten years ago. It is much to be regretted that we were not allowed to be brigaded with the 4th Battalion, nevertheless, it is at least something to have two Battalions in the same station, although, unfortunately, rumour is rife that the 4th Battalion are to be moved ere long.

Route marching set in with great severity soon after our arrival.

On October 19th, we were all terribly shocked and grieved to hear of poor Fred. Lawrence's untimely death in Africa; to lose so promising and brilliant an officer is nothing short of a calamity to the Regiment. No words of ours can suffice to pay an adequate tribute to one who was so universally beloved and esteemed, for Fred. Lawrence was a true friend and a thorough Rifleman, and we shall mourn for him for many a day.

In November the Ashanti expedition was suddenly sprung upon us, and we were ordered to send out Hood and twenty-five picked men. The "Special Service Corps" was attached to our Brigade, the 60th Rifles detachment, under Kays, being given a room in our Barracks, and living with our boys until their departure.

On December 7th, the Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Beatrice came to our Parade Ground and saw the "Special Service Corps" inspected by the Duke

of Connaught, after which it marched out, Prince Henry of Battenburg accompanying it.

Christmas Day went off in the usual fashion; during the day, the ties of the Football Tournament were played off, and after it grew dark, there was a boxing competition in the recreation room. A good supper, followed by an excellent entertainment, closed the festive occasion. All ranks appeared to enjoy themselves, and the success of Christmas Days so spent ought to show the Temperance fanatics that it is possible to eat and drink and be merry without drunkenness!

Wishing all Riflemen the best of luck for 1896,

We remain,

Yours ever,

2 B.R.B.

3RD BATTALION.

RAWAL PINDI,

December 31st, 1895.

DEAR EDITOR,

Last year's letter was written from Peshawar, which place we left with mixed feelings, glad to leave its unhealthiness, but sorry to leave our friends, the 60th Rifles.

The nine marches we made would be hard to beat anywhere for general dulness and lack of sport, and, though we tried most places, the total bag scarcely reached fifty head. Thieves being rampant all along the road, we were determined to lose no rifles, so one keen



3rd BATTALION.

**THE COMMANDING OFFICER (LT.-COL. HON. M. CURZON)
AND HIS BUGLER (ACTG. CORPL. GOVIER).**



sentry, seeing three dark figures which would not answer, fired off his fusil, killing one camel and wounding two more. Result—60 rupees to pay! We beat this, however, at Pindi later on, for a sergeant, determined not to win the wooden spoon, had some private practice, and killed three donkeys with one bullet. These are almost our only exploits at musketry, for there had been no matches for us to compete in—the Honour and Glory Match and Local Meetings having been abolished. The Battalion, however, was eighth in the Indian Army, and we have great hopes of improving on that this year, as our present percentage is better than the best last year. We were much employed during the winter in assisting aspiring Commanding Officers to their promotion, and got them all through their ordeal successfully. Moreover, the exercise and fresh air made us look like another Battalion. We introduced ourselves to society by giving a Ladies' dinner party, which ended in a dance, and was generally voted a success.

In racing, Winn's pony, Blood Royal, won two races at Umballa, and his mare La Tarte, from Lahore, one at Pindi. Maclachlan, Yarde-Buller, and Bell all pulled off a race in the gymkhanas. In the local Assault-at-arms we had no luck, the kilts of the Highlanders were too much for the judges, and we were only second in the Review Exercise and Physical Drill, which was hard lines after all the trouble the men had taken, coached by Sergt.-Major Davis. Sergt. Beard won the Bayonet *v.* Bayonet, beating a gigantic Gunner 6ft. 7in. in height, who dwarfs even our long-legged Commanding Officer. By the way, we hope you like the photograph of him and the bugler, irreverently styled "The Long and the Short of it." The Commanding Officer is 6ft. 4in., and the Bugler about 4ft. 6in., or, to be accurate, 4ft. 9in.

In April, Yarde-Buller returned from a very cold expedition against the Waziris, where he had been Orderly Officer to a Brigadier, just as the Chitral Expedition suddenly astonished the world by its size and unexpectedness. The following verses, written by Hartley, one of the oldest Riflemen in the Battalion, may perhaps account for our share being so small:—

UMRA KHAN'S APPEAL.

War! oh, war! oh, glorious war!
 Shouted here and echoed far,
 Take every horse and every man,
 Bring every mortal thing you can,
 Except the 3rd R.B.!

Take horse, and foot, and cannon strong,
 To scatter death the foes among,
 Take all the powers there be,
 Bring camel, mule, or any fool,
 But not the 3rd R.B.!

Bring all the intellect that shines,
 In this most tropical of climes,
 Bring every heart that aches and pines
 For home and fair country;
 But by the name of all that's good,
 By all who fell, or fought, or stood,
 Bring not the 3rd R.B.!

Be the reason what it may, however, the result was that we remained at Pindi as part of the Reserve Brigade, and by our masterly inaction kept all the neighbouring tribes, such as the Bonairwals, Caterwals, Damitals, the Watazais, Damurais, and that most inflammable of all, the Dirsilais, from rising on the flanks of the expedition.

Inspired by the success of the 1st Battalion the previous year, the Colonel sent Sergeant Oldfield to Calcutta to run for the Commander-in-Chief's Championship Shield, with the pleasant result of seeing him return with it an easy winner, so the only name which appears on it so far is that of the Rifle Brigade.

All the summer we sat in Pindi, hot, but healthy, though much broken up by having 200 men in the Hills and detachments at those cheery places Attock and Campbellpore. At the former, Winn is trying to kill the monotony and himself by building a boat and, as the Indus runs about twenty miles an hour, may any day be expected at Karrachi.

Several of us went on leave to kill something. Grogan and Napier each got a good markhor head in the Pir Panjal and Couper a less good one, but owing to leave being stopped beyond seventy-two hours' recall, no one could get far enough to do much good.

In the local Polo tournament in March, four Captains represented the Battalion, but all four being very fine players at 2, and no good anywhere else, it is not surprising that they got beaten though not altogether disgraced, as they got through one tie and were only beaten by the runners up and possible winners, as the tournament was not finished owing to poor Maclachlan's death.

It may interest some of your old Indian readers to hear of a new and improved method of laying a dak. Several of the young entry, having heard of such a thing, resolved to lay one with a view to fishing. They sent the ponies on and drove, but took each relay on with them hitched behind the trap! The first pony out is reported to have covered over thirty miles! Fishing, thanks to Couper who, since Belfast days, has become as keen a fisher as he always has been a shooter, has been

much in vogue. Most Thursdays and Sundays he might be seen with several of his "pups," "children," or "knaves" all up to their waists in water, throwing popcorn into a well-baited pool some eight miles off—a pool, by the way, which was much frequented by John Angus in former days. Football is looking up again under the care of Bell and Stuart, who, by their importunity, not only get subscriptions out of us, but even make us play, or at any rate stand up to be run into and knocked about generally. Changes amongst us have been many, as is the way of the 3rd Battalion. I wonder if any other Battalion in the world can equal our record of changes? Eighty-seven officers through it since it landed in India in February, 1889! It seems almost incredible, but still is a fact, and taken from the Regimental books. With best wishes to all past and present Riflemen,

Believe us,

Yours ever,

3RD R.B.

4TH BATTALION.

BLenheim BARRACKS,

ALDERSHOT,

December 31st, 1895.

DEAR EDITOR,

The year 1895 has been emphatically one of change for us, as will be apparent if the list of officers in last year's CHRONICLE is compared with this one. Eight



4th BATTALION.
MOUNTED INFANTRY.



officers come and gone is a high record for twelve months, and this too does not include others who have arrived and departed in the interval. Nor has the change been less marked amongst the Non-commissioned Officers, many of whom, especially in the higher ranks, have been transferred to spheres of duty elsewhere, chiefly in the all-absorbing maw of the Auxiliary Forces.

This rather melancholy retrospect does not give much account of our doings, but, to tell the truth, 1895 has been singularly uneventful and devoid of incident.

The most noticeable feature at its commencement was the passion which set in here, as everywhere else, for the "bike." Unfortunately, these barracks, though replete with every modern comfort, were built rather before the cycling era commenced, so a grateful country has not provided a spare room for the housing of these excellent machines, consequently they have to stand out in the passages, and are generally left by their owners in the darkest part thereof, when more than once they have proved unpleasant obstacles to the unwary on his bedward path.

Football went out, and cricket came in, but as both are described in your columns elsewhere, they call for no special remark here; whilst, from a soldiering point of view, route marching was succeeded by field training, field training by musketry, and musketry by Battalion and Brigade training, until we found ourselves fairly launched into another Aldershot drill season, which seemed hardly to have begun, when the long-talked-of New Forest Manœuvres stared us in the face.

Before we started, the horrors of the New Forest fly were depicted to us in most alarming colours, and many were the remedies proposed to cope with him. These varied from sponging a horse down with a decoction of

boiled ivy leaves, to the importation of a few specimens of the *hippobosca equina* (his classical name), and their liberation in the stable, so that the occupants thereof should become habituated to their deadly ravages before starting on the war-path. For this panic, an Official Circular on the subject—a closely printed sheet of foolscap—was largely responsible, for it set forth that every horse would for *certain* be attacked by the ferocious monster, and prescribed yet another remedy.

The result was that those who had to ride purchased ear-nets, fly-whisks, and a great portion of the pharmacopœia, and insured their horses, whilst those who had to walk, for once, congratulated themselves on the fact, until suddenly an order appeared that great-coats were to be worn by dismounted officers *en banderole*!

This was worse than the fly, so most of those who owned horses, and who had previously fought shy of accepting any appointment in a mounted capacity, forthwith lost no time in applying for positions on somebody's staff. Mercifully, however, for all, neither *hippobosca* nor *banderole* proved the scourges that were anticipated, for the former never put in an appearance at all, and the latter—when rolled so tight as to be absolutely useless as an article of wearing apparel—was found quite bearable after all.

Well, it is not the place here to enter deeply into the manœuvres, more than to say that the marches were long, hot, and dusty, the camping-grounds, with one exception, very comfortable and pretty, the manœvre-ground quite excellent, for its object, and situate in a lovely country, whilst the weather was all that could be desired. We had Sir W. Butler to command our Division, Colonel Sackville as our Brigadier, with Jack Cowans as his Brigade-Major, and Slaney as our Com-

manding Officer. Needless to say, that with so powerful a combination we—at any rate, in our own opinion—always “boiled” our adversary, no matter who he was, and as the Battalion met with a high meed of praise for the manner in which it worked from the powers that be, it may safely be said that everyone thoroughly enjoyed the manœuvres of 1895.

On the return march *the* event of the year took place. The good people of Winchester thrilled at seeing a Rifle Battalion once more marching through their streets, and anxious, apparently, to show how they missed the Rifle Depôt, and yearned for its replacement in their midst, insisted on entertaining the Battalion in a truly magnificent and regal fashion.

Whilst the remainder of the Division marched away from Baddesley Camp at early dawn, we had the satisfaction of remaining asleep, or, rather, awake, listening to them tramping off—we having to march late, so as not to be too early for the feast which was awaiting us.

We reached the old town about noon, and marched straight to the Guildhall, passing under countless banners, &c., *en route*, bearing all sorts of pretty sentiments and kindly words of greeting. We piled arms in the Guildhall yard, and everyone had a wash—arrangements having been made for the ablutions of one company at a time, and to ensure that no one should be on duty; sentries over arms were provided, also horse-holders and feeds of corn for all the horses; in fact, no detail was omitted for our comfort by our kindly hosts. As soon as the “wash and brush up” had been completed, 500 odd Riflemen trooped into the Guildhall to as good a feast as any epicure could wish for. Nor were victuals the only things thought of, for there was tobacco *ad lib.*, and an undeniable programme of music and song

rendered by a travelling company from London, who generously gave up their afternoon for our amusement. The officers, in the meantime, were entertained as the guests of the Mayor, in an adjoining hall—the Lord Lieutenant of the county, several old Riflemen, and other prominent inhabitants of the neighbourhood being also present.

All good things must have an end; so at 3 p.m. the column emerged from the gateway, escorted by a great concourse of the inhabitants of Winchester. The Battalion marched about 5 p.m. into camp at Avington Park, where our good friends, the 91st Highlanders, turned out to a man to pitch our tents. Here we found the rest of the Division in a very good way; for it appeared that, in addition to the lavish hospitality bestowed on us, the people of Winton had sent cheques of £50 to the Commander of each Division, for distribution amongst the men of the remaining Regiments.

Since the manœuvres, the only event of importance has been the arrival of the 2nd Battalion in Aldershot. Unfortunately, it was not found practicable by the authorities that both Battalions should be in the same Brigade, but they are not very far off, so we see a good deal of one another at odd times, and very pleasant it is to be in the same station with another Battalion.

The year closes in sorrow for the death of that best of Riflemen, Fred Lawrence, who, though he never actually served in this Battalion, yet was as much loved here as he was in those to which he had belonged. He had been with us in the New Forest Manœuvres just before he started on his fatal expedition, and had been frequently over here during the summer. We were looking forward to his being posted here on his return, but, alas! fate has willed it otherwise.

At last we have had a stroke of luck in the extension of Colonel Sackville's period of command for two years more, and we only hope that he is as gratified with the prospect as we are.

The year as it ends finds us once more occupied in the old pastime of route marching, but our column is the shorter by one hundred Riflemen, who embarked to join the 3rd Battalion on December 11th, with the prospect of a still further curtailment by thirty-seven on January 28th, but, for fear, Mr. Editor, that you will find *these* columns too long, we must end the history of our doings with wishing that the 1st Battalion may have an early return home without a break of the journey at Singapore, that the 2nd Battalion may enjoy as good a time at Aldershot as we have, and to their Ashanti detachment a safe return home to all, that the 3rd Battalion may find snipe and quail in plenty round about Khanna *jheel*, and that the Depôt may return at no distant date to William of Wykeham's ancient town.

Yours as ever,

4 B.R.B.

DEPÔT.

RIFLE DEPÔT,
GOSPORT,

December 31st, 1895.

DEAR EDITOR,

We notice that for some years you have not received a letter from the Depôt, so hope if you have

room you will insert this one in the '95 CHRONICLE. Does not the heading of this make you sigh? . . . Not half so much as it does us, who are "doing time" here, we can assure you. . . . Do you know where Gosport is, and how to get there? In case you don't, we may as well tell you that Gosport is across the sea from Portsmouth, and you pay the sum of one halfpenny by one line, and one penny by another line of "ocean greyhounds" for the privilege of taking passage by them.

The land route to reach this muddy spot is more circuitous; from London, one has often to change three times, so that the journey of 70 odd miles is accomplished in the unprecedented time of three and a half hours. The L. & S.W.R. is a wonderful institution!

But to more serious subjects (?). The plans for the new barracks at Winchester have been more or less determined on, and it is stated that the work will be commenced early in the spring.

The change from Winchester to Gosport is terrible—like that from a country house to a street lodging.

In the summer, those interested in yachting have a good time, and the fleet of racing craft is always pleasant to look upon.

Cricket is also good—the United Service Ground at Portsmouth being as near perfection as any in the United Kingdom. But *Depôt* cricket did not flourish. There were not many players last season, and when we could play, we went to St. Cross, to do our best to support the Green-jacket cricket (which doubtless suffered in consequence of the absence of the *Depôt*). We hope that all players will make an effort in 1896 to get to Winchester for the matches, so that we may put better teams in the field.

The Mess House at Gosport has a sort of garden

attached (the barracks are built just inside the old ramparts), and there are two lawns. On these may be seen the Orderly Officer and others daily exercising themselves in the noble art of croquet; the various styles and amount of proficiency shown would make a good study. There, too, may be seen our Commanding Officer busily engaged in practising riding (on a bike).

The latest plans of the new barracks to be erected at Winchester are very different from the old "King's House." There are to be two blocks for Riflemen, one on either side of the square and at right angles to the Officers' quarters—*i.e.*, one block on the old site but further back and facing the railway, and another parallel to it on the railway side. The Hampshire Regiment Depôt will be located in Serle's House, and the hospital will remain as before. The new blocks will be three-storied; such is the latest "approved plan."

Recruits are now taught to move their bodies, legs, and arms, and generally improve their physique—more than drill—and we hear that the result is good. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge inspected the Depôt in October, and honoured us by having luncheon with us previous to going on Parade. This was the last occasion that the late Commander-in-Chief partook of food in a mess in his capacity as such, and we drank his health with all honours, and he assured us of his kindly feelings towards us.

Some of the Depôt Officers are working for the Staff College, and Biddulph has succeeded in getting in. We hear that others are now bent on doing the same thing; we wish them success.

The Riflemen's Aid Society's work is, as you are aware, all done at the Depôt, and the Secretary, Captain Riley, works hard to make things go well. Employment

has been obtained for a good many this year. Amongst others may be mentioned Private Collyer, late 1st Battalion, Master Shoemaker, Gordon Boys' Home; Sergeant Copsey, late 2nd Battalion, Porter, Guy's Hospital, and others.

We wish it were more widely known that there is always a chance of good men getting good employment through this Society of ours. Please read the Report when it comes out in the spring, so that you and others can see what is done for Riflemen who have left.

One more subject and we have done, and indeed, it is one on which others will write better than can we, but it behoves the Depôt to mention it: On page 208 of the 1894 Chronicle, in the letter from the 1st Battalion we see that "On November 28th Lawrence left for England to relieve Parker at the Depôt. We shall sorely miss him."

What can we say now—now that we shall never see him again? The best friend and truest Rifleman that ever lived, the kindest-hearted comrade that man could wish for, indeed we miss him sorely, and for many a year we shall mourn his loss. We hope that there is some stone to mark his last resting-place, and that there will be some fitting memorial of him here in England; something that will benefit the Riflemen that he loved so well.

With all good wishes for 1896, and good luck to all four Battalions,

We remain,

Yours sincerely,

DEPÔT.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

CRICKET.

1ST BATTALION.

THE Hong Kong cricket season begins in October and ends in the following March. The Battalion having arrived in the colony towards the end of December, got a fair number of matches. Company Cricket was somewhat weakly supported owing to the distance of the ground from Barracks (three miles), and also to the want of space for cricket. Fortunately the Battalion Cricket Matches can be played on the Hong Kong Cricket Club ground, which is well situated in a most central position. The ground is good though a trifle small. On this ground the Battalion played six matches with the following results, and principal individual scores :

R.B. v. Hong Kong, February 2nd.

Resulted in a win for Hong Kong by 47 runs on the first innings. For the Battalion, Lieut. Knox made 36 and 30, and Sergeant Burton 36.

Scores :—R.B., 127 and 50 for 1 wicket ; Hong Kong, 174.

R.B. v. Navy, February 11th.

Resulted in a draw. For the Battalion, Lieut. Saunderson, not out, 57 ; Sergeant Burton, 26 ; Lieut. Gough, 18.

Scores :—R.B., 123 for 7 wickets ; Navy, 164.

R.B. v. Navy, March 14th.

Resulted in a win for the Battalion by 124 runs. For the Battalion, Lieut. Lysley, 57; Captain Eccles, 38; Sergeant Burton, 31; and Lieut. Knox, 21. Private Lee bowled 7 wickets for 30 runs.

Scores :—R.B., 218; Navy, 94 and 95 for 4 wickets.

Officers R.B. v. Officers R.N., March 21st.

Resulted in the defeat of the Navy by 149 runs. For the Battalion, Lieut. Percival played a fine innings of 106 runs, and Lieut. Lysley made 39.

Scores :—R.B., 223; R.N., 74 and 90 for 8 wickets.

It should be added that Lieutenant Alexander in playing for the Garrison against Hong Kong took 6 wickets for 15 runs. In the bowling line Private Lee never once disappointed his side, and took the greater number of the wickets in each match played. Lieut. Paley kept wicket exceedingly well throughout the season.

LIST OF BATTALION MATCHES.

- Feb. 2nd, *v.* Hong Kong C.C.; lost by 47 runs.
 „ 11th, *v.* Navy; drawn.
 Mar. 14th, *v.* Navy; won by 124 runs.
 „ 21st, *v.* Officers R.N.; won by 149 runs.
 „ 22nd, *v.* Hong Kong C.C.; lost by an innings and 23 runs.
 Matches played, 5; won, 2; drawn, 1; lost, 2.

LIST OF COMPANY CRICKET MATCHES.

- Jan. 6th, “B” Company *v.* Hong Kong Rovers; won by “B” Company by 12 runs.
 „ 9th, “A” Company *v.* Medical Staff; won by “A” Company by 72 runs.
 „ 26th, “C” Company *v.* Royal Engineers; won by “C” Company by 53 runs.

- Feb. 2nd, "C" Company *v.* Medical Staff; won by "C" Company by 5 wickets.
 ,, 16th, "C" Company *v.* Royal Artillery; won by R.A. by 38 runs.
 March 9th, "C" Company *v.* Hong Kong Rovers; won by Hong Kong Rovers by 41 runs.

2ND BATTALION.

WE had a fairly successful cricket season; and, although we felt the loss of Colonel Lyttelton, Paget's arrival from the 1st Battalion, and Crake's from the Depôt, helped us to put a useful side in the field. We only lost three matches against other Regiments, and two of these were against the Coldstream, who were a stronger team than ourselves. Paget, Thesiger, and Crake were our most successful bats, and Murphy and Colour-Sergeant Taylor our best bowlers.

The following is a summary of the matches played during the year:—

- May 6th, *v.* 1st Battalion Sherwood Foresters; won by 201 runs.
 ,, 15th, *v.* 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards; lost by 54 runs.
 ,, 20th, *v.* 43rd; won by 198 runs.
 ,, 25th, *v.* 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards; drawn.
 ,, 27th, *v.* 15th Hussars; won by 61 runs.
 June 7th, *v.* Army Service Corps; won by 254 runs.
 ,, 8th, *v.* Fitzwilliam C.C.; won by 46 runs.
 ,, 15th, *v.* 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards; lost by 304 runs.
 ,, 26th, *v.* County Wicklow C.C.; lost by 66 runs.
 July 15th, *v.* 1st Battalion Sherwood Foresters; won by 47 runs.

July 22nd, *v.* 2nd Battalion North Stafford Regiment ; lost by 103 runs.

Aug. 1st, *v.* County Kildare C.C. ; lost by 51 runs.

„ 21st, *v.* County Wicklow C.C. ; won by 48 runs.

„ 24th, *v.* Dunsany C.C. ; won by 71 runs.

„ 31st, *v.* Vice-regal C.C. ; lost by 83 runs.

Sept. 7th, *v.* Dunsany C.C. ; won by 30 runs.

We thus played sixteen matches, of which we won nine, lost six, and one was drawn.

Paget, Thesiger, and Murphy also played regularly for the Garrison, and were of great assistance to them.

The following were our batting and bowling averages :

Batting Averages.

	No. of Ins.	Not out.	No. of runs.	Most in Ins.	Average.
G. L. Paget ...	16	1	522	200*	34·80
G. H. Thesiger ...	17	3	383	67	27·35
E. B. Crake ...	11	1	248	90	24·80
S. E. Hollond ...	4	0	94	33	23·50
Col.-Sergt. Taylor	16	2	250	61	17·86
R. B. Stephens...	12	1	160	45	14·55
R. W. Gillespie ...	9	0	120	44	13·33
H. D. Ross ...	12	2	104	37*	10·40
Pte. Murphy ...	13	1	120	34	10·00

* Not out.

Bowling Averages.

	Wickets.	Runs.	Average.
Pte. Murphy ...	62	675	10·80
Pte. Picket ...	25	312	12·48
Colour-Sergt Taylor	52	630	12·11
G. L. Paget ...	16	261	16·31

The Company Challenge Cup was won by "B," or Major E. B. Crake's, Company, who defeated "F," or Captain A. F. A. Hood's, Company in the final match.

3RD BATTALION.

[None received; February 14th.—ED.]

4TH BATTALION.

ONLY five matches were played by the Battalion this season, of which two were won, and three lost. Many other fixtures had to be abandoned at the last moment, owing to field-days, &c. Majendie headed our batting with an average of 21·5, and Private Crowder, playing in four of the matches, took twenty-one wickets.

The matches played were as follows :—

- v. 5th Fusiliers; lost.
- v. Staff College Owls; won.
- v. 7th (Militia) Bn. K.R.R.; won.
- v. 91st Highlanders; lost.
- v. 1st Battalion Scots Guards; lost.

The Company Cups were played for in August, with the following results :—

First Ties.

“ A ”	Company	beat	“ C ”	Company
“ H ”	”	”	“ F ”	”
“ E ”	”	”	“ G ”	”
“ B ”	”	”	“ D ”	”

Second Ties.

“ H ”	Company	beat	“ A ”	Company
“ E ”	”	”	“ B ”	”

Final.

“ H ” (Capt. Hon. E. Hanbury's) Company beat “ E ”
(Major C. à Court's) Company.

FOOTBALL.

1ST BATTALION.

THE football enthusiasts of the Battalion received a severe shock on their arrival at Hong Kong. Having just left Calcutta, where everything is set aside during certain months of the year to encourage football, where an unlimited supply of first-rate grounds are at the disposal of football players, and where last, but not least, the public took, as in Calcutta it always does take in any form of sport, a tremendous interest in the game and came in their hundreds to witness the different matches and to cheer on their favourites; they found in Hong Kong just the reverse. We do not wish to charge the residents of Hong Kong with not encouraging the game, for it is not their fault. Football grounds and cricket and polo grounds cannot be made on the side of steep hills, nor can the Happy Valley, in which most of the games of Hong Kong take place, possibly hold more than the present number of football grounds, which is three. Two of these grounds are for the sole use of the Hong Kong Football and Hockey Clubs, and the third is used by the Fleet, one Infantry Battalion, two Batteries Royal Artillery, Sappers, and Police.

This generous allowance is scarcely encouraging to football players of the Battalion, and, consequently, but few matches were played.

LIST OF COMPANY FOOTBALL MATCHES.

“A” Company *v.* Torpedo Depot; won by “A” Company, 5 goals to 2.

1 2

5 6 7

8 4

8 9 10

11 12

13



1—Sergt. Jones, 2—Pte. Mayberry, 3—Pte. Tresham, 4—Q. M.S. Morrish,
 5—Pte. Shehan, 6—Pte. Lee, 7—Lieut. Thresher, 8—Lieut. Sanderson, 9—Pte. Falcon, 10—Pte. Weller,
 11—Pte. Hudson, 12—Pte. Ryder, 13—Pte. Sawyer.

FOOTBALL TEAM, 1st BATTALION, CALCUTTA, 1893-4.

- “ A ” Company *v.* Torpedo Depot ; won by “ A ” Company, 1 goal to 0.
 “ C ” Company *v.* H.M.S. *Centurion* ; won by “ C ” Company, 2 goals to 1.
 “ C ” Company *v.* H.M.S. *Archer* ; won by “ C ” Company, 3 goals to 1.
 “ C ” Company *v.* H.M.S. *Centurion* ; drawn, 1 goal all.
 “ C ” Company *v.* H.M.S. *Archer* ; won by “ C ” Company, 2 goals to 0.
 “ C ” Company *v.* Hong Kong Club ; drawn, 2 goals all.

2ND BATTALION.

WE have had so far a very successful football season, having played nine matches and won six of them. Our team, however, is now much weaker, as Private Gough, our best back, and Private James, our centre forward, have gone to Ashantee.

The Christmas Day Football Tournament was won by Private Rose's team, who defeated Corporal Geddes's team in the final. The teams this year were selected by lot, as several Companies had so few players that they could barely find a team.

The following are the results of Battalion matches :—

- Oct. 20th, *v.* 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade ; won by 3 goals to 1.
 „ 24th, *v.* 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers ; lost by 1 goal to 3.
 „ 31st, *v.* 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment ; won by 7 goals to 0. (*First Round Army Cup.*)
 Nov. 2nd, *v.* Scots Greys ; lost by 1 goal to 2.
 „ 20th, *v.* Aldershot Town ; won by 7 goals to 0.
 „ 21st, *v.* 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment ; won by 2 goals to 0.

- Nov. 30th, v. 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers; won by 2 goals to 1.
 Dec. 3rd, v. 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment; lost by 0 goals to 2.
 „ 4th, v. Junior Army and Navy Stores; won by 6 goals to 4.

3RD BATTALION.

THE competition for the Football Shield was played on the tournament system, by which each Company played every other Company, making twenty-eight games altogether.

RESULT.

“E” Company (winner)	...	12 points.
“A”	”	10 ”
“H”	”	9 ”
“F”	”	7 ”
“D”	”	5 ”
“B”	”	3 ”
“C”	”	1 ”
“G”	”	1 ”

The same system will be adopted this cold weather.

4TH BATTALION.

WE played a good many Battalion matches this season with only moderate success at the commencement. Towards the end of the year, however, great improvement was noticeable, both in the individual play and combination.

COMPANY CLOCK.

This year we decided to play our Inter-Company Competition on the league system, every Company

playing against every other Company in turn, giving twenty-eight matches in all. The plan was found to answer very well, as the interest was sustained throughout the season, instead of being centred in one or two decisive events. The results were as follows, in order of merit:—

	Order of Merit.	Points.		Goals.	
		Plus.	Minus.	For.	Against.
"F" Company ...	1	5	—	31	10
"G" " ...	2	4	—	21	16
"E" " ...	3	3	—	31	12
"C" " ...	4	2	—	28	14
"H" " ...	5	—	3	18	38
"A" " ...	6	—	3	10	26
"B" " ...	7	—	3	11	33
"D" " ...	8	—	5	19	20

"F" (Captain Hon. C. G. Fortescue's) Company being left the winners of the clock.

GOLF.

1ST BATTALION.

WE have been fairly successful this year in the golfing line. Results as below:—

Quarterly Cup. April, 1895.

Captain W. V. Eccles 2nd

Captain's Cup and Sweep. April, 1895.

Captain W. V. Eccles 2nd

Captain's Cup and Sweep. May, 1895.

Captain W. V. Eccles 1st

Captain's Cup. June, 1895.

Captain W. V. Eccles 2nd

Captain's Sweep. June, 1895.

Captain W. V. Eccles 1st

Captain's Cup and Sweep. July, 1895.

Captain J. M. S. Steuart 1st

Captain's Cup. August, 1895.

Lieutenant L. Saunderson 2nd

Captain's Cup. October, 1895.

Captain W. V. Eccles 1st

Bruce Cup.

A silver cup, presented by R. H. Bruce, Esq., for the best net double aggregate at the April and July quarterly meetings in the competition for the Quarterly Cup.

Won by Captain W. V. Eccles.

Bogey Competition in July Quarterly Meeting.

Won by Lieutenant L. Saunderson.

Pool Competition at the July Quarterly Meeting.

Captain W. V. Eccles established a record for the present course during the summer months. His score was once before made by Captain Dumbleton, R.E.—viz., 36 for 9 holes.

Quarterly Cup. October Meeting.

Captain Eccles tied for 1st, and was beaten in the play off.

Best Score Cup.

Being a silver cup presented by the club for the best score made in six months in a special competition.

Won by Captain W. V. Eccles.

ATHLETICS.

1ST BATTALION.

THE Battalion goes in greatly for boating at Hong Kong. There is a grand harbour in which the water is generally smooth.

Each Company has its racing 6-oar, and some have two.

A Battalion Challenge Shield has been provided, and up to date it has passed through several hands.

Our monthly Regattas began in May and continue to be most successful. The principal event is the Inter-Company race for the Battalion Rowing Shield, the remainder of the programme being varied to suit all tastes.

MAY REGATTA.

SHIELD RACE (1 mile).

Won by "G" (Captain Ferguson's) Company after a good race with "D" Company.

HANDICAP FOR SHIELD RACE CREWS (1 mile).

"A" (Captain J. M. Steuart's) Company (4 lengths start), 1st; "D" Company (2 lengths start), 2nd; "E" Company, 3rd.

OFFICERS *v.* SERGEANTS (1 mile).

Officers won by a length.

SWIMMING RACES (150 yards and 90 yards).

Both won by Private Williams, "D" Company, easily, the distances in both races being quite twice that advertised. Private Smith, "C" Company, took 2nd, and Private Walters, "C" Company, took 3rd place.

JUNE REGATTA.

SHIELD RACE.

“G” (Captain Ferguson’s) and “A” (Captain J. M. Steuart’s) Companies rowed a dead heat.

ROWING HANDICAP.

“D” Company (6 lengths start), 1st; “C” Company (4 lengths start), 2nd.

2ND CREWS OF COMPANIES’ BOATS (1 mile).

Won by “C” (Captain Eccles’s) Company.

SWIMMING RACES.

Private Williams, “D” Company, won the 150 yards, Private Sullivan, “A” Company, being 2nd.

In the 250 yards race Private Walters, “C” Company, was 1st, and Private Arnold, “C” Company, 2nd.

MATCH, JULY 4TH.

“D” (Captain Patton-Bethune’s) Company v. “G” (Capt. Ferguson’s) Company (1 mile):—Won by “D” Company by 5 lengths.

JULY REGATTA.

SHIELD RACE.

“D” Company, 1st; “A” Company, 2nd.

2ND CREWS RACE.

“C” Company.

HANDICAP FOR SHIELD RACE CREWS.

“E” (Major Pemberton’s) Company (10 lengths start), 1st; “G” Company (scratch), 2nd.

HALF MILE HANDICAP (for private boats of Riflemen).

Won by Sergeant Ryan and Actg.-Corporal Hale, both of "G" Company.

SWIMMING RACES (200 yards).

Private Williams, "D" Company, 1st; Private Boon, "D" Company, 2nd.

HUMANE SOCIETY'S RACE (to swim with dummy 100 yards).

Private Sullivan, "A" Company, 1st; Private Walker, "B" Company, 2nd.

MATCH.

The Battalion, represented by "D" (Captain Bethune's) Company, rowed the R.A. 1 mile; won by R.A. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, owing in a great measure to our defective steering.

AUGUST REGATTA.

SHIELD RACE.

"A" Company, 1st; "D" Company, 2nd.

2ND CREWS' RACE.

"E" Company, 1st, after a good race with the Corporals' boat, by half a length.

HANDICAP FOR 1ST CREWS.

"G" Company (scratch), 1st; "C" Company (scratch), 2nd.

HALF MILE HANDICAP (for private boats owned by Riflemen).

Private Bannister, "D" Company.

TUG OF WAR (in the water).

"C" Company, 1st; "A" Company, 2nd.

SEPTEMBER REGATTA.

SHIELD RACE.

“D” Company, 1st; “C” Company, 2nd.

ROWING HANDICAP.

“C” Company (scratch), 1st; “E” Company (5 lengths start), 2nd.

OPEN RACE (1 mile).

“C” Company, 1st (by 5 lengths); Royal Artillery, 2nd; “D” Company, 3rd; “A” Company, 4th; Royal Marines, 5th.

SWIMMING RACE.

(200 yards for teams of six men per Company.)

“C” Company, 1st; “A” Company, 2nd.

OCTOBER REGATTA.

SHIELD RACE.

“C” Company, 1st; “A” Company, 2nd.

2ND BATTALION.

We held a very successful Athletic Meeting in Richmond Barracks, Dublin, this year, of which the following are the results:—

ONE MILE FLAT RACE.

Bugler Moore, Major E. B. Crake’s Company.

QUARTER MILE FLAT RACE.

Bugler Moore, Major E. B. Crake’s Company.

ONE HUNDRED YARDS FLAT RACE.

Actg.-Sergeant Brooks, Captain H. A. N. Fyers’s Company.



SERG. ARCHER.
2nd BATTALION.



LONG JUMP.

Private Hayward, Captain T. B. Ramsay's Company.

HIGH JUMP.

Private Murphy, Major E. B. Crake's Company.

HALF MILE MARCHING ORDER RACE.

Private Johnson, Captain T. B. Ramsay's Company.

SWORD EXERCISE (Teams 12 per Company).

Captain Hon. W. Coke's Company; commanded by Actg.-Sergeant Wyatt.

BAYONET FIGHTING, INDIVIDUAL COMPETITION.

(N.C.O.'s and Men holding Gymnastic Certificates.)
Corporal Beechey, Captain T. B. Ramsay's Company.

BAYONET FIGHTING, INDIVIDUAL COMPETITION.

(N.C.O.'s and Men not holding Gymnastic Certificates.)
Bugler Mead, Captain R. J. Strachey's Company.

TUG OF WAR (10 per Company).

Captain T. B. Ramsay's Company; coached by Sergeant G. Ashman.

BEST TURNED-OUT RIFLEMAN.

Private Moore, Captain H. A. N. Fyers's Company, and
Private Herrington, Captain T. B. Ramsay's Company, tie.

In the above competitions, points were awarded to first four in each race, viz., eight points for first, six for second, four for third, two for fourth, and a point per man for winning team in Sword Exercise and Tug of War, half points for second team; the Company making most points being awarded the Athletic Challenge Shield, which was Captain T. B. Ramsay's Company.

In addition to the above events there were:—

THREE-LEGGED RACE.

Colour-Sergt. Hodder, "B" Company, and Sergt. Dalton,
"G" Company.

SACK RACE.

Private Bishop, "B" Company.

BOYS' RACE.

Boy Murphy, "B" Company.

8 MILES BICYCLE RACE.

Armourer-Sergt. Allport, "E" Company.

100 YARDS SLOW BICYCLE RACE.

(Last man in wins, provided he did not dismount or leave the
course.)

Sergeant Webb, "D" Company.

OPEN EVENTS.

Boys' Tug of War (8 a side; open to 2nd Battalion Cold-
stream Guards, 1st Battalion Oxfordshire L.I., and Royal
Hibernian School).

Half Mile Flat Race (open to Garrison).

Half Mile (for 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards).

Quarter Mile Flat Race (for Oxfordshire L.I.).

100 Yards Flat Race (for Pensioners, Royal Hospital).

 SERGEANT ARCHER'S RECORD.

(1) Elysian Harriers Invitation Cross Country Race (65
starters), 2nd.

(2) Haddington Harriers Invitation Cross Country Race
(87 starters), 2nd.

(3) Six Miles Cross Country Race at Belfast, 1st.

(4) Cross Country Championship of Ireland, 5th.

(5) Ten Miles Cross Country Race at Dublin, 1st (Carr
Cup).

(6) City and Suburban Sports at Dublin, Two Miles Flat
Race, 3rd.

(7) Irish Cyclists' Association Sports at Dublin, Three-quarter Mile Steeplechase, 1st.

(8) Irene Sports at Dublin, One Mile, 2nd; Half-mile, 1st.

(9) Irish Amateur Athletic Association Sports at Dublin: Half Mile Championship of Ireland, 2nd; One Mile Steeplechase Championship of Ireland, 1st; One Mile (Flat) Championship of Leinster, 1st.

(10) Army Athletic Meeting at Aldershot, Half Mile Championship, 1st.

(11) Purveyors' Association Sports at Dublin, Half Mile, 3rd.

(12) Trade Sports at Dublin, One Mile, 2nd; 440 Yards, 3rd.

(13) Army Athletic Meeting at Curragh, 440 Yards Championship, 2nd.

(14) International Contest at Glasgow, Ireland v. Scotland, Half Mile, 1st.

(15) Navan Sports at Navan, 440 Yards Gaelic Championship of Ireland, 1st; Half Mile, 1st.

(16) Blackley Sports at Manchester, One Mile, 3rd.

(17) Gaelic Athletic Association Championships at Wexford, Half Mile Championship, 2nd; One Mile Championship, 2nd.

(18) Dublin Metropolitan Police Sports, 600 Yards Steeplechase, 1st.

3RD BATTALION.

At the Calcutta Presidency Amateur Athletic Meeting, on February 16th, 1895, Sergeant B. Oldfield, "H" Company was first both in the 100 yards, time $10\frac{3}{4}$ sec., and the 440 Yards Race, time $53\frac{3}{4}$ sec., thereby gaining the greatest number of points and winning Sir George White's Challenge Shield and the Championship of India.

It is interesting to remind the readers of the

CHRONICLE that in 1894, when this Shield was first competed for, the winner was Bandsman Priddy, of the 1st Battalion, now at Hong Kong.

Sergeant Oldfield's portrait (the same as that given in the CHRONICLE) appeared in the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, together with the following account of his performances.

SERGEANT B. OLDFIELD, INDIAN ARMY CHAMPION.

From the Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.

SERGEANT B. OLDFIELD, of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, whose portrait we give, is the holder of Sir George White's Challenge Shield, also shown, which makes him the Indian Army Champion. The race, 100 yards, which was run on a grass track, was open to all non-commissioned officers and men of Her Majesty's Regiments in India. In the first heat Sergeant F. W. Hocking, of the Devon Regiment, led in 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.; Bandsman T. Stratford, of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, was second; and Private T. Stevenson, of the Shropshire Regiment, was third. In the 2nd heat Sergeant B. Oldfield, of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, was first; Private Waterworth, of the Essex Regiment, second; and Lance-Corporal D. Satchell, of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, third; the first-named running in in 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. In the final heat, Sergeant Oldfield ran in easy in 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec., Sergeant Hocking and Private Waterworth being a dead heat for second place. They ran off immediately, and Hocking won second place in 10 sec. The shield was therefore won by the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, the winners of last year being the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, which is now in Hong Kong. When the shield was presented to Sergeant Oldfield, the Commander-in-Chief addressing him, congratulated him on his success, and asked him to assure the Colonel of his Regiment that he (the Commander-in-Chief) was pleased that it had been won by such a first-rate athlete.



SERGT. OLDFIELD.
3rd BATTALION.



4TH BATTALION.

ONLY the Christmas Day Sports were held this year, but so many Riflemen were away on furlough that it was by no means a representative competition. The following were the winners :—

MARCHING ORDER RACE.

Private Sprague	...	...	...	1st prize
„ Brett	...	...	...	2nd „

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

Private Bonham	1st prize
„ Truelove	2nd „

FOOTBALL KICKING COMPETITION.

Private Dorey	1st prize
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HALF MILE RACE.

Private Lee	1st prize
„ Simpson	2nd „
„ Phipp	3rd „

EGG AND SPOON RACE.

Private Phipp	...	...	...	1st prize
„ Sprague	...	...	...	2nd „

100 YARDS RACE.

Corporal Brunger...	...	...	...	1st prize
Sergeant Bull	...	...	...	2nd „

200 YARDS SERGEANTS' RACE.

Sergeant Ford	...	...	...	1st prize
„ Worthing	...	...	...	2nd „

CHILDREN'S RACE (BOYS).

W. Sherwood	...	...	...	1st prize
R. Crudas	...	...	...	2nd „
J. Crudas	...	...	...	3rd „

CHILDREN'S RACE (GIRLS).

R. Sherwood	...	...	...	1st prize
J. Taylor	...	...	...	2nd "
K. Sherwood	...	...	...	3rd "

JOCKEY RACE.

Private Sprague and Private Adshead	...	...	...	1st prize.
" Turner	"	"	Chalk	...	2nd "
Sergeant Bull and Sergeant Ostler	...	...	...	3rd "

CORPORALS' RACE.

Corporal Brunger	...	...	...	1st prize
" Newman	...	...	...	2nd "

VETERANS' RACE.

Colour-Sergeant Wood	...	...	...	1st prize
" Wilson	...	...	...	2nd "

THREE-LEGGED RACE.

Private Phipp and Private Simpson	...	...	...	1st prize
Sergeant Ostler and Sergeant Worthing	...	...	...	2nd "

QUARTER MILE RACE.

Private G. Lee	...	...	...	1st prize
" Brett	...	...	...	2nd "

PICKING UP POTATOES.

Corporal Newman	...	...	...	1st prize
Bugler Cahill	...	...	...	2nd "
Private Enever	...	...	...	3rd "

CONSOLATION RACE—150 YARDS.

Bugler Mason	...	...	...	1st prize.
Private Wilkinson	...	...	...	2nd "

150 YARDS RACE FOR MEN ON GUARD.

Sergeant Ellis	...	...	...	1st prize
Private Brown	...	...	...	2nd "

TUG OF WAR.

The Left Half Battalion beat the Right Half.

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION OF 1895-6.

DEAR EDITOR,

You have asked me to send you an account of this Expedition which we are just returning from, and I will do my best to relate as shortly as possible what we saw and what we did on the West Coast of Africa this winter. It may be of interest to old Riflemen who took part in the last Expedition, and also to those who are now serving in the Regiment.

In the autumn of 1895, Prempeh, King of the Ashantees, had become a thorn in the side of the Governor of Cape Coast Castle, and, as he refused to do what our Government required of him, it was decided to send a small expedition to Coomassie, to bring him to his senses, establish a British Resident at Coomassie, and endeavour to stop, once and for all, their practice of human sacrifices and fanatical fetishism, and, if possible, open up the country to British trade and mining enterprise. Accordingly, a small mixed force was organised under Sir Francis Scott, head of the West Coast Police, consisting of 400 of the 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, on their way home from Aden; 250 men of a Special Service Corps; 800 Housas, and a small gun and rocket detachment under R.A. officers; also a considerable force of friendly natives under British officers, with a body of scouts, under Captain Baden-Powell, of the 13th Hussars.

The Special Service Corps was formed at Aldershot, on November 27th, under the command of Lieut-Col. Hon.

F. Stopford, late Grenadier Guards, Major Hamilton, Yorkshire Regiment, being the Adjutant. The Regiment consisted of ten sections, of twenty-five men each of the following Regiments, with their respective officers, two sections forming one company :—

Grenadiers, 16 men	} Capt. L. Drummond, Scots Guards. Lt. Hon. Grosvenor Hood.	} No. 1.
Coldstream, 16 men		
Scots Guards, 18 men		

Royal Irish Fusiliers	} Major Marshall. Capt. Sitwell.	} No. 2.
Northumberland Fusiliers		

Yorkshire Light Infantry, Major Barter.	} No. 3.
Shropshire Light Infantry, Capt. Reed.	

Leinster Regiment, Major Northcote	} No. 4.
Devon Regiment, Lt. E. Wood.	

60th Rifles, Capt. Kays	} No. 5.
Rifle Brigade, Capt. Hood	

The men were all picked, the qualifications being that they were at least twenty-four years of age and over four years' service, good shots, and could pass a pretty stiff medical examination. They were armed, like all the rest of the regular troops which took part in the expedition, with the Martini carbine and Elcho sword bayonet.

After a week to shake together at Aldershot, we went by train to the Albert Docks on December 7th, and embarked on board the P. and O. *Coromandel*, which was going out as hospital ship, and very well fitted up she was.

Fine weather and smooth water all the way to Las Palmas, Grand Canary, where we arrived on the 13th, and were shortly afterwards joined by the P. and O. *Manila*, with the West Yorkshire on board. Las Palmas is healthy, but dull and very dirty.

We left on Saturday evening, 14th, for Sierra Leone, and it now became nice and hot; awnings up, and sing-songs on the deck after the sun went down. We also had some athletic sports, at which the men of Devon shone greatly by winning the tug-of-war, defeating their bigger friends in the Guards. The sea was smooth, and it was very pleasant.

Arrived at Sierra Leone on 19th December; it looked lovely in the early morning, with the woods running right down to the shore, and the mists rising slowly with the sun up the hill sides. It is certainly a beautiful place to look upon from a ship, but a desperately dull and sickly place to live in. All the white people who came to see us looked a very unhealthy colour.

Next morning we landed for a route march at 4 a.m. The men were glad to stretch their legs.

The Governor gave a garden party in the afternoon; very amusing watching the *élite* of the place, consisting of fat black men in top hats and frock coats, followed by their wives and daughters in the fashions of ten years ago, simpering behind them. Left for Cape Coast on Saturday, the 21st, and very glad to get away, as the enervating climate was beginning to tell on all of us.

The doctors—we had a good many of them on board—now began to tell us of the many horrors and dangers of the climate we were going to, and they fairly made one's hair stand on end. After several lectures, I came to the conclusion that we must on no account wash, except in water that had been boiled and filtered, for fear of chawchaws and grunia worms; never walk about without shoes on for fear of jiggers, which burrow under the toe nails and lay their eggs there; never drink water for fear of dysentery, or eat fruit for same cause; never drink spirits for fear of heat apoplexy and other

ailments; only eat meat once a day; never go out in the sun for fear of sunstroke; and put on everything you could lay your hands on at night for fear of getting a chill, &c., &c. As a matter of fact, by taking quinine each day, being careful about getting a good rub down at the end of a march, and only drinking *boiled* water, we found that one could stand the climate pretty well for the short time we were there.

Arrived at Cape Coast Castle on Christmas Day, and landed on the 28th after the men's dinners.

Three surf boats took each company ashore; these boats were each manned by about twelve fine Fanti boatmen, who used a three-pronged paddle, kept excellent time, and sang a sort of wild chant all the way. They landed us very cleverly through the surf without getting anyone wet.

As each company landed, it drew 70 rounds per man and an emergency ration, and marched off to Jaykuma—7 miles very hot and trying march; dense scrub on each side of the road and no shade, the road good. A very powerful smell of the worst description permeated everything. The water at the camp was very dark in colour and smelt horribly, as the filters would not act. That night a Sergeant of the Scots Guards, who, poor fellow, had had an attack of heat apoplexy, died. We left early next morning for Akroful, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, Dunkwa, 7 miles; the following day, Mansu, 15 miles, Suta, 10 miles, Assin Yankumassi, 12 miles, and Prahsu, 15 miles, where we arrived on January 3rd.

One camp was much like another, and one march very much like another, so I will just describe one complete day, which will give you a pretty accurate idea of the rest.

January 31st.—Reveillé at 12.45 p.m., cocoa at 1.15

a.m., paraded at 1.45, and marched off at 2 a.m. A good moon, which enabled us to see our way more or less, but it was impossible to see the roots and rocks which one kept stumbling over. After marching about four hours, we halted and had some tea and biscuits, and half an hour's rest, during which our carriers (about 600 in number) passed through. They are splendid fellows at carrying—the Fantis; men and women stride along at 4 miles an hour with from 50 to 60 lbs. on their heads, and the ladies often have a little baby carried in a fold of their only garment riding on their back. So long as there was no chance of an Ashantee they are real good carriers, but when we crossed the Prah and got near Coomassie they were one and all in a blue funk the whole time; the men have not got a spark of pluck, and one white man could clear a whole village of them.

Another hour's march and we arrived at our camp. The sun generally rose about six, a.m., and for an hour before sunrise and two hours after, there were dense mists; the air was close, about 82 to 84 degrees of heat; a strong smell of decayed vegetation prevailed everywhere, and all the time we were in the country. The road was fairly good, sometimes rocky and at others sandy, bordered on each side with dense scrub, a few flowers with red spikes here and there, and in the damper spots, beautiful white lilies. Above the lower scrub (which was so thick it was impossible to see ten yards through it) rose palms—cocoa-nut palms—and small trees, and above them again rose giant cotton trees, a sort of maple, mahogany, bamboo, and many other kinds of gigantic trees, all more or less covered with creepers, and on their highest branches one could see a great number of orchids.

There was very little bird or animal life to be seen

or heard; a sort of small blackbird with a very pretty note, a crow with red wings, and a bird whose note sounded like a stone thrown on a frozen lake, called the hour-bird, and a few jungle fowl, were all I saw or heard.

We heard one or two baboons, and the native carriers caught two monkeys, and a very small gazelle, which died unfortunately. Lizards with splendid red and orange heads abounded in the villages, also rats, and any amount of "crickets" of sorts, whose continual chirruping became very monotonous.

There were any number of beautiful butterflies of every kind, size and colour, and also any quantity of ants large and small—in fact, everything was alive with them. Besides these, there was an irritating animal something like a squirrel, that ran up to the top of the trees, and proceeded to give vent to most heartrending squeals; they began with a short squeak, and gradually after about 24 to 28 efforts, got up to their high note, which was a very ear-piercing one.

On getting into camp, the men all stripped and had a good rub down, and changed their shirts, &c. Then we went into the huts—which for the first ten marches were provided for us—and had breakfast, a sleep, and dinner. At 3.30, when the sun had lost some of his power, everyone turned out to wash their clothes, and if possible, bathe.

The huts were made of split bamboos, with steep palm-leaf roofs, and bed places made of bamboos raised about three feet above the ground—and those bamboo beds just about do make one stiff in the morning, there is no "give" in them. Rum and quinine were served out in the evening.

The sun was very powerful after nine o'clock, which accounted for our early starts.

Arrived at Prahsu on January 3rd; Sir F. Scott looked at us. The Rifle Company were all present, the rest of the Corps had 15 sick, and the West Yorks about 50, we heard. We rested here one day, and were glad of it, as it is trying work marching in the hot damp climate after three weeks on board ship.

Left Prahsu January 5th for Esiamam Kuma, 11 miles. Then to Fumsu, 7 miles; halted one day, then 15 miles to Brafu Edru at foot of Adansi hills. Halted one day. Then a steep pull of 5 miles to Kwisa, then 10 miles to Essian Quanta, where King Bekwai came in to swear allegiance; halted one day, and heard many rumours of large bodies of Ashantis in front. Marched to Amoaful next day, 8 miles; Esumeja, 8 miles; then to the Adra river, 12 miles, where we hoped to have a fight for certain, but alas! they wouldn't come up to the scratch. Halted one day, and marched into Coomassie, about 10 miles, where we found Prempeh and all his chiefs drawn up waiting for us, each under his State umbrella, surrounded by their various officers, carrying gold-hilted swords, &c., &c. Prempeh had on a beautiful crown and some capital gold ornaments, which we all longed to go for.

That night Kays and I drank a bottle of champagne together to celebrate the arrival of the Rifle Company—"all present" the only Company that was so.

Shortly after our arrival we were met with the very sad news of the death of Prince Henry of Battenburg. He came out on the *Coromandel* with us, and we all liked him very much indeed; he was so keen about everything, and took the greatest interest in all our pursuits, and also in the comfort of the men. He walked out from Prahsu to meet us on our arrival there, and the next time we saw him was at Kwisa camp, where he was taken with the

fever; but we had heard that he was much better on arrival at the coast, so that it was a great shock to hear of the fatal termination of his illness.

On Monday, January 20th, the Governor having arrived, Prempeh and his principal chiefs were summoned to attend a sort of Durbar, at which the terms of our treaty were explained to him, and as he declined to pay up the sum of money demanded, he and his mother and brother and two war chiefs and four other kings were taken as hostages till the sum should be paid. Some people may think this rather a high-handed proceeding, and not quite playing the game fair with him, and I was of that opinion until I had been round Coomassie and the neighbourhood, and heard from the Ashantees of the customs of Prempeh; after that we were all agreed that the only thing to do was to break down his rule altogether.

I will try and give a short account of Coomassie and its customs. The town covers a great deal of ground, it is divided into four large villages; the part nearest the road to the Prah was the "West End," in which most of the Chiefs' houses and the Palace are situated. In the Palace grounds there is a small grove in which almost daily human sacrifices were held. At the top of this part of the town is the great Fetish Tree and sacred grove; this is where the large wholesale human sacrifices were held. The grove was paved with human skulls and remains. No man's life was safe; but as a rule the slaves were the sufferers, as many as four hundred being tortured to death at a time. The *modus operandi* was for the executioner to come behind the intended victim and thrust a skewer through his cheeks and tongue to prevent him crying out, then slash him with knives so that he should die about sunset, or if it was a very great

occasion, they were dragged to a large bowl and their heads were cut off into it, their blood being allowed to cover the king's stool and four other stools which stood round; part of the intestines were then drawn out and smeared over the stools. I saw three of these stools bathed in blood, and the seat covered with the entrails, so that the story must be true.

About a mile and a half off are the tombs of the deceased kings; these the reigning King used to visit once a quarter, and on these occasions 20 heads were cut off into a huge bronze bowl, which we saw, and I think Baden Powell has brought home. This bowl stood under a big tree, under which were some stones, and any stranger or person who sat down and rested on those stones was immediately seized by the Fetishmen, and either slaughtered on the spot, or reserved for the King's next state visit.

It was reported, but not proved, that four people were sacrificed privately the day we arrived, and one each night of our stay, but whether this is true or not I cannot tell for certain. I think it is a pity we did not bring away the head Fetishman.

They had two rather useful customs; one was if any one was detected in telling a lie, his or her mouth was slit; and if a breach of the Seventh Commandment were proved, both parties were executed. If these customs were introduced into England, I fancy there would be a good many large mouths, and perhaps the population would decrease for a time.

Directly our native allies and carriers heard that Prempeh was made prisoner, they started looting and burning the town and beating any Ashantees they could find; it was a disgraceful scene, as we had told the people they were British subjects that morning; they

had not fired a shot against us, and it must have given them a poor idea of the English for a start.

There is no doubt that the country is very rich in gold; there is a fine reef running right across the town, and the whole place is pitted with old gold pits. If it were not for the climate, it would become a second West Australia or South Africa. Every native had gold dust on him, and one man told me that they had hidden nearly all they had before our arrival, but that it was very easy to obtain in any of the streams, and also in many parts of the soil; they had never worked the reefs, nor even the alluvial mining in any but the roughest way.

It was a very great disappointment to the men, having no fighting; they had "stuck it" real well all through, and were all present at the critical time—*i.e.*, when we crossed the Adra river. Only two men of my lot were sick on the way up, and they rejoined by forced march. Coming home, we were all present till the last two marches, when one man had to go sick, but he was all right when we left. The 60th detachment were just about the same—they were all present at Coomassie and had a couple of sick coming down, so that Kays and myself were very pleased with our little lot.

We left Coomassie on January 22nd, and arrived at Cape Coast Castle on February 6th without adventure. The climate was beginning to tell on all of us. There were about twenty-five sick in the Special Service Corps, but only two or three were bad cases.

Owing to the number of sick—200 on board the *Coromandel*—there was no room for three of our Companies, so Major Barter's, Sitwell's, Marshall's, Reed's, Kays' and my section came home on board the *Manila* with the remainder of the West Yorkshire, who, owing to having been in Burma and Aden, had suffered very

greatly from the climate. Out of 400 men they had only 68 men fit for duty, not counting servants and orderlies. There was also a good deal of sickness amongst the other troops who had come out.

It is a bad climate, and not a particularly lively country to go to. For the benefit of any future Rifleman who may go to the West Coast of Africa, I would suggest that the following articles are very useful, and should be taken :—

A trestle bed, two waterproof sheets and rug, a real good pump filter (Berkfeld Filter Co.), water-bottle of vulcanite or glass—*not* aluminium—kettle, a light waterproof coat, and the usual clothes, &c.

We are just entering Las Palmas, so I must finish; but before doing so, I want to wish our good friends of No. 9 Section S.S.C.—*i.e.*, Kays and his merry men, of the 3rd Battalion 60th—the best of good luck, and another expedition together with No. 10 Section, or the Rifle Brigade little lot.

Yours ever,

ARTHUR HOOD.

P.S.—Las Palmas, February 13th, 1896.—The *Coromandel* has just come in, and they are returning fifty convalescents to the *Manila*, so my section and Major Marshall's rejoin the *Coromandel*, and very glad we are to be back among our old friends again.

NOMINAL ROLL OF DETACHMENT, 2ND BATTALION RIFLE
BRIGADE, FORMING NO. 10 SECTION SPECIAL SERVICE
CORPS.

No. 8798 Sergeant T. Barter
 ,, 109 Actg.-Sergt. T. Lewis
 ,, 144 ,, A. Hodgson

No. 809	Bugler	S. Smith
„ 3020	Actg.-Corporal	H. Absolom
„ 349	Private	C. Diver
„ 1105	„	W. Ford
„ 745	„	G. Gough
„ 3572	„	R. Harford
„ 9655	„	J. Hopkins
„ 1223	„	A. James
„ 9771	„	A. Johnson
„ 3089	„	L. Johnson
„ 1117	„	T. Kendrick
„ 163	„	F. Morton
„ 2369	„	S. Mead*
„ 957	„	J. Murphy
„ 655	„	A. Norman
„ 7579	„	G. Parker
„ 7646	„	R. Patterson
„ 2968	„	W. Pearson
„ 830	„	F. Pickersgill
„ 1263	„	S. Swales
„ 2452	„	C. White
„ 2556	„	A. Windeat

* Private Mead is one of the Battalion Buglers, but volunteered to go as a Private.

AN INCIDENT IN THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

WHEN the Rifle Brigade detachment of the Special Service Corps was at Prahsu on the way to Coomassie on January 4th, 1896, one of the Riflemen, whilst walking in the bush near the camp, came across a tree with the following cut deeply into the bark:—

No. 1261 T. A.
2nd B. R. B.
1874.

On the return of the detachment to Aldershot it was found that the number and initials belonged to Sergt.-Cook T. Armstrong, who was with the 2nd Battalion in Ashantee in 1874, and who was granted the medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field for his gallant services in the affair at Ordahsu on February 2nd, 1874.

A letter to Sergeant Armstrong, who is now living in Brighton, brought the following telegram just before going to press:—

“Yes; I cut the initials on the tree with an axe whilst cooking.—ARMSTRONG.”

The Battalion was at Prahsu between January 17th and 21st, 1874, almost exactly twenty-two years ago.

“COLONEL COOTE MANNINGHAM.”

A Song of the Rifle Brigade.

[READERS of the CHRONICLE will call to mind how in our first volume, that for 1890, an appeal was made to old Riflemen to send the original words of the old Regimental Song of “General Dundas” to the Editor for publication. Although over five years have since elapsed, we have been unable to obtain any further information about them.

It will be remembered that our friends in the 60th Rifles constructed a good Regimental song by changing the words “General Dundas” into “The Duke of York,” and that Sergt. Scurfield and Corporal Philip Clay, of that Corps, wrote some excellent verses about the gallant deeds of the 60th, which are deservedly popular.

That the song and tune originally belonged to the 95th Rifles, nobody denies. I have seen Corporal Clay, who served in the Rifle Brigade from 1860 to 1870, and who has told me how his grandfather and great-uncle, both 95th men, who served at Waterloo, had taught him the old song when he was a lad. In the absence of obtaining the original words, the following new version has been written by Captain B. R. Ward, commanding the Balloon Section, Royal Engineers, and who had only the first verse of the old song and some other very slender materials to assist him in his task.

In order to avoid any complications, in the event of the original words ever turning up, the new version has been styled “Colonel Coote Manningham,” and for excellent reasons.

Colonel Coote Manningham and Lieut.-Colonel Hon. W. Stewart, were, as is well known, the original founders of the Rifle Corps, and as the former was our first Colonel, and we were, in consequence, at first known as Colonel Coote Manningham’s Corps of Riflemen, it is only fair that the credit of “the capital plan” should be awarded to him, in place of to “General Dundas,” who probably had nothing whatever to



OFFICER, COL. MANNINGHAM'S RIFLE CORPS.

(FROM A COLOURED PRINT, 1800.)



do with the raising of the Corps. General Dundas was Commander-in-Chief of the Army from 1809 to 1811, and was our Colonel-in-Chief from 1809 to 1820, and it has been suggested that the original song was *possibly* written in the old 3rd Battalion raised in 1809, and that hence the honour of forming the "Corps of Riflemen" was incorrectly given to the then Commander-in-Chief and Colonel-in-Chief, who certainly ordered the 3rd Battalion to be raised. (Further information on this matter will be found in the 1890 CHRONICLE, pp. 122-127.)

Major-General Swaine informs me that in 1863, when he was Acting-Adjutant of the 3rd Battalion, the song was a popular one, and that at his suggestion the words, "General Dundas," were changed to "Colonel Coote Manningham" at that time. Hence, there would appear to be a very good precedent for the present change, whilst, at the same time, the old title of "General Dundas" remains untouched, and, let us hope, will some day appear at the head of the original verses of the song.

The thanks of all Riflemen are due to Captain Ward, R.E., for his most sporting and successful effort in thus resuscitating our old Regimental Song.—ED.]

Oh! Colonel Coote Manningham, he was the man! For he in-vent-ed a cap-i-tal plan,
 He formed a corps of Ri - fle Men To fight for Eng-land's Glo - ry,

I.

Oh! Colonel Coote Manningham, he was the man!
 For he invented a capital plan,
 He formed a Corps of Rifle Men,
 To fight for England's glory!

He dressed them all in jackets of green,
 And placed them where they couldn't be seen,
 And sent them in front—an invisible screen,
 To fight for England's glory !

Chorus :

Colonel Coote Manningham, he was the man !
 For he invented a capital plan,
 He formed a Corps of Rifle Men,
 To fight for England's glory !

II.

The century had scarce begun,
 When Nelson swore he'd have some fun,
 To Copenhagen he would run,
 To fight for England's glory !
 The Danes, they fought with courage rare,
 But then you see 'twas hardly fair,
 Because The Rifle Corps was there,
 To fight for England's glory !

Chorus : Colonel Coote Manningham, &c.

III.

To Spain next went The Rifle Corps,
 For Boney then was bent on war ;
 He didn't think we'd take the floor,
 And dance our way to glory !
 Masséna was our *vis-à-vis*,
 (They called him Duke of Rivoli),
 But we'd a Duke as good as he,
 To fight for England's glory !

Chorus : Colonel Coote Manningham, &c.

IV.

For the Chesnut Troop, so gallant and gay,
 Would open the ball at the break of day,
 With : " Here comes Ross with the R.H.A.
 To fight for England's glory ! "

King Joseph then would join the dance
 Or Soutl or Victor, as might chance,
 But we'd soon drown their "*Vive la France!*"
 With cheers for England's glory!

Chorus : Colonel Coote Manningham, &c.

V.

And many a time with the Forty-third,
 We were up to the call of "The Early Bird,"
 When Craufurd's bugle gave the word,
 To march for England's glory!
 To Talavera's field we came,
 And many a breach, all steel and flame,
 Saw the Green Jackets uphold the fame
 Of England and her glory!

Chorus : Colonel Coote Manningham, &c.

VI.

Oh! those were the days of England's pride!
 With the Fifty-second at our side,
 If the Light Bobs lived, or the Light Bobs died,
 'Twas all for England's glory!
 Corunna, Badajoz, Nivelles,
 Barrosa and Toulouse as well,
 Are names of deathless pride that tell
 Of the days of England's glory!

Chorus : Colonel Coote Manningham, &c.

VII.

Upon the plains of Waterloo,
 The Ninety-fifth had work to do,
 And many a gallant Frenchman slew
 That day for England's glory!
 When Boney's fire was getting hot,
 The Duke with us threw in his lot,
 He knew our square was a pretty safe spot
 For England's hope and glory!

Chorus : Colonel Coote Manningham, &c.

VIII.

“ Now, Ninety-fifth, stand fast ! ” said he,
 As up came Boney’s cavalree ;
 The grand old Duke well knew that we
 Would fight for England’s glory !
 “ Don’t let these Frenchmen have their way,
 Just think, my lads, of what they’ll say
 In England ! Hold your own to-day,
 And fight for England’s glory ! ”

Chorus : Colonel Coote Manningham, &c.

IX.

On Alma’s heights we led the van ;
 We held our ground at Inkerman ;
 And on the plains of Hindostan
 We fought for England’s glory !
 Where’er there’s war, we’ve found our way
 In East and West, we’ve had our say
 From Ashantée to Mandalay,
 We’ve fought for England’s glory !

Chorus : Colonel Coote Manningham, &c.

X.

Then Riflemen all ! ’tis ours to strive
 The fame we’ve won to keep alive
 As we march to the tune of “ 95 ”
 Or fight for England’s glory !
 We’re ready with Rifle, sword, and spade
 To face all odds, for to fight’s our trade,
 Then up ! and ’list in the Rifle Brigade !
 And fight for England’s glory !

Chorus : Colonel Coote Manningham, &c.

**ROLL OF
WARRANT OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED
OFFICERS AND DISTINGUISHED
PRIVATE RIFLEMEN**

WHO HAVE SERVED IN THE REGIMENT.

(This Roll must be viewed as a provisional one, and it is issued in its present imperfect form in order to induce Officers and others who happen to know of the whereabouts of meritorious Non-Commissioned Officers and distinguished Private Riflemen who have left the Regiment, to forward the necessary information about them to the Editor for insertion in next year's CHRONICLE, when it is hoped that a much more complete Roll will be published.—ED.)

Rank and Name.	Battalion.	Medals.	Present Employment, &c.
Sergt. Armstrong, T. ..	2nd	Ashantee (clasp) Distinguished Conduct in the Field Best Shot in Army, 1878 Long Service	Hall Porter, New Club, Brighton.
„ Armstrong, R. ..	4th	Long Service	Post Office, Chester
Sergt.-Major Badger, J.	4th	Meritorious Service	Hotel-keeper, Crewe
Col.-Sergt. Beadle, G.	1st	Crimea (3 clasps) Turkish Long Service	Late Sergt. - Major Isle of Wight R. Volunteers.
„ Bellinger ..	3rd	Indian Mutiny (clasp) N.W. Frontier (clasp) Meritorious Service	Canteen Steward, Rifle Depôt. (Annuity £10.)
Sergt. Benn, Mark ..	2nd	Crimea (3 clasps) Turkish French Military Indian Mutiny (clasp)	Pensioner, Adelaide Cottages, Burgess Hill, Sussex.
Col.-Sergt. Bills, F. ..	3rd & 2nd	Indian Mutiny (clasp) N.W. Frontier (clasp) Ashantee (clasp) Meritorious Service	Canteen Steward, 2nd Battalion. (Annuity £10.)

Rank and Name.	Battalion.	Medals.	Present Employment, &c.
Sergt. Boulter, G. ..	4th	Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Militia Staff, London.
„ Brambleby, J. ..	2nd	Crimea (3 clasps) Turkish French Military	Yeoman of the Guard.
Col.-Sergt. Brown, J. ..	1st	.. .. .	Corps of Commis- sionaires.
Qrmr.-Sergt. Brown ..	1st	.. .. .	General Staff, Horse Guards.
Band-Sergt. Bunce, W.	1st	.. .. .	Crystal Palace Band.
Qrmr.-Sergt. Burton, R.	4th	Long Service	Musician, Fareham.
Col.-Sergt. Clarke, J. ..	4th	Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Corps of Commis- sionaires.
„ Cousens, W.	2nd	Long Service	Park Ranger, Epping Forest.
Qrmr.-Sergt. Croker, C.	..	.. .. .	Army Pay Corps, Jamaica.
Col.-Sergt. Daly, J. ..	4th	Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Volunteer Staff, Notts.
Sergt.-Major Dyer, W.	2nd	Indian Mutiny Ashantee (clasp) Meritorious Service	Office Keeper, W.O., late Queen's Mes- senger. (Annuity £15.)
Actg.-Corpl. Dyer ..	2nd	Crimea (4 clasps) Turkish Indian Mutiny (clasp)	Inn-keeper.
Col.-Sergt. Fisher, D.	2nd	Crimea (3 clasps) Turkish French Military Indian Mutiny	Messenger, House of Commons.
„ Flynn, M.	4th	Long Service	Volunteer Staff, Notts.
„ Foster, J. ..	3rd	Indian Mutiny N.W. Frontier (clasp) Long Service	Sergt.-Major of Vol- unteers, Bromley, Kent.
Qrmr.-Sergt. Frost, T.	4th	Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Clothing Store- keeper, London Docks.
Col.-Sergt. Gillfillan ..	1st	.. .. .	Timekeeper, London Docks.

Rank and Name.	Battalion.	Medals.	Present Employment, &c.
Qrmr.-Sergt. Gilmore, A.	4th	Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Recruiting Staff, London.
Sergt. Inst. of M. Goat, F.	4th	Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Volunteer Staff, Yorkshire.
Qrmr.-Sergt. Gosling, J.	4th	Jowaki (clasp) Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Militia Staff, Ches- ter.
„ Gray, S.	4th	Jowaki (clasp) Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Park Keeper, London.
Col.-Sergt. Hammond, J.	4th	Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Militia Staff, London.
Bandsman Harris, E.	1st	.. .. .	Messenger, A. G., Horse Guards.
Sergt. Harrywood, J.	2nd	Crimea (3 clasps) Turkish French Military Long Service	Pensioner, Balmoral Terrace, Elgin, N.B.
„ Hattrill, G. ..	4th	Jowaki (clasp) Afghanistan (clasp) Meritorious Service	Dockyard, Ports- mouth.
„ Haves, J.	2nd & 3rd	.. .. .	Instructor, 24th Middx. Rifle Vol. Corps.
Sergt. Inst. of M. Hawks- ford, T.	2nd & 1st	Crimea (4 clasps) Turkish Distinguished Conduct in the Field Long Service	Yeoman of the Guard & Canteen Steward 4th Batt. (also 3rd and 1st previously).
Col.-Sergt. Hayward, W.	4th	Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Volunteer Staff, Surrey.
Qrmr.-Sergt. Higgins	1st	South Africa Crimea (4 clasps) Turkish Long Service	Corps of Commis- sionaires.
Sergt. Inst. of M. Hig- gins, F. W.	4th	.. .. .	School of Musketry, 3rd Class Instr.
Qrmr.-Sergt. Holt, A. G.	4th	Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Sergeant at Mr. Carter's School, Farnbro'.

Rank and Name.	Battalion.	Medals.	Present Employment, &c.
Sergt.-Major Honey ..	3rd	.. .. .	General Staff, S.S.M. Hd. Qrs. Dist., Portsmouth.
Qrmr.-Sergt. Hyde, W.	..	.. .. .	Army Pay Corps, Straits Settlement
Col.-Sergt. Johns, S. ..	4th	Long Service	Club, London.
Sergt.-Major Kearns, T.	1st	.. .. .	General Staff, S.S.M. Head Qrs., Alder- shot.
Sergt. Kedge, B. ..	1st	.. .. .	Corps of Commis- sionaires.
Qrmr.-Sergt. Laidler ..	..	.. .. .	Garrison Librarian, Dublin.
Sergt.-Major Leonard, P.	2nd	.. .. .	Sergt. - Major Mili- tary Foot Police, Aldershot.
„ Leslie, M.	2nd	Indian Mutiny (clasp) Meritorious Service	Yeoman Warder, the Tower. (Annuity £15.)
Sergt. Leslie, C. ..	2nd	Indian Mutiny (clasp)	Retired on Civil Ser- vice Pension.
Band-Sergt. Leslie, D.	2nd	Long Service	Corps of Commis- sionaires.
Col.-Sergt. Lewis ..	2nd	Ashantee (clasp)	Supt. Caddy Office, Golf Club, West- ward Ho!
Qrmr.-Sergt. Lowe, F.	1st	Meritorious Service	Resident Messenger, War Office. (Annuity £10.)
Sergt.-Major Miller ..	1st	South Africa, 1853 Crimea (4 clasps) Turkish Meritorious Service	Late Quartermaster, Barnet Militia.
Col.-Sergt. Norman, J.	2nd	.. .. .	Park Keeper, Green- wich Park.
„ O'Brien, H.	1st	Long Service	Canteen Steward, Corps of Commis- sionaires.
Corporal O'Dowd, L. ..	2nd	Crimea (clasp) Turkish Indian Mutiny	Clerk, Science and Art Department, Kensington Mu- seum.

Rank and Name.	Battalion.	Medals.	Present Employment, &c.
Sergt. Inst. of M. Parish	2nd	Ashantee (clasp)	Corps of Commissionaires, Queen Anne's Mansions.
Col.-Sergt. Payne, C. W. H.	4th	Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Messenger A. G., Horse Guards.
Sergt. Inst. of M. Payne, A. J.	4th	.. .. .	3rd Class Instructor, School of Musketry, Hythe.
Col.-Sergt. Rickwood, F.	2nd	Indian Mutiny (clasp) Ashanti (clasp) Meritorious Service	Sergt. - Instructor, Royal Fusiliers, Vol. Battn.
Sergt. Redman, J. E.	2nd	Ashantee (clasp) Long Service	Corps of Commissionaires, Birmingham.
Col.-Sergt. Ritchie, T.	3rd	.. .. .	Sergt. - Major 3rd Battn. Durham L.I.
„ Scotman ..	2nd	.. .. .	Canteen Steward, Hounslow.
Sergt. Sheather, W.	2nd	Indian Mutiny	Bodmin Militia.
Col.-Sergt. Simpson, W.	4th	N.W. Frontier (clasp) Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Corps of Commissionaires.
„ Singer, J. ..	2nd	Long Service	Time-keeper, Hayward's Factory, Borough.
Sergt. Singer, M. ..	2nd	.. .. .	Sergt. - Instructor, Glamorganshire Vol.
Col.-Sergt. Stafford, E.	4th	Long Service	Business, Chelsea.
Qrmr.-Sergt. Storey, G.	4th	Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Corps of Commissionaires.
Private Tainsh, E. ..	1st & 2nd	South Africa, 1853 Crimea (3 clasps) Sardinian Turkish	Newspaper Editor and General Printer, Perth, N.B.
Col.-Sergt. Tait, J. ..	4th	Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Volunteer Staff, Scotland.
„ Tarrant, R.	1st	South Africa, 1853 Crimea (4 clasps) Turkish	Messenger, W. O.

Rank and Name.	Battalion.	Medals.	Present Employment, &c.
Ord. Room Clk. Taylor, J.	4th	Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Militia Staff, London.
Sergt. Toomey	3rd & 2nd	Ashantee (clasp)	Messenger, W. O.
Sergt. Bugler Tomkin- son, T.	1st	.. .. .	Inn-keeper, Rick- mansworth.
Sergt. Inst. of M. Town- send	2nd	.. .. .	Sergt. Instructor, Artists' Volntra.
Col.-Sergt. Traylen, A.	1st	Crimea (4 clasps) Turkish Indian Mutiny (clasp) Meritorious Service	Barrack Dept. (Annuity £15.)
Sergt.-Major Tuck ..	4th	Jowaki (clasp) Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Garrison Sergt.-Maj. Aldershot.
Col.-Sergt. Turner, H.	1st	.. .. .	Messenger, W. O.
Actg. - Sergt. Walling- ford, J.	4th	.. .. .	3rd Class Sergt.-In- structor, School of Musketry, Hythe.
Qrmr.-Sergt. Walton, W.	..	.. .. .	Army Pay Corps, Straits Settle- ment.
Sergt. Weller, J. ..	2nd	Crimea (clasp) Turkish Indian Mutiny	Bodmin Militia.
Sergt.-Major Westley, H.	4th	Long Service	Factory, Notts.
Qrmr.-Sergt. Whiteley, H.	4th	Afghanistan (clasp)	Clerks' Department, Staff College.
Private Wild, J. ..	2nd	St. Jean d'Acre Crimea (3 clasps) Turkish Indian Mutiny	South-Western Rail- way, near Fox Hills, Surrey.
Col.-Sergt. Williams, J.	4th	Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Messenger, House of Lords.
„ Williams, W.	2nd	Indian Mutiny (2 clps.) (Col.-Sergt. Camel Corps, '58-9)	Queen's Messenger, W. O.

OBITUARY, 1895.

CAPTAIN HON. F. M. ST. AUBYN.

FRANCIS MICHAEL ST. AUBYN was born November 3rd, 1859, and gazetted to the Regiment on July 2nd, 1879. He joined the 2nd Battalion at Gibraltar and exchanged into the 4th Battalion in India in December, 1881, remaining in it until April, 1885, when he exchanged back into the 2nd Battalion, at the time quartered at Aldershot. In 1887 he again exchanged and joined the 1st Battalion on April 29th in Burma, and served with it in the Operations of 1887-8, doing good service there and receiving a Medal and Clasp.

On April 1st, 1889, he was promoted Captain in the 4th Battalion, but did not join it till 1890, being on sick-leave for a considerable time. The same year he exchanged from the 4th to the 1st Battalion in India and joined the latter on April 25th, but was almost immediately invalidated home again, and was on sick-leave until April 30th, 1892, when he was transferred to the 2nd Battalion at Belfast, and served with it there and at Dublin until October, 1894. He now effected an exchange into the 1st Battalion at Hong Kong, and took out a draft from the 2nd Battalion the same month, arriving at Hong Kong on December 24th.

For some years he had been in bad health, and in February, 1895, he became seriously ill and died on the 28th of that month, of pleurisy, aged thirty-six years.

CAPTAIN JAMES MARKLAND.

CAPTAIN JAMES MARKLAND, Governor of Carisbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight, who died in April last, enlisted in the Regiment on December 31st, 1864, and rose rapidly through the non-commissioned ranks.

On August 27th, 1873, being at the time Orderly-Room Sergeant, he was promoted to be Sergeant-Major of the 1st Battalion. Five years later, on February 2nd, 1878, he obtained his Commission as Hon.-Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the 1st Battalion. In 1884 he exchanged to the Rifle Depot as Quartermaster, and served there until February 2nd, 1888, when he was promoted to Hon.-Captain, and the same day retired from the Service.

He was subsequently appointed Governor of Carisbrooke Castle, which office he held until the time of his death.

When the "Rifleman's Aid" Society was started, Captain Markland was its first Secretary and Treasurer, and worked indefatigably to promote the welfare of past Riflemen. He retained this office so long as he remained at Winchester, and on leaving, resigned the Secretaryship, and became Honorary Treasurer only, and continued as such until July 1st, 1894.

Captain Markland's promotion was, of course, exceptionally rapid; still his highly honourable and successful career is an example of the possibilities of advancement which present themselves to steady and educated men who join the Regiment.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK EYRE LAWRENCE.

By the death of Captain F. E. Lawrence, who was killed at Mbogani in East Africa on October 16th, 1895, whilst on special service, the Regiment has lost a gallant officer of great promise, and one who, if he had lived, would have made his name as a soldier.

The son of a very distinguished old Rifleman,—the late General Sir Arthur Lawrence, K.C.B., who commanded the 2nd Battalion at the Battle of the Alma, and died as its Colonel-Commandant,—Fred. Lawrence bid fair to follow in his father's steps.

He entered the service in October, 1881, and joined the 2nd Battalion. In March, 1885, he was selected for special service with the Mounted Infantry in the Eastern Soudan, and obtained the Medal and Clasp and Bronze Star. In 1889 he was appointed Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion, and held that appointment until March, 1892. In 1893 his services were applied for by the Foreign Office, and he went out with a survey party under Major Levenson, R.E., to delimitate the frontier between the possessions of Great Britain and Portugal in South Africa.

In 1894 he was posted to the 1st Battalion in Calcutta, and early in 1895 came home to join the Depôt. Soldiering at the Depôt was not suited to his ardent, restless temperament and love of excitement, and he eagerly welcomed an offer from the Foreign Office to go out to East Africa on Special Service. Arriving at Zanzibar early in October, he was directed to proceed to a village on the mainland called Gazi, with 100 Zanzibari soldiers. Hearing that an Arab of some importance, who had defied British authority, was in a village some fourteen miles to the south, he set off on

October 15th with about forty of his men, and marched all night. Early on the morning of the 16th the little force reached the village of Mbogani, and met with little or no opposition. The man he was anxious to capture left the village as the troops entered, and Captain Lawrence went on alone in pursuit. On coming up with him the Arab turned and shot poor Lawrence through the head. Death, from the nature of the wound, must have been instantaneous.

The body was recovered the next day and buried at Wasiu with military honours. So ended the career of a gallant Rifleman.

Fred. Lawrence was devoted to his Regiment, and was first and foremost in encouraging all athletic sports and games amongst the men, constantly joining with them in the cricket field and at football. He and Harry McCalmont, late of the Scots Guards, were the originators of the Army Football Cup, which is now played for annually after Sandown Park. The Regimental Point-to-Point Race was instituted mainly through his exertions, and the Race last year was won by him on his horse R. B. He was Master of the Aldershot Drag Hounds for one season, and was one of the foremost of our Polo players.

A fine horseman, he made a bold bid on his own mare Frigate to carry off the blue ribbon of the steeplechase world over the big fences at Liverpool, and scored many wins with other horses between the flags at Aldershot, in Ireland, and at Sandown Park.

During his short stay at the Depôt he interested himself in the welfare of discharged Riflemen, and at one time contemplated starting a farm, to be worked exclusively by old Rifle Brigade men on co-operative principles. Had his life been spared, it is probable that on

his return he would have again renewed his efforts to improve the condition and assist in the welfare of old Riflemen of good character.

By his will he directed that the whole of his fortune, amounting to some £70,000, was to revert eventually to the Regiment, under trust, to be applied as follows:—

£300 a year to some charitable institution connected with the Regiment, presumably the Rifleman's Aid Society, the remainder to be divided into four equal portions, and the interest to be applied by the Commanding Officer of each of the four Battalions, under trust, for the benefit of his Battalion generally.

Such a generous gift to a Regiment by one of its members is probably unprecedented, and shows that the dominant feature in his character was unceasing love for the Regiment to which he was so proud to belong. All of us who knew him loved him and admired his fine soldier-like qualities and bold manly nature. And we mourn his loss.

COLONEL HERCULES WALKER MYLN.

HERCULES WALKER was born on December 3rd, 1826, and was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the Regiment on May 22nd, 1842, joining the 2nd Battalion at Dover which at the time was quartered in the South Front Barracks. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant on December 30th, 1845, and to Captain on August 8th, 1851. He was now posted to the 1st Battalion, and proceeded to the Crimea, and served at the Siege of Sebastopol from January 26th, 1855, until the fall of the place. For his services there, he was promoted Brevet-Major dated June 6th, 1856, and received the Medal and Clasp, Turkish Medal and 5th Class of the Medjidie.

He was promoted to a substantive Majority in the 2nd Battalion on November 29th, 1857, and took a draft out to India, the Battalion being on active service. He served with the 2nd Battalion during the campaign in Oudh, receiving the Medal.

On January 1st, 1868, he became Lieut.-Colonel, and in 1870 he took the additional name of Myln, being henceforward known as Hercules Walker Myln. On December 31st, 1871, when quartered with the 2nd Battalion, at South Front Barracks, Dover—the same place that he had joined it in, twenty-nine years previously—he went on half-pay. He was promoted Colonel on April 3rd, 1880, and shortly afterwards retired from the service. He was a great invalid for many years prior to his death, which took place at Folkestone, on October 22nd, 1895.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM AUGUSTUS FYERS, K.C.B.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS FYERS was born on July 2nd, 1815, and was the younger son of Major-General Peter Fyers, R.A. The latter, who was born in 1769, was an officer who had seen considerable service in Europe during the Great War. In 1794-5 he served in Holland, and in the three following years was employed on board bomb-ships operating against the French ports. In 1801 he was appointed Acting-Engineer to the Danish Expedition, and accompanied Lord Nelson on March 31st, when he reconnoitred the Danish defences. During the Battle of Copenhagen he was on Lord Nelson's ship, the *Elephant*, and greatly distinguished himself. Later on in the same year, he served under Lord Nelson in the attack on the Boulogne flotilla. His subsequent active service included the Danish Expedition of 1807; the

Walcheren Expedition, 1809; Sieges of Flushing and Bergen-op-Zoom, &c.; and the Attack on Antwerp in 1814. He died in 1846.

He left two sons; the elder, who entered the Royal Artillery, and was well-known under the *sobriquet* of "Joe," and the younger, the subject of this memoir.

William Fyers was educated at the Edinburgh Military Academy, became Ensign in the 40th Foot in 1834, and sailed for India in 1835. He commanded a Company of this distinguished Regiment throughout the operations, under Sir Wm. Nott, in Scinde and Afghanistan, from 1839 to 1842, being present at all the Actions of the Candahar Division, including Kale Shukh, Kunje Kuk, Pangwaie, Tiloo Khan, and Baba Wallie, also at the relief of Khalat-i-Ghilzee, Killa Aziem, Goaine, Ghuznee, and the occupation of Cabul. Having returned to India through the Khurd Cabul and Khyber Passes, he left Ferozepore in January, 1843, and arrived in England on leave in April. For his services in Afghanistan he was given the Medal with Clasps for Candahar, Ghuznee, and Cabul.

Lieutenant Fyers was employed in the recruiting service at Tunbridge from 1845 to 1847, when he was promoted to Captain. He then served with the 40th at Ballinrobe and Richmond Barracks, Dublin, till he exchanged into the 4th Foot, in May, 1850. On July 8th, 1851, he joined the 1st Battalion R.B. at Dover. On the departure of the Service Companies to South Africa, Captain Fyers remained behind with the *Depôt* Companies, which moved to Walmer, where he took part in guarding the body of the Duke of Wellington till it was removed to London. In February, 1854, he sailed with the 2nd Battalion for the Crimea, whence he only returned in 1856.

Captain Fyers commanded his Company of the 2nd Battalion in the Battle of the Alma, and greatly distinguished himself. Colonel William Norcott, writing to him the succeeding year, used the following words:—

“Your conduct at the Alma was conspicuous for coolness and gallantry; the first man in the infested vineyards across the river, and swarming the opposite bank under a fire that called for leading. . . .”

In the final assault on the Redan of September 8th, 1855, Captain Fyers was detailed in the Orders of the Division, as follows:—

Division Orders, September 7th, 1855.

“2. The covering party will consist of 100 rank and file of the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, under the command of Captain Fyers, and will be formed on the extreme left of the 5th Parallel, ready to move out steadily in extended order towards the Redan. Their duty will be to cover the advance of the ladder party, and keep down the fire from the parapet.”

Sir William Howard Russell, in his “British Expeditions to the Crimea,” says:—

“Only Colonel Windham, Captain Fyers, Captain Lewes, and Captain Maude got into the Redan scathless from the volleys of grape and balls which swept the flanks of the works.”

For his services in the Crimea he was mentioned in Despatches, and was promoted to Brevet-Major on November 2nd, 1855, and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel on December 26th, 1856, and was given the Crimean Medal, with Clasps for Alma and Sebastopol, the Turkish Medal, the 5th Class of the Medjidie and the French Legion of Honour.

On June 16th, 1857, he was promoted to a substantive Majority, and in August, upon the Indian Mutiny breaking out, proceeded with the 2nd Battalion to the East.

On November 26th, Lieutenant-Colonel Fyers was in command of three companies at Futtehpoore, and on receiving a note from General Windham at Cawnpore, urging him to come on as soon as possible, he marched to that place, with his detachment, a distance of $48\frac{3}{4}$ miles, in 26 hours. The Riflemen were in European dress—cloth clothes and shakos, and arrived in time to take an active share in the fight of the 27th. The following day (28th) upon Lieutenant-Colonel Woodford being killed, the command devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Fyers. It was on this day that our Riflemen, as is well known, captured the two 18-pounder guns from the rebels, as described by Sir William Cope in his History, p. 354.

Since the honour of capturing these guns has recently been claimed by others it may be of interest to quote here an extract from a letter written by Lieutenant-Colonel Fyers to his family two days after the event:—

“These guns were taken chiefly, I am happy to say, by three companies under my orders. . . . I had the honour of conducting the R.B.’s into the Fort with their prize guns as Commanding Officer.”

Lieutenant-Colonel Fyers served throughout the remainder of the Campaign, and in June, 1858, was invalided home. For his services he was mentioned in Despatches, and given a C.B. on June 7th, 1858, and received the Mutiny Medal and Clasp.

He returned to the 2nd Battalion, in India, in June, 1859, and came home with it in 1867. He was promoted to Brevet-Colonel, on June 8th, 1864, and in January, 1869, was appointed to command the 3rd Battalion, at the time in India. On October 19th, 1872, he vacated the command and went on half-pay.

He was promoted Major-General on August 23rd,

1869, and retired from the service with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-General on July 1st, 1881. On May 25th, 1889, he was made a Knight Commander of the Bath, and on June 15th, 1894, he was appointed Colonel of the Durham Light Infantry.

His total full pay Regimental Service was thirty-eight years, of which time nineteen and a half years had been spent abroad, including five years and nine months on Active Service, in Camp, or in the Field.

He was in receipt of a pension for "Distinguished and Meritorious Service."

Sir William Fyers married, in September, 1858, Mary Steuart, eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral Evan Nepean, R.N.

He died at 19, Onslow Gardens, S.W., on November 10th, aged eighty years.

He was buried near Reigate, the Regiment being represented by several Officers and a party of twelve Staff-Sergeants and Colour-Sergeants from the 2nd and 4th Battalions at Aldershot, by whom he was carried to his grave.

NOTICES BY THE EDITOR.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE SHEET CALENDAR FOR
1896.

A LARGE Sheet Calendar for 1896, measuring 27 inches by 45 inches, was issued on December 11th, 1895, with the following pictures :—

- (1) Portrait of H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief.
- (2) 1st Battalion, Football Team.
- (3) 2nd Battalion, Sergt. Archer, Army Champion Runner in the United Kingdom.
- (4) 3rd Battalion, Sergt. Oldfield, Army Champion Runner in India.
- (5) 4th Battalion, Mounted Infantry.

Five hundred of these were printed, and a proportion sent to each Battalion and to the Depôt, where they were *issued free to every barrack-room.*

Every subscriber to the CHRONICLE can obtain a Sheet Calendar *free* by applying to the publisher, Mr. R. H. Porter, 18, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W.

The Editor trusts that each Battalion will send a suitable photograph for the Sheet Calendar for 1897 *not later than September 1st, 1896.*

Any photograph sent should be one with its greatest length from top to bottom, so as to admit of its being inserted into the columns of the Calendar. It is immaterial how large it is, so long as this rule be attended to.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE FOR 1895.

THE Editor is pleased to be able to announce that the CHRONICLE continues to flourish, and that the re-organisation carried out last year has proved a complete success.

The total number of annual subscribers at present is—

Past Riflemen	...	...	...	...	136
Present Riflemen	...	...	...	...	116

The annual subscriptions paid in to Messrs. Cox and Co. during the month of January, 1896, amounted to £125 5s., as against £121 5s. in 1895.

The Editor offers his sincere thanks to all contributors who have worked for the CHRONICLE.

The number of copies remaining in stock, exclusive of complete sets, is as follows :—

1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
2	7	17	<i>Nil.</i>	20

The price to subscribers of the sets of three volumes, 1890-2, is £1 1s., and of single volumes for these years, 7s. 6d. each, and of the complete sets of five volumes, 1890-94, £2 2s.

It is notified that the price of the CHRONICLE (1895) is as follows :—

				s.	d.	
For one copy	...	...	...	10	0	and postage
Extra copies taken by subscribers	...	...	...	5	0	„
To N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen	...	...	...	4	0	„
To N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen (bound limp)	...	...	...	2	6	„

STATEMENT OF DISPOSAL OF COPIES IN 1895.

IN 1895, one thousand copies of the CHRONICLE for 1894 were printed, an increase of four hundred on the previous edition.

These were issued as follows :—

	Copies.
1st Battalion	204
2nd „	192
3rd „	174
4th „	151
Depôt and Staff	65
Old Riflemen, &c.	169
In Stock	20
„ (in complete sets of 5 vols.)... ..	25
	1,000

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor requests that all correspondents, and more especially those on the Committee who are responsible for Battalions, will post their contributions for the next number of the CHRONICLE at such a date as will ensure that they *come to hand* by November 30th, 1896, *without fail*.

In the case of Battalions serving abroad it is requested that the “Record,” “Musketry,” &c., should be, in the first instance, completed up to November 1st and sent off to the Editor, and that a *supplementary* “Record,” &c., up to the end of the year, *together with the Battalion State*, should be posted on December 31st.

Correspondents are requested to adhere to the following rules :—

1. All communications to be written *on one side only* of the paper, leaving a wide margin.
2. All names of persons and foreign places to be written in block Roman type, thus : **LADAKH**.

It is requested that all correspondence may be directed to Major Verner, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, and marked RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE *outside*.

Those wishing to become annual subscribers to the CHRONICLE are requested to fill in the accompanying form and send it to the Hon. Secretary.

Order Form for Rifle Brigade Chronicle.

To Messrs.

Please pay to Messrs. COX & Co. the sum of Ten Shillings as my Subscription to the RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE, and continue to pay the same on January 1st of each year until further orders.

(Date)

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